BROOKEVILLE ACADEMY ARCHEOLOGY 1997

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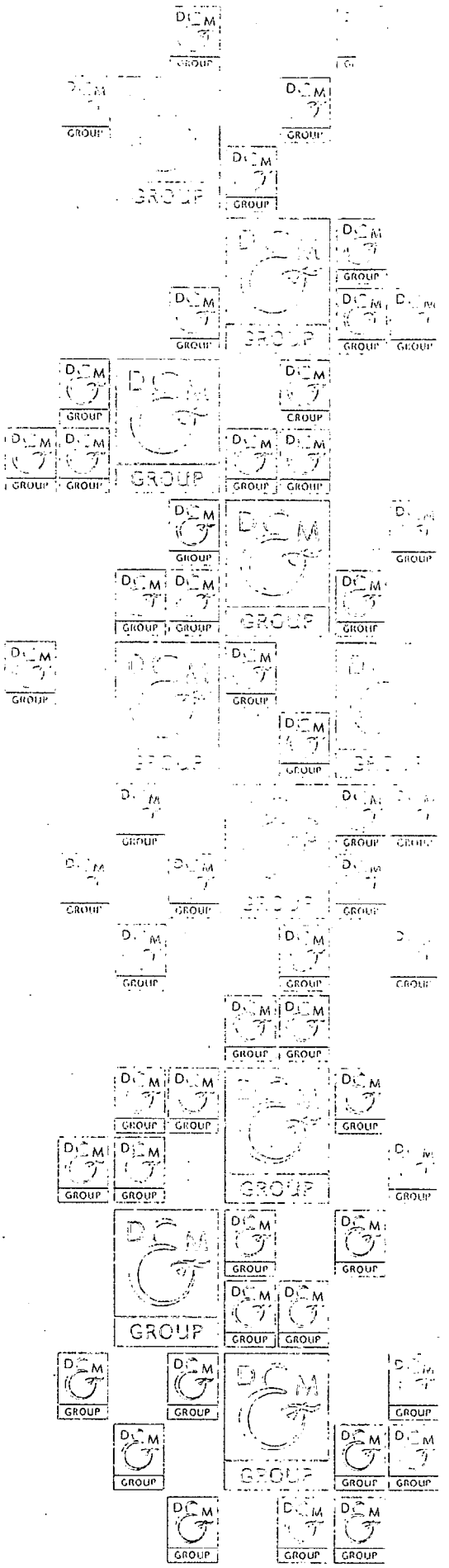
BROOKEVILLE ACADEMY

Brookeville Academy

Phase I Archeological Survey

Brookeville, Montgomery County, Maryland

April 1997



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CULTURAL RESOURCE SERVICES

Bethesda, Maryland

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BROOKEVILLE ACADEMY 18MO418
PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
Brookeville, Montgomery County, Maryland

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April 1997

ABSTRACT

The Town of Brookeville is renovating the Historic Brookeville Academy to provide offices for the Town, an archives of the Town's history, and more meeting space for organizations. The plans for renovation include demolition of two one-story, twentieth-century additions to the historic Brookeville Academy Building, and construction of a larger two-story addition. The Town of Brookeville contracted with Dames & Moore, Inc., to assess the project area and also to direct volunteers participating in the public involvement component. Dames & Moore completed Phase I archeological investigations of the entire project area pursuant to the requirements to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The renovation project was funded in part by a grant from the State of Maryland. A grant from the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission provided a portion of the funding for the archeological investigation. The Phase I study included: background research, a check of Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) archeological site files, intensive pedestrian surface reconnaissance, the systematic excavation of shovel test pits and 3' x 3' units, and laboratory work.

Background research indicated that the Brookeville School began in 1808, originally meeting in a local home. The Brookeville Academy was built about 1810 as a school for boys; girls were admitted to the Academy for a short period from 1819 until 1832. The Academy building functioned as a school until 1868, when construction of a new school began and the old building was sold to the Brookeville Lodge. The Academy building served many functions over the next hundred years. Currently, the Academy is used as the meeting hall for various organizations, including the American Legion and the Boy Scouts.

Shovel test pits (STPs) were placed every 65 feet along three transects that were 33 feet apart; three 3 foot x 3 foot units were also excavated. The Brookeville Academy Site was identified on a Maryland Archeological Site Survey: Basic Data Form and given a number in the state files, 18MO418. Based on the survey and the excavation units, it does not appear that there

are any sites on the Brookeville Academy property that predate the Academy. It also appears that the deposits that relate to the Academy are fairly disturbed, especially in the area to the rear of the Academy Building. Only one area (Area 4) appears to have a high potential for integrity and significance.

The proposed construction does not extend into the area that retains integrity, and therefore no further work is recommended for the Brookeville Academy renovations. The area to be affected has been severely disturbed. Care should be taken, however, to confine potentially ground-disturbing activities to this disturbed area. As long as Area 4 is protected from construction related impacts, (i.e. for fill material, vehicle staging, or excavation of utility access), initiation of construction will not adversely affect significant archeological resources. If any future renovations should take place at the Brookeville Academy, additional archeological testing should be considered for Area 4.

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APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Dames & Moore, Inc., conducted a Phase I archeological investigation at the Brookeville Academy in Brookeville, Montgomery County, Maryland (Figure 1-1). The project area is located in the Piedmont Physiographic Province in a region identified in the Maryland State Plan as Maryland Archeological Research Unit 13, Patuxent Drainage (Wilke and Thompson 1979) (Figure 1-2). The property is bounded on the west by Maryland Route 97; it is set on an upland flat with a steep slope to the east. The ground cover is mowed grass with surface visibility of 10-20%, bounded by lightly wooded, brushy areas. In the rear center of the yard there is a small rise, possibly the area where the septic tank is located. Approximately 20% of the project area is inaccessible to archeological survey because of the extant Academy building.

The Brookeville Academy is about to be renovated with funding supplied, in part by a grant from the State of Maryland. Before renovations can begin, an assessment of the property needed to be conducted to identify any cultural resources that might be adversely affected. Funding for the archeological investigation was provided, in part, by a grant to Brookeville from the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission. Richard S. Allan, President of Commissioners, contracted with Dames & Moore, Inc. for the town of Brookeville, to perform a Phase I archeological survey of the area that may be affected as a result of the renovation activities. The purposes of this survey were: to identify any prehistoric or historic properties within the project area through archeological reconnaissance; to determine if any identified archeological resources may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and should be recommended for Phase II archeological investigation; and to determine if the proposed renovations would affect any such properties.

Field work took place on May 26 and May 27. The crew consisted of four Dames & Moore archeologists and numerous volunteers from Brookeville and the surrounding area. The volunteers constituted a portion of Brookeville's match to the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission grant. They made it possible to accomplish a great amount of work in a short time. The volunteers assisted with both field and laboratory work.

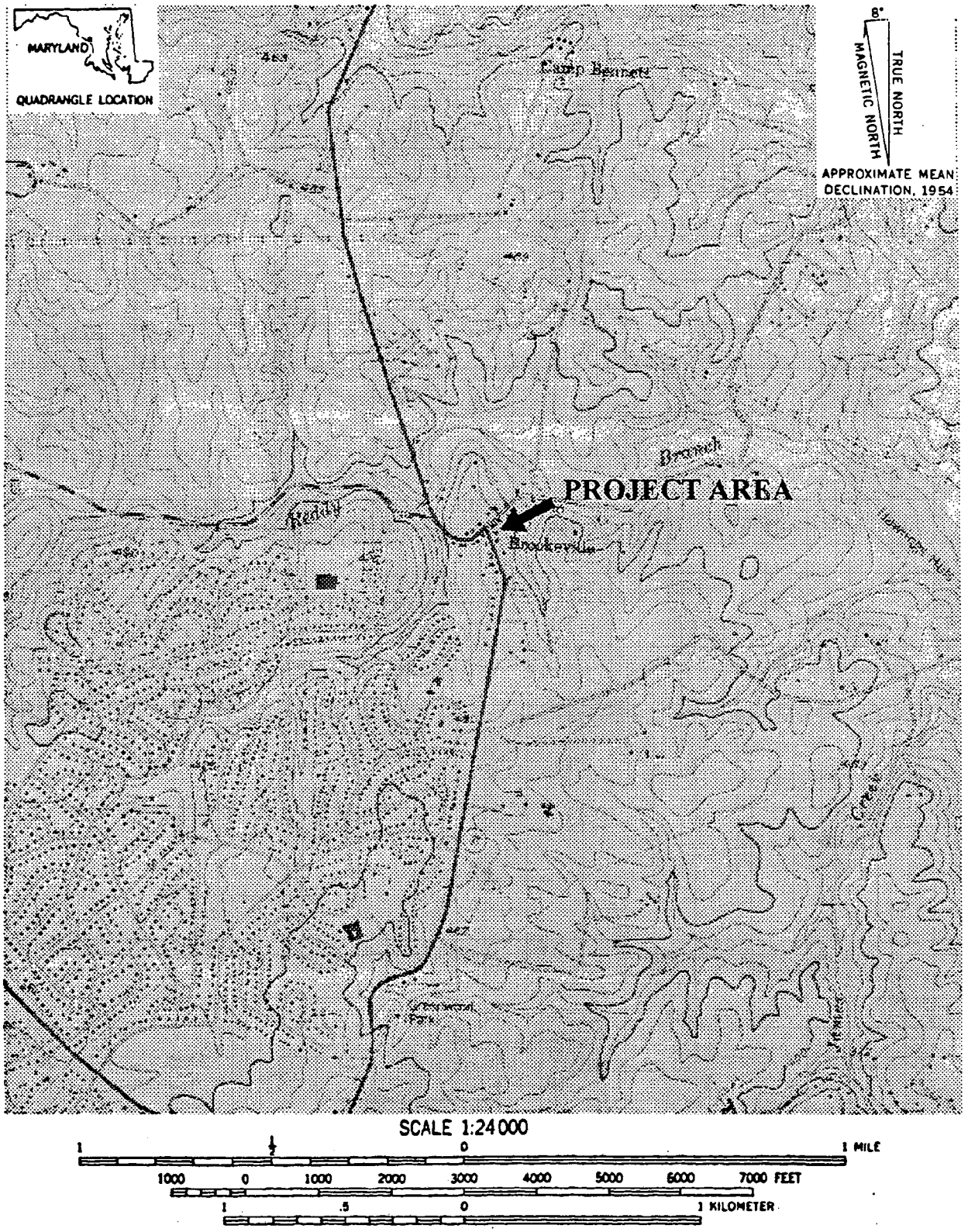

FIGURE 1-1. LOCATION OF BROOKEVILLE ACADEMY, SANDY SPRING, MARYLAND USGS QUADRANGLE

Dames & Moore

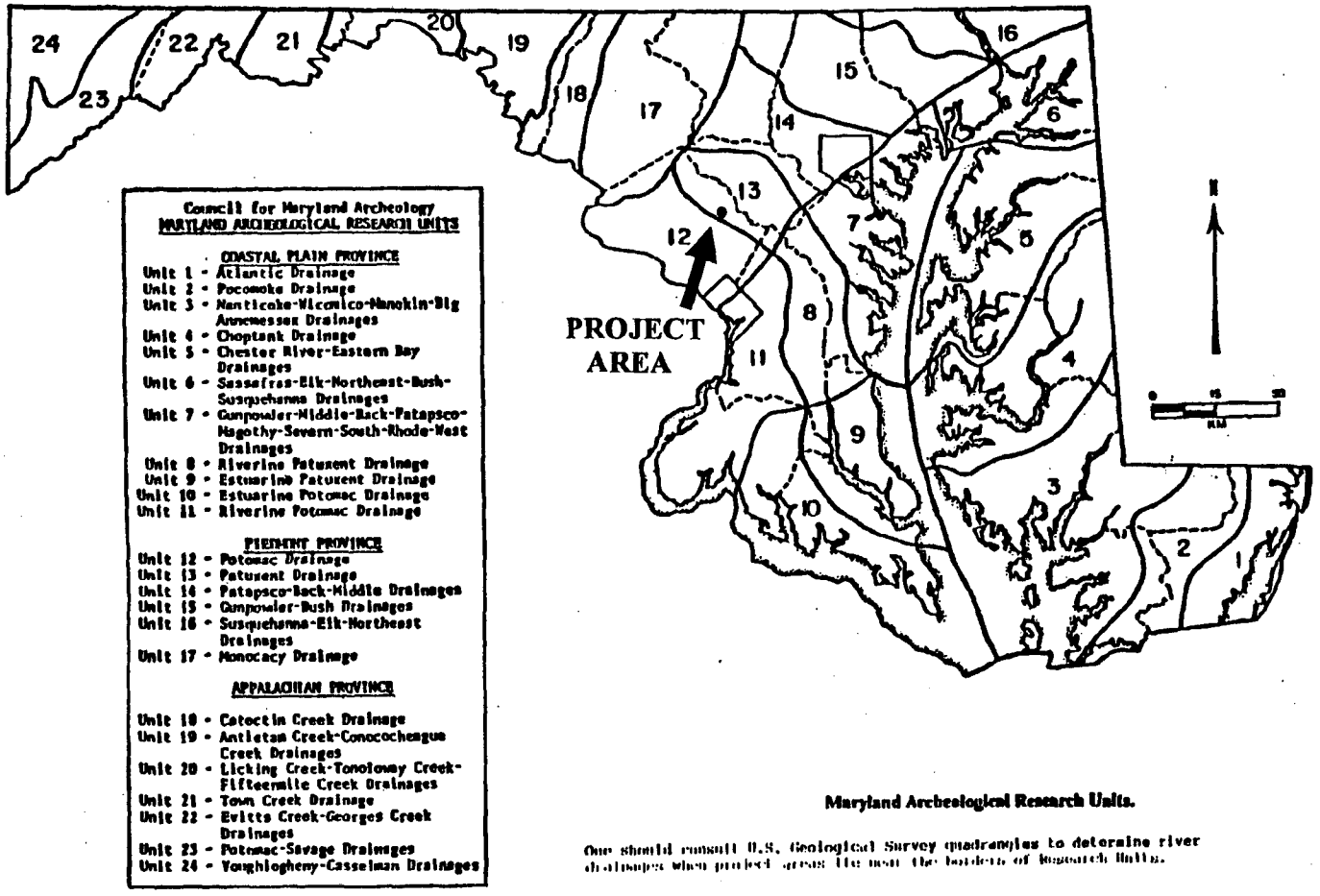

FIGURE 1-2. BROOKEVILLE ACADEMY LOCATION IN MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AREAS

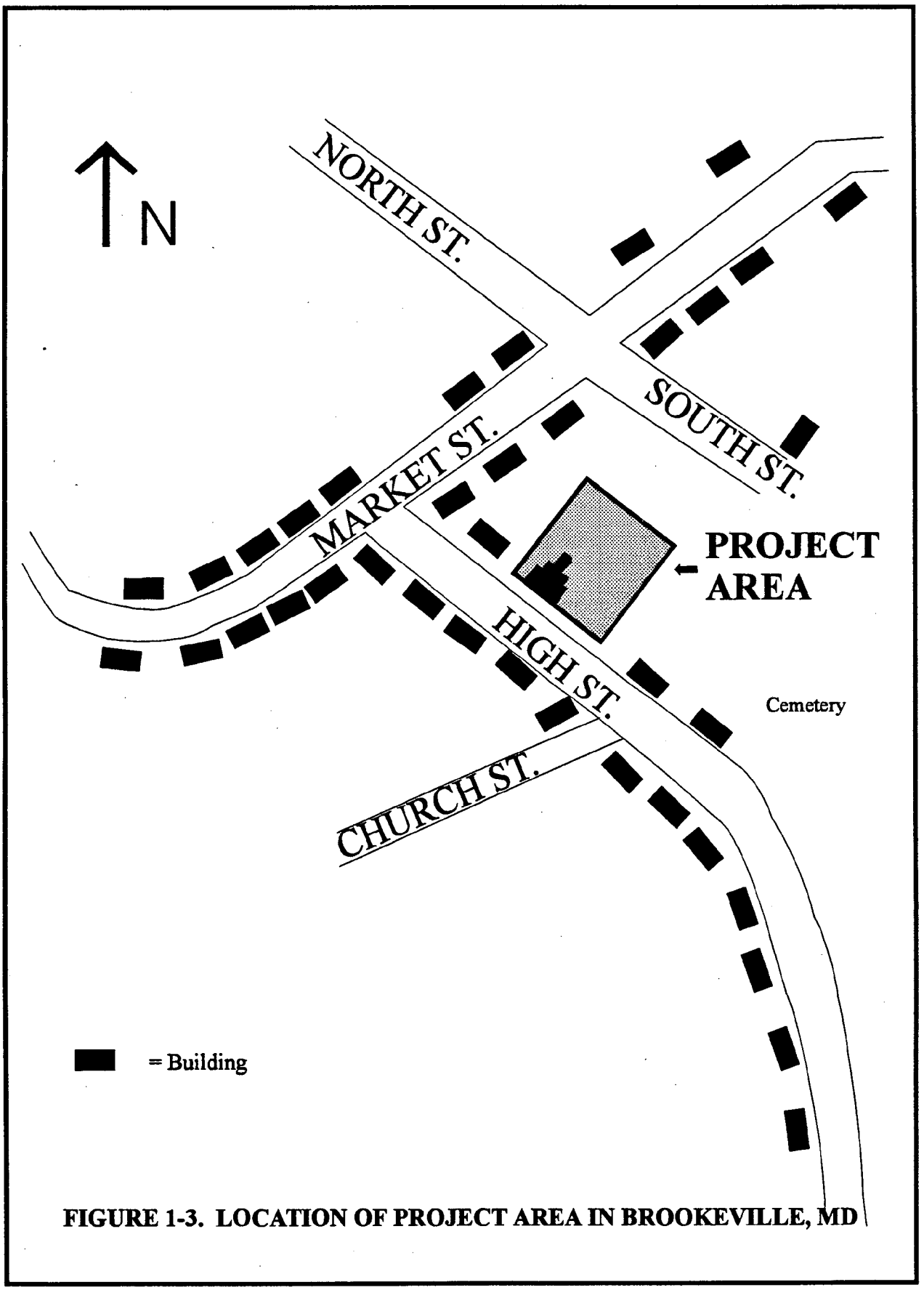

FIGURE 1-3. LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA IN BROOKEVILLE, MD

Preservation Commission grant. They made it possible to accomplish a great amount of work in a short time. The volunteers assisted with both field and laboratory work.

This report summarizes Dames & Moore's contracted work for the Phase I testing. The report includes: this **Introduction** (Section 1.0); a **Project Overview** (Section 2.0) introducing the project and why it was undertaken; a **Historic Preservation Responsibilities** section (3.0) that explains Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended in 1992) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800); an **Environmental** section (4.0) that describes the natural environment of the project area and vicinity; a **Historical Background** section that discusses the prehistory and history of the project area (Section 5.0); a **Field Methods** section that describes the actual processes undertaken to complete the field work (Section 6.0); a **Laboratory Methods** (Section 7.0) that describes the steps undertaken to process and analyze the artifacts; an **Analysis** section that discusses the findings of the artifactual and stratigraphic analysis (Section 8.0); and Section 9.0, a **Recommendations** section that describes what further archeological investigations, if any, should be undertaken in the project area.

2.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Town of Brookeville is renovating the Historic Brookeville Academy to provide offices for the Town, an archives of the Town's history, and more meeting space for organizations. The plans for renovation include demolition of two one-story, twentieth-century additions to the historic Brookeville Academy Building, and construction of a larger two-story addition.

The Brookeville Academy was built about 1810 as a school for boys; girls were admitted to the Academy for a short period from 1819 until 1832. Currently, the Academy is used as the meeting hall for various organizations, including the American Legion and the Boy Scouts. The renovations will allow more organizations to meet there, and will have sufficient capacity to have more than one function at a time. The Town of Brookeville contracted with Dames & Moore, Inc., to assess the project area and also to direct volunteers participating in the public involvement component.

A grant from the State of Maryland is supplying a portion of the money that will be used in the renovation. Therefore, the Town of Brookeville was required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act by considering the potential effects to significant historic properties that may result from the undertaking. A grant from the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission provided a portion of the funding for the archeological investigation. As a condition of the grant, the Town of Brookeville was required to match the funds provided by the grant. The Town of Brookeville fulfilled the matching grant by supplying many volunteers to help with excavations and laboratory tasks.

The project included surface reconnaissance, systematic excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) placed every 65 feet along three transects that were 33 feet apart, excavation of three 3' x 3' units in areas that retained integrity, and laboratory work. This work was carried out by Dames & Moore archeologists and citizens of Brookeville and the surrounding area. The project is described in detail in the field methods and laboratory methods sections.

3.0 HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The primary requirement to take into account the impacts of project planning on potentially significant cultural resources stems from Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended in 1992). The National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) establish a requirement and a process for ensuring the consideration in agency planning of historic properties that may be affected by undertakings of the Federal government.

The project at the Brookeville Academy received federal funding assistance (CDBG) which required compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The project also received state bond bill funding assistance which triggered compliance with applicable state historic preservation law - Article 83B, 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Section 106 requires the head of any Federal agency to consider the impacts of proposed undertakings on significant historic properties, and to provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (the Council) an opportunity to comment. An undertaking is broadly defined to include "...any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties" (36 CFR 800.2 (o)). The State of Maryland has adopted similar regulations for its own projects (MHT 1986). Because the renovation of the Brookeville Academy is being carried out with State funds, its potential effect on historic properties must be considered in project planning and implementation.

The Council's regulations lay out the specific procedures for obtaining the Council's comment. The procedures include identifying prehistoric and historic, archeological and structural resources, evaluating their significance, assessing the potential of the project to impact their significance, involving the public, and developing mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate impact.

The Council's regulations name the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as a major player in the process. The SHPOs of most States have evolved a step-wise process for meeting compliance responsibilities. In Maryland, the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) operates as the SHPO. The process begins with consultation with the SHPO to learn what surveys have already been undertaken in the project area, to identify known resources, and to seek recommendations regarding the required level of inventory and evaluation, based on known and expected site density and distribution.

The purpose of a Phase I study is to locate and identify archeological properties that may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places or the Maryland Register of Historic Places. Phase I generally involves two components, background research and field survey. Phase I includes a background library and archival research to establish the archeological and historic context and to identify the types of resources that one may expect to discover. In addition to library research, background research includes checking the applicable State and County files and the National Register of Historic Places, as well as consulting with appropriate experts. For the Brookeville project, much of the background information had already been collected as part of a 1992 study written by Anne Marie Lemon for the Montgomery County Historical Society. That background information served as the basis for the current archeological study. This study was augmented by research undertaken at the Maryland Historical Trust by Aileen Dorney of Dames & Moore.

The second part of Phase I is a systematic and detailed field survey aimed at discovering archeological and structural, historic and prehistoric resources. The intensity and area of consideration for survey depends, to a large extent, on the results of the background research. Because the historic locations of the significant buildings were known at Brookeville, field inventory focused on those areas where significant resources were most likely to be found. The purpose of this field reconnaissance is to inspect the property to locate visible archeological features, artifacts, and standing structures, to identify areas that are severely disturbed, to identify areas with a high probability of containing significant resources, and to sample the stratigraphy by excavating shovel test pits (STPs). Phase I survey involves systematically

walking the property to observe visible resources. It may also include excavating shovel test pits at defined intervals to increase the potential for discovering changes in stratigraphy indicative of subsurface cultural remains. Sometimes, Phase I includes excavating exploratory excavation units, as was done at the Brookeville Academy, or deep testing with mechanized equipment. The latter is carried out when it is anticipated that buried stratigraphic units may be identified that contain evidence of early occupation and use. Deep testing was not required at the Brookeville Academy because the STPs indicated shallow occupation layers underlaid by natural, sterile subsoil.

As the result of information gathered during Phase I, the researcher should have a good idea about the cultural resource sites located on the property, their tentative location, dimensions, and cultural affiliation. It should also be possible to eliminate some as lacking in integrity, and to preliminarily identify those sites that may be significant.

At the conclusion of Phase I, it may be recommended that Phase II evaluation be undertaken on potentially significant sites to determine whether they are, indeed, eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Significance is evaluated according to the National Register Criteria (36 CFR 60), that are as follows:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feelings and associations, and
>
> (a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Because no resources were found that are anticipated to meet these criteria in the areas to be impacted by the proposed renovation, neither Phase II evaluation nor Phase III excavation is recommended for the proposed renovation at the Brookeville Academy. However, if any future renovations are planned for the front and side yards of the Academy, a Phase II evaluation should be considered.

4.0 ENVIRONMENT

4.1 PALEOENVIRONMENT

In the prehistoric era, the entire Potomac drainage area was heavily forested, with the exception of a few natural, grassy meadows along the Monocacy River. Mixed forests represent a transition zone between the deciduous forests of the north and the coniferous forests to the south. These mixed forests include conifers such as cedar, pine, and hemlock as well as deciduous trees such as oak, hickory, maple, American chestnut, black walnut, locust, tulip poplar, sycamore, and willow. Other flora consisted of shrubs and herbs. Fauna included such species as deer, fish, shellfish, turtles, heron, and turkey.

4.2 PRESENT ENVIRONMENT

The region has a continental climate; extreme temperatures are regulated by the Chesapeake Bay, Potomac River, Patuxent River, and other smaller bays and tributaries. Normal temperatures range from 44°F to 70°F. The warmest period of the year is late July; the coldest period is late January to early February. Annual precipitation averages 41 inches, with the wettest period of the year occurring in June or July and the driest time in January or October. The dominant forest is oak; hickory, elm, locust, maple, and dogwood trees are secondary forest trees.

4.3 CURRENT LAND USE

The project area is in a primarily residential area. Most of the surrounding area consists of houses that were constructed in the early to mid-nineteenth century. The project area has a single extant building, the former Brookeville Academy. The fieldstone building was constructed ca 1810, with a second story added ca 1840. It is surrounded by a large yard with a flagpole

near the center. The building is currently used as a meeting place for the American Legion and the Boy Scouts.

4.4 SOILS

A single soil series is found in the project area. Descriptions of the composition and characteristics of the series were extracted from the USDA Soil Conservation Service's *Soil Survey, Montgomery County, Maryland* (1961). The soil found at the Brookeville Academy belongs to the Manor series; these are shallow, excessively drained soils that have a weakly developed subsoil. The entire project area falls in a Manor silt loam (MdB2) with 3 to 8 percent land slope that is moderately eroded. The basic profile of the Manor silt loam is:

- A_1, 0" to .5" - 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam, surface soil;
- A_2, .5" to 7" - 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam (weak), surface soil;
- B_1, 7" to 12" - 10YR 4/4 brown silt loam (moderate), subsoil;
- B_2, 12" to 18" - 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay loam (weak), subsoil;
- C, 18" to 36"+ - 5YR 5/3 reddish-brown silty clay loam containing gravel and quartzite, substratum.

The soils in the Brookeville area are part of the Glenelg-Manor-Chester soil association, which consists of well-drained, silty, micaceous soils that are strongly sloping. This association constitutes the best agricultural soils in Montgomery County and is also well-suited to suburban development.

