CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AND HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE RILEY TRACT, ROCK CREEK PARK, WASHINGTON DC

Tom Forhan

Submitted In Partial Fulfilment Of Requirements for the Degree of
Master Of Applied Anthropology
at the University Of Maryland, College Park.
December 2011

_____

Paul Shackel, Ph.D, RPA, Department Chair Date

Abstract

Rock Creek Park is an urban forest within the District of Columbia and is administered by the National Park Service. Before it was established in 1890, much of the area was farmed by a diverse group of landowners and tenants, including William Riley, who owned 100 acres in what is now the northern section of the park.

Today this area is used regularly by hikers, runners, dog-walkers, and horseback riders and is informally referred to as the "wilderness" area of the park. Many believe it is natural forest, unaware of the land's history. Left relatively undisturbed for years, this heavily wooded parkland contains intact historical archaeology resources and cultural landscapes.

Survey of the Riley tract located several cultural landscape features including a stone wall, a dam, two terraced fields, and a vineyard. Two previously recorded 19th century sites were also revisited and further characterized. The research located the site of an earlier tenancy, likely late 18th century, as well as evidence of three 19th century structures. Many of the newly discovered structures and landscape features are associated with the late 19th century Riley farmstead.

The research demonstrates that the Riley tract contains extensive evidence of 18th and 19th century workplaces, and as parkland should be interpreted not just as a natural area but recognized for the extensive human component evident in it intact cultural landscapes and archaeological sites.

Table of Contents

ABSTRACT **2**

TABLE OF CONTENTS **3**

FIGURES **4**

TABLES **5**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY **6**

FORWARD **8**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS **9**

INTRODUCTION **11**

BACKGROUND REVIEW **12**

LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT 12
PREHISTORIC HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS 14
Prehistoric Context *14*
Historic Context *15*
Archeological Context *21*

RESEARCH QUESTIONS, DESIGN, AND METHODOLOGY **30**

RESEARCH QUESTIONS 30
RESEARCH DESIGN 32
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 33

RESULTS **34**

AREA A 35
AREA B 41
AREA C 48

CONCLUSIONS **50**

RECOMMENDATIONS **54**

REFERENCES CITED **57**

APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST PIT DATA **61**

APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG **72**

APPENDIX C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORMS **86**

51NW229: THE TALL TREES TENANCY 86
51NW151: THE RILEY TENANCY 91
51NW145: THE CLAGETT "BARN" 96

Figures

FIGURE 1: APPROXIMATE RILEY TRACT BOUNDARIES (USGS 1983). 12

FIGURE 2: RILEY TRACT DEPICTED ON A CONTEMPORARY REAL ESTATE ATLAS (BAIST 1903). 13

FIGURE 3: TOMLINSON TENANCY ON THE COULIN COURSE LAND GRANT (BERGER 2008) 17

FIGURE 4: AREA OF THE CLAGETT FARM (BOSCHKE 1861). 19

FIGURE 5: DEVELOPED AREA OF THE RILEY TRACT DEPICTED IN A 1892 US COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY MAP 21

FIGURE 6: RECORDED SITES IN THE VICINITY OF THE RILEY TRACT, ADAPTED FROM BERGER 2008 AND INASHIMA 1985. 22

FIGURE 7: ADDITIONAL FEATURES LOCATED BY PEDESTRIAN SURVEY ON THE RILEY TRACT, OVERLAID ON 1892 USGS MAP. 25

FIGURE 8: POSSIBLE DAM FEATURE 26

FIGURE 9: 1892 USGS MAP SUGGESTING THE DAM FEATURE 27

FIGURE 10: VALLEY WITH RIDGE AND FURROW FEATURE. 28

FIGURE 11: STONE PILES OUTSIDE RILEY TRACT BOUNDARY. 29

FIGURE 12: RILEY TRACT BOUNDARY MARKER. 30

FIGURE 13: SITE 51NW145 AND SITE 51NW151 AS RECORDED (BERGER 2008). 31

FIGURE 14 - FIELD CREW, JULY 24, 2010. 33

FIGURE 15 - AREA "A" ON THE 1892 USCGS MAP, BARN CIRCLED. 35

FIGURE 16: CLAGETT "BARN" FOUNDATION 36

FIGURE 17: BRICK PILES WITHIN CLAGETT "BARN" FOUNDATION. 37

FIGURE 18: OVERVIEW OF AREA A. 40

FIGURE 19: OVERVIEW OF AREA B 41

FIGURE 20: RCP A53 AND POSSIBLE CLAGETT BOUNDARY MARKERS 46

FIGURE 21: AREA OF RIDGE AND FURROW FEATURE 47

FIGURE 22: OVERVIEW OF THE DAM: AREA C. 49

FIGURE 23: SITE 51NW229, TALL TREES TENANCY 51

FIGURE 24: SITE 51NW145, THE CLAGETT "BARN". 52

FIGURE 25: SITE 51NW151, OVERVIEW OF THE RILEY TENANCY. 54

Tables

TABLE 1: PREHISTORIC PERIODS IN THE CHESAPEAKE REGION 14
TABLE 2: RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE VICINITY OF THE RILEY TRACT 22
TABLE 3: HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE AREA OF THE CLAGETT FOUNDATION 38
TABLE 4: HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE AREA OF TEMPORARY SITE A. 39
TABLE 5: ARTIFACTS FROM THE CELLAR AREA. 43
TABLE 6: ARTIFACTS FROM TEMPORARY SITE B. 44
TABLE 7: ARTIFACTS FROM TEMPORARY SITE E. 44
TABLE 8: SUMMARY OF SITES AND COMPONENTS INVESTIGATED 50

Management Summary

Rock Creek Park, located in Washington, DC, was established by an Act of Congress in 1890. Land acquisition began shortly thereafter. Among the parcels purchased by the government was 100 acres that was developed as a farm by William R. Riley, a wealthy banker and businessman.

The National Park Service undertook an extensive archaeology survey effort between 2004 and 2008 under the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program (SAIP). This survey effort documented eight sites in or near the Riley tract, three prehistoric and five historic.

Subsequent pedestrian survey on the Riley tract located additional cultural landscape features: historic property boundary markers, a dam structure, a stone wall, several stone piles, two areas of terraced fields, and the head of a valley covered with unusual ridge and furrow features. These features were located in and around two of the historic sites, Site 51NW145 and Site 51NW151.

As a candidate for the Master of Applied Anthropology at the University of Maryland, I undertook the task of characterizing these additional landscape features into the historical archaeology context. Archival research began in September 2009 and demonstrated that several of the features were consistent with late 19th century maps. This also indicated the possible presence of additional archaeological components including two barns.

A concerted effort of field effort was conducted from July through October 2010. Performed by a team of volunteers with professional training, this effort included additional pedestrian survey, surface collection, shovel testing, metal detecting and sampling, and mapping.

As a result, three significant changes were made to the archaeological record on the Riley tract. The effort resulted in locating an additional site on property, the colonial era Tall Trees Tenancy, recorded as Site 51NW229, that includes the nearby stone piles that may have been the result of clearing land for agriculture.

The size of Site 51NW145, the mid-18th century Clagett "barn" site, was reduced to focus on its fieldstone foundation which also included significant brick components. No evidence of domestic occupation was found in this area.

Site 51NW151, the site of the later 19th century Riley Tenancy was substantially expanded because of several factors. This included locating the two barn components mapped in 1892 as well as evidence of a third structure that is interpreted as a workshop. Also, the dam and wall were investigated and mapped and the ridge and furrow area was characterized as a vineyard, consistent with 19th century agricultural census reports. The expanded Riley Tenancy site covers approximately ten acres that

includes evidence of four structures, including a residence, and the associated agricultural landscape.

Additional efforts and research are recommended for this area of Rock Creek Park. First, future archaeological survey should go beyond focusing on ridge tops to include consideration of valley areas where most of these cultural landscapes were found. Second, the Tall Trees Tenancy (Site 51NW229) should receive further testing to better understand its apparent long occupation beyond the colonial period. Third, the Clagett "barn" (Site 51NW145) should be mapped in more detail and further tested to get a better understanding of its true function, since evidence suggests it is more than a barn. Finally, the interpretative opportunities in this area of the park are substantial. The development of interpretative signs for this area explaining how the land was utilized before it became a park, and explaining the process of farmland returning to woodland would be ideal. This would allow visitors to understand that the landscape reveals more than just the current heavily wooded area, and would connect them with the people who lived and laboured on the Riley tract for generations.

Forward

Located in the urban center of the Washington DC metropolitan area, Rock Creek Park and the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway stretches for eight miles north from the Potomac River to the District of Columbia/Maryland boundary. Authorized by Congress in 1890, the park is administered by the National Park Service.

Bisected by a heavily trafficked parkway bringing commuters directly into downtown Washington, the southern area of the park is woods, groomed recreational areas, and parking lots. North of Military Road, NW, the park's boundaries widen to encompass large, heavily wooded areas.

This northern section of Rock Creek Park has a well-developed trail network and is used daily by hikers, runners, dog-walkers, and riders on horseback. Away from the noise of the city, tall trees, rocky streams, and vistas through wooded valleys provide welcome relief from the urban hustle of Washington DC. The section is informally called the "wilderness" area of Rock Creek Park

Many visitors here believe they are in a natural forest; holding to what Candace Slater (2005) has called an "Edenic Narrative": a view of nature as a kind of Eden that supports memories, real or imagined, of unspoiled, idealized origins. This view obscures the reality behind the landscapes in the park. Besides the forested ridges, valleys, and the deer, an observant hiker on the trails can also see a small cellar, landforms of agricultural fields, and a collapsed rubble stone wall. In the spring, there is a smattering of daffodils. This is not a virgin forest.

Today the focus of Rock Creek Park is nature and leisure, but in the past it was daily labor. Richard White (1996) suggests that in looking for nature in the world we have often masked the labor of people that have worked on the land. In the minds of many, nature and work are separate. The hiker in the park may only see the forest, and not the generations of human labor that helped create the landscape.

While they may be ignored, the extensive cultural landscapes of the Riley tract are real. They represent the efforts of the men and women that lived and labored here for over a century. Both nature and culture are visible to anyone hiking along the National Park Service trail system in Rock Creek Park.

James Proctor (1996) suggests that some landscapes that appear natural are actually gardens, where humans are an active and appropriate part of nature. Looking at the archaeology and historical materials, it is clear that the Riley property was a small farm garden that produced food for the residents of the nation's capital. As opposed to "wilderness", the Riley tract is a garden that people have allowed nature allowed to reclaim.

Parks are not just a place to escape to the wild. William Cronon (1995) argues that parks are filled with both human and natural histories, and need to be managed to help visitors understand the balance and interactions between nature and human activity. This would include interpretation, not only of the archeology discussed in this paper, but of the decision to let "nature take its course", a cultural process that takes place through much of the modern world. Rock Creek Park's Riley tract offers this opportunity.

Acknowledgements

This project was undertaken in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Applied Anthropology degree at the University of Maryland. Members of my committee were critical to the research. Stephen Potter provided advice, perspective, and assistance with National Park Service support. Stephen Brighton helped me explore the cultural possibilities of the unusual "ridge and furrow" features, ultimately interpreted as a vineyard. Michael Paolisso opened the door to the cultural implications of the research area as an urban "wilderness". Paul Shackel guided my research as chair of the committee, and encouraged me to push the theoretical boundaries of the project.

Just as critical was the field crew: archaeology field technicians, graduate students, and professionals who volunteered over 300 hours of skilled labor, as well as much advice in the midst of a hot and humid Washington DC summer. Adrienne Allegretti, Kelin Flanagan, Colin Forhan, Jim Gibb, Anne Hayward, Mary Furlong, Kate Deeley, Beth Pruit, Mike Roller, Molly Russell, Bob Sonderman, and Eleanor Sonderman all made substantial contributions to this work.

National Park Service staff also played an important role. Simone Monteleone actively encouraged me to pursue the research while providing excellent advice on working with the staff of the Park. Joe Kish offered detailed GIS assistance, equipment, and advice. Marian Creveling and Karen Orrence patiently provided guidance as I assessed the artifacts, cataloged, and prepared them for storage. Barbara Little recognized the uniqueness of the Riley tract and found financial support for the project.

Ruth Trocolli, Charde Reid and Neal Isenstein, all with the government of the District of Columbia, offered very helpful perspectives and access to resources. Gabriele Rauss of Monticello provided invaluable information about the 19th century vineyard practices.

Over the past three years I've had the opportunity to discuss the Riley tract sites with other archaeologists who offered invaluable advice on approaching this project, and

so I also want to thank April Beisaw, Matt Cochrane, Don Creveling, Eleanor King and Mike Lucas.

This work is dedicated to my wife Michele Moriarty, who encouraged and supported my decision to undertake this effort. She loved Rock Creek Park, especially hiking up from the Riley Spring Bridge to the Ridge Trail, through what she called the "Valley of the Tall Trees".

Without the help of all these individuals, this research would not have been possible, and I thank them all.

Introduction

Rock Creek Park is administered by the National Park Service (NPS); its 1755-acre central core stretches for about five miles along Rock Creek from the District of Columbia/Maryland boundary in the north to Calvert Street in the south. Authorized by Congress in 1890, the parkland was acquired from individual landowners as 84 discreet properties.

Prior to acquisition, many of these parcels were farmed by a diverse group of landowners and tenants. Protected for over 100 years as parkland, today these former farmsteads offer an unusual opportunity to study one locality and apply historical archaeology to a variety of questions including better understanding the relationship between local agriculture to the growing Capital, the nature of products, production and labor, as well as consideration of the park itself, placed at the boundaries of nature and urbanism.

One of the properties acquired was from William R. Riley, a wealthy banker and land speculator, who owned 100 acres west of Rock Creek north of Military Road, NW. The Louis Berger Group, Inc. conducted an archeological survey of Rock Creek Park including this area which was completed in 2008. This investigation documented five historic sites in the area of the Riley tract, two likely late 18th century and three from the 19th century.

With that work providing a general context, this research started with informal pedestrian surveys of the Riley tract, that led to the discovery of additional cultural features on the landscape. These features included a collapsed rubble stone wall, a similarly constructed dam or terrace feature, numerous stone piles, areas of shallow terracing, as well as an unusual area at the head of a valley covered with parallel ridges and furrows.

Nineteenth century topographic maps also show roads and large areas cleared for agriculture on the Riley tract and structures consistent with a farmstead, including two barns. Evidence of these features had not been previously located.

The primary objective of this project was to investigate the additional cultural landscape features and integrate them into a more detailed description of the archaeology of the Riley tract. Under the guidance of the National Park Service, formal field work began on July 24, 2010 and concluded on October 24, 2010. Much of the field work was conducted on weekends with field crews of two to eight people. All were volunteers who at the minimum had prior field experience as archeological technicians. The effort also involved archival research, cataloging of artifacts, synthesis of the data and preparation of this final report for the National Park Service.

This report describes the location and environment of the Riley tract, reviews the cultural history and previous archeological research, details the research design and methodology, and reports the results, conclusions, and recommendations.

Background Review

Location and Environment

The study area is located in the District of Columbia, west of Rock Creek and north of a smaller creek known as the Pinehurst Tributary. Today the area is located northwest of Beach Drive at its intersection with Sherrill Drive, east of Oregon Avenue, and south of Wise Road. Figure 1 depicts the former property boundaries overlain on a modern USGS map, which includes the Park's modern trail network. Figure 2 depicts the Riley tract on a contemporary real estate atlas.

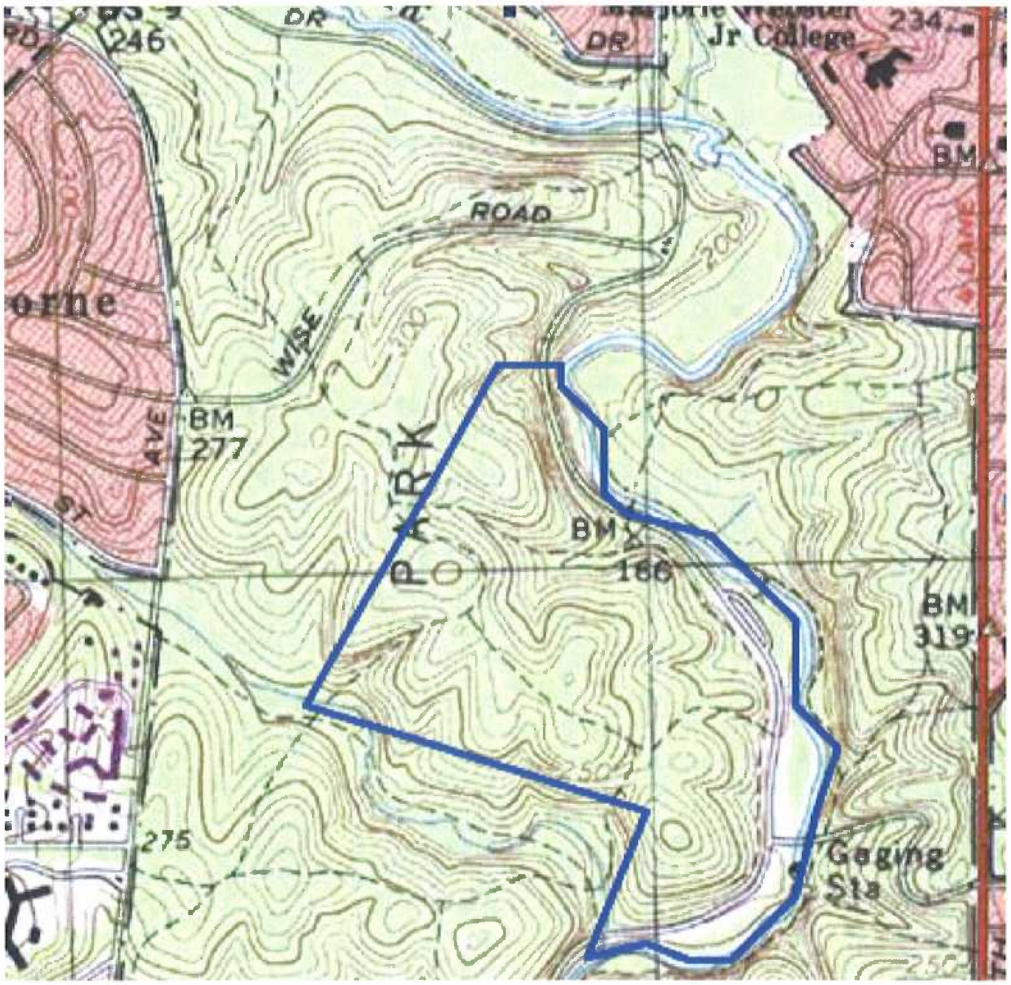


Figure 1: Approximate Riley Tract Boundaries (USGS 1983).

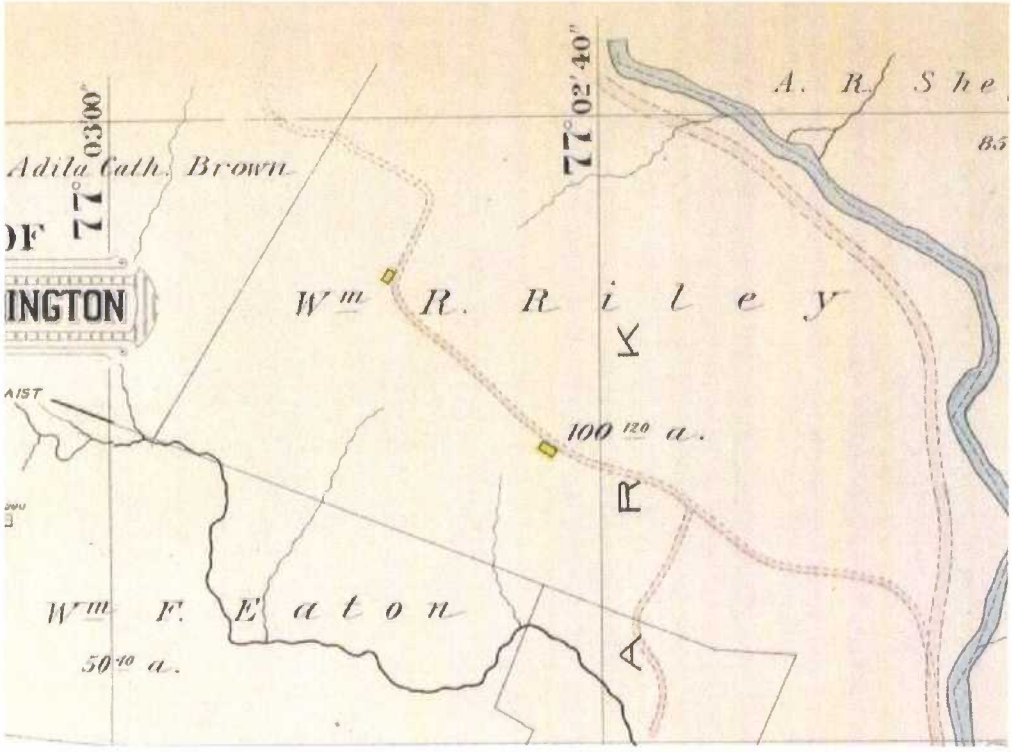


Figure 2: Riley Tract depicted on a contemporary real estate atlas (Baist 1903).

The Berger study summarizes the geology of the park. Rock Creek valley is along the fall line where Cretaceous and Quaternary sediments of the Coastal Plain meet the much earlier Paleozoic and Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rock base of the Piedmont. The area north of Military Road, which includes the Riley tract, is characterized as "steeply to moderately sloping". The Berger report also notes the significant impact of such human activities as forest clearing and agriculture (Berger 2008).

This general description is consistent with the specific study area, which is hilly and uneven, and consists of a ridge running roughly from the southeast to the northwest with smaller perpendicular finger ridges on both sides. Both officially sanctioned and informal social trails cross the area, which is a mature deciduous forest with light to moderately heavy understory vegetation. Erosion is also evident in the area, particularly in forested gullies and deflated roadbeds and trails.

Prehistoric Historic and Archeological Contexts

Prehistoric Context

The prehistory of the Chesapeake region has been well documented by investigators, with the most recent comprehensive overview being Dent (1995), while Gallivan (2010) provides a significantly updated review of the later periods. These assessments are summarized in Table 1.

PERIODS	APPROXIMATE START DATES	APPROXIMATE END DATES
Paleoindian	11000 BC	9600 BC
Archaic	9600 BC	1500 BC
Early Archaic	9600 BC	7600 BC
Middle Archaic	7600 BC	3800 BC
Late Archaic	3800 BC	1200 BC
Woodland	1200 BC	AD 1600
Early Woodland	1200 BC	500 BC
Middle Woodland	500 BC	AD 900
Late Woodland	AD 900	AD 1600
Contact	AD 1600	AD 1700

Table 1: Prehistoric Periods in the Chesapeake Region

The Paleoindian period is characterized by a very sparse population of hunters whose diagnostic artifact is considered to be fluted points, often in the Clovis style. No Paleoindian sites have been found in Rock Creek Park including the research area, although fluted points were found in other parts of the District of Columbia during the 19th century (Berger 2008, Dent 1995:97-145).

In general, the Archaic Period has been described in negative terms as it fills the gap between the Paleoindian and Woodland periods: no fluted points, no ceramics, no horticulture. It was a period of significant climatic changes and growing population density. Toward the end there were increased populations and shifts in lithic technology and the use of soapstone bowls. Within Rock Creek Park there are several prehistoric quarry sites, including the important Piney Branch Quarry, that are attributed to the end of the Late Archaic (Dent 1995, Berger 2008).

The Woodland period is distinguished by horticulture, the adoption of pottery, increased social interaction by hunter-gatherers in the region, and the establishment of part time settlement adjacent to estuarine food resources. By the Middle Woodland, a single ceramic style, Mockley, became pervasive. The Late Woodland is marked by the introduction of maize agriculture and a preference for settlement of Algonquin

speakers in the areas of productive floodplain soils below the fall line; while above the line in the interior are Iroquoian and Siouan speakers. In general, populations settled on floodplains and were less mobile, with defensive features found around some established villages. The area of the fall line itself, which includes much of Rock Creek Park today, may have served both groups as a buffer zone. Woodland period sites in Rock Creek Park are well south of the Riley tract, below the fall line and close to the Potomac River, but appear to be abandoned ca. AD 1500 (Dent 1995, Berger 2008, Gallivan 2010).

Historic Context

While there were intermittent encounters of Native Americans and Europeans in the 16th century, John Smith's exploration of the area in 1608 begins the period of regular interaction between the two groups. Commonly referred to as the Contact Period, Silliman (2005) suggests that this timeframe was the beginning of European colonization and could better be described as the Early Colonial Period. As colonists arrived with no evidence of Native Americans living in the immediate vicinity of Rock Creek Park at this time, the area transitioned into the historic period (Berger 2008).

Europeans had formally colonized Maryland with the establishment of St. Mary's City near the mouth of the Potomac in 1634. Although the earliest settlers were traders, subsequent colonists expanded up the river as they developed large land grants for agriculture, primarily tobacco. What is now the District of Columbia, including Rock Creek Park, was within Maryland until 1790, when the state ceded the land for creation of the capital.

Shackel and Little (1994) provide a useful model for considering Chesapeake history in four time frames: early European settlement, the development of plantations and the changing landscape of the 17th century, the 18th century shift to settled communities, and the intensified commerce and industrialization of the 19th century.

The earliest Europeans established tenuous settlements, such as Jamestown in 1607, in the tidewater of the lower Chesapeake are often appropriated areas originally cleared by Native Americans for agriculture and occupation (Potter and Waselkov 1995, Gallivan 2010). This pattern continued as colonization spread to present day Maryland at St. Mary's City in 1634 (Miller 1986). Individual colonists and their families established tidewater tobacco plantations, aided by indentured labor (Main 1982).

Europeans also began traveling further inland to trade with Indians; Berger (2008) documents the early history on the upper Potomac, starting with the fur trader, Henry Fleet. Established Native American communities disappeared or consolidated, no doubt partially in response to declining populations in the face of European disease. Native Americans were still perceived as a threat by the colonists spreading into the

region, and in 1692, a garrison and fort were established near the fall line on the Potomac.

Around 1680, wealthy land speculators began acquiring colonial land grants in the area that is now Washington DC. After completing their terms of service on tidewater plantations, freed indentured servants often looked to the inland frontier. They could become tenants on these colonial grants; the landowners provided them with tools and access to unimproved land in return for a share of the tenant's crop and the improvements to the land (Berger 2008, Gibb 1996).

Chesapeake life became more settled and specialized in the early 18th century. During this time, the formation of small industries like iron-mongering and shipbuilding, and businesses like chandleries and newspapers were established. The capitals of Maryland and Virginia were moved from the earliest colonial settlements to Annapolis in 1695 and Williamsburg in 1699. Below the fall line on the Potomac, tax records show that by 1719 hundreds of people lived in the general area that is now the District of Columbia. Georgetown was founded in 1751. Inland tobacco production declined and were displaced by crops such as wheat that required processing by water powered mills, including some located along Rock Creek (Berger 2008, Shackel and Little 1994).

The 19th century saw tremendous change in Washington DC, from not much more than a concept in a swampy backwater in 1800 to a significant capital city in 1900. In 1800, the population within the District totaled 6,203[1]; at the outset of the Civil War in 1860 it was 75,080, and by 1900 278,718.

The British invaded in 1813 and burned much of Washington, including the Capital and the White House. The city was attacked again during the Civil War[2]. Enslaved persons were emancipated in 1863, and European immigrants became a larger part of the labor force. Rock Creek Park was established in 1891 from a collection of primarily agricultural private landholdings.

