APPENDIX F: DOVETAIL GEOARCHEOLOGICAL STUDY AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND TESTING

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GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY & TESTING OF THE BLADENSBURG ROAD / EASTERN AVENUE DEVELOPMENT PARCEL, NORTHEAST WASHINGTON, D. C.

DC SHPO Report #: 464

by

Kerri S. Barile and Kerry S. González

Prepared for

Fort Lincoln/Eastern Avenue LLC

Prepared by

DOVE TAIL CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

August 2011

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Geoarchaeological Study and Archaeological Survey & Testing of the Bladensburg Road/Eastern Avenue Development Parcel, Northeast Washington, D. C.

DC SHPO Report #: 464

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of Fort Lincoln/Eastern Avenue LLC, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) and Geo-Sci Consultants, LLC conducted a geoarchaeological study and Phase I archaeological survey and follow-up Phase II testing of a 2.5-acre (1-ha) property located at the corner of Bladensburg Road NE and Eastern Avenue NE in Washington, D. C. The project area is located on the south side of Bladensburg Road NE, approximately 1.3 miles (2.1 km) southwest of the town of Bladensburg, Maryland.

Documents found during a brief map review show that the project parcel is located within an area of historic interest. The property is part of the general vicinity of troop advancement during the Battle of Bladensburg, fought on August 24, 1814 during the War of 1812. It is also approximately 0.5 miles (0.8 km) northwest of historic Fort Lincoln, an important defensive position during the Civil War. The parcel was also once part of the National Training School for Boys (1870 through 1960s) and was later occupied by a gas station (1930s through approximately 1960).

The geoarchaeological and archaeological surveys, conducted on July 2, 2010, included surface observation and subsurface investigation. The goals of the survey were to identify the potential for intact soils within the project area and make recommendations on the need for additional subsurface investigations. During the field survey, it was found that the eastern two-thirds of the project parcel has been notably modified through large-scale earth movement in the late-twentieth century. Visible disturbances were noted across this area on the surface, rendering subsurface investigations unnecessary to ascertain the absence of integrity. Six backhoe trenches were excavated in the western one-third of the project area. A very shallow intact buried occupational horizon was noted in all but one trench (Trench 4 contained extensive fill from gas station construction). One small white clay pipe bowl fragment was found within the intact stratum in Trench 3. The motif of the bowl decoration suggests an early- to mid-nineteenth century manufacture date.

Based on these results, Dovetail returned to the area from August 23–26, 2010. An additional four backhoe trenches, seven test units, and 99 close-interval shovel tests were excavated in the western one-third of the project area; four of the test units were located within a 25 x 25-foot (7.6 x 7.6-m) area mechanically stripped of modern debris prior to excavation. Under the mid-twentieth century detritus, archaeologists encountered a very thin plow zone in Test Units 2–5 and Test Unit 7. Plow scars provide evidence of historic plowing patterns. Very few artifacts were noted in this portion of the project area, thus no sites were denoted in this location. Test Units 1 and 6, along the southern edge of the property, contained an abundance of early- to mid-twentieth century domestic debris. The area was recorded as site 51NE040, and it is likely associated with the dwellings along 35th Street to the south. Due to the absence of features and the limited information available from this site on area history, it is recommended that the site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A–D. All materials associated with this project are curated at the D.C. Office of Planning, Historic Preservation Office.

PUBLIC SUMMARY

In 2010 Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Inc I (Dovetail) and Geo-Sci Consultants, LLC were contracted to conducted a geoarchaeological study and Phase I archaeological survey and follow-up Phase II testing of a 2.5-acre (1-ha) property located at the corner of Bladensburg Road and Eastern Avenue NE Washington. NE in D. C. The project area is located in northeastern Washington D.C. near the northern city limit (Figure A). The 2.25-acre project area is bounded by Eastern Avenue on the northeast, Bladensburg Road on the northwest, Fort Lincoln Avenue on the southeast, and private property on the southwest. The geoarchaeological and archaeological surveys included surface and subsurface investigation. The goals of the survey were to identify the potential for intact soils within the project area and make recommendations on the need for additional subsurface investigations.



Figure A: Project Location Map (USGS 1990).

Project Area History

Documents found during a brief map review show that the project parcel is located within an area of historic interest. The property is part of the general vicinity of troop advancement during the Battle of Bladensburg, fought on August 24, 1814 during the War of 1812. It is also approximately 0.5 miles (0.8 km) northwest of historic Fort Lincoln, an important defensive position during the Civil War. The parcel was subsequently on the outskirts of the National Training School for Boys (1870 through 1960s) and was later occupied by a gas station (1930s through approximately 1960). Project investigations and interpretations were shaped by this historical context.

Results of Cultural Resource Study

During the Phase I field survey, it was found that the eastern two-thirds of the project parcel has been notably modified through large-scale earth movement in the latetwentieth century. Visible disturbances were noted across this area on the surface, rendering subsurface investigations unnecessary to ascertain the absence of integrity. In the western one-third of the project area, evidence for a shallow occupational horizon was noted, below mid-twentieth century fill. One small white clay pipe bowl fragment was found within this occupational horizon. The bowl decorative motif suggested an early- to mid-nineteenth century manufacture date.

Based on these results, additional archaeological Phase II testing was conducted in the western one-third of the project area. In this area archaeologists encountered a very thin plow zone, below modern fill. Plow scars provide evidence of historic plowing patterns. Plowing, using a metal-furrowed hand plow, ran with the natural topography of the area, with the plow running north-south down a gradual slope in the northern half of the area and running east-west on the flat segment in the southern half of the project area. Very few artifacts were found within this plow zone. Like the white clay pipe bowl fragment recovered during the Phase I work, the light scatter of artifacts found in the plow zone during the Phase II investigations date to the second quarter of the nineteenth century through the late-nineteenth century. It is recommended that they do not constitute an archaeological site. Their physical remains are a product of occasional casual discard and not purposeful occupation/deposition or related to a significant event. Moreover, this area was notably truncated when the gas station was first built in the 1930s and demolished around 1960. The upper three-quarters of the plow zone was removed, thus creating an incomplete context and fragmented archaeological record.

Although remains associated with the Battle of Bladensburg (War of 1812) may be present in the surrounding general area, no physical evidence of the battle was identified in the project area. Instead, it appears that the post-1825 plowing may have been associated with other Antebellum and Postbellum activities in the area, such as the occupation of the barns and dwellings on the west side of Bladensburg Road. The pipe bowl found during the Phase I work was determined to be an isolated find.

Despite the disturbances, one portion of the project area was left intact. Archaeologists recovered an abundance of artifacts within intact strata in the south-center portion of the project area, located immediately west of the wooded segment and along the southern property line. This area along the southern edge of the property contained an abundance of early- to mid-twentieth century domestic debris. This area was recorded as site 51NE040, and it is likely associated with the occupation of 35th Street to the south.

Analysis of Site 51NE040

Site 51NE040 is a historic site dating to the early- to mid-twentieth century. In total, 571 artifacts were recovered from within the recommended boundaries of site 51NE040. A substantial portion of the collection is composed of vessel and/or bottle glass, a common characteristic of twentieth century sites as glass was beginning to be mass produced and was thus seen as more disposable—a one-time use container in contrast to ceramics which continued to be reused. A total of 338 fragments of glass (59.1 percent of the overall assemblage from the site) were recovered from this area and largely consists of brown, aqua tint, and clear vessel glass, primarily representing early- to mid-twentieth century soda and beer bottles. Containers such as Vicks Vapor rub, four whole milk bottles, and an Abner-Drury beer bottle are also part of the site's assemblage. The milk bottles represent the Thompson's Dairy, Wakefield's Dairy, Poplar Farm Dairy, and S&S Lewinsville Dairy (Figure B).



Figure B: Collection of Milk Bottles Recovered From 51NE40. From left to right S&S Lewinsville Dairy, Thompson's Dairy, Wakefield's Dairy, and Poplar Farm Dairy.

The recovery of the embossed milk bottles offers a great deal of datable material for the site, as milk bottles had a specific form and function that varied over a short period of

time. In 1884, Dr. Harvey D. Thatcher invented the first widely successful milk bottle, and, by 1889, Thatcher introduced the "Common Sense Milk Jar". It is this style of bottle that was recovered during the current archaeological testing. This bottle used paper caps that were fitted into a special groove at the lip of the bottle. By the mid-1930s, the shape was modified to aid in cream collection. This new form displayed a prominent bulbous neck. This modified form became obsolete itself in the 1940s as homogenization was perfected.

Research indicated that Thompson's Dairy was the most prominent of the dairies represented within the milk bottle collection from site 51NE040. It was founded in 1881 by John Thompson who, prior to 1881, brought his milk to the city each day to find a distributor. He quickly realized that he would significantly benefit if he had his own establishment, and he opened up business at Seventh and L Street, NW. By the 1930s, Thompson's had a fleet of trucks as well as horse-drawn wagons to service the greater Washington, D.C. area (Figure C). By the mid-twentieth century, the plant became one of Washington's largest private firms (Boese 2010). The plant closed in 1971, and the property was eventually redeveloped but its legacy remains.

Together, the data on the development of the milk bottle and the history of the various dairies in the local area can help identify the use period of site 51NE040. Activity at the site occurred between 1881, when Thompson's Diary was first established, and the 1930s when the shape of the milk bottle changed, rendering the narrow-necked bottles obsolete. Other artifacts recovered from the site echo this date range. One intact Pepsi-Cola and an Abner-Drury bottle are also included in the site's assemblage.

Abner-Drury brewery was formed by Edward Abner in 1898. During Abner-Drury's heyday, 1910–1929, its libations were considered the "Prince of Ales" in the Foggy Bottom section of Washington, D.C. (Gaines 2003). On the eve of the abolition of prohibition, Abner-Drury prepared to become the first brewery in D.C. to sell beer again. Shortly after midnight on the first day of the repeal, they opened the doors to the public but in their haste they sold beer that was not ready for consumption—"green beer" as some call it. It was reported that half the town got sick from drinking the tainted brew, resulting in a very bad reputation for selling a product before its time. The once-successful brewery went out of business just two years later in 1935 (The Brew Site 2010).

Ceramics artifacts were also found at the site, but it appears that close to half of the ceramic assemblage represents a single broken whiteware (1820–present) tea cup. The architectural items are also indicative of a twentieth-century occupation and include machine-made brick, stucco, post-industrial window glass (post-1865), and ungalvanized wire nails. Additional materials within the site assemblage include a toy car fragment, a ceramic insulator, shoe leather, a 1917 penny, an Indian Head nickel, plastic, coal, a battery terminal, flat pressed metal, bone, a light bulb base, and shell.

The significance of site 51NE040 was evaluated in relation to the NRHP eligibility criteria. The site was evaluated in regards to Criterion A, for its association with events

that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion C, for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a style; and Criterion D, for its potential to yield information important in history.



Figure C: Thompson's Dairy Truck, Circa 1925 (LOC 1925).

Although this site contains a relatively high density of artifacts, the remains are all of common early-twentieth century material types—types that were mass produced, easily obtainable, and quite common. The fragmented nature of the ceramics, a material type often retained unless broken, combined with the whole bottles, a material usually discarded once empty, suggests that this area was used as a refuse site during the early-and mid-twentieth century. This use is reinforced by the relatively small size of the site, its location to the rear of a row of early-twentieth century dwellings, and the general absence of cultural features. Based on excavations it appears the recovered artifacts are situated adjacent to a gravel driveway. Finding refuse areas adjacent to parking lots is quite common, and was even more so in the early- to mid-twentieth century when casual discard, and the accumulation of debris associated with such, was both common and accepted.

Given the chronological association of site 51NE040 and the common nature of a refuse pile adjacent to an early- to mid-twentieth century rear parking area, it is suggested that the site has limited potential to reveal information on early-twentieth century domestic life and commercial products in Washington, D.C. (Criterion D). It also has no known associations with important events (Criteria A), and it does not have a unique architectural style or association with an important architect (Criterion C). Therefore, it is recommended that the site is Not Eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–D. Site 51NE040 was not evaluated for Criterion B.

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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) and Geo-Sci Consultants, LLC conducted a geoarchaeological study and a Phase I archaeological survey of a 2.5-acre (1-ha) property at the corner of Bladensburg Road NE and Eastern Avenue NE in Washington, D.C. (Figure 1). The project was completed for Fort Lincoln/Eastern Avenue LLC at the request of the D.C. State Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO). The property is currently owned by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD has transferred authority on this parcel to the District of Columbia Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development (DMPED). Although the decisionmaking process has been transferred to DMPED, the land is still owned by a federal agency. As such, development associated with the land is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This survey was thus completed as compliance with both Section 106 and the Washington, D.C. development application process. The project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeology is defined as the entire proposed construction footprint, including any easements associated with the project. The architectural APE is the project footprint plus any areas where alterations to a resource's setting and feeling could occur (area viewshed).



Figure 1: The Project Area Within Larger Washington D.C, Noted By Star.

In 2008, Dovetail conducted a Phase IA cultural resource reconnaissance study of the project parcel (Bloss and Barile 2008). Based on a background review and a pedestrian survey, the team found that the potential for significant architectural resources over 50 years in age within the project APE was low, as most of the surrounding area has been developed in recent years through the construction of modern fast-food restaurants and other commercial enterprises. Dovetail also recommended that most of the project area itself has been repeatedly disturbed and had a low potential to contain intact subsurface remains. Between 2008 and 2010, archaeologists and historians with the National Park Service (NPS), the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) and others, have conducted subsurface investigations at a parcel of land across Bladensburg Road, to the northeast and west of the current project area (Figure 2). This work uncovered intact features and resulted in the acquisition of an abundance of artifacts. These results, along with research related to the upcoming bicentennial of the War of 1812, raised the general awareness of the historic context of this region.



Figure 2: Location of Current Project Area on the 7.5-Minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Washington East (DC, MD) Quadrangle (USGS 1990). The 2008–2010 NPS study area is in green, and the nearby War of 1812 SHA study area is in yellow.

Given the presence of archaeological remains on the west side of Bladensburg Road and northeast into Maryland, combined with the federal ownership of the current project parcel, the DC SHPO required a Phase I archaeological survey with a geoarchaeological investigation on the western portion of the current project parcel. It was suggested that no work was needed on the eastern half of the project area, as the Phase IA study proved that this entire section has been recently disturbed. Similarly, no additional architectural work was requested given the general absence of potentially significant buildings over 50 years in age within the project vicinity.

The survey work was completed on July 1, 2010. The goals of the survey were to identify the potential for intact soils across the western section of the larger project parcel and make recommendations on the need for additional subsurface investigations. In consultation with the DC SHPO, the field methodology included the use of backhoe trenches to explore the area for intact soils. The geoarchaeological study was completed by Dr. Daniel P. Wagner, General Manager of Geo-Sci Consultants, LLC. The archaeological investigation was completed by Dr. Kerri S. Barile (Principal Investigator) with Dovetail. Dr. Barile meets the standards established for archaeologist, architectural historian, and historian by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Phase I/geoarchaeological study suggested the possible presence of intact soils. As such, Dovetail, the DC SHPO, and Fort Lincoln/Eastern Avenue LLC determined that additional study was warranted. Phase II archaeological testing, including the excavation of close-interval shovel tests, additional backhoe trenching, and test units, was completed from August 23–26, 2010. Dr. Barile (Principal Investigator) was aided in the field by Carthon Davis, III, Wes Stewart, Jeff Brown, and Nathan Sims.

This report includes the results of the background review, archival research, Phase I archaeological survey, and the Phase II archaeological testing. The full geoarchaeological report, produced by Dr. Dan Wagner with Geo-Sci Consultants, LLC, is included as Appendix A (p. 75). Subsequent appendices include a shovel test catalogue, test unit table, artifact catalogue, abbreviated curriculum vitae of Dr. Barile, Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit, a site form for recorded resource 51NE040, and the report National Archeological Database (NADB) form.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION & ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in northeast Washington, D. C. approximately 1.3 miles (2.1 km) southwest of the town of Bladensburg, Maryland. The 2.5-acre (1-ha) parcel is situated near the border of Washington, D. C. and Maryland. The land is bounded by Bladensburg Road NE on the northwest, Eastern Avenue, NE on the northeast, private property on the southwest, and Fort Lincoln Drive NE on the southeast. Development in the area includes residential homes to the southwest, comprising a row of Bungalows facing 35th Street NE, and a set of apartment buildings construction in the early 1980s to the southeast. Additional commercial enterprises exist across Bladensburg Road and Eastern Avenue to the northwest and northeast. With the exception of the 1920s–1930s Bungalows, most of the development has occurred over the past 25 years.

Although confined to a relatively small geographic area, the project parcel contains three distinct physiographic environments. [Note: Although the project parcel is actually oriented on a diagonal, with its long axis running northwest-southeast, directions from this point forward in this report will be given according to the archaeological grid which was established using a general west-east orientation. Thus, what is actually the northwestern one-third will be referred to as the western one-third and the southeastern area will be discussed as the eastern area and such.] The eastern one-third of the project area, located along Fort Lincoln Avenue and adjacent to the apartment complex, comprises an open, grassy field with a notable dip in elevation and larger swales of earth adjacent to the surrounding streets (Figure 3). Numerous utilities cross the exposed area. The central portion of the project area is wooded with young hardwood growth and moderate amounts of undergrowth including dense poison ivy. The area within the trees exhibited large-scale earth movement in the eastern half through the presence of push piles and swales (Figure 4). The western half of the wooded segment is relatively intact and displays the potential for intact surface levels (Figure 5). Although landscaped and cut by a small drainage, this central area is predominantly flat.

The western one-third is open and currently covered with manicured grass. Patches of asphalt are visible on the surface, evidence of previous development, and there is a notable west-to-east trending slope. The remnants of an access driveway are still visible along Bladensburg Avenue (Figure 6).

Geology

A full discussion on the geology and soils of the project parcel is included within Appendix A, the geoarchaeological report produced by Geo-Sci Consultants, LLC. A summary of the geological and soil conditions is presented here for reference.

The District of Columbia encompasses 68.3 square miles (177 sq km) and borders the Commonwealth of Virginia to the south and southwest and Maryland to the north and northeast. The project area is located within the Coastal Plain physiographic region. The

Coastal Plain is typified by a terraced landscape that steps down from the Appalachian Mountains in the west to the Atlantic Coast and its tributaries in the east (College of William and Mary 2010). Much of the landscape was formed over several million years as sea levels adjusted to the cycle of growth and melting of large continental glaciers.



Figure 3: Overview of Southeastern Segment, Looking East.



Figure 4: Overview of Central, Wooded Area, Looking Southeast.



Figure 5: Northwestern Segment, Looking Southeast from Eastern Avenue.



Figure 6: Project Area Along Bladensburg Road, Looking South. Note old entrance onto parcel from Bladensburg Road and Bungalows in background.

Soils

Soils within the project area comprise Christiana silt loam, Christiana-Urban land complex, and Sunnyside fine sandy loam (National Resource Conservation Service [NRCS] 2010). Christiana silt loam comprises nearly 90 percent of the project area. It is a moderately deep, well drained soil found at elevations of 150–350 feet (45.7–106.7 m). The northern half of the parcel has 0 to 8 percent slopes, while the southern half has 8 to 15 percent slopes. Christiana-Urban land complex is found in a small northwestern portion of the project area running adjacent with a row of houses. This soil type is moderately deep, well drained combination of the Christiana silt loam described above and Urban Land. Urban land soil is shallow and has 0 to 8 percent slope. Sunnyside fine sandy loam is found in a small corner of the project area where Fort Lincoln Drive NE turns into Eastern Avenue NE. This soil is also moderately deep, well drained, and found at 0 to 8 percent slope (NRCS 2010).

RESEARCH DESIGN & SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The research was designed to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and identify the potential for evidence of historic and prehistoric human occupation to be located on the parcel. More specifically, ongoing research has shown that this general vicinity is part of the larger War of 1812, Battle of Bladensburg troop movement area. Project components were, therefore, designed to both comply with applicable legislation and highlight the potential for War of 1812-related components in the project area.

Prior to fieldwork, Dovetail, aided by the DC SHPO, completed a background literature and records review and limited archival research on the general area. This data helped to create a historic context on area development and determine the potential for archaeological sites in the project area. Based on this research, the DC SHPO suggested subsurface investigation through the excavation of backhoe trenches (BHT). Each trench was inspected for both geomorphological characteristics and archaeological potential. This research was designed to: "ascertain whether any original land surfaces still exist within the variably modified upland topography of the site" (Wagner 2010:1).

Building on the Phase I study, Phase II archaeological investigations focused on the evaluation of potential nineteenth-century deposits within the project area. Close-interval shovel testing, additional backhoe trenching, and the excavation of test units aimed to identify intact subsurface features below mid-twentieth century disturbances. Research questions focused on the potential for the area to contain information on area history and prehistory, including:

- Based on the archival research, what is the overall history of this general area as it relates to both Native American occupation and subsequent Anglo settlement?
- Are there any prehistoric remains within the project area, specifically related to the ephemeral drainage that once ran through the center of the project parcel?
- Do any nineteenth century deposits exist within the project boundaries?
- What can these deposits reveal on the historic use of this parcel?
- What is the potential for War of 1812-related remains within the project area?
- Are there any deposits that may have a temporal or occupational association with archaeological remains identified on the west side of Bladensburg Road (NPS-owned property)?
- What can studies on this parcel add to the growing knowledge on the changing landscape of the overall Fort Lincoln area?
- Are any identified sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)?

The following methodologies were employed to help answer these research questions. The methodologies were designed to meet Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in the District of Columbia, published for the DC SHPO in 1998 (DCPL 1998).

Archival Research

Archival research included an examination of records at numerous repositories in the Washington, D.C. area and on the world wide web. Because of the vast collections within online databases in the Washington, D.C. area, as well as the introductory level of the current research, no onsite investigations at the Washington, D.C. Circuit Court or other local archives were completed as part of this research. With the help of the DC SHPO, online resources consulted as part of the archival investigations included records at the Office of Planning, HPO in Washington, D.C., the Library of Congress (LOC) in Washington, D.C., the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) in Washington D.C., and several other historical research web pages on genealogy and area history. Documents gathered during the work included maps, photographs, and historical narratives.

Geoarchaeological Study

The geoarchaeological study was completed by Geo-Sci Consultants, LLC (Figure 7). See Appendix A for their project report, which includes a section on goals, methodology used to achieve the goals, and project results.



Figure 7: Dr. Dan Wagner (Geo-Sci Consultants, LLC) Examining Backhoe Trench (BHT) 1, Looking Southeast.

Phase I Archaeological Survey

The goal of the archaeological survey was to identify any archaeological sites on or eligible for the NRHP within the project area. The survey methodology employed to meet this goal was chosen with regard to the project's scope (i.e., the project's potential to affect significant resources, should they be present), the potential of the project area to contain significant archaeological resources, and local field conditions. Based on the previously recorded sites in the vicinity, the topographic and environmental setting, and the archival research on historic development of this portion of Washington, the project area was judged to have a moderate to high potential for historic archaeological resources. The area also has a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological resources due to the proximity of the tributary creek through the center of the project area and documented preference for these site locations in northeast Washington, D.C.

Because of the geologic setting of this parcel and the potential for deeply buried deposits, backhoe trenches were excavated to investigate for archaeological sites. Each trench measured approximately 5 feet (1.5 m) wide, 10–15 feet (3–4.5 m) long, and up to 5 feet (1.5 m) deep. Excavation of each trench ceased when cultural deposits, the water table, or Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limitations were encountered. The side walls of each trench were scraped and carefully examined for artifacts and evidence of archaeological features. Following this inspection, each trench was recorded through written records and photographs, and the trench location was documented on project maps. A sample of the matrix from each trench was screened through ¹/₄-inch (0.6-cm) mesh, and a sample of cultural material recovered during the investigation was collected and bagged according to provenience.

The location of each trench was plotted using detailed topographic and aerial maps. Details of each backhoe trench were recorded on appropriate project field forms, and photographs were taken to document the general project area.

Phase II Archaeological Testing

The Phase II fieldwork used the data obtained during the previous investigation to target areas with the potential to contain additional cultural remains. The survey was of sufficient intensity to determine the nature, extent, and potential significance of any cultural resources located within the proposed project area. Fieldwork comprised three parts: close-interval shovel testing, additional backhoe trenching, and the excavation of test units. Close-interval shovel testing was completed in portions of the project parcel with shallow cultural stratigraphic deposits, as identified during the Phase I investigation. This included the western segment of the wooded area in the center of the project parcel and the eastern segment of the open area near the intersection of Bladensburg Road and Eastern Avenue.