5.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The significance of archeological resources in Maryland and in other states is judged by reference to the state's preservation planning documents. In Maryland, the MHT has published *The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (1986). Using the state's plan, prehistoric and historic properties or sites are placed in a context based on their period, location, and property type. The National Register potential of each property can then be determined with reference to a series of research and interpretive themes applicable to the different chronological and developmental periods. The evaluation of properties in this fashion allows for the balanced management of a state's prehistoric and historic resources, ensuring that the full chronological, regional, and topical range of resources is considered.

5.1 PREHISTORIC PERIODS

The chronological development of Prehistoric Native American cultural traditions has been categorized by the MHT as:

Paleo-Indian Period	10000-7500 B.C.
Archaic Period	7500-2000 B.C.
Woodland Period	2000 B.C.-1600 A.D.
Contact Period	1570-1750 A.D.

5.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period. Prehistoric peoples have inhabited this area of Maryland since Paleo-Indian times. The Paleo-Indian period began in North America with the arrival of humans from Asia across the ice-age continent of Beringia. The Paleo-Indian period started at least 10,000 years ago and ended with the advent of relatively modern environments of the Holocene about 6500 years ago.

Paleo-Indian subsistence apparently was based primarily on hunting both large and small animals, as tool assemblages appear to be specialized for processing game. Chipped stone tools used by Paleo-Indians for subsistence activities included scrapers, knives, gravers, and projectile points. Specialized tools for processing plant foods are rare, although vegetable foods, such as nuts, berries, and seeds, were probably a component of the diet.

Food, shelter, lithic outcrops, and water were critical resources. Paleo-Indians could not stay at one site year-round because they lacked efficient technologies for long-term food storage. The depletion of resources in one area, as well as the seasonal availability of resources, caused the Paleo-Indian culture to be mobile.

5.1.2 Archaic Period. The Archaic period is one of cultural readaptation to the many environmental changes that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene. In general, the Archaic is characterized by regional specialization and the resultant elaboration of tool kits, an increasing population, and increasing sedentism (Custer 1984:61-74).

The retreat of the late Pleistocene glaciers and an associated warming trend began at approximately 8500 B.C., leading to a change in the flora and fauna of the Middle Atlantic (Carbone 1976). Subsistence patterns changed in response to these environmental changes. Hunting adaptations became more generalized and foraging for vegetal food resources increased in importance in comparison to the earlier Paleo-Indian Period. A warming and drying trend towards the end of the Archaic Period may have made stream valleys and coastal regions more attractive for settlement than they had been previously.

During the Archaic Period, chipped stone tools were augmented with ground stone tools, especially atlatl weights. An atlatl is a tool used to launch a spear believed to have been used for hunting during this period. Hafted drills and scrapers were also added to the tool kit.

5.1.3 Woodland Period. The Woodland Period marks increasingly complex and varied lifeways (Custer 1984:75-171). Archeologically visible expressions of these changes include the

widespread use of pottery, complex burial sites, elaboration of mortuary ceremonialism, agriculture, and extensive long-distance trade and exchange networks. The transition from the Archaic Period to the Woodland Period also is marked by the appearance of woodworking tools, such as axes and celts, and ceramics. Both types of artifacts reflect a more sedentary lifeway than was found during the Archaic. The bow and arrow with small, triangular projectile points, also came into use at this time.

Woodland populations developed and adopted domesticated plants and animals and settled in more permanent villages than during the Archaic Period. The economies of the large-scale societies of this period were based on surplus agricultural production derived from the domesticated plants and animals. The locations of procurement sites were variable and depended upon the resources being procured; they were almost always located adjoining freshwater rivers and streams. Mortuary sites seem to have been situated in relation to the locations of micro-band base camps.

5.1.4 Contact Period. European exploration and settlement of the middle Atlantic marks the end of Maryland's Woodland Period. Native American cultures after this time changed significantly in response to both direct and indirect contact with European people. Natives of the Maryland coastal plain probably first felt the impact of European contact through contagious disease and the movements of other native groups. At the time of European contact, horticultural and hunting and gathering groups may have been present in coastal areas. John Smith notes only horticulturalists from his voyage of 1612, this suggests that remnant hunting and gathering groups may already have been devastated or destroyed (Wilke and Thompson 1979).

5.2 EXPECTATIONS FOR FINDING PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE PROJECT AREA

Paleo-Indian sites have not been reported in the Patuxent Drainage. Because of geologic and climatic changes over time, and because Paleo-Indian sites were probably few and small, it is not expected that sites of this tradition will be found in this area (Wilke and Thompson 1979).

Prehistoric Native American sites in Montgomery County and elsewhere in Maryland consist of mostly Archaic and Woodland sites. These include such sites as Shepard, Shepard Barrack, Seneca Creek, Winslow, and Mason II, all located along the Potomac River in Montgomery County.

Such sites are the remains of villages and temporary seasonal campsites that may contain valuable evidence of prehistoric land use. Archeologists use stone tools and pottery, as well as soil discolorations and refuse pits to interpret past lifeways of the Native Americans who left them. The low potential for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the Brookeville Academy is defined by its lack of proximity to major waterways, such as the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers.

5.3 HISTORIC PERIODS

The history of Montgomery County, Maryland, can be described in three sequences of development. These chronological/developmental periods, as defined by the MHT, are:

Rural Agrarian Intensification	1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition	1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance	1870-1930

5.3.1 Rural Agrarian Intensification. Prior to 1712, the area of Montgomery County was not well known to colonial settlers who resided primarily in the coastal plain. The land above the fall zone was not considered safe to settle as it was thought of as Indian territory. After 1712, colonial settlement and exploration of the Piedmont intensified. By the end of this period, expansion into the Piedmont was virtually complete (MHT 1986).

Tobacco was the major cash crop in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. When frontier conditions lessened and a stable agricultural society was established, tobacco was replaced as the chief crop with other, diverse crops. The government changed from a proprietary

to a provincial government, and then to a state government during this period. Small local industries began to appear, and religious, social, and educational institutions were established.

5.3.2 Agricultural-Industrial Transition. Following the War of 1812 and prior to the Civil War, industry and commerce became increasingly important for the state's economy. The Industrial Revolution took hold, and resulted in the growth of manufacturing technology and innovative transportation systems, such as canals, railroads, and turnpikes.

5.3.3 Industrial/Urban Dominance. After the Civil War, there was a shift from a predominantly agricultural economy to one of mostly industry and commerce. Towns and cities grew, while rural, agricultural communities diminished. Immigration increased, causing major cities to experience great growth. Maryland became a part of a national economic and transportation network. Planned communities and suburban residential developments began to surround the major cities, which were becoming metropolitan centers.

5.4 HISTORY OF THE BROOKEVILLE ACADEMY

Historical research on the Town of Brookeville was undertaken by Anne Marie Lemon in 1992 for the Montgomery County Historical Society and the Town of Brookeville, Maryland. The following synopsis is taken from her report *The Brookeville Academy*, (1992) and is augmented by further research conducted at the MHT.

The school originated in the year 1808 as the Brookeville Schoolhouse under the instruction of Robert Stewart, the first teacher. The classes were held in a local home until, in 1810, an association was formed with the purpose of raising funds to erect a schoolhouse in Brookeville. The schoolhouse was erected as a one-story fieldstone building and named the Brookeville Academy. On January 2, 1815, the Brookeville Academy was incorporated into the town with the stipulation that all profit generated from its existence be used to further the use and advancement of the Academy. The General Assembly required that the Trustees report the state

of the Academy annually. During the first years of its existence, it appears that the Academy was an all boys school. Records state that girls were admitted to the Academy beginning in 1819; by 1832 a separate seminary was established for them.

The 1830s were spent improving the quality of education at the Academy and the lives of its pupils. The first public advertisement for the school appeared in 1831, listing its advantages to prospective pupils. During this time the Academy also expanded physically. In 1834, a second-story addition to the Academy was begun. Two years later, in 1836, Nathan C. Brooks' (principal of the Academy at the time) house was purchased for the purpose of becoming the pupil's boarding house.

During the 1840s, the Academy was plagued by a constant need for money. In 1840 the Board of Trustees raised the rent charges in order to repair the Academy building and the boarding house. By the later half of the decade other changes occurred in order to alleviate financial problems: quarterly examinations of the students became semiannual examinations (1846), the boarding house was insured (1847) and rented out (1849), and a new agricultural department was introduced at the school (1849).

The 1850s began as a tumultuous period for the Brookeville Academy. During the first few years of the decade, the Board of Trustees had difficulty finding a principal for the school. These problems were compounded by the actions of a teacher, John C. Williamson, who withdrew all the boarders from the school. By 1853, these problems were resolved with the appointment of a new principal, E.B. Prettyman.

Life at the Academy in the 1860s was disrupted by the Civil War. Troops passed through Brookeville in 1862 and 1863, forcing a drop in the number of boarding pupils. By the mid-1860s the Board of Trustees felt the Academy needed to expand. At first, the Board contemplated purchasing the lot next to the boarding house; however, they chose instead to buy the Weer Farm just outside of Brookeville. The farm was purchased in 1868 for $4,000 with the intention of building a new Academy building, separate dormitories for the boarders, a

commodious school room and recitation room, a gymnasium, a baseball and croquet ground, a bathing and skating pond, and an English style park. During the construction of the new building, classes were conducted in the boarding house. The Academy moved in 1867.

In 1867 the Board of Trustees sold the Academy building in Brookeville to the Brookeville Lodge No. 50 I.O.O.F. (International Organization of Oddfellows) for $1,200. The building became known as the Brookeville Memorial Hall, and was used for the lodge's meetings until 1900.

In 1900 the deed to the Academy, along with the adjacent lot with the boarding house was transferred to the Grand Lodge of Maryland I.O.O.F. The Grand Lodge then immediately sold the building to Thomas J. Holland and John W. Whiteside for $600. In 1906, the property was sold to the Vestry of St. John's Church. The building was used to house religious functions, as well as holding American Legion meetings. In 1951, the American Legion leased the building from the Vestry of St. John's, at which time the interior of the building was restored and a brick walkway was added to the rear of the building for handicapped access.

In 1988, a sales agreement was drawn up between the town of Brookeville and the property owners, St. John's Episcopal Church. In 1989, the town of Brookeville purchased the land and the Academy building for $76,590, and plans to restore the building as a historic property. The Academy building still stands, much as it looked after the 1834 addition of the second story, and with the addition of two twentieth century single story additions in the rear. One of these additions was apparently added by 1951, when the brick walkway was installed, as the walk leads into this addition. It is not known when the second addition was built, except that it apparently post-dates the first addition as it is behind the first addition. These two additions will be demolished as part of the restoration.

The Academy is currently used as meeting space for organizations such as the American Legion and the Boy Scouts. After the proposed renovations are finished, the Academy and

grounds will be used as office space for the Town Officials, a Town archives, as well as meeting space for various organizations.

5.5 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

In 1979 the town of Brookeville was added to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. Little archeological research, however, had been conducted in the town of Brookeville, prior to the current study. L. Daniel Myers completed an archeological overview for the town in 1989. He assessed the potential for prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the town boundaries based on archival and historic research. Myers reviewed previous investigations in and around Brookeville as part of the overview. At that time no archeological surveys had been conducted within the town boundaries and no prehistoric or historic sites had been recorded in the town. Projects within a one to two-mile radius had failed to produce cultural material. The closest sites to the town were identified in 1978 by Evans during a survey for the proposed Montgomery County Landfill (Evans 1978). These two multicomponent prehistoric sites were located about three miles outside of the town boundary. Myers concluded that the Brookeville area had a low to moderate potential for Early and Middle Archaic remains, a moderate to high potential for Late Archaic, and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland resources, and a high potential for historic period sites dating from around 1750 through 1940 (Myers 1989).

6.0 FIELD METHODS

6.1 GENERAL FIELD METHODOLOGY

To test a project area, a number of methods may be employed, including surface reconnaissance, shovel test pits (STPs), and test excavation units. Any combination of these methods may be used depending upon the site and the level of testing required. For all three methods, a grid is laid out over the project area. This grid will vary in size depending upon the size of the project area and the level of data recovery required. The larger the area and the lesser the required data recovery, the greater the grid. The grid uses cardinal directions, although grid north is seldom true north. A prominent landmark, such as a straight road or wall of a structure, is measured using a compass. Once the angle of that landmark is determined, the grid is established using that angle as the direction for a grid cardinal direction. All testing is then done within the grid units, and all artifacts recovered are bagged according to the grid unit in which it was found, or its provenience. It is important to keep tight control of the provenience to ensure accurate analysis.

Surface reconnaissance involves walking across the site and examining the ground for artifacts or soil anomalies that may indicate previous activity. Depending on the size of the site and the amount of time, 20% to 100% of the project area may be examined. Often when conducting surface reconnaissance, the area is first plowed to give a fresh surface, especially if the project area is a plowed field. If a walkover is the only type of testing involved, artifacts are picked up and bagged according to their provenience. At Brookeville, which employed a combination of testing methods, a brief walkover of the site was executed to determine where to place additional STPs in areas that showed surface anomalies and that were not specifically covered by the grid.

Shovel test pits are 1.5 foot diameter holes systematically excavated throughout the site to determine areas of high artifact concentrations and archeological integrity and to investigate

soil deposition and the possibility of culture-bearing soils. STPs are excavated when the project requires more in-depth testing than is allowed by surface reconnaissance. STPs also have an advantage over surface reconnaissance in that they allow the stratigraphy of an area to be examined. To excavate STPs, the project area is gridded off, and STPs are placed at the intersection points of the grid. The pits are dug with shovels and the dirt is screened through ¼" mesh to recover any artifacts from within the STP. The test pits are excavated until sterile subsoil or the limit of hand excavation (approximately 4 feet deep) is reached. The stratigraphy is examined to reveal clues about the level of disturbance in the area and the relative period of deposition of the artifacts.

Test units are square sections of the project area excavated for more comprehensive data recovery than STPs. Test units are usually 3 feet or 5 feet square, depending on the size of the project area and the amount of data recovery required. The excavation units are placed in areas of high concentrations revealed by the STPs to recover a greater amount of information and to test the validity of the archeological integrity. This also allows the archeologists to determine whether artifact deposits are significant, and to look for and identify features related to the land use, such as post holes or refuse pits. The squares are begun with shovels to skim off the sod layer and then excavated with trowels or shovels (Figure 6-1). The test units are excavated by either natural stratigraphy, in which each layer of soil is excavated as a single strata, or by arbitrary levels, such as .2 feet increments. Natural stratigraphy is usually chosen if it is known from analysis of STPs that the layers are not very deep. Arbitrary levels are chosen if the natural layers are deep or if the depth is unknown. This allows the archeologist to maintain a tight control of the provenience of the artifacts to ensure accurate analysis. The squares are hand excavated until sterile subsoil is reached. The walls of a test unit are kept as vertical as possible, also to maintain control of the provenience.

All dirt recovered from the STPs and test units is sifted through ¼" mesh screens (Figure 6-2). This is a very important step in the excavation process as it allows the archeologist to recover any artifacts that were not retrieved during the excavation. The artifacts thus recovered are then bagged according to provenience for transport to the lab for processing and analysis.

Clyde Unglesbee and Crystal Beck excavating Test Unit #2

FIGURE 6-1. VOLUNTEERS EXCAVATING TEST UNITS

A group of volunteers screening with a shaker screen at Test Unit #2

Daniel Jayjock screening at the tripod screen

FIGURE 6-2. VOLUNTEERS SCREENING FOR ARTIFACTS

Perhaps the most important aspect of field work is the data recordation. Recording the data in as much detail and as accurately as possible is crucial because once a site is dug, it is gone. A site cannot be re-excavated to gain more information or fill in missing data. In order to record the data, standard forms are used to make sure data are recorded consistently throughout the site. These forms include such information as test unit number, depth of excavation, type and color of soils present, and artifacts recovered. They also include places for measured drawings of the STP or Excavation Unit.

6.2 SPECIFIC BROOKEVILLE FIELD METHODS

The objectives of the field work were two-fold: 1) to inventory the property to determine if planned renovations would impact any potentially significant archeological remains; and 2) to give the public an opportunity to learn about and participate in an archeological investigation. To accomplish these objectives, Dames & Moore employed a strategy that combined surface reconnaissance, excavation of 13 shovel test pits (STPs), and excavation of three 3 foot x 3 foot excavation units.

Field work took place on May 26 and May 27, 1995. On the morning of May 26, the Dames & Moore archeologists conducted initial reconnaissance of the site without volunteers. In the afternoon on Friday and all day Saturday, volunteers participated in all aspects of the excavation. When the volunteers arrived, they received a brochure created by Dames & Moore for this project to orient them to the history of the site and to introduce them to archeological procedures. A copy of this brochure is included in Appendix G.

The scope of work called for a combination of STPs and excavation units. The STPs were mostly excavated on the morning of Friday, May 27, before the arrival of the volunteers. This allowed the archeologists to determine where best to place the 3 foot x 3 foot excavation units to have the greatest potential for locating significant archeological resources and to provide interesting work for the volunteers who were to arrive in the afternoon.

A 33 foot staggered grid was laid out across the site. Grid north was determined to be 67° east of north, and was established by obtaining the angle of the southern-most Academy wall that ran east-west. The baseline was established by pulling a tape 65 feet from the grid southwest corner of the Brookeville Academy building. The transects were then established at 33 feet east and 33 feet west of the baseline. The transects ran north-south along the grid, and STPs were placed every 65 feet along these transects. A few additional STPs were placed judgementally (Figure 6-3) to test areas that were not specifically covered by the grid, but that appeared to have potential for archeological resources. The STPs were numbered consecutively, 1 through 13.

STPs were excavated to an average depth of 1.5 feet and were approximately 1.5 feet in diameter. All soil was screened through ¼" hardware mesh and all potential artifacts and other cultural material recovered were saved for processing in the laboratory. After the STPs were excavated, the depths of the strata and the colors and textures of the soils were recorded on standard Dames & Moore STP recording forms (Appendix E).

Dames & Moore archeologists used a 65 foot interval in order to get a general sense of the entire project area. If high concentrations of artifacts had been found, additional STPs would have been added to the grid. The stratigraphy of the STPs not immediately adjacent to the house revealed that the area had been disturbed and filled. The fill contained mixed modern and historic artifacts, including asphalt. Therefore it was determined that a 65 foot interval was sufficient to sample the disturbed areas. Three foot x three foot excavation units were placed in the areas that retained integrity to increase the sample size and probability of locating historic resources.

Only one feature was uncovered during the excavation of the STPs. That feature, identified in STP 12, was determined to be a post hole (Feature 2). When the STP was recorded, a profile of the wall containing the feature was drawn (Figure 6-4). Then a sample of the soil from the feature was excavated and screened separately to determine what artifacts, if any, were coming from the feature itself. The artifacts recovered from this feature were given

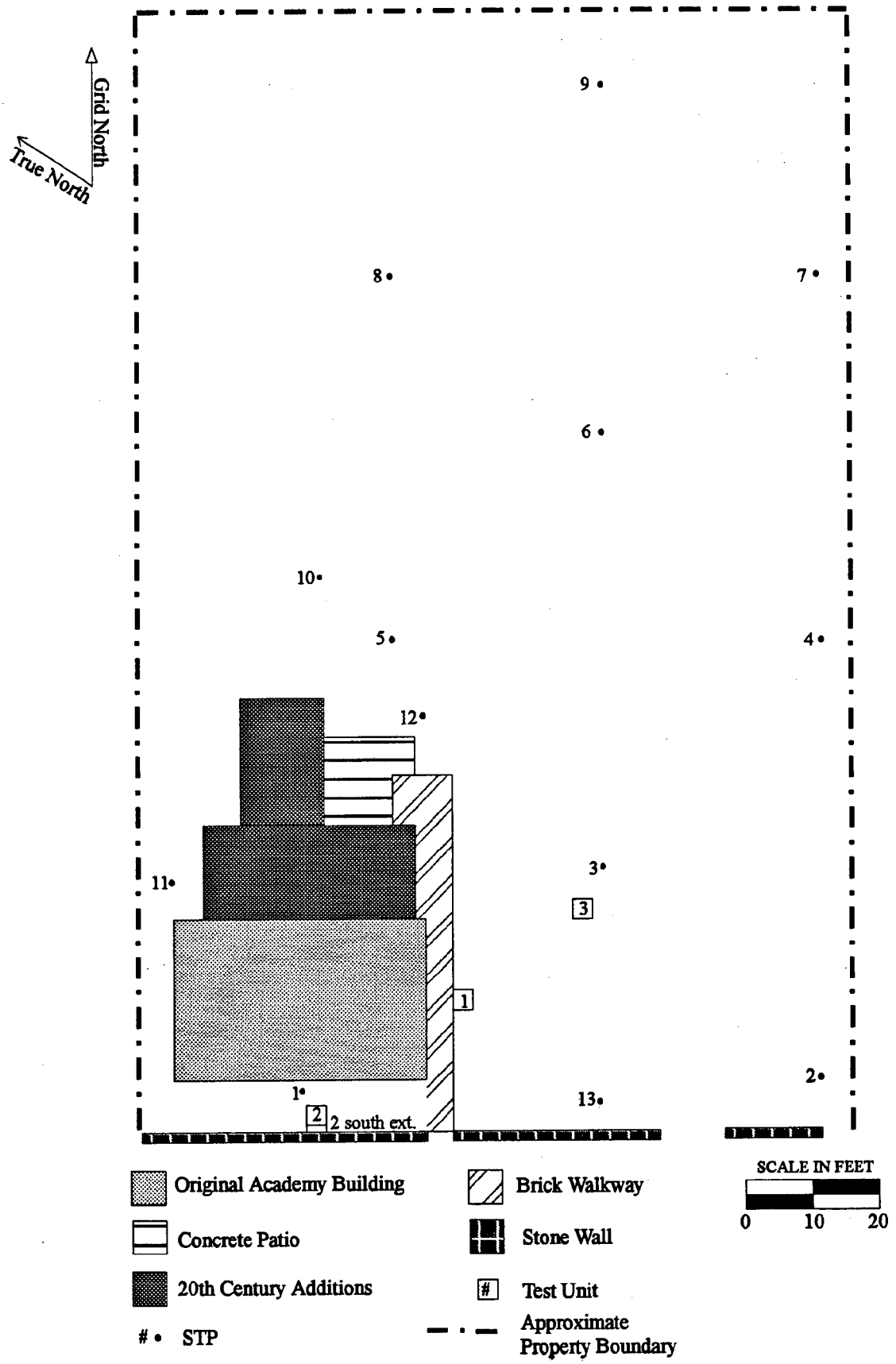

FIGURE 6-3. BROOKEVILLE ACADEMY PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS SITE MAP

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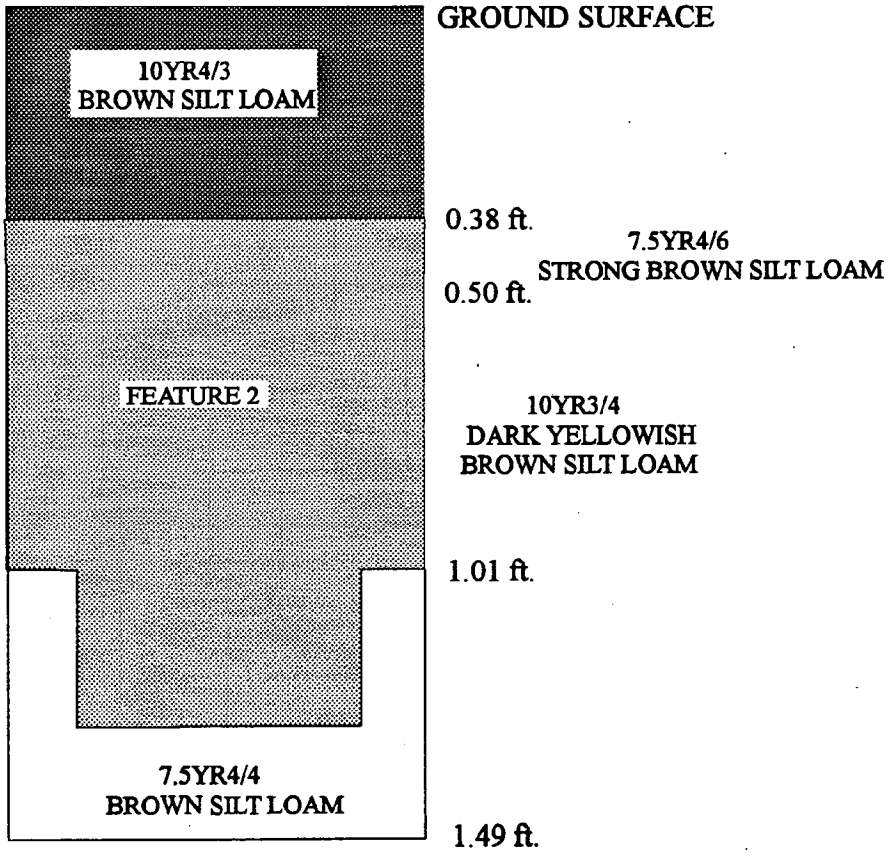


FIGURE 6-4. PROFILE OF STP 12, FEATURE 2

a separate catalog number; the information was recorded on the STP form for STP 12. Artifacts recovered from the feature consisted of mortar, asbestos tile, and a wood plank fragment. The excavation of 13 STPs was completed the first morning.

On Friday afternoon, with the arrival of the volunteers, two 3 foot x 3 foot units were placed in areas of artifact concentrations revealed by the excavation of the STPs (see Figure 6-1). One of these units, #1, was placed next to the brick walkway that led from the street to the back of the Academy. Two Dames & Moore archeologists and two volunteers began excavation of this unit Friday afternoon. A second 3 foot x 3 foot unit (Excavation Unit #2) was placed in front of the original door of the Academy, one foot away from the stone wall along the sidewalk. One Dames & Moore archeologist and three volunteers began excavation of this unit.

The sod layer was skimmed off each unit with a shovel and trowelled to retrieve any artifacts that may have been present. The sod layer was then saved to place back on the unit when excavation was completed and the unit was backfilled. The excavation units were dug in arbitrary .2 foot levels until sterile subsoil was reached. The soil from each level was screened through ¼" hardware mesh and all artifacts were bagged by level. As each level was completed, the information was recorded on a standard Dames & Moore excavation unit form (Appendix E), and maps were drawn if warranted. Soil descriptions of each unit were also recorded.

On Friday afternoon, a feature was discovered in Excavation Unit #1 (Feature 1). This feature was a thin layer of clay that was placed to support the brick walkway. The clay extended approximately one foot east of the walkway, but was directly in line with it and continued under the walk. This feature was drawn in a plan view (Figure 6-5), then excavated separately. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

On Saturday morning, a third excavation unit was opened in the side yard of the Academy. One Dames & Moore archeologist and a varying number of volunteers excavated this unit, while the other two units were continued with one Dames & Moore archeologist and several volunteers each. Throughout the day, the number of volunteers in each unit fluctuated, but it was usually between two and five.