This historical and cultural context is directly reflected in the research area. Berger (2008) Volume I provides a historical overview of the specific area that was to become the Riley tract. Thirteen early land patents are listed in the Georgetown and Rock Creek area, including Clouin Course, 923 acres patented to William Fitzredmond in 1714. The area of this land grant includes much of the present Rock Creek Park that is north of the Pinehurst Tributary, on both sides of Rock Creek. By 1739, this land was owned by Charles Carroll of Annapolis, who leased much of it to nine tenants,

---

[1] The District of Columbia originally included substantial land in Virginia, including the City of Alexandria. These were receded to the State of Virginia in 1846. The 1800 DC population cited above reflects the combined population of the City of Washington and Georgetown, and not any residents of the area ceded by Virginia to the District.

[2] The Battle of Fort Stevens, in July, 1864, involved areas directly adjacent to the Riley tract, particularly 51NW163.

typically in 100 acre parcels. Working from the original records, Berger tentatively mapped these leaseholds; much of the area of the Riley tract appears to be leased to James Tomlinson in 1740 (Figure 3).

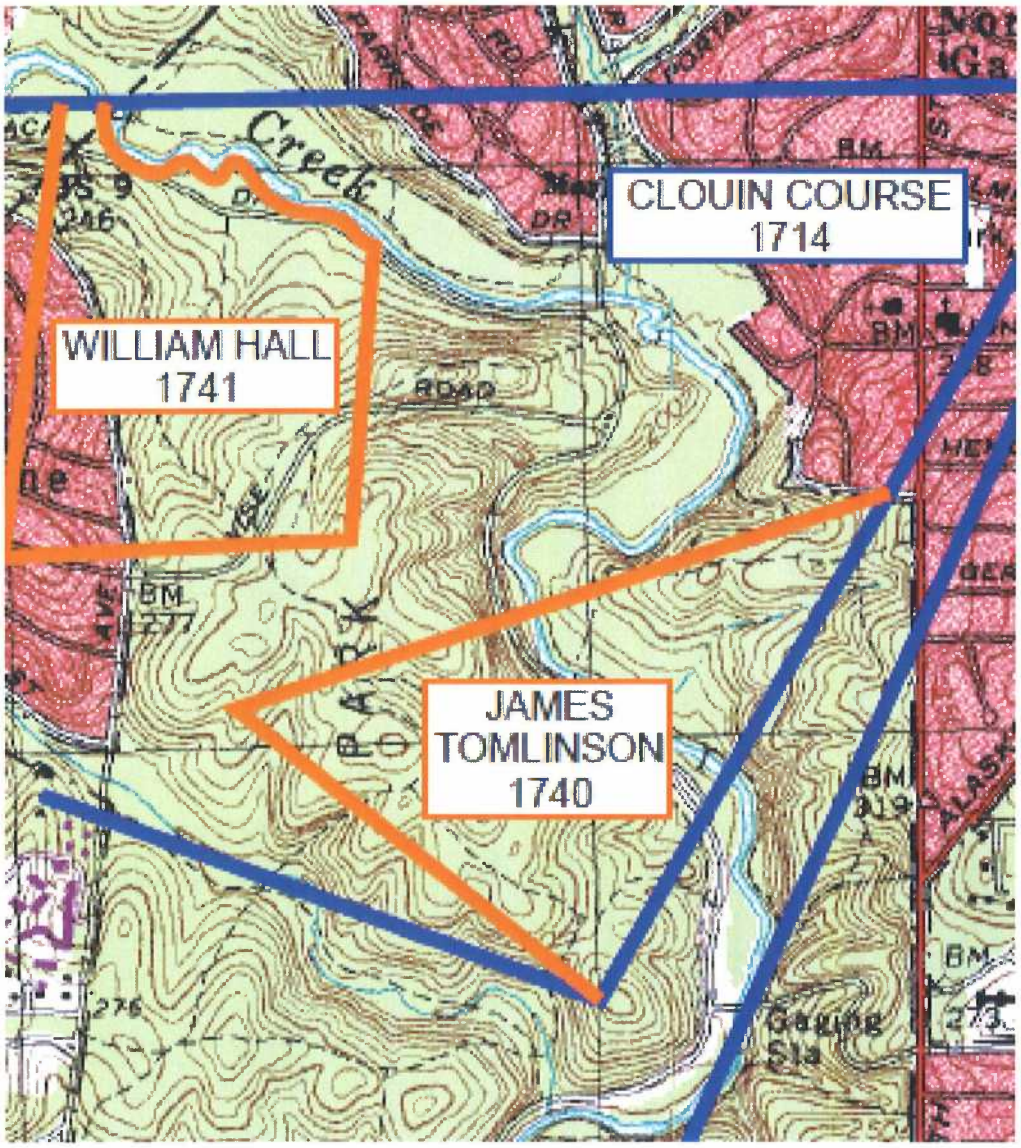


Figure 3: Tomlinson Tenancy on the Coulin Course land grant (Berger 2008).

In 1842 Carroll's heirs sold 100 acres of the original land grant to Darius Clagett[3] (Moran 1997:30). Clagett was wealthy businessman who operated a dry goods

[3] The Berger report and site recordation documents filed with the District of Columbia consistently use the spelling "Claggett" with two "g"s/ (Berger 2008: II:185), Others use " Clagett", (Boschke 1861; Mackintosh and Rousuck 1979; Moran 1997), Clagett (1963)

business and also had banking and extensive real estate interests. According to family history and public records he was also a slaveholder. By 1848 Clagett had assembled several parcels into a 307 acre farm that spanned the valley on both sides of Rock Creek. He also built a home, "Pamona", on the eastern side of the property near a main corridor into downtown Washington, 7th Street, now Georgia Avenue. (Clagett 1963:75-78, U.S. Census 1860).

Specific details about the Clagett farm are reported in the Agricultural Schedules of the 1850 and 1860 US Census. In 1850 100 acres were in cultivation, about a third of the property. This expanded to 175 acres in 1860. In what was a period of low inflation, the overall valuation of the farm increased from $13,000 to $25,000 while the total acreage remained the same. While the value of livestock on the farm only grew modestly over this time period, production of field crops and hay increased dramatically. Wheat production grew from 140 bushels to 480 bushels, while corn production increased five fold, from 150 bushels to 750 bushels. Some of the additional acreage was put into hay production. Two tons of hay were produced in 1850 while 60 tons of hay were reported ten years later (U.S. Census 1850, 1860).

It is unclear how much of this agricultural production is attributable to the research area. The area of the Clagett farm is depicted in a Civil War era map (Figure 4) compiled from surveys done from 1856 through 1859. North of Rock Creek, much of the farm is cleared. South, the area later sold to Riley, a structure attributed to Clagett is shown within a single cleared area of about twenty acres and the rest of the area is depicted as wooded. There is no other infrastructure such as roads shown in the immediate area. It should be noted that the map's detailed topography is not consistent with later maps or modern conditions and may be partially conjectural.

---

discusses historical spelling of the name and concludes that the one "g" usage is correct. The name is also spelled with one "g" on Darius Clagett's memorial in Rock Creek Cemetery. For consistency, this proposal will use the Clagett spelling throughout, regardless of the source.

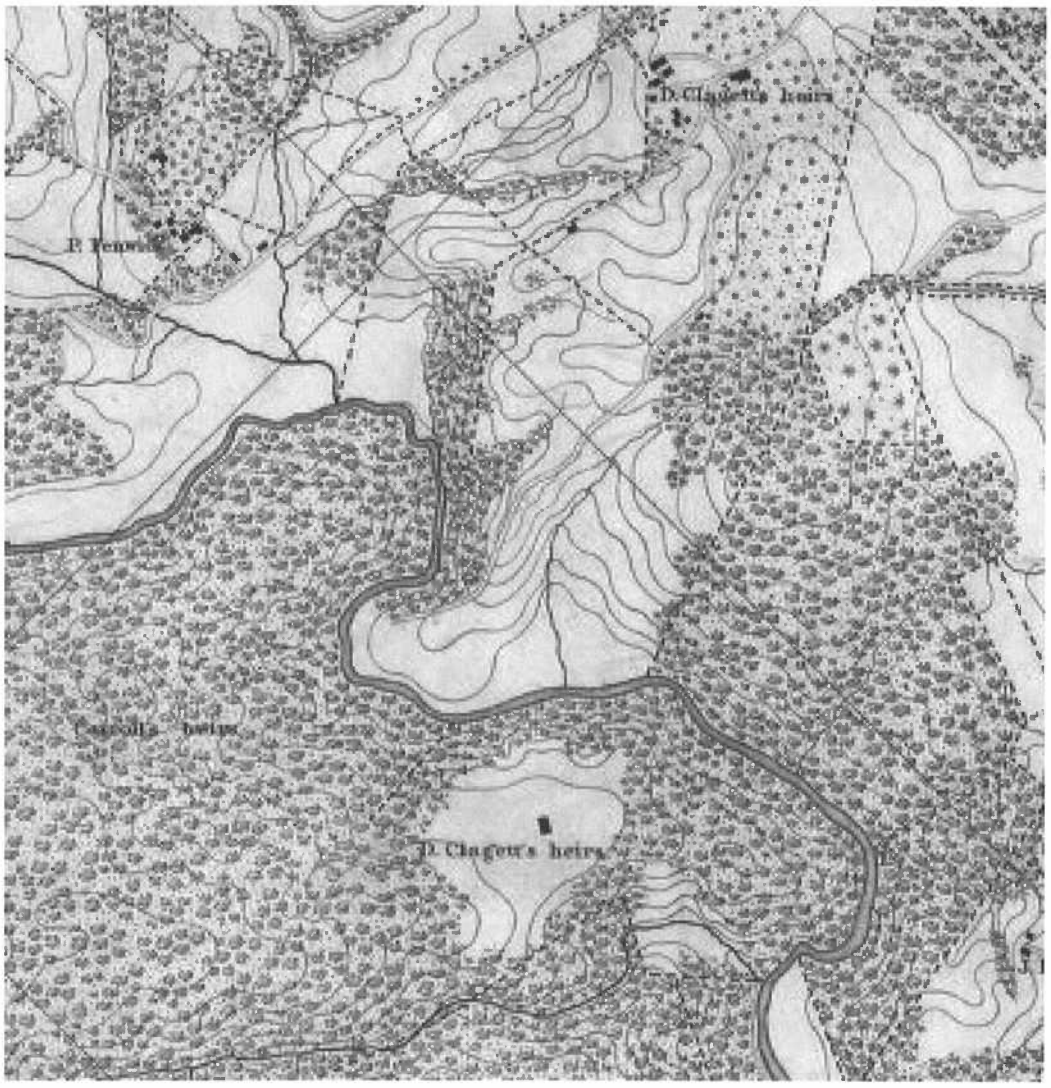


Figure 4: Area of the Clagett Farm (Boschke 1861).

After his death Clagett's heirs continued to operate the farm on the north side of Rock Creek, but sold the 100 acres on the south side to William R. Riley, another wealthy businessman and land speculator. With extensive holdings around the District of Columbia it is unlikely Riley ever intended to live there (Mackintosh and Rousuck 1979:1-2).

Although there is no entry in the 1870 Census, the 1880 Census agricultural schedules records show that Riley developed the property for farming. Proceeding "to the DC line up Rock Creek" in June of 1880, the census enumerator, Joseph Davis, listed 33 properties on the agricultural schedule. Riley is one of the 21 farm operators listed as owner, nine farmers were tenants who paid fixed rent, and three were tenants who paid the owner a share of the crop.

Of the 100 acres on the Riley tract, 90 are accounted for in the census, although the data is not consistent. In an overview, 20 acres were reported as "tilled", although the detailed crop reports state that 20 acres were dedicated to corn alone, plus 12 to rye and 10 to wheat, for a total of 42 acres. There are other problems in the data. For instance, Riley reported the total value of farm production as $620, while the value of a subset of that data, the value of market garden products, was reported as $800. This is not unusual as five other farmers reporting in this data set have similar discrepancies.

Riley reports that 20 acres are reported as improved by orchards or similar productive use, and this is approximates the specific acreage reported for hay (n=12) , potatoes (n=1) , grapes (n=2)and orchards (n=4).

On the other hand, orchards were a significant part of the Riley farm operation. Four hundred and fifty bushels of apples and peaches were reported, compared to a mean production of 163 bushels among the farms that had orchards (n-25). Riley was one of several farmers in the valley of Rock Creek that raised grapes and sold wine, though Riley's vineyard efforts were small, with a reported wine production of 20 gallons well below the mean of 36.3 gallons (n=8).

In general, values attributed to the Riley farmstead appear to be well below average in the locality. The farm is valued at $2,000, while the mean value of nearby farms (n=23) can be calculated as $7,337. Noting the caveat about data inconsistencies above, the mean value of products for farms in the area (n=33) is $1,246, twice what Riley reported. These figures suggest that the Riley farmstead was a modest operation.

Thirty years after the Boschke map, Figure 5, the 1892 US Coast and Geodetic survey map clearly shows this active agricultural development of the Riley tract. A road traverses the top of the major ridge with a spur that runs southeast toward the junction of Rock Creek and the Pinehurst Tributary. These roads are congruent with parts of the modern trail system maintained by the National Park Service. Another road, now abandoned, runs to the northeast down a valley toward Rock Creek. Two barns or stables are shown, a residence, and several outbuildings. On the top of a broad flat hill an orchard is evident, and much of the surrounding area is cleared, presumably for agriculture.

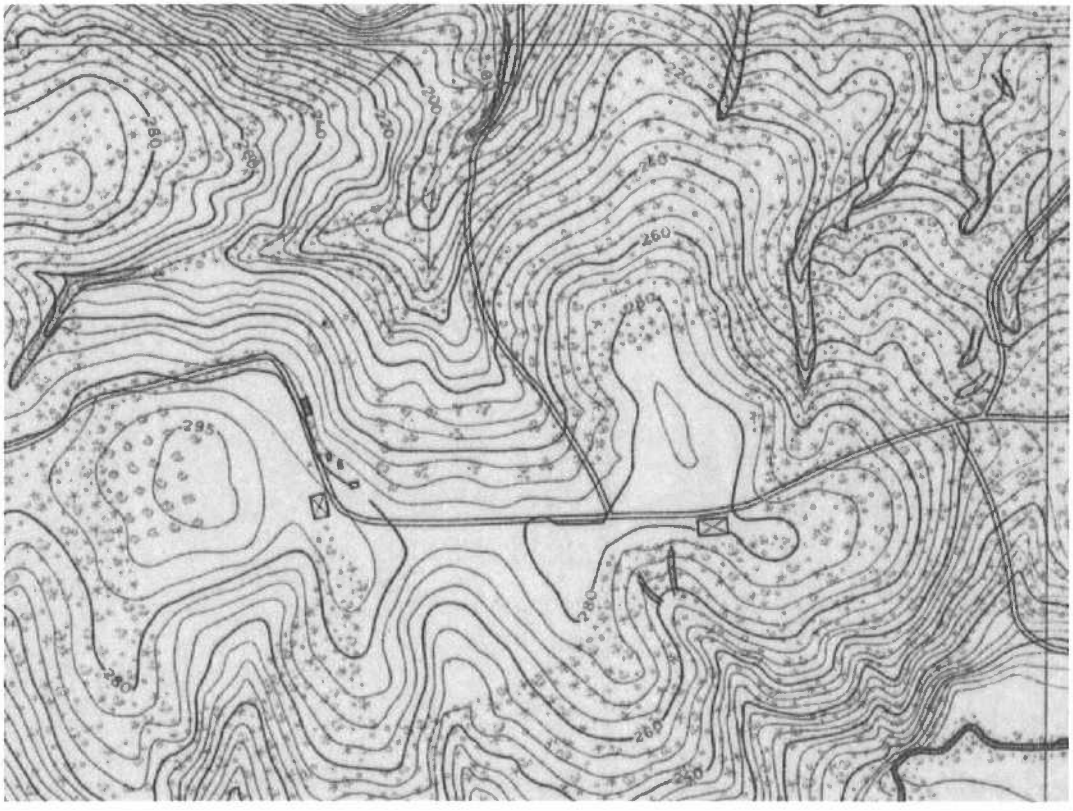


Figure 5: Developed area of the Riley tract depicted in a 1892 US Coast and Geodetic Survey map.

In 1891, as part of a general land acquisition program to establish the park, the United States government acquired the 100 acres from Riley. At this time a tenant, shown in Park records as F. Paton, occupied the property. The parcel is described as including a small, four-room frame house in poor condition, as well as related outbuildings. In 1895, the house is no longer listed in park records and around that time park administrators began to allow nature to reclaim the Riley tract (Berger 2008:I).

Archeological Context

Compiled from Berger (2008) Table 2 summarizes the sites recorded in the broad area that includes the Riley tract, bounded on the north by Wise Road, east by Rock Creek, south By Bingham Drive, and west by Oregon Avenue, Figure 6 depicts the relative location of these sites.

Site Number	Site Name	Period
51NW80	ECBS 7	Middle Archaic
51NW170	3190-19	Archaic (?)
51NW143	Oregon Avenue	Late Archaic/Early Woodland
51NW145	Clagett "Barn"	Early to Mid 19th Century
51NW151	Clagett "Barn" (Riley Tenancy)	19th Century
51NW165	Clagett "Barn" (Clagett East)	Colonial Tenancy?
51NW187	Carroll Tenancy	1790-1800
51NW190	Clagett West	19th Century

Table 2: Recorded Archeological Sites in the vicinity of the Riley Tract.

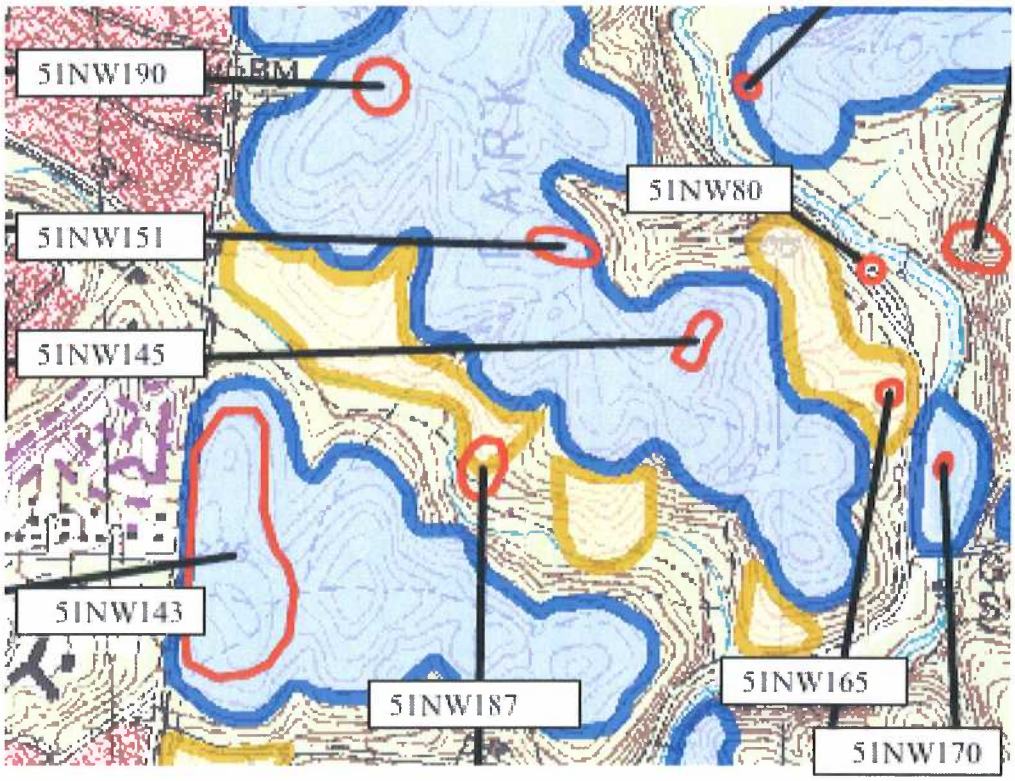


Figure 6: Recorded sites in the vicinity of the Riley tract, adapted from Berger 2008 and Inashima 1985.

There are two small prehistoric sites recorded in the area of the Riley tract (51NW80 and 51NW170), and a third, better defined site (51NW143) immediately to the south.

51NW80 was investigated by Paul Inashima (1985) and consists of fire-cracked rock and lithic artifacts found in the narrow floodplain along Rock Creek at Picnic Grove 10. He interpreted the site as having both Early and Late Archaic components, but after reexamining the artifacts Berger (2008) concludes that the site is most likely Middle Archaic.

Immediately downstream is 51NW170 at Picnic Grove 9, also in the creek flood plain. Berger (2008) reports finding two quartzite flakes, but does not characterize the site. The context of the sediments is unclear, consisting of fill and naturally deposited sediments.

51NW143, the Oregon Avenue Site, is a large site covering about four acres south of the Pinehurst Branch. At its northern edge it is within five hundred feet of the southwest corner of the Riley property. While evidence of primary reduction of quartzite cobbles was found, unlike the Piney Branch Quarry (51NW1), there is also evidence of final reduction including finishing flakes, suggesting this was a base camp. The investigators attribute the site to possible Late Archaic and/or Early Woodland occupations (Berger 2008).

Five historic sites are recorded in the general area of the Riley tract. These include the "Carroll Tenancy", 51NW187, (Berger 2008:139), and three different sites all recorded as the Clagget "Barn": Site 51NW145 (the original Clagett "Barn"), Site 51NW151 (Riley Tenancy), and Site 51NW165 (Clagett West). The fifth site is Clagett East (51NW190) (Berger 2008:185).

The Carroll Tenancy (51NW187) is located just north of the Pinehurst Branch on the nose of a small ridge, just south of the boundaries of the Riley tract. It was first located by metal detection and further investigated by surface collection, shovel tests and test units. The results suggest a relatively short period of occupation ca. 1790 or 1800. Artifacts recovered include parts of metal pots, clay pipes, wine bottle glass, and a variety of ceramics. No nails were found, implying that the structure was log construction (Berger 2008:II; Berger 2008:I).

Although recorded recently, Site 51NW145 has been known as the Clagett "Barn" site for over thirty years. It consists of a fieldstone foundation on the surface, located at the north end of a finger ridge. A structure is shown in this location on Boschke's 1861 map but is not on either the 1892 USCGS map or in the 1903 Baist atlas. The first investigators proposed that the structure was a barn based on the relatively large perimeter, approximately forty feet on a side, and that with "no sign of a chimney or hearth"; it would not have been a dwelling. A smaller foundation is attached on the northwest side. Since the structure is not mentioned in the 1863 land transfer records, the authors suggest that it was already in disuse in the late 1850s (Mackintosh and Rousuck 1979:3).

While the Mackintosh report only maps the perimeter, Berger shovel tested and did surface collection; recovering primarily machine cut nails. ((Berger 2008:II). Field notes from that research indicate bricks in the area of the foundation.

Site 51NW151 is referred to in this paper as the Riley Tenancy. Located about 700 feet to the west of the original Clagett "Barn" (Site 51NW145), limited metal detector and surface collections were completed by Berger, which resulted in the collection of 10 artifacts from two loci about 300 feet apart. One locus was a small cellar at the east end of the site earlier reported by Moran (1997:Fig.19a). This cellar is also consistent with one of the structures depicted on a late 19th century topographic map (USCGS 1892). The Berger report does not provide a date range for the site, but a mix of hand wrought and machine cut nails and pearlware ceramics suggest occupation in the first part of the 19th century (Berger 2008:II; Hume 1969:).

No work was conducted as part of this project on the following two historic sites: Site 51NW165, Clagett East, which is immediately above the floodplain of Rock Creek. Berger (2008) reports that metal detecting and surface collection resulted by a small assemblage likely representing a colonial tenancy. Berger (2008) also recorded Site 51NW190, Clagett West. After metal detecting, one STP was placed in the area, which resulted in a collection of relatively non-diagnostic artifacts appearing to be from the 19th century. Neither of these sites is located near the cultural landscape features which were a focus of this research project.

In addition to these recorded sites, informal pedestrian survey located the following six features in the area of the Riley tract, shown in Figure 7.

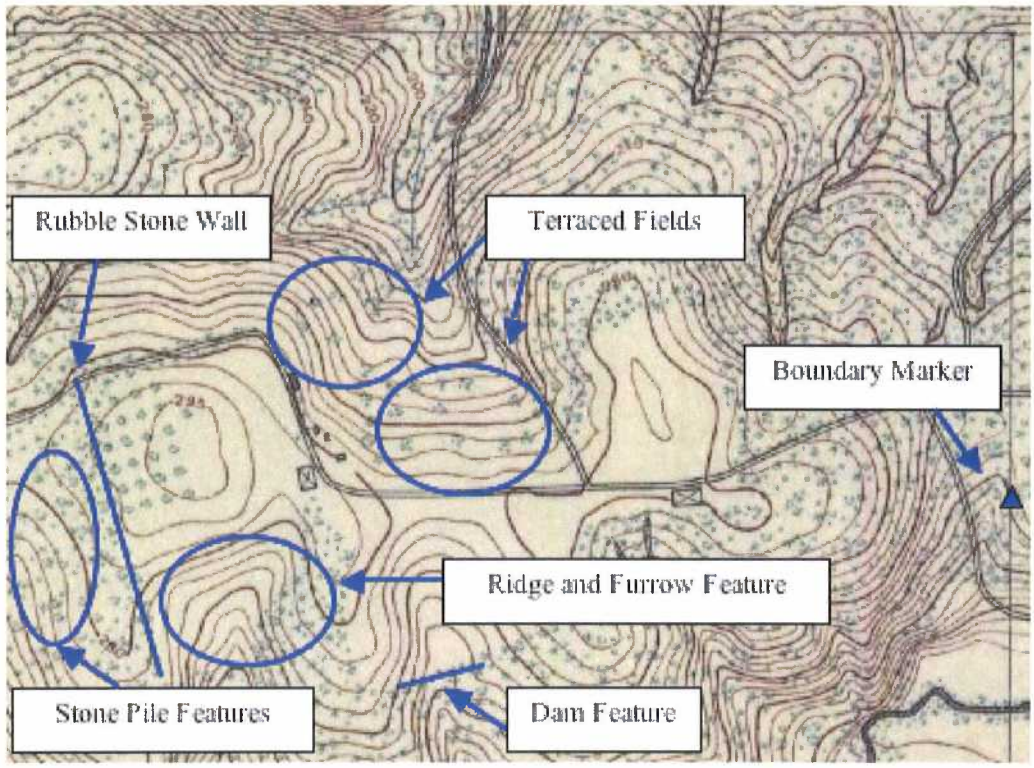


Figure 7: Additional features located by pedestrian survey on the Riley tract, overlaid on 1892 USGS map.

Dam feature. Between two south facing finger spurs near the late 18th century Carroll Tenancy (Site 51NW187) is a substantial dam or terrace structure. The feature is about eighty feet wide with a maximum height of just less than five feet (Figure 8). At its face, construction appears to be stone rubble. Upslope (north) from the feature is a broad flat area that may be fill or accumulated sediment. This feature can be inferred from the USCGS (1892) map, excerpted as Figure 9, appearing as an unusual straight line among the contours; this map also shows the area of the valley north of the feature as cleared, possibly for agriculture, while south of it is shown as wooded.

