



**Cultural Resources Technical Report
Volume 4:
Phase I Archaeological Investigation
For the I-495 & I-270 Managed Lanes Study,
Montgomery and Prince George's County,
Maryland and Fairfax County, Virginia
December 2019**

**Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration
Archaeological Report Number 543**

Prepared by:



On Behalf of:



For



**U.S. Department
of Transportation**

**Federal Highway
Administration**

MDOT MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

DRAFT



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For



**U.S. Department
of Transportation**

**Federal Highway
Administration**

Maryland Department of Transportation
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

DRAFT

ABSTRACT

On behalf of the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA) and Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP (RK&K), Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the I-495/I-270 corridor study boundary (CSB). The CSB was evaluated and areas considered to have sufficient integrity and historic or precontact archaeological potential were identified for Phase I archaeological survey. For the purpose of this study, the CSB represented the archaeology survey area of the area of potential effects where physical construction impacts may occur. Over the course of the study a series of limits of disturbance (LOD) were developed for the various alternatives that reflect greater design detail than the CSB (the Phase I investigation reported herein, which was already underway, was based on the previously delineated CSB boundary). However, for evaluation of effects of the undertaking on archaeological resources, this Phase I investigation used the widest LOD for I-495 and I-270 (Alternative 10) as a conservative assessment of potential impacts.

The goal of the Phase I survey was to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources within the CSB and provide recommendations for additional testing, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. Prior to this work, an analysis of previous surveys within the CSB was completed to identify gaps where archaeological survey was recommended. The Gap Analysis (Hutchins-Keim et al. 2018) identified a total of 54 previously unsurveyed areas within the CSB that warrant archaeological survey. Due to issues of obtaining property access, full and partial surveys were conducted in 47 areas within the CSB, including 44 identified in the archaeological gap analysis and three locations for proposed stormwater management (SWM) features. During the Phase I investigation 39 survey areas were completely tested and eight areas subjected to a partial survey due to incomplete landowner permissions.

Of the 65 survey areas identified for testing, 39 were fully tested at 50-ft or 100-ft intervals depending on the level of observed ground disturbance. No cultural material or archaeological resources were identified in 31 survey areas and no further work is recommended, with several exceptions. Further work may be necessary within Survey Area S-10. Deep testing is recommended on floodplains at S-16a, S-16c, S-17, and S-33, because shovel tests were unable to fully examine those areas. Additional archaeological work is also warranted at S-27, which is within the Montgomery County Poor Farm. Archaeological sites were identified in eight survey areas. Three of the archaeological sites (18MO749, 18MO751, and 18MO752) warrant additional investigations to evaluate their National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) eligibility. Eight sites (18MO22, 18MO750, 18MO753, 18MO754, 18MO755, 18MO756, 18PR425, 18PR1131, and 18PR1133) are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no additional work is recommended on those sites.

Partial property access was granted for eight of the survey areas. The inaccessible portions of two of these areas (Area S-41 and Area S-46) were small enough that full coverage could be achieved in the accessible portions. Two areas (Area S-27 and SWM-27) require additional testing for cemetery delineation (Poor Farm), but shovel testing has been completed. During the study, several survey areas were not accessible due to the absence of property owner permission. These areas included privately-owned and municipal properties. To expedite future work and aid in the planning process for the remainder of the project, the inaccessible survey areas were compared to adjacent survey areas with similar landform conditions that

were investigated during the study. The results were used to formulate a reasonable extrapolation of what archaeological resources may be present in untested areas. Six survey areas (Areas S-10, S-11, S-23, S-24, S-39 and S-42) are recommended for no additional testing according to these factors, while the remainder are considered to have potential for archaeological resources and testing is recommended once property access is obtained.

Over the course of the Study, MDOT SHA identified evaluation needs for the undertaking, including one previously recorded site and two newly identified sites that required Phase II evaluation, and other evaluation areas due to design refinements in Maryland and Virginia. Exclusive of cemeteries, additional archaeological studies were conducted at several areas including site 18PR750, which was recorded by prior Phase I survey for expansion of the Capital Beltway (Diamanti et al. 2008); and two areas within lands administered by the National Park Service (NPS): the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal/Clara Barton Parkway near the American Legion Bridge, and the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia. Phase II archaeological studies within the C&O Canal/Clara Barton Parkway and at site 18PR750 were subsequently completed by Blood et al. (2019) (Managed Lanes Study [MLS] Cultural Resources Technical Report Volume 5). Site 18PR750 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP; Sites 18MO749 and 18MO751 are recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, with site 18MO751 additionally eligible under criteria A and C. Phase I investigations in or near several sites in NPS administered lands in Virginia, along with Phase II evaluation of six sites (44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, and 44FX3900), were completed by Millis and Idol (2019) (MLS Cultural Resources Technical Report Volume 6). Six sites within the George Washington Memorial Parkway (44FX0373, 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160) appear to represent a related set of activities over roughly contemporaneous periods and occur within a distinct landscape setting. They are proposed as part of the NRHP eligible Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District, which also encompasses three sites not investigated by the project (44FX0227, 44FX0380, and 44FX0390). Site 44FX3900 is not considered to be eligible for the NRHP, and site 44FX3160 is not considered to be a contributing element to the proposed Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District.

Additional studies are recommended but have not been completed for 18MO752 and 18MO514 (the National Park Seminary). Based on the updated project limits of disturbance, additional studies are recommended for the likely location of Moses Hall (which has not yet been recorded as an archaeological site), and sites 18MO190, 18MO191, 18MO457, and 18MO510.

Other areas may also be identified over the course of the undertaking that require supplemental Phase I investigations as a result of design refinement. Stipulations for identifying and completing the additional studies will be part of consultation to develop the anticipated Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for the project. Further archaeological investigations are also recommended at the following cemetery resources, and remain to be completed: the Montgomery County Poor Farm and the Poor Farm Cemetery (18MO266), the Moses Lodge Cemetery (and the associated remains of Moses Hall), and, if impacted, the Ball Family Cemetery. It is likely, however, that the Ball Family Cemetery was originally located under what is now I-270, and that its location is now under paved sections of the interstate highway.

Further archaeological investigations will be included in development of the project Programmatic Agreement.

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1

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), as the Lead Federal Agency, and the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA), as the Local Project Sponsor, are preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the I-495 & I-270 Managed Lanes Study (Study). The Study evaluates potential transportation improvements to portions of the I-495 and I-270 corridors in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland, and Fairfax County, Virginia. MDOT SHA will be following a Public-Private Partnership (P3) Program delivery method by seeking a private concessionaire to design, build, finance, operate, and maintain the project.

This technical report documents the Phase I archaeological investigation efforts that have taken place for the Study as of the date of this report. The work complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. All field investigations and technical reporting meet the qualifications specified in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48:190:44716–44742) and the guidelines presented in the *Archeology Guidelines for Consultants* (MDOT SHA 2017), *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (1983), *Consulting About Archeology Under Section 106* (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1990), and *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* as set out by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

The purpose of the Phase I Archaeological Investigation is to identify significant archaeological resources within the Corridor Study Boundary (CSB), the archaeology survey area of the area of potential effects (APE) where physical construction impacts were initially expected to occur. The report also describes the existing conditions and provides an assessment of potential construction impacts by the Screened Alternatives to archaeological resources. The report was also prepared to support and inform the EIS. The report begins with a description of the study corridors, followed by a summary of the Purpose and Need, a description of the alternatives evaluated, and a description of archaeological field methods and results.

The scope of the Phase I Archaeological Investigation was based on information developed by the *Archaeological and Historic Architectural Gap Analysis and Assessment* (Hutchins-Keim et al. 2018;

Managed Lanes Study (MLS) Cultural Resources Technical Report Volume 2) which identified areas within the CSB for Phase I archaeological survey. The CSB, extending 300 feet from either side of the centerline of I-495 and I-270, comprised the preliminary limits of disturbance of the project within which archaeological identification was conducted.

FHWA and MDOT SHA delineated the CSB and the preliminary APE for the undertaking on April 12, 2018 and provided an updated APE on May 14, 2019. Along with the May 14, 2019 APE update, the study developed limits of disturbance (LOD) for the various alternatives that reflect greater design detail than the CSB (the Phase I investigation reported herein, which was already underway, was based on the previously delineated CSB boundary). For the evaluation of effects of the undertaking on archaeological resources under Section 106, this investigation used the widest LOD for I-495 and I-270 (Alternative 10) as a conservative assessment of potential impacts. The APE was again updated on November 26, 2019, although these revisions did not necessitate additional archaeological identification or evaluation efforts. It is anticipated that additional design changes to the LOD may require further re-evaluation of the effects of the undertaking on archaeological resources.

The Principal Investigator for the archaeological investigation was Mr. Jason Tyler (Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. [AAHA]) (**Appendix A**). The fieldwork was directed by Mr. W. Brett Arnold (AAHA) with assistance by Jessica Brannock (AAHA) and Dr. Alexander Keim (Maryland Environmental Service). The AAHA field technicians included Kathrina Aben, Catherine Carbone, Amanda Dellagnello, Zane Erskine, Jonathan Green, Norah Hoffman, Augustus Kahl, Jasmine Mathis, Ashley McAvoy, Sarah Muunir, Ryun Papson, and Daniel Perry. Background research was undertaken by Mr. Arnold, Dr. Keim, Ms. Brannock, and Ms. Amanda Gaster (AAHA). Artifact processing and analysis was conducted by Mr. Alex Glass (AAHA), Ms. Jessie Maes (AAHA), and Ms. Gaster at the AAHA laboratory in Annapolis, Maryland. Ms. Liz O'Keefe (RK&K) and Mr. Arnold served as the Geographic Information System (GIS) analysts. Mr. Arnold completed this technical report with assistance from Mr. Tyler, Ms. Brannock, Dr. Keim, and Mr. Jason Shellenhamer (RK&K). All the report authors and supervisory staff meet standards set out in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 Federal Register 44738–44739; 36 CFR Part 61).

1.2 Study Corridors

I-495 and I-270 in Maryland are the two most heavily traveled freeways in the National Capital Region (NCR), each with Average Annual Daily Traffic volume up to 260,000 vehicles per day in 2018 (MDOT SHA, 2019). I-495 is the only circumferential route in the region that provides interregional connections to many radial routes, such as I-270, US 29 (Colesville Road), I-95, the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, US 50 (John Hanson Highway), and MD 5 (Branch Avenue). I-270 is the only freeway link between I-495 and the fast-growing northwest suburbs in northern Montgomery County and the suburban areas in Frederick County. In addition to heavy commuter traffic demand, I-495 provides connectivity along the East Coast, as it merges with I-95 in Maryland for 25 miles around the east side of Washington, D.C. The screened alternatives considered by the study are shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**.

Figure 1. Typical Sections of Alternatives Considered, Alternatives 1 through 9

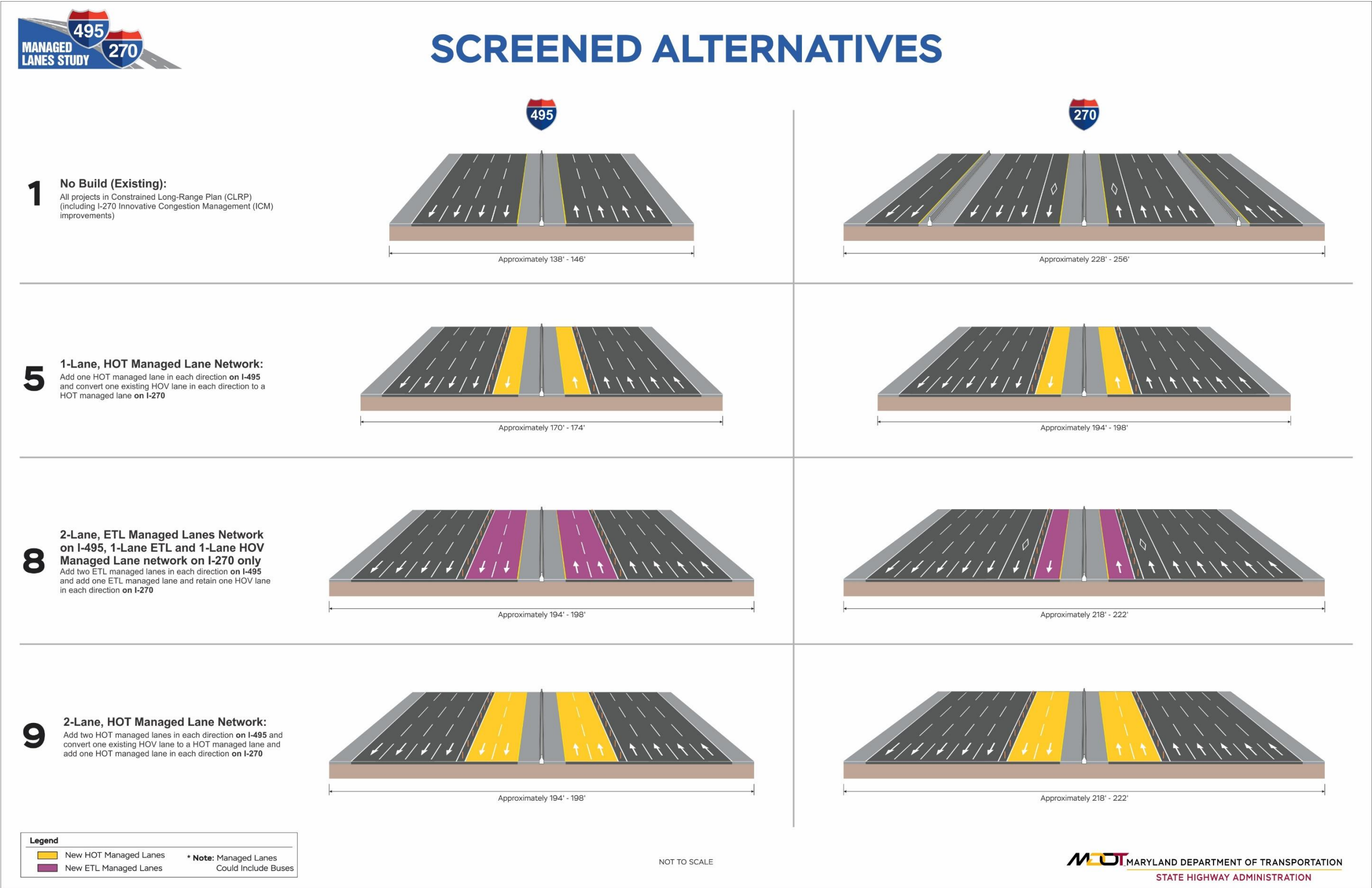
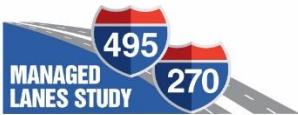


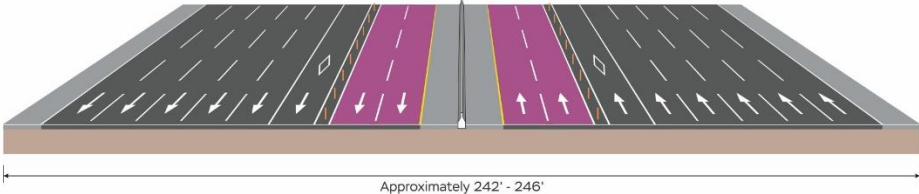
Figure 2. Typical Sections of Alternatives Considered, Alternatives 10 through 13C



SCREENED ALTERNATIVES

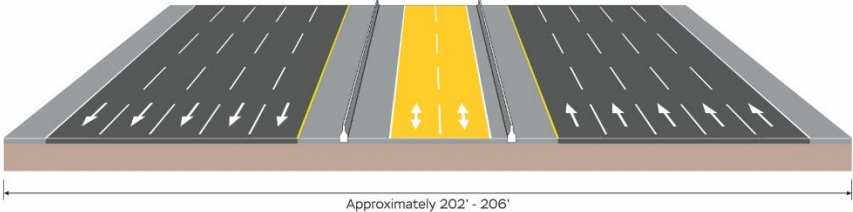
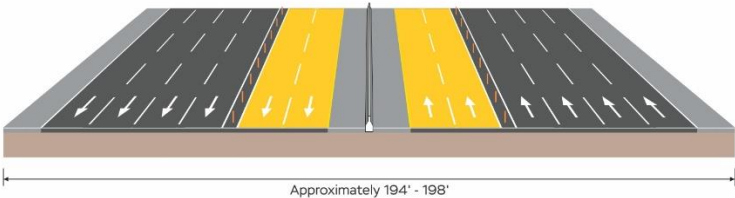
10

2-Lane, ETL Managed Lane Network and 1-Lane HOV Managed Lane Network on I-270 only
Add two ETL managed lanes in each direction on I-495 and on I-270 and retain one existing HOV lane in each direction on I-270 only



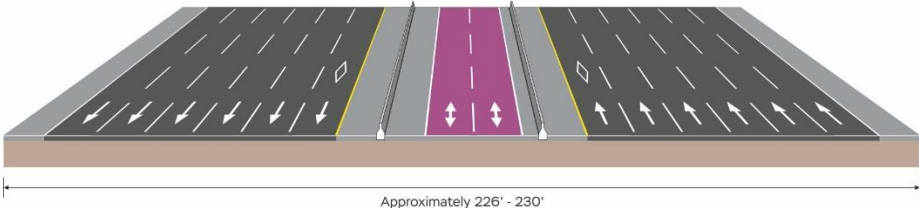
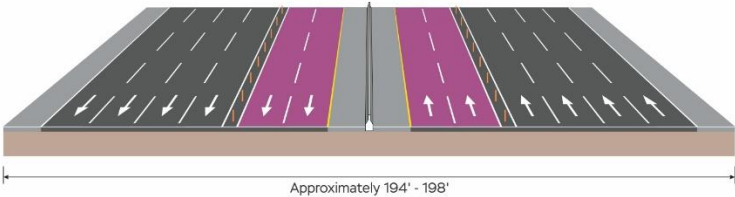
13B

2-Lane, HOT Managed Lane Network on I-495; HOT Managed, Reversible Lane Network on I-270:
Add two HOT managed lanes in each direction on I-495 and convert existing HOV lanes to two HOT managed reversible lanes on I-270 while maintaining GP lanes



13C

2-Lane, ETL Managed Lane Network on I-495; ETL Managed, Reversible Lane Network and 1-Lane HOV Managed Lane Network on I-270
Add two ETL managed lanes in each direction on I-495, maintain existing HOV managed lanes on I-270 and add two reversible ETL managed lanes on I-270



Legend

New HOT Managed Lanes

New ETL Managed Lanes

* Note: Managed Lanes
Could Include Buses

NOT TO SCALE

2

2 BACKGROUND

A prior survey of the Capital Beltway was conducted by Diamanti et al. (2008). A comprehensive regional precontact and historic context as well as discussion of existing sites and previous formal archaeological investigations within the archaeology survey area is presented in the *I-495 & I-270 Managed Lanes Study Archaeological and Historic Architectural Gap Analysis and Assessment* prepared for the MLS project (Hutchins-Keim et al. 2018) (Volume 2). At the time of the development of the Archaeological and Historic Architectural Gap Analysis and Assessment, it was anticipated that the MLS Section 106 requirements within Virginia would be addressed by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) for their ongoing project to extend the American Legion Memorial Bridge High Occupancy Toll Lanes to the George Washington Parkway, called the NEXT Project (the 495 Express Lanes Northern Extension). Since the submission of the Gap Analysis, it was determined that the proposed limits of disturbance of the MDOT SHA MLS Study exceed that of the VDOT project in Virginia. As a result, additional background research is presented in this section documenting previously recorded archaeological resources and studies completed within the MLS archaeology survey area within Virginia. Subsequent investigations based on this research are documented in Volume 6 of this report (Millis and Idol 2019). Additional background research was also undertaken for the Phase I archaeological survey report for newly recorded archaeological resources, or for previously recorded archaeological sites encountered during the Phase I archaeological survey. The results of that research are presented with the field results in Chapter 4.

2.1 Previous Archaeological Survey in Fairfax County, Virginia

There have been five formal archaeological investigations within the archaeology survey area (**Figure 3; Table 1**). In 1980, Mike Johnson of Fairfax County conducted a survey along portions of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and Scott's Run Nature Preserve, which resulted in the identification of at least 30 new archaeological sites. Johnson prepared reports for two of these sites (Johnson 1980; 1981), but later sources indicate the original site forms are the best source of information on this survey (Raszick and Bedell 2018).

In 1986, James Madison University conducted a Phase I survey of a section of I-495 between the American Legion Bridge and Georgetown Pike (Rickard 1986). The survey included a narrow corridor about one mile long along I-495 and the interchange between I-495 and the George Washington Parkway. It did not result in the identification of any new archaeological sites and much of the area contained within this survey is now disturbed.

Figure 3. Aerial photograph showing locations of previously identified archaeological sites within the archaeology survey area in Fairfax County, Virginia

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Table 1. Previous formal archaeological investigations within the archaeology survey area in Fairfax County, Virginia

Survey/Report Number	Author	Date	Report Title
N/A	Bedell et al.	2016	Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Northern Section, Virginia and Washington, D.C. Year One Summary
N/A	Raszick and Bedell	2016	Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Northern Section, Virginia and Washington, D.C. Year Two Summary
N/A	Raszick and Bedell	2018	Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Northern Section, Virginia and Washington, D.C. Year Three Summary
N/A	Johnson, Michael F.	1981	Fairfax Co. Archaeological Preliminary Site Report 21-2#13
N/A	Dongarra and Harris	2006	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Mount Vernon Trail Extension, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Fairfax County Line to I-495 Interchange, Fairfax County, Virginia
FX-358	Barber, M. Fang, Robyn Osi, Sarah Meacham, Bradley Bowden, and Ashley Neville	2001	A Cultural Resource Survey of Improvements to the Capital Beltway (Route 495) in Fairfax County, Virginia
FX-101	Rickard, Donald L.	1986	A Phase I Archaeological Evaluation of a Section of Route 495, Fairfax County, Virginia
FX-026	Johnson, Michael F.	1980	Archaeological Testing of the McQuail Rock Shelter (44FX294)

In 1999, Gray and Pape, Inc. conducted a Phase I survey for prior improvements to the Capital Beltway (Barber et al. 2001). The survey consisted of shovel testing at 75-ft intervals with radials to investigate subsurface artifact concentrations. This survey resulted in the identification of one site within the archaeology survey area, the Capital Beltway 11 Site (44FX2430). Site 44FX2430 is interpreted as a camp site dating to the Middle Woodland period, although the presence of a Piscataway projectile point suggests the potential for a Late Archaic or Early Woodland component. This testing indicated that an estimated 50-74 percent of the site had been destroyed.

In 2005, Elizabeth Anderson Comer/Archaeology (EAC/A) conducted a Phase I survey of the proposed Mount Vernon Trail Extension at the George Washington Memorial Parkway Interchange (Dongarra and Harris 2006). This survey investigated 21 previously identified sites and identified six new sites, including one, a temporary camp site and lithic scatter (44FX3160), that falls within the boundaries of the archaeology survey area. The site contained both subsurface and surface artifact deposits consisting of quartz and quartzite flakes. It is described as a “small but relatively dense lithic scatter near the present head of a small tributary” (Dongarra and Harris 2006:44). This site has not been evaluated for the NRHP. The EAC/A survey also included West Run Site 3 (44FX0381), but they found no cultural material within the limits of the site.

In 2017, The Louis Berger Group conducted an archaeological study of the George Washington Memorial Parkway that consisted of Phase I surveys in areas that had not previously been surveyed and Phase II evaluations in previously identified sites (Raszick and Bedell 2018). This study included two of the sites within the current survey corridor, West Run Site 2 (44FX0374) and West Run Site 3 (44FX0381). The study produced a large lithic collection from 44FX0374, which was interpreted as a tool production site, and a much smaller lithic collection from 44FX0381. No diagnostics were recovered at either site and the testing at West Run Site 3 produced three positive shovel tests. As a result of this study, both sites were recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Raszick and Bedell 2018: 46; 47).

2.2 Previously Documented Archaeological Sites in the Study Area in Fairfax County, Virginia

Prior to the investigations presented in Volume 6 of this report, ten previously identified archaeological sites had been identified within the archaeology survey area, all of which are precontact resources (Table 2). Seven sites are lithic scatters and two are precontact campsites. Six were identified by Mike Johnson of Fairfax County in 1981, and two of these—the Parkview Hills Site (44FX0379) and an unnamed site (44FX0389)—had not been investigated since their initial discovery.

Of the eight sites within the archaeology survey area in Fairfax County, West Run Site 2 (44FX0374), West Run Site 3 (44FX0381), and two unnamed sites (44FX0322 and 44FX0326) had been subjected to additional testing with surveyor recommendations that they are not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (Raszick and Bedell 2018). Only a small portion of the Capital Beltway 11 Site (44FX2430) falls within the archaeology survey area, and it is likely that the portion within the APE has been heavily disturbed by road construction; the site was not evaluated as it is outside the later-established LOD. Two sites identified in 1981 (44FX0379 and 44FX0389) had not been evaluated since their discovery, and significant portions of Sites 44FX0379 and 44FX3160 were known to be within the archaeology survey area.

Table 2. Previously identified sites within the archaeology survey area in Fairfax County, Virginia

Site#	Site Name	Resource Type	Site Topography	Association	Reference	Previous NRHP Determination/Recommendation
44FX0322	No Data	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	Precontact, Unknown	Dongarra and Harris 2006	Not evaluated
44FX0326	No Data	Quarry	Unknown	Precontact, Unknown	Raszick 2016	Not evaluated
44FX0373	West Run Site 1	Lithic Scatter	Ridge	Precontact, Unknown	Raszick and Bedell 2018	Not evaluated
44FX0374	West Run Site 2	Lithic scatter	Ridge	Precontact, Unknown	Raszick and Bedell 2018	Not evaluated
44FX0377	No Data	Lithic scatter	Other	Precontact, Unknown	Johnson 1981	Not evaluated
44FX0379	Parkview Hills	Lithic scatter	Other	Precontact, Unknown	Johnson 1981	Not evaluated
44FX0381	West Run Site 3	Lithic scatter	Ridge	Precontact, Unknown	Raszick and Bedell 2018	Not evaluated
44FX0389	No Data	Lithic scatter	Other	Precontact, Unknown	N/A	Not evaluated
44FX2430	Capital Beltway 11	Camp	Ridge	Middle Woodland	Barber, M. Fang, Robyn Osi, Sarah Meacham, Bradley Bowden, and	Not evaluated

Site#	Site Name	Resource Type	Site Topography	Association	Reference	Previous NRHP Determination/Recommendation
					Ashley Neville 2001	
44FX3160	No Data	Camp, Lithic scatter	Unknown	Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland	Dongarra and Harris 2006	Not evaluated

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3 FIELD METHODS

Field methods for the Phase I archaeological survey consisted of a combination of pedestrian reconnaissance and a regular-interval shovel test pit (STP) survey. These methods were utilized in each archaeology survey area identified where property access was granted, as well as within a series of proposed stormwater management (SWM) locations.

3.1 Pedestrian Reconnaissance

A preliminary pedestrian reconnaissance of each survey area was conducted prior to the commencement of shovel testing. The pedestrian survey informed the placement of STPs, noted ground conditions in the survey area, and located and documented possible historic or modern surface features that fell within or directly adjacent to survey area boundaries. The pedestrian survey also served to identify portions of each survey area within which shovel testing was not warranted due to obvious surface disturbance, marked subsurface utilities, impervious surfaces, streams and/or wetlands, or slopes greater than 15 percent.

Photographs of general ground conditions, areas unsuitable for shovel testing (due to slope, disturbance, or standing water at the surface), and other relevant cultural features (e.g. access roads or possible historic surface features) were taken in each area. Photographs were not taken in Area S-29, as the field crew was informed that photography was not allowed on the property for security reasons. **Appendix B** presents representative photographs of each area.

3.2 Shovel Testing

Prior to commencement of shovel testing within each survey area, a grid of equal-interval points at 50 feet (ft) (15 m) or 100 ft (30 m) intervals was overlaid onto the area using GIS and rotated to maximize coverage while minimizing the number of transects within that area. The angle of this rotation was noted, corrected for magnetic declination, and used as that area's grid north. This resulted in a different grid north being used for each area. STPs were placed at appropriate intervals for the recommended survey type and marked using survey pin flags and/or flagging tape. Baseline transects were measured and placed using a SUUNTO MC-2 United States Geological Survey (USGS) compass and fiberglass reel tape following the determined angle for the survey area. The survey interval was determined by whether the area had been recommended for full Phase I survey or a limited survey. Judgmental STPs were placed at the field supervisor's discretion to investigate surface features or areas separated from the grid by wide streams or slopes.

Each STP was excavated in accordance with MDOT SHA *Guidelines*, measuring a minimum of 1.5 ft (45 cm) in diameter. The STPs were excavated in stratigraphic layers and extended at least 0.3-ft (10 cm) into sterile subsoil, to the water table, to a refusal due to gravel or other obstructions, or to a depth of 3.0 ft. All manually excavated soil was passed through one-quarter-inch hardware cloth to ensure uniform recovery of cultural materials. The locations of all excavations were recorded on a sketch map of each survey area and the vertical profiles of all STPs were recorded within the field notes.

Shovel testing conducted within the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal National Historical Park and the adjacent Clara Barton Parkway resulted in the identification of three archaeological sites. During a subsequent Phase II investigation, it was determined that the work conducted by one of the technicians on the field crew did not meet accepted standards or expectations. A review of the technician's work indicated that 11 STPs had not been excavated to a width or shape that met the MDOT SHA guidelines, with STPs being dug in a cone shape rather than being flat-bottomed. Upon re-examination, discrepancies were noted between soil descriptions and depths in this technician's field forms and actual observed excavations. Phase II excavations also determined that the technician had recovered some, but not all, of the artifacts contained within the excavated soil and had returned the remaining artifacts with the screened soil into the open STP. Several STPs were unexcavated as a result of being identified as being on steep slopes; however, upon later inspection were reevaluated as being on slopes gentle enough to include within the excavations.

While the individual technician's work was found to be substandard, STPs excavated by the remainder of the crew provided coverage of surrounding areas and resulted in the identification of the three archaeological sites. Because adequate coverage of the survey area was provided by the remaining testing, the problems with the single individual did not impact the overall findings within the C&O Canal area.

Once these issues were revealed, a complete review of all of that technician's work on the MLS Study Phase I investigation was conducted. The technician had worked on four areas and excavated 122 STPs, representing 5.3 percent of the overall survey effort. The technician's work in each area was reviewed and compared to that of their colleagues. Aside from the sites in the C&O Canal National Historical Park and Clara Barton Parkway, the technician worked on one other identified archaeological site. In that instance, the technician identified the initial concentration of cultural material, which was further explored by radials excavated by other crew members. Having reviewed and evaluated the technician's effort for the full project, their work is not considered to have had a meaningful detrimental effect on the results of the survey as a whole, or in respect to any individual survey area.

3.2.1 Limited Survey Areas

Survey areas recommended for limited survey by the *Archaeological and Historic Architectural Gap Analysis and Assessment* were areas with less than 15 percent slope and measuring at least 50 ft wide, but contained partially disturbed soils or indeterminate integrity requiring further investigation to determine archaeological potential (Hutchins-Keim et al. 2018:8). For limited survey areas, a 100-ft (30-m) survey interval was employed for STPs across portions of the survey area that could practically be tested. In instances where subsurface testing suggested extensive cutting-and-filling or other disturbance,

no further work was conducted in these areas. If intact subsurface stratigraphy was encountered, the survey interval was decreased to 50 ft (15 m) and standard methods for a Phase I survey were utilized.

3.2.2 Phase I Survey Areas

Survey areas recommended for full Phase I survey by the *Archaeological and Historic Architectural Gap Analysis and Assessment* were areas that contain undisturbed soils, are greater than 50 ft (15 m) in width and length from the outer edge of the CSB or from documented disturbance (i.e. the width of an archaeological survey transect) and maintain a ground slope of less than 15 percent (Hutchins-Keim et al. 2018:7-8).

For Phase I survey areas, a 50-ft (15-m) survey interval was employed for STPs across all portions of the survey area that could practically be tested. SWM features added during fieldwork were also surveyed at 50-ft (15-m) intervals. Radial STPs at 25-ft (7-m) intervals were placed around STPs that were positive for historic or precontact material to investigate the extent of identified artifact concentrations. Radial STPs were pursued until two STPs at this interval were negative, or until ground conditions (e.g. slopes, wetlands, or road surfaces) would not allow the excavation of further radial STPs at this interval.

3.3 Laboratory Methods

Artifacts recovered during archaeological investigations were transferred to the AAHA's laboratory in Annapolis, Maryland for cleaning, cataloguing, and analysis. Laboratory procedures were performed in accordance with state and Federal curation guidelines (Morehouse et al. 2018, National Park Service [NPS] 2017). After washing, artifacts were separated into like groups and placed into polyethylene 4-ml plastic re-sealable bags with acid-free provenience cards containing the following information: site number, catalog number, provenience, level, stratum, and date of excavation. Provenience information was written on the exterior bags in indelible ink. Artifacts were sorted and analyzed according to morphological, material, and functional classes. Artifacts were labeled with their appropriate site number and lot number. Artifacts of recent derivation determined to be unassociated with an archaeological site or from extensively disturbed contexts were cataloged and discarded with special notation within the catalog list.

The initial phase of artifact analysis consisted of the preparation of an artifact inventory of cultural materials recovered during the investigation. Historic artifacts were catalogued according to functional category (Architecture, Clothing, Kitchen, Personal, Tobacco, and Activity), raw material, type (nail, ceramic ware, pipe stem, etc.), and description (decoration, measurements, etc.). **Appendix C** contains a detailed catalog of the artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey.

Artifacts recovered from properties administered by NPS were curated in accordance with NPS NCR Regional Archaeology Program (RAP) curation guidelines. The initial phase of analysis for artifacts recovered from NPS property consisted of the preparation of an inventory of cultural materials recovered during the investigation using standardized object names defined by the NCR RAP Cataloguing Handbook. Artifacts were catalogued by object classification and include relevant descriptors such as manufacturing technique, decoration, color, object part, etc. as per NPS standards. The catalog was then entered into a template provided by the NCR RAP for contractors for import into the ICMS database. These artifacts will be curated by the NPS. Acid-free copies of the artifact catalog, field notes, photo log, and drawings

prepared in accordance with the appropriate guidelines will accompany all assemblages to each curation facility. The complete artifact inventory is presented as **Appendix C**.

Artifacts not associated with the NPS will be curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park, in St. Leonard, Maryland, in all situations where secure title can be obtained. This includes artifacts from United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) property. Artifacts recovered from USDA properties were prepared in accordance with state and Federal curation guidelines and will be added to existing USDA artifact collections at the MAC laboratory per an agreement between the USDA, MDOT SHA, and MHT.

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4 FIELD RESULTS

Fifty-six individual areas for Phase I survey were identified within the archaeology survey area (**Table 3; Appendix D**). Of these, 38 were recommended for a full Phase I survey and 18 for a limited survey. In addition, two remote sensing areas were recommended for a Phase I survey. Over the course of the Phase I archaeological study, an additional six survey areas were added that accounted for potential SWM locations and a seventh area (S-12/13) was added that included unsurveyed land under and on either side of the American Legion Bridge, bringing the total number included as part of this survey to 65 survey areas. Full property access was secured for 39 survey areas, and partial property access was secured for an additional eight survey areas, resulting in archaeological reconnaissance and shovel testing in 47 survey areas. Property access could not be secured for 18 survey areas. Of the limited testing areas, a full Phase I testing strategy was deemed necessary for three. This resulted in the excavation of 2,283 STPs across the archaeology survey area.

The study resulted in the identification of ten new archaeological sites and expanded boundaries for two existing archaeological sites. These included four precontact sites, four historic sites, and four sites with historic and precontact components. The precontact sites consist of lithic scatters, with two situated in upland settings and two in floodplain. The historic sites include one nineteenth and twentieth-century farmstead and one nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic scatter related to a lock keeper's house on the C&O Canal. The remaining sites are nineteenth or twentieth-century domestic scatters, four also containing precontact components.

Table 3. Archaeology Survey Areas

Area#	Recommended Effort	Survey Strategy	Property Access	Identified Sites
S-1	Limited Survey	Limited Survey	Yes	--
S-2	Limited Survey	Limited Survey	Yes	--
S-3	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-4	Phase I Survey	--	No	--
SWM S-4	Phase I Survey	--	No	--
S-5	Phase I Survey	--	No	--
SWM S-5	Phase I Survey	--	No	--
S-6	Phase I Survey	--	No	--
SWM S-6	Phase I Survey	--	No	--
S-7	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	18MO752, 18MO753
S-8	Phase I Survey	--	No	--
S-9	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-10	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Partial	--

Area#	Recommended Effort	Survey Strategy	Property Access	Identified Sites
SWM S-10	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Partial	--
S-11	Limited Survey	--	No	--
S-12	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-13	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	18MO22
S-12/13	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	18MO749, 18MO750, 18MO751
S-14	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-15	Limited Survey	Limited Survey	Yes	--
S-16a	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	18MO754, 18MO755
S-16b	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-16c	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-17	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-18	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-19	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Partial	--
S-20	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	18PR1133
S-21	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-22	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-23	Phase I Survey	--	No	--
S-24	Phase I Survey	--	No	--
S-25	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-26	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	18PR1131
S-27	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
SWM S-27	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-28	Phase I Survey	Limited Survey	Yes	--
S-29	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-30	Limited Survey	Limited Survey	Partial	--
S-31	Phase I Survey	Limited Survey	Yes	--
S-32	Limited Survey	Phase I Survey	Partial	--
S-33	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-34	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-35	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-36	Limited Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	18MO756
S-37	Phase I Survey	--	No	--
S-38	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-39	Limited Survey	--	No	--
S-40	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	18PR425
S-41	Limited Survey	Limited Survey	Partial	--
S-42	Phase I Survey	--	No	--
S-43	Limited Survey	Limited Survey	Yes	--
S-44	Limited Survey	--	No	--
S-45	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-46	Limited Survey	Limited Survey	Partial	--
S-47	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-48	Limited Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-49	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-50	Limited Survey	Limited Survey	Yes	--
S-51	Limited Survey	Limited Survey	Yes	--
S-52	Limited Survey	Phase I Survey	Partial	--
SWM S-52	Phase I Survey	Phase I Survey	Yes	--
S-53	Limited Survey	--	No	--
S-54	Limited Survey	--	No	--
RS-1	Remote Sensing	--	No	--
RS-2	Remote Sensing	--	No	--

4.1 Area S-1

Area S-1 is a 0.99-acre limited survey area located within the cloverleaf off-ramp connecting the northbound lanes of I-270 to West Montgomery Avenue (**Figure 4**). Four STPs were excavated in this area at 100-ft intervals to determine whether this area possessed stratigraphic integrity. The area is bounded

by the Exit 6B ramp and falls within MDOT SHA right-of-way (ROW). Historic USGS topographic maps show it occupying the edge of a former ridgetop overlooking Watts Branch, which flows through a narrow floodplain approximately 1220 ft (370 m) to the west of Area S-1. Documented soils by the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)) only show Glenelg silt loam, 3-8 percent slopes, within the study area (Web Soil Survey 2015). Stratigraphy in Area S-1 does not match the expected Glenelg series pedon, which consists of an A- or Ap-horizon over a shallow transition (less than 1.0-ft deep) to a Bt-horizon with an occasional intervening E-horizon, and the observed slopes in the study area do not match the contours of the landform depicted in early twentieth-century USGS maps.

Area S-1 is a wooded area that sits level with the ground surface of West Montgomery Avenue and slopes downward to the westbound lanes of I-270 and the Exit 6B ramp. Historic aerials and topographic maps from the mid-twentieth-century show four houses were constructed within an earlier alignment of the Exit 6B ramp in the study area between 1951 and 1955 (**Figure 5**). The edges of the study area are encircled by trees and dense concentrations of undergrowth that open to a clearing with moderate undergrowth in the central portion of the study area. Three concrete block-lined depressions were observed in the central to west-central portion of the area and a gravel drive (**Figure 6**) runs east-west through the south portion of the area (**Figure 7**). The depressions are likely related to the mid-twentieth-century houses, which were demolished between 1988 and 2002. Land records indicate that MDOT SHA acquired the properties that comprise Area S-1 in 1955 (MC Land Rec 2068:305), 1956 (MC Land Rec 2258:338), and 1986 (MC Land Rec 7175:402). By 2002, no trace of the houses can be seen in aerial photographs and the Exit 6B ramp occupies its current alignment.

Stratigraphy in Area S-1 consisted of gravel and clay fill layers within the cloverleaf. Two strata were generally identified throughout the study area, with Stratum I consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/2) or brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam topsoil with 10 percent gravel over Stratum II, a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay or heavily mottled yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay loam fill with 30 percent gravel inclusions. The transition was abrupt and moderately shallow at 0.4-0.65 ft below surface, with gravel- and/or asphalt refusals halting excavation at 1.2-1.5 ft below surface. Due to the gravel and asphalt concentrations present in Stratum II, it is unlikely that Stratum II is subsoil, but rather represents a fill deposit or disturbed soils likely associated with the construction and/or demolition of the mid-twentieth-century houses and realignment of the Exit 6B ramp. Given the difference between the Glenelg series pedon and the observed stratigraphy, as well as the difference between the historic and modern landforms, it appears that the study area has been truncated and covered with a fill matrix.

Material observed in Area S-1 consisted of modern materials, such as asphalt, plastic, and modern bottle glass, that were discarded in the field, and no historic or precontact artifacts or features were encountered. The identification of such material and the absence of older cultural items is consistent with deposition relating to the mid-twentieth-century houses and the realignment of the exit ramp. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-1 has likely been disturbed through cut and fill processes during the twentieth century and does not possess the potential to contain significant archaeological resources. No archaeological sites were identified during the investigation and no further work is recommended in Area S-1. Minor LOD changes in and around Area S-1 also have little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

Figure 4. Results of the Phase I Survey in Area S-1 and Area S-2

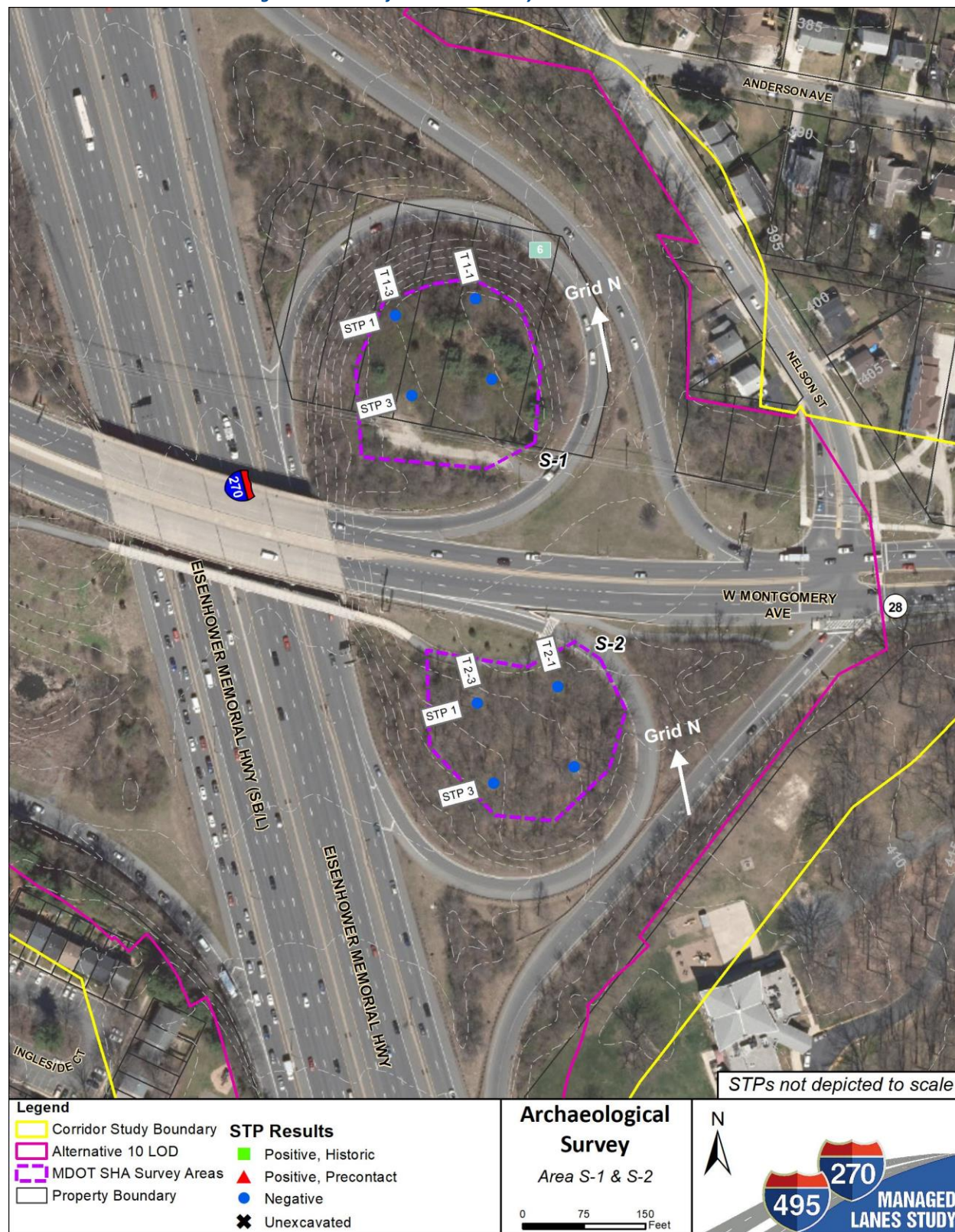


Figure 5. Gravel drive in Area S-1 across off-ramp, facing northwest.



Figure 6. Surface gravel and fill in Area S-1.



4.2 Area S-2

Area S-2 is a 0.89-acre limited survey area located within the cloverleaf on-ramp connecting traffic from West Montgomery Avenue to the northbound lanes of I-270 (see **Figure 4**). Four STPs were excavated in this area at 100-ft intervals to determine its integrity. The area is bounded by the circular course of the Exit 6B on-ramp and falls entirely within MDOT SHA ROW. Historic USGS topographic maps show it occupying the edge of a former ridgetop overlooking Watts Branch, which flows through a narrow floodplain approximately 1300 ft (400 m) to the west of Area S-2. The NRCS documented Glenelg silt loam and Gaila silt loam in Area S-2, with slopes ranging from 3-15 percent (Web Soil Survey 2015). Stratigraphy in Area S-2 does not match the expected Glenelg or Gaila series pedon, both of which consist of an A- or Ap-horizon over a shallow transition (less than 1.0-ft deep) to a Bt-horizon with an occasional intervening E-horizon, and the observed slopes in the study area do not match the contours of the landform depicted in early twentieth century USGS maps. Historic aerial photographs show that the cloverleaf encircling the area was constructed between 1988 and 2002 (**Figure 7**).

Area S-2 lies approximately 395 ft (120 m) amsl and gently slopes downward to the westbound lanes of I-270. The land use of Area S-2 is transportation-oriented. The area contains dense concentrations of undergrowth that open to clearings (**Figure 8**) in the northwest portion of the study area. A paved pedestrian pathway (**Figure 9**) runs east-west through the north portion of the area leading to a footbridge crossing I-270.

Stratigraphy in Area S-2 consistently contained gravel and clay fill layers within the cloverleaf. Two strata were generally identified throughout the study area, with Stratum I consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) or brown (7.5YR 3/3) silt loam topsoil and Stratum II consisting of a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay to clay loam fill with 20-40 percent gravel inclusions. The transition was generally 0.4-1.0 ft below surface, with gravel- and/or asphalt refusals halting excavation at 1.0 ft below surface. Due to the high gravel concentration present in Stratum II, it is unlikely that Stratum II is subsoil, but rather represents fill deposit associated with the late twentieth-century construction of the existing on-ramp. Given the difference between the expected soil pedons and the observed stratigraphy, along with the changes evident between the historic and modern landforms, it appears the study area has been truncated and covered with a fill matrix.

Material observed in Area S-2 consisted of modern materials, such as plastic and modern bottle glass, that were discarded in the field, and no historic or precontact artifacts or features were encountered. The identification of such material and the absence of older cultural materials is consistent with deposition relating to the construction of the exit ramp. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-2 has been disturbed through cut and fill processes and does not possess the potential to contain significant archaeological resources. No archaeological sites were identified, and no further work is recommended in Area S-2. Minor LOD changes in and around Area S-1 also have little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

Figure 7. Historic aerial photograph showing previous structures contained within Area S-1 cloverleaf.

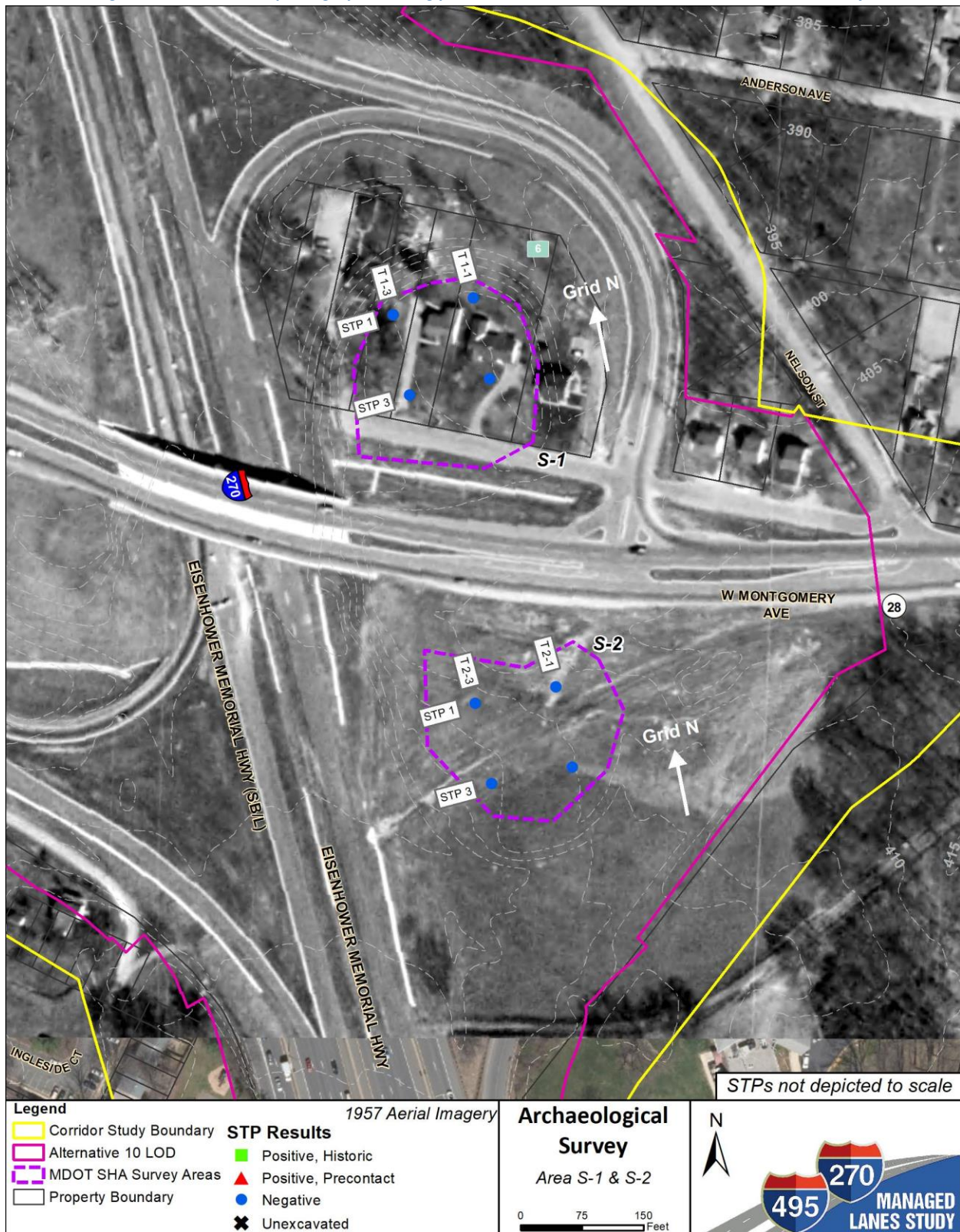


Figure 8. Trash and landscaping cloth on the surface in Area S-2



Figure 9. View from Area S-2 toward paved walking trail



4.3 Area S-3

Area S-3 is a 1.64-acre Phase I survey area located in a City of Rockville park between a residential subdivision and Julius West Middle School, along the east side of I-270 (**Figure 10**). A total of nine STPs were excavated in Area S-3. The area is roughly bounded to the north by Winding Rose Drive, to the south by athletic fields associated with the middle school, and to the west by an embankment carrying the northbound lanes of I-270. Historic USGS topographic maps show it occupying a floodplain and low terrace just above the floodplain. The NRCS documented Legore silt loam and Baile silt loam in Area S-3, with slopes ranging from 0-15 percent (Web Soil Survey 2015). Legore series soils typically consist of an A-horizon over two Bt-horizons, which are encountered at depths less than 1.0 ft. Baile series soils are poorly drained, consisting of an A-horizon over a hydric Bg-horizon, which is also reached at depths less than 1.0 ft. The stratigraphy encountered in Area S-3 roughly matches expected soil pedons. The presence of hydric soils near the top of the soil profile is likely due to increased runoff and poor drainage caused by the mid-twentieth century construction of I-270 combined with the late twentieth-century residential development surrounding the study area, which has resulted in much of the area's transformation into a wetland. Otherwise the landform occupied by Area S-3 is intact.

Area S-3 is situated 390 ft (119 m) amsl on two properties, one of which is owned by the City of Rockville and the other of which is owned by the Rockville Board of Education. The western edge of Area S-3 crossed into MDOT SHA ROW. The City of Rockville property is separated from both the MDOT SHA ROW and Julius West Middle School by chain-link fences. The northernmost section of this area contains a paved pedestrian walkway (**Figure 11**) and a runoff catchment basin. A wetland occupies the central portion of this area, parts of which have been artificially modified as evidenced by a bar of rip-rap extending into it (**Figure 12**). The wetland is characterized by tall grasses and standing water. A modern structure stands within the wetland between the northern portion of Area S-3 and the I-270 berm. The survey was conducted after a series of large rainstorms, which likely exacerbated the wet conditions. Historic aerials show a complex of farm buildings along the stream, two of which fall within the delineated wetland. Any structural remains from these two buildings would have been situated within the area of standing water.

The southern end of Area S-3 near the athletic fields was dry enough to excavate two transects comprising nine primary STPs at 50-ft intervals; three of these STPs were separated from the rest of the survey area by the chain-link fence that separates the City of Rockville and Board of Education properties. The ground surface in this area is sparsely vegetated with small trees, brush, and undergrowth. An unnamed tributary of Watts Creek runs through Area S-3 about 100 ft (30 m) south of its northern boundary, preventing the excavation of a third transect.

The stratigraphy reflected a combination of periodic flooding from the streams that feed the wetland, disturbance from the construction and maintenance of I-270, and ground modifications relating to the nearby residential development and middle school athletic fields. There were two general patterns to the stratigraphy in Area S-3. On the City of Rockville property (STPs 1-3 on both transects), Stratum I consisted of a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) to very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam A-horizon extending to between 0.3-0.55 ft below the ground surface. In STPs 3-1-1 and 3-2-1, Stratum II was an olive gray (5Y 5/2) to light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) clay loam hydric transitional layer with around 30 percent gravel inclusions, extending to a depth of between 0.9 and 1.0 ft below the surface.

Figure 10. Results of the Phase I Survey in Area S-3

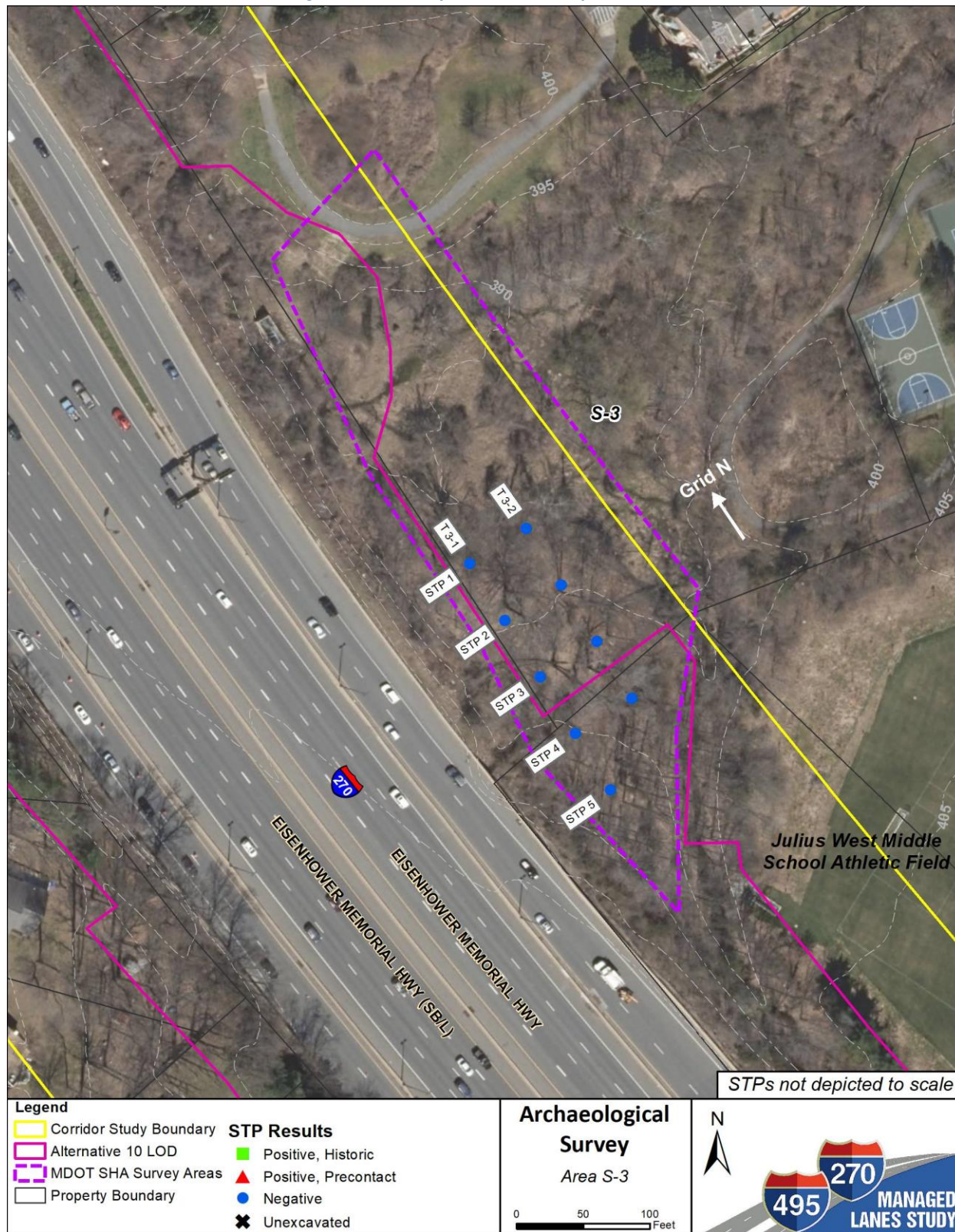


Figure 11. Berm carrying paved pedestrian walkway through the northernmost portion of Area S-3



Figure 12. Rip-rap in the wetland portion of Area S-3



Beneath this was Stratum III, a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottled with olive gray (5Y 5/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay loam subsoil with around 40 percent gravel inclusions. The mottling reflects partial gleying due to the high water table. In the rest of the STPs excavated on the City of Rockville property, Stratum I came directly down onto the mottled subsoil at 0.5 ft below ground surface.

The three STPs excavated on the Board of Education property each shared a consistent stratigraphy characteristic of expected soil pedons. Beneath Stratum I, a very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam O-horizon, Stratum II was encountered, consisting of a (7.5YR 4/6) clay loam A-horizon. Underlying this was Stratum III, a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay loam subsoil extending from 0.4 ft to 0.8-0.95 ft below the ground surface.

Material observed in Area S-3 consisted of modern materials, such as modern bottle glass and rubber, that were discarded in the field. Area S-3 occupies an intact floodplain and low terrace, but changes to drainage and runoff patterns in the surrounding area has resulted in most of it becoming a wetland. Soils observed in this area are intact, but STPs close to the edge of the wetland show that the soils display incipient hydric characteristics. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed, and no archaeological sites were identified. No further work is recommended in Area S-3.

4.4 Area S-7

Area S-7 is a 9.56-acre Phase I survey area located west of I-270 lying entirely within Cabin John Regional Park and owned by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC), Montgomery County (**Figure 13**). A total of 133 STPs were excavated in Area S-7, including six that were positive for cultural material. The NRCS identifies Gaila silt loam across most of the area, with small areas of Baile silt loam and Blocktown channery silt loam (Web Soil Survey 2015). The stratigraphy in this area matches expected Gaila soil pedons, which consist of an A-horizon over a shallow (about 1.0-ft deep) transition to a Bt-horizon, sometimes with an intervening E-horizon. This, coupled with a comparison with early twentieth-century USGS maps, suggests the landforms traversed by this area are intact outside the I-270 ROW. Two new archaeological sites were identified in Area S-7.

Area S-7 is heavily wooded with moderate to dense undergrowth, occupying a series of flat terraces separated by moderately steep slopes. Two small drainages bisect the survey area east to west, with the first approximately 600 ft (180 m) and the second approximately 1,500 ft (450 m) south of the northern boundary. The north end of the survey area is approximately 350 ft (105 m) amsl and descends to about 270 ft (80 m) at the center of the area before ascending to 330 ft (100 m) and then plunging down to a floodplain at the south end. The survey area is accessed by a spur of this trail, which originates at a campground with a small parking area and a covered pavilion. Slopes in this area range from 3-15 percent. A total of 133 STPs were excavated in Area S-7, including 118 primary STPs at 50-ft intervals, 12 radial STPs at 25-ft intervals around positive STPs, and three judgmental STPs around a possible structural feature.

Figure 13. Results from the Phase I Survey in Area S-7, showing newly identified Cabin John Sites 1 and 2

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The possible feature was initially thought to resemble part of a historic foundation and was located in the northern portion of the area (**Figure 14**). Three transects of STPs were excavated at 50-ft intervals parallel to the I-270 ROW. These transects were interrupted by three sections of slope greater than 15 percent.

The stratigraphy in the survey area was consistently intact. Stratum I, which was generally 0.1-0.3 ft thick, was a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam A-horizon. This overlay Stratum II, a brown (7.5YR 4/4) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) E-horizon with textures ranging from silt loam to a silty clay. Stratum III was reached between 0.5-1.5 ft below the ground surface, most frequently between 0.8-1.1 ft and comprised a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 7.5YR 5/8) clay loam subsoil. STPs were halted at this point because Stratum III is a sterile Bt-horizon.

Area S-7 was fully tested by STPs. Aside from the identified resources which are separately discussed below, no further work is recommended in Area S-7 as currently defined. Soils observed in this area are intact, and minor LOD changes in and around Area S-7 would require evaluation to determine the need for additional archaeological investigations.

The possible historic surface feature that was identified in Area S-7 consisted of a linear concentration of stone present on the surface located approximately 6 ft east of STP 7-1-3. It is 2.0 ft high and 15 ft long and runs roughly east west (**Figure 15**), and was initially thought to resemble a partial fieldstone house foundation. However, there is a gap in the alignment, and the excavation of nearby STPs on Transect 1 and the excavation of three judgmentally located STPs within the concentration of stones recovered no artifacts or other evidence of use or occupation and provided no evidence that the stones represent a cultural feature. In addition, two newly identified archaeological sites, Cabin John Site 1 (18MO752) and Cabin John Site 2 (18MO753) were identified.

Figure 14. Possible historic fieldstone feature in northern portion of Area S-7, showing the gap in the stones looking northwest.

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Figure 15. Results from the Phase I Survey in Area S-7, showing possible surface feature.

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4.4.1 18MO752 (Cabin John Site 1)

Site 18MO752 (Cabin John Site 1) is a precontact lithic scatter of indeterminate date, probably representing a short-term occupation. It is situated on one of a series of ridgetops separated by moderately steep slopes (**Figure 16**). The site encompasses 0.43 acres and is located in a very similar setting to 18MO753. The site is heavily wooded with moderate to dense undergrowth. These terraces rise above Cabin John Creek. Site 18MO752 is situated around STP 7-2-20, located in the center of Area S-7. A total of 21 STPs was excavated within 100 ft of the site, comprising three positive STPs. It occupies a small flat area between two drainages that carry water under I-270. The three positive test pits define a boundary for the site that is approximately 56 ft by 43 ft (17 m by 13 m).

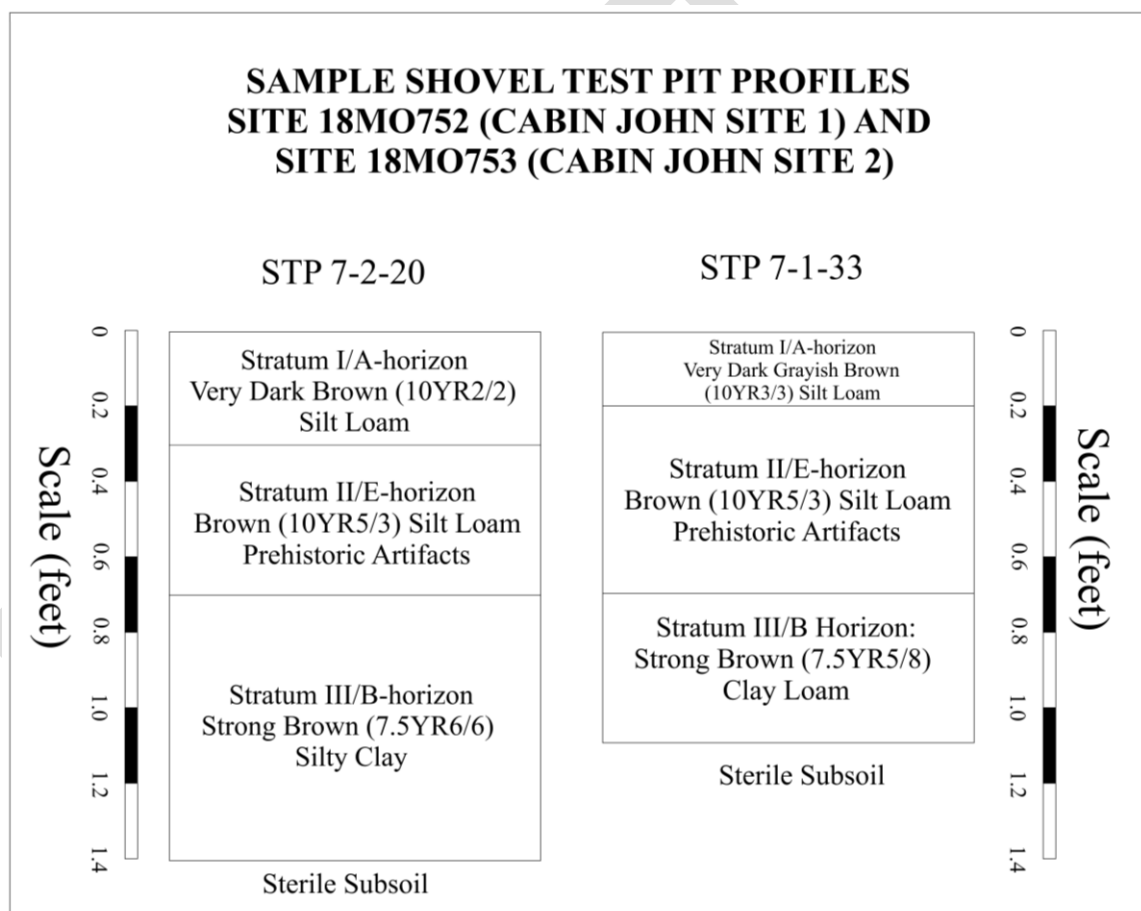
Figure 16. Results from the Phase I Survey in 18MO752 Cabin John Site

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STPs within the site generally contained three soil strata, with no evidence for a plowzone (**Figure 17**). Stratum I was a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) A-horizon. This reached a depth of 0.3 ft below surface before transitioning to Stratum II, a brown (7.5YR 5/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam E-horizon. This overlay Stratum III, a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6 or 7.5YR 6/6) clay loam subsoil. The transition from the Stratum II to Stratum III generally occurred between 0.8-1.1 ft below surface, and STPs were excavated to a depth of 1.4-1.8 ft below surface. The stratigraphy at Site 18MO752 was not significantly different from the stratigraphy encountered elsewhere in Area S-7. Precontact artifacts were isolated to both the first and second strata. Soils on the site were notably gravelly and probably unsuited for intensive agriculture. The site does not exhibit evidence for extensive artificial disturbance but may have been subject to some erosion. Otherwise the site integrity appears to be intact.