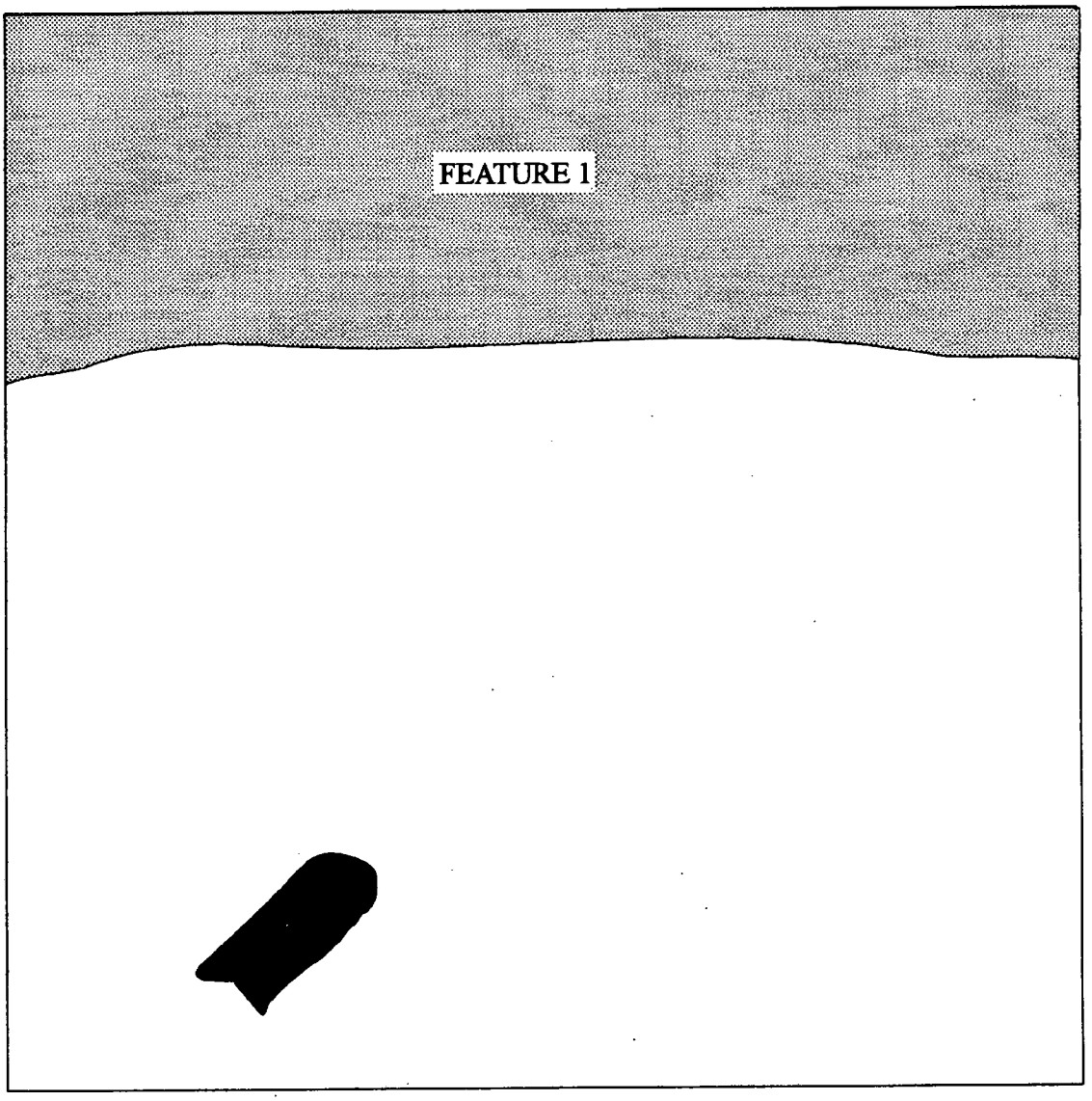


FIGURE 6-5. TEST UNIT 1, FEATURE 1 PLANVIEW

Dames & Moore

On Saturday afternoon, a feature was uncovered in Excavation Unit #2, that was determined to be a post hole and post mold. However, because only one-quarter of the feature was contained in the unit, the unit was extended one foot south to become 3 feet x 4 feet. Once fully half of the feature was exposed, the feature was measured and drawn (Figure 6-6), then was excavated. Only the half that appeared in the unit was dug. The post mold (Feature 3a) was excavated separately from the post hole (Feature 3b) to keep a tight control of the provenience of any artifacts recovered. Once the excavation was complete, the profile of the feature was evident in the wall of the excavation unit. This profile was drawn (Figure 6-7), and the soil description was noted on a standard Dames & Moore Feature Form (Appendix E).

When the excavation of each unit was completed, color photographs were taken and the unit was measured and drawn for the last time. At least one profile of each unit was also drawn at this time. Then the unit was backfilled and the sod layer was replaced.

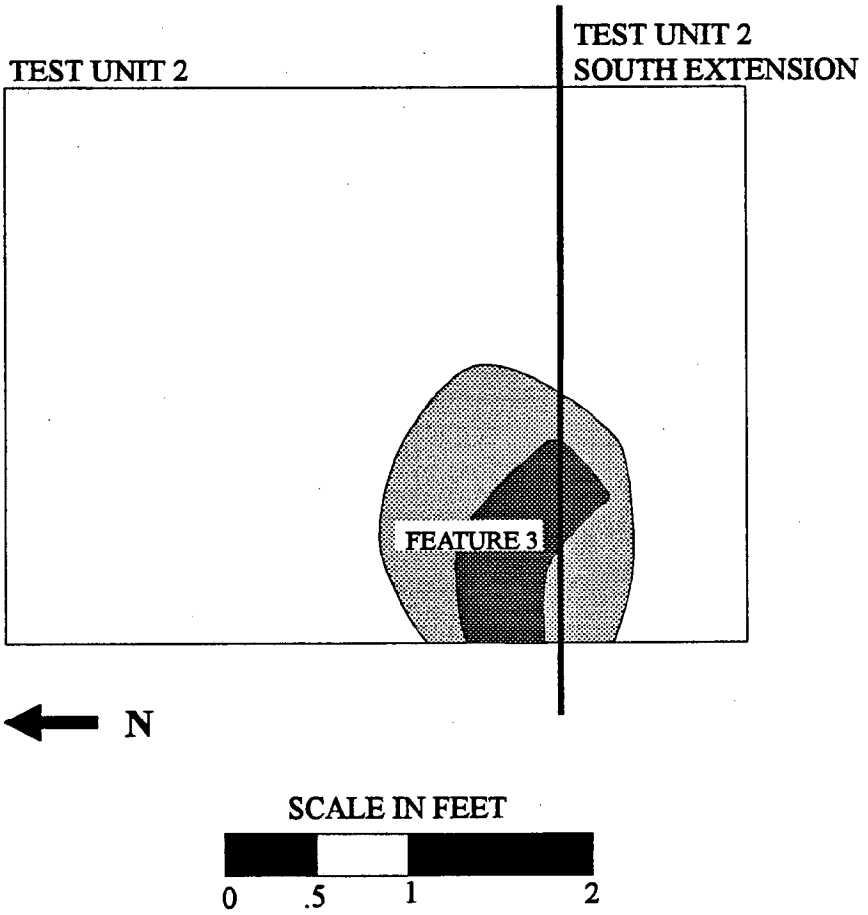


FIGURE 6-6. TEST UNIT 2 AND TEST UNIT 2 SOUTH EXTENSION, FEATURE 3 PLANVIEW

Dames & Moore

RESPONSE TO MHT COMMENTS ON BROOKEVILLE DRAFT REPORT

1) The report should contain a concise abstract.

The report now contains a concise abstract.

2) Figure 1-1 should highlight the limits of the project area.

The limits of the project area would be a dot on Figure 1-1. An additional figure defining the limits of the project area and its location in the town of Brookeville has been added on page 1-4.

3) The report should note the nature of the governmental involvement which necessitated the archeological investigations. The project received federal funding assistance (CDBG) which required compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The project also received state bond bill funding assistance which triggered compliance with applicable state historic preservation law - Article 83B, 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

We incorporated information on governmental involvement as suggested; it is in section 3, page 3-1.

4) The report should include a reference for its discussion of Phases IA and IB archeological investigations (p. 3-2). The current Maryland guidelines (Shaffer and Cole 1994) do not include such a discussion.

We have eliminated reference to Phase IA and Phase IB, and instead distinguish between background research and field work for the Phase I survey.

5) The Historical Background section should include a discussion of previous investigations in Brookeville and its vicinity. The report makes no mention or discussion of the prior archeological overview conducted for Brookeville (Myers 1989).

Section 5.5 on page 5-8 now discusses previous investigations, including Myers 1989.

6) The Field Methods should provide a justification for the 65 foot shovel test pit interval employed for this project. We question the adequacy of such a large interval for a known historic property.

Dames & Moore archeologists used a 65 foot interval in order to get a general sense of the entire project area. If high concentrations of artifacts had been found, additional STPs would have been added to the grid. The stratigraphy of the STPs not immediately adjacent to the house revealed that the area had been disturbed and filled. Therefore it was determined that a 65 foot interval was sufficient to sample the disturbed areas. 3 ft x 3 ft excavation units were placed in the areas that retained integrity to increase the sample size and probability of locating historic resources. This discussion has been added to page 6-6.

7) The final report should specify the repository which will curate the artifacts resulting from the survey. We understand that the Town of Brookeville plans to retain the collection.

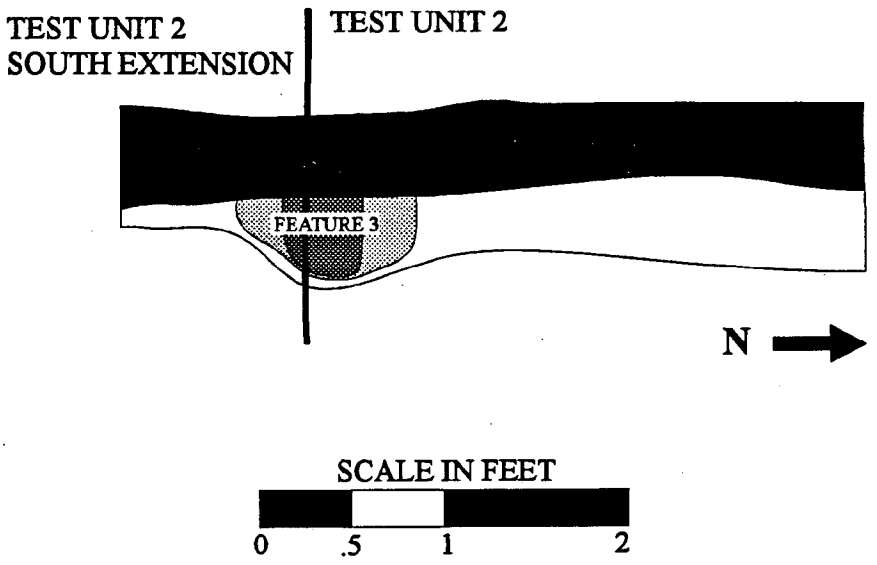
Section 7.2, page 7-2 now identifies the Town of Brookeville as the artifact repository.

8) Appendix C (Artifact Catalog) should provide a key to the codes listed in the catalog.

The codes are used to enter data into Paradox software. The key to the codes has been included at the beginning of Appendix C.

9) The final report should be printed double sided and contain clear photographs.

We have printed the report double sided and included clear color copies of photographs.



Topsoil		10YR4/3 Brown silty loam with moderate gravel inclusions
Post Hole		5YR4/3 Brown loamy sand mottled with 5YR5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand
Post Mold		10YR5/3 Brown loamy sand
Subsoil		10YR5/6 Yellowish brown loamy sand with moderate gravel and large rocks

FIGURE 6-7. PROFILE OF TEST UNIT 2 AND TEST UNIT 2 SOUTH EXTENSION, FEATURE 3

7.0 LABORATORY METHODS

The purpose of laboratory work is to clean and stabilize artifacts, as well as to analyze them to determine site temporal and cultural affiliation as represented in the archeological record. Most of the artifacts were cleaned in the field. Upon completion of field investigations, recovered artifacts were transported to the Dames & Moore archeological laboratory, where they were analyzed in the laboratory according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

7.1 FIELD LAB PROCEDURES

As part of the public involvement program for the Brookeville Academy excavation, a field laboratory was set up and volunteers aided in washing artifacts. Volunteers were introduced to the procedures of washing artifacts through demonstrations; each received a set of guidelines developed by Susan Travis and Aileen Dorney of Dames & Moore (Appendix F). The field lab and the participating volunteers were monitored by an archeologist. The maximum number of volunteers allowed to wash artifacts at one time was four, to ensure that each participant would receive the full attention of the supervisor.

The majority of the artifacts were gently washed using plain water and a soft toothbrush. Colanders were used in the wash basins to catch any stray artifacts the volunteers overlooked. Delicate and/or unstable items, such as metal and decayed organics, were carefully dry-brushed with a soft toothbrush. Volunteers worked directly under the supervision of a Dames & Moore archeologist to ensure all artifacts were processed properly. Washed artifacts were dried and then re-bagged by the archeologist for transport to the Dames & Moore archeological laboratory.

7.2 DAMES & MOORE LABORATORY PROCEDURES

After the artifacts were transported to the lab, cataloging and analysis began. Artifacts were identified according to material and type. Only historic materials were recovered. These

material categories include: ceramic, glass, architectural, personal, faunal and miscellaneous. The artifact inventory and bag list information was entered using the DOS-based Paradox 4.5 database software.

Upon completion of cataloging and analysis, the artifacts were labeled and bagged according to provenience and type. All artifacts were given acid-free paper labels with the Maryland survey number (18MO418) above the catalog number. The catalog numbering began at #1 and continued to #28. Each STP was given a unique catalog number, as was each layer within an excavation unit.

Artifacts larger than one-square inch, and that would not be adversely affected, were also labeled directly. Catalog numbers were written on top of a layer of Acryloid B-72 using India ink and a quill pen. Dark, opaque artifacts received an undercoat of white gesso before being labeled. When the ink dried, an overcoat of B-72 was placed on the label to seal it. The artifacts and accompanying acid-free labels were then placed in 2-mil. polyethylene ziplock bags.

Artifacts from the same provenience and material, such as ceramics or window glass, were bagged together. Label information was also written on bags with a permanent black marker. Bags were punctured to prevent condensation, with the exception of those containing iron objects. Iron objects were placed in sealed, unpunctured bags, in order to retain a stable environment and prevent any further damage. Bags were then placed in archival quality acid-free Hollinger boxes for transport to the Town of Brookeville for curation.

7.3 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Artifacts are analyzed to determine the approximate date of manufacture and function. This date of manufacture allows the archeologist to determine the *terminus post quem* (date after which), which is the earliest possible date of deposit of the most recent artifact. The *terminus post quem* (TPQ) is ascertained for each deposit of artifacts found together to determine the approximate date range of deposit.

It is not possible to determine the date of all artifacts; those that are datable are called diagnostic artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts usually consist of items that were manufactured or popular in certain time periods, such as ceramic or glass. In order to analyze the artifacts, the diagnostics are removed and dated. The artifacts are dated in a couple of ways. There are many collector's books for ceramics and glass that give the date range of manufacture. There are also typologies developed over the years by archaeologists that date other items by the context they were found in relation to other diagnostic artifacts. These TPQ lists are often used by other archaeologists. Sometimes an artifact will have a date on it, such as window leads and commemorative plates.

Artifacts are also analyzed to determine their function and how they relate to the site. Artifacts are sorted into use classes such as domestic items (e.g. ceramics or glass) or architectural materials (e.g. nails and bricks). These classes of artifacts in turn reveal clues to the function of a site. For example, a large amount of industrial artifacts indicates a manufacturing site whereas a quantity of domestic artifacts indicates a residence.

Sometimes an archeological site has multiple components or has varying amounts of disturbance. In order to determine areas with different functions or amount of disturbances, a series of distribution maps is created. These maps show where different classes of artifacts are concentrated; one class of artifact is illustrated per distribution map. By examining these maps, an archeologist can tell if certain activities, such as domestic use, were carried out in specific parts of the project area. By creating maps of artifacts that relate to a specific time period, it is also possible to determine if an area has been disturbed.

8.0 ANALYSIS

In order to interpret the artifactual record at the Brookeville Academy, the soil stratigraphy and the artifacts were analyzed.

8.1 STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF SHOVEL TEST PITS

Analyzing the soil stratigraphy provides information regarding the depositional history of the land. This, in turn, aids in the analysis of the artifacts, as long as the provenience is tightly controlled and it is known from which stratum each artifact was recovered. Analyzing the artifacts in conjunction with the stratigraphy yields information as to which time period the artifact was deposited in the ground. The closer to the surface an artifact was found, the more likely it is that it was recently deposited. In addition, analyzing the stratigraphy of the soil gives information as to the level of disturbance that has occurred.

To understand the different strata of soils within an excavated area, the soils are described by texture and color. The texture of soil may be sandy, silty, or clayey, or any combination thereof (a mixture of all three is referred to as a "loam"). The color of the soil is described by standardized color descriptions presented in a Munsell Color Chart. The Munsell book displays 251 standard color chips, arranged systematically, against which a sample of soil is compared. The colors are arranged by three variables known as Hue, Value, and Chroma in the Munsell system.

The Hue indicates the color's relation to red and yellow, and are represented in the notation by a number and a letter or letter combination. The numbers are from 0 to 10 indicating the amount of red or yellow within that hue, with the hues becoming more red and less yellow as the numbers increase. The letter or letter combination uses the first letter of the hue (eg R for red, Y for yellow, YR for yellowish red). The notation for Value consists of numbers from 0 for absolute black to 10 for absolute white, and indicates relative lightness of the soil color.

For example, a 6 indicates that the value is 60% of the way from black to white. The notation for Chroma consists of numbers from 0 for neutral to about 20 for very strong, and indicates how far from a neutral of the same lightness a color is. To write a Munsell notation, the order is Hue, Value, Chroma, with a space between the hue letter and the value number, and a diagonal line between the value and chroma (eg 10YR 5/6).

In addition to the standardized notations for describing soils, the Munsell book also lists standardized color names, which follows the Munsell notation in the soil descriptions (eg 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown). Following this comes the designation of texture in a standard soil description (eg 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam).

At the Brookeville Academy, the stratigraphy from the STPs was recorded and analyzed. The stratigraphy revealed four different areas with different levels of disturbance (Figure 8-1). Profiles of representative STPs in each of these areas are shown in Figure 8-2.

Area 1 was located in the rear of the yard behind the Academy, where a small rise was noted and was very disturbed. The three STPs excavated in this area (STPs 6, 8, and 9) contained only two strata. The top stratum consisted of a strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) sandy clay fill layer that was approximately one foot deep. There was no topsoil present in these STPs. The second strata consisted of an olive yellow (2.5 Y 6/6) loam that extended to approximately 1.4 feet when the STPs were terminated. This stratum was also determined to be a fill layer because it lacked the clay content found in the natural subsoil in the project area, but due to the limits of hand-excavation, the STPs were terminated at this level. It was determined that these strata were fill, most likely deposited over the septic tank, and not originally deposited soils. There is virtually no potential for depositional integrity in Area 1 as the area is highly disturbed. In fact, the only artifact recovered from this area was a single cut nail that was retrieved from STP 8. The rest of the STPs were negative for artifacts.

Area 2 (STPs 4 and 7) was predominantly undisturbed. Even though these two STPs had very different stratigraphy from each other, the soils all appeared to be natural. STP 4, located

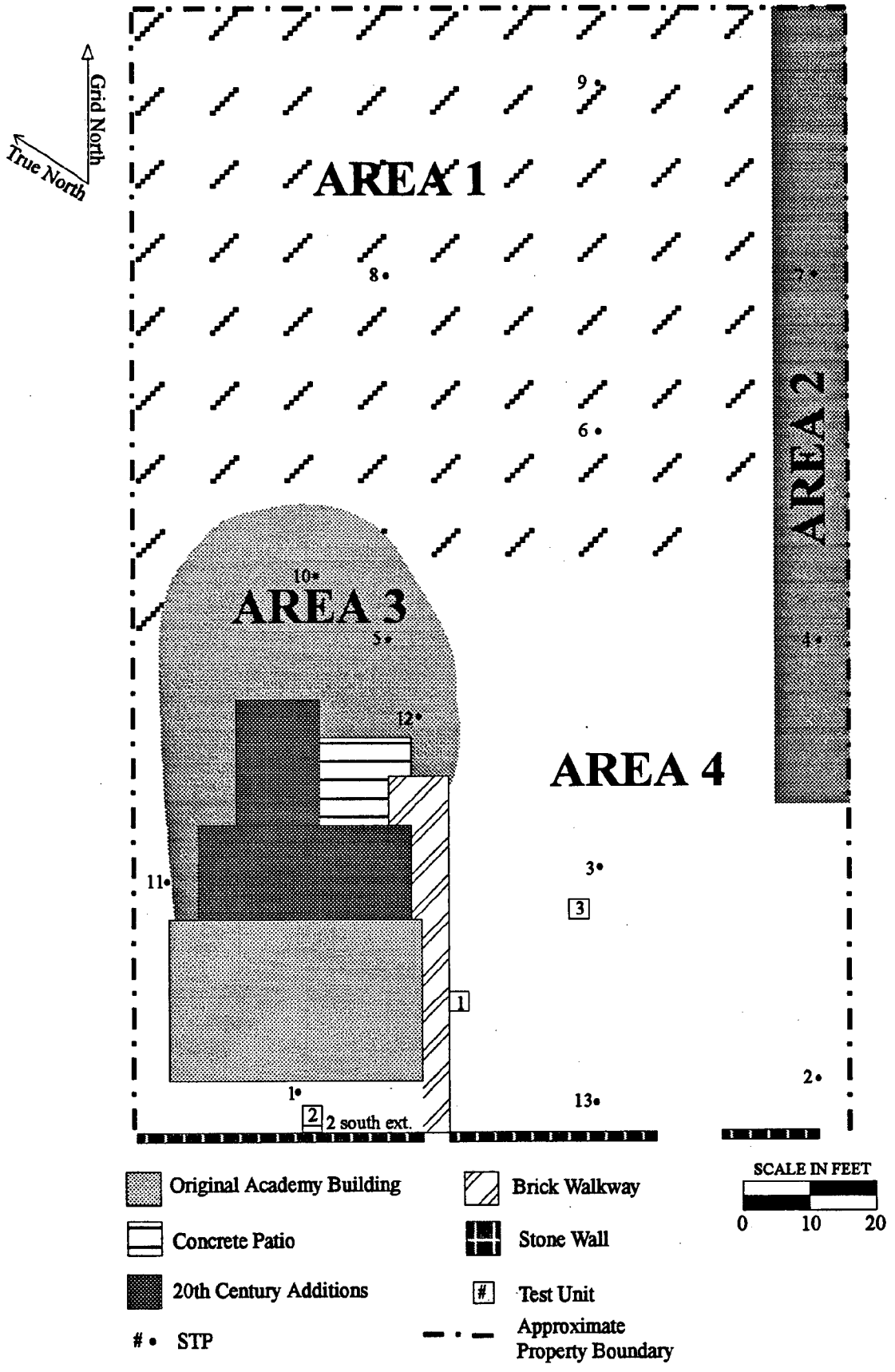


FIGURE 8-1. AREAS OF POTENTIAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Dames & Moore

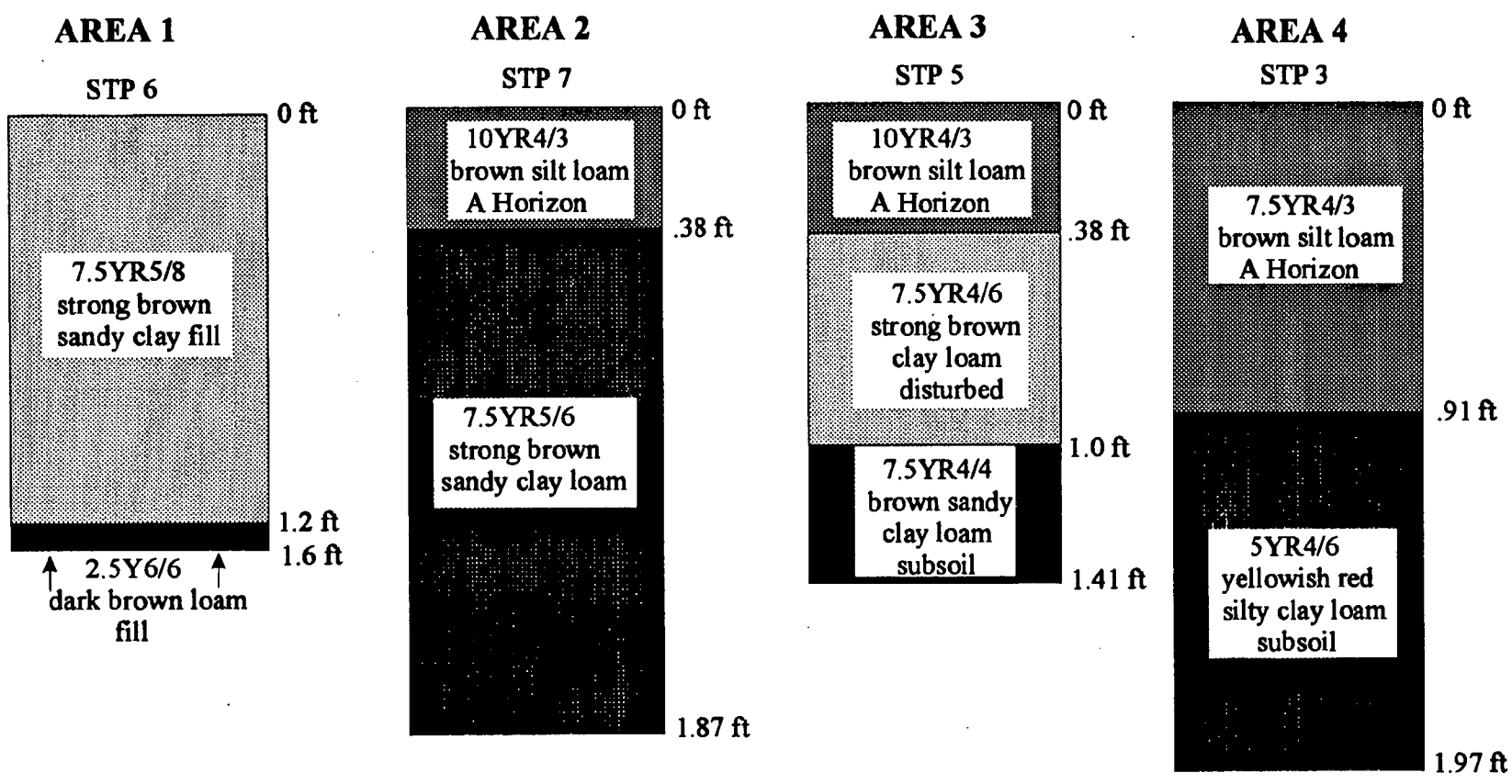


FIGURE 8-2. REPRESENTATIVE SOIL PROFILES OF AREAS 1, 2, 3, AND 4

in the yard of the Academy, contained four strata. The topsoil was a brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silt loam that was .3 feet deep. The second stratum was a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) silt loam that was .6 feet deep and that was mottled with the third stratum. The third stratum was a yellowish red (5 YR 4/4) sandy clay reaching a depth of 1.6 feet. The subsoil consisted of a yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) sandy clay loam. The STP ended at 1.8 feet. STP 7, located nearer to the wooded area than STP 4, only contained 2 strata, topsoil and subsoil. The topsoil was a brown (10 YR 4/3) silt loam that was .38 feet deep. The subsoil consisted of a strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) sandy clay loam. Excavation continued to 1.87 feet. Because these natural strata are not disturbed, there is good potential for depositional integrity. However, only STP 4 was positive; it contained only a window glass fragment and a sherd of domestic gray stoneware. This indicates that this area was not used very often or was constantly cleaned, so not much material was deposited. Since the area is on the edge of the property, however, it is more likely that the area was not often used.