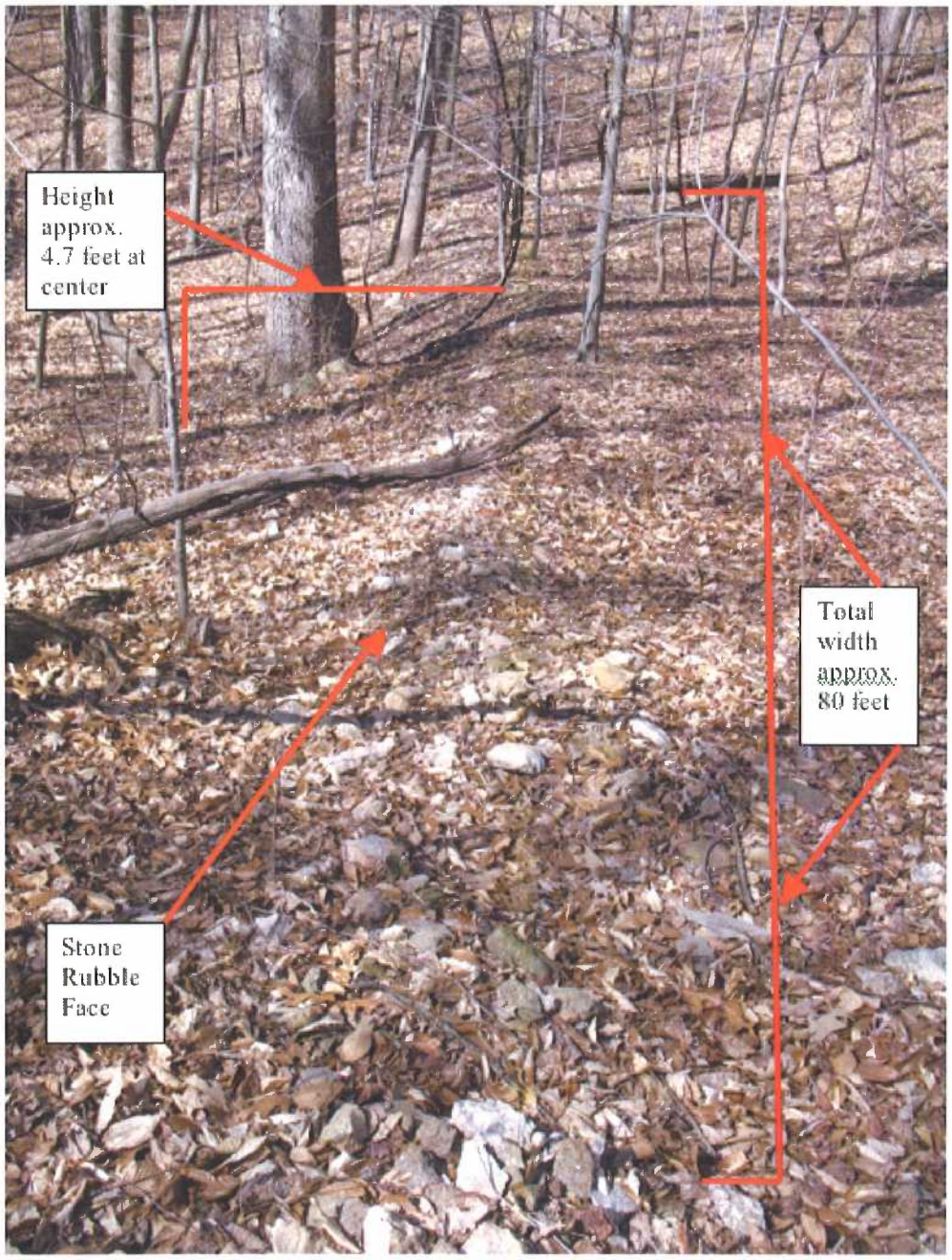


Figure 8: Possible Dam Feature

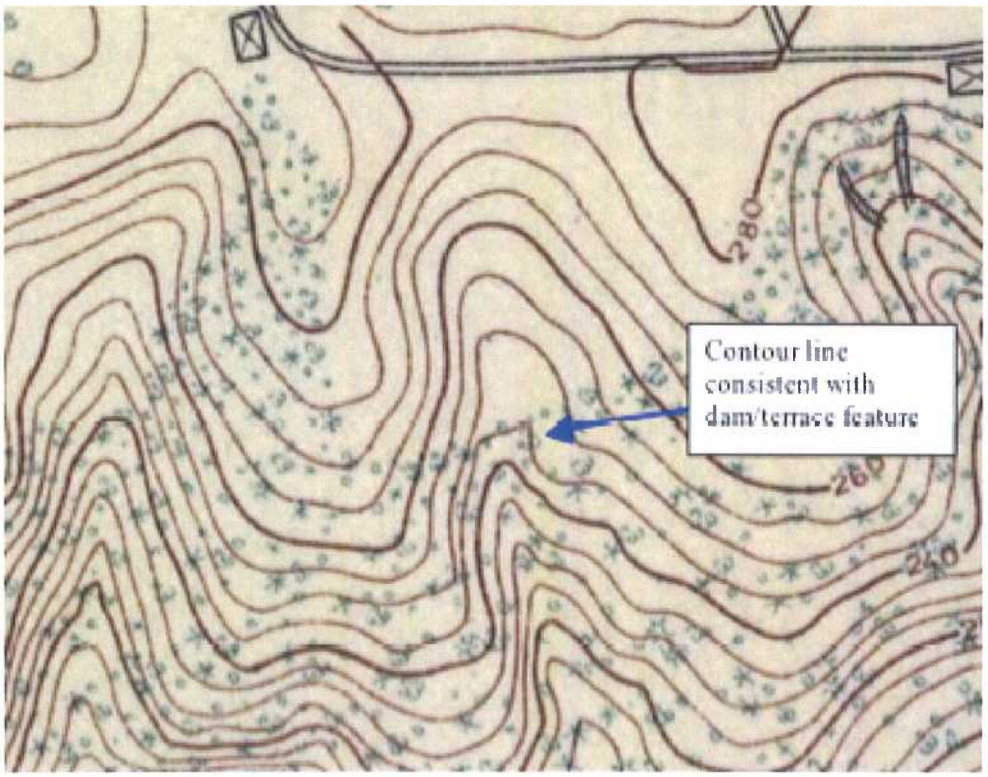


Figure 9: 1892 USGS map suggesting the dam feature.

Ridge and Furrow Area (Figure 10). In an adjacent valley about 300 feet west of the dam feature is an area of approximately three acres covered with unusual parallel ridges. The ridges are about eight feet apart, center to center, less than a foot high, and appear to be constructed of earth. The visual impression is like that of plowing, but at a larger scale, and the ridges do not follow the contours of the landscape.

Figure 10: Valley with ridge and furrow feature.

Terraced Fields. A second area of possible agricultural fields lies north east of the east-west road, now a trail that runs between the two barns shown on the USCGS (1892) map, this area is also shown on the map as cleared. The area continues on the slope below the cellar of the Riley Tenancy.

Stone Wall. There is a collapsed wall approximately 300 feet long, just north of the recorded area for the Riley Tenancy (Site 51NW151) and alongside the orchard area mapped by the USCGS (1892). On the surface the construction seems to be of stone rubble, similar to the dam feature. The feature is about one foot high.

Stone Piles (Figure 11) . Five stone piles, each approximately six feet in diameter, possibly indicating field clearing, are scattered in a broad shallow valley north, but well separated from the stone wall. This area is not shown as cleared on the USCGS (1892) map.

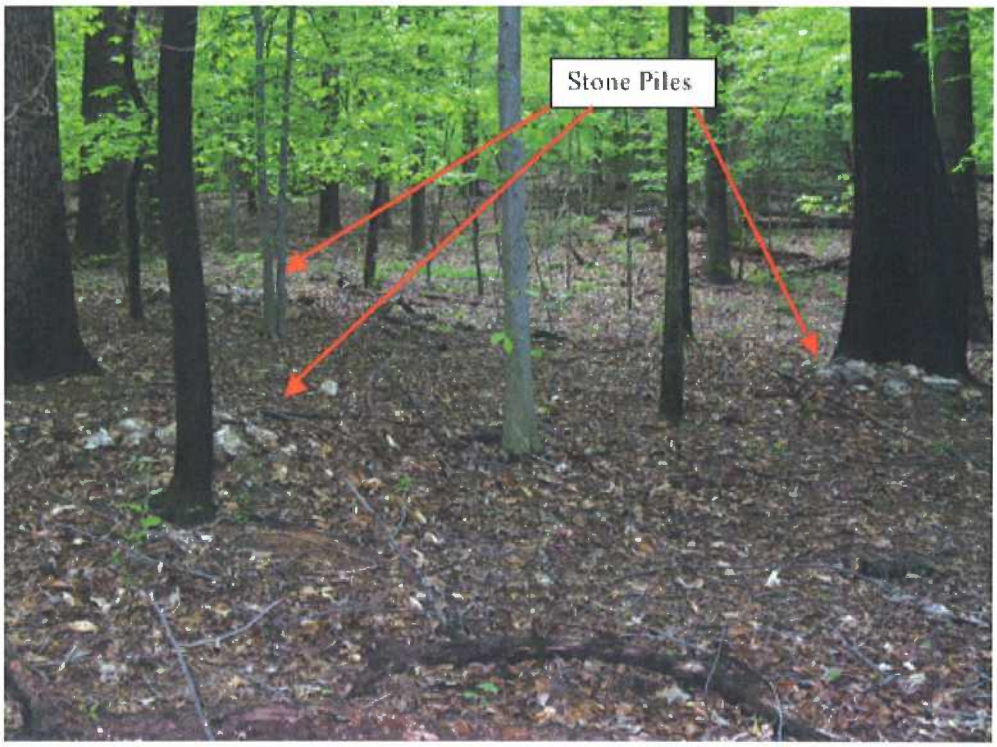


Figure 11: Stone piles outside Riley Tract boundary.

Boundary Marker. A boundary marker, Figure 12, was found in a location consistent with a corner of the Riley property (Baist 1903). This location also appears to be congruent with both the southeast corner of Coulin Course and the James Tomlinson tenancies as tentatively mapped by Berger (2008) The marker appears to be of red Seneca Creek Sandstone, projects 14 inches above the ground and is about 6 inches on each side, with "W.R" carved on the top.

Figure 12: Riley tract boundary marker.

Research Questions, Design, and Methodology

Research Questions

The Riley tract has both archeological sites and unrecorded features that together may provide evidence of a changing 19th century agricultural landscape adjacent to the growing Capital of the United States. Similar landscapes may have existed within the District, but have been lost to growth and urbanization. Not only did the National Park Service and its predecessor agencies protect the Riley tract for well over 100 years, but also the detailed records of the acquisition of the parkland go beyond more traditional documents to offer specific historical information about the inhabitants of the tract, their lives and dwellings at the end of the 19th century.

The primary research question is broad: How do the previously unreported cultural landscape features on the Riley tract relate to the existing archeological record, which includes documented colonial and 19th century sites. Taken as a whole, these features represent a considerable investment in labor and time: who provided it, and who benefited? In addition:.

- What is the nature of the additional cultural landscape features? For instance, is there consistency with ridge and furrow agriculture systems found in Europe,

reflecting agricultural practices that might be associated with recent immigrants? Could the dam/terrace have served as an ice pond to address the nearby urban market? Can the additional features be associated with one of the known sites on the Riley tract?

- Site 51NW151, the Riley Tenancy, was recorded as having two tightly defined loci of artifacts approximately 300 feet apart (Figure 13). The eastern locus is consistent with the late 19th century residential structure shown in the USCGS (1892) map, while the western locus included handwrought nails and pearlware, typically associated with the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Does Site 51NW151, as originally recorded, represent two discreet sites?

- Is the Clagett "Barn" (Site 51NW145) a barn? The stone foundation walls and brick within the stone perimeter may not be consistent with a barn structure. Like Site 51NW151, the site as recorded is characterized by two widely separated loci. The site needs additional effort not only to better understand its place on the Riley tract but also to investigate if this site may be connected to enslaved labor or domestic occupation.

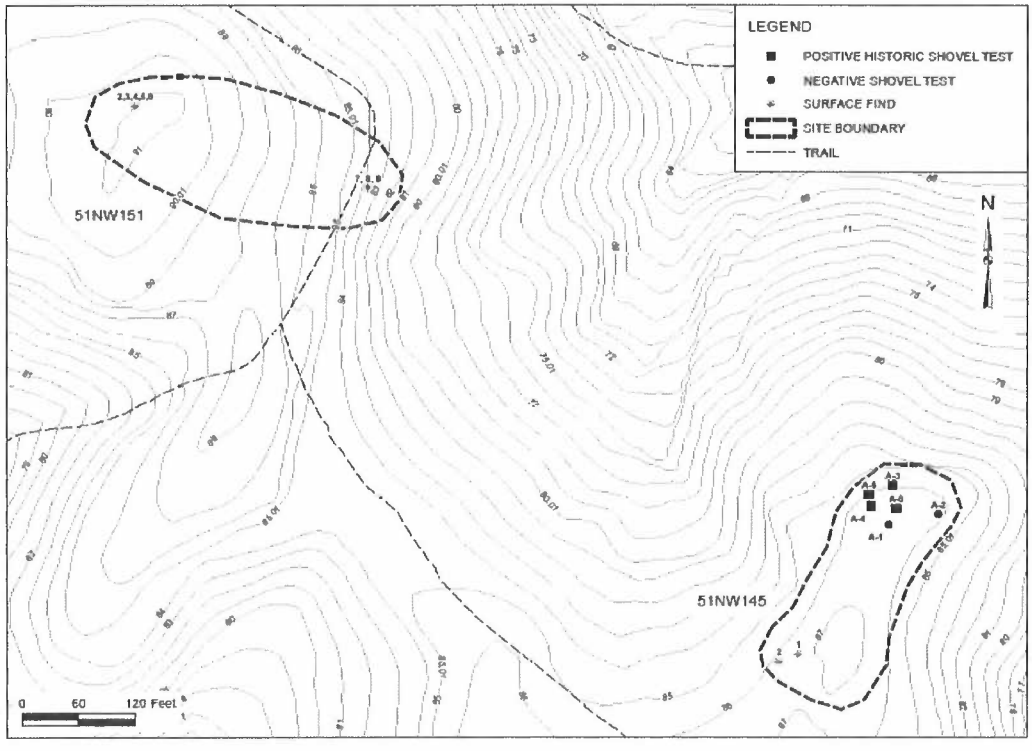


Figure 13: Site 51NW145 and Site 51NW151 as recorded (Berger 2008).

- The USCGS (1892) map depicts an entire farmstead on the Riley tract, including a residence, two barns or stables, outbuildings, as well as an orchard and

large cleared areas. How much evidence of this farmstead remains in the archeological record?

Research Design

To address the research questions, the project proceeded in four areas: (1) documentary and archival research, (2) characterization and documentation of the additional landscape features with both sampling and mapping, (3) further investigation of the Clagett "Barn (Site 51NW145) and Riley Tenancy (Site 51NW151) sites and nearby areas with metal detection and shovel testing, and (4) integrating the findings and recording new or amending site records as appropriate.

Documentary research provides significant data about the Riley tract, the owners, and tenant families and laborers involved with it. This work began with reviewing field notes and other materials that resulted from the Berger (2008) study and are stored at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Research Center in Landover, Maryland. Archival research reviewed documents on ownership transfers, census data regarding both free and enslaved persons connected to the Riley tract, and U.S. Agricultural Census schedules with specific information about farming on the Riley tract, including crops, livestock and land ownership or tenancy.

The second research task is to document the additional cultural landscape features to a level similar to the adjacent sites as described in the Berger (2008) report. The effort includes descriptions, photography, mapping, surface collection and metal detector survey and appropriate testing. Specific features addressed include the rock wall, stone piles, the ridge and furrow area, and the possible dam.

The third research task is resolving some of the further questions regarding the Clagett "Barn" (Site 51NW145) and Riley Tenancy (Site 51NW151). This includes additional investigation of the two sites and surveying for evidence of the structures shown on the USCGS (1892) map. Specifically:

- The Riley Tenancy site needs further characterization as previous investigators found a few early 19th century artifacts in the area, but the site also includes a cellar that is consistent with a structure shown in the USCGS (1892) map. Further, artifacts were only found at two loci, separated by approximately 300 feet. Shovel testing around the cellar clarified its occupation into the end of the 19th century.

- Resolving the currently unknown structures that are shown as barns and outbuildings on the USCGS 1892 map calls for pedestrian and metal detector survey and limited shovel testing, specifically in the area of the barn structures.

- The Clagett "Barn" site requires additional investigation of the internal walls and the brick components. To determine if there is evidence of domestic activities in

the area, shovel testing and metal detecting is required around the foundation perimeter and south along the ridge to the area of a historic 19th century road, now a trail.

Research Methodology

The fieldwork proceeded in and around three areas beginning July 24, 2010, and continuing through October 25, 2010, with the major effort being conducted on weekends. Depending on the number of volunteers available each day, separate crews worked on shovel testing, metal detection, and mapping tasks. Shovel test pits, each approximately 16" in diameter were excavated, the soils described and screened through ¼–inch hardware mesh.

Figure 14 - Field Crew, July 24, 2010.

Metal detection was conducted using a Whites Eclipse 950 and a Cobra Beach Magnet; used in non-discrimination mode (finding all metals) and medium depth, about six inches. Metal detector hits were judgmentally sampled.

All shovel tests, metal-detecting hits, and features encountered during the field effort were mapped using a Sokkia SET 3110 total station with one-second resolution, used

with a single prism. Given the short distances we did not adjust for temperature and humidity. Coordinates and elevation were arbitrary.

Field efforts first focused on the general area of the Clagett "Barn" (Site 51NW145), designated Area A. This is located on the north end of a finger ridge running in a generally north-south direction with the modern park trail, originally a 19th century road, near the south end. The recorded site itself consists of the foundation located on the north end of the finger ridge and a second locus of surface finds about 250 feet to the south. Besides the recorded Clagett "barn" site, in the area south of the trail/road, a barn or stable is depicted in the 1892 USCGS map.

The Clagett foundation was cleared, mapped, and photographed. The area around and inside the foundation was shovel tested followed by shovel testing along the entire top of the ridge from the foundation to the existing trail at 50' intervals, and the entire area was metal detected. South of the trail, a metal detecting crew surveyed the general area where a barn or stable is depicted on the 1892 USCGS map. This southern area was later subject to limited shovel testing.

The crew then moved about 1000 feet west to the general area of the Riley Tenancy (Site 51NW151) designated Area B. This larger area only includes the Riley Tenancy site and most of the unreported landscape features, including the rubble stone wall, terraced area, stone piles, and ridge and furrow feature.

The immediate area of the cellar on the east side of the trail was mapped, surface collected, and shovel tested. The 1892 USCGS map shows a hilltop orchard west of the cellar and a barn south of the orchard. This area is broadly delimited to the east and north by the modern trail, to the west by the rubble stone wall, and to the south by the ridge and furrow area. This area was shovel tested at a 50' interval with 25' spacing when warranted, as well as metal detected.

The adjacent collapsed wall was mapped, as were the stone piles located in the adjacent small shallow valley to the north-west. Mapping then began on the ridge and furrow area, delineating the perimeter, two vertical sections, and the individual ridges. A sample portion of this area was metal detected and sampled by trenching.

Finally, the dam feature, designated as Area C, was mapped, metal detected and shovel tested.

All recovered artifacts were taken to the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center, for cleaning, preparation, cataloging, and storage.

Results

Area A

This area comprises approximately 1.5 wooded acres on the top of a finger ridge running perpendicular to the modern trail, and includes the Clagett "barn" site, Site 51NW145. South of the trail, a barn or stable is depicted in the 1892 USCGS map.

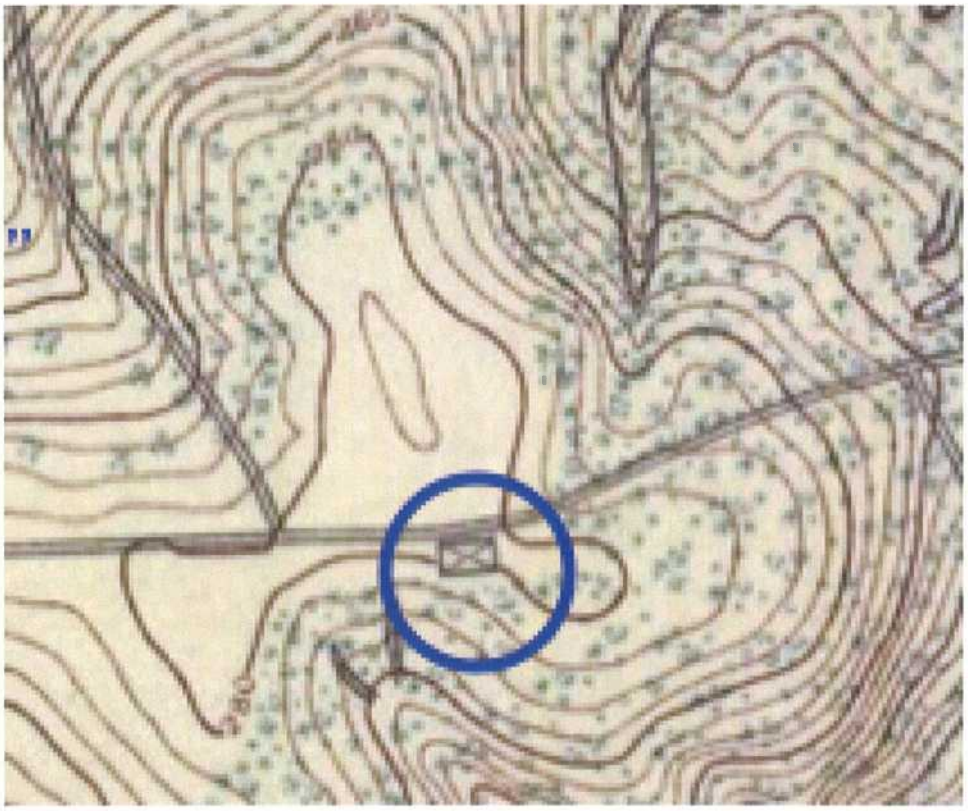


Figure 15 - Area "A" on the 1892 USCGS Map, barn circled.

The field crew cleared the foundation and found the perimeter consistent with earlier reports, constructed of loose fieldstone square roughly 40 feet on each side with a 16x16 extension on the northwest side. Clearing also revealed two interior fieldstone walls with symmetrical openings about two feet wide, and three significant piles of bricks, including one on a diagonal to the structure that suggested a chimney fall. The foundation was photographed (Figures 16 and 17) and mapped using a total station.

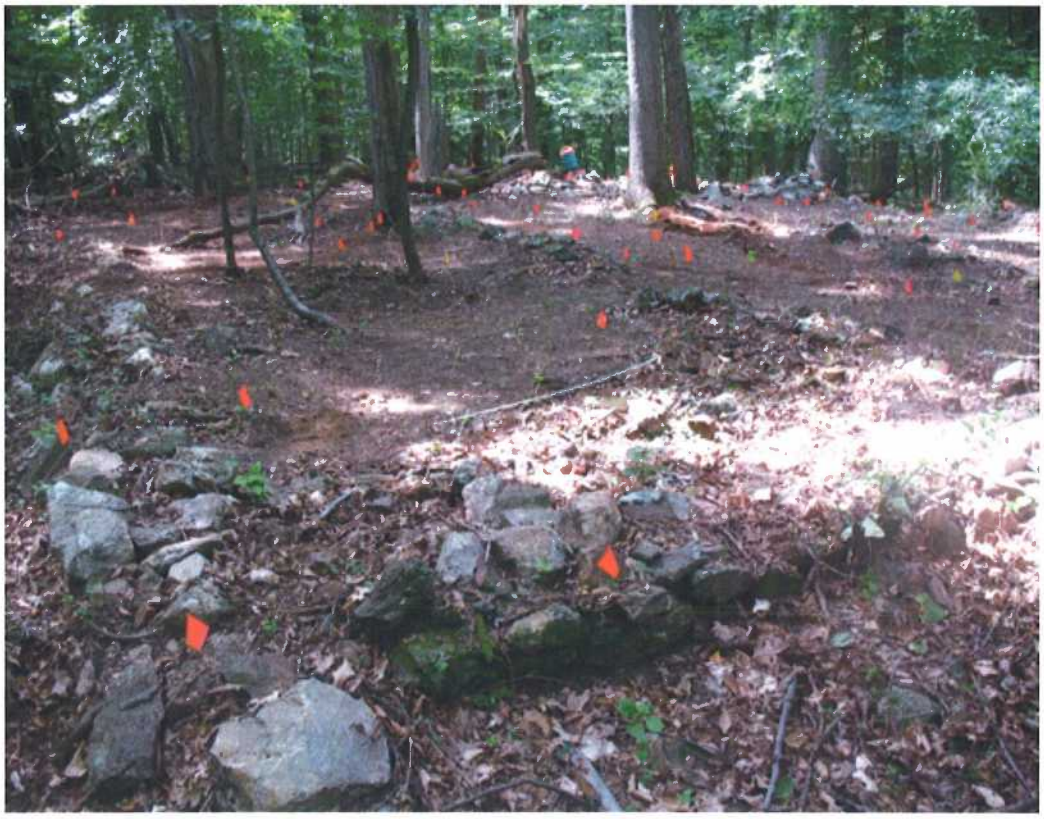


Figure 16: Clagett "barn" foundation

Figure 17: Brick piles within Clagett "barn" foundation.

Thirty-nine shovel tests were placed in the area on five parallel transects running along the ridge at fifty foot intervals. Additional shovel tests were placed in and around the field stone foundation. Stratum I range in depth from .1 to .5 feet, with an average of .3 feet; they were consistently loam with some silt, at the northern portion of the ridge the color was typically 10YR3/2, moving south toward the trail 7.5YR3/2 became more typical. The second stratum was from .5 to 1.1 feet in depth, averaging .72 feet. The soil was silty or sandy loam, with color typically 10YR4/6 in the north, moving toward 7.5YR5/6 in the south. Bottom of each test pit ranged from 1.0 to 1.8 feet, averaging 1.25 feet in a distinct layer of sandy clay with a color of 7.5YR5/6.

The 39 units encountered both prehistoric (n=10) and historic (n=21) finds. The historic artifacts were clustered in two areas, one in and around the foundation and the second just north of the trail. The latter included coal, which was not found in the area of the foundation. This second cluster was designated Temporary Site A.

The ridge area north of the trail was also metal detected and metal detector hits were sampled judgmentally. Fifty-four hits were encountered, also in two well separated foci, around the fieldstone foundation and the second around Temporary Site A. Nineteen hits were sampled, the primary artifact found being cut nails (n=26) but also included a buckle, hasp, and a harmonica reed. A cast iron wedge was also surface collected on the eastern edge of the ridge.

In the immediate area of the Clagett foundation, the historic artifacts from STPs were primarily architectural, comprising brick (n=49) machine cut nails and brads (n=84), and windowpane glass (n=49). Some of the nails (n=11) and windowpane glass (n=13) showed evidence of burning. No evidence of domestic occupation was found, although a few pieces of unidentified glass containers (n=3) and, in one STP, a glass alcohol container (n=2) were found. Because of the heavy concentration of nails, the immediate area of the foundation was not metal detected, although a possible fence line was found just to the east..

Artifact Type	**Count**
Bottle, Alcohol, Molded	2
Bottles, Glass, Molded	3
Brads, Machine Cut	47
Brick	57
Charcoal	33
Hardware, Unidentified	19
Mortar	15
Nails, Machine Cut	61
Windowpane Glass	57

Table 3: Historic Artifacts from the area of the Clagett foundation.