Figure 17. Sample STP profiles from sites in Area S-7



Artifacts in Stratum I included one quartz early stage reduction flake and two non-cortical quartz biface reduction flakes (**Figure 18; Table 4**). Artifacts in Stratum II included one partial rhyolite projectile point, one piece of quartz cobble shatter, and one non-cortical quartz biface reduction flake. The quartz flakes appear to be made from locally available materials, but the rhyolite point was transported onto the site, as the nearest source of that material is in Frederick County. Although present within Early and Middle Archaic assemblages, the use of rhyolite in the manufacture of stone tools and projectile points is seen to notably increase during the Late and Terminal Archaic periods through the Early Woodland period

(Stewart 1987). The rhyolite sources in the Blue Ridge and South Mountain areas are extensively exploited during this period. The use of Rhyolite begins to decrease in the Middle Woodland period and declines more precipitously during Late Woodland period. This is attributed to a number of factors, with perhaps the most dominant being the decreased mobility of the expanding Precontact population. The main exception to this is within Maryland's western Piedmont where the ready availability of rhyolite and the lack of other options keeps utilization high within the local population. The projectile point is missing the base and tip, so any typological identification is provisional, but this point fragment follows a form common in Late and Terminal Archaic projectile points such as Bare Island, Poplar Island, or Lackawaxen points. This further suggests a Late Archaic date.

Site 18MO752 may have sufficient integrity and data potential to provide meaningful information on precontact lifeways in upland settings in Montgomery County during the Late and Terminal Archaic period and may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Phase II testing including close-interval STPs and/or test units is recommended if ground disturbing activity is planned within Cabin John Site 1. However, Site 18MO752 lies outside the widest LOD (Alternative 10) and is not anticipated to be affected as part of this project.

Figure 18. Artifacts from Cabin John Site 1 (18MO752)



Left to right: Quartz biface reduction flake (top), quartz early stage reduction flake (bottom), rhyolite projectile point fragment, quartz biface reduction flake (top), quartz biface reduction flake (bottom), and quartz cobble shatter.

Table 4. Artifacts recovered from Cabin John Site 1 (18MO752)

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Count
Precontact	Early Stage Reduction Flake, No Cortex	1
	Biface Reduction Flake, No Cortex	3
	Projectile Point Fragment	1
	Cobble Shatter	1
Total		6

4.4.2 18MO753 (Cabin John Site 2)

Site 18MO753 (Cabin John Site 2) is a multi-component artifact scatter consisting of a precontact lithic scatter and a nineteenth-century artifact isolate on one of a series of flat terraces separated by moderately steep slopes (**Figure 19**). The site encompasses 0.48 acres and is located in a very similar setting to 18MO752. The site is heavily wooded with moderate to dense undergrowth. The Cabin John Park Site 2 is centered around STP 7-1-33. A total of 21 STPs was excavated within 100 ft (30 m) of the site, three of which were positive which define the 56 ft by 56 ft (17 m by 17 m) site boundary.

STPs within the site generally had three soil strata, with no evidence for a plowzone. Stratum I consisted of 0.1-0.3 ft of a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) A-horizon. Below this was Stratum II, consisting of a brown (7.5YR 4/4) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) soil E-horizon with textures ranging from a silt loam to a silty clay. Stratum II terminated across the site between 0.5-1.5 ft below the ground surface, most frequently between 0.8-1.1 ft. Below this was Stratum III, a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8 or 7.5YR 4/6) clay loam subsoil. Soils were relatively gravelly. The stratigraphic sequence found on the site is typical of a woodland setting. No features were encountered.

Three artifacts were recovered from Cabin John Site 2, each of which was recovered from Stratum II (**Table 5; Figure 20**). Cabin John Park Site 2 is centered around STP 7-1-33, which contained one non-cortical quartz flake. Six radial STPs were excavated around 7-1-33, of which one (STP 7-1-33-W-25) contained a single quartz flake and a second (STP 7-1-33-S-25) contained a nineteenth-century undecorated whiteware sherd. The quartz lithic material represents locally available materials. In the absence of other artifacts, the whiteware sherd probably represents casual discard or loss.

Background research revealed a complicated chain of title that could only be traced to the late nineteenth century, although an 1890 land record refers to the previous owner of the property as a Thomas C. Magruder, who likely acquired it in the 1810s (**Appendix G**). The owner of the property when the isolated piece of nineteenth-century whiteware was deposited is unclear and historic maps show no buildings in the study area in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

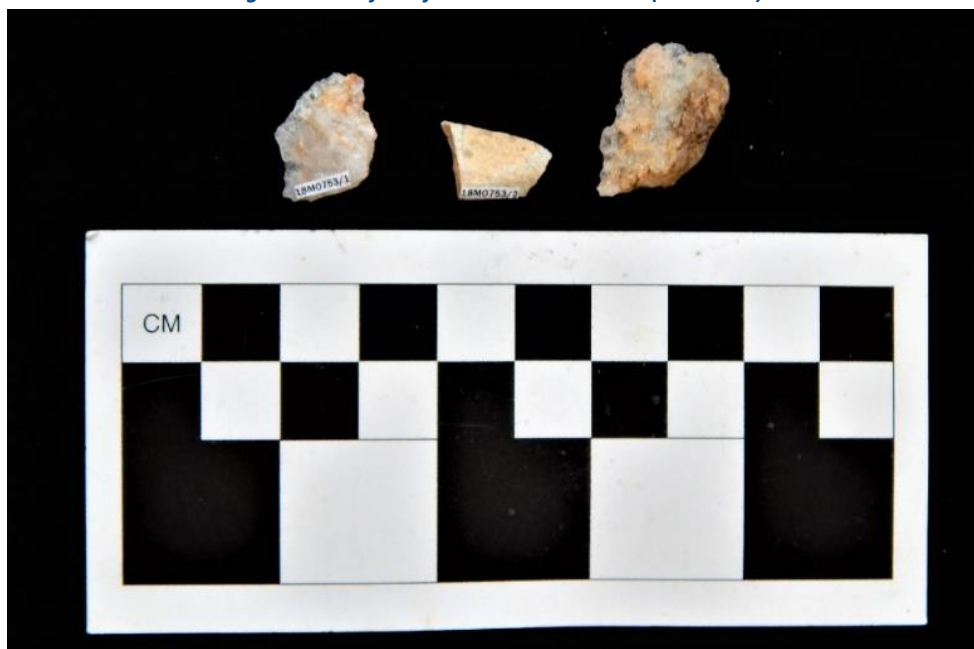
Figure 19. Results from the Phase I Survey in 18MO753 Cabin John Site 2

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Table 5. Artifacts recovered from Cabin John Site 2 (18MO753)

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Count
Kitchen	Nineteenth-Century Whiteware (1820-1900)	1
Precontact	Biface Reduction Flake, No Cortex	2
Total		3

Figure 20. Artifacts from Cabin John Site 2 (18MO753)

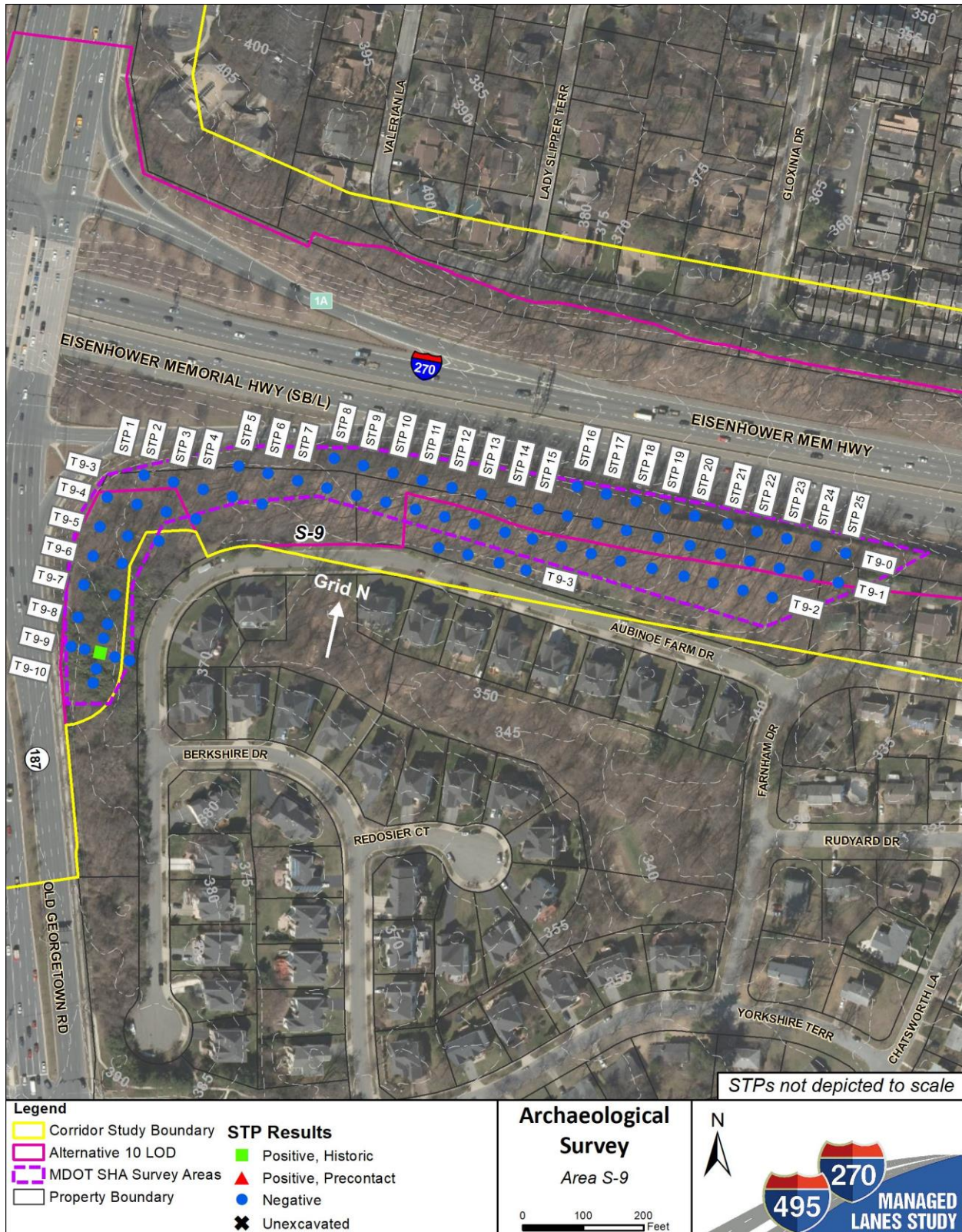
Left to right: Quartz biface reduction flake, undecorated nineteenth-century whiteware, and quartz biface reduction flake.

The precontact component at Cabin John Site 2 probably represents a short-term occupation, and the nineteenth-century component appears to represent an isolated artifact. No diagnostics were encountered that would provide a more precise date for the precontact occupation. No features were encountered, and the site has limited potential to provide new information about precontact occupation in the Eastern Piedmont or historic occupation in the vicinity. No further work is recommended.

4.5 Area S-9

Area S-9 is a wooded 4.49-acre Phase I survey area located between a residential neighborhood and the I-270 southbound lanes (**Figure 21**). A total of 75 STPs were excavated in this area, one of which was positive for cultural material. It is roughly bounded to the north by the I-270 sound barrier, to the west by Old Georgetown Road, to the south by Aubinoe Farm Drive, and to the east by Farnham Drive. The northern portion of Area S-9 falls within MDOT SHA ROW. The NRCS documented Glenelg silt loam across most of the area, with Glenville silt loam documented near the southernmost portion of this area (Web Soil Survey 2015).

Figure 21. Results of the Phase I Survey in Area S-9



Outside of a low-lying, poorly drained area in the southwest portion of Area S-9, the stratigraphy conformed to the expected Glenelg pedon, which consists of an A- or Ap-horizon over a shallow (less than 1.0-ft deep) transition to a Bt-horizon, sometimes with an intervening E-horizon. This indicates that the portion of the landform falling between the I-270 ROW and the housing development south of Aubinoe Farm Drive is intact.

Area S-9 is located about 367 ft (112 m) amsl. The westernmost edge of the area contains a dense stand of bamboo along Old Georgetown Road. The easternmost portion gradually slopes upward to a level terrace about 6 ft (2 m) above Aubinoe Farm Drive. Slopes in this area range from 3-15 percent. Eleven transects of STPs were excavated beginning in the southwest portion of Area S-9 and extending south and east. Transects 1-3 ran east-west across most of this area, Transects 4-11 were shortened transects mostly within the bamboo stand, and Transect 0 was added to the survey to test a flat area on the MDOT SHA side of the ROW fence.

A total of 70 primary STPs were excavated at 50-ft intervals, and five radials were excavated around STP 9-9-2, which contained one brick fragment and one piece of machine-made amethyst bottle glass. The five radials were all negative. Evidence of a recently abandoned transient camp and modern debris was observed west of the STP.

The stratigraphy was variable across the westmost to central portions of Area S-9 with three strata generally present. STPs within the central and eastern portions of the study area contained three strata, with Stratum I consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam and Stratum II consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) or yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay loam. Stratum III, a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam or a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay subsoil, was encountered 0.3-1.3 ft below surface and reached to the base of excavation at 1.1-1.7 ft below surface. The southwest portion of Area S-9 was a lowland with poorly drained soils, and again generally contained three strata consisting of Stratum I, a thin very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silt loam A-horizon, over Stratum II, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam E-horizon. Stratum II transitioned between 0.4-0.9 ft below surface to Stratum III, a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam subsoil that was generally excavated to a depth of 1.2-1.5 ft

STP 9-9-2 contained one brick fragment and one piece of machine-made amethyst bottle glass that likely dates to the early twentieth century. Other material observed in Area S-9 consisted of modern materials, such as asphalt, modern bottle glass, and bicycle parts, that were discarded in the field. The two retained artifacts represent an isolated historic and/or modern scatter and upon consultation with the MDOT SHA, it was decided these artifacts have no research potential and should not be curated. The results of this investigation indicate that Area S-9 is an intact remnant of a former ridgetop. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. No further work is recommended in Area S-9. Because Area S-9 is between I-270 and areas of residential development, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-1 have little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

4.6 Area S-10 and SWM S-10

Area S-10 is a 12.33-acre Phase I survey area located between Grosvenor Place and I-270 (**Figure 22** and **Figure 23**). The survey area also included a 0.73-acre proposed SWM location designated SWM S-10. Thirty STPs were excavated in portions of this survey area for which access had been granted, none of which contained precontact or historic material. It is roughly bounded by I-270 to the west, Grosvenor Lane to

the south, and Grosvenor Place and a number of residential complex parking lots to the north. Area S-10 is situated on an undulating ridgetop about 285 ft (87 m) amsl directly adjacent to the I-270 ROW fence. Comparison between current conditions and twentieth-century USGS maps indicates that a thin strip of the ridgetop between modern housing developments and the I-270 ROW is intact. The NRCS documented Glenelg silt loam, Blocktown channery silt loam, Brinklow-Blocktown channery silt loam, and Urban Land in this area, with slopes ranging from 3-25 percent (Web Soil Survey 2015). Stratigraphy in the southern portion of the tested area matched expected soil pedons for Glenelg silt loam, but soils in the northern portion consisted of sand fill likely related to the installation of a rip-rap drainage feature and subsurface utilities (**Figure 24**). The landform in the center of the tested area has since been destroyed by residential development.

Area S-10 area begins roughly where Grosvenor Lane crosses I-270 and continues 4,240 ft (1,292 m) along I-270, ranging in width from 95 ft (30 m) to 180 ft (55 m). Area S-10 occupies 56 privately-owned parcels of which access was secured for 50 parcels, comprising 4.37 acres. The area was largely wooded with moderate undergrowth, however during the survey a tree removal crew began work in the central flat area, preventing the archaeological crew from continuing testing in this area. The tree removal crew was part of a larger effort to prepare this area for residential development, and it became clear these efforts would significantly impact the integrity of soils in this area. Pedestrian reconnaissance showed that the equipment used to remove the area's trees had already disturbed up to 0.5 ft of the area's topsoil. A subsequent visit to the site showed that the landform had been cut and graded (**Figure 25**).

A total of 30 primary STPs at 50 ft intervals was excavated in portions of Area S-10 and SWM S-10 for which access had been granted. Parts of nine transects were laid out in this area, with Transects 1-5 being short transects in the northern portion of the area, Transects 3 and 4 extending into the central portion of the area, and Transects 7-9 in the southern portion of the area. SWM S-10 was found to be in an area mostly disturbed by road construction or the installation of subsurface utilities, and across the study area there were electrical boxes, drainage ditches, and other signs of earth-moving activity.

Soils in the southern and central portions of the accessible part of Area S-10 were remarkably intact at the time of the survey. STPs in Area S-10 consisted of three strata. Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam A-horizon that reached a depth of 0.2 ft below surface. Stratum II was a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam E-horizon that reached a depth of 0.6-1.0 ft below surface. Stratum III was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6 or 5/8) clay loam subsoil that reached to the base of excavation, usually between 1.1 and 1.4 ft below surface. STPs in the northern portion of the tested area generally contained a uniform yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 or 5/6) compact clay loam fill that extended to the base of excavation, which was excavated to 1.2-1.7 ft below surface before being terminated due to refusals. STPs with this profile were generally noted as being next to electrical boxes, drainage ditches, or similar modern features.

Soils in the southern and central portions of the accessible part of Area S-10 were remarkably intact at the time of the survey, although ground disturbance related to the residential development likely impacted the intact soils recorded in the central portion. Artifacts present in Area S-10 consisted of various modern materials that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed, and no archaeological sites were identified.

Figure 22. Results of the Phase I Survey in Area S-10 and SWM S-10, disturbed area highlighted in red

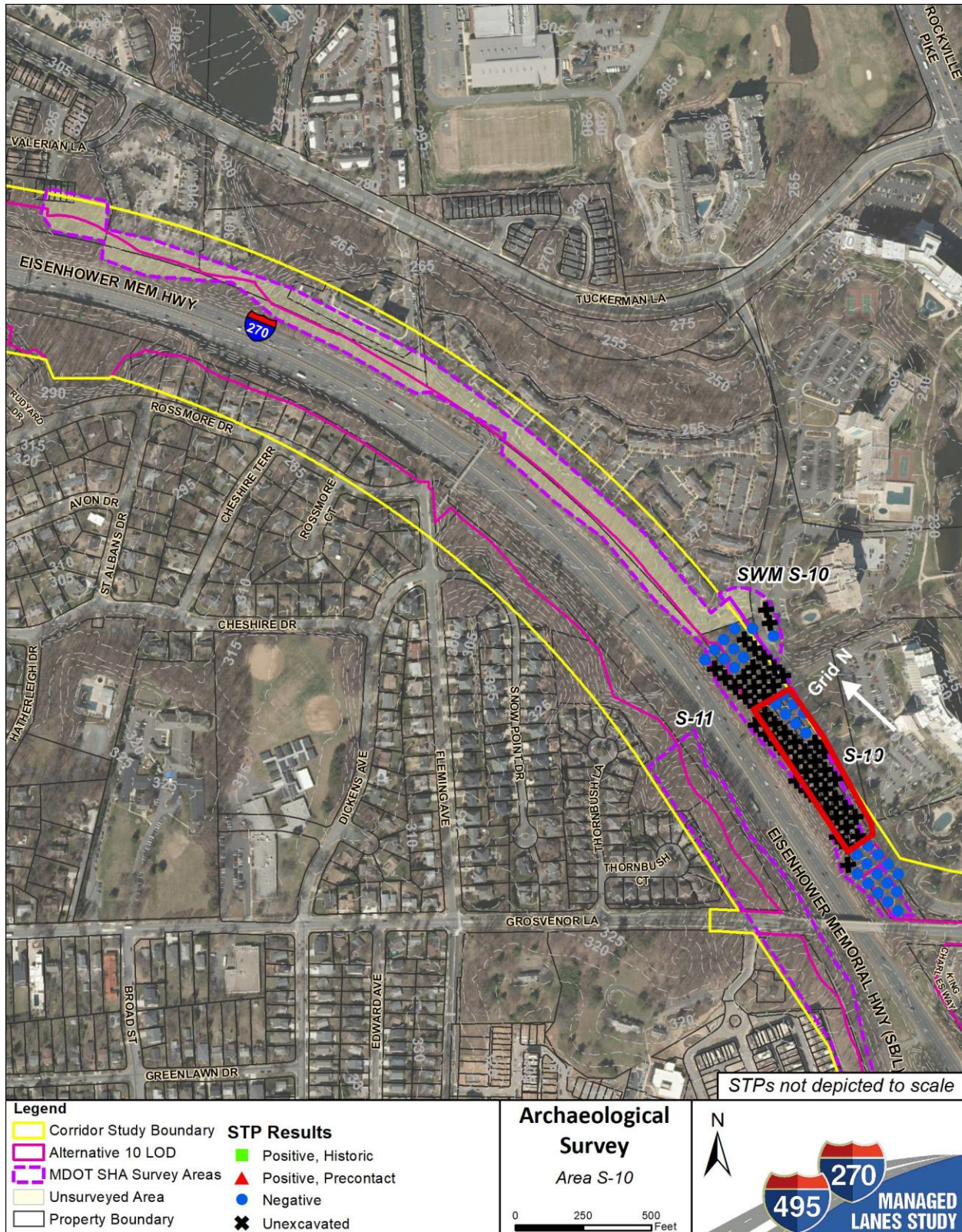


Figure 23. Results of the Phase I Survey in Area S-10 South, disturbed area highlighted in red

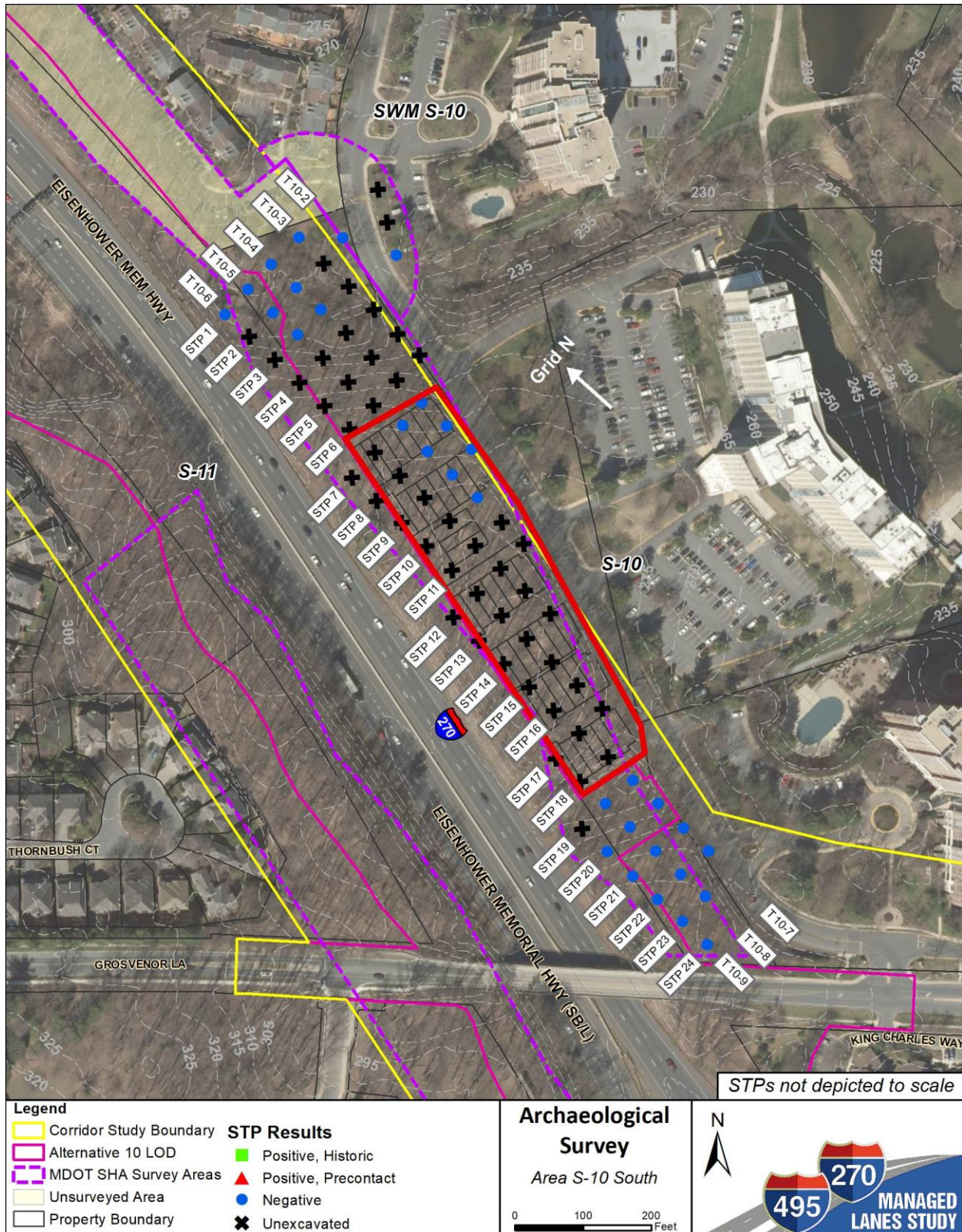


Figure 24 Improved rip-rap drainage feature in Area S-10, facing northeast



Figure 25. Cut portion of Area S-10 in May 2019, facing northwest



A large portion of Area S-10 remains untested due to lack of property owner permission and testing in the areas adjacent suggest it has the potential for intact archaeological resources. Phase I survey is recommended in the inaccessible portion of Area S-10. Area SWM S-10 comprises areas of roadways and pavement within suburban development, and no further work is recommended for Area SWM S-10.

4.7 Area S-12

Area S-12 is a Phase I survey area measuring 2.52 acres located within the interchange between I-495 and the Clara Barton Parkway. Area S-12 falls entirely within federal property administered by the NPS, and work for this project was undertaken in accordance with ARPA Permit 18-CHOH/NACE-10. Portions of the NPS property are subject to an MDOT SHA highway easement. Prior to highway construction, the area likely formed a bench overlooking the Potomac Floodplain, which was altered to some extent by construction of the C&O Canal. Eighteen STPs were excavated in Area S-12 (**Figure 26**). The survey area is located on property administered by the NPS and an MDOT SHA highway easement. The NRCS documented Elk silt loam and Chrome and Conowingo soils with slopes ranging from 0-8 percent (Web Soil Survey 2015). Each of these soil series typically consists of an Ap-horizon transitioning to a Bt-horizon 0.6-1.1 ft below surface. Elk silt loams typically contain an intervening BA-horizon between the surface soils and subsoil ranging from 0.75-1.1 below surface. Testing revealed the stratigraphy did not generally conform to the expected soil pedons and was somewhat variable. The waterlogged conditions at the survey area resulted in the termination of some STPs at the water table before reaching an identifiable subsoil. The construction of I-495 and the Clara Barton Parkway interchange may have resulted in increased drainage and water retention within Area S-12, which is reflected in the gleying hydric soils and high water tables encountered in the area's STPs.

Area S-12 is wooded with a central grassy clearing (**Figure 27**). It is situated 110 ft (32 m) amsl and slopes gently downward to the west, with slopes ranging from 0-8 percent. A small stream runs through this western portion of the area roughly parallel with the Clara Barton Parkway before turning northwest at the western end of the survey area. Area S-12 was surveyed during a period of sustained heavy rain, exacerbating the standing water and high-water tables were observed in all parts of this area.

Area S-12 area is located partially within the Potter Site (18MO22), identified through amateur collection by the landowner, Lloyd Potter, and recorded in 1961 (MHT Site Form 18MO22). According to the site form on file with the MHT, the site occupied several acres near the Naval Surface Warfare Center and included precontact points, blades, and groundstone. Potter reported most of the site was destroyed when I-495 was constructed, but the aerial photography suggests that the portion of the site within Area S-12 was not disturbed.

A total of 18 primary STPs were excavated at 50-ft intervals in Area S-12. STPs 4-8 on Transect 1 were offset between five and 15 ft because the transect ran through the stream, and the immediately adjacent ground surface was mostly covered by standing water.

Figure 26. Results of the Phase I Survey in Area S-12

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Figure 27. Base of berm carrying I-495 to the American Legion Bridge in the eastern portion of Area S-12, facing northeast

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Two primary stratigraphic patterns were identified at Area S-12. In the eastern part of the area near the on-ramp and within the lawn, Stratum I consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam O-horizon extending to between 0.3-0.6 ft below the ground surface. Underneath this was Stratum II, a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay A-horizon with about 30% gravel inclusions extending between 0.9-1.0 ft below the ground surface. At this point, most of the STPs reached the water table, with those that did not encountering Stratum III, a brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay sterile subsoil characteristic of the Elk soil series.

The STPs excavated within the wooded area to the west shared a different profile. Stratum I was a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to gray (10YR 5/1) silty clay loam A-horizon that extended to between 0.6-0.7 ft below the ground surface. Underneath this was Stratum II, a mottled silty clay or clay hydric subsoil extending to 1.0-1.3 ft below the ground surface. Stratum II was heavily mottled and varied in color, containing some combination of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 10YR 5/4), brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), olive gray (5Y 5/2), pale brown (10YR 6/3), and/or gray (10YR 5/1). At this depth all of the STPs reached the water table and excavation was halted. This unexpected stratigraphy could be a result of construction of the Clara Barton Parkway, but more likely this represents soils becoming more heavily gleyed as modified drainage patterns appears to have channeled more water into this area.

Area S-12 contained modern materials, such as modern bottle glass, that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. The bench this area occupies is likely intact, but changes to the patterns of drainage and water retention within the I-495/Clara Barton Parkway interchange have resulted in areas of standing surface water and gleyed subsurface soils. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-12 is intact but its archaeological potential is limited by wet conditions. No evidence

for the continued existence of the Potter Site (18MO22) was identified west of I-495. No further work is recommended in Area S-12 within the CSB examined at the time of the Phase I survey. However, minor LOD changes have been proposed in and around Area S-12, and supplemental Phase I archaeological investigations were completed by Blood et al. (2019; Volume 5).

4.8 Area S-12/13

Area S-12/13 is a 14.9-acre Phase I survey area (**Figure 28**). Area S-12/13 falls entirely within federal property administered by the NPS, and work for this project was undertaken in accordance with ARPA Permit 18-CHOH/NACE-10. Portions of the NPS property are subject to an MDOT SHA highway easement. A total of 156 STPs was excavated in Area S-12/13, 48 of which contained precontact or historic cultural material, and three new archaeological sites were identified. The NRCS documented Elk silt loam and Rock outcrop-Blocktown complex soils in this area (Web Soil Survey 2015). A number of rock outcrops occur at various locations across Area S-12/13. Elk silt loams typically consist of an Ap-horizon over a mixed BA-horizon above a Bt-horizon, which is reached about 1.2 ft below surface. Rock outcrop-Blocktown soils are shallow, with an A-horizon overlying a Bt-horizon at 0.5 ft and bedrock within 1.75 ft of the surface, interspersed with rock exposures. Stratigraphy on the terraces above the Potomac River generally conformed to these soil pedons, but stratigraphy on the floodplain generally contained deep deposits of alluvium. This indicates that the terrace landforms are stable and intact outside the disturbed highway easement, while the floodplain possesses stratified precontact deposits.

Figure 28. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-12/13

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The area north of the C&O Canal towpath contained evidence for historic landscape modification related to the construction of the C&O Canal and associated buildings, as well as modern landscape modification along Clara Barton Parkway. The portion of this area directly beneath the American Legion Memorial Bridge deck is covered with boulder rip-rap, which prevented excavation of STPs beneath the bridge.

A total of 156 STPs were excavated in Area S-12/13, including 101 primary STPs, 51 radial STPs, and four judgmental STPs. Eighteen transects were laid out in the survey area. The judgmental STPs were placed to investigate the use and age of a stone foundation encountered within the survey area.

Stratigraphy on the terraces above the Potomac River floodplain generally consisted of two to three strata. West of I-495, STPs contained three strata. Stratum I was a brown (10YR 4/3) to very dark brown (7.5YR 5/2) silty clay loam, extending between 0.4-0.7 ft below ground surface. Below this was Stratum II, consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 10YR 5/8) silty clay extending to between 0.9-1.2 ft below ground surface. Stratum III consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 7.5YR 5/8) silty clay subsoil excavated to 1.4-1.6 ft below ground surface.

Soil profiles to the east of I-495 exhibited greater variability, with two or three strata evident across the site. Stratum I generally comprised a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam A-horizon extending 0.2-0.8 ft below the ground surface. This generally directly overlay subsoil, which consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay that was excavated to a depth of 1.0-1.4 ft. Six STPs in this area contained an intervening stratum consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) to brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam that reached a depth of 0.6-1.2 ft below surface before transitioning to the subsoil, with subsoil excavated to a depth of 1.6-1.7 ft. Ten STPs in this area encountered bedrock or rock impasses 1.0-1.6 ft below ground surface.

The typical stratigraphy consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam alluvium that extended approximately 1.2-1.9 ft below ground surface, at which point bedrock was encountered. The two northernmost STPs on Plummer's Island contained a different profile, consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) alluvial deposit over a what appears to be the strong brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 7.5YR 5/8) sandy loam Bt-horizon characteristic of Elk-series soils. The transition to this was encountered 1.3-2.1 ft below ground surface, and these STPs were excavated to a depth of 1.9-2.5 ft before being terminated within the sterile Bt-horizon.

STPs excavated in the wetland west of I-495 consisted of two strata, with Stratum I consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam A-horizon extending to a depth of between 0.8-1.5 ft below the ground surface over Stratum II, a mottled reddish brown (5YR 4/4), gray (10YR 5/1), dark brown (10YR 4/2), and yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) hydric clay subsoil. STPs in this area reached the water table at around 2.0 ft below the ground surface.

The drier, wooded area between the wetlands and the Potomac River floodplain had two basic stratigraphic profiles distinct from the rest of the survey area. The alluvial nature of these sediments meant that subsoil was not encountered, and the STPs excavated in this area were typically excavated to 3.0 ft below the ground surface, typified by a single stratum of brown (7.5YR 4/3 to 7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam or silt loam alluvium. Several STPs in this area contained an upper organic horizon, Stratum I, consisting of a very dark brown (10YR 3/2 to 10YR 2/2) loam O-horizon extending to 0.3 ft below ground surface.

Other STPs included a transition to a second alluvial layer (Stratum II) consisting of a lighter strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam alluvium between 1.5-2.5 ft below the ground surface. A series of radial STPs west of the initial testing area contained three strata, including both the O-horizon and the second alluvial stratum.

The stratigraphy on the floodplain along the Potomac River had a topsoil deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam extending to between 1.4-3.0 ft below the ground surface. Underneath this was a brown (7.5YR 4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam alluvial deposit extending to the base of excavation. STPs excavated directly adjacent to the Potomac River contained alternating layers of heavily mottled sand, representing a channel deposit.

A total of 155 precontact and historic artifacts was recovered from Area S-12/13, grouped together in three concentrations that were identified as three separate archaeological sites: 18MO749 (C&O Canal Site 1), 18MO750 (C&O Canal Site 2), and 18MO751 (C&O Canal Site 3). Of the artifact total, 35 were recovered from 18MO749, 12 were recovered from 18MO750, 100 were recovered from 18MO751, and eight were isolated artifacts. Obviously modern materials, such as fragments of asphalt shingles, were discarded in the field, while modern materials that were not fully identifiable in the field, such as bottle glass, were retained from these sites.

Recommendations for the three identified archaeological sites are presented below. No further work is recommended for Area S-12/13 within the CSB examined at the time of the Phase I survey. However, minor LOD changes were proposed in and around Area S-12/13, and supplemental Phase I archaeological investigations were completed by Blood et al. (2019).

4.8.1 Background

Background research revealed these sites were originally part of two properties called James' Parks and Carderock, both of which belonged to a man named Robert Peters in the early nineteenth century (**Appendix G**). In the 1820s, portions of Peters' estate were acquired by the C&O Canal Company to accommodate the canal's construction. The rest of the property remained under the ownership of Peters' heirs until the mid-nineteenth century, when it was granted to Lewis Welsh. Title transfers for the property are unclear through the late nineteenth century, but in 1908, a mortgage was taken on the property by Samuel and Ada May Cissel. Later in the same year, the Cissels transferred a portion of their property, including most of 18MO751, to the Washington Biologists' Field Club, who transferred it to the United States government in 1959. The portions of the property containing 18MO749 and 18MO750 were privately owned until 1935, when a residential development company deeded it to the United States.

A comprehensive catalog and description of the locks and lockhouses was produced by Unrau (1976). The lockhouses were built according to the standardized construction specifications devised in 1828. They sat on a 30 ft (9 m) by 18 ft (5 m) stone foundation 22 inches thick, with a six-ft-deep earthen-floored cellar under the kitchen. The house was situated two feet above the ground surface with 20-inch thick walls (Unrau 1976: 804-805). The chimney was built in the center of the house with a stone foundation, allowing the stalk to be built with stone or brick.

Locks 12-14 were located in Construction Section 9, with the construction contract for Lock 12 being awarded to Fenlon & Bosteder on March 1, 1829 (Unrau 1976:260). Construction of Lockhouse 9, which would house the keeper of Locks 12-14, began in June 1829 and was completed by May 1830. Charles L.

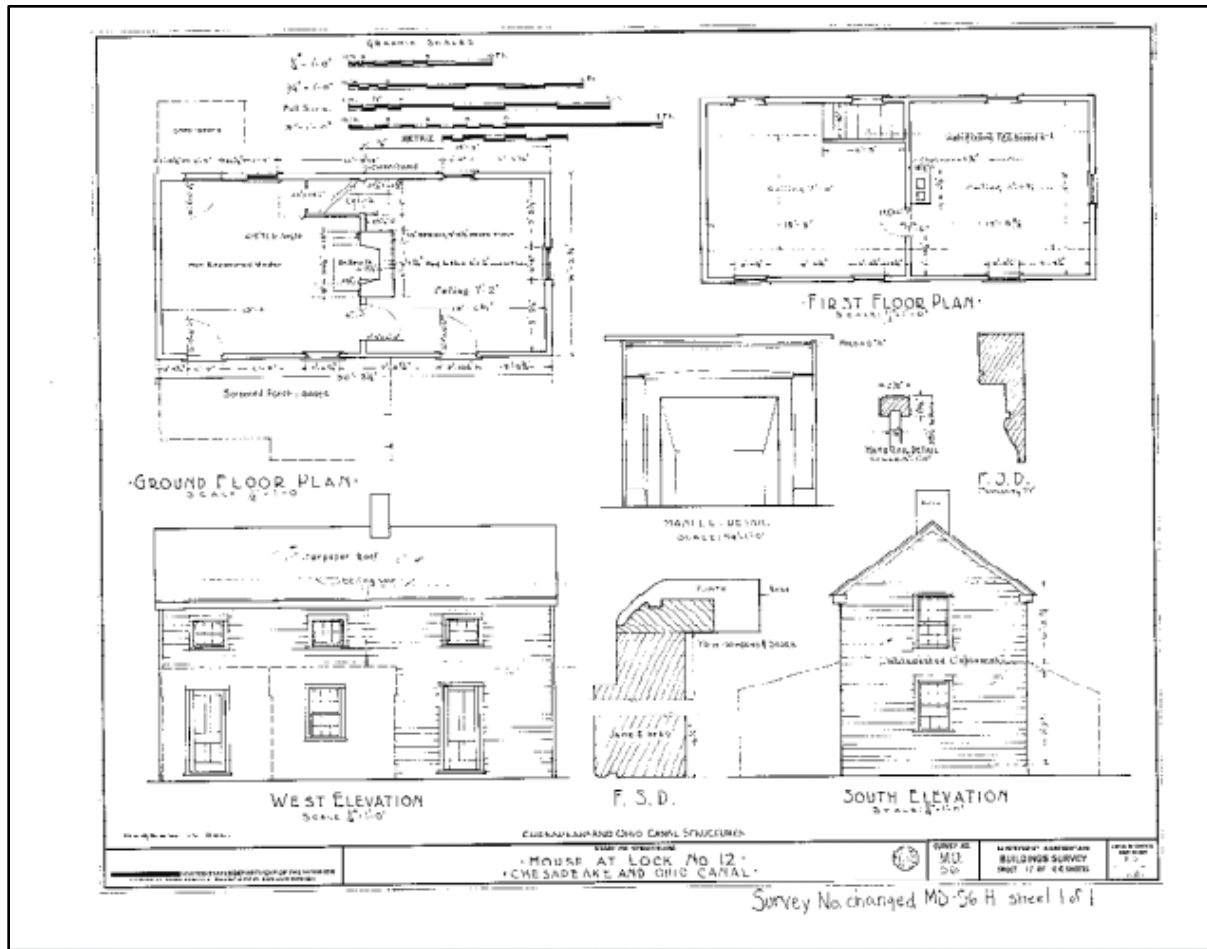
Sears is the first recorded lockkeeper for Locks 12-14 and he occupied Lockhouse 9. Lockkeepers were typically married men with large families, but C&O Canal records show that at least two women served as lockkeepers for Locks 12-14 in the 1830s and 1840s (Unrau 1976:794). William Hill, whose name is shown next to the lockhouse at Lock 12 in an 1865 map, is not listed among the lockkeepers who maintained Lock 12, but Adelaide Hill and Lawrence Hill are both listed as lockkeepers in 1860 (Unrau 1976:796). The last recorded lockkeeper of Lock 12 was William Davis, who served until the canal closed in 1936.

Lockhouse 9 possessed a shallower foundation and stood larger than a standard lockhouse (Unrau 1978:28). A photograph of the then-extant Lock 12 lockhouse taken ca. 1936 shows it situated a short distance from the lock itself as a two-story, three-bay structure with a wooden porch in the front (**Figure 29**). Judging from the perspective, the house appears to sit north of the lock, as Lock 12's gates open to the east, corroborating the house's position on historic maps. This was confirmed by a June 17, 2019 field visit to inspect the Lock 12 lockhouse location and compare it to the photograph. A large extant cedar tree may be the cedar depicted at the far left of the photograph. A drawing from the Historic American Building Survey presents a detailed structural drawing of the lockhouse, which featured two rooms on each story (**Figure 30**). It also indicates the lockhouse at Lock 12 had both front and rear porches.

Figure 29. Ca. 1936 photograph of the Lock 12 lockhouse (Unrau 1978:79)



Figure 30. Historic American Building Survey drawings of the lockhouse at Lock 12 (Unrau 1978:63)



By 1860, Locks 13 and 14 were tended by their own lockkeepers with their own residences. The Lock 13 lockhouse was described as a typical lockhouse, and the house at Lock 14 was described as a typical lockhouse with a stone foundation and later concrete additions (Unrau 1978:159). The house at Lock 13 stood within the study area until the early 1960s, when it was demolished and I-495 was constructed above it. The house at Lock 14 was destroyed during the flood of 1889 and fell outside the study area.

Historic maps show the houses belonging to the lock keepers, but no other buildings are depicted within Area S-12/13. Martenet 1865 Map of Montgomery County shows lockhouses at Lock 12 and Lock 14, labeled George Johns and William Hill with the abbreviation L.K. The 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D.C. shows two buildings on the north side of the same two locks. Early twentieth century USGS maps show lockhouses on the north side of Lock 12 and Lock 13, along with one lockhouse on the south side of Lock 14. The lockhouses at Lock 12 and Lock 14 do not appear on USGS maps postdating 1958, and the lockhouse at Lock 13 appears on maps until 1966, when I-495 appears for the first time. A 1962 aerial photograph shows that extensive cut and fill activity during the highway's construction that has likely removed all trace of the Lock 13 lockhouse; the area of the Lock 12 lockhouse appears to have survived intact. It is outside the area of impacts caused by construction of I-495 and the ramps to the Clara Barton Parkway, and the terrain appears to be at original grade when compared to the

photograph in **Figure 29**. The Lock 12 lockhouse location is in the northeastern corner of the boundary of Site 18MO751, described below.

Previous Archaeological Surveys in the Study Area

From 2003-2010, Louis Berger Group, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of the entire C&O Canal National Historical Park. The results of this survey from Mile Markers 0 to 59 were compiled and reported by Fiedel et al. (2005). The survey focused on missing information within the canal area, with research goals oriented toward locating buried precontact sites in the Potomac River floodplain and investigating sites related to the canal's construction (Fiedel et al. 2005:i). Historic sites and structures related to the canal's operation and upkeep, which were well-documented by the C&O Canal Company, were investigated but were not the focus of the survey. This survey relied on a sampling strategy that targeted areas of high potential for precontact sites and high interest based on historic records, as a full Phase I survey of the entire 184.5-mile (297-kilometer) length of the canal was not feasible (Fiedel et al. 2005:26). The area containing C&O Canal Sites 1-3 was not identified as an area of interest during this survey and maps showing the survey's results show that surface collection and walkover surveys were not conducted in or around Area S-12/13 (Fiedel et al. 2005:44-46). The Phase I investigations in Areas S-12, and S-12/13 recorded three archaeological sites.

4.8.2 18MO749 (C&O Canal Site 1)

Site 18MO749 (C&O Canal Site 1) is a possible Early Woodland site located on the Potomac River floodplain (**Figure 31**). The site is bounded to the north by a wetland and a steep rocky outcropping and slope that leads up to the upland terrace carrying the C&O Canal. To the south is a slope and rocky outcropping that lead down to the floodplain and banks of the Potomac River. It encompasses an area of 0.77 acres and is 213 ft (65 m) by 194 ft (59 m).

Twenty-five STPs were excavated within the site, which includes six primary and 19 radial STPs. Of these, 18 were positive. The stratigraphy of C&O Canal Site 1 is characterized by deep floodplain soils (**Figure 32**). Typically, Stratum I was an organic brown (10YR 4/4) to very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam O-horizon, extending to between 0.1 to 0.2 ft below the ground surface. Below this was Stratum II, which consisted of a brown (7.5YR 4/4 to 7.5YR 5/4) sandy loam. Some STPs located on the western part of the site contained an additional stratum below this, a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam or sand, that began at 1.8 ft to 2.4 ft below ground surface and extended down to 3.0 ft below ground surface. In all cases, these lower strata were alluvial deposits.

The site contained an assemblage of precontact artifacts including quartz flakes, a pottery sherd, and a quartz middle stage biface fragment (**Table 6; Figure 33 and Figure 34**). This site extended beyond the western boundary of Area S-12/13 and the site has not been delineated north or south of the original two transects. The frequency and type of artifacts were distributed evenly across the site.

Figure 31. Results of the Phase I survey in 18MO749 C&O Canal Site 1

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Figure 32. Sample STP profiles at 18MO749

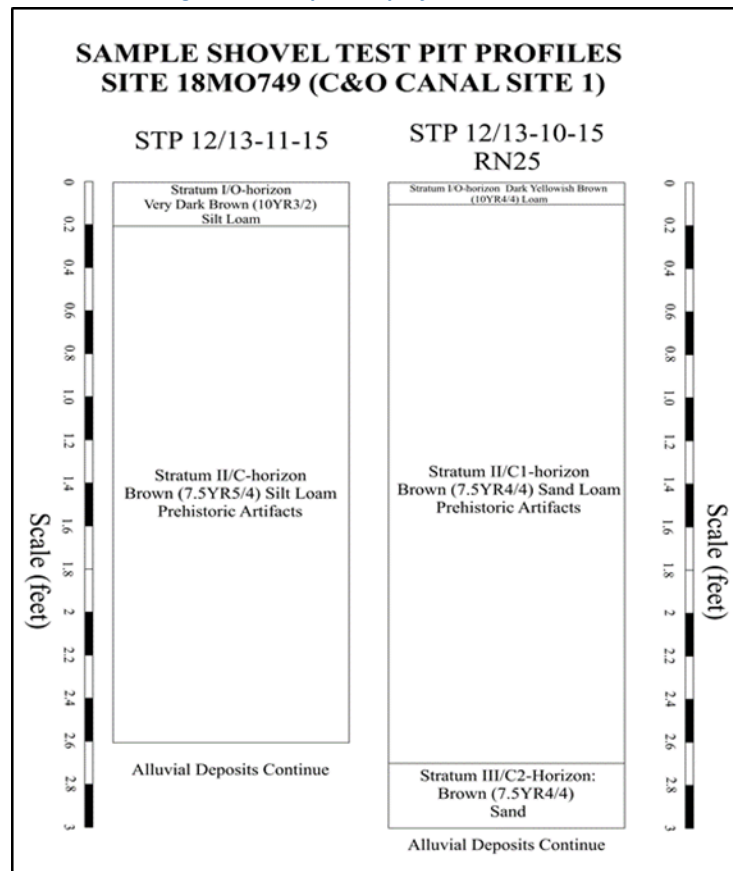


Table 6. Artifacts recovered from 18MO749

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Count
Kitchen	Table Glassware	1
Precontact	Biface Reduction Flake, No Cortex	15
	Flake Fragment, No Cortex	7
	Quartzite Angular Shatter	1
	Flake Fragment, With Cortex	3
	Early Stage Reduction Flake	1
	Indeterminate Stage Biface	1
	Mid-Stage Biface Fragment	1
	Cobble Shatter	3
	Precontact Quartz-Tempered Ceramic	1
Total		34

Figure 33. Selection of artifacts from 18MO749



Left to right: Milk table glass fragment, precontact quartz-tempered ceramic plain, quartz mid-stage biface fragment, and quartz flake fragment.

Figure 34. Representative sample of lithic debitage recovered from 18MO749



Left to right: Quartz biface reduction flake, quartz biface reduction flake, quartz flake fragment (top), quartz flake fragment (top), quartz early stage reduction flake (bottom), quartz biface reduction flake (top), quartz biface reduction flake (bottom), quartz biface reduction flake (top), quartz biface reduction flake (bottom), quartz flake fragment, quartz flake fragment (top), quartz biface reduction flake (bottom), and quartz indeterminate stage biface.

Most of the precontact artifacts were recovered from the Stratum II at a consistent depth of between 1.5 and 2.2 feet below ground surface. This consistent recovery depth suggests their deposition on a past ground surface. While most of the artifacts were reduction flakes, suggesting that limited lithic reduction or retouching took place on the site, the number of flakes and the presence of a sherd of quartz-tempered ceramic leaves open the possibility that the site was formed by a more permanent and/or recurring occupation. This quartz-tempered pottery sherd closely resembles the Accokeek type, granting the site a provisional date in the Early Woodland period. Its presence also suggests domestic activity on the site in addition to lithic reduction. The depth of the recovered artifact assemblage also raises the possibility that features may be present at 18MO749, although none were identified by the Phase I investigation. One piece of historic or modern milk glass was recovered from the site, close to the surface, and does not suggest later deposits are mixed in with the precontact component.

Given the artifact density, buried context, and the frequency, type, and context of the material recovered, site 18MO749 is believed to have the ability to answer significant questions about precontact settlement patterns and the nature and use of the site through further research and excavation. Site 18MO749 appears to retain a high degree of stratigraphic integrity and has the potential to provide meaningful new data on precontact lifeways in the area. It may also provide additional information that can be used to compare and contrast with the concentration of precontact sites located on the south shore of the Potomac River across from the site. Site 18MO749 is recommended eligible for the NHRP under Criterion D, and a Phase II investigation of this site were completed by Blood et al. (2019) (Volume 5).

4.8.3 18MO750 (C&O Canal Site 2)

Site 18MO750 (C&O Canal Site 2) is a multicomponent precontact lithic scatter and nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic (**Figure 35**). Prior to highway construction, this area was probably a rocky slope overlooking the active floodplain of the Potomac but was subsequently altered by construction of the C&O Canal and towpath. The surface conditions were similar to those in nearby parts of Area S-12/13, forming a terrace that sloped first sharply, then more gradually down to the floodplain. Rock outcrops occur throughout Area S-12/13. The dimensions of the site are approximately 148 ft (45 m) by 213 ft (65 m), with an area of 0.54 acres. Nine STPs were excavated within the site, including seven primary STPs and two radial STPs. Of these, seven were positive. The five STPs that produced historic material were located on either side of Lock 13. The two STPs that contained the precontact material were adjacent to each other.

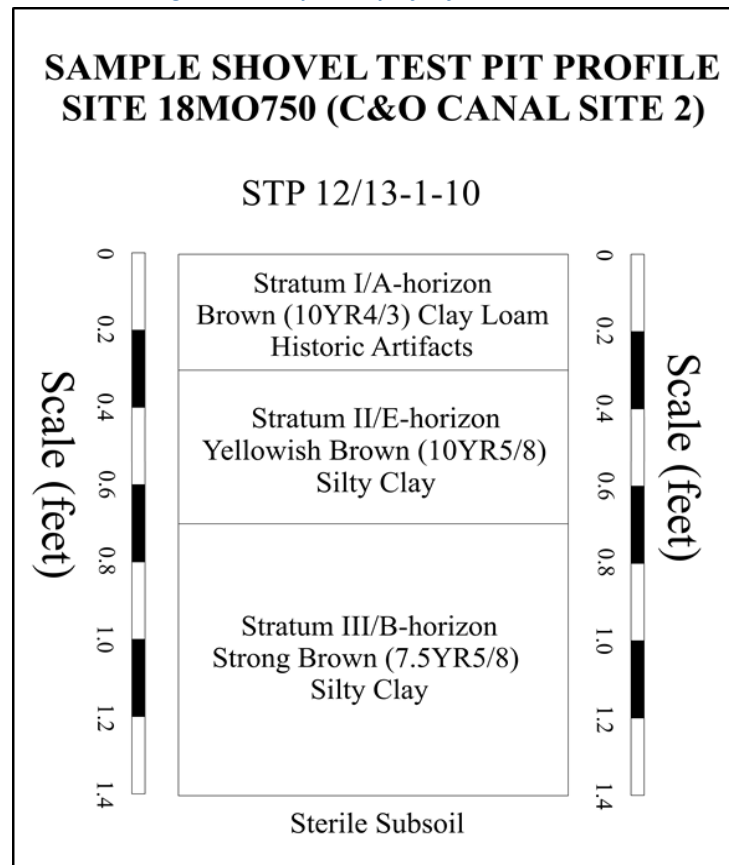
The stratigraphy typically included three strata (**Figure 36**). Stratum I was a brown (10YR 4/3) to very dark brown (7.5YR 5/2) silty clay loam, extending between 0.4-0.7 ft below ground surface. Below this was Stratum II, consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 10YR 5/8) silty clay extending to between 0.9-1.2 ft below ground surface. Stratum III consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 7.5YR5/8) silty clay subsoil excavated to 1.4-1.6 ft below ground surface. Excavation was halted at a depth of 1.6-1.8 ft in Stratum III because it was a sterile Bt-horizon.

Figure 35. Results of the Phase I survey in 18MO750 C&O Canal Site 2

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Figure 36. Sample STP profile from 18MO750



The historic component of the site consisted of a low density scatter of nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts including whiteware and pipe-clay ceramics, olive green bottle glass, and iron hardware (**Table 7**; **Figure 37** and **Figure 38**). The date of the material and its location adjacent to Lock 13 suggest that its deposition was associated with the use of that lock, but the low density and disparate nature of the assemblage did not suggest the location of a lockhouse structure in the immediate vicinity. The precontact component of the site consists of a low-density scatter of eight pieces of quartz debitage, which may represent an isolated event.

Site 18MO750 represents a low density of historic period artifacts of disparate ages that do not seem to form a cohesive assemblage and did not reflect the intact remains of a domestic occupation. The sparse precontact assemblage represents an isolated event of unknown age. Background research indicated that a lockhouse was formerly present a short distance to the west, near Lock 14, but its location was not identified during the investigation. Due to the absence of features or clear spatial associations, site 18MO750 is unlikely to provide important information on the area's history and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

Table 7. Artifacts recovered from Canal Site 2 (18MO750)

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Count
Architectural	Brick	4
	Unidentifiable Nail	1
Kitchen	Machine-made Bottle Fragment	3
	Nineteenth-Century Whiteware (1820-1900)	1
	Electrical Ceramic	1
Tobacco	Pipe Stem Fragment	1
Precontact	Early Stage Reduction Flake	3
	Flake Fragment, No Cortex	5
Total		19

Figure 37. Historic artifacts from 18MO750

Left to Right: Unidentifiable nail, electrical ceramic insulator, pipe stem fragment 4/64th inch ball clay, handmade unglazed brick (top), handmade unglazed brick (bottom), nineteenth-century whiteware plain (bottom), machine-made clear bottle fragment, and embossed machine-made clear bottle glass fragment.

Figure 38. Precontact artifacts from 18MO750



Left to right: Quartz flake fragment (top), quartz flake fragment (bottom), quartz early stage reduction flake, quartz flake fragment (top), quartz flake fragment (bottom), quartz flake fragment, quartz early stage reduction flake, and quartz early stage reduction flake.

4.8.4 18MO751 (C&O Canal Site 3)

Site 18MO751 (C&O Canal Site 3) is a nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic scatter associated with the Lock 12 lockhouse (**Figure 39**). Prior to highway construction, this area was probably a rocky slope overlooking the active floodplain of the Potomac, which was subsequently altered by construction of the C&O Canal and towpath. A dry-laid stone foundation was recorded on the slope to the southeast. The feature measures approximately 30 ft (9 m) by 20 ft (6 m). Surface conditions within the site consisted of woodland with light to moderate undergrowth south of the towpath and maintained lawns north of the towpath. Thirty-five STPs in Area S-12/13 fell within the site, including 15 primary and 20 radial STPs. Of these, 18 were positive. Three judgmental STPs were excavated between Lock 12 and its bypass flume, confirming the site extends as far north as the flume.

The stratigraphy in 18MO751 consisted of two or three layers, with Stratum I comprising a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam A-horizon, extending between 0.2-0.8 ft below the ground surface (**Figure 41**). Most of the artifacts recovered from the site derived from Stratum I. Directly below this was Stratum II, a subsoil consisting of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay excavated to a depth of 1.0-1.7 ft, terminating there within a sterile Bt-horizon. Some STPs had an intervening stratum between the A- and Bt-horizons, consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) to brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam measuring 0.6-1.2 ft in depth. Artifacts were found infrequently in this stratum, which is possibly a fill layer. Bedrock was encountered in ten STPs between 1.2-1.6 ft below the ground surface.

Figure 39. Results of the Phase I survey in 18MO751 C&O Canal Site 3

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Figure 40. Articulated fieldstones in the possible foundation at 18MO751 3 looking south



The dimensions of the site are approximately 292 ft (89 m) by 387 ft (118 m), with a total area of 1.24 acres. Artifacts are distributed evenly throughout the site and no patterning was evident. The assemblage ranges in date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century into the twentieth century, likely beginning ca. 1820 (**Table 8; Figure 42; Figure 43; Figure 44**). The bulk of the diagnostic artifacts include nineteenth-century whiteware, with a manufacture date range of 1820-1900, nineteenth-century ironstone, with a manufacture date range of 1840-1900, and machine-made bottle glass, which began mass production in the first decade of the twentieth century. The assemblage contains a mix of common ceramic serving wares alongside mass produced bottle glass and building-related material and is typical of domestic occupations for this period. Also included in the assemblage are yellowware, Rockingham refined earthenware, and blown-in-mold bottle glass, all probably dated to the nineteenth century. Cut and wire nails are both found in the assemblage, with a higher proportion of cut nails. This suggests an occupation in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Also recovered were brick fragments, architectural fasteners, and mortar, reflecting the presence of a structure. Modern material such as plastic and asphalt shingles were observed in Stratum I contexts onsite and discarded in the field. It is unclear whether these modern materials originated from the site's occupation or were later intrusions.

Figure 41. Sample STP profiles from 18MO751

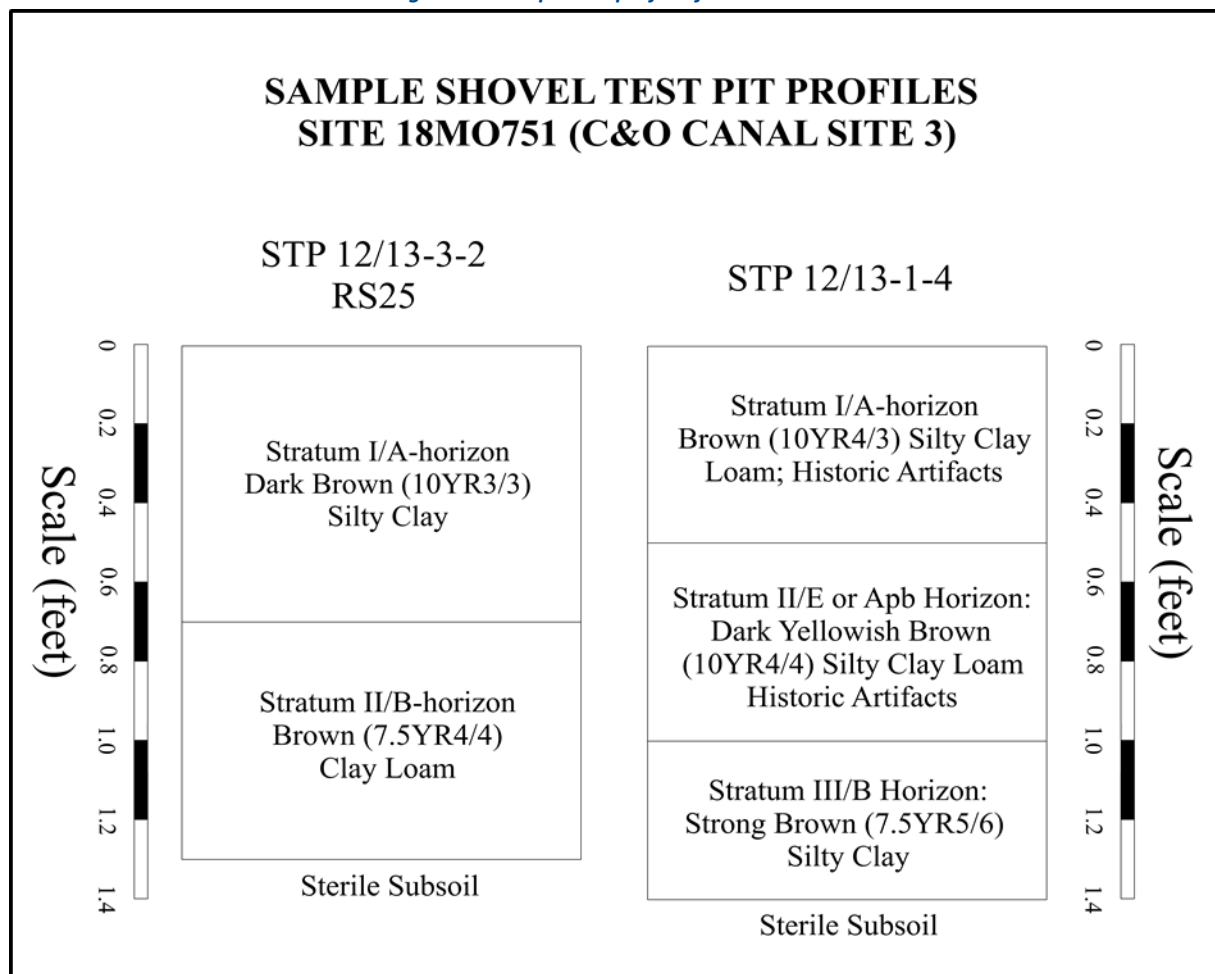


Table 8. Artifacts recovered from C&O Canal Site 3 (18MO751)

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Count
Architectural	Brick	7
	Unidentifiable Nail	8
	Architectural Fastener	2
	Cut Common Nail (post 1805)	6
	Mortar	1
	Wire Common Nail (post 1875)	3
Kitchen	Machine-made Bottle Fragment	11
	Hand-finished, Blown-in-mold Bottle Fragment	2
	Hand-tooled, Embossed or Lip Bottle Fragment	1
	Machine-made, Decorated or Embossed Bottle Fragment	1
	Glass Clothing Element	1
	Flat Window Glass	8

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Count
	Miscellaneous Glass	1
	Nineteenth-Century Whiteware (1820-1900)	13
	Nineteenth-Century Ironstone (1840-1900)	18
	Domestic Gray Stoneware	2
	Rockingham Refined Earthenware (1850-1900)	1
	Pearlware (1780-1830)	2
	Yellowware (1840-1900)	1
	Unidentified Ceramic	2
	Domestic Faunal Material	1
Precontact	Biface Reduction Flake	2
	Early Stage Reduction Flake	3
Miscellaneous	Iron/Steel Personal Item	1
	Miscellaneous Domestic Metal	1
	Unidentifiable Metal	5
Total		104

Figure 42. Sample of historic ceramics recovered from 18M0751



Left to right: Pearlware banded, nineteenth-century whiteware plain (top), nineteenth-century whiteware plain (bottom), nineteenth-century whiteware blue glaze, nineteenth-century ironstone plain, nineteenth-century ironstone transfer print, Rockingham refined earthenware, and yellowware.