Area 3 is directly behind the Academy's twentieth-century additions. This area, containing STP numbers 5, 10, and 12, exhibited very disturbed stratigraphy with little potential for depositional integrity of the artifacts. The stratigraphy of these three STPs did not follow any pattern. The only common stratum among the three STPs was the topsoil, which was predominantly a brown (10 YR 4/3) silt loam that was approximately .4 feet deep. The only exception was STP 10, which had a stratum over the topsoil that was a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silty clay loam that extended to a depth of .53 feet, and was followed by the brown silt loam to a depth of .92 feet. This may be the result of a pile of construction materials, such as roofing shingles, discoloring the soil. The second stratum varied from a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sandy clay loam to strong brown silt loam, to a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) silt loam. The bottom stratum varied from a brown (7.5 YR 4/4) sandy clay loam to a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/5) silty clay loam. These STPs all contained architectural debris, and were disturbed during the various episodes of construction that took place at the Academy. In addition, a post hole was revealed in the profile of the wall of STP 12. Based on the artifacts found in conjunction with the post hole (including fence parts), as well as the position of the post hole in relation to the Academy building, it was determined that this post hole was part of a fence

that may have been around the Academy, possibly during the construction of the twentieth century additions. Because of the disturbed nature of the soils and the amount of construction debris uncovered, it appears likely that this area was highly disturbed by the construction of the two twentieth-century additions.

Area 4 is in front and along the side of the Academy and extending grid east. It consists of STPs 1, 2, 3, 11, and 13 and appears to have relatively intact strata. The top soil was a brown (7.5 YR 4/3) or dark brown (10 YR 3/3) silt loam to a depth of approximately 0.8 feet. This was followed by a silty clay that was predominantly yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) or strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) in color. Some of the STPs contained an extra stratum that varied from a yellowish red (10 YR 5/8) silty clay to a dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4) silt loam. These STPs were located near areas of obvious disturbance; for example, STP 2 was located near a small paved driveway. This area has good potential for containing significant archeological remains that relate to the Academy, and was the area in which all of our Excavation Units were located.

8.2 ANALYSIS OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM STPS

The artifactual analysis of the STPs supports the stratigraphic findings that much of the project area has been disturbed. Overall, a total of 412 historic artifacts was recovered from the STPs. No prehistoric artifacts were found. The artifacts recovered fell into five categories:

- Architectural materials - 215 architectural remains were recovered from the STPs (52% of the total artifact assemblage from the STPs), including nails (cut nails, wire nails, and unidentifiable nails), screws, staples, window glass, concrete, mortar, hinges, wire, roofing slate, asbestos tile, and miscellaneous other architectural artifacts.

- Glass - 131 sherds of glass were recovered (32%), including 125 pieces of bottle glass of various colors (including amber, aqua, clear, bright green, olive green,

cobalt, clear frosted, manganese tinted, and selenium tinted) and 6 fragments of vessel glass (5 clear and 1 manganese tinted).

- Miscellaneous artifacts - 45 artifacts were recovered (10%) that do not fit into any of the major categories. These artifacts are mostly modern, and include such items as coal, a twist tie, slag, a plastic straw, aluminum foil, and crown caps for bottles.

- Ceramics - 19 ceramic sherds were retrieved from the STPs (5%) and include pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, redware, domestic blue and gray stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, and an unidentifiable earthenware fragment. The sherd of ironstone recovered contained a maker's mark that dates the sherd to the 1856 to 1890 time period, and identifies the sherd as coming from the Edwin Bennett Pottery Company located in Baltimore.

- Faunal remains - 2 very small fragments of what appear to be mammal bones were retrieved from the STPs (<1%).

The distribution of historic artifacts recovered during the survey was plotted over a site map to determine if the artifacts were concentrated in any areas. Four distribution maps were created to help understand the function of any areas in which artifacts were concentrated. These maps were: Distribution of positive and negative STPs (Figure 8-3), Distribution of architectural materials (Figure 8-4), Distribution of ceramics (Figure 8-5), and Distribution of asphalt (Figure 8-6). By comparing the distributions of the artifacts with the information gleaned from the stratigraphic analysis, it is possible to further determine areas of disturbance and, in areas that are not greatly disturbed, the activities that may have been carried out.

Area 1 (STPs 6, 8, and 9) contained only one positive STP, number 8. The single artifact recovered from this STP was a cut nail, which dates from 1815 through present. This area also contained a quantity of asphalt, so it is probable that the area was paved at one time, thus

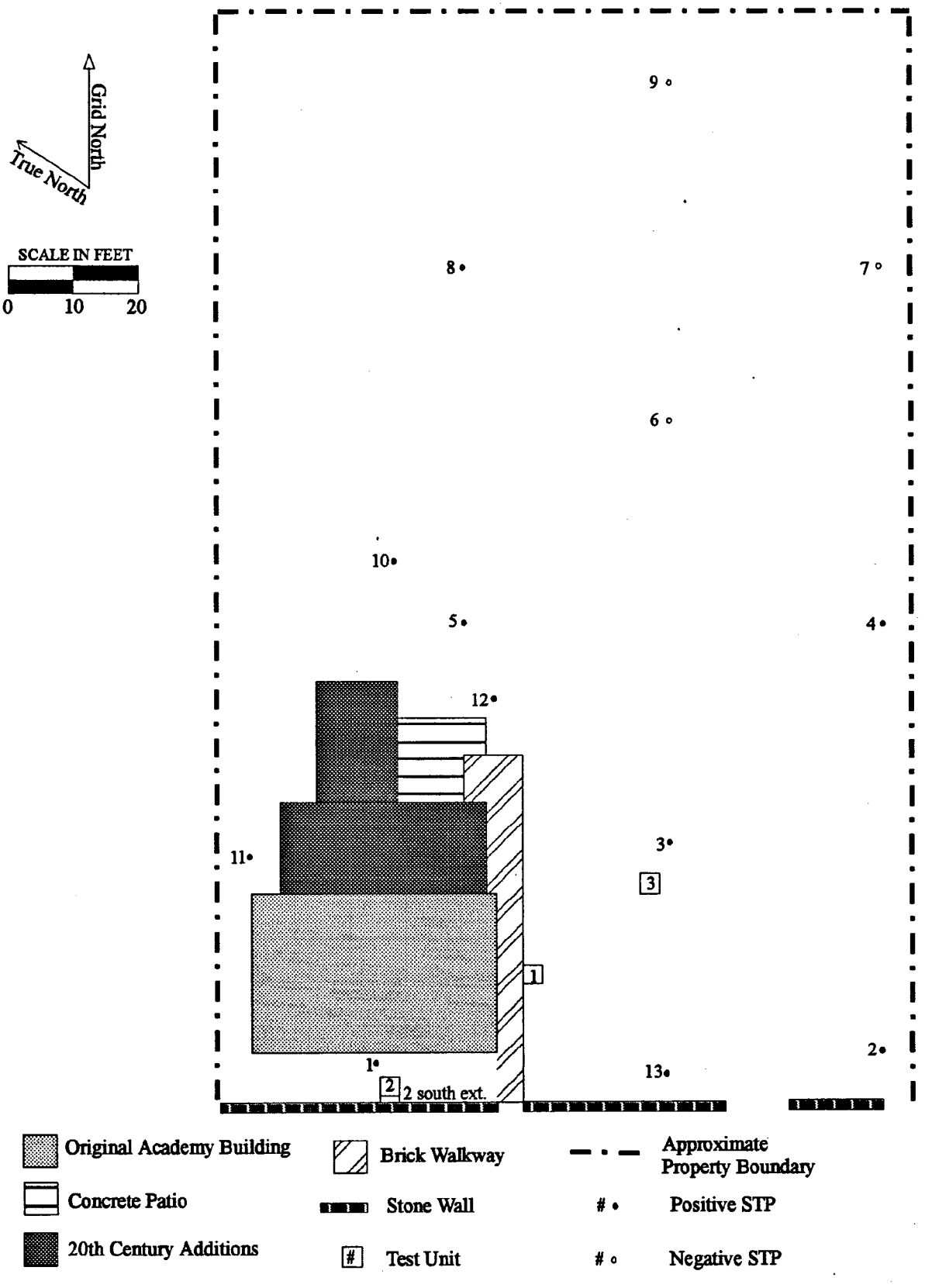


FIGURE 8-3. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST PITS

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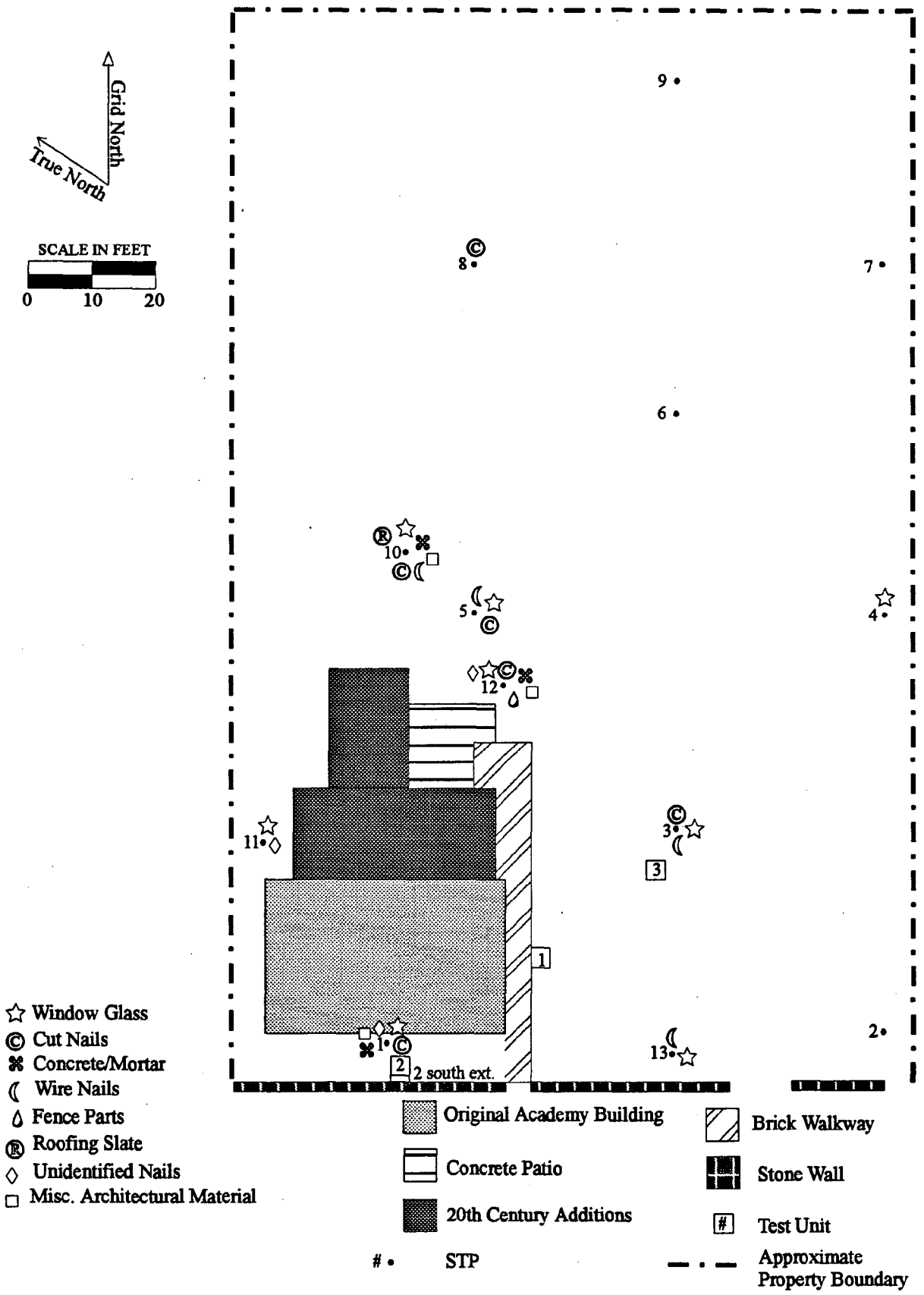

FIGURE 8-4. DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS IN SHOVEL TEST PITS

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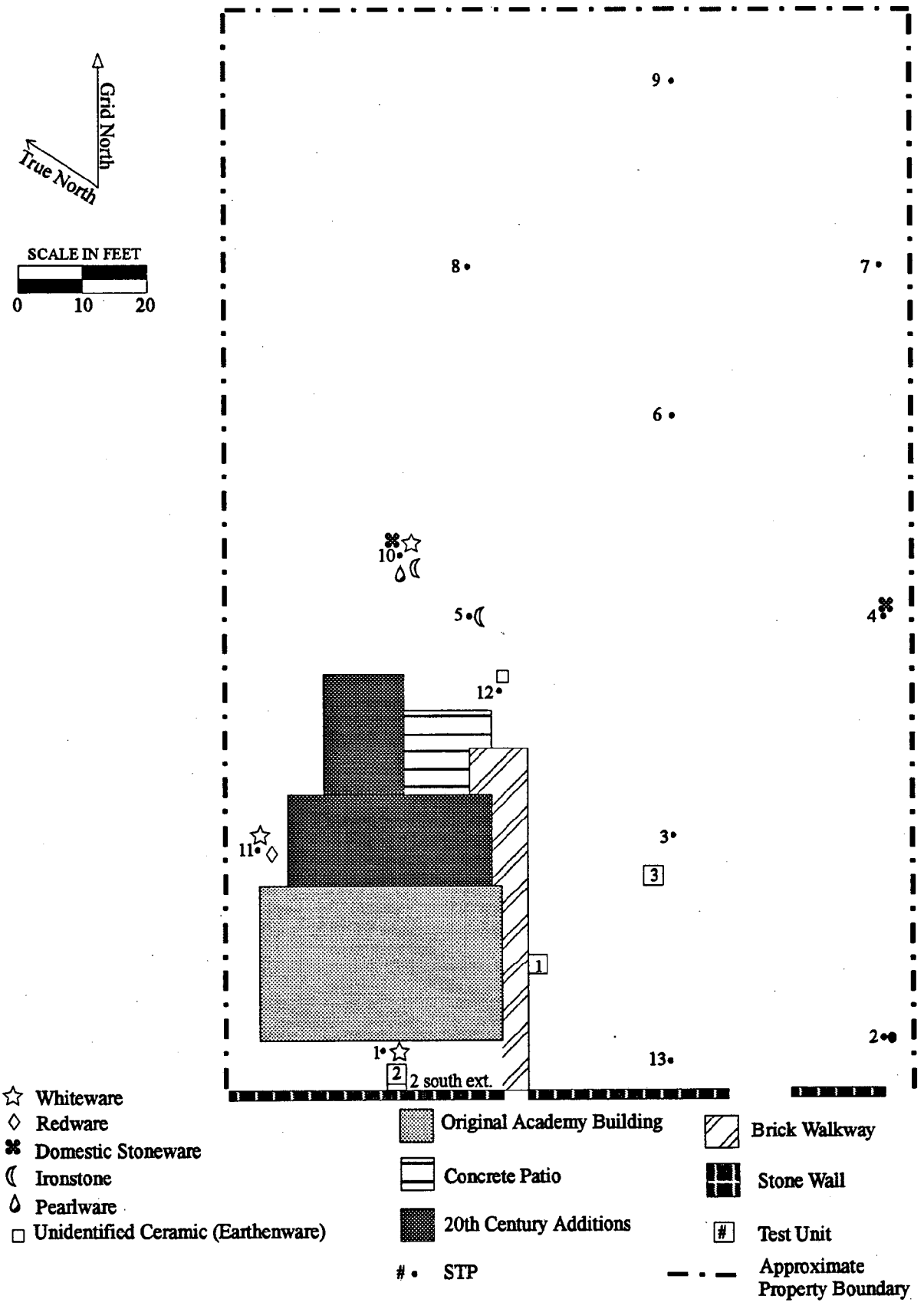

FIGURE 8-5. DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMICS IN SHOVEL TEST PITS

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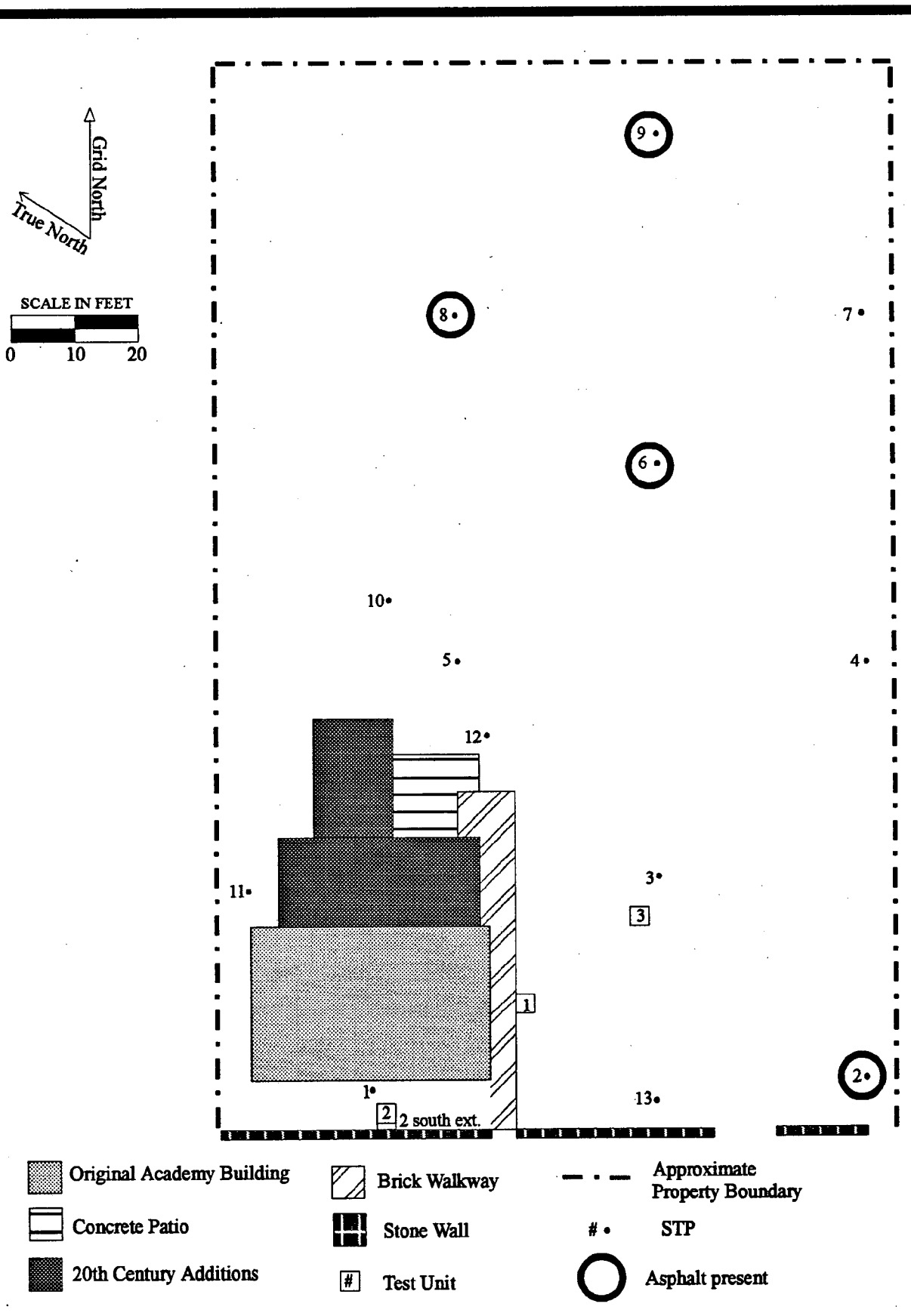

FIGURE 8-6: DISTRIBUTION OF ASPHALT IN SHOVEL TEST PITS

Dames & Moore

preventing artifacts from being deposited. In addition, the paving process would have destroyed any archeological remains that may have been present, as evidenced by the disturbed stratigraphy. The lack of artifacts, in conjunction with the disturbed stratigraphy, indicates that there is almost no potential for finding any significant archeological sites in Area 1.

Area 2 (STPs 4 and 7) also contained only one positive STP, number 4. This STP contained 3 fragments of window glass, 3 non-diagnostic aqua bottle fragments, and a single sherd of domestic blue and gray stoneware, which dates from between 1775 and 1900. The date range of the sole diagnostic artifact is too long to determine a date of deposition for the artifacts. However, it does fit in well with the dates of the Academy, suggesting that it may relate to the Academy building. The presence of window glass suggests that a structure was nearby; however, this STP is very close to the property line, and the window glass may be accounted for by renovations to the house on the adjacent lot. Based on the stratigraphy and the artifacts, this area appears to have been only slightly disturbed; however, the lack of artifacts suggests that there is little potential for finding any significant archeological remains.

Area 3 (STPs 5, 10, and 12) contained numerous artifacts; all three STPs were positive. Among the diagnostic artifacts recovered were cut nails (post 1815), wire nails (post 1850), whiteware (1830 to present), negative blue transfer-printed pearlware (1830's), ironstone (with a maker's mark dating from 1856 to 1890), and a milk glass mason jar lid liner (post 1869). In addition to the diagnostic artifacts, many non-diagnostic artifacts were also retrieved. These consist of many materials, including: bone, coal, plastic, crown caps for bottles, aluminum foil, various architectural metals (including wires, cable casing, and hardware), window glass, fence parts, mortar, asbestos tile fragments, concrete, and wood. The diagnostic artifacts mostly post-date the 1834 addition of the second story; those that pre-date it date to just before the second story construction and manufacturing of them continued until recent times. The amount of architectural debris recovered suggests that this area was heavily disturbed during the construction of the second story, as well as during the construction of the twentieth-century additions.

The presence of the fence parts is not surprising given the appearance of a post hole in the profile of the STP. Because the post hole is exactly in line with the side wall of the Brookeville Academy, it is assumed that at one point a fence surrounded at least the rear yard of the Academy. It is possible that this fence was constructed for safety reasons during the construction of the twentieth-century additions. Based on the artifactual and the stratigraphic records, Area 3 seems to be highly disturbed, and therefore has almost no potential for containing any significant archeological remains.

Area 4 (STPs 1, 2, 3, 11, and 13) was artifactually rich; STP 13 was the only negative STP in the area. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the area consisted of cut nails (post 1815), wire nails (post 1850), whiteware (post 1830), an aqua bottle base fragment with a partial date (184-), manganese tinted glass (1880s to 1917), and selenium tinted glass (post World War I). Other, non-diagnostic artifacts were also recovered, including architectural (such as window glass) and domestic materials (such as redware, bottle glass, and vessel glass). While the artifacts range widely in time, so does the occupation of the Academy building. The types of artifacts recovered in conjunction with the relatively undisturbed stratigraphy suggests that there is a high potential for finding significant archeological remains in Area 4. Area 4 is, in fact, the area in which all of the Excavation Units were dug. The only exception is STP 2, which had slightly disturbed stratigraphy; this disturbance is understandable in light of its placement adjacent to a small, paved driveway.

8.3 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS OF THE EXCAVATION UNITS

All three excavation units contained numerous artifacts from the historic period. As with the STPs, no prehistoric artifacts were recovered.

A total of 973 artifacts was recovered from the Excavation Units. These artifacts can be divided into six categories as follows:

- Architectural materials - 504 architectural remains were recovered (52% of the total artifact assemblage recovered from the Excavation Units), including window glass, brick, terra cotta tiles, architectural stone, mortar, plaster, concrete, asphalt, nails (cut, wire, and unidentifiable), tacks, spikes, screws, wood, plate glass, metals (including copper, iron, and white metal) and electrical equipment.

- Glass - 218 sherds of glass were retrieved (22%), consisting of 205 bottle glass fragments of various colors (including clear, manganese tinted, aqua, amber, green, olive green, and cobalt blue), 2 sherds of enameled bottle glass, and 11 sherds of vessel glass (including clear and milk glass fragments).

- Miscellaneous artifacts - 162 (17%) of the artifacts recovered fell into the miscellaneous category, including aluminum foil, crown caps, styrofoam, coal and coal clinkers, slag, rubber, cast iron, and plastic.

- Ceramics - 61 ceramic sherds were retrieved from the Excavation Units (6%), including redware, Rockingham, whiteware, ironstone, American gray stoneware, American brown stoneware, and unidentified earthenware.

- Personal Items - 16 of the artifacts recovered (1%) were personal items, including coins, mirror glass, tobacco pipe fragments, cigarette filters, footware, buttons, snaps, and a handle from a personal item, such as a hairbrush.

- Faunal Remains - 12 (1%) bones were recovered, including 11 mammal bone and 1 pig tooth.

Two of the excavation units (#1 and #2) were placed in close proximity to the Academy. The third Unit was placed in the yard on the side of the Academy Building. All of the Excavation Units were located in Area 4.

Excavation Unit #1 was a 3 foot x 3 foot unit placed adjacent to the brick walkway that led to the side entrance of the building. Artifacts recovered from this unit included mostly non-diagnostic architectural materials. Among the diagnostic artifacts recovered were cut nails (post 1815), wire nails (post 1850), Rockingham (a buff pasted earthenware with a brown, mottled glaze that was often used in institutions as serving wares, manufactured 1812-1900+), whiteware (post 1830), ironstone (1840-1885+), and a 1970 dime. The *terminus post quem* is 1850 (for wire nails), excluding the dime because it was found in the top (sod) layer. The date range for the deposition of artifacts is 1840-1885, which complements the occupancy of Brookeville Academy and the I.O.O.F.

Excavation Unit #2 was a 3 foot x 3 foot unit placed in front of the original door to the Academy. Because one-quarter of a post hole/post mold was found in the southwest corner of the Unit, a 1 foot extension to the south was added, making the Unit 3 feet x 4 feet. Artifacts recovered from Unit #2 were mostly non-diagnostic architectural materials. Diagnostic artifacts included cut nails (post 1815), wire nails (post 1850), Rockingham (1812-1900+), whiteware (post 1830), American gray stoneware (1775-1900), manganese tinted glass (1885-1917), and enameled glass (post 1834). The TPQ is 1834; however, as this Unit was located adjacent to the walkway, the modern artifacts from the top layer (such as the enameled glass), can be considered recent deposits. Therefore, discounting the enameled glass, the TPQ is 1885. The date range of deposition of the artifacts is 1850 to 1900.

At first, the post hole/post mold located in Unit #2 was thought to be a support column for a porch that may have been in front of the door, because the hole lined up with the center of the door. However, the artifact analysis indicated a long range for the dates of deposition. Therefore, it was determined that a porch could not have been located there given the abundance of artifacts. It now appears that the post hole/post mold may have been part of a fence.

Excavation Unit #3 was located in the yard to the side of the Academy. Only a small amount of architectural material was recovered from this unit, which is not surprising given its distance from the building. Diagnostic artifacts recovered included cut nails (post 1815), wire

nails (post 1850), Rockingham (1812-1900+), whiteware (post 1830), and a 1916 Buffalo nickel. The TPQ is 1916, with a date range of 1840 to 1900 for the deposition of artifacts.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 CONCLUSIONS

The Brookeville Academy Site was identified on a Maryland Archeological Site Survey: Basic Data Form (Appendix B) and given a number is the state files, 18MO418. Based on the survey and the excavation units, it does not appear that there are any sites on the Brookeville Academy property that predate the Academy. It also appears that the deposits that relate to the Academy are fairly disturbed, especially in Area 3 to the rear of the Academy Building. The only exception is Area 4, which appears to have a high potential for integrity and significance.

9.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Because the length of the extension does not extend past Area 3 (Figure 9-1), the most disturbed area of the project, no further work is recommended for the Brookeville Academy renovations. This area in the rear of the Academy Building has been severely disturbed, as evidenced by the stratigraphic and artifactual analysis. The proposed construction does not appear to be threatening any significant archeological remains. However, care should be taken during construction to confine potentially ground-disturbing activities to Areas 1 and 3. As long as Area 4 is protected from construction related impacts, (i.e. for fill material, vehicle staging, or excavation of utility access), initiation of construction will not adversely affect significant archeological resources.

However, if any future renovations should take place at the Brookeville Academy, additional archeological testing should be considered for Area 4. In sum, the areas of the Brookeville project can be described as:

- Area 1 - This area is highly disturbed, so no further testing is recommended.

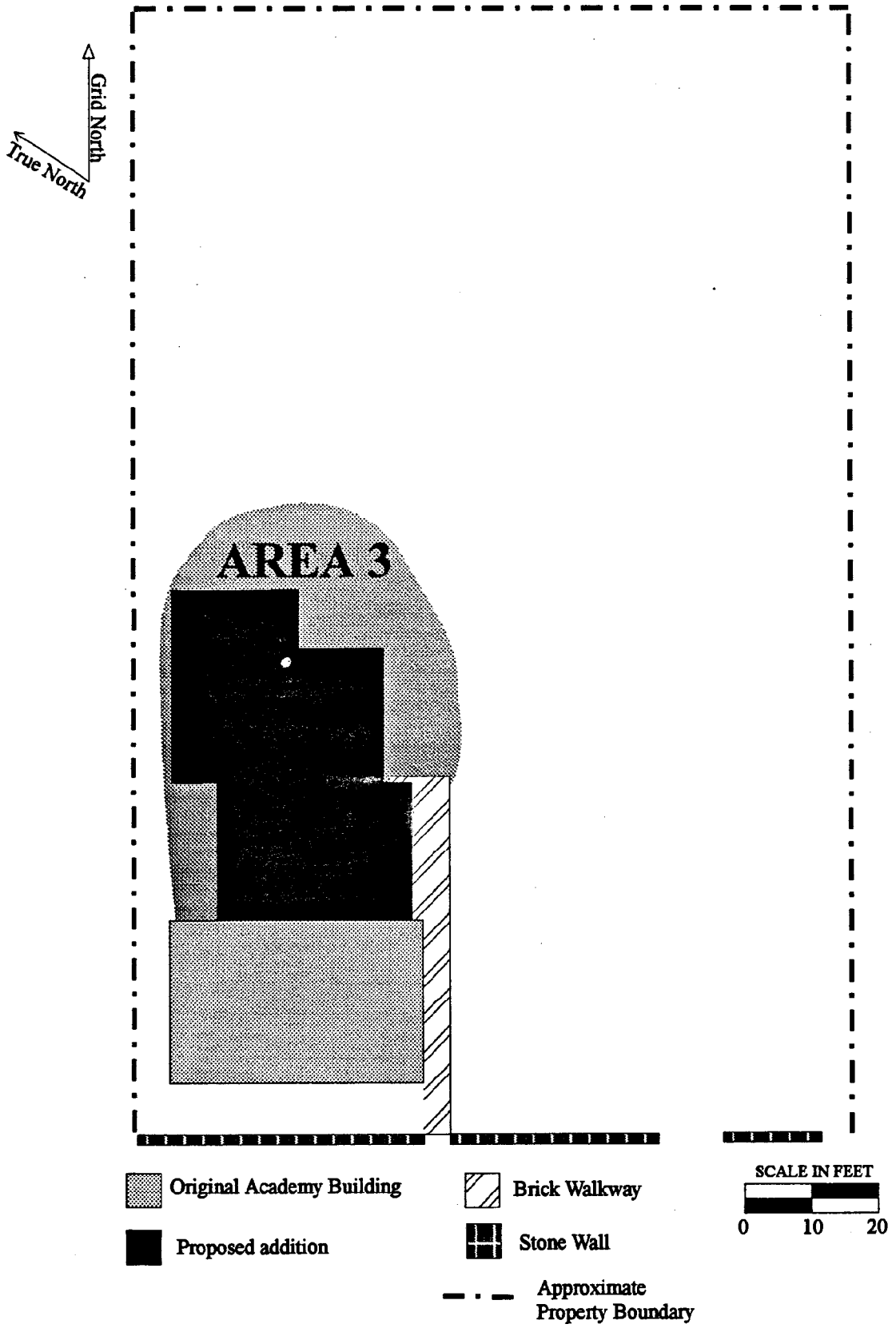

FIGURE 9-1. PROPOSED ADDITION TO BROOKEVILLE ACADEMY

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- Area 2 - This area has stratigraphic integrity; however, no significant archeological remains were uncovered during the Phase I. Therefore, if any future work may impact this area, no further archeological testing is recommended.

- Area 3 - This is the area that will be most impacted by the planned renovations to the Academy. However, since the area exhibits a high degree of disturbance with little potential for any significant archeological remains, no further archeological testing is recommended.

- Area 4 - This area has stratigraphic integrity as well as abundant archeological remains that have a high potential for significance. The area should be protected from construction-related impacts. If any future work is planned for this area, a more intensive Phase II archeological investigation should be conducted.

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11.0 GLOSSARY

ARTIFACTS - material remains of a culture (for example, bottle glass, buttons, and ceramics)

COASTAL PLAIN- The relatively low-lying region bordering the Atlantic ocean and the Piedmont Region. The division between the Piedmont Region and the Coastal Plain is marked by the Fall Line.

ATLATL - a spearthrower, a short weighted stick used to increase range and accuracy of projectiles.

CONIFEROUS - vegetation which does not lose foliage at the end of the growing season; evergreen vegetation.

DECIDUOUS - vegetation which sheds or loses foliage at the end of the growing season.

ECOFACT - plant and/or animal remains found in their natural state often utilized by man; used to gain insight about ancient diet and environment.

FEATURE - any soil disturbance or discoloration that reflects human activity, or an artifact too large to remove without destroying (for example, a foundation).

HISTORIC - the time period after the appearance of written records. In the New World, this generally refers to the time period after the beginning of European settlement at approximately 1600 A.D.

IN SITU - in the original place.

LOAM - a loose soil composed of roughly equal parts silt, clay, and sand, especially a kind containing organic matter and of great fertility.

MUNSELL NOTATION - a standardized method for describing soil color based on three variables - Hue, Value, and Chroma. A Munsell Book contains pages of small colored chips for comparison to soil.

PIEDMONT REGION - an area of gently rolling to hilly land lying between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The division between the Piedmont Region and the Coastal Plain is marked by the Fall Line.

PLOWZONE - in a plowed field, the upper layer of organic soil which is continually reworked by the plow. In the Middle Atlantic region this is about 8-12 inches.

POST HOLE - a hole dug in the ground into which a post is placed.

POST MOLD - an organic stain left by a decayed wooden post.

PREHISTORIC - the time period before the appearance of written records. In the New World, this generally refers to indigenous, Pre-European societies.

PROJECTILE POINT - strictly speaking, a stone tool worked on both faces attached to the head of an airborne item of weaponry, such as an arrow or a spear; frequently used indiscriminately when referring to any bifacially prepared lithic artifact.

PROVENIENCE - the three dimensional location of archeological data within the soil matrix at the time of discovery.

SHERD - a piece of broken pottery or glass.

STP - shovel test pit; an approximately 1.5 foot diameter hole dug at consistent intervals and systematically recorded to determine what cultural remains are within a project area. A positive STP is one that contains artifacts; a negative STP does not contain artifacts.

STRATIGRAPHY - soil layering; the characteristics of each individual stratum of soil in an archeological site and its relationship to others in the sequence is critical to understanding the temporal and spatial characteristics of the site.

STRATA - various layers of human or geological origin

TPQ - *terminus post quem*, the earliest date of manufacture of the most recent artifact found in a deposit.

TOOL KIT - a collection of artifacts from a sealed context within a site interpreted as being designed for a specific function.

TOPOGRAPHY - the physical features of a region.

APPENDIX A:
SCOPE OF WORK

DAMES & MOORE
7101 WISCONSIN AVENUE, SUITE 700, BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814-4870
(301) 652-2215 FAX: (301) 656-8059

March 13, 1995

Richard S. Allan
President of Commissioners
Town of Brookeville
Box 67
Brookeville, Maryland 20833

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation,
Brookeville, Academy, Town of Brookeville, Maryland

Dear Mr. Allan:

Dames & Moore is pleased to present this proposal to perform a Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Brookeville, Academy, in the Town of Brookeville, Maryland. It is our understanding that the property is on an approximately one-half acre site in the Brookeville Historic District.

The project entails the restoration of a two-story, two-room early nineteenth-century structure associated with the Brookeville Academy and construction of an addition to the historic building. Because the work will be carried out under a block grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), it is considered a Federal undertaking and, therefore, is subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

1.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

The primary requirement to consider the impacts of project planning on potentially significant cultural resources stems from Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 requires the head of any Federal agency to consider the impacts of proposed undertakings on significant historic properties, and to provide the Advisory Council on Historic

Preservation (the Council) an opportunity to comment. The Council's regulations (36 CFR 800) lay out the specific procedure for obtaining that comment.

The Council's regulations name the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as a major player in the process. In fact, unless there is disagreement, the compliance process usually is handled between the Federal agency (in this case HUD) or the representative of that agency and the appropriate SHPO (in this case, the Maryland Historical Trust), without the involvement of the Council.

The SHPOs of most States have evolved a step-wise process for meeting compliance responsibilities. In this phased approach, the first step (Phase IA) is background library and archival research to establish the context and identify the types of resources that one may expect to discover. Phase IA already has been completed for this undertaking; the proposed work will be built on the existing archival research.

Phase IB is a systematic and detailed field survey aimed at discovering archeological and structural historic resources. Phase IB involves walking the property in transects to observe visible resources. Phase IB also includes excavating shovel test pits at defined intervals to increase the potential for discovering changes in stratigraphy indicative of subsurface cultural remains or of disturbance.

At the conclusion of Phase I, the researcher should have a good idea about the cultural resource sites located on the property, their tentative location, dimensions, and cultural affiliation. It should also be possible to eliminate some as lacking in integrity or otherwise not likely to meet the criteria of significance, and to preliminarily identify those sites that may be significant.

At the conclusion of Phase I, it may be recommended that Phase II evaluation be undertaken on potentially significant sites or areas to determine whether they are, indeed, eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Significance is evaluated according to the National Criteria (36 CFR 60), which are as follows:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feelings and associations, **and**
>
> (a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess

high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Phase II investigation is intended to obtain and analyze sufficient background and field data to make definitive statements concerning the cultural and historical significance of all identified archeological sites and their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Phase II generally employs sufficient field excavation to delineate the boundaries and depth of the site, and to permit evaluation of integrity and significance. A Phase II evaluation of historic resources may include detailed measured drawings, descriptions, and photographs of the property. A Phase II report also contains data on project impacts and potential mitigative measures to counter such impacts.

Phase III investigation involves an intensive data recovery program at significant archeological sites to be adversely impacted by project activities. This type of investigation typically is used only when it is not possible to modify the project to avoid adverse impact on significant sites.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

The objective of Dames & Moore's Phase I Cultural Resource evaluation for the Brookeville Academy Project will be to assess the presence of potentially significant archeological or historical materials in the project area. If the results of Phase I investigation indicate that additional efforts are needed to meet the requirements of the Maryland Historical Trust, then recommendations for Phase II evaluation will be made. No work beyond the Phase I survey will be undertaken until after discussion and agreement with the Town of Brookeville and with the Maryland SHPO.

This project is subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act because the Town of Brookeville has requested a block grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to fund this project. By definition, a project built with funds from a block grant from HUD is a Federal undertaking.

3.0 SCOPE OF SERVICES

Dames & Moore proposes to accomplish the objectives summarized in Section 1.0 by conducting the following four tasks. The tasks will be managed by Dr. Janet Friedman, Program Director, Dr. Emlen Myers, Senior Archeologist and Principal Investigator, and Aileen Dorney and Susan Travis, Archeologists. Their resumes are attached.

Task 1: Consultation

Consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust, an important part of the historic resource compliance process, will be undertaken early because: it is required in the compliance process; it permits a preliminary understanding of resource potential and significance; it helps to establish appropriate archeological and historic contexts; and it facilitates gaining understanding of how the State may wish to see the resources treated if they are, indeed, identified. It is anticipated that consultation for this phase of investigation will take place by telephone and will be brief.

Task 2: Review of Previous Reports

A Phase IA literature search has already been completed and reported upon for the Town of Brookeville. Therefore, Dames & Moore proposes a minimal level of effort to review and evaluate the existing background reports. This information will be used to develop the research design that will guide the field reconnaissance.

Task 3: Phase IB-Field Reconnaissance

Phase IB cultural resource survey will be a systematic field inspection to discover cultural resources. This will include both surface observation and collection and subsurface testing. The purpose of this field reconnaissance will be to visually inspect the property to locate visible archeological features, to identify areas that are disturbed and areas with a high probability of containing significant resources, and to sample the stratigraphy by excavating shovel test pits.

At the conclusion of this Phase IB investigation, it should be possible to: identify most resources in the project area; determine that some sites have little potential for significance or have poor integrity, and are therefore not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; and make recommendations about sites that may be significant and for which Phase II investigation and evaluation is appropriate.

Three historic preservation professionals will inspect the surface of the project area, conducting a one hundred percent surface survey of the land.

Subsurface testing will be conducted with twelve shovel test pits distributed at intervals of no more than approximately 65 feet across the property. The exact distribution of transects and shovel test pits will be determined by the Principal Investigator who will ensure that testing is focused where the likelihood of previous occupation is highest. Shovel tests will be excavated by hand to the depth of sterile soil or 60 cm (shovel tests cannot be efficiently excavated below 60 cm, a depth that is usually sufficient to establish the presence of subsurface deposits). Where soil conditions permit, the excavated soil will be screened through ¼ inch hardware-cloth mesh. Stratigraphy and all cultural materials will be recorded.

Task 4: Report Preparation

In this task, Dames & Moore will evaluate the information collected in preceding tasks and present it in a report that includes a brief description of the undertaking and the physical setting, and a summary of the historic context from previous reports. It will present the research design and methodology for the Phase I study, as well as survey findings and recommendations regarding whether additional work will be needed.

After review of the draft by representatives of the Town of Brookeville, a copy of the survey report will be forwarded to the Maryland Historical Trust for their comment. Once comments have been received from all reviewers, Dames & Moore will prepare a final report that incorporates responses to comments.

4.0 DAMES & MOORE QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

4.1 Dames & Moore

Dames & Moore was founded in 1938 as a two-man partnership and rapidly diversified to emerge as one of the leading interdisciplinary environmental and engineering consulting firms in the United States. Today the firm is a publicly held corporation that specializes in environmental and cultural resource investigations, planning and economic studies, engineering, applied earth sciences, and construction design.

Dames & Moore clients include various Federal, state and local government agencies, over 75 percent of the leading United States corporations, and major firms and agencies in other nations. We have served over 22,000 clients in more than 100 countries and have performed more than 85,000 projects of many different types. This inventory of experience stands ready to be applied to each new project that we undertake.

4.2 Dames & Moore Cultural Resource Services

Dames & Moore provides cultural resources services to meet the need of integrating archeological, historical, and ethnological data into planning, development, and environmental projects. We provide research and consulting services in all aspects of cultural resource management from initial feasibility studies and regional overviews through field investigations to the development and implementation of treatment and mitigation plans.

As a division of a large earth sciences and environmental consulting firm, our cultural resource group has access to the expertise, facilities, and management systems necessary for conducting cultural resource studies for projects of all sizes and types. Dames & Moore delivers high quality cultural resource management services because we have:

- A staff of skilled archeologists, architectural historians, historians, and anthropologists who are experienced in regulatory procedures and in communicating with project planners and review agencies.

- Seventeen years of experience and more than 150 major cultural resource projects in energy and land development.

- The management systems and facilities of a full-service environmental planning firm and engineering company, including the services of our regulatory compliance group.

- A strong commitment to sound research, explicit methodologies, and defensible results.

- A solid working relationship and reputation with compliance agencies.

Dames & Moore is committed to sound fundamental studies, to systematic methods, and to coherent communication of results. We provide our clients with thorough, defensible results, appropriate reports, and expert testimony.

Dames & Moore's cultural resources staff has provided top-quality consulting services on a wide variety of projects. Much of our work has focused on projects sponsored by non-Federal entities that require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In addition, we have substantial experience in assisting Federal agencies with Section 106 and Section 110 compliance. This experience has given us a thorough understanding of the Federal compliance process, and has resulted in the development of a good working relationship with state and Federal review agencies.

Since 1977, we have conducted or managed over 150 cultural resource investigations in 20 states. We have an established track record with a large number of state, Federal, and local review agencies. Our projects have ranged in size from inventories of small development parcels to assessments of thousands of miles of transmission line and pipeline routes. Our studies have included transportation and transmission lines, pipelines, hydroelectric and thermal generating facilities, petroleum treatment facilities, water resources projects, planned communities and subdivisions, resorts, fiber optic cables, timber sales, highways, landfills, mining facilities, and military installations. We have the proven ability to communicate project results effectively in print, graphics, and presentations.

We have a "client-oriented" philosophy: our job is to provide our clients with the level of service and professional advice necessary to meet their objectives. At the same time, we strongly believe that cultural resource management requires that projects be handled in a manner that is sensitive to historical and archeological sites. Our goal is to assist the client in meeting the goals of cultural resource management while at the same time completing the project on budget

and schedule. Our success in achieving this goal is demonstrated by a very high degree of repeat business. A job well done is our best business development tool.

5.0 SCHEDULE

Dames & Moore is prepared to begin work on Phase I within one week of receipt of written authorization to proceed and receipt of necessary information. The draft report will be submitted to the Town of Brookeville approximately one month after completion of field work, and to the staff at the Maryland Historical Trust as soon as authorization is received. The final report will be completed within two weeks after all comments are received on the draft.

This schedule can be accelerated if necessary, depending upon the requirements and time constraints of the Town of Brookeville.

APPENDIX B:
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 _____

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Montgomery

2. Site Number: _____

3. Site Name: Brookeville Academy

4. Site Type (check all applicable):
   - ____ Prehistoric
   - __X__ Historic
   - ____ Unknown

5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 13 - Patuxent Drainage

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-rangle(s): Sandy Spring
   (Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site Zone: _____

8. Easting: _____

9. Northing: _____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):
    - ____ Allegheny Plateau
    - ____ Ridge and Valley
    - ____ Great Valley
    - ____ Blue Ridge
    - ____ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
    - __X__ Eastern Piedmont
    - ____ Western Shore Coastal Plain
    - ____ Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

11. Nearest Water Source: Reddy Branch _____ Order

12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order

13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order

14. 4th Nearest Water Source: _____ Order

BASIC DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

____ Ocean	__X__ Freshwater Stream/River
____ Estuarine Bay/ Tidal River	____ Freshwater Swamp
____ Tidal or Marsh	____ Lake or Pond
	____ Spring

16. Distance from closest surface water: ____ meters (or 200 feet)

17. SCS Typology:

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

____ Floodplain	____ Hilltop/Bluff
____ Interior Flat	__X__ Upland Flat
____ Terrace	____ Ridgetop
____ Low Terrace	____ Rockshelter/Cave
____ High Terrace	____ Unknown
____ Hillslope	____ Other:

19. Slope:

20. Elevation: ____ meters (or 400 feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked: May 26, 1995 Date

(check all applicable)

____ Plowed/Tilled	____ Extractive
____ No-Till	____ Military
____ Wooded/Forested	__X__ Recreational
____ Logging/Logged	____ Residential
____ Underbrush/Overgrown	____ Ruin
____ Pasture	__X__ Standing Structure
____ Cemetery	____ Transportation
____ Commercial	____ Unknown
____ Educational	____ Other:

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): May 26, 1995 Date

____ UNDISTURBED

DISTURBED

____ Plowed
__X__ Eroded
__X__ Graded/Contoured
____ Collected
____ Vandalized
____ Dredged
____ Other:

DESTROYED

__X__ minor (0-10%)
____ moderate (10-60%)
____ major (60-99%)
____ total (100%)
____ % unknown

____ UNKNOWN

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
_____ Lithics
_____ Ceramics
_____ Shell Midden
_____ Unknown
_____ Other:
_____

HISTORIC
_____ Cemetery
Domestic:
_____ urban
_____ rural
__X__ Educational
Industrial:
_____ urban
_____ rural
_____ Military
__X__ Religious
_____ Water Transportation
_____ Unknown
_____ Other:
_____

_____ UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

__X__ Terrestrial _____ Underwater _____ Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
_____ Unknown

_____ Paleoindian
_____ Archaic
_____ Early Archaic
_____ Middle Archaic
_____ Late Archaic
_____ Woodland
_____ Early Woodland
_____ Middle Woodland
_____ Late Woodland

_____ CONTACT

HISTORIC
_____ Unknown

17th century
_____ 1630-1675
_____ 1675-1720
18th century
_____ 1720-1780
_____ 1780-1820
19th century
__X__ 1820-1860
__X__ 1860-1900
20th century
__X__ 1900-1930
__X__ post 1930

_____ UNKNOWN

27. State Plan Themes: _____

28. Site length: _____ meters (or 180 feet)

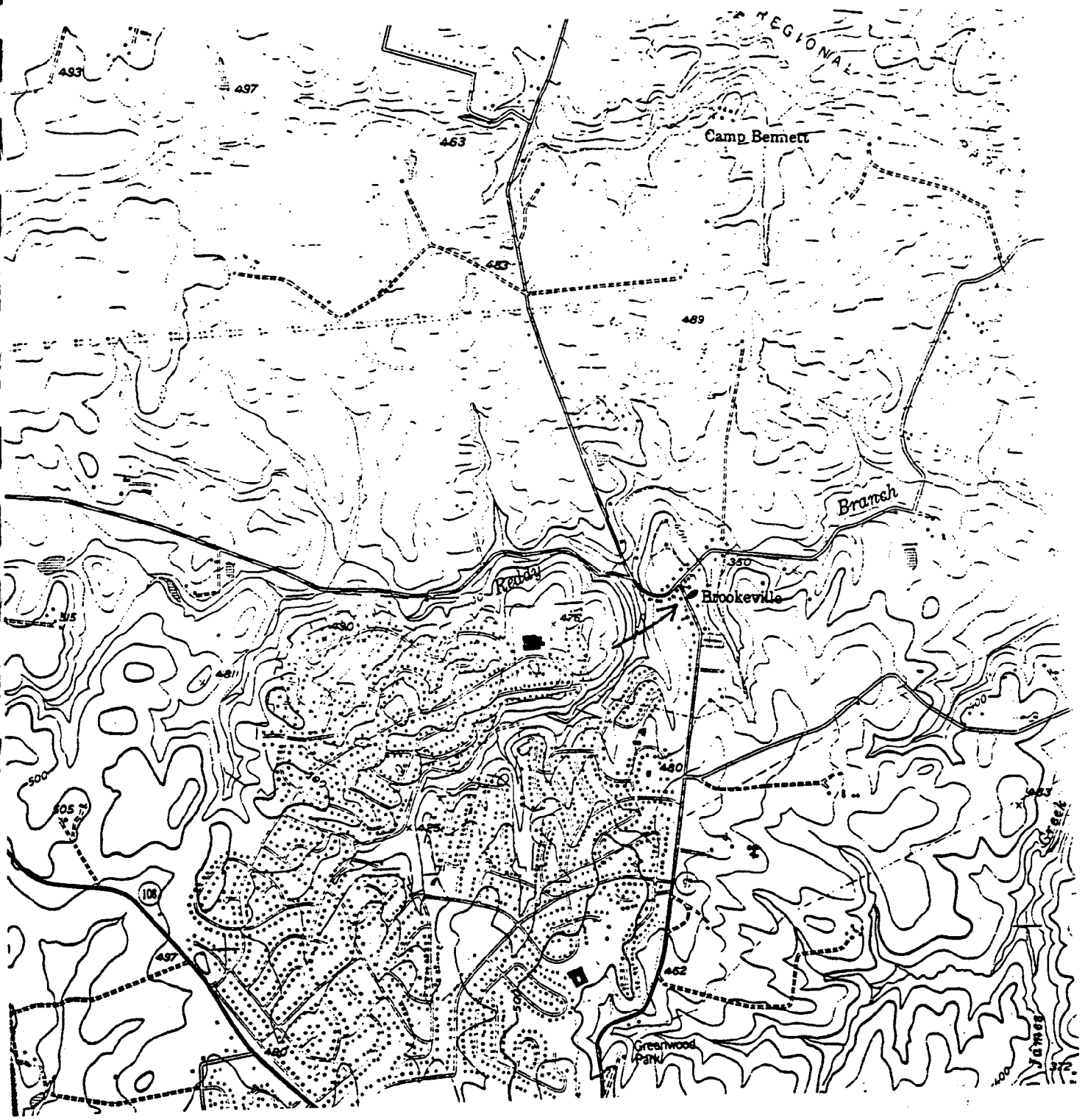
29. Site width: _____ meters (or 110 feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?
_____ Yes
__X__ No
_____ Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?
__X__ Yes
_____ No
_____ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

____ Prehistoric
_X_ Historic
____ Submerged
____ Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

____ Private
_X_ Public
____ Unknown

34. Owner: The Town of Brookeville
Address: Box 67, Brookeville, MD 20833
Phone: _____ Date: _____

35. Tenant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

36. Known Investigations: 1995 - Phase I survey by Dames & Moore, Inc.

37. Reports (Author & year): Travis, Susan M., Aileen A. Dorney, and Janet L. Friedman, Ph.D. Brookeville Academy Phase I Archeological Investigations

38. Other Records?

____ Yes
____ No
_X_ Unknown

39. If YES, type and location: _____

40. Collections?

____ Yes
____ No
_X_ Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: _____

42. Artifact Conservation?

____ Yes
____ Partial
_X_ No
____ Unknown

43. Maryland Register Status:
- ____ Listed on register
- ____ Nomination pending
- ____ Determined eligible (formal)
- ____ Considered eligible (consensus)
- ____ Not eligible
- __X__ Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:
- ____ Listed on register
- ____ Nomination pending
- ____ Determined eligible (formal)
- ____ Considered eligible (consensus)
- ____ Not eligible
- __X__ Insufficient data

45. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited by: Carmen Weber - Dames & Moore, Inc.
Address: 7101 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 700, Bethesda, MD 20814
Phone: (301) 652-2215 Date: 26 May 1995

47. Form filled out by: Susan Travis - Dames & Moore, Inc.
Address: 7101 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 700, Bethesda, MD 20814
Phone: (301) 652-2215 Date: 8 September 1995

48. Additional Comments:

For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by: _____ 50. Date: _____
51. Form checked by: _____
52. Entered on computer by: _____ 53. Date: _____
54. Form updated by: _____ 55. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18_____

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a. ____domestic
____industrial
____transportation
____military
____sepulchre
____unknown
X educational

b. ____urban
X rural
____unknown

c. standing structure:
X yes
____no
____unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
____yes
X no
____unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

____artifact concentration
____possible structure
____post-in-ground structure
____frame structure
X masonry structure
____farmstead
____plantation
____townsite
____mill (specify:_____)
____raceway
____quarry
____furnace/forge
____other industrial (specify):
_____
____road/railroad
____wharf/landing
____bridge
____ford
____battlefield
____military fortification
____military encampment
____cemetery
____unknown
____other:
_____

3. Ethnic Association:

____Native American
____Afroamerican
X Angloamerican
____other Euroamerican
(specify):
_____
____Hispanic
____Asian-American
____unknown
____other:
_____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

X ceramics
X bottle/table glass
____other kitchen artifacts
X architecture
____furniture
____arms
X clothing
____personal items
____tobacco pipes
____activity items
____human skeletal remains
X faunal remains
____floral remains
____organic remains
____unknown
____other:
_____

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

Rockingham
Manganese tinted glass
Cut nails
Ironstone w/ maker's mark
Whiteware
Selenium tinted glass
Wire nails
_____

6. Features present:
   - [X] yes
   - [ ] no
   - [ ] unknown

7. Types of features present:

[X] construction feature	[X] road/drive/walkway
[ ] foundation	[ ] depression/mound
[ ] cellar hole/storage cellar	[ ] burial
[ ] hearth/chimney base	[ ] railroad bed
[X] posthole/postmold	[ ] earthworks
[ ] paling ditch/fence	[ ] raceway
[ ] privy	[ ] wheel pit
[ ] well/cistern	[ ] unknown
[ ] trash pit/dump	[ ] other:
[ ] sheet midden	
[ ] planting feature	

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - [ ] non-systematic surface search
   - [ ] systematic surface collection
   - [X] non-systematic shovel test pits
   - [X] excavation units
   - [ ] mechanical excavation

   extent/nature of excavation: 13 STPs placed every 65 feet throughout site on a staggered grid with a few others placed judgementally to test areas with surface anomalies. Three 3' x 3' excavation units.

9. Flotation samples collected:
   - [ ] yes
   - [X] no
   - [ ] unknown

   analyzed:
   - [ ] yes, by _____
   - [ ] no
   - [ ] unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
    - [ ] yes
    - [X] no
    - [ ] unknown

    analyzed:
    - [ ] yes, by _____
    - [ ] no
    - [ ] unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): none

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: Susan Traqvis - Dames & Moore, Inc.
    Address/Affiliation: 7101 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 700, Bethesda, MD
    Date: 8 September 1995

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: _____ 15. Date: _____
16. Form checked by: _____
17. Entered on computer by: _____ 18. Date: _____
19. Form updated by: _____ 20. Date: _____

APPENDIX C:
ARTIFACT CATALOG

The catalog of artifacts for the Brookeville Academy excavations was created using Paradox data base software. The artifact codes were developed in connection with the software.

Newcode	Oldcode	Artifact
HAR01	WINDOW	Window glass
HAR02	BRICK	Brick
HAR03	ARCHITEC	Mortar, plaster, nogging
HAR04	CUTSTONE	Cut stone
HAR05	ROOFING	Roofing materials
HAR06	NAILWROT	Wrought nails
HAR07	NAILCUT	Cut nails
HAR08	NAILWIRE	Wire nails
HAR09	NAILUNID	Unidentifiable nails
HAR10	SCREW	Screws
HAR11	BOLTNUTW	Bolts, nuts, washers
HAR12	SPIKE	Spikes
HAR13	LOCKKEY	Locks, latches, keys, hasps, hooks
HAR14	HINGE	Hinges, pintles
HAR15	DOORPHKN	Door pulls, handles, knobs
HAR16	STAPLE	Staples
HAR17	ELECLITE	Electrical and lighting equipment
HAR18	TACK	Tacks (iron or brass)
HAR19	SEWAGE	Sewage disposal (tile, fixtures)
HAR20	OTARCHMT	Other misc. architectural materials
HAR21	WATLINE	Metal water pipeline.
HAR22	HURLIGHT	Hurricane or Oil Lamp Parts
HCE01	PLAINRED	Plain/glazed redware
HCE02	DECORED	Decorated redware
HCE03	COMBSLIP	Combed slipware
HCE04	PLAINTIN	Plain tin-glazed earthenware
HCE05	BONWTIN	Blue-on-white tin-glazed earthenware
HCE06	POLYTIN	Polychrome tin-glazed earthenware
HCE07	MOTBPTIN	Mottled blue or purple tin-glazed earthenware
HCE08	PLNCREAM	Plain creamware
HCE09	DECCREAM	Decorated creamware
HCE10	WHIELDON	Whieldon ware
HCE11	YELLOWWR	Yellowware
HCE12	JACKFIEL	Jackfield ware
HCE13	PLNPEARL	Plain pearlware
HCE14	SHLPEARL	Shell-edged pearlware
HCE15	ANNPEARL	Annular-style pearlware
HCE16	MOCPEARL	Mocha-style pearlware
HCE17	TRNPEARL	Transfer printed pearlware
HCE18	DECPEARL	Other decorated pearlwares
HCE19	WHITEWAR	Transitional 19th century white earthenware
HCE20	PLNWHITE	Plain hardwhite earthenware
HCE21	TRNWHITE	Transfer printed hardwhite earthenwares
HCE22	DECWHITE	Other decorated hardwhite earthenwares
HCE23	OEARTHEN	Other earthenwares (misc.)
HCE24	PLNSALT	Plain white salt-glazed stoneware

Newcode	Oldcode	Artifact
HCE25	MOLDSALT	Molded white salt-glazed stoneware
HCE26	SCRTSALT	Scratch blue/brown white salt-glazed stoneware
HCE27	PAINTSLT	Other decorated white salt-glazed stoneware
HCE28	BASALT	Basalt ware
HCE29	DRYSTONE	Dry-bodied red stoneware
HCE30	NOTTING	Nottingham stoneware
HCE31	FULHAM	Fulham stoneware
HCE32	RHENWEST	Rhenish/Westerwald stoneware
HCE33	ENGSTONE	Brown/gray English stoneware
HCE34	AMESTONE	American (domestic) stoneware
HCE35	OTSTONE	Other stoneware (misc.)
HCE36	PLNPORCE	Plain porcelain
HCE37	BONWPORC	Blue-on-white hand-painted porcelain
HCE38	POLYPORC	Polychrome porcelain
HCE39	OTPORCE	Other porcelain (misc.)
HCE40	MISCCER	Miscellaneous ceramics (unidentifiable)
HCE41	WHITEDEC	Transitional 19th Century Whiteware, Decorated
HCE42	WHITETRN	Transitional 19th Century Whiteware, Transfer
HCE43		Ironstone
HCL01	PINS	Pins
HCL02	BUTTONS	Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)
HCL03	FASTENER	Hooks, eyes
HCL04	THIMBLE	Thimbles
HCL05	BUCKLES	Buckles
HCL06	LINKCUFF	Cuff links
HCL07	SCISSOR	Scissors
HCL08	BEADS	Beads (glass, metal, plastic, shell, bone)
HCL09	JEWELRY	Other jewelry
HCL10	FOOTWARE	Footware
HCL11	RINGS	Rings
HCL12	OTCLOTH	Other clothing items
HDE01	BONERFU	Historic animal bone
HDE02	SHELL	Historic shellfish debris
HDE03	SEEDS	Historic seeds, nuts, nuthulls, etc.
HDE04	OTDIET	Other historic dietary remains
HDE05	COALCIND	Coal/cinder
HDE06	SLAG	Slag
HDE07	WOODCHAR	Historic wood charcoal
HDE08	WOODMISC	Misc. historic wood debris
HDE09	LEATMISC	Misc. historic leather
HDE10	PLASMISC	Misc. plastic
HDE11	METALMSC	Misc. metal
HDE12	RUBBMISC	Misc. rubber
HDE13	GLASMISC	Misc. glass
HDE14	ASPHALT	Asphalt
HDE15	STYRAFM	Styrafoam
HDE16	MISCROCK	Miscellaneous natural rock

Newcode	Oldcode	Artifact
HFU01	FURNHARD	Furniture parts (drawer pulls, hinges, etc.)
HGL01	SQUATBOT	Squat bottle (wine)
HGL02	CASEBOT	Case bottle (gin)
HGL03	MEDIBOT	Medicine bottle
HGL04	OTHERBOT	Other bottle (misc.)
HGL05	DRINKGLS	Drinking glass (tumbler, goblet)
HGL06	BOTCLOSE	Bottle closure
HGL07	OTVESGLS	Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)
HGL08	MASONJAR	Mason jar lid (metal lid or glass insert)
HGL09	MILKGLS	Milk glass
HGL10	ENAMLGLS	Enameled glass
HHO01	KNIVES	Knives
HHO02	FORK	Forks
HHO03	SPOONS	Spoons
HHO04	COOKWARE	Non-ceramic cooking wares (pots, pans, etc.)
HHO05	FOILALUM	Aluminum/tin foil
HHO06	OTKITCH	Other kitchen tools
HHO07	BEERSODA	Beer/Soda cans
HHO08	PULLTABS	Pull-tab from Beer/Soda cans
HHO09	TINCAN	Tin cans
HIN01	INDUST	Industrial Tools and Equipment
HLA01	LABEQ	Lab equipment
HPE01	COINS	Coins
HPE02	HAIRMAIN	Hair maintenance (brushes, combs, curlers)
HPE03	EYEGLASS	Eye glasses
HPE04	TIMEPCS	Time pieces (watch, etc.)
HPE05	MIRROR	Mirror
HPE06	OTPERSON	Other personal materials (nailfiles, etc.)
HPE07	OINTMENT	Ointment tubes
HPI01	PIPE4	4/64" diam. kaolin pipe
HPI02	PIPE5	5/64" diam. kaolin pipe
HPI03	PIPE6	6/64" diam. kaolin pipe
HPI04	PIPE7	7/64" diam. kaolin pipe
HPI05	PIPE8	8/64" diam. kaolin pipe
HPI06	PIPE9	9/64" diam. kaolin pipe
HPI07	OTKAPIPE	Other kaolin pipe
HPI08	PIPEBOWL	Kaolin pipe bowl fragment
HPI09	OTPIPES	Other pipes
HPI10	CIGARETT	Cigarette
HPI11	CIGAR	Cigar
HPI12	OTSMOKE	Other smoking equipment
HRE01	KEG_KEYS	Keg spigots and keys
HRE02	JEWSHARP	Jews harp
HRE03	OTMUSIC	Other musical instruments
HRE04	MARBLE	Marbles (clay, glass)
HRE05	OTHERTOY	Other toys (dolls, etc.)
HRE06	PCKNIVES	Pocket knives

Newcode	Oldcode	Artifact
HRE07	WRITING	Writing paraphernalia
HRE08	OTRECRET	Other recreation
HTO01	HANDTOOL	Construction tools (hammer, saw, axe, etc.)
HTO02	OTHAND	Other hand tools.
HTO03	EQUIPFRM	Farm equipment/machinery
HTO04	ANIMALTX	Animal tack
HTO05	WAGONPAR	Wagon/buggy parts
HTO06	BUCKBARR	Barrels/buckets/metal containers
HTO07	CHAIN	Chain
HTO08	FENCING	Fencing
HTO09	OTTOOLS	Other tools
HTO10	OTWIRE	Other wire
HWE01	SHLDARM	Shoulder arms (muskets, rifles)
HWE02	SIDEARM	Side arms (sword, pistol, etc.)
HWE03	MUS66_72	.66-.72 caliber musket ball
HWE04	MUS58_64	.58-.64 caliber musket ball
HWE05	MUS47_56	.47-.56 caliber musket ball
HWE06	BUC25_44	.25-.44 caliber buckshot
HWE07	BIR06_21	.06-.21 caliber birdshot
HWE08	SPRUE	Lead sprue and waste
HWE09	CANON	Canonballs/mortar bombs
HWE10	GUNFLINT	Gun flints
HWE11	MODERNAM	Modern ammunition
HWE12	OTWEAPON	Other weaponry

Cat. No.	STP/T.U.	Feature	Level	Depth	Excavators
1	STP 1			0 - 2.1 ft	CW,BC
2	STP 2			0 - 1.4 ft	AD,ST
3	STP 3			0 - 1.97 ft	AD,ST
4	STP 4			0 - 1.6 ft	CW,BC
5	STP 5			0 - 1.41 ft	AD,ST
6	STP 8			0 - .9 ft	CW,BC
7	STP 10			0 - 1.82 ft	AD,ST
8	STP 11			0 - 2.2 ft	CW,BC
9	STP 12			0 - 1.49 ft	ST
10	STP 12	2		.5- 1.42 ft	ST
11	T.U. 1		A	0 - .2 ft	CW
12	T.U. 1		B	.2 - .4 ft	CW
13	T.U. 2		A	0 - .2 ft	ST
14	T.U. 3		A	0 - .2 ft	BC
15	T.U. 3		B	.2 - .4 ft	BC
16	T.U. 1		C	.4 - .6 ft	CW
17	T.U. 1		D	.6 - .8 ft	CW
18	T.U. 3		C	.4 - .6 ft	BC
19	T.U. 1		E	.8 - 1 ft	CW
20	T.U. 1		F	1 - 1.2 ft	CW
21	T.U. 3		D	.6 - .8 ft	BC
22	T.U. 2		B	.2 - .4 ft	ST
23	STP 13			0 - .8 ft	CW
24	T.U. 3		E	.8 - 1 ft	BC
25	T.U. 2		C	.4 - .8 ft	ST
26	T.U. 2S		A	0 - .38 ft	ST
27	T.U. 2S	3A	C	.59- .91 ft	ST
28	T.U. 2S	3B	C	.59- .9 ft	ST

Cat No.	Code	Artifact	Description	Quantity
3	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BODY FRAGS.	3
3	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	GREEN BODY FRAGS.	2
3	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	OLIVE GREEN BODY FRAG.	1
4	HAR01	Window glass		3
4	HCE34	American (domestic) stoneware	BLUE & GRAY VESSEL BODY FRAG., DOMESTIC	1
4	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BODY FRAGS.	3
5	HAR01	Window glass		1
5	HAR07	Cut nails	CUT NAIL/TACK	1
5	HAR08	Wire nails		2
5	HCE20	Plain hardwhite earthenware	WHITEWARE DISH RIM FRAG.; HIGH-FIRED	1
5	HDED1	Historic animal bone	SMALL MAMMAL BONE FRAG.	1
5	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	3
5	HDE10	Misc. plastic	BLUE GARBAGE TWIST-TIE	1
5	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BODY FRAG.	1
6	HAR07	Cut nails		1
7	HARD1	Window glass		42
7	HARD3	Mortar, plaster, nogging	MORTAR FRAGS.	6
7	HAR05	Roofing materials	ROOFING SLATE	1
7	HAR07	Cut nails		10
7	HAR08	Wire nails		26
7	HAR10	Screws	2 SCREWS, 1 SCREW & WASHER	3
7	HAR16	Staples	INDUSTRIAL STAPLES	3
7	HAR17	Electrical and lighting equipment	IRON "WIRE"	1
7	HAR17	Electrical and lighting equipment	IRON CABLE ENCASING	1
7	HAR17	Electrical and lighting equipment	WIRE FRAGS.	3
7	HAR20	Other misc. architectural materials	IRON ROD	1
7	HAR20	Other misc. architectural materials	UNID. BRACKETS (1 IN 2 PIECES)	2
7	HCE1B	Other decorated pearlwares	NEG. BLUE PEARLWARE BODY FRAG.	1
7	HCE20	Plain hardwhite earthenware	WHITEWARE VESSEL BODY FRAG.	1
7	HCE24	Plain white salt-glazed stoneware	BODY FRAG.	1
7	HCE43	Ironstone	BASE FRAG. W/ MAKER'S MARK	1
7	HDED1	Historic animal bone]	SMALL MAMMAL BONE FRAG.	1

Cat No.	Code	Artifact	Description	Quantity
1	HAR01	Window glass		12
1	HAR07	Cut nails		6
1	HAR09	Unidentifiable nails	UNID. NAILS & NAIL FRAGS.	15
1	HAR20	Other misc. architectural materials	HINGE FRAGS.	2
1	HAR24	Concrete		1
1	HCE20	Plain hardwhite earthenware	WHITEWARE RIM FRAG. W/ EMBOSSED DOTS ON RIM	1
1	HDE11	Misc. metal	MISC. IRON	6
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BOOY FRAGS.	4
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BASE FRAG. W/ "184..."	1
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BODY FRAGS.	3
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA NECK & LIP FRAG. W/ ".../2 FLUIO.."	1
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BOOY FRAGS.	11
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BODY FRAGS. W/ EMBOSSED DOTS	2
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	GREEN BOOY FRAG.	1
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	GREEN BOTTLE BASE FRAG. W/ EMBOSSED OOTS	1
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MANG.-TINTED BIDY FRAG. W/"..331...SRE...AVE..."	1
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MANG.-TINTED BODY FRAG. W/ "...INCT..."	1
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MANG.-TINTED BODY FRAG. W/ "...JLL..."	1
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MANG.-TINTED BODY FRAG. W/ "...O..."	1
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MANG.-TINTED NECK & LIP FRAG., MDLOED	1
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MANGANESE-TINTED BOOY FRAGS.	6
1	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	SELENIUM-TINTEO BODY FRAG.	1
1	HGL07	Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	CLEAR VESSEL BODY FRAG.	1
2	HCE01	Plain/glazed redware	BROWN-GLZD REDWARE BOOY FRAG,INT. GLZ,EXT. PLAIN	1
2	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BODY FRAG.	1
2	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BODY FRAG.	1
3	HAR01	Window glass		3
3	HAR07	Cut nails		1
3	HAR08	Wire nails		2
3	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL FRAGS.	5
3	HGL03	Medicine bottle	AQUA MEDICINE BOTTLE BASE FRAG.	1

Cat No.	Code	Artifact	Description	Quantity
7	HOE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	6
7	HOE06	Slag		3
7	HOE10	Misc. plastic	PLASTIC STRAW FRAG.	1
7	HOE11	Misc. metal	UNID. IRON OBJECTS	3
7	HDE12	Misc. rubber	RUBBER FRAGS., UNKNOWN FUNCTION	3
7	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BODY FRAG.	1
7	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BODY FRAGS.	13
7	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BODY FRAGS.	17
7	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR FRAGS., FROSTED ON 1 SIDE	2
7	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	GREEN BODY FRAGS. (1 W/ EMBOSSED DOTS)	2
7	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	OLIVE GREEN BODY FRAG.	1
7	HGL06	Bottle closure	METAL BOTTLE CAPS	2
7	HGL07	Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	CLEAR VESSEL BODY FRAGS.	4
7	HGL08	Mason jar lid (metal lid or glass insert)	MILK GLASS LID, "GENUINE PORCELAIN LI..."	1
7	HGL09	Milk glass	MILK GLASS FRAGS.	3
7	HH005	Aluminum/tin foil	ALUMINUM FOIL, CRIMPED	1
8	HAR01	Window glass		23
8	HAR09	Unidentifiable nails	UNID. NAILS	3
8	HCE01	Plain/glazed redware	BROWN-GLZD BODY FRAG.; INT. GLZ., EXT. PLAIN	9
8	HCE20	Plain hardwhite earthenware	WHITEWARE FOOTRING FRAG.	1
8	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	11
8	HOE13	Misc. glass	MISC. GREEN GLASS CHIPS	1
8	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BODY FRAG.	1
8	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BODY FRAGS.	2
8	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MANGANESE-TINTED BODY FRAG.	1
8	HGL07	Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	MANG.-TINTED MOLDED VESSEL RIM FRAG.	1
9	HAR01	Window glass		4
9	HAR03	Mortar, plaster, nogging	MORTAR	4
9	HAR05	Roofing materials	ASBESTOS TILE FRAGS.	6
9	HAR07	Cut nails		1
9	HAR09	Unidentifiable nails		2
9	HAR24	Concrete		1

Cat No.	Code	Artifact	Description	Quantity
9	HCE23	Other earthenwares (misc.)	UNGLZD, WHITE PASTED EARTHENWARE BODY FRAG.	1
9	HOE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	10
9	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BODY FRAGS.	3
9	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BODY FRAGS.	5
9	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	COBALT BODY FRAG.	1
9	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	GREEN BODY FRAG. W/ EMBOSSED DOTS	1
9	HGL09	Milk glass	MILK GLASS BODY FRAG.	1
9	HT008	Fencing	COPPER RINGS (FENCE PARTS?)	2
10	HAR03	Mortar, plaster, nogging	MORTAR SAMPLE (CRUMBLED INTO 4 PIECES)	4
10	HAR05	Roofing materials	ASBESTOS TILE	1
10	HAR20	Other misc. architectural materials	WOOD PLANK CHIP	1
11	HARD1	Window glass	TINTED	5
11	HAR02	Brick	FRAG.	2
11	HAR03	Mortar, plaster, nogging	MORTAR	1
11	HAR08	Wire nails		2
11	HAR09	Unidentifiable nails	FRAG.	1
11	HAR10	Screws		1
11	HAR17	Electrical and lighting equipment	COPPER BRACKER W/ HORSE DESIGN ON IT	1
11	HCE2D	Plain hardwhite earthenware	WHITEWARE BODY FRAG.	1
11	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	6
11	HDED6	Slag		1
11	HDE1D	Misc. plastic	1 BLACK, 1 RED; UNID. PDSS ARCHITECT. PROFILE	2
11	HDE10	Misc. plastic	BLACK RUBBER TUBE FRAG.	1
11	HDE1D	Misc. plastic	UNID. OBJECTS, 2 MEND; FROM CROWN-LIKE OBJECT	5
11	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BDDY FRAG.	1
11	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BDDY FRAG., SQUARE W/ DIAMOND PATTERN & "RE"	1
11	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BDDY FRAGS. W/ EMBOSSED ZIGZAG PATTERN	3
11	HGL06	Bottle closure	THIN PLASTIC BOTTLE CAP LINER	1
11	HH006	Other kitchen tools	PLASTIC CDFFEE LID FRAGS.	5
11	HHOD6	Other kitchen tools	PLASTIC HANOLE	1
11	HPE01	Coins	1970 DIME	1
11	HPE05	Mirror	MIRRDR GLASS	1

Cat No.	Code	Artifact	Description	Quantity
11	HPE06	Other personal materials (nailfiles, etc.)	PAPER HALLS COUGH SUPPRESSENT WRAPPER	1
11	HPI10	Cigarette	HOOK-ON PLASTIC CIGARETTE FILTER	1
11	HPI10	Cigarette	PLASTIC CIGARETTE FILTER	1
11	HRE0B	Other recreation	PLASTIC HOLLY BERRIES	1
12	HAR01	Window glass	CLEAR WINDOW GLASS	8
12	HAR01	Window glass	TINTEO WINDOW GLASS	17
12	HAR02	Brick	BRICK FRAG.	1
12	HAR07	Cut nails		3
12	HAR0B	Wire nails		3
12	HAR09	Unidentifiable nails	UNIO. NAIL FRAGS.	2
12	HAR12	Spikes		1
12	HAR20	Other misc. architectural materials	WHITE METAL, PAINTEO WHITE; UNID. OBJECT	1
12	HCE44	Rockingham	BOOY SHERD	1
12	HCL10	Footware	"WAROS OIL RESISTANT" SHOE TAG	1
12	HOE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	9
12	HOE10	Misc. plastic	WHITE PLASTIC; UNIO. OBJECT	1
12	HOE11	Misc. metal	UNID. IRON OBJECT	1
12	HOE12	Misc. rubber	HARO BLACK RUBBER; UNID. OBJECTS	3
12	HOE12	Misc. rubber	WHITE RUBBER TUBE	1
12	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BOOY FRAG.	1
12	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BOOY FRAG.	8
12	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	GREEN BOOY FRAGS.	2
12	HH005	Aluminum/tin foil	ALUMINUM FOIL	4
12	HPI10	Cigarette	PLASTIC CIGARETTE FILTERS	2
13	HAR01	Window glass		7
13	HAR07	Cut nails		7
13	HAR08	Wire nails		18
13	HAR09	Unidentifiable nails		2
13	HAR10	Screws		1
13	HAR17	Electrical and lighting equipment	BLACK PLASTIC WIRE CASING	1
13	HAR20	Other misc. architectural materials	MISC. ARCH. MAT.; IRON, POSS. FUSED NAILS	1
13	HAR20	Other misc. architectural materials	MISC. ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL, STONE	2

Cat No.	Code	Artifact	Description	Quantity
13	HAR20	Other misc. architectural materials	MISC. ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL, WOOD	1
13	HAR20	Other misc. architectural materials	UNID. ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL	2
13	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	2
13	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL CLINKER	1
13	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BOTTLE BODY BASE FRAGS., EMBOSSED	2
13	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BOTTLE BODY FRAG., EMBOSSED	1
13	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BOTTLE BODY FRAGS.	20
13	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA COCA-COLA BOTTLE BODY FRAGS.	15
13	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BOTTLE BODY FRAG., ENAMELED W/ WHITE AND RED	1
13	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BOTTLE BODY FRAGS.	11
13	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BOTTLE LIP FRAG.	1
13	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAT BOTTLE BODY FRAG., W/ WHITE ENAMEL	1
13	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	GREEN BOTTLE BODY FRAG.	1
13	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MODERN CLEAR BOTTLE BODY FRAGS., EMBOSSED	6
14	HAR07	Cut nails		2
14	HAR08	Wire nails		1
14	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	7
14	HDE10	Misc. plastic	BLACK PLASTIC OBJECT	1
14	HDE10	Misc. plastic	CLEAR PLASTIC	1
14	HDE10	Misc. plastic	PLASTIC WRAPPERS	2
14	HDE10	Misc. plastic	WHITE PLASTIC FROM UNID. OBJECT	1
14	HDE15	Styrafoam		2
14	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	OLIVE GREEN BODY FRAG.	1
14	HH005	Aluminum/tin foil	ALUMINUM FOIL	1
14	HIN01	Industrial Tools and Equipment	BLACK ELECTRICAL TAPE	1
14	HPE06	Other personal materials (nailfiles, etc.)	PLASTIC HANDLE MADE TO LOOK LIKE BONE OR WOOD	1
14	HPE06	Other personal materials (nailfiles, etc.)	PLASTIC LEAF FRAGS.	3
15	HAR01	Window glass		9
15	HAR02	Brick	BRICK FRAG.	1
15	HAR07	Cut nails		3
15	HAR08	Wire nails		4
15	HCE20	Plain hardwhite earthenware	WHITEWARE FRAG. W/ IRRIDESCENT & BUBBLY GLAZE	1

Cat No.	Code	Artifact	Description	Quantity
15	HCL02	Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	IRON SNAP	1
15	HDE01	Historic animal bone	BURNED BONE FRAG.; BROKEN IN ANALYSIS	1
15	HDE01	Historic animal bone	MAMMAL BONE	1
15	HDE01	Historic animal bone	TODTH, POSS. PIG	1
15	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	14
15	HGL04	Dther bottle (misc.)	AMBER BODY FRAGS.	4
15	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BODY FRAGS.	4
15	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BDDY FRAG.	1
15	HGL07	Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	CLEAR VESSEL BODY FRAG.	1
15	HGL07	Dther vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	WHITE GLASS-- VESSEL (?)	1
15	HPE01	Coins	1916 BUFFALO/INDIAN HEAD NICKEL	1
16	HAR01	Window glass		99
16	HAR02	Brick	BRICK	1
16	HAR07	Cut nails		9
16	HAR08	Wire nails		15
16	HAR09	Unidentifiable nails	UNID NAILS & NAIL FRAGS.	6
16	HAR10	Screws	MODERN SCREW, LITTLE CDRRDSIDN	1
16	HAR17	Electrical and lighting equipment	IRDN WIRES	2
16	HAR20	Other misc. architectural materials	RED CLAY TILES	2
16	HAR23	Plate glass		1
16	HCE23	Other earthenwares (misc.)	BUFF-PASTE BDDY FRAG. FROM A LARGE VESSEL	1
I6	HCE43	Ironstone	IRONSTDNE RIM FRAG.	1
16	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	19
16	HDE06	Slag		1
16	HDE10	Misc. plastic	THIN PLASTIC SHEETING	1
16	HDE11	Misc. metal	COPPER ALLDY ROD FRAG.	1
16	HDE11	Misc. metal	CRDWN CAP	1
16	HDE14	Asphalt	CHUNKS OF ASPHALT	9
16	HGL04	Dther bottle (misc.)	AMBER BODY FRAGS.	3
16	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BDDY FRAGS.	10
16	HGL04	Dther bottle (misc.)	OLIVE GREEN BODY FRAG.	1
16	HGLD7	Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	MILK GLASS/WHITE VESSEL BDDY FRAGS.	2

Cat No.	Code	Artifact	Description	Quantity
16	HPI01	4/64" diam. kaolin pipe	STEM FRAG.	1
16	HPI10	Cigarette	PLASTIC CIGARETTE FILTER	1
17	HAR01	Window glass		26
17	HAR03	Mortar, plaster, nogging	PLASTER	2
17	HAR07	Cut nails		1
17	HAR08	Wire nails		10
17	HAR17	Electrical and lighting equipment	IRON WIRE	1
17	HCE20	Plain hardwhite earthenware	WHITEWARE BODY FRAG.	1
17	HCE44	Rockingham	ROCKINGHAM BODY FRAGS.	2
17	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	4
17	HDE06	Slag		1
17	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BODY FRAGS.	2
17	HPI09	Other pipes	TOBACCO PIPE BOWL FRAG.	1
18	HAR01	Window glass		8
18	HAR07	Cut nails		6
18	HAR08	Wire nails		1
18	HAR08	Wire nails	WIRE NAIL FRAGS.	2
18	HAR17	Electrical and lighting equipment	UNID. WHITE METAL WIRE	1
18	HAR20	Other misc. architectural materials	MISC. IRON STRAP FRAGS.	3
18	HCE20	Plain hardwhite earthenware	WHITEWARE HANDLE	1
18	HCE20	Plain hardwhite earthenware	WHITEWARE VESSEL BODY FRAGS.	2
18	HCE44	Rockingham	ROCKINGHAM FRAGS.	14
18	HCL02	Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	4-HOLE BONE BUTTON	1
18	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	17
18	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BODY FRAGS.	1
18	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA/GREEN BODY FRAGS.	3
19	HAR01	Window glass		4
19	HAR07	Cut nails		2
19	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	3
19	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	GREEN COCA-COLA BODY FRAG. W/ EMBOSSED LETTERING	1
20	HAR01	Window glass		1
21	HAR01	Window glass		1

Cat No.	Code	Artifact	Oescription	Quantity
21	HAR07	Cut nails	CUT NAIL FRAGS.	4
21	HOE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	1
22	HAR01	Window glass		59
22	HAR03	Mortar, plaster, nogging	MORTAR	1
22	HAR07	Cut nails	CUT NAILS & CUT NAIL FRAGS.	27
22	HAR08	Wire nails		1
22	HAR09	Unidentifiable nails	UNIO. NAILS & NAIL FRAGS.	18
22	HAR17	Electrical and lighting equipment	IRON WIRE	1
22	HCE20	Plain hardwhite earthenware	WHITEWARE BODY FRAGS.	5
22	HCE22	Other decorated hardwhite earthenwares	HANO PAINTEO WHITEWARE BOOY FRAG.	1
22	HCE23	Other earthenwares (misc.)	UNIO EARTHENWARE, PINK WASH & GRAY BOOY	1
22	HCE34	American (domestic) stoneware	BROWN JUG/BOTTLE NECK & LIP	2
22	HCE34	American (domestic) stoneware	GRAY SALT-GLAZED RIM FRAG.	1
22	HCE44	Rockingham	ROCKINGHAM BASE FRAGS.	5
22	HCE44	Rockingham	ROCKINGHAM BDOY FRAGS.	14
22	HCL02	Buttons (glass, bone, metal, plastic, shell)	4-HOLE PROSSER BUTTON	1
22	HOE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	13
22	HOE06	Slag		1
22	HOE10	Misc. plastic	BLACK PLASTIC	1
22	HOE11	Misc. metal	MISC. IRON SCRAPS	4
22	HOE11	Misc. metal	UNIO. CAST IRON	1
22	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BOOY FRAGS.	10
22	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BOOY FRAG.	1
22	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BASE FRAG.	1
22	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BOOY FRAGS.	4
22	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	COBALT BOOY FRAGS., 1 W/ EMBOSSEO LETTERS	4
22	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	COBALT LIP FRAG.	1
22	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	GREEN BOOY FRAG.	4
22	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MANGANESE-TINTED BODY FRAG.	3
22	HGL07	Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	CLEAR VESSEL GLASS BODY FRAGS.	5
23	HAR01	Window glass		1
23	HAR08	Wire nails	WIRE NAIL, CORRODEO	1

Cat No.	Code	Artifact	Oescription	Quantity
23	HOE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	1
23	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BOTTLE BOOY FRAG.	1
23	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BOTTLE LIP FRAG.	1
23	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BOTTLE BOOY FRAGS.	2
23	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR MOOERN BODY FRAGS., EMBOSSEO, PEPSI	13
23	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	GREEN BOTTLE BODY FRAG., EMBOSSED, MODERN	1
23	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	GREEN BOTTLE BOOY FRAGS.	3
24	HAR01	Window glass		1
25	HAR01	Window glass		2
25	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BOTTLE BODY FRAG.	1
25	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR MODERN BOTTLE SHOULDER FRAG.	1
26	HAR01	Window glass		33
26	HAR07	Cut nails		1
26	HAR08	Wire nails		14
26	HAR09	Unidentifiable nails		3
26	HAR17	Electrical and lighting equipment	IRON WIRE	1
26	HAR18	Tacks (iron or brass)	WIRE TACKS	2
26	HAR23	Plate glass		1
26	HAR24	Concrete		1
26	HCE01	Plain/glazed redware	VESSEL RIM, BROWN GLAZE INT. & EXT.	1
26	HCE20	Plain hardwhite earthenware	WHITEWARE VESSEL BODY FRAGS.	2
26	HCE34	American (domestic) stoneware	REOUCTION FIRED,BROWN GLAZE EXT., PINK GLAZE INT.	4
26	HOE01	Historic animal bone	MAMMAL BONE FRAGS.	9
26	HOED5	Coal/cinder	COAL	11
26	HOE05	Coal/cinder	COAL CLINKER	1
26	HOE10	Misc. plastic	PLASTIC PIECES, GARBAGE BAG?	5
26	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AMBER BOTTLE BOOY FRAGS.	22
26	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA BOTTLE BDDY FRAG.	1
26	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	AQUA COCA-COLA BOTTLE BOOY FRAG., EMBOSSEO	1
26	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	CLEAR BOTTLE BOOY FRAGS.	17
26	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MOOERN AMBER BOTTLE BASE FRAG.	1
26	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MOOERN CLEAR BOTTLE BOOY FRAGS., EMBOSSEO	26

Cat No.	Code	Artifact	Description	Quantity
26	HGL04	Other bottle (misc.)	MODERN GREEN BOTTLE BODY FRAGS.	3
26	HGL07	Other vessel glass (dish, cruet, vial, etc.)	CLEAR VESSEL BODY FRAGS.	2
27	HAR07	Cut nails	FULLY CUT NAIL	1
27	HDE05	Coal/cinder	COAL	5
28	HAR01	Window glass		1

APPENDIX D:
NADB FORM

NADB - REPORTS RECORDING FORM

Complete items 5 through 14. Refer to the "Instructions for Completing NADB - Reports Recording Forms." The Maryland Historical Trust will record information for items 1 through 4.

1. DOCUMENT NO. _____

2. SOURCE _____ AND SHPO - ID_____

3. FILED AT

_____

_____

_____

4. UTM COORDINATES

Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

Continuation, see 14.

5. AUTHORS

Susan M. Travis, Aileen A. Dorney, Janet L. Friedman, PhD

6. YEAR

1997

7. TITLE

Brookeville Academy Phase I Archeological Investigations

8. PUBLICATION TYPE (highlight one)

1 Monograph or Book
2 Chapter in a Book or Report Series
3 Journal Article
4 Report Series
5 Dissertation or Thesis
6 Paper presented at a Meeting
7 Unpublished or Limited Distribution Report
8 Other

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

Dames & Moore, Cultural Resource Services, Bethesda, Maryland

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 MD COUNTY Montgomery TOWN Brookeville

STATE 2 COUNTY _____ TOWN _____

STATE 3 COUNTY _____ TOWN _____

Continuation, see 14.

11. WORKTYPE (highlight all code numbers that are appropriate)

0 General management Plan/Environmental Document
1 Cultural Resources Management Plan
2 Cultural Resources Research Plan
3 Statement of Management
4 Outline of Planning requirements
5 Cultural Resources Preservation Guide
6 Development Concept Plan
7 New Area Study/Reconnaissance Survey
8 Boundary Study
9 Interpretive Prospectus
10 Special Planning/Management Study
11 Historical Study
12 Primary Document - Original
13 Primary Document - Translation
14 Advertisement
15 Popular Culture/History Document
16 Journal/Periodical
20 Historical Resource Study

21 Historical Base Map
22 Historical Handbook Text
23 Park Administrative History
24 Special History Study
30 Archeological General Considerations
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
36 Socio-Cultural Anthropology Study
37 Social Impact Statement
38 Ethnohisotry Study
39 Special Archeology/Anthropology Study
40 Field Reconnaissance, Sampling
41 Field Reconnaissance, Intensive
42 Paleo-environmental Research
43 Archeometrics
44 Archeoastronomical Study
46 Remote Sensing
47 Archeozoological Study
48 Archeobotanical Study
49 Bioarcheological Study
50 Historic Buildings Report-Beginning February 1956
51 Historic Buildings Report-After February 1957-Part I
52 Historic Buildings Report-Part II
54 Historic Buildings Report-After March 1960-Part III
56 HSR-Administrative Data-After December 1971
57 HSR-Historical Data
58 HSR-Archeological Data
59 HSR-Architectural Data
61 Historic Structures Preservation Guide-After December 1971
62 Historic Structures Report-After October 1980
63 Cultural Landscape Report (Historic Grounds Report)
64 Ruins Stabilization and Maintenance Report
65 Special Historic Architecture Study
70 Scope of Collection Statement
71 Historic Furnishings Report-After October 1980
72 Collection Condition Survey
73 Collection Storage Plan
82 Collection Management Plan (Collection Preservation Guide)
83 Special Curatorial Study
84 Archeological Field Work, Indeterminant
85 Archeological Survey, Indeterminant
86 Field Reconnaissance, Minimal
87 Underwater Survey
88 Resource/Site Based Work, Indeterminant
89 Minimal/Informal Site Visitation

90 Oral History
91 Subsurface Activity, Indeterminant
92 Testing/Limited Excavation
93 Major Excavation
94 Underwater Resource/Site Based Work
95 Artifact/Collection Based Study/Report
96 Literature Synthesis/Review/Research Design
97 Intensive Determination of Surface Characteristics
98 Environmental Research
99 Geomorphological Study
100 Geological Study
101 Paleontological Study
102 Population Reconstruction
103 Rock Art Study
104 Architectural Photography
105 Architectural Site Plan
106 Architectural Floor Plan
107 HABS Drawing
108 Physical Anthropology Study
109 Boat Survey
999 Other (Furnish a Keyword in Keyword Category 1 to identify the nature of this 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 Class
4 Geographic Names or Locations
5 Time
6 Project Name/Project Area
7 Other Keywords

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.

Historic	0	Historical Archeology	1	Historic Ceramics	3
Architectural Materials	3	Piedmont	4	Patuxent Drainage	4
1810 to Present	5	Brookeville Academy	6		

13. FEDERAL AGENCY CODE STA

14. CONTINUATION/COMMENTS (include item no.)

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name Heather K. Crowl
Date 2-3-1997

Address Dames & Moore
7101 Wisconsin Avenue

City Bethesda
State Maryland
Zip 20814

Telephone Number (301) 652-2215

APPENDIX E:
BLANK STP, EXCAVATION UNIT, AND FEATURE FORMS

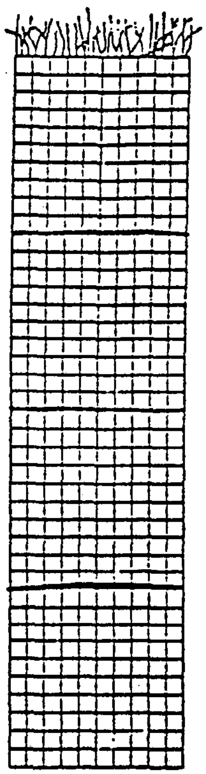
DAMES & MOORE

Transect ______

PROJECT # ______________

DATE _____/_____/_____

INITIALS ______________



STP#	SOILS	MUNSELL	ARTIFACTS

Comments: ____

DAMES & MOORE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
STRATUM REPORT

Project:_____ Date:_____
SITE name/field no._____ Excavators:_____
Unit:_____coordinates: N____E____
Level/Stratum:_____ Screened: Y/N Wet/Dry
trowelled/shoveled 1/4in/fine screen

Opening Elevations
Instrument height_____
measurement:
B.S.(tape) [ ]
B.D. (transit) [ ]
NE_____
NW_____
C_____
SE_____
SW_____

Unit size
____x____

Closing Elevations
Instrument height_____
measurement:
B.S.(tape) [ ]
B.D. (transit) [ ]
NE_____
NW_____
C_____
SE_____
SW_____

Level/Stratum Description:
- Munsell:
- Texture:
- Inclusions and density:
- Relationship with other strata:
- Description:

Feature(s) Associated:

Artifacts: (specify form, material, condition, date)

lithics
ceramics
bone
glass
metal
other

Interpretation:

BAG NUMBERS:
artifact____
Flotation____
phytolith____
parasite____
pollen____
other soil____

Photographs B & W [ ] Roll #____ Frame #____
Color [ ] Roll #____ Frame #____
Plan drawn Y / N Profile Y / N
Recorder:_____ Checked:_____

DAMES & MOORE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FEATURE REPORT

Project:_____ Date:_____
SITE name/field no._____ Excavators:_____
Unit:_____ N___E___
Stratum:_____ FEATURE NO.____LAYER____ Screened: Y/N Wet/Dry
trowelled/shoveled 1/4in/fine screen

Opening Elevations
Instrument height_____
measurement: NE____
B.S.(tape) [ ] NW____
B.D. (transit) [ ] C____
SE____
SW____

Unit size
___x___

Closing Elevations
Instrument height_____
measurement: NE____
B.S.(tape) [ ] NW____
B.D. (transit) [ ] C____
SE____
SW____

Feature Description:

Munsell:

Texture:

Inclusions and density:

Relationship with strata:

Description of feature (shape, volume, constituents, bonding agent):

Artifacts: (specify form, material, condition, date)

lithics

ceramics

bone

glass

metal

other

Interpretation:

BAG NUMBERS:
artifact____
Flotation____
phytolith____
parasite____
pollen____
other soil____

Photographs B & W [ ] Roll #____ Frame #____
Color [ ] Roll #____ Frame #____
Plan drawn Y / N Profile Y / N
Recorder:_____ Checked:_____

APPENDIX F:
LABORATORY GUIDELINES

DAMES & MOORE ARCHEOLOGY LABORATORY GUIDELINES

When the archaeologists complete excavation in the field, their work is not done. They must process the recovered artifacts in the laboratory, and analyze their findings in both the field and the laboratory, and report the results not only to other archaeologists, but also to the interested public.

A description of the laboratory processing of artifacts as carried out by several institutions is presented in the following pages. It is written to maintain consistency in the sorting, numbering, and cataloguing of artifacts.

CLEANING

All artifacts must be cleaned so that they can be identified. Normally this means cleaning with plain water and a toothbrush. Some artifacts are not washed with water, but are dry brushed or carefully cleaned with a minimum amount of water.

Artifacts that need special attention (ask if in doubt):

- ceramics with overglaze decoration
- leather
- fabric
- wet bone
- organic materials
- fragile artifacts
- prehistoric ceramics

Artifacts that need to be dry brushed:

- metal objects (except lead)
- decaying bone
- decaying shell
- wood
- plaster, mortar, daub
- weathered lithic materials
- charcoal
- small brick crumbs

Artifacts that can be washed:

- most historic ceramics
- stable glass
- bricks
- lead
- stable shell and bone
- non-metal buttons
- non-weathered lithics
- beads

pipe bowls and pipe stems
coal
plastic

STEP BY STEP

1. Obtain a bag of artifacts.
2. Get wash basin, colander, and brushes.
3. Fill basin half full of water.
4. Get drying tray and line it with paper towels.
5. Sort artifacts for cleaning. Separate items to be washed from items to be dry brushed.
6. Dry brush artifacts and set on tray.
7. Wash artifacts and set on tray.
8. Place drying tray out to dry.
9. Change water frequently so as not to leave a film on the artifacts.
10. When changing water, pour dirty water through colander to catch any small artifacts that may have slipped by.
11. Do not fill colander with artifacts then place in wash basin. This will cause the artifacts to soak. Porous artifacts will absorb a great amount of water, and will therefore take a long time to dry.
12. Make sure to wash the broken edges of ceramics as it is the only way to completely identify them.
13. Make sure to remove all dirt from the bores in pipe stems so they can be measured. Pipe stem cleaners and paper clips work well for this.
14. Pay attention, be gentle, and have fun.
15. Allow at least 24 hours drying time.

SORTING

When the artifacts are thoroughly dry, they must be sorted and rebagged. The artifacts should be sorted by material type and bagged together. For example, all ceramics should be placed in a bag together. Write the provenience on each bag for a unit, then place all the smaller bags into one large bag, also labelled with the provenience.

Examples of material classes that should be used for sorting:

ceramics
curved glass
flat glass
nails
bricks
mortar and plaster
personal items (buttons, eyeglasses, jewelry, etc... These should each be placed in separate bags per unit - e.g. all buttons in one bag, all jewelry in another, etc.)
unidentifiable metals
metals by type (e.g. all lead together, all iron together)

When rebagging, puncture each bag with several small holes to allow air to circulate. This will keep moisture from building up in the bags and help to keep the artifacts stable. Puncture the large bag with holes as well.

LABELLING

After the artifacts have been sorted and rebagged, they are ready to be labelled. Artifacts are labelled so that in the eventuality they get separated from the rest of the unit, it is known exactly where they came from. Some artifacts get the provenience written directly on them, while others only get an acid free paper label in the bag.

Artifacts that get an acid free label in the bag are:
metals
flat glass
plaster, mortar
shell
buttons
beads
marbles
wood
objects smaller than a woman's thumbnail

Most other artifacts get an acid free paper label in the bag as well as the provenience written directly on it. The acid free paper label is there in case the provenience rubs off of the bag. The process for labelling artifacts directly is:

1. Place an undercoat of clear fingernail polish (or other accepted lacquer) on the artifact.
2. When nail polish is dry, write the proper numbers on the artifact. As different states and jurisdictions have different requirements, ask what the appropriate method is for each new project. Use a quill pen and india ink or a rapidograph to write the label.
3. When the ink is dry, place an overcoat of nail polish over the label.
4. If the artifact is dark and opaque, place a coat of white out on the undercoat before writing on the artifact.
5. When the overcoat is dry, place it back in the bag. Allow the label to dry completely, or else the artifacts will stick together or to the bag.
6. If there is a case where there are some artifacts that need a label in a bag with artifacts that do not (e.g. ceramics that are smaller than a thumbnail with larger ceramics) remove the items that do not get a label and put them in a separate bag with an acid free paper tag. Write the provenience on the outside of that bag. Place that bag inside the bag with the other artifacts that did get labels.

APPENDIX G:
BROCHURE FOR BROOKEVILLE EXCAVATIONS

What are archeologists doing at the Brookeville Academy?

Dames & Moore archeologists are conducting a historic archeological investigation of the Brookeville Academy to help restore the 19th century building. First, the project area is measured with a 65 foot grid. Shovel test pits (STPs) are dug at these 65 foot intervals to determine what sort of material remains are in the ground. The dirt is screened and all artifacts are kept and bagged according to where they were found (their provenience).

When the STPs are completed, the artifacts and the STP recording forms are examined to locate where the highest concentrations of artifacts are found. Excavation units are dug in these areas, to get a better idea if there are any intact remains, such as evidence of buildings or building methods. These features are then mapped, and perhaps excavated. Throughout the excavation of the unit, all possible information is recorded to aid in analyzing and interpreting the site. Again, the dirt is screened and the artifacts are bagged by their provenience.

After the units are excavated and mapped, they are back filled and records are completed.

The artifacts then go to the lab for cleaning, processing and analysis. We have set up a field lab where you can see the first stage of artifact processing - washing the artifacts.

Next, the artifacts are catalogued and labelled. Each artifact gets the provenience written directly on it, so that the information is not lost. The artifacts are then analyzed to determine their date ranges and how they were used. This information helps to determine the date and use of the site.

Some terms you may hear while at the Brookeville Site:

STP - (shovel test pit) An approximately 1 foot diameter hole dug at consistent intervals and systematically recorded to determine what cultural remains are there.

Artifacts - material remains of a culture (for example, bottle glass, buttons, and ceramics)

Feature - Any soil disturbance or discoloration that reflects human activity, or an artifact too large to remove without destroying (for example, a foundation)

3 x 3 - a square excavation unit measuring 3 feet on a side

Provenience - The three dimensional location of archeological data within the soil matrix at the time of discovery

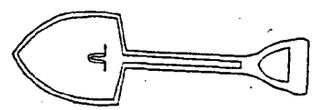
Stratigraphy - The sequence of layers of soil within a unit

A Short History of the Brookeville Academy

The Town of Brookeville was founded in 1794 and grew rapidly. By 1808, the Brookeville Academy was established by the town as The Brookeville Schoolhouse. By 1810, the fieldstone building you see here was constructed as a one-story building, named The Brookeville Academy. It was large enough to house 60 students, apparently all boys. In 1819, girls were attending the Academy, but by 1832, a separate seminary was being arranged for them. The second story was added in 1834. In 1867, the Trustees of the Academy sold the building and moved the Academy to Merrywood.

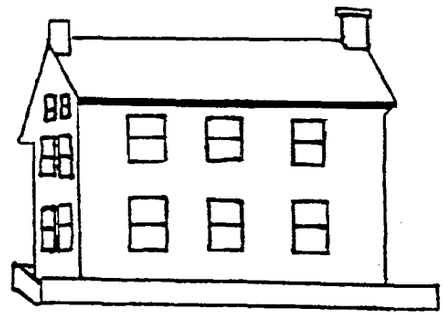
After the school was sold, it became Brookeville Lodge No. 50 I.O.O.F, who owned it until 1900. In 1900, it was bought by Thomas J. Holland and John W. Whiteside, who then sold it in 1906 to the Vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church. The Town of Brookeville purchased the building in 1988.

Brookeville bought the Academy with the intention of restoring the Brookeville Academy as an historic site. The single story additions in the rear of the building were added in the 20th century, and are scheduled to be demolished as part of the restoration.



ARCHEOLOGY AT THE BROOKEVILLE ACADEMY

Dames & Moore Archeology in Brookeville.



Dames & Moore, Inc.
Cultural Resource Services
7101 Wisconsin Avenue

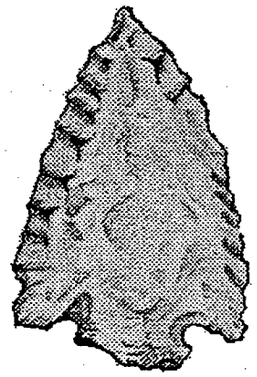
Bethesda, MD 20814

(301) 652-2215

What is Archeology?

Archeology is the study of a people's culture through the recovery and analysis of their material remains (artifacts) and other evidence of their activities left in the ground. Through careful field excavation and laboratory study, archeologists discover clues to understanding past cultures. In America, these cultures include Native Americans as well as Euro-Americans, African-Americans, and other immigrants who came to the United States.

Archeology in America is usually classified as either prehistoric or historic. Prehistoric archeology is the study of a culture that left no written record, and that existed before about 1550 A.D. Historic archeology is the study of a culture that did leave a written record, which helps archeologists interpret the material they find.

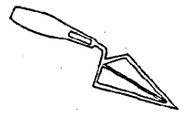


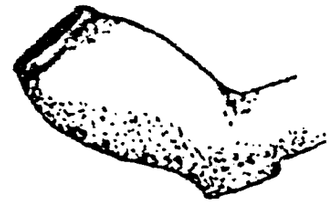
Why do we do Archeology?

Archeological sites are important to understanding our nation's heritage. They are a major source of information about the past, even when written records exist. Archeological sites are irreplaceable; once they are gone, they cannot be reconstructed. Even archeology destroys sites. Therefore, archeologists only dig as much as they need in order to address important questions about our past, or to help us better interpret the information we already have.

Because archeology destroys sites, archeologists preserve the information on paper. Not only the artifacts are important, but their placement and relationship to each other is crucial in understanding history. Scientific methods, careful field notes, maps of soil strata, and a complete photographic record are crucial components of a scientific archeological excavation.