Working south of the foundation STPs were negative for historic artifacts for about 100 feet until encountering the area designated Temporary Site A. STPs in this area encountered considerable coal (n=44), and small amounts of architectural artifacts: brick (n=1), windowpane glass (n=1), and roof slate (n=1). One piece of molded glass stemware was found.

Artifact Type	Count
Brick	2
Buckle, type unknown	1
Charcoal	8
Coal	46
Container, Glass, Molded	1
Hardware, Other	4
Harmonica reed	1

Horseshoe	1
Nails, Machine Cut	27
Shell, Clam	2
Slate, Roofing	1
Stemware	1
Windowpane Glass	1

Table 4: Historic Artifacts from the area of Temporary Site A.

A crew later returned with a metal detector to the area south of the trail where the barn or stable is indicated on the 1892 USCGS map. Forty-six metal detector hits were made and nine were sampled recovering machine cut nails (n=11), as well as a horseshoe and a Civil War era Minnie bullet. The area was designated Temporary Site C. A transect of five shovel test units was placed, but with the exception of more machine cut nails, nothing additional was found.

Mapping data for all the shovel test pits, metal detector hits, as well as structural details of the fieldstone foundation, were collected with a total station. (Figure 18)).

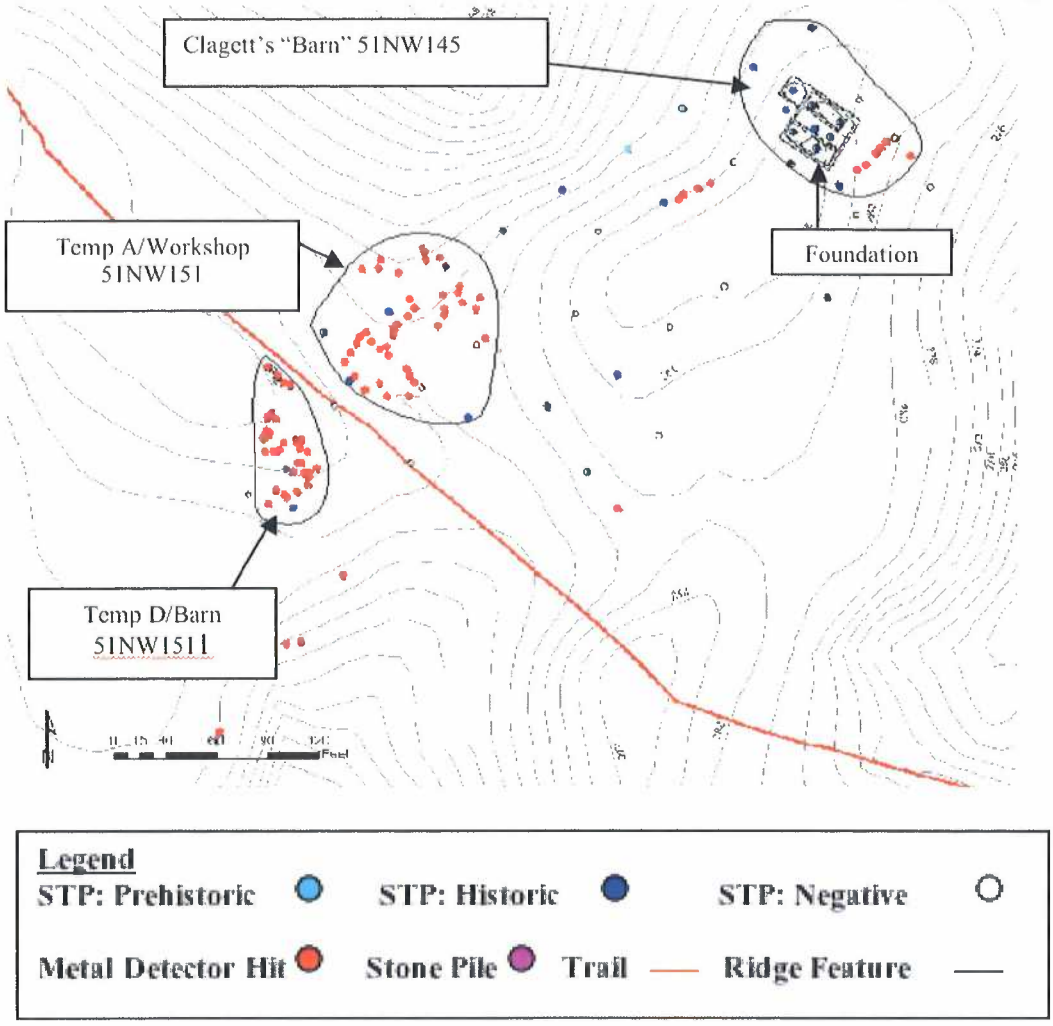


Figure 18: Overview of Area A.

Area B

The field crew moved to Area B in the general vicinity of the Riley Tenancy (Site 51NW151). Including the adjacent cultural landscape features, this area covers approximately ten acres.

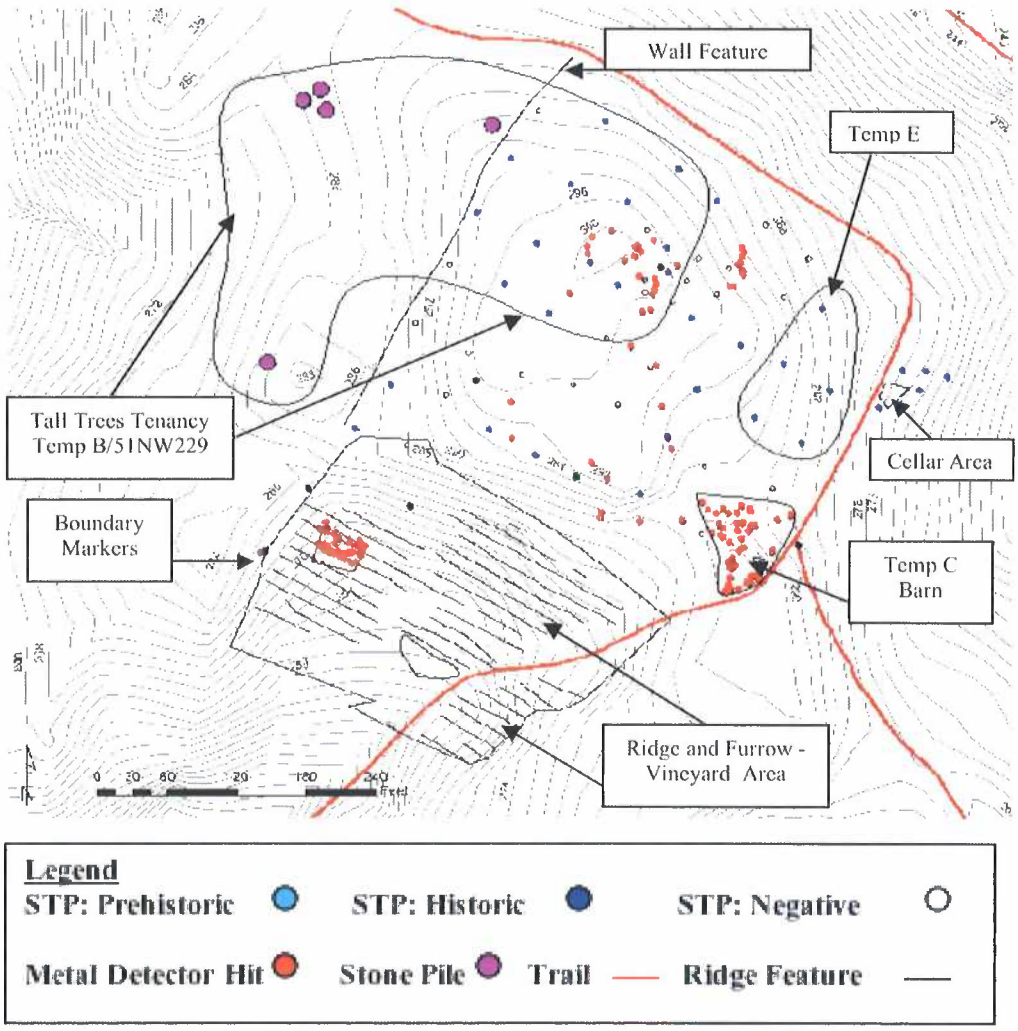


Figure 19: Overview of Area B

To further characterize the trailside cellar that is the eastern locus of the recorded site 51NW151, six shovel test units were excavated adjacent to the cellar.
Although closely clustered, soils from the cellar area shovel tests showed little uniformity and included significant amounts of architectural fill, primarily brick and stone. Stratum 1 was typically 7.5YR3/2 loam, and ranged in depth from .2 to .6 feet, averaging .33 feet. Three of the shovel tests encountered brick at this level. Stratum 2 was a silty loam, typically 7.5YR 4/3 in color, with a range of thickness from .2 to .7 feet, averaging .4 feet. S

Substantial pieces of brick or rock were encountered in two of the test units. Stratum 3 included a clay component to the soil, as a silty or sandy clay. Soil color was variable, ranging through 5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 4/3, and 10 YR 4/4, depths ranged from .2 to .6 feet, averaging ,5 feet. Three test units encountered a fourth stratum although quite variable in color, 10YR5/8 to 5YR4/6 with an average depth of .7 feet. Soils were clay, with silt and sand components. Test unit J6 was placed within a flat rectangular surface adjacent to the cellar and encountered a variety of architectural fill continuously until the bottom of the excavation at 1.7 feet.

The six STPs resulted in a collection of a few prehistoric quartzite flakes (N=3) and a substantial collection of historic artifacts (N=279), comprising more than 25% of the total number of historic artifacts collected during the season's field effort. These artifacts included architectural materials (N=99), household (N=78), and personal items (N=5). Diagnostic artifacts including machine cut and wire nails, a datable shotgun shell, and coal and lamp components suggest the site was occupied while Riley owned the property (1863-1891). Table 6 summarizes the historic artifacts from the cellar area.

Artifact Type	**Count**
Ammunition	2
Bottles, Glass Unidentified	42
Bottles, Glass. Medicinal	5
Brick	9
Charcoal	37
Coal, Cinder and Clinker	9
Comb, Personal	1
Drinking Glass	2
Earthenware, Utilitarian	13
Earthenware, Yellowware	3
Lamp components	5
Nails, Machine Cut	27
Nails, Wire	4
Safety pin	1
Sheet Metal, Unidentified	7
Slate, Roofing	1

Tableware, pressed glass	1
Thimble	1
Tobacco Pipe	1
Whiteware	6
Whiteware	5
Windowpane Glass	45

Table 5: Artifacts from the cellar area.

Subsequently the cellar area was metal detected; 23 hits were recorded. As the intention of the metal detecting was primarily to better understand the extent of the cellar component, these were mapped but not sampled

In the 1892 USCGS map, much of a flat hilltop adjacent to the cellar area is shown as an orchard. Today this orchard area is bounded on the east and north by the modern Ridge Trail[4], on the south by the valley with the ridge and furrow feature, and on the west by the collapsed rubble stone wall. It also includes the western locus of Site 51NW151, the Riley Tenancy, as originally recorded.

This bounded area was metal detected and a grid for STPs was placed on a fifty foot grid, on transects A through H. As the transects were being laid out, no fruit trees were noted, However, there are no mature forest trees in parts of the area; open to the sky, these are covered with thick bramble.

A total of 49 shovel test units were placed on the "orchard" grid at 50' intervals. Soils in this area tended to show much better stratigraphy and less disturbance than the area around the cellar. The "A" horizon ranged from to 5YR4/6 Sandy Silt Loam to 10YR2/2 silty loam. At the bottom of excavations clay was often encountered, color ranged from 5YR5/8 to 10YR3/3. Although a significant number of test units encountered historic materials (N=26) no prehistoric materials were found. Positive STPs were found throughout the area, but two distinct loci were found in the north section. Metal detecting located a third loci in the south east corner of the area.

In the process of laying out the STP transects, the crew noticed worn fieldstones at the highest part of the hilltop, with a linear organization suggesting a foundation. This was designated Temporary Site B, One STP in Temporary Site B encountered creamware (n=2) and the testing plan was modified to sample the immediate area at 25' intervals. One of these additional STPs also encountered creamware (n=1) and excavation was terminated at a depth of .6 feet when a cluster of rocks were encountered, a possible feature. Metal detecting in this area resulted in a significant number of hits (n=34), 8 were sampled and included both wrought and machine cut nails.

[4] Which is congruent to the 19th century road indicated on the USCGS (1892) map.

Artifact Type	Count
Bottle, Glass	2
Nail, Unidentified Wrought or Cut	2
Nails, Machine Cut	27
Nails, Wrought	4
Hardware, other	3
Coal	5
Charcoal	52
Earthenware, Red Paste, Lead Glazed	13
Creamware	3

Table 6: Artifacts from Temporary Site B.

Temporary Site B was also consistent with the western locus of Site 51NW151 as reported by Berger (2008). Figure 13 shows where a hand wrought nail and three pieces of pearlware were surface collected in 2004.

These late colonial era artifacts contrasted with the two machine cut nails that the Berger team had located about 300 feet to the east, in the area of the cellar. As discussed above, analysis of the trailside cellar shovel tests indicated it was clearly late 19th century; the Temporary Site B is interpreted as a distinct earlier occupation.

The second, eastern locus was a cluster of six contiguous STPs that each included coal or related byproducts as well as other artifacts. This was designated Temporary Site E, and is located across the modern trail near and west of the trailside cellar, about 100 feet east of Temporary Site B. Including samples from metal detecting in this area, the artifacts collected were as follows:

Artifact Type	Count
Brick	1
Glass, Windowpane	1
Lighting, Lamp Chimney	2
Nails, Wrought	1
Coal	20
Charcoal	15

Table 7: Artifacts from Temporary Site E.

While coal and byproducts were found scattered throughout the "orchard" area, the coal (N=20) from these six contiguous STPs covers a more concentrated area

compared to what was collected from two STPs in Temporary Site B (N=5). Coal is generally associated with later 19th and 20th century occupations, and both the cellar area and Temporary Site E have artifacts related to kerosene lamps, also consistent with late 19th century use. Temporary Site E is interpreted as being associated with the late 19th century cellar area 50 feet to the east, perhaps as a domestic yard area.

A separate field crew located a third locus in the south-east of the orchard area where another barn or stable is shown on the 1892 map. Metal detector survey in this area found a concentration of machine cut nails. Also found were barbed wire, shovel blades, and horseshoes. One STP just north of this concentration encountered 43 pieces of window glass and one piece of coal. This locus is consistent with the mapped barn or stable structure and the area was designated Temporary Site D.

STPs and metal detecting hits were mapped with the total station. Figure 20 also provides an overview of the "orchard" area.

Work then proceeded on documenting five different cultural landscape features in Area B: the stone wall, the area with extensive patterns of ridge and furrows, and three other areas of possible agricultural activity.

The collapsed rubble stone wall that intersects with the Ridge Trail near Temporary Site B was traced and mapping data was collected with the total station. The wall runs for a distance of 450 feet and appears to be congruent with the Riley property boundary as shown in late 19th century maps. A granite boundary monument (Figure 22) designated "RCP A53" was found next to the south end of the wall and also mapped. This is consistent with an earlier park boundary that ran along this side of the Riley tract.

Survey markers prior to the 20th century show considerable variation, examples include small stone piles, vertically oriented pieces of fieldstone, trees, as well as more formal markers. Immediately adjacent to this granite monument was a small roughly circular area of fieldstones (Figure 22) which could have been an earlier boundary marker. This may be associated with the Clagett purchase as it's significantly different from the one known marker placed by Riley (Figure 12), which is made of red Seneca Creek sandstone. This small stone circle is not inconsistent with 19th century survey practices (Neal Isenstein, personal communication).

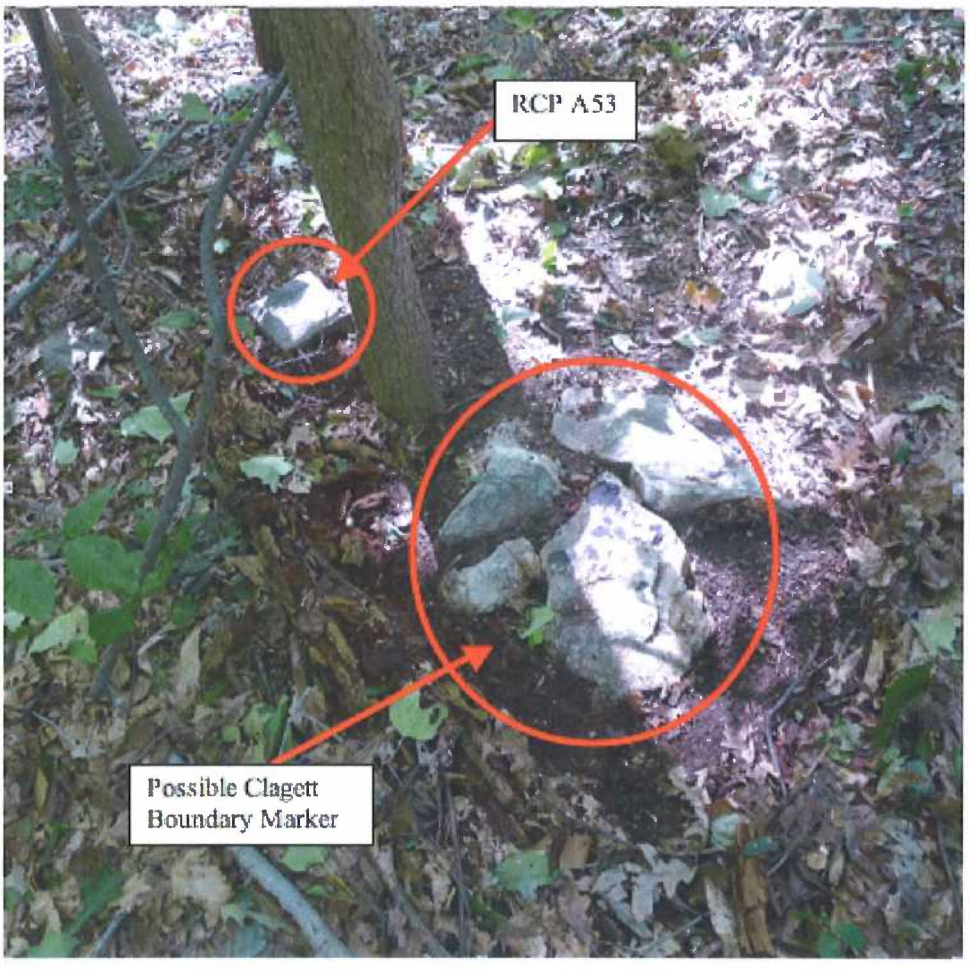


Figure 20: RCP A53 and Possible Clagett Boundary Markers

Extensive mapping data was collected in the ridge and furrow area, which comprises 1.5 acres. As noted above, this landscape area is covered with a consistent pattern of ridges and furrows reminiscent of a plowed field, but with each element widely separated; the ridge to ridge distance is about ten feet. Wile generally placed perpendicular to the valley, there is no attempt to follow the topographic contours as would be done with contour plowing or terraced growing beds. Although the Ridge Trail goes directly through the feature, it is not readily apparent to the casual user. The feature resembles the ridge and furrow systems often found in Ireland and Scotland, primarily used for production of potatoes. Even though this landscape feature is protected as parkland, it is unusual and needed further characterization to understand its cultural period and function.

Mapping data for the perimeter, as evident by visual inspection, was collected to establish a boundary and the general size. Data was also collected along each ridge row so that a detailed map of the area could be developed(Figure 21). To develop a sample profile, the total station was used to collect mapping data along two transects

roughly north to south perpendicular to the ridges and furrows at two foot intervals(Figure 21). Data was also collected along each ridge row so that a detailed map of the area could be developed.

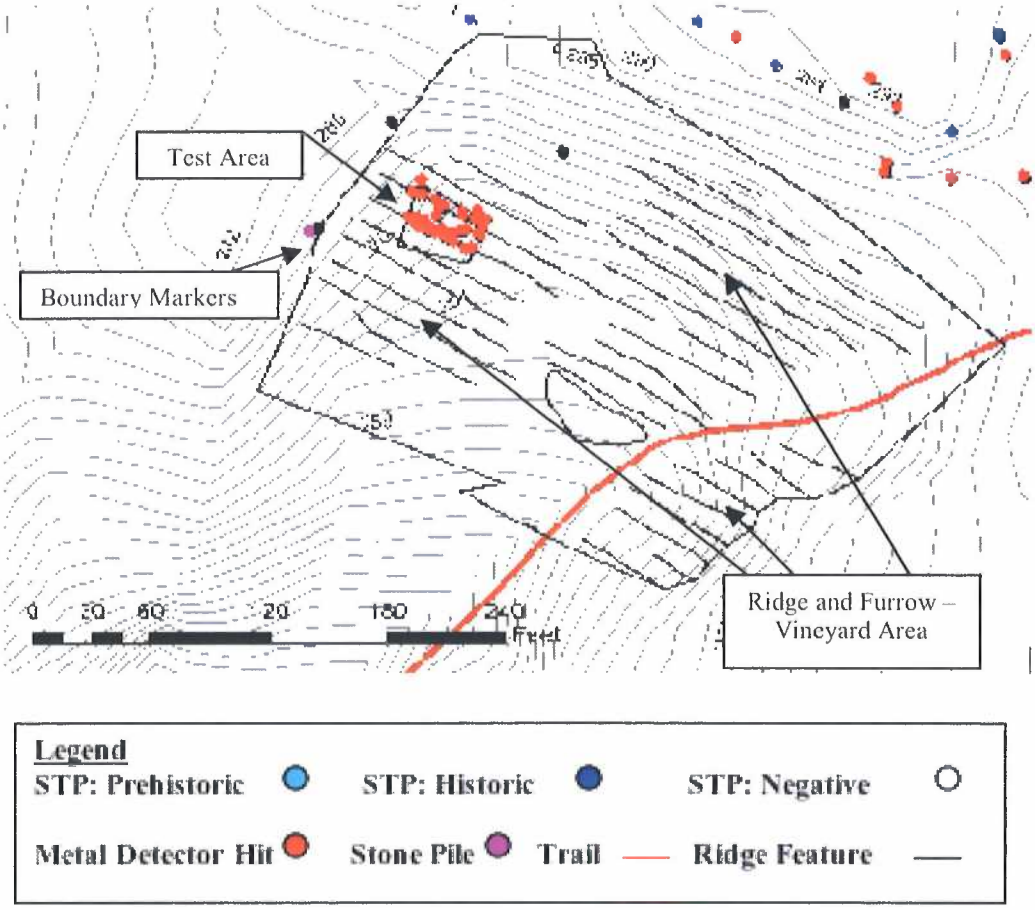


Figure 21: Area of ridge and furrow feature

A 40'x24' portion of the ridge and furrow area was also metal detected with numerous hits (n=35) regularly concentrated on the ridge areas. These were sampled resulting in medium to small machine cut nails (n=16) and; one piece of wire.. This is interpreted as evidence of a grape arbor, where horizontal wire would have been nailed to wood posts to create a support structure for the grape vines. The ridge and furrow system, its southerly orientation, and the artifacts consistent with a grape arbor are all consistent with the vineyard which was implied in the 1880 agricultural census data provide by William Riley. Historic agricultural experts at Monticello stated that the location on marginal land as well as the spacing of the ridges were typical of 19th century vineyards (Gabrielle Rausse, personal communication).

Two other areas with evidence of past agricultural use were investigated by pedestrian survey. One, designated Field A, is along the northern portion of the east

west connector trail, between the two presumed 19th century barn structures at Temporary Sites C and D. This field comprises about 1.5 acres of land with a consistent northward slope. The landform is different from the ridge and furrow area, however, in that there are eroded shallow terraces, but no furrows. Field B is adjacent to the Site 51NW151 cellar, on a southeast facing slope. It is about one acre in size and has terracing features similar to Field A.

A third area with possible agricultural use is a small shallow valley immediately northwest of the rubble stone wall and just outside the legal boundary of the Riley tract. This valley, designated Field C, covers about 1.5 acres and contains five substantial fieldstone piles which may be consistent with efforts to clear fields for planting(Figures 11, 19).

Similar stone piles have been reported at another colonial era site, Coulin Course(Site 51NW193) about 2500 feet north of the Riley tract. In this same area there are approximately 20 similar stone piles scattered on the landscape that have not yet been recorded. In that area, these stone piles appear to be associated with agricultural activity (Stephen Potter, personal commuication). The field is interpreted as being consistent with agricultural use of the land prior to the Clagett purchase, and associated with the hilltop foundation feature, Site 51NW229, known as the Tall Trees Tenancy.

Total station data for all of Area B was compiled into a overview map of the area (Figure 19).

Area C

The rubble stone dam or terrace feature that crosses a small valley running south of the east west connector trail was photographed and data collected for mapping with a total station. The area was also surveyed with a metal detector, but nothing was found. At the surface, the feature is constructed of small pieces of fieldstone rubble, analogous to the stone wall. Five shovel test pits were placed on one transect crossing the dam/terrace face.

Soils in Area C, adjacent to the dam, were examined not only with shovel testing, but with a coring probe at the bottom of each STP reaching depths as much as four feet below the surface. Although there was variability, the soils were silty and sandy loams and no signs of fill were encountered in any test unit. This suggests that the feature was a dam and not a garden terrace or structure location constructed with fill materials.

The first horizon consisted of a loam ranging from 10YR3/3 to 10Y/R3/6. Upstream from the dam, soils below the A horizon were redder in color, ranging from 7.5YR3/4

to 7.5YR5/6. Below the dam in one STP the coring probe encountered gravel at a depth of 2.7 feet. Soils ranged from 10YR3/3 to 7.5YR4/6, with a more predominant clay component compared to above the dam.

With the exception of one piece of coal, no cultural materials were recovered. Figure 28 provides an overview of Area C.