Figure 43. Sample of historic architectural artifacts recovered from 18MO751



Left to right: Cut nail, cut nail, cut nail, cut nail, wire nail, wire nail, handmade unglazed brick (top), flat window glass (bottom), flat window glass (bottom), handmade unglazed brick (top), flat window glass (bottom), and metal spike.

Figure 44. Precontact artifacts recovered from C&O Canal Site 3 (18MO751)



Left to right: Quartz early stage reduction flake, quartz early stage reduction flake, quartz early stage reduction flake, quartz biface reduction flake, and quartz biface reduction flake.

The dimensions of the stone foundation are very similar to the standing lockhouse at Lock 11 as well as standard documented lockhouse dimensions of 30 ft by 18 ft. Despite this, photographic documentation of the lockhouse at Lock 12 conducted during the Historic American Building Survey suggests that, by the early twentieth century, the lockhouse was located north of the lock, at the downstream gate. It is possible that this foundation reflects an ancillary building related to the lockhouse or an unrelated building on a neighboring property, as it falls 100 ft south of the former C&O Canal property line. It is also possible that it represents the location of an earlier lockhouse, although this is unlikely given the lack of historic evidence for this, and its distance from the canal. Three radial STPs and one judgmental STP were excavated in and around this possible foundation, but no material was recovered. Additional work will be needed to explore this possible foundation and its relationship with the lockhouse. Based on the nature of the material recovered, its proximity to what would have been the primary residence for a canal lockkeeper, and a date range for the assemblage (beginning ca. 1820) that corresponds to the C&O Canal's operation, it is likely that the artifacts recovered from 18MO751 are associated with the daily occupation of the canal lockhouse.

Site 18MO751 has the potential to provide significant information about the occupation and use of Lock 12 and its associated lockhouse. The investigations suggest that the site contains intact archaeological contexts and features related to the operation of the canal and the domestic lives of lockkeepers. C&O Canal Site 3 is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, and it is recommended that Phase II investigation of the site is warranted. A small precontact component was also identified, including five pieces of quartz debitage in two STPs on the southwestern boundary of the site near a drop-off to one of the lower terraces. Flakes were found in the same A-horizon context as nineteenth-century artifacts, suggesting the precontact component lacks archaeological integrity. The precontact material at 18MO751 appears to represent an isolated scatter of unknown age. Phase II investigation of this site was completed by Blood et al. (2019) (Volume 5).

4.9 Area S-13

Area S-13 is a 11.43-acre area. Area S-12/13 falls entirely within federal property administered by the NPS, and work for this project was undertaken in accordance with ARPA Permit 18-CHOH/NACE-10. Portions of the NPS property are subject to an MDOT SHA highway easement. A total of 108 STPs were excavated in Area S-13, 11 of which were positive for precontact or historic material (**Figure 45**). Prior to highway construction, this area likely formed a bench overlooking the Potomac floodplain NRCS documented Elk silt loam, Watchung silt loam, and Travilah silt loam in the survey area, with natural slopes ranging from 0-8 percent, excluding the steep artificial slopes up to the highway ramps (Web Soil Survey 2015). While the areas beneath these berms have been cut and filled to support the elevated road system, the surfaces between the berms are intact. It is located on land administered by the NPS, and also falls partially within the MDOT SHA ROW easement crossing NPS lands.

Figure 45. Results of the Phase I Survey in Area S-13

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Area S-13 is an area of natural terrace surfaces separated by roadway berms. An aerial photograph from 1962, which shows the highway under construction, indicates that approximately 60 percent of the survey area was disturbed by highway construction. The elevation of Area S-13 varied from 90-149 ft (27-45 m) amsl, with most of the excavated portions at about 100 ft (30 m) amsl. The roadway berms separated Area S-13 into three distinct sections. Transects at 50-ft intervals were placed in each of these sections, aligned to maximize coverage (**Figure 46**). A total of 108 STPs was excavated in Area S-13, including 86 primary STPs and 22 radial STPs.

The stratigraphy of Section 1, within the circular cloverleaf, was generally disturbed by road construction and was characterized by alternating strata of mottled clay fill. Six STPs encountered stratigraphy consistent with Elk soils, possessing a dark brown (10YR 3/3) to dark gray brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam A-horizon extending to between 0.5-0.6 ft below ground surface overlying a subsoil of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay, with a base of excavation extending to between 0.9-1.2 ft below ground surface due to the final stratum being a sterile Bt-horizon.

Section 2 displayed three distinct stratigraphic profiles, all of which appear to be natural. Most STPs in this section contained three strata, with Stratum I consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam A-horizon extending to about 0.3 ft below the ground surface. Stratum II was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 5YR 4/6) silt loam E-horizon extending to between 0.6-0.8 ft below the ground surface, overlying Stratum III, a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil. Some STPs on in the western part of Section 2 contained two strata, typically a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay A-horizon extending to 0.4 ft below the ground surface over a yellow brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil.

Seven STPs in Section 2 were hydric, with Stratum I consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3 to 10YR 5/3) silt loam A-horizon extending to between 0.8-1.2 ft below ground surface over Stratum II, a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to dark greenish gray (GLEY1 4/10Y) silty clay hydric soil horizon that reached a depth of 1.4 ft below ground surface. Stratum III was a very dark greenish gray (Gley 3/10Y) silty clay loam subsoil that terminated at the water table between 0.8-1.6 ft below the ground surface. Five of the hydric STPs were located along the stream separating the survey area from the berm to the north.

In Section 3, intact soils were observed in 11 of the 39 STPs, covering approximately 28 percent of the section. The typical stratigraphy in undisturbed areas consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay A-horizon extending to between 0.5-0.8 ft below the ground surface. Underneath this was a subsoil of a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay, occasionally reaching bedrock at about 1.2 ft below ground surface. The majority of the STPs were adjacent to the highway embankments and were disturbed, displaying layers of a mottled clay fill. These STPs were generally terminated due to rock impasses 1.1-1.3 ft below surface. The easternmost STPs encountered the water table at between 0.7-1.5 ft below the ground surface.

Figure 46. Crew excavating at the base of a berm carrying a ramp from the Clara Barton Parkway to I-495 (in background) in Area S-13, facing northwest

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A total of 20 artifacts was recovered, of which 14 were historic artifacts and six were precontact. All of these artifacts were recovered from an archaeological site that was determined to be a relict extension of the Potter Site (18MO22). The original boundaries of the Potter Site lie partially within Area S-12, on the western side of I-495, terminating at the western end of Area S-13.

Recommendations for 18MO22 are presented below. No further work is recommended for Area S-13 within the CSB examined at the time of the Phase I survey. However, minor LOD changes have been proposed in and around Area S-13, and supplemental Phase I archaeological investigations are planned.

4.9.1 18MO22 (The Potter Site)

Site 18MO22 (the Potter Site/Clara Barton Parkway Site 1) is a multi-component precontact and historic artifact scatter. Prior to highway construction, this area likely formed a bench overlooking the Potomac floodplain. The Potter Site was originally identified by an amateur collector and documented in 1961 (MHT Site Form 18MO22). At the time, it was classified as a precontact lithic scatter consisting of points, blades, and axes. This study extends the site east of its original boundary and includes a nineteenth-century domestic scatter component. The extension of the Potter Site expanded the site area to 19.11 acres by adding what now constitutes a relict portion of the larger site area that has survived highway construction. For this project, a total of 108 STPs were excavated in Area S-13, including 86 primary STPs and 22 radial STPs, of which 11 were positive (see **Figure 45**). A 1962 aerial photograph suggests that as much as 40

percent of the surveyed site area may be intact, despite its location within an interstate highway interchange.

Field Results at 18MO22

The stratigraphy within the undisturbed portions of the Potter Site typically contained three strata, with Stratum I, a brown (10YR 4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam A-horizon extending to about 0.2-0.3 ft below the ground surface, overlying Stratum II, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam E-horizon extending to between 0.3-0.8 ft below the ground surface (**Figure 47**). Stratum III was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay or clay loam subsoil. Some STPs in the western part of the site had two strata, typically a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay A-horizon extending to 0.4 ft below the ground surface over a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil extending to the base of excavation up to 1.7 ft below the ground surface. There was no evidence of a plowzone.

Artifacts were mostly present in the Stratum I and Stratum II, and one artifact—a fragment of modern machine-made bottle glass—was recovered from the Stratum III, but this context appears to have been disturbed. No features were encountered. Soils in parts of the site set away from the road berms appeared to be intact, constituting 39 STPs or 36 percent of the total falling within the site. Soil disturbance observed in STPs largely agrees with observations from the 1962 aerial.

The precontact assemblage includes one piece of quartz cobble shatter, one early-stage quartz biface reduction flake, two non-cortical quartz biface reduction flakes, and one flake fragment (**Figure 48**). The precontact component of the Potter Site identified during the survey is a lithic scatter. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered that would offer a more precise date. The original core of the precontact site identified in 1961 was northwest of the area covered by this survey and produced projectile points, bifacial “blades,” and axes. The lithic scatter encountered during this survey likely represents the margin of this larger occupation, which also may relate to an historic period village identified in the Maryland archaeology quad files as FALLSC-QF03. The site of this village was drawn on the 1890 Mount Vernon 30' quadrangle and falls within Area S-13.

Background research revealed that this historic village site was originally part of two properties called James' Parks and Carderock, both of which belonged to a man named Robert Peters in the early nineteenth century (**Appendix G**). It remained under the ownership of his heirs until the mid-nineteenth century, when it came under the ownership of the Fitzhugh family. In the 1870s, it was sold to the Dowlings and it changed hands a number of times through the late nineteenth century until it was acquired by Elizabeth Yates in 1912. In 1946, Yates sold the property to the United States government, which subsequently included it in the Clara Barton Parkway. A residence belonging to a Perry Fitzhugh is depicted just north of the study area in the 1865 Martenet and Bond *Map of Montgomery County*. A residence belonging to Thomas Dowling is depicted in the same location in the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D.C. The location of these residences corresponds with a complex of buildings shown on the early twentieth century USGS maps, just north of the current study area. A 1962 aerial photograph, taken during the construction of the interchange, shows that much of the site area has been cut and filled, including the location of these buildings.

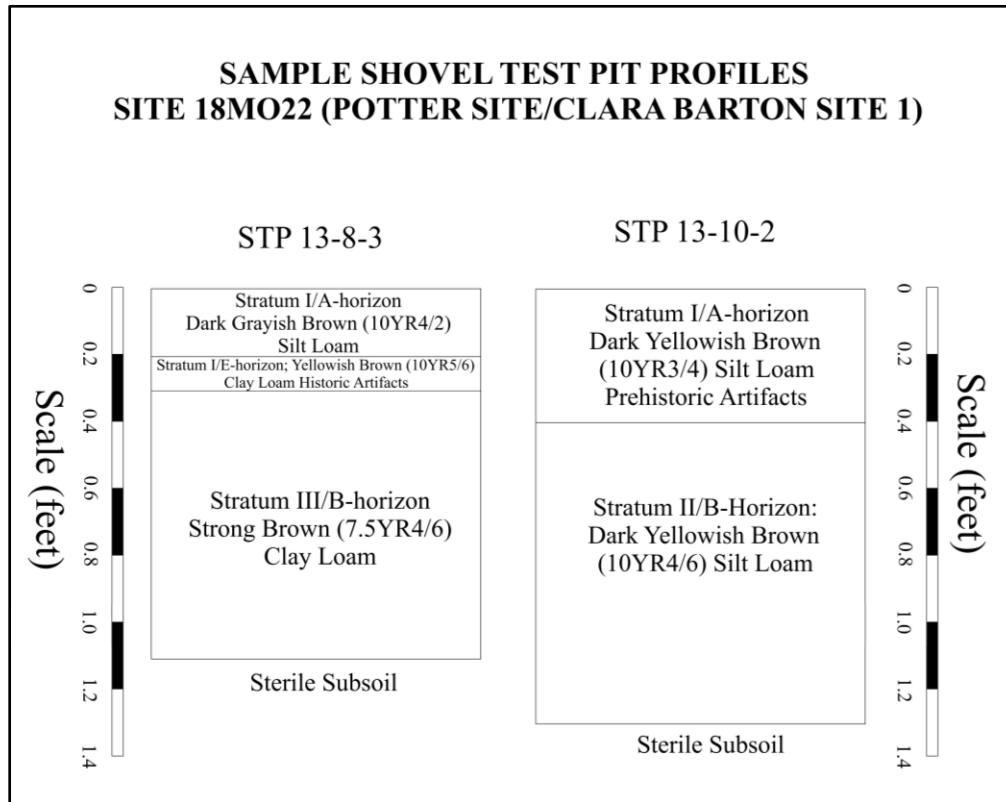
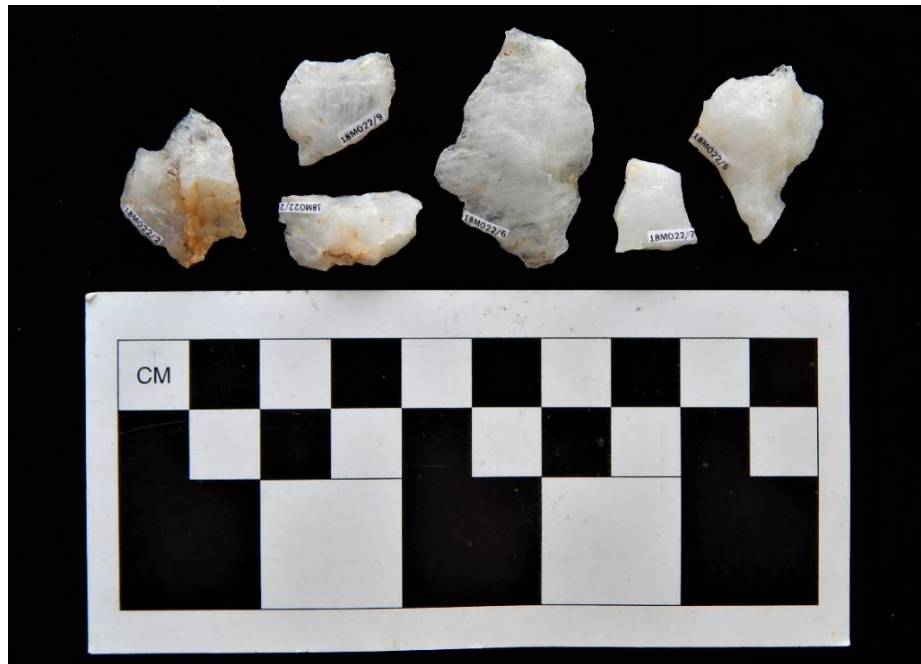
Figure 47. Sample STP profiles at 18MO22 (Potter Site)

Figure 48. Quartz debitage from the Potter Site (18MO22)



Left to right: Quartz early stage reduction flake, quartz early stage reduction flake (top), quartz flake fragment (bottom), quartz biface reduction flake, quartz cobble shatter, and quartz cobble shatter.

The historic assemblage of 18MO22 includes small handmade brick fragments (6; all in one STP), undecorated creamware (2) and nineteenth-century whiteware (4) ceramic sherds, colorless machine-made bottle glass (1), and an unidentifiable bone fragment (Figure 49). The whiteware suggests a nineteenth-century date for the historic component, while the creamware suggests a date as early as the late eighteenth century. No evidence of a structure in this location was found, aside from the few brick fragments, which may have been introduced. Brick was only recovered from STP 13-8-3 it.

The portion of Site 18MO22 identified by this study primarily consists of a scatter of historic domestic artifacts dating to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, together with scattered precontact material. No features were encountered, and the investigation does not indicate that the recovered artifacts have the ability to provide information important in history. The recovered historic period material may be related to a small complex of buildings visible on early twentieth-century USGS topographic maps 200 ft (60 m) across a stream northwest of the site. These building locations were destroyed during the construction of I-495. The buildings noted on historic maps are located outside the site boundary as defined by this survey. Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, the additional area of the Potter Site identified by this study is not recommended eligible for the NRHP, and no additional work is warranted.

Figure 49. Undecorated whiteware and creamware ceramic sherds from the Potter Site/Clara Barton Parkway Site 1



Left to right: Creamware, nineteenth-century whiteware (top), nineteenth-century whiteware (bottom), nineteenth-century whiteware, and creamware light yellow.

4.10 Area S-14

Area S-14 is a 6.47-acre area west of I-495 and south of the I-270 Split, located within a section of the recreational park that follows Cabin John Creek in Montgomery County (**Figure 50**). Twenty STPs were excavated in this area, none of which contained precontact or historic cultural material. It is bounded to the north by MD-190/River Road, to the east by an on-ramp to the outer loop lanes of I-495, to the west by Seven Locks Road, and to the south by the bridge that carries I-495 over Seven Locks Road and Cabin John Creek. Area S-14 traverses a series of hilltops and slopes before dropping into the Cabin John Creek floodplain. Early twentieth-century USGS maps show these hilltops as the crests of a ridge that extended to the east but has been cut by I-495. The NRCS documented Blocktown channery silt loam in the northern portion of this area and Baile silt loam and Brinklow-Blocktown channery silt loam in the southern part of this area, with slopes ranging from 0-25 percent (Web Soil Survey 2015). The stratigraphy largely conformed to the expected pedons for these soils, with soils in upland contexts largely following Brinklow and Blocktown stratigraphic sequences consisting of an A- or Ap-horizon over a Bt-horizon, and soils next to the creek following a Baile stratigraphic sequence consisting of an A- or Ap-horizon over a Bg-horizon. STPs along the ROW and near buried utilities contained evidence for infilling. Coupled with the historic USGS maps, most of this area appears to be intact.

Area S-14 is entirely owned and administered by M-NCPPC, Montgomery County. The southernmost portion is open to the public, accessed by a footpath connected to a parking lot off Seven Locks Road (**Figure 51**). Area S-14 comprises two types of terrain: the relatively flat floodplain of Cabin John Creek in the southern portion, and a series of slopes and hilltops flanking the floodplain in the northern portion. The entire area is wooded, with denser undergrowth in the northern, hilly portion. A section of Cabin John Creek runs through the southern portion of the survey area (**Figure 52**), and the floodplain contained surface trash deposits, as well as a buried pipe and artificial drainage features transporting water runoff

from I-495. Area S-14 is approximately 160 ft (48 m) amsl on the hilltops and 100 ft (30 m) amsl in the floodplain with slopes ranging from 0-25 percent.

Six transects were excavated in Area S-14. Transects 1 and 2 are located in the northern portion of the survey area on hilltops overlooking the floodplain. These transects crossed two hillslopes greater than 15 percent. The remaining transects were placed in the floodplain, with Transects 3 and 4 on the northeastern side of the creek and Transects 5 and 6 on the southwestern side of the creek. A total of 20 primary STPs at 50-ft intervals was excavated in Area S-14.

In the northern portion of Area S-14, the stratigraphy consisted of either natural soil layers consistent with an upland profile, or disturbed fill in STPs located adjacent to the highway ROW. The two disturbed STPs displayed very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam O-horizon between 0.1-0.3 ft below the ground surface. Underlying that top layer was a brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam fill that extended to a depth of between 1.8-2.2 ft below ground surface, where excavation was halted. The nine STPs with intact stratigraphy also had a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) O-horizon terminating between 0.1-0.3 ft below the ground surface, and underneath this was a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silt loam A-horizon extending to between 0.3-0.8 ft below ground surface. The third and final stratum in these STPs was a red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay subsoil continuing to the base of excavation at between 1.2-1.7 ft below ground surface. STPs were terminated because Stratum III was a sterile Bt-horizon and it would be unlikely to encounter buried Holocene deposits at the crest of a former ridge.

Figure 50. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-14

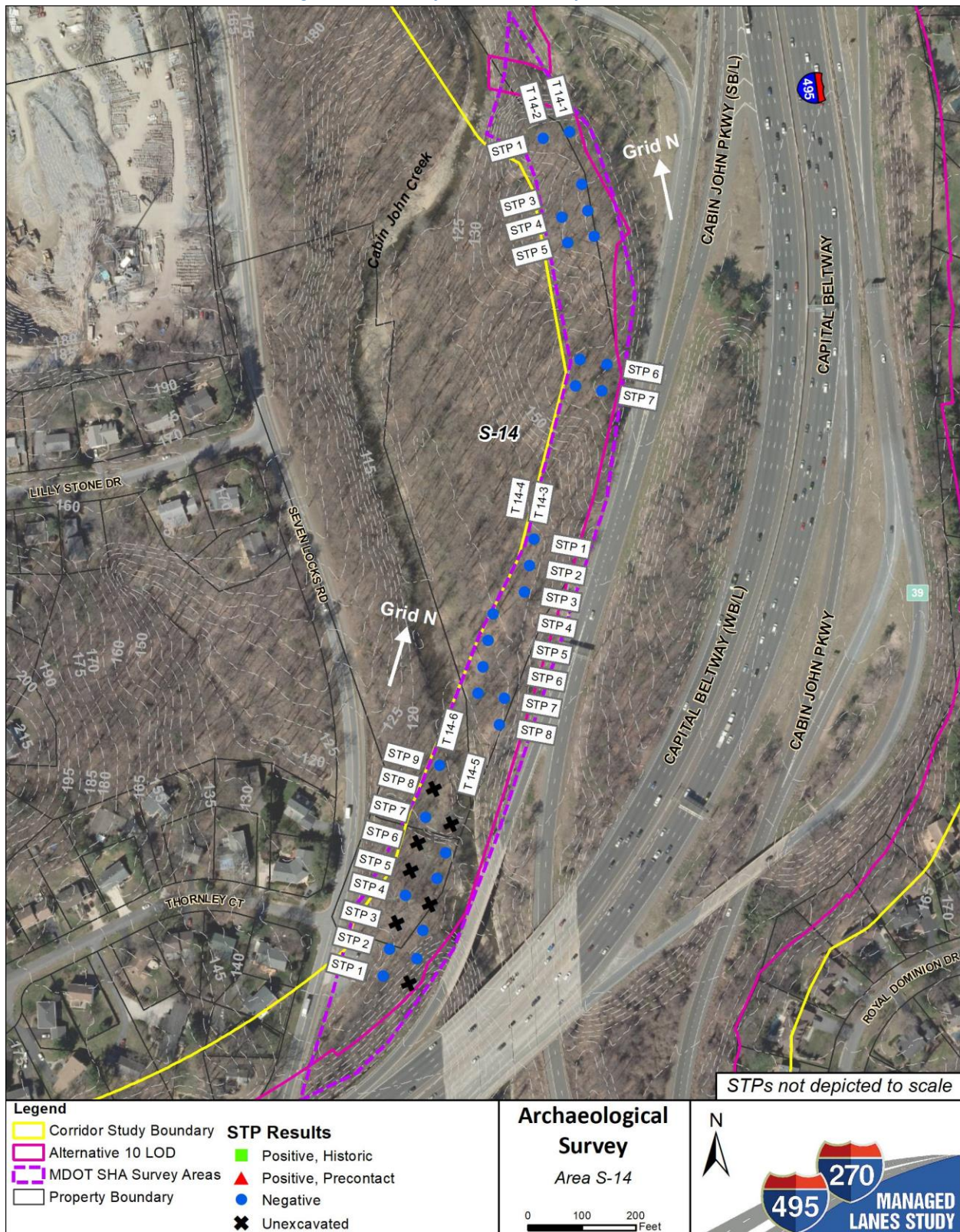


Figure 51. Parking lot in the southwestern portion of Area S-14 along Seven Locks Road, from the Cabin John Trail, facing southwest



Figure 52. Concrete armoring on the Cabin John stream bank, with I-495 bridge visible in top right, facing northeast



Transects 3 and 4 were located near the southern end of the survey area, within the floodplain of the east bank of Cabin John Creek. Transect 3 was located near an embankment and a pile of debris covered the center of the transect. The STPs excavated in this transect typically had 0.1-0.4 ft of a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to brown (10YR 5/3) loam O-horizon, underlain by a layer of silt loam that ranged in color from strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6 to 10YR 3/4) A-horizon that extended to a depth of between 0.4-0.8 ft below the ground surface, with a final stratum of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) to light brown (7.5YR 6/3) silt loam to clay loam subsoil, with excavation terminating between 1.5-2.2 ft below ground surface because this was a sterile Bt-horizon. STPs on Transect 4 generally had a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam O-horizon extending to 0.4 ft below the ground surface, followed by a brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay loam A-horizon to a depth of 1.8 ft. The subsoil was a gray (10YR 5/1) clay loam Bg-horizon that was excavated to a depth of 2.2 ft below ground surface, where the water table was reached. STP 14-4-7 was contained a yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sand fill deposit that was likely placed over a sewer vault, as a metal sewer cap was located less than 3 ft (1 m) from this STP.

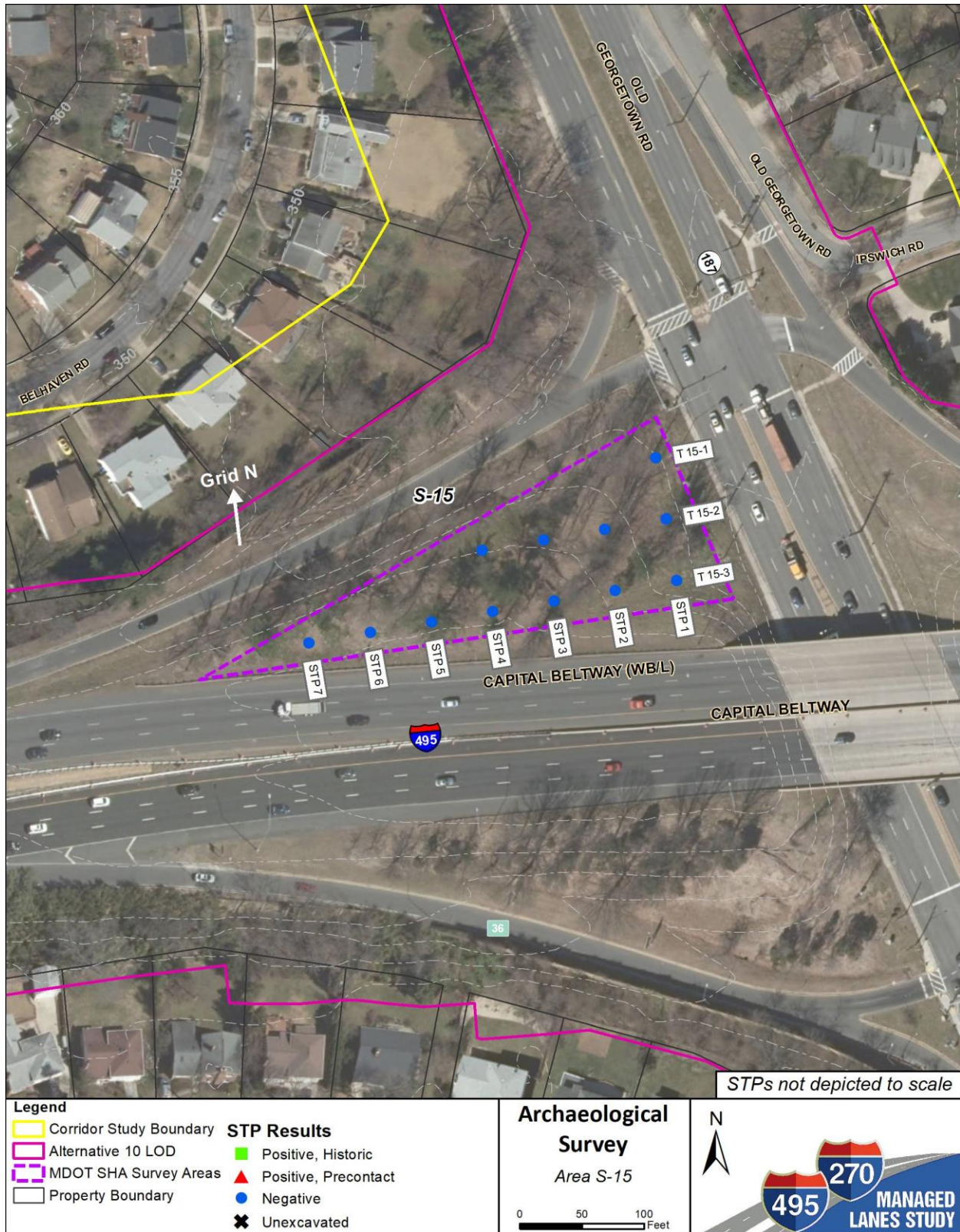
On the west bank of Cabin John Creek, STPs on Transect 5 had similar stratigraphy. They all had an initial organic brown (10YR 5/3) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam A-horizon extending between 0.1-0.5 ft below the ground surface. Below this was a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6 to 10YR 3/6) silt loam E-horizon that extended to a depth of 0.8-1.5 ft below the ground surface. The subsoil was a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay loam, excavated to between 1.8-2.0 ft below the ground surface. Two STPs in this transect had fill layers. STP 14-5-3 had a stratum of modern construction fill containing asphalt and modern nails between 0.8-1.1 ft below the ground surface, and 14-5-7 had a fill layer of compacted strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay from 0.8-1.7 ft below the ground surface. STPs in Transect 6 shared a distinct stratigraphy. Underneath a thin (0.1-ft thick) very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam O-horizon was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay loam A-horizon that reached a depth of between 0.8-1.1 ft below the ground surface. Subsoil identified along this transect consisted of a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clay loam that extended from 1.1-1.6 ft below the ground surface.

Material observed in shovel tests in Area S-14 consisted of modern materials, such as car parts, plastic, and modern bottle glass, which were discarded in the field. The results of this survey indicate that the soils in this area are intact apart from cut-and-fill disturbance along the highway ROW and along a sewer line. While the banks of Cabin John Creek have been hardened with concrete beneath the bridge, this appears not to have had a significant impact on other portions of the floodplain. The upland portion of Area S-14 is intact but is separated from the rest of the ridge system by I-495. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered and no archaeological features were observed. No archaeological sites were identified, and no further work is recommended in Area S-14. Adjacent areas have been disturbed by construction of Cabin John Parkway or are on steep slopes; therefore, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-10 have little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

4.11 Area S-15

Area S-15 is a 0.77-acre limited survey area within the interchange of I-495 and Old Georgetown Road. It is roughly bounded to the north by slopes down to the I-495 on-ramp and to the south by slopes up to I-495, and to the east by Old Georgetown Road (**Figure 53**).

Figure 53. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-15



Twelve STPs were excavated in Area S-15, all of which contained modern fill deposits. Early twentieth-century USGS maps show Area S-15 occupying a former ridgetop that slopes down to the west, and aerial photographs from 1962 and 1963 show evidence for cutting and filling that occurred when the interchange was constructed. The NRCS documents Glenelg-Urban complex soils in Area S-15 (Web Soil Survey 2015). Urban land complexes are typically in areas that have been disturbed by anthropogenic processes such as cutting and filling but may retain part or all of a pedon associated with the historic soil series present in the area. STPs in this area contained soils that did not match an expected Glenelg pedon and, coupled with the historic aerial photographs, demonstrate that the landform occupied by Area S-15 has been significantly altered.

Area S-15 is located approximately 352 ft (107 m) amsl. It is mostly wooded with concentrations of thick undergrowth and tall grasses. Residential communities surround the interchange of Old Georgetown Road and I-495. The entire extent of Area S-15 falls within MDOT SHA ROW. Three transects of STPs were excavated between the south embankment of the I-495 Outer Loop and the I-495 on-ramp. STPs were laid out in three transects running east-west at 50-ft intervals beginning in the southeast corner of Area S-15. A total of 12 primary STPs was excavated in Area S-15.

Stratigraphy in Area S-15 consisted of gravel and clay fill layers forming the artificial embankment of I-495. Two strata were generally identified throughout the study area, with Stratum I consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3 or 10YR 5/3) silt loam topsoil over Stratum II, a predominantly strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay loam or reddish yellow (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam fill. Some STPs contained a succession of up to six thin bands of clay fill. Most of these fill layers were relatively shallow, and STPs were generally excavated to a depth of 0.85-1.4 ft below ground surface. It is unlikely Stratum II is subsoil, considering the color and level of compaction observed in STPs across this area, but instead represents fill deposited above a cut surface during the construction of the highway.

Material observed in shovel tests in Area S-15 consisted of modern materials, such as modern bottle glass, which were discarded in the field. The identification of such material and absence of older cultural items is consistent with deposition related to the highway construction. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-15 occupies a cut-and-filled portion of a ridgetop whose original ground surface was removed during the construction of I-495 and does not possess the potential to contain intact archaeological resources. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed, and no archaeological sites were identified. No further work is recommended in Area S-15. Minor LOD changes in and around Area S-15 also have little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

4.12 Area S-16

Area S-16 comprises an area 1.489 miles (2,396 m) in length within Rock Creek Park in Montgomery County (**Figures 54-59**). Area S-16 was divided into three separate areas designated Area S-16a, S-16b, and S-16c. Each of these areas fell predominantly within land owned and administered by the M-NCPPC, Montgomery County, with small portions crossing into MDOT SHA ROW. Soils in all three sections of Area S-16 are very similar, with the vast majority (over 80 percent) comprising Codorus silt loam soils (Web Soil Survey 2015) that have potential to contain archaeological deposits that have been deeply buried by flood deposits. Other soils expected in Area S-16 include Blocktown channery silt loam, Brinklow-Blocktown channery silt loam, and Glenelg silt loam. As a result, most STPs in Area S-16 were excavated to depths of

2.5-3.0 ft where possible before being terminated by gravel impasses or reaching the practical limits of excavation. Bucket augur tests conducted on a random sample of 3-ft-deep STPs in this area showed floodplain deposits extended beyond the practical limits of excavation, as deep as 5.0 ft before the water table was reached. This indicates that this area has the potential for deeply buried precontact material and additional deep-soil testing is recommended in undisturbed floodplain portions of Area S-16a and Area S-16c.

4.12.1 Area S-16a

Area S-16a is a 17.11-acre area. It is 4,440 ft (1,353 m) in length and varies from 40 ft (12 m) to 205 ft (62 m) in width. Area S-16a traverses several landforms across its length, including the crests of three small ridgetops and a low-lying floodplain for Rock Creek. Upland areas were restricted to the southeastern portion, ending about 1,200 ft (365 m) northwest of the area's eastern boundary. Slopes between the ridges and the floodplain exceed 15 percent and could not be tested (**Figure 60**). Elevations in Area S-16a ranged from 200 ft (61 m) amsl in the floodplain and 243 ft (74 m) amsl in the uplands.

The floodplain occupies the majority of Area S-16a and is bisected by two steep swales carrying streams feeding Rock Creek. These areas are uniformly wooded with sparse to moderate undergrowth and patches of wetland plants. Several areas were covered by standing water at the time of the survey. Near the northwestern terminus, the floodplain between the embankment and the creek channel narrows to about 15 ft (5 m). Stanchions posted along Area S-16a indicate that a buried sewer line is present. Nineteen transects were excavated across Area S-16a, with Transects 1-12 lying in the upland areas and Transects 14-19 in the floodplain. Transect 13 was situated on the slope of the I-495 highway embankment and was not excavated. A total of 176 STPs was excavated in Area S-16a, including 157 primary STPs at 50-ft intervals and 19 radial STPs at 25-ft intervals to investigate possible artifact concentrations. Two new archaeological sites, Rock Creek Site 1 (18MO754) and 2 (18MO755) were identified in Area S-16a.

Stratigraphy in Area S-16a consisted of alluvial or wetland soils, with some (n=17 or 10 percent) exhibiting undisturbed upland profiles, and others (n=28 or 16 percent) exhibiting disturbed profiles. STPs in upland contexts generally exhibited three strata. Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam A-horizon. This overlay Stratum II, a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam E-horizon at a depth of 0.5 ft. Stratum III, a strong brown (7.5Y R5/8) sandy clay subsoil, was encountered at 1.0-1.4 ft. This was generally excavated to 1.5-1.7 ft. Upland areas close to the highway generally exhibited evidence of disturbance, containing three to five layers of gravelly artificial fill.

Figure 54. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-16a, east section (including Rock Creek Site 1), and Area S-32

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Figure 55. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-16a, west section (including Rock Creek Site 2)

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Figure 56. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-16b

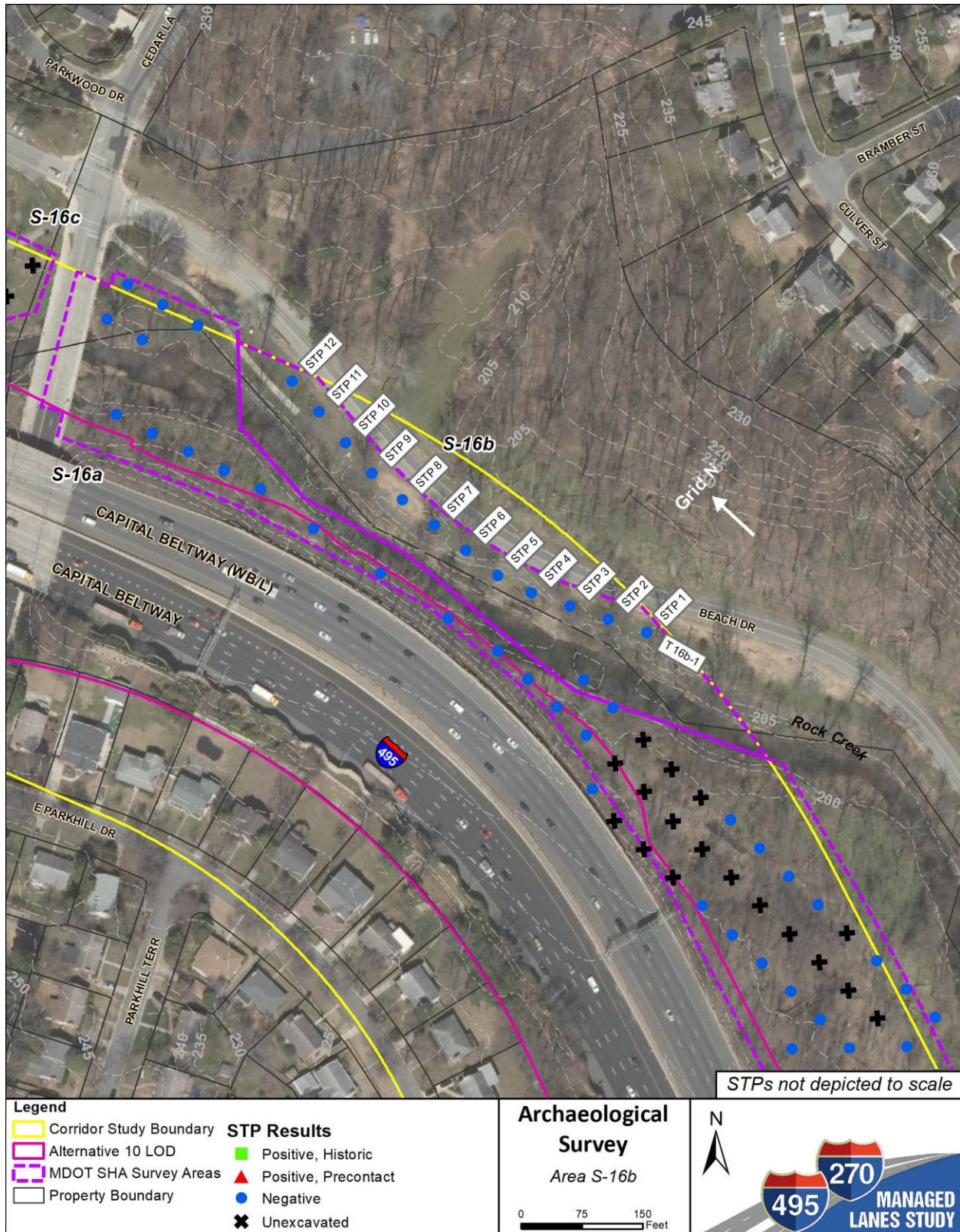


Figure 57. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-16c, east section

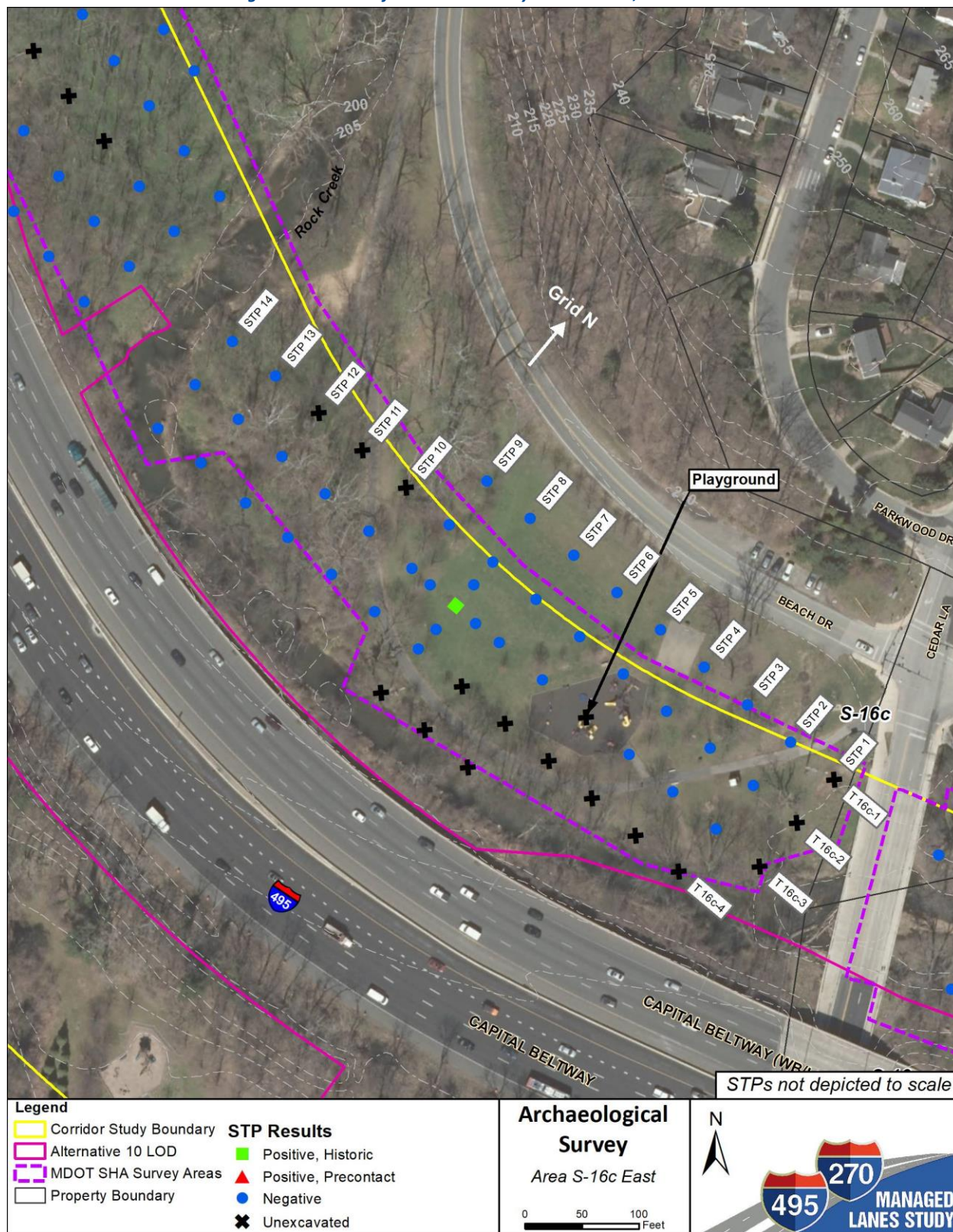


Figure 58. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-16c, central section and Area S-31

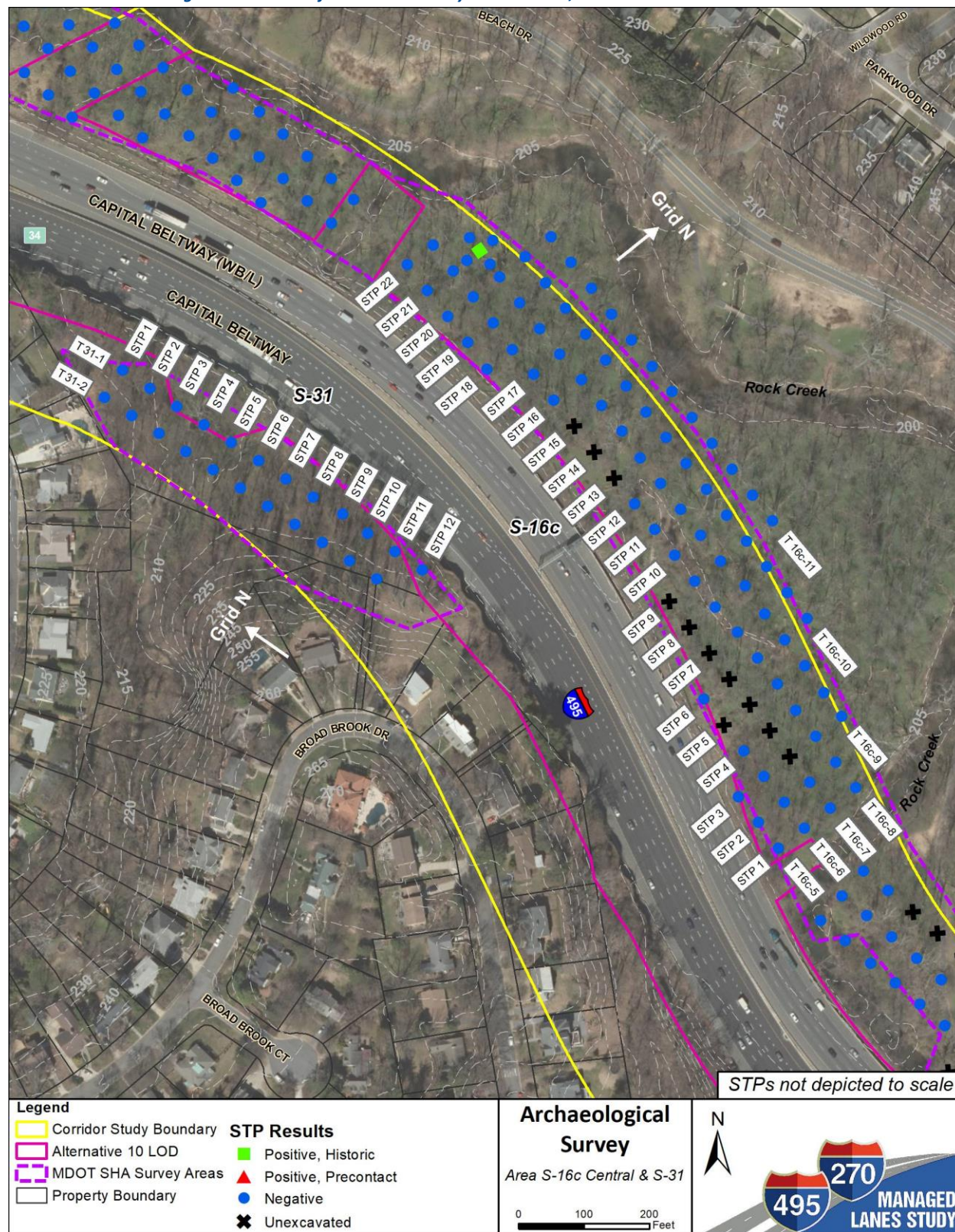


Figure 59. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-16c, west section, and S-31

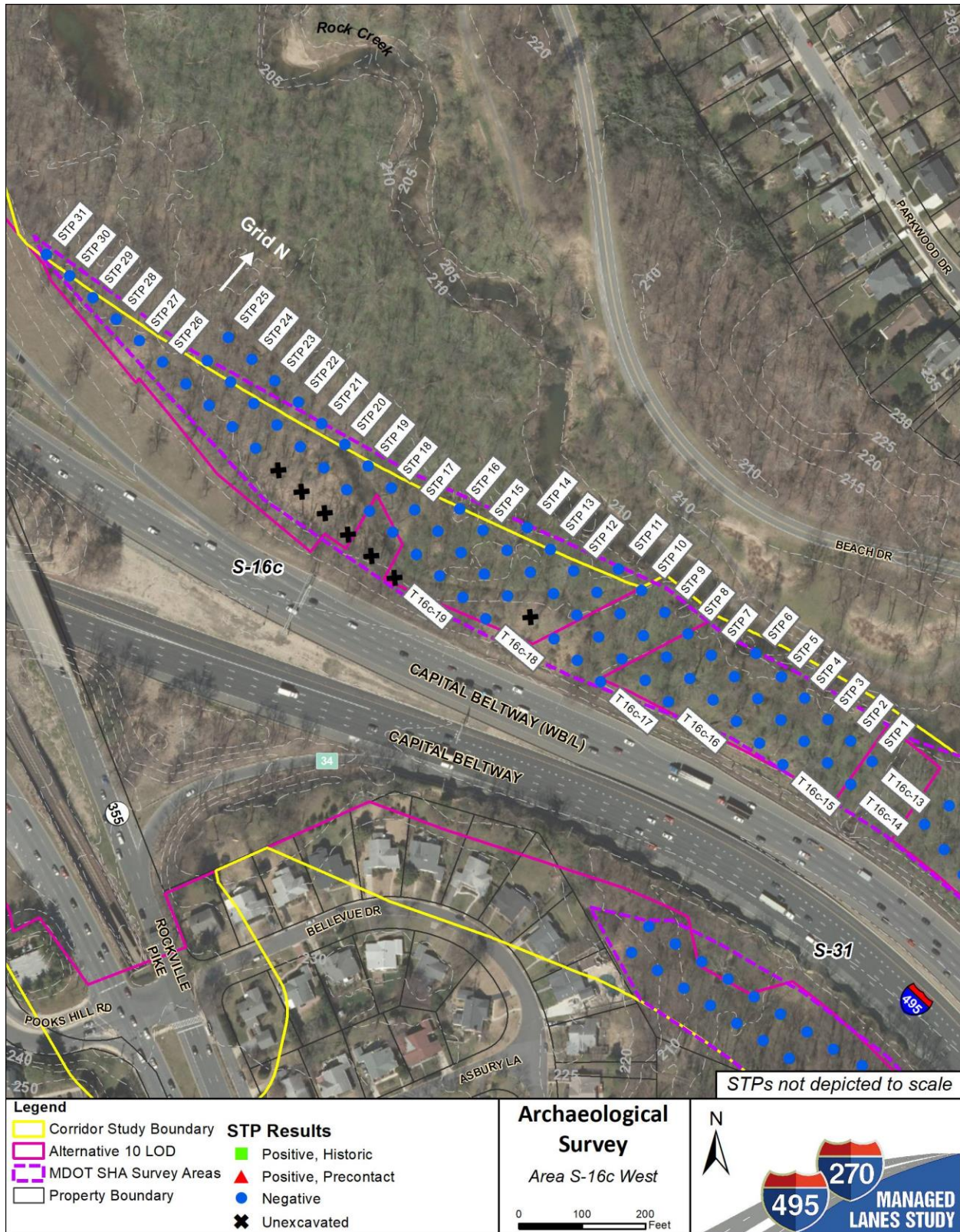


Figure 60. Slopes between testable areas in Area S-16a



The most common profile among STPs in the floodplain included Stratum I, a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam topsoil that reached a depth of 0.4-0.7 ft below surface, overlying Stratum II, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) or yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay C-horizon that continued to the base of the excavation, typically 3 ft. In some cases, a gravel impasse was reached between 1.5-2.2 ft. These probably represent alluvial deposits from flooding episodes along Rock Creek. Several variations in this profile were observed, including some where Stratum II was a more reddish brown (7.5YR4/3) and some where an intervening alluvial stratum separated the first from the last. High water tables were commonly encountered toward the north-central portion of this area, where STPs filled with water around 1.5 ft below surface. Portions of the floodplain close to the I-495 highway embankment exhibited artificial disturbance from road construction (this was found in a total of 15 STPs), and portions of the floodplain near the northwestern terminus of Area S-16a contained sand fill over the buried sewer line (this was found in a total of 2 STPs). The floodplain soils present in Area S-16a have the potential for deeply buried precontact material that may not be reached by an STP. Due to the likelihood of encountering buried Holocene deposits in Codorus soils, deep testing is recommended in Area S-16a.

4.12.2 18MO754 (Rock Creek Site 1)

Site 18MO754 (Rock Creek Site 1) is a precontact lithic scatter of indeterminate date comprising 0.057 acres (**Figure 61**). Soil mapping indicates that only a very small part of the landform remains intact, as the remnant hilltop has been separated from the main ridge landform by construction of I-495. It is separated from Rock Creek by a slope and a narrow strip of floodplain and roughly bounded by an onramp and the highway ROW to the south and east.

Figure 61. Field Results from Phase I Survey in 18MO754 Rock Creek Park Site 1

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The area of 18MO754 does not have improved public access, and most of the park facilities are located on the other side of Rock Creek. A chain-link fence separates the site from I-495. The area west of the site is a steep drainage swale. A total of 12 STPs was excavated in or near the site, two of which were positive. Radial STPs could not be excavated around these two positive STPs, because adjoining terrain occupied steep slopes or crossed into the disturbed I-495 ROW.

Field Results

Stratigraphy in 18MO754 consisted of three soil strata (**Figure 62**). Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam A-horizon. This overlay Stratum II, a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam E-horizon at a depth of 0.5 ft. Stratum III, encountered at 1.0-1.4 ft, was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay sterile Bt-horizon. This was generally excavated to 1.5-1.7 ft. Upland areas just south and east of the site, closer to the highway, generally exhibited evidence of disturbance, containing three to five layers of gravelly artificial fill. STPs downslope of the site, locating within the floodplain, contained deep alluvial deposits. No plowzone was present and no features were recorded. Artifacts were uniformly recovered from Stratum II. Only a very small part of the landform remains intact, with the rest either eroding down into the floodplain or destroyed by highway construction.

A total of six artifacts were recovered from the site, all of which were quartz lithics (**Figure 63**). These included three flake fragments, one early-stage reduction flake, one utilized flake, and one piece of cobble shatter. Obviously modern materials, such as terra cotta drainage pipe and plastic, were observed in the first stratum of STPs in and around this site but were discarded in the field. The quartz lithics were all recovered from the second stratum, where no modern material was noted. This stratum was a transitional layer between the topsoil and subsoil, directly overlying subsoil. No diagnostics were recovered that would provide a more precise date for the site, and no archaeological features were identified.

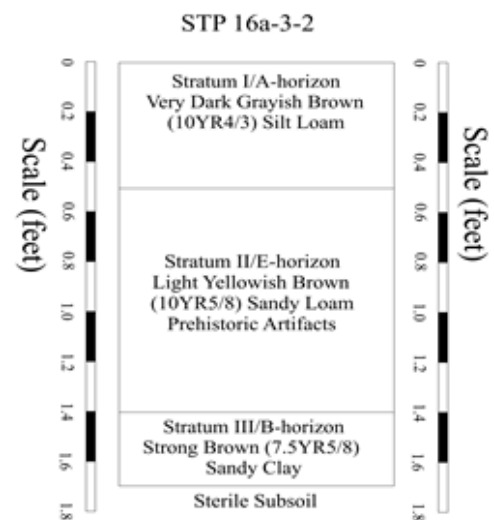
While artifacts from 18MO754 were recovered from a potentially intact stratigraphic context, no buried features were observed, and the site occupies a very small area between a steep slope and a highway onramp. It is possible that the site once extended to the south or west before that terrain was destroyed by road construction and erosion. Only a very small portion of the site still exists. Based on poor integrity and prior impacts to the site from road construction, 18MO754 is recommended not eligible for the NHRP. No additional work is recommended.

4.12.3 18MO755 (Rock Creek Site 2)

Site 18MO755 (Rock Creek Site 2) is a precontact lithic scatter comprising 0.32 acres (**Figure 64**). There is no improved public access to this portion of the park. The Rock Creek floodplain is characterized by

Figure 62. Sample STP profile on Rock Creek Site 1 (18MO754)

SAMPLE SHOVEL TEST PIT PROFILE SITE 18MO754 (ROCK CREEK SITE 1)



wetland areas, which would have possessed food resources that would have attracted Native Americans, interspersed with well drained areas dissected by deeply incised streams and drainages. One such wetland area is located a short distance west of the site. A total of 36 STPs was excavated in or in the direct vicinity of the site. Three STPs within the incised tributary could not be excavated.

Figure 63. Quartz debitage from Rock Creek Park Site 1 (18MO754)



Left to right: Utilized quartz flake, quartz flake fragment (top), quartz flake fragment (bottom), quartz flake fragment, quartz early stage reduction flake, and quartz cobble shatter.

Field Results

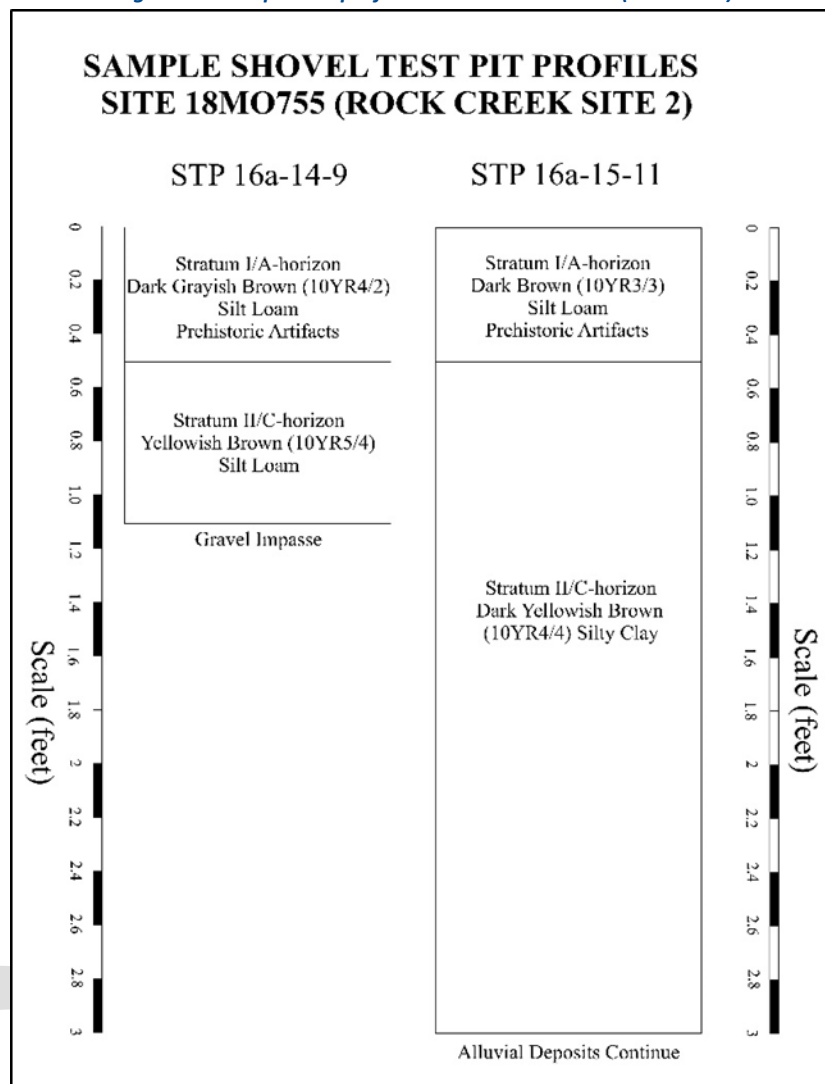
The site is a precontact lithic scatter of indeterminate date. The surrounding floodplain has been subjected to flooding episodes as evidenced by a single deep, undifferentiated deposit of alluvial sediments (**Figure 65**). The most common profile on the site consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam A-horizon that reached a depth of 0.4-0.7 ft below surface over a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) or yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam C-horizon that continued to the base of the excavation, typically 3 ft. In some cases, a gravel impasse was reached between 1.5-2.2 ft, representing coarse flood deposits. No plowzone was present and no features were encountered. The lack of visible strata within the alluvial deposits makes it difficult to assess vertical relationships between artifacts. All subsurface artifacts were recovered from Stratum I or Stratum II. Two flake fragments were also recovered from the ground surface.

Figure 64. Field Results from Phase I Survey in 18MO755 Rock Creek Park Site 2

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Figure 65. Sample STP profiles at Rock Creek Site 2 (18MO755)

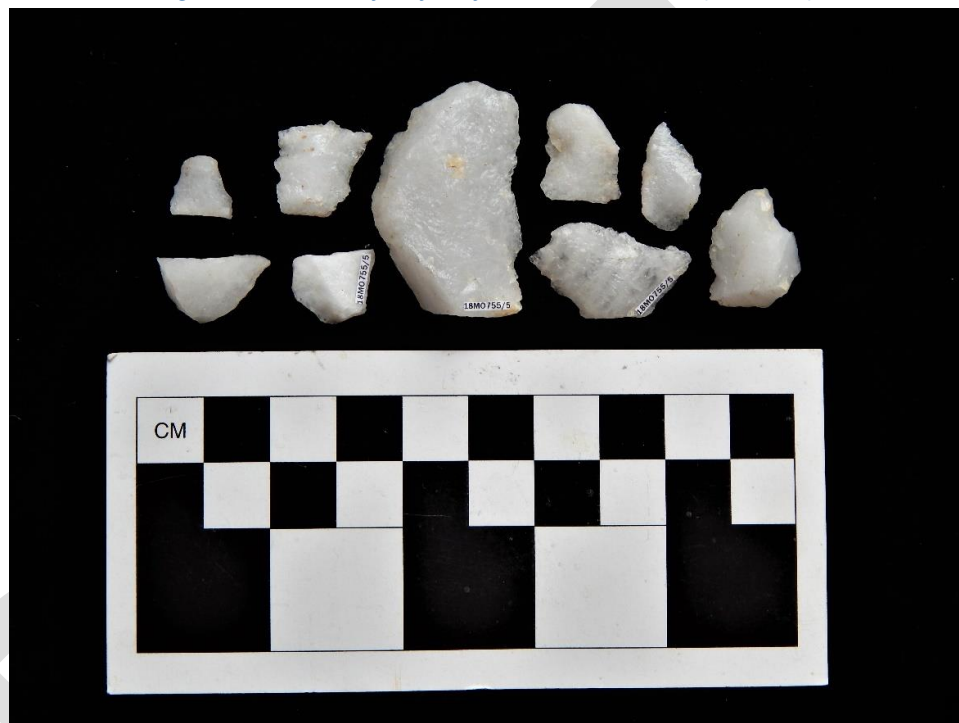


The artifacts at 18MO755 consisted of 16 pieces of quartz debitage recovered from alluvial contexts. Recovered artifacts included cortical flake fragments, non-cortical flake fragments, non-cortical biface reduction flakes, and cobble shatter (**Table 9; Figure 66**). These quartz lithics represent various stages of tool reduction using a locally available material, suggesting that the occupants of the site engaged in the expedient reduction of tools from local cobbles, or retouched existing tools or blanks on the site.

Table 9. Artifacts recovered from Rock Creek Site 2 (18MO755)

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Count
Precontact	Biface Reduction Flake, No Cortex	5
	Flake Fragment	4
	Flake Fragment, No Cortex	3
	Cobble Shatter	4
Total		16

Figure 66. Selection of artifacts from Rock Creek Site 2 (18MO755)



Left to right: Quartz flake fragment (top), quartz cobble shatter (bottom), quartz biface reduction flake (top), quartz cobble shatter (bottom), quartz biface reduction flake, quartz biface reduction flake (top), quartz biface reduction flake (bottom), quartz biface reduction flake, and quartz cobble shatter.

The site reflects a short-term resource procurement site associated with Rock Creek or the surrounding wetlands, which would have provided food sources for precontact populations. Artifacts were recovered from the second stratum of most STPs, which made up a deep deposit of alluvial sediments with no discernible breaks in color or texture. The undifferentiated stratigraphy makes it difficult to assess whether debitage resulted from one or multiple occupations. No diagnostics were present to provide a more precise date for the site. No subsurface features were encountered. Given its lack of horizontal or vertical patterning, low artifact density, and absence of diagnostic artifacts, 18MO755 does not possess the potential to provide information important in history. This site is recommended not eligible for the NHRP, and no additional work is recommended. In addition, Site 18MO755 lies outside the widest LOD (Alternative 10) and will not be affected as part of this project.

4.12.4 Area S-16b

Area S-16b is a 1.59-acre area bound by Beach Drive to the north and east and the Rock Creek Channel to the south and west (see **Figure 56**). It is situated on a narrow strip of floodplain between Beach Drive and Rock Creek, and previously recorded site 18MO332 lies about 40 ft to the north. Area S-16b roughly follows the course of Beach Drive for a distance of about 700 ft (213 m) and ranges in width from 65 ft (20 m) to 172 ft (52 m). Area S-16b is about 207 ft (63 m) amsl. Rock Creek Trail, a paved pedestrian and bike trail parallel to Rock Creek, runs through the entire length of this area (**Figure 67**). The area is bisected by artificial drainage features and marked subsurface utilities in several places (**Figure 68**). Several low-lying water retention features with wetland plants were also noted. This area lies entirely within Rock Creek Park, administered by the M-NCPPC, Montgomery County. The north end of Survey Area 16b is located less than 40 ft downslope from the Rock Creek Stream Valley Site (18MO332), a precontact lithic scatter documented in 1990. It should be noted that the MHT site form for the Rock Creek Stream Valley Site states the site dimensions are unknown. One transect of STPs was excavated in Area S-16b, laid out in line with the roadway. A total of 10 primary STPs was excavated at 50-ft intervals in Area S-16b.

The STPs excavated in Area 16b showed an intact natural profile consisting of two to three soil strata. Stratum I consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam A-horizon that reached a depth of 0.3-0.6 ft below surface. In some cases, Stratum II a brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam E-horizon that reached a depth of 1.0-1.3 ft below surface. The final stratum, Stratum II or III, was a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam subsoil, which was generally excavated to a depth of 1.4-1.8 ft below surface. This demonstrates that Area S16b is less disturbed than its position next to a roadway would suggest; however, only modern materials were recovered.

Material observed in Area S-16b consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered and no historic or precontact features were observed. The soils in Area S-16b seem to be intact, however no historic or precontact artifacts were encountered and the Rock Creek Channel and Beach Drive were situated to either side of this area, meaning there is no potential for archaeological resources within the CSB outside the surveyed area. No archaeological sites were identified, and no further work is recommended in Area S-16b.

4.12.5 Area S-16c

Area S-16c is a 13.01-acre area situated in a level portion Rock Creek floodplain 207-210 ft (63-64 m) amsl. It is situated along the edge of the I-495 westbound ROW between Cedar Lane in the east and Grosvenor Lane in the west. The area is 3,467 ft (1,057 m) in length and remains about 200 ft (61 m) in width for most of its length, tapering out to 38 ft (12 m) at its northwestern terminus. Rock Creek crosses the area perpendicularly about 700 ft (213 m) northwest of its eastern boundary (**Figure 67** and **Figure 68**). The southeasternmost portion of this area is an active playground facility with a paved footpath running through it (**Figure 69**). Across the creek from the playground facility, Area S-16c occupied an unimproved section of the floodplain that alternated between woodland and wetland vegetation. Undergrowth across the wooded sections was moderate to dense. Nineteen transects were excavated within Area S-16c, with Transects 1-4 traversing the playground and soccer field, Transects 6-12 traversing a floodplain

Figure 67. AAHA crew excavating in Area S-16b, with Beach Drive on left and Rock Creek Trail on right, facing southeast



Figure 68. Buried subsurface utilities in Area S-16b, facing northeast



Figure 69. Playground and lawn area in Area S-16c, east section, facing west



between the Rock Creek Channel and a deep drainage feature that bisected the area and Transects 13-19 traversing the floodplain beyond this drainage feature to Grosvenor Lane. Portions of these transects were unexcavated due to standing water at the surface. This area lies entirely within Rock Creek Park, administered by the M-NCPPC, Montgomery County. A total of 184 primary STPs at 50-ft intervals and eight radial STPs at 25-ft intervals was excavated in Area S-16c.

Soils in Area S-16c varied slightly based on their position across the landscape. The southeasternmost portion of Area S-16c, in the playground and soccer field, showed evidence for cutting-and-filling. Here, a brown (10YR 4/3) artificial topsoil overlay one or two layers of gravelly fill, often composed of sand or clay. The color of the fill varied widely, from brown (10YR 4/3) to gray (5Y 5/1) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/6). This indicates that most of the southeastern portion of Area S-16c has been graded as a result of playground construction.

The STPs excavated outside the playground area followed two general stratigraphic patterns. The first consisted of layered alluvium from flooding events along Rock Creek, consisting of two to four strata and excavated to a depth of 3.0 ft below surface. These strata varied slightly in color and texture, but the profile generally consisted of a 0.3-0.6-ft-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 5/3) topsoil over a brown (7.5YR 5/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam C1-horizon, which overlay a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 to 10YR 5/8) silt loam or sandy loam C2-horizon at a depth of 0.4-1.6 ft. A random sample of 3-ft-deep STPs across this area were tested with a bucket augur to further investigate the depth of the alluvial deposits. These bucket augur tests typically showed the final stratum descending to at least 5 ft, at which point the water table was reached.

In the northwesternmost portion of Area S-16c, the texture of the final stratum contained higher quantities of clay consistent with subsoil formation. Generally, beneath the dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) A-horizon and an intermediate E-horizon of brown (7.5YR5/4) silty clay, a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay or clay loam Bt-horizon was reached. The subsoil was generally reached between 1.3-1.8 ft below surface and excavated to a depth of 1.9-2.2 ft below surface. Across parts of this area the subsoil was shallower, appearing at depths between 0.6-1.2 ft, and excavation extended to 1.4-1.8 ft.

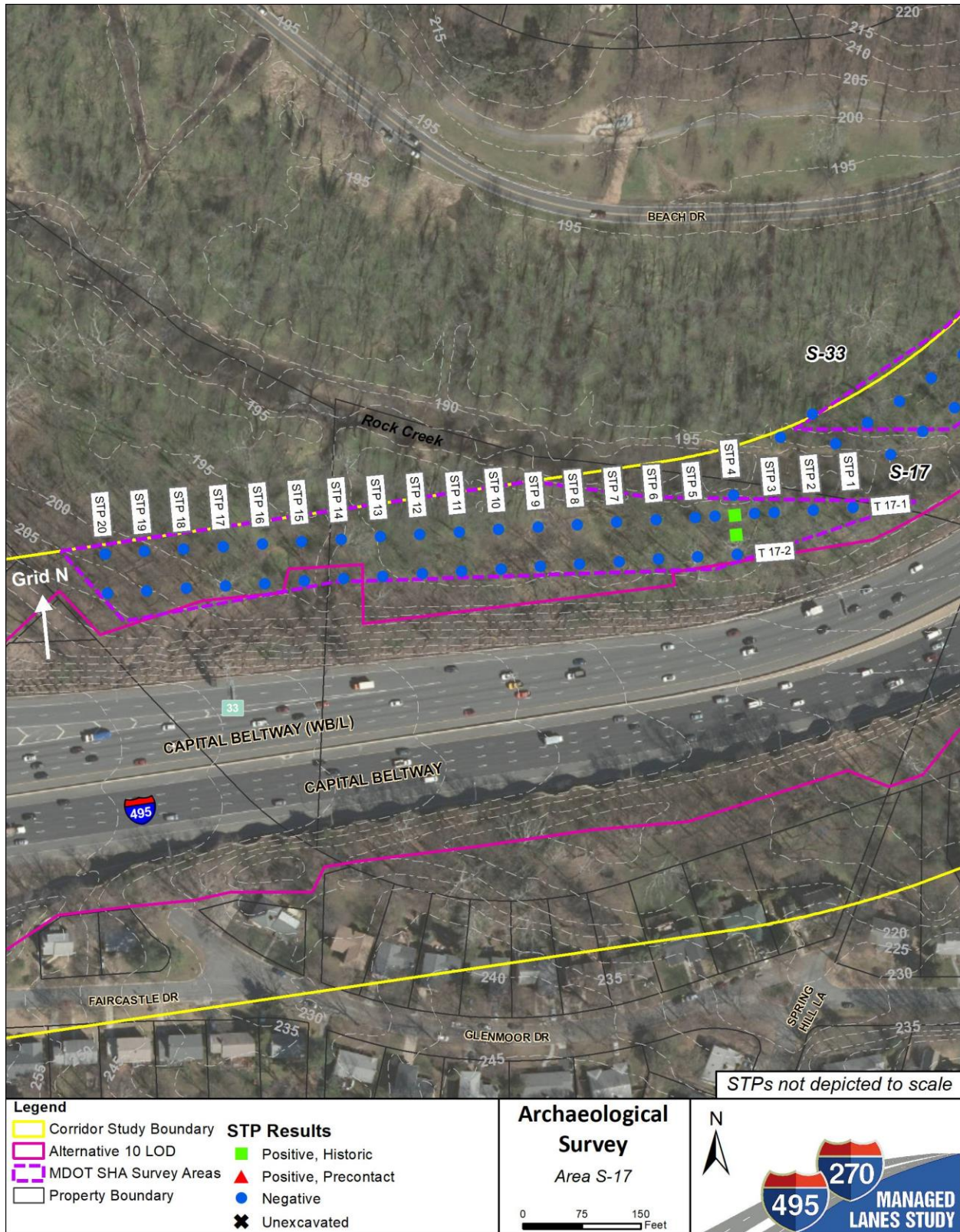
Two STPs in Area S-16c contained historic material. The first, STP 16c-2-7 in the soccer field, contained several brick and charcoal fragments. The second, STP 16c-9-21 in the unimproved floodplain, contained one piece of teal-colored machine-made bottle glass. Radial STPs around both of these positive STPs resulted in no further artifact recovery. Both cultural deposits represent isolated finds. Apart from the area directly impacted by the construction of the playground, intact soils were observed across the survey area, suggesting most of the floodplain is unmodified. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified, but the floodplain soils present in Area S-16c have the potential for deeply buried precontact material that may not be reached by an STP. Due to the likelihood of encountering buried Holocene deposits in Codorus soils, deep testing is recommended in undisturbed portions of Area S-16c.

4.13 Area S-17

Area S-17 is a Phase I survey area comprising 2.09 acres on the floodplain of Rock Creek (**Figure 70**). The area is located between the south bank of Rock Creek and the westbound lanes of I-495. It is roughly bounded to the north and east by Rock Creek, to the south by I-495, and to the west by Kensington Parkway. The entirety of Area S-17 falls within Rock Creek Park, administered by the M-NCPPC, Montgomery County. It is situated on the Rock Creek floodplain across most of its area, gently rising to a low terrace set slightly above the floodplain on its western end. This survey area appears to occupy the same landform as it does in early twentieth-century USGS maps. The NRCS documents Codorus silt loam across much of Area S-7, with a small area of Glenelg silt loam on this terrace (Web Soil Survey 2015). Codorus soils are found on floodplains and contain C- or Bw-horizons that have formed in the recent past. Precontact sites have been identified buried in Codorus and related Hatboro soils, in some cases beneath the practical limits of shovel testing. Glenelg silt loam consists of an A- or Ap-horizon over a shallow transition (less than 1.0-ft deep) to a Bt-horizon with an occasional intervening E-horizon. With the exception of four STPs along the highway embankment and seven with clear hydric formation and high water tables, STPs in this area largely conformed with the expected soil pedons. This indicates that the area between the base of the I-495 berm and the Rock Creek channel is intact.

Area S-17 is situated about 195 ft (59 meters) amsl. A ditch bisects the area north-south, draining water from a culvert under I-495 toward Rock Creek. Much of the area is wooded with minimal undergrowth. The central portion contains a wetland with plants and tall grasses growing amid standing surface water. Slopes in this area range from 3-15 percent. Two transects of STPs were excavated between Rock Creek and I-495 beginning in the eastern portion of the area and extending west. Transect 1 extends east-west across the floodplain, closely bordering the south bank of Rock Creek for the easternmost 150 ft, while Transect 2 runs parallel with the base of an artificial berm carrying I-495. A total of 36 primary STPs and four radials were excavated in Area S-17.

Figure 70. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-17



Stratigraphy in this area was variable with alluvial soils present throughout the floodplain, hydric soils in the wetland area, and three STPs along the berm of I-495 containing fill, likely from the construction of the berm. The most common profile among STPs in the floodplain contained two strata, with Stratum I consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam topsoil transitioning at 0.5-1.2 ft to Stratum II, a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay loam C-horizon that extended to the base of excavation at 3.0 ft. These deposits represent alluvium from flooding and are typical of the areas excavated across the Rock Creek floodplain.

STPs within the wetland area contained three strata, with Stratum I consisting of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam A-horizon reaching a depth of 0.3-0.5 ft below surface. Stratum II consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam hydric alluvial deposit. Beneath this was Stratum III, a pale brown (10YR 6/3) to dark brownish gray (Gley 2 4/5B) clay hydric soil where the water table was met. Several STPs contained a single stratum, consisting of a dark brownish gray (Gley 2 4/5B) silty clay hydric alluvial deposit that reached 0.7-1.3 ft below surface before being terminated at the water table. The olive gray and gleyed strata are characteristic of hydric soils.

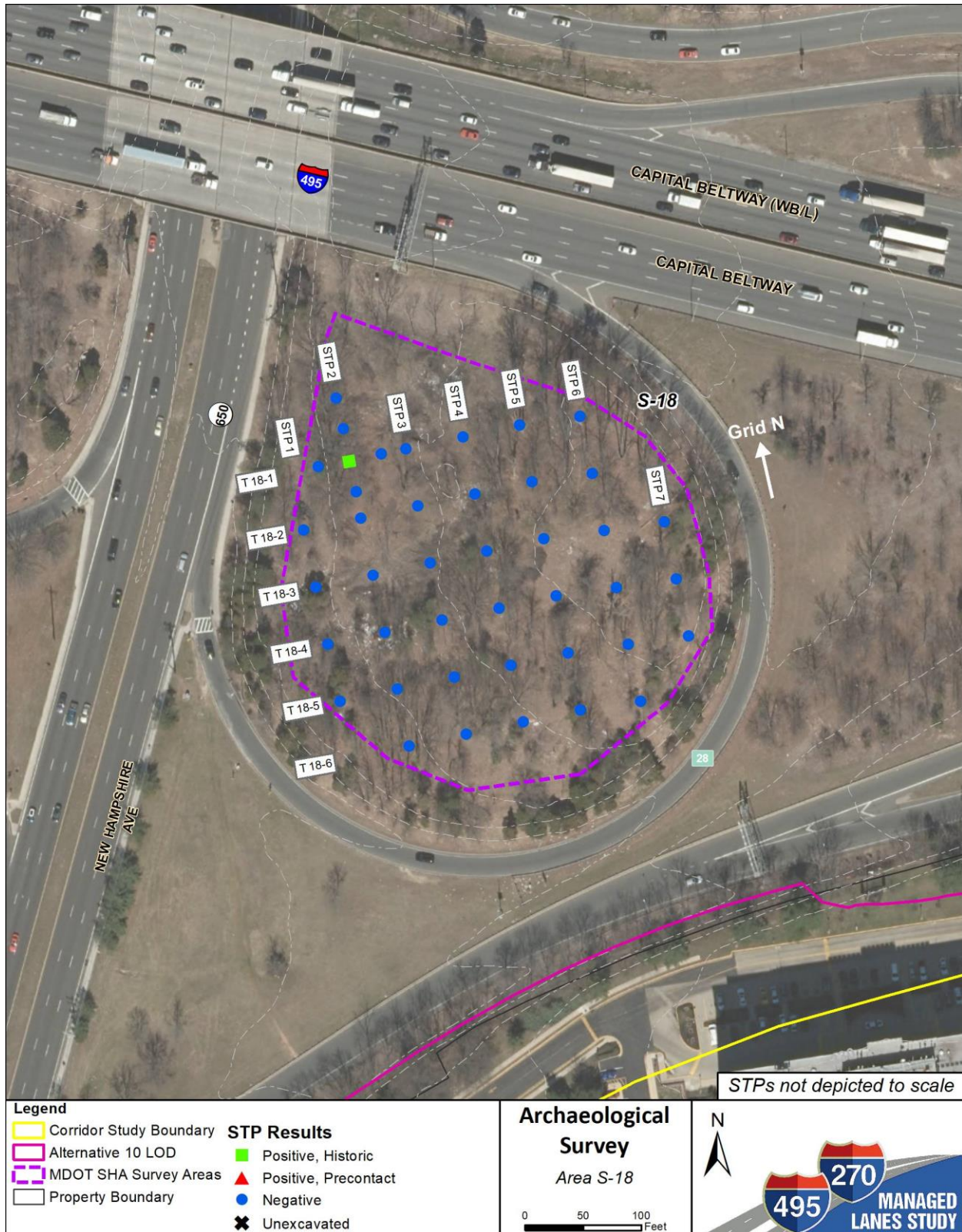
STPs near the western terminus of Area S-17 were set on a natural terrace slightly above the floodplain, exhibiting a profile more common to upland contexts. These included three strata, with Stratum I being a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam A-horizon that reached 0.2-0.4 ft below surface, Stratum II being a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam E-horizon that reached 0.6-0.8 ft below surface, and Stratum III being a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam Bt-horizon excavated to 1.1-1.5 ft below surface. This is representative of other upland contexts just outside the Rock Creek floodplain and the small upland portion of Area S-17 exhibits integrity and a lack of modern disturbance.

Area S-17 contained one positive initial STP, STP 17-1-4, which contained five pieces of unidentifiable metal about 2.7 ft below surface. One 25-ft radial contained seven more pieces of unidentifiable metal, apparently fragments of modern barbed wire fencing. They do not represent an intact archaeological resource but do indicate soils in at least the upper 2.7 ft of the soil profile were deposited recently. No other historic or precontact artifacts were encountered and no historic or precontact features were observed but the floodplain soils present in Area S-17 have the potential for deeply buried precontact material that could not be reached by shovel testing. Therefore, deep testing is recommended in Area S-17.

4.14 Area S-18

Area S-18 a 2.51-acre Phase I survey area located in the interchange between I-495 and New Hampshire Avenue. The area is roughly bounded to the north by slopes down to I-495, to the east and south by slopes down to the Exit 28A off-ramp, and to the west by slopes down to New Hampshire Avenue. It occupies a landform that rises 6-12 ft (2-4 m) above the ground surface of New Hampshire Avenue and slopes downward sharply at the edges (**Figure 71**). Early twentieth-century USGS maps show the survey area on the southern edge of a long finger ridge that extended to the north (**Figure 72**). The NRCS documented Gaila silt loam, Gaila-Urban complex, Chillum silt loam, and Chillum-Urban complex soils in this area, with slopes ranging from 3-15 percent (Web Soil Survey 2015).

Figure 71. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-18



STP profiles did not match expected Gaila or Chillum soil pedons, which, together with comparisons of the landforms on USGS maps, indicates that this area been disturbed by prior construction activities. This includes cutting and filling in small portions of this area and the likely use of this area for construction staging during more recent improvements to the interchange.

Area S-18 is located entirely within MDOT SHA ROW in the southwest portion of the I-495/New Hampshire Avenue interchange, approximately 308 ft (94 m) amsl. Surface evidence of a recently abandoned homeless encampment was found throughout the study area. Posted signage indicated that the camp was occupied until June 2018. The area is wooded and contains limited sections covered by very dense undergrowth. The central portion of the study area contained concentrations of mulch at the surface. A concrete drainage feature is situated on the west slope of the landform. A 1957 aerial photograph shows that the former alignment of the road connecting White Oak and Avenel (New Hampshire Avenue) ran through the study area and a house is shown on the east side of the ROW within the survey area. By 1963, the house had been demolished and much of the area had been cut, but the former road was still present. New Hampshire Avenue appears in its current alignment in a 1964 aerial photograph and all trace of the former road is gone. The demolition of the previous road, which had a paved surface, may have resulted in some disturbance in Area S-18, along with subsequent construction activities during more recent improvements to the interchange. Six transects of STPs were excavated within the cloverleaf, laid out east-west at 50-ft intervals beginning in the southwest corner of Area S-18. A total of 42 STPs were excavated in Area S-18, including 37 primary STPs at 50-ft intervals, and five radial STPs at 25-ft intervals.

Stratigraphy in Area S-18 was consistently disturbed as evidenced by gravel and clay fill layers. Two strata were generally identified throughout the study area, consisting of a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam surficial fill over a compacted dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay or yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam fill with 20-40 percent gravel or asphalt inclusions. The transition was approximately 0.3-0.9 ft below surface, with the fill continuing to the base of excavation at 1.3-1.6 ft below surface. Many STPs were terminated at compact gravel impasses. Some STPs contained a succession of up to three thin bands of sand fill overlying the compacted clay fill. Several STPs contained a lower stratum of hard, very compact clay fill. It is unlikely that the compact clay loam or clay layer present in the lower strata of STPs in Area S-18 is subsoil, and instead represents fill deposits resulting from the construction of I-495 and/or the destruction of the former road.

Material observed in Area S-18 consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. A total of four artifacts were encountered, including a sewer pipe fragment, a piece of industrial or bathroom tile, a wire common nail, and a clear glass bottle fragment with the word "Cola" and a basket weave pattern embossed on it. All of these artifacts were collected in the field, but upon further examination at the lab were found to be modern. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-18 has likely been disturbed by construction during the twentieth century and does not possess the potential for archaeological resources. No precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. No further work is recommended in Area S-18. Minor LOD changes in and around Area S-18 also have little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

4.15 Area S-19

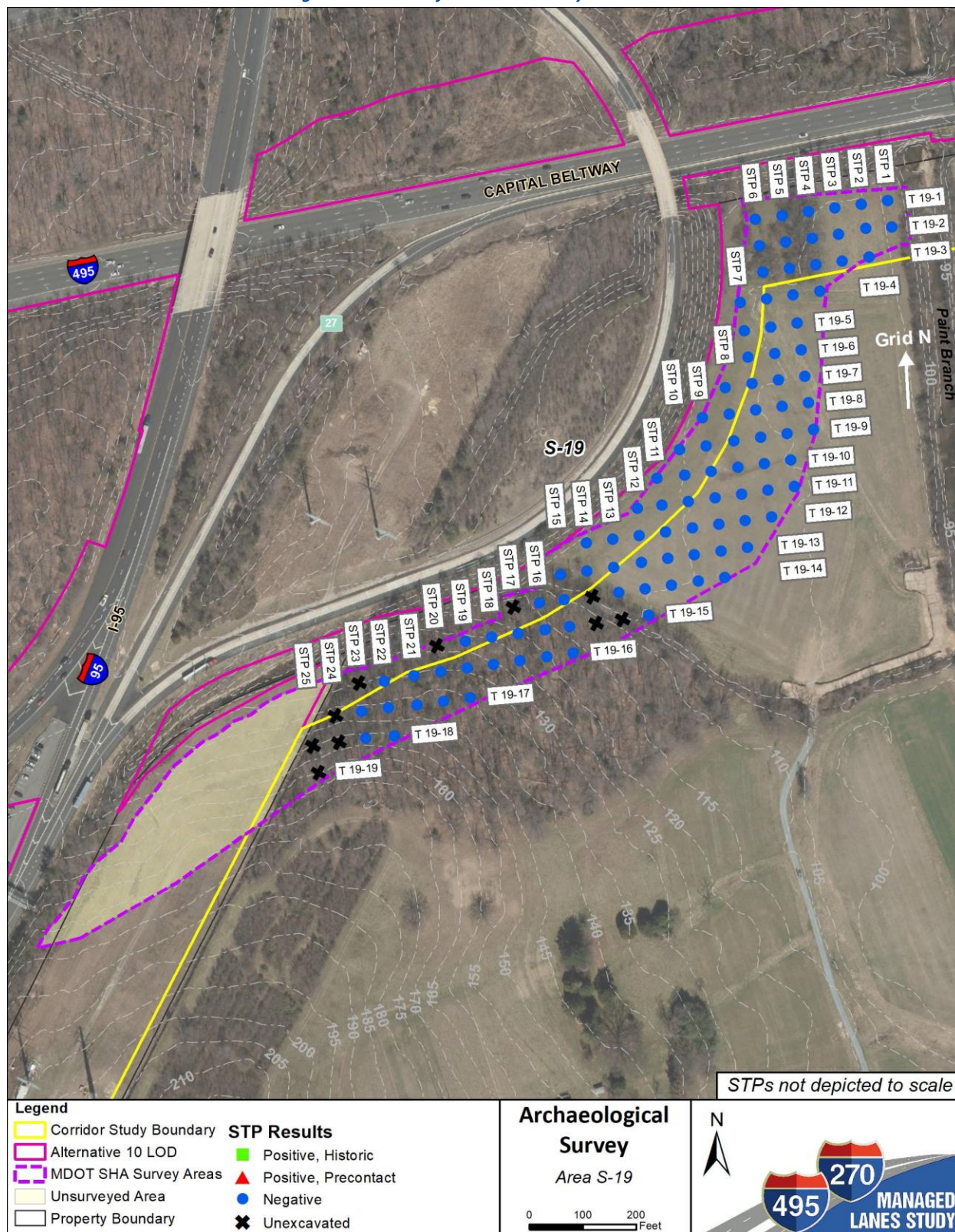
Area S-19 is a 6.58-acre Phase I survey area located southeast of the interchange between I-495 and I-95 (**Figure 73**). A total of 108 STPs was excavated in Area S-19, none of which contained precontact or historic material. The area is roughly bounded by I-495 to the north, Paint Branch to the east, and a chain-link fence surrounding the weigh station and on-ramp to the west. The area extends 250-350 ft (76-107 m) from the on-ramp. It occupies part of the floodplain for Little Paint Branch that slopes gently up to a level terrace about 20 ft above the floodplain. The NRCS documented Croom gravelly sandy loam, Russett-Christiana complex, and Codorus and Hatboro soils within Area S-19, with slopes ranging from 0-15 percent (Web Soil Survey 2015). The majority of this area is occupied by upland soil complexes that consist of an A- or Ap-horizon over a Bt-horizon, with the transition in all cases typically reached around 0.8 ft below surface. Codorus and Hatboro soils are deep, recently deposited floodplain deposits that make up a small portion of the area's northeastern terminus. Precontact sites have been identified buried in Codorus and related Hatboro soils, in some cases beneath the practical limits of shovel testing. Soils in this area generally conformed to expected upland pedons within an active agricultural field and the area's landforms appear unchanged from early twentieth-century USGS maps.

Most of Area S-19 is located in the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) administered by the USDA. The westernmost portion of Area S-19 is located on property owned by Baltimore Gas and Electric Company. Permission could not be secured to survey the latter property, so the survey only included the area administered by the USDA. The survey area curves to parallel the on-ramp from the park-and-ride and weigh station to northbound I-95, which is located west of the survey area.

Area S-19 has three distinct sections based on ground conditions, vegetation, and topography. The northernmost portion consisted of a wooded area and fallow field, with a cleared right-of-way area situated in the northeast corner. The middle section comprised a cultivated sorghum field edged by mowed grass and crosscut by an access road. A stream divides both of these sections from the southernmost portion, which is heavily wooded and sloped. The elevation of this portion of the survey area starts at 120 ft (37 m) amsl at the creek and rises to 180 ft (55 m) amsl at the southwestern edge. Slopes range from 0-15 percent. Site 18PR111, documented in 1973, is located in the agricultural field a short distance southeast of Area S-19. Site 18PR111 was identified through surface collection by Wayne Clark but has not been subjected to subsurface testing (MHT Site Form 18PR111). It is interpreted as a short-term lithic procurement site. No cultural material was observed on the surface in Area S-19. Transects were laid out at 50-ft intervals beginning with Transect 1 in the north and ending with Transect 18 in the south.

The soil profile in the area north of the creek included two to three strata. Stratum I, a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap-horizon extending 0.4-1.0 ft below the ground surface, is a plowzone. In the wooded areas to the north and along the creek, there was a very dark gray brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam O-horizon overlying the plowzone, usually extending down to 0.3 ft below the ground surface. Below the plowzone there were two strata: a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 to 5/6) silt loam Ap₂-horizon with gravel inclusions that extended to between 0.8-1.3 ft below the ground surface, and a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6 to 10YR 6/8) subsoil that ranged in texture from a silty clay loam to a clay.

Figure 73. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-19



Throughout this section, particularly closer to the creek, there were also some STPs that had gleyed subsoil near the base of excavation, consisting of a gray (10YR 5/1) or light gray (10YR 7/2) clay or clay loam. Disturbed soils were generally identified around the right-of-way area extending from Transects 1-4 at STPs 4-7 and contained three strata. Stratum I consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam topsoil with 40-60 percent gravel fill, concrete, and asphalt inclusions extending 0-0.3 feet below surface. This overlay Stratum II, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay Ap-horizon with 40-60 percent gravel fill, concrete, and asphalt inclusions extending to 0.3-1.2 feet below surface. Stratum III consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam subsoil with 20-60 percent gravel inclusions that reached 1.2-1.7 ft to the base of excavation.

The significant variation from this pattern occurred in 10 of the 56 STPs excavated within the sorghum field. These STPs contained a mottled layer beginning between 0.8 and 1.3 ft below the ground surface. This mottled soil was typically a mixture of a gray (10YR 5/1) or light brownish gray (10YR 7/2) mixed with a strong brown (10YR 4/6 to 10YR 5/6). This stratum had frequent pebble-sized stone inclusions and had a silty clay or sandy clay texture. These STPs were somewhat scattered along the central portion of the sorghum field, and do not appear to represent a distinct soil type.

For Transects 16-18, south of the creek, the typical stratigraphy began with an organic dark brown (10YR 3/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam O-horizon extending to between 0.4 and 0.6 ft below the ground surface. Underlying this was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam Ap-horizon, extending to 1.3-1.8 ft below the ground surface. The Bt-horizon in this area was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay or sandy clay. STPs 23-24 on Transects 17-18 were adjacent to a fence, and the stratigraphy in this area showed signs of infilling in the form of thick layer of yellow (10YR 7/6) sand.

Material observed in Area S-19 consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered and no historic or precontact features were observed. No archaeological sites were identified. While Codorus and Hatboro soils were expected in this area, STPs did not contain stratigraphy typical of either soil complex. No further work is recommended for Area S-19 within the CSB examined at the time of the Phase I survey. However, based on high archaeological potential, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-19 may warrant additional archaeological investigations.

4.16 Area S-20

Area S-20 is a 3.86-acre Phase I survey area. Sixty-one STPs were excavated in Area S-20, three of which contained historic artifacts. The NRCS documented Codorus and Hatboro soils, Russett-Christiana complex soils, and Udorthents—loamy in this survey area, with the Udorthents confined to an artificial landform on the east end of the survey area (Web Soil Survey 2015). The soils observed during shovel testing roughly conformed to soils of the Russett-Christiana complex in an active agricultural field, consisting of an Ap-horizon above a Bt-horizon. Soils in the STPs closest to Little Paint Branch contained alluvial deposits typical of Codorus and Hatboro soils, many of which exhibit gleying from poor drainage. The area's landforms appear unchanged from early twentieth-century USGS maps.

(Figure 74). The elevation for Area S-20 is between 100 ft (30 m) and 110 ft (34 m) amsl. Area S-20 is situated at the northern edge of an active agricultural field. A road runs east-west through the area, with a wooded area approximately 50 ft wide running parallel with the road. To the north is a grassy clearing

also about 50 ft wide, which terminated at the fenced ROW boundary. A shallow drainage ditch runs roughly north-south through the western third of the survey area.

Four transects of STPs were laid out in Area S-20 at 50-ft intervals running parallel with the northern boundary of the site. Sixty-one STPs were excavated in Area S-20, comprising 55 primary STPs and six radial STPs. The western and southern portions of Area S-20 generally consisted of three soil strata. Stratum I was a 0.3-ft thick dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam Ap1-horizon overlaying Stratum II, a silty clay loam Ap2-horizon that ranged in color from dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) extending to between 0.9-1.6 ft below the ground surface. Stratum III consisted of a brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam extending to a depth of 2.0 ft below the ground surface. STPs located closer to the Paint Branch had a single stratum of a gray (10YR 6/1) silty clay excavated to a depth of 2.0-3.0 ft below the ground surface. STPs terminated above 3.0 ft encountered gravel refusals. This gray clay was likely an alluvial deposit from flooding along Paint Branch.

The STPs along the northern and eastern sections of the survey area consisted of three strata. Stratum I consisted of a 0.3 ft-thick layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam Ap1-horizon overlying Stratum II, a yellow brown (10YR 5/4 to 10YR 5/6) to dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam Ap2-horizon that extended to between 0.7-1.5 ft below the ground surface. Stratum III was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 10YR 5/8) silty clay loam subsoil that was excavated to about 2.2 ft below the ground surface, where it was terminated because Stratum III was a sterile Bt-horizon.

The STPs excavated within the sorghum field possessed stratigraphy typical of active agricultural fields. These STPs had a plowzone that ranged in color and texture from a very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) silty clay loam to dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay loam extending to 0.7-1.5 ft below the ground surface. Below this was a transitional layer of silty clay that ranged in color from yellow (10YR 7/6) to brown (7.5YR 4/4 to 10YR 5/3). The subsoil was a mottled clay with constituents in strong brown (7.5YR 4/6), gray (7.5YR 5/1 to 10YR 6/1), and very pale brown (10YR 7/3). The gray color within the subsoil may indicate hydric soils in the early stages of gleying. The Phase I archaeological survey in Area S-20 resulted in the identification of Site 18PR1133 (BARC Site 1), a low-density scatter of historic and precontact artifacts, described below.

No other artifacts were encountered in Area S-20, and no archaeological features were observed. No further work is recommended in Area S-20 within the CSB examined at the time of the Phase I survey. However, based on high archaeological potential, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-20 may warrant additional archaeological investigations.

4.16.1 18PR1133 (BARC Site 1)

Site 18PR1133 encompasses 0.10 acres within a wooded area. The site within Area S-20 represents a small undisturbed area along the gravel access road that was not impacted by the construction of I-495. This access road has existed in its current alignment since at least 1907. A total of 18 STPs was excavated within and in the direct vicinity of this site, including two primary STPs and six radial STPs, of which three were positive for cultural material.

Field Results

STPs excavated within 18PR1133 had three strata (**Figure 75**). Stratum I was a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loam Ap1-horizon extending to between 0.2-0.7 ft below ground surface. Below this was Stratum II, a gray (10YR 5/1) to brown (10YR 5/3) Ap2-horizon. All artifacts were

recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II. Stratum III was a subsoil consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 10YR 5/8) silty clay loam encountered 0.7-1.8 ft below surface. The recovered historic artifacts include brick (26), transfer-printed and undecorated whiteware (3), a sherd of thin-bodied, slip-decorated redware, and two heavily corroded iron pieces, including one probable cut nail (**Figure 76; Table 10**). Two brick fragments are sizeable, and the complete brick assemblage totals approximately 700 grams (g). The only precontact artifact was a quartz flake recovered from the same context as a piece of nineteenth-century whiteware. The recovered historic period assemblage suggests a date in the nineteenth century.

This site is located on land that was originally part of two tracts called Bachelors Choice, patented in 1718 (PG Patented Certificate 220), and William and Elizabeth, patented in 1722 (PG Patented Certificate 2344) (**Appendix G**). No buildings are shown on the 1860 Martenet Map of Prince George's County or the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D.C. Land records indicate that the Fisher family owned this property in the late nineteenth century and that it passed into the McCoy family in the early twentieth century before being granted to the United States government in 1941. The artifact assemblage identified at 18PR1133 likely dates to the nineteenth century, possibly corresponding with the Fisher ownership.

Most of the artifacts recovered from this site are architectural in nature, suggesting the presence of a structure somewhere in the vicinity, although no definitive evidence of structure was found by the survey. The ceramics possibly suggest a domestic function for this structure, though the small number of ceramics may reflect accidental discard. The access road curves around the wooded area that contains the site, but no structural features were identified and there are no structures shown nearby on any historic maps or aerial photographs. The area to the immediate north of the site has been heavily disturbed by the construction of I-495.

The site likely represents the truncated remains of a nineteenth-century scatter. The lack of artifacts south of the gravel road suggests that part of the site may have been located within the current I-495 ROW. Given that the area to the north of the site has been destroyed by highway construction and there is no discernible vertical or horizontal patterning to the artifact distributions, the Phase I survey indicates that Site 18PR1133 has limited potential to provide new information on historic lifeways and is not eligible for the NHRP. No additional work is recommended at the site. In addition, Site 18PR1133 lies outside the widest LOD (Alternative 10) and will not be affected as part of this project.

Figure 74. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-20

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Figure 75. Sample STP profile at the B-6/BARC Site 1 (18PR1133)

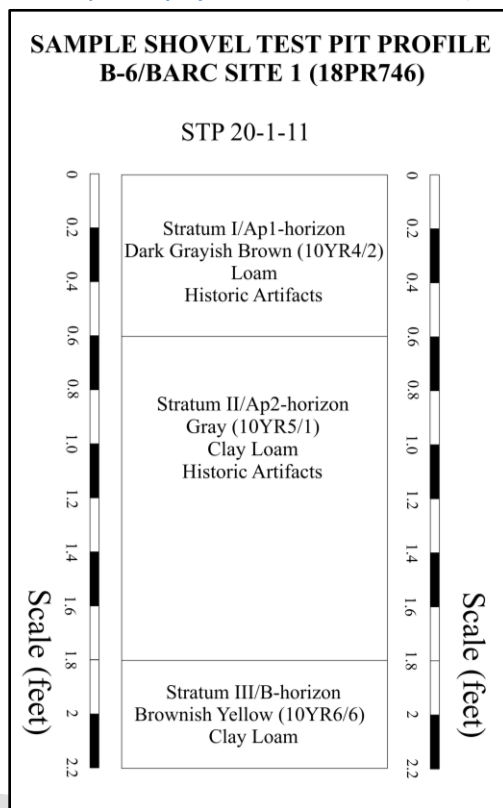


Figure 76. Historic artifacts from the B-6 Site/BARC Site 1 (18PR1133)



Left to right: Quartz biface reduction flake, 19th century whiteware plain (top), 19th century whiteware plain (bottom), brick handmade unglazed (top), brick handmade unglazed (bottom), brick handmade unglazed, and unidentifiable nail.

Table 10. Artifacts recovered from the B-6 Site/BARC Site 1 (18PR1133)

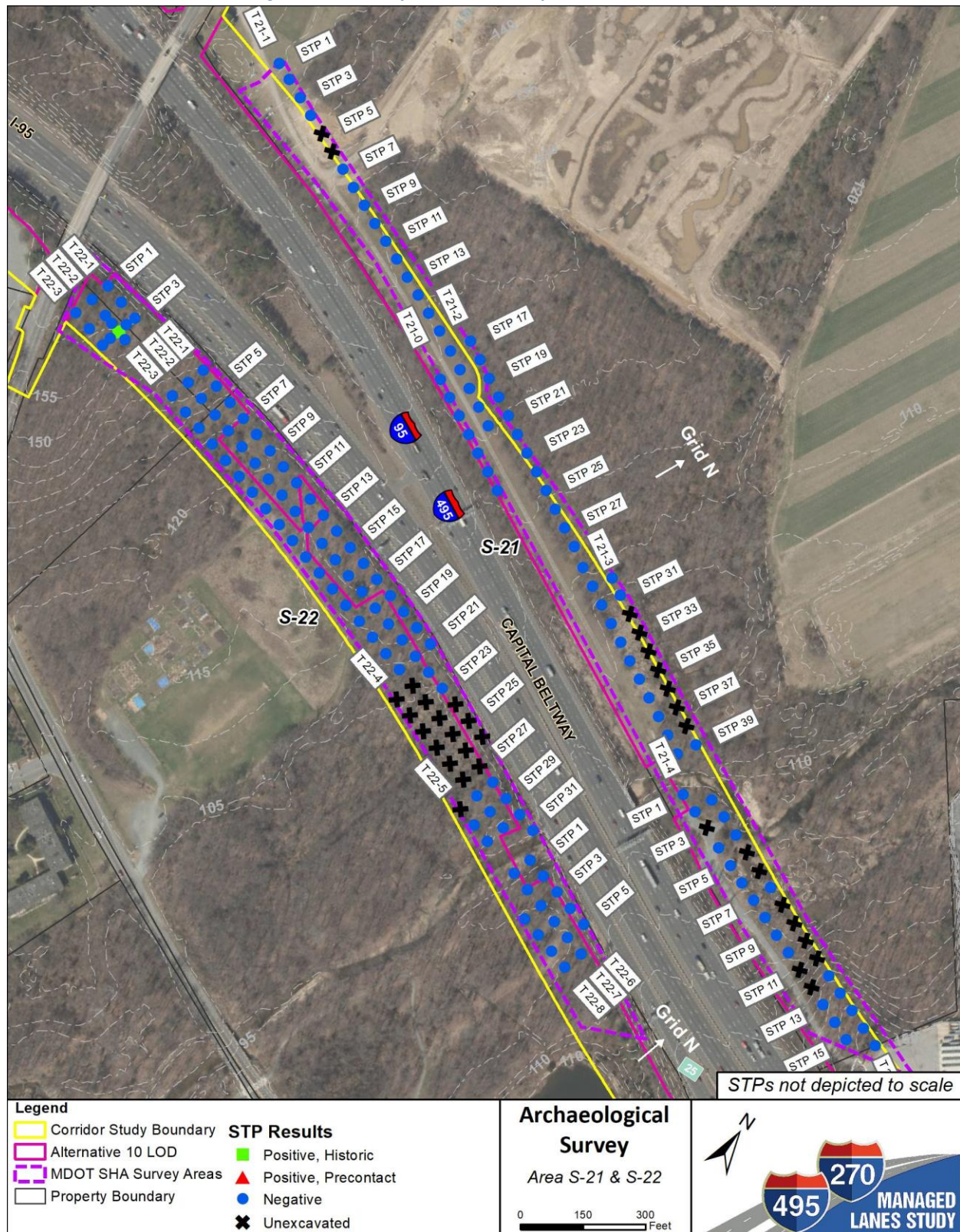
Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Count
Architectural	Brick	26
	Unidentifiable Nail	1
Kitchen	Buff-bodied Earthenware	1
	19 th Century Whiteware	3
Precontact	Biface Reduction Flake, No Cortex	1
Miscellaneous	Unidentifiable Metal	1
Total		33

4.17 Area S-21

Area S-21 is a 7.66-acre area located north of I-495, between the interchange with I-95 to the west and the interchange with US-1 to the east (**Figure 77**). Seventy-three STPs were excavated in Area S-21, none of which contained precontact or historic artifacts. It is located on gentle hillslopes descending to the floodplain of Little Paint Branch. The area is about 150 ft (46 m) wide and bounded by I-495 to the south, Cherry Hill Road to the west, and the loading dock for an IKEA furniture store to the east. The NRCS documents Beltsville silt loam, Christiana-Downer complex, Elkton silt loam, and Croom gravelly sandy loam in the uplands and Codorus and Hatboro soils in the floodplain (Web Soil Survey 2015). Soils observed during shovel testing did not match expected soil pedons close to the I-495 ROW but did match expected soil pedons further away from it. A portion of this area within Codorus and Hatboro soils could not be tested due to standing water. The current landform appears to be similar to that shown on early twentieth-century USGS maps, but a 1963 aerial photograph showing the highway under construction shows part of this area had been cut and filled.

This area is located on the USDA BARC property. The survey area is roughly rectilinear in shape and runs parallel with I-495. The westernmost portion was a lawn near an entrance to the BARC property from Cherry Hill Road. Between this grassy area and the remainder of the survey area was an artificial mound and a gentle downward slope. The majority of the STPs in the remainder of the survey area were located within a wooded area with dense undergrowth. Little Paint Branch bisects the survey area towards the eastern end, flowing roughly north-south through a wetland. A gravel road runs parallel with I-495 through Area S-21. The western and eastern ends of the survey area are 160 ft (49 m) amsl, and the point at which the Little Paint Branch bisects the area is 100 ft (30 m) amsl. The slope to the wetland in the floodplain is gradual on the survey area west of the stream, and steeper to the east of it. Slopes across the survey area ranged between 0-15 percent. Four transects at 50-ft intervals were laid out west of Little Paint Branch, and two transects were laid out east of Little Paint Branch. A total of 73 primary STPs was excavated in Area S-21.

Figure 77. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-21 and S-22



The stratigraphy of S-21 on the west side of the Little Paint Branch consisted of two strata. Stratum I was a brown (10YR 5/3 to 10YR 4/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam Ap-horizon extending to between 0.4-0.6 ft below ground surface. This overlay Stratum II, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 10YR 5/8) silty clay loam subsoil excavated to depths between 1.0-1.6 ft below the ground surface. Many of these STPs terminated at an impassable gravel layer between 1.1-1.6 ft below the ground surface, likely related to the adjacent gravel road. Some STPs in this area had additional fill layer consisting of gray (10YR 5/1) clay extending to 0.4-1.5 ft below the ground surface, over a mottled fill deposit comprising the gray clay and the yellowish brown silty clay loam subsoil to a depth of 2.2 ft below the ground surface. STPs placed south of the gravel road were extremely compact and gravelly. They are in areas that were cut and filled when the highway was constructed and were likely cut and filled a second time when a subsurface sewer line noted during fieldwork was installed.

On the eastern side of the Little Paint Branch, STPs in the easternmost portion of the survey area contained three or four strata. Stratum I was a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to black (10YR 2/1) loam O-horizon extending down to 0.2 ft below the ground surface. No O-horizon was present in six STPs in this area. Stratum II was a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam A-horizon extending to 0.5-0.9 ft below the ground surface. Underlying this was Stratum III, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam E-horizon with between 5-15 percent pebble and gravel inclusions extending to between 1.0-1.5 ft below the ground surface. Stratum IV was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand subsoil extending down to at least 2.0 ft below the ground surface. Down the slope, the STPs had a similar stratigraphy those on the western side of the creek but with an increased frequency of gravel and pebble inclusions.

Artifacts encountered in S-21 were all modern material, such as plastic, discarded in the field. The landform does not appear to have changed significantly from early twentieth century USGS maps, however historic aerial photographs suggest the parts of Area S-21 directly along the highway were cut and filled when the highway was constructed. The results of this survey confirm that the part of this area between the gravel access road and the I-495 ROW are disturbed, while the parts north of the gravel access road are mostly intact. The Paint Branch floodplain contained standing water that could not be tested. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. No further work is recommended in Area S-21 within the CSB examined at the time of the Phase I survey. However, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-21 may warrant additional archaeological investigations if they impact undisturbed terrain with the potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

4.18 Area S-22

Area S-22 is a 7.70-acre Phase I survey area located in Cherry Hill Community Park, administered by the M-NCPPC, Prince George's County. Eighty-eight STPs were excavated in Area S-22, one of which contained a modern artifact discarded at the close of the survey. It is located on hillslopes descending to the floodplain of Little Paint Branch, on the opposite side of I-495 from Area S-21. The survey area crosses several soils and soil complexes, with the NRCS documenting Christiana-Downer-Urban complex, Russett-Christian complex, Elkton silt loam, Sassafras silt loam, and Matapeake silt loam in the uplands and Codorus and Hatboro soils in the floodplain (Web Soil Survey 2015). Soil stratigraphy in this area generally matched the expected pedons for the upland soils, which typically consist of an A- or Ap-horizon transitioning to a Bt-horizon 0.8-1.0 ft below surface, sometimes with an intervening E-horizon. Codorus and Hatboro soils are recently deposited alluvial soils. Much of the floodplain was covered with standing

water at the time of the survey. Comparison of this area to early twentieth-century USGS maps shows that the contours of the landform are generally similar, suggesting that this area is undisturbed.

It is about 150 ft (46 m) wide and runs parallel with I-495 beginning at Cherry Hill Road and running east to a shopping center parking lot (see **Figure 77**). It is wooded and bisected by Little Paint Branch, which flows north-south through a low-lying floodplain surrounded by wetlands. Within these wetlands, excavation was impossible due to standing water on the surface. Stanchions marking a buried sewer line were located near Little Paint Branch. Area S-22 had a gradual slope from west to east, with the western end at 160 ft (49 m) amsl, and the eastern end at 100 ft (30 m) amsl. Slopes ranged from 0-15 percent. Five transects were laid out at 50-ft intervals west of Little Paint Branch, and three transects were laid out at 50-ft intervals east of Little Paint Branch. A total of 88 STPs were excavated in Area S-22, including 84 primary STPs and four radial STPs.

STPs in the upland area on the easternmost portion of the survey area contained two soil strata. Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam A-horizon extending to between 0.2-0.7 ft below the ground surface. Stratum II was a of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-10YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil. Directly downslope, the A-horizon was similar in depth and composition, but the subsoil consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam. In both cases, the subsoil was a sterile Bt-horizon and excavation was halted within Stratum II.

Beginning at STP 10 and extending eastward to the wetlands in the floodplain, there were two different stratigraphic profiles found across S-22. STPs excavated along the ROW fence had similar profiles to those observed in upland areas. On the floodplain, soils tended to be hydric, with Stratum I consisting of an olive gray (5Y 5/2) to dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) to light gray (10YR 7/1) sand or clay loam, typically with frequent pebble inclusions, extending down to between 1.0-1.4 ft below the ground surface. Beneath this was Stratum II, a gray (5Y 6/1), compact clay or silty clay hydric subsoil.

The STPs excavated closest to the stream also possessed hydric subsoil, but Stratum I was a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam A-horizon extending to between 0.2-1.3 ft below the ground surface. Beneath this was Stratum II, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam or clay loam with occasional mottles of brown (10YR 5/3) sand, extending down to between 1.0-2.0 ft below the ground surface. At this point some STPs reached the water table. In those that did not, Stratum III was encountered, which was a hydric stratum of gray (10YR 5/1) clay loam extending down to the water table as deep as 2.5 ft below the ground surface.

One isolated modern artifact, a wire nail from STP 22-3-2, was recovered within the survey area and discarded in the lab. The results of the survey indicate that the upland portions of Area S-22 are on a stable hillslope and the testable portion of the floodplain has not been significantly altered by modern activity. No precontact artifacts were encountered and no historic or precontact features were observed. No archaeological sites were identified, and no further work is recommended in Area S-22 within the CSB examined at the time of the Phase I survey. However, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-22 may warrant addition archaeological investigations if they impact undisturbed terrain with the potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

4.19 Area S-25

Area S-25 is a 7.19-acre Phase I survey area located on the northern side of Greenbelt Park, beginning at the ramp from Greenbelt Road to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and continuing along the west side of that ramp for a distance of 2,725 ft (831 m) (**Figure 78** and **Figure 79** Error! Reference source not found.). Eighty-six STPs were excavated in Area S-25, none of which contained precontact or historic material. Area S-25 is situated on an upland setting, traversing distinct ridgetops, mostly characterized by gentle slopes. The NRCS documents many soils in this area, including Beltsville silt loam, Sassafras sandy loam, Udorthents (highway), and soils from the Christiana-Downer, Russet-Christiana, and Issue-Urban complexes (Web Soil Survey 2015). Most of these soils characterize upland areas in this region of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, but Issue-Urban and Udorthents (highway) are both soil complexes that have been disturbed by twentieth-century activity and have very little potential for archaeological resources. STPs were not excavated in parts of this area that were visibly disturbed or sloped, but STPs that were excavated generally followed expected soil pedons for these soil series. Comparing the existing topography to twentieth-century USGS maps reveals that the central portion of this survey area has been impacted by the construction of the highway and road system for Greenbelt Park, but the northern and southern portions occupy stable, undisturbed ridgetop landforms.

Area S-25 falls entirely within Greenbelt Park, which is administered by the NPS. Work for this project was undertaken in accordance with ARPA Permit 18-CHOH/NACE-10. This area closely follows the Greenbelt Park Perimeter Trail, a five-mile circuit around the north section of the park for pedestrians and horseback riders. The area is wooded and possesses light undergrowth. One portion of this area near the southern terminus possessed slopes greater than 15 percent that could not be tested. The Perimeter Trail falls within S-25 for much of its distance, as does the road providing access from the Holly Picnic Area parking lot to the park entrance. Due to the presence of steep slopes and visible disturbance, no testing was done along the roadway. Area S-25 is situated at around 171 ft (52 m) amsl with slopes ranging from 2-25 percent. Twenty-four transects were placed across Area S-25. Transects 1-2 were located in the northern portion of the area between the Perimeter Trail and the ramp from Greenbelt Road to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. Transects 3-9 were planned and laid out in the central portion of the area, but no STPs could be excavated on these transects based on the presence of slopes and road disturbance. Transects 10-24 were located in the southern portion of the area, with Transects 10-17 being very short transects to accommodate the study area's curvature. A total of 86 primary STPs at 50-ft intervals was excavated in this area.

Stratigraphy in the northern portion of Area S-25 generally contained two or three strata. Stratum I was a very dark brown (10YR 2/2), dark brown (10YR 3/3), or dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam A-horizon that reached a depth of 0.3 to 0.6 ft below surface. Stratum II was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 or 10YR 5/6) silty clay loam E-horizon that generally reached a depth of 0.5-1.0 ft. This directly overlay Stratum III, which was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay or silty clay subsoil. In rare cases, the second stratum was missing, ending up with a profile showing the A-horizon directly over subsoil. The westernmost STPs in this area reached the water table at about 1.0 ft below surface. One STP near the western end of this portion of Area S-25 contained three thin layers of fill over the topsoil and subsoil. This STP was noted next to an artificial drainage feature and it possibly reflects some minor infilling in a small portion of S-25.

Figure 78. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-25 North

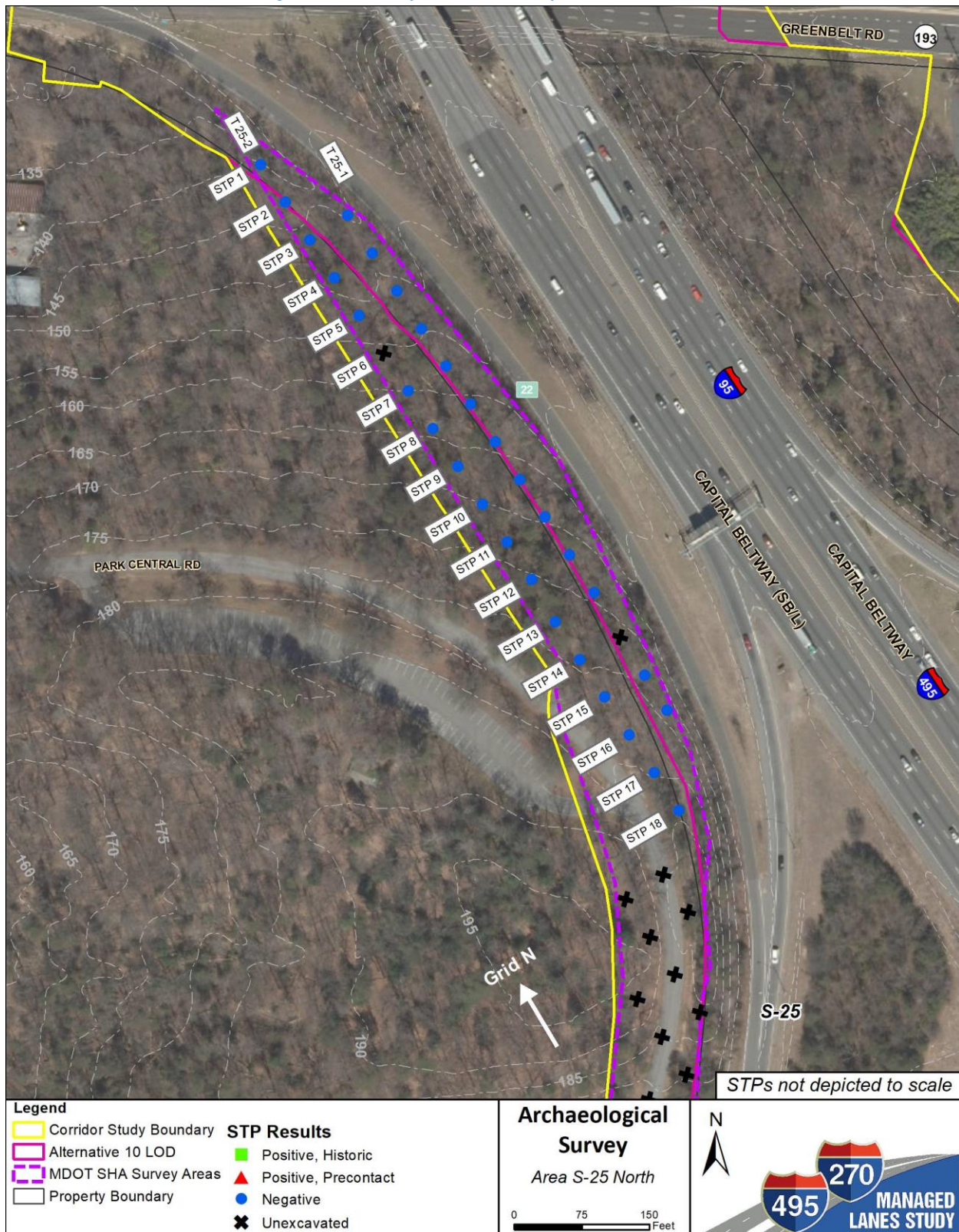


Figure 79. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-25 South

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Stratigraphy in the southern portion of Area S-25 consistently had three strata. Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/1) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam O-horizon that typically reached a depth of 0.2-0.5 ft below surface. Beneath this was Stratum II, a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam A-horizon that reached a depth of 0.3-0.8 ft below surface. Both of these strata were typically very shallow, terminating at 0.4 ft below surface. Beneath these was Stratum III, a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), or strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam subsoil. In rare cases, a band of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clay loam was observed above the subsoil. Several planned STPs in this portion of the area fell within the Greenbelt Park Perimeter Trail, in which case they were moved out of the trail if possible or unexcavated if no suitable off-trail location was identified.

Material observed in Area S-25 consisted of modern materials, such as bottle glass and plastic, that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. The results of the survey indicate that most of Area S-25 occupies a stable ridge system. The only portion of this study area impacted by road and highway construction is the central portion of the study area, where a narrow strip of the landform between an onramp and a road within Greenbelt Park is artificial. No archaeological features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. No further work is recommended in Area S-25 within the CSB examined at the time of the Phase I survey. However, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-25 may warrant additional archaeological investigations if they impact undisturbed terrain with the potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

4.20 Area S-26

Area S-26 is an 8.36-acre area (Error! Reference source not found.). A total of 108 STPs were excavated in Area S-26, one of which contained historic cultural material. The NRCS documents many soils in this area, including Udorthents (highway) and soils from the Christiana-Downer, Russet-Christian, and Christiana-Downer-Urban complexes (Web Soil Survey 2015). Most of these soils characterize upland areas in this region of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, but Christiana-Downer-Urban and Udorthents (highway) are both soil complexes that have been disturbed by twentieth-century activity and have very little potential for archaeological resources.

Area S-26 is situated on a series of ridgetops 121 ft (37 m) amsl mostly characterized by gentle slopes. The area is wooded and possesses light undergrowth. The northwestern portion of this area is bisected in three places by very steep trenches containing exposed cast iron sewer or water pipes (**Figure 81**). (**Figure 82**). Slopes in Area S-26 reportedly range from 2-15 percent, but most of the area is relatively flat.

Figure 80. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-26

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Figure 81. Cast iron pipe running through trench in Area S-26, facing southwest



Figure 82. Concrete block foundation near southwestern terminus of Area S-26 in Site 18PR1131, facing northeast

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Twelve transects were placed across Area S-26. Transects 1-6 were laid out north-south beginning in the southeastern portion of Area S-26 near the park boundary. A Transect 0 was added to a small part of this portion of the area as slopes west of the Transect 1 line were less steep than expected. Transects 7-11 were laid out east-west in the northwest portion of Area S-26 to accommodate the area's curvature. A total of 108 primary STPs at 50-ft intervals, along with two radial STPs at 25-ft intervals, was excavated in this area.

Stratigraphy in Area S-26 was generally consistent across the entire area. Stratum I was a black (10YR 2/1) or very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam that reached a depth of 0.2-0.5 ft. In some cases, three different organic constituent layers were identified within this topsoil, consisting of a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) silt, black (10YR 2/1) silt loam, and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam. Each of these constituents was 0.1-0.2 ft thick. Beneath this was Stratum II, an A-horizon that had a consistent silty clay loam texture but varied in color, from very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark gray (10YR 4/1) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), that generally reached a depth of 0.5-0.9 ft. This directly overlay Stratum III, which was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) to strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay or silty clay subsoil. In rare cases, the second stratum was missing, ending up with a profile showing the one organic stratum directly over subsoil, which is likely truncated. Sporadic STPs scattered across Area S-26 reached the water table between 1.0-1.5 ft. STPs along the southeastern boundary encountered disturbed soils characterized by multiple gravel clay fill layers. Area S-26 contained one STP that was positive for cultural material (one machine-cut nail), which was located next to a concrete block foundation. Together, this positive STP and concrete block foundation make up Site 18PR1131. The portions of the landform outside this site appear to be stable and intact, apart from the ditches containing the cast iron pipes.

Recommendations for 18PR1131 are presented below. No further work is recommended for Area S-26 within the CSB examined at the time of the Phase I survey. However, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-26 may warrant additional archaeological investigations.

4.20.1 18PR1131 (Greenbelt Park Site 1)

Background

Site 18PR1131 (Greenbelt Park Site 1) is situated on a 1,176-acre property acquired by the NPS during the second quarter of the twentieth century (**Figure 83**). The individual parcels that made up this property when it was purchased by the Federal government have been consolidated into a single parcel and records of this consolidation could not be located. A 1959 MDOT SHA construction plat for the Baltimore-Washington Parkway prepared by Michael Baker Jr., Inc. shows that this property was administered by the NPS by that point. A 1935 preliminary plat map of the area around the City of Greenbelt, a planned community that would be constructed in 1937, labels the property containing this site Lot 113 and shows it belonging to Helmer and Meir. It adjoins properties belonging to William H. Schrom, W. P. Magruder, R. True, Murphy, and Meyer, as well as a property called Clover Hill. Records of the property's acquisition by the Federal government could not be located among the land records of Prince George's County. There are no structures shown in the vicinity on either the 1878 *Hopkins Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Washington, D.C.* or the 1865 *Martenet Map of Prince George's County*. One structure is shown at the southern end of S-26, about 150 south of the recorded site, on the USGS (1917) Washington and Vicinity quadrangle.

Figure 83. Results from Phase I Survey in 18PR1131 Greenbelt Park Site 1

REDACTED

DRAFT

Field Results

Site 18PR1131 is the remains of a concrete block structure situated on an upland terrace. The area is wooded and possesses light undergrowth. It contains the surface remains of a concrete block foundation. This pipe does not appear to be related to the concrete block foundation and it was unclear at the time of the survey whether it was an active or abandoned utility line. The construction debris rests on a concrete surface that lies directly adjacent to the block foundation. Early twentieth-century USGS maps show a structure in the site vicinity, and a 1938 aerial shows that the area was part of an agricultural field.

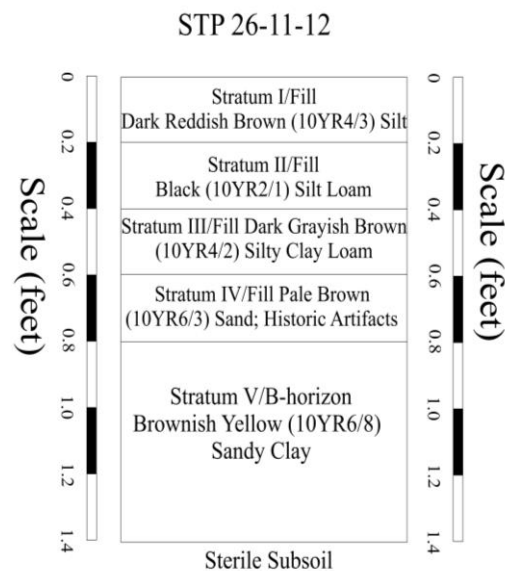
One STP excavated on the site contained of four successive shallow strata over subsoil (**Figure 84**). Each of the strata were 0.2 feet (6 cm) thick and probably represent fill deposits placed over a truncated ground surface. There is no readily identifiable plowzone, although one fill stratum may be the truncated remnants of one. Stratum I was a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) silt surficial fill deposit, followed by Stratum II, which was a black (10YR 2/1) silt loam fill, and Stratum III, a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam fill. Stratum IV, where the artifacts were found, consisted of a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand and may reflect a truncated historic plowzone, truncated buried A-horizon, or a fourth fill deposit. It is difficult to assess given its 0.2-ft (6-cm) thickness. Subsoil was encountered at 0.8 feet below surface, consisting of a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay. Subsoil was excavated to a depth of 1.4 feet below surface. The artifacts were found in

Stratum IV, including one machine-cut nail and two unidentifiable iron fragments. Other STPs in the site's direct vicinity could not be excavated due to surface refusals from concrete or contained stratigraphy common across the entirety of Area S-26.

The concrete block foundation suggests the site dates to the early twentieth century. The concrete surface adjacent to the foundation may be related to the cast iron utility pipe, possibly paved over as the head of the access road utilized during its installation. Surrounding STPs were negative for cultural material. This site likely reflects the location of an early twentieth-century agricultural outbuilding. The succession of fill layers above a possible truncated plowzone suggests the original ground surface was graded when the concrete block foundation was constructed. Stratum IV possibly represents the remains of this plowzone and would have been the living surface when the building was under construction or in use, and the successive fill layers were placed over this surface during construction or use, or during building demolition. It is more likely that this is simply another fill layer, meaning the machine-cut nail is probably not in its original context. Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, there is no evidence that Site

Figure 84. Sample STP profile at Greenbelt Park Site 1 (18PR1131)

SAMPLE SHOVEL TEST PIT PROFILE SITE 18PR1131 (GREENBELT PARK SITE 1)



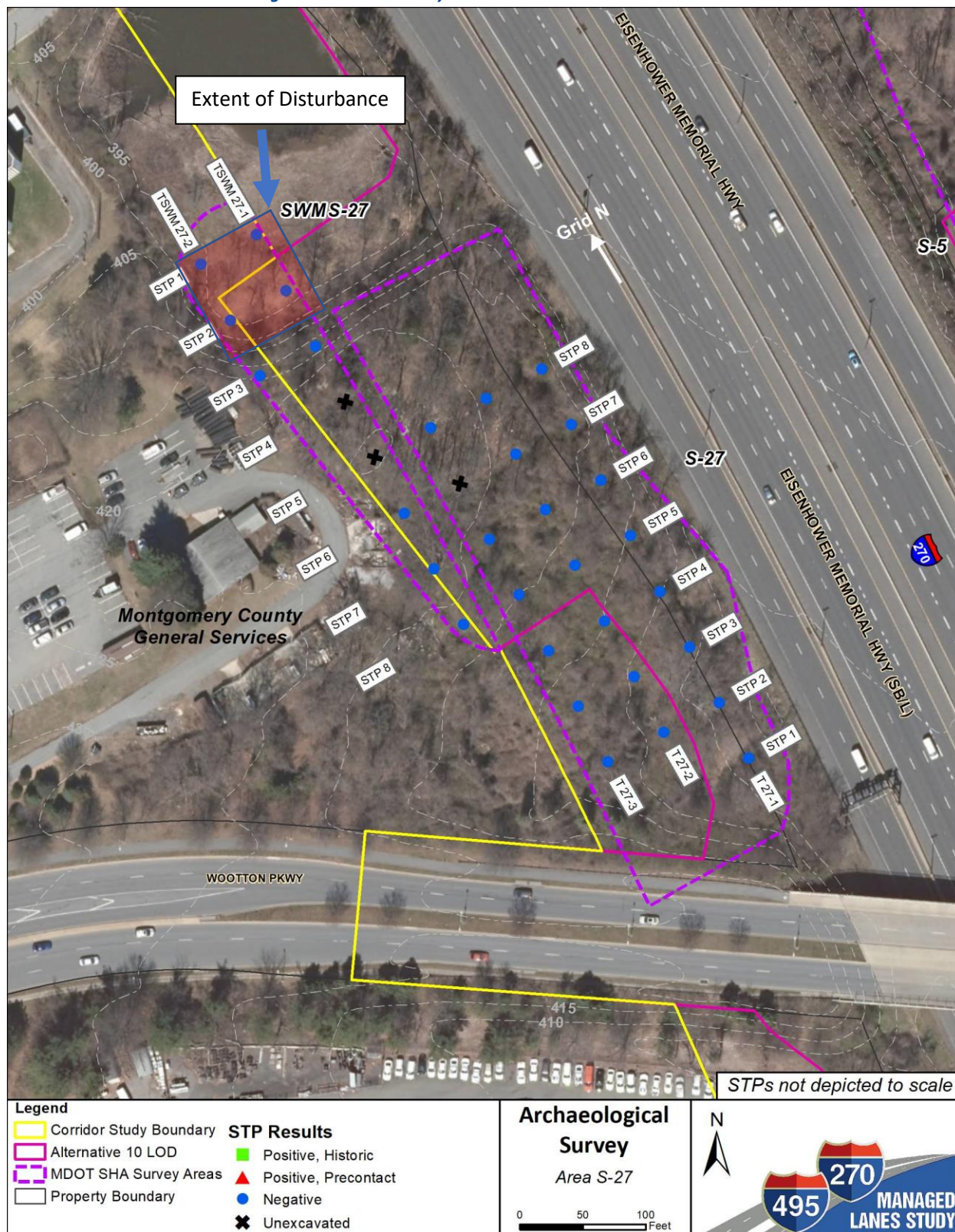
18PR1131 possesses the potential to provide important information in history. The Phase I provided no evidence that the site is eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended. In addition, Site 18PR1131 lies outside the widest LOD (Alternative 10) and will not be affected as part of this project.

4.21 Area S-27 and SWM S-27

Area S-27 is a 1.91-acre area located between the Montgomery County General Services building and the I-270 ROW. It is located on a ridge on the former Montgomery County Poor Farm property, about 100 feet south of the former location of the Almshouse itself and across I-270 from 18MO266, the Poor Farm Cemetery. It is bounded by Wootton Parkway to the south, the I-270 ROW fence to the east, the General Services parking lot to the west, and a SWM retention pond to the north (**Figure 85**). It is adjoined by a proposed SWM feature, SWM S-27, adding 0.49 acres along the western boundary of Area S-27. Twenty-three STPs were excavated in Area S-27 and SWM S-27, none of which contained archaeological material. The portion of the ridge occupied by this area resembles the terrain shown on early twentieth-century USGS maps. The NRCS documents Glenelg silt loam in Area S-27, which generally consists of an A- or Ap-horizon over a Bt-horizon, sometimes with an intervening E-horizon (Web Soil Survey 2015). Soils in this area generally conformed to the expected pedon, with the exception of STPs in the northern portion of SWM S-27 and one STP on the western margin of the site, which exhibited evidence for cutting and filling probably related to an existing SWM pond north of the survey area.

Area S-27 falls within property owned by Montgomery County, with a portion within MDOT SHA ROW. It is located in a gently sloping ridge about 420 ft (128 m) amsl. The survey area is wooded with sections of impassable undergrowth. Extensive modern surface deposits of trash, construction materials, and household goods are present throughout the survey area. Slopes range from 0-15 percent and with the northernmost portion of Area S-27 containing the steepest change in grade. SWM S-27 extended the survey area to the north past this slope. Both Area S-27 and SWM S-27 are located on the upper part of the same ridge feature on which the Poor Farm Cemetery Site (18MO266) is located. S-27 is located to the west of the cemetery on an adjacent finger of the ridge. The overall extent of interments associated with the Poor Farm Cemetery Site (18MO266) remains unknown, and it is possible that human remains may be present within these two study areas. The gap analysis recommended additional investigations beyond shovel testing in this and three other survey areas (Areas S-4, S-5, and S-6) to identify whether the cemetery extends into the surrounding area. No surface evidence was observed that suggests the presence of burials in Area S-27 and in SWM S-27. Additional investigations to determine the extent of unmarked graves is planned for this and the three other survey areas in the vicinity (Areas S-4, S-5, and S-6) but has not yet been initiated because access permission for the other areas could not be secured. In order to secure data on the soil profile and general integrity in areas around 18MO266, three transects were excavated at 50-ft (15-m) intervals for a total of 21 primary STPs in Area S-27. Two additional transects were excavated at 50-ft (15-m) intervals within SWM S-27, for a total of 11 primary STPs.

Figure 85. Phase I survey results in Area S-27 and SWM S-27



STPs indicate that S-27 represents a generally intact landform, except at the northern end overlooking the existing SWM pond. Stratigraphy generally consisted of three to four strata. Stratum I was a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam O-horizon about 0.2 ft thick. Below this was Stratum II, a brown (10YR4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam A-horizon. The depth of this stratum varied across the site, from as shallow as 0.3 ft to as deep as 1.2 ft below the ground surface, with the most common depth being 0.8 ft. In some STPs. This overlay a transitional soil layer, either a brown (7.5YR 4/4) or strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam E-horizon. The transitional layer extended from 0.4 ft to 0.8 ft below the ground surface. This area's subsoil was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay Bt-horizon, and this sterile stratum was excavated to a depth of 1.2-1.6 ft. STP 27-3-3 was excavated adjacent to a large surface dump and had five strata: an initial organic layer followed by three layers of fill before reaching subsoil at 1.6 ft below ground surface.

STPs in the SWM S-27 area exhibited a slightly different profile showing evidence of disturbance. Stratum I, a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam A-horizon, matched Stratum I observed in the Area S-27 STPs. This A-horizon directly overlay the strong brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 7.5YR5/8) silty clay Bt-horizon, indicating the area has been graded (cut). None of the STPs in the SWM S-27 area contained the E-horizon present in portions of Area S-27. **Figure 79** shows that SWM S-27 is located at the southern margin of an area that was excavated for an existing SWM pond (the Montgomery County Alms House itself was likely located in or very near the area of the existing SWM pond, based on GIS analysis done by MDOT SHA).

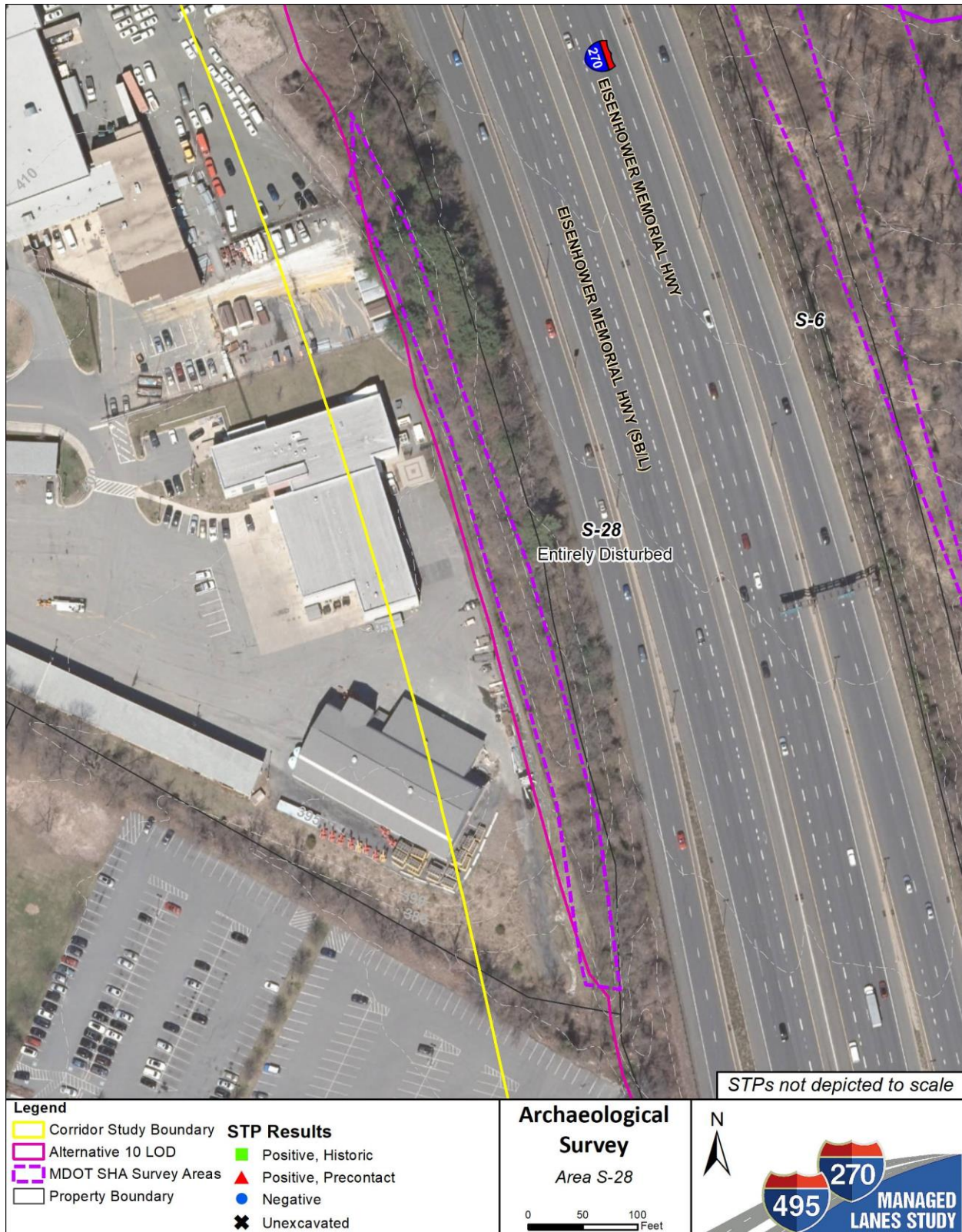
Material observed in Area S-27 and SWM S-27 consisted of modern materials, such as plastic or modern bottle glass, that were discarded in the field. The results of this survey indicate that part of the landform is intact and part of it has been subjected to cutting and filling, mainly on the eastern side of the survey area along I-270, and on the northern end near the existing SWM feature. Adjacent parts of this landform have been disturbed by construction of Montgomery County facilities located to the west. No artifacts were encountered, and no archaeological features were recorded. No archaeological sites were identified.

No evidence of prior cemetery interments was observed during the Phase I survey. However, STP survey was too shallow to identify human burials, and was intended to gather data only on soils and integrity throughout the survey area. Additional archaeological work is recommended for undisturbed portions of Survey Area S-27 and SWM S-27 to determine whether interments associated with the Poor Farm Cemetery may exist in those areas (see Cemeteries section of Chapter 5).

4.22 Area S-28

Area S-28 is a 0.578-acre area located along the west side of I-270, south of Wootton Parkway (**Figure 86**). It is located on the former Montgomery County Poor Farm property, 460-1150 ft (140-350 m) south and west of the location of 18MO266, the Poor Farm Cemetery. Early twentieth-century topographic maps show this area occupying an undulating ridgetop and historic aerial photographs show that this area was not disturbed during the original construction of I-270. It appears to have been significantly modified during the expansion of I-270 in the 1980s, with aerial photographs showing the area clear-cut and filled over in a photograph from 1988. Ground conditions recorded during the survey revealed this area did not occupy a natural landform.

Figure 86. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-28



Area S-28 is situated along the crest of an artificial berm lying between a parking lot for the Montgomery County general services building and the southbound lanes of I-270. The area is bounded to the east and west by artificial, concrete- or stone-lined drainage ditches and to the south by a steep, heavily overgrown swale (**Figure 87** and **Figure 88**). It is 397 ft (121 m) amsl, about 6 ft (2 m) higher than the ground surface to the west.

Area S-28 lies mostly within property owned by Montgomery County, with a small portion within MDOT SHA ROW. The area is separated from the Montgomery County building complex by a high chain-link fence and from I-270 by a second chain-link fence. It is mostly wooded and has very dense undergrowth. Although most of the area occupies the top of the 8-ft (2-m) wide berm, parts fall on the berm's east face as it slopes down toward I-270. Expected slopes in this area range from 3-15 percent, but a visual assessment of ground conditions suggested that the entire area is occupied by an artificial landform.

During the pedestrian survey, numerous rodent burrows were observed on the slopes of the berm. Soils within the rodent burrows consisted of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) clay and contained high percentages of gravel inclusions. Modern trash littered the surface, including bottles, cans, and plastic. The pedestrian reconnaissance indicated that the entire area was disturbed or sloped and unlikely to contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits. No STPs were excavated. In general, Area S-28 has low archaeological potential, and no further work is recommended, with one exception. The area north of S-28 and south of Wooten Parkway, measuring about 300 feet in length, is in close proximity to portions of I-270 where graves associated with the Poor Farm Cemetery may have been identified in the late 1950s. Based on field inspection, it is unclear whether this area retains sufficient integrity that deep grave shafts may remain within what appears to be an area of cut, and further investigations are recommended in this area at the direction of MDOT SHA, as described in Section 5.2.1.B. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around the remainder of S-28, lying 300 feet or more south of Wooten Parkway, no further archaeological work is recommended as any such design changes would have little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

Figure 87. Stone-lined drainage feature on western boundary of Area S-28, facing south



Figure 88. Slopes on east face of berm in Area S-28, facing south

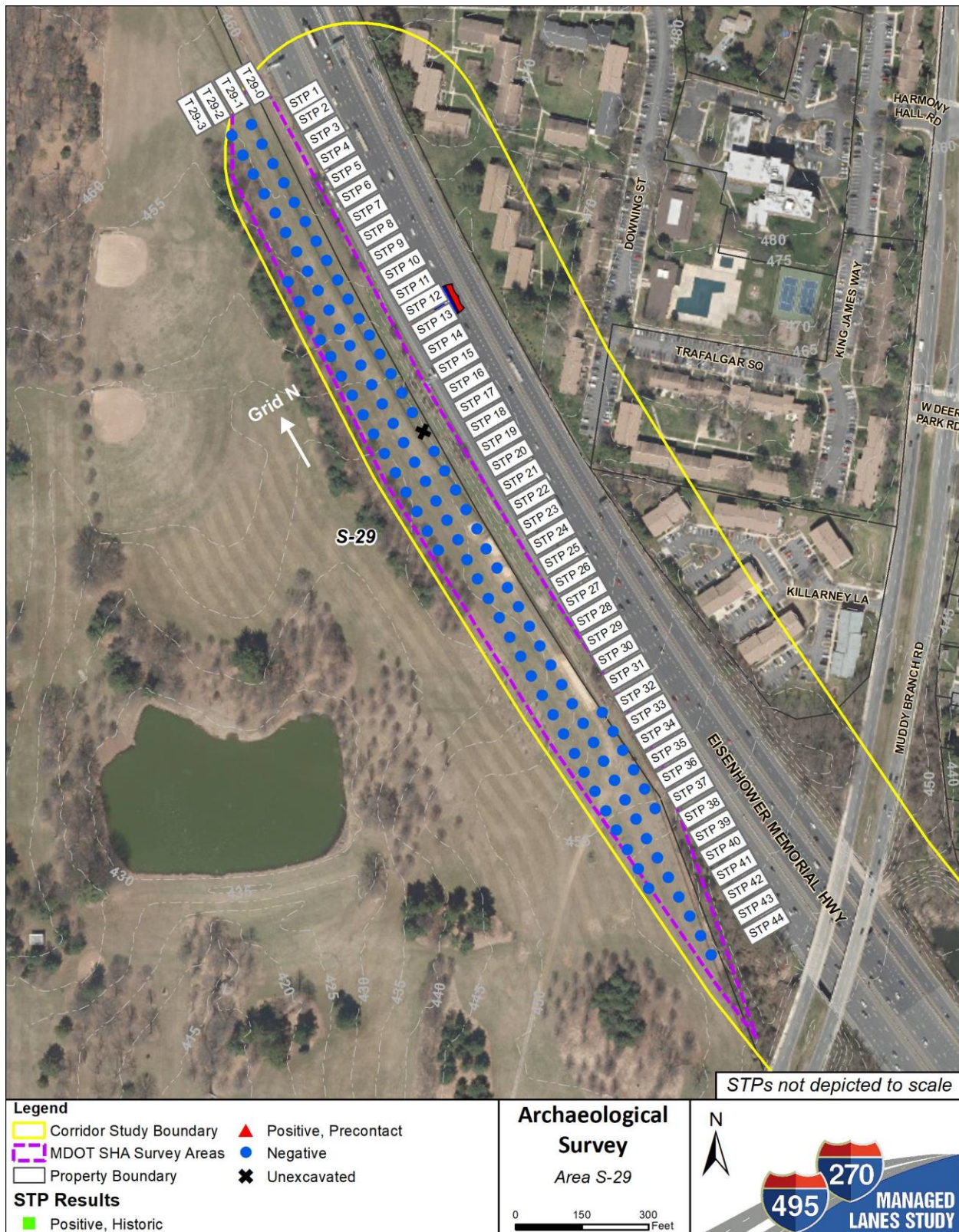


4.23 Area S-29

Area S-29 consists of 8.50 acres located at the eastern edge of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) campus (**Figure 89**). It is located on a ridgetop overlooking an unnamed tributary to Muddy Branch. A total of 105 STPs were excavated in this area, none of which contained archaeological material. The study area begins at the cantilever sign for Exit 9A/9B off the southbound onramp from West Diamond Avenue and continues to the southeastern edge of the NIST campus, where it meets the edge of the Muddy Branch Road ROW. Its width varies from about 50 ft (15 m) to 200 ft (61 m), with the width across most of the area around 200 ft (61 m). Area S-29 falls entirely within Federal property administered by NIST, a part of the United States Department of Commerce. Security personnel informed the crew that photography was prohibited on the property. The NRCS documents Glenelg silt loam and Baile silt loam in Area S-29 (Web Soil Survey 2015).

Area S-29 is situated on a gently rolling ridgetop 440-463 ft (134-141 m) amsl, with slopes ranging from 0-8 percent. A low-lying swale crosscuts the northern portion of the study area, directing runoff toward an artificial water retention pond to the southwest. The base of this swale was covered by standing water during the survey. A portion of the survey area consists of embankment slopes along I-270. The entire area is covered in tall grass and is part of an open area on the eastern edge of the NIST property. A double row of coniferous trees along the western edge of the study area appears to have been planted within the last two decades. Four transects of STPs were excavated between the I-270 embankment and the western edge of the Area S-29 study area. A total of 105 primary STPs were excavated at 50-ft (15-m) intervals with one STP (STP 29-1-17) not excavated due to standing water at the surface.

Figure 89. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-29



Stratigraphy in this area varied, representing both intact and disturbed contexts. The most common undisturbed context consisted of two strata, with Stratum I comprising a brown (10YR4/3) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam topsoil and Stratum II comprising a strong brown (7.5YR5/6 or 7.5YR5/8) clay loam subsoil at a depth of 0.9-1.3 ft below ground surface. The northern STPs with this profile contained gravel near the interface. This profile was most commonly encountered in the northern and southern portions of Area S-29.

Disturbed profiles in Area S-29 generally consisted of two to four compacted fill layers ranging in color from yellowish red (5YR 5/8) to yellow (10YR 7/8) in color and silt loam to silty clay in texture. This profile was most common along the double rows of trees to the north and in the central and southern areas close to the road. A third profile with three strata, consisting of a layer of fill over a buried A-horizon and subsoil, was observed in some parts of this area, most prominently in the central portion. The buried A-horizon had been compressed to 0.3-0.6 ft thick.

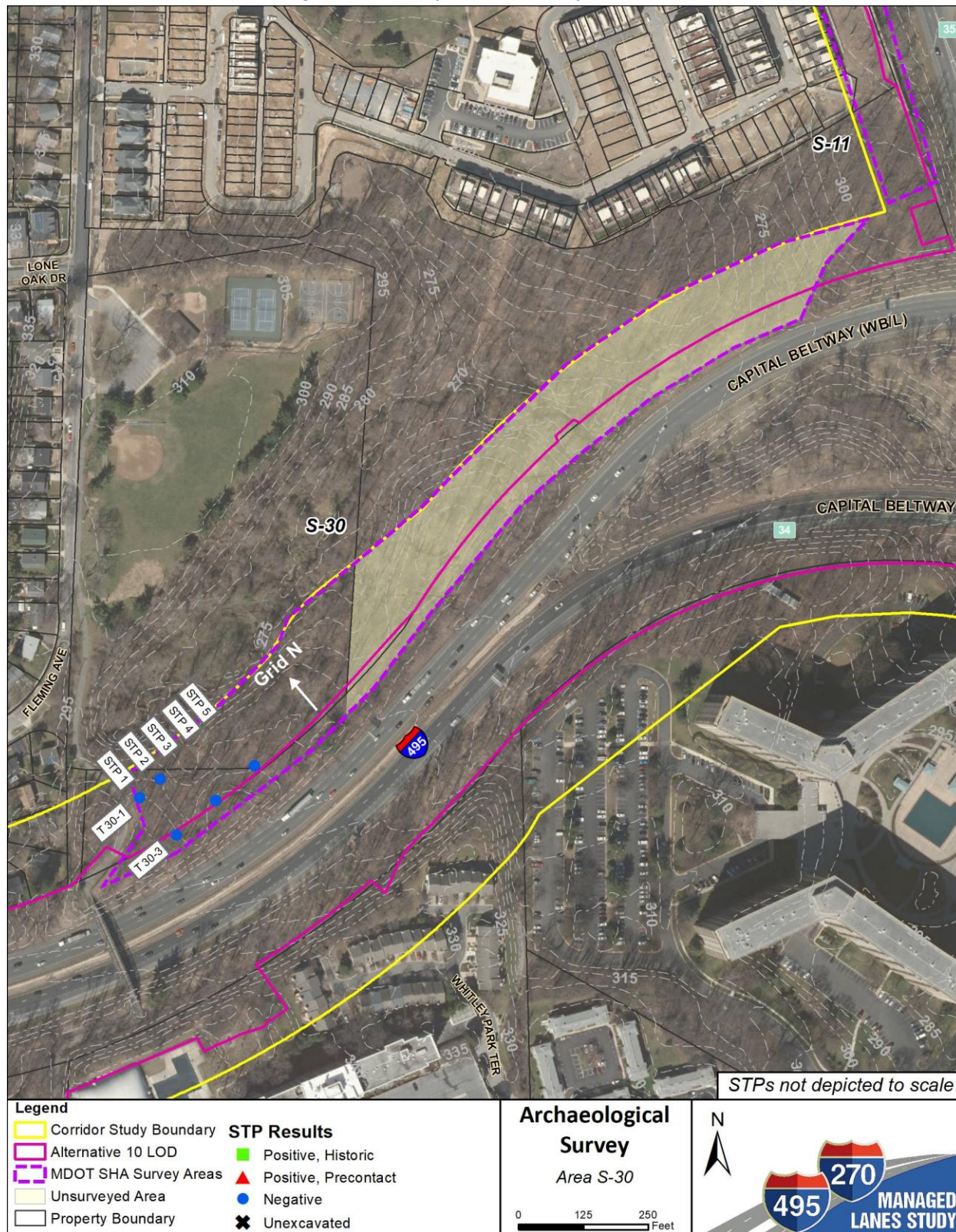
The material recovered from Area S-29 consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. No archaeological artifacts were encountered. The results of this survey indicate that, while parts of this landform remain intact, it has largely been subjected to artificial modification through infilling and/or compaction. Intact soils were generally observed in the northern and southern portions of Area S-29, while cut and filled soils were prevalent in the central portion of this area and along the base of the highway berms. Fill over buried A-horizons are present beneath the fill in the central portion, between STPs 21 and 27 on both transects. This cutting and filling likely resulted from the construction of I-270. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. No further work is recommended in Area S-29. However, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-29 may warrant additional archaeological investigations if they impact undisturbed terrain with the potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

4.24 Area S-30

Area S-30 is a 6.42-acre limited survey area located between Fleming Avenue and the I-270 spur (**Figure 90**). Five STPs were excavated in Area S-30, none of which contained intact soils or archaeological material. Area S-30 is situated on a series of ridges separated by steep slopes about 322 ft (98 m) amsl, and the north half of the survey area crosses an unnamed tributary to Rock Creek. The NRCS documents Blocktown channery silt loam and Wheaton-Urban complex soils (Web Soil Survey 2015). The soils observed in this area did not generally conform to a Blocktown or Wheaton pedon, though one STP did contain a possible intact Blocktown Bt-horizon.

Part of Area S-30 falls within Fleming Local Park, administered by the M-NCPCC, Montgomery County, but most of the area falls within private property. Permission to survey the privately-owned property could not be secured, which reduced the area surveyed to 2.35 acres. The accessible portion of the study area contained one ridgetop but was mostly taken up by slopes exceeding 15 percent. This area is wooded and contains light to moderate undergrowth. There is an unmarked path allowing access from the Bethesda Trolley Trail (located to the southwest) that shows little evidence for heavy public use.

Figure 90. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-30



Two transects were laid in at 100-ft (30-m) intervals beginning at the southwestern portion of the study area and extended as far to the northeast as slopes allowed. Stratigraphy along these transects was disturbed and 50-ft (15-m) intervals were deemed unnecessary. A total of five STPs was excavated in Area S-30.

Stratigraphy in this area varied with STP containing two to four strata depending on location within the survey area. Excavation of four of the STPs had to be halted prematurely due to gravel, extreme soil compaction, roots, and in one case, the buried remains of a chain-link fence. All of these impasses were encountered between 1.0 and 1.5 ft below surface. The deepest STP extended to 2.0 ft and appeared to be intact, consisting of a 0.3 ft-thick dark brown (10YR 3/3) loam over a 1.0 ft-thick brown (10YR 5/3) loam A-horizon and a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam that may have been subsoil extending to the base of excavation. This STP was at the top of a steep slope and further testing around this STP was not warranted as a result.

Material observed in Area S-30 consisted of modern materials, such as modern bottle glass and pieces of a chain-link fence, that were discarded in the field. Although the modern landform appears to conform to the landforms shown on early twentieth-century USGS maps, the Phase I results demonstrate that the landform is disturbed. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered and no historic or precontact features were observed. No archaeological sites were identified. The unsurveyed portions of Area S-30 are mainly located on similar ridgetops, slopes exceeding 15 percent, or on Urban-complex soils. No further work is recommended in Area S-30. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-30, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

4.25 Area S-31

Area S-31 is a 2.02-acre Phase I survey area located between a residential neighborhood and the I-495 eastbound lanes beginning about 225 ft (68 m) from the interchange with Connecticut Avenue (see **Figures 58-59**). Twenty-three STPs were excavated in Area S-31, none of which contained archaeological material. It is bounded to the north and east by a sound barrier and to the south and west by the residential neighborhood. Area S-31 is situated at the base of a sideslope crossing into the floodplain of Rock Creek about 196-213 ft (60-65 m) amsl. The NRCS documents Glenelg silt loam and Codorus silt loam in Area S-31, with pockets of Blocktown channery silt loam and Brinklow-Blocktown channery silt loam (Web Soil Survey 2015). Stratigraphy in the study area roughly matches the expected Glenelg series pedon, which generally consists of A- or Ap-horizon over a shallow (less than 1.0-ft deep) transition to a Bt-horizon, sometimes with an intervening E-horizon. The successive C- or Bw-horizons characteristic of a Codorus profile were not observed in Area S-31. The study area roughly matches contours shown on early twentieth-century USGS maps, but this area appears to have been modified around a stream bed that passes under I-495 via a culvert.

Although some of the area occupies a level portion of the Rock Creek floodplain, it is separated from the main channel by the road embankment carrying I-495, concrete retaining walls and sound barriers and rising 15-20 ft (5-6 m) above Area S-31's ground surface. Most of Area S-31 falls within M-NCPPC property and is part of Rock Creek Park, but crosses into private property near its southeastern terminus. Permission to survey the privately-owned properties could not be secured, but the privately-owned areas visible from the M-NCPPC property consisted of slopes exceeding 15 percent. Much of the area is wooded

and covered in dense undergrowth. A stream bisects the area about 200 ft (61 m) from its northwestern edge, running southwest to northeast and crossing under I-495 to feed Rock Creek. The central portion contains a clearing with wetland plants and a recreational area containing a picnic table and a tire swing. There are improved trails with wooden stairways and bridges to access this area from Bellevue Drive and Broad Brooke Drive.

Two transects were excavated between the sound barrier and the slope, beginning in the northwestern portion of this area. A total of 23 primary STPs was excavated in Area S-31. Two strata were generally present in this area, with Stratum I consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam A-horizon and Stratum II consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) loam or clay loam subsoil. The transition was reached 0.3-0.6 ft below surface, with the subsoil continuing to the base of excavation at 1.2-1.6 ft below surface because Stratum II was a sterile Bt-horizon. The area surrounding the stream contained a mottled fill layer overlying a yellowish red (5YR 5/6) compact clay fill at 1.4 ft below surface. One STP (STP 31-1-4) was excavated to 3.0 ft below surface with the fill continuing to the base of excavation. STPs within the clearing transitioned to a gleyed soil layer consisting of a dark gray (5Y 4/1) clay subsoil, approximately 0.8 ft below surface, that has been oversaturated with water caused by poor drainage.

Material observed in Area S-31 consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. The results of the survey show that much of this area occupies an intact landform, with evidence for infilling along the stream bed likely resulting from the construction of the highway and efforts to channelize runoff into the culvert under I-495. No archaeological features were observed, and no archaeological sites were identified. No further work is recommended in Area S-31. The surrounding area has no archaeological potential due to slopes or modern residential development. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-31, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

4.26 Area S-32

Area S-32 is a 3.61-acre limited survey area on the south side of I-495 bounded by the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center to the west and Spring Valley Road to the east (see **Figure 54**). Ten STPs were excavated in this area, none of which contained archaeological material. This area occupies a series of narrow wooded ridgetops about 272 ft (83 m) amsl separated by steep slopes. The NRCS documented Glenelg silt loam and Blocktown channery silt loam in Area S-32, both of which consist of A- or Ap-horizon over a shallow (less than 1.0-ft deep) transition to a Bt-horizon, sometimes with an intervening E-horizon (Web Soil Survey 2015). The contours of the landforms in this area match the landforms depicted on early twentieth-century USGS maps.

Area S-32 includes part of North Chevy Chase Local Park, administered by the M-NCPPC, Montgomery County, part of a preschool property owned by the Chevy Chase Recreation Association (CCRA), and part of the I-495 ROW. The area owned by the CCRA is separated from the rest of the survey area by a fence and includes a parking lot and a landscaped garden in front of the CCRA Outdoor Nursery School. The CCRA property includes the NRHP-eligible architectural resource the David Fairchild Estate, built in 1910 (MHT NR-Eligibility Review Form M:35-38). Property access was not granted by the CCRA. Slopes range from 8-25 percent, making the majority of this survey area unsuitable for testing. A total of three transects

at 50-ft intervals were excavated on one broad ridgetop on M-NCPPC property, resulting in the excavation of ten STPs.

The stratigraphy in Area S-32 consisted of three strata representing an undisturbed profile. Stratum I was a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam A-horizon that reached a depth of 0.3-0.5 ft below ground surface. Beneath this was Stratum II, a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay loam E-horizon that reached a depth of 0.6-0.9 ft below surface. This overlay Stratum III, a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6 to 7.5YR 5/8) subsoil excavated to 1.3-1.5 ft below surface. STPs closest to the slope were missing Stratum II.

No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered in Area S-32. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. The results of this survey indicate that Area S-32 consisted mostly of slopes exceeding 15 percent. The portion of the M-NCPPC property that could be tested occupies a stable, undisturbed landform. The adjacent CCRA property visible from the accessible portion of Area S-32 consisted of paved surfaces and a landscaped garden in front of the Outdoor Nursery School. No further work is recommended in Area S-32. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-32, no further work is recommended based on steep terrain and prior disturbance.

4.27 Area S-33

Area S-33 is a wooded Phase I survey area comprising 3.73 acres situated on the floodplain of Rock Creek. It is roughly bounded by Beach Drive to the west and north, and by Rock Creek to the east and south (**Figure 91**). The westbound lanes of I-495 run parallel to the east boundary of Area S-33. The NRCS documents Codorus silt loam in this survey area, which is characterized by a succession of recently deposited C- or Bw-horizons and possesses the potential for deeply buried precontact material (Web Soil Survey 2015). Comparison with early twentieth-century USGS maps suggest that the floodplain has not been significantly modified during the twentieth century, however aerial photographs taken before and after the construction of I-495 show that the Rock Creek channel was straightened along the base of the highway berm.

The entirety of Area S-33 falls within M-NCPPC Montgomery County property and is part of Rock Creek Park. Area S-33 is situated about 193 ft (58 meters) amsl and spans a level area above the channel bottom of Rock Creek. The area is wooded with minimal undergrowth but contains a significant amount of tree fall. The banks of the creek are artificially reinforced with large stone barriers in an effort to prevent flooding and erosion. A drainage channeling water to Rock Creek bisects the area east-west to the edge of Beach Drive in the southern portion of Area S-33. Slopes in this area range from 0-3 percent. Eleven transects of STPs were excavated at 50-ft (15-m) intervals between Beach Drive and Rock Creek beginning in the northern portion of the area and extending south. Transects 5-7 bordered the edge of Beach Drive with several STPs situated at the base of an artificial berm descending from the road. A total of 70 primary STPs was excavated in Area S-33.

Stratigraphy was generally consistent throughout the area. The most common profile among STPs in the floodplain contained three strata, with Stratum I consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) or brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam O-horizon over Stratum II, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam A-horizon. This transitioned at 0.3-2.0 ft below surface Stratum III, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty

clay or strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay alluvium extending to the base of excavation and terminated at the maximum practical depth for an STP at 3.0 ft.

Six STPs in this area, most of which were along the road but one of which was next to a buried sewer vault, contained a clay fill layer over an impassible gravel deposit. These layers likely represent cut and fill episodes from the construction of Beach Drive and the Rock Creek drainage feature.

Material observed in Area S-33 consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. Two STPs adjacent to the road (STP 33-6-16 and STP 33-8-21) contained a fragment of unidentified brick and two dozen tin can fragments. The artifacts do not reflect an intact historic site. No other historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. The results of the survey show that the re-channelization of Rock Creek that occurred during the construction of I-495 did not have a significant effect on this portion of the floodplain and that much of the landform within Rock Creek Park north of the I-495 berm occupies an intact floodplain. The floodplain soils present in Area S-33 have the potential for deeply buried precontact material below levels that could be reached by an STP. Due to the likelihood of encountering buried Holocene deposits in Codorus soils, deep testing is recommended in Area S-33. In addition, future minor LOD changes in and around Area S-33 may warrant additional archaeological investigations if they impact undisturbed terrain with the potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

4.28 Area S-34

Area S-34 is a 1.21-acre Phase I survey area within Rock Creek Park, on the floodplain of Rock Creek immediately north of Survey Area S-33 on the opposite side of the creek (**Figure 92**). It is roughly bounded to the north and west by Rock Creek, and to the south and east by slopes leading up to the westbound lanes of I-495. The NRCS documents Codorus silt loam in this survey area (Web Soil Survey 2015). Comparison with early twentieth-century USGS maps suggest that the floodplain has not been significantly modified during the twentieth century, however aerial photographs taken before and after the construction of I-495 show that the Rock Creek channel was straightened along the base of the highway berm, and shovel testing shows that a large part of the survey area has been impacted by highway construction.

The entirety of Area S-34 falls within Rock Creek Park, administered by the M-NCPPC, Montgomery County. Area S-34 is situated on a level, wooded floodplain that gradually slopes south from the east berm of I-495 toward the Rock Creek about 192 ft (58 m) amsl. Much of the northern portion contained dense undergrowth along the base of the berm, sitting about 19 ft (6 m) below the southbound lanes of I-495. A drainage feature descending from the berm empties into a wetland and standing water is present in the west-central portion of the study area. Vegetation in the wetland was over five feet (1.5 m) high. Slopes in this area range from 0-3 percent. Three transects of STPs laid at 50-ft (15-m) intervals were excavated between Rock Creek and I-495. The creek banks are artificially stabilized by large rocks. Transect 1 fell entirely within the channel of Rock Creek and was not excavated. Transect 2 ran parallel with Rock Creek, intersecting with the creek bank for all but 200 ft (61 m) of its length. A total of 24 primary STPs were excavated in Area S-34.

Figure 91. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-33

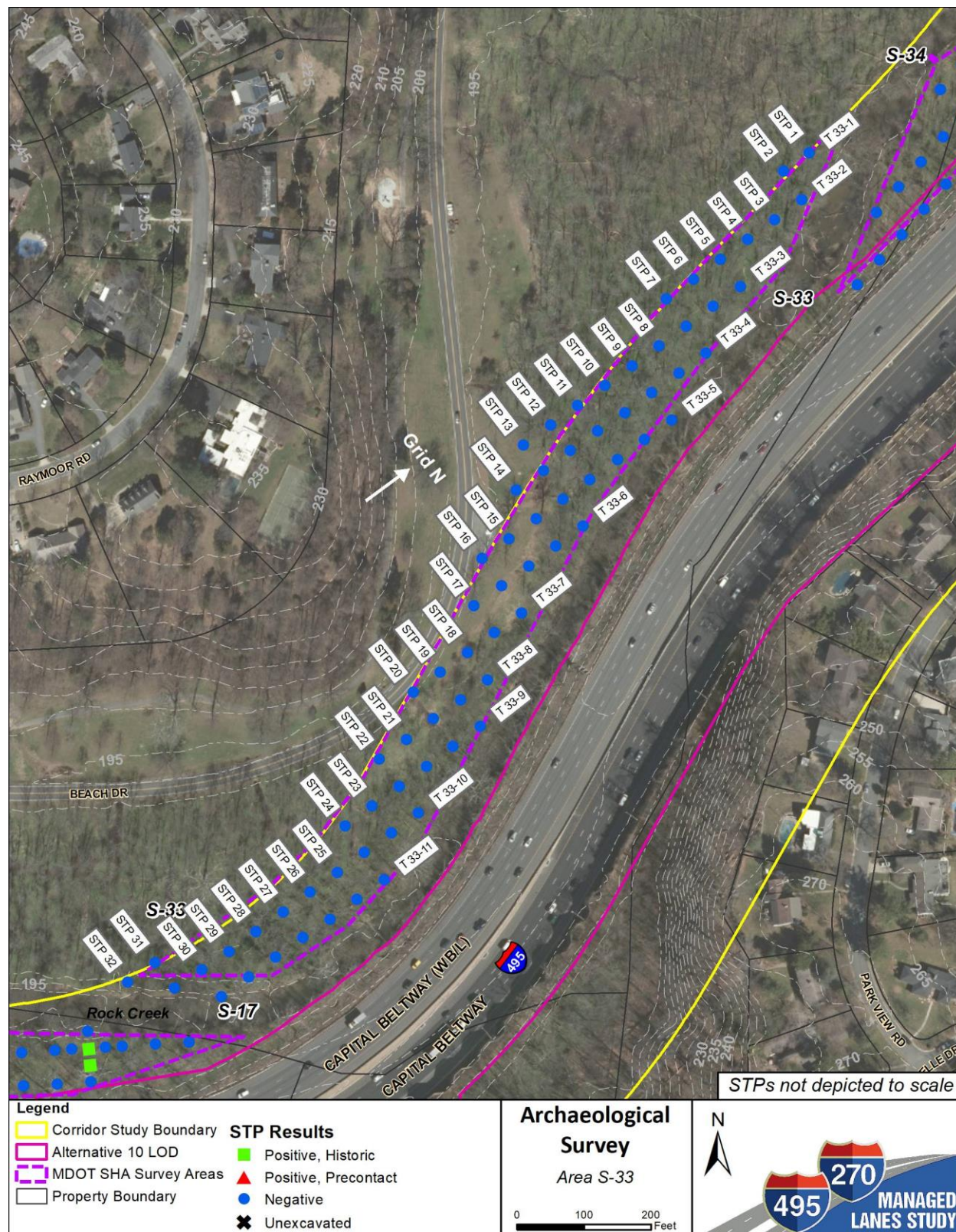
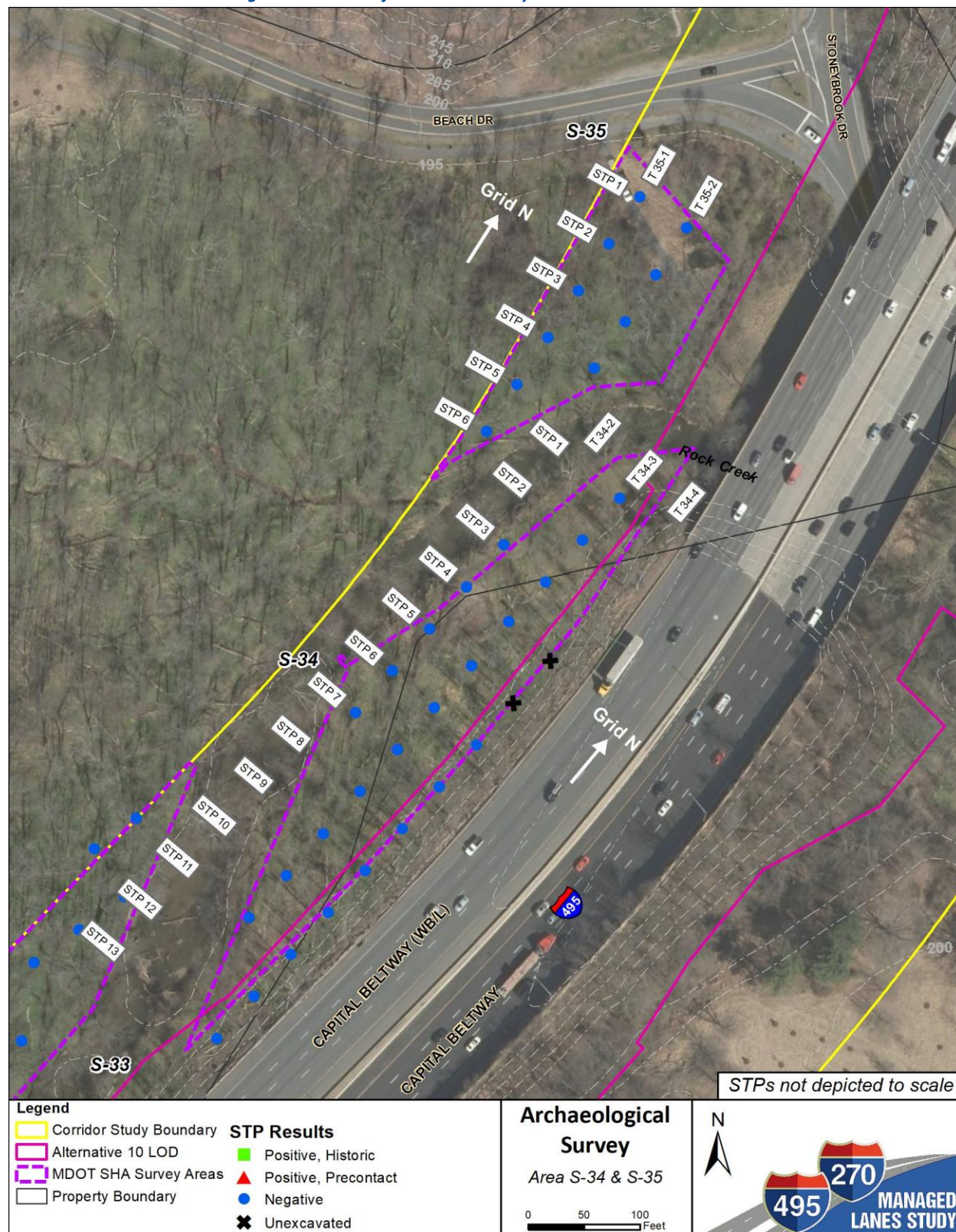


Figure 92. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-34 and Area S-35



Stratigraphy in Area S-34 was variable across the floodplain and wetland, with evidence for infilling along the I-495 berm and southwest bank of Rock Creek. Most STPs fell within the area of wetland plants and contained soils gleying from oversaturation with water. These contained two or three strata, with Stratum I consisting of a dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam wet A-horizon. Stratum II consisted of a dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sandy clay loam hydric alluvium that extended between 1.1-2.2 ft below surface. Stratum III was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay alluvium that was terminated at the water table 1.5-2.1 ft below surface.

Three STPs displayed a non-hydric floodplain profile, containing two or three strata, with Stratum I consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam O-horizon and Stratum II consisting of a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) or brown (7.5 YR 5/4) silt loam A-horizon that transitioned between 0.3-1.7 ft below surface to a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam alluvium that extended to 3.0 ft below ground surface. Five STPs excavated along the bank of Rock Creek in the western portion of the study area contained multiple layers of sand or clay fill with 20 percent gravel, likely deposited when the creek channel was modified and stabilized. STPs with fill were terminated at gravel impasses around 2.0 ft below surface.

Material observed in Area S-34 consisted of modern materials, such as plastic and modern bottle glass, that were discarded in the field. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-34 has been significantly impacted by the re-channelization of Rock Creek during the construction of I-495. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. Based on disturbance, no further work is recommended in Area S-34. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-34, no further work is recommended based on prior disturbance.

4.29 Area S-35

Area S-35 is a 0.63-acre Phase I survey area again situated on the floodplain of Rock Creek, immediately north of Survey Area S-34 on the opposite side of the creek. Ten STPs were excavated in Area S-35, none of which were positive for archaeological cultural material. It is bounded to the south by Rock Creek and to the west by a stormwater management feature along Jonesville Road/Stonybrook Drive. It is situated in a level portion of the Rock Creek floodplain about 192 ft (58 m) amsl. The NRCS documents Codorus silt loam in this survey area (Web Soil Survey 2015). Comparison with early twentieth-century USGS maps suggest that the floodplain has not been significantly modified during the twentieth century, however aerial photographs taken before and after the construction of I-495 show that the Rock Creek channel was straightened along the base of the highway berm, and shovel testing showed disturbed soil profiles.

Area S-35 falls within Rock Creek Park, administered by the M-NCPPC, Montgomery County. It is located between the I-495 westbound lanes and Beach Drive southwest of the intersection between Beach Drive and Jonesville Road/Stonybrook Drive (see **Figure 92**). Rock Creek passes along the southern boundary of this area, with large rocks placed along the banks to artificially stabilize the stream bed. The northeastern portion of this area is within a wet area disturbed by construction of a buried water main and valve (**Figure 93**) and a gravel drive that cuts southeast across the eastern portion of Area S-35 from Beach Drive. The area is wooded and partially covered with wetland plants. Slopes in this area range from 0-3 percent. Two transects were excavated between the wet area and Rock Creek. A total of 10 primary STPs were excavated at 50-ft (15-m) intervals in Area S-35.

Figure 93. Water retention pond in northeastern portion of Area S-35, showing gravel drive in foreground, facing northeast



Stratigraphy within the survey area varied with the eastern portion near the gravel access road and water retention pond displaying signs of disturbance and the western portion within the unimproved floodplain displaying a profile consistent with a poorly drained floodplain area. In the eastern portion, STPs generally contained two fill layers that terminated in a gravel impasse 0.7-1.0 ft below surface. Fill outside the artificial wetland consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark brown (10YR 4/4 or 10YR 4/6). Fill within the artificial wetland was somewhat gleyed, ranging from dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) olive gray (5Y 5/2). Stratigraphy within the western portion consisted of two or three strata over a water table reached between 2.0 and 2.2 ft below surface. A typical profile consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) wet silt A-horizon, a brown (10YR 5/3) wet silty clay loam alluvium, and a hydric gray (10YR 5/1) silty clay alluvium.

Material observed in the 10 STPs in Area S-35 consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. The results of this investigation indicate that the portion of this area around the gravel access road has been disturbed by the installation of an artificial water retention pond and buried water line. The intact floodplain soils are hydric. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. Based on disturbance and low archaeological potential, no further work is recommended in Area S-35 and if future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-35, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

4.30 Area S-36

Area S-36 is a 3.15-acre limited survey area. Sixty-seven STPs were excavated in Area S-36, five of which contained historic artifacts. A further four STPs in the floodplain contained modern materials that were discarded in the lab. The NRCS documents Glenelg silt loam, Glenelg-Urban complex, Hatboro silt loam, and Brinklow-Blocktown channery silt loam in this area (Web Soil Survey 2015). Stratigraphy in the upland area roughly matches the expected Glenelg series pedon, which generally consists of A- or Ap-horizon over a shallow (less than 1.0-ft deep) transition to a Bt-horizon, sometimes with an intervening E-horizon. Hatboro soils are poorly drained floodplain soils characterized by a succession of hydric Bg-horizons, roughly matching what was observed in the floodplain. Early twentieth-century USGS maps show the hillslope in this area roughly matching its modern shape, although the areas downslope and upslope from it have been disturbed by residential development and highway construction, respectively.

Area S-36 is within a wooded park (**Figure 94**). Area S-36 falls entirely within M-NCPPC, Montgomery County property. It was covered with underbrush, shrubs, small trees, and sporadic sections of wetland vegetation. The ground surface had moderate amounts of litter, the result of either casual disposal or flood deposition. The majority of the survey area, located to the west of the Sligo Creek Trail, was a wooded upland with light to thick underbrush. Slopes in this area range from 3-25 percent. Three transects of STPs were excavated at 50-ft (15-m) intervals running parallel to the boundary between the M-NCPPC and MDOT SHA parcels. A total of 67 STPs was excavated in Area S-36, including 38 primary STPs and 29 radial STPs.

Soils in the upland portions of Area S-36 contained three strata, with slight differences in color across the western and central parts of the area. Stratum I consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loam O-horizon extending 0.2 ft below ground surface, overlying Stratum II, a yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silt loam A-horizon that reached 0.8 ft below the ground surface. The final stratum was a red to yellowish red (2.5YR 4/6 to 5YR 5/8) silt loam subsoil extending to the base of excavation around 1.3-1.5 ft below ground surface. Soils in the central section of the survey area followed a similar pattern, but Stratum I was a brown (7.5YR 4/4 to 7.5YR 5/4) clay loam A-horizon and Stratum II was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay loam subsoil.

The easternmost section was located in the Sligo Creek floodplain and comprised alluvial deposits. Stratum I was a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) loam observed at 0.4 ft below ground surface overlaying a gray (10YR 5/1) silt loam that reached 2.0 ft below ground surface. The final stratum consisted of a grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) to olive brown (2.5Y 4/6) silt loam, extending to the base of excavation at 3.0 ft below ground surface.

Figure 94. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-36 and S-50

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One new archaeological site was identified in Area S-36, Site 18MO756 (Sligo Creek Site 1). In addition, a number of early twentieth-century artifacts, including a plastic button, a wire nail, a piece of clear machine-made bottle glass, and unidentifiable metal, were retained. These materials were recovered from alluvial contexts and do not represent an intact primary archaeological deposit. No further work is recommended for Area S-36 within the CSB examined at the time of the Phase I survey. However, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-36 may warrant additional archaeological investigations if they impact undisturbed terrain with the potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

4.30.1 18MO756 (Sligo Creek Site 1)

Site 18MO756 (Sligo Creek Site 1) is a historic artifact scatter associated with a possible well feature located on an upland terrace covering an area of 0.46 acres (**Figure 95**). A number of packed-earth pedestrian trails meander through the site. The entire area was wooded with light undergrowth, and the site crosses a gently sloping drainage swale. The ground surface had moderate amounts of litter. A total of 15 STPs was excavated in vicinity of the site, five of which were positive for cultural material. A total of four artifacts were recovered other than oyster shell.

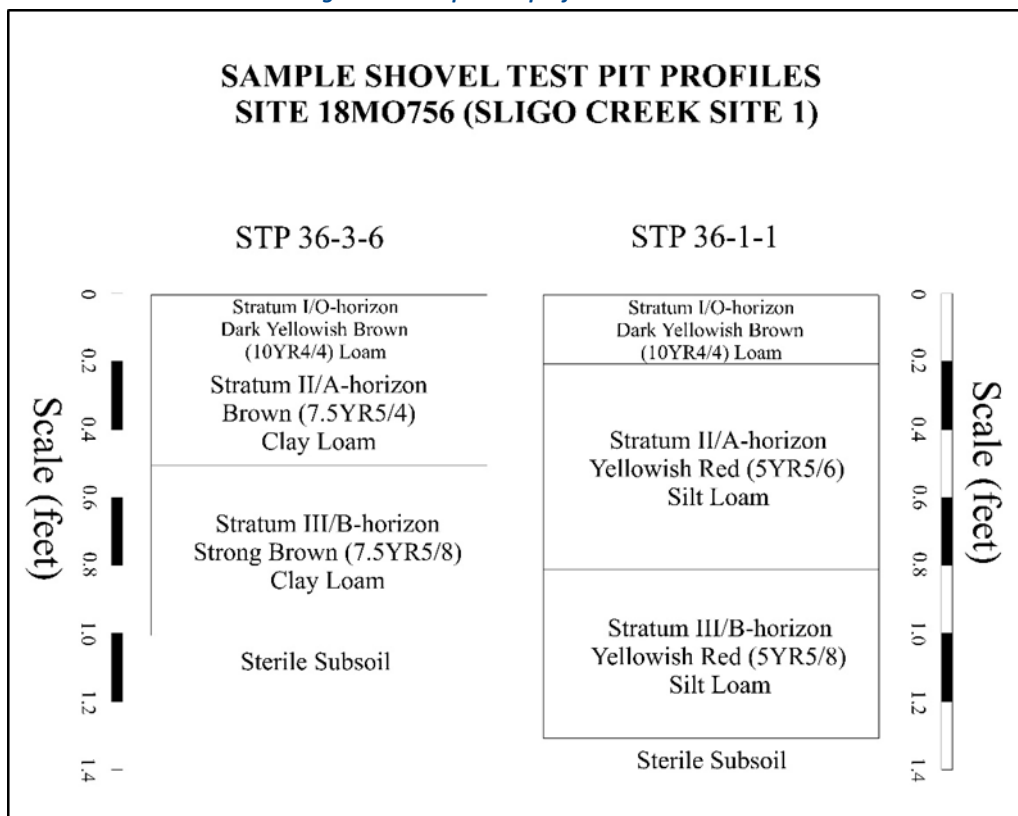
Field Results

Soils in the site contained three strata, with slight variations in color across the eastern and western portions of the site (**Figure 96**). In the western portion of the site, Stratum I consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loam O-horizon extending 0.2 ft below ground surface, overlying Stratum II, a yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silt loam A-horizon that reached 0.8 ft below the ground surface. Stratum III was a red to yellowish red (2.5YR 4/6 to 5YR 5/8) silt loam subsoil extending to the base of excavation around 1.3-1.5 ft below ground surface. In the eastern portion of the site, the three strata reached the same depths, but they were less red in color. Stratum II was a brown (7.5YR 4/4 to 7.5YR 5/4) clay loam A-horizon and Stratum III was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay loam subsoil. The stratigraphy across most of the site appears intact. STP 36-1-3-N-25, the northwesternmost STP excavated at the site, contained five layers of artificial fill. One piece of unidentifiable metal and one piece of machine-made bottle glass were recovered from disturbed contexts in this STP. No plowzone was encountered on the site. The remains of a dry-laid circular stone feature, possibly a well, were observed in the vicinity of STP 36-2-7 (**Figure 97**). This feature suggests the possibility that there may have been a structure nearby, but no other features were observed in the narrow area between the slope and the roadway. The only artifacts found in STP 36-2-7 were oyster shell. This oyster shell was found in the direct vicinity of a historic feature and no precontact artifacts were recovered from the surrounding area, suggesting the oyster shell originated from historic rather than precontact consumption. All four artifacts aside from oyster shell were recovered from the second stratum.

Figure 95. Results of the Phase I survey in 18MO756 Sligo Creek Park Site 1

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Figure 96. Sample STP profiles at 18MO756*Figure 97. Possible well feature near STP 36-2-7 on site 18MO756*

Background research revealed that the study area was originally part of three tracts called Joseph's Park, Grubby Thicket, and Labyrinth, all of which were originally surveyed in the mid-eighteenth century. The property changed hands numerous times during the nineteenth century, with owners including Mary and Smith Thompson from 1864-1868 and Thomas Riley from 1868 to 1973. Residences belonging to Thompson and Riley are present in the study area vicinity in the 1865 Martenet and Bond Map of Montgomery County and the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D.C, but no buildings are depicted within the study area. Early twentieth-century USGS maps show a house approximately 480 ft (140 m) northwest of the site, upslope from the study area on the current site of the Holy Cross Hospital.

Aside from oyster shell, four artifacts were recovered: one modern machine-made amber bottle glass fragment, two unidentifiable nail fragments, and one piece of unidentifiable metal (**Table 11**; **Figure 98**). The artifact assemblage is a low-density historic artifact scatter with little or no potential to provide information important in history. It is uncertain whether the artifacts represent primary deposits.

Machine-made brick and coal were noted on the ground surface but not collected. The landform on which this site was recorded has been truncated on the north by I-495, likely impacting the integrity of any larger archaeological resource that may once have existed in this location. The structure location shown on the USGS (1917) Washington and Vicinity quadrangle has been destroyed by a large hospital complex, and the intervening area is under I-495.

Sligo Creek Site 1 is a low-density historic artifact scatter and possible well feature. The stratigraphy includes one to two natural strata over subsoil, except in the northernmost STP on the site (nearest the I-495 ROW) where disturbance was documented. It is possible the relict portion of this site retains some degree of integrity, but the area to the north of the recorded site boundary has been destroyed by interstate highway construction and development. Three artifacts were recovered by testing, and the results of Phase I survey suggest that the site has little or no research potential. Based on poor integrity, this site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Table 11. Artifacts recovered from Sligo Creek Site 1

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Count
Architecture	Unidentifiable Nail	2
Kitchen	Machine-made Bottle Fragment	1
	Oyster shell	7
Miscellaneous	Unidentifiable Metal	1
Total		11

Figure 98. Artifacts recovered from Sligo Creek Site 1



Left to right: Unidentifiable cut or wrought nail, unidentifiable cut or wrought nail, unidentifiable iron or steel, machine-made amber bottle glass fragment (top), oyster shell (bottom), oyster shell (top), oyster shell (bottom), oyster shell (top), and oyster shell.

4.31 Area S-38

Area S-38 is a 5.72-acre Phase I survey area located between the southbound lanes of I-495 and Edgewood Road. It is situated on a hillslope overlooking the floodplain of Indian Creek; the stream lies about 1,900 ft (580 m) to the southeast. It lies within 325 ft (100 m) of the southwestern corner of 18PR94, the multi-component Indian Creek V site. A total of 81 STPs was excavated in Area S-38, none of which contained archaeological material. Area S-38 is bounded to the north by the sound barrier of I-495, to the south by Edgewood Road, to the east by 52nd Place, and to the west by a CSX Transportation railroad ROW. The NRCS documents Sassafras sandy loam and Udorthents (highway) in Area S-38 (Web Soil Survey 2015). Soils observed in the survey area roughly matched the Sassafras series pedon, which consists of an A- or Ap-horizon over a Bt-horizon, and the modern landform matches the terrain depicted on the early twentieth-century map.

The entirety of Area S-38 falls within M-NCPPC, Prince George's County property between a residential development and the I-495 ROW. Area S-38 is situated on gently rolling terrain about 113 ft (34 m) amsl and gradually slopes downward to its lowest point at 107 ft (32 m) in the eastern portion of the study area. The highest point is the top of a slope at 122 ft (37 m). Much of the area is wooded and possesses minimal undergrowth. The westernmost portion contains a dense pocket of vegetation reaching 3-5 ft (0.91-1.52 m) high. Three transects were excavated at 50-ft intervals across Area S-38 roughly parallel to I-495 and included a total of 81 excavated primary STPs.

Stratigraphy was generally uniform across Area S-38, consisting of a black (10YR 2/1) silt O-horizon over a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) or very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam A-horizon transitioning between 0.2-0.6 ft below surface to a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) or reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) clay loam subsoil that extended to the base of excavation at 1.5-2.4 ft. Most STPs were terminated here because they were in a sterile Bt-horizon. Several STPs terminated at the water table. Soils in this area appear to be undisturbed.

Material observed in Area S-38 consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered and no historic or precontact features were observed. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-38 occupies an undisturbed landform between a residential development and I-495. Site 18PR94 was found not to extend across the I-495 ROW into this survey area. No archaeological sites were identified, and no further work is recommended in Area S-38. However, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-38 may warrant additional archaeological investigations if they impact undisturbed terrain with the potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

4.32 Area S-40

Area S-40 is a 4.67-acre Phase I survey area (see **Figure 99**). Fifty-three STPs were excavated in Area S-40, nine of which contained historic artifacts. Area S-40 slopes from a high point at 120 ft (37 m) amsl to a low point at 100 ft (30 m) amsl. The NRCS documents Russett-Christiana and Downer-Hammonton complex soils in this study area (Web Soil Survey 2015). Russett-Christiana soils are characterized by an A-horizon over a Bt-horizon, with the transition occurring less than 1.0 ft below surface. Downer-Hammonton soils are characterized by an Ap-horizon over a Bt-horizon, with the transition typically occurring deeper, about 1.5 ft below surface. STPs in the wooded portion of this area conformed to the expected pedon for Russett-Christiana soils, but STPs outside the wooded portion possessed a stratigraphy indicative of cutting and filling. It is likely the eastern portion of the survey area was disturbed during the construction of the solar farm.

The westernmost portion of Area S-40 was wooded and contained felled trees and stockpiles of architectural material. There is a packed gravel drive offering vehicular access. The central section of Area S-40, separated from the woodland by dense overgrowth, was an open field filled with tall grass (**Figure 100**). Slopes in this area range from 0-5 percent. Three transects were laid in at 50-ft (15 m) intervals within the western and central portions of this area. The transects were not extended into the solar farm. A total of 67 STPs was excavated, including 53 primary STPs and 14 radial STPs.

Figure 99. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-38 and Area S-40

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Figure 100. Solar farm located in the southeastern portion of Area S-40, facing southeast

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Within the wooded portion of the survey area, the stratigraphy consisted of three strata. Stratum I was typically a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to black (10YR 2/1) silt loam surficial fill extending to 0.3-0.5 ft below the ground surface. Beneath this Stratum II, a dark brown (10YR 3/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam Ap-horizon extending to 0.8-1.4 ft below the ground surface. The subsoil was a sandy loam that varied in color from strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and was excavated to 1.9 ft below the ground surface before being terminated because Stratum III was a sterile Bt-horizon.

The STPs in the central section the stratigraphy consisted of two strata. The first stratum was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam plowzone or fill horizon, extending to 0.9-1.6 ft below the ground surface. Beneath this was a sandy loam that ranged in color from yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 or 10YR 5/4) to strong brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 5/8). In some STPs, this stratum was very compact, and occasionally contained compact layers of pebbles. The first stratum in the eastern section and second stratum in the western section appear to be plowzone or possibly topsoil fill used to landscape the area during the construction of the office complex to the north, the solar farm to the east, or I-495 to the south. The presence of compacted subsoil mixed with gravel suggests that the soil profile in this area may have been truncated and/or compacted by prior activities, perhaps soil deflation induced by tilling, or past construction activity.

Historic and modern artifacts were present in Area S-40. Modern artifacts, like plastic and modern bottle glass, were noted and discarded in the field. Historic artifacts recovered included milk glass, mold-blown bottle glass, machine-made amethyst bottle glass, window glass, unburned coal, redware ceramics, corroded iron nails, and unidentified iron hardware. A total of nine STPs contained 48 artifacts, including five primary STPs and four radial STPs. The artifacts were all recovered from Stratum I, and artifacts were generally found in STPs where this stratum was thickest. This artifact assemblage relates to a previously recorded archaeological site, 18PR425. No further work is recommended for Area S-40 within the CSB

examined at the time of the Phase I survey. However, minor LOD changes in and around Area S-40 may warrant additional archaeological investigations if they impact undisturbed terrain with the potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

4.32.1 Prator Farmstead/Area E, Site 2 (18PR425)

Positive STPs from Areas S-40 fall near the southern edge of a historic period archaeological site called the Prator Farmstead (18PR425). This survey resulted in the expansion of the site to the south and west, and prompted the MHT to correct a previous mapping error (Jennifer Cosham pers. comm. 2019) (**Figure 101**). Site 18PR425 was recorded as the remains of a farmstead occupied from the nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. It was identified through surface collection and shovel testing at 20-meter intervals in a Phase I survey by Thomas *et al.* (1992). Historic maps indicated two farmsteads were located within this survey area. Site 18PR425 included a scatter of 49 artifacts and several large concrete structural foundations. A comprehensive history of the property, including a chain of title, was undertaken for a 1993 Phase II investigation of this site and several nearby sites (18PR96; 18PR424; and 18PR426) (Thomas *et al.* 1993:4-15 and 4-16). It revealed the site was on land originally patented by William Prather in 1719 that passed through the Prather family until 1929, when it was granted to the University of Maryland. The University of Maryland granted the property to the Federal Government in 1937.

The Phase II investigation included close-interval shovel testing and the excavation of mechanical test trenches to identify features within dense concentrations of artifacts. During this testing, an informant reported that the large concrete foundations at Site 18PR425 were the remains of barns constructed by the USDA in the 1930s (Hoffman *et al.* 1993:1-6). The prior Phase II testing revealed a post-Civil War occupation that lacked subsurface integrity and research potential, as it had been disturbed during the construction and destruction of these barns (Hoffman *et al.* 1993:5-1). It was recommended not eligible for the NRHP, and MHT concurred with this determination on March 31, 1993.

Stratigraphy on the site conformed to the general pattern seen throughout the western portion of Area S-40, consisting of three strata (**Figure 102**). Stratum I was a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to black (10YR 2/1) surficial fill deposit extending to 0.3-0.5 ft below the ground surface. Stratum II was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam plowzone or fill deposit extending to 0.8-1.4 ft below the ground surface over Stratum III, a brown (7.5YR 4/6) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy loam subsoil. Historic and modern artifacts were both present within the site. Modern artifacts included plastic and soda bottle glass in five STPs and were discarded in the field. Historic artifacts recovered included a milk glass canning lid, window glass, unburned coal, redware ceramics, corroded iron nails, amethyst machine-made bottle glass, nineteenth-century ironstone ceramics, and unidentified iron hardware (**Table 12; Figure 103**). The artifacts were all recovered from Stratum I, which is likely a surface fill deposit postdating the farmstead, possibly relating to the construction of the nearby solar field.

Figure 101. Results from Phase I Survey with corrected and extended boundary of Prator Farmstead Site (18PR425)

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Figure 102. Sample STP profiles from the Prator Farmstead Site (18PR425)

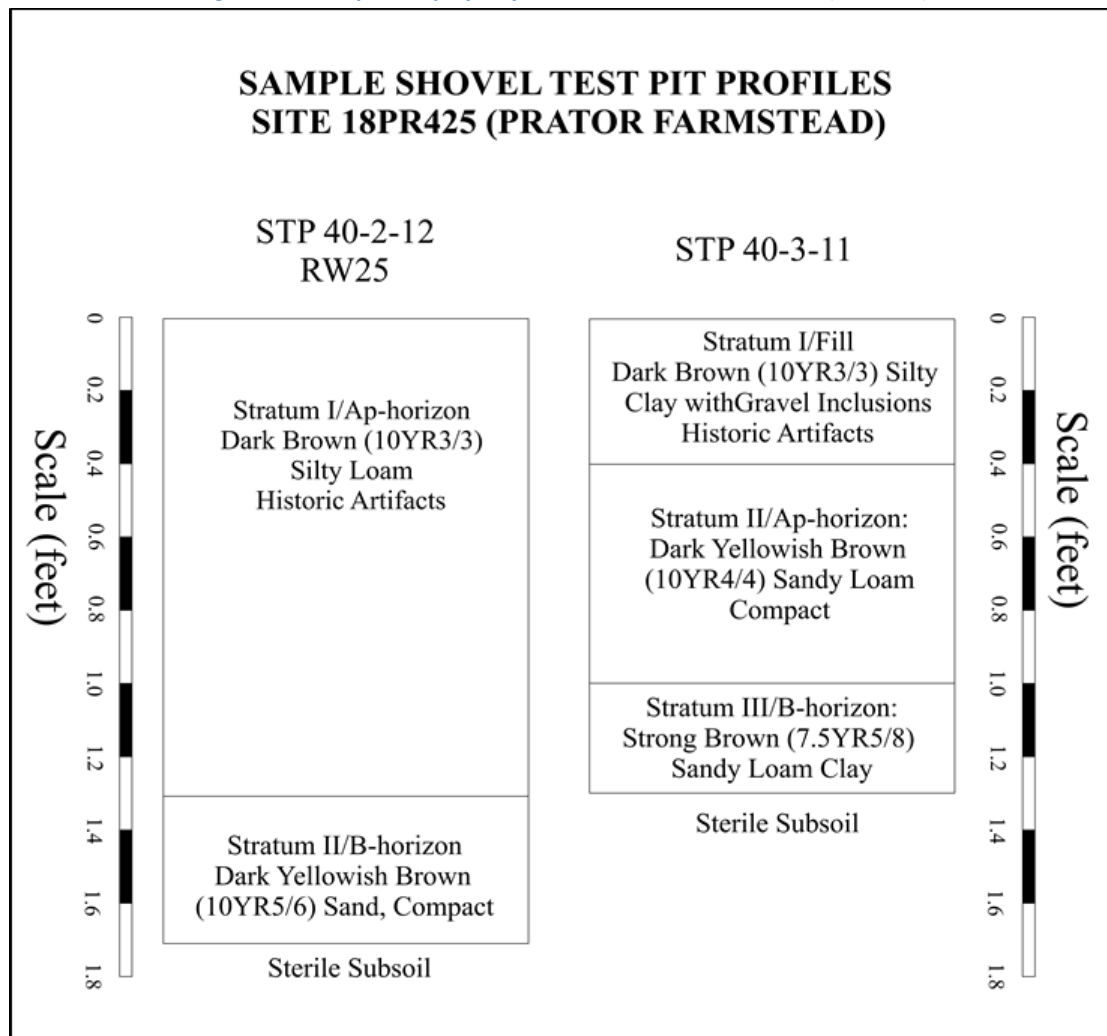


Table 12. Artifacts recovered from the Prator Farmstead Site

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Count
Architectural	Brick	2
	Unidentifiable Nail	7
	Architectural Fastener	1
Kitchen	Machine-made Bottle Fragment	14
	Machine-made, Decorated or Embossed Bottle Fragment	4
	Flat Window Glass	10
	Miscellaneous Domestic Glass	2
	Unidentified Glass Bottle Fragment	1

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Count
Miscellaneous	Gardening Ceramic	1
	19 th Century Ironstone	1
	Coal	2
	Metal Hardware	1
	Metal Projectile	1
	Unidentifiable Metal	1
Total		48

Figure 103. Artifacts from the Prator Farmstead, including nineteenth-century ironstone, amethyst bottle glass, a milk glass canning lid fragment, part of a terra cotta flower pot, and a shotgun shell



Left to right: 19th century ironstone plain, amethyst bottle glass fragment (top), amethyst bottle glass fragment (bottom), amethyst bottle glass fragment (bottom), milk glass canning lid liner, terra cotta garden ceramic, and shotgun shell.

The artifacts recovered from Area S-40 resembles the assemblage recovered by the previous studies, confirming a nineteenth and early-twentieth century date for the site. Foundations identified during the previous work were not observed during this Phase I survey, either because they were located outside the study area or because they had been demolished. The Phase II investigation of this site determined that the twentieth-century demolition of the structures disturbed the archaeological remains and compromised the integrity of the site. The current study produced similar results and recovered artifacts from disturbed contexts. The results of this survey are in agreement with the 1993 assessment of Site 18PR425 as not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

4.33 Area S-41

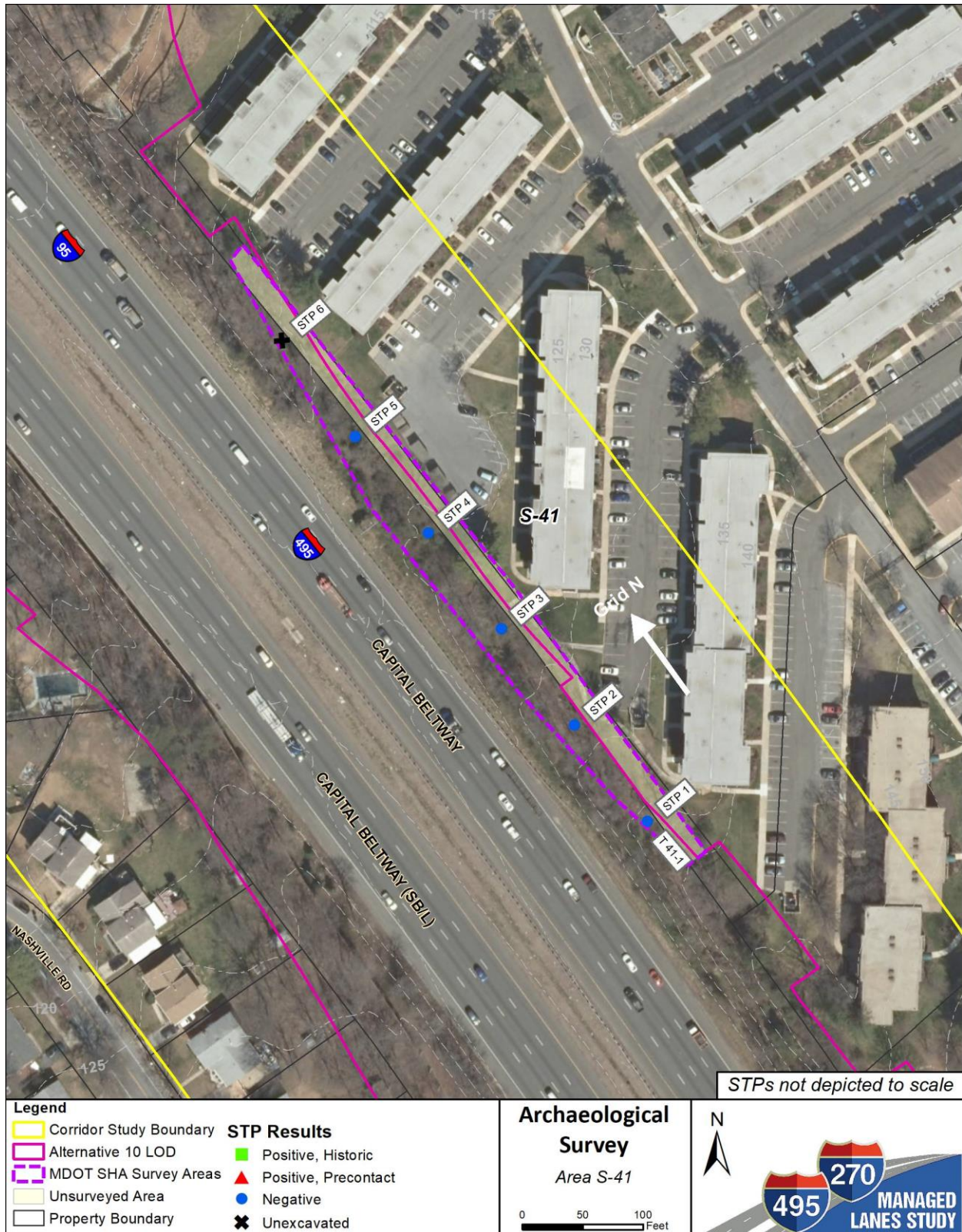
Area S-41 is a 0.58-acre limited survey area located between the Hanover Apartments complex and the I-495 northbound lanes (**Figure 104**). It is located on a slope overlooking an unnamed tributary to Brier Ditch. S-41 is roughly 70 ft (21 m) wide, bound to the west by a drainage ditch paralleling I-495 and to the east by parking lots and apartment structures. Most of Area S-41 falls within MDOT SHA ROW, with a 20-ft (6-m) strip lying within property owned by the City of Greenbelt. The City of Greenbelt did not provide permission to test their property and all testing in this survey area was done within the MDOT SHA ROW fence. The NRCS documented Udorthents (highway) and Beltsville-Urban complex soils in this area, both of which are usually cut and/or filled or otherwise artificially modified (Web Soil Survey 2015). Comparing this area to early twentieth-century USGS maps shows the landform to either side has been significantly modified by highway construction and residential development. A 1963 aerial photograph depicting the highway construction shows that the study area was cut during that effort.

The topography and ground surface of Area S-41 appeared to be artificial, being situated at the top of a berm overlooking I-495 about 125 ft (38 m) amsl. The berm slopes downward slightly from south to north, remaining roughly level with the land occupied by adjoining apartment complex. It is separated from the apartment complex by a well-maintained ROW fence. Midway through the area, it is crosscut by a north-south running ditch. The area is wooded and covered in dense undergrowth. One transect was laid in at 100-ft (30-m) intervals roughly parallel to I-495 in Area S-41 to determine whether the area had any potential for archaeological resources. A total of five primary STPs was excavated in Area S-41.

Stratigraphy in Area S-41 consistently displayed signs of disturbance and infilling. Two strata were observed, the first of which was a surficial fill consisting of black (10YR 2/1) or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam. The underlying fill varied, but generally consisted of a mottled combination of yellowish red (5YR 6/6), strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), or olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) highly compacted clay. These STPs were excavated to 0.9-1.2 ft below surface before a gravel impasse was reached in each of them. Area S-41 does not represent an intact soil context and lacks the potential to contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits.

Material observed in Area S-41 consisted of modern materials, such as plastic, asphalt, and a whole modern bottle, that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered and no historic or precontact features were observed. No archaeological sites were identified. Area S-41 was less than 100 ft (30 m) wide, meaning one transect provided adequate coverage despite the lack of permission to access the City of Greenbelt portion. The entire area was found to be disturbed, corroborating what is shown in aerial photographs of this area. No further work is recommended in Area S-41 and if future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-41, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

Figure 104. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-41



4.34 Area S-43

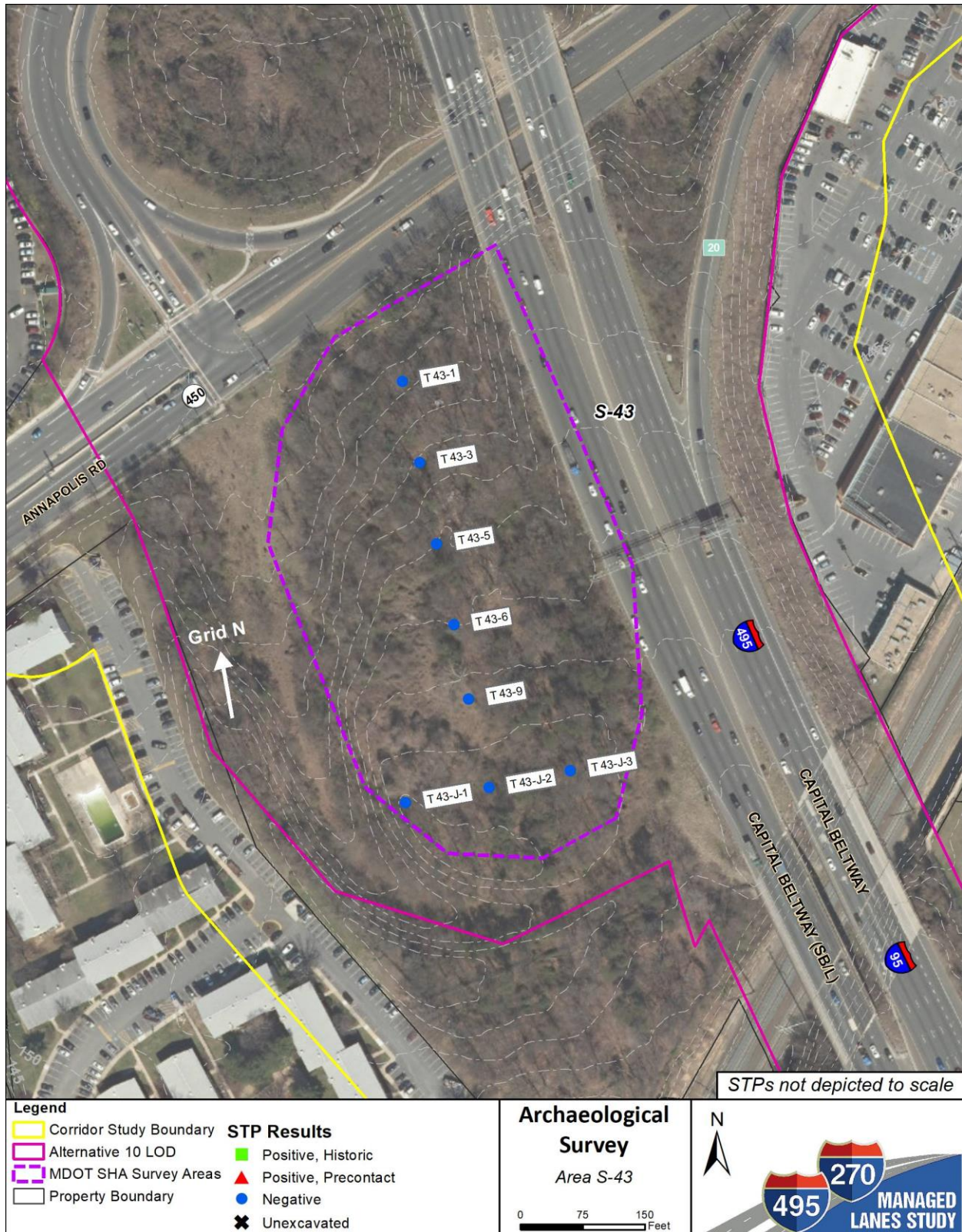
Area S-43 is a limited survey area occupying 5.33 acres between the I-495 eastbound lanes and the Carrollton Manor Apartments on the south side of MD-450/Annapolis Road (**Figure 105**). The area is a former cloverleaf for Exit 20 that was demolished between 1993 and 2002. It is roughly bounded to the east by a ditch paralleling I-495, to the south by an AMTRAK rail ROW, to the west by the Carrollton Manor Apartments parking lot, and to the north by MD-450/Annapolis Road. The NRCS documents Udorthents (highway) in this survey area, which is generally cut and filled with gravelly clay deposits (Web Soil Survey 2015). Early twentieth-century USGS maps show this area as a gentle hillslope descending to a stream bed 300 ft (100 m) to the west, which does not match the current landform. A 1964 aerial showing the recently constructed cloverleaf interchange between I-495 and MD-450/Annapolis Road depicts the area as cut and filled, corroborating the NRCS documentation of Udorthents soils in this area.

Area S-43 falls entirely within MDOT SHA ROW. It is situated on a flat, ovoid landform 167 ft (51 m) amsl. This landform is set 16-20 ft (5-6 m) above the surrounding area and the sharp slopes on its edges strongly suggest it is artificial. Markings for a buried sewer line run along the base of the landform. Area S-43 is wooded and has dense undergrowth. An active homeless camp dispersed across the entire landform was encountered during the survey. It included at least two large dumps and one campsite joined by footpaths. Slopes in this area range from 0-65 percent. The archaeological assessment identified this as a limited survey area. Two transects of STPs were excavated at 100 ft (30 m) intervals to ascertain whether the area was disturbed, with one oriented north-south along the center of the landform and one oriented east-west along the southern edge of the landform. A total of eight STPs was excavated in Area S-43.

Stratigraphy consisted of two or three compact fill layers. The fill consisted of a 0.1-0.3 ft-thick deposit of dark brown (10YR 3/3) compacted silt loam over a variegated compacted base fill that ranged from pale brown (10YR 6/8) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) in color and was usually noted as a silty clay loam, clay loam, or clay. These highly compacted fill layers were excavated to a depth of 0.8-1.0 ft below surface before being terminated due to gravel impasses. The second stratum in several STPs was noted as having asphalt inclusions, suggesting that it represents fill or has been graded during prior construction. A full Phase I testing strategy was deemed unnecessary based on these results.

Material observed in Area S-43 consisted of modern materials, such as asphalt, plastic, and modern bottle glass, that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. The results of the survey confirm the deposition of modern fill soils across the area and corroborate NRCS documentation of the landform consisting of Udorthents (highway) soils, meaning this landform possesses no notable potential for archaeological material. No further work is recommended in Area S-43. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-43, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

Figure 105. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-43



4.35 Area S-45

Area S-45 is a 2.53-acre Phase I survey area located between I-495 and Harry S. Truman Drive south of the interchange between I-495 and Central Avenue/MD 214 (**Figure 106**). It begins where I-495 spans the Southwest Branch of the Patuxent River and extends 1,440 ft (439 m) south along the eastern edge of I-495, ranging from 75 ft (23 m) to 110 ft (361 m) in width. Twenty-seven STPs were excavated in Area S-45, none of which contained precontact or historic cultural material. Area S-45 falls in a broad floodplain at the foot of a hillslope rising slightly above the floodplain. The NRCS documents Widewater and Issue soils in Area S-45, which are floodplain soils that occur in areas with poor drainage and frequently flooding (Web Soil Survey 2015). This results in subsurface horizons that tend to be heavily gleyed and high water tables, which were observed across most of this survey area. Early twentieth-century USGS maps show a slight modification to the landform, with the floodplain appearing to be flattened at the base of the berm carrying I-495 over the floodplain after the highway had been constructed.

Area S-45 falls entirely within the Southwest Branch Stream Valley Park administered by the M-NCPPC, Prince George's County. Area S-45 is situated in a marshy floodplain and adjacent slightly elevated landforms at 104 ft (32 m) amsl. It is wooded with moderate undergrowth and many of the trees on the floodplain are dead or dying. An artificial drainage ditch runs through the southern portion of the area (**Figure 107**). Slopes in this area are near 0 percent. One transect parallel to I-495 was excavated the entire length of Area S-45, with a second transect added where the area widened beyond 100 ft (30 m). A total of 27 primary STPs at 50-ft intervals were excavated.

The stratigraphy generally reflects the wetland nature of this area, with most STPs containing a single stratum of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) or dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam A-horizon above the water table, which was reached between 0.6 ft and 1.3 ft, averaging around 1.0 ft deep. STPs on the elevated landforms at the north end contained two strata, consisting of a black (10YR 2/1) or dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam A-horizon overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam subsoil at 0.6-1.0 ft below ground surface. STPs on the elevated landforms at the south end were located along the artificial drainage ditch and their profiles displayed evidence of modern disturbance. They contained two or three strata of fill, often over a layer of impassable gravel.

Material observed in Area S-45 consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered and historic or precontact features were observed. The results of the survey show that the floodplain is largely intact apart from a small elevated landform at the southern end, which appears to be artificial. The floodplain soils are consistent with Widewater and Issue soils and contained high water tables, indicating that the remainder of the floodplain has low potential for archaeological resources. No archaeological sites were identified. No further work is recommended in Area S-45. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-45, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

Figure 106. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-45

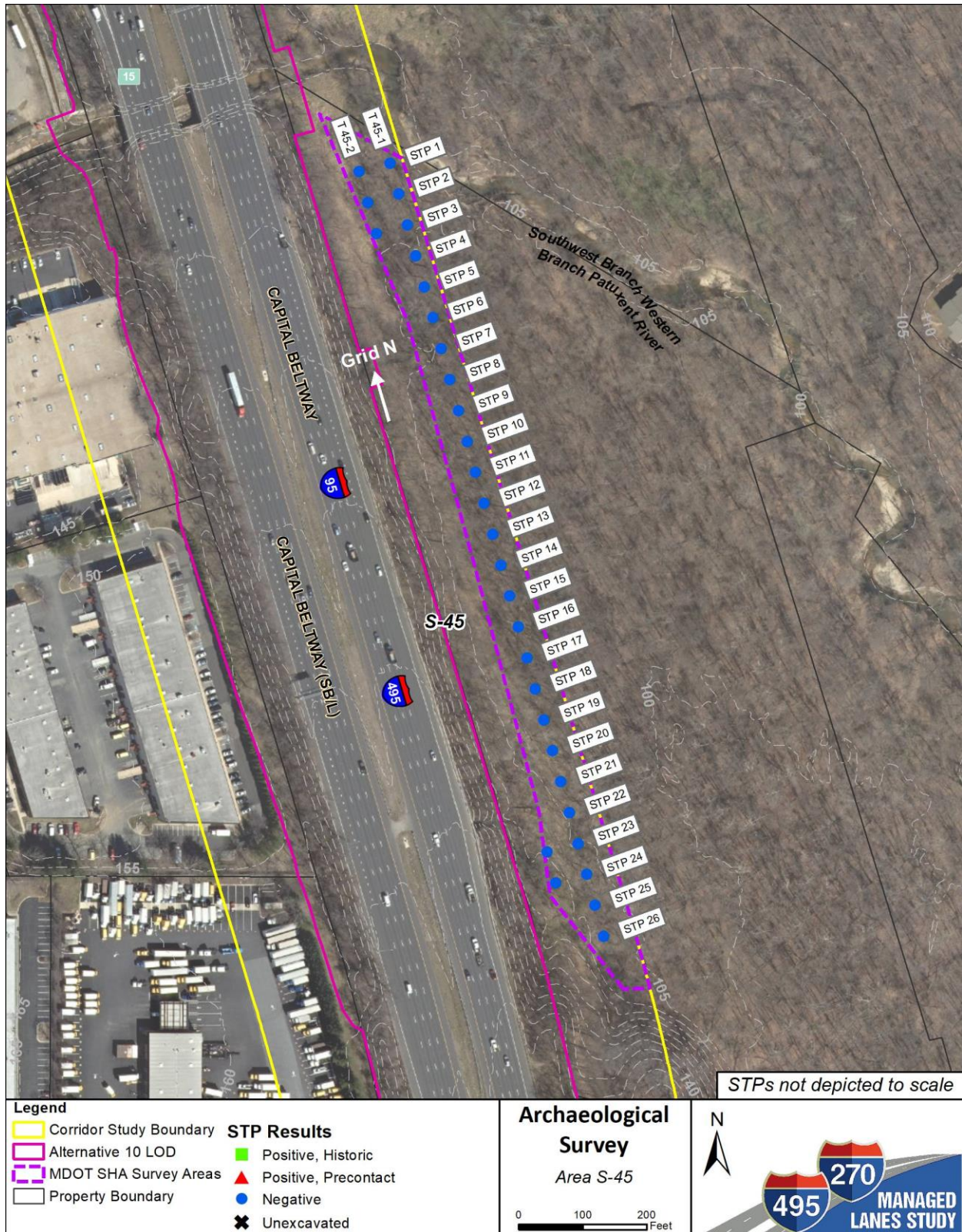


Figure 107. Artificial drainage feature in Area S-45, facing southwest

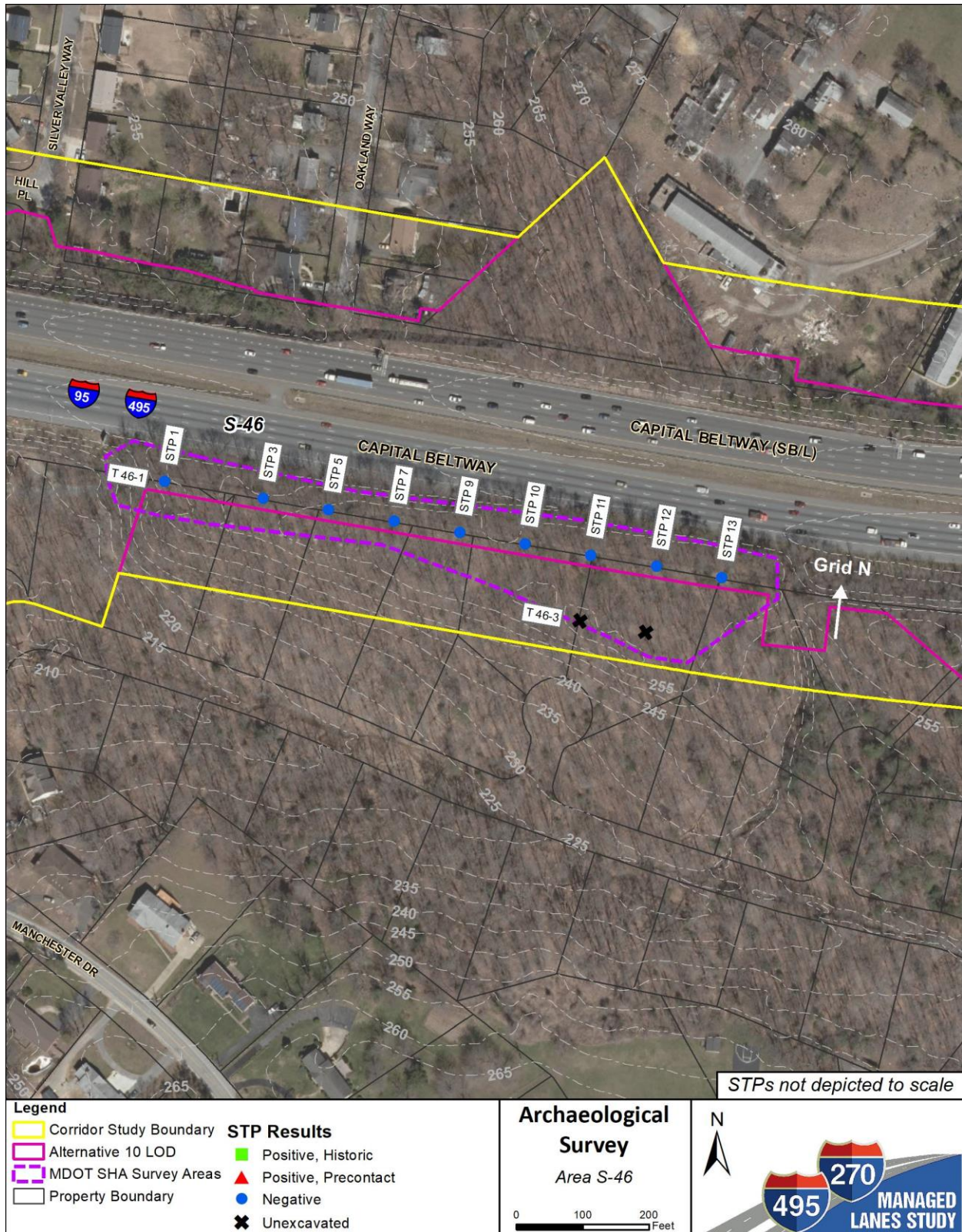


4.36 Area S-46

Area S-46 is a wooded 2.66-acre limited survey area located between a chain-link fence separating the northbound lanes of I-495 and the Manchester Estates neighborhood (**Figure 108**). It is situated on sloping terrain on a hillside overlooking an unnamed tributary of Henson Creek. Most of Area S-46 falls within privately owned residential parcels in the Manchester Estates neighborhood. Permission to survey a small portion of the property owned by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) could not be secured; however, field observations determined that location contained marked buried utilities and no testing is warranted on the WSSC property. The NRCS documents this area as mostly Croom gravelly sandy loam, with small pockets of Grosstown gravelly sandy loam, Woodstown-Urban land, and Udorthents (highway) (Web Soil Survey 2015). The soils in this area did not conform to the expected Croom series pedon, however the survey identified characteristic Croom subsoils beneath fill disturbance. This indicates the area has likely been cut and filled.

Area S-46 is situated on a hillslope about 257 ft (78 m) amsl. A gravel access road runs parallel with the chain-link fence. The access road occupies a gravel and sand berm that has eroded approximately 150 ft (46 m) south of the road, outside of the study area boundaries. A steep slope in the westernmost portion of the study area leads up to the access road and first transect. Piles of modern debris including cement, brick, and glass bottles were observed along the access road, suggesting that the road may have been used to transport construction equipment and materials. Slopes in this area range from 5-25 percent. One transect was excavated due to observed disturbance. The transect contained nine STPS that extended west to east along the access road in 100 ft (30 m) intervals.

Figure 108. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-46



Stratigraphy in this area consisted with two or three strata. Soils adjacent to the access road displayed natural stratigraphy under a layer of mulch and highly compacted by vehicular use. The most common profile consisted of Stratum I, a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam mulch or very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam surficial fill, over Stratum II, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) compacted clay or silt loam fill with 40 percent gravel inclusions. Between 0.1-0.5 ft below surface, Stratum III was encountered, consisting of a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay loam or brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay at 0.9-1.5 ft to the base of excavation. Stratum III likely represents a truncated subsoil.

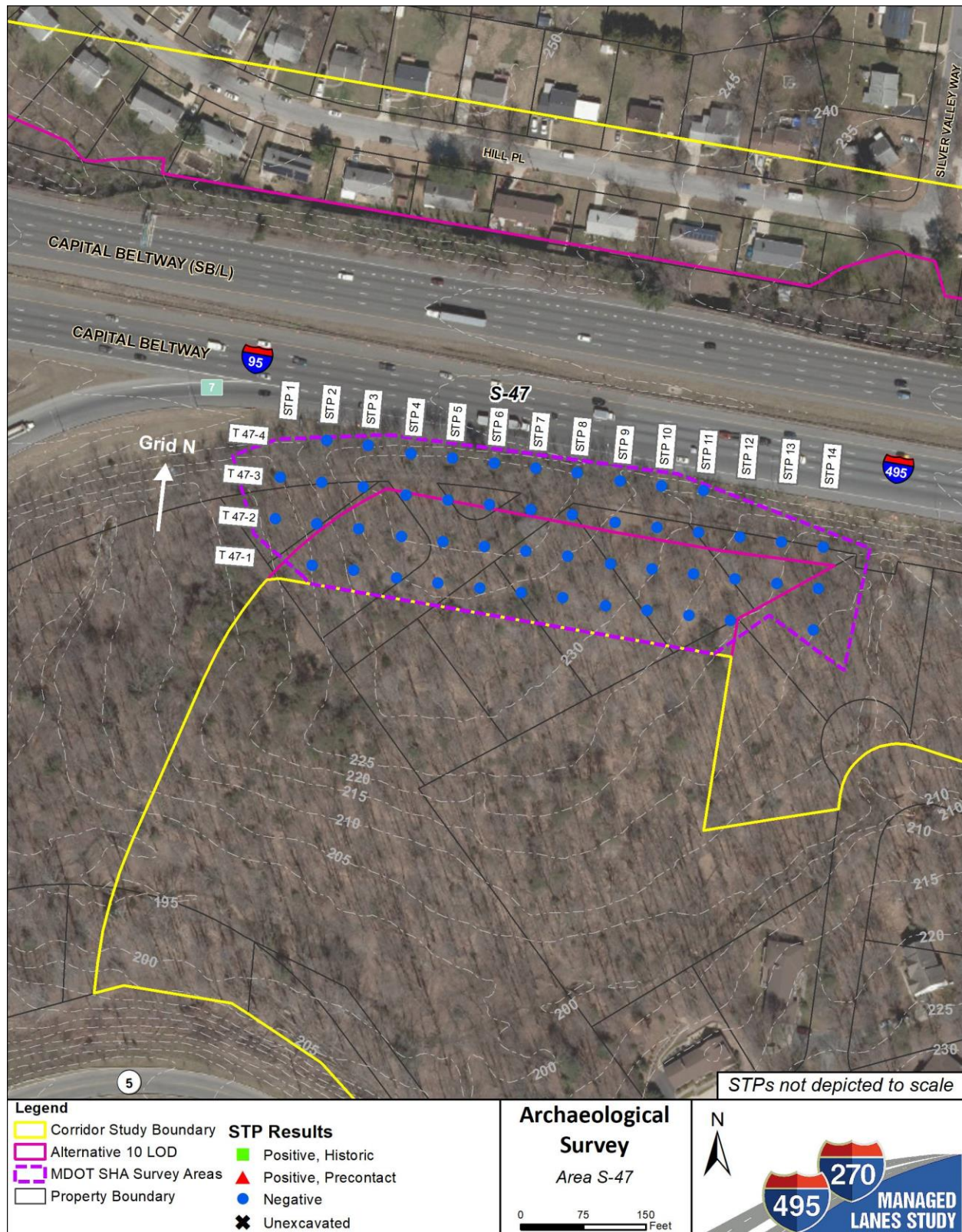
Material observed in Area S-46 consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. The results of this survey Area S-46 occupies a landform that has been cut and filled on an artificial berm resting on truncated subsoil. The remainder of Area S-46 occupied slopes exceeding 15 percent that have no archaeological potential. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered and no historic or precontact features were observed. No archaeological sites were identified, and further work is recommended in Area S-46. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-46, no further work is recommended based on prior disturbance and steep slopes.

4.37 Area S-47

Area S-47 is a 3.03-acre Phase I survey area located between Manchester Drive and the I-495 eastbound lanes east of the interchange between I-495 and Branch Avenue/MD-5 (**Figure 109**). A total of 49 STPs were excavated in Area S-47, none of which was positive for cultural material. This area is situated on a hillside overlooking an unnamed tributary of Henson Creek. Survey Area S-47 is bounded by I-495 to the north, the on-ramp from Branch Avenue to I-495 eastbound to the west, and a steep drainage feature to the east. The NRCS documents Croom gravelly silt loam across most of the survey area, with pockets of Woodstown-Urban and Croom-Marr complex soils in the far eastern portion and a strip of Udorthents (highway) running along the northern boundary (Web Soil Survey 2015). STPs in this area largely conform to the expected Croom series pedon, which consists of an A- or Ap-horizon over an E-horizon and a Bt-horizon characterized by a clay or clay loam texture and high gravel content. The landform setting of this area largely conforms to what is shown on early twentieth-century USGS maps.

Area S-47 falls almost entirely within land administered by the M-NCPPC, Prince George's County, with a small privately-owned area on its eastern terminus. Area S-47 is situated on a gently sloping wooded terrace separated from the I-495 ROW by a chain-link fence. The eastern portion drops off steeply to a drainage feature that carries runoff under I-495, eventually feeding Henson Creek to the west. Elevations range from 243 ft (74 m) amsl in the western portion of Area S-47 to 216 ft (66 m) amsl near the drainage feature. Vegetation mostly consists of deciduous trees with light undergrowth, and an access road runs along the ROW fence. Slopes in Area S-47 range from 2-15 percent. Four transects were laid in across the area roughly parallel to I-495 at 50-ft (15-m) intervals and a total of 49 primary STPs were excavated.

Figure 109. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-47



Stratigraphy was relatively consistent, with most STPs containing two to four strata. The most common profile consisted of a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam A-horizon that overlay a pale brown (10YR 6/3) or yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay, sandy clay loam, or clay loam subsoil at a depth of 0.3-0.6 ft below surface. These STPs were generally excavated to 1.2-1.4 ft below surface, where they were halted within a sterile Bt-horizon. Two thin strata, which varied in color and texture, were noted in some STPs between the topsoil and the subsoil which appeared to be natural E-horizons. Along the northernmost transect, which correspond to the Udorthents soils documented by the NRCS, clay fill layers were encountered in two STPs (Web Soil Survey 2015). These ended in a gravel impasse 0.8-1.0 ft below surface. In the easternmost portion of the survey area, near the drainage, the subsoil consisted of a dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay and the water table was reached at 1.1 ft below surface.

Material observed in Area S-47 consisted of modern materials such as modern bottle glass that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. Area S-47 occupies an undisturbed landform between a stream valley and the I-495 ROW. The surrounding areas are disturbed by the highway or in a deeply incised natural drainage with little or no archaeological potential. No further work is recommended in Area S-47. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-47, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

4.38 Area S-48

Area S-48 is a 4.30-acre limited survey area located between Newman Road and Henson Creek. It is situated along the southbound lanes of I-495 near Woods Corner (**Figure 110**), on hillslopes overlooking Henson Creek. Three transects at 50 ft (15 m) intervals were laid across Area S-48 roughly parallel to I-495. A total of 37 primary STPs was excavated in Area S-48. Early twentieth-century USGS topographic maps show it occupying a wooded ridgetop that descends to a floodplain of Henson Creek. A clearing with a complex of structures was observed in a 1963 historic aerial, but the study area only clips the southern extremity of it. The NRCS documents Croom gravelly silt loam and Udorthents-highway soils within the study area (Web Soil Survey 2015). Soils in this area generally conformed to the expected soil pedon for an uncultivated Croom gravelly silt loam, which consist of an A-horizon overlying a sandy loam Bt-horizon. Udorthents-highway soils were identified in visibly disturbed areas along the southern boundary of the area.

Area S-48 falls almost entirely within land owned by a private firm known as the Chaumet Trust, with a small portion along the southern boundary situated within MDOT SHA ROW. It is situated on a gently rolling upland terrace separated from I-495 by a chain-link ROW fence that drops sharply to a floodplain at the western end of the area. The terrace is situated 223 ft (68 m) amsl and the floodplain is situated 141 ft (43 ft) amsl. The area along the ROW fence is visibly disturbed, with push piles evident throughout (**Figure 111**). Disturbance extends only a short distance into Area S-48. Toward the center, there is a steep slope that leads down to a wetland surrounding Henson Creek. An ATV track traverses the entire length of this area, including the wetland. Vegetation mostly consists of deciduous trees with light undergrowth, with wetland grasses evident in the eastern portion of this area. Slopes observed during testing were generally to 5-15 percent.

Figure 110. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-48 and S-49

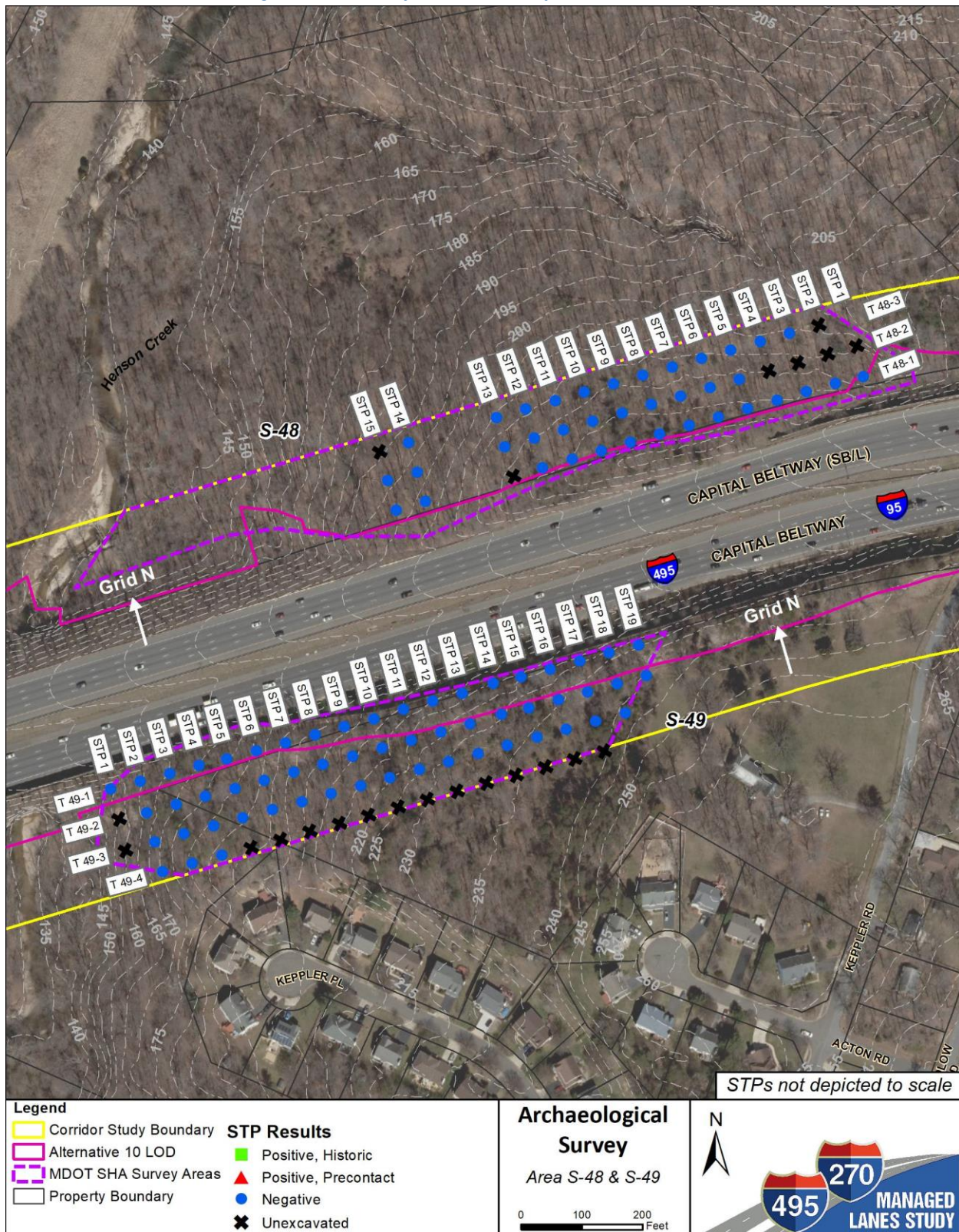


Figure 111. Disturbed slopes leading up to I-495 along the southern edge of Area S-48, facing southeast



Pedestrian survey of the area revealed that, although some parts of this area had surface evidence for modern disturbance, much of it did not, and a full Phase I survey was warranted. Slopes and wetland soil conditions prevented any testing in the eastern portion of the area.

STPs in Area S-48 uniformly contained two strata, consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 5/3) loam A-horizon with 10-30 percent gravel inclusions over a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 to 10YR 5/8) sandy loam to loam subsoil with 65-90 percent gravel inclusions which is typical in the gravelly silt loam soils expected in this area. The transition between the first and second strata generally fell between 0.2 and 0.5 ft below surface and were excavated to a depth of 0.9-1.2 ft below surface. Disturbed contexts were recorded on Transect 3, where fill soils consisting of yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay, pale brown (2.5Y 7/4) fine sand, or strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay were found beneath one or two layers of surficial fill.

Material observed in Area S-48 consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-48 has been partially disturbed through modern development and highway construction. No further work is recommended in Area S-48. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-48, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

4.39 Area S-49

Area S-49 is a 3.75-acre Phase I survey area located between a residential neighborhood and the I-495 eastbound lanes beginning about 200 ft (61 m) north of the cul-de-sac at the end of Keppler Place, on hillslopes overlooking Henson Creek (see **Figure 110**). Four transects were laid at 50 ft (15 m) intervals running roughly parallel with I-495, which included 53 primary STPs. It is bounded to the north by a sound barrier, to the west by the slope down to Henson Creek, to the east by the backyard of 5301 Keppler Road, and to the south by several residential lots fronting Keppler Place. Most of Area S-49 falls within private property, while a portion of the western terminus is owned by the M-NCPPC, Prince George's County. A small strip of the northern portion is within the MDOT SHA ROW. Early twentieth-century USGS topographic maps show it occupying a ridgetop descending down to a floodplain of Henson Creek and generally matches the contours of the present landform. Modern development and construction of the highway and artificial drainage ditch have significantly disturbed the western portion of Area S-49 and altered the drainage patterns of Henson Creek. The NRCS documents Marr-Dodon complex in the western portion of the area, and Sassafras sandy loam in the eastern portion (Web Soil Survey 2015). Soils in the survey area generally did not conform to the expected soil pedon for Marr-Dodon complex, but several STPs in the southeastern portion showed undisturbed Sassafras sandy loam.

Area S-49 is situated on a gradual downward slope toward Henson Creek to the west. Most of the area possessed less than 15 percent slope with an elevation of 240 ft (73 m) amsl on its eastern end and 160 ft (49 m) on its western end. The area is wooded, with light-to-moderate undergrowth. An access road runs roughly parallel with I-495 through the northern portion of Area S-49. An artificial drainage ditch ran north of Transect 4, between the transect and the sound barrier for I-495. The area around STP 49-2-11 was a large surface dump with modern trash and discarded household appliances. The northernmost transect was separated from the rest of the survey area by a chain-link fence marking the boundary between the M-NCPPC and private property, and MDOT SHA ROW. A gravel service road ran along part of the ROW fence. STPs excavated along this road contained heavily compacted fill and were terminated due to gravel impasses between 0.9-1.4 ft below the ground surface.

Most STPs in this survey area exhibited disturbed soil profiles representing past fill episodes and had two or three soil strata. Stratum I consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) to very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam surficial fill that extended between 0.2-0.6 ft below the ground surface, which overlay Stratum II, a brown (7.5YR 5/4) to light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy loam or silt loam that contained 30-50 percent gravel. Stratum II reached a depth of 0.8-1.6 ft below the ground surface, and the high gravel content and varying soil colors suggests that this stratum is artificial fill. A majority of the STPs terminated around 1.6 ft below surface at a dense impassable gravel layer. Where subsoil was encountered, it consisted of a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay loam approximately 1.8 ft below the ground surface. Two STPs in the area only contained the surface fill over a truncated subsoil.

Undisturbed stratigraphy was encountered in the eastern portion of S-49. Stratum I consisted of a brown (10YR 5/3) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam A-horizon extending down to around 0.3 ft below the ground surface. This overlay Stratum II, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam or silt loam E-horizon with 35 percent gravel and reaching a depth 1.0-1.5 ft below the ground surface. Stratum III was a brown (7.5YR 5/4) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil with 35-60 percent gravel inclusions that increased in density with depth. Soils in Area S-49 contained higher than expected concentrations of gravel, with gravel density increasing with depth.

Material observed in Area S-49 consisted of modern materials that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-49 has been significantly disturbed by cutting and filling events across the area, especially along the gravel access road. Much of the tested landform has been leveled, and only the southeast portion of the area contained undisturbed soils. Based on the negative results of survey, Area S-49 does not possess the potential for archaeological resources. No further work is recommended in Area S-49 based on prior disturbance on the negative results of the survey. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-49, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

4.40 Area S-50

Area S-50 is a 3.04-acre limited survey area located in Sligo Creek Park, situated on what was once a gentle hillslope overlooking Sligo Creek. Ten STPs were excavated in this area along two transects at 100-ft (30-m) intervals. It lies between the Holy Cross Hospital campus and Sligo Creek Parkway and rises about 280 ft (85 m) amsl, with slopes ranging from 0-8 percent (see Figure 94). It is bounded to the south by a bridge carrying I-495 over Sligo Creek, to the east by Sligo Creek Parkway, to the west by a retaining wall below Holy Cross Hospital, and to the north by Forest Glen Road. Early twentieth-century USGS topographic maps show it occupying a floodplain of Sligo Creek that later became agricultural fields and were eventually developed during the construction of Holy Cross Hospital and the highway. A wetland now surrounds much of the study area.

The NRCS documents Glenelg silt loam soils on the west side of the Creek, and Hatboro silt loam soils on the east side of the Creek, with slopes ranging in this area from 0-8 percent (Web Soil Survey 2015). Soils in the survey area generally did not conform to the expected soil pedon for Glenelg silt loam and Hatboro silt loam, with all but two STPs containing artificial fill. STP 50-3-8, located directly west of the creek, displayed an undisturbed natural soil stratigraphy. Stratum I consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loam A-horizon that reached a depth of 0.2 ft below surface. Stratum II was a brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay loam E-horizon, which transitioned to Stratum III, a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay loam subsoil. This subsoil continued to the base of excavation at 1.3 ft below surface. This was the only instance of an intact upland soil profile within Area S-50. This upland soil profile, at the foot of what were once moderate to gentle slopes along the narrow, incised floodplain of Sligo Creek, represent the natural soil profile of this area.

The survey area is located entirely within land owned and administered by M-NCPPC, Montgomery County. Area S-50 occupies a level area situated on the floodplain of Sligo Creek, which bisects the survey area. The area around the creek is largely wetland, with several areas filled with gravel (**Figure 112**) The Sligo Creek Trail, a paved recreational walking path, runs roughly parallel to the creek about 82 ft (25 m) west of the creek channel. Transect 3 ran about 50 ft (15 m) north of the base of the I-495 bridge (Transect 3), while Transect 1 was placed 100 ft (30 m) north of the bridge. Additional shovel tests were excavated around STPs displaying potentially undisturbed stratigraphy. Most STPs were located on a well-maintained lawn that is part of the park system that runs along Sligo Creek. Two exceptions, STP 50-3-8 and STP 50-3-6, were located within a wooded and overgrown area immediately adjacent to Sligo Creek.

Figure 112. Gravel fill within the Sligo Creek floodplain at the base of the I-495 embankment, facing southeast



STPs located on the west side of Sligo Creek consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3 to 10YR 5/3) silt loam topsoil that reached 0.2-0.4 ft below the ground surface. Under this was loosely compacted fill comprising strong brown (7.5YR 4/4) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 to 10YR 4/6) silt loam with pebble and cobble inclusions that extended to the base of excavation. In one shovel test (STP 50-1-11), this fill gradually transitioned at 1.2 ft below ground surface to a brown (10YR 5/3) micaceous silt loam with more stone inclusions.

STPs located on the east side of Sligo Creek generally contained three strata. Stratum III consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) to very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam topsoil extending to between 0.1-0.4 ft below ground surface. Underneath this was Stratum II, a deep stratum of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 7.5YR 5/6) to brown (10YR 4/3 to 7.5YR 5/4) silt loam fill reaching 1.6-2.4 ft below ground surface. Stratum III was a very dark grey (10YR 3/1) clay loam fill deposit that extended to 2.5-3.0 ft below surface.

STP 50-3-6 was situated within the floodplain and contained five alluvial strata. The first stratum consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam extending to a depth of 0.3 ft below ground surface. The second stratum consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam. This overlay a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sand between 1.2 and 1.5 ft below surface, which transitioned to a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam that extended to 2.4 ft below surface. The final stratum was a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam extending 3.0 ft below ground surface. These soil layers probably represent alluvial sediments deposited by flood episodes along Sligo Creek.

Material observed in Area S-50 consisted of modern materials recovered from fill deposits, such as bottle glass and plastic, that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered.

No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-50 has been significantly disturbed through modern development and highway construction that altered the drainage pattern of the landform. Area S-50 does not possess the potential for archaeological resources. No further work is recommended in Area S-50. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-50, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

4.41 Area S-51

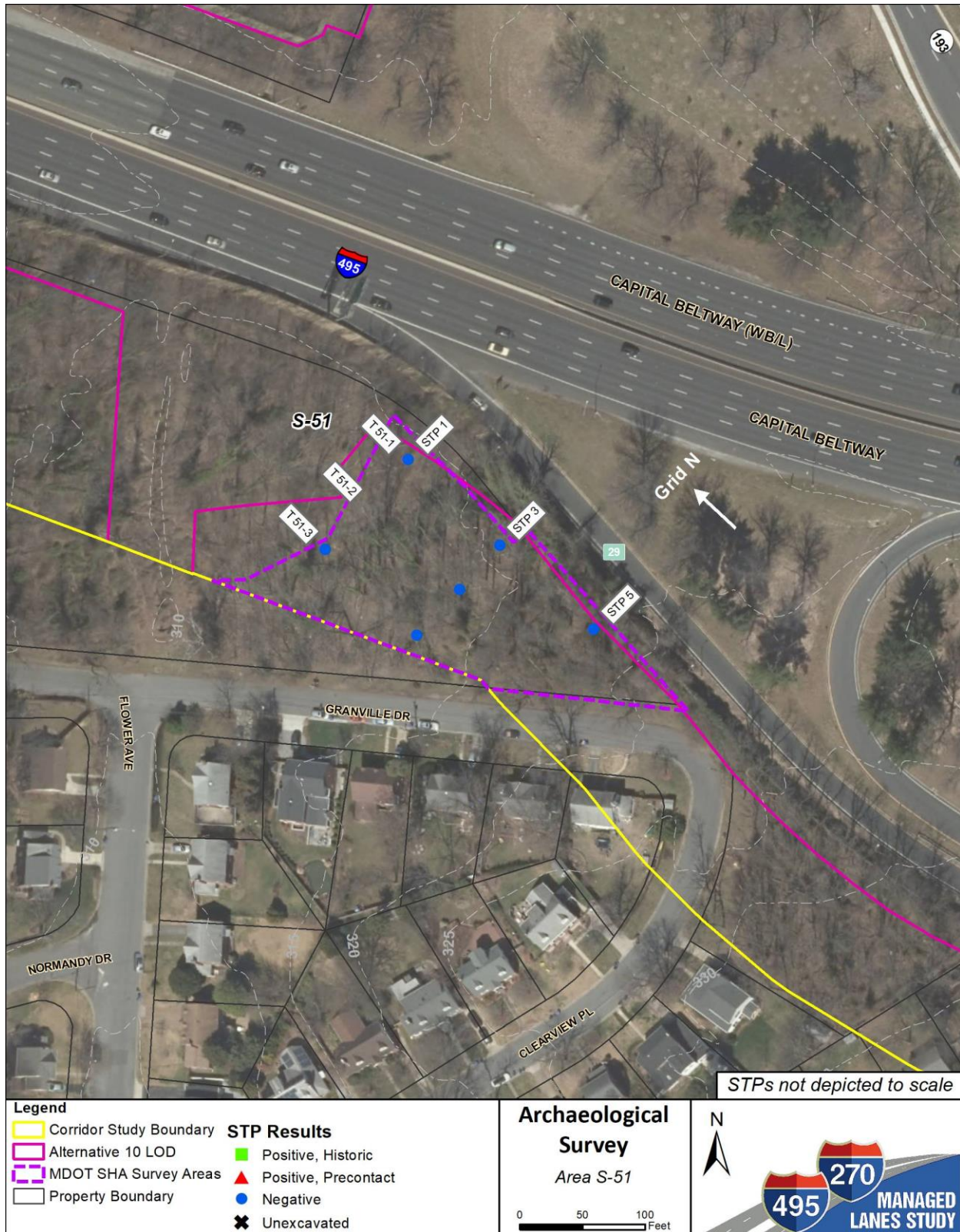
Area S-51 is a 0.78-acre limited survey area situated on what was once an upland setting overlooking an unnamed tributary to Sligo Creek 120 ft to the west. Three transects of STPs were excavated between the I-495 sound barrier and East Granville Road at 100-ft (30-m) intervals, beginning in the northeast corner and extending south. A total of six primary STPs was excavated in Area S-51. The area is located between the I-495 Exit to the US 29 southbound off-ramp and East Granville Drive (**Figure 113**). It is bounded to the west by Indian Spring Terrace Park recreational facilities, to the north and east by the I-495 sound barrier, and to the south by Granville Drive. Early twentieth-century USGS topographic maps show it occupying a former ridgetop overlooking the floodplain above Long Branch. A cut and fill episode in the mid twentieth-century leveled the landform and changed its drainage pattern. This resulted in the formation of a wetland within the area, and the field gradually became densely wooded. The NRCS documents Glenelg silt loam and Glenelg-Urban soils with slopes from 3-15 percent within the study area (Web Soil Survey 2015). Soils in the survey area generally did not conform to the expected soil pedon for Glenelg silt loam, which is not surprising given the presence of Glenelg-Urban soils.

The entirety of Area S-51 falls within M-NCPPC, Montgomery County property and is part of Indian Spring Terrace Park. Area S-51 is a wooded area that sits level with East Granville Drive, about 320 ft (98 m) amsl. The northern portion of the area falls within a delineated wetland. The wetland is situated in the northwest corner of the area, along the sound barrier with grasses 1-2 ft (0.30-0.60 m) high. Moderate undergrowth interspersed with areas of denser undergrowth is spread across the area.

Stratigraphy in Area S-51 was generally disturbed with slight variation in the upland soils. The wetland contained four strata consisting of a black (7.5YR 2/1) silt loam surficial fill deposit over a very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) silt loam fill transitioning between 0.2-0.4 ft below surface to a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay mottled with 20 percent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) clay. This overlay a gray (5Y 6/1) compact clay mottled with 40 percent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) clay beginning at 1.6 ft below surface and extending to the base of excavation at 2.0 ft. The bottom two strata of the STP were clay fill, as no hydric indicators or mineralization was observed.

The most common profile of soils outside of the wetland area generally contained three strata consisting of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam surficial fill over a (10YR 5/2) silty clay fill. This transitioned to a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) compact clay mottled with 40 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) or light gray (10YR 7/1) silty clay between 0.3-1.0 below surface, which continued to the base of excavation at 1.5 ft. Some STPs contained a gravel fill layer encountered under the second or third stratum, terminating excavation. One shovel test (STP 51-2-3), located in the southwest corner of the study area, was excavated to depth at 3.0 ft. It contained a compact, mottled clay layer that extended to the base of excavation.

Figure 113. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-51



Modern artifacts, such as bottle glass and asphalt, were noted on the surface of this area, but no cultural material was observed in STPs. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered. No historic or precontact features were observed and no archaeological sites were identified. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-51 has been disturbed through modern development and highway construction. Area S-51 does not possess the potential for archaeological resources. No further work is recommended in Area S-51. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-51, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

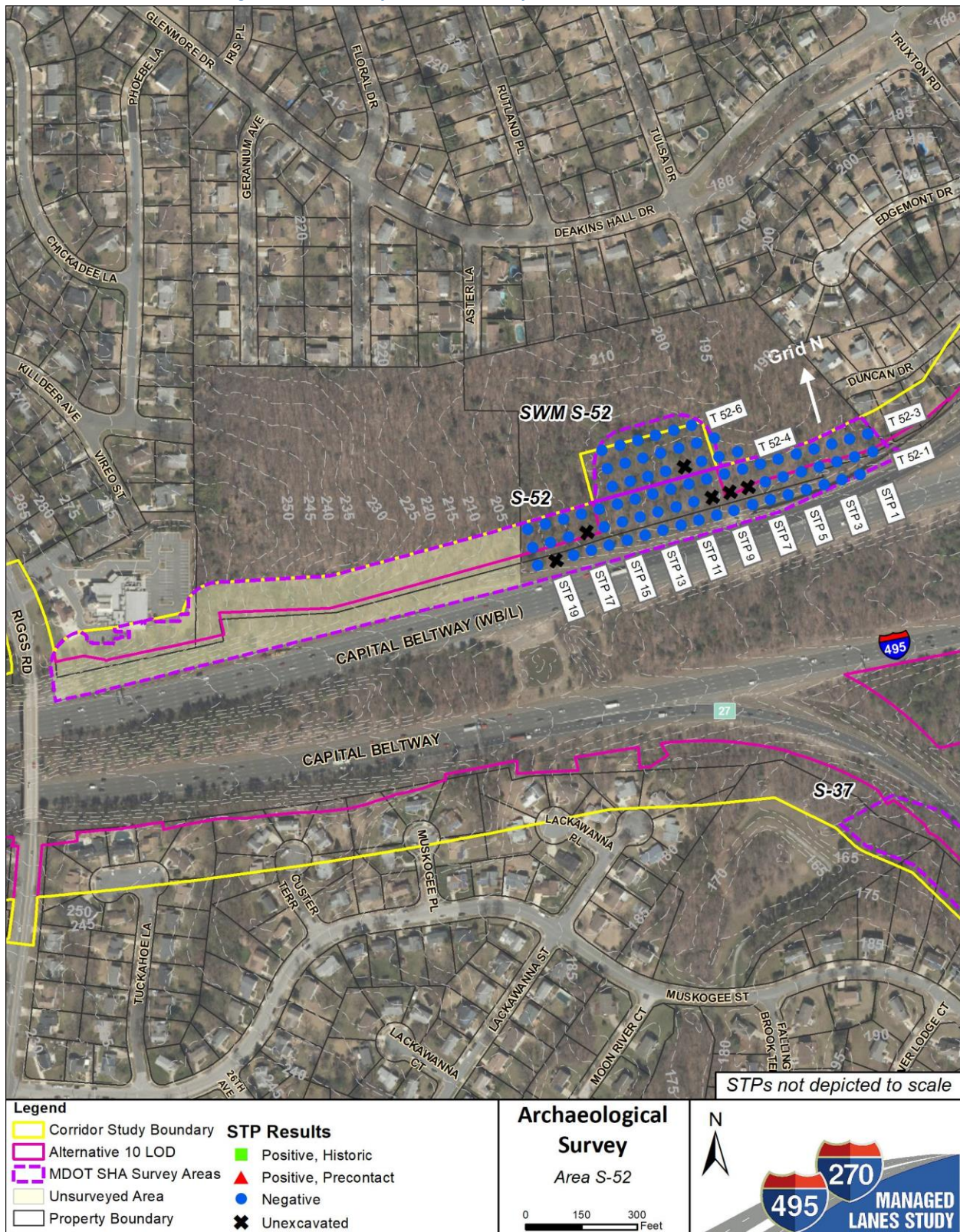
4.42 Area S-52 and SWM S-52

Area S-52 is an 8.45-acre limited survey area on a hillslope overlooking an unnamed tributary to the Northwest Branch Anacostia River (**Figure 114**). A total of 73 primary STPs was excavated, none of which contained precontact or historic cultural material. It is bounded by Riggs Road to the west, I-495 to the south, and a residential neighborhood to the east. Early twentieth-century USGS topographic maps show the area as a hillslope similar to the modern terrain. The NRCS documents Sassafras sandy loam, with a strip of Udorthents (highway) running along the southern boundary of the area (Web Soil Survey 2015). Soils in the survey area generally conformed to the expected soil pedon for an uncultivated Sassafras sandy loam, which consist of an A-horizon over an E-horizon, which overlies a sandy Bt-horizon. Shovel testing revealed portions of this area contained hydric subsoils and standing water. This indicates that the landform occupied by Area S-52 is stable and undisturbed, but changes to drainage patterns have resulted in increased water retention in parts of this area.

The survey area is about 2,360 ft (719 m) long and ranges from 140 ft (43 m) to 250 ft (76 m) in width. It is located between Duncan Drive to the east and Riggs Road to the west along the westbound lanes of I-495 near Calverton. Area S-52 falls within three parcels, with a small portion along the southern boundary falling within MDOT SHA ROW. The easternmost portion lies within land owned and administered by the Prince George's County Board of Education. The central portion of Area S-52 lies within park property administered by the M-NCPPC, Prince George's County. The western terminus of Area S-52 lies within property owned and occupied by the Hindu Temple of Metropolitan Washington. Permission could not be secured to test the M-NCPPC property or the Hindu Temple of Metropolitan Washington property. Access was secured to the Board of Education property, allowing testing on a 1,080 ft (329 m) long segment of Area S-52 totaling 3.67 acres. Pedestrian survey of the area revealed that, although some parts of this area had surface evidence for modern disturbance, much of it did not, and a full Phase I survey was warranted.

An additional 1.2-acre area adjacent to Area S-52 contains a planned stormwater management feature, which is designated SWM S-52. This area extends north of Area S-52 within property administered by the Prince George's County Board of Education and was tested with Area S-52. Area S-52 is situated on a gently rolling upland terrace separated from I-495 by a chain-link ROW fence. Two drainage features situated in the southeastern portion of the study area contained standing water. A buried petroleum pipeline extends along the southern boundary of Area S-52 and the eastern end is separated from the highway by a sound barrier. An unmarked gravel path is located in the northwestern portion of SWM S-52. Modern trash was evident across the surface, including computer monitors and discarded vehicle tires. Vegetation mostly consists of deciduous trees with light undergrowth. Slopes ranged from 2-10 percent.

Figure 114. Results of the Phase I survey in Area S-52 and SWM S-52



Three transects (Transects 1-3) were laid across Area S-52 roughly parallel to I-495. They began at the eastern end of the area and extended westward until reaching the boundary between the Board of Education property and the M-NCPPC property. An additional three transects (Transects 4-6) were placed within SWM S-52. A total of 73 primary STPs at 50-ft (15-m) intervals was excavated in Area S-52 and SWM S-52.

Most of the STPs in Area S-52 contained three or four strata. Stratum I usually consisted of a black (10YR 2/1) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam A-horizon that reached a depth of 0.3 to 0.4 ft below surface. Stratum II was a dark gray (10YR 4/1) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand or sandy loam E-horizon extending to a depth of 0.5 to 0.9 ft below surface. Stratum III a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand or sandy loam subsoil, which was generally excavated to a depth of 1.4 to 1.6 ft below surface. STPs were terminated in Stratum III because it was a sterile Bt-horizon. In some cases, a transitional stratum of pale brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam was observed above the subsoil. STPs excavated in the direct vicinity of drainage features or portion of the area with standing water contained hydric soils, with subsoils that consisted of gray (10YR 5/1) sandy clay.

Isolated pockets of Area S-52 displayed evidence for cutting and filling, mostly along the southern boundary near the highway or in the northern portion of SWM S-52 near the unmarked gravel path. The fill episodes show markedly variable color and textural composition. STP 52-6-12, for example, had two natural-appearing strata, consisting of a black (10YR 2/1) silt loam overlying a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam that together reached a depth of 0.5 ft below surface. Beneath this was a striated layer with alternating bands of yellowish brown (10YR 4/3), gray (10YR 5/1), black (10YR 2/1), and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand fill that continued to 1.0 ft below surface. This overlay the yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) subsoil and reflects an area that was cut and filled on the northeastern edge of SWM S-52.

Material observed in Area S-52 consisted of modern materials, such as modern crown bottle caps and modern bottle glass, that were discarded in the field. No historic or precontact artifacts were encountered and no historic or precontact features were observed. The results of the investigation indicate that Area S-52 has been disturbed through modern development and highway construction, resulting in areas that contain standing water and poorly drained soils, including a wetland observed in the central portion of the area. LiDAR imagery indicates that the unsurveyed western portion of the survey area consists of roadcuts, ridgetop areas likely disturbed by construction of a modern commercial building, and steep slopes (Sassafras and Croom soils, 10 to 15 percent slopes). Therefore, the untested portion of Area S-52 is unlikely to contain significant archaeological resources. No archaeological sites were identified in the eastern portion of S-52 and no further work is recommended in Area S-52. If future minor LOD changes are proposed in and around S-52, no further work is recommended as there is little or no potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

5

5 Summary and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

On behalf of MDOT SHA and RK&K, AAHA conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the I-495/I-270 CSB. The CSB was evaluated and areas considered to have sufficient integrity and historic or precontact archaeological potential were identified for Phase I archaeological survey.

The goal of the Phase I survey was to determine the presence of potentially significant archaeological resources within the CSB and provide recommendations for additional testing. Prior to this work, an analysis of previous surveys within the CSB was completed to identify gaps where archaeological survey was recommended. A total of 65 previously unsurveyed areas within the CSB were identified that warrant archaeological survey, totaling 267.95 acres. Due to issues of obtaining property access, full and partial surveys were conducted in 47 areas within the CSB, including 44 identified in the archaeological gap analysis and three locations for proposed SWM features. Of the areas tested, 13 were identified for limited archaeological testing and the remaining 34 were identified for full Phase I survey. During the Phase I investigation 39 survey areas were completely tested and eight areas subjected to a partial survey due to lack of landowner permission.

The archaeological survey included field investigations, artifact processing, and reporting conforming to the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994) and the MDOT SHA (2017) *Archaeology Guidelines for Consultants*. Processing for artifacts recovered from NPS properties conformed to those guidelines as well as the *National Capital Region, Regional Archaeology Program Cataloging Handbook* (NPS 2017). All work was conducted in accordance with the standards of the Secretary of the Interior, as specified in the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, 1983). A comprehensive background investigation and context for this study is presented in the *Archaeological and Historical Architectural Gap Analysis and Assessment* (Hutchins-Keim et al. 2018) (Volume 2); however, additional background research was undertaken in areas that contained newly identified archaeological sites.

The survey resulted in the identification of ten new archaeological sites and the redefined boundaries of two existing archaeological sites. They included four precontact sites, four historic sites, and four sites with historic and precontact components. Of these, three (18MO749, 18MO751, and 18MO752) are recommended for Phase II evaluation and eight (18MO22, 18MO750, 18MO753, 18MO754, 18MO755,

18MO756, 18PR425, 18PR1131, and 18PR1133) are recommended for no additional work. Additional archaeological testing is recommended in certain floodplain areas where shovel testing was unable to fully test deep deposits.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Recommendations for Surveyed Areas

The Phase I archaeological survey of the CSB resulted in the full survey of 47 of the 65 survey areas (Table 13; Appendix E).

Table 13. Recommendations for MLS Areas fully or partially surveyed during the Phase I archaeological survey

Area#	Survey Effort	Number of STPs	Sites	Recommendation
S-1	Limited Survey	4	--	No Further Work
S-2	Limited Survey	4	--	No Further Work
S-3	Phase I Survey	9	--	No Further Work
S-7	Phase I Survey	133	18MO752, 18MO753	Phase II for 18MO752
S-9	Phase I Survey	75	--	No Further Work
S-10	Phase I Survey	29	--	Additional Phase I Survey of inaccessible portions
SWM S-10	Phase I Survey	1	--	No Further Work
S-12	Phase I Survey	18	18MO22	Additional Phase I if APE change
S-13	Phase I Survey	108	18MO22	Additional Phase I if APE change
S-12/13	Phase I Survey	156	18MO749, 18MO750, 18MO751	Phase II for 18MO749 and 18MO751; Additional Phase I if APE change
S-14	Phase I Survey	20	--	No Further Work
S-15	Limited Survey	12	--	No Further Work
S-16a	Phase I Survey	176	18MO754, 18MO755	Deep Testing Recommended
S-16b	Phase I Survey	10	--	No Further Work
S-16c	Phase I Survey	192	--	Deep Testing Recommended in undisturbed portions
S-17	Phase I Survey	40	--	Deep Testing Recommended
S-18	Phase I Survey	42	--	No Further Work
S-19	Phase I Survey	108	--	No Further Work
S-20	Phase I Survey	61	18PR1133	No Further Work
S-21	Phase I Survey	73	--	No Further Work
S-22	Phase I Survey	88	--	No Further Work
S-25	Phase I Survey	86	--	No Further Work
S-26	Phase I Survey	110	18PR1131	No Further Work
S-27	Phase I Survey	21	--	Further work is recommended at the Poor Farm
SWM S-27	Phase I Survey	11	--	Further work is recommended at the Poor Farm
S-28	Phase I Survey	0	--	Further work is recommended at the Poor Farm
S-29	Phase I Survey	105	--	No Further Work
S-30	Limited Survey	5	--	No Further Work
S-31	Phase I Survey	23	--	No Further Work
S-32	Limited Survey	10	--	No Further Work

Area#	Survey Effort	Number of STPs	Sites	Recommendation
S-33	Phase I Survey	70	--	Deep Testing Recommended
S-34	Phase I Survey	24	--	No Further Work
S-35	Phase I Survey	10	--	No Further Work
S-36	Limited Survey	67	18MO756	No Further Work
S-38	Phase I Survey	81	--	No Further Work
S-40	Phase I Survey	67	18PR425	No Further Work
S-41	Limited Survey	5	--	No Further Work
S-43	Limited Survey	8	--	No Further Work
S-45	Phase I Survey	27	--	No Further Work
S-46	Limited Survey	9	--	No Further Work
S-47	Phase I Survey	49	--	No Further Work
S-48	Limited Survey	37	--	No Further Work
S-49	Phase I Survey	53	--	No Further Work
S-50	Limited Survey	10	--	No Further Work
S-51	Limited Survey	6	--	No Further Work
S-52	Limited Survey	54	--	No Further Work
SWM S-52	Phase I Survey	20	--	No Further Work

Of the 65 survey areas identified for testing, 39 were tested at 50-ft or 100-ft intervals (excluding slopes and wetlands) depending on the level of observed ground disturbance (see Table 18). No cultural material or archaeological resources were identified in 31 survey areas and no further work is recommended, with several exceptions. Further work may be necessary within S-10 when portions of the area that were inaccessible due to the absence of property owner permission become accessible. Additional Phase I archaeological survey is also recommended in S-12, S-13, and S-12/13 should the project LOD expand in these areas. The landform containing these survey areas are adjacent to the Potomac River and contain a high potential for archaeological resources. In addition, the archaeological testing as part of this study within these locations demonstrated the presence of both precontact and historic period resources that eligibility potential for the NRHP. As a result, additional testing is warranted in these areas if the project LOD is expanded in the vicinity of the American Legion Bridge.

Deep testing is recommended on floodplains at S-16a, S-16c, S-17, and S-33, because shovel tests were unable to fully examine those areas. Additional archaeological work is also warranted at S-27, which was within the Montgomery County Poor Farm, as outlined in Section 5.2.5. Archaeological sites were identified in eight survey areas, the results of which are summarized in Section 5.2.2. Three of the eight archaeological sites (18MO749, 18MO751, and 18MO752) warranted additional investigations to evaluate their National Register eligibility. Investigations were completed at 18MO749 and 18MO751 within the C&O Canal National Historical Park area and the results of these investigations are presented in Volume 5 of this report. Both sites were recommended eligible for the NRHP. 18MO752 is proposed for additional evaluation under the anticipated Programmatic Agreement for the Study.

A. Partial Access Areas

Partial property access was granted for eight of the 47 surveyed areas, as described below (see **Table 13**). The inaccessible portions of two of these areas (Area S-41 and Area S-46) were small enough that full coverage could be achieved in the accessible portions. Two additional tested areas (Area S-27 and SWM-27) require additional testing for cemetery delineation, but initial shovel testing was completed.

Area S-10

The untested portion of Area S-10 is about 100 ft (30 m) wide, situated between the I-270 ROW and a large housing development. The accessible portion of Area S-10 that could be tested were relatively intact, suggesting more intact areas probably exist within the remainder of the survey area. Phase I survey is recommended in the inaccessible portion of Area S-10 (see **Table 13**).

Area S-19

The untested portions of Area S-19 lie within the ROW for a Baltimore Gas and Electric high-voltage electricity transmission line. A total of 108 STPs was excavated in Area S-19 with negative results. Soils within the unsurveyed portion of S-19 are Croom gravelly sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, and the nearest surface water lies over 800 ft distant. Significant archaeological resources are unlikely to occur in such a setting. No further work is recommended in the inaccessible portion of Area S-19 (see **Table 13**). However, if the LOD is expanded in the vicinity of Paint Branch, the area of additional impacts will require evaluation, and Phase I or geoarchaeological analysis may be warranted to assess whether deeply buried precontact resources are present within the Paint Branch floodplain.

Area S-27 and SWM-27

These areas require further testing together with other survey areas situated within the boundary of the former Montgomery County Poor Farm (see **Table 13**), as described in Section 5.2.5.

Area S-30

The untested portion of Area S-30 occupies a series of slopes and hilltops adjacent to Fleming Local Park along the north side of I-495. LiDAR imagery shows that the terrain in the unsurveyed portion is rugged, consisting of steep slopes between narrow ridgetops with little level terrain. Soils are mapped as Wheaton-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, Glenelg silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, and poorly drained Baile silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes on the active floodplain. Significant archaeological resources are unlikely to be present in such settings based on disturbance, steep slopes, or wet conditions, and no further work is recommended in the remainder of Area S-30 (see **Table 13**).

Area S-32

The untested portion of Area S-32 occupies the front of the CCRA Outdoor Nursery School. The unsurveyed portion of Area S-32 has been disturbed by an access road, parking lot, and garden fronting the nursery school building. Based on prior disturbance, no further work is recommended in the remainder of Area S-32 (see **Table 13**).

Area S-41

The untested portion of Area S-41 consists of a narrow (13 ft or 4 m wide) strip of land between the MDOT SHA ROW fence and a parking lot. Testing in the accessible portion of Area S-41 demonstrated disturbance throughout the survey area. No further work is recommended in the remainder of Area S-41 (see **Table 13**).

Area S-46

Property owner access was granted for nearly all of Area S-46, excepting 0.012-acre area in the western portion of this survey area belonging to the WSSC. Area S-46 was a limited survey area tested at 100-ft

(30-m) intervals and found to be entirely disturbed. No further work is recommended in the remainder of Area S-46.

Area S-52

The western portion of Area S-52 could not be tested. LiDAR imagery indicates that the unsurveyed western portion of the survey area consists of roadcuts, ridgetop areas likely disturbed by construction of a modern commercial complex along Riggs Road, and steep slopes (Sassafras and Croom soils, 10 to 15 percent slopes). The untested portion of Area S-52 has a low potential to contain significant archaeological resources based on disturbance and steep slopes. No archaeological sites were identified in the eastern portion of S-52, and no further work is recommended in the remainder of Area S-52.

B. No Permission Areas

During the study, 18 of the 65 survey areas were not accessible due to the absence of property owner permission (**Table 14**). These areas included privately-owned and municipal properties. To expedite future work and aid in the planning process for the remainder of the project, the inaccessible survey areas were compared to adjacent survey areas with similar landform conditions that were investigated during the study. The results of adjacent areas can be used to formulate a reasonable extrapolation of what archaeological resources may be present in untested areas. The results are summarized in **Table 14**.

Table 14. Recommendations for MLS Areas not surveyed during the Phase I survey

Area#	Access	Expected Soils	Similar Surveyed Area/Notes	Recommendation
S-4	No Permission	Glenelg silt loam, 3-8 percent slopes	S-7, S-27	Further work-Poor Farm
SWM S-4	No Permission	Glenelg silt loam, 3-8 percent slopes	S-7, S-27	Further work-Poor Farm
S-5	No Permission	Glenelg silt loam, 3-15 percent slopes	S-7, S-27	Further work-Poor Farm
SWM S-5	No Permission	Glenelg silt loam, 3-15 percent slopes	S-7, S-27	Further work-Poor Farm
S-6	No Permission	Glenelg silt loam, Baile silt loam 0-15 percent slopes	S-7, S-27	Further work-Poor Farm
SWM S-6	No Permission	Glenelg silt loam, 3-15 percent slopes	S-7, S-27	Further work-Poor Farm
RS-1	No Permission			Further work-Poor Farm
RS-2	No Permission			Further work-Poor Farm
S-8	No Permission	Glenelg silt loam, 3-8 percent slopes	S-7	Phase I Survey
S-11	No Permission	Blocktown channery silt loam, Glenelg silt loam, Wheaton-Urban land complex, 3-25 percent slopes	S-7, S-10 (surveyed portion), S-27, S-28	No Work
S-23	No Permission	Russet-Christiana-Urban land complex, Christiana-Downer complex, Christiana-Downer-Urban Complex, Zekiah and Issue soils, 0-15 percent slopes	S-36	No Work
S-24	No Permission	Udorthents (highway), 0-65 percent slopes	S-1, S-2, S-18	No Work
S-37	No Permission	Fallsington-Urban land complex, Glenelg-Wheaton-Urban land complex, Sassafras and Croom soils, Russett-Christiana complex, Sassafras-Urban land complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	S-40, S-41 (surveyed portion)	Full Phase I Survey
S-39	No Permission	Longmarsh and Indiantown soils, Zekiah and Issue soils, 0-2 percent slopes	S-16a, S-16c, S-17, S-33, S-34, S-35	No Work

Area#	Access	Expected Soils	Similar Surveyed Area/Notes	Recommendation
S-42	No Permission	Issue Urban complex, Russett-Christiana-Urban complex, Christiana-Downer-Urban complex, 0-15 percent slopes	S-38, S-41 (surveyed portion)	No Work
S-44	No Permission	Christiana-Downer complex, Sassafras sandy loam, 5-25 percent slopes	S-26, S-38	Limited Phase I Survey
S-53	No Permission	Glenelg silt loam, 3-8 percent slopes	S-7	Full Phase I Survey
S-54	No Permission	Hatboro silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes	S-16a, S-16c, S-17, S-33, S-34, S-35	Full Phase I Survey

Area S-4, Area SWM S-4, Area S-5, Area SWM S-5, Area S-6, Area SWM S-6 (along with Area S-27, Area SWM S-27, and Area S-28 found in **Table 13**, and RS-1, and RS-2)

These areas are within the boundary of the former Montgomery County Poor Farm, and are close to site 18MO266, the Poor Farm Cemetery. Research indicates (Ervin 2018) that as many as 1000 interments may have been made on the Poor Farm Property over two centuries of use. Limited salvage archaeology at one location identified a very small number of pre-twentieth century graves, along with one area of twentieth century interments. An unknown but probably large number of graves was removed from the LOD of I-270, or destroyed, when the highway was constructed over 50 years ago. Additional graves are likely to be present within the former Poor Farm Property.

Initial shovel testing was done where access could be obtained, in order to provide preliminary information on soil integrity within surviving portions of the Poor Farm Property. However, shovel testing was used only to evaluate the integrity of these areas and is unsuitable to identify grave locations (Poulos et al. 2019:6-10; Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission 2010:17-24).

Additional work is recommended to delineate any unmarked graves and appropriately treat any remains prior to construction. First, remote sensing survey that includes ground penetrating radar should be considered in select areas. However, this approach may be of limited utility due to rocky soils and prior disturbance. Other methods that may yield better results include the use of trained dogs to examine areas that may contain interments. MDOT SHA has recently used this approach on other archaeological investigations. Shovel testing should also be used to evaluate the integrity of soils in the Poor Farm area.

Ultimately, the final LOD within Survey Area S-4 and SWM S-4, Area S-5 and SWM S-5, Area S-6 and SWM S-6, Area S-27 and SWM S-27, the Area between S-28 and Wootton Parkway, Area RS-1 and Area RS-2 will require mechanical stripping within the final LOD prior to construction, to ensure that interments are not present within the project limits of disturbance.

Area S-4

Area S-4 is a 5.39-acre area located on a level, wooded terrace. Area S-4 has the potential to contain interments that are part of the Poor Farm Cemetery, but the potential is low relative to other areas of the former Poor Farm property (Area S-5, Area S-6, and Area S-27), because S-4 is located 1200 to 3200 ft north of 18MO266. Mapped soil series include Glenelg silt loam and slopes range from 3-8 percent.

Additional investigation is recommended for Area S-4 as described above given its proximity to the Poor Farm Cemetery.

Area SWM S-4

Area SWM S-4 is a 0.93-acre area located adjacent to the southern portion of Area S-4. It shares the same setting, expected soils, slopes, and hydrology with Area S-4. SWM S-4 is also located in close proximity to the Poor Farm Cemetery site, 18MO266. As a result, additional investigation is recommended in Area SWM S-4 as described above.

Area S-5

Area S-5 is a 2.63-acre area. Area S-5 has the potential to contain part of the Poor Farm Cemetery. Mapped soil series in this area include Glenelg silt loam and slopes range from 3-15 percent. Given its proximity to the Poor Farm Cemetery site, 18MO266, additional investigation is recommended in the undisturbed northern portion of Area S-5.

Area SWM S-5

Area SWM S-5 consists of 0.59 acres located adjacent to the northern portion of Area S-5. It shares the same setting, expected soils, slopes, and hydrology with Area S-5. Given its proximity to the Poor Farm Cemetery site, 18MO266, additional investigation as described above is recommended in the undisturbed northern portion of Area SWM S-5.

Area S-6

Area S-6 is a 2.83-acre area. Area S-6 has the potential to contain part of the Poor Farm Cemetery. Mapped soil series in this area include Glenelg silt loam and Baile silt loam and slopes range from 0-15 percent. Given its proximity to the Poor Farm Cemetery site, 18MO266, additional investigation as described above is recommended in the undisturbed northern portion of Area S-6.

Area SWM S-6

Area SWM S-6 consists of 3.49 acres located adjacent to Area S-6. It shares the same setting and hydrology with Area S-6. Mapped soil series in this area include Glenelg silt loam and slopes range from 3-15 percent. Given its proximity to the Poor Farm Cemetery site, 18MO266, additional investigation as described above is recommended in the undisturbed northern portion of Area SWM S-6.

Areas RS-1 and RS-2

Areas RS-1 (6.8-acres) and RS-2 (1.9 acres) are located in close proximity to the Poor Farm cemetery site, 18MO266.

Area RS-1 is within 100 feet to the south of the southern boundary of the cemetery site, 18MO266. Area RS-1 is impacted by the CSB and would require archaeological investigations unless avoided by construction. It comprises a moderate to gentle slope to south and represents the southern flank of the ridge on which the Poor Farm Cemetery is located. Graves are likely to be present within Area RS-1.

Area RS-2 overlaps the eastern boundary of the known cemetery, site 18MO266. Area RS-2 is located over 350 feet to the east of the CSB and would require archaeological investigations if impacted. Area RS-2 represents remnant terrain to the east of the known cemetery site, encompassing areas of the Poor Farm

property that do not appear to have been disturbed by subsequent development. Graves are likely to be present, especially in the western end of Area RS-2.

Area S-8

Area S-8 is a 6.62-acre area located on a wooded upland terrace west of the I-495 & I-270 interchange in Montgomery County. It is located directly east of a large electrical substation, and the surrounding area is mostly given over to commercial development. Mapped soil series include Glenelg silt loam and slopes range from 3-8 percent. The nearest stream is approximately 430 m to the northeast. Area S-8 most closely resembles Area S-7, with the same predominate soil type (Glenelg silt loam) and similar topographic location. Based on the results of Area S-7, where soils were largely intact and two archaeological sites were identified, a Phase I survey is recommended in Area S-8.

Area S-11

Area S-11 consists of 6.19 acres west of I-270, running north and south of Grosvenor Road. It is located on a series of hillslopes below the top of an upland flat overlooking Rock Creek, about 140 feet in elevation above the floodplain. It today consists of a mostly wooded, heavily sloped area bound to the west by residential and commercial development. Mapped soil series include Blocktown channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very rocky, Glenelg silt loam, 3 to 8 percent and 8 to 15 percent slopes, and soils from the Wheaton-Urban land complex. Slopes in this area range from 0-25 percent. Area S-11 is directly adjacent to Area S-10 and Area S-30, and shares characteristic soils, steep slopes, and topographic settings with these two areas. No archaeological resources were identified in tested portions of S-10 or S-30. Based on the presence of slopes exceeding 15 percent over much of Area S-11, the presence of Urban land soil complex soils, and the negative results of testing in Areas S-10 and S-30, no work is recommended in Area S-11.

Area S-23

Area S-23 is a 2.09-acre area on the west side of Buddy Attick Lake Park, a City of Greenbelt park in Prince George's County. Most of it lies within a wooded, flat floodplain that slopes upward to the south. A stream runs along the eastern boundary of this area, and the area is adjacent to an exit ramp of I-495. Mapped soil series include soils from the Russett-Christiana-Urban land complex, Christiana-Downer complex, and Christiana-Downer-Urban land complex, and frequently flooded Zekiah and Issue soils, which characterize the majority of Area S-23. Slopes range from 0-15 percent. Significant archaeological resources are unlikely to occur in such settings. This area is topographically similar to Area S-36 but contains frequently flooded soils and Urban land soil complexes and lacks the upland areas of Glenelg series soils. The City of Greenbelt has extensive photographic evidence for ground disturbance associated with landscaping during the community's 1936-37 construction, and the lake at Buddy Attick Lake Park is artificial. Given the disturbed or frequently flooded soils, significant archaeological resources are unlikely to be present, and no work is recommended in Area S-23.

Area S-24

Area S-24 consists of 2.01 acres within the cloverleaf interchange of I-495 and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in Prince George's County. It is mostly surrounded by open spaces and road right-of-way. Mapped soil series in this area include Udorthents (highway). Slopes range from 0-65 percent. Area S-24 most closely resembles Area S-1, Area S-2, and Area S-18, given its location within a ramp cloverleaf. With

the probable level of disturbance within the highway interchange and identified Udothents, no work is recommended at Area S-24.

Area S-37

Area S-37 is a 4.39-acre area located on a narrow-wooded tract between the I-495 and I-95 interchange and a residential development in Prince George's County. Mapped soil series in Area S-37 include soils from the Fallsington-Urban land complex, Glenelg-Wheaton-Urban land complex, Sassafras and Croom soils, Russett-Christiana complex, and Sassafras-Urban land complex. Slopes in this area range from 0-15 percent. The nearest water source to this area is an unnamed tributary to Paint Branch, which bisects the area. Based on proximity to water and gentle slopes throughout parts of the survey area, Phase I survey is recommended for Area S-37.

Area S-39

Area S-39 consists of 5.23 acres located entirely within the floodplain for Indian Creek near the Greenbelt Metro Station in Prince George's County. This floodplain is low-lying and naturally marshy and has become increasingly inundated with the spread of impervious surfaces south and west of it. Mapped soils in this area include frequently flooded Longmarsh and Indiantown soils and Zekiah and Issue soils, settings where significant archaeological resources are unlikely to occur. Slopes range from 0-2 percent. Testing of Area S-45, which was characterized by similar soils and topography, produced no historic or precontact artifacts. Based on poorly drained soils, no work is recommended in Area S-39.

Area S-42

Area S-42 is a 4.37-acre area that spans the yards of a residential neighborhood, a local park, and a church property north of Good Luck Road in Prince George's County. Much of this area is wooded, but there are maintained lawns at its northwestern and southeastern ends. Mapped soil series include soils from the Issue-Urban land complex, Russett-Christiana-Urban land complex, and Christiana-Downer-Urban land complex. Slopes range from 0-15 percent. Based on the exclusive presence of disturbed, Urban land complex soils across the area, no work is recommended in Area S-42.

Area S-44

Area S-44 consists of 0.67-acre occupying two residential parcels south of Ardwick Ardmore Road in Prince George's County. This area is mostly wooded, although a house and driveway occupy the eastern part of the area. Mapped soil series in Area S-44 are predominantly Sassafras sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes. Because archaeological sites are frequently found in areas of Sassafras soils, limited Phase I survey at 100 ft test intervals is recommended in Area S-44 to assess integrity.

Area S-53

Area S-53 is a 5.59-acre area located on a wooded terrace along the north side of the east spur of I-270 in Montgomery County. It occupies unimproved and recreational spaces within a residential development. Mapped soil series in Area S-53 include Glenelg silt loam, a soil type where archaeological resources are frequently found. Area S-53 most closely resembles Area S-7, with the same predominate soil types (Glenelg silt loam) and similar topographic setting. Based on the results of Area S-7, where soils were largely intact and two archaeological sites were identified, full Phase I survey is recommended in Area S-53.

Area S-54

Area S-54 consists of 0.73-acres located on a floodplain and hillslope south of Montrose Road in Montgomery County. It is surrounded by residential developments and bisected by Bogley Branch, a tributary of Cabin John Creek. Mapped soil series in this area include Gaila silt loam and Hatboro silt loam and slopes range from 0-15 percent. Area S-54 most closely resembles other floodplain areas such as Area S-16a, Area S-16c, Area S-17, Area S-33, Area S-34, and Area S-35. Based on its position in a floodplain and the potential for buried precontact deposits in Hatboro soils, full Phase I survey is recommended in Area S-54. Deep testing is recommended to examine areas below the mantle of modern alluvium characteristic of Hatboro soils.

Gibson Grove African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

The parcel containing the Gibson Grove African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church (MIHP M:29-39) (together with the parcel containing the remains of the no longer extant Moses Hall and the Moses Lodge cemetery, which are discussed below) are located within the CSB. The current widest LOD impacts the parcel that may contain the site of Moses Hall and the cemetery, but the widest LOD does not impinge directly upon the Gibson Grove AME Zion Church property.

The Gibson Grove AME Zion Church was organized in 1889 around a community of formerly enslaved African Americans established in the mid-1880s. The original church building was replaced by the existing church building in 1923 (DOE M-29-39). The congregation has been a cornerstone of the Cabin John African-American community ever since. The nearby two-story structure called Moses Hall housed a philanthropic fraternal order and operated as Morningstar Tabernacle #88, adjacent to the Moses Lodge cemetery. The Gibson Grove AME Zion Church was evaluated and found eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the Gibson Grove African-American community on October 12, 2000 (DOE M-29-39).

In 2008, the Gibson Grove AME Zion Church property was the subject of archaeological excavations by a University of California—Berkeley doctoral student (Jones 2010). This study was precipitated by a fire within the modern church building amid concerns that reconstruction efforts would disturb undocumented burials. A 1962 Maryland State Highway Administration map (Jones 2010:18) indicates that three burials are present on the property. Under the supervision of a county archaeologist, researchers excavated a series of 0.5-m-square test pits on a two-meter grid north of the current church building (Jones 2010:22), followed by six 1.5-m-square test units. Extensive testing revealed no evidence of graves, and the three burials may have been located in the vicinity of a prior log building, the site of which may be on a nearby property (Jones 2010:27). They concluded that burials were not present in the direct vicinity of the church building and that the rear exterior yard of the church had not been heavily utilized during its occupation (Jones 2010:31). The archaeological investigations by Jones (2010) did not document evidence relating to Moses Hall or any other occupations that predated the modern church building.

5.2.2 Newly Identified and Updated Sites in Maryland

Ten new archaeological sites were identified as a result of the study (Table 15). They included four precontact sites, two historic sites, and four sites with historic and precontact components. In addition, the Phase I study resulted in the reidentification of two previously recorded archaeological sites (18MO22 and 18PR425). Testing within the vicinity of these two sites, and recovery of additional artifacts, resulted in the expansion of their previously recorded site boundaries. Of the 12 sites encountered during this investigation, three (18MO749, 18MO751, and 18MO752) are or were recommended for additional work in order to evaluate their eligibility for the NRHP. Nine sites (18MO22, 18MO750, 18MO753, 18MO754, 18MO755, 18MO756, 18PR425, 18PR1131, and 18PR1133) are recommended for no additional work. Phase II investigations were subsequently completed by Blood et al. (2019) (Volume 5) at 18MO749 and 18MO751, along with one site previously recorded by Diamanti et al. 2008 (18PR750).

Table 15. Recommendations for sites identified or updated within MLS Survey Areas

Site#	Name	Area#	Cultural Affiliation	Type	Recommendation
18MO22	Potter Site/Clara Barton Parkway Site 1	S-13	Unknown precontact; Nineteenth and twentieth century	Lithic scatter; domestic scatter	No Further Work
18MO749	C&O Canal Site 1	S-12/13	Early Woodland	Lithic scatter; possible campsite	Phase II completed (Volume 5)
18MO750	C&O Canal Site 2	S-12/13	Unknown precontact; Nineteenth and twentieth century	Lithic scatter; domestic scatter	No Further Work
18MO751	C&O Canal Site 3	S-12/13	Unknown precontact; Nineteenth and twentieth century	Lithic scatter; lockhouse	Phase II completed (Volume 5)
18MO752	Cabin John Site 1	S-7	Unknown precontact	Lithic Scatter	Avoidance or Phase II
18MO753	Cabin John Site 2	S-7	Unknown precontact; Nineteenth century	Lithic scatter; Artifact isolate	No Further Work
18MO754	Rock Creek Site 1	S-16a	Unknown precontact	Lithic scatter	No Further Work
18MO755	Rock Creek Site 2	S-16b	Unknown precontact	Lithic scatter	No Further Work
18MO756	Sligo Creek Site 1	S-36	Twentieth century	Domestic scatter	No Further Work
18PR425	Prator Farmstead	S-40	Nineteenth and twentieth century	Farmstead	No Further Work
18PR1131	Greenbelt Park Site 1	S-26	Twentieth century	Building	No Further Work
18PR1133	BARC Site 1	S-20	Nineteenth century	Domestic scatter	No Further Work

18MO22 (The Potter Site/Clara Barton Parkway Site 1)

Site 18MO22 was located in Area S-13. Originally identified west of I-495, the site boundaries were extended east of I-495 to include an artifact scatter identified in Areas S-13. No evidence of the site was uncovered in Area S-12, which covered the area within the original site boundary. The Potter Site/Clara Barton Parkway Site 1 is a multi-component precontact and historic artifact scatter measuring 292 by 380 feet within Area S-13. It contains lithic debitage of indeterminate date and late eighteenth to early twentieth century domestic and architectural artifacts. The historic component is likely related to buildings depicted on nineteenth century atlases to the northwest which were destroyed as a result of the construction of the Clara Barton Parkway and I-495. The precontact and historic material recovered from the site were identified in a mixed context and no features or discrete artifact deposits were identified during the study. The core of the historic component of the site was likely located to the north

and west, of the delineated boundaries of the site, but have since been destroyed by highway construction. As a result, Site 18MO22 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

18MO749 (C&O Canal Site 1)

Site 18MO749 was located in Area S-12/13. The site is a dense lithic scatter. The vertical distribution of artifacts within the STPs suggests stratigraphic integrity, with the majority of the precontact assemblage was identified in strata approximately 1.5 to 2.0 ft below ground surface. One possible Accokeek pottery sherd gives a potential date for the site in the Early Woodland period.

Given the frequency, type, and context of the material recovered, the Phase I investigation indicated that the site could be able to provide information important in prehistory. The site appeared to retain a high degree of stratigraphic integrity and the potential to provide meaningful new data on precontact lifeways in the area and provided additional information about precontact occupation of this part of the Potomac River valley during the Early Woodland Period. Currently a Phase II evaluation study was completed by TRC on behalf of MDOT SHA. A report detailing the results of the Phase II study and evaluation of Site 18MO749 was completed by Blood et al. (2019); the site was found to be eligible for the NRHP.

18MO750 (C&O Canal Site 2)

Site 18MO750 is located in Area S-12/13. The site consists of a sparse precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation and a low density historic domestic scatter dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Artifacts recovered from this site were restricted to the area directly around the towpath.

Site 18MO750 consisted of a low-density scatter of both precontact and historic cultural material identified in a mixed context. No discrete artifact deposits were identified, and no evidence was recovered to indicate the existence of intact remains of a precontact or historic occupation. Likely, the precontact components reflects an isolated occurrence, and the nineteenth and twentieth century components reflects an ephemeral scatter associated with historic use of the general area. As a result, Site 18MO750 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

18MO751 (C&O Canal Site 3)

Site 18MO751 was located in Area S-12/13. C&O Canal Site 3 is a domestic site representing the nineteenth and early twentieth century occupation of the lockhouse for Lock 12. A dry-laid fieldstone foundation was identified on the east side of the site.

Site 18MO751 indicated potential to provide information on the lifeways and patterns of consumption for lock keepers in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As a result, Site 18MO751 was investigated as part of a Phase II evaluation study by TRC on behalf of MDOT SHA. A report detailing the results of the Phase II study and evaluation of Site 18MO751 was completed by Blood et al. (2019). The site was found to be eligible for the NRHP.

18MO752 (Cabin John Site 1)

Site 18MO752 is a precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. Cabin John Site 1 is a moderately dense concentration of lithic material, including one partial rhyolite projectile point. All artifacts recovered from the site were identified in an E-horizon identified approximately 0.2 to 0.6 ft below ground surface. Site 18MO752 may have sufficient integrity to provide meaningful information on precontact lifeways in upland settings in Montgomery County and may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Phase II testing including close-interval STPs is recommended if ground disturbing activity is planned within Site 18MO752.

18MO753 (Cabin John Site 2)

Site 18MO753 was identified on a terrace. The site was identified as a low density precontact lithic scatter consisting two pieces of quartz debitage and a single piece of nineteenth-century whiteware. Given the paucity of material and the presence of both precontact and historic material in the same stratigraphic context, the site has little potential to provide meaningful information about either precontact or historic occupation of the region. Site 18MO753 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

18MO754 (Rock Creek Site 1)

Site 18MO754 was located in Area S-16a. The site is a precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. A total of six artifacts was recovered from the site, and areas surrounding the site are very steep slopes or have been disturbed by road construction. Given the paucity of artifacts recovered, Site 18MO754 lacks sufficient integrity to contribute meaningful information on precontact lifeways. As a result, Site 18MO754 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

18MO755 (Rock Creek Site 2)

Site 18MO755 was located in Area S-16a. The site is a precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The artifacts from Site 18MO755 consisted of cortical flake fragments, non-cortical flake fragments, non-cortical biface reduction flakes, and cobble shatter recovered from a homogenous alluvial deposit with a depth exceeding 2.0 ft. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered and given the lack of horizontal or vertical artifact patterning, the site lacks sufficient integrity to contribute meaningful information on precontact lifeways. As a result, Site 18MO755 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

18MO756 (Sligo Creek Site 1)

Site 18MO756 is a historic domestic artifact scatter with a possible well feature in Area S-36. The artifacts were almost entirely made up of oyster shell, with one modern machine-made amber bottle glass fragment, one unidentifiable nail fragment, and one piece of unidentifiable metal. Although surviving portions of the site seem to retain archaeological integrity, no discernible concentrations of artifacts were encountered across the approximately half-acre area of the site, offering limited information as to the site's historic layout. The landform on which this site was recorded has been truncated on the north by I-495, likely impacting the integrity of any larger archaeological resource that may once have existed in this location. The structure location shown on the USGS (1917) Washington and Vicinity quadrangle has been destroyed by a large hospital complex, and the intervening area is under I-495. Site 18MO756 has limited potential to provide significant information on lifeways in rural Montgomery County at and after the turn

of the twentieth century. The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

The Prator Farmstead Site (18PR425)

The Prator Farmstead Site (18PR425) is a previously identified site in Area S-40. It was identified as a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farmstead during a 1992 study and was evaluated and determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP in 1993. The results of this survey expanded the original site boundary to the southeast, but otherwise corroborated the earlier Phase I survey and Phase II investigation. Site 18PR425 was subject to documented disturbance during the destruction of an early twentieth-century barn complex and no further work is recommended.

18PR1131 (Greenbelt Park Site 1)

Site 18PR1131 is the remains of a concrete block structure related to a nearby farmstead in Greenbelt Park (Areas S-26). One structure is shown at the southern end of S-26, about 150 south of the recorded site, on the USGS (1917) Washington and Vicinity quadrangle. The site consists of a concrete block foundation and three iron artifacts, including one machine-cut nail, recovered from a probable fill context. The site is located less than 20 ft (6 m) from the edge of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and was likely impacted by highway construction and emplacement of a cast iron utility pipe. Site stratigraphy consisted of at least three fill layers over subsoil. Site 18PR1131 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

18PR1133 (BARC Site 1)

Site 18PR1133 (BARC Site 1) is a nineteenth-century yard scatter located partially within Area S-20, encompassing 0.10 acres within a wooded area 5. Historic artifacts from the site include brick, transfer-printed and undecorated whiteware, a sherd of thin-bodied, slip-decorated redware, and two heavily corroded iron pieces, including one probable cut nail. One quartz flake was recovered from the same context as a piece of nineteenth-century whiteware. Site 18PR1133 likely represents the truncated remains of a nineteenth-century scatter. The site does not contain any features and does not provide sufficient information to formulate research questions for further study and has limited potential to provide new information on lifeways in the late nineteenth century Prince George's County. As a result, Site 18PR1133 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

Moses Hall

As indicated above, pedestrian survey undertaken as part of the current study was conducted the site of Moses Hall, which once occupied the north boundary of the Moses Lodge Cemetery parcel. Fieldstone, clay chimney parts and other building debris were identified within the CSB, suggesting the potential for intact archaeological deposits associated with the late nineteenth and twentieth century use of Moses Hall. If the undertaking impacts this area, further archaeological investigations at the site of Moses Hall will be identified during development of the project's anticipated Programmatic Agreement.

5.2.3 Additional Archaeological Studies Completed C&O Canal and Clara Barton Parkway

Current design plans show additional impacts near Areas S-12, S-13, and S-12/13 at the American Legion Bridge. MDOT SHA evaluated the archaeological potential of the additional limits of disturbance, and supplemental Phase I investigations were conducted after a revision to the existing ARPA Permit was secured. The results of the supplemental investigations, which recorded no additional significant archaeological resources, are reported in Blood et al. (2019).

Phase II investigations were completed by Blood et al. (2019) at sites 18MO749 and 18MO751 on the C&O Canal and Clara Barton Parkway, along with one site previously recorded by Diamanti et al. 2008 (18PR750) at the I-95/I-495 interchange along Paint Branch. Site 18PR750 is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and no further archaeological investigation of this site is recommended. Site 18MO749 has the potential to provide substantive data that could be useful in addressing a variety of regional research issues, including those related to lithic procurement and reduction, resource procurement, temporal data, and Woodland period settlement patterns. This site is recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion D, and avoidance or data recovery investigation is recommended. Site 18MO751 has the potential to provide substantive data that could be useful in addressing a variety of regional research issues, including those related to early 19th through early 20th century consumer behavior and the lifeways of C&O Canal lock house keepers. This site is recommended eligible under NRHP Criteria C and D, and avoidance or data recovery investigation is recommended.

MLS Archaeological Investigations in Fairfax County, Virginia

In April of 2019, MDOT SHA evaluated preliminary design information for portions of the I-495/I-270 MLS Study at the American Legion Bridge and in Fairfax County, Virginia. The project design had been refined to accommodate construction of a new bridge crossing over the Potomac, and to provide connections for proposed Maryland managed lanes with roadways in Virginia. The MLS Study evaluated project elements at the interchange of I-495 and the George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP) connecting managed lanes on the Capital Beltway with the George Washington Memorial Parkway. In addition, VDOT is moving forward on a project (called the 495 Express Lanes Northern Extension [NEXT] Project) extending the I-495 Express Lanes in Virginia from north of the Dulles Toll Road interchange to the American Legion Bridge.

Prior to field investigation for the MLS, several archaeological sites within the MLS limits of disturbance were known:

44FX0373 (West Run Site 1)

Site 44FX0373 is a precontact lithic scatter of unknown age documented by Mike Johnson in 1981, comprising a “thin surface scatter” of artifacts including 2 quartz flakes, 3 quartz shatter, and 2 quartzite flakes (Raszick and Bedell 2018 Draft: **Appendix B**). The site covers an area of 4.7 acres on a ridgetop.

According to Raszick and Bedell (2018 Draft:42), who recently completed an overview study of the GWMP, “the site boundaries as currently established extend the site northward and downslope toward the bluff overlooking the Potomac River. However, a pedestrian survey of the ridge slope indicated that the soils were extremely degraded, and the northern end of the ridge was very narrow and rocky.” The MLS Study is impacting the northwestern end of 44FX373. Phase I investigation at 44FX0373, consisting of five shovel

tests and two radials recovered 11 artifacts, predominantly of quartz, all deriving from the Ap horizon (Raszick and Bedell (2018 Draft:42).

44FX0374 (West Run Site 2)

44FX0374 is a precontact lithic scatter of unknown age documented by Mike Johnson in 1981. It includes 1.05 acres on a ridgetop. The original survey produced an assemblage of 23 quartz flakes and 2 quartz cores from fourteen shovel tests. A re-examination of 44FX0374 (Raszick and Bedell 2018:42) recovered 377 pieces of mostly quartz debitage from 14 shovel tests, including two judgmentally placed STPs. A total of 62% of the 2018 assemblage was recovered by Raszick and Bedell (2018) from a single shovel test.

44FX0379 (Parkview Hills Site)

Site 44FX0379 is a precontact lithic scatter of unknown age documented by Mike Johnson in 1981. It occupies a 4.94-acre area on an upland terrace and high ridge. Artifacts recovered from the site included one possible projectile point fragment, one quartz biface, quartz and quartzite debitage, and one rhyolite flake. Dongarra and Harris (2006:54) excavated a single shovel test within 44FX0379 and recovered one quartz flake.

44FX0381 (West Run Site 3)

Site 44FX0381 is a precontact lithic scatter of unknown age documented by Mike Johnson in 1981. It occupies a 1.41-acre area on a knoll. It was identified based on a surface collection consisting of four pieces of quartz debitage and one notched quartz point. Subsequent Phase I survey at 44FX0381 recovered 12 pieces of quartz and quartzite debitage from five STPs (Raszick and Bedell 2018 Draft:46).

44FX0389

Site 44FX0389 is a precontact lithic scatter of unknown age documented by Mike Johnson in 1981. The site is on a knoll. Artifacts observed at this site by Johnson include 13 pieces of quartz debitage and one quartz biface. Raszick and Bedell (2018 Draft:20) note that Phase I archaeological survey (Dongarra and Harris 2006) for a proposed extension of the Mount Vernon Trail through the Parkway investigated 44FX0389, but no additional artifacts were recovered from the site. Dongarra and Harris (2006:98, Table 6.1) recommend that Phase II investigations be conducted at 44FX0389.

44FX3160

Site 44FX3160 is a precontact camp and lithic scatter of unknown age recorded by Dongarra and Harris (2006:44). One shovel test and four radials produced 15 artifacts. The site is described as a “small but relatively dense lithic scatter near the ... head of a small tributary.” “The assemblage consisted entirely of debitage, primarily flakes ... both quartz and quartzite [are] present ... none of the recovered debitage exhibits cortex ... nine of the [15] recovered flakes ... appear to be thinning flakes.” (Dongarra and Harris 2006:46). This site has not been evaluated for the NRHP but is recorded as containing intact subsurface deposits that span a broad time period. Dongarra and Harris (2006:98, Table 6.1) recommended that Phase II investigations be conducted at 44FX3160.

44FX0377

Site 44FX0377 is a possible precontact quarry of unknown age documented by Mike Johnson in 1981. Artifacts recovered by Johnson included flakes, shatter, bifacially worked tools, a hammerstone, and Fire Cracked Rock (Dongarra and Harris 2006:54). The site consists of a large quartz outcrop of mixed quality material on the eastern end of the site. Quarry debris was observed on the southwestern slope of the outcrop. Later survey for the Mount Vernon Trail extension recovered 17 quartz artifacts from seven shovel tests (Dongarra and Harris 2006:54).

44FX0326

Site 44FX0326 is a possible precontact quarry related site of unknown age documented by Mike Johnson in 1981. Two artifact concentrations were noted by Johnson when the site was recorded, and artifacts included quartz debitage and a hammerstone (Dongarra and Harris 2006:58). Later survey for the Mount Vernon Trail extension recovered 48 quartz artifacts from six shovel tests and supplemental surface collection (Dongarra and Harris 2006:58). Dongarra and Harris (2006:58) suggest that the site may have recognizable internal activity areas and may retain both horizontal and vertical integrity.

44FX0322

Site 44FX0322 is a sparse precontact lithic scatter of unknown age documented by Mike Johnson in 1981. It occupies a 1.6-acre area on a knoll. Later survey for the Mount Vernon Trail extension recovered 1 quartz artifact from one shovel test (Dongarra and Harris 2006:58). Raszick and Bedell (2018 Draft:79) excavated 22 shovel tests at 50-foot intervals, and recovered 22 quartz artifacts, none temporally diagnostic. Half of the artifacts were recovered from a single shovel test on the upper ridge knoll.

Results of Phase I and Phase II Investigations in Virginia

The proposed MLS construction would impact undisturbed terrain along the Capital Beltway and the GWMP. MDOT SHA therefore scoped Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations on Federal lands administered by the NPS and secured an ARPA Permit to conduct the archaeological investigations within the George Washington Memorial Parkway. The results of these investigations are reported in Millis and Idol (2019), Volume 6 of this report.

In Virginia, Phase I archaeological investigations were completed at several locations where the proposed MLS limits of disturbance, as currently designed, would impact areas considered likely to contain significant archaeological resources (Millis and Idol 2019). The investigations included shovel testing in these areas.

Intensive Phase I and Phase II investigations were also completed at several previously recorded archaeological sites in Virginia, including 44FX0373, 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160, and newly recorded site 44FX3900. These investigations included close-interval shovel testing and the excavation of test units to evaluate the eligibility of archaeological resources to the National Register of Historic Places (Millis and Idol 2019).

In summary, MDOT SHA found that many of the previously identified, related sites were recommended for treatment as a single, NRHP-eligible archaeological district. Two sites, 44FX3160 and 44FX3900, were found to be ineligible for the NRHP. Site 44FX3160, within the archaeological district boundaries, additionally does not contribute to the district.

Proposed Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District

Six sites within the GWMP (44FX0373, 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160) appear to represent a related set of activities over roughly contemporaneous periods, and occur within a distinct landscape setting. The Phase II investigations indicate that these sites can provide important information about precontact occupations and use of the landscape. They are considered to be part of an archaeological district, recommended as eligible for the NRHP as a “significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, ... united historically by ... physical development” (USDOI 1991:5). It is designated as the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District after Raszick and Bedell’s (2018) topographical designation for this area. The proposed archaeological district also encompasses three nearby sites not investigated by the project (44FX0227, 44FX0380, and 44FX0390). Together these resources appear to be related in primary function—quartz extraction and reduction—and to contain similar temporal components—primarily Late Archaic, with some Early and Late Woodland occupations.

Sites 44FX0374 and 44FX0379 retain integrity and data potential under Criterion D, and are contributing resources to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District; sites 44FX0373, 44FX0381, and 44FX0389 have more limited potential but may be able to contribute important information about precontact use of the landscape and district. Site 44FX3160, incorporated by default due to its location within the proposed district boundary, may represent artifacts redeposited by erosion and slopewash and is considered a non-contributing element to the proposed District. More detailed information about the proposed District and the various archaeological sites investigated can be found in Volume 6 (Millis and Idol 2019).

44FX3160

Phase II investigations were undertaken by MDOT SHA at 44FX3160 to evaluate its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (Millis and Idol 2019). The site produced a modest number of nondiagnostic lithic artifacts and may represent redeposited material. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

44FX3900

Phase I survey identified this additional archaeological site within the MLS LOD, and Phase II investigations were completed to evaluate its eligibility for the NRHP (Millis and Idol 2019). Site 44FX3900 represents a low-density precontact site with no evidence of substantial meaningful artifact concentrations, cultural features, or any other intact aspects of site structure. Unlike the sites described above, it occurs on a level, gently rolling area south of the steeper terrain near the Potomac River. Based on the results of Phase II investigations, site 44FX3900 is not considered eligible for the NRHP.

Phase I Survey in Virginia

The southern margins of three additional archaeological sites may be impacted by proposed placement of conduit. Phase I investigations were undertaken within the MLS LOD along the north side of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, extending from Dead Run east to Turkey Run, to examine the southern boundaries of 44FX0322, 44FX0326, and 44FX0377 (Millis and Idol 2019). No cultural material was

recovered in the vicinity of the first two sites. Scattered quartz debitage was recovered along the southern margin of 44FX0377. Because only a low density of non-diagnostic artifacts was found within the LOD, no significant archaeological resources would be affected, and no further archaeological work is recommended. More detailed information about the investigation can be found in Volume 6 (Millis and Idol 2019).

Underwater Archaeological Assessment of the American Legion Bridge Crossing

The American Legion Bridge crosses the Potomac River between Great Falls, a significant set of rapids just above Mather Gorge upstream of the bridge, and Little Falls, which marked the head of navigation for the Potomac just above the port of Georgetown (**Figure 115**. American Legion Bridge showing rock outcrops that occur along the north (Maryland) shoreline (upper and right portions of image) at low water level. Georgetown lies about 11 miles downstream of the Bridge. Historic maps indicate that the vicinity of the American Legion Bridge had only sparse settlement in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The American Legion Bridge is within a 17-mile stretch of the Potomac River that was said to be unnavigable even to small commercial boats during the Colonial Period, although it is likely that very small craft occasionally used this section of the river for fishing and transport. There is no evidence that there was ever a ferry crossing at the Legion Bridge, and two factors make this an unlikely location for a crossing of the Potomac: the sparsity of settlement on both the Maryland or Virginia shores, and the narrowness of the river at the present bridge crossing; the narrowed confines of the river increase water velocity through an already treacherous section of the river.

Figure 115. American Legion Bridge showing rock outcrops that occur along the north (Maryland) shoreline (upper and right portions of image) at low water level.



The unnavigable stretch runs from Great Falls (over seven miles upstream of the Legion Bridge), to Little Falls at the head of tidal influence (over 6 miles downstream). Lawrence Washington wrote in 1749:

"the Potomack River is navigable for small Flats as high up as the Aligany Mountains except an obstruction of seventeen miles immediately above where the Tide flows" (sic) (in Guzy 2011:3).

The Ohio Company of Virginia was established in 1747; an 1834 report describes how the rapids were circumvented for commerce:

"goods, imported from Great Britain . . . into the town of ... Alexandria, were carried eighteen miles over land to the head of Great Falls of Potomac, and there transferred to barges, from which they re-landed at Cumberland ... after a voyage of one hundred and seventy-six miles" (Guzy 2011:3).

In 1781 Thomas Jefferson (Notes on the State of Virginia, after Guzy 2011) noted the stretch of rapids, and described navigation above Great Falls. "In the first 15 miles above tidewater, the Little, Great, and Seneca Falls remained obstacles" (Guzy 2011:9). Farther upstream, there was little river traffic, but Jefferson felt the situation could be changed with improvements to navigation:

"for batteaux and canoes, [navigation on the Potomac] is so much interrupted as to be little used. It is, however, used in a small degree up the Cohongoronta branch ... as far as Fort Cumberland, which ... is capable, at no great expense, of being rendered very practicable" (sic) (Guzy 2011:9).

This stretch of the Potomac is extremely hazardous. In recent years, several drownings occur annually despite restrictions on entering the water. Because the river is constricted by bedrock outcrops, the current is treacherous even at low water flows, and frequent rock outcrops pose hazards. The river current builds up speed and force as it transits between Great and Little Falls. Currents in many places flow at greater velocities under the surface than at the surface (USDOI 2018, Hendrix 2013).

Griffith's (1794) map of Maryland shows a road leading to the Potomac River just south of the mouth of Wats (sic, Watts) Branch, at a location about 9 river miles upstream of the Legion Bridge above Great Falls. No settlement is depicted near the area of the Legion Bridge. Fielding Lucas' (1841) Map of Maryland also shows no development or roads near the Legion Bridge, although the C&O Canal is depicted. Mid-19th century US Coast and Geodesic Survey maps, which provide hydrographic information, do not cover areas upstream of Little Falls.

The Martenet 1865 Map of Montgomery County, Maryland (**Figure 116**) shows two roads that extended to the north bank of the Potomac, including Persimmon Tree Road downstream of the bridge, and possibly present Loch Edin Court upstream of the bridge, terminating across from the southern tip of Vaso Island (also called Herzog Island) at Carderock. By 1879, only Persimmon Tree Road still extended to the north bank of the Potomac (**Figure 117**). The road following the alignment of present Loch Edin Court terminated north of the C&O Canal, and no longer extending to the Potomac in 1879.

By the early 20th century, Persimmon Tree Road terminated short of the river at what was then called Conduit Road, which appears to follow the general alignment of present MacArthur Boulevard (**Figure 118**). Potential alignments of the no longer extant section of Persimmon Tree Road leading to the Potomac were traced using LiDAR and aerial imagery (**Figure 119**). The shoreline where this road would have

reached the north bank of the Potomac is marked by a series of small islands and rock outcrops that would have formed a barrier to water access to all but the smallest craft.

Photographs of the project vicinity (see **Figure 115**) show a shallow, rocky shoreline downstream of the bridge on the Maryland (north) bank. The Virginia shore is marked by an even steeper embankment along most of this stretch of the Potomac, with a narrow floodplain.

Figure 116. Project Vicinity in 1865 (Martenet 1865 Map of Montgomery County). Both Persimmon Tree Road, downstream of the bridge, and a second road upstream (possibly Loch Edin Court) extend to the north bank of the Potomac River, suggesting use of the river for maritime activity.



Figure 117. Project Vicinity in 1879 (Hopkins 1879 Atlas of Montgomery County), showing mapped alignment of Persimmon Tree Road, along with the extant road alignment shown as a solid black line. Canal locks are depicted with a "<" sign.



Figure 118. Closeup of the project vicinity in 1917 (USGS Washington East quadrangle) showing obstacles to navigation at the location of ancestral Persimmon Tree Road downstream of the bridge. The ancestral road alignment is traced as a dashed black line in the upper left portion of the image, near the designation for "Lock 10."



Figure 119. Aerial imagery of the project vicinity, showing islands, rock outcrops, and rapids in the Potomac. The ancestral alignment of Persimmon Tree Road is traced as a dashed black line in the upper left-center of the image.



MDOT SHA records show that the deepest part of the river channel runs along the Virginia shoreline. Periodic soundings at the bridge show a maximum channel depth of over 80 feet, occurring between Pier #4 and Pier #5, near the Virginia shoreline. Variation from the base readings taken in 1998 show both aggradation and scouring ranging up to 30 feet of change in a given location, indicating that there is a sedimented bottom that varies considerably in response to flood events.

In summary, early accounts suggest that prior to establishment of the C&O Canal, there was no commercial traffic on this stretch of the Potomac due to the extensive series of rapids, falls, rock outcrops, and dangerous currents. Small boats undoubtedly used this stretch in the past, and bridge soundings indicate that the bottom is sedimented. However, this section of the Potomac River remains dangerous today to boaters and swimmers and is unlikely to have experienced more than casual and intermittent use in the past. Based on the swift currents that change the bottom topography in response to annual flood events, significant submerged archaeological resources are unlikely to occur in or near the LOD of the MLS Study.

5.2.4 Additional Archaeological Studies Recommended

Based on the project limits of disturbance, which reflect greater design detail than the CSB, MDOT SHA has identified additional potential impacts of the undertaking. Exclusive of cemeteries, which are addressed below, additional archaeological studies are recommended for several areas along the alignment, including the likely location of Moses Hall, which has not yet been recorded as an archaeological site (described above in Section 5.2.2). Phase I identification is recommended at Moses Hall.

The results of this and prior investigations indicate that Phase II evaluation is warranted at 18MO752 (previously described in Section 5.2.2 above), and 18MO514 (Forest Glen site, on the National Park Seminary property), as described below.

In addition, design refinements would now impact portions of archaeological sites 18MO190, 18MO191, 18MO457, and 18MO510, and further archaeological work is recommended at these locations.

Phase II evaluation may be warranted at 18MO191, a nineteenth and early twentieth century farmstead with above-ground features that may represent the Ball family farmstead. Impacts to the three remaining sites are uncertain. The location and boundary of site 18MO457 is ambiguous and requires further clarification through fieldwork. The proposed LOD at sites 18MO190 and 18MO510 is currently confined to areas of steep slopes, and the undertaking may entail marginal or no impacts to these sites. Additional field studies are recommended to verify the site boundaries of 18MO457, 18MO190, and 18MO510 relative to the LOD.

Other areas may also require supplemental Phase I investigations as a result of future design refinement.

MDOT SHA would include commitments in the PA for phased evaluation of the above archaeological resources as warranted, along with provisions for avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of adverse effects should any of the resources be determined NRHP-eligible.

Finally, several previously recorded archaeological sites which are within the APE, but outside the LOD, have either not been unevaluated, or have been recommended not eligible for the NRHP, but lack a formal agency determination and concurrence on record. Because no effects are anticipated to resources outside the project limits of disturbance, no formal NRHP eligibility determinations have been made. Several other unverified resources recorded in MHT's Quad files are also reported within the APE and the LOD and would be investigated as appropriate. MDOT SHA would include provisions in the project PA to evaluate and treat these sites should the LOD change in a way that would affect them.

18MO514 at the National Park Seminary

Phase I archaeological investigations by Diamanti et al. (2008) identified additional archaeological resources associated with site 18MO514, an historic period site within the NR Listed National Park Seminary Historic District (M:36-01). Portions of site 18MO514 identified along I-495 include features and artifacts associated with walking trails and the industrial plant that supported the Seminary property. Archaeologists recorded the ruins of a pump station, a second industrial building with a collapsed chimney and evidence for anchoring heavy equipment, three water cistern features, the stone abutments of two former footbridges, and a retaining wall. These features were found in association with a low-density scatter of twentieth century artifacts including architectural material, coal and cinders, bottle glass, and

one whiteware sherd. The final report notes that determination of the eligibility of the archaeological resources within the full National Register listed National Park Seminary District was beyond the scope of the project, which investigated the archaeology of only a small portion of the District.

Current design plans show impacts to site 18MO514 along the south side of I-495, as well as impacts at Linden Lane along the western boundary of the District, and the MARC Railroad alignment along the eastern boundary of the District. If these impacts cannot be avoided, further archaeological investigations at 18MO514 and the National Park Seminary District will be included in development of the project Programmatic Agreement.

18MO190

Site 18MO190 was recorded by Kavanagh (1981) at the mapped location of a twentieth century house and barn shown on the USGS (1923, 1965) Rockville quadrangles. It was recorded within heavy vegetation cover on a gentle hillslope along Gunners Branch, near the I-270/Montgomery Avenue interchange. Kavanagh was only able to identify one structure location, possibly the barn. No artifacts were recovered.

The southeastern half of the site boundary mapped in GIS would be impacted by the current LOD. This area is mapped as being on a steep slope (Blocktown channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very rocky), a setting that would be unlikely to contain significant archaeological resources. However, LiDAR shows that portions of the LOD are on areas of more gently sloping terrain. Additional field research is recommended to precisely locate the foundation recorded by Kavanagh (1981), to identify associated artifacts, and determine impacts to the site by the proposed MLS Study.

18MO191

Site 18MO191 is a nineteenth and twentieth century farmstead recorded by Kavanagh (1981). Kavanagh (1981:5) noted the presence of a fieldstone well and the remains of a notched log cabin structure, and also indicated the likely presence of a second domestic structure in the area of a flat between the well and cabin. In 1981, the site appeared to have been abandoned for a period of about 20 or 25 years based on the vegetation growth and map research; the structure is last noted on a 1952 US Army Map Service topographic map.

Further map research indicates that site 18MO191 may represent the southernmost of two separate, and contemporary, nineteenth century residential units located on the 68-acre O'Neale property (see the discussion of cemetery sites below). Although no structure is shown here in the Montgomery County maps dating to 1865 and 1878, it is depicted on USGS quadrangles dated 1908, 1917, 1923, and 1944. The structure is not clearly visible on (low resolution copies of) USDA aerial imagery dated 1951 and is certainly absent from the 1957 imagery (Historic Aerials Website). Given the archaeological evidence and an 1837 bill of sale (see discussion of Ball Cemetery below), it is likely that this residence was occupied by the second quarter of the nineteenth century, possibly by Turner Ball.

The northeastern most 66 feet of the site boundary would be impacted by the LOD as revised. The well feature may already have been impacted by prior expansion of I-270. Additional field research is recommended to precisely locate surviving site features recorded by Kavanagh (1981) and determine impacts to the site by the proposed MLS Study. Phase II investigations are recommended if the site remains largely extant.

18MO457

Site 18MO457 is a precontact lithic scatter recorded in 1995 based on information from Ron Orr (then with the MHT Archaeological Repository in Catonsville) that Richard Slattery had visited the site in 1934. Collections held by MHT included a Savannah River and a bifurcate point base, ceramics, mortar and pestle, and flaked stone debitage. The site was interpreted to be a precontact hamlet. Included with the site form is a topographic map, possible at a scale of about 1:125,000, which shows the site location. While there is no caption to the map, it appears to represent Slattery's site location, which is approximately 160 feet northwest of the boundary as mapped in GIS. Both possible site locations have been impacted by construction of the Cabin John Parkway, and the current LOD of the MLS project would impact an additional strip of terrain about 50 feet in width.

The northeastern half of the site boundary as mapped in GIS would be impacted by the current LOD, as would the site boundary as depicted in the site form. Soils in both locations are mapped as poorly drained Baile silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, and moderately well drained Codorus silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded. Additional field research is recommended to precisely locate the site boundary relative to the proposed impacts of the MLS Study.

18MO510

Site 18MO510 is a precontact lithic scatter recorded in 1998. The site form defines the site based on an unknown number of quartz and quartzite flakes collected from the surface of a hillslope, and associated mapping in the form indicates that the site is located on the northwest bank of the stream. The current LOD would impact the southeast half of site, within areas mapped as Brinklow-Blocktown channery silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes. Based on the mapped soils series, there are questions as to whether the site is accurately mapped in GIS, as it would be unusual to find intact archaeological resources in such a setting. Additional testing is recommended to examine the site and determine whether it is in fact impacted by the proposed MLS Study.

5.2.5 Recommendations for Documented Historic Cemeteries in or adjacent to the Archaeology Survey Area

Several cemeteries have been identified that may be impacted by proposed construction. The following discussion does not include cemetery sites that are outside areas that would be impacted by the project as currently defined.

A. Poor Farm Cemetery Site (18MO266) Vicinity

A number of survey areas identified in the archaeological gap analysis are located within the former Montgomery County Poor Farm property, close to the Poor Farm Cemetery site (18MO266): Area S-4 and SWM S-4, Area S-5 and SWM S-5, Area S-6 and SWM S-6, Area S-27 and SWM S-27, the area between S-28 and Wootton Parkway, Area RS-1, and Area RS-2.

The Poor Farm Cemetery site, along with an unknown area surrounding it, served as a burial ground for the Montgomery County Almshouse, which provided for impoverished members of the county between 1789 and 1950. Interments at the cemetery continued through 1983. The archaeological remains of the Poor Farm Cemetery were identified by Dennis Curry (1984), and salvage archaeology was later conducted by Rhodes (1987). Only a small number of interments were identified by the salvage work, and it is likely that unmarked interments remain at one or more locations within the former Montgomery County Poor

Farm property. An unknown but large number of interments were relocated from the area to the west of 18MO266 during construction of I-270.

Additional archaeological investigations are recommended for impacts of the MLS within the former Montgomery County Poor Farm property. The recommended level of effort for these areas includes:

(1) use of cadaver dogs to search for grave sites; (2) remote sensing such as ground penetrating radar (magnetometer is expected to be unreliable based on rocky soil conditions and decades of trash dumping); (3) hand-probing; and (4) shovel testing and/or excavation units to determine soil integrity within the varied terrain along I-270. Finally, (5) mechanical stripping of the final project LOD is recommended throughout areas where interments may be present, as directed by MDOT SHA. (Ervin 2018, Hutchins-Keim et al. 2018:7)

Due to property owner permission, only Area S-27 and SWM S-27 were investigated by preliminary shovel testing, in order to assess the soil integrity in those areas. The pedestrian survey and shovel testing did not encounter any evidence for burials in this area, however shovel testing is not expected to identify unmarked interments. Additional investigations as described above are recommended within Area S-27 and SWM S-27, at the direction of MDOT SHA.

Additional archaeological investigations are recommended in Area S-4 and SWM S-4, Area S-5 and SWM S-5, Area S-6 and SWM S-6, Area S-27 and SWM S-27, the area between S-28 and Wootton Parkway, Area RS-1, and Area RS-2 to determine whether interments related to the Poor Farm cemetery may be present.

B. Ball Family Cemetery

The Montgomery County Cemeteries Inventory Form for the Ball Family Cemetery (ID-279) that this is the location only of headstones that were salvaged by a property owner during construction of I-270 (**Figure 125**). The form states that:

“Mrs. Ann Pritchard, owner of house [redacted] from 1940s-1983 said she moved headstones out of the roadway when I-270 was being constructed in 1950s. She took them off their bases and relocated them to her backyard” (Montgomery County Cemetery Inventory 2018b). The relocated stones are for Lawrence Ball, d. June 10, 1855 and Eliza Ball, d. Nov. 24, 1862.

This description indicates that the headstones were retrieved from within the alignment of I-270 (“out of the roadway”), and therefore indicates that the cemetery location was under the current alignment of I-270. If the Ball Family Cemetery was destroyed by construction of I-270, only the salvaged headstones remain. It is known that (probably many) interments were moved from the I-270 alignment at the Poor Farm Cemetery (18MO266), 1.3 miles to the north, when I-270 was constructed, but no specific evidence has been found that other interments may have been encountered or moved during construction.

Figure 120. Possible locations of the Ball Family Cemetery projected by Montgomery County

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The Determination of Eligibility (DOE) form for the John Henry O'Neale House (M:30-47) (Fries 2019; submitted as Batch 5 and included in Appendix C of Volume 3 of the MLS Cultural Resources Technical Report) states:

"The land on which the John Henry O'Neale House stands was once farmland known as Cabin John Creek. The 68.75-acre property called "I Will Not Yet I Will" and "Shub Hill" was purchased by husband and wife Isaac and Mary O'Neale (also seen as O'Neal) from Isaac's father, William, for \$500 in April 1863 (Montgomery County Deed Book [MCDB] JGH 9, 174). Historic mapping indicates other buildings were once extant on the property prior to the construction of the current dwelling in 1918; another dwelling was possibly once present ... [Historic Aerials Website, 1908 quadrangle]. According to local history, the current house "stands on the site of a log cabin built in 1857 as a wedding present for a Mrs. O'Neill" (Kittower 1999, G2). After the death of Isaac and Mary, the property was bequeathed to their son, John Henry O'Neale, who is credited with the construction of the current circa-1918 dwelling. ... After John's death in 1938, his family remained on the property until October 1946 when they conveyed the parcel to Mason C. Prichard and his wife, Ann."

One document found by the research relates to the Ball family, a March 1, 1837 bill of sale from John S. Ball to William O'Neale Jr. (sic) and Turner Ball, conveying:

... all the goods, House Hold Stuff, implements and furniture particularly mentioned, Expressed and contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed viz. one Bay Horse, one Gray Horse, two cows, one [*illegible*] and six shotes, one carryall and Harness, one Bead bedstid & furniture, half dozen Winsor Chairs, one large mahogney folding Table, three potts, one oven & all the Kitchen Furniture, one Barshear plough, one Horse plough, two shovel ploughs, and one Harrow, all and Singular which said goods and chattels are now remaining standing and being in a certain Messuage or tenement situate in Montgomery County and now in the occupation of the said John S. Ball to have and to hold all and singular the said goods & chattels, bargained and sold or meant mentioned and Indented so to be to the said William Oneale Jr. & Turner Ball their executors, administrators and assigns ... I the said John S. Ball have put the said William Oneale Jr. & Turner Ball *in full possession of the premises hereby bargained and sold* or meant mentioned and Intended so to do unto them ... (sic); emphasis added. (Montgomery County Court (Land Records), BS8, p. 209, MSA_CE148_34.)

This document, including the phrase that Oneale and Ball were "in full possession of the premises hereby bargained and sold" suggests that John S. Ball conveyed the full *messuage* including dwelling, outbuildings and land to William O'Neale and Turner Ball. Sometime between 1837 and 1863, it would appear that O'Neale acquired Turner Ball's rights to the property, or at least to the north part of the property where the John Henry O'Neale House now stands, although documentation of this has not been found; it is possible that the property was jointly owned. Map research suggests that the O'Neale descendants occupied a residence and farmstead on the north half of the property, while the Ball descendants occupied a residence and farmstead on the south half of the property.

Martenet (1865) Map of Montgomery County shows the residence of I. O'Neal. The Hopkins (1879) Montgomery County Atlas also shows the residence of Isaac O'Neil (**Figure 121**). The Ball family is not

depicted, and no cemetery location is depicted on either map; county maps and atlases typically do not depict cemeteries.

The 1890 Fava Naeff Railroad Map shows the Isaac O'Neil property encompassing about 51 acres. The main structure (likely at or near the location of the extant John Henry O'Neale house) is depicted in the northeast corner of the property (**Figure 122**). Again, no cemetery is depicted, and the Ball family is not shown. Georeferencing the 1890 map under the assumption that the late nineteenth-century Isaac O'Neil residence is approximately located at 11807 Dinwiddie Drive, and plotting the O'Neil property boundary on the 1917 USGS topographic map, gives an indication of the terrain covered by the full tract (**Figure 123**). If the property line is accurate, a second residence about 850 ft to the southwest is included within the property boundary in 1917. A structure is also shown in approximately this location in 1865 (but at the extreme south end of the O'Neal property, farther to the south than is shown in 1917), but not in 1879. Landmarks such as major roads in the area (Rockville Pike, Seven Locks Road) show that the georeferencing is accurate, although the mapped property boundary may not be precise.

Figure 121. Isaac O'Neill property on the Hopkins (1879) Atlas of Montgomery County

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USGS (1917 Washington Vicinity and 1908, 1923, 1944 Rockville) 15-minute quadrangles show a structure near 11807 Dinwiddie Drive that may be the John Henry O'Neale house. A second structure is again shown within the south half of the O'Neale property, accessed by a separate road/driveway, and appear to represent a separate residential unit. The John Henry O'Neale house is situated on the south side of an east-west trending ridgeline overlooking Cabin John Creek. I-270 was later constructed between the John Henry O'Neale house and Cabin John Creek. No cemetery is visible on the 1938 or 1952 aerial photographs, although resolution of the available images in is very poor. The 1952 aerials show that the O'Neale property does not appear to have been in active agricultural use, and was in pasture or scrub vegetation (**Figure 125**).

Figure 122. O'Neale property on the Fava Naeff (1890) Map of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad

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The back (southern half) of the 68-acre property is part of an agricultural field apparently worked by another property owner. This agricultural field is in the vicinity of the second residence that appears to be within the original O'Neale property boundary. The second residence in the south half of the property lies near (likely just west of) the current I-270 alignment (**Figure 123** and **Figure 124**). It is likely that the Ball family was associated with this second residence.

The Montgomery County Cemeteries Inventory depicts two potential locations of the Ball Family Cemetery, both outside the current alignment of I-270 (see **Figure 120**). It is not clear why the cemetery location is believed to be in terrain beyond the alignment of I-270, given Ms. Pritchard's description that the headstones were retrieved from "out of the roadway" in the cemetery inventory, the two possible locations are called the "current mapped location" (which lies within the CSB), and a second location now favored by researchers (outside the CSB but within the APE).

Although the "current mapped location" is within the CSB, it lies outside the current widest LOD for the MLS project, as does the second location now favored by researchers. The design of the MLS project continues to evolve. Future design changes that may impact the Ball Family Cemetery may require additional archival and/or archaeological investigations. Archaeological testing might involve remote sensing such as ground penetrating radar, hand-probing, test excavations, and/or mechanical stripping as warranted if the project physically impacts a potential cemetery location. It is likely, however, that the Ball Family Cemetery was originally located under what is now I-270, and that its location is now under paved sections of the interstate highway. Potential effects to setting and feeling are not relevant to unmarked cemeteries.

Figure 123. O'Neale property boundary overlaid on the USGS (1917) Washington and Vicinity quadrangle

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Figure 124. O'Neale property boundary overlaid on the USGS (1908) Rockville quadrangle

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Figure 125. O'Neale property boundary overlaid on 1951 aerial imagery (215nw07.sid), showing field boundaries and land use patterns

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C. St. John the Evangelist Cemetery

The St. John the Evangelist Cemetery is a well-kept Catholic historic cemetery (Montgomery County Cemetery Inventory ID 131), (**Figure 126**). It is partially fenced and grave markers are generally in good repair, but several have toppled due to a sharp slope on the cemetery's southern boundary.

This cemetery lies within the Forest Glen Historic District. St. John's Catholic Church, located directly north of the cemetery, was established by John Carroll in 1774 (MHT NR-Eligibility Review Form M:31-8). The current stone Gothic Revival St. John's Catholic Church, constructed in 1894, is the congregation's third church building. According to the MIHP form, a replica of the original 1774 church building was constructed within the cemetery in 1934 or 1956. The earliest tombstones in the cemetery are enclosed by an iron fence and date to 1796, and interments at the cemetery have continued to the present. Burials post-dating 1970 are marked with stone markers flush with the ground surface. The St. John the Evangelist Cemetery is located outside the CSB and is not anticipated to be impacted by the MLS project. As a result, no archaeological testing or cemetery delineation is recommended for this property. The design of the undertaking continues to evolve, and MDOT SHA will monitor any design changes that may occur in the vicinity of St John the Evangelist Cemetery.

D. Moses Lodge Cemetery

The Moses Lodge Cemetery (Montgomery County Cemetery Inventory ID 105) is located on the west side (**Figure 127**). It was closely associated with, but not originally a part of, the Gibson Grove AME Zion Church, which is discussed above in the section on survey results. Although the church and Lodge organizations

were founded separately, they served the same community and their respective memberships largely overlapped. Presently the cemetery is very overgrown and not tended. Two plots are fenced with low white garden fencing. There are seven known burials within the cemetery dating from around 1921 to 1975. There are three concrete square markers with no writing and only two markers with visible writing.

Moses Hall (Morningstar Tabernacle #88) and the Moses Lodge Cemetery were established by the Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters, Sons and Daughters of Moses (the Lodge). The Lodge's role in the community has recently come to light through oral history (Jones 2010:52-53). The Lodge was founded in 1868 as a fraternal organization for the maintenance of orphans, for burials, and for the care of sick and destitute members (Jones 2010:52-53). The cemetery was in use between 1912 and 1970, and Jones (2010:36,38) observed about 50 stone markers, including both unmodified fieldstones and seven professionally crafted headstones with inscriptions. Moses Hall was destroyed by fire in the late 1960s (Jones 2010:53). The Lodge organization is no longer extant; however, the membership of the Lodge was largely the same as the Gibson Grove AME Zion church congregation, whose family members are buried in the Moses Lodge cemetery.

The parcel containing the Moses Lodge Cemetery is located within the CSB, and the current widest LOD impacts the cemetery parcel. A pedestrian survey was undertaken as part of the current study to assess whether undocumented graves might exist within the widest LOD. The field crew observed a series of visible headstones, footstones, and possible grave depressions are situated at the south end of the parcel, close to the residential lots along Cypress Grove Lane. Visible evidence of the cemetery ceases approximately 50 ft south of the MDOT SHA ROW. It is unlikely but still possible that additional burials extend farther north into the existing ROW, because a former structure, Moses Hall, once occupied the north boundary of the cemetery parcel. Fieldstone, clay chimney parts and other building debris occupy this portion of the property suggesting the cemetery did not extend into this area, which likely represents the remains of Moses Hall. The Lodge occupied a prominent place in the early twentieth-century Gibson Grove community. If direct impacts to the area with observed architectural surface debris is planned, archaeological testing is recommended to assess the location and integrity of the remains of Moses Hall, as previously mentioned.

Given the potential for intact archaeological deposits and the close proximity of the cemetery to anticipated construction impacts, archaeological investigations are recommended if the Moses Lodge Cemetery remains within the LOD. The investigation may require archival research reviewing previous investigations, maps, aerial photographs, and other documentation, and shovel test survey. A remote sensing survey is recommended to delineate the boundaries of and locations of interments within the Moses Lodge Cemetery, and archaeological investigations is recommended within portions of the cemetery property that would be impacted by construction to conclusively determine the presence or absence of interments.

Figure 126. Location of the St. John the Evangelist Cemetery

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Figure 127. Location of the Moses Lodge Cemetery

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6

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1735 Unpatented Certificate 6, Addition to Bachelors Choice
1742 Patented Certificate 1742, William and Elizabeth
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Appendices

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Appendix A

Qualifications of Researchers

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Appendix B

Representative Photographs

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Appendix C

Artifact Catalog

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Appendix D

Archaeology Survey Areas

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Appendix E

Results and Recommendations of Archaeological Testing

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Appendix F

Site Forms

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Appendix G

Site Chains of Title

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Mr. William Brett Arnold is an archaeologist for Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA). Mr. Arnold has seven years of professional archaeological experience, with five years' experience in cultural resource management and research projects in the Mid-Atlantic region. He received his B.A. with a double major in Archaeology and German Studies from the College of Wooster, where he graduated cum laude and a member of honors societies for foreign language, classical language, and anthropology. Mr. Arnold went on to receive an M.Sc. from the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee, where he used his foreign language and research skills to re-contextualize part of a sizeable collection at the Milwaukee Public Museum. Mr. Arnold has been contributing to technical reports and directing archaeological fieldwork for four years. His experience ranges from privately funded research projects to compliance surveys for state and federal agencies. Mr. Arnold is also experienced in using GPS, total station data, and GIS in archaeological contexts. Mr. Arnold's professional qualifications meet the U.S. Department of the Interior criteria for archaeologists and historians and he is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

EDUCATION

2014 M.Sc. IN ANTHROPOLOGY, University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI.
2011 B.A. IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND GERMAN STUDIES, College of Wooster, Wooster, OH.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EXPERIENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

2018 - Present ARCHAEOLOGIST, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. Annapolis, MD.
2016 - 2018 PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. Alexandria, VA.
2014 - 2016 RESEARCH ARCHAEOLOGIST, Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project Annapolis, MD.
2015 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR (TEMPORARY), Versar, Inc. Springfield, VA.
2015 FIELD TECHNICIAN (INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS), Stantec. Laurel, MD.
2013 - 2014 FIELD TECHNICIAN (INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS), Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. Annapolis, MD.
2013 FIELD/MAPPING TECHNICIAN, Historic Management Resource Service. Milwaukee, WI.
2011 - 2013 OFFICE ASSISTANT/FIELD TECHNICIAN (INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS), Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. Milwaukee, WI.

SELECTED CULTURAL RESOURCES AND RESEARCH REPORTS

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Frederick County Sanitation Authority Water Supply Project: Pipeline and Water Treatment Facility Areas, Frederick County, Virginia. Prepared for ARCADIS, Inc. and Frederick Water.

Phase IB Survey and Monitoring for the Fort McHenry Gas Main Replacement Project. Prepared in compliance with the ARPA permit issued by the National Park Service Northeast Region Archeology Program.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Frederick County Sanitation Authority Water Supply Project: Opequon Creek Intake and Pump Station Area, Frederick County, Virginia. Prepared for ARCADIS, Inc. and Frederick Water.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Stream and Outfall Restoration Design for the Greendale Golf Course, Fairfax County, Virginia. Prepared for A. Morton Thomas and Associates, Inc.

Archaeological Recovery on behalf of the Army Corps of Engineers, West Point, New York. Prepared for the Army Corps of Engineers St. Louis District.

Multiple Archaeological Assessments for James River, Presquile, and Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuges, Prince George, Chesterfield, Essex, Caroline, and Richmond Counties, Virginia. Prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Archaeological Survey for the Interstate 64 Segment 3 Capacity Improvements Project Proposed Storm Water Management Features, York County, Virginia. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation.

Phase IA Archaeological Survey for the DC United Soccer Stadium Project, Washington, D.C.

The First Annual Interim Report for the Generals Highway Project, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Prepared for the Anne Arundel County Department of Planning and Zoning and the Maryland State Highway Administration.

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Ms. Jessica Brannock is an archaeologist for Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA). Ms. Brannock has five years of professional archaeological experience in the Mid-Atlantic and has worked on a range of prehistoric and historic sites throughout the Chesapeake Bay region. She received a B.A. in both Anthropology and Environmental Studies from Salisbury University, Maryland in 2015, and a M.A. in Aegean Archaeology from the University of Sheffield, England in 2016, where she examined the functional relationship between Egyptian bread making and brewing. Ms. Brannock's professional qualifications meet the U.S. Department of the Interior criteria for archaeologists and historians.

EDUCATION

2016 M.A. IN AEGEAN ARCHAEOLOGY, University of Sheffield, England, UK.

Dissertation: *"Why add bread to the brew? Investigation of bread and beer production in the eastern Mediterranean."*

2015 B.A. IN ANTHROPOLOGY, Salisbury University, Salisbury, MD.

Thesis: *"Chronology Reconstruction Based on Tobacco Pipes from the Makemie Site: The Father of Presbyterianism, and Early Colonial Commerce."*

2015 B.A. IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, Salisbury University, Salisbury, MD.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EXPERIENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

2018 - Present ARCHAEOLOGIST, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc., Annapolis, MD.

2017- 2018 COMMUNICATIONS INTERN, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

2017 ARCHAEOLOGIST, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD.

2014 -2015 FIELD TECHNICIAN (INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS), Salisbury University, Salisbury, MD.

2013 FIELD TECHNICIAN (INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS), Kerns Cultural Resource Management Consultants, Severna Park, MD.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

The American Association for the Advancement of Science

The Archaeological Institute of America

The Society for American Archaeology

Amanda N. Gaster, B.S.
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Ms. Amanda N. Gaster serves as the assistant lab director at Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA). She received her B.S. in Anthropology, Sociology, and Psychology from Towson University with an anthropology concentration. During her academic career at Towson University, she studied under North American prehistorian Dr. Robert Wall, conducting fieldwork and laboratory work for a prehistoric village site located in Elkridge, Maryland. During her time at the site and in the laboratory, she performed artifact analysis and documentation of archaeological material ranging from 5,000 B.C. to the Colonial Period in Maryland, focusing predominately on Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland occupation. Ms. Gaster's experience in the laboratory and field provide expertise interpreting prehistoric lithics, ceramics, and features. She continues to develop her knowledge of prehistoric archaeology while expanding her career by understanding historic occupation in Maryland at AAHA.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science in Anthropology, Sociology, and Psychology

2013 - 2018 Towson University, Towson, MD.

Elkridge Prehistoric Village Archaeological Site (18AN30) Field School

2017 Towson University, Towson, MD. Focus on prehistoric Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland occupations. Developed experience identifying and conducting lithic, ceramic, and feature analysis while also conducting archaeological surveys, excavation, and site planning.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EXPERIENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

2019-Present ASSISTANT LAB DIRECTOR, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc., Annapolis, Maryland, USA
2019-2019 LAB TECHNICIAN, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc., Annapolis, Maryland, USA
2017-2018 LAB TECHNICIAN, Anthropology Department, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, USA
2017-2018 RESEARCH ASSISTANT, Anthropology Department, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, USA

MEMBERSHIPS/INTERESTS/SKILLS

Anthropology Club – Towson University, Towson, Maryland, USA

Independent Research – Cultural Anthropological research on Multimodal Methodologies and Understanding Violence within Online Communities, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, USA

Title and Deed Research – Background in deed research to document a chain of title.

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Education

- Ph.D. **2015 – Archaeology** Boston University, Boston, MA
- Dissertation title: “Boston Inside Out: A Brothel, A Boardinghouse, and the Construction of the 19th-Century North End’s Urban Landscape Through Embodied Practice
- M.A. **2005 – Social Science** University of Chicago, Chicago, IL
- B.A. **2004 – History and Archaeology** Boston University, Boston, MA

Cultural Resource Management Experience

- Archaeologist** – Baltimore, MD. Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration Cultural Resources Section. Right-Of-Way Archaeologist, Laboratory Director. December 2015-present
- Archaeologist-GS-09-03** – Philadelphia, PA. Independence National Historical Park Archaeological Laboratory. Collections Manager, Laboratory Director, Volunteer and Internship, Historical Archaeologist July 2012 – November 2015
- Project Archaeologist** – Hawley, MA. Sanford Tavern Archaeological Excavation and Education Project. May 2011 – July 2012
- Co-Director** – Milton, MA. Wakefield Estate Summer Archaeological Institute.. June 2009 – May 2012
- Field Technician** – Berlin, NH. Phase III project for Monadnock Archaeological Consulting, LLC. May – June 2011
- Primary Investigator** – Boston, MA. Salvage excavation at 73 Joy St., a historic property in Boston’s Beacon Hill neighborhood. August 2010, September 2011
- Field Technician** – Mattapan, MA. Massachusetts DCR phase I and phase II prehistoric and historical archaeological project in Mattapan neighborhood of Boston for University of Massachusetts, Amherst Archaeological Services. December 2010
- Field Director** – Dedham, MA. Fairbanks House Archaeology Project. May – June 2010

Publications

Book Reviews

- Keim, Alexander D. The Archaeology of the North American Fur Trade by Michael S. Nassaney in *Historical Archaeology* 2016 50(4): 182-184 (in press) 2016

Book Chapters

- Keim, Alexander D. Sex Workers in the City: Presentation, Interaction, and the Social Constriction of 19th-century, Boston's Urban Landscape, in *Historical Archaeology of Sex Work* [working title], edited by Kristen Fellows, Anna Munns, Angela Smith (volume forthcoming) 2017(est.)
- Keim, Alexander D. In the Street: Personal Adornment and Movement in the Urban Landscapes of Boston, in *Archaeologies of Mobility and Movement*, edited by Mary C. Beaudry and Travis G. Parno, pp. 237-255, Springer, New York 2013

Technical Reports

- Keim, Alexander D. "Surveying 'A Large Pretentious Building of Two Stories' Report for Sanford Tavern Archaeological Excavation and Education Project" Prepared for the Sons and Daughters of Hawley, Inc., submitted to Massachusetts Historical Commission 2012
- Keim, Alexander D., Jennifer Wildt, and Sara Belkin "Looking for an 'Old stable at Milton facing road parallel with house' Wakefield Summer Archaeological Institute at the Wakefield Charitable Trust Property Milton, Massachusetts 2011 Report" Prepared for the Trustees of the Mary M.B. Wakefield Charitable Trust, submitted to Massachusetts Historical Commission 2012
- Keim, Alexander D. "The Landscape and Inhabitants of the Wakefield Estate in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries: Archaeological Excavation Report for the Wakefield Summer Archaeological Institute 2010" Prepared for the Trustees of the Mary M.B. Wakefield Charitable Trust, submitted to Massachusetts Historical Commission 2011
- Keim, Alexander D. "Very sacred to me are the memories that cluster around my old home...': Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment at the Mary Baker Eddy Historic House, 12 Broad Street, Lynn Massachusetts." Prepared for the Longyear Museum, submitted to Massachusetts Historical Commission 2010
- Keim, Alexander D. "Report for Archaeological Excavation at 65 Pleasant St., Dorchester, MA" Prepared for Historic Boston, Inc 2010
- Keim, Alexander D. and Jennifer Wildt "Let us organize to re-establish the contact between the land and the people.': Archaeological Excavation Report for the Wakefield Summer Institute 2009" Prepared for the Trustees of the Mary M.B. Wakefield Charitable Trust, submitted to Massachusetts Historical Commission 2010

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

ContextID	LotID	SpecimenID	FieldBagNumber	Site Number	SiteName	Area	Collection Method	STP#	Strat	Level	Depth (ft)	Material	Class
1	1	001	89	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	9-6 n25	I		0-0.7	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
1	1	002	89	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	9-6 n25	I		0-0.7	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
2	2	001	90	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	4-5 s25	II		0.4-1.3	Lithic	Quartz
2	2	002	90	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	4-5 s25	II		0.4-1.3	Lithic	Quartz
3	3	001	91	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	7-3	I			Organic	Faunal
4	4	001	92	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	8-3	II		~0.5	Ceramic	Brick
5	5	001	93	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	11-7	I		0.3-1.1	Lithic	Quartz
6	6	001	94	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	11-12	I		~0.7	Lithic	Quartz
7	7	001	95	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	11-12 w25	I/II		0.4-0.7	Lithic	Quartz
8	8	001	96	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	12-6	I		0-0.7	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
9	9	001	105	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	10-2	I		0-0.4	Lithic	Quartz
10	10	001	106	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	STP	10-15	III			Glass	Colorless
1	1	001	48	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	10-15	II		1.0-1.8	Lithic	Quartz
1	1	002	48	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	10-15	II		1.0-1.8	Lithic	Quartz
2	2	001	49	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	10-16	I		~3.0	Lithic	Quartz
3	3	001	50	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	11-14	I		2.0-3.0	Lithic	Quartzite
3	3	002	50	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	11-14	I		2.0-3.0	Lithic	Quartz
4	4	001	51	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	11-15	I		~2.0	Lithic	Quartz
5	5	001	52	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	11-16	I		~1.5	Lithic	Quartz
6	6	001	53	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	12-16				Lithic	Quartz
6	6	002	53	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	12-16				Lithic	Quartz
6	6	003	53	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	12-16				Lithic	Quartz
7	7	001	54	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	10-16 w25	I		0.4-2.0	Lithic	Quartz
7	7	002	54	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	10-16 w25	I		0.4-2.0	Lithic	Quartz

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8	8	001	55	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12-13	STP	10-16 w75	II		2.0-2.5	Lithic	Quartz
8	8	002	55	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12-13	STP	10-16 w75	II		2.0-2.5	Lithic	Quartz
9	9	001	56	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	10-16 w100	II		~1.5	Lithic	Quartz
10	10	001	57	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	11-16 w50	I		0-0.11	Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)
11	11	001	58	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	12-16 s25	II/III		2.0-2.5	Prehistoric Ceramic	Quartz Temper
12	12	001	59	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	12-16 e25	II/III		2.2-2.6	Lithic	Quartz
13	13	001	60	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	12-16 w25	III			Lithic	Quartz
14	14	001	61	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	12-16 w75	II		0.8-2.1	Lithic	Quartz
14	14	002	61	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	12-16 w75	II		0.8-2.1	Lithic	Quartz
15	15	001	62	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	12-16 w100	II		0.3-2.3	Lithic	Quartz
16	16	001	63	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	12-16 w125	II		0.4-2.3	Lithic	Quartz
17	17	001	67	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	STP	10-15 n25	II			Lithic	Quartz
1	1	001	64	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	8-5	II		0-0.7	Glass	Colorless
2	2	001	65	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	1-10	I		0-0.4	Glass	Colorless
3	3	001	66	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	1-10 w25	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
4	4	001	86	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	1-10 w75	II		0.3-0.9	Lithic	Quartz
4	4	002	86	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	1-10 w75	II		0.3-0.9	Lithic	Quartz
6	5	001	87	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	1-10 w100	II		~1	Lithic	Quartz
6	5	002	87	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	1-10 w100	II		~1	Lithic	Quartz
7	6	001	98	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	16-8	II		0.3-0.6	Ceramic	Other (Ceramic)
7	6	002	98	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	16-8	II		0.3-0.6	Ceramic	Brick
8	7	001	99	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	16-9	II		0.6	Glass	Colorless
10	8	001	100	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	16-11	I		0.3	Ceramic	Brick

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11	9	001	101	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	STP	17-3	II			Metal	Ferrous
1	1	001	68	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-1	II		0.7-1.5	Glass	Olive Green
1	1	002	68	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-1	II		0.7-1.5	Glass	Colorless
2	2	001	69	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4	II		0.5-1.0	Organic	Faunal
3	3	001	70	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-5	II		0.4-0.9	Glass	Colorless
3	3	002	70	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-5	II		0.4-0.9	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
3	3	003	70	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-5	II		0.4-0.9	Metal	Ferrous
4	4	001	71	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	2-2	I		0-0.5	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
5	5	001	72	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	2-4	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
6	6	001	73	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	2-3	I		0-0.6	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
7	7	001	74	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-2	II		0.4-0.8	Ceramic	Brick
7	7	002	74	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-2	II		0.4-0.8	Metal	Ferrous
8	8	001	75	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-4	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
8	8	002	75	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-4	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
8	8	003	75	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-4	I			Ceramic	Other (Ceramic)
8	8	004	75	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-4	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
9	9	001	76	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	4-5	II			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
9	9	002	76	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	4-5	II			Glass	Green
9	9	003	76	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	4-5	II			Glass	Aqua
10	10	001	77	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-1 w25	I		0-0.03	Glass	Aqua
10	10	002	77	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-1 w25	I		0-0.03	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
11	11	001	78	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 e25	I		0.3-1.0	Glass	Aqua
11	11	002	78	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 e25	I		0.3-1.0	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
11	11	003	78	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 e25	I		0.3-1.0	Metal	Ferrous

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11	11	004	78	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 e25	I		0.3-1.0	Metal	Ferrous
11	11	005	78	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 e25	I		0.3-1.0	Glass	Aqua
13	13	001	80	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-2 w25	I		0-1	Metal	Tin
14	14	002	81	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-2 J1	II		~1	Metal	Ferrous
14	14	001	81	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-2 J1	II		~1	Ceramic	Brick
14	14	003	81	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-2 J1	II		~1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
14	14	004	81	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-2 J1	II		~1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
15	15	001	82	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-4 R s25	I		0-0.7	Ceramic	Other (Ceramic)
15	15	002	82	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-4 R s25	I		0-0.7	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
15	15	003	82	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-4 R s25	I		0-0.7	Glass	Aqua
15	15	004	82	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-4 R s25	I		0-0.7	Lithic	Quartz
17	16	001	83	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	3-4 e25	I		0-0.08	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
18	17	001	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Glass	Aqua
18	17	002	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Metal	Ferrous
18	17	003	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)
18	17	004	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Glass	Aqua
18	17	005	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Glass	Colorless
18	17	006	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
18	17	007	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
18	17	008	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
18	17	009	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
18	17	010	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Metal	Ferrous
18	17	011	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Glass	Aqua
18	17	012	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Metal	Ferrous
18	17	013	84	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	1-4 w25	I			Ceramic	Brick

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19	18	001	85	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	4-5 n25	I			Ceramic	Brick
20	19	001	97	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	16-2	I		0.6	Glass	Colorless
21	20	001	102	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J6	I		0-0.1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
21	20	002	102	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J6	I		0-0.1	Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)
21	20	003	102	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J6	I		0-0.1	Glass	Aqua
21	20	004	102	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J6	I		0-0.1	Ceramic	Brick
21	20	005	102	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J6	I		0-0.1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
21	20	006	102	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J6	I		0-0.1	Metal	Ferrous
21	20	007	102	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J6	I		0-0.1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
22	21	001	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous
22	21	002	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous
22	21	003	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Composite	Plaster
22	21	004	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous
22	21	005	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Glass	Aqua
22	21	006	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous
22	21	007	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
22	21	008	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous
22	21	009	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Glass	Colorless
22	21	010	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Ceramic	Brick
22	21	011	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous
22	21	012	103	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J7	II		0.55-1.2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
23	22	001	104	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	J8	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
24	23	001	108	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	4-5	II			Lithic	Quartz
12	12	1	79	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	2-2 e25	II		~1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
12	12	2	79	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	STP	2-2 e25	II		~1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
22	1	001	20	18MO752	CABIN JOHN SITE 1	7	STP	2-20	II			Lithic	Rhyolite

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23	2	001	21	18MO752	CABIN JOHN SITE 1	7	STP	2-20 e25	I			Lithic	Quartz
23	2	002	21	18MO752	CABIN JOHN SITE 1	7	STP	2-20 e25	I			Lithic	Quartz
24	3	001	22	18MO752	CABIN JOHN SITE 1	7	STP	2-20 n25	II			Lithic	Quartz
24	3	002	22	18MO752	CABIN JOHN SITE 1	7	STP	2-20 n25	II			Lithic	Quartz
19	1	001	17	18MO753	CABIN JOHN SITE 2	7	STP	1-33	II/III			Lithic	Quartz
20	2	001	18	18MO753	CABIN JOHN SITE 2	7	STP	1-33 s25	III		1.5'	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
21	3	001	19	18MO753	CABIN JOHN SITE 2	7	STP	1-33 w25	II			Lithic	Quartz
1	1	001	6	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	STP	3-2	II		0.8-1.4	Lithic	Quartz
1	1	002	6	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	STP	3-2	II		0.8-1.4	Lithic	Quartz
2	2	001	7	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	STP	3-2 e25	II			Lithic	Quartz
2	2	002	7	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	STP	3-2 e25	II			Lithic	Quartz
2	2	003	7	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	STP	3-2 e25	II			Lithic	Quartz
3	3	001	8	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	STP	3-3	II			Lithic	Quartz
1	1	001	10	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	STP	14-9	I		0-0.5	Lithic	Quartz
4	2	001	11	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	STP	14-11	II		0.3-0.7	Lithic	Quartz
5	3	001	12	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	STP	14-12	II		0.3-0.7	Lithic	Quartz
6	4	001	13	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	STP	14-12 w25 (R)	II		0.4-2.0	Lithic	Quartz
7	5	001	15	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	STP	15-11	II			Lithic	Quartz
7	5	002	15	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	STP	15-11	II			Lithic	Quartz
7	5	003	15	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	STP	15-11	II			Lithic	Quartz
8	6	001	16	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	SURFACE FIND	14-11 (NEAR)				Lithic	Quartz
27	1	001	25	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	STP	1-3	II		0.35-1.4'	Metal	Ferrous
28	2	001	26	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	STP	1-3 n25	II		0.2-1.3'	Metal	Ferrous
28	2	002	26	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	STP	1-3 n25	II		0.2-1.3'	Glass	Amber/Brown
29	3	001	27	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	STP	1-2	II			Organic	Faunal
29	3	002	27	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	STP	1-2	II			Metal	Ferrous
30	4	001	28	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	STP	1-8	II			Organic	Faunal
34	5	001	32	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	STP	2-7	I		0.0-0.6'	Organic	Faunal

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1	62	1	107	18PR1131	GREENBELT PARKWAY SITE 1	26	STP	11-12	IV			Metal	Ferrous
2	62	2	107	18PR1131	GREENBELT PARKWAY SITE 1	26	STP	11-12	IV			Metal	Ferrous
9	52	001	38	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	1-13	I			Glass	Colorless
9	52	002	38	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	1-13	I			Ceramic	Other (Ceramic)
10	53	001	39	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	1-13 e25		I		Glass	Amethyst/Purple
10	53	002	39	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	1-13 e25		I		Glass	Aqua
11	54	001	40	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	1-13 e75	I			Glass	Aqua
11	54	002	40	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	1-13 e75	I			Glass	Colorless
11	54	003	40	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	1-13 e75	I			Organic	Floral
12	55	001	41	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12	I			Metal	Ferrous
12	55	002	41	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12	I			Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)
12	55	003	41	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12	I			Metal	Ferrous
12	55	004	41	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12	I			Glass	Aqua
12	55	005	41	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12	I			Glass	Amethyst/Purple
12	55	006	41	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12	I			Glass	Aqua
u	55	007	41	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12	I			Metal	Unidentified
12	55	008	41	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12	I			Glass	Olive Green
12	55	009	41	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12	I			Ceramic	Brick
13	56	001	42	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12 w25	I			Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)
13	56	002	42	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12 w25	I			Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)
13	56	003	42	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-12 w25	I			Metal	Ferrous
14	57	001	43	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-13	I			Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)
14	57	002	43	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-13	I			Glass	Colorless
14	57	003	43	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-13	I			Glass	Amethyst/Purple
14	57	004	43	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-13	I			Glass	Aqua

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14	57	005	43	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-13	I			Glass	Aqua
14	57	006	43	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-13	I			Glass	Colorless
15	58	001	44	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-13 s25	I			Organic	Floral
16	59	001	45	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-14 n25	I			Glass	Amethyst/Purple
16	59	002	45	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-14 n25	I			Glass	Colorless
16	59	003	45	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-14 n25	I			Glass	Aqua
16	59	004	45	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-14 n25	I			Glass	Aqua
16	59	005	45	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-14 n25	I			Metal	Ferrous
17	60	001	46	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-14	I			Metal	Ferrous
17	60	002	46	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-14	I			Metal	Ferrous
17	60	003	46	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-14	I			Glass	Colorless
17	60	004	46	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	2-14	I			Glass	Aqua
18	61	001	47	18PR425	PRATOR FARMSTEAD	40	STP	3-11	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
1	6	001	34	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	STP	1-11	II		0.7-1.3	Ceramic	Brick
2	7	001	35	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	STP	1-11 w25	I			Ceramic	Brick
2	7	002	35	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	STP	1-11 w25	I			Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware
2	7	003	35	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	STP	1-11 w25	I			Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
3	8	001	36	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	STP	1-11 w25	II		~1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware
3	8	002	36	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	STP	1-11 w25	II		~1	Lithic	Quartz
3	8	003	36	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	STP	1-11 w25	II		~1	Metal	Ferrous
3	8	004	36	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	STP	1-11 w25	II		~1	Ceramic	Brick
4	9	001	37	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	STP	1-11 w75	I/II		0-0.8	Metal	Ferrous
4	9	002	37	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	STP	1-11 w75	I/II		0-0.8	Ceramic	Brick
5	x1	001	1	ISO	ISO	18	STP	1-2				Glass	Colorless

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

6	x2	001	2	ISO	ISO	34	STP	4-3	C		2.5'	Metal	Ferrous
7	x3	001	3	ISO	ISO	17	STP	1-4	B		2.5-3'	Metal	Ferrous
8	x4	001	4	ISO	ISO	17	STP	1-4 5 s25	B		2'	Metal	Ferrous
36	x5	001	5	ISO	ISO	9	STP	9-2	B			Glass	Amber/Brown
36	x5	002	5	ISO	ISO	9	STP	9-2	B			Ceramic	Brick
1	x1	001	9	ISO	ISO	16A	STP	11-4	II		2.8	Organic	Floral
2	x2	002	9	ISO	ISO	16A	STP	11-4	II		2.8	Lithic	Quartzite
1	x14	001	14	ISO	ISO	16A	STP	15-16	II			Lithic	Quartz
25	x23	001	23	ISO	ISO	16	STP	9-21	III			Glass	Other (Glass)
26	x24	001	24	ISO	ISO	16	STP	2-7	III			Organic	Floral
26	x24	002	24	ISO	ISO	16	STP	2-7	III			Ceramic	Brick
31	x29	001	29	ISO	ISO	36	STP	1-14	II			Synthetic	Plastic
32	x30	001	30	ISO	ISO	36	STP	1-14 e25	II			Metal	Ferrous
33	x31	001	31	ISO	ISO	36	STP	1-14 w25	II		0.4-1.9'	Metal	Ferrous
33	x31	002	31	ISO	ISO	36	STP	1-14 w25	II		0.4-1.9'	Glass	Colorless
35	X33	001	33	ISO	ISO	36	STP	3-16	I			Metal	Ferrous

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
1495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

Type	Object	Part	Type Name	DecTech	DecMotif	Color	Functional Group	Functional Category	Condition	Conserved	Discarded	Quantity
Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	4
Creamware	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	6
Debitage	Shatter	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Shatter	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Creamware	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Medicinal	Complete	N/A	Embossed						No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	3
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Shatter	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Debitage	Secondary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Debitage	Secondary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	4
Debitage	Secondary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	4
Debitage	Secondary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
	Primary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Bifacial Flaked Tool	Biface	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Tableware, Unid.	Base	N/A				Kitchen/Do mestic			No	FALSE	1
No Surface Treatment	Vessel, Unid.	Body	Accokeek							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Shatter	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Shatter	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body	N/A							No	No	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body	N/A							No	No	1
Refined White Earthenware	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	No	1
Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	No	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	No	2
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	No	3
Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	No	2
Unidentified	Insulator	Fragment	N/A							No	No	1
Unidentified	Brick, Unid	Fragment	N/A	Glazed						No	No	2
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body	N/A							No	No	1
Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A							No	No	2

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	No	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Oyster	Shell	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bowl, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A	Undecorated						No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Unidentified	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Yellow Ware	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	3
Other	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Mold Blown, Unid.	Bottle, Unid.	Lip/Neck	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body	N/A	Embossed						No	FALSE	1
Other	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Other	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
1495/1270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

Unidentified	Spike	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Bottle, Unid.	Lip	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Can	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Spike	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A	Printed, Underglaze	Floral					No	FALSE	1
Pearlware	Unidentified	Body	N/A	Banded						No	FALSE	1
Other	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	3
Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	4
Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Drawn (Wire)	Nail, Wire	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Button, 1 Piece	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Base	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	4
Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	N/A	Glazed		Blue, Medium				No	FALSE	1
Pearlware	Unidentified	Body	N/A	Molded	Lines					No	FALSE	1
Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	N/A	Glazed	Unidentified	Yellow				No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Unidentified	Rod	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
1495/1270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	3
Unidentified	Marble	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Rockingham-Type	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Drawn (Wire)	Nail, Wire	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Plaster, Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A	Painted	Unidentified	Blue, Gray				No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Key	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Cut	Nail, Cut	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	5
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	3
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Brick, Unid	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A						Burned	No	FALSE	1
Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Secondary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Whiteware	Unidentified	Rim	N/A	Banded						No	FALSE	1
Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Bifacial Flaked Tool	Biface	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
1495/1270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Debitage	Primary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Shatter		N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Refined White Earthenware		Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Secondary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Use Modified	Unifacially Retouched/Utilized Piece	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Scraper	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Shatter	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Debitage	Shatter	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Shatter	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	3
Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	5
Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Oyster	Shell	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Oyster	Shell	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Oyster	Shell	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	4

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Medicinal	Fragment	N/A	Embossed						No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Flower Pot	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A				Architectura I	Window		No	FALSE	2
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Coal	Coal	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	5
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A				Architectura I	Window		No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	unidentified	Fragment	N/A				Architectura I	Building Materials		No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Jar, Canning	Lid	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Other	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Hardware, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A	Embossed						No	FALSE	2
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A				Architectura I	Window		No	FALSE	3

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A				Architectura l	Window		No	FALSE	3
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A	Embossed						No	FALSE	1
Coal	Coal	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
		Fragment	N/A				Architectura l	Window		No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A				Architectura l	Nails		No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Spike, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A	Embossed						No	FALSE	1
Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	N/A				Architectura l	Window		No	FALSE	1
Ironstone/White Granite	unidentified	Body	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A				Architectura l	Building Materials		No	No	4
Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A				Architectura l	Building Materials		No	No	1
Unidentified	Tableware, Unid.	Body	N/A				Kitchen/Do mestic			No	No	1
Refined White Earthenware		Body	N/A	Printed, Underglaze			Kitchen/Do mestic			No	No	1
Refined White Earthenware		Body	N/A	Undecorated			Kitchen/Do mestic			No	No	2
Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	N/A							No	No	1
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	No	1
Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A				Architectura l	Building Materials		No	No	17
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	No	1
Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A				Architectura l	Building Materials		No	No	4
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A	Embossed			Kitchen/Do mestic			No	FALSE	1

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	7
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	5
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Charcoal	Charcoal	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2
Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Charcoal	Charcoal	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	4
Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	N/A				Architectura I	Building Materials		No	FALSE	5
	Button, Unid	Complete	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Drawn (Wire)	Nail, Wire	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	1
Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	N/A							No	FALSE	2

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

Weight	Length	Height	Width	Comments	GlassClosure	BaseFinish	MakersMarkDesc	ButtonShank	PipeBoreDia	TPQ	TAQ
1.47g									N/R	1820	
0.69g									N/R	1762	1820
1.61g									N/R		
1.39g									N/R		
2.39g									N/R		
2.73g									N/R		
1.87g									N/R		
3.68g				early stage biface flake or early stage biface					N/R		
1.02g									N/R		
0.42g									N/R	1762	1820
1.14g									N/R		
37.96g				"MISTOL"					N/R		
0.26g									N/R		
8.31g									N/R		
0.71g									N/R		
1.99g									N/R		
0.44g									N/R		
0.34g									N/R		
0.52g									N/R		
0.52g									N/R		
3.67g									N/R		
2.96g									N/R		
6.43g				INDETERMINATE STAGE					N/R		
2.7g									N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

0.06g									N/R		
0.64g									N/R		
0.79g									N/R		
12.29									N/R		
5.26g									N/R		
4.18g									N/R		
2.81g									N/R		
0.12g									N/R		
2.81g									N/R		
0.5g									N/R		
0.88g									N/R		
1.00g									N/R		
43.04g									N/R		
0.57g									N/R		
3.74g									N/R		
2.11g									N/R		
0.74g									N/R		
0.51g									N/R		
1.00g									N/R		
3.1g									4		
0.74g									N/R		
0.98g									N/R		
398.00g									N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

10.83g									N/R		
3.2g									N/R		
2.1g									N/R		
8.97g									N/R		
8.48g									N/R		
0.63g									N/R	1840	1910
3.3g									N/R		
0.83g									N/R	1840	1910
1.65g									N/R	1840	1910
0.49									N/R	1840	1910
0.23g									N/R		
50.64g				thin, flat					N/R		
1.37g									N/R	1800	1940
6.78g									N/R	1840	1910
29.56g				domestic gray stoneware					N/R		
2.14g									N/R	1840	1910
29.56g									N/R	1840	1910
2.04g				hand finished lip					N/R		
4.02g				"UM"					N/R		
0.62g			1-2mm						N/R		
29.56									N/R	1840	1910
1.46g			1-2mm						N/R		
1.16g									N/R	1840	1910
20.89g									N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

41.55g									N/R		
2.33g				hand-tooled lip					N/R		
5.01g									N/R		
27.91g									N/R		
5.81g									N/R		
1.04g									N/R	1840	1910
1.04g				blue band on one side, undecorated on other					N/R	1779	1830
5.27g				domestic gray stoneware, salt glazed. Black swirl on exterior, unglazed interior					N/R		
0.86g									N/R	1840	1910
0.44g									N/R		
4.66g									N/R		
2.75g									N/R	1820	
0.22g			1-2mm						N/R		
9.54g	3-3.5"								N/R		
1.33	1.5cm			4-hole, ridged pattern					N/R		
13.05g									N/R		
2.91g									N/R		
									N/R	1820	
0.14g									N/R	1820	
0.5g									N/R	1779	1830
0.19g				yellow and white glazed					N/R	1820	
33.89g									N/R		
3.12g			2-3mm						N/R		
88.83g				"U" shape					N/R		
4.28g									N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

3.13g									N/R		
0.84g									N/R		
1.62g									N/R	1820	
5.46g				swirled with brown					N/R		
1.27g			2-3mm						N/R		
14.74g									N/R		
5.52g									N/R	1845	1930
3.65g									N/R		
0.62g									N/R	1840	1910
1.31g									N/R		
6.5g	2-2.5"								N/R		
0.59g									N/R		
7.94g									N/R		
3.04g			2-3mm						N/R		
12.22g									N/R		
9.51g									N/R	1840	1910
20.21g				very heavily corroded, amorphous					N/R		
0.73g									N/R		
0.78g									N/R		
4.64g				bent/clinched shanks					N/R		
1.24g									N/R	1840	1910
1.67g									N/R	1840	1910
2.88g				mend					N/R		
0.55g				Brown stripe along rim					N/R	1820	
0.05g									N/R	1820	
4.90g				Long triangular biface, tip and base broken					N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

1.41g									N/R		
3.93g									N/R		
3.69g				COBBLE SHATTER					N/R		
0.04g									N/R		
0.72g				BIFACE REDUCTION FLAKE					N/R		
0.33g									N/R		
1.02g				biface reduction flake with cortex					N/R		
0.71g									N/R		
2.49g									N/R		
3.2g									N/R		
12.41g				possible scraper due to use, wear, and rounded end/impact mark					N/R		
0.09g									N/R		
4.45g									N/R		
0.63g									N/R		
2.96g									N/R		
2.53g									N/R		
1.46g									N/R		
2.71g									N/R		
0.16g				no cortex					N/R		
8.3g									N/R		
4.4g									N/R		
7.87g				VERY HEAVILY CORRODED					N/R		
44.23g									N/R		
1.52g									N/R		
4.96g									N/R		
10.13g				cut or wrought					N/R		
7.43g									N/R		
3.84g									N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

24.03g				VERY HEAVILY CORRODED					N/R		
14.15g				cut or wrought, very heavily corroded					N/R		
37.96g				"MISTOL", nasal spray bottle					N/R		
3.79									N/R		
4.28g									N/R		
3.65g									N/R		
1.14g									N/R		
0.68									N/R		
5.55g									N/R		
3.04				Rifle casing					N/R		
4.73									N/R		
43.72g				very heavily corroded					N/R		
0.67g									N/R		
1.63									N/R		
1.48g									N/R		
0.40g									N/R		
									N/R		
1.49									N/R		
3.78				LID LINER					N/R		
7.57									N/R		
58.15				TRIANGULAR PROFILE, 3" LONG					N/R		
1.64g									N/R		
6.80g									N/R		
0.27g									N/R		
3.14									N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

2.77g									N/R		
4.18g				dark aqua					N/R		
12.64g									N/R		
									N/R		
1.46g									N/R		
0.68									N/R		
1.06g									N/R		
2.44g									N/R		
101.84g									N/R		
7.13g				cut or wrought, very heavily corroded					N/R		
0.67g									N/R		
0.62g									N/R		
2.43g									N/R	1840	1910
204.00g									N/R		
2.67g									N/R		
0.64g									N/R		
0.74g									N/R		
5.51g									N/R		
1.22g									N/R		
24.21									N/R		
77.11g									N/R		
3.47g	0.5 inches			Somewhat spherical, corroded amorphous concretion					N/R		
422.00g									N/R		
5.56g				"COLA" with basketweave-like pattern					N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY

4.05g				VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS LUMP					N/R		
53.10				SEMI-CYLINDRICAL, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, POSSIBLE NAIL OR WIRE FRAGMENTS?					N/R		
39.74				VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, POSSIBLE NAIL/WIRE FRAGMENTS					N/R		
0.43g									N/R		
1.07g									N/R		
0.68g									N/R		
1.39g									N/R		
1.62g									N/R		
24.60g				TEAL					N/R		
0.34g									N/R		
22.72g									N/R		
4.52g				1.80" DIAMETER, TIGERS EYE LIKE APPEARANCE					N/R		
13.30g				VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS					N/R		
7.55g	3.5-4"								N/R		
1.05g									N/R		
7.88g									N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18PR1131

LotID	SiteNumber	SiteName	Area	STP#	Strat	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Weight	Comments
62	18PR1131	GREENBELT PARKWAY SITE 1	26	11-12	IV	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	2	24.03g	very heavily corroded
62	18PR1131	GREENBELT PARKWAY SITE 1	26	11-12	IV	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	1	14.15g	cut or wrought, very heavily corroded

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO22

Lot ID	Site Number	SiteName	Area	STP #	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	DecTech	Quantity	Wt.	Comments	TPQ	TAQ
1	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	9-6 n25	I	0-0.7	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Unidentified	Body		4	1.47g		1820	
1	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	9-6 n25	I	0-0.7	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Unidentified	Body		1	0.69g		1762	1820
2	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	4-5 s25	II	0.4-1.3	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete		1	1.61g			
2	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	4-5 s25	II	0.4-1.3	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment		1	1.39g			
3	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	7-3	I		Organic	Faunal	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		1	2.39g			
4	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	8-3	II	~0.5	Ceramic	Brick	Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment		6	2.73g			
5	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	11-7	I	0.3-1.1	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Shatter	Complete		1	1.87g			
6	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	11-12	I	~0.7	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete		1	3.68g	early stage biface flake or early stage biface		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
1495/1270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO22

Lot ID	Site Number	SiteName	Area	STP #	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	DecTech	Quantity	Wt.	Comments	TPQ	TAQ
7	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	11-12 w25	I/II	0.4-0.7	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Shatter	Complete		1	1.02g			
8	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	12-6	I	0-0.7	Ceramic	Refined Earthen-ware	Creamware	Unidentified	Body		1	0.42g		1762	1820
9	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	10-2	I	0-0.4	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete		1	1.14g			
10	18MO22	CLARA BARTON PARKWAY SITE 1	13	10-15	III		Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Medicinal	Complete	Embossed	1	37.96g	"MISTOL"		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO752

LotID	Site Number	SiteName	Area	STP#	Strat	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Wt.	Comments
1	18MO752	CABIN JOHN SITE 1	7	2-20	II	Lithic	Rhyolite	Bifacial Flaked Tool	Biface	Fragment	1	4.90g	Long triangular biface, tip and base broken
2	18MO752	CABIN JOHN SITE 1	7	2-20 e25	I	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	2	1.41g	
2	18MO752	CABIN JOHN SITE 1	7	2-20 e25	I	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Primary Flake	Fragment	1	3.93g	
3	18MO752	CABIN JOHN SITE 1	7	2-20 n25	II	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Shatter		1	3.69g	cobble shatter
3	18MO752	CABIN JOHN SITE 1	7	2-20 n25	II	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	1	0.04g	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO753

Lot ID	Site Number	SiteName	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Weight	Comments
1	18MO753	CABIN JOHN SITE 2	7	1-33	II/III		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	1	0.72g	BIFACE REDUCTION FLAKE
2	18MO753	CABIN JOHN SITE 2	7	1-33 s25	III	1.5'	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Refined White Earthenware		Body	1	0.33g	
3	18MO753	CABIN JOHN SITE 2	7	1-33 w25	II		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Fragment	1	1.02g	biface reduction flake with cortex

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO754

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Weight	Comments
1	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	3-2	II	0.8-1.4	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	1	0.71g	
1	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	3-2	II	0.8-1.4	Lithic	Quartz	Use Modified	Unifacially Retouched/Utilized Piece	Complete	1	2.49g	
2	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	3-2 e25	II		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete	1	3.2g	
2	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	3-2 e25	II		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Scraper	Complete	1	12.41g	possible scraper due to use, wear, and rounded end/impact mark
2	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	3-2 e25	II		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	1	0.09g	
3	18MO754	ROCK CREEK SITE 1	16A	3-3	II		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Shatter	Complete	1	4.45g	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO755

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Weight	Comments
1	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	14-9	I	0-0.5	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	1	0.63g	
2	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	14-11	II	0.3-0.7	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	2	2.96g	
3	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	14-12	II	0.3-0.7	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Shatter	Complete	1	2.53g	
4	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	14-12 w25 (R)	II	0.4-2.0	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	1	1.46g	
5	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	15-11	II		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Shatter	Complete	3	2.71g	
5	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	15-11	II		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	1	0.16g	no cortex
5	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	15-11	II		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	5	8.3g	
6	18MO755	ROCK CREEK SITE 2	16A	14-11 (NEAR)			Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment	2	4.4g	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO756

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Wt.	Comments
1	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	1-3	II	0.35-1.4'	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	1	7.87g	very heavily corroded
2	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	1-3 n25	II	0.2-1.3'	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	1	44.23g	
2	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	1-3 n25	II	0.2-1.3'	Glass	Amber/Brown	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	1	1.52g	
3	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	1-2	II		Organic	Faunal	Oyster	Shell	Fragment	1	4.96g	
3	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	1-2	II		Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	1	10.13g	cut or wrought
4	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	1-8	II		Organic	Faunal	Oyster	Shell	Fragment	2	7.43g	
5	18MO756	SLIGO CREEK SITE 1	36	2-7	I	0.0-0.6'	Organic	Faunal	Oyster	Shell	Fragment	4	3.84g	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
1495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18PR425

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP #	Strat	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Dec Tech	Quantity	Wt.	Comments
52	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	1-13	I	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Medicinal	Fragment	Embossed	1	37.96g	"MISTOL", nasal spray bottle
52	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	1-13	I	Ceramic	Other (Ceramic)	Unidentified	Flower Pot	Body		1	3.79g	
53	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	1-13 e25	I	Glass	Amethyst /Purple	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1	4.28g	
53	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	1-13 e25	I	Glass	Aqua	Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment		2	3.65g	
54	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	1-13 e75	I	Glass	Aqua	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1	1.14g	
54	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	1-13 e75	I	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1	0.68g	
54	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	1-13 e75	I	Organic	Floral	Coal	Coal	Fragment		1	5.55g	
55	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12	I	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		1	3.04g	Rifle casing
55	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12	I	Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		2	4.73	
55	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12	I	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment		5	43.72g	very heavily corroded
55	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12	I	Glass	Aqua	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		2	0.67g	
55	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12	I	Glass	Amethyst/Purple	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1	1.63	
55	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12	I	Glass	Aqua	Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment		1	1.48g	
55	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12	I	Metal	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		1	0.40g	
55	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12	I	Glass	Olive Green	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1		
55	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12	I	Ceramic	Brick	Unidentified	unidentified	Fragment		1	1.49g	
56	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12 w25	I	Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)	Machine Made	Jar, Canning	Lid		1	3.78g	lid liner

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
1495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18PR425

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP #	Strat	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Dec Tech	Quantity	Wt.	Comments
56	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12 w25	I	Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)	Machine Made	Bottle, Other	Fragment		1	7.57g	
56	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-12 w25	I	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Hardware, Unid.	Fragment		1	58.15g	triangular profile
57	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-13	I	Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1	1.64g	
57	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-13	I	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	Embossed	2	6.80g	
57	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-13	I	Glass	Amethyst/Purple	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1	0.27g	
57	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-13	I	Glass	Aqua	Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment		3	3.14g	
57	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-13	I	Glass	Aqua	Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment		3	2.77g	
57	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-13	I	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	Embossed	1	4.18g	dark aqua
58	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-13 s25	I	Organic	Floral	Coal	Coal	Fragment		1	12.64g	
59	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-14 n25	I	Glass	Amethyst/Purple	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1		
59	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-14 n25	I	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1	1.46g	
59	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-14 n25	I	Glass	Aqua	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1	0.68	
59	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-14 n25	I	Glass	Aqua			Fragment		1	1.06g	
59	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-14 n25	I	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment		1	2.44g	
60	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-14	I	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Spike, Unid.	Fragment		1	101.84g	
60	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-14	I	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment		1	7.13g	cut or wrought, very heavily corroded
60	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-14	I	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	Embossed	1	0.67g	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18PR425

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP #	Strat	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Dec Tech	Quantity	Wt.	Comments
60	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	2-14	I	Glass	Aqua	Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment		1	0.62g	
61	18PR425	PRATOR FARM STEAD	40	3-11	I	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	unidentified	Body		1	2.43g	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18PR746

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Dec Tech	Quantity	Wt.	Comments
6	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	1-11	II	0.7-1.3	Ceramic	Brick	Hand-made	Brick, Handmade	Fragment		4	204.00g	
7	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	1-11 w25	I		Ceramic	Brick	Hand-made	Brick, Handmade	Fragment		1	2.67g	
7	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	1-11 w25	I		Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified	Tableware, Unid.	Body		1	0.64g	
7	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	1-11 w25	I		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Refined White Earthenware		Body	Printed, Under-glaze	1	0.74g	
8	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	1-11 w25	II	~1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Refined White Earthenware		Body	Undecorated	2	5.51g	
8	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	1-11 w25	II	~1	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete		1	1.22g	
8	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	1-11 w25	II	~1	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		1	24.21g	
8	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	1-11 w25	II	~1	Ceramic	Brick	Hand-made	Brick, Handmade	Fragment		17	77.11g	
9	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	1-11 w75	I/II	0-0.8	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		1	3.47g	Somewhat spherical, corroded amorphous concretion
9	18PR746	B-6/BARC SITE 1	20	1-11 w75	I/II	0-0.8	Ceramic	Brick	Hand-made	Brick, Handmade	Fragment		4	422.00g	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
1495/1270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO749

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Wt.	Comments
1	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	10-15	II	1.0-1.8	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	2	0.26g	
1	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	10-15	II	1.0-1.8	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	3	8.31g	
2	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	10-16	I	~3.0	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	1	0.71g	
3	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	11-14	I	2.0-3.0	Lithic	Quartzite	Debitage	Shatter	Complete	1	1.99g	
3	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	11-14	I	2.0-3.0	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	2	0.44g	
4	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	11-15	I	~2.0	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Complete	2	0.34g	
5	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	11-16	I	~1.5	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Complete	4	0.52g	
6	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	12-16			Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Complete	4	0.52g	
6	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	12-16			Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Complete	1	3.67g	
6	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	12-16			Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete	1	2.96g	
7	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	10-16 w25	I	0.4-2.0	Lithic	Quartz	Bifacial Flaked Tool	Biface	Complete	1	6.43g	indeterminate stage
7	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	10-16 w25	I	0.4-2.0	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	1	2.7g	
8	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12-13	10-16 w75	II	2.0-2.5	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment	1	0.06g	
8	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12-13	10-16 w75	II	2.0-2.5	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	1	0.64g	
9	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	10-16 w100	II	~1.5	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	1	0.79g	
10	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	11-16 w50	I	0-0.11	Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)	Unidentified	Tableware, Unid.	Base	1	12.29	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO749

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Wt.	Comments
11	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	12-16 s25	II/III	2.0-2.5	Prehist. Ceramic	Quartz Temper	No Surface Treatment	Vessel, Unid.	Body	1	5.26g	
12	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	12-16 e25	II/III	2.2-2.6	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Shatter	Complete	2	4.18g	
13	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	12-16 w25	III		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	1	2.81g	
14	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	12-16 w75	II	0.8-2.1	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	1	0.12g	
14	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	12-16 w75	II	0.8-2.1	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete	1	2.81g	
15	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	12-16 w100	II	0.3-2.3	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Shatter	Complete	1	0.5g	
16	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	12-16 w125	II	0.4-2.3	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	1	0.88g	
17	18MO749	C&O CANAL SITE 1	12/13	10-15 n25	II		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete	2	1.00g	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO750

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Dec Tech	Quantity	Weight
1	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	8-5	II	0-0.7	Glass	Color-less	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body		1	43.04g
2	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	1-10	I	0-0.4	Glass	Color-less	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body		1	0.57g
3	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	1-10 w25	I		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Refined White Earthenware	Unident.	Body		1	3.74g
4	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	1-10 w75	II	0.3-0.9	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete		1	2.11g
4	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	1-10 w75	II	0.3-0.9	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Complete		2	0.74g
5	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	1-10 w100	II	~1	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Fragment		3	0.51g
5	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	1-10 w100	II	~1	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete		2	1.00g
6	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	16-8	II	0.3-0.6	Ceramic	Other (Ceramic)	Unidentified	Insulator	Fragment		1	3.1g
6	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	16-8	II	0.3-0.6	Ceramic	Brick	Unidentified	Brick, Unid.	Fragment	Glazed	2	0.74g
7	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	16-9	II	0.6	Glass	Color-less	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body		1	0.98g
8	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	16-11	I	0.3	Ceramic	Brick	Handmade	Brick, Hand-made	Fragment		2	398.00g
9	18MO750	C&O CANAL SITE 2	12/13	17-3	II		Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment		1	10.83g

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO751

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Wt.	Comments	Pipe Bore Dia	TPQ	TAQ
1	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-1	II	0.7-1.5	Glass	Olive Green	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body	1	3.2g		N/R		
1	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-1	II	0.7-1.5	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body	1	2.1g		N/R		
2	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4	II	0.5-1.0	Organic	Faunal	Oyster	Shell	Fragment	1	8.97g		N/R		
3	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-5	II	0.4-0.9	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bowl, Unid.	Fragment	2	8.48g		N/R		
3	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-5	II	0.4-0.9	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	1	0.63g		N/R	1840	1910
3	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-5	II	0.4-0.9	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Unidentified	1	3.3g		N/R		
4	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	2-2	I	0-0.5	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	1	0.83g		N/R	1840	1910
5	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	2-4	I		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	2	1.65g		N/R	1840	1910
6	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	2-3	I	0-0.6	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	1	0.49		N/R	1840	1910
7	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-2	II	0.4-0.8	Ceramic	Brick	Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	1	0.23g		N/R		
7	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-2	II	0.4-0.8	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	50.64g	thin, flat	N/R		
8	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-4	I		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellow Ware	Unidentified	Body	1	1.37g		N/R	1800	1940
8	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-4	I		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	3	6.78g		N/R	1840	1910
8	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-4	I		Ceramic	Other (Ceramic)	Other	Unidentified	Body	1	29.56g	Domestic gray	N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO751

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Wt.	Comments	Pipe Bore Dia	TPQ	TAQ
8	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-4	I		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	1	2.14g		N/R	1840	1910
9	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	4-5	II		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	1	29.56g		N/R	1840	1910
9	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	4-5	II		Glass	Green	Mold Blown, Unid.	Bottle, Unid.	Lip/Neck	1	2.04g	hand finished lip	N/R		
9	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	4-5	II		Glass	Aqua	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body	1	4.02g	"UM"	N/R		
10	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-1 w25	I	0-0.03	Glass	Aqua	Other	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	1	0.62g		N/R		
10	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-1 w25	I	0-0.03	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	1	29.56		N/R	1840	1910
11	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 e25	I	0.3-1.0	Glass	Aqua	Other	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	1	1.46g		N/R		
11	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 e25	I	0.3-1.0	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	1	1.16g		N/R	1840	1910
11	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 e25	I	0.3-1.0	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	1	20.89g		N/R		
11	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 e25	I	0.3-1.0	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Spike	Fragment	1	41.55g		N/R		
11	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 e25	I	0.3-1.0	Glass	Aqua	Unidentified	Bottle, Unid.	Lip	1	2.33g	hand-tooled lip	N/R		
13	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-2 w25	I	0-1	Metal	Tin	Unidentified	Can	Fragment	1	5.01g		N/R		
14	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-2 J1	II	~1	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Spike	Fragment	1	27.91g		N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO751

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Wt.	Comments	Pipe Bore Dia	TPQ	TAQ
14	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-2 J1	II	~1	Ceramic	Brick	Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	2	5.81g		N/R		
14	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-2 J1	II	~1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/ White Granite	Unidentified	Body	1	1.04g		N/R	1840	1910
14	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-2 J1	II	~1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Unidentified	Body	1	1.04g	blue band on one side, undecorated	N/R	1779	1830
15	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-4 R s25	I	0-0.7	Ceramic	Other (Ceramic)	Other	Unidentified	Body	1	5.27g	domestic gray stoneware, salt glazed. Black swirl on	N/R		
15	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-4 R s25	I	0-0.7	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/ White Granite	Unidentified	Body	2	0.86g		N/R	1840	1910
15	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-4 R s25	I	0-0.7	Glass	Aqua	Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	1	0.44g		N/R		
15	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-4 R s25	I	0-0.7	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Primary Flake	Complete	3	4.66g		N/R		
16	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	3-4 e25	I	0-0.08	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	4	2.75g		N/R	1820	
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Glass	Aqua	Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	1	0.22g		N/R		
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Metal	Ferrous	Drawn (Wire)	Nail, Wire	Complete	1	9.54g		N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO751

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Wt.	Comments	Pipe Bore Dia	TPQ	TAQ
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)	Unidentified	Button, 1 Piece	Complete	1	1.33	4-hole, ridged pattern	N/R		
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Glass	Aqua	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Base	1	13.05g		N/R		
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	4	2.91g		N/R		
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	2			N/R	1820	
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	1	0.14g		N/R	1820	
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Unidentified	Body	1	0.5g		N/R	1779	1830
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	1	0.19g	yellow and white glazed	N/R	1820	
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	1	33.89g		N/R		
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Glass	Aqua	Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	2	3.12g		N/R		
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Rod	Fragment	1	88.83g	"U" shape	N/R		
17	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	1-4 w25	I		Ceramic	Brick	Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	1	4.28g		N/R		
18	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	4-5 n25	I		Ceramic	Brick	Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	1	3.13g		N/R		
19	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	16-2	I	0.6	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Body	1	0.84g		N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO751

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Wt.	Comments	Pipe Bore Dia	TPQ	TAQ
20	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J6	I	0-0.1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	3	1.62g		N/R	1820	
20	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J6	I	0-0.1	Glass	Opaque White (Milk Glass)	Unidentified	Marble	Complete	1	5.46g	swirled with brown	N/R		
20	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J6	I	0-0.1	Glass	Aqua	Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	1	1.27g		N/R		
20	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J6	I	0-0.1	Ceramic	Brick	Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment	1	14.74g		N/R		
20	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J6	I	0-0.1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rockingham-Type	Unidentified	Body	1	5.52g		N/R	1845	1930
20	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J6	I	0-0.1	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	1	3.65g		N/R		
20	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J6	I	0-0.1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	1	0.62g		N/R	1840	1910
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	1	1.31g		N/R		
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous	Drawn (Wire)	Nail, Wire	Complete	2	6.5g		N/R		
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Composite	Plaster	Plaster, Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	1	0.59g		N/R		
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Key	Fragment	1	7.94g		N/R		
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Glass	Aqua	Flat, Unidentified	Window Glass, Flat	Fragment	1	3.04g		N/R		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
1495/1270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
18MO751

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	Quantity	Wt.	Comments	Pipe Bore Dia	TPQ	TAQ
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous	Machine Cut	Nail, Cut	Fragment	5	12.22g		N/R		
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	2	9.51g		N/R	1840	1910
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	3	20.21g	very heavily corroded,	N/R		
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	1	0.73g		N/R		
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Ceramic	Brick	Unidentified	Brick, Unid	Fragment	1	0.78g		N/R		
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment	2	4.64g	bent/clinch ed	N/R		
21	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J7	II	0.55-1.2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	1	1.24g		N/R	1840	1910
22	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	J8	I		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/White Granite	Unidentified	Body	1	1.67g		N/R	1840	1910
23	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	4-5	II		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Fragment	2	2.88g	mend	N/R		
12	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	2-2 e25	II	~1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Unidentified	Rim	1	0.55g	Brown stripe along rim	N/R	1820	
12	18MO751	C&O CANAL SITE 3	12/13	2-2 e25	II	~1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Unidentified	Body	1	0.05g		N/R	1820	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
ISOLATED FINDS

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	DecTech	Quantity	Wt.	Comments
x1	ISO	ISO	18	1-2			Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment	Embossed	1	5.56g	"COLA" with basketweave-like pattern
x2	ISO	ISO	34	4-3	C	2.5	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		1	4.05g	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS LUMP
x3	ISO	ISO	17	1-4	B	2.5-3	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		7	53.10	SEMI-CYLINDRICAL, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, POSSIBLE NAIL OR WIRE FRAGMENTS?
x4	ISO	ISO	17	1-4 5 s25	B	2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		5	39.74	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, POSSIBLE NAIL/WIRE FRAGMENTS
x5	ISO	ISO	9	9-2	B		Glass	Amber/Brown	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1	0.43g	
x5	ISO	ISO	9	9-2	B		Ceramic	Brick	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		1	1.07g	
x1	ISO	ISO	16A	11-4	II	2.8	Organic	Floral	Charcoal	Charcoal	Fragment		2	0.68g	
x2	ISO	ISO	16A	11-4	II	2.8	Lithic	Quartzite	Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment		1	1.39g	
x14	ISO	ISO	16A	15-16	II		Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Fragment		1	1.62g	
x23	ISO	ISO	16	9-21	III		Glass	Other (Glass)	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1	24.60g	TEAL
x24	ISO	ISO	16	2-7	III		Organic	Floral	Charcoal	Charcoal	Fragment		4	0.34g	
x24	ISO	ISO	16	2-7	III		Ceramic	Brick	Handmade	Brick, Handmade	Fragment		5	22.72g	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
I495/I270 MANAGED LANES PHASE I SURVEY
ISOLATED FINDS

Lot ID	Site Number	Site Name	Area	STP#	Strat	Depth (ft)	Material	Class	Type	Object	Part	DecTech	Quantity	Wt.	Comments
x29	ISO	ISO	36	1-14	II		Synthetic	Plastic		Button, Unid	Complete		1	4.52g	1.80" DIAMETER, TIGERS EYE LIKE APPEARANCE
x30	ISO	ISO	36	1-14 e25	II		Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment		1	13.30g	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS
x31	ISO	ISO	36	1-14 w25	II	0.4-1.9	Metal	Ferrous	Drawn (Wire)	Nail, Wire	Fragment		1	7.55g	
x31	ISO	ISO	36	1-14 w25	II	0.4-1.9	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle, Unid.	Fragment		1	1.05g	
X33	ISO	ISO	36	3-16	I		Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Nail, Unid.	Fragment		2	7.88g	