PRELIMINARY ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY AND SITE EXAMINATION

OF FIVE FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AREAS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK CAMPUS PART 2:

1. ANIMAL SCIENCES/AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING FACILITY
2. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DETONATION PIT
3. LANDFILL TRANSFER STATION
4. PESTICIDE/HERBICIDE STORAGE FACILITY

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND

DGS Project No. U-000-847-011

Submitted to

Maryland Department of General Services
Office of Engineering & Construction
301 West Preston Street, Room 1405
Baltimore, Maryland 21201-2369

By

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ENDORSEMENT

The following report is submitted for your consideration by Karell Archeological Services.

Daniel Koski-Karell
President, K-A-S
Principal Investigator

ABSTRACT

This report describes the conduct and findings of a preliminary archeological reconnaissance and site evaluation study of the terrain to be affected by four proposed construction projects, in the north-central portion of the campus of the University of Maryland in College Park, Prince Georges County. The investigation consisted of background research and a field survey (which included a controlled surface collection, and excavation of systematically-placed shovel test pits and one-meter square test pits). Both prehistoric period and historic period rtifacts were recovered from each of the project areas. The greatest abundance of prehistoric materials came from the proposed location of the Animal Science/Agricultural Engineering Complex (Project Area # 1). The prehistoric cultural deposit at that location appears to be a Late Woodland Period seasonal camp occupied by a single-family small band. It has been named "the James Salt Site" (18 PR 303). It is recommended that a Phase 2 evaluation investigation be conducted at that archeological site to determine its potential eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The other project areas investigated were for the proposed Environmental Services Facility Detonation Pit (Project Area # 2), the proposed Landfill Transfer Station (Project Area # 3), and the proposed Pesticide/Herbicide Storage Facility (Project Area # 4). No potential significant cultural materials were found to be located in Area # 2. The location of Area # 3 is within the recorded boundaries of prehistoric archeological site 18 PR 48. However, the prehistoric and historic cultural materials in Area # 3 are not interpreted as being of potential historical significance. The inital proposed location of Area # 4 is within the recorded boundaries of prehistoric archeological site 18 PR 15. As a result of a design change, however, the proposed construction site has been shifted away from the terrain investigated in this study. The new location of Area # 4 will be investigated at some time in the future. As a result of this investigation, no further cultural resources investiations are recommended in Project Areas # 2, # 3, and # 4. However, it is recommended that a Phase 2 evaluation investigation be conducted in the portion of Project Area # 1 occupied by Site 18 PR 303.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a preliminary archeological reconnaissance survey and site examination of four proposed construction project areas on the campus of the University of Maryland at College Park (UMCP). The four construction sites are identified as follows:

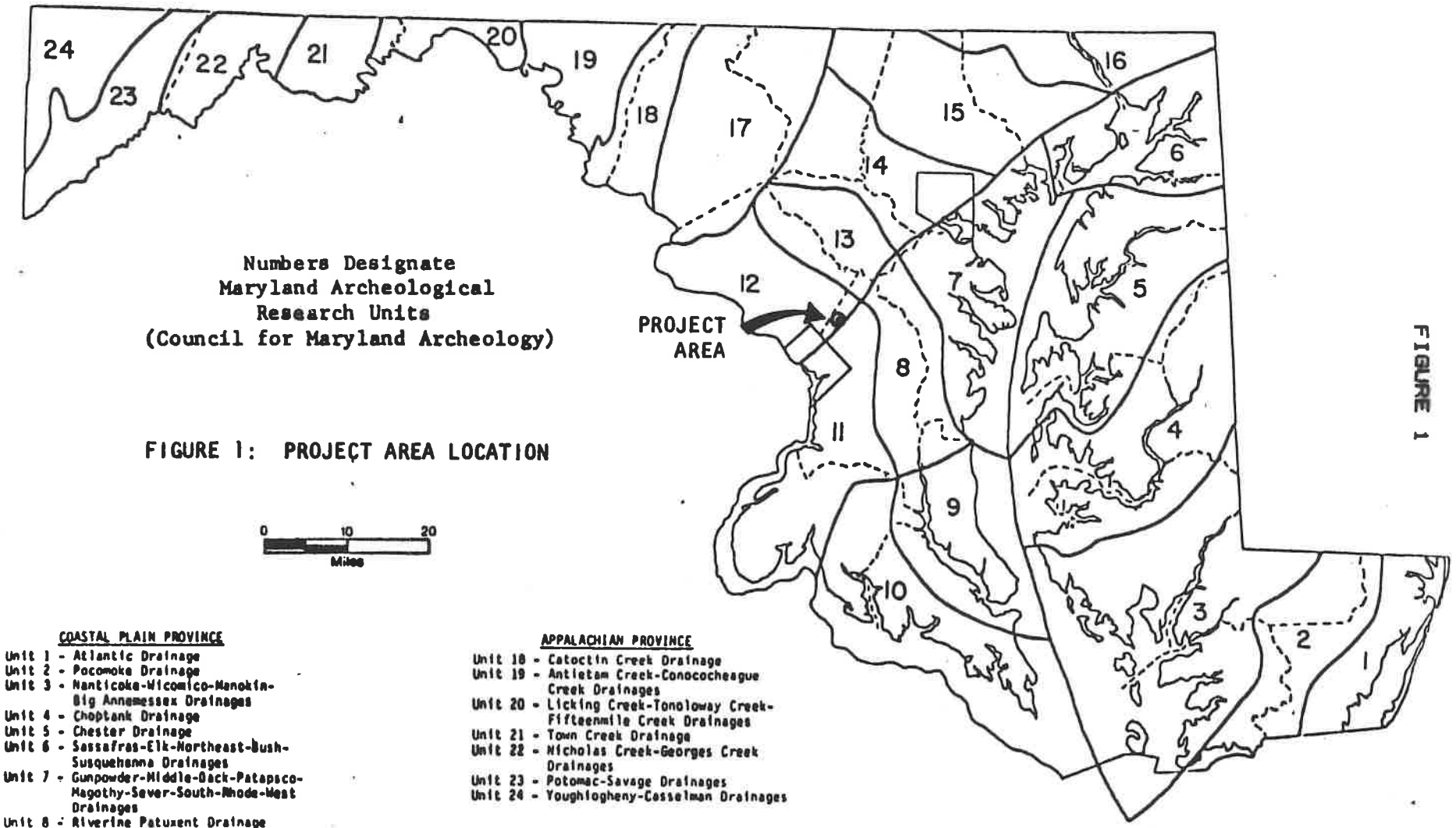
	Project Name	Designation in this report
1.	Animal Science/Agricultural Engineering Complex.	Project Area # 1
2.	Environmental Services Facility Detonation Pit.	Project Area # 2
3.	Landfill Transfer Station.	Project Area # 3
4.	Pesticide/Herbicide Storage Facility.	Project Area # 4

The four project areas investigated are located in Prince Georges County, in south-central Maryland, about four miles northeast of Washington, D.C. The general location is indicated in Figure 1. The specific sites of the proposed construction projects are indicated in Figure 2 (which is a portion of the "Washington East, D.C.-MD." 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic map). Figure 3 illustrates the locations of the four projects being considered on a portion of a plan map of the UMCP campus (scale of one inch equals 400 feet).

The proposed work to be accomplished in the project areas involves the construction of classroom and laboratory structures, parking lots, utility lines, and university support maintenance facilities. Each of the individual projects is described in more detail in the section of this report which relates specifically to it.

The purpose of this investigation was to determine the presence or absence, and level of significance, of any prehistoric and historic period cultural resources within the terrain being studied. The work consisted of background research, a field survey, and site evaluation.

This investigation was conducted under contract with the Department of General Services, State of Maryland. The work was accomplished by Karell Archeological Services, during the months of October-December 1985, and July 1986. The Principal Investigator and Chief Archeologist for this study was Daniel Koski-Karell (President, Karell Archeological Services). Luis Ortiz and Theodore Dubik (Field Archeologists, Karell Archeological Services) assisted.



Numbers Designate
Maryland Archeological
Research Units
(Council for Maryland Archeology)

FIGURE 1: PROJECT AREA LOCATION

FIGURE 1

COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE

Unit 1 - Atlantic Drainage
Unit 2 - Pocomoke Drainage
Unit 3 - Nanticoke-Wicomico-Manokin-Big Annemessex Drainages
Unit 4 - Choptank Drainage
Unit 5 - Chester Drainage
Unit 6 - Sassafras-Elk-Northeast-Bush-Susquehanna Drainages
Unit 7 - Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages
Unit 8 - Riverine Patuxent Drainage
Unit 9 - Estuarine Patuxent Drainage
Unit 10 - Estuarine Potomac Drainage
Unit 11 - Riverine Potomac Drainage

PIEDMONT PROVINCE

Unit 12 - Potomac Drainage
Unit 13 - Patuxent Drainage
Unit 14 - Patapsco-Back-Middle Drainages
Unit 15 - Gunpowder-Bush Drainages
Unit 16 - Susquehanna-Elk-Northeast Drainages
Unit 17 - Monocacy Drainage

APPALACHIAN PROVINCE

Unit 18 - Catoctin Creek Drainage
Unit 19 - Antietam Creek-Conococheague Creek Drainages
Unit 20 - Licking Creek-Tonoloway Creek-Fifteenmile Creek Drainages
Unit 21 - Town Creek Drainage
Unit 22 - Nicholas Creek-Georges Creek Drainages
Unit 23 - Potomac-Savage Drainages
Unit 24 - Youghiogheny-Casselman Drainages

FIGURE 2

LOCATIONS OF THE FOUR PROJECT AREAS INVESTIGATED

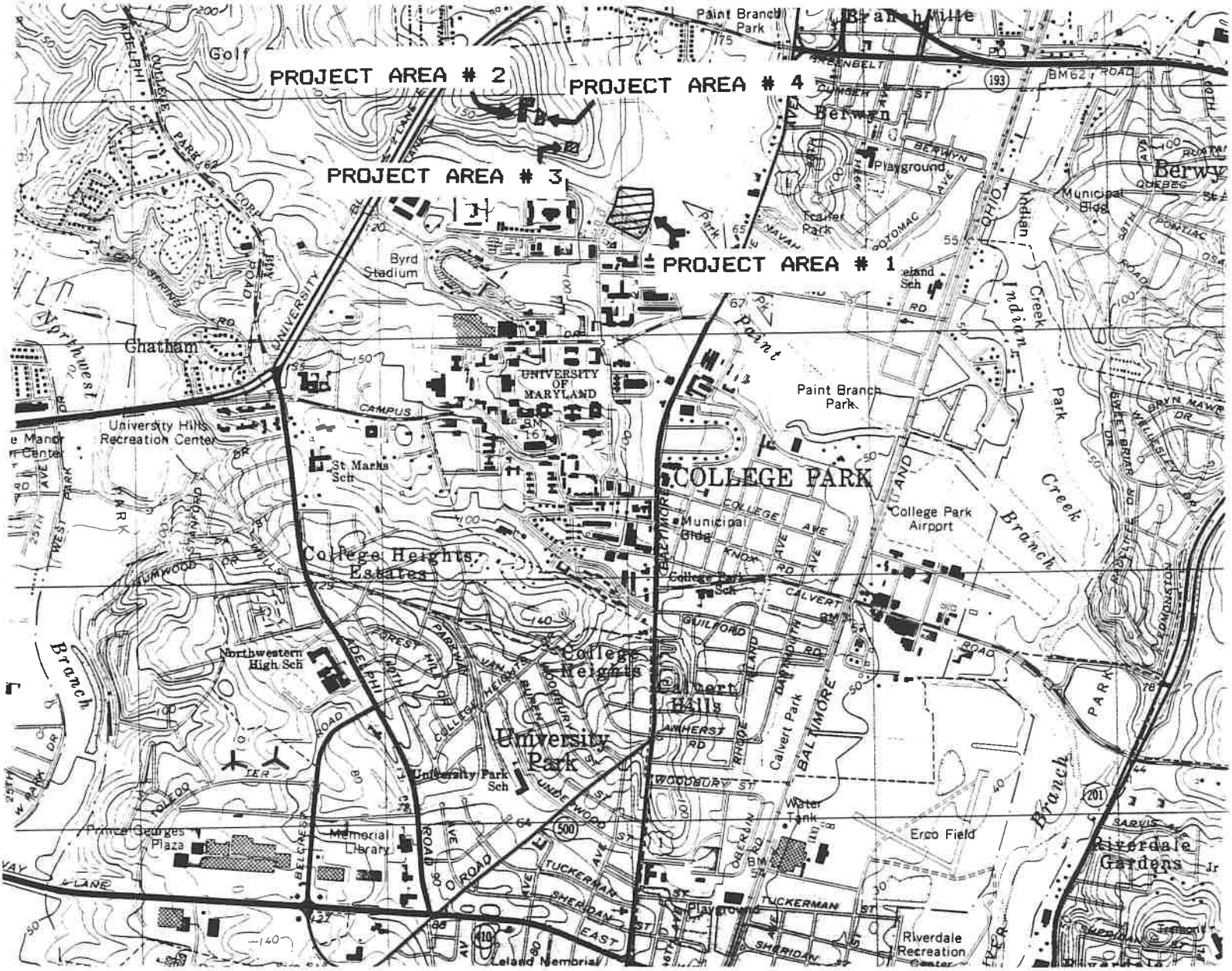
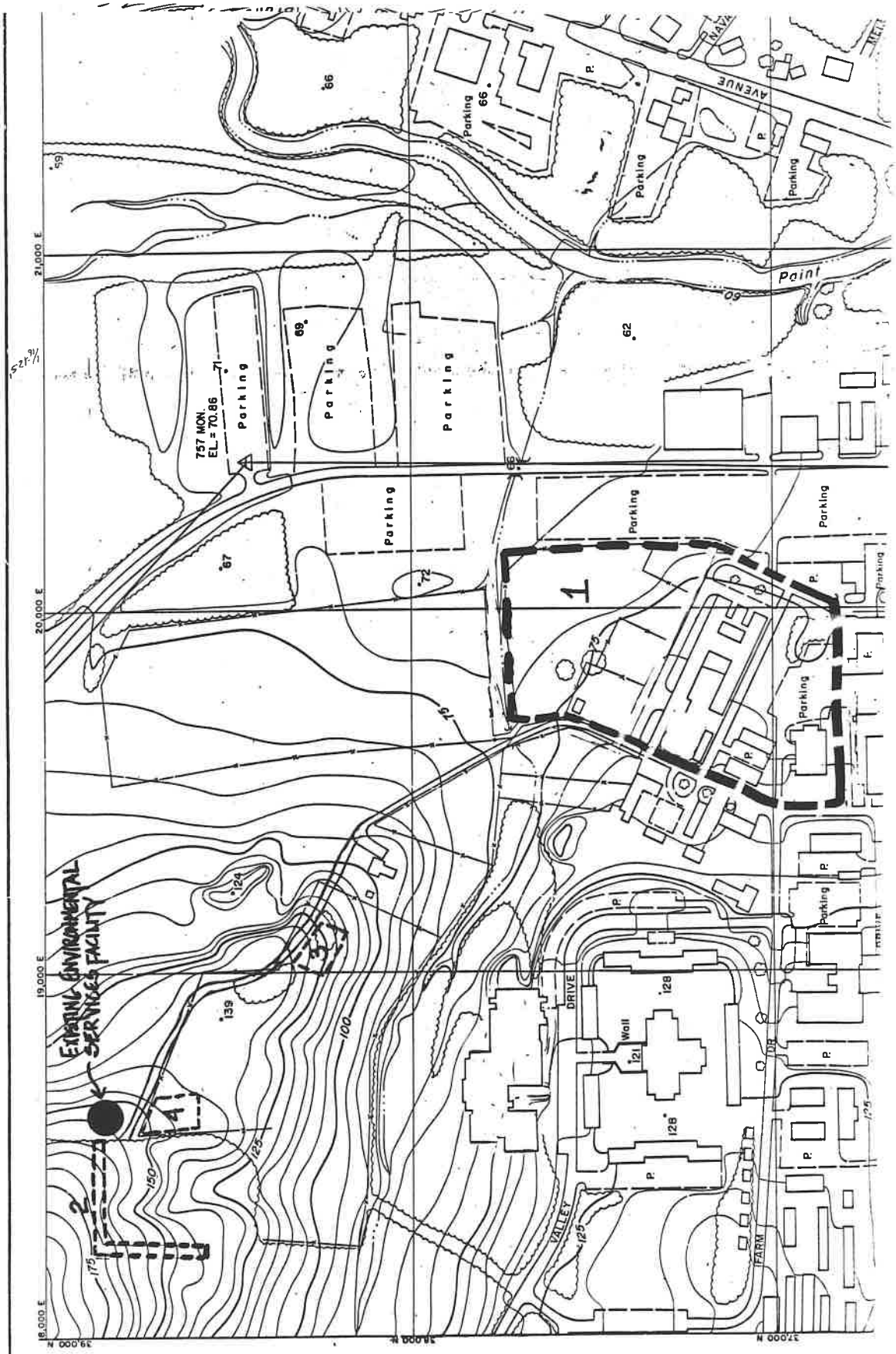


FIGURE 3

PROJECT AREAS INVESTIGATED



This investigation was coordinated with the Maryland State Historic Preservation Office (Mr. Richard Hughes, State Administrator for Archeology, Maryland Historical Trust).

This report is organized according to the following order. The first section contains introductory information. After that, the natural environment setting of the vicinity of the project areas is discussed. The subsequent section presents a brief overview of the prehistory and history of the project areas. The methodology followed during the investigation is discussed in the next section.

Each of the four project areas is discussed in a separate section of the report (Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8). In each of these sections, a brief description of the specific proposed undertaking and the findings of the field survey area are presented. Each section also contains a provenienced artifact catalog listing the cultural materials recovered from the project area, followed by an evaluation of the findings and recommendations concerning additional work. In the event an unreported archeologial site was found to be located in the project area, a Maryland archeological site survey form is included in that section of the report as well.

The final section of the narrative report is a concluding summary of the results and recommendations. Five appendixes are presented after the concluding section. These contain information on the soils of the project areas, a summary of Maryland prehistory, the investigation's scope of work, a curriculum vita of the Principal Investigator, and a list of references cited.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This discussion will focus upon the natural environmental setting of the project areas. The first aspect to be addressed is the general environment of the surrounding vicinity. That will be followed by a more detailed examination of each of the four individual project areas.

The project areas are located in the upper Coastal Plain geomorphological province of south-central Maryland. The Fall Line transitional area to the hilly terrain of the Piedmont is located approximately five miles to the west.

This location is in the northern part of the University of Maryland campus. It is approximately 1,500 feet west of Paint Branch, one of the major tributaries of the Northeast Branch of the Anacostia River. A small unnamed tributary of Paint Branch runs from west to east through the vicinity. Project Area # 1 is located on the south side of this tributary, while the other three areas are located on its northern side.

The UTM grid coordinates (Zone 18) for these project areas are as follows:

a. Area # 1: East: 332 080
North: 4 317 540

b. Area # 2: East: 331 540
North: 4 317 940

c. Area # 3: East: 331 800
North: 4 317 800

d. Area # 4: East: 331 660
North: 4 317 880

The main route of access to this vicinity is along Regents Drive, a major north-south roadway on the University of Maryland campus. Regents Drive may be reached by proceeding west on Campus Drive, from that road's intersection with Baltimore Avenue (U.S. Route 1).

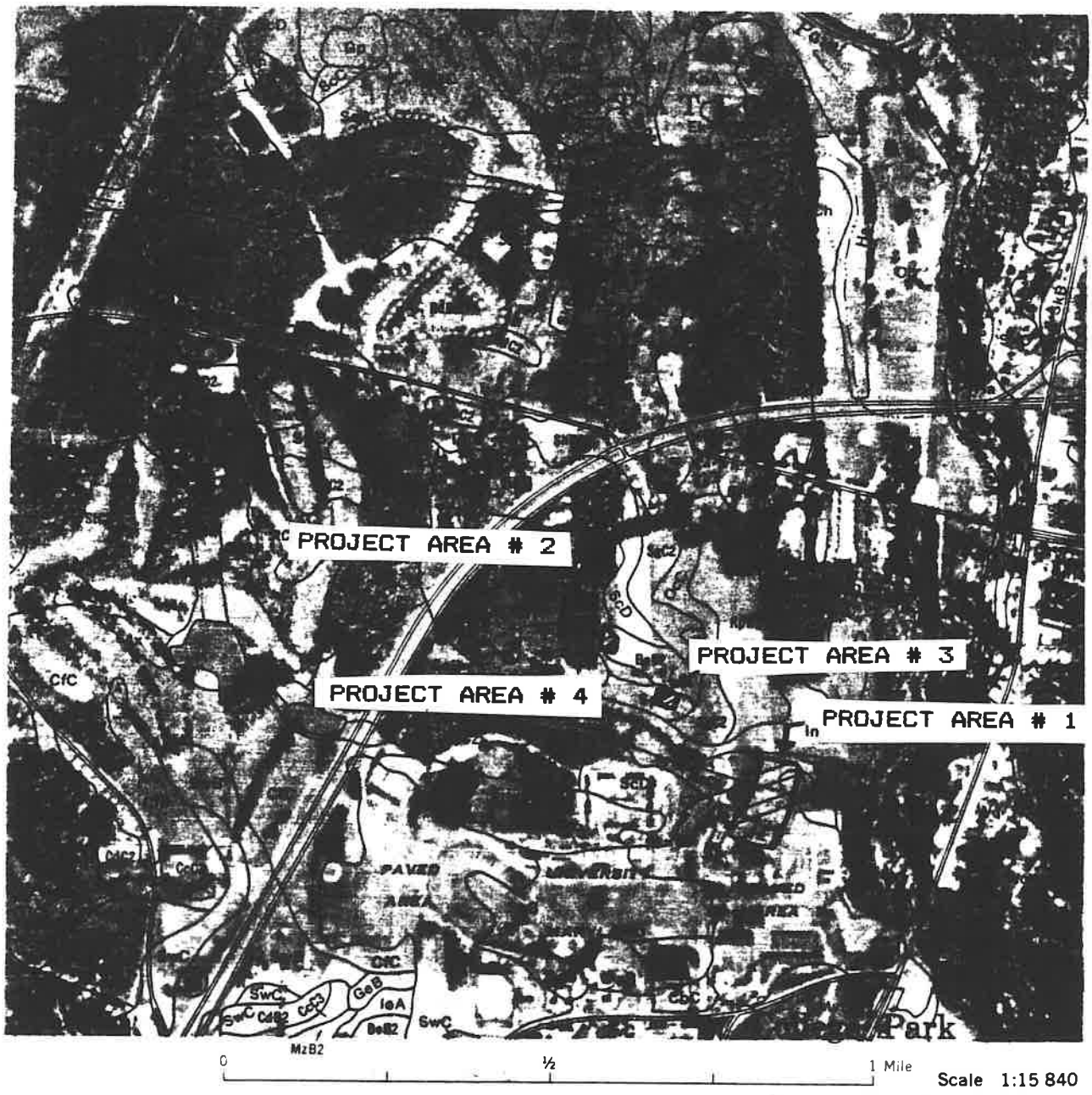
A detailed map of this portion of the University of Maryland campus is presented as Figure 3. More detailed maps of each project area are contained in the sections of this report which discuss each one individually.

The soils of the project areas vary considerably. The Soil Conservation Service's soil map of this vicinity is presented as Figure 4. The locations of the project areas are indicated on that map.

FIGURE 4

SOIL MAP OF THE STUDY AREA VICINITY

(SHOWING LOCATIONS OF PROJECT AREAS)



The following list summarizes the soil types present in the four project areas. More detailed information on these soils is contained in Appendix 1.

Project Area	Soil Type(s)	
# 1	In:	Iuka silt loam.
	Bo:	Bibb silt loam.
	MnA:	Matapeake silt loam, 0 to 2% slopes.
	MnB2:	Matapeake silt loam, 2 to 5% slopes, moderately eroded.
	MnC2:	Matapeake silt loam, 5 to 10% slopes, moderately eroded.
# 2	ScC:	Sandy and clayey land, sloping.
	ScD:	Sandy and clayey land, moderately steep.
# 3	SgC2:	Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10% slopes, moderately eroded.
	SpE:	Silty and clayey land, steep.
# 4	BeB2:	Beltsvile fine sandy loam, 2 to 5% slopes, moderately eroded.

Three of the project areas consist of relatively undisturbed terrain. Area # 2 is wooded, Area # 3 is a pasture, and Area # 4 is a tree nursery. Approximately one-half of Project Area # 1, however, has been paved over. The northernmost part of the Area # 1 paved area consists of asphalt paving, and is adjacent to the pasture where most of the shovel testing was conducted. To its south are existing barn, office, and classroom buildings, as well as parking lots and roadways. While the northernmost asphalt paving next to the pasture appears to be superficial, the terrain to the south (of Barns Drive) has been the location of extensive major construction work (see Section 5.).

3. ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There is a substantial amount of literature describing the general prehistory and history of the vicinity of the University of Maryland at College Park. As a consequence, the focus of this section will be upon the cultural resources of the specific project area and nearby terrain.

Prehistoric cultural activity in Maryland may go back as far as 12,000 years. From then until around two or three thousand years ago, the aboriginal inhabitants of the vicinity followed a way of life that emphasized the gathering, collecting, and hunting of naturally occurring plant and animal foods. This span of time is divided into two prehistoric cultural periods, the Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 years ago) and the Archaic (10,000 to about 3,000 years ago).

Beginning around 3,000 years ago, the prehistoric inhabitants of the project area's vicinity began to utilize pottery. This marked the beginning of the period known as the Woodland, which lasted until the arrival of the European colonists during the 17th century. The Woodland Period was also marked by increasing reliance of the aboriginal peoples on horticulture (corn, beans, and squash), and the use of the bow and arrow. (During the preceeding and Archaic Period, the dominant projectile was a throwing spear.)

To provide a fuller overview of Maryland prehistory, a summary published by the Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey is presented as Appendix 2., at the conclusion of this report.

There have been previous investigations of prehistoric cultural materials in the vicinity of the proposed project areas. However, no work inside their limits is recorded.

The archeological site files of the Maryland Historical Trust contain site survey report forms for five prehistoric sites within a distance of 1,000 feet from the vicinity of the project areas. Their site numbers are as follows: PR 15, PR 48, PR 51, PR 52, and PR 53. All had been reported in 1971.

While available information on these finds is sketchy, it is clear that the vicinity of the project areas contains a substantial amount of prehistoric cultural remains. The dominant cultural chronological period which was associated with the reported sites is the Late Archaic. However, Woodland Period activity is also indicated by the reported presence of ceramic sherds (at Site PR 52) and a triangular projectile point (at Site PR 53).

The four previously reported prehistoric sites are all located within 400 feet of the small west-to-east flowing tributary of Paint Branch. As a consequence, they are in

close proximity to or incorporate a portion of the four parcels of terrain covered in this investigation. Project Area # 3 is located within the reported limits of prehistoric site PR 48, while Project Area # 4 is within the reported limits of prehistoric site PR 15.

The previously-reported sites have been interpreted as being evidence of recurring long-term occupation of this vicinity during the prehistoric period. The known sites consist of temporary camps relating to hunting and/or quarrying and lithic reduction (the manufacture of stone tools).

It does not appear that any systematic investigation of the known archeological sites in this vicinity has been accomplished (other than the late 1985 investigation of site PR 301, conducted in conjunction with this study--see the reports by Koski-Karell and Ortiz 1985-1986). Some intensive survey and testing was accomplished in 1983 at a construction site 100 feet east of Project Area # 2 (Sacchi 1983). That limited study took place in the vicinity of prehistoric site PR 15, which is on the level hill crest in the vicinity of Project Area # 2.

Sacchi's 1983 work resulted in a brief summary letter of its findings, but a complete descriptive report does not appear to have been written. The material reported from that investigation consisted of lithic debitage, broken tools, and hammerstones which were interpreted as being associated with "a prehistoric site of unknown cultural affiliation." An artifact collection which appears to have resulted from that investigation is in the materials available at the Archeology Laboratory of the University of Maryland. That collection was examined by Koski-Karell and Ortiz as part of this investigation.

The records in the Maryland state archeological site files show that a substantial amount of prehistoric cultural remains are located in the vicinity of the project areas. For the most part, these date to the Archaic Period, though some evidence of Woodland Period activity is reported as well. As a consequence, it was quite apparent that there was a high potential for finding prehistoric cultural material within the limits of these project areas.

In addition to the prehistoric sites, one historic period archeological site was also recorded as being in the vicinity of the project area. This was Site PR 54, which was reported in 1971. The site survey form describes it as possibly being a well, privy, or trash pit. Its reported location was approximately 400 feet north of Project Area # 3. According to the survey report, this site contained domestic debris (e.g. shoes, bottles, and household utensils). By 1985, however, site PR 54 had been destroyed by excavations at the borrow pit which was located just north of Project Area # 4.

From a review of two detailed 19th century maps (Martenet 1861 and Hopkins 1878), it appears most likely that the destroyed site PR 54 was associated with the farm owned by Mr. P. W. Eversfield in 1860. The Eversfield Farm is shown on both the 1861 and 1878 maps as being at or near the locations of Area # 3 and Area # 4.

The 1971 site survey report for PR 54 states that university workmen (grounds-keepers) had knowledge of "a slave plantation" that appears to have had formerly stood on the level hilltop beween Project Area # 3 and Project Area # 4. Before 1971, however, the old farmhouse structure of the "slave plantation" had been destroyed by construction work. That report appears likely to have been descriptive of the pre-Civil War Eversfield Farm.

From a review of the project area map (see Figure 3), it appears that a favorable location for the former site of the Eversfield Farm's central structural complex would be on the level terrain mid-way between Area # 3 and Area # 4. There are not many other possible alternative locations in that vicinity, since much of the terrain nearby has a substantial slope.

While no evidence that site PR 54 survived the excavation of the borrow pit was found, a limited amount of scattered artifacts which are likely to have been associated with the Eversfield Farm were recovered during the surveys of Area # 3 and Area # 4. These findings These are discussed in Sections 7 and 8, below.

The Hopkins Map (1878) illustrates another 19th century farm, which appears to be in the vicinity of Area # 1. It is listed on that map as being the residence of a Mr. Henry Engle. Since this farmstead is not illustrated on the highly detailed Martenet Map (1861), it is likely that it was not established until the 1862-1877 period. It appears most likely that the Engle household dates to the post-Civil War period (after 1865), and existed until its land was purchased for an expansion of the Maryland Agricultural College (presently, the University of Maryand).

4. METHODOLOGY

There were three major research tasks accomplished during this study. The first was a background investigation. The second was a field reconnaissance survey. The third task was an evaluation of the cultural resources found to be located within the project areas.

The background research consisted of a search for and review of written material pertaining to the survey areas. This included inventory files of known sites, historic maps of the vicinity of the project area, and previous archeological reports in the library of the Maryland Historical Trust. Two archeologists presently and formerly associated with the Archeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, were consulted concerning their knowledge of the project areas. One was Dr. Joseph Dent, Director of the university's Archeology Laboratory. The other was Richard Sacchi, presently associated with the Anthroplogy Department, American University.

The archeological fieldwork consisted of a surface inspection for artifacts and a series of initial systematic shovel test pits (STPs). In the instance where a potentially significant deposit of cultural materials was found (see Section 5.), additional supplementary shovel test pits were excavated to better define the limits of the primary cultural deposit. A series of three one-meter square test pits were then excavated along a transect across the center of the primary cultural deposit to obtain additional information relating to the site's function, chronology, integrity, and possible presence of subsurface features. More detailed information on the excavations conducted in each of the four project areas is contained in Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8.

The first step in the field survey was the establishment of a grid system to record the provenience of the artifactual material to be collected. A point on the terrain at or near one limit of each project area was selected as the datum point, from which a horizontal grid was projected by means of a Brunton pocket transit and measuring tape.

The grids were measured in feet from the datum points. STP locations were designated at 50-foot intervals along intersections of north-south and east-west grid lines. Maps illustrating the distribution and STP numbering system for each of the four project areas are provided in their respective individual sections of this report.

During both the laying out of the grid system and STP excavation work, a visual inspection was conducted for artifacts which lay exposed on the surface. Locations of those which were found and collected were recorded in relationship to the area's grid system.

Each of the subsurface STP units was excavated and screened to recover artifacts. These test units were one foot in diameter, and were excavated down to the level of culturally-sterile subsoil. The soil excavated was screened through a 1/4-inch mesh, to ensure the recovery of artifacts. A printed data form was filled out for each of the shovel test pits. Information recorded included the unit designation, date, soil stratigraphy, and notes concerning any artifacts found. When an artifact was recovered, it was placed into a marked bag. After subsequent washing, it was examined and cataloged. After the conclusion of the field work, data analysis was conducted to compile and organize the investigation's raw data. This report was subsequently prepared.

5. PROJECT AREA # 1
(ANIMAL SCIENCE/AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING COMPLEX)

Project Area # 1 is located on the north-central part of the University of Maryland campus, between Regents Drive and Paint Branch Drive (Figure 5). It will be the site of a proposed new Animal Science/Agricultural Engineering Complex. Figure 6 is a detailed plan map of the project area. A major portion of Area # 1 consists of terrain which has been disturbed by major construction activity. Almost all of its southern half (south of Barns Drive) consists of disturbed terrain. There is a large barn and office complex between Barns Drive and Farm Drive. South of Farm Drive are two classroom buildings and two parking lots. Figure 7 illustrates the portion of Area # 1 which has been extensively disturbed. There is one small rectangular patch of terrain south of Barns Drive which has not been the site of past construction (see Figure 7).

North of Barns Drive, the terrain is largely undisturbed. However, adjacent to that roadway on its northern side are two rectangular paved areas, consisting of asphalt (blacktop) slabs. They are indicated in Figure 7. These slabs appear to consist of from one to two inches of asphalt laid directly on top of the natural ground surface. To the north and west of these blacktop slabs, the terrain is undisturbed pasture.

The soils in the undisturbed portions of Area # 1 consist of Matapeake silt loam ("MnA" and "MnB2"), Iuka silt loam ("In"), and Bibb silt loam ("Bo"). These soils are described in detail in Appendix 1.) The Matapeake silt loam in the project area is situated on the first terrace above the flood plain of the small west-to-east flowing stream (which is located at the northern limit of the project area). This type of soil is moderately well drained, and is located on level to gently sloping terrain. The Iuka silt loam and Bibb silt loam are poorly-drained soils, which occur on flood plains. During this investigation, a major part of the low-lying floodplain portion of the project area (Iuka and Bibb soils) was under standing water.

Figure 8 illustrates the soil profile along a transect which passes through a prehistoric cultural deposit which is situated in the project area (see Section 5.1). The location of this transect is shown in Figure 7 as the dotted line between "A" and "B". The transect is oriented southeast-northwest, and extends from STP 200-100 to STP 450-350.

Transect A-B crosses the terrain in the project area which has not been extensively disturbed by construction. Its southeastern and northwestern ends are situated in the low-lying alluvial flood plain, while its middle part crosses the elevated terrace which is adjacent to the low ground (see the countour lines depicted in Figure 7). The terrace is a significant geomorphological feature in the project area. At

FIGURE 5

LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA # 1

BOUNDARIES OF PROJECT AREA # 1

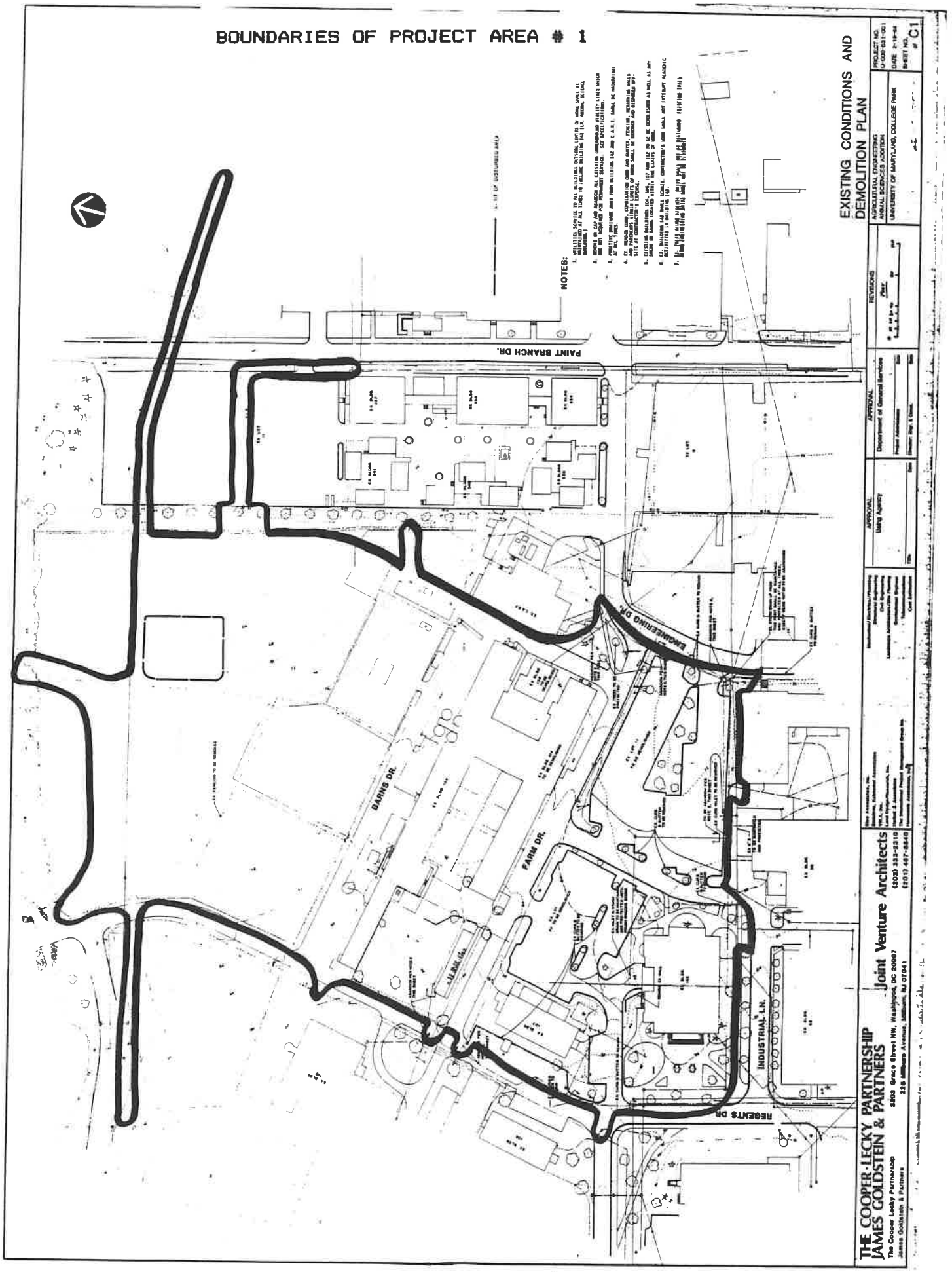


FIGURE 7

EXTENT OF SOIL DISTURBANCE IN AREA # 1

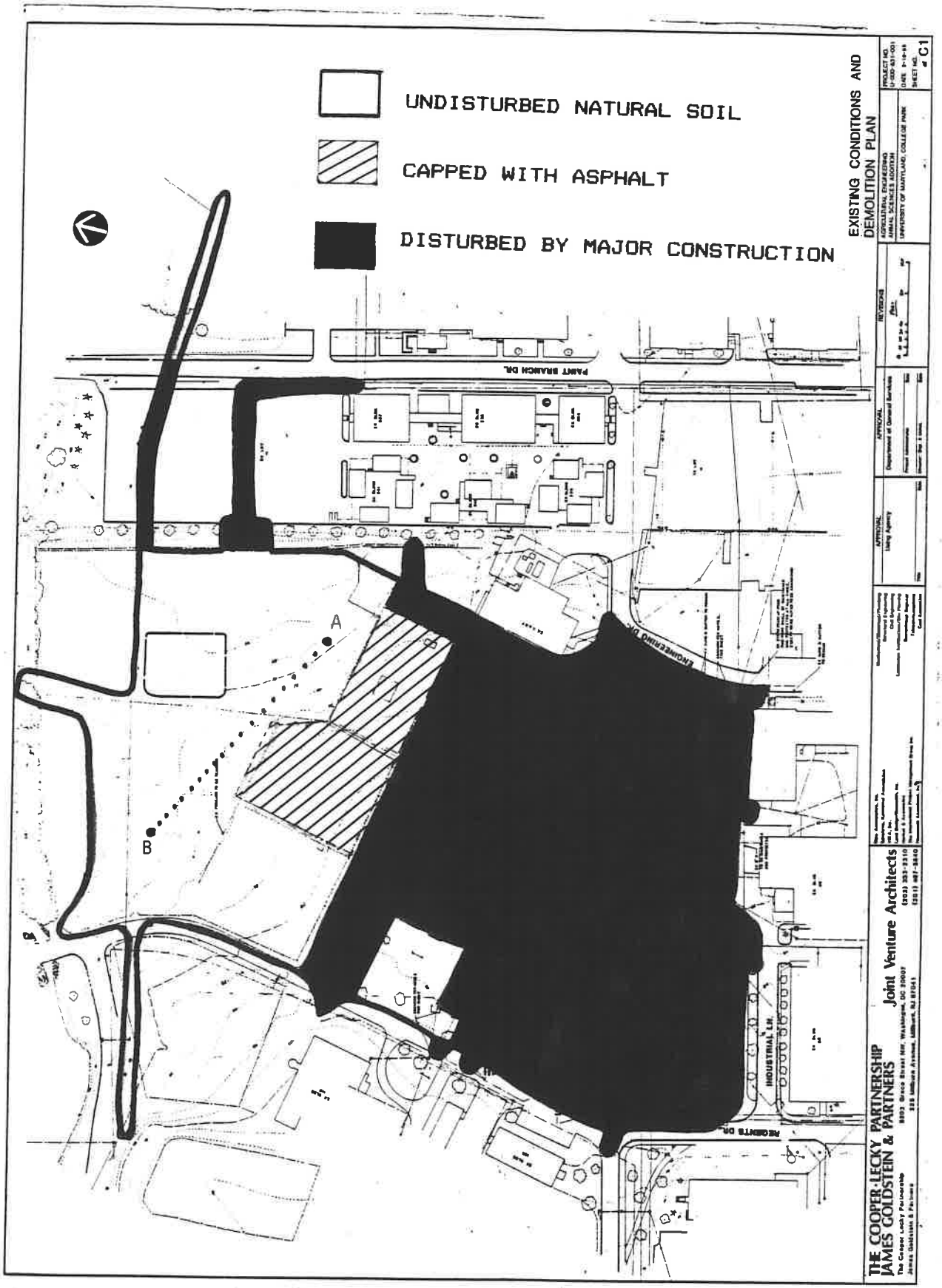
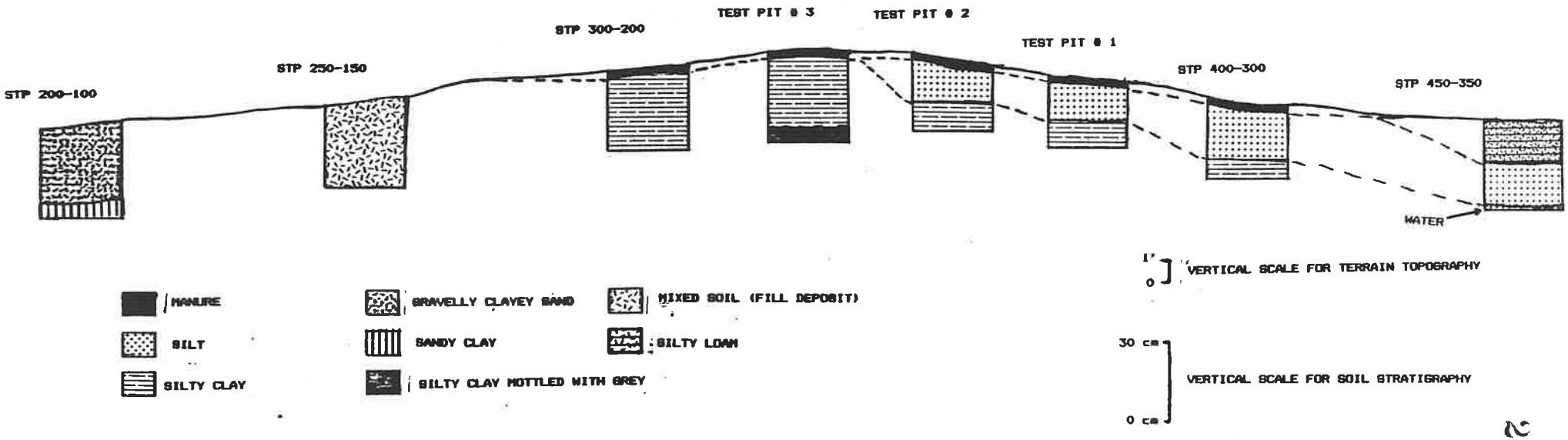


FIGURE 8

SOIL PROFILE ALONG TRANSECT A-B



the present time, its southern part is capped by the asphalt slab described above. However, the portion of it adjacent to the floodplain (having a maximum width of 85 feet) is vegetated with pasture grasses.

The Iuka and Bibb soils in the flood plain portions of the transect contain sediments which are largely alluvial in origin. These consist of gravelly clayey sand at the southeastern end of Transect A-B, and silty loam at the northwestern end (see Figure 8).

The Matapeake silt loam soil on the elevated terrace is quite different. There, the uppermost stratum is dried cow manure averaging 2 centimeters in thickness. (This part of the project area is actively used for grazing cattle.) Below the manure level, the northwestern part of the terain has a soil which contains an uppermost undisturbed stratum of yellow to light orange silt, which is averages about 18 centimeters in thickness. Beneath the silt stratum is a yellow to light orange silty clay subsoil. This sequence of soil strata extends across the northeastern part of the level terrace to the edge of the floodplain. The terrain having this silt stratum is vegetated with pasture grasses.

In the southeastern part of the terrace, however, the silt stratum is absent, and the silty clay subsoil is found on the surface of the terrace. It appears that soil profile in that part of the terrace has been truncated, with the silt stratum having been removed by erosion, or by leveling of the terrace by human activity, or a combination of the two. The grassy vegetation in this part of the terrace is more sparse than in the terrace area which has the intact silt stratum.

To the south of the level terrace is the asphalt slab area. The asphalt covers terrain which is the southern part of the terrace described above. While the presence of the blacktop paving prevented subsurface testing, this terrain probably contains the same types of soil as the adjacent portions of the terrace which are not covered by asphalt.

The surface collecting, and shovel test pit (STP) and test pit (T.P.) excavations were conducted in the portions of the project area where the natural ground surface was exposed. These consisted of the pasture north of Barns Drive, and the rectangular piece of terrain at the western end of the large barn-office structure (see Figure 9). The terrain covered by existing buildings, pavement, and the asphalt slab was not accessible for subsurface testing or surface collection.

At the beginning of the field survey, a grid system was established in the project area. A series of initial shovel test pit (STP) locations were placed systematically at 50-foot intervals along the north-south and east-west grid lines. Figures 10 and 11 illustrate the locations of all the initial STP units excavated. (Figure 10 covers the main part

FIGURE 9

PROJECT AREA # 1: TERRAIN COVERED DURING SHOVEL TESTING

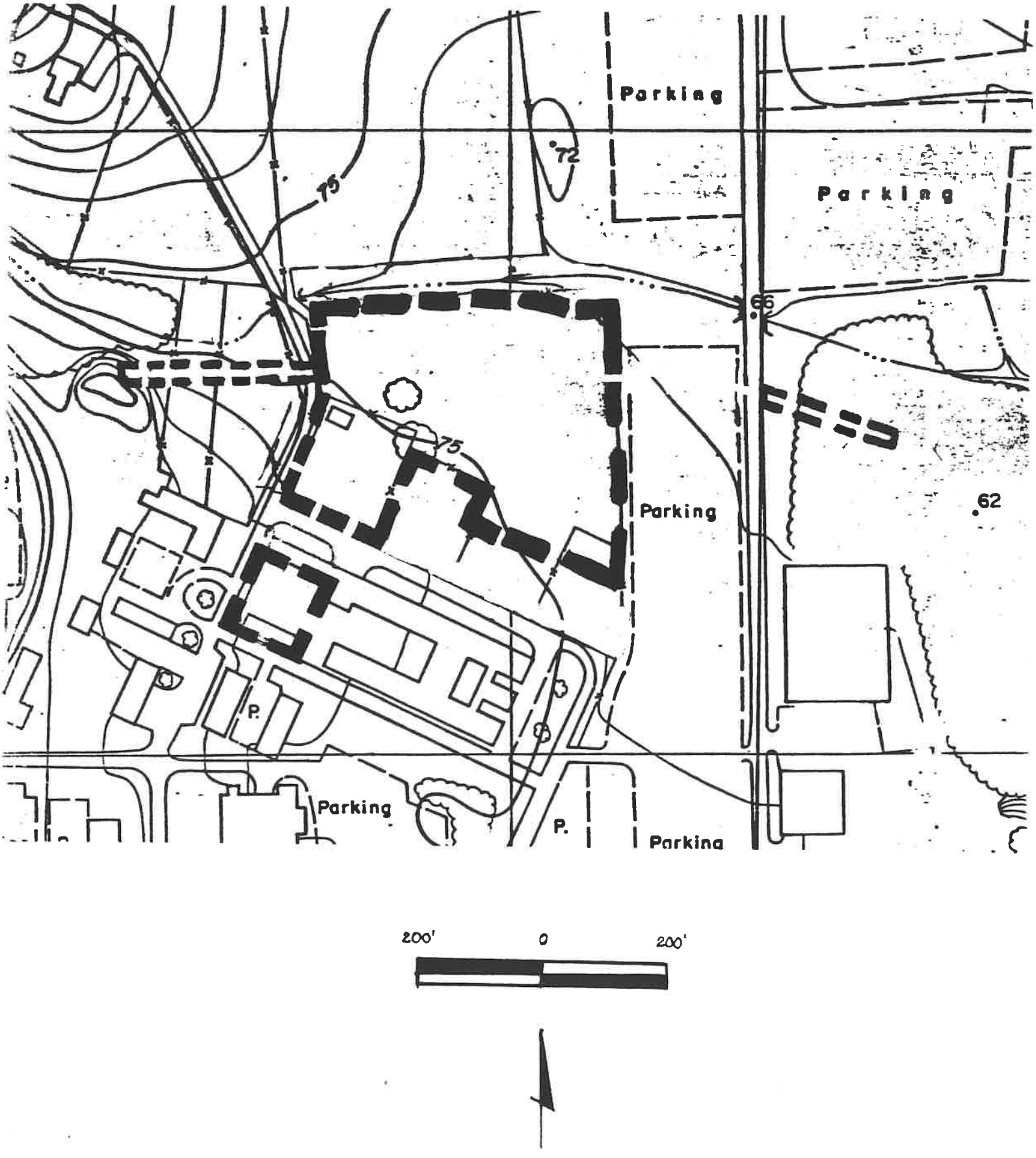


FIGURE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF INITIAL SYSTEMATIC SHOVEL TEST PITS

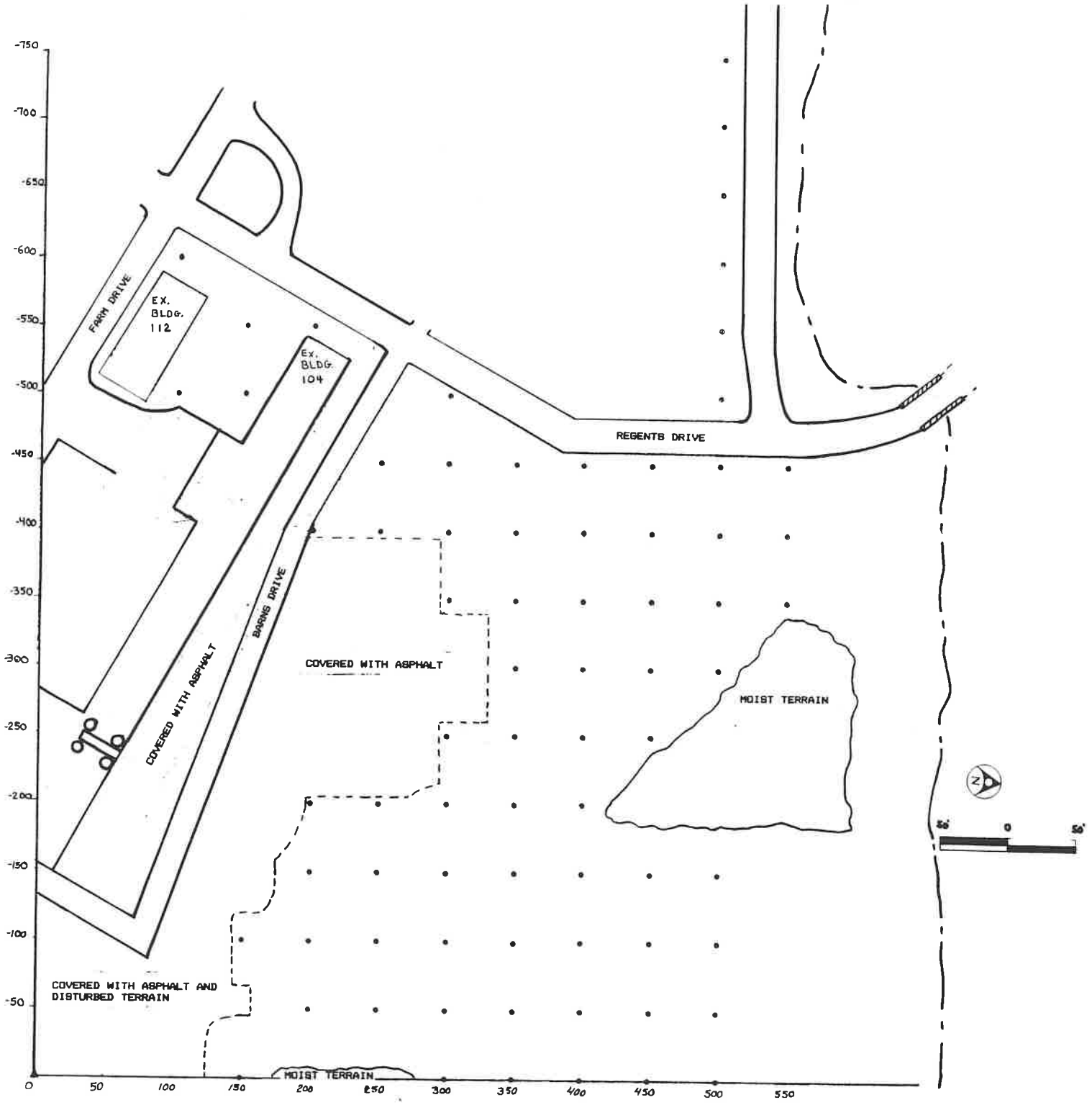
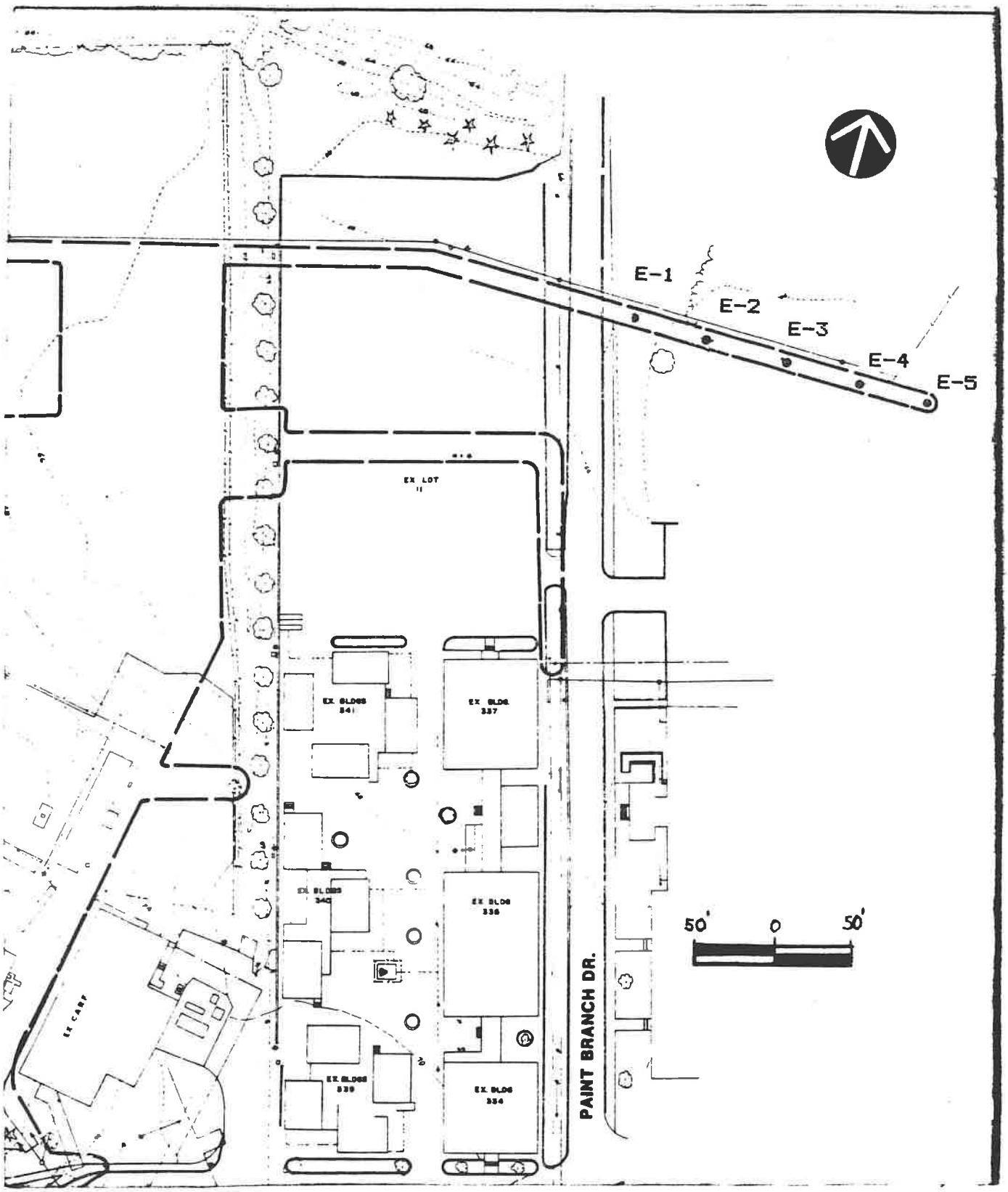


FIGURE 11

SHOVEL TEST PITS IN THE EASTERNMOST SPUR OF AREA # 1



of the project area, while Figure 11 shows the locations of STPs placed along the easternmost appendage.) A total of 79 one-foot diameter initial systematic STPs were excavated. Of these, 39 STPs (49%) contained artifacts from either the prehistoric or historic periods. A catalog of all the artifacts recovered is presented in Section 5.3, below.

Based on the results of the initial surface collection and STP excavations, a series of supplementary STPs and three one-meter square test pits were excavated in the portion of the project area which contained the most concentrated prehistoric cultural remains. Figure 12 illustrates the locations of the 24 supplementary STPs which were excavated to better define the limits of the prehistoric site which was found to be situated on the terrace (see Section 5.1).

The three one-meter square test pits which were excavated were placed along Transect A-B in a pattern which provided a cross-section of the primary cultural deposit of prehistoric materials (see Figure 12). These test pits were excavated stratigraphically by natural soil levels, and were equally spaced across the terrace at intervals of 38 feet from one another and from the edges of the terrace. The soil profiles from these test pits are illustrated in Figure 8.

The results of the field survey are presented in Sections 5.1 and 5.2. The first of these relates to cultural materials from the prehistoric period. The second describes material recovered which dates to historic period cultural activity.

5.1 The Prehistoric Period:

Within the project area, there an abundant amount of prehistoric artifactual materials. Based upon the presence of chronologically diagnostic items, it appears that the majority of cultural activity at this location dates to the Late Woodland Period of prehistory (see Appendix 2.). This was the final stage of the aboriginal cultural continuum, and lasted from approximately 1000 C.E. (Common Era) to about 1630 C.E. Other diagnostic materials which date to the time encompassing the Late Archaic to Early Woodland periods (c.1000 B.C.E. to c.100 C.E.) were also found, though they were in the minority.

This prehistoric site has been named "the James Salt Site" (referred to henceforth as the Salt Site). A Maryland archeological site survey form for this newly-discovered cultural deposit is presented in Section 5.4, below. It has been assigned state archeological site inventory number 18 PR 303.

Figure 13 is a graph which illustrates the relative amounts of prehistoric artifacts per square foot for the subsurface test units along Transect A-B. For the purposes of this graph, each of the STPs was calcuated to be one square foot

FIGURE 12

LOCATIONS OF SUPPLEMENTARY STPs AND ONE-METER TEST PITS

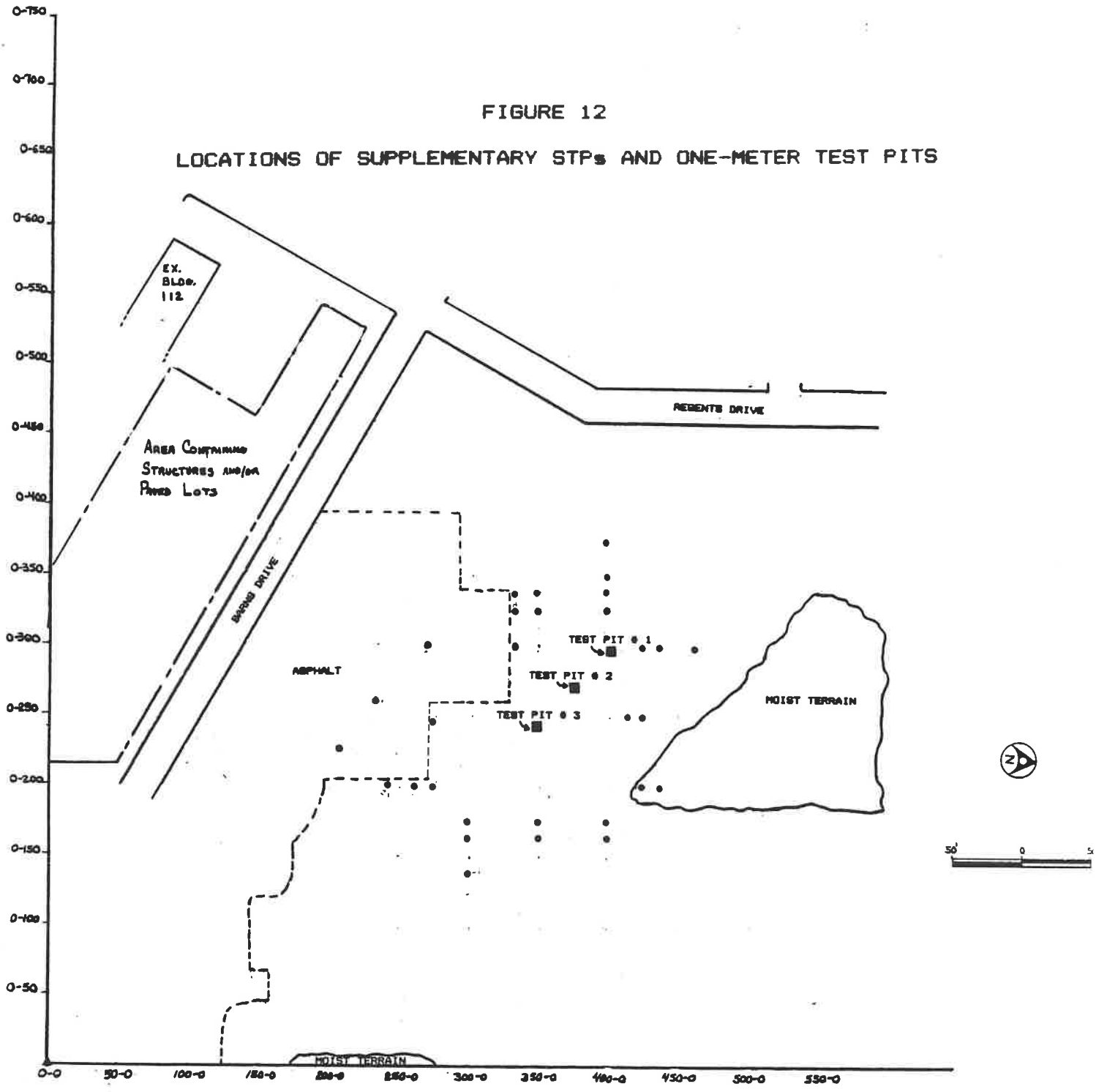
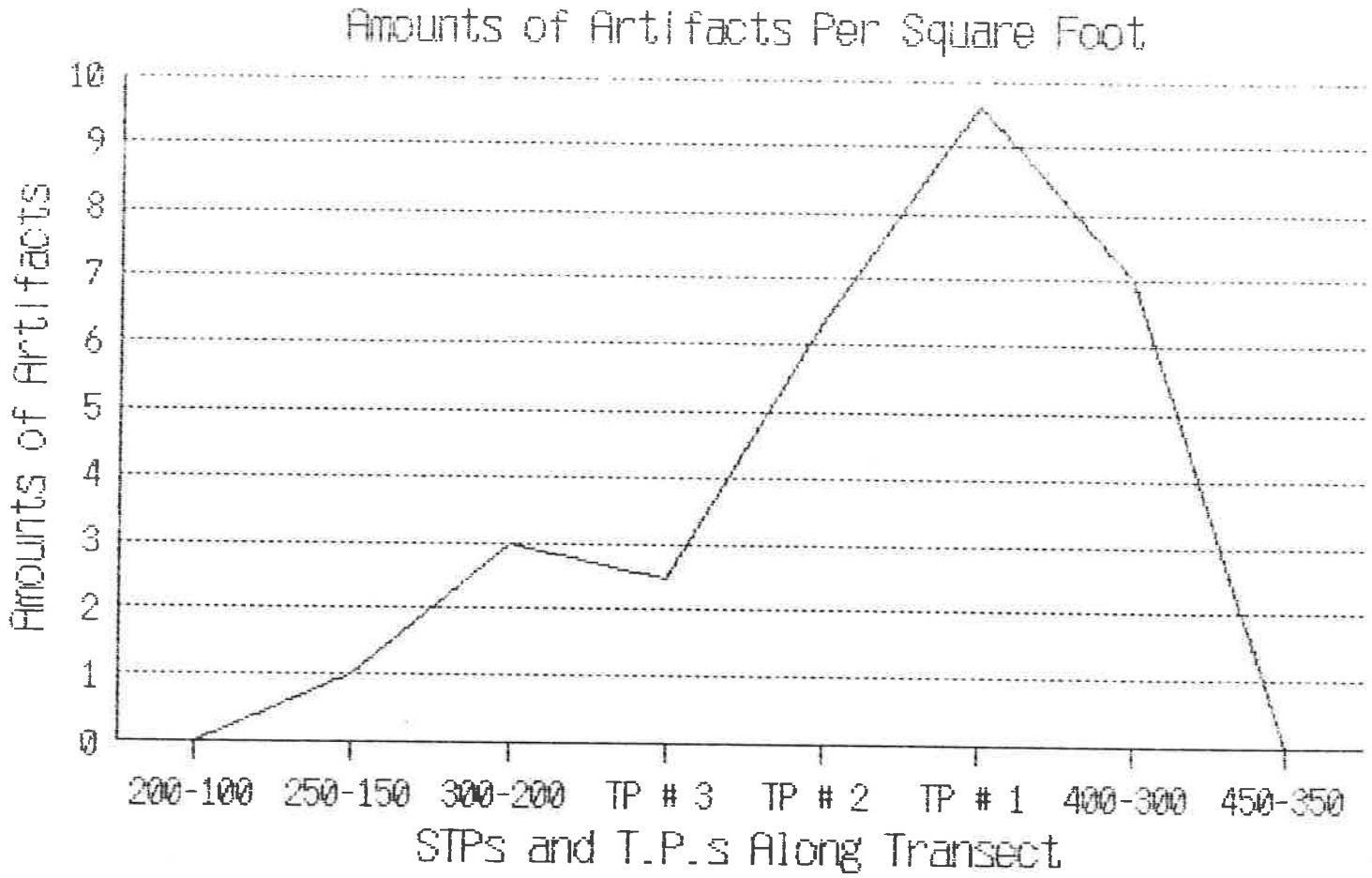


FIGURE 13


Amounts of Artifacts Per Square Foot
Amounts of Artifacts
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
200-100
250-150
300-200
TP # 3
TP # 2
TP # 1
400-300
450-350
STPs and T.P.s Along Transect

in size, and the amounts of artifacts in the one-meter square test pits were divided by 10.9 square feet (3.3' x 3.3'). The graph shows that the greatest abundance of artifacts were contained in the segment of the transect in the vicinity of T.P. # 2, T.P. # 1, and STP 400-300. That portion of the transect traverses the northwestern part of the terrace, where the uppermost soil stratum consisted of yellow silt. The portion of the terrace where the silt statum had been truncated (vicinity of T.P. # 3) contained substantially fewer artifacts per square foot.

An artifact distribution map, using shading to illustrate relative abundance of artifacts, is presented as Figure 14. The orientation of Transect A-B is also illustrated. This figure shows the horizontal distribution of prehistoric artiacts (not counting shattered rock) in the portion of the project area which was available for subsurface testing. Three categories of shading are utilized, according to amounts of artifacts per square foot. The categories are as follows: 1 to 2 artifacts, 3 to 4 artifacts, and 5 or more artifacts.

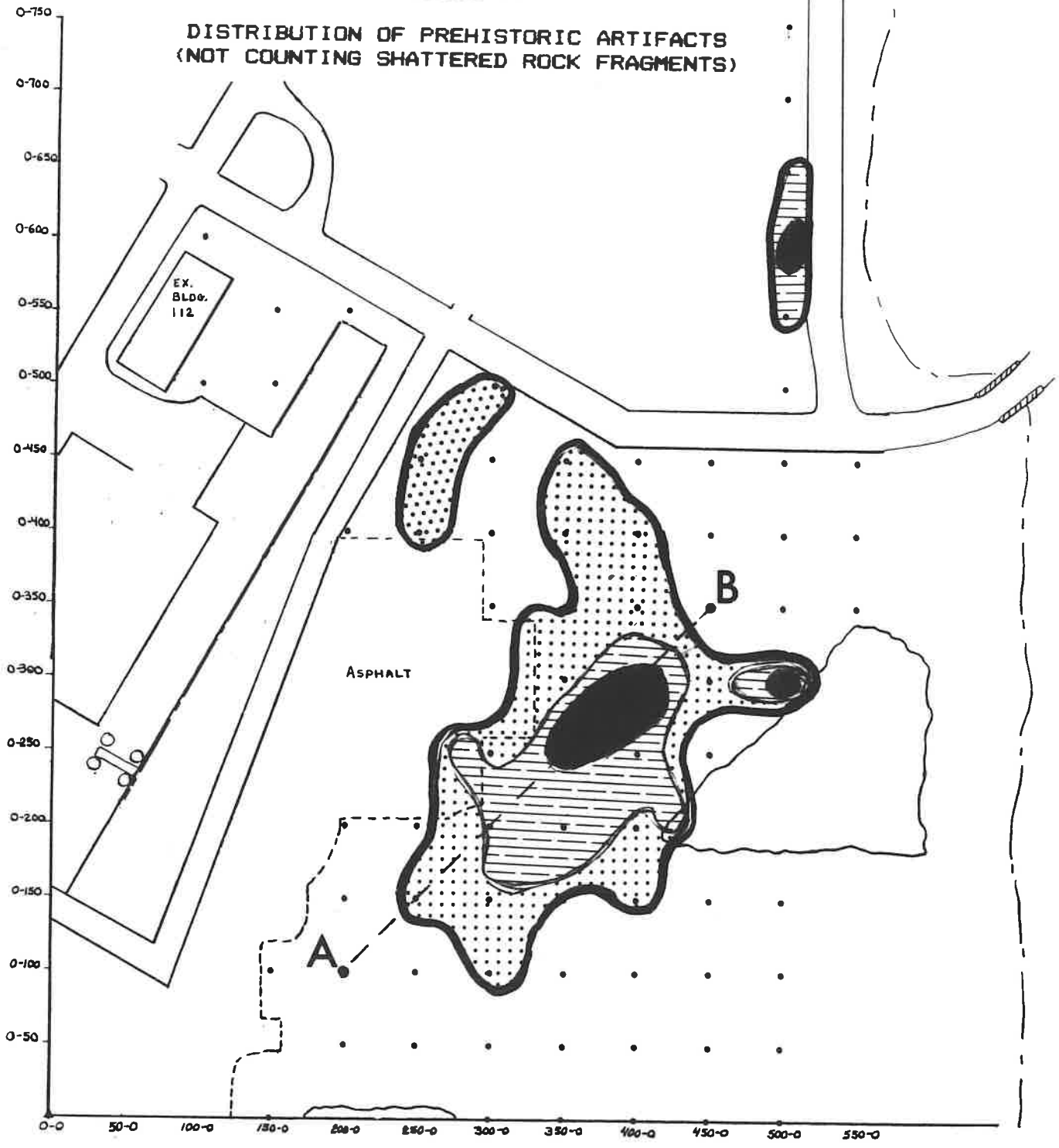
The overall distribution of prehistoric materials in the project area revealed a major concentration in its central part, on the elevated natural terrace through which Transect A-B passes. The horizontal distribution clearly shows that the most abundant prehistoric cultural remains are on the level and well-drained terrace, which is adjacent to the low and moist terrain of the adjacent alluvial floodplain. The artifacts are most concentrated in the northwestern part of the terrace, at which the uppermost soil stratum consists of yellow silt. The abundance of artifacts surrounding the central core is inversely related to the distance from it.

The southeastern part of the terrace (vicinity of T.P. # 3) contains substantially fewer artifacts per square foot than the cultural deposit's central core. The may be due to either to prehistoric cultural activity, subsequent soil profile tuncation (discussed above), or a combination of factors.

Fire cracked rock (FCR) fragments, which are often an indication of the distribution of prehistoric hearths, were found to be most concentrated in the site's central core. Figure 15 is a graph illustrating the relative abundance of that category of artifacts, according to location along Transect A-B. The large amount of FCR fragments in T.P. # 1, compared to the other test pits, appears to indicate the presence of a prehistoric hearth, or, possibly, utilization of that part of the site on multiple occasions for more than one fire hearth. The presence of this unusally high amount of FCR fragments in only one part of the site's central core (at T.P. # 1) indicates that subsurface prehistoric features (e.g. identifiable hearth remains) are present in that portion of the cultural deposit.

FIGURE 14

DISTRIBUTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS
(NOT COUNTING SHATTERED ROCK FRAGMENTS)



KEY

ARTIFACTS PER SQUARE FOOT

= 1 TO 2

= 3 TO 4

= 5 OR MORE

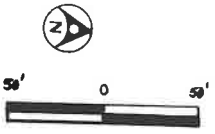
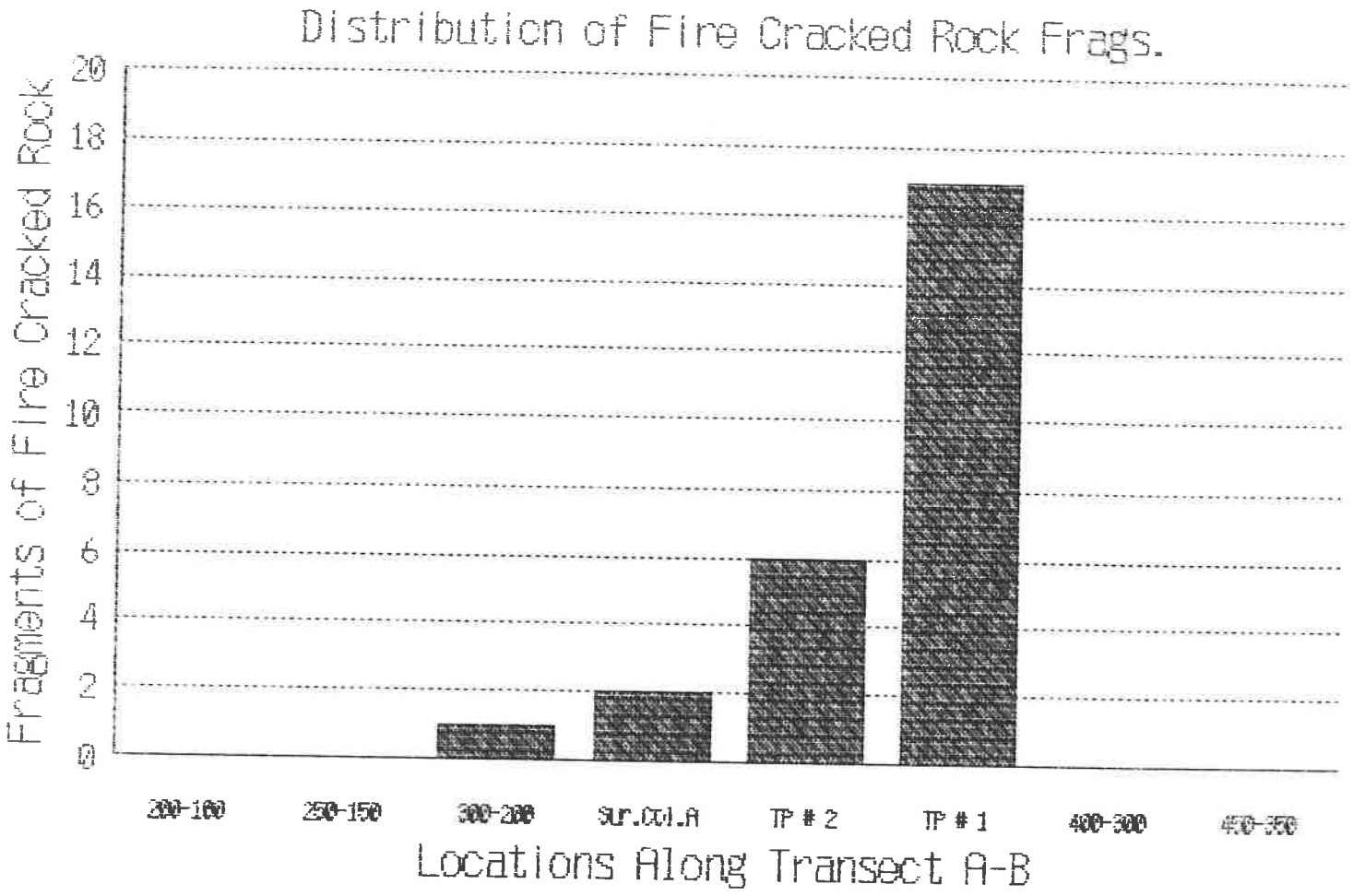


FIGURE 15


Distribution of Fire Cracked Rock Frags.
Fragments of Fire Cracked Rock
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
200-100
250-150
300-200
Sur.Col.A
TP # 2
TP # 1
400-300
450-350
Locations Along Transect A-B

The vertical distribution of prehistoric artifacts recovered from the test pits is illustrated in Figure 16. It is a graph which shows that the greatest abundance of cultural materials was contained in the silt soil horizon situated in the northwestern part of the terrace. In T.P. # 3, where the silt stratum had been truncated, substantially fewer artifacts were found in stratigraphic excavation Level 1 (silty clay subsoil). That soil stratum corresponded to stratigraphic excavation Level 2 in T.P. # 1 and T.P. # 2 (see Figure 8).

The prehistoric cultural deposit in the central core of Site 18 PR 303 is most concentrated in the uppermost silt soil horizon. The topographic characteristics of the terrace and adjacent terrain indicate that soil accretion on the terrace has not occurred to an appreciable extent. Since the terrace itself is generally level, as is the adjacent upland terrain towards the south, the dominant soil dynamic has probably been limited colluvial erosion towards the adjacent lower terrain of the alluvial floodplain. The silt soil horizon in the site's central core does not appear to have been disturbed by plowing.

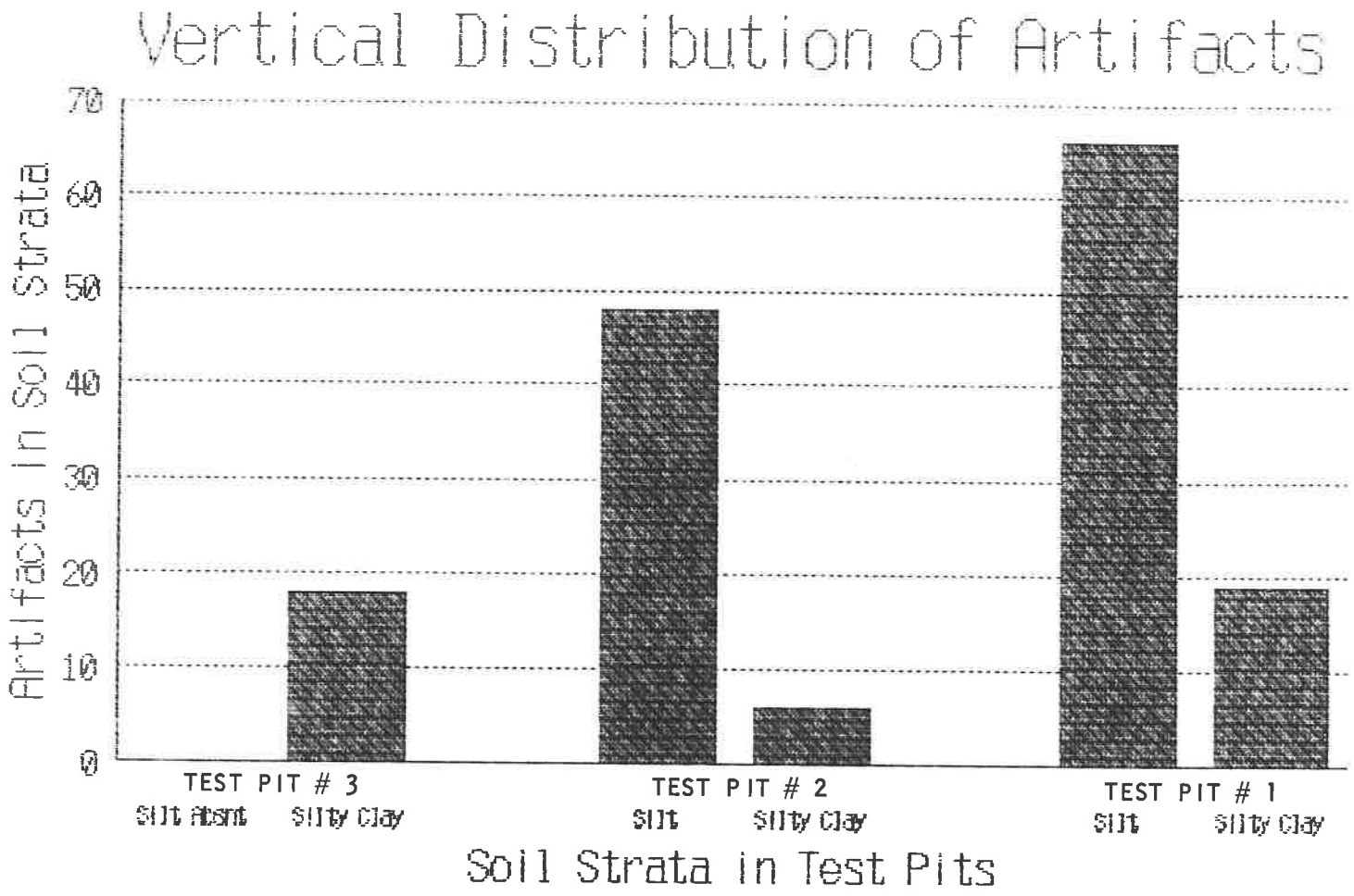
The vertical distribution of artifacts, the sequence of soil horizons, and the surrounding terrain geomorphology (level to gently sloping) indicate that the site's primary cultural deposit is contained in the silt soil stratum (excavation Level 1 in T.P. # 1 and T.P. # 2. The soil porfile in the site's central core indicates that the cultural deposit does not contain culturally distinct strata. As will be discussed below, the nature of the cultural remains recovered from the site indicates its use as a campsite during the Late Woodland cultural period, with ephemeral utilization for subsistence-oriented activity during earlier times (Late Archaic to Early Woodland periods).

There are also two smaller prehistoric artifact concentrations situated in the project area away from the terrace. One of these is on the alluvial floodplain terrain, at a point 100 feet northwest of the terrace on which the site's major concentration is located. This artifact cluster produced the single sherd of Late Woodland prehistoric pottery which was recovered from the project area. It also contained lithic debitage similar to that found on the nearby terrace.

The other notable, but small, artifact concentration was located along the pipeline corridor in the the westernmost part of the project area (west side of Regents Drive). Three of the STPs in that part of Area # 1 produced a total of one hammerstone and 13 debitage flakes. The debitage was similar to that found in the central part of the project area.

The chronologically-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts

FIGURE 16


Vertical Distribution of Artifacts
Artifacts in Soil Strata
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
TEST PIT # 3
Silt Absnt
Silty Clay
TEST PIT # 2
Silt
Silty Clay
TEST PIT # 1
Silt
Silty Clay
Soil Strata in Test Pits

recovered from Site 18 PR 303 indicate that the terrain was most intensively occupied during the Late Woodland period. This is shown by the presence of several diagnostic Late Woodland artifacts, including triangular projectile points and a sherd of Late Woodland pottery.

Figures 17 through 22 illustrate several of the important artifacts recovered during the field investigation. They are shown in front and back views, actual size. This material contains three chronologically diagnostic triangular projectile points, all triangular in shape (X5, X10, and X12), as well as two other diagnostic points which date to an earlier period of prehistory. The three triangular projectile points are probably Late Woodland in origin (c.1000-1630 C.E.). The other two points (Figure 19) appear to be associated with the Late Archaic to Early Woodland peod of prehistory (c.1000 B.C.E. to c.100 C.E.).

Another important diagnostic artifact recovered (not illustrated) was a sherd of smoothed-over grit tempered prehistoric pottery. It is of a type indigenous to this vicinity during the Late Woodland period.

The Late Woodland period triangular projectile points were found in association with unfinished and broken lithic tools (biface, knife, preform, unfinished projectile point). The two earlier (Late Archaic to Early Woodland) projectile points (Figure 22) both are missing their tips, indicating that they are likely to have been broken during use (subsistence-oriented hunting activity).

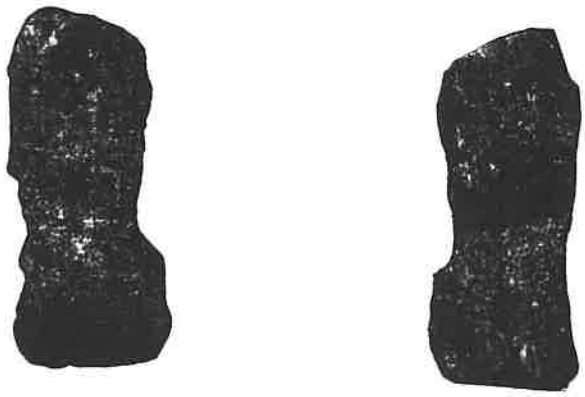
Since other cultural deposits containing Late Archaic cultural materials are situated in the surrounding vicinity, it is not unreasonable to interpret ephemeral subsistence-oriented activity (possibly based from those sites) taking place in the project area during the Late Archaic to Early Woodland period.

The major occupation of the Salt Site appears to have taken place during the Late Woodland period. Cultural activity associated with the Late Archaic to Early Woodland period appears to have been ephemeral and related with hunting activity.

Figure 23 illustrates the distribution of the most significant prehistoric artifacts recovered during the initial systematic shovel test pit excavations in the project area. The black dots represent the all STPs which were excavated. The letter "X" with a distinguishing suffix number indicates the location of the individual item of interest. As is shown in Figure 23, several important artifacts recovered by surface collection were found in the terrain between STP 300-250 and STP 350-200 (Surface Collection "A"). That area contained only sparse vegetation, which facilitated seeing the artifacts. It was also an area

FIGURE 17

ARTIFACTS FROM AREA # 1
(ACTUAL SIZE)



RHYOLITE BIFACIALLY WORKED PREFORM (X2)

RHYOLITE BIFACE TIP FRAGMENT (X3)

FIGURE 18

ARTIFACTS FROM AREA # 1
(ACTUAL SIZE)

QUARTZITE KNIFE (X4)

QUARTZITE TRIANGULAR PROJECTILE POINT (X5)

FIGURE 19

ARTIFACTS FROM AREA # 1
(ACTUAL SIZE)

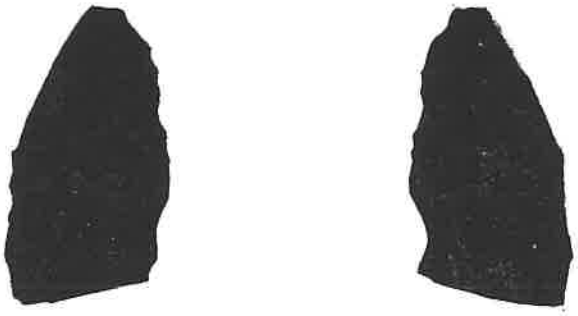
QUARTZ UNFINISHED PROJECTILE POINT BLANK (X6)

QUARTZ BIFACE TIP FRAGMENT (X7)

FIGURE 20

ARTIFACTS FROM AREA # 1
(ACTUAL SIZE)

QUARTZ TRIANGULAR PROJECTILE POINT (X10)



QUARTZITE UNFINISHED PROJECTILE POINT (X11)

FIGURE 21

ARTIFACTS FROM AREA # 1
(ACTUAL SIZE)

RHYOLITE POSSIBLE SMALL DRILL, or REWORKED PROJECTILE POINT (X12)

QUARTZITE UNFINISHED BIFACE FRAGMENT (X14)

FIGURE 22

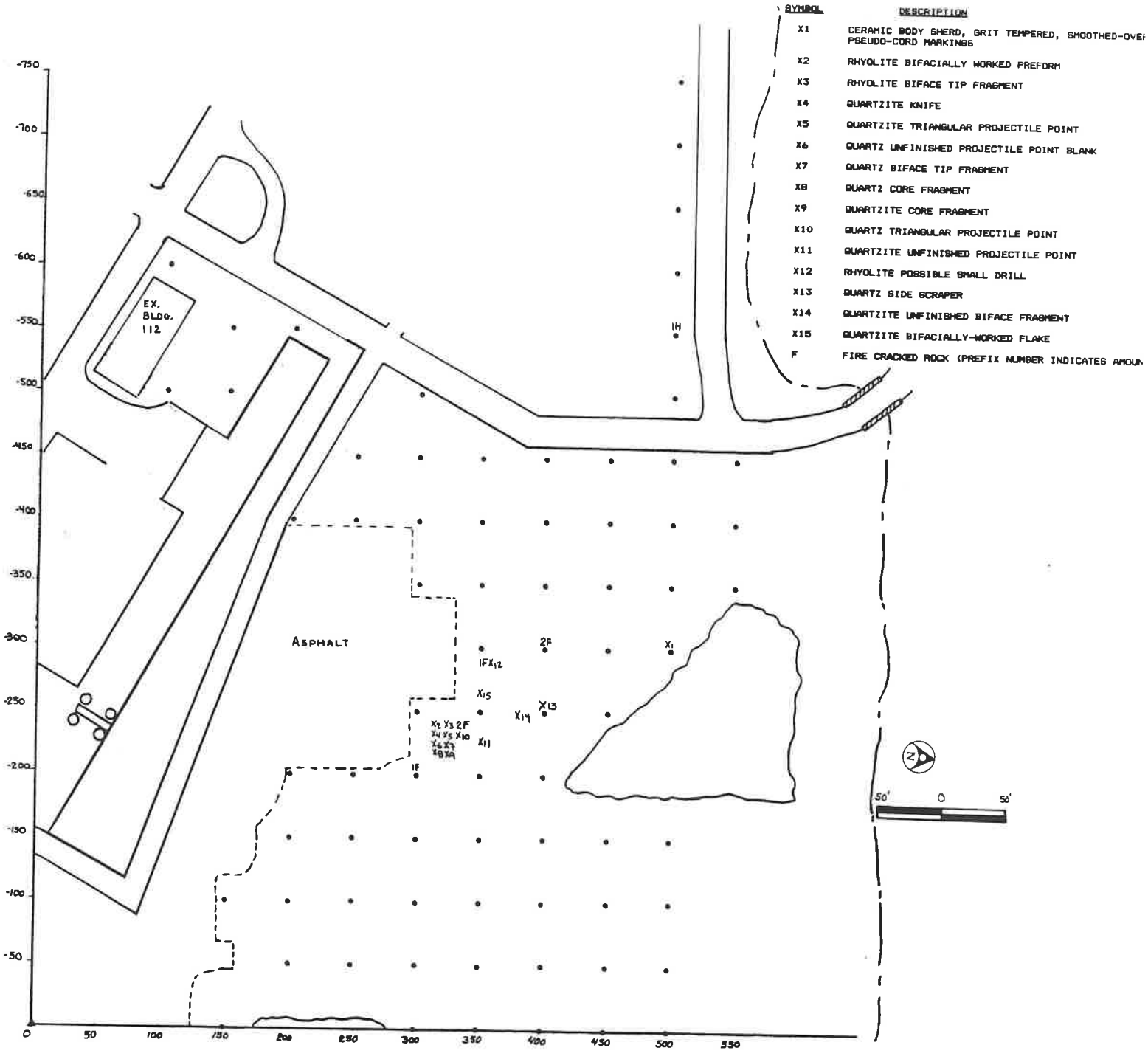
ARTIFACTS FROM AREA # 1
(ACTUAL SIZE)

PISCATAWAY TYPE QUARTZITE PROJECTILE POINT (TIP BROKEN)
(FROM TEST PIT # 2, LEVEL 1)

VERNON TYPE QUARTZITE STEMMED PROJECTILE POINT BASAL FRAGMENT
(FROM SURFACE COLLECTION 10' SOUTH OF STP 350-175)

FIGURE 23

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTANT PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS RECOVERED BY SYSTEMATIC SHOVEL TEST PITS AND INITIAL SURFACE COLLECTION



where the original upper soil horizon (yellow silt) had been truncated (possibly by erosion), leaving the silty clay subsoil and many artifacts at the ground's surface.

Section 5.3, below, contains a catalog of the artifacts recovered. The following table summarizes the amounts of artifacts recovered from the project area, according to their mineral type.

Artifact Mineral	*Amount*	*Percentage of Total*
Quartzite	209	50%
Quartz	164	40%
Rhyolite	26	8%
Chert	8	2%
Ceramic	1	>1%
Total	414	100%

The field survey collected a variety of different artifact types. These included Shattered Rock Fragments (Sh), Cortical Flakes (CF), Primary Flakes (PF), Secondary Flakes (SF), Trimming Flakes (TF), Cores (Cr), Projectile Points and Point Fragments (PP), Bifacial Artifacts and Fragments (Bf), Scrapers (Sc), Hammerstones (Hm), Fire Cracked Rock (FC), and Pottery (PO). The following table summarizes the types and amounts f artifacts recovered, by mineral. The mineral types are abbreviated as follows: Quartzite (QE), Quartz (QZ), Rhyolite (RH), Chert (CH), and Ceramic (CR).

Artifact Type	*Mineral* QE	QZ	RH	CH	CR	*Total*
Sh	21	67	6	3	0	97
CF	29	10	0	2	0	41
PF	30	6	0	1	0	37
SF	31	22	8	0	0	61
TF	55	51	15	2	0	123
Cr	1	1	0	0	0	2
PP	7	3	1	0	0	11
Bf	5	1	2	0	0	8
Sc	0	2	0	0	0	2
Hm	1	0	0	0	0	1
FC	29	1	0	0	0	30

PO	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals =	209	164	32	8	1	414

Of the total number of prehistoric artifacts collected, the most common were trimming flakes. This type of lithic debitage results from the fine shaping and sharpening of an artifact during the final stage of manufacturing a stone tool, and from subsequent tool maintenace or resharpening.

The following table summarizes the numbers and percentages of artifacts collected according to their type. Nearly one-third (30%) of all the artifacts collected were trimming flakes.

Artifact Type	*Total Amount*	*Percentage*
Shattered Rock	97	23%
Cortical Flakes	41	10%
Primary Flakes	37	9%
Secondary Flakes	61	15%
Trimming Flakes	123	30%
Cores	2	0.5%
Projectile Points	11	2.5%
Bifacial Artifacts	8	2%
Scraper	2	0.5%
Hammerstone	1	0.25%
Fire Cracked Rock	30	7%
Ceramic	1	0.25%
Totals =	414	100.0%

Artifacts of quartzite were the most abundant in the project area. Figure 24 illustrates the distribution of quartzite cultural material recovered during the initial systematic STP excavations. The prefix number gives the amount of each artifact type recovered from a given location, which the subsequent symbol designates the type of artifact.

The second most abundant artifact mineral was quartz. Figure 25 illustrates the distribution of quartz cultural material found during the initial STP excavations. Its distribution is closely correllated with that of quartzite.

FIGURE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF QUARTZITE ARTIFACTS RECOVERED DURING SYSTEMATIC SHOVEL TEST PITS AND INITIAL SURFACE COLLECTION