Close-interval shovel tests were excavated at 15-foot (4.5-m) intervals. Shovel tests measured approximately 12 inches (30.5 cm) in diameter. All shovel tests placed within the project area were excavated in 4-inch (10-cm) arbitrary levels to 3 feet (1 m) in depth or culturally sterile deposits, whichever comes first. The matrix was screened through ¹/₄-

inch (0.6-cm) mesh. All cultural material recovered during the investigation were collected and bagged according to provenience. As part of the survey work, Dovetail also excavated additional backhoe trenches to identify areas for evaluation-level testing. Excavation of these trenches utilized the same methodology listed above.

Following the shovel testing and backhoe trenches, Dovetail monitored the mechanical stripping of a portion of the project area that had the potential for intact features, as determined during the Phase I investigation and the geomorphological analysis by Geo-Sci Consultants, LLC (Wagner 2010). This area is located within the center of the open area near the intersection of Bladensburg Road and Eastern Avenue. The previous investigations uncovered an abundance of architectural debris within the upper 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 1 m) of soils across the entire area. This layer was removed mechanically to expose the intact historic occupation horizon below. Two Dovetail archaeologists monitored the stripping activities. Excavation ceased when intact occupational soils were exposed under the modern debris (Figure 8).



Figure 8: Monitoring the Removal of Modern Debris From Project Area, Looking East.

Once the historic surface was exposed, Dovetail excavated test units within the exposed strata. A measured grid was established over the exposed area, and 5 x 5-foot (1.5 x 1.5-m) units were established within the grid system. Units were excavated in natural levels. Where natural levels exceed 4 inches (10 cm), arbitrary 4-inch (10-cm) levels were excavated to provide vertical control of the recovered artifact assemblage. All soils were screened through ¼-inch (0.6-cm) mesh. All cultural material recovered during the investigation were collected and bagged according to provenience. Profile photographs were taken and scaled drawing made of at least one wall from each unit. If features were encountered, they were photographed and scale drawings made in plan view.

In addition to the establishment of a grid and excavation of test units within the exposed area, Dovetail also excavated test units in portions of the project area identified as having the potential for intact features during the close-interval shovel testing and additional backhoe trench work. Excavation of these 5 x 5-foot (1.5 x 1.5-m) units utilized the same methodology as units within the grid system.

Although Dovetail also anticipated augmenting the survey with a systematic metal detector study, preliminary metal detector tests determined this method was not a good tool for the identification and evaluation of resources on this parcel that the area. The project parcel was not conducive to such a study due to the presence of abundant refuse metal within the disturbed layer that covered most of the site. As such, this work ceased shortly after commencement.

Laboratory Methodology

All recovered artifacts were washed with water and rubbed with a soft brush in groups according to provenience. Once cleaned, artifacts were cataloged according to type, field tags were replaced with more stable and legible tags, and provenience information was recorded on diagnostic artifacts using polyvinyl acetate and an archival pigma-free ink pen. The artifact catalog recorded general provenience information and quantity for each artifact type. Artifacts were broken into three general categories: historic, prehistoric, or natural. Artifact type was assigned according to a variety of generally accepted systems.

Historic artifacts were divided into material type (ceramic, glass, metal, other) for basic analysis. The artifacts were then identified as to specific wares or manufacturing techniques. Ceramics were subdivided into refined and coarse earthenware, refined and coarse stoneware, porcelain, and semi-porcelain. Decoration such as applied paint, transfer print, and molding were also noted, and each fragment was also examined to determine specific vessel aspect (i.e., body, base, handle, rim). Specific ware types and manufacture dates were identified using Noel Hume (1991), South (1977), Bartoviks (1980), Pittman, McFaden and Miller (1987) and Greer (1970). Architectural artifacts were identified based on manufacturing technique. Specifically, nails were recorded as hand-wrought, machine cut with wrought heads, machine cut with machine cut heads, and wire (Adams 2002; Nelson 1968). Bottle and vessel glass were also catalogued by manufacturing techniques, as well as color, use, attribute, and decoration (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Madden and Hardison 2002). All artifacts recovered from the survey are curated at the Washington, D.C. Department of Planning, HPO curation facility.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Although this area of Washington, D.C. is primarily known for its association with historic-period occupations, the area has been populated for thousands of years. The convenient access to the Anacostia River, good travel routes, and the presence of tributary waterways made this a much sought-after settlement location for Native Americans and Anglo settlers alike. Because of the possible presence of both prehistoric and historic materials within the project area, the historic context presented here will include information on both occupation periods with a notable concentration on the history of the area through an investigation of historic maps provided by the DC SHPO office.

Prehistoric Periods

The prehistoric cultural sequence within the District of Columbia parallels that of the other areas of the Middle Atlantic Region. It is generally divided into three periods, Paleoindian (13,000–10,000 B.P.), Archaic (10,000–3200 B.P.) and Woodland (3200–400 B.P.). These periods are often divided into Early, Middle and Late sub-periods. While this sequence represents a cultural continuum, archaeologists have noted that periods of adaptational stability are punctuated by periods of rapid change that do not necessarily correlate with the traditional cultural periods (Custer 1984; Smith 1986).

Prehistoric sites of all periods have been located within the District of Columbia. A number of sites have been located in the vicinity of the National Arboretum along the banks of the Anacostia River (Chase et al. 1988). One prehistoric site, identified as a prehistoric village site of the Necochtanke (Nacostin) Indians, is recorded on the Arboretum property near Hickey Hill (51NE12). A large number of these community sites have been identified on the east side of the river (Humphrey and Chambers 1977). However, there appears to be a lack of prehistoric sites identified on the west side of the river. This relative lack of sites may be due in part to the difference in topographic conditions on either side of the Anacostia. The broad alluvial terraces of the east side provide attractive village sites. The west side has a narrow band of floodplain, probably mostly a marsh in prehistoric times, cut off by steep bluffs, leaving few locations conducive to village occupation (Giedel 1993).

Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 B.P.)

The Native American occupation of the eastern portion of North America dates to approximately 13,000 to 10,000 B.P. The Paleoindian settlement-subsistence pattern revolved around hunting and foraging in small nomadic bands. These bands focused on hunting caribou, elk, deer, and now extinct mega-fauna (Goodyear et al. 1979; Meltzer 1988; Smith 1986). Evidence for this occupation is manifest in fluted projectile points used for hunting. Fluted points are rare and often identified as isolated occurrences. While these discoveries are infrequent, the eastern half of the United States has some of the highest concentrations of these finds. Almost 1,000 known fluted projectile points have been discovered in nearby Virginia (Anderson and Faught 1998). While the fluted Clovis and Folsom projectile points are the best known of the Paleoindian point types, others include Hardaway-Dalton and Hardaway Side-Notched (Barber and Barfield 1989). Paleoindian stone tools are usually made from high quality cryptocrystalline lithic material. The Paleoindian tool kit included scrapers, gravers, unifacial tools, wedges, hammerstones, abraders, and other tools used for chopping and smashing (Gardner 1989).

Archaic Period (10,000–3200 B.P.)

The Archaic Period is generally divided into three phases, Early (10,000–8800 B.P.), Middle (8800–5500 B.P.), and Late (5500–3200 B.P.). There does not appear to be a dramatic change in the tool kits of the Early Archaic and their Paleoindian predecessors. Actually, their settlement and subsistence patterns appear to be very similar (Anderson et al. 1996; Cable 1996). The transition into the Archaic Period is marked by an increase in site size and artifact quantity, as well as an increase in the number of sites (Egloff and McAvoy 1990). Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic Period include the Kirk Corner-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched projectile points (Coe 1964; Custer 1990). In addition, some bifurcated stem points such as St. Albans and LeCroy appear to be associated with the increased use of hafted endscapers (Coe 1964). The Early Archaic also marks the first appearance of ground stone tools such as axes, celts, adzes and grinding stones. At the close of this period, we see a shift to an increased reliance on a wider range of lithic resources.

While there appears to be a relatively high degree of cultural continuity between the Early and Middle Archaic Periods, sites dating to the Middle Archaic Period are more numerous suggesting an increase in population, and sites appear to be occupied for longer periods of time. The Middle Archaic Period coincides with a relatively warm and dry period that may have resulted in widespread population movements (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983). Mouer (1991:10) sees the primary cultural attributes of the Middle Archaic as "small-group band organization, impermanent settlement systems, infrequent aggregation phases, and low levels of regional or areal integration and interaction." Projectile points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period include Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched.

The Late Archaic Period is often seen as the culmination of trends that began during the Early and Middle Archaic (Dent 1995:178). Dent (1995:178) suggests that the Late Archaic is "a time that contains both the ends of one way of life and the beginnings of a significant redirection." The artifact assemblage is dominated by bifacial tools; however, expedient flake scrapers, drills, perforators and utilized flakes are characteristic of these assemblages. Groundstone tools, including adzes, celts, gourges and axes are seen during this period, with the grooved axe making its first appearance during the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:181–182). Diagnostic projectile points of the narrow blade tradition, often viewed as the early portion of the Late Archaic Period, include the Vernon, Bare Island/Lackawaxen, Clagett, and Holmes (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

The period of time from approximately 4500 B.P. to 3200 B.P. is referred to as the Transitional Period by some (Mouer 1991), while others argue that due to the lack of pottery, it is more accurately classified as an extension of the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:180). By the early portion of this time period, glacial retreat had led to higher sea levels on the Atlantic seaboard. This allowed for the development of large estuaries and tidal wetlands that were conducive to the development of coastal resources such as fish and shellfish. Sites dating to this time period are often located in areas where populations can exploit these types of resources, such as river valleys, the lower portion of the coastal plain tributaries of major rivers, and near swamps. This has lead archaeologists to postulate that fish began to play a larger role in the subsistence system. Platform hearths seen during this period are interpreted as being associated with fish processing (Dent 1995:185). The first definitive evidence of shellfish exploitation is seen during this period on the lower reaches of the Potomac (Potter 1982).

Transitional Period sites tend to be larger than those of the Archaic Periods, likely reflecting an increase in population; however, there is still no evidence for year-round occupation. Dent (1995) argues that the larger sites may be misinterpreted as reflecting longer term occupation and may simply be sites that were revisited for short period on many occasions. Material culture associated with the Transitional Period includes steatite or soapstone vessels as well as the groundstone tools discussed above. Broad-blade points associated with the later portion of the Late Archaic or Transitional Period include the Savannah River, Susquehanna, Perkiomen, Dry Brook, and Orient Fishtail projectile points (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

Woodland Period (3200–400 B.P.)

The Woodland Period is divided into three phases, Early (3200 B.P.–2300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2300–1100 B.P.), and Late (1100–400 B.P.). The introduction of pottery, agriculture, and a more sedentary lifestyle mark the emergence of the Woodland Period. The population surge that began in the Archaic continues in this period. The concurrent development of agriculture and pottery led early theorists to posit that they were linked; however, few still support this position. Alternatively, the evolution of technological and subsistence systems as well as various aspects of pan-Eastern interaction are currently believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic vessels (Egloff 1991).

Steatite-tempered Marcey Creek pottery, dating to the Early Woodland Period, are thought to be the earliest ceramic wares in Virginia's Piedmont. Marcey Creek wares, considered experimental, are typically shallow, slab built forms (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Another steatite-tempered ware, Selden Island, followed Marcey Creek and soon other temper types appear in the archaeological record (McLearen 1991). Approximately 1100 B.P., there is a shift from the earlier slab construction techniques to coil and conoidal or globular vessels. This shift is accompanied by the introduction of surface treatments such as cord marking and net impression (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Projectile points associated with the Early Woodland Period include Rossville Stemmed and possibly Piscataway Stemmed (Dent 1995).

The Middle Woodland is marked by the rise of certain sociocultural characteristics that include "interregional interaction spheres, including the spread of religious and ritual behaviors which appear in locally transformed ways; localized stylistic developments that sprung up independently alongside interregional styles increased sedentism and evidence of ranked societies or incipient ranked societies" (McLearen 1992:55). While there is a degree of commonality among Middle Woodland peoples, one of the striking characteristics of this period is the rise of regional trends, particularly in pottery. Coastal Plain and Piedmont ceramic styles can be distinguished, as well as north–south differences that correspond to river drainages that drain into the Chesapeake Bay or Albemarle Sound. The diversity of surface treatments increases after 1500 B.P. and analysis of the regional pottery indicates that the Potomac and Anacostia, among others, were slightly different cultural subareas in the physiographic province of the Piedmont (Hantman and Klein 1992). The Middle Woodland Period also sees the introduction of the triangular or Levanna projectile point.

The Late Woodland Period is marked by an increased reliance on agriculture, attendant population growth, larger villages and increased sociocultural complexity (Turner 1992). Ceramic types of the Late Woodland Period in the Piedmont include the quartz-tempered Gaston Simple Stamped and sand/crushed rock-tempered Dan River pottery (Hantman and Klein 1992). The trend towards sedentary settlements continues throughout the Late Woodland Period. In the early portion of this period, settlements consist of small clusters of houses with little to no internal organization. However, by 300 B.P., larger villages are observed. Features associated with these villages include palisades, houses, hearths, storage pits, and burials (Hantman and Klein 1992). The smaller Madison triangular projectile point is generally associated with the Late Woodland Period.

Contact Period

The Contact and early historic period refer to the time period during which the native groups had their first contact with Europeans and European goods. Native adaptations to the changing social and political environment of the Piedmont are poorly understood. The Piedmont was occupied by several Siouan-speaking groups during the late prehistoric and Contact Periods (Mouer 1983). The material culture of the period is characterized by sand- and grit-tempered pottery decorated with simple stamped decorative motifs, often similar and likely derived from Late Woodland styles (Potter 1993). The introduction of European goods is a distinguishing characteristic of this period. Depopulation related to European born disease and changed trade dynamics are the two primary factors often cited in cultural changes during this period.

During the period of initial European intrusion, the area now the District of Columbia was inhabited by the Canoy, a tribal confederacy of the Algonquin-speaking people of the north. There are thought to have been at least four Indian villages within the present city that date from the early seventeenth century, including one near the C&O Canal and MacArthur Boulevard and a large village called Nacochtanke on the east bank of the Anacostia River (Humphrey and Chambers 1977). The Nacotchtanke, a branch of the Piscataway, would have gathered and hunted on lands throughout the area. The Piscataway were the largest group of Algonquian speakers in southern Maryland, and

they were the dominant group within the chiefdom that was called "Conoy" by their Iroquoian speaking enemies, the Five Nation Iroquois.

Historic Period

Settlement to Society

Prior to European arrival in the Potomac, the area was already home to a complex network of Algonquin settlements and chiefdoms. Early exploration of modern-day Washington, D. C. area essentially begins with Captain John Smith's treks up the rivers of the Chesapeake Bay from 1607–1609 although previous endeavors into the Potomac River Valley have been documented. As European colonization gained a foothold in the New World, the profitable cultivation of tobacco encouraged settlement throughout the area.

In 1630 King Charles I of England granted a charter for the exclusive right of the colony of Maryland to George Calvert (Geidel 1993). By 1633 St. Mary's City, Maryland was established as the first settlement with 150 colonists living on the new land. Because prior settlements, primarily in the southern Chesapeake Bay area, had already established tobacco as the main crop, the early Maryland colonist also adopted this agricultural venture (Chappelle et al. 1986). Even though the colonial assembly tried to promote some grain production, tobacco remained the primary crop and even served as a means of exchange until the time of the Revolutionary War (Giedel 1993).

By the turn of the eighteenth century a garrison had been established at the mouth of Rock Creek under the command of Colonel John Addison. Ninian Beall, commander of the Potomac troop of Rangers, received a land grant of 765 acres (309.6 ha) on the west side of Rock Creek. Later, surveyed and patented land grants would delineate the boundaries of the District of Columbia.

Early National Period

By the time of the Revolutionary War, the soon-to-be Washington, D.C. was encompassed by large plantations. The presence of these large plantations drew tenant farmers and independent farmers to the region, who made their living selling their crops to the already working larger plantations. The growing number of large and small farms established at this time drew artisans, craftsmen, mechanics, and laborers to the area. In 1790, the Residence Bill established an area along the Potomac River to be the nation's capital. This federal district was originally termed the Territory of Columbia and the federal city was called the City of Washington. The name was changed to the District of Columbia in 1793 (Figure 9).

A temporary battery known at Barney's Battery was constructed in the city during the War of 1812. This defense consisted of five dismounted Naval guns used to oppose the British on August 24, 1814 during the Battle of Bladensburg (Young 1968) (Figure 10). The current project area, located along the Bladensburg Road, was an open agricultural

field at the time of the battle. However, it was directly within the transportation line as British troops attempted to move from the town of Bladensburg north to points along the Anacostia River and into the City of Washington. In an effort to protect these resources and staunch the flow of British troop movement, Commodore Joshua Barney, along with a small group of naval seaman and local citizens recruited as soldiers, attempted to repel the British advance (Figure 11). The Americans counterattacked, a battle line established along the crest parallel to the Maryland/DC boundary line. Despite their valiant attempts, Barney and his troops were unsuccessful (Cavanaugh 1997).



Figure 9: 1793 Ellicott Survey Map of Washington, D.C. (Ellicott 1793). Project Area is shown in pink and Washington, D.C. boundary shown in orange.

On August 25, 1814, the British neared Washington. They made their way down Constitution Avenue bearing a flag of truce and demanding surrender (Pitch 1998:99). It is reported that the flag of truce was fired upon from a residence and immediately British troops rushed to the home and burned it to the ground. The British continued their rampage by burning and destroying nearly every building connected to the government (Pitch 1998:101). They remained in Washington for two nights while the city lay smoldering. After the war, the city began its reconstruction process, which was finally completed by 1819. The current project area and surrounding land remained an agricultural field for the next fifty years.



Figure 10: Troops at the Battle of Bladensburg Near Bladensburg, Maryland (NPS 2007). Note: This image is not reflective of actual battle details.



Figure 11: Commodore Joshua Barney (Templeton 1973).

Civil War

Washington itself was riding the crest of the wave thrown up by the boom, its ante-bellum population of 60,000 having nearly quadrupled under the pressure from the throng of men and women rushing in to fill the partial vacuum created by the departure of the Southerners who formerly had set the social tone (Foote 1963:152)

One of the several Civil War-era forts built on the periphery of the city, Fort Lincoln was purposefully placed on Prospect Hill to help guard several local transportation routes: the Anacostia River, Bladensburg Road, and the nearby B & O Railroad, all leading into the capital city (Figure 12 and Figure 13). Fort Lincoln was supplied with four 24 pound siege guns, two 24 pound howitzers in embrasure, four 12 pound field pieces, and eight 6 pound field pieces (Mahan 1860:136) (Figure 14, Figure 15, and Figure 16). By 1862 a considerable defense system was in place in Washington, D.C.; however, at the outset of the war there were virtually no defenses in the city. The first Union loss at the Battle of Bull Run spurred the fortification of Washington, D.C. At the time, the nation's capital was less than sixty years old and was about to witness yet another round of devastation. Still under construction, the city served as the Union Army Headquarters; because of its political significance, the northern states poured troops south to protect it. It did not take long for Washington to become a military camp housing thousands of men and the site of a supply depot.



Figure 12: Map of Fort Lincoln (F.L. Averill 1892).
The city itself was encompassed by strong fortresses and entrenchments complete with huge artillery pieces weighing up to twenty-five tons (Konstam 2003). One of these fortifications, Fort Stevens, was the target of the only serious Confederate move against the Capital. In 1864, General Jubal Early staged an attack on July 11 but was held off. It was during this battle that President Lincoln witnessed rifle fire during his visit to the battlefield (Civil War Sites Advisory Committee [CWSAC] 1997). By the end of the war Washington had 68 enclosed forts and batteries, 93 unarmed batteries, three blockhouses, and 20 miles (32.2 km) of trenches connecting the main defense works. In addition there were emplacements for 1,501 guns of which 900 were in place (Konstam 2003). This was a very impressive defense system for the time. Without these fortifications Washington may have been invaded or occupied by Confederate Troops.



Figure 13: Circa 1865 Map Showing Civil War Earthworks in Relation to the Current Project Area (Barnard 1865).

While its purpose was to protect the burgeoning urban area in the city center, Fort Lincoln's physical location was still decidedly rural. The fort and battery overlooked orchards and an agricultural plain. Although NPS research has determined that a tavern and a railroad depot were constructed nearby (Broadbent 2010), most of the land was still under cultivation at the time of the war.

Reconstruction

Throughout the Civil War, Washington, D.C. had served as a staging ground for raiders and troops. This depleted much of the area's natural resources, and by 1870, the city was

described as "the ugliest city in the whole country" by one senator (Fogle 1991). Overrun by beggars and animals wandering through the streets, Congress gave serious consideration to relocating the nation's capitol. In 1870, in an attempt to keep Washington as the capitol city, a group of citizens petitioned Congress to initiate a city government. In 1871, the District Territorial Act was passed creating a council of 22 elected members, a governor, and a board of public works (Fogle 1991).



Figure 14: Troops and Munitions at Fort Lincoln (LOC 1861a).



Figure 15: Detail of Fort Lincoln (LOC 1861b).



Figure 16: Detailed Map of Fort Lincoln (NPS 1938, Sheet #17). Project area is in pink.

In the late 1880s, Washington saw a tremendous construction boom. In 1888, the construction of a new State, War, and Navy building was completed near the White House and was, at the time, the world's largest office building (Fogle 1991). New schools, markets, hotels, and office buildings were erected, followed swiftly by new neighborhoods. Roads and a trolley system extended suburban growth to Maryland and northern Virginia. The road and trolley improvements provided reliable transportation that allowed for the development of outlying parcels within the city boundaries, including the Fort Lincoln area.

At the end of the Civil War, Fort Lincoln itself became obsolete. The same knoll that once held the fort became home to another federal institution: the National Training School for Boys (NTS) (later known as the U.S. Reform School Farm). Originally located just northwest of Georgetown, the school moved to the northeastern outskirts of the city in 1872 for additional space and the opportunity to build a new, modern facility. As part of both the construction boom in Washington, D.C. and the expanding transportation network, application was made to Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of the present location of the National Training School for Boys.

The National Training School for Boys was an institution designed and committed to retrain and redirect troubled youths who violated the laws of the United States and the District of Columbia (NTS nd). The school's philosophy was to find the motivations behind erratic behavior and provide treatment that would correct the problem at the source. The original land purchase, made July 20, 1872, was for 150 acres (60.7 ha). A subsequent purchase of the remainder of the so-called "Peter's farm," extended the holdings of the school to the Anacostia River and added over 100 acres (40.5 ha) (NTS nd). The exact number of buildings on the property at this time is unclear; however, a map from 1888 shows at least eight buildings on the property. The administration building was the most elaborate structure: four stories tall with a spacious entry hall (NTS nd). Other buildings included classrooms, cottages for teachers, and workshops (Figure 17).



Figure 17: Topographic Map from 1888 Showing Current Project Area in Relation to the Boys School (United States Coastal and Geodetic Survey [USCGS] 1888, sheet 7).

The current project parcel was never part of the Boys School property, although the school expanded greatly in this general area. It was owned by G. E. Mitchell in 1890 (Fava 1890) and John Latterell by 1903 (Baist 1903). No buildings are shown on any historical maps of this parcel during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and first quarter of the twentieth century; however, a tributary creek is shown cutting north-south through the center of the project area. Given the creek and absence of buildings, it is probable that the area was fallow or used for agricultural purposes.

The Twentieth Century

In Washington, D.C. the twentieth century, particularly the first half, saw an explosion of economic, social, and cultural development. Museums, concert halls, and parks sprung up throughout the city to accommodate the dramatic population influx. The the Freer Gallery, portions of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Gallery, Constitution Hall, the Belasco Theater, and the National Theater were among the numerous buildings constructed at this time.

Beautification efforts extended to the U.S.-owned National Training School for Boys, located south of the project parcel, as several new buildings were erected in the early 1900s. In an article from the *Washington Post* the school was described as being "located on one of the most picturesquely beautiful sites in the county, moral and physical health and mental growth must necessarily be stimulated by such surrounding" (Washington Post June 12, 1912). According to the article, the boys were always busy either with study or learning a trade. The buildings were described as being splendid, extremely sanitary, and very modern, and were constructed by the boys, from the bricks to the window frames (Washington Post 1912). Maps from the early-twentieth century show the city street system gridded across the project area, although these roads were never built (Figure 18). The 53 acres (21.5 ha) encompassing the project parcel were owned by Jonathan Latterell and later Henry Smith, but no buildings are depicted in the area on period maps (Figure 19 and Figure 20). Although the nearby school continued to expand through this period, the current project area was never part of the school property.



Figure 18: Location of the NTS 1914 in Relation to the Project Area (NOAA 1914).

With America's entry into World War I, new government agencies were established furthering economic development and construction in the city. World War II cemented Washington, D.C. as the "command center" of the country (Fogle 1991). During this time, the city was once again remilitarized—the first time since the Civil War. In the decades following the two world wars, the city thrived and continued development as a

modern city. The security and growth of government institutions and jobs fostered growth and expansion of the city's population. Infrastructure continued to grow with the construction of major highways and the Metrorail system, which broke ground in December 1969 (Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority 2008). Beginning in the mid-1950s, Washington, D.C. became a forerunner in urban renewal. Many of the older and/or dilapidated buildings in the city were bulldozed in order to make way for new buildings and complexes. While this renewal was seen throughout the city, much of the work was concentrated in southwest Washington.



Figure 19: Detail of 1903 Baist Map Showing Project Area (Baist 1921, vol. 3, plate 28).



Figure 20: Circa 1919–1921 Baist Map (Baist 1921, vol. 4, plate 11).

Development of the general project area was first manifest through the construction of a gas station on the project parcel. Based on historic aerial maps, combined with materials recovered from the current excavation, it appears that the station was constructed in the 1930s in the Colonial Revival style. The one story building was likely timber frame with brick veneer, and the hipped roof was clad in either terra cotta or slate shingles. The gas station was immediately northeast of a new extension of 35th Street, which was lined with Bungalows constructed between 1925 and 1927 (D.C. Property Database nd).

During research completed for this project, a photograph of a similar gas station was identified within the Farm Security Administration- Office of War Information Photograph Collection at the Library of Congress (Figure 21). Labeled "Trucks in service station on Bladensburg Road, Washington, D.C., route U.S. No. 1.", the photograph shows a one story gas station with a hipped-roofed overhang very similar to that recorded on a 1957 aerial of the current project area (Figure 22). The plans of the two stations match exactly. What is even more compelling is the placement of the Farm Security Administration photograph within the larger sequence of images taken by the photographer. Shots taken immediately before this gas station photo captured a truck service station on the east side of Bladensburg Road at the intersection with New York Avenue. The photographs taken immediately after the gas station photo in question were of Fort Lincoln cemetery, just north of the current project area.



Figure 21: Photograph Possibly of the Gas Station Once on the Current Project Parcel, Looking North (LOC 1940).

It appears that in June 1940, the photographer drove north along Bladensburg Road capturing several day-to-day images along the east side of the road, first the intersection of New York Avenue and Bladensburg, then a gas station on the east side of Bladensburg Road, then Fort Lincoln cemetery. Given the similarities in plan and material and its

place within the larger photographic sequence, the gas station once located on the current project parcel may be the same service station captured in the Library of Congress photo.

The gas station on the project parcel was in situ when an aerial photograph was taken of this region in 1957. However, the building was demolished by 1963, the next year an aerial photograph captured this area. The driveway, parking area, and previous station footprint are still in existence, but the structure had been demolished.



Figure 22: 1957 (top) and 1963 (bottom) Aerials Showing Gas Station on Project Parcel and Subsequent Demolition (HistoricAerials.com 2010).

The National Training School for Boys closed at the direction of the Attorney General in the 1960s. Land around the school, including the study parcel to the north, were soon open for development. Immediately seizing this opportunity, President Lyndon B. Johnson chose this area for the creation of D.C's first planned community, the Fort Lincoln New Town (Figure 23). The town was originally conceived as a model to showcase what Johnson saw as a "Great Society"—a "planned community that would be racially and economically integrated." This "New Town in Town" was to inspire other urban renewal projects and include schools, parks, shops, and dwellings (Washington Post September 15, 2007). The project parcel was within the boundaries of this larger community.

Unfortunately, the utopian community did not come to fruition due to numerous battles over control and design. The federal government retained ownership of the land, but eventually withdrew from the project. The current project parcel was turned over to another branch of the government, the National Park Service, in the mid-1970s who labeled the area U.S. Reservation 520. The NPS then passed the land to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in the 1980s, who still retain auspice over the property today. Despite the change in managing agencies, the parcel has remained undeveloped for the past forty years, although other parcels in the New Town area have already been developed.



Figure 23: 1970s Topographic Quadrangle Map Showing the Fort Lincoln New Town Area (USGS 1990).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to conducting fieldwork, the potential of the project area to contain significant archaeological resources and NRHP-eligible architectural properties was assessed by searching the DC SHPO site file maps and records, as well as examining the CWSAC maps for the area. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) maps showed that there is one recorded Civil War battle site and three forts within the general vicinity of the project area. Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad took place on July 11–12, 1864 and was located approximately 4.3 miles (6.9 km) northwest of the current project area (CWSAC 1997). On July 11, Lt. General Jubal A. Early's Confederate troops sent skirmishers to test Forts Stevens and DeRussey. These fortifications were not heavily defended at the time. Overnight, however, veteran units from the Union VI Corps were sent to bolster defenses. On July 12, Early made a strong advance on these forts hoping to eventually take the Union Capitol. At one point, President Lincoln watched the battle from within Fort Stevens and came under fire from Confederate sharpshooters. The veteran Union troops quickly drove back Early's troops, and he was forced to retreat to White's Ford, Maryland, that night (CWSAC 1997).

The background research revealed that there are two previously recorded archaeological sites within one-half mile (0.8 km) (Table 1), and three previously recorded architectural properties within one mile (1.6 km) of the project area (Table 2). Of the two previously recorded archaeological sites, one is prehistoric and the other is historic. The prehistoric site (51NE0004), located northwest of the project area, is a camp dating to an unknown period of occupation.

The historic site (51NE039), located southwest of the project area, is part of the former National Training School for Boys campus. Founded in 1871, the school was designed to help and retrain "troubled" boys. The school was in operation for nearly 100 years before closing doors in the 1960s. First identified as an archaeological site in 2007, later recommended eligible for the NRHP in 2008, it consisted mostly of burnt artifacts. Historical research revealed that a fire occurred within the administration building for the school in 1905. Given the mass quantities of artifacts recovered from the site, and their burnt state, it appears the site was the dumping area for debris collected during clean-up following the fire.

Property No.	Site Type	Temporal Period	Description/Artifacts
51NE004	Prehistoric	Unknown	Lithic Debris
51NE039	Historic	Middle to Late Woodland, Nineteenth & Twentieth Century	Dump Site for Burnt Remains of NTS Building

Table 1: Previously Indentified Archaeological Sites Within a One-Half-Mile (0.8-km) Radius of the Project Area.

Property No.	Site Type	Temporal Period	Description/Artifacts
71	Historic	1792	Boundary Stones of Washington, D. C.
96i	Historic	c. 1861	Fort Circle/ Fort Lincoln
212	Historic	1927	National Arboretum

Table 2: Previously Identified Architectural Resources Within a 1-Mile (1.6-m) Radius of the Project Area.

The nearby architectural resources include the Boundary Stones of D. C. (71), Fort Circle/Fort Lincoln (96i), and the National Arboretum (212). The Boundary Stones of Washington, D. C. were the first monuments erected by the United States government. In 1792, Major Andrew Ellicott, principle surveyor of the city, placed twenty-six stones along the D. C./Maryland border. Twenty-three still stand today, two of which are within one mile (1.6 km) of the project area.

Remnants of Fort Lincoln (DC ID #96i), located south of the current project area and mentioned above, was constructed by 1861 and served to protect the Baltimore Turnpike, the B&O Railroad, and many auxiliary roads that lead into Washington from Confederate attack (Young 1968:4). Fort Lincoln was supplied with four 24 pound siege guns, two 24 pound howitzers in embrasure, four 12 pound field pieces, and eight 6 pound field pieces (Mahan 1860:136). A previous archaeological investigation of Fort Lincoln and the surrounding area found that nearly the entire fort area was destroyed during the construction of the National Training School (Young 1968). As described in the previous Historic Context section, Fort Lincoln was established during to the Civil War to help fortify the capital from possible attacks by the Confederate army. Located on a knoll about 1,000 feet (304.8 m) to the northwest of the project area, the fort complex included Barney's Battery, several exterior earthworks, and Fort Lincoln itself. In 1974 the Fort Lincoln property, along with a chain of other Civil War fortifications known as Fort Circle, was listed on the NRHP as a multiple property district.

The National Arboretum, a 400-acre (161.9-ha) property managed by the USDA for research, education, and plant propagation, was established by Congress in 1927. One of the nation's largest urban arboretum's, it is home to numerous gardens, groves, collections, and plantings of both native and non-native trees, shrubs, and perennials. It was listed on the NRHP in 1973.

PROJECT RESULTS

During the Dovetail Phase IA study completed in 2008, it was found that the eastern onethird of the project area has been thoroughly altered to accommodate drainage from, and utilities to, the apartment buildings to the south. It appears that earth was removed to create a shallow storm water management pond with utilities on the perimeter. In addition, the construction of Eastern Avenue, NE and two adjacent sidewalks have caused disturbance in the eastern portion of this area. Due the depth of this visible disturbance, no subsurface work was completed in this area (see Appendix A). Similarly, the eastern half of the central wooded area also had notable signs of disturbance, including bulldozed push piles and an abundance of modern refuse. As the probability for intact soils in this area was very low, no work was completed in this area.

The western half of the project area, though, appeared to have the potential for intact soils. This includes the western portion of the central wooded area and the entire western one-third of the parcel. Several utility poles and concrete walkways and pads are visible on the surface along the periphery near Bladensburg Road and Eastern Avenue, but the majority of this segment did not show obvious evidence of disturbance. These two areas were, thus, the subject of two phases of subsurface investigations. The first phase included the excavation of backhoe trenches, which were inspected by both an archaeologist and a geomorphologist. Based on this work, Dovetail returned to the area to conduct archaeological testing. Both of these phases of work will be discussed in detail below.

Phase I Survey and Geomorphological Study

On July 1, 2010, Dovetail and Geo-Sci Consultants, LLC completed initial subsurface studies within the project parcel. The goals of the survey were to identify the potential for intact soils and make recommendations on the need for additional subsurface investigations. In consultation with the DC SHPO, the field methodology included the use of backhoe trenches to explore the area for intact soils. Six backhoe trenches were placed within the western half of the project area, and each was inspected for both cultural remains and geological composition (Figure 24).

The geomorphological study found that the project area is distributed across an old Coastal Plain upland landscape. Prior to European settlement, this area had seen little geomorphic change since the Pleistocene. Land use activities over the last few centuries initially entailed agricultural tillage, and, later, larger disturbances related to urban development. These processes have variably impacted soils and landscapes across the project area. Levels of disturbance range from severe to moderate, with complete destruction of original soils typical for most of the area. Complete destruction of original soils has occurred across the southern three quarters of the property, and was also observed at one location in the grassy area bounded by the intersection of Eastern Avenue and Bladensburg Road. Elsewhere within the grassy area grading disturbances have been more modest, and thin remnants of potential cultural zones still remain, particularly with increasing removal from Bladensburg Road. At one location where several feet of fill are present, the original soil was actually found to be fully intact beneath the artificial, protective covering. [See Appendix A, for complete Geomorphological report.]



Figure 24: Location of Backhoe Trenches Excavated During Phase I Study (NAIP 2008).

The archaeological study of the backhoe trenches concurred with the findings of the geomorphological study. Backhoe Trench (BHT) 4, the westernmost trench, showed signs of excessive disturbances extending beyond the termination depth of 5 feet, 9 inches (1.8 m). Soils within this trench comprised disturbed clays and loams with very little architectural debris (Figure 25). The only artifacts noted within the matrix were a scant amount of modern refuse (plastic, bottle glass, etc.). Given the location of this trench, combined with the overwhelming odor of petroleum emitting from the soils upon excavation, it is probable that this area was formerly the site of the underground gas tanks used at the gas station once located on the lot (see Historic Context section for details on this building and the surrounding landscape during the mid-twentieth century). Given the depth and extent of disturbance, excavation ceased in this area and no additional archaeological work was suggested.



Figure 25: BHT 4, North Wall.

BHTs 1 and 3, located on a gradual west to east slope, contained an abundance of architectural debris associated with the deconstruction of the gas station on the lot, removed between 1957 and 1963. BHT 1 contained 2 feet (0.6 m) of architectural debris, comprising machine-pressed brick fragments and bats (with a smooth exterior veneer), macadam fragments, iron reinforcement rods, slate roof tiles, ungalvanized wire nails, and Portland cement fragments. Other artifacts within the matrix included clear and amber bottle glass, ironstone, porcellaneous, and unidentifiable metal fragments. A very thin, truncated intact cultural stratum was identified under the debris, measuring 3 to 5 inches (7.6 to 12.7 cm) thick. The only cultural material noted within the intact stratum was coal. The same coal fragments were noted throughout the entire trench. Subsoil was found under the intact stratum. BHT 3 contained the exact same stratigraphic profile although the debris layer measured 3 feet (1 m), and the intact stratum was 6 inches (15.2 cm) thick (Figure 26).

One artifact was found within the intact stratum of BHT 3. At approximately 3 feet 6 inches (1.1 m) below the current ground surface, archaeologists collected one white clay pipe bowl fragment. Although very small (less than ½ inch [1.3 cm] in diameter), the fragment includes a partial molded design: a shield with a possible eagle (Figure 27). Unfortunately, most diagnostic attributes, including bowl curvature data and stem-bore diameter, were not evident on the small fragment. The current Phase II survey was driven by the discovery of this pipe bowl fragment. Although unable to attached a firm date to the small artifact, it was plausible that the fragment came from the first half of the nineteenth century. Similar motifs were popular in the United States throughout the latter part of the nineteenth century, as pipe bowl decoration increased as the nineteenth

century progressed. Research on the pipe bowl fragment, discovered that the spread eagle and shield was a motif dating between 1830 and 1870.



Figure 26: BHT 3, West Profile.



Figure 27: Pipe Bowl Fragment Found in BHT 3.

BHTs 2 and 5, located immediately west of the wooded area, and BHT 6, within the woods, did not contain the architectural debris seen in the trenches placed further west. Strata within each trench instead included sod over a 6- to 8-inch (15.2–20.3-cm) thick cultural stratum atop sterile subsoil (Figure 28). Like other trenches excavated on the parcel, the intact cultural layer was shallow and truncated. The soil lacked the inclusions witnessed in other trenches, such as brick flecking and gravel, and no artifacts were found in these three excavation areas.



Figure 28: BHT 5, West Profile.

In sum, the Phase I archaeological survey and geomorphological study identified the presence of a thin, intact cultural layer across a portion of the project area. One artifact, a white clay pipe bowl fragment, was recovered from this stratum within BHT 3. Given the possible presence of an archaeological site, the DC SHPO requested that additional archaeological work be completed on the project area to ascertain the presence of the site, the extent of cultural remains, and the eligibility of all recovered resources.

Phase II Testing

Based on the Phase I findings, Dovetail returned to the project area from August 23–26 to conduct Phase II-level investigations. The subsurface work was limited to the area identified during the Phase I as having the potential for intact soils (Figure 29). The goals of this work were to expose the intact cultural layer below the architectural debris within a portion of the project area, explore this layer for potential artifacts and features, identify archaeological sites within the intact deposits, and make recommendations on site eligibility. To achieve these goals, Dovetail excavated a total of 99 shovel test pits, four additional backhoe trenches, and seven test units (Figure 30).



Figure 29: Area Subject to Phase II Archaeological Testing (Base map: DC GIS system).

Field Results

At the request of the DC SHPO, shovel tests were excavated at 15-foot (4.5-m) intervals across the eastern half of the Phase II area. This primarily includes the wooded section of the Phase II area and a small section of the mowed surface (see Figure 30). Eleven shovel tests (numbered 1–11) were excavated along nine transects (labeled A–I), for a total of 99 shovel tests across the Phase II area. In general, shovel tests averaged 15.4 inches (39.1 cm) in depth, with the shallowest test pits (C6 and C10) measuring 9 inches (22.9 cm) below ground surface (bgs) and the deepest shovel test (G5) extending to 27 inches (68.6 cm) bgs. Stratigraphy within the shovel tests placed in the wooded area comprised brown (10YR 4/3) or dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty or sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty or sandy clay (Figure 31). Shovel tests placed in the mowed area contained similar soils, but some also exhibited a thin (3-inch [7.6-cm] thick) layer of dark gray brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay immediately above the subsoil.

Of the 99 excavated shovel tests, 12 contained cultural materials. Of the 75 artifacts found within these shovel tests, ceramics and vessel glass were recovered in the highest densities, accounting for 72 percent (n=54) of the total assemblage (Figure 32). It should be noted that 74 percent (n=23) of the ceramic collection was recovered from one location and represented the remains of a single whiteware tea cup exhibiting a floral design (1820–present). Blue, brown, clear, and blue-tinted vessel glass body fragment made up the glass assemblage, and architectural debris consisted of ungalvanized wire nails (1890–1945), stucco, post-industrial window glass (post-1865), and stoneware tiles. Additional items found during the shovel testing include a three-hole black glass button, a red marble, a stoneware drainpipe, an iron handle, and an aluminum pull tab.



Figure 30: Map Showing Shovel Test Pits, Backhoe Trenches, and Test Units Excavated During the Phase II Work.



Figure 31: Stratigraphy Found within STP G10.



Figure 32: Quantity of Artifacts Recovered From Site 51NE040 During Shovel Testing.

The highest concentration of materials was found in the western portion of the shovel test area (see location of positive shovel tests on Figure 30). This area was positioned down slope from a residential neighborhood and is likely the location where backyard dumping has accumulated over the years. The relative date of the assemblage coincided with the occupation of the nearby dwellings and is indicative of an early- to mid-twentieth century use.

Concurrent with the shovel testing, Dovetail excavated an additional four backhoe trenches to identify areas with the potential for intact cultural layers. BHTs 7–10 (numbered to continue designations assigned during the Phase I backhoe work) were placed within the western half of the Phase II area (Figure 33). BHTs 7 and 8, the westernmost trenches during the Phase II, both contained 10 inches (25.4 cm) of dark brown (10YR 3/2) humus with architectural debris over subsoil (Figure 34). The intact cultural stratum was not found within these trenches, and no artifacts other than 1930s gas station debris were noted in the matrix. Given the absence of intact soils, no additional excavations were completed in these areas.



Figure 33: Detail Map Showing the Backhoe Trenches and Test Unit Locations.



Figure 34: BHT 7, South Profile.

BHTs 9 and 10 were placed to the east of BHTs 7 and 8. Both were excavated in an area where previous subsurface work suggested cultural strata. These trenches contained similar profiles to the backhoe trenches excavated during the Phase I work: brown (10YR 3/3) humus over a layer containing an abundance of gas station debris atop intact soils comprising light brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam and tan (2.5Y 5/4) sandy loam. Subsoil was encountered at approximately 18 inches (45.7 cm) bgs (Figure 35). Interestingly, the intact stratum within these trenches was a slightly different color than in other places across the project area (lighter brown), and the matrix contained an abundance of early-twentieth century artifacts. This suggests that stratigraphy in this area was less disturbed when the gas station was removed than other segments of the project parcel. While other areas were stripped of intact soils, leaving a very truncated zone, historic deposits in this area appear to have been left mostly intact and gas station debris was piled on top of these layers rather than replacing intact soils.

The Phase I work, close-interval shovel testing, and backhoe trenches suggested that the area with the highest potential to contain artifacts, features, and other archaeological remains was in the area to the west of the woods and to the east of the gas station site. As such, Dovetail excavated seven test units (TUs) within this area to identify any archaeological sites within the project area.



Figure 35: BHT 9, South Profile. Note the pocket of early-twentieth century bottle glass.

TUs 1, 6 and 7 were placed in the southern portion of the intact area to explore deposits related to the cluster of early- to mid-twentieth century artifacts noted during the shovel testing and the backhoe trenches placed in this area; TUs 2–5 were placed near BHT 3, the area where the white clay pipe bowl fragment was recovered during the Phase I work. The goals of unit excavation were to identify intact subsurface historic or prehistoric features and evaluate any archaeological sites recorded during this work.

In order to examine the area around BHT 3, a backhoe was used to mechanically remove all of the overburden to uncover intact soils below the gas station debris. A roughly 25 x 25-foot (7.6 x 7.6-m) area was first measured out abutting the west balk of BHT 3. The backhoe was then used to slowly remove all gas station detritus, comprising very large pieces of asphalt, concrete, roofing shingles, unidentifiable metal, brick, and other debris (Figure 36). Once the architectural materials had been removed, a five-foot (1.5 m) interval grid was established within the excavated area, and four 5 x 5 foot (1.5 x 1.5 m) units (TUs 2–5) were excavated within a checkerboard pattern (Figure 37 and Figure 38).



Figure 36: Wes Stewart Uses a Backhoe to Remove Overburden West of BHT 3, Looking East.



Figure 37: Unit Checkerboard Prior to Excavation, Looking Southeast.



Figure 38: Unit Checkerboard After Excavation, Looking Southeast.

All four test units placed within the large stripped area contained the same stratigraphy. The intact stratum under the architectural detritus comprised a brown (10YR 5/3) to grey brown (10YR 3/2) silty sandy loam plow zone. The shallow depth of this layer, averaging 4 inches (10 cm), confirmed data uncovered in BHT 3—the plow zone was truncated when the gas station was installed and subsequently removed in the twentieth century. Plow zones average 10–16 inches (25.4–40.6 cm) in depth, thus a 4-inch (10-cm) thick plow zone would not have accommodated historic planting and plowing techniques. The historical use of this area as a plowed field was confirmed upon removal of the plow zone layer, as a distinct set of plow scars were revealed in all four units. The plow scars, running roughly north-south, appeared as 4–6 inch-wide (10–15.2-cm) linear dark striations (Figure 39). The scars show where furrows from the iron hand plows dug a channel into the undisturbed soils below as they churned the upper soils in preparation for planting.



Figure 39: Plow Scars in TU 4, Looking North. The scars are the dark brown bands running up and down in this photograph.

The plow scars cut into a 4-inch (10-cm) thick transition to subsoil layer, consisting of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty loam. This transition layer had a light density of naturally occurring bog iron fragments but no cultural inclusions. Below this layer was sterile subsoil, strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay (Figure 40). A 2.5 x 2.5-foot (0.8 x 0.8-m) exploratory test window was placed within the subsoil in TU 2 to assure that the soils in this area were not a cap above cultural layers. The window, placed in the northeast corner of the unit, revealed that the matrix was, indeed, subsoil as the same soils extended to a depth of over 3 feet (1 m) bgs. No features or artifacts were noted in the transition to subsoil or subsoil in this window or in any of the units excavated within the stripped area.



Figure 40: Test Unit 4, East Profile.

TU 7, measuring 5 x 5 feet (1.5 x 1.5 m), was placed just south of the large, stripped area. Excavation of BHT 10 removed all architectural debris, and TU 7 was placed within the trench to systematically explore the intact deposits uncovered within the trench (rather than removing them with the backhoe and losing stratigraphic data). The unit contained similar soils to those found within TUs 2–5 to the north. One of the most notable finds was a slight difference in the plow scar orientation. Within this unit, plow scars in the southern half ran east-west, while scars in the northern half (closer to the large, stripped area) ran north-south, mirroring those found in TUs 2–5 (Figure 41). It appears that this is the spot where the historic plow activity changed course. This change leads to a better understanding of the historic topography of this land. Historic farmers ran their plows down the slopes rather than parallel to the slopes to use gravity and the natural undulation to help plow the earth. At this site, plow scars ran north-south within the northern half of the dig area and east-west within the southern half. This suggests that the area within the southern half of the project area was relatively flat while the area in the northern half gradually sloped down to the north. The current land configuration was likely developed during the construction of Eastern Avenue in the late-twentieth century, when soils were excavated from the road bed to create a level road platform and redeposited to the south, thus raising the level of the ground surface in the current project area and eliminating the south to north slope that had historically been evident across this landscape.



Figure 41: TU 7 Showing Change in Plow Scar Patterns, Looking North Towards TUs 2–5. The boundary between north-south plowing (top) and east-west plowing (bottom) is noted by the white dashed line.

TUs 1 and 6 were both placed in the western portion of the open Phase II area, near the interface of the open grass and the wooded segment (Figure 42). This area was selected due to the presence of subsurface artifacts during the close-interval shovel testing, combined with the results of the Phase I and Phase II backhoe trenching. Artifacts found in this area suggested the presence of an early- to mid-twentieth century site, thus two units were excavated to uncover potential features, identify additional artifacts that may shed light on the use and history of this area, and determine if this area constitutes an archaeological site.



Figure 42: Archaeologists Nathan Sims (front) and Carthon Davis (rear) Excavate TU 1, Looking North.

TUs 1 and 6, both measuring 5 x 5 feet (1.5 x 1.5 m), did not contain the gas station architectural debris witnessed in the other test units. Instead, the upper stratum comprised brown (10YR 3/3 and 10YR 3/4) silty loam with a light density of gravels. This overlaid a brown (10YR 5/3) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay atop reddish yellow/strong brown (7.5YR 6/8 / 7.5YR 5/8) subsoil (Figure 43 and Figure 44). One interesting feature noted in TU 6 was a distinct gravel bar running east-west through the southern one-third of the unit just under the humus (Figure 45). An examination of the surrounding area suggests that this feature was part of a gravel parking area/driveway associated with the house to the south. Several abandoned vehicles and a scattering of modern refuse were noted on the surface to the south of this gravel bar. The vehicles appear to have been abandoned several years ago, accounting for the disuse of the parking area and thus the accumulation of humus over the gravel. The presence of this gravel bar also accounts for the lack of mowed grass in this segment of the project area. Other than this gravel drive, no features were noted within TU 1 or TU 6.



Figure 43: Test Unit 1, South Profile.



Figure 44: Test Unit 6, West Profile.



Figure 45: Test Unit 6 Upon Completion of Excavation, Looking South. Note the gravel pad denoting a parking area or driveway.

The excavation of the seven test units and four backhoe trenches during the Phase II work resulted in the recovery of 640 artifacts (Figure 46). As expected, an abundance of vessel and/or bottle glass was collected, accounting for 54 percent (n=347) of the assemblage. The glass collection contained a variety of different colors including brown, clear, green, aqua, aqua tint, blue, and lime soda and a number of forms such as milk bottles, Vicks VapoRub jars, and beer bottles. The most notable of artifacts from this portion of the assemblage were four intact milk bottles. These bottles represented four separate dairies that operated in the Washington, D.C. area in the late-nineteenth through early- to midtwentieth century (Figure 47). All four bottles are contact molded clear glass with the name of the establishment embossed on each: Thompson's Dairy, Wakefield's Dairy, Poplar Farm Dairy, and S&S Lewinsville Dairy. The Wakefield dairy bottle has an embossed bust of George Washington on the side, reflective of the larger Colonial Revival trends occurring in American material culture in the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Additional items recovered during the test unit and backhoe excavation include a high density of architectural debris. This category accounted for 33.7 percent (n=117) of the total assemblage and included cut nails (1805–1890), ungalvanized wire nails (1890–1945), handmade and machine made bricks, post-industrial window glass (post 1865), and roofing slate fragments. Ceramics such as whiteware (1820–present), terracotta, and stonewares as well as other items including unidentifiable metal, vinyl record fragments, mammal bone, wire, and plastic were also recovered during this phase of the excavations. Although this assemblage is predominately representative of the historic period, one secondary quartz flake was found.



Figure 46: Distribution of Artifacts Recovered From Test Unit and Backhoe Trench Excavation (640 total artifacts).



Figure 47: Collection of Milk Bottles Recovered From BHT 9. From left to right S&S Lewinsville Dairy, Thompson's Dairy, Wakefield's Dairy, and Poplar Farm Dairy.

Analysis of Phase II Fieldwork and an Evaluation of Site 51NE040

The Phase II fieldwork comprised the excavation of 99 close-interval shovel tests, four backhoe trenches, and seven test units within the portion of the project area with the potential for intact soils. The excavations confirmed that the entire parcel was an agricultural field in the nineteenth century. Plowing, using a metal-furrowed hand plow, ran with the natural topography of the area, with the plow running north-south down a gradual slope in the northern half of the area (a slope that was subsequently masked during the construction of Eastern Avenue) and running east-west on the flat segment in the southern half of the project area. Very few artifacts were found within this plow zone. Like the white clay pipe bowl fragment recovered during the Phase I work, the light scatter of artifacts found in the plow zone during the Phase II investigations date to the second quarter of the nineteenth century through the late-nineteenth century. Although remains associated with the Battle of Bladensburg (War of 1812) may be present on the parcel, no physical evidence of the battle was identified in the current project area. Instead, it appears that the post-1825 plowing may have been associated with other Antebellum and Postbellum activities in the area, possibly related to the barns and dwellings on the west side of Bladensburg Road.

Because of the general paucity of physical remains uncovered from the large excavation area and the known context as an extensive plow zone, it is suggested that the portion of the project area containing TUs 2–5 and the majority of the shovel tests does not constitute an archaeological site. The physical remains from the later three-fourths of the nineteen century are a product of occasional casual discard and not purposeful occupation/deposition or related to a significant event. Moreover, on top of this area are the truncated remains of a gas station, first built in the 1930s and demolished around 1960. The demolition removed the upper three-quarters of the plow zone, thus creating an incomplete context and fragmented archaeological record.

Despite the disturbances, one portion of the project area, to the south, was left intact. Archaeologists recovered an abundance of artifacts within intact strata in the south-center portion of the project area, located immediately west of the wooded segment and along the southern property line. TUs 1 and 6, BHT 9, and STPs G10–I11 all contained artifacts from the early- to mid-twentieth century, recovered from in situ deposits. This area represents a cohesive occupation, therefore it was recorded as archaeological site 51NE040 (Figure 48 and Figure 49). The site measures approximately 50×100 feet (15.2 x 30.4 m).

In total, 571 artifacts were recovered from within the recommended boundaries of site 51NE040. A substantial portion of the collection is composed of vessel and/or bottle glass, a common characteristic of twentieth century sites as glass was beginning to be mass produced and was thus seen as more disposable—a one-time use container in contrast to ceramics which continued to be reused. A total of 338 fragments of glass (59.1 percent of the overall assemblage from the site) were recovered from this area and largely consists of brown, aqua tint, and clear vessel glass, primarily representing early- to mid-twentieth century soda and beer bottles (Table 3). Containers such as Vicks Vapor rub, four whole milk bottles, and an Abner-Drury beer bottle are also part of the site's assemblage. The previously-mentioned milk bottles found in BHT 9, representing the

Thompson's Dairy, Wakefield's Dairy, Poplar Farm Dairy, and S&S Lewinsville Dairy, are also part of this archaeological site.



Figure 48: Location of Site 51NE051 (Base map: DC GIS system).



Figure 49: Location of Site 51NE040 Within the Excavation Area.

Category	Count	Percentage
Architectural	84	14.7 %
Ceramic	64	11.2 %
Glass	338	59.1 %
Metal	51	8.9 %
Organic	10	1.8 %
Other	10	1.8 %
Personal	14	2.5 %
Total	571	100 %

Table 3: Quantity of Artifacts Recovered From Site 51NE040.

The recovery of the embossed milk bottles offers a great deal of datable material for the site, as milk bottles had a specific form and function that varied over a short period of time. In 1884, Dr. Harvey D. Thatcher invented the first successfully used milk bottle, and, by 1889, introduced the improved "Common Sense Milk Jar" (Madden and Hardison 2002). The latter style bottle was recovered during the current archaeological testing. This bottle used paper caps that were fitted into a groove within the lip of the bottle. By the mid-1930s, the shape was modified to include a prominent bulbous neck, aiding in cream collection. With technological improvements perfecting the homogenization process, this modified bottle became obsolete in the 1940s.

Research found that Thompson's Dairy was the most prominent of area dairies—a representation mimicked within the milk bottles collected from site 51NE040. The dairy was founded in 1881 by John Thompson, who, prior to the new establishment, brought milk to the city each day to find a distributor. Realizing a missing niche within the city, as well as seeing his own gain, Thompson opened his own establishment at Seventh and L Street, NW (Figure 50). By the 1930s, Thompson had a fleet of trucks and horse-drawn wagons to serve the greater Washington, D.C. area (Figure 51). By the mid-twentieth century, the diary became one of Washington's largest private firms (Boese 2010). In 1971, the Thompson's Dairy closed, and the property was eventually redeveloped; however, its legacy remains. Today, Thompson's milk bottles are sought-after by collectors and can appear at bottle auctions.

Another local dairy was the Wakefield Dairy; operated by the Simpson Brothers, Inc. The dairy filed for bankruptcy in 1938, resulting in a reorganization of the company. At the time of bankruptcy, the dairy had 55 employees, 20 trucks, and 1,800 customers with a total of \$175,000 in assets (The Frederick Post 1938). Research revealed a great deal of information concerning the financial and business aspects of the Wakefield Dairy. However, little information was discovered on the day-to-day operation of the dairy.

Newspaper articles primarily focus on the proceedings dealing with the bankruptcy of Simpson Brothers, Inc. Located at 41st and L Street circa 1920 to circa 1950, the figure found below (Figure 52) shows the interior of the Wakefield Dairy facility (LOC nd). In 1969, the reorganized dairy, rebranded as the Richfield-Wakefield Dairy, was mentioned in an article concerning a fraud and mismanagement suit against the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association. It was stated in *The News*, published in Frederick, Maryland, that the Richfield-Wakefield Dairy was purchased by the Association to protect their interests. "Richfield-Wakefield had been using about 12,000 gallons of local producer's milk daily and if the plant had been sold to another party, the loss of such milk sales would not have been in the Association's interest" (The News 1969).



Figure 50: 1914 Advertisement For Thompson's Dairy (Washington Herald 1914).


Figure 51: Thompson's Dairy Truck, Circa 1925 (LOC 1925).



Figure 52: View of Interior of Wakefield Dairy Plant at 41st and L Street, Washington, D.C. (LOC nd).

The S&S Dairy (Storm & Sherwood) was established during the mid-1890s, when John Storm developed a large dairy farm close to Lewinsville, Virginia (Reed 1978). Mr. Storm transported his milk every day by wagon to his processing plant, called the Storm and Sherwood Dairy, in Georgetown. This plant was located on Q Street, prior to the turn of the century (Reed 1978). According to Boyd's Directory in 1903, S&S Dairy was still operating in Lewinsville, but also had an operation at 1708 32nd Street NW and 2000 7th Street in Washington, D.C. (Boyd's Directory 1903). Records show that the dairy may have also operated an eatery, located at 2000 7th Street NW, approximately 25 blocks away from the plant. In 1908, Boyd's Directory shows a new address for the S&S Dairy—1909 14th Street and 1708 Wisconsin Avenue NW (Boyd's Directory 1908)—as well as several of the previously mentioned addresses. While the newer directory does not list detailed to the function of each address, it is possible that one still represents the eatery.

After extensive researching, little information was obtained for the Poplar Farm Dairy. While a bit unconventional, mentioning of the dairy was found in the obituary of Robert E. Seammell. At the time of this death, in April 1952, Seammell was employed by the credit department of the Chevy Chase Dairy. The obituary continued, stating that his prior employer was the Poplar Farm Dairy. For 16 years, Mr. Seammell was an operator for the dairy located on Bladensburg Road in Washington, D.C. (Washington Post 1952).

With data on the development of the milk bottle, and the history of various dairies in the local area, a period of use for site 51NE040 can be identified. Activity at the site occurred between 1881, when Thompson's Diary was first established, and the 1930s when the shape of the milk bottle changed, rendering the narrow-necked bottles obsolete.

As aforementioned, an Abner-Drury beer bottle was found at the site (51NE040). Abner-Brury brewery was formed by Edward Abner in 1898. During Abner-Drury's heyday, 1910–1929, its libations were considered the "Prince of Ales" in the Foggy Bottom section of Washington, D.C. (Gaines 2003). On the eve of the abolition of prohibition, Abner-Drury prepared to become the first brewery in D.C. to sell beer again. Shortly after midnight on the first day of the repeal, they opened the doors to the public but in their haste they sold beer that was not ready for consumption—"green beer" as some call it. It was reported that half the town got sick from drinking the tainted brew, resulting in a very bad reputation for selling a product before its time. The once-successful brewery went out of business just two years later in 1935 (The Brew Site 2010).

Ceramics were found in the second highest amount at the site (n=64, 11.2 percent), but, as with the amount recovered from shovel testing in the general project area, this number is also slightly skewed by the fact that close to half of the ceramic assemblage represents a single broken whiteware (1820–present) tea cup. The architectural items are also indicative of a twentieth-century occupation and includes machine-made brick, stucco, post-industrial window glass (post-1865), and ungalvanized wire nails. In fact, nearly all of the identifiable nails found at the site (95.1 percent; n=39) were of the ungalvanized wire variety. Two cut nails (1805–1890) were also within the assemblage but the low density does not offer substantial support for an earlier occupation of the site. Additional materials within the site assemblage include a toy car fragment, a ceramic insulator, shoe

leather, a 1917 penny, an Indian Head nickel, plastic, coal, a battery terminal, flat pressed metal, bone, a light bulb base, and shell.

The significance of site 51NE040 was evaluated in relation to the NRHP eligibility criteria. The site was evaluated in regards to Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion C, for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a style; and Criterion D, for its potential to yield information important in history.

Although this site contains a relatively high density of artifacts, the remains are all of common early-twentieth century material types—types that were mass produced, easily obtainable, and quite common. The fragmented nature of the ceramics, a material type often retained unless broken, combined with the whole bottles, a material usually discarded once empty, suggests that this area was used as a refuse site during the early-and mid-twentieth century. This use is reinforced by the relatively small size of the site, its location to the rear of a row of early-twentieth century dwellings, and the general absence of features. The one partially intact feature identified during the work was a possible gravel driveway or parking area, uncovered in TU 6. Finding refuse areas adjacent to parking lots is quite common, and was even more so in the early- to mid-twentieth century when casual discard, and the accumulation of debris associated with such, was both common and accepted.

Given the chronological association of site 51NE040 and the common nature of a refuse pile adjacent to an early- to mid-twentieth century rear parking area, possibly associated with a nearby row of housing, it is suggested that the site has limited potential to reveal information on early-twentieth century domestic life and commercial products in Washington, D.C. (Criterion D). It also has no known associations with important events. (Criteria A), and it does not have a unique architectural style or association with an important architect (Criterion C). Therefore, it is recommended that the site is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D. Site 51NE040 was not evaluated for Criterion B.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On behalf of Fort Lincoln/Eastern Avenue LLC, Dovetail and Geo-Sci Consultants, LLC conducted a geoarchaeological study and Phase I archaeological survey and follow-up Phase II testing of a 2.5-acre (1-ha) property located at the corner of Bladensburg Road NE and Eastern Avenue NE, Washington, D. C. Documents found during a brief map review of the project area show that the project area is located within an area of historic interest. The property is part of the general troop advance area of the Battle of Bladensburg, fought on August 24, 1814 during the War of 1812. It is also approximately 0.5 miles (0.8 km) northwest of historic Fort Lincoln, an important defensive position during the Civil War. The parcel was also once part of the National Training School for boys (1870 through 1960s) and was occupied by a gas station from the 1930s through about 1960.

The geoarchaeological and archaeological surveys, conducted on July 2, 2010, included surface observation and subsurface investigation. The goals of the survey were to identify the potential for intact soils within the project area and make recommendations on the need for additional subsurface investigations. During the field survey, it was found that the eastern half of the project parcel has been notably modified through large-scale earth movement in the late-twentieth century. Visible disturbance was noted across this area on the surface, rendering subsurface investigations unnecessary to ascertain the absence of integrity. Six backhoe trenches were excavated in the western half of the project area. A very shallow intact buried occupational horizon was noted in all but one trench (BHT 4, the exception, contained extensive fill from gas station construction). One small white clay pipe bowl fragment was found within the intact stratum in BHT 3.

Based on these results, Dovetail returned to the area from August 23–26, 2010. An additional four backhoe trenches, seven controlled test units, and 99 shovel tests were excavated in the western half of the project area; four of the test units were located within a 25 x 25-foot (7.6 x 7.6-m) area mechanically stripped of modern debris prior to excavation. Under the mid-twentieth century detritus, archaeologists encountered a very thin plow zone in TUs 2–5 and TU 7. Plow scars provided evidence of historic plowing patterns. Very few artifacts were noted in this portion of the project area, thus no sites were denoted in this portion of the project parcel. TUs 1 and 6, along the southern edge of the property, contained an abundance of early- to mid-twentieth century domestic debris. The area was recorded as site 51NE040, and it is likely associated with the dwellings along 35^{th} Street to the south. Due to the absence of features and the limited information available from this site on area history, it is recommended that the site is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D. Criterion B was not evaluated during the current survey.

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APPENDIX A: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

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GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

OF A PARCEL OF LAND SOUTH OF THE INTERSECTION

OF EASTERN AVENUE AND BLADENSBURG ROAD

IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

By Daniel P. Wagner, Ph.D. Pedologist

Submitted to Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Inc.

July 12, 2010

Introduction and Methods

This report summarizes pedological and geoarchaeological investigations of a property southwest of Eastern Avenue and adjacent to the south side of Bladensburg Road in Northeast Washington D.C. The principal objective of the study was to ascertain whether any original land surfaces still exist within the variably modified upland topography of the site. Although some of current landscape is generally reflective of the original site topography depicted in early historic maps, much is also clearly the result of artificial grading and filling that accompanied changing land use during the 20th Century. Accordingly, conditions characterizing original land surfaces could be expected to range from complete or partial destruction to instances where the modern surface may be little different from the original. Also, even at locations substantially modified by filling some potential for the preservation of former natural surfaces might exist beneath the fill. For any situation with complete or partial preservation of the original surface then so too is there some prospect for the presence of cultural resources. Investigations were therefore directed toward examinations of soil features for indications of deposit types and intact natural land surfaces that would have been available to either prehistoric or early historic inhabitants of the area.

Field investigation of the property was made on July 2, 2010, and entailed pedestrian traversal of landscapes in and near the project area together with examinations of soil profiles exposed in 6 backhoe trench excavations. For two of the excavations where complete or nearly complete destruction of the original surface had occurred, only cursory notes were made. Where surfaces were fully or partially intact, soils were described in accordance with standard pedological techniques and nomenclature for the field characterization of soil. The compiled descriptions and notes are attached at the end of the report, as is a map of trench locations.

Geology and Physiology

As with all of northeastern Washington, D.C., the study location is situated within the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. Geologically, this province is characterized by unconsolidated sediments that can range widely both in composition as well as age. Sediments as old as Lower Cretaceous are predominant throughout the broader region, and form the bulk of the upland terrain in the vicinity of the project area. These ancient sediments are often capped by younger deposits of Quaternary age. Many Quaternary sediments were derived by fluvial processes and tend to have mixed compositions characterized by sandy and gravelly strata interbedded with layers of loamy, silty or even clayey sediments. Additionally, across gently sloping interfluve positions relatively thin (<3 ft) surficial deposits of eolian silt or sand are also often present. Lower Cretaceous strata underlying the various Quaternary deposits can also be of mixed composition, but the most common textures are usually quite fine, typically clustering in the clay loam, silty clay loam, and clay classes.

Independent of the deposit types, all of the regional upland landscapes are very old, and most of the original site soils would have had very prolonged histories of weathering usually greatly predating even the earliest human presence in the region. This has important implications for both prehistoric and early historic cultural resources since, as would be the case for all landscapes of such antiquity, any cultural materials should occur only at or near the level of original surfaces. Hence, in most instances integrity of the original surfaces is of paramount importance, and disturbances or destruction of surfaces also translate to comparable impacts on archaeological deposits.

Across landscapes such as that of the project area where at least some history of agriculture was likely the case before eventual urbanization, soil modifications due to plowing would also likely have impacted the landscape. Indeed, in many locations the effects of tillage have probably produced more significant alterations to soils and landscapes than all of the combined natural processes acting during the Holocene. Tillage-induced erosion of sloping terrain results in the loss of soil material from upper horizons at higher landscape positions with subsequent deposition of the eroded soil along lower toeslope positions. This results in deflated higher positions where artifacts usually still persist as reworked lag deposits, and buried lower positions where some degree of protection can occur as artifacts eventually become isolated below the effects of further plowing. Such artifacts thus have comparatively greater integrity than those of the deflated slopes.

Results

The overall project landscape can be described as a mostly well drained, variably disturbed Coastal Plain upland historically modified both by the influences of agricultural as well as more substantial alterations related to former structures and associated grading and filling efforts. Approximately the southeastern three quarters of the study property encompassing the large, open grassy field ranging to Fort Lincoln Drive as well as a portion of the adjacent woodland in the central part of the study area has been so severely disturbed by grading that a walkover review was sufficient to negate any prospects for intact original land surfaces. Accordingly, trench examinations were limited to the northwestern end of the property mainly in the grassy area bordering the intersection of Bladensburg Road and Eastern Avenue. A single backhoe trench was also excavated in the woodland at a point between the grassy area and the northwest side of an artificially sculpted drainage diversion that bisects the woodland. Although dry at the time of investigation, this modified drainageway is likely intermittently conductive may well have supported natural flow or spring seepage in the past.

Severe disturbances also characterize a significant portion of the grassy area bordered by Bladensburg Road and Eastern Avenue. Consistent with historic documentation of a former gas station at this intersection, rubble fill containing brick, concrete, metal, and other materials presumably derived from demolition of the former structure is scattered over about two thirds of the grassy area. At the location of Trench 4, the nearest trench to the intersection, rubble fill materials extended to beyond the 5.8-ft depth of examination, and no natural strata were intercepted. Since this depth corresponds to a level below the grade of Eastern Avenue and is also well below intact remnants of natural soil elsewhere on the property, deep grading at this location possibly for the installation of former underground tanks must have occurred. Accordingly, with such a severe degree of truncation of the original landscape no potential for prehistoric or early historic materials exists at this trench location.

Disturbances to the original landscape elsewhere within the grassy area are variable but generally much less severe. Even though earthen and/or rubble fill is common across most of the area, unlike at the location of Trench 4, truncation impacts prior to or during placement of the fill range from moderate to none. At all of the other locations not only are strongly developed Pleistocene age subsoil argillic horizons (Bt) still present, but upper parts of the original profiles are as well. These include both upper transitional subsoil horizons (BE) and, more significantly, some portions of the original surface horizons (Ap). In Trenches 1 and 5 only the lowermost portions of what are interpreted to be early historic plow zones (Ap) still have an intermittent presence. For these locations the plow zone remnants represent no more than about the lower 0.1 to 0.2 ft (Figure 1) of the original surface horizon thicknesses, so that



Figure 1. Soil profile of Trench 1. The dark band about half way on the shovel shaft marks the lower remnant of the original surface horizon. Underlying lighter colored (BE) and brownish (Bt) horizons are a fully intact subsoil sequence.

as much as the upper half or more of these horizons together with a good deal of the cultural record have been destroyed. However, even within these thin remnants, especially when combined with the underlying upper transitional subsoil horizons (BE) where artifacts are

often introduced by natural bioturbational mixing processes, a significant cultural potential could still exist. In fact, due to a sifting action in the lifting of soil by plowing and the tendency for coarser fragments to preferentially drop first, the plow zone/subsoil interface is often the level of highest artifact concentration.

Fully or nearly intact original surfaces were identified in two trenches (2 and 3) within the grassy area as well as in one (Trench 6) in the adjacent woodland. Of the three the soil of Trench 3 provides an interesting example of the vagaries affecting the disposition of natural soils in urban environments. Although covered by 3 ft of earthen and rubble fill, the original surface horizon (Ap2) at this somewhat down slope location now lies fully preserved in artificial entombment (Figure 2). As is sometimes the case with fill emplacement, the material



Figure 2. Soil profile of Trench 3. The buried original surface horizon (Ap2) begins just below the top of the shovel blade.

was apparently simply pushed in or dropped atop the surface without involving any grading action. Preservation was perhaps also fostered by a protective veneer of probable slope wash directly above the original surface. This material identified as the Ap1 horizon was likely at least partially accumulated during the site's agricultural history, although a more brownish lens in the middle of the horizon may be related to later development. Irrespective of the nature of overlying deposits, complete preservation of the original surface at this location also translates to complete preservation of any cultural materials. Fortuitously, this was also the only trench that yielded any early artifacts. Two clay pipe bowl fragments recovered at the depth of 3.8 ft were at a level immediately above the plow zone/subsoil interface.

At the two other locations with mostly intact soils (Trenches 2 and 6) the only soil alterations that have occurred can be attributed merely to the relatively subdued effects of plowing or minor grading. As represented by the photograph of Trench 2 shown in Figure 3, the soil profiles of both trenches are substantially intact. In each instance the current land surface corresponds to the original surface, and disturbances are mainly due to mixing of upper horizons by tillage and in the case of the Trench 2 location possibly also shallow grading. At each location soils are those of fully intact profiles without any overlying deposits



Figure 3. No fill covers the mostly intact soil profile of Trench 2 which has undergone tillage and possibly minor grading.

of fill or slope wash. As at other locations within the study area where grading has either been minimal or has not occurred, subsoil horizonation includes strongly developed argillic horizons (Bt) consistent with a Pleistocene landscape age as well as upper transitional subsoil horizons (BE) that over more altered landscapes are not uncommonly lost either because of tillage-induced erosion or excessive land grading. Within such soils most cultural deposits should be contained in the surface horizon, but as previously discussed some potential for artifacts also extends into the underlying upper transitional subsoil horizons due to natural bioturbational processes. This is especially the case for artifacts of prehistoric origin since the relatively slow mixing processes would have been operating over a much longer time frame.

Summary

The project area is distributed across an old Coastal Plain upland landscape that prior to European settlement had seen little geomorphic change since the Pleistocene. Land use activities of the last few centuries initially entailing agricultural tillage and later more severe disturbances related to urban development have, however, variably impacted soils and landscapes across the project area. At some locations disturbances are no greater than would be typical of any plowed or formerly plowed setting, and conditions of minor preservative burial beneath agricultural slope wash may even exist along some lower positions. For most of the property, however, levels of disturbance range from severe to moderate, with complete destruction of original soils typical for most of the area. Complete destruction of original soils has occurred across the southern three quarters of the property, and was also observed at one location in the grassy area bounded by the intersection of Eastern Avenue and Bladensburg Road. Elsewhere within the grassy area grading disturbances have been more modest, and thin remnants of potential cultural zones still remain, particularly with increasing removal from Bladensburg Road. At one location where several feet of fill are present, the original soil was actually found to be fully intact beneath the artificial, protective covering.

Soil Profile Descriptions and Notes

Trench	1
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Horizon	Depth (cm)	Properties
AC	0-1.4	Mixed earthen fill with brick and other debris; clear, wavy boundary
Ар	1.4-1.6	Brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam; structureless massive; friable consistence; clear, smooth boundary
BE	1.6-1.9	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) fine sandy loam; weak, medium subangular blocky structure; friable consistence; clear, smooth boundary
Bt	1.9-2.8+	Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) heavy loam; moderate, medium subangular blocky structure; continuous clay films of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6); friable consistence

Other comments: Shoulder position; 2% slope; thin surface layer of asphalt; Ap horizon is intermittent and mostly truncated even where remnants are present; well drained; description D.P. Wagner, 7/1/10

Trench 2

Horizon	Depth (ft)	Properties
Ар	0-0.4	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam; moderate, medium granular structure; friable consistence; abrupt, smooth boundary
BE	0.4-0.8	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 and 4/6) fine sandy loam; few, fine distinct mottles of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6); weak, medium subangular blocky structure; friable consistence; clear, smooth boundary
Bt	0.8-1.5	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate, coarse prismatic breaking to moderate, medium subangular blocky structure; continuous clay films of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6); friable consistence; clear, smooth boundary
2Bt1	1.5-3.0	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and red (2.5YR 4/6) heavy loam; weak, coarse prismatic breaking to moderate, medium subangular blocky structure; common, medium distinct mottles of brown (7.5YR 5/3); continuous clay films of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6); friable to firm consistence; clear smooth boundary
2Bt2	3.0-3.5+	Variegated and red (2.5YR 4/6), light gray (10YR 7/1) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam; weak, coarse prismatic breaking to moderate, medium subangular blocky structure; firm consistence

Other comments: Footslope position; 4% slope; minor grading of surface with some introduced gravel, but largely intact; 2Bt1 horizon is a mixed zone with some gravel; moderately well drained; description D.P. Wagner, 7/1/10

Trench 3

Horizon	Depth (ft)	Properties
AC	0-3.0	Mixed earthen and rubble fill; abrupt, smooth boundary
Ap1	3.0-3.5	Olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) with a central discontinuous band of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sandy loam; structureless massive; friable consistence; clear, smooth boundary
Ap2	3.5-3.9	Brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam; few, fine distinct mottles of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) structureless massive; friable consistence; abrupt, smooth boundary
BE	3.9-4.2	Brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; common, medium distinct mottles of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4); weak, medium subangular blocky structure; friable consistence; clear, smooth boundary
Bt	4.2-4.7+	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) heavy loam; moderate, medium subangular blocky structure; continuous clay films of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6); friable consistence

Other comments: Backslope position; 4% slope; rubble layer is presumably from demolition of a former gas station; Ap2 horizon is original intact surface; Ap1 horizon is either local slope wash and/or mixed by grading; pipe bowl fragment at 3.8 ft; probably well drained; description D.P. Wagner, 7/1/10

Trench 4

Earthen and rubble fill to >5.8 ft; petroleum odor; possible location of former underground tank

Trench 5

Graded and filled footslope position with most of the original surface destroyed; small intermittent remnants of the plow zone base no more than 0.1 ft thick persist beneath the shallow fill in some places

Trench 6

Horizon	Depth (ft)	Properties
Ар	0-0.4	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam; moderate, medium granular structure; friable consistence; abrupt, smooth boundary
BE	0.4-0.9	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 and 4/6) fine sandy loam; weak, medium subangular blocky structure; friable consistence; clear, smooth boundary
Bt	0.8-1.9+	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; moderate, coarse prismatic breaking to moderate, medium subangular blocky structure; continuous clay films of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6); friable consistence

Other comments: Footslope position; 2% slope; soil is intact and has only been altered by past plowing; probably moderately well drained; description D.P. Wagner 7/1/10



Map of Trench Locations

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST CATALOGUE

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments	Initials	Date
A1				not excavated		Not excavated due to sidewalk & utilities	NS, CD	8/23/2010
A2				not excavated		Not excavated due to sidewalk & utilities	NS, CD	8/23/2010
A3	Ι	0	5	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam		Offset 1 ft to east	NS, CD	8/23/2010
A3	II	5	9	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty clay	Window glass		NS, CD	8/23/2010
A3	III	9	13	7.5 YR 5/8 yellowish red, clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
A4	Ι	0	6	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam			NS, CD	8/23/2010
A4	II	6	11	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
A4	III	11	13	7.5 YR 5/8 yellowish red, clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
A5	Ι	0	6	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty loam	20th c ceramic	Modern trash/architectural debris on surface, discard records	NS, CD	8/23/2010
A5	II	6	10	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
A6	Ι	0	8	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
A6	II	8	17	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand	Glass button		NS, CD	8/23/2010
A6	III	17	21	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
A7	Ι	0	6	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
A7	II	6	13	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
A7	III	13	17	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
B1				not excavated		Not excavated, disturbed	JB	8/23/2010
B2				not excavated		Not excavated, disturbed	JB	8/23/2010
B3	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments	Initials	Date
B3	II	6	11	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay mottled with 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty clay			JB	8/23/2010
B3	III	11	15	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
B4	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
B4	II	6	13	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay		Clear vessel glass discarded	JB	8/23/2010
B4	III	13	17	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
B5	Ι	0	5	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
B5	II	5	11	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay			JB	8/23/2010
B5	III	11	15	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
B6	Ι	0	5	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
B6	II	5	13	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay			JB	8/23/2010
B6	III	13	17	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
B7	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
B7	II	6	12	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay			JB	8/23/2010
B7	III	12	16	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
B8	Ι	0	5	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam		Light green vessel glass discarded	JB	8/23/2010
B8	II	5	13	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay			JB	8/23/2010
B8	III	13	18	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
B9	Ι	0	4	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
B9	II	4	9	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
B9	III	9	13	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
B10	Ι	0	4	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
B10	II	4	12	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
B10	III	12	16	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C3	Ι	0	5	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C3	II	5	9	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C3	III	9	13	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments	Initials	Date
C4	Ι	0	5	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C4	II	5	9	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C4	III	9	13	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C5	Ι	0	6	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C5	II	6	10	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C5	III	10	14	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C6	Ι	0	5	10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown, silty sandy loam			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C6	II	5	9	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C7	Ι	0	5	10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown, silty sandy loam			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C7	II	10	10	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C8	Ι	0	6	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C8	II	6	13	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C8	III	13	17	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C9	Ι	0	6	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C9	II	6	12	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C9	III	12	16	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C10	Ι	0	3	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C10	II	3	6	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
C10	III	6	9	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
D1				not excavated		Not excavated, disturbed	JB	8/23/2010
D2				not excavated			JB	8/23/2010
D3	Ι	0	5	10 YR 3/3 dark brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
D3	II	5	11	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
D3	III	11	15	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, sandy clay			JB	8/23/2010
D4	Ι	0	5	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam		Clear vessel glass discarded, offset 3 ft due to tree	JB	8/23/2010
D4	II	5	13	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam mottled with 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown			JB	8/23/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments	Initials	Date
D4	III	13	17	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, sandy clay			JB	8/23/2010
D5	Ι	0	5	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam		Offset 3 ft due to trees	JB	8/23/2010
D5	II	5	12	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam mottled with 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown			JB	8/23/2010
D5	III	12	16	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, sandy clay			JB	8/23/2010
D6	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam		Brick & charcoal discarded	JB	8/23/2010
D6	II	6	13	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
D6	III	17	17	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
D7	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
D7	II	6	12	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
D7	III	12	16	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
D8	Ι	0	5	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
D8	II	5	12	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
D8	III	12	16	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
D9	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
D9	II	6	13	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam		Modern unidentified metal discarded	JB	8/23/2010
D9	III	13	17	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
D10	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
D10	II	6	12	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
D10	III	12	16	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
E1				not excavated			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E2				not excavated			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E3	Ι	0	4	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E3	II	4	8	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E3	III	8	12	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E4	Ι	0	4	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E4	II	4	9	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E4	III	9	13	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments	Initials	Date
E5	Ι	0	5	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E5	II	5	11	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E5	III	11	13	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E6	Ι	0	6	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E6	II	6	12	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E6	III	12	16	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E7	Ι	0	4	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E7	II	4	10	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E7	III	10	14	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E8	Ι	0	5	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E8	II	5	10	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E8	III	10	15	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E9	Ι	0	6	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E9	II	6	13	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E9	III	16	17	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E10	Ι	0	7	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E10	II	7	13	7.5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
E10	III	13	17	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
F1				not excavated			JB	8/23/2010
F2				not excavated			JB	8/23/2010
F3	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
F3	II	6	11	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
F3	III	11	15	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
F4	Ι	0	5	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
F4	II	5	13	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
F4	III	13	17	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
F5	Ι	0	5	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam		Clear vessel glass discarded	JB	8/23/2010
F5	II	6	12	10 YR /4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
F5	III	12	16	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments	Initials	Date
F6	Ι	0	6	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam		Charcoal discarded	JB	8/23/2010
F6	II	6	12	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay		Root impass	JB	8/23/2010
F7	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
F7	II	6	12	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
F7	III	12	16	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
F8	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
F8	II	6	12	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
F8	III	12	16	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
F9	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam		Offset 4 ft due to trees	JB	8/23/2010
F9	II	6	11	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam		Modern clear vessel glass discarded	JB	8/23/2010
F9	III	11	15	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
F10	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam	Modern clear vessel glass discarded		JB	8/23/2010
F10	Π	6	11	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
F10	III	11	15	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay			JB	8/23/2010
G1				not excavated			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G2				not excavated			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G3	Ι	0	4	10 YR 5/3 brown, sandy loam			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G3	II	4	14	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, silty sand		Debris level	NS, CD	8/23/2010
G3	III	14	19	10 YR 4/6 dark grayish brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G3	IV	19	23	10 YR 5/3 brown, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G4	Ι	0	4	10 YR 5/3 brown, sandy loam		Modern trash discarded	NS, CD	8/23/2010
G4	II	4	7	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G4	III	7	9	10 YR 4/6 dark grayish brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G4	IV	9	13	10 YR 5/3 brown, silty clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G5	Ι	0	8	10 YR 5/3 brown, silty sandy loam		Modern trash discarded	NS, CD	8/23/2010
G5	II	8	21	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, silty sand		Debris level	NS, CD	8/23/2010
G5	III	21	23	10 YR 4/6 dark grayish brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments	Initials	Date
G5	IV	23	27	10 YR 5/3 brown, silty clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G6	Ι	0	6	10 YR 5/3 brown, silty sandy loam			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G6	II	6	18	10 YR 4/6 dark grayish brown, silty sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G6	III	18	21	10 YR 3/3 dark brown, silty clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G7	Ι	0	4	10 YR 3/3 dark brown, sandy loam			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G7	II	4	7	10 YR 4/6 dark grayish brown, sandy loam			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G7	III	7	14	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, clay sand			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G7	IV	14	18	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G8	Ι	0	5	10 YR 4/3 brown, sandy loam			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G8	II	5	10	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, sandy loam			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G8	III	10	14	5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, sandy clay			NS, CD	8/23/2010
G9				not excavated		Not excavated due to debris pile/push pile of logs	NS,CD	8/23/2010
G10	Ι	0	7	10 YR 3/3 dark brown, sandy loam	2 nails		NS,CD	8/23/2010
G10	II	7	11	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, sandy clay			NS,CD	8/23/2010
G11				not excavated		Not excavated due to debris pile/push pile of logs	NS,CD	8/23/2010
H1				not excavated			JB	8/23/2010
H2				not excavated			JB	8/23/2010
H3	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
H3	II	6	12	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty sand			JB	8/23/2010
H3	III	12	16	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, sandy clay			JB	8/23/2010
H4				not excavated		Backhoe trench	JB	8/23/2010
Н5	Ι	0	4	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam		Excavation halted due to concrete	JB	8/23/2010
H6	Ι	0	5	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010
H6	II	5	10	disturbed			JB	8/23/2010
H6	III	10	15	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, clay sand			JB	8/23/2010
H6	IV	15	19	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, sandy clay			JB	8/23/2010
H7	Ι	0	4	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, silty loam			JB	8/23/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments	Initials	Date
H7	II	4	11	disturbed			JB	8/23/2010
H7	III	11	18	10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow, sandy clay			JB	8/23/2010
H7	IV	18	22	7.5 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, sandy clay			JB	8/23/2010
H8				not excavated		Backhoe trench	JB	8/23/2010
Н9	Ι	0	5	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, sandy loam		Offset 3 ft	JB	8/23/2010
H9	II	5	15	disturbed	1 whiteware		JB	8/23/2010
H9	III	15	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, sandy clay	1 UID metal		JB	8/23/2010
H10	Ι	0	7	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
H10	II	7	16	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy clay			JB	8/23/2010
H10	III	16	20	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, sandy clay	1 whiteware		JB	8/23/2010
H11	Ι	0	13	10 YR 3/3 dark brown, sandy loam			CD, NS	8/23/2010
H11	II	13	17	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, clay sand	1 ceramic, 4 glass		CD, NS	8/23/2010
H11	III	17	21	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, sandy clay			CD, NS	8/23/2010
I1				not excavated			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I2	Ι	0	4	10 YR 4/3 brown, sandy clay			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I2	II	4	22	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, sandy clay		Disturbed layer	NS,CD	8/23/2010
I2	III	22	28	10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown, clay sand	2 blue glass fragments		NS,CD	8/23/2010
I2	IV	28	32	10 YR 4/3 brown, sandy clay			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I3	Ι	0	7	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
I3	Π	7	18	disturbed		Gear cog 3ft in diameter at bottom of hole, brick & charcoal fragments discarded	JB	8/23/2010
I4	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
I4	II	6	15	disturbed	1 button, 1 glass		JB	8/23/2010
I4	III	15	19	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, sandy clay			JB	8/23/2010
I5	Ι	0	4	10 YR $\frac{4}{3}$ brown, sandy loam			NS,CD	8/23/2010

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments	Initials	Date
I5	II	4	13	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, sandy clay			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I5	III	13	16	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, sandy clay			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I5	IV	16	20	7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, sandy clay			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I6	Ι	0	7	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam		Halted due to concrete slab	NS,CD	8/23/2010
I7	Ι	0	6	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, sandy loam			JB	8/23/2010
I7	II	6	12	disturbed			JB	8/23/2010
I7	III	12	16	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, sandy clay			JB	8/23/2010
I8	Ι	0	8	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I8	II	8	16	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, silty sand			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I8	III	16	20	7.5 YR 4/3 brown, sandy clay			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I9	Ι	0	9	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I9	II	9	15	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, silty sand	Glass sample, machine made brick discarded		NS,CD	8/23/2010
I9	III	15	19	7.5 YR 4/3 brown, sandy clay			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I10	Ι	0	6	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I10	II	6	13	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, silty sand	10+ glass sample, 3+ ceramics		NS,CD	8/23/2010
I10	III	13	17	7.5 YR 4/3 brown, sandy clay			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I11	Ι	0	6	10 yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown, sandy loam			NS,CD	8/23/2010
I11	II	6	11	7.5 yr 4/6 strong brown, silty sand	1 UID, 1 glass, 1 terra cotta, 2 pull tabs		NS,CD	8/23/2010
I11	III	11	15	7.5 yr 4/3 brown, sandy clay			NS,CD	8/23/2010

APPENDIX C: TEST UNIT STRATIGRAPHY

Unit	Layer	Soil Color and Texture; Inclusions	Maximum Thickness	Context
1	I-1	10 YR 3/3 Dark brown silty sandy loam with modern trash	12.5"	Modern debris layer
1	I-2	10 YR 3/3 Dark brown silty sandy loam with coal inclusions & modern trash	13"	Transition to layer II
1	II-1	10 YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty sandy clay with cobble-sized rock & modern trash	16.5"	Transition to sterile soil
1	II-2	10 YR 5/6Yellowish brown silty sandy clay with no inclusions	18" Sterile soil	
1	III-1	7.5 YR 6/8 Reddish Yellow Silty clay	23"	Sterile Subsoil
2	I-1	10 YR 5/3 Brown clay sand with brick fragments and clay inclusions from fill which was removed by mechanical excavator; brick, mortar, slag & coal fragments with modern trash	23.5"	Intact E-horizon located below destruction level
2	II-1	10 YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay with brick & mortar inclusions, coal and slag	27.5"	Transition to subsoil
2	II-2	10 YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay with brick & mortar inclusions, coal & slag	31.5"	Sterile Subsoil
2	II-3	10 YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay	35.5"	Sterile Subsoil
2	II-4	10 YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay	38"	Sterile subsoil window
3	I-1	10 YR 5/3 Brown clay sand with pockets of fill from destruction level above; brick fragments & charcoal flecking	16"	Intact E-horizon located below destruction level
3	II-1	10 YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with brown clay sand fill in plow scars & pockets	20"	Transitional to subsoil
3	III-1	10 YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay with no inclusions	24"	Sterile subsoil
3	III-2	10 YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay	28"	Sterile subsoil
4	I-1	10 YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silty loam with orange clay, grey clay, tan sandy loam	14"	Debris layer mixed with remaining truncated plow zone
Unit	Layer	Soil Color and Texture; Inclusions	Maximum Thickness	Context
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4	II-1	7.5 YR 4/6 Strong brown silty loam with linear very dark grayish brown silty loam plow scars; light density bog iron & coal fragments	17"	Transition to subsoil
4	II-2	7.5 YR 4/6 Strong brown silty loam with low density linear very dark grayish brown silty loam plow scars; light density bog iron & coal fragments	18"	Bottom of transition to subsoil
4	III-1	7.5 YR 5/8 Strong brown silty clay, light density bog iron fragments	23"	Sterile Subsoil
5	I-1	10 YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silty loam with orange clay, grey clay, tan sandy loam; coal fragments	8"	Pre- 1960's destruction occupation layer
5	II-1	7.5 YR 4/6 Strong brown silty loam with very faint linear very dark grayish brown silty loam plow scars; light density bog iron & coal fragments	12"	Transition to subsoil
5	II-2	7.5 YR 4/6 Strong brown silty loam; light density bog iron	14"	Bottom of transition to subsoil
5	III-1	7.5 YR 5/8 Strong brown silty clay	18"	Sterile Subsoil
5	III-2	7.5 YR 5/8 Strong brown silty clay	22"	Sterile Subsoil
6	I-1	10 YR 4/3 Brown silty loam with brick fragments and modern trash	11"	Modern debris layer
6	I-2	10 YR 4/3 Brown Silty clay with oyster shell inclusions	11.5"	Transition layer to clay cap & gravel drive
6	II-1	Mottled clay of reddish orange, orange & gray	15.5"	Clay cap over majority of unit with gravel drive over southern edge
6	III-1	10 YR 3/3 Dark brown silty clay with brick fragments & modern trash	19.5"	Mid 20th Century destruction layer
6	IV-1	10 YR 5/3 Brown sandy clay	21.5"	Transition to subsoil
6	V-1	7.5 YR 5/8 Strong brown silty clay	25.5"	Sterile Subsoil
7	I-1	Mottled 7.5 YR 5/3 brown, 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown & 7.5 YR 6/3 light brown clay with coal inclusions	9"	Clay cap
7	II-1	10 YR 4/3 Brown Silty clay with light density coal inclusions	9.5"	Clay cap
7	II-2	10 YR 4/3 Brown silty sandy clay	10"	Transition layer to plow scars

Unit	Layer	Soil Color and Texture; Inclusions	Maximum Thickness	Context
7	III-1	10 YR 4/3 Brown silty sandy clay with plow scars of 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay	13.5"	Plow zone soils cap subsoil
7	IV-1	7.5 YR 5/5 Strong brown silty clay	14"	Transition to subsoil
7	V-1	10 YR 6/8 Brownish yellow silty clay	18.5"	Sterile Subsoil
7	V-2	10 YR 6/8 Brownish yellow silty clay	24"	Sterile Subsoil

APPENDIX D: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

PHASE I (Artifact Category Abbreviations: ARC: Architectural; CER: Ceramic; GLS: Glass; MET: Metal; PER: Personal)

внт	LEVEL	CAT	ТҮРЕ	SUBTYPE / FORM	MATERIAL / DECORATION	SIZE / OTHER COMMENTS	COUNT	INITIALS
1	А	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	1	KSB
1	А	ARC	Slate Fragment				1	KSB
1	А	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Complete	1	KSB
1	А	CER	Whiteware	Body		Crazed	1	KSB
1	А	CER	Whiteware	Rim			1	KSB
1	А	CER	Porcellanous	Body			1	KSB
1	А	CER	Ironstone	Base	Partial Maker's Mark Visible		1	KSB
1	А	GLS	Clear Vessel	Base	Contact Molded, "Hin"		1	KSB
1	А	GLS	Clear Vessel	Base	Contact Molded, "Pepsi Cola B", "Washington,", "Bottl", "Ld"		1	KSB
2	А	ARC	Brick	Machine Made			1	KSB
2	А	MET	Wire Fragment		Iron Alloy		1	KSB
3	А	ARC	Marble Tile		Honeycomb Cut		1	KSB
3	А	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	1	KSB
3	А	ARC	Slate Fragment				1	KSB
3	А	ARC	Brick	Handmade			1	KSB
3	А	ARC	Concrete				1	KSB
3	А	CER	Whiteware	Body			1	KSB
3	А	GLS	Milk Glass	Body			1	KSB
3	А	GLS	Clear Vessel With Lid	Rim And Neck	Aluminum Lid / Painted Lettering, Red	Screw-Top	1	KSB
3		PER	Pipe Bowl Fragment		Molded Design, Shield Visible	Pieces Mend	2	KSB
4	А	CER	Whiteware	Base		Crazed	1	KSB
4	А	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body			10	KSB
4	А	GLS	Brown Bottle With Lid	Rim And Neck	Aluminum Lid	Screw-Top	1	KSB
4	А	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			1	KSB

STP	BHT	TEST UNIT	LEVEL	CAT	ТҮРЕ	SUBTYPE / FORM	MATERIAL / DECORATION	SIZE / OTHER COMMENTS	COUNT
A 4			II	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	1
A 5			Ι	CER	Whiteware	Tea Cup	Molded Decoration With Flowers / Underglazed / Green Glaze With Orange And White Flowers	Pieces Mend	23
A 6			II	PER	Button	Three-Hole	Glass / Black		1
G 10			Ι	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Shaft	2
G 10			Ι	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Complete	1
H 10			II	CER	Porcellanous	Rim	Slight Molded Decoration	Pieces Mend	2
H 10			II	CER	Whiteware	Body		Crazed	1
H 10			II	CER	Terra Cotta	Pipe Fragment			1
H 11			II	CER	Whiteware	Body		Crazed / Burned	1
H 11			II	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			2
H 11			II	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Nn"		1
H 9				ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Shaft	5
H 9				CER	Whiteware	Body		Crazed	1
I 10			II	ARC	Tile	Stoneware	Black		1
I 10			Π	ARC	Tile Fragment With Mortar Attached	Stoneware	Light Blue		1
I 10			II	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	1
I 10			II	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial / Crizzled	1
I 10			II	ARC	Stucco				1
I 10			II	ARC	Stucco With Key				1
I 10			II	CER	Whiteware	Body			1
I 10			II	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			5
I 10			II	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Molded Decoration		1
I 10			II	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body			2
I 10			II	GLS	Blue Vessel	Body			4
I 10			II	GLS	Blue Tint Vessel	Body			1
I 10			II	PER	Marble Fragment		Glass / Red		1
I 11			Ι	CER	Terra Cotta	Body			1
I 11			Ι	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body		Small Vial	1
I 11			Ι	MET	Handle		Iron Alloy		1
I 11			Ι	MET	Pull Tab		Aluminum		2

PHASE II (Artifact Category Abbreviations: ARC: Architectural; CER: Ceramic; GLS: Glass; LTC: Lithic; MET: Metal; ORG: Organic; OTH: Other; PER: Personal)

STP	BHT	TEST UNIT	LEVEL	CAT	ТҮРЕ	SUBTYPE / FORM	MATERIAL / DECORATION	SIZE / OTHER COMMENTS	COUNT
I 2			III	GLS	Blue Tint Vessel	Body			2
I 5			III	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body			1
I 5			III	OTH	Drain Pipe	Ston3ware			1
I 9			II	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			2
I 9			II	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Painted / Light Blue		1
	9			GLS	Milk Bottle	Complete	Chain Designed Top / Contact Molded, "Td", "One Pint Liquid", "Thompson's Dairy Absolutely Pure 2012-11th St. Registered"		1
	9			GLS	Aqua Tint Bottle	Body And Base	Contact Molded, "Pepsi Cola Bottling Co.", "Contents 1pt. 8oz. Washington, D.C."		1
	9			GLS	Milk Bottle	Complete	Bust Of George Washington On Bottle / "Wakefield Dairy Washington, D.C.", "Wakefield Simpson Bros. Inc. Dairy"		1
	9			GLS	Clear Vessel	Body		Found Inside Wakefield Bottle	1
	9			GLS	Milk Glass			Found In Wakefield Bottle	1
	9			GLS	Brown Bottle	Complete	Contact Molded, "Abner Drury", "Washington, D.C."	Crown Finish	1
	9			GLS	Milk Bottle	Complete	Ribbed Neck / Contact Molded, "Sealed 48", "One Pint Liquid", "Poplar Farm Dairy 2214-R.I. Ave., N.E."		1
	9			GLS	Milk Bottle	Complete	Ribbed Neck / Contact Molded, "S&S Quality Guaranteed", "One Pint Liquid", "S&S Lewinsville Dairy Storm & Sherwood 3247 Q St. N.W. Washington, D.C. Registered"		1
	9			GLS	Aqua Tint Bottle	Complete	Contact Molded, "Rock Creek Beverages", "Pepsi Cola Beverages Co. Washington, D.C."		1
	9			MET	Flat Pressed Metal	Band	Iron Alloy	Found Inside Thompson's Dairy Bottle	2
	9			MET	Wire Fragment		Iron Alloy	Found In Wakefield Bottle	1
		1	I-1	MET	Wire With Plastic Cover		Copper		1
		1	I-1	MET	Pipe		Iron Alloy		1
		1	I-1	MET	Chain		Iron Alloy	7 Links Long	1

STP	BHT	TEST UNIT	LEVEL	CAT	ТҮРЕ	SUBTYPE / FORM	MATERIAL / DECORATION	SIZE / OTHER COMMENTS	COUNT
		1	I-1	ORG	Bone				2
		1	I-2	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	4
		1	I-2	ARC	Brick	Machine-Made			1
		1	I-2	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft And Head / Cut Head	1
		1	I-2	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Shaft	6
		1	I-2	ARC	Nail	UID			10
		1	I-2	CER	UID Earthenware	Body	Painted / Blue	Burned	1
		1	I-2	CER	Terra Cotta	Pipe Fragment			5
		1	I-2	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			43
		1	I-2	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body			11
		1	I-2	GLS	Clear Vessel	Base	Maker's Mark, "Td"		1
		1	I-2	GLS	Brown Vessel	Base			1
		1	I-2	GLS	Clear Vessel	Rim		Screw-Top	1
		1	I-2	GLS	Aqua Tint Bottle	Body			2
		1	I-2	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Ill"		1
		1	I-2	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "H"		1
		1	I-2	GLS	Green Vessel	Body			2
		1	I-2	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body	Molded Decoration		1
		1	I-2	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "B" / Textured		1
		1	I-2	MET	Wire Fragment		Iron Alloy		5
		1	I-2	MET	Fence Staple		Iron Alloy		1
		1	I-2	MET	Eye Hook		Iron Alloy		1
		1	I-2	MET	UID		Aluminum		1
		1	I-2	OTH	Ceramic Insulator		Contact Molded, "Rico"		1
		1	I-2	OTH	Plastic		Clear		2
		1	I-2	OTH	Plastic		Red		1
		1	I-2	OTH	Styrofoam		Label Present, "Ara"		1
		1	I-2	PER	Penny	1917		Wheat Grain	1
		1	I-2	PER	Nickel			Indian Head	1
		1	I-2	PER	Vinyl Record				3
		1	II-1	ARC	Brick	Handmade			1
		1	II-1	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft And Head / Cut Head	1
		1	II-1	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Shaft	2
		1	II-1	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	2
		1	II-1	ARC	Nail	UID			1
		1	II-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			6

STP	BHT	TEST UNIT	LEVEL	CAT	TYPE	SUBTYPE / FORM	MATERIAL / DECORATION	SIZE / OTHER COMMENTS	COUNT
		1	II-1	GLS	Green Vessel	Body			1
		1	II-1	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body			1
		1	II-1	MET	Fence Staple		Iron Alloy		1
		2	I-1	ARC	Nail	Cut		Complete / Cut Head	1
		2	I-1	ARC	Nail	UID			1
		2	I-1	CER	Whiteware	Body		Crazed / Burned	2
		2	II-1	ARC	Brick	Handmade			1
		2	II-1	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft	9
		2	II-1	ARC	Nail	UID			1
		2	II-1	MET	Wire Fragment		Iron Alloy		1
		2	II-1	PER	Pipe Bowl Fragment		White Clay / Ribbed		1
		3	I-1	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	1
		3	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			2
		3	I-1	MET	Wire Fragment		Iron Alloy		2
		3	II-1	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft	1
		3	II-1	CER	Pearlware	Rim		Crazed	1
		3	II-1	PER	Gun Flint Fragment				1
		4	Ι	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft	1
		4	Ι	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft And Head	2
		4	Ι	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft And Tip	1
		4	Ι	ARC	Nail	UID			1
		4	Ι	LTC	Debitage	Secondary	Quartz	Fragment	1
		4	Ι	ORG	Bone				1
		4	Ι	CER	Yellowware	Body		Crazed	1
		4	II-1	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft And Head / Cut Head	1
		4	II-1	ARC	Nail	UID			1
		4	II-1	CER	Whiteware	Body		Crazed	1
		4	II-1	CER	UID Earthenware	Body	Glaze Missing		1
		5	I-1	ARC	Nail	UID			2
		5	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			1
		5	I-1	MET	Flat Pressed Metal		Iron Alloy		3
		5	II-1	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	1
		5	II-1	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft	2
		5	II-1	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft And Head	1
		5	II-2	ARC	Nail	Cut		Piece Mend / Complete	2
		6	I-1	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	2

STP	BHT	TEST UNIT	LEVEL	CAT	ТҮРЕ	SUBTYPE / FORM	MATERIAL / DECORATION	SIZE / OTHER COMMENTS	COUNT
		6	I-1	ARC	Slate Fragment				2
		6	I-1	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Shaft And Head	1
		6	I-1	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	7
		6	I-1	ARC	Brick	Machine-Made			1
		6	I-1	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Shaft	5
		6	I-1	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Complete	2
		6	I-1	CER	American Grey	Body	Salt-Glazed / Handpainted / Underglazed / Blue		1
		6	I-1	CER	Terra Cotta	Body			1
		6	I-1	CER	Yellowware	Rim	Molded Decoration / Painted / Underglaze / Blue		1
		6	I-1	CER	Whiteware	Body		Crazed	8
		6	I-1	CER	Whiteware	Rim		Crazed	2
		6	I-1	CER	Ironstone	Rim	Guilded		1
		6	I-1	CER	Porcellanous	Rim			1
		6	I-1	CER	American Grey	Body	Salt-Glazed		2
		6	I-1	CER	American Grey	Base	Salt-Glazed		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Green Vessel	Base	Textured / Contact Molded Base, "Wash, D.C."		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			12
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Se Of"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Forbid", "This"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Milk Glass	Body			1
		6	I-1	GLS	Milk Glass	Rim		Screw-Top	1
		6	I-1	GLS	Green Vessel	Body			1
		6	I-1	GLS	Blue Vessel	Body			2
		6	I-1	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body			12
		6	I-1	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Fed", "Or Re-Us"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Feder", "Or"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body And Base	Contact Molded, "Lf Pint", "18", "56-8"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Painted / Orange		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	~		76
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Base			2
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Base	Contact Molded, "2", "8", "9"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Rim		Screw-Top	1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Base	Contact Molded, "W.F. Young Inc.", "Springfield, Mass., USA"	-	1

STP	BHT	TEST UNIT	LEVEL	CAT	ТҮРЕ	SUBTYPE / FORM	MATERIAL / DECORATION	SIZE / OTHER COMMENTS	COUNT
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Eral La", "E-Use"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Base	Contact Molded, "H"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Base	Textured / Contact Molded, "90"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Airy"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "R R"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "3971"		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Molded Decoration		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Orange Peel		2
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Molded Decoration, Rope Design		1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Rim		Crown Finish	1
		6	I-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Rim	Molded Decoration / Ridged	Pieces Mend	4
		6	I-1	GLS	Blue Tint Vessel	Body			1
		6	I-1	GLS	Soda Glass	Body			1
		6	I-1	GLS	Aqua Tint Bottle	Body			1
		6	I-1	GLS	Aqua Tint Bottle	Neck	Molded Decoration		1
		6	I-1	MET	Flat Pressed Metal		Copper		1
		6	I-1	MET	Wire Fragment		Iron Alloy		3
		6	I-1	MET	Pipe		Iron Alloy		1
		6	I-1	MET	UID		Iron Alloy		5
		6	I-1	MET	Flat Pressed Metal		Iron Alloy		4
		6	I-1	MET	Spike		Iron Alloy	Shaft And Head	1
		6	I-1	MET	Bolt And Washer		Iron Alloy		1
		6	I-1	MET	Lead Tubing				1
		6	I-1	MET	Decorative UID With Wing Nut Attached		Iron Alloy And Copper	Winged Decorative UID With Two Nails And One Wing Nut	1
		6	I-1	MET	UID		Stainless Steel / Painted, Green		1
		6	I-1	MET	Washer		Brass		1
		6	I-1	ORG	Bone			Butcher Marks	3
		6	I-1	ORG	Shell	Oyster			2
		6	I-1	OTH	Plastic		White		1
		6	I-1	PER	Button	Two-Hole	Plastic		1
		6	II-1	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	3
		6	II-1	ARC	Asphalt Shingle		Green		2
		6	II-1	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Shaft	4
		6	II-1	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Shaft And Head	2

STP	BHT	TEST UNIT	LEVEL	CAT	ТҮРЕ	SUBTYPE / FORM	MATERIAL / DECORATION	SIZE / OTHER COMMENTS	COUNT
		6	II-1	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Shaft And Tip	1
		6	II-1	CER	Whiteware	Handle		Crazed / Pieces Mend	2
		6	II-1	CER	Whiteware	Rim		Crazed	1
		6	II-1	CER	Terra Cotta	Body			1
		6	II-1	CER	UID Stoneware	Tile	Red Body		1
		6	II-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Complete	Contact Molded, "10 Belfands"	Screw-Top	1
		6	II-1	GLS	Milk Glass Vessel	Complete		Screw-Top	1
		6	II-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			28
		6	II-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Base			2
		6	II-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Rim		Screw-Top	2
		6	II-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Fed"		1
		6	II-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Derney", "Meadow"		1
		6	II-1	GLS	Aqua Tint Vessel	Body			1
		6	II-1	GLS	Aqua Tint Vessel	Base			1
		6	II-1	GLS	Soda Glass	Body			9
		6	II-1	GLS	Brown Vessel	Body			7
		6	II-1	GLS	Brown Vessel	Base			2
		6	II-1	GLS	Blue Vessel	Body			3
		6	II-1	GLS	Blue Vessel	Rim		Screw-Top	1
		6	II-1	MET	Flat Pressed Metal		Iron Alloy		9
		6	II-1	MET	Lid		Tin		1
		6	II-1	ORG	Bone			Butcher Marks	2
		6	II-1	OTH	Light Bulb Base				2
		6	II-1	OTH	Coal Fragment			Exposed To Heat	1
		6	II-1	PER	Shoe Fragment		Leather		1
		6	II-1	PER	Toy Car Fragment		Metal / Painted, Red / Stamped Car Side With Doors And Wheel Well		1
		6	II-1	PER	Rubber Handles			Used To Cover Metal Bicycle Handles	3
		6	П-1	PER	UID		Wood, Iron Alloy, And Brass	Thin, Grooved Brass Piece With Wood Attached On Both Sides And Possibly Iron Alloy Rivet Attaching Both	1
		6	III-1	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	1
		6	III-1	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Shaft	8
		6	III-1	CER	Whiteware	Base		Crazed / Pieces Mend	2
		6	III-1	CER	Whiteware	Tea Cup	Green Glaze	Piece Mend	25

STP	BHT	TEST UNIT	LEVEL	CAT	ТҮРЕ	SUBTYPE / FORM	MATERIAL / DECORATION	SIZE / OTHER COMMENTS	COUNT
		6	III-1	GLS	Blue Vessel	Body			17
		6	III-1	GLS	Blue Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Mil"		1
		6	III-1	GLS	Blue Vessel	Rim		Screw-Top	2
		6	III-1	GLS	Soda Glass	Body			1
		6	III-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			19
		6	III-1	MET	UID		Iron Alloy		1
		6	III-1	MET	UID		Brass		1
		6	III-1	MET	Slag				1
		6	III-1	ORG	Bone				1
		6	III-1	OTH	Battery Terminal				1
		6	III-1	PER	Shoe Fragment		Leather		1
		7	II-1	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	8
		7	II-1	ARC	Pipe		Iron Alloy		4
		7	II-1	ARC	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire		Shaft And Head	1
		7	II-1	GLS	Milk Bottle	Rim And Neck		Pieces Mend	3
		7	II-1	GLS	Clear Bottle	Complete	Squared Sides With Rounded Corners	Screw-Top	1
		7	II-1	GLS	Blue Bottle	Complete	Double Triangle Maker's Mark On Bottom	Screw-Top	1
		7	II-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body			19
		7	II-1	GLS	Blue Tint Vessel	Body			1
		7	II-1	GLS	Clear Vessel	Body	Contact Molded, "Ms", "Y"		1
		7	II-1	MET	UID		Iron Alloy		1
		7	II-1	MET	Wire Fragment		Iron Alloy		14
		7	II-1	OTH	Light Bulb Base		Ceramic With Copper Contact		1
		7	II-1	OTH	Battery Terminal				1
		7	II-1	OTH	Plastic				1
		7	II-1	OTH	Lead Tubing		Lead		2
		7	III-1	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial / Burned	1
		7	III-1	ARC	Window Glass			Post-Industrial	1
		7	III-1	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft	1
		7	III-1	CER	Creamware	Rim	Handpainted / Underglazed / Blue	Crazed / Burned	1
		7	III-1	CER	Yellowware	Rim	Molded Decoration / Banded / Underglazed / White And Black	Crazed	1
		7	IV-1	ARC	Nail	Cut		Shaft	1
		7	IV-1	CER	Whiteware	Body		Crazed	1

APPENDIX E: ABBREVIATED CURRICULUM VITAE OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Kerri S. Barile, Ph.D. President/Principal Investigator Dovetail Cultural Resource Group 300 Central Road, Suite 200 Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401 (540)899-9170 (phone); (540)899-9137 (fax) kbarile@dovetailcrg.com

EDUCATION

Ph.D.	The University of Texas at Austin	Anthropology/Architectural History	2004
M.A.	University of South Carolina	Anthropology	1999
M.Cert.	University of South Carolina	Museum Management	1999
B.A.	Mary Washington College	Historic Preservation	1994

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Dr. Barile has over seventeen years of professional experience in the fields of archaeology, architectural history, historic research, and cultural resource management. She has recorded and researched an abundance of historic buildings, structures, districts, and objects in the Mid-Atlantic and Southern United States and has directed the excavation of a wide array of archaeological sites in Virginia, Texas, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia, among others. Her current responsibilities at Dovetail include managerial and technical tasks associated with reconnaissance and intensive architectural assessments, primary source research, archaeological Phase I, II, and III excavations, consultation with and representation of clients before state and national review agencies, writing and editing reports, preparing and managing project budgets, and developing and implementing research designs.

Prior to founding Dovetail, Dr. Barile served as the Preservation Program Coordinator for the Fredericksburg, Northern Virginia, and Culpeper Districts at the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). In this capacity she was responsible for the development of project scopes, budget review, project management, and conducting cultural resource surveys. She also coordinated project effect on a variety of transportation projects with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, including both architectural properties and archaeological sites. Before coming to VDOT Dr. Barile served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager for SWCA Environmental Consultants, an architectural historian and project archaeologist at the Chicora Foundation, a nonprofit CRM firm in South Carolina, and an architectural historian, historian, and archaeologist at the Center for Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

In addition to CRM experience, Dr. Barile has taught university courses in historic preservation and preservation law, architectural history, and archaeology. She has also published numerous professional articles and papers on her studies, including several National Register of Historic Places nominations. Her dissertation involved an architectural and archaeological analysis of Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood's mansion at Germanna in Orange County within the context of early eighteenth century Virginia architecture.

KEY PROJECTS

2009 Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigations at the Turner Street Redevelopment Project, Blacksburg, Virginia.

- 2009 Phase II Archaeological Testing and Archival Research at the Alexander Site, Pulaski County, Virginia.
- 2008 Intensive Architectural Evaluations of 27 Properties and 5 Districts Between Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia for Southeast High Speed Rail Project
- 2008 Sentry Box Ice House Architectural Evaluation and Archival Research, Fredericksburg, Virginia
- 2008 Cultural Resource Investigation of the Temple of Praise Project Area, Bowie, Maryland
- 2007 Thornton's Tavern NRHP Nomination, Fredericksburg, Virginia
- 2007 Fredericksburg Hardware Architectural, Archaeological and Archival project, Virginia
- 2007 Bloomington Plantation Archival Research and Archaeological Testing, Stafford County, Virginia
- 2007 Elmhurst NRHP Nomination, Fredericksburg, Virginia
- 2006 Architectural Survey of the Charlotte Court House Historic District, Charlotte Co, Virginia
- 2006 Indian Queen Tavern/Future Marriott Hotel Site Phase I, II, and III, Fredericksburg, Virginia
- 2006 Counting House Intensive Architectural Survey, Stafford County, Virginia
- 2006 Architectural Survey of the Gordonsville Historic District, Orange County, Virginia
- 2005 Herring Creek Architectural Analysis, King William County, Virginia
- 2005 Norman's Ford Quarter Site Archaeology and Archival Research, Culpeper County, Virginia
- 2005 Carmel Church/Route 207 Expansion Architectural Evaluation, Caroline County, Virginia
- 2005 Clackamas County Lumber Industry Archival Research, Clackamas County, Oregon
- 2005 Route 208 Historical Markers, Spotsylvania County, Virginia
- 2004 Route 3-Warsaw to Lyell Architectural Survey, Richmond County, Virginia
- 2003-4 Matthews and Nichols Cemeteries Archival Research and Excavations, Travis County, Texas.
- 2003 Cedar Choppers Camp Survey and Historical Context, SWCA, Williamson County, Texas
- 2001 San Angelo Visitors Center and Fort Concho Investigations Tom Green County, Texas.
- 1999 Palace Lands Slave Quarter Site Excavations, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- 1999 Middleburg Plantation Preservation Plan, Charleston, South Carolina.
- 1998 Settlers Cemetery Restoration and Recordation, Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1998 Broad Street Data Recovery, Charleston, South Carolina
- 1998 Petersburg Five African-American Cemeteries Project, Petersburg, Virginia
- 1996 Glen Burnie Architectural NRHP Project, Maryland
- 1995 Germanna/Enchanted Castle Excavations and Landscape Analysis, Orange Co, Virginia.
- 1995-7 Dahlgren Military Base Survey, Testing, and NRHP Nomination King George, Virginia
- 1993-8 Stratford Hall Plantation Archaeological Excavations, Westmoreland County, Virginia
- 1992 Fredericksburg Masonic Cemetery Stone Wall Restoration, Fredericksburg, Virginia

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:

2009 Tectonics in the Piedmont; Environmental Archaeology on the Colonial Virginia Frontier. *Historical Archaeology*. In press.

2009 Building From the Ground Up? The Need for Multidisciplinary Methodologies in Middle Atlantic Archaeology. Paper presented at the 2009 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, Maryland.

- 2009 A Warn Reception for a Chilly Business: The Sentry Box Ice House. With Sean P. Maroney. Journal of Fredericksburg History 11:23–54.
- 2008 Elmhurst, Fredericksburg, Virginia. National Register Nomination.
- 2007 Confronting the Frontier: The Past, Present, and Possible Future of Virginia Frontier Archaeology. Paper presented at the 2007 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Norfolk, Virginia.
- 2004 *Household Chore and Households Choices: Theorizing the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology.* Editor. [Peer –Reviewed] University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- 2004 Hegemony Within the Household; the Perspective from a South Carolina Plantation. In *Household Chore and Households Choices: Theorizing the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology*, edited by K. Barile and J. Brandon, pp. 121-137. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- 2004 Introduction: Household Chores; Or, the Chore of Defining the Household. In *Household Chore and Households Choices: Theorizing the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology*, edited by K. Barile and J. Brandon, pp. 1-14. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- 2004 Race, the National Register, and Cultural Resource Management: Creating a Historic Context for Post-Bellum Sites. [Peer-Reviewed] *Historical Archaeology*. 38(1):90–100.
- 2004 Archaeology, Architecture, and Alexander Spotswood: Redefining the Georgian Worldview at the Enchanted Castle, Germanna, Orange County, Virginia. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin.
- 1999 Causes and Creations: Exploring the Relationship between Nineteenth Century Slave Insurrections, Landscape and Architecture at Middleburg Plantation, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Unpublished M.A. Thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- 1999 Testing the Oral History at Middleburg Plantation, Berkeley County, South Carolina. *African-American Archaeology* 26:7-9.
- 1998 The Lord Albert Hotel and Commerce Complex, Walterboro, South Carolina. National Register Nomination.
- 1994 Blanton Country Store, Caroline County, Virginia. National Register Nomination.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Dr. Barile is author or co-author of almost two-hundred (200) cultural resource management reports on architectural history, archaeology, and history, numerous scholarly articles and over twenty presentations at professional meetings. She is also on the Fredericksburg Historic Preservation Task Force, the Board of the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc., and the Board of the Moncure Conway Foundation in Falmouth, Virginia. She is also currently teaching HISP 308: Cultural Resource Management in the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington. Most recently, Dr. Barile has authored the Historic Preservation Plan for the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia

APPENDIX F: ARPA PERMIT

RIGHT OF ENTRY AGREEMENT

THIS RIGHT OF ENTRY AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is made this day ______ of August, 2010 (the Commencement Date"), by and between THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, acting by and through the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development (the "District"), and FORT LINCOLN NEW TOWN CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation ("Fort Lincoln").

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, the District owns that certain parcel of land consisting of 2.5 acres known as City Homes at Eastern Avenue Project Area, located in northeastern Washington, D.C., near the northern city limits, more particularly described on Exhibit A attached hereto (the "**Property**"); and

WHEREAS, the District and Fort Lincoln desire to enter into a certain Assignment and Assumption Agreement (the "**Assignment**") at a future date, pursuant to that certain Land Disposition Agreement by and between the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency and Fort Lincoln, dated June 13, 1975 (Contract No. DCRLA 2000); and

WHEREAS, Fort Lincoln desires to do certain Feasibility Studies on the Property, as further described in Section 1 herein, prior to entering into the Assignment with the District.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which the Parties hereto acknowledge, the District and Fort Lincoln hereby agree as follows:

1. **<u>Right of Entry.</u>**

1.1 Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, commencing on the date of this Agreement and continuing until three-hundred-sixty-five (365) days following the Commencement Date (the "**Expiration Date**")(the "**Term**"), unless sooner terminated, the District grants Fort Lincoln and its employees, agents, contractors, and invitees (including without limitation the Students, Faculty, and Staff) (collectively "**Agents**") the right to enter the Property at any time between the hours of 8am- 6pm (the "**Designated Hours**"), Monday through Saturday (unless otherwise specified in the Agreement), within which to undertake such inspections and investigations of the Property, including but not limited to an archaeological survey, soil inspections, environmental sampling, testing, and investigations (the "**Feasibility Studies**") that may be required by applicable laws, regulations, and codes. Howard University engineering and architecture students (the "Students"), faculty (the

"Faculty"), and staff (the "Staff") shall also be afforded access to the site for taking and analyzing soil samples, observing and talking with Fort Lincoln's contractors, and other activities related to their course of study, provided that the University has provided to Fort Lincoln and the District a copy of an insurance certificate which names Fort Lincoln and the District as an additional insured, and which insures against any liability for personal injury or property damage resulting directly from acts, omissions or failure to act by the students, faculty, or staff. It is agreed that Howard University shall not be deemed responsible for performing any of the work under this agreement, and shall not be required to provide professional liability insurance relating to performance under this agreement.

1.2 No other use shall be made of the Property by Fort Lincoln, other than the performance of the aforementioned Feasibility Studies, without the District's prior written consent. Subject to the terms of this Agreement, Fort Lincoln and its Agents may enter onto the Property during the Designated Hours, upon not less than forty eight (48) hours advance notice to the District Representative, designated in Section 11(A) of this Agreement, for the sole purpose of conducting the Feasibility Studies and such other activities in connection therewith (the "**Permitted Use**"). Prior to entering the Property, Fort Lincoln shall (i) provide proof of insurance, as required in Section 6 of this Agreement; and (ii) receive prior consent of the District Representative. The District shall retain the right to further restrict the days and times of entry.

1.3 During the Term of this Agreement, Fort Lincoln shall maintain the Property, at all times in good and clean condition, including the daily removal of all trash, refuge and debris generated as a result of the Permitted Use. All Feasibility Studies and any activities in conjunction therewith shall be at the sole cost and expense of Fort Lincoln. In undertaking the Feasibility Studies, Fort Lincoln shall (and shall cause its Agents to) comply with all applicable federal, state and District of Columbia laws, codes, rules, regulations and ordinances. In the event Fort Lincoln desires to conduct any physically invasive activities such as drilling wells in conjunction with the conduct of the Feasibility Studies, Fort Lincoln shall provide The District with the scope of work to be done and the name of the contractor to conduct such work, and shall request the District's prior consent thereto, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

1.4 Fort Lincoln and its Agents shall be fully responsible for the management, protection, use and safety of the Property. Fort Lincoln shall abide by all applicable federal, state and local law, municipal rules, regulations, ordinances and statutes governing the Permitted Use on the Property. All necessary sanitary facilities and procedures for the collection and disposal of trash, refuge, debris and litter left at or around the Property or associated with the Permitted Use shall comply with good public health practices. Fort Lincoln shall comply with all instructions issued by the District or other designated representative.

1.5 This Agreement serves as an Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit, as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations 47 CFR § 7. This permit is issued to Dovetail Cultural Resources Group I, Inc. based on the permit application dated November 8, 2007, which meets the documentation requirements established in 47 CFR § 7.6. Dr. Kerri

Barile is designated the principal investigator and meets the standards established in 47 CRF §7.8(a)(1). The scope of work to be conducted under this permit is restricted to that outlined in the Application for Permit to Excavate on State Lands, attached hereto as Exhibit B, for the purpose of identifying subsurface archeological resources. Any archeological artifacts recovered in association with this permit are to be curated at the District of Columbia Government Office of Planning but remain the property of the United States of America. A report documenting all archeological activities conducted under this permit shall be consistent with the reporting standards established in the Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in the District of Columbia, chapter VI, Reporting Standards for Archeological Studies. This permit remains valid until this Agreement terminates or expires.

1.6 At the conclusion of the Feasibility Studies, Fort Lincoln shall, at its sole expense:

(i) restore the Property to substantially the same condition which existed prior to any Feasibility Studies or any activities conducted in connection therewith; (ii) remove all materials from the Property in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and federal, state and local law; (iii) pay in full any and all liens by contractors, subcontractors, materialmen or laborers performing any inspections or any other work for Fort Lincoln or its Agents on or related to the Property; and (iv) receive written notice that the Feasibility Studies sites have been restored to a condition deemed to be safe by the District Representative, in his sole and absolute discretion. Fort Lincoln shall submit to the District receipt(s) or evidence of full payment made to any contractor or subcontractor during the conduct of the Feasibility Studies on the Property or in any activity in connection therewith. Prior to the removal of any nonhazardous materials and/or debris from the Property, Fort Lincoln shall provide the District written notice identifying the materials and debris to be disposed and the location of the disposal site. Removal of any Hazardous Materials, as defined hereafter, or waste, shall be in accordance with Section 10.

2. <u>**Reports**</u>: Fort Lincoln shall, within three (3) days of completion of the Feasibility Studies, provide written notice to the District of the results of such Feasibility Studies and of any other investigation of the Property and shall provide copies of all sampling results and any written summaries, reports, or evaluations of such results. The District makes no representations or warranties as to the presence or absence of any Hazardous Materials as defined in Section 10 herein.

3. **<u>Removal of Equipment</u>**: Upon completion of the Feasibility Studies, all tools, equipment, and other personal property shall be removed from the Property by Fort Lincoln, at its sole expense, but not later than twenty four (24) hours after expiration or termination of this Agreement. All tools, equipment and other personal property remaining on the Property thereafter shall be confiscated and become property of the District. Fort Lincoln shall reimburse the District for all costs and expenses incurred in the removal of any tools, equipment or other personal property remaining on the Property. All inquiries regarding any confiscated property shall be directed to the District Representative.

4. <u>Security</u>: Barricades, fences, signs, lanterns and other suitable devices as deemed necessary by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for employee and public

safety, with respect to the Feasibility Studies performed hereunder, shall be provided and adequately maintained by Fort Lincoln. Fort Lincoln shall maintain the security of each of its work sites on the Property at the sole discretion of the District during the Term of this Agreement. In the conduct of work undertaken herein, Fort Lincoln shall exercise all normal and reasonable safety precautions and shall maintain all work areas on the Property in a clean and presentable manner. Fort Lincoln shall insure that the Property is secure at all times during the Term of this Agreement and upon termination of this Agreement. Fort Lincoln shall be solely responsible for insuring that only Fort Lincoln and its Agents have access to the Property while conducting the Feasibility Studies. Fort Lincoln shall bear the cost and expense of any breach in security resulting in a loss of value or damage to the Property and/or any damages incurred in connection therewith.

5. <u>Indemnification</u>: With respect to all activities permitted under this Agreement, Fort Lincoln shall, at all times, conform with and abide by the orders and directions of the District officials or their duly authorized representatives, indemnifying the same and the District as follows:

5.1 Fort Lincoln shall indemnify and hold harmless the District, its officers, directors, shareholders, partners, members, employees, affiliates, representatives and agents (the "**Indemnified Parties**") from any and all liabilities (including mechanic's and materialmen's liens), obligations, damages, penalties, claims, costs, charges, and expenses (including attorneys' fees), of whatsoever kind and nature for any injury, including personal injury or death of any person or persons, and for any loss or damage to any property caused by Fort Lincoln occurring in connection with, or in any way arising out of or resulting from the use, occupancy, and performance of the work permitted hereunder.

5.2 Fort Lincoln shall indemnify and hold harmless the Indemnified Parties from all liabilities, remedial costs, environmental claims, fees, or other expenses related to, arising from, or attributable to, any Hazardous Materials or waste (including any effluent discharge) introduced by Fort Lincoln on the Property.

5.3 If any action or proceeding as described in this Section 5 is brought against the District, its officials, officers, or employees, the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia ("OAG"), in accordance with D.C. Official Code § 1-301.111, shall take all legal action required to defend the District against such action and Fort Lincoln shall promptly reimburse the District for all liabilities, obligations, penalties, claims, litigation, demands, defenses, costs, judgments, suits, proceedings, damages (including consequential damages), disbursements or expenses of any kind (including attorneys' and experts' fees and expenses and any other fees and expenses incurred by the District in investigating, defending, or prosecuting any litigation, claim, or proceeding) that may at any time be imposed upon, incurred by, asserted or awarded against the District or any of its officials, officers or employees in connection with or arising from or out of this Agreement. Attorneys' fees incurred by OAG shall be calculated based upon an equivalent amount that a private firm of comparable size to the OAG would have been charged for such representation based on the number of hours the OAG employees participated in such litigation or other action.

Fort Lincoln's obligations under this Section 5 shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

6. **Insurance**: During the Term of this Agreement and any extensions thereof, Fort Lincoln or its contractor(s) or subcontractor(s), shall provide the following types of insurance and comply with the following requirements:

6.1 <u>Contractor's Commercial General Liability Insurance</u>. A comprehensive Commercial General Liability Insurance policy issued to and covering the liability for all work and operations under or in connection with this Agreement and all obligations assumed by Fort Lincoln hereunder. Coverage shall include Completed Operations and Contractual Liability Insurance and Explosion, Collapse, and Underground Coverage. The coverage under such an insurance policy or policies shall have not less than the following limits:

Bodily Injury and Death Liability:		
Each Occurrence:	\$2,000,000	
Property Damage Liability:	\$1,000,000	

The District shall be named as an additional insured under the coverage for Commercial General Liability in such amounts and from such insurers as the District shall approve, with respect to all activities under this Agreement.

6.2 <u>Contractor's Pollution Legal Liability Insurance</u>. Contractor's Pollution Legal Liability Insurance Policy covering Fort Lincoln's liability during activities on the Property, if any, for the process of removal, storage, transport, and disposal of demolition debris, refuge or hazardous waste material and contaminated soil. The policy shall include such coverage for bodily injury, personal injury, loss of, damage to, or loss of use of property, directly or indirectly arising out of the discharge, dispersal, release or escape of smoke, vapors, soot, fumes, acids, alkalis, toxic chemicals, liquid or gas, waste materials, or other irritants, contaminants, or pollutants into or upon the land, the atmosphere, or any water course or body of water, whether it be gradual or sudden and accidental. The District shall be named as an additional insured.

6.3 <u>Worker's Compensation</u>. A policy complying with the requirements of the District of Columbia and, if applicable, to the U.S. Longshoremen Harbor Workers' Act, Jones Act or Admiralty laws and the Federal Employers' Liability Act. The policy shall have not less the following limits:

Worker's Compensation:	Statutory
Employers' Liability:	
Each Accident	\$500,000
Disease - Policy Limit	\$500,000
Disease - Each Employee	\$500,000

6.4 <u>Insurance Companies</u>. Insurance companies providing the aforesaid coverage shall

be rated by A.M. Best or a comparable rating company and carry at least an "A" rating. All insurance shall be procured from insurance companies licensed and authorized to do business in the District of Columbia.

6.5 <u>Changes in Insurance Coverage</u>. The requisite insurance policies shall not be canceled, terminated, or modified (except to increase the amount of coverage) without thirty (30) days prior written notice to the District. If the required insurance policies should be canceled, terminated, or modified so that the insurance is not in full force and effect, then the District shall have the right to terminate this Agreement immediately, without prior notice or right to cure by Fort Lincoln.

6.6 <u>Evidence of Insurance</u>. Evidence of the requisite insurance policies in the form of certificates of insurance shall be submitted to the District prior to Fort Lincoln's entry onto the Property and from time to time at the District's request.

7. <u>Liability</u>: Without prejudice to any other rights the District may have, Fort Lincoln is responsible, in accordance with all applicable laws, for the acts and omissions of its Agents that cause injuries to persons or damages to the Property, including any claims arising from such injuries or damages, caused by or arising from the activities permitted under this Agreement. The District shall have no liability for the actions or negligence of Fort Lincoln or its Agents.

Neither the grant of this right of entry, nor any provision thereof, shall impose upon the District any new or additional duty or liability or enlarge any existing duty or liability of the District.

8. <u>Licenses/Permits</u>: Fort Lincoln shall be solely responsible for obtaining any necessary licenses and permits for the work permitted under this Agreement, including transportation and disposal of materials. The spoil (soil and water), if any, produced by Fort Lincoln shall be stored, and disposed of, in strict compliance with federal, state and local laws.

9. <u>Utilities</u>: Fort Lincoln shall be solely responsible for coordinating with utility companies regarding any activity to be performed on the Property and shall be solely responsible for the proper containment and removal of all utility lines on, under or adjacent to the Property.

10. <u>Hazardous Materials</u>: In the event Fort Lincoln or its Agents disturbs or removes any materials or waste from the Property in the conduct of the Feasibility Studies, which are determined to be Hazardous Materials as defined herein, Fort Lincoln shall notify the District Representative and the District of Columbia Department of the Environment ("DOE") upon discovery of any Hazardous Materials or waste on the Property within one (1) business day of discovery. Fort Lincoln shall submit a written notice of a proposed plan for disposal (the "Disposal Plan") to the District Representative within thirty (30) days of discovery of any Hazardous Materials or waste. The Disposal Plan may be limited to such Hazardous Materials or waste disturbed or removed by Fort Lincoln or its Agents. The Disposal Plan shall contain

all identifying information as to the type and condition of the Hazardous Materials or waste discovered and a detailed account of the proposed removal and disposal of the Hazardous Materials, including the name and location of the hazardous waste disposal site. The District Representative shall forward the Disposal Plan to the DOE for its review. The DOE may conduct an independent investigation of the Property, including but not limited to soil sampling and other environmental testing as may be deemed necessary. Upon completion of the DOE investigation, the District Representative and/or the DOE shall notify Fort Lincoln of its findings and shall notify Fort Lincoln by written notice of its approval or disapproval of the proposed Disposal Plan. In the event the DOE disapproves the proposed Disposal Plan, Fort Lincoln shall resubmit a revised Disposal Plan to the District Representative and/or the DOE. Fort Lincoln shall seek the advice and counsel of the DOE prior to any resubmission of a proposed Disposal Plan. Upon review of the revised Disposal Plan, the District Representative or the DOE shall notify Fort Lincoln of its decision. Upon approval of the Disposal Plan, Fort Lincoln shall remove and dispose of all Hazardous Materials in accordance with the approved Disposal Plan and all applicable federal, state, the District of Columbia and local law. Within seven (7) business days of the disposal of any Hazardous Materials or waste, Fort Lincoln shall provide the District Representative and/or DOE written evidence and/or receipts confirming the proper disposal of all Hazardous Materials or waste removed from the Property.

"Hazardous Materials" means (a) asbestos and any asbestos containing material; (b) any substance that is then defined or listed in, or otherwise classified pursuant to, any Environmental Law or any other applicable Law as a "hazardous substance," "hazardous material," "hazardous waste," "infectious waste," "toxic substance," "toxic pollutant" or any other formulation intended to define, list or classify substances by reason of deleterious properties such as ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, carcinogenicity, toxicity, reproductive toxicity or Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) toxicity; (c) any petroleum and drilling fluids, produced waters and other wastes associated with the exploration, development or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal resources; and (d) any petroleum product, polychlorinated biphenyls, urea formaldehyde, radon gas, radioactive material (including any source, special nuclear or by-product material), medical waste, chlorofluorocarbon, lead or lead-based product and any other substance the presence of which could be detrimental to the Property or hazardous to health or the environment.

"Environmental Law" means any present and future federal, state or local law and any amendments (whether common law, statute, rule, order, regulation or otherwise), permits and other requirements or guidelines of governmental authorities and relating to (a) the protection of health, safety, and the indoor or outdoor environment; (b) the conservation, management, or use of natural resources and wildlife; (c) the protection or use of surface water and groundwater; (d) the management, manufacture, possession, presence, use, generation, transportation, treatment, storage, disposal, release, threatened release, abatement, removal, remediation, or handling of or exposure to Hazardous Materials; or (e) pollution (including any release to air, land, surface water, and groundwater), and includes, without limitation, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, and subsequently amended, 42 U.S.C. §

6901 et seq.; the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. § 5101 et seq.; the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, 33 U.S.C. § 32701 et seq.; the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. § 136-136y, the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.; the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.; the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 300f et seq.; the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. § 11001 et seq.; the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, 29 U.S.C. § 651 et seq.; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.; and any similar, implementing or successor law, and any amendment, rule, regulatory order or directive issued thereunder.

11. Notices:

A. The District hereby designates Clint Jackson as the "District Representative," and covenants that such representative, or an alternate designated in writing to Fort Lincoln, shall make reasonable efforts to allow Fort Lincoln entry onto the Property during the Designated Hours for the Permitted Use defined in Section 1.2 of this Agreement.

B. All notices and communications under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed duly given: (a) upon delivery, if delivered by prepaid reputable delivery service (with signed receipt), or by postage paid, certified (return receipt requested) or overnight U.S. mail, or (b) upon receipt, if sent by facsimile transmission, with electronic verification, or (c) upon refusal, if delivery is attempted by a means provided in (a) of this subsection. Notices shall be sent:

If to the District:

The Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development John A. Wilson Building 1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Suite 317 Washington, D.C. 20004 Telephone: (202) 538-1282 Facsimile: (202) 727-6703 Attention: Clint Jackson

With a copy to: Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia 441 Fourth Street, N.W., Suite 650 North Washington, D.C. 20001 Attention: Commercial Division, Real Estate Section Telephone: (202) 727-6240 Facsimile: (202) 727-6014 If to Fort Lincoln:

Fort Lincoln New Town Corporation 3298 Fort Lincoln Drive NE Washington, DC 20018 Attention: Michele V. Hagans Telephone: (202) 269-3400 Facsimile: (202) 526-4946

With a copy to:

Greenstein, DeLorme & Luchs, P.C. 1620 L Street, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20036 Attention: Gilbert E. DeLorme Telephone: (202) 452-1400 Facsimile: (202) 452-1410

Each Party shall be responsible for notifying the other as to any change in its address, phone or facsimile number.

12. **<u>Non-Binding Agreement</u>**: This Agreement is not intended to be, nor shall it be deemed or construed as, a contract for services or to bind the District to convey the Property to Fort Lincoln. Nothing contained herein and no future action or inaction by the District shall be deemed or construed to mean that the District has contracted with Fort Lincoln to perform any activity on the Property, including, but not limited to, the Permitted Use pursuant to this Agreement. Fort Lincoln expressly acknowledges that the District is prohibited by law from entering into contracts for services without following the procedures set forth in the Procurement Practices Act, D.C. Official Code §§ 2-301.01 (2001) et seq., and all financial obligations of the District or any subsequent agreement entered into by the parties are and shall remain subject to the provisions of (i) the federal Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1342, 1349, 1350, and 1351; (ii) the D.C. Official Code § 47-105; (iii) the District of Columbia Anti-Deficiency Act,

D.C. Official Code §§ 47-355.01 et seq., as the foregoing statutes may be amended from time to time; and (iv) § 446 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act. Under no circumstance shall Fort Lincoln be entitled to reimbursement for any activities permitted hereunder on the Property or in connection therewith.

13. <u>**Termination**</u>: The District may revoke this Agreement at any time, by written notice delivered to the address set forth in Section 11 of this Agreement. This Agreement shall expire on the Expiration Date, without further action by the District, unless extended in writing by the District. Fort Lincoln may terminate this Agreement upon written notice to the District prior to the Expiration Date.

14. <u>Compliance with applicable laws</u>: Fort Lincoln shall comply with all applicable

federal, state and District of Columbia laws, and existing regulations promulgated thereunder in its Permitted Use and activities in connection therewith pursuant to this Agreement, including all such laws and regulations governing the testing and investigation of asbestos, lead and other Hazardous Materials.

15. <u>Assignment</u>: This Agreement may not be assigned without the prior written consent of the District.

16. <u>No Waiver</u>: Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to waive any rights of any kind that the District now has, or may hereinafter have, to assert any claim against Fort Lincoln or any other person or entity, including, without limitation, claims with respect to any and all past events or entry on the Property and/or activities of Fort Lincoln and/or of any person or entity.

17. <u>**Confidentiality**</u>: Fort Lincoln hereby acknowledges that any information heretofore or hereafter furnished by or on behalf of the District to Fort Lincoln or its Agents, with respect to the Property, has been and will so be furnished on the condition that Fort Lincoln shall maintain the confidentiality thereof.

Accordingly, Fort Lincoln shall hold and shall cause its Agents to hold, in strict confidence, and Fort Lincoln shall not disclose, and shall prohibit its Agents from disclosing, to any other person without the prior written consent of the District: (i) the fact that the District and Fort Lincoln are discussing the possible sale of the Property, and any terms of such sale; (ii) the terms of this Agreement; (iii) any information delivered by or on behalf of the District to Fort Lincoln or its Agents pursuant to this Agreement; and (iv) any information regarding the Property that is obtained by Fort Lincoln or its Agents in connection with their investigation of the Property (collectively, "Confidential District Information"). Fort Lincoln shall not photocopy or otherwise reproduce Confidential District Information (except as necessary for the purpose of evaluating its potential purchase of the Property), and shall not disseminate or disclose the Confidential District Information to any other person or entity without the prior written consent of the District. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Fort Lincoln may disclose the Confidential District Information (x) on a need-to-know basis to its Agents, trustees, accountants, counsel, lenders and actual or potential financial advisors (it being understood that Fort Lincoln will inform such persons of the confidential nature of the Confidential District Information and by receiving such Confidential District Information from Fort Lincoln, such persons are agreeing to be bound by this Agreement), (y) subject to this Section 17, to the extent required to comply with applicable law or a court order, and (z) to the extent that such information is a matter of public record.

If Fort Lincoln is requested or required by subpoena, deposition, interrogatory, civil investigation, demand, request for information or documents under any applicable law, rule or regulation or other similar judicial, regulatory or administrative process to disclose any of the terms or conditions of this Agreement, it will provide the District with prompt written notice of such request or requirement so that the District may seek an appropriate protective order. If, in the absence of a protective order, Fort Lincoln is compelled to disclose any of the Confidential District Information, it may disclose the Confidential District Information it is

compelled to disclose without liability hereunder; provided, however, that Fort Lincoln shall provide the District written notice of the Confidential District Information to be disclosed at least forty eight (48) hours prior to disclosure. Fort Lincoln shall use its best efforts to obtain assurances that confidential treatment will be accorded to the Confidential District Information that is disclosed.

18. **No Right, Title, or Interest**: Nothing contained in this Agreement and no action or inaction by the District shall be deemed or construed to mean that the District has granted Fort Lincoln any right, power, or permission to do any act or make any agreement that may create, give rise to, or be the foundation for any right, title, interest, lien, or charge to the Property, including, but not limited to, the grant of a license in, or easement on the Property.

19. <u>Governing Law</u>: This Agreement shall be construed under the laws of the District of Columbia, without reference to conflicts of law principles. This Agreement shall be binding upon the heirs, personal representatives, successors, grantees, and assigns of the respective parties hereto.

20. <u>Waiver of Jury Trial: Jurisdiction</u>: Fort Lincoln and the District, their respective successors and assigns, each waives trial by jury in any action, proceeding, claim, or counterclaim brought in connection with any matter arising out of or in any way connected with this Agreement, the relationship of the District and Fort Lincoln hereunder, Fort Lincoln's entry on the Property, and/or any claim of injury or damage. Fort Lincoln and the District each waives any objection to the venue of any action filed in any court situated in the jurisdiction in which the Property is located, and waives any right, claim, or power, under the doctrine of forum non conveniens or otherwise, to transfer any such action to any other court.

21. **Entire Agreement**: This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and shall not be modified or amended in any manner except by an instrument in writing executed by the parties as an amendment to this Agreement.

22. <u>**Counterparts**</u>: This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each separately and together, constituting one and the same document. Execution and delivery of this Agreement by facsimile shall be sufficient for all purposes.

23. <u>Severability</u>: If any provision of this Agreement is held to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable under present or future laws, such provision shall be fully severable from the remaining provisions contained herein. The remaining provisions shall be construed and enforced as if such illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision had never comprised part of this Agreement and shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be affected by the illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision or by its severance from this Agreement.

[SIGNATURES ON FOLLOWING PAGE]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the District and Fort Lincoln have executed this AGREEMENT as of the date and year first above written.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Acting by and through the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development pursuant to Mayor's Order 2006-42

Approved for Legal Sufficiency: Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia

Viktor V. Pregel Assistant Attorney General for	Name: Title:	Valerie Santos Deputy Mayor	for	Planning	and
the District of Columbia		Economic Development			

FORT LINCOLN NEW TOWN **CORPORATION**

a Delaware corporation

By: _____ Name: Michele V. Hagans Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT A

Legal Description

City Homes at Eastern Avenue Property

All of that certain lot or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the District of Columbia, being now or formerly part of Parcel 174/4 more particularly described, but not of record, as follows:

Parcel 174/4, being part of the tracts of land known as "Barbadoes" and "Scotland" described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point at the southwest corner of t he land conveyed by John W. Morsell and wife to Margaret Veltch and others by the deed recorded in Liber 3774 at folio 80 among the Land Records of the District of Columbia; thence with the westerly line of the land in said conveyance by Morsell, North 26° West to the boundary line of the District of Columbia; thence Southeasterly along said boundary line of the District of Columbia to the south line of the land in said conveyance by Morsell; thence with the said south line, North 82° West to the point beginning.

NOTE: At the date hereof the above described land is designated on the Records of the Assessor of the District of Columbia for assessment and taxation purposed as Parcel 174/4.

APPENDIX G: SITE FORM, 51NE040

AR INV Distri Histo Office Octob	CHAEOLOGICAL SITE VENTORY FORM ct of Columbia ric Preservation Office e of Planning ber 2009	UTM: /_//ZONE EAST OR Lat. Long.: Latitude:38 USGS QUAD: ⊠Washington East □ SQUARE L	///// ////////////////////////////////////	
	1. SITE NAME (S) : none		New form: Update form:	
TION	2. DC SHPO SITE NUMBER: $51NE0$	40	Number assigned by: R. Trocolli/ C. Reid	
NTIFICA	3. STREET AND NUMBER Southeast Quadrant of the intersecti	on of Bladensburg Road and	l Eastern Avenue	
IDE	4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS (ES) ☐ Public (HUD) ☐ Private			
	5. SITE LOCATED BY CRM Survey	Avocational Collector	Other (specify)	
	6. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes) Paleo Early Woodland Early Archaic Middle Woodland Middle Archaic Late Woodland Late Archaic Unknown Prehistoric	□ Contact ⊠ 20 th Century □ 17 th Century □ Other (specif □ 18 th Century □ 19 th Century	Estimated Occupation Range: (describe) y fy) 1900-1960	
	7. DATING METHODS □ C14 □ Relative dating methods (specify) ⊠ Documentary search (specify types of sources and list)(maps, deeds, etc) ⊠ Diagnostic materials (specify) Construction of dwellings on nearby 35 th Street (1925) Datable milk bottles; Depression glass			
DESCRIPTION	8. SITE TYPE Prehistoric: Camp Village Quarry [Historic: Farm Domestic Military Commercial Unknown Other (specify):	☐ Fishing Camp ☐ Workshop ☐ Industrial	Describe site type & function Early-20 th century refuse scatter associated with dwellings to the south on 35 th Street and possibly with service station to the west on Bladensburg Road. No associated features or structural remains.	
	9. DESCRIBE SITE DIMENSION AND BOUNDAR Site measures 50 feet north-south by 100 feet east-we tests and domestic lots outside of the project area. It i trending fence demarcating the domestic lots along 35 to the north. It was discovered during shovel testing o and one backhoe trench were then excavated within th horizontal and vertical integrity, and evaluate the site	IES st and is bounded by negative shovel s located adjacent to an east-west th Street to the south and the open parcel f the surrounding parcel. Two test units he area to delineate the site, determine its for the NRHP.	10. GENERALIZED SITE PROFILE (or see attached) See attached maps Type of Soil(s) 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam Depth of Levels 8" bgs Cultural Material See Recovered Data section on Page 3 of this form.	
	11. STRATIGRAPHY 🛛 Stratified 🗌 Not	Stratified 🗌 Not determined	SURFACE INDICATORS No visible evidence Standing ruins Other	
ENVI	12. SOIL USDA Soil Series Christiana Urban (77%) and Christiana silty loam, 0 to 8 percent slope	Land Complex, 0 to 8 percent slope (23%)	Contour Elevation 100 feet above mean sea level	

	Acidity: < 4.5 $< 4.5 - 5.5$ $< 5.6 - 6.5$ $< 6.6 - 7.3$ $< 7.4 - 8.4$ % Slope of Ground: < 0.5 < 5.15 $< 15 - 20$ > 20		
	% Stope of Ground: 0-5 X 5-15 15-20 >20 13. TOPOGRAPHY Flood plain X Terrace Valley slope Uplands Stream cut Other (specify): urban modified		
н	14. WATER Tributary of Anacostia River	Distance from site: 1,500 feet north	
MEN	15 CURRENT GROUND COVER: overgrown grass in western 80%; wooded detritus in eastern 20%		
ENVIRON	16. CURRENT LAND USE Vacant Residential Parkland Industrial Commercial Parking lot Institutional Other (specify)	PAST LAND USE (Describe) Agricultural land (plowed)	
	17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT Open land Waterfront Commercial Other (specify):	🗌 Industrial 🔲 Woodland 🔀 Residential	
NDITION	18. SITE INTEGRITY Degree of Disturbance Undisturbed Slightly disturbed Extensively disturbed U Type of Disturbance Natural causes Scientific excavation Non-scientific excavation Construction Utility trenches Road/Highway Long term inundation Buried site/urban fill Unknown	urbed Discretely disturbed Juknown ation Extensive surface collection Grading Periodic inundation Other (specify)	
CO	19. THREATS TO SITE		
	20. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Free access Need owner's permission [Restricted No access	
ATUS	21. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS (By Whom/Affiliation/Date and report reference): None Scientific Investigations Surface collected Tested Non-scientific Investigations Surface collected Excavated		
RESEAARCH ST/	22. LOCATION OF MATERIALS (both current and permanent): Current= Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia; Permanent= DC Office of Planning		
	 23. PUBLISHED REFERENCES TO SITE a) Current study: Barile, Kerri S., and Kerry S. Gonzalez. 2010. Geoarchaeological Stu Road/Eastern Avenue Development Parcel, Northeast Washington, D. C. Dovetail C b) Previous studies: n/a 	dy and Archaeological Survey & Testing of the Bladensburg ultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia.	



28. LANDMARK STATUS Listed in National Register Eligible to NR under Criterion A B C D Listed as D.C. Landmark X Not eligible to the Landmarks list Eligible for Landmark list under Criterion 1 2 3 4 5 6	
 29. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe. Give also thematic categories as appendix of the site of the site of the site of the common early-twentieth century is produced, easily obtainable, and quite common. The fragmented nature of the ceramics, a material type often retained ur whole bottles, a material usually discarded once empty, suggests that this area was used as a refuse site during the early-is reinforced by the relatively small size of the site, its location to the rear of a row of early-twentieth century dwellings, The one partially intact feature identified during the work was a possible gravel driveway or parking area, as uncovered adjacent to parking lots is quite common, and was even more so in the early- to mid-twentieth century when casual discreted with such, was both common and accepted. Given the chronological association of site 51NE040 and the common nature of a refuse pile adjacent to an early- to mid it is suggested that the site has limited potential to reveal information on early-twentieth century domestic life and comm (Criterion D). It also has no known associations with important events (Criteria A), and it does not have a unique archite important architect (Criterion C). Therefore, it is recommended that the site is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A evaluated for Criterion B. 	ropriate) aterial types—types that were mass less broken, combined with the and mid-twentieth century. This use and the general absence of features. n TU 6. Finding refuse areas rd, and the accumulation of debris -twentieth century rear parking area, ercial products in Washington, D.C. ctural style or association with an x, C, and D. Site 51NE040 was not

Site Location on USGS Topographic Map:



Location of Site 51NE040 on the 7.5-Minute USGS Washington East (DC, MD) Quadrangle.

30. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Although the site is located within the general area believed to have been involved with the Battle of Bladensburg (circa 1814), no pre-industrial remains were noted within the site boundaries.
31. REPORTED BY
Name: Kerri S. Barile Organization: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
Address: 300 Central Road, Suite 200, Fredericksburg, Virginia Date: November 17, 2010
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
FIELD EVALUATION Site inspected/verified date:
COMMENTS





Overview of Site from Eastern Avenue, Looking Southeast. Site area is marked by yellow bracket.



Archaeologists Nathan Sims (front) and Carthon Davis (rear) Excavate TU 1, Looking North.



Collection of Milk Bottles Found at Site.



APPENDIX H: NADB REPORTS RECORDING FORM
NADB - REPORTS RECORDING FORM

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Complete items 5 thr - Reports Recording	Forms."	"Instructions for Completing NADB
1. DOCUMENT NO		
2. SOURCE	AND SHPO - ID	
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Continuation, see 1 5. AUTHORSKerr	S. Barile and Kerry S. González	
6. YEAR	<u> </u>	
Year published.		
7. TITLE GEOARCHAEC	LOGICAL STUDY AND ARCHA	EOLOGICAL SURVEY & TESTING OF THE
BLADENSBUR	<u>G ROAD / EASTERN AVENUE I</u>	DEVELOPMENT PARCEL, NORTHEAST
WASHINGTON	, D. C	
8. PUBLICATION TYPE	(circle one)	
1 Monogr	aph or Book or Boost	Garána
2 Chapte 3 Journa	l Article	series
4 Report	Series	
5 Disser	tation or Thesis	
O Unpubl	ished or Limited Dis	tribution Report

8 Other

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Page 2

9. INFORMATION ABOUT PUBLISHER/PUBLICATION Follow the <u>American Antiquity</u> style guide published in 1983, Vol. 48, pp. 438-441, for the type of publication circled.

Barile, Kerri S. and Kerry S. González

2011 Geoarchaeological	Study and Archaeological Survey & Testing of the Bladensburg Road / Eastern Avenu	е
Development Parce	el, Northeast Washington, D. C. Submitted to the D.C. Historic Preservation Office, D.	C.
Copies available fr	om Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia.	

10. STATE/COUNTY (Referenced by report. Enter as many states, counties, or towns, as necessary. Enter all, if appropriate. Only enter Town if the resources considered are within the town boundaries.)

STATE 1 DC	COUNTY Northeast	TOWN
STATE 2	COUNTY	TOWN
STATE 3	COUNTY	TOWN

Continuation, see 14.

11. WORKTYPE (circle all that are appropriate)

- 01 Cultural Resource Management Plan
- 31 Archeological Overview and Assessment
- 32 Archeological Identification Study (Phase I)
- 33 Archeological Evaluation Study (Phase II)
- 34 Archeological Data Recovery (Phase III)
- 35 Archeological Collections and Non-Field Studies

Other Non-Archeological Studies Furnish a keyword in keyword category 1 to identify nature of this non-archeological study.

12. KEYWORDS and KEYWORD CATEGORIES

- 0 Types of Resources (or "no resources")
- 1 Generic Terms/Research Questions/Specialized Studies
- 2 Archeological Taxonomic Names
- 3 Defined Artifact Types/Material Classes
- 4 Geographic Names or Locations
- 5 Time
- 6 Project Name/Project Area
- 7 Other keywords

Page 3

Enter as many keywords (with the appropriate keyword category number) as you think will help a person (1) who is trying to understand what the report contains or (2) who is searching the database for specific information. Whenever appropriate, record the number of acres studied in a document.

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Continuation, seet hiscoln Retail Development

13. FEDERAL AGENCY CODE _____

14. CONTINUATION/COMMENTS (include item no.)

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name Dovetail Cultural Resource Group	Date February 3, 2011
Address _300 Central Road, Suite 200	
City Fredericksburg 22401	State Virginia
Telephone Number 540-899-9170	

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$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Appendix G: Government of the District of Columbia Board of} \\ \mbox{Zoning Adjustment} \end{array}$

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT

Request for Modification of Approved Plans of Application No. 17741-A of Fort Lincoln – Eastern Avenue LLC, pursuant to 11 DCMR §§ 3103.2 and 3104.1, for a special exception under Section 353 (New Residential Development) and Section 2516 (Theoretical Lot) and variance relief from the floor area ratio under Section 2516, to construct 54 residential dwelling units (27 stacked townhouses in four separate buildings) in the R-5-A and R-5-D Districts on property bounded by Bladensburg Road, N.E., Eastern Avenue, N.E. and Fort Lincoln Drive, N.E. (Square 4325, Lots 44, 802 and Parcel 174/15).¹

ORIGINAL HEARING DATE:April 1, 2008ORIGINAL DECISION DATE:April 8, 2008FINAL ORDER ISSUANCE DATE (original application):April 9, 2008MODIFICATION DECISION DATE:February 2, 2010

SUMMARY ORDER ON MODIFICATION

SELF-CERTIFIED

The zoning relief requested in this case was self-certified, pursuant to 11 DCMR § 2113.2. (Exhibit 5).

Background.

On April 8, 2008, the Board of Zoning Adjustment (Board or BZA) approved Fort Lincoln – Eastern Avenue, LLC's (the Applicant) request for special exception approval under Section 353 (New Residential Development) and Section 2516 (Theoretical Lot) and variance relief from the floor area ratio and side yard requirements under Section 2516, to construct 56 residential dwelling units (28 stacked townhouses in four separate buildings) in the R-5-A and R-5-D Districts. Given that there were no opposing parties, the Board authorized a bench decision and summary order, which was issued on April 9. 2008 (BZA Order No. 17741). (Exhibit 31).

¹ Due to the Board's approval of the modification of plans, the relief requested and granted has changed, resulting in elimination of the request for side yard relief and decreasing the number of residential dwelling units to 54, from 56, and the number of stacked townhouses to 27, from 28. Accordingly, the caption for the case has been altered to reflect these changes.

BZA APPLICATION NO. 17741-A PAGE NO. 2

The Modification.

On January 5, 2010, the Applicant filed with the Board a request for minor modification of the plans approved in BZA Order No. 17741. The project proposed in the minor modification application will create a community of stacked townhouse condominiums with 54 units (in 27 stacked townhouse condominiums), compared to the 56 units approved in the original application. The proposed minor modifications do not impact the vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns of the originally approved project and do not impact the bioretention areas/raingardens or the tot lot proposed in the originally approved project.

The zoning relief requested in the minor modification application is the same as in the original application, except that the BZA-approved side yard relief for one of the theoretical lots in Order No. 17741 is no longer necessary. The Applicant is seeking special exception approval in order to construct 28 residential units in two buildings, consisting of 14 stacked townhouse condominiums, on the portion of the property that is located in the R-5-A Zone District, pursuant to Section 353 (the remaining 26 units are located in the R-5-D Zone District, and are not subject to Section 353). In addition, on the entire property, the Applicant is seeking special exception approval in order to construct more than one building on a single record lot pursuant to 11 DCMR § 2516. The Applicant is seeking variance relief from Subsection 2516.4 regarding the requirement that each theoretical lot satisfy all bulk requirements. The proposed lots in the R-5-A Zone District do not satisfy the maximum FAR requirement (Section 402).

The Office of Planning (OP) submitted a report in support of the minor modification application. The OP report noted that:

The proposed modifications are not significant and are consistent with the intent of the original application and BZA approval. The proposed modification would continue to meet the variance from the FAR requirement and Special Exception requirements. OP therefore has no objection to the changes being processed as a minor modification.

(Exhibit 34).

The site of this application is located within the jurisdiction of ANC 5A. ANC 5A, which supported the project approved in BZA Order No. 17741, was the only party in the original application. A copy of the minor modification application was served on ANC 5A on January 5, 2010. ANC 5A did not participate in this application. Accordingly, a decision by the Board to grant this minor modification application would not be adverse to any party.

BZA APPLICATION NO. 17741-A PAGE NO. 3

Based upon the record before the Board and having given great weight to the OP report, the Board concludes that the Applicant has met the burden of proof for minor modification approval enumerated in 11 DCMR § 3129. The Board finds that the minor modification application was filed in a timely manner, on the appropriate parties, and does not change the material facts upon which the Board based its original approval of the application.

Pursuant to 11 DCMR § 3100.5, the Board has determined to waive the requirement of 11 DCMR § 3125.3, that the order of the Board be accompanied by findings of fact and conclusions of law. It is therefore **ORDERED** that this application (pursuant to Exhibits 9 and 33C – Plans) be **GRANTED**.

VOTE: (April 8, 2008) APPROVING APPLICATION 17741:

4:0:1 (Ruthanne G. Miller, Shane L. Dettman, Mary Oates Walter, and Michael G. Turnbull, to approve. No other Board member participating or voting.)

VOTE: (February 2, 2010) APPROVING MODIFICATION OF PLANS:

3:0:2 (Marc D. Loud, Shane L. Dettman, and Meridith H. Moldenhauer, to approve. No other Board members participating or voting.)

BY ORDER OF THE D.C. BOARD OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT A majority of Board members approved issuance of this order.

FINAL DATE OF ORDER: February 5, 2010

PURSUANT TO 11 DCMR § 3125.6, THIS ORDER WILL BECOME FINAL UPON ITS FILING IN THE RECORD AND SERVICE UPON THE PARTIES. UNDER 11 DCMR § 3125.9, THIS ORDER WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE TEN DAYS AFTER IT BECOMES FINAL.

PURSUANT TO 11 DCMR § 3130, THIS ORDER SHALL NOT BE VALID FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS AFTER IT BECOMES EFFECTIVE UNLESS, WITHIN SUCH TWO-YEAR PERIOD, THE APPLICANT FILES PLANS FOR THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECURING A BUILDING PERMIT.

PURSUANT TO 11 DCMR § 3125 APPROVAL OF AN APPLICATION SHALL INCLUDE APPROVAL OF THE PLANS SUBMITTED WITH THE APPLICATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BUILDING OR STRUCTURE (OR ADDITION THERETO) OR THE RENOVATION OR ALTERATION OF AN EXISTING

BZA APPLICATION NO. 17741-A PAGE NO. 4

BUILDING OR STRUCTURE, UNLESS THE BOARD ORDERS OTHERWISE. AN APPLICANT SHALL CARRY OUT THE CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATION, OR ALTERATION ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS APPROVED BY THE BOARD.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE D.C. HUMAN RIGHTS ACT OF 1977, AS AMENDED, D.C. OFFICIAL CODE §§ 2-1401.01 <u>ET SEQ.</u> (ACT), THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED: RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, AGE, MARITAL STATUS, PERSONAL APPEARANCE, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY OR EXPRESSION, FAMILIAL STATUS, FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES, MATRICULATION, POLITICAL AFFILIATION, GENETIC INFORMATION, DISABILITY, SOURCE OF INCOME, OR PLACE OF RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS. SEXUAL HARASSMENT IS A FORM OF SEX DISCRIMINATION WHICH IS PROHIBITED BY THE ACT. IN ADDITION, HARASSMENT BASED ON ANY OF THE ABOVE PROTECTED CATEGORIES IS PROHIBITED BY THE ACT. DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF THE ACT WILL NOT BE TOLERATED. VIOLATORS WILL BE SUBJECT TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION. APPENDIX H: PUBLIC SCOPING

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The National Park Service (NPS) would like to inform the public that it intends to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed transfer of jurisdiction over 0.91 acres of vacant NPS land to the Department of Housing and Urban and Development (HUD). The site is located 1.3 miles southwest of the town of Bladensburg, Maryland and is bounded by Bladensburg Road to the northwest, Eastern Avenue to the northeast, and Fort Lincoln Drive NE to the southeast within the Fort Lincoln neighborhood in Washington, D.C's northeast quadrant. Transfer of this parcel to HUD would allow it to be packaged along with the abutting urban renewal land, for development of 50 townhomes with onsite parking, within Fort Lincoln New Town.

The NPS invites agencies, organizations, and the general public to provide suggestions as to what the "scope" of the planned EA should be. The NPS welcomes input in regards to alternatives to be included, impacts to be analyzed, and other, connected, actions to be addressed. This process will involve multiple means to provide input, including this public meeting, as well as several other methods to solicit input.

The public meeting will be held on Wednesday October 10, 2012 at 7 to 9 p.m. at:

Mount Horub Baptist Church Arizona Cousin Fellowship Hall 2914 Bladensburg Rd., NE Washington, DC20018

At this informal "open-house" style meeting, NPS will have information available about its activities, and about the EA process. You will have an opportunity to review this material and to provide your comments and suggestions about what you believe should be included in the planned environmental study. A brief presentation will also be included.

Your comments, suggestions, and request to be on the mailing list can be submitted by mail to:

Apex Companies, LLC ATTN: Jason Franti 8854 Rixlew Lane Manassas, VA 20109

Or by email to:

jfranti@apexcos.com

Or at the National Park Service Website:

http://parkplanning.nps.gov/ROCR

To be most useful in the preparation of the EA, please submit your scoping inputs by October 31, 2012. Thank you.

From: Jeannette Mobley
To: ward5@yahoogroups.com ; wardfive@googlegroups.com
Sent: Sun Sep 30 23:11:06 2012
Subject: Invite to National Park Servcie Public Meeting on Environmental Assessment Process-Ft. Lincoln

Hello All,

I am passing information on to you that will be of interest to those of you who live in or around Ft. Lincoln New Town Development. Feel free to pass on to other residents in Ft. Lincoln and the neighborhood. Please mark your calendars and attend the meeting on Wednesday, Oct 10th! See attachment and details below.

Jeannette Mobley

Re: National Park Service Planned Environmental Assessment of parcel of land being transferred for use by Ft. Lincoln Development

By way of background:

The .9 acre National Park Service (NPS) parcel, which is within Ft. Lincoln, is owned by the NPS, but jurisdiction over it was transferred by NPS to the old RLA (now DMPED) back in the mid 1990's specifically for Fort Lincoln Development. The parcel abuts 1.3 acres of HUD urban renewal land within Fort Lincoln New Town. Ft Lincoln Development plan calls for the "City Homes development at Eastern Avenue of 50 town homes - 24 on the NPS parcel, and 26 on the HUD parcel. NPS is proposing to transfer the .9 acre parcel to HUD so HUD can "package" it with the urban renewal parcel and convey both for development of the project. In order for NPS to make this transfer, they have to prepare a NEPA EA, which entails the public's input on the EA process.

The National Park Service (NPS) invites agencies, organizations, and the general public to provide suggestions as to what the "scope" of the planned EA should be. The NPS welcomes input in regards to alternatives to be included, impacts to be analyzed, and other, connected, actions to be addressed. This process will involve multiple means to provide input, including this public meeting, as well as several other methods to solicit input.

The public meeting will be held on Wednesday October 10, 2012 at 7 to 9 p.m. at:

Mount Horeb Baptist Church

Arizona Cousin Fellowship Hall

2914 Bladensburg Rd., NE

Washington, DC20018