Some laws require that archeology be done. There is a Federal law that requires that anytime Federal funds or permits are needed for a construction project, historic properties must be identified, evaluated, and adverse impacts must be mitigated. Many states and some local governments have similar requirements.





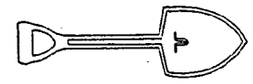
What can you do to become further involved in Archeology?

Unauthorized collecting or digging for artifacts is illegal on Federal land, as well as on private land without permission of the owner. Also, doing archeology without training or professional support leads to the loss of potentially important archeological information about the context from which the artifacts came.

Opportunities to participate in a professionally run dig are opening up. Many volunteer societies have archeology programs in which you can volunteer. A good volunteer program, led by a professional archeologist, will instruct the avocational archeologist in proper excavation and recordation methods. People who wish to volunteer on a dig can contact the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7600 to inquire about such opportunities.

Dames & Moore, Inc.

Dames & Moore is an international environmental and engineering consulting firm. Dames & Moore Cultural Resource Services Group includes professional historic and prehistoric archeologists, historians, architectural historians, and ethnographers to provide historic preservation and cultural resource services. Dames & Moore Cultural Resource Services group is backed by the expertise, facilities, professional staff, and management systems of a full service earth sciences, environmental and engineering firm.



An Interesting Fact about the Town of Brookeville.

The Town of Brookeville became known as "The Nation's Capital" for a day during the War of 1812. On the night of August 26, 1814, President Madison sought refuge following the British invasion of Washington and the Battle of Bladensburg. He and his staff went to the home of farmer Caleb Bentley and for two days Madison conducted the business of the Federal Government from Bentley's home.

APPENDIX H:
RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

CURRICULUM VITAE

JANET L. FRIEDMAN, Ph.D.

TITLE

Program Director, Eastern Division Cultural Resource Services

EXPERTISE

Cultural Resources Management
Program Management
Environmental Resource Management and National Environmental Policy Act Implementation
Archeology and Historic Preservation
International Environmental Management

Dr. Janet L. Friedman, Program Director, is responsible for managing projects in archeological and historic resource survey, evaluation and mitigation, archival research, historic building assessments, and other aspects of cultural resource management. Dr. Friedman is also directs training and public involvement programs. She has extensive experience and expertise historic preservation laws and regulations. In her current position, Dr. Friedman has directed Phase I and II archeological investigations and reconaissance- and intensive-level architectural surveys and evaluations. Clients have included private-sector corporations, military and civilian agencies of the Federal government, and state and local governments. She has managed cultural resource projects in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Connecticut, New York, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, California, Oregon, and Washington.

EXPERIENCE WITH FIRM

Cultural Resource Management

Dr. Friedman is the Program Director for Cultural Resource Services in the Eastern Division of Dames & Moore. Responsible for managing large and small projects in cultural resource management and historic preservation, including archeological and historic resource identification, evaluation and mitigation, archival research, historic buildings assessments, and other aspects of cultural resource management and planning. Joined Dames & Moore in 1990. Has managed a variety of projects, including:

- Fort Ritchie, Cultural Resource Management Plan, Historic Building Survey, and Historic Property Rehabilitation Guidelines, Fort Ritchie, Maryland.
- West Valley Demonstration Project, Cultural Resource Management Plan and Programmatic Agreement planning, Predictive Model and Determination of Eligibility, West Valley, New York.
- Pennsylvania Sports Hall of Fame, Phase II Archeological Excavation, City Island, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- Foxborough, Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Prince William County, Virginia.
- Prince William Institute, George Mason University, Phase IA Cultural Resource Study, Prince William County, Virginia.

- City of Richmond, Combined Sewer Overflow, Phase IA and IB Cultural Resource Survey, Richmond, Virginia.
- Dover Air Force Base, Archeological Assessment, Predictive Model, and National Register Nomination for Hangar 1301, Dover, Delaware.
- Banyan Development Company, Cultural Resource Assessment and Zoning Support, Cherry Hill Peninsula, Virginia.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Archival Research to Support Phase 1 Hazardous Waste Cleanup Activities and Cultural Resource Assessment, Former Raritan Arsenal, Edison, New Jersey.
- Tacoma Public Utilities Relicensing Support and Cultural Resource Management Plan, Lake Cushman, Washington.
- Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Phase IA and Phase IB Cultural Resource Assessment, Delaware City, Delaware.
- Roebling Steel Mill Historic Study, Historic Building Assessment, and National Register Nomination, Florence Township, New Jersey.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Human Nutrition Center, Cultural Resource Assessment, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland.
- United States Department of Agriculture, New Poultry Building, Phase 1A Cultural Resource Study, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland.
- Stanley Martin Commercial, Stuart Road Cultural Resource Assessment, Fairfax, Virginia.
- Georgia Department of Transportation, Archeological Sites Survey and Historic Resources Survey of U.S. 27 in Miller, Early, Clay, Randolph, and Stewart Counties, Georgia.
- Fort AP Hill Archeological Survey, Caroline County, Virginia.
- Maple Meadow Mining Company Cultural Resource Surveys, Fairdale, West Virginia.
- Saybrooke Communities Cultural Resource Site Delineation, Coscan Washington, Inc., Prince William County, Virginia.

Environmental Management

- Project Manager for Dames & Moore Special Services (DMSS) environmental support contract to the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO). Responsible for ensuring that all SDIO programs were identified, analyzed, and appropriately documented under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and DOD regulations, and that environmental impacts were identified, analyzed,

and mitigated. Responsible for managing in-house personnel and subcontractor staffs, providing direct client support, technical and regulatory analysis, planning and implementing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) scoping process, short- and long-range planning, and program review.

International Environmental Management

- Consultant to Overseas Private Investment Corporation. Conducted environmental desk reviews for proposed OPIC projects, including:
  - Developing Liquified Natural Gas terminal at Arzew, Algeria;
  - Manufacturing, assembling, and servicing medical diagnostic equipment in Bombay, India;
  - Manufacturing and assembling electronic engine controls in Brazil to meet emission control standards;
  - Developing air separation facility in Poland;
  - Expanding existing company that imports, blends, and sells fertilizers and pre-packaged agricultural chemicals in Panama;
  - Repairing and refurbishing a shipyard on the Panama Canal;
  - Manufacturing and distributing baby food in Poland.
- Consultant to Export-Import Bank of the United States, with responsibilities for developing Eximbank's environmental review process. Responsibilities included assessing the Eximbank's activities, evaluating their current environmental review procedures, identifying levels of required review, and establishing a comprehensive process for Eximbank's environmental review.

OTHER EXPERIENCE

Environmental Manager (1987 to 1990)

- Program Director for $7.5 million contract to support the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) in planning for an EIS for a high-level nuclear waste repository and a monitored retrieval storage facility. Managed in-house personnel and subcontractor staffs; developed planning direction, NEPA documentation, issue papers, and technical support documents; provided environmental program support within DOE; planned EIS public scoping process; and provided support for archeology, historic preservation, and tribal issues. SRA Technologies, Inc.

Senior Environmental Scientist (1985 to 1987)

- Provided technical environmental expertise and legislative and policy analysis to DOE's nuclear waste repository siting program. Initiated and developed historic preservation program; participated in developing and implementing decision methodology, environmental assessments, and

management plans; and served as environmental interface for tribal and transportation issues; United Engineers and Constructors.

Consultant to the Organization for Tropical Studies (1984 to 1985)

- Developed mechanisms for emphasizing archeological consideration in ongoing biological research in tropical forestry programs in Costa Rica. Worked with a consortium of U.S. and Costa Rican universities.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Special Assistant to the Director (1983 to 1984)

- Developed tailored programs for incorporating historic preservation planning in programs of Federal, state, and private agencies; wrote agency opinions. Developed Programmatic Agreements among the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Offices, and various agencies of the Federal Government to ensure consideration of cultural resources in project planning.

Historic Preservation Specialist, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) (1977 to 1983)

Served as cultural resources management specialist in the USDA at increasing levels of responsibility from 1977 to 1983, including:

- Departmental Historic Preservation Officer. Represented the Secretary of Agriculture on the ACHP, coordinating historic preservation activities throughout the various agencies of the USDA.

- Assistant Director of the Office of Environmental Quality in the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture. Had Department-wide responsibilities for heritage resources--including cultural resources, wild and scenic rivers, and wilderness. Responsibilities focused on ensuring that Departmento policies, programs, and environmental documents adequately addressed cultural resources.

- Head Archeologist, USDA Forest Service. Coordinated cultural resources program for the Forest Service, overseeing over 250 Regional, Forest and District archeologists. Laid the groundwork for the current Forest Service program in Cultural Resources Management, writing the implementing regulations for the Department and the Forest Service, as well as for such other USDA agencies as Farmer's Home Administration and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Prepared the initial manual, handbook, and other baseline documents that shaped the Forest Service program.

- Planning Team Archeologist, USDA Forest Service Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area Planning Team, Baker, Oregon. Developed the cultural resources component of the EIS to evaluate the environmental impacts of designating that portion of the Snake River as a National Recreation Area. Developed the cultural resources section of the Management Plan, as well as preparing inventory and protection plans. Prepared paleontological and archeological overviews, directed field inventory, planned and participated

in public involvement workshops, and directed professional symposia to identify priorities for managing sites.

Environmental Consultant (1980 to 1984)

- Provided technical support to World Resources Institute, Ecological Directions International, Public Administration Service, and Iroquois Institute. Investigated national and international environmental issues, including historic preservation, rural development, tropical forestry, pesticides, marine resources, desertification, and water management. Prepared research proposals, briefing papers, and reports, and organized international symposia.

Research Archeologist, California State University (1976 to 1977)

- Directed the University's contract archeology program. Conducted archeological survey and excavations, taught field courses, wrote reports, managed contracts, prepared archeological components of environmental evaluation documents.

Research Archeologist and Laboratory Director, Ozette Archeological Project (1970 to 1976)

Teaching Assistant and Lecturer in Anthropology, Washington State University, Peninsula College, and adult education on the Makah Indian Reservation (1970 to 1974).

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

Ph.D., Anthropology/Archeology, Washington State University, 1975
M.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1970
B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1967

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archeology
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Women's Council on Energy and the Environment
Mid-Atlantic Archeological Conference

CURRICULUM VITAE

SUSAN M. TRAVIS

TITLE Archeologist/Research Assistant

EXPERTISE
Historic Archeology
Urban Archeology
Artifact Analysis

EXPERIENCE WITH FIRM

Archeologist, October 1994 - Present

- Provided artifact analysis for a Phase I and Phase II archeological investigation of an 19th- and 20th-century hotel site in Georgetown, Delaware.
- Provided artifact analysis for a Phase I archeological investigation of an 18th- and 19th-century site in Leonardtown, Maryland.
- Provided artifact analysis and assisted in report preparation for a Phase I archeological investigation of an Middle- and Late-Archaic and Woodland site near Leonardtown, Maryland.
- Assisted in artifact analysis and report writing for a preliminary archeological assessment of a 19th-century sugar and rice plantation in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.

PAST EXPERIENCE

Archeological Technician, Greenhorne & O'Mara, Greenbelt, Maryland, June 1994 - October 1994

- Assisted in Phase I excavations of several historic and prehistoric sites in Maryland and Pennsylvania, including site set up and mapping.
- Researched historical background of several 19th-century sites and assisted in report preparation.

Archeological Technician, Alexandria Archeology, Alexandria, Virginia, April 1994 - June 1994

- Team Leader for a Phase III excavation of a 18th-19th century Quaker Burial Ground.
- Packaged human remains for curation.

Archeological Technician, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, Maryland, July 1992 - April 1994

- Investigated 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century sites to be impacted bythe relocation of a historical building.
- Assisted in survey, excavation, and recordation of field data.
- Participated in excavation of 17th-century, Calvert family lead coffins and assisted with conservation of coffin wood and female skeleton.
- Catalogued 17th- and 19th-century artifacts.
- Co-authored analysis of 17th-century trash-filled pit.

Assistant Archeologist, Maryland-National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, Bladensburg, Maryland, August 1991 - June 1992

- Participated in Phase I and II archeological excavations, including 18th-century Northampton slave quarters and 18th-century Darnall's Chance burial vault and outbuilding.
- Assisted in set up of historic and prehistoric sites and trained and supervised volunteers in the field and lab.
- Catalogued artifacts and assisted with report preparation.

Volunteer, Maryland-National Capitol Park and Planning Commission,History Division, Bladensburg, Maryland, June 1990 - August 1991

- Participated in Phase I, II, and III excavations.
- Washed and catalogued artifacts, and coordinated volunteer corps. volunteer

Volunteer, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology, Baltimore, Maryland, May 1989 to June 1990

- Participated in Phase III excavation at 18theentury Mount Clare mansion in Baltimore and an unidentified cemetery site at Bayview Medical Hospital, Baltimore.

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

B.A., Anthropology, University of Maryland, University College, 1994
Member Alpha Sigma Lambda Honor Society

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference
Society of Historical Archaeology
Southern Chapter Archaeological Society of Maryland

PAPERS PRESENTED

"Changing Patterns of Land Use at the Site of the Former St. Mary's Academy in Leonardtown, Maryland," presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, Maryland, April 1995.

CURRICULUM VITAE

AILEEN A. DORNEY

TITLE Archeologist/Research Assistant

EXPERTISE
Historic Archeology
Prehistoric Archeology
Artifact Analysis
Computer Graphics

EXPERIENCE WITH FIRM

Project Archeologist, February 1994 - Present

- Responsible for the digitizing of a topographic map using ARCedit for comparison to current topography for the Phase IA archeological investigations of Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware. Assisted in the conversion of digitized material using AutoCAD 12.

- Assisted in the entry of four-hundred-fifteen Reconnaissance Survey Forms into the Virginia Department of Historic Resources application of Integrated Preservation Software. Responsible for system maintenance and management for the survey of Lynchburg, Lynchburg County, Virginia.

- Assisted in the Phase I archeological investigations of the Brookeville Academy, Brookeville, Maryland, through fieldwork, labelling, and cataloging artifacts. Directed a field archeological laboratory as part of a public participation effort. Currently coauthoring the report.

- Participated in fieldwork for Phase I investigations of City Park, Hagerstown, Maryland. Assisted in the labelling, cataloging, and analysis of the recovered artifacts. Ms. Dorney also prepared approximately fifty graphic plans, profiles, maps, and illustrations for the report.

- Directed a four-person laboratory staff in the labelling, cataloging, and analysis of over 30,000 artifacts associated with a Late Archaic site on City Island, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Ms. Dorney also prepared seventy-five graphic charts, plans, sections, and tables, and coauthored the report, which will support the construction of the Pennsylvania Sports Hall of Fame.

- Assisted Resources Evaluation of the Brandywine DRMO, United States Army, Brandywine, Maryland. Ms. Dorney was responsible for researching and evaluating archeological site potential and historic architectural resources of the project area.

- Directed the labelling, cataloging, and analysis of artifacts and prepared a series of maps illustrating the distribution of artifacts uncovered during a Phase I archeological investigation of the proposed site of the St. Mary's County Campus of the Charles County Community College in Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland.

- Directed the labelling, cleaning, cataloging, and analysis of approximately 2,200 artifacts from a Phase II archeological investigation at the site of a late-eighteenth-century tavern and a nineteenth-century hotel on the town square in Georgetown, Delaware. Ms. Dorney also contributed to the fieldwork and report-writing phases of the investigation.

- Directed the cleaning, labelling, and cataloging of artifacts from a Phase I archeological investigation at a Middle and Late Archaic and Woodland site in Fox Point, Britton, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Ms. Dorney also prepared a number of maps indicating the distribution of artifacts throughout the site and assisted in report writing.

PAST EXPERIENCE

Participated in the excavation of the courtyard of the Carroll Mansion in Baltimore, Maryland, and prepared archeological reports, Baltimore Center for Urban Archeology, Baltimore, maryland, September - December 1993.

Participated in excavations at Valley Mill Park in Silver Spring, Maryland, Montgomery College Field School, Rockville, Maryland, June - August 1987.

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

B.A., Ancient Studies/Archeology, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1994.
Minor, Anthropology, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1994.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Eastern States Archeological Federation
Archeological Society of Maryland

SPECIALIZED SKILLS

- Attended Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) training session given by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in January 1995. Session included basic software use to advanced data manipulation for architectural application of IPS.

- Experienced with the following software: WordPerfect 5.1/5.2/6.0/6.1, CorelDRAW 4.0/5.0, CorelPHOTOPAINT 4.0/5.0, CorelCHART 5.0, Intergrated Preservation Software 3.0, and Paradox 4.5.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Myers, J. Emlen, Stephen G. Del Sordo, Aileen A. Dorney, Susan M. Travis, Theresa Kintz, and Janet L. Friedman.
1995 *Fox Point Phase I Archeological Survey, Britton, Maryland.* Dames & Moore Eastern Division, Cultural Resource Services, Bethesda, Maryland. Draft Report.

Myers, J. Emlen, Aileen A. Dorney and Janet Friedman
1995 *Archeological Investigations at the City Island Site (36Da12), Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.* Dames & Moore Eastern Division, Cultural Resource Services, Bethesda, Maryland. Draft Report.

Myers, J. Emlen, Steven H. Moffson, Susan M. Travis, Aileen A. Dorney and Janet L. Friedman
1995 *The Eagle Hotel Site Phase I and Phase II Archeological Assessment, Georgetown, Delaware.* Dames & Moore Eastern Division, Cultural Resource Services, Bethesda, Maryland. Draft Report.

PAPERS PRESENTED

Archeological Investigations at City Island (36DA12): Late Archaic Adaptations in the Middle Susquehanna Drainage. Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. April 7-9, Ocean City, Maryland (1995).

CURRICULUM VITAE

CARMEN A. WEBER

TITLE

Senior Archeologist

EXPERTISE

Human Osteology
Prehistoric and Historic Archeology in North America
Urban Archeology
Public Interpretation Programs

EXPERIENCE WITH FIRM

Senior Archeologist

- Directed a Phase I archeological investigation of City Park in Hagerstown, Maryland.
- Participated in a Phase I-II archeological survey for site of a new Sussex County Office building in Georgetown, Delaware.
- Developed historic and prehistoric archeological components for the summary report and study plan for the Cushman Hydroelectric Project, Tacoma Public Utilities, Tacoma, Washington.

OTHER EXPERIENCE

Chambers Group, April 1991 - 1994

Archeologist/Director of Historic Resources for Cultural Resources Division

- Project management and proposal and report writing for historical archeological surveys and excavations.
- Responsible for writing cultural resource sections for Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) and Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs).

Consultant, December 1990 - April 1991

- Conducted research for historical sites in California. Focused on report writing and preparation.

City Archeologist for Philadelphia Historical Commission, September 1986 - November 1990

- Managed preservation of archeological resources.
- Reviewed projects for compliance with Federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding historic preservation.
- Managed, researched, excavated and prepared reports on archeological sites in the city.

- Acted in a review capacity for the excavation of one historic afro-American cemetery; in addition, offered advice regarding the treatment of human remains on several projects.

Research Director, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology, November 1983 - August 1986

- Directed historical research and participated in designing archeological approach.
- Completed administrative tasks on the Mount Care project, a long-term archeological project designed to interpret and reconstruct an 18th century plantation site.
- As Senior/Assistant Archeologist, directed personnel and volunteers in the excavation of numerous historic and urban sites--produced relevant reports.
- As part of a public archeology program, promoted archeology through press interviews and public lectures and designed a museum exhibit.

Assistant Archeologist, Maryland Historical Trust, July 1983 - October 1983

- For Phase I/II archeological survey of the David Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, participated in the testing of a War of 1812 redoubt and was responsible for historic research, directing field excavation and coauthoring final report with Project Director.

Field Archeologist, Historic Annapolis, Maryland, April 1983 - July 1983

- Excavated sites in Annapolis, including Calvert House, a multi-component 18th century site.

Archeological Laboratory Assistant, DeLeuw, Cather/Parsons, December 1981 - March 1983

- For Northeast Corridor Project, Federal Railways Administration--processed and analyzed artifacts from one prehistoric and two historic sites in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Director, College of William and Mary, March 1981 and August 1982

- Small Phase I contract for the Coast Guard Reserve Station, York County, Virginia.
- Small Phase I survey contract for the Cheatham Annex, York County, Virginia. Supervised four crew members.

Graduate Research Assistant, College of William and Mary, September 1980 - March 1981

- Researched historical documents and manuscripts pertinent to St. Eustatius Island, Caribbean.

Field Archeologist, Summers of 1979 and 1980

- At Monticello, Virginia, excavated 18th century garden features and outbuildings.
- For the Ohio Department of Transportation–preliminary literature research, excavation and report writing for Phase I and II surveys along highway right-of-ways.

Internships and Volunteer, 1976 to 1979

- Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History–stone tool analysis and iron artifact conservation on materials from Labrador and production and maintenance of exhibits; conservation workshop.
- Alexandria Archeological Research Center–participated in a privy excavation and in setting up a small museum.
- Volunteer on several mound excavations in Illinois and Ohio, including experience in excavating human burials.
- Coursework in human osteology under Dr. Jane Buikstra at Northwestern University.
- Served as a laboratory analyst through Northwestern University (Human Osteology). Analysis included taking measurements, as well as sexing and aging skeletal material.

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

M.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, 1979
B.A., *Cum Laude*, Anthropology, Ohio State University, 1978
Coursework, Ph.D., History, Temple University
Coursework, M.A., Anthropology, The College of William and Mary

CERTIFICATION

Society of Professional Archeology in Field Research, Archeological Resource Management, Historical Archeology, Documentary Research, and Archeological Administration.

PUBLICATIONS

Contributing Author. "The Greenhouse Effect: Gender-Related Traditions in Eighteenth-Century Gardening." Chapter in book entitled *Case Studies in Landscape Archaeology: Methods and Meanings*. (Also wrote introduction to Methods section.) CRC Press, Inc., in press.

Weber, C.A., *et al. An Historical and Architectural Assessment of the Verdugo Adobe, Glendale, California.* Prepared for the City of Glendale, Parks, Recreation and Community Services Division, 1993.

Senior Author with Richard Starzak. *Historic Resources Survey for the San Gorgonio Hydroelectric Facilities.* Prepared for Southern California Edison, 1993.

Coauthor with Philip de Barros. *Cultural Resources Survey for the Lytle Creek Hydro Project* (FERC Project No. 1932. Prepared for Southern California Edison, 1993.

Coauthor with Philip de Barros. *Cultural Resources Survey for the Mill Creek Hydro Project* (FERC Project No. 1934). Prepared for Southern California Edison, 1993.

Weber, C.A. *The La Vina Property: An Assessment of Historic Archaeological Resources.* Prepared for Southwest Diversified, Inc., 1993.

Weber, C.A. *Cultural Resources Survey, Perris Marketplace.* Prepared for the City of Perris, 1992.

Weber, C.A. *Eligibility Determination, Judge Hutton Residence.* Prepared for First City Properties. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Review Agency, 1992.

Weber, C.A. *Cultural Resources Management Plan, Quechan Heritage Project.* Prepared for the American Development Corporation, 1991.

Weber, C.A. *Historic Resource Survey, Tustin Desalter Project.* Prepared for the Orange County Water District, 1991.

Coauthor with Lisa LeCount. *Cultural Resources Survey, Lake Mathews Reconnaissance Survey.* Prepared for Metropolitan Water District, 1991.

Coauthor with Lisa LeCount. *Palmdale Airport Corridor, Cultural Resources Survey.* Prepared for the City of Palmdale, 1991.

Coauthor with Cole Parker. *Cultural Resources Survey, Mount Eden.* Prepared for Cal Mat, 1991.

Coauthor with Cole Parker. *Cultural Resources Survey, Lytle Creek.* Prepared for CalMat, 1991.

Irrigation in the Western San Bernardio Valley and Riverside. Prepared for Greenwood & Associates, 1991.

Weber, C.A. "The Genius of the Orangery: Women and Eighteenth Century Chesapeake Gardens." In *The Archaeology of Gender.* Proceedings of the 1989 Chacmool Conference, Calgary, Canada, 1991.

Contributing Author. Cultural Resources sections of EISs/EIRs for the following projects: MWD Central Pool Augmentation Project; Bolsa Chica Project; 2020 Port of LA Project; Florence INS Project; Palmdale Airport Corridor Project; EA for the Naval Air Station, San Diego, 1991.

Weber, C.A. *Final Report: An Examination of Philadelphia's Early Waterfront Through the Archaeology of the Hertz Lot.* Manuscript on file with the Philadelphia Historical Commission, 1990.

Weber, C.A., *et al.* "Kensington - North Philadelphia." In *Workshop of the World: A Selective Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Philadelphia.* The Oliver Evans Press, Philadelphia, 1990.

Weber, C.A., *et al.* "Mount Clare: An Interdisciplinary Approach to the Restoration of a Georgian Landscape." In *Earth Patterns: Archaeology of Early American and Ancient Gardens and Landscapes.* University of Virginia Press, charlottesville, 1990.

Weber, C.A. *Interim Report: An Exploration of Philadelphia's Early Waterfront Through the Hertz Lot Excavation.* Prepared for the William Penn Foundation, 1988.

Weber, C.A. *A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Site of The Franklin Institute Futures Center.* Prepared for The Franklin Institute, 1988.

Coauthor with Marcia Weinland. *An Archaeological Survey of the David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Carderock and Annapolis, Maryland.* Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series No. 35, 1984.

Weber, C.A. *Historical Archaeological Review for the North Central Busway, Baltimore, Maryland.* Prepared for Interstate Division of Baltimore City, 1984.

Weber, C.A. *Orchard Street Church Archaeological Monitoring.* Prepared for the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology, 1984.

Weber, C.A. *A Phase I/II Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Gwynns Falls Relief Sewer Interceptor, Baltimore, Maryland.* Prepared for the Baltimore City Department of Public Works, 1984.

Weber, C.A. *Phase I Archaeological Testing for Proposed Pipeline Project, United States Coast Guard Reserve Training Center, York County, Virginia.* Prepared for the College of William and Mary, 1982.

Weber, C.A. *Phase I Archaeological Testing at Cheatham Annex Naval Station, York County, Virginia.* Prepared for the College of William and Mary, 1981.

PAPERS

Numerous presentations at several professional conferences, including the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, the Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, the Jamestown Symposium, the Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology, the

Society for Industrial Archeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology. Paper topics include: Public Programs, Colonial Gardens, Urban and Industrial Sites and other topics in historical archaeology.

APPENDIX I:
NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers who participated in the Brookeville Academy Phase I Archeological Investigations

Diane Allan
Libby Allan
Richard S. Allan
Crystal Beck
Susan Billingsly
Benji Burdett
Mike Burdett
Barbara Coward
Margaret Diggins
Mary Gardner
Lane Grennale
Matthew Hane
Gerald Hemmingson
Dorothy H. Heritage
Hannah Heritage
Daniel Jayjock
Kathryn A. Jayjock
Sarah Jenkins
Florence M. Johnston
Joseph Kissin
Elaine Lears
Michael Lears
Jonathon Log
Bruce McIndoe
Darrell McIndoe
Garrett McIndoe
Kate Nrederehe
Faith M. Rasselle
H. Schneider
Sandra Taylor
Anne M. Unglesbee
Clyde Unglesbee
Joseph S. Unglesbee
Les Unglesbee
Roy, JR