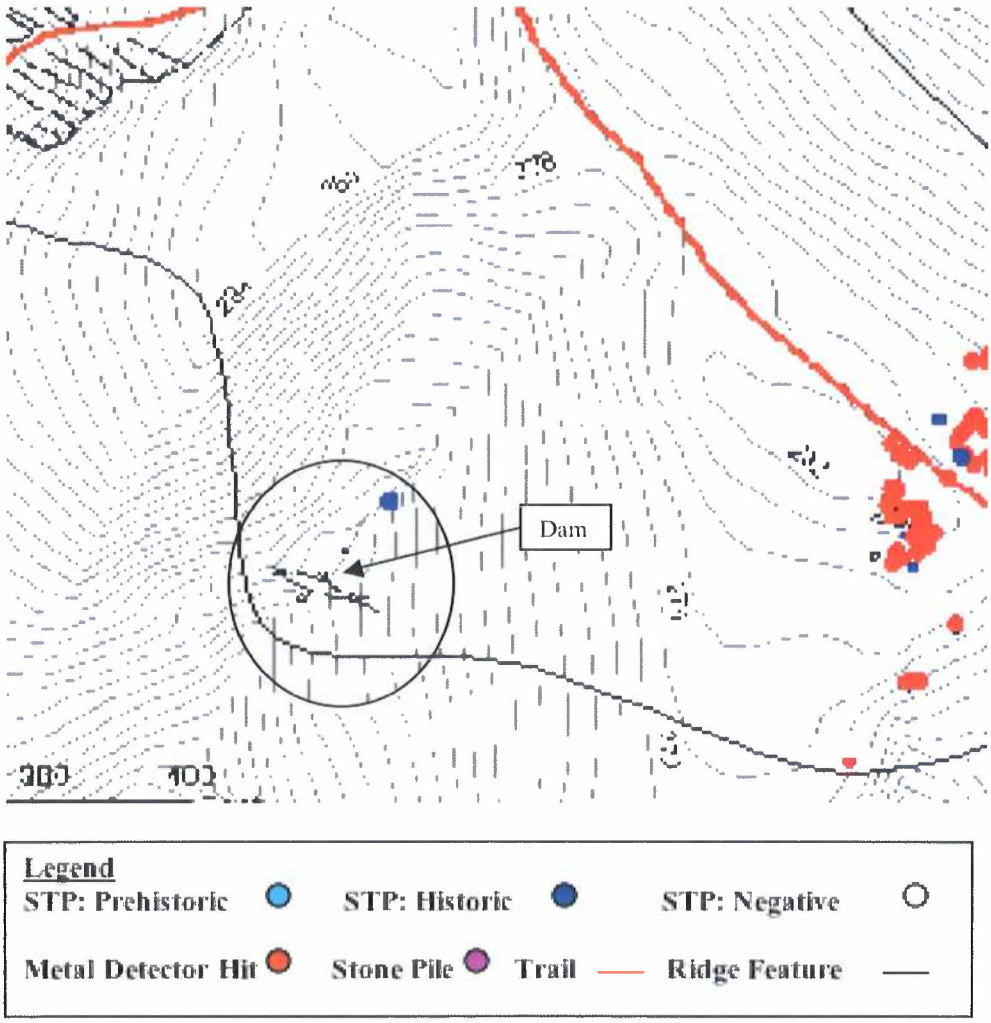


Figure 22: Overview of the dam: Area C.

Conclusions

This research resulted in locating an additional historic site on the Riley tract, the late 18th –early 19th century Tall Trees Tenancy (Site 51NW229) and amending site reports for two existing recorded sites. The mid 19th century Clagett "Barn" site, (Site 51NW145) was given a tighter geographic focus. The Riley Tenancy (Site 51NW151) was considerably expanded, incorporating the trail side cellar as originally recorded, but going far beyond it to include evidence of several structures as well as four unique features of that cultural landscape: a dam, two terraced fields, and a vineyard. These features have been preserved in-situ as a result of the forest being allowed to reclaim this former agricultural landscape. Table 5 summarizes these sites and their components.

SITE	NAME	COMPONENT	INTERPRETATION
51NW229	Tall Trees Tenancy	Temporary "B"	Late 18th-early 19th century residence
51NW229	Tall Trees Tenancy	Field "C" and stone piles	Late 18th–early 19th century field
51NW145	Clagett "Barn"	Fieldstone Foundation	Mid 19th century agricultural and/or light industrial use
51NW 151	Riley Tenancy	Cellar	Late 19th century residential
51NW 151	Riley Tenancy	Temporary "A"	Late 19th century farm outbuilding
51NW 151	Riley Tenancy	Temporary "C"	Late 19th century barn or stable
51NW 151	Riley Tenancy	Temporary "D"	Late 19th century barn or stable
51NW 151	Riley Tenancy	Fields "A" and "B"	Late 19th century terraced fields
51NW 151	Riley Tenancy	Ridge and furrow area	Late 19th century vineyard
51NW 151	Riley Tenancy	Temporary "E"	Late 19th century yard area

Table 8: Summary of sites and components investigated

Tall Trees Tenancy (Site 51NW229)

The new site, Tall Trees Tenancy (Site 51NW229, is a domestic occupation focused at Temporary Site B. This appears to be established as a colonial tenancy and appears to be within the boundaries of the land leased by James Tomlinson in 1740, although there is no material association with him. While the materials

collected are consistent with domestic occupation, including creamware and pearlware, they are also sparse, suggesting a lower socioeconomic group.

The mix of wrought and machine cut nails suggests that the site may have been used for a considerable period of time. This is in contrast to the other nearby colonial site, the Carroll Tenancy (51NW187) that has been interpreted as only being used for ten to twenty years. A lack of nails at the Carrol Tenancy suggests a structure of log construction. The late colonial period artifacts indicate that the initial occupation of Site 51NW229 likely predates the adjacent rubble stone wall, which runs along the property line first established when Clagett purchased the land in 1842. The stone piles located near Temporary Site B, just beyond the boundary of the property owned by Clagett and then Riley, are included in the site description. Figure 34 maps the site.

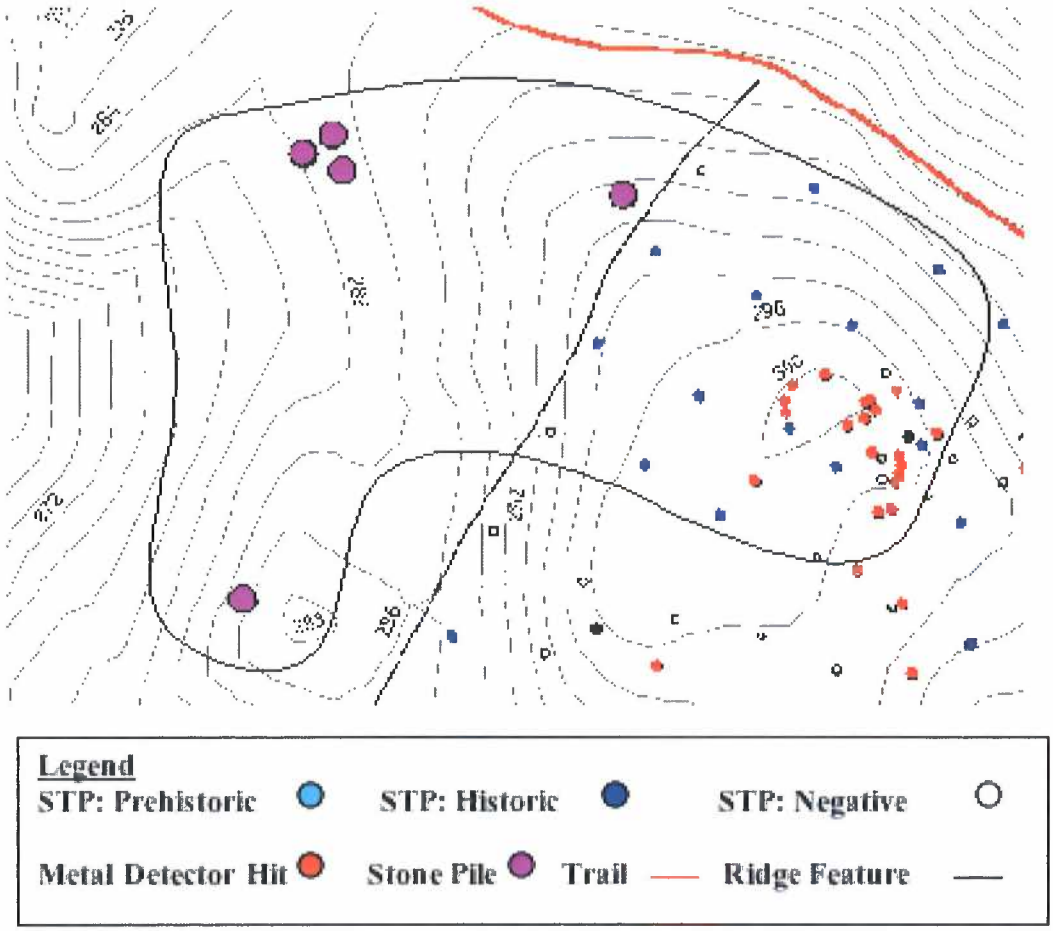


Figure 23: Site 51NW229, Tall Trees Tenancy.

Clagett "Barn" Site (Site 51NW145)

The second site is the Clagett "Barn" (Site 51NW145). Additional field investigation conducted as part of this effort resulted in the reduction of the size of this site to the area immediately surrounding the fieldstone foundation. Figure 26 reveals that the physical evidence led investigators to determine that earlier finds south of the site are more consistent with being part of Temporary Site A, a component of Site 51NW151, the Riley Tenancy rather than Site 51NW145. Clearing the foundation showed two interior walls with symmetrical narrow openings. Within the foundation there were three areas with significant brick concentrations, including one pile with a clear line diagonal to the structure, suggesting a chimney fall. While there may have been heat in the structure, or some industrial use requiring fire, there was no artifacts were recovered that suggests it is a domestic site. Although the foundation, and by implication the building was of signficant size, it does not appear on the 1892 map. While the site has extensive brick and a chimney fall, no coal was found in this immediate area. These suggest its use did not extend into the latter part of the 19th century.

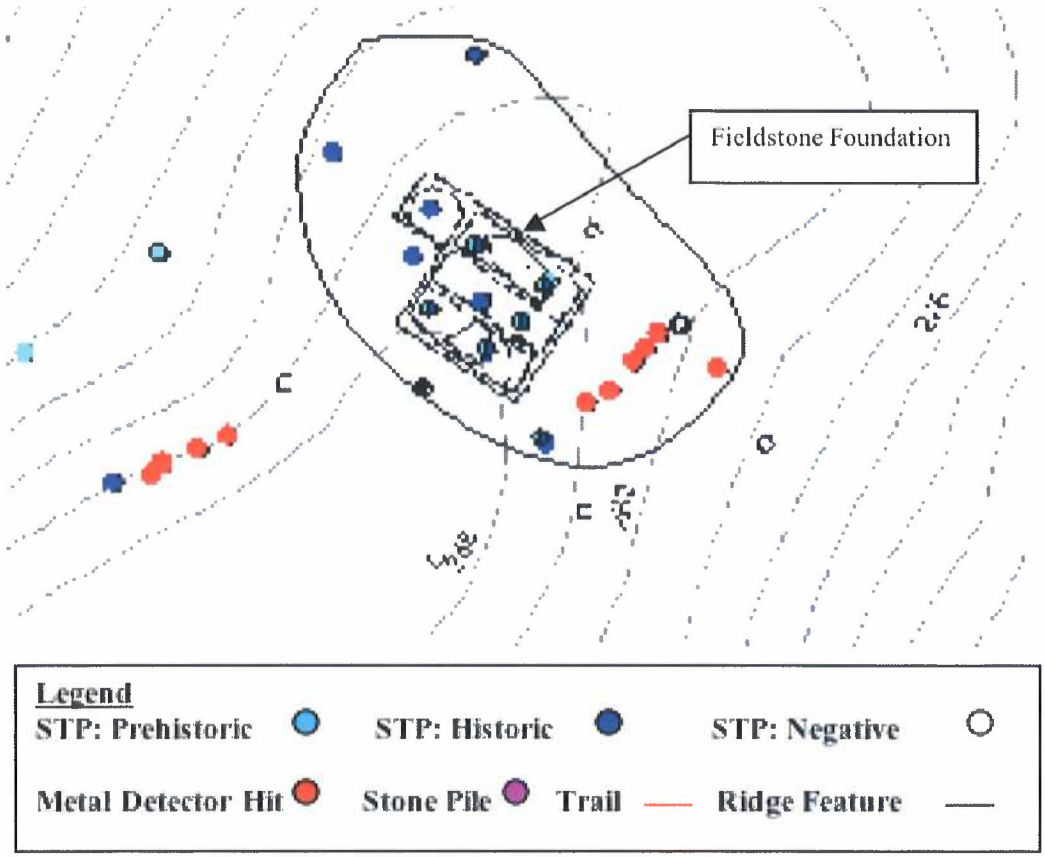


Figure 24: Site 51NW145, the Clagett "barn".

Riley Tenancy (Site 51NW151)

Site 51NW151, the late 19th century Riley Tenancy, has been extensively expanded to cover much of the area depicted as a farmstead in the 1892 USCGS map. The cellar is consistent with the late 19th century residence described in Rock Creek Park records (Berger 2008) that also appears on that map.

Going beyond the trailside cellar, the site includes four temporary sites located during this investigation. Temporary Sites C and D which are the locations of the two barns or stables mapped in 1892, Temporary site A, with its extensive of concentration of coal, likely incorporated an industrial or workshop function. Temporary site E, with another concentration of coal but minimal architectural materials, is likely associated with the nearby residence.

Clearly part of this late 19th century farmstead is the approximately two acre area of ridge and furrows that evidence suggests is a vineyard. Riley reported grapes and wine as products of the farmstead in 1880 and the wire found at the tops of the ridges in direct association with machine cut nails suggests late 19th century use.

Considering the other cultural landscape features, the terraced fields A and B are immediately adjacent to the late 19th century residence and are depicted as cleared in the 1892 map. That map also shows an orchard in the complex, just southeast of the area bounded today by the collapsed stone wall. The 1880 agricultural census shows that the farmstead produced and sold apples, peaches, and other produce.

Two other landscape features are interpreted as also being associated with the Riley tenancy. The rubble stone dam is indicated topographically on the USCGS map and the area north of it is shown as cleared. It was likely being used for agriculture during the late 19th century. Located between two barns, the heavy collection of silt in this area suggest a possible water source for livestock, but while ponds are indicated in many other areas on the USCGS map, none is shown on the Riley tract. It is possible that the heavy erosion in the area contributed to silting in of the pond, which was then converted to agricultural production.

The rubble stone wall runs along the land boundary established when Clagett purchased the property in 1843, but it is clearly different in construction from the Clagett foundation. The center of Clagett's agricultural operation was over a mile away on the other side of Rock Creek and the Bosche 1861 map suggests that this area was wooded, not cleared as it is shown in the immediate area around the Clagett "barn". The wall borders both the vineyard and the orchard, and may have served to delineate those areas of production. Documentary research and evidence uncovered during field investigation suggests this area as being part of the Riley's efforts to develop the farmstead. Figure 36 depicts the site.

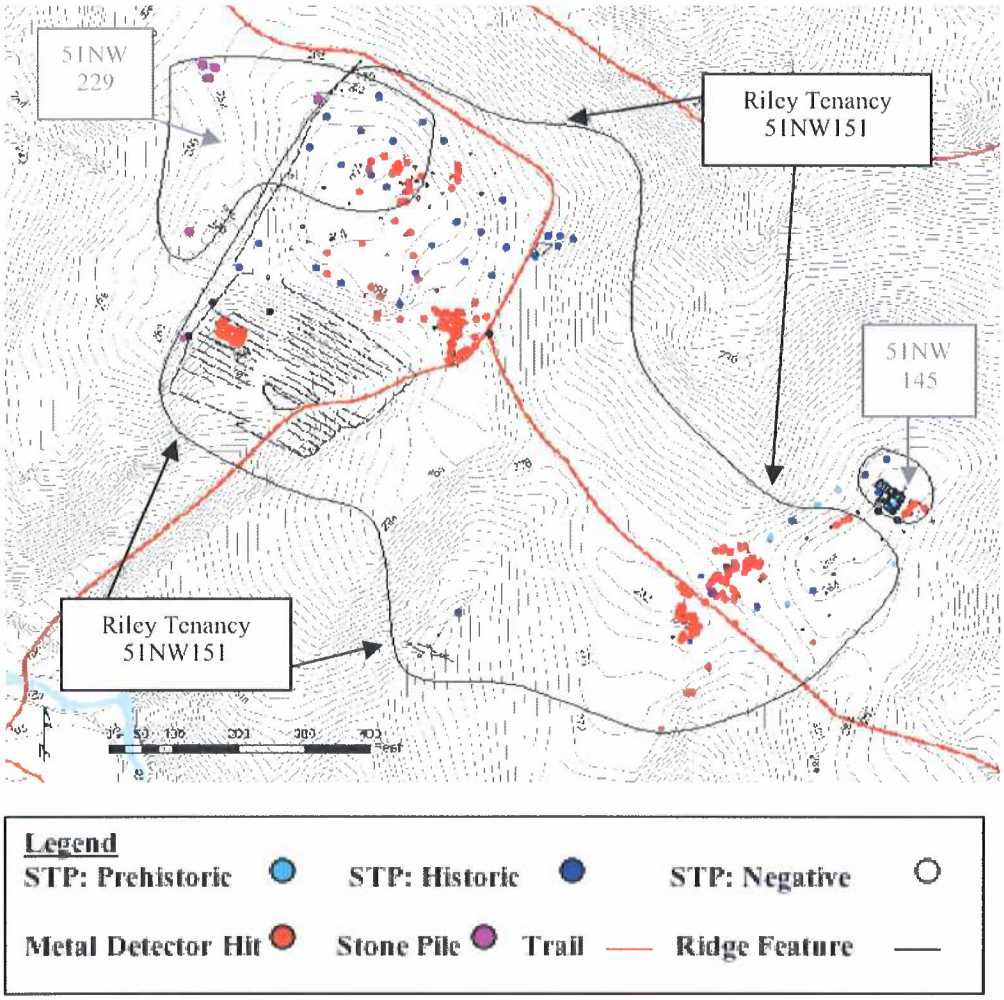


Figure 25: Site 51NW151, Overview of the Riley Tenancy.

Recommendations

This research results in four recommendations to the National Park Service: regarding survey methodology, additional archeological work, and interpretation.

Methodology

The methodology of pedestrian archeological survey sometimes tends to concentrate on ridge tops and hills that are places most suitable for occupation. Regardless, particularly in places like Rock Creek Park where the land was extensively utilized, valleys must also be carefully surveyed. Many of the cultural landscape features critical to developing a more comprehensive view of the Riley

Tenancy were located by pedestrian survey in valleys and hill sides: the vineyard, the dam, and the terraced fields.

Additional Archeological Investigations

Three sites are recommended for additional research. The first is the Tall Trees Tenancy (Site 51NW229). There is no documentary evidence of this structure in the 19th century maps. The artifact density is low, but there is a lot of variability in ceramic types. Shovel testing and metal detecting suggest a long period of occupation starting in the early part of the 19th century when it was part of an original colonial land grant and extending into the period when it was owned by Darius Clagett, a slaveholder. One shovel test encountered a fieldstone feature near what maybe the remains of a hearth on the ground surface. This location is only 100 feet from the rubble stone wall and the nearest of the stone piles in Field C. With a relatively long occupation possible under different landowners, this site may have evidence of both the lives of tenant farmers and possibly enslaved labor which suggest at the least placing several 3x3' test units around the hilltop to better categorize the site.

The second area recommended for additional work is Site 51NW145, the original Clagett "Barn" site. Although we found no signs of domestic occupation, the extensive brick suggests use for something other than a barn, perhaps some small industrial operation. There are other unanswered questions, including the form of the foundation, which may be more typical of German influenced construction, as found in Pennsylvania. This is unusual since Clagett was from an old tidewater Maryland family. At the least, development of a detailed plan drawing of the foundation may allow other investigators to comment on this architectural feature. Some 3x3' test units in and around the brick areas may help better understand how this structure was used.

Finally additional testing in the vineyard area of the Riley Tenancy (Site 51NW151) is recommended. While the limited testing that was part of this investigation encountered material artifacts consistent with a grape arbor, additional testing to locate any postmolds and additional artifacts would confirm the interpretation, and also allow collection of soil samples for flotation and archeobotanical analysis. It should also be noted that this project has shown that many of the features of the Riley farmstead shown on the 1892 USCGS map are accurately placed. That map also shows a cluster of small outbuildings in the area between the cellar area and Temporary Site C. This area was not investigated because of limited resources and it appeared directly related to the Riley farmstead. Further investigation of this area is not recommended as it would likely only provide additional confirming data.

Interpreting the Riley Tract

Finally, the NPS should consider interpretative material relating to the 19th century use of the Riley tract, including the decision to allow the land to revert to forest. This part of the park's Ridge Trail is used daily by many park visitors. The crew had many conversations with these people explaining our efforts to better understand the use of the land in the 19th century. A common reaction from the public was complete disbelief that the area had ever been anything but a natural forest.

One interpretive sign along the Ridge Trail, perhaps adjacent to the vineyard area, could tell the story of small farmsteads in Rock Creek Park without pointing out and putting at risk any of the nearby features. Interpretive signs could help the public better understand the history of Rock Creek Park and the people who previously occupied the land. This message may also help to dissuade users of a social trail that cuts directly through the vineyard area which will alter the profiles of this important feature.

While sometimes perceived as an urban wilderness, visitors to the park should also be informed about its history. Protected for over a hundred and twenty years as parkland, the heavily wooded northern portion of Rock Creek Park, including the Riley tract, preserves intact archeological sites and cultural landscapes that represent both the colonial period and the first hundred years of the capital of the United States.

References Cited

Aubry, Michele C., Dana C. Linck, Mark J. Lynott, Robert R. Mierendorf, and Kenneth M. Schoenberg.
1992 *National Park Services' Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program.* National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington DC.

Baist, G. William
1903 *Baist's real estate atlas of surveys of Washington, District of Columbia.* G.W.Baist, Philadelphia, PA.

Boschke, A.
1861 *Topographical Map of the District of Columbia, Surveyed in the Years 1856,1857,1858,and 1859.* D.McClelland, Blanchard & Mohun, Washington DC.

Clagett, Brice McAdoo
1963 *Three Generations of Clagetts in Georgetown and Washington, 1751-1860* Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C., Vol. 63-65, pp. 60-79

Cronin, William
1995 *Introduction: In Search of Nature.* In: Uncommon Ground, Edited by William Cronin, W.W. Norton, New York

Dimitri, *Carolyn,* Anne Effland, and Neilson Conklin
2005. *The 20th Century Transformation of U.S. Agriculture and Farm Policy.* Electronic document at http://ers.usda.gov/publications/eib3/eib3.htm, Accessed August 3, 2011

Forhan, Thomas F.
2009 *The Riley Tract: 18th and 19th Century Sites in Rock Creek Park.* Unpublished paper on file with the Cultural Resources Manager, Rock Creek Park, Washington DC.

Gallivan, Martin D.
2010. *The Archaeology of Native Societies in the Chesapeake: New Investigations and Interpretations.* Journal of Archaeological Research. Electronic document at http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10814-010-9048-4 published online December 15, 2010. Accessed February 7, 2011.

Gibb, James G.
1996 *The Archaeology of Wealth: Consumer Behavior in English America* Plenum Press, New York.

Hume, Ivor Noël
1969 *A Guide to the Artifacts of Colonial America.* Random House, New York.

Hussong, Barry
1990 *Historic Resource Study, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia.* National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington DC.

Immigration and Naturalization Service.
2003 *2001 Statistical Handbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.* Department of Justice, Washington DC.

Inashima, Paul Y.
1985 *An Archeological Investigation of Thirty-One Erosion Control and Bank Stabilization Sites along Rock Creek and Its Tributaries.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Denver.

King, Julia
1994 *Rural Landscape in the Mid-Nineteenth Century Chesapeake.* In: Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake, Edited by Paul A. Shackel and Barbara J. Little. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.

Little, Barbara J.
1995 *National Capital Area Archeological Overview and Survey Plan.* Occasional Report No. 13, National Capital Area Archeology Program, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington DC.

Macintosh, Barry, and Victoria Rousuck
1979 *Claggett Site, Rock Creek Park.* On file, Cultural Resource Managers Office, Rock Creek Park, Washington DC.

Macintosh, Barry
1985 *Rock Creek Park, An Administrative History.* History Division, National Park Service, Washington DC.

Main, Gloria L.
1982. *Tobacco Colony: Life in Early Maryland, 1650-1720.* Princeton University Press, Princeton

Moran, Jennifer
1997 *Rediscovering Archaeological Resources in Rock Creek Park.* Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park MD.

Potter, Stephen R.
1993. *Commoners, Tribute and Chiefs: The Development of Algonquian Culture in the Potomac Valley.* University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Proctor, James D.
1995 *Whose Nature? The Contested Moral Terrain of Ancient Forests* In: Uncommon Ground, Edited by William Cronin, W.W. Norton, New York

Silliman, S. W.
2005. *Culture contact or colonialism? Challenges in the archaeology of native North America.* American Antiquity 70: 55–74.

Slater, Candace
1995 *Amazonia as Edenic Narrative*. In: Uncommon Ground, Edited by William Cronin, W.W. Norton, New York

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
2008 *"Bold, Rocky and Picturesque" Archeological Overview and Assessment and Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study of Rock Creek Park District of Columbia.* The Louis Berger Group, Washington DC.

United States Bureau of the Census
1850 *District of Columbia. Table X: Agriculture, farms and implements, stock, products, home manufactures, &c.* Washington, DC.

United States Bureau of the Census
1860 *District of Columbia. Table X: Agriculture, farms and implements, stock, products, home manufactures, &c.* Washington, DC.

United States Bureau of the Census
1890 *District of Columbia. Table 3: Farms, June 1900, of White and Colored Farmers.* Washington, DC.

United States Bureau of the Census
1998 *Population of the 33 Urban Places: 1800.* Electronic document at www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0027/tab03.txt Accessed July 23, 2011.

United States Bureau of the Census
1860 *Federal Census – Slave Schedule.* Washington, DC

United States Census Bureau
n.d. *Census of Population and Housing.* Electronic document at http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/. Accessed May 3, 2010.

United States Immigration and Naturalization Service
2003 *2001 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.* Washington DC

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey
1892 *Topographic Map of the District of Columbia.* United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington D.C.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1983 *Washington West.* 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Reston Virginia.

White, Richard
1995 *"Are You and Environmentalist or Do You Work for a Living?" Work and Nature.* In: Uncommon Ground, Edited by William Cronin, W.W. Norton, New York

Appendix A: Shovel Test Pit Data

Area	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth	Munsell	Texture	Notes
A	A	1	1	0.3	10YR3/4	Sandy Loam	Brick
A	A	1	2	0.8	10YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
A	A	1	3	1.5	7.5YR5/8	Clayey Sandy Loam	
A	A	1	4	1.8	7.5YR4/4	Clayey Sandy Loam	
A	A	2	1	0.2	10YR3/4	Loam	Brick
A	A	2	2	0.7	10YR5/6	Sandy Loam	
A	A	2	3	0.9	7.5YR5/8	Sandy Loam	
A	A	2	4	1.2	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Loam	
A	A	3	1	0.3	10YR3/3	Sandy Loam	Quartz flakes
A	A	3	2	0.8	10YR4/4	Sandy Loam	
A	A	3	3	1.2	7.5YR4/6	Clay Loam	
A	A	4	1	0.2	10YR3/1	Loam	Quartz flakes
A	A	4	2	0.6	10YR4/4	Sandy Loam	
A	A	4	3	1.0	7.5YR4/6	Clay Loam	
A	A	5	1	0.2	10YR2/2	Loam	Slate, Coal
A	A	5	2	0.5	10YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
A	A	5	3	1.1	5YR4/6	Sandy Clay Loam	
A	A	6	1	0.2	10YR2/2	Loam	Quartzite, Coal
A	A	6	2	0.6	10YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
A	A	6	3	0.9	5YR5/6	Clay Loam	
A	A	7	1	0.3	10YR3/4	Sandy Loam	Windowpane, Quartize, Coal
A	A	7	2	0.7	10YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
A	A	7	3	0.9	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
A	A	8	1	0.3	10YR4/4	Sandy Loam	Glass container, coal
A	A	8	2	0.8	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Loam	
A	A	8	3	1.3	5YR4/6	Silty Clay	
A	A	9	1	0.2	10YR3/4	Sandy Loam	Quartzite, coal
A	A	9	2	0.5	10YR5/4	Clay Loam	
A	A	9	3	1.0	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
A	B	1	1	0.4	10YR3/3	Loam	
A	B	1	2	1.1	10YR4/3	Silty Loam	
A	B	1	3	1.7	7.5YR4/6	Clay Loam	
A	B	2	1	0.4	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	Windowpane, cut

Area	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth	Munsell	Texture	Notes
							nails
A	B	2	2	1.0	7.5YR5/4	Loamy Sand	
A	B	2	3	1.8	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Clay	
A	B	3	1	0.4	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	
A	B	3	2	0.8	7.5YR5/4	Sandy Loam	
A	B	3	3	1.3	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Clay	
A	B	4	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Coal
A	B	4	2	0.6	7.5YR4/6	Silty Loam	
A	B	4	3	1.2	7.5YR5/8	Silty Clay	
A	B	5	1	0.3	7.5YR2/2	Loam	Coal
A	B	5	2	0.7	7.5YR4/6	Silty Loam	
A	B	5	3	1.3	7.5YR5/8	Silty Clay	
A	B	6	1	0.3	5YR2/2	Loam	
A	B	6	2	0.4	7.5YR4/3	Silty Loam	
A	B	6	3	1.0	7.5YR5/8	Silty Clay	
A	B	7	1	0.3	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	Brick
A	B	7	2	0.7	7.5YR4/6	Loamy Silt	
A	B	7	3	1.2	7.5YR5/8	Silty Clay	
A	B	8	1	0.3	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	
A	B	8	2	0.7	7.5YR4/6	Silty Loam	
A	B	8	3	1.1	7.5YR5/8	Sandy Clay	
A	B	9	1	0.3	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	Brick, coal, clam
A	B	9	2	0.8	7.5YR4/6	Silty Loam	
A	B	9	3	1.0	7.5YR5/8	Sandy Clay	
A	C	1	1	0.2	10YR2/2	Sandy Loam	
A	C	1	2	0.4	10YR4/4	Sandy Loam	Gravel
A	C	1	3	1.1	5YR4/6	Sandy Loam	Gravel
A	C	2	1	0.5	7.5YR2/2	Silty Loam	Brick, quartz
A	C	2	2	0.7	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
A	C	2	3	1.3	5YR4/6	Silty Clay	
A	C	3	1	0.2	10YR3/4	Silty Loam	
A	C	3	2	0.6	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
A	C	3	3	1.0	5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
A	C	4	1	0.3	7.5YR3/2	Loam	
A	C	4	2	0.7	7.5YR4/6	Silty Loam	
A	C	4	3	1.3	7.5YR5/8	Silty Clay	
A	C	5	1	0.2	10YR3/3	Silty Loam	
A	C	5	2	0.7	10YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
A	C	5	3	1.0	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Clay	
A	C	6	1	0.3	7.5YR3/3	Loam	Glass stemware, coal, brick
A	C	6	2	0.7	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
A	C	6	3	1.2	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
A	C	7	1	0.4	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Cut nail, coal, quartzite

Area	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth	Munsell	Texture	Notes
A	C	7	2	0.9	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
A	C	7	3	1.8	5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
A	C	8	1	0.3	10YR3/3	Silty Loam	Brick, Posthole?
A	C	8	2	0.9	10YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
A	C	8	3	1.4	5YR5/4	Sandy Clay	
A	C	8	4	1.8	5YR5/4	Sandy Clay	Loose Fill
A	C	9	1	0.3	7.5YR3/3	Loam	
A	C	9	2	0.8	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Loam	
A	C	9	3	1.5	5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
A	D	1	1	0.4	10YR4/4	Silty Loam	
A	D	1	2	0.8	10YR5/6	Clay Loam	
A	D	1	3	1.0	7.5YR5/8	Clay Loam	
A	D	2	1	0.3	7.5YR3/3	Silty Loam	
A	D	2	2	0.6	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Loam	
A	D	2	3	1.0	5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
A	D	3	1	0.4	10YR2/2	Loam	Quartz
A	D	3	2	0.6	10YR4/4	Silty Loam	
A	D	3	3	1.3	10YR5/8	Silty Loam	
A	D	4	1	0.3	7.5YR3/2	Loam	
A	D	4	2	0.6	7.5YR4/4	Silty Loam	
A	D	4	3	1.4	7.5YR5/8	Loamy Silt	
A	D	5	1	0.2	10YR2/2	Loam	Quartzite
A	D	5	2	0.5	10YR4/4	Silty Loam	
A	D	5	3	0.9	10YR5/8	Silty Loam	
A	E	1	1	0.3	7.5YR3/3	Loam	Brick, windowpane, cut nails
A	E	1	2	0.9	10YR4/4	Silty Loam	Brick, cut nails and brads
A	E	1	3	1.3	7.5YR5/6	Silty Clay Loam	
A	E	2	1	0.4	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Windowpane, cut nails and brads
A	E	2	2	0.9	10YR3/6	Silty Loam	
A	E	2	3	1.1	10YR4/6	Silty Clay Loam	
A	E	3	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Brick, windowpane, cut nails
A	E	3	2	0.8	10YR4/6	Silty Loam	
A	E	3	3	1.4	7.5YR5/6	Silty Clay Loam	

Area	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth	Munsell	Texture	Notes
A	E	4	1	0.5	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Brick, windowpane, cut nails and brads
A	E	4	2	0.8	10YR3/4	Silty Loam	
A	E	4	3	1.5	10YR5/6	Silty Clay Loam	
A	E	5	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Glass container, cut nails
A	E	5	2	0.7	10YR4/6	Silty Loam	
A	E	5	3	1.2	7.5YR5/6	Silty Clay Loam	
A	E	6	1	0.4	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Brick, windowpane, cut nails and brads, alcohol bottle
A	E	6	2	0.8	10YR4/4	Silty Loam	
A	E	6	3	1.3	10YR5/6	Silty Clay Loam	
A	E	7	1	0.4	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Brick, cut nail, quartz
A	E	7	2	0.9	7.5YR4/6	Silty Loam	
A	E	7	3	1.3	7.5YR5/8	Silty Clay Loam	
A	TEMPC	TC1	1	0.3	10YR4/4	Sandy Loam	
A	TEMPC	TC1	2	0.7	7.5YR4/6	Silty Loam	
A	TEMPC	TC1	3	0.9	7.5YR5/8	Silty Clay	
A	TEMPC	TC2	1	0.3	10YR3/4	Sandy Loam	Charcoal
A	TEMPC	TC2	2	0.5	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Loam	
A	TEMPC	TC2	3	1.3	7.5YR5/8	Silty Clay	
A	TEMPC	TC3	1	0.2	10YR3/4	Silty Loam	Cut nail
A	TEMPC	TC3	2	0.5	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
A	TEMPC	TC3	3	1.0	7.5YR5/8	Silty Clay	
A	TEMPC	TC4	1	0.3	10YR3/4	Sandy Loam	
A	TEMPC	TC4	2	0.5	7.5YR5/6	Silty Clay	
A	TEMPC	TC4	3	0.9	7.5YR5/8	Silty Clay	
A	TEMPC	TC5	1	0.2	10YR4/4	Silty Loam	
A	TEMPC	TC5	2	0.7	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Clay	
A	TEMPC	TC5	3	1.0	7.5YR5/8	Sandy Clay	
B	A	NA3	1	0.2	10YR2/2	Clay Loam	
B	A	NA3	2	0.6	7.5YR5/6	Silty Sand Clay	
B	A	NA3	3	1.2	5YR5/6	Sandy Clay	Gravel
B	A	SA3	1	0.2	5YR3/1	Sandy Loam	Nail, cut or wrought
B	A	SA3	2	0.5	5YR3/2	Sandy Clay Loam	

Area	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth	Munsell	Texture	Notes
B	A	SA3	3	0.7	5YR5/6	Clay	
B	A	NA1	1	0.2	5YR3/1	Sandy Loam	Nail, cut or wrought
B	A	NA1	2	0.5	7.5YR3/2 mottled w/ 7.5YR5/6	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	A	NA1	3	1.0	5YR5/6	Silty Clay	
B	A	NA2	1	0.1	5YR3/1	Sandy Loam	Charcoal
B	A	NA2	2	0.5	7.5YR3/2 mottled w/ 7.5YR5/6	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	A	NA2	3	0.9	5YR5/6	Clay	
B	A	A0	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Sandy Loam	
B	A	A0	2	0.5	7.5YR3/3	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	A	A0	3	0.9	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Loam Clay	
B	A	SA1	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Sandy Loam	
B	A	SA1	2	0.4	10YR3/2	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	A	SA1	3	0.8	10YR5/4	Sandy Clay	
B	A	SA1	4	1.1	10YR6/6	Sandy Clay	
B	A	SA2	1	0.3	7.5YR3/2	Sandy Loam	Charcoal
B	A	SA2	2	0.8	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	A	SA2	3	1.1	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
B	A	SA2	4	1.3	5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
B	B	SB2	1	0.1	10YR2/2	Clay Loam	
B	B	SB2	2	0.5	10YR3/3	Silty Loam	
B	B	SB2	3	0.9	10YR4/6	Silty Loam	
B	B	NB1	1	0.2	10YR2/2	Clay Loam	Container, Glass, Charcoal
B	B	NB1	2	0.6	10YR3/6	Clay Loam	
B	B	NB1	3	0.8	7.5YR5/6	Silty Sand Loam	
B	B	NB1	4	1.1	5YR4/6	Silty Sand Loam	
B	B	NB2	1	0.1	10YR2/2	Clay Loam	Charcoal
B	B	NB2	2	0.3	10YR3/4	Sandy Silt	
B	B	NB2	3	0.8	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Silt	
B	B	NB2	4	1.5	5YR4/6	Sandy Loam	
B	B	NB3	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Charcoal
B	B	NB3	2	0.7	7.5YR5/6	Loamy Clay	
B	B	NB3	3	1.1	5YR4/6	Clay	
B	B	NC3	1	0.1	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Charcoal
B	B	NC3	2	0.6	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Loam	
B	B	NC3	3	1.0	5YR4/6	Silty Clay	
B	B	B0	1	0.1	10YR2/2	Clay Loam	Coal
B	B	B0	2	0.4	10YR3/3	Clay Loam	
B	B	B0	3	1.1	10YR4/6	Silty Loam	

Area	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth	Munsell	Texture	Notes
B	B	SB1	1	0.1	10YR2/2	Clay Loam	
B	B	SB1	2	0.5	10YR3/4	Silty Loam	
B	B	SB1	3	1.1	10YR4/6	Silty Loam	
B	B	SB2	1	0.1	10YR2/2	Clay Loam	
B	B	SB2	2	0.3	10YR4/3	Silty Loam	
B	B	SB2	3	0.6	10YR5/6	Sandy Silt Loam	
B	B	SB2	4	0.9	10YR4/6	Clay Loam	
B	C	SC1	1	0.2	7.5YR3/3	Sandy Loam	
B	C	SC1	2	0.4	7.5YR3/4	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	C	SC1	3	0.7	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
B	C	SC1	4	1.0	5YR4/4	Sandy Clay	
B	C	SC2	1	0.2	7.5YR3/3	Sandy Loam	
B	C	SC2	2	0.4	7.5YR3/4	Sandy Clay Loam	Brick
B	C	SC2	3	0.8	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	C	SC2	4	1.0	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
B	C	NC2	1	0.2	7.5YR2.5/2	Sandy Loam	Charcoal
B	C	NC2	2	0.5	7.5YR2.5/1	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	C	NC2	3	0.8	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	C	NC2	4	1.3	5YR5/8	Sandy Clay	
B	C	NC1	1	0.1	7.5YR2.5/1	Sandy Loam	Nail, cut or wrought
B	C	NC1	2	0.4	7.5YR3/4	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	C	NC1	3	0.8	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
B	C	NC1	4	1.3	5YR4/6	Silty Clay	
B	C	C0	1	0.2	7.5YR2.5/2	Sandy Loam	Coal, slag
B	C	C0	2	0.6	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Loam	
B	C	C0	3	1.2	5YR4/6	Silty Loam	
B	C.5	NC. 5-2	1	0.8	10YR2/2	Sandy Loam	
B	C.5	NC. 5-2	2	1.1	7.5YR4/6	Clay Loam	
B	C.5	NC. 5-1.5	1	0.7	10YR2/2	Silty Clay Loam	Gravel
B	C.5	NC, 5-1.5	2	1.4	7.5YR4/6	Clay Loam	
B	C.5	NC. 5-1	1	0.7	10YR2/2	Silty Clay Loam	Gravel, Coal
B	C.5	NC. 5-1	2	1.2	7.5YR4/6	Clay Loam	
B	D	ND1 .5	1	0.2	10YR3/3	Silty Loam	Creamwar e, Rock Feature
B	D	ND1	2	0.6	10YR3/4	Sandy Loam	Rocks

Area	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth	Munsell	Texture	Notes
		.5					
B	D	ND3	1	0.1	10YR2/2	Silty Loam	Charcoal
B	D	ND3	2	0.5	10YR3/3	Silty Loam	
B	D	ND3	3	1.0	7.5YR4/6	Silty Clay	
B	D	ND2	1	0.3	10YR2/2	Silty Loam	Creamware, Red Paste earthenware
B	D	ND2	2	0.7	10YR3/4	Sandy Loam	
B	D	ND2	3	1.0	5YR5/6	Clayey Silt Loam	
B	D	ND1	1	0.1	5YR2.5/2	Sandy Clay	
B	D	ND1	2	0.2	5YR3/2	Sandy Loam Clay	
B	D	ND1	3	0.7	5YR5/6	Sandy Loam	
B	D	D0	1	0.1	7.5YR2.5/1	Sandy Loam	
B	D	D0	2	0.3	7.5YR4/3	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	D	D0	3	0.7	7.5YR3/3	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	D	D0	4	1.2	7.5YR5/8	Sandy Clay	
B	D	SD1	1	0.2	10YR2/2	Sandy Loam	
B	D	SD1	2	0.3	10YR3/3	Clay Sand	
B	D	SD1	3	0.7	5YR5/6	Sandy Clay	
B	D	SD1	4	1.0	7.5YR5/4	Sandy Clay	
B	D	SD2	1	0.2	10YR2/2	Silty Loam	Slag
B	D	SD2	2	0.6	10YR5/6	Silty Loam	
B	D	SD2	3	0.9	5YR5/8	Clay Loam	
B	D	SD3	1	0.2	10YR2/2	Clay Loam	
B	D	SD3	2	0.6	10YR3/6	Sandy Silt Loam	
B	D	SD3	3	1.1	5YR4/6	Sandy Silt Loam	
B	D.5	ND. 5-2	1	0.6	10YR2/2	Clayey Silt Loam	Gravel
B	D.5	ND. 5-2	2	0.9	7.5YR4/6	NR	
B	D.5	ND. 5-1.5	1	0.7	10YR3/2	Silty Clay Loam	Gravel
B	D.5	ND. 5-1.5	2	0.9	5YR5/6	Clay	
B	D.5	ND. 5-1	1	0.5	10YR3/2	Silty Clay Loam	
B	D.5	ND. 5-1	2	1.1	5YR5/6	Clay	
B	E	NE-1,5	1	0.5	10YR3/2	Silty Clay Loam	
B	E	NE-1,5	2	1.3	5YR5/6	Clay	

Area	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth	Munsell	Texture	Notes
B	E	NE2	1	0.3	10YR2/2	Silty Loam	Gravel
B	E	NE2	2	0.5	10YR4/3	Silty Clay	
B	E	NE2	3	0.8	10YR5/6	Silty Clay	
B	E	NE2	4	1.3	10YR5/8	Silty Clay	
B	E	NE3	1	0.3	5YR4/6	Silty Loam	
B	E	NE3	2	0.8	10YR4/4	Clay Loam	
B	E	NE3	3	1.2	10YR3/3	Silty Clay	
B	E	SE1	1	0.1	10YR2/2	Clay Loam	
B	E	SE1	2	0.6	10YR3/3	Silty Loam	
B	E	SE1	3	1.1	5YR4/6	Silty Loam	
B	E	E0	1	0.3	10YR4/4	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	E	E0	2	0.6	10YR4/3	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	E	E0	3	1.1	5YR5/8	Sandy Clay	
B	E	NE1	1	0.2	10YR2/2	Sandy Silt Loam	Charcoal
B	E	NE1	2	0.8	10YR3/3	Sandy Clay Silt	
B	E	NE1	3	1.1	5YR5/8	Silty Clay	
B	F	NF3	1	0.2	10YR3/2	Sandy Loam	
B	F	NF3	2	0.3	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Silt Clay	
B	F	NF3	3	1.0	7.5YR5/8	Silty Clay	
B	F	NF2	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Loam	
B	F	NF2	2	0.5	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Loam	
B	F	NF2	3	1.0	5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
B	F	SF1	1	0.1	7.5YR3/2	Loam	
B	F	SF1	2	0.5	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Loam	
B	F	SF1	3	1.0	5YR4/6	Clay	
B	F	F0	1	0.3	7.5YR3/2	Loam	
B	F	F0	2	0.8	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Loam	
B	F	F0	3	1.3	5YR4/6	Clay	Rocks
B	F	NF1	1	0.1	7.5YR3/2	Loam	
B	F	NF1	2	0.7	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Loam	
B	F	NF1	3	1.2	2.5YR4/6	Clay	
B	F	SF2	1	0.3	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	Coal, windowpane
B	F	SF2	2	0.5	7.5YR4/3	Sandy Loam	
B	F	SF2	3	1.1	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
B	G	NG1	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Coal, earthenware
B	G	NG1	2	0.5	7.5YR4/3	Silty Loam	
B	G	NG1	3	1.0	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Clay	
B	G	NG1	4	1.4	7.5YR4/6	Silty Clay	
B	G	NG2	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Brick, coal, lamp part
B	G	NG2	2	0.5	7.5YR4/3	Silty Loam	
B	G	NG2	3	0.9	7.5YR4/4	Silty Clay	

Area	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth	Munsell	Texture	Notes
						Loam	
B	G	NG2	4	1.7	7.5YR5/6	Silty Clay	
B	G	SG3	1	0.1	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	
B	G	SG3	2	0.6	7.5YR4/6	Loamy Clay	
B	G	SG3	3	1.1	7.5YR5/6	Silty Clay	
B	G	SG2	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	
B	G	SG2	2	0.5	7.5YR4/2	Silty Loam	
B	G	SG2	3	NR	7.5YR4/6	Silty Clay	
B	G	G0	1	1.5	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	Coal
B	G	G0	2	0.5	7.5YR4/2	Silty Loam	
B	G	G0	3	1.0	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Clay Loam	
B	G	G0	4	1.6	7.5YR5/8	Sandy Clay	
B	H	H0	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	Coal, lamp part
B	H	H0	2	0.4	7.5YR4/3	Loamy Clay	
B	H	H0	3	1.1	7.5YR5/6	Silty Clay	
B	H	SH1	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	
B	H	SH1	2	0.4	7.5YR4/3	Silty Clay Loam	
B	H	SH1	3	1.1	7.5YR5/6	Silty Clay	
B	H	SH2	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	
B	H	SH2	2	0.5	7.5YR4/3	Sandy Clay	
B	H	SH2	3	1.3	7.5YR3/2 mottled w/ 7.5YR7/2	Sandy Clay	
B	H	NH1	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Coal, windowpane
B	H	NH1	2	0.7	7.5YR4/3	Loamy Sand	
B	H	NH1	3	1.1	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
B	H	NH1	4	1.4	5YR5/6	NR	
B	J	1	1	0.6	7.5YR2.5/1	Loam	Brick,cut nails, coal, domestic
B	J	1	2	1.3	7.5YR4/3	Loamy Clay	
B	J	1	3	1.9	7.5YR5/6	Sandy Clay	
B	J	2	1	0.3	7.5YR2.5/1	Sandy Loam	Brick, earthenware, glass, cut nails
B	J	2	2	0.6	7.5YR3/3	Silty Loam	
B	J	2	3	1.3	5YR5/6	Clay	
B	J	3	1	0.3	7.5YR3/2	Sandy Clay Loam	Brick, glass, cut nails, earthenware
B	J	3	2	0.8	7.5YR4/3	Silty Clay Loam	
B	J	3	3	1.4	7.5YR5/6	Silty Clay	

Area	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth	Munsell	Texture	Notes
B	J	4	1	0.3	10YR2/2	Loam	Rock, brick, coal, windowpane, tableware, containers, cut nails
B	J	4	2	0.6	7.5YR3/2	Silty Loam	
B	J	4	3	1.0	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Clay	
B	J	4	4	1.6	5YR4/6	Sandy Clay	
B	J	5	1	0.2	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Rock, brick, coal, windowpane, tableware, containers, cut nails
B	J	5	2	0.7	7.5YR4/2	Silty Loam	Brick, cut nails, quartzite
B	J	5	3	1.0	10YR4/4	Silty Clay	
B	J	5	4	1.7	10YR5/6	Clay	
B	J	6	1	0.3	10YR4/2	Loam	
B	J	6	2	0.7	10YR5/4	Silty Loam	Large Rocks
B	J	6	3	0.9	10YR5/4	Silty Clay Loam	Poss Feature
B	J	6	4	1.7	10YR5/8	Silty Clay Loam	Architectural fill
C	DT	1	1	0.8	10YR3/3	Silty Clay Loam	
C	DT	1	2	1.9	10YR4/6	Silty Clay Loam	
C	DT	1	3	3.3	10YR4/6	Silty Clay Loam	Coring Probe
C	DT	2	1	0.6	10YR3/6	Silty Clay Loam	
C	DT	2	2	2.3	7.5YR4/6	Silty Clay Loam	
C	DT	2	3	2.7	7.5YR4/6	Silty Clay Loam	Cored,Gravel at BOE
C	DT	3	1	0.6	10YR3/3	Silty Sand Loam	
C	DT	3	2	1.4	7.5YR4/6	Silty Sand Loam	
C	DT	3	3	1.7	7.5YR4/4	Silty Sand Loam	
C	DT	3	4	2.8	7.5YR4/6	Silty Sand Loam	
C	DT	3	5	3.8	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Silt	Cored
C	DT	3	6	4.1	7.5YR5/6	Silty Sand Loam	Cored
C	DT	4	1	0.7	10YR3/6	Sandy Silt	

Area	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth	Munsell	Texture	Notes
C	DT	4	2	2.5	7.5YR4/6	Silty Sand Loam	rock, gravel
C	DT	4	3	3.8	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Silt Loam	Cored
C	DT	5	1	0.9	10YR3/3	Clayey Silt Loam	Coal
C	DT	5	2	2.5	7.5YR3/4	Silty Clay Loam	
C	DT	5	3	4.1	7.5YR5/6	Silty Clay	Cored

Appendix B: Artifact Catalog

WITHIN SITE	ROCR #	OBJECT	COUNT	MATERIAL	MANFACT. TECH
51NW145.A STP.A3	37789	LITHIC, SHATTER	1	QUARTZ	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW145.A STP.A3	37790	LITHIC, OTHER	7	QUARTZ	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW145.A STP.A3	37791	LITHIC, FLAKE, UTILIZED	2	QUARTZ	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW145.A STP.B2	37793	LITHIC, FLAKE, OTHER	2	QUARTZITE	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW145.A STP.B2	37794	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT, BURNED
51NW145.A STP.B2	37795	HARDWARE, BRAD	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW145.A STP.B2	37796	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOW PANE	3	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS
51NW145.A STP.C2	37797	LITHIC, FLAKE, OTHER	1	QUARTZ	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW145.A STP.C2	37798	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOW PANE	1	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS
51NW145.A STP.C2	37799	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	6	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW145.A STP.D3	37800	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	3	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW145.A STP.D3	37801	LITHIC, SHATTER	1	QUARTZ	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW145.A STP.E1	37802	ARCHITECTURAL, BRICK	6	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW145.A STP.E1	37803	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOW PANE	6	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS
51NW145.A STP.E1	37804	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	4	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW145.A STP.E1	37805	HARDWARE, BRAD	3	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW145.A STP.E2	37806	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOW PANE	1	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS
51NW145.A STP.E2	37807	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	9	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW145.A STP.E2	37808	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	4	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW145.A STP.E2	37809	HARDWARE, BRAD	15	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW145.A STP.E2	37810	HARDWARE, NAIL, OTHER	9	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT

51NW145.A STP.E2	37811	HARDWARE, UNIDENTIFIED	15	FERROUS ALLOYS	MANUFACTURING TECHINQUE UNKNOWN
51NW145.A STP.E3	37812	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOW PANE	11	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS
51NW145.A STP.E3	37813	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	5	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW145.A STP.E3	37814	ARCHITECTURAL, BRICK	39	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW145.A STP.E3	37815	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW145.A STP.E3	37816	HARDWARE, BRAD	5	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW145.A STP.E3	37817	LITHIC, FLAKE, OTHER	1	QUARTZ	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW145.A STP.E3	37818	LITHIC, FLAKE, OTHER	2	QUARTZITE	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW145.A STP.E4	37848	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	5	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT, BURNED
51NW145.A STP.E4	37849	HARDWARE, BRAD	5	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT, BURNED
51NW145.A STP.E4	37850	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	17	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW145.A STP.E4	37851	HARDWARE, BRAD	13	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW145.A STP.E4	37852	ARCHITECTURAL, OTHER	7	MORTAR	MIXED
51NW145.A STP.E4	37853	LITHIC, FLAKE, OTHER	1	QUARTZITE	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW145.A STP.E4	37854	FAUNA, UNIDENTIFIED	1	BONE	UNIDENTIFIABLE BONE
51NW145.A STP.E4	37855	ARCHITECTURAL, BRICK	2	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW145.A STP.E4	37856	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOW PANE	11	GLASS	DRAWN
51NW145.A STP.E4	37857	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOW PANE	9	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS, BURNED
51NW145.A STP.E4	37858	CONTAINER, UNIDENTIFIED	2	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW145.A STP.E5	37859	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	1	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW145.A STP.E5	37860	HARDWARE, NAIL, UNIDENTIFIED	9	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW145.A STP.E5	37861	CONTAINER, UNIDENTIFIED	2	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW145.A STP.E6	37862	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	9	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW145.A STP.E6	37863	ARCHITECTURAL, OTHER	8	MORTAR	MIXED

51NW145.A STP.E6	37864	ARCHITECTURAL, BRICK	6	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW145.A STP.E6	37865	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT, BURNED
51NW145.A STP.E6	37866	HARDWARE, BRAD	5	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT, BURNED
51NW145.A STP.E6	37867	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	17	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW145.A STP.E6	37868	HARDWARE, UNIDENTIFIED	4	FERROUS ALLOYS	MANUFACTURING TECHINQUE UNKNOWN
51NW145.A STP.E6	37869	LITHIC, FLAKE, OTHER	2	QUARTZITE	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW145.A STP.E6	37870	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOW PANE	5	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS, BURNED
51NW145.A STP.E6	37871	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOW PANE	10	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS
51NW145.A STP.E6	37872	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, ALCHOHOL	2	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW145.A STP.E7	37873	LITHIC, FLAKE, OTHER	1	QUARTZ	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW145.A STP.E7	37874	ARCHITECTURAL, BRICK	3	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW145.A STP.E7	37875	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT, BURNED
51NW151 CELLAR SC.1	37988	HOUSEHOLD ACCESSORY OTHER	1	GLASS, SOLARIZED	MOLDED, MACHINE
51NW151.A STP.A4	37819	LITHIC, OTHER	3	QUARTZ	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW151.A STP.A5	37820	ARCHITECTURAL, ROOFING SLATE	1	SLATE, ROOFING	CUT
51NW151.A STP.A5	37821	MINERAL, COAL	1	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.A6	37822	LITHIC, CHUNK	2	QUARTZITE	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW151.A STP.A6	37823	MINERAL, COAL	2	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.A7	37824	MINERAL, COAL	22	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.A7	37825	ARCHITECTURAL WINDOW PANE	1	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS
51NW151.A STP.A7	37826	LITHIC, FLAKE, OTHER	1	QUARTZITE	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW151.A STP.A8	37827	MINERAL, COAL	1	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL

51NW151.A STP.A8	37828	CONTAINER, UNIDENTIFIED	1	GLASS	MOLDED, TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.A STP.A9	37829	MINERAL, COAL	15	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.A9	37830	LITHIC SHATTER	2	QUARTZITE	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW151.A STP.A9	37831	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	3	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.A STP.B4	37832	MINERAL, COAL	5	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.B5	37833	MINERAL, COAL	5	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.B7	37834	MINERAL, COAL	1	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.B9	37835	ARCHITECTURAL, BRICK	1	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW151.A STP.B9	37836	SHELL, CLAM	1	CALCIUM CARBONATE	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.B9	37837	MINERAL, COAL	1	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.C6	37838	MINERAL, COAL	2	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.C6	37839	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	4	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.A STP.C6	37840	TABLEWARE, STEMWARE	1	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.A STP.C7	37841	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	4	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.A STP.C7	37842	MINERAL, COAL	3	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.C7	37843	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT, BURNED
51NW151.A STP.C7	37844	LITHIC, FLAKE, OTHER	1	QUARTZITE	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW151.A STP.C8	37845	ARCHITECTURAL, BRICK	1	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW151.A STP.D5	37846	SHELL, CLAM	3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A STP.D5	37847	LITHIC, SHATTER	1	QUARTZITE	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW151.A MD7	37870	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT

51NW151.A MD4	37876	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD7	37877	HARNESS HARDWARE, HORSESHOE	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.A TEMPA. MD3	37879	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE HEADED
51NW151.A MD6	37880	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A TEMPA. MD2	37881	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE HEADED
51NW151.A TEMPA. MD1	37882	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE HEADED
51NW151.A MD5	37883	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD7	37884	AMMUNITION, MINNIE BALL	1	LEAD	MACHINE MOLDED
51NW151.A TEMPA. MD1	37885	TOOL, OTHER	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.A TEMPA. MD2	37886	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A TEMPA. MD3	37887	HARDWARE, UNIDENTIFIED	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.A MD4	37888	HARDWARE, SPIKE	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.A MD5	37889	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD6	37890	HARDWARE, HINGE	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.A MD7	37891	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD8	37892	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD9	37893	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD10	37894	MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, HARMONICA	1	BRASS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.A MD11	37895	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD12	37896	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	3	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD13	37897	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD13	37898	UNIDENTIFIED, BUCKLE	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.A MD14	37899	HARDWARE, NAIL,	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	WIRE

51NW151.A MD15	37900	HARDWARE, NAIL	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD15	37901	SHELL, CLAM	1	CALCIUM CARBONATE	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.A MD16	37902	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD17	37903	HARDWARE, NAIL	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD18	37904	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A MD19	37905	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A TEMPC. STP.3	37986	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.A TEMPC. STP.2	37987	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	5	ORGANIC	BURNED
51NW151.B MD29	37906	TOOL, SHOVEL BLADE	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B MD29	37907	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD16	37908	HARNESS HARDWARE, HORSESHOE	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B MD29	37909	HARNESS HARDWARE, HORSESHOE	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B MD28	37910	TOOL, SHOVEL BLADE	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B MD2	37911	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B MD27	37912	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	4	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD27	37913	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, OTHER	1	GLASS	PANELED, MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B MD19	37914	HARDWARE, HASP	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B MD15	37915	HARDWARE, WIRE	3	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B MD1	37916	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	HAND WROUGHT
51NW151.B MD8	37918	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD9	37919	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD10	37920	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B MD13	37921	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT

51NW151.B MD14	37922	HARDWARE, NAIL,	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD17	37923	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD11	37924	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	3	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD18	37925	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD12	37926	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD21	37927	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD25	37928	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD26	37929	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD24	37930	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	4	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD23	37931	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	3	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD31	37932	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD30	37933	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B MD20	37934	HARDWARE, BOLT	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B MD3	37935	HARDWARE, BARBED WIRE	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B MD7	37936	HARDWARE, NAIL, COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	UNIDENTIFIED, MACHINE CUT OR HAND WROUGHT
51NW151.B MD22	37937	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	UNIDENTIFIED, MACHINE CUT OR HAND WROUGHT
51NW151.B STP.J2	37938	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	4	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B STP.J2	37939	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	5	FERROUS ALLOYS	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J2	37940	HARDWARE, UNIDENTIFIED	22	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B STP.J2	37941	UNIDENTIFIED SHEET METAL	6	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B STP.J2	37942	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	22	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.B STP.J2	37943	AMMUNITION, SHOTGUN SHELL	1	CUPRIC ALLOY	MACHINE MADE, CENTER FIRE

51NW151.B STP.J2	37944	ARCHITECTURAL BRICK	4	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW151.B STP.J2	37945	TOBACCO ,PIPE		EARTHENWARE	UNIDENTIFIED COLOR PASTE EARTHENWARE, SLIP GLAZED
51NW151.B STP.J2	37946	TAB;EWARE, VESSEL	1	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE --BURNED
51NW151.B STP.J2	37947	CONTAINER, JAR, COSMETIC	1	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE
51NW151.B STP.J2	37948	UTILITARIAN, VESSEL	12	EARTHENWARE	COLOR PASTE EARTHENWARE—SLIP GLAZED--BURNED
51NW151.B STP.J2	37949	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOWPANE	7	GLASS	FLAT GLASS
51NW151.B STP.J2	37950	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, MEDICINAL	1	GLASS	LIPPING TOOL –TWO PIECE MOLD-MOLDED, MACHINE
51NW151.B STP.J2	37951	LIGHTING, OTHER	5	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE
51NW151.B STP.J2	37952	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, UNIDENTIFIED	5	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J2	37953	CONTAINER, UNIDENTIFIED	1	GLASS	HAND APPLIED FINISH
51NW151.B STP.J2	37954	CONTAINER, UNIDENTIFIED	2	GLASS	HAND APPLIED FINISH
51NW151.B STP.J1	37955	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	3	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE HEADED
51NW151.B STP.J1	37956	HOUSEHOLD ACCESSORY, SAFETY PIN	1	STEEL	MACHINE MADE-EXTRUDED-PLATED
51NW151.B STP.J1	37957	ARCHITECTURAL BRICK	2	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW151.B STP.J1	37958	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	5	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.B STP.J1	37959	MINERAL, COAL	1	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.B STP.J1	37960	BY-PRODUCT, CINDER	1	BURNED	BY-PRODUCTS
51NW151.B STP.J2	37961	PERSONAL , COMB	1	BAKELITE	MOLDED

51NW151.B STP.J5	37962	TABLEWARE, DRINKING GLASS	8	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J5	37963	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, UNIDENTIFIED	5	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J5	37964	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, UNIDENTIFIED	3	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J5	37965	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, UNIDENTIFIED	1	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J5	37966	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOWPANE	4	GLASS, MILK	WINDOW GLASS
51NW151.B STP.J5	37967	TABLEWARE, VESSEL	1	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE
51NW151.B STP.J5	37968	MINERAL, COAL	3	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.B STP.J5	37969	ARCHITECTURAL, ROOFING SLATE	1	SLATE, ROOFING	CUT
51NW151.B STP.J5	37970	FAUNA, MAMMAL, UNIDENTIFIED	1	BONE	UNIDENTIFIABLE BONE
51NW151.B STP.J5	37971	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	3	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B STP.J5	37972	HARDWARE, NAIL OTHER	5	FERROUS ALLOYS	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J5	37973	HARDWARE, UNIDENTIFIED	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B STP.J3	37974	UTILITARIAN, VESSEL	3	EARTHENWARE	YELLOWWARE, UTILITARIAN
51NW151.B STP.J3	37975	TABLEWARE, FLATWARE	1	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE
51NW151.B STP.J3	37976	ARCHITECTURAL BRICK	4	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW151.B STP.J3	37977	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	3	FERROUS ALLOYS	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J3	37978	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B STP.J3	37979	HARDWARE, UNIDENTIFIED	22	FERROUS ALLOYS	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J3	37980	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, UNIDENTIFIED	6	GLASS	CUP BOTTOM—MOLDED, MACHINE—PANELED--OVOID

51NW151.B STP.J6	37981	ARCHITECTURAL BRICK	1	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW151.B STP.J6	37982	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	5	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B STP.J6	37983	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	5	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.B STP.J6	37984	LITHIC, FLAKE, OTHER	1	QUARTZITE	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW151.B STP.SA3	38004	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	21	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.B STP.SA3	38005	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	UNIDENTIFIED, MACHINE CUT OR HAND WROUGHT
51NW151.B STP.SA2	38006	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	2	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.B STP.SC2	38007	ARCHITECTURAL BRICK	1	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW151.B STP.SC2	38008	MINERAL, COAL	1	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.B STP.NG2	38009	MINERAL, COAL	3	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.B STP.NH1	38010	MINERAL, COAL	2	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.B STP.NH1	38011	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOWPANE	1	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS
51NW151.B STP.NE1	38012	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	10	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.B STP.NF1	38013	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	2	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.B STP.SF2	38014	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	3	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.B STP.H0	38015	MINERAL, COAL	8	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.B STP.H0	38016	LIGHTING, LAMP CHIMNEY	1	GLASS	TURN MOLD
51NW151.B STP.SD2	38017	BY-PRODUCT, SLAG	2	SLAG	BY-PRODUCTS
51NW151.B STP.G0	38018	MINERAL, COAL	1	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.B STP.NG2	38019	MINERAL, COAL	2	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.B STP.NG2	38020	LIGHTING, LAMP CHIMNEY	1	GLASS	TURN MOLD
51NW151.B STP.NG2	38021	ARCHITECTURAL BRICK	1	BRICK	MOLDED

51NW151.B STP.NG1	38022	MINERAL, COAL	1	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.B STP.SF2	38023	MINERAL, COAL	1	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.B STP.SF2	38024	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOWPANE	43	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS
51NW151.B STP.NE1	38025	TABLEWARE, HOLLOWWARE	1	EARTHENWARE	LEAD GLAZED—INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR GLAZED
51NW151.B STP.F0	38026	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	HAND WROUGHT
51NW151.B STP.F0	38027	BY-PRODUCT, CLINKER/SLAG	1	MINERAL	BURNED
51NW151.B STP.SF1	38028	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOWPANE	1	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS
51NW151.B STP.J4	38062	AMMUNITION, CARTRIDGE	1	BRASS	RIMFIRE
51NW151.B STP.J4	38063	HOUSEHOLD ACCESSORY, THIMBLE	1	CUPRIC ALLOY	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B STP.J4	38064	UNIDENTIFIED SHEET METAL	1	CUPRIC ALLOY	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B STP.J4	38065	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	3	FERROUS ALLOYS	WIRE
51NW151.B STP.J4	38066	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	11	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B STP.J4	38067	HARDWARE, NAIL OTHER	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	WIRE
51NW151.B STP.J4	38068	HARDWARE, UNIDENTIFIED	15	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B STP.J4	38069	ARCHITECTURAL BRICK	1	BRICK	MOLDED
51NW151.B STP.J4	38070	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, UNIDENTIFIED	9	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN – UNIDENTIFIED FORM
51NW151.B STP.J4	38071	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, UNIDENTIFIED	5	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J4	38072	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, UNIDENTIFIED	3	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J4	38073	TABLEWARE, OTHER	2	GLASS	PRESSED GLASS
51NW151.B STP.J4	38074	ARCHITECTURAL, WINDOWPANE	34	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS
51NW151.B STP.J4	38075	CONTAINER, UNIDENTIFIED	1	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN

51NW151.B STP.J4	38076	TABLEWARE, OTHER	2	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE
51NW151.B STP.J4	38077	MINERAL, OTHER	1	CLINKER	BURNED
51NW151.B STP.J4	38078	LITHIC, OTHER	2	QUARTZITE	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW151.B STP.J4	38079	MINERAL, COAL	3	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW151.B STP.J4	38080	UTILITARIAN, HOLLOWARE	1	STONEWARE	SALT GLAZED - EXTERIOR
51NW151.B STP.J4	38081	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	5	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW151.B STP.J4	38082	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, UNIDENTIFIED	5	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B STP.J4	38083	TABLEWARE, DRINKING GLASS	1	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD1	37791	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD12	37989	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD12	37990	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD12	37992	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD12	37993	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD12	37994	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD11	37995	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD12	37996	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	HAND WROUGHT
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD12	37997	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD10	37998	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD10	37999	HARDWARE, WIRE	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE

51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD12	38000	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B. VINEYARD MD12	38001	HARDWARE, WIRE	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.B. VINEYARD TRENCH.STRAT.B.	38002	LITHIC,FLAKE, OTHER	1	CHERT/ FLINT	PERCUSSION /PRESSURE
51NW151.B. VINEYARD TRENCH.STRAT.A.	38003	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW151.B. MD.8	38054	HARDWARE, OTHER	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW151.C DAM STP4	37985	MINERAL, COAL	2	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW229. STP.B0	38029	MINERAL, COAL	1	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW229. STP.NE1	38030	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	7	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW229. STP.NA1	38031	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	UNIDENTIFIED, MACHINE CUT OR HAND
51NW229. STP.NA2	38032	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	5	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW229. STP.NB2	38033	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	17	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW229. STP.NB1	38034	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	5	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW229. STP.NB1	38035	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, UNIDENTIFIED	1	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW229. STP.NC1	38036	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	4	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW229. STP.NC1	38037	HARDWARE, NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	UNIDENTIFIED, MACHINE CUT OR HAND WROUGHT
51NW229. STP.NC3	38038	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	3	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW229. STP.NC2	38039	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	2	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW229. STP.NC2	38040	MINERAL, COAL	3	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW229. STP.ND3	38041	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	5	CHARCOAL	BURNED

51NW229. STP.NB3	38042	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	4	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW229. STP.C0	38043	VEGETAL, CHARCOAL	7	CHARCOAL	BURNED
51NW229. STP.C0	38044	BY-PRODUCT, SLAG	1	SLAG	BY-PRODUCTS
51NW229. STP.C0	38045	MINERAL, COAL	5	COAL	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW229. STP.NC1.5	38046	TABLEWARE, VESSEL	1	EARTHENWARE	CREAMWARE
51NW229. STP.ND2	38047	TABLEWARE, VESSEL	2	EARTHENWARE	CREAMWARE
51NW229. STP.ND2	38048	UTILITARIAN, OTHER	1	EARTHENWARE	RED PASTE EARTHENWARE, LEAD GLAZED
51NW229. .SURFACECOLLECTED.1	38049	SHELL, OYSTER	1	CALCIUM CARBONATE	UNMODIFIED NATURAL MATERIAL
51NW229. MD.1	38050	HARDWARE, UNIDENTIFIED	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN
51NW229. MD.4	38051	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW229. MD.4	38052	CONTAINER, BOTTLE, UNIDENTIFED	1	GLASS	MOLDED TECHNIQUE UNKNOWN—UNIDENTIFIED FORM
51NW229. MD..8	38053	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW229. MD.7	38055	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW229. MD.6	38056	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	2	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW229. MD.5	38057	HARDWARE, BOLT	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE
51NW229. MD.3	38058	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW229. MD.2	38059	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	3	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW229. MD.3	38060	HARDWARE, NAIL COMMON	1	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE CUT
51NW229. MD.2	38061	HARDWARE, WIRE	5	FERROUS ALLOYS	MACHINE MADE

Appendix C: Archaeological Site Inventory Forms

51NW229: The Tall Trees Tenancy

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

District of Columbia
Historic Preservation Office
Office of Planning
October 2009

UTM: / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
ZONE EASTING
OR
Lat. Long.: Latitude: _____ Longitude:- _____

USGS QUAD: ☐ Washington East ☐ Washington West ☐ Anacostia ☐

New form: ☒
Update form: ☐

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME (S) : Tall Trees Tenancy

2. DC SHPO SITE NUMBER: 51NW229

Other number(s): Formerly part of 51NW151

Number assigned by:

3. STREET AND NUMBER
On hilltop west of NPS's Ridge Trail (19th century road trace) south of junction with Connector Trail 3.

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS (ES)
☒ Public ☐ Private
National Park Service, Rock Creek Park

5. SITE LOCATED BY ☐ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational
Collector ☒ Other (specify)
M.A.A. research project, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park

DESCRIPTION

6. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes)
Estimated Occupation Range: (describe)
1780-1840

☐ Paleo ☐ Early Woodland ☐ Contact ☐ 20th Century
☐ Early Archaic ☐ Middle Woodland ☐ 17th Century ☐ Other (specify)
☐ Middle Archaic ☐ Late Woodland ☒ 18th Century
☐ Late Archaic ☐ Unknown Prehistoric ☒ 19th Century

7. DATING METHODS ☐ C14 ☐ Relative
dating methods (specify)
☐ Documentary search (specify types of sources and list)(maps, deeds, etc) ☒ Diagnostic materials (specify)
Creamware, Pearlware, Whiteware, Hand wrought and machine cut nails.

8. SITE TYPE
Prehistoric: ☐ Camp ☐ Village ☐ Quarry ☐ Fishing Camp ☐ Workshop
Historic: ☐ Farm ☐ Domestic ☐ Military ☐ Industrial
☐ Commercial ☐ Unknown
☐ Other (specify):

Describe site type & function
Farm and domestic residence.

9. DESCRIBE SITE DIMENSION AND BOUNDARIES

See item 26

10. GENERALIZED SITE PROFILE (or see attached) Type of Soil(s) Depth of Levels Cultural Material

SURFACE INDICATORS ☐ No visible evidence ☒ Surface finds ☐ Standing ruins ☐ Other

ENVIRONMENT

11. STRATIGRAPHY ☐ Stratified

12. SOIL

Contour Elevation

Acidity: ☐ <4.5 ☐ 4.5-5.5 ☐ 5.6-6.5 ☐ 6.6-7.3 ☐ 7.4-8.4

% Slope of Ground: ☐ 0-5 ☐ 5-15 ☐ 15-20 ☐ >20

13. TOPOGRAPHY ☐ Flood plain ☐ Terrace ☐ Valley slope ☒ Uplands ☐ Stream cut ☐ Other (specify):

14. WATER

Distance from site: 300 meters

15 CURRENT GROUND COVER: Mixed deciduous forest and brambles.

16. CURRENT LAND USE ☐ Vacant ☐ Residential ☒ Parkland ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Parking lot ☐ Institutional ☐ Other (specify)

PAST LAND USE (Describe) Farmstead, orchard until approximately 1894.

17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ☐ Open land ☐ Waterfront ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☒ Woodland ☐ Residential ☐ Other (specify):

CONDITION

18. SITE INTEGRITY Degree of Disturbance ☐ Undisturbed ☐ Slightly disturbed ☐ Moderately disturbed ☐ Extensively disturbed ☒ Unknown

Type of Disturbance ☐ Natural causes ☐ Scientific excavation ☐ Non-scientific excavation ☐ Extensive surface collection ☐ Construction ☐ Utility trenches ☐ Road/Highway ☐ Grading ☐ Periodic inundation ☐ Long term inundation ☐ Buried site/urban fill ☐ Unknown ☐ Other (specify)

19. THREATS TO SITE ☐ Renewal ☐ Highways ☐ Private ☐ Vandalism ☐ Deterioration ☐ Developers ☐ Zoning ☒ Unknown ☐ Other (specify)

20. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC ☒ Free access ☐ Need owner's permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No access

RESEAARCH STATUS

21. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS (By Whom/Affiliation/Date and report reference):
Scientific Investigations
☒ Surface collected ☐ Tested ☐ Excavated Collected and metal detected by the Louis Berger Group in 2004. See Item 23.

Non-scientific Investigations
☐ Surface collected ☐ Excavated

22. LOCATION OF MATERIALS (both current and permanent): NPS Museum Resource Center, Landover MD.

23. PUBLISHED REFERENCES TO SITE
Current Study:
Tom Forhan, 2011. Cultural Landscapes And Historic Archaeology
Of The Riley Tract, Rock Creek Park, Washington DC. Unpublished manuscript on file with the Cultural Resource Manager, Rock Creek Park, Washington DC.

Previous studies:
The Louis Berger Group. 2008. Bold, Rocky and Picturesque, Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study of Rock Creek Park. Washington Dc.

Moran, Jennifer 1997 *Rediscovering Archaeological Resources in Rock Creek Park.* Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park MD

24. RECOVERED DATA (Identify in detail, including features, burials, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)

Cellar directly on the side of the Ridge Trail, a former 19th century road, yielded a large collection of late 19th century artifacts, including cut nails, whiteware, coal, lamp chimneys, a thimble, shotgun shell, and a rubber comb.. Feature is consistent with the location of a residence on the 1892 USCGS map.

Likely workshop, Temporary Site A, produced primarily tack, machine cut nails and coal..

Barn or stable, Temporary Site C, produced machine cut nails and tack. Feature is consistent with the location of a barn or stable on the 1892 USCGS map.

Barn or stable, Temporary Site D, produced machine cut nails , barbed wire and tack. Feature is consistent with the location of a barn or stable on the 1892 USCGS map.

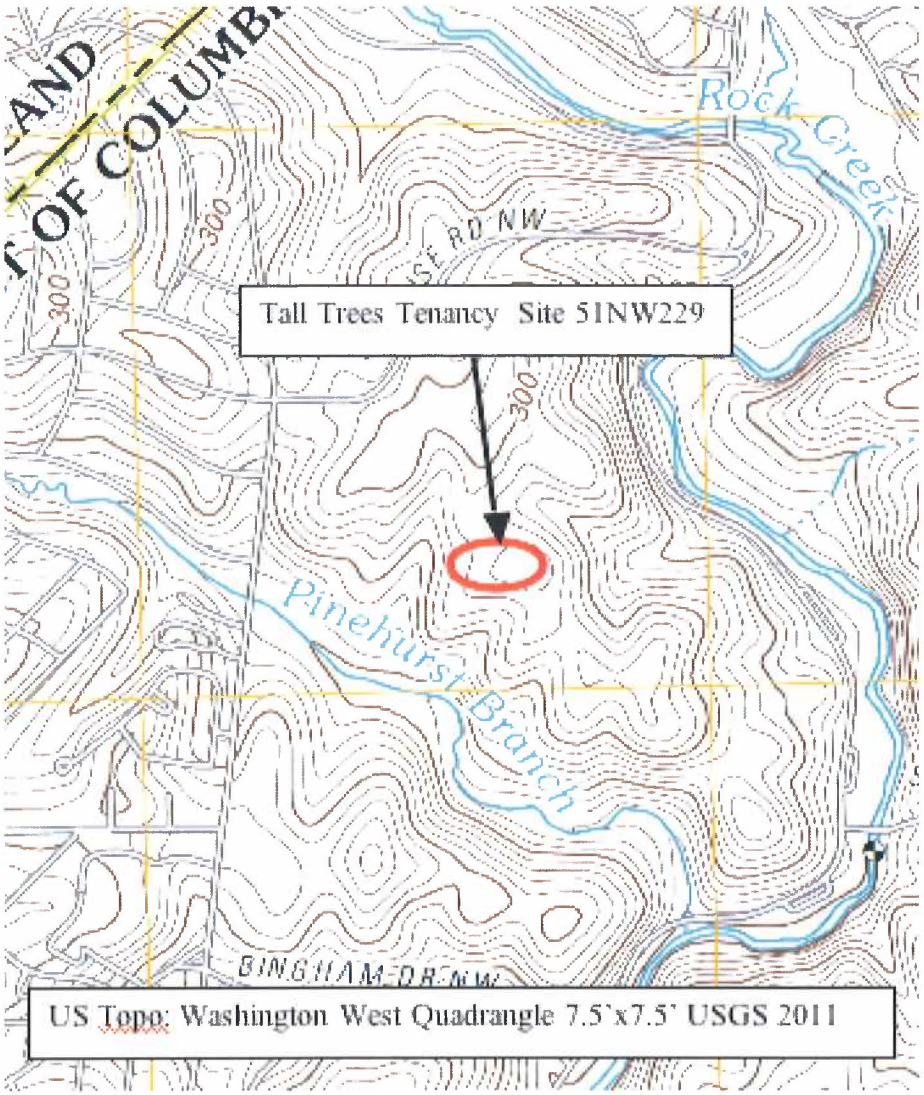
Dam consistent with a straight contour line on the 1892 USCGS map.

Vineyard area of approximately two acres covered with a system of ridges and furrows, testing revealed small machine cut nails and wire consistent with a grape arbor.

Terraced fields consistent with cleared areas on the 1892 USCGS map.

Collapsed stone wall running along the 19th century property line.

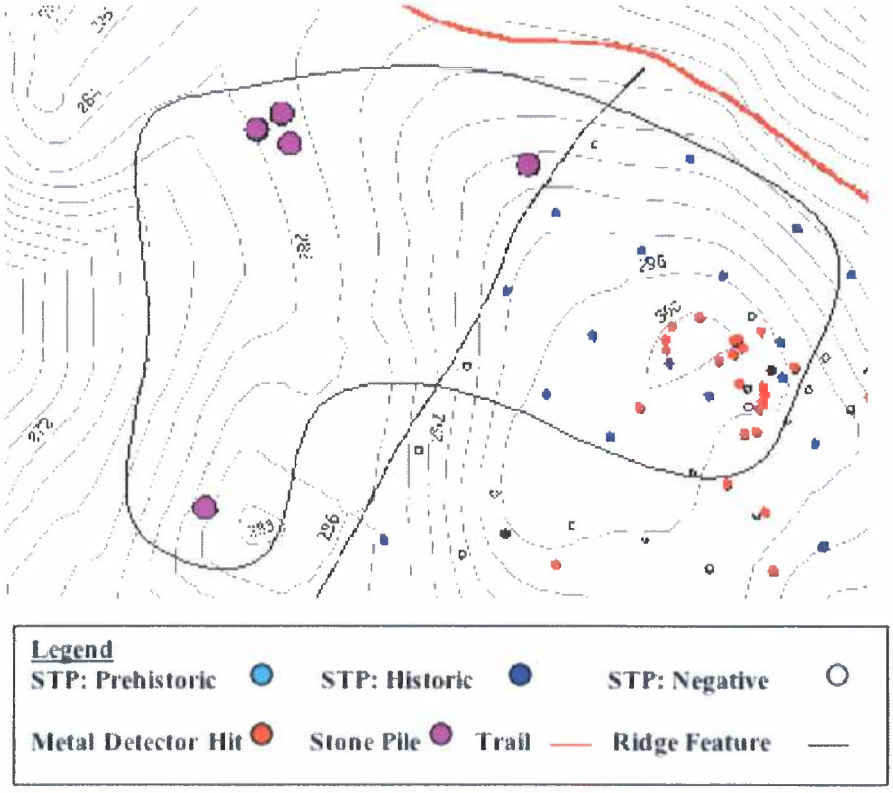
25. ATTACH TO THIS FORM THE PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED



26. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

Scale:

SITE PLAN



27. PHOTOGRAPHS (Attach if available)
Label each with: date of photo; photographic view shown; name of site; site number; where negative is filed)

28. LANDMARK STATUS

☐ Listed in National Register

☒ Eligible to NR under Criterion ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

☐ Listed as D.C. Landmark ☐ Not eligible to the Landmarks list

☐ Eligible for Landmark list under Criterion ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6

SIGNIFICANCE

29. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe. Give also thematic categories as appropriate)

This site is unusual in that a late 19th century farmstead and then turned to parkland, left essentially undisturbed for well over a century, leaving not only archaeological evidence but cultural landscapes. The site is consistent with a very detailed topographic map produced by the USCGS in 1892, at about the time the land was acquired by the government. One of the more unique features is an area covered with ridges and furrows that is consistent with the vineyard reported in the 1880 agricultural census.

Set in a large park that many visitors believe to be completely natural , the area serves as an escape from the labor of modern lives. However, the site is also evidence of the labor or men and women working to supply food to the growing city of Washington. Finally, it also reflects that this modern wooded "wilderness" is also a cultural landscape, created by the human decisions and action.

30. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This site was first recorded in 2004 with two tightly defined loci of artifacts approximately 300 feet apart . As part of this research effort, shovel tests were made in both areas. Artifacts found at the eastern locus are consistent with the late 19th century residential structure shown in the USCGS (1892) map. Testing in the western locus found an earlier mix of ceramics and nails, typically associated with the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Based on that research, a separate site, 51NW229 was recorded as the Tall Trees Tenancy, and the site forms for 51NW151 , now called the Riley Tenancy, were also updated.

.

31. REPORTED BY

Name: Tom Forhan

Organization: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland

Address: Woods Hall, College Park MD

Date: October 1, 2011

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION ☐ Site inspected/verified date:

51NW151: The Riley Tenancy

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

District of Columbia
Historic Preservation Office
Office of Planning
October 2009

UTM: / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

OR

Lat. Long.: Latitude: _____ Longitude:- _____

USGS QUAD: ☐ Washington East ☐ Washington West ☐ Anacostia ☐ Alexandria

New form: ☐ Update form: ☒

1. SITE NAME (S) : Riley Tenancy

Other number(s):

2. DC SHPO SITE NUMBER: 51NW151

Number assigned by:

3. STREET AND NUMBER
Including many cultural landscape features, this is a large site on both sides of the NPS' Ridge Trail (19th century road trace) , south of junction with Connector Trail 3. and north of the Pinehurst Tributary.

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS (ES)
☒ Public ☐ Private National Park
Service, Rock Creek Park

5. SITE LOCATED BY ☒ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector
☒ Other (specify)
M.A.A. research project, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park

6. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes) Estimated Occupation
Range: (describe)

☐ Paleo ☐ Early Woodland ☐ Contact ☐ 20th Century 1780-1840
☐ Early Archaic ☐ Middle Woodland ☐ 17th Century ☐ Other (specify)

☐ Middle Archaic ☐ Late Woodland ☐ 18th Century
☐ Late Archaic ☐ Unknown Prehistoric ☒ 19th Century

7. DATING METHODS ☐ C14 ☐ Relative dating methods
(specify)
☐ Documentary search (specify types of sources and list)(maps, deeds, etc) ☒ Diagnostic materials (specify)
Whiteware, coal, shotgun shell, rubber comb , lamp chimney parts, machine cut nails.

DESCRIPTION

8. SITE TYPE
Prehistoric: ☐ Camp ☐ Village ☐ Quarry ☐ Fishing Camp ☐ Workshop
Historic: ☐ Farm ☐ Domestic ☐ Military ☐ Industrial
☐ Commercial ☐ Unknown
☐ Other (specify):

DESCRIBE SITE TYPE & FUNCTION
Farm and domestic residence.

9. DESCRIBE SITE DIMENSION AND BOUNDARIES
The site covers about twenty acres centered on the interseactoin of that NPS's Ridge Trail and an unnamed connector trail north of the Pinehurst Tributary. See items 25 and 26.

10. GENERALIZED SITE PROFILE
(or see attached)
Type of Soil(s)
Depth of Levels
Cultural Material

11. STRATIGRAPHY ☐ Stratified

SURFACE INDICATORS
☐ No visible evidence ☒
Surface finds
☒ Standing ruins ☐
Other

EN VIR ON ME

12. SOIL

Contour Elevation
300 feet at highest point

Acidity: ☐ <4.5 ☐ 4.5-5.5 ☐ 5.6-6.5 ☐ 6.6-7.3 ☐ 7.4-8.4

% Slope of Ground: ☒ 0-5 ☒ 5-15 ☐ 15-20 ☐ >20

13. TOPOGRAPHY ☐ Flood plain ☐ Terrace ☐ Valley slope ☒
Uplands ☐ Stream cut ☐ Other (specify):

14. WATER

Distance from site: 300 meters

15 CURRENT GROUND COVER: Mixed deciduous forest and brambles.

16. CURRENT LAND USE ☐ Vacant ☐ Residential ☒ Parkland ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Parking lot ☐ Institutional ☐ Other (specify)

PAST LAND USE (Describe) Farmstead, vineyard, orchard until approximately 1894.

17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ☐ Open land ☐ Waterfront ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☒ Woodland ☐ Residential ☐ Other (specify):

CONDITION

18. SITE INTEGRITY Degree of Disturbance ☐ Undisturbed ☒ Slightly disturbed ☐ Moderately disturbed ☐ Extensively disturbed ☒ Unknown

Type of Disturbance ☐ Natural causes ☐ Scientific excavation ☐ Non-scientific excavation ☐ Extensive surface collection ☐ Construction ☐ Utility trenches ☒ Road/Highway ☐ Grading ☐ Periodic inundation ☐ Long term inundation ☐ Buried site/urban fill ☐ Unknown ☐ Other (specify)

19. THREATS TO SITE ☐ Renewal ☐ Highways ☐ Private ☐ Vandalism ☐ Deterioration ☐ Developers ☐ Zoning ☒ Unknown ☐ Other (specify)

20. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC ☒ Free access ☐ Need owner's permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No access

21. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS (By Whom/Affiliation/Date and report reference):

Scientific Investigations

☒ Surface collected ☐ Tested ☐ Excavated Collected and metal detected by the Louis Berger Group in 2004. See Item 23.

Non-scientific Investigations

☐ Surface collected ☐ Excavated

22. LOCATION OF MATERIALS (both current and permanent): NPS Museum Resource Center, Landover MD.

RESEAARCH STATUS

23. PUBLISHED REFERENCES TO SITE

Current Study: Tom Forhan, 2011. Cultural Landscapes And Historic Archaeology Of The Riley Tract, Rock Creek Park, Washington DC. Unpublished manuscript on file with the Cultural Resource Manager, Rock Creek Park, Washington DC.

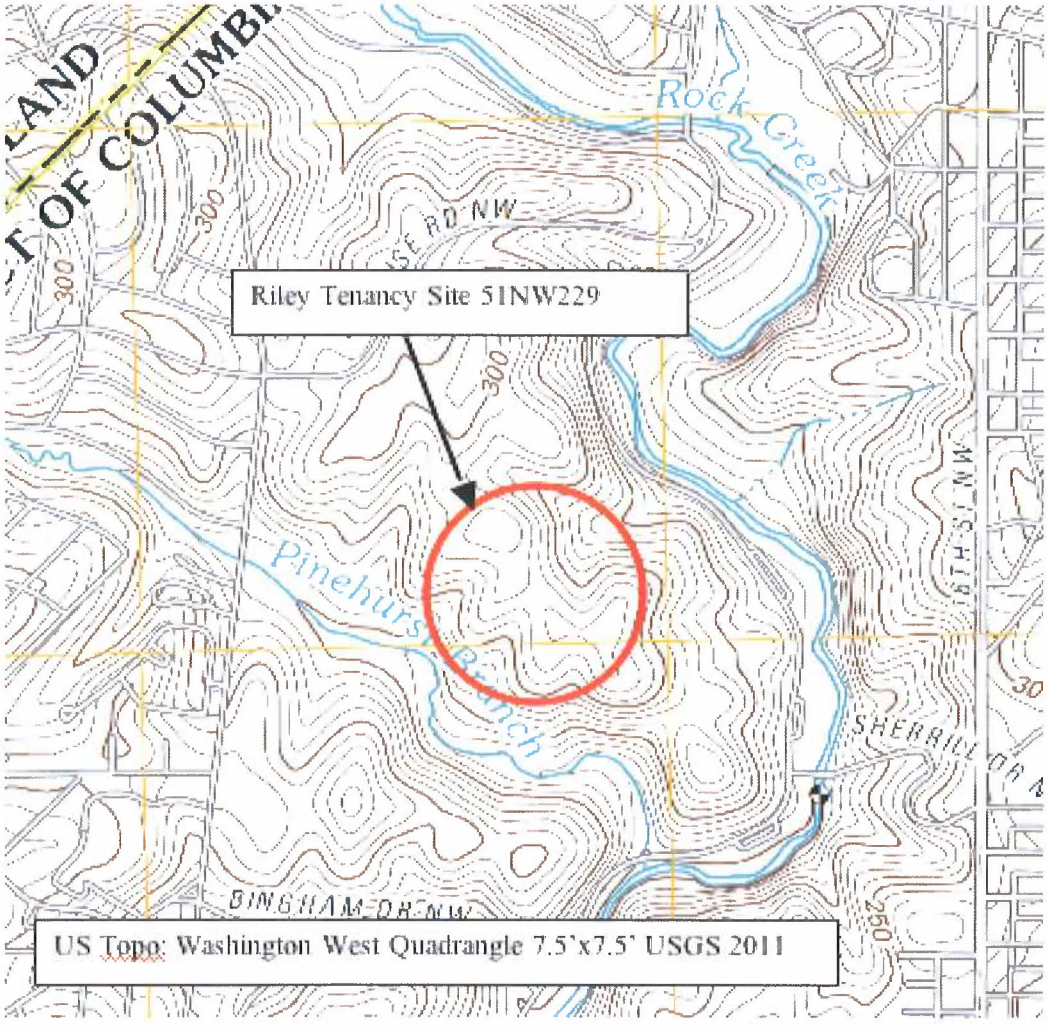
a) Previous studies: The Louis Berger Group. 2008. Bold, Rocky and Picturesque, Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study of Rock Creek Park. Washington Dc.

b)

24. RECOVERED DATA (Identify in detail, including features, burials, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)

Hand wrought and machine cut nails, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. Visible foundation stones on the surface, five stone piles located in adjacent shallow valley.

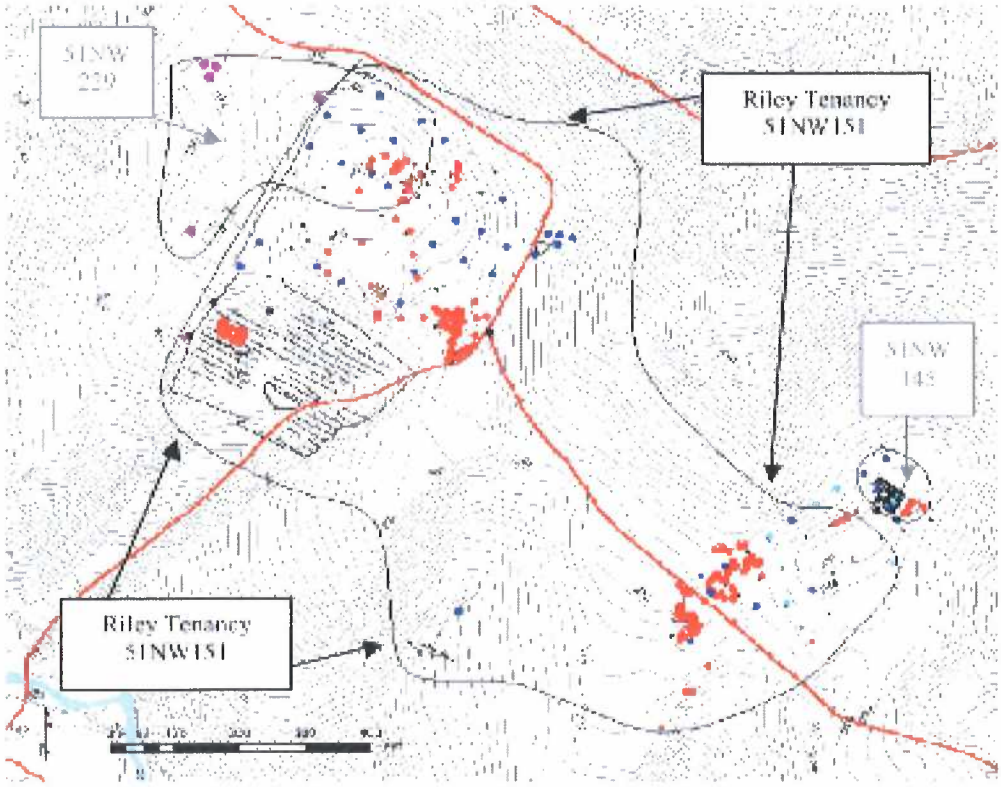
25. ATTACH TO THIS FORM THE PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED



SITE PLAN

26. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

Scale:



Legend

STP: Prehistoric **STP: Historic** **STP: Negative**

Metal Detector Hit **Stone Pile** **Trail** **Ridge Feature**

27. PHOTOGRAPHS (Attach if available)

Label each with: date of photo; photographic view shown; name of site; site number; where negative is filed)

28. LANDMARK STATUS

☐ Listed in National Register

☒ Eligible to NR under Criterion ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

☐ Listed as D.C. Landmark ☐ Not eligible to the Landmarks list

☐ Eligible for Landmark list under Criterion ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6

SIGNIFICANCE

29. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe. Give also thematic categories as appropriate)

This site is on the 18th century Coulin Course land patent,. This appears to be established as a colonial tenancy and may be on land that was leased by James Tomlinson in 1740, although there is no material association with him. While the materials collected are consistent with domestic occupation, including creamware, pearlware, and whiteware,; they are also sparse, suggesting a lower socioeconomic group.

The mix of ceramics and both wrought and machine cut nails suggests that the site may have been used for a considerable period of time. This is in contrast to the other nearby colonial site, the Carroll Tenancy (51NW187) that has been interpreted as only being used for ten to twenty years, and where a lack of nails suggesting log construction.

30. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This site was recorded as part of 51NW151, one of four sites identified under the" Clagett name, which had two tightly defined loci of artifacts approximately 300 feet apart . As part of this research effort, shovel tests were made in both areas. Artifacts found at the eastern locus are consistent with the late 19th century residential structure shown in the USCGS (1892) map. Testing in the western locus found an earlier mix of ceramics and nails, typically associated with the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Based on that research, this separate site, 51NW229 was recorded as the Tall Trees Tenancy, and the site forms for 51NW151 , now called the Riley Tenancy, were also updated.

.

31. REPORTED BY

Name: Tom Forhan

Organization: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland

Address: Woods Hall, College Park MD

Date: October 1, 2011

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION ☐ Site inspected/verified date:

51NW145: The Clagett "Barn".

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

District of Columbia
Historic Preservation Office
Office of Planning
October 2009

UTM: / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

OR

Lat. Long.: Latitude: ________________ Longitude:- ________________

USGS QUAD: ☐ Washington East ☐ Washington West ☐ Anacostia ☐ Alexandria

New form: ☒ Update form: ☐

1. SITE NAME (S) : Clagett "Barn"

2. DC SHPO SITE NUMBER:

51NW145

Other number(s):

Number assigned by:

3. STREET AND NUMBER
On north end of ridge .

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS (ES)
☒ Public ☐ Private National Park
Service, Rock Creek Park

5. SITE LOCATED BY ☒ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector
☒ Other (specify)
M.A.A. research project, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park

6. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes) Estimated
Occupation Range: (describe)
☐ Paleo ☐ Early Woodland ☐ Contact ☐ 20th Century 1780-1840
☐ Early Archaic ☐ Middle Woodland ☐ 17th Century ☐ Other (specify)
☐ Middle Archaic ☐ Late Woodland ☐ 18th Century
☐ Late Archaic ☐ Unknown Prehistoric ☒ 19th Century

7. DATING METHODS ☐ C14 ☐ Relative dating
methods (specify)
☒ Documentary search ☒ Diagnostic materials (specify)
. Machine cut nails. Boschke map (1861)

DESCRIPTION

8. SITE TYPE
Prehistoric: ☐ Camp ☐ Village ☐ Quarry ☐ Fishing Camp ☐ Workshop
Historic: ☒ Farm ☐ Domestic ☐ Military ☐ Industrial
☐ Commercial ☐ Unknown
☐ Other (specify):

Describe site type & function
Agricultural outbuilding with possible light industrial use.

9. DESCRIBE SITE DIMENSION AND BOUNDARIES

60'x 80' rectangle centered on the existing fieldstone foundation on the surface.

10. GENERALIZED SITE PROFILE
(or see attached)
Type of Soil(s)
Depth of Levels
Cultural Material

11. STRATIGRAPHY ☐ Stratified

SURFACE INDICATORS
☐ No visible evidence ☒ Surface finds
☒ Standing ruins ☐ Other

EN VIR ON ME

12. SOIL

Contour Elevation

Acidity: ☐ <4.5 ☐ 4.5-5.5 ☐ 5.6-6.5 ☐ 6.6-7.3 ☐ 7.4-8.4

% Slope of Ground: ☒ 0-5 ☐ 5-15 ☐ 15-20 ☐ >20

13. TOPOGRAPHY ☐ Flood plain ☐ Terrace ☐ Valley slope
☒ Uplands ☐ Stream cut ☐ Other (specify):

14. WATER

Distance from site: 250 meters

15 CURRENT GROUND COVER: Mixed deciduous forest .

16. CURRENT LAND USE ☐ Vacant ☐ Residential
☒ Parkland ☐ Industrial
☐ Commercial ☐ Parking lot ☐ Institutional ☐
Other (specify)

PAST LAND USE (Describe)
Shown within a cleared area, presumably for agriculture, on the Boshke map (1861). Depicted as wooded with no indication of structure ion the 1892 USCGS map.

17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ☐ Open land ☐ Waterfront ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☒ Woodland ☐ Residential
☐ Other (specify):

CONDITION

18. SITE INTEGRITY Degree of Disturbance ☐ Undisturbed ☐ Slightly disturbed
☐ Moderately disturbed ☐ Extensively disturbed ☒ Unknown

Type of Disturbance ☐ Natural causes ☐ Scientific excavation ☐ Non-scientific excavation ☐ Extensive surface collection
☐ Construction ☐ Utility trenches ☐ Road/Highway ☐ Grading ☐ Periodic inundation
☐ Long term inundation ☐ Buried site/urban fill ☐ Unknown ☐ Other (specify)

19. THREATS TO SITE ☐ Renewal ☐ Highways ☐ Private ☐ Vandalism ☐ Deterioration ☐ Developers
☐ Zoning ☒ Unknown ☐ Other (specify)

20. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC ☒ Free access ☐ Need owner's permission
☐ Restricted ☐ No access

21. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS (By Whom/Affiliation/Date and report reference):

RESEARCH STATUS

Scientific Investigations
☒ Surface collected ☒ Tested ☐ Excavated Collected and metal detected by the Louis Berger Group in 2004. See Item 23.

Non-scientific Investigations
☐ Surface collected ☐ Excavated

22. LOCATION OF MATERIALS (both current and permanent): NPS Museum Resource Center, Landover MD.

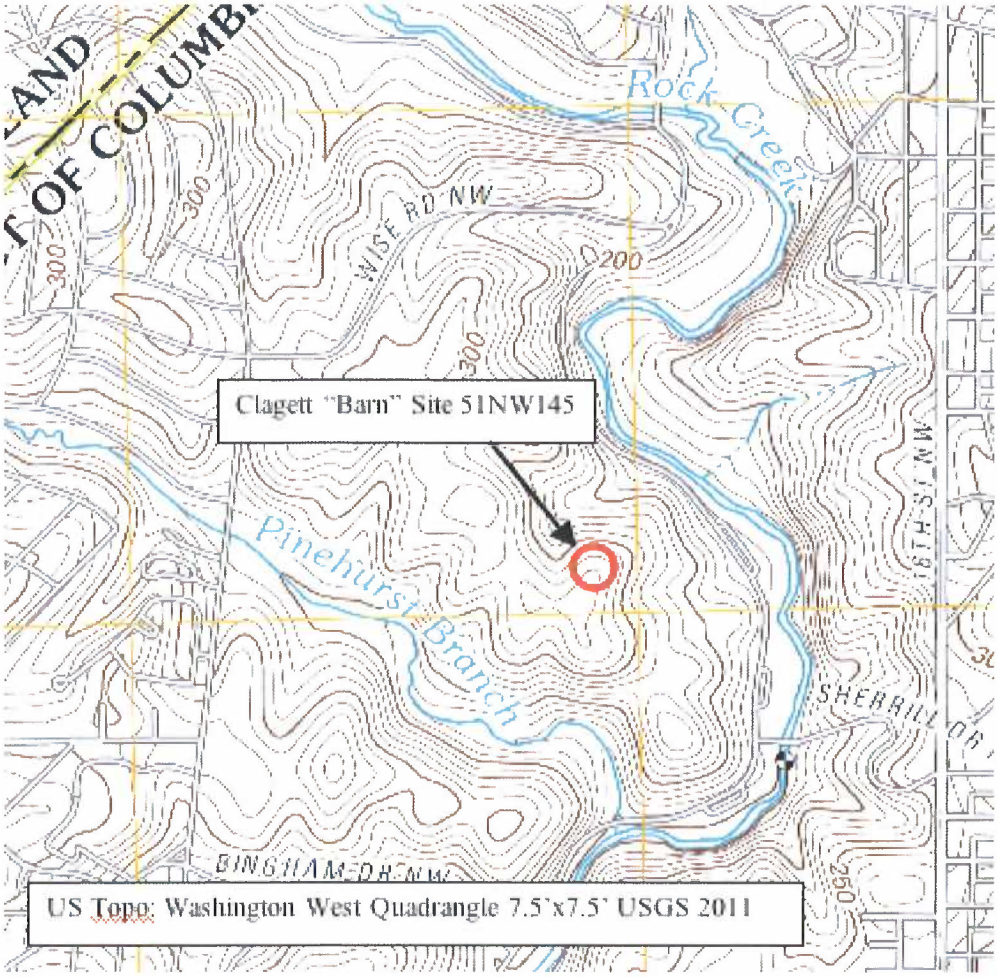
23. PUBLISHED REFERENCES TO SITE
Current Study: Tom Forhan, 2011. Cultural Landscapes And Historic Archaeology Of The Riley Tract, Rock Creek Park, Washington DC. Unpublished manuscript on file with the Cultural Resource Manager, Rock Creek Park, Washington DC.

Previous studies:
The Louis Berger Group. 2008. *Bold, Rocky and Picturesque. Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study of Rock Creek Park*. Washington DC.

Macintosh, Barry, and Victoria Rousuck
1979 *Claggett Site, Rock Creek Park*. On file, Cultural Resource Manager's Office, Rock Creek Park, Washington DC.

24. RECOVERED DATA (Identify in detail, including features, burials, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)
Machine cut nails, some burnt, brick fragments, glass, some burnt. No evidence of domestic occupation.

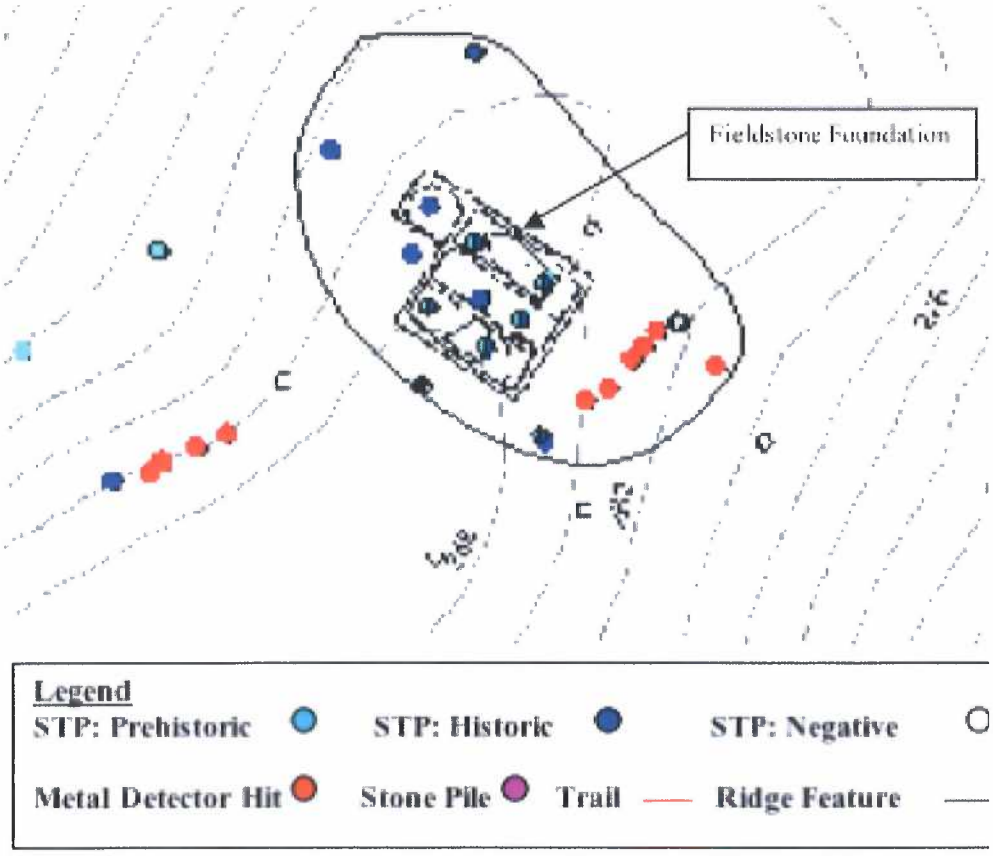
25. ATTACH TO THIS FORM THE PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED



26. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

Scale:

SITE PLAN



27. PHOTOGRAPHS (Attach if available)
Label each with: date of photo; photographic view shown; name of site; site number; where negative is filed)

28. LANDMARK STATUS

☒ Eligible to NR under Criterion ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

☐ Listed as D.C. Landmark

☐ Eligible for Landmark list under Criterion ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6

☐ Listed in National Register

☐ Not eligible to the Landmarks list

SIGNIFICANCE

29. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe. Give also thematic categories as appropriate)

The Clagett "barn" foundation presents some unresolved questions. Although there were no signs of domestic occupation, the extensive brick suggests use for something other than a barn, perhaps some small industrial operation. Was there any connection to farm laborers enslaved by Clagett? There are other unanswered questions, including the form of the foundation, which may be more typical of German influenced construction, as in Pennsylvania. This is unusual since Clagett was from an old tidewater Maryland family. The only clear association to Clagett is the reference on the Boschke (1861) map.

30. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The site as described in Berger 2008 includes a large area of the ridge. This includes some surface finds 250 feet south of the actual foundation. With testing of the area on a fifty foot grid, it appears that the surface finds reported by Berger are consistent with a second structure attributed to 51NW151, the Riley Tenancy. As a result, this update limits the Clagett "Barn" site to the immediate area of the foundation.

This site has been called the "Claggett barn" site iby earlier researchers. The extensive brick found within the foundation is not consistent with use as a barn, and this updated form puts quotes in around the word "barn" in the site name.

The Berger report and site recordation documents filed with the District of Columbia consistently use the spelling "Claggett" with two "g"s/ (Berger 2008: II:185), Others use " Clagett", (Boschke 1861; Mackintosh and Rousuck 1979; Moran 1997), Clagett (1963) discusses historical spelling of the name and concludes that the one "g" usage is correct. The name is also spelled with one "g" on Darius Clagett's memorial in Rock Creek Cemetery.

31. REPORTED BY

Name: Tom Forhan

Organization: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland

Address: Woods Hall, College Park MD

Date: October 1, 2011

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION ☐ Site inspected/verified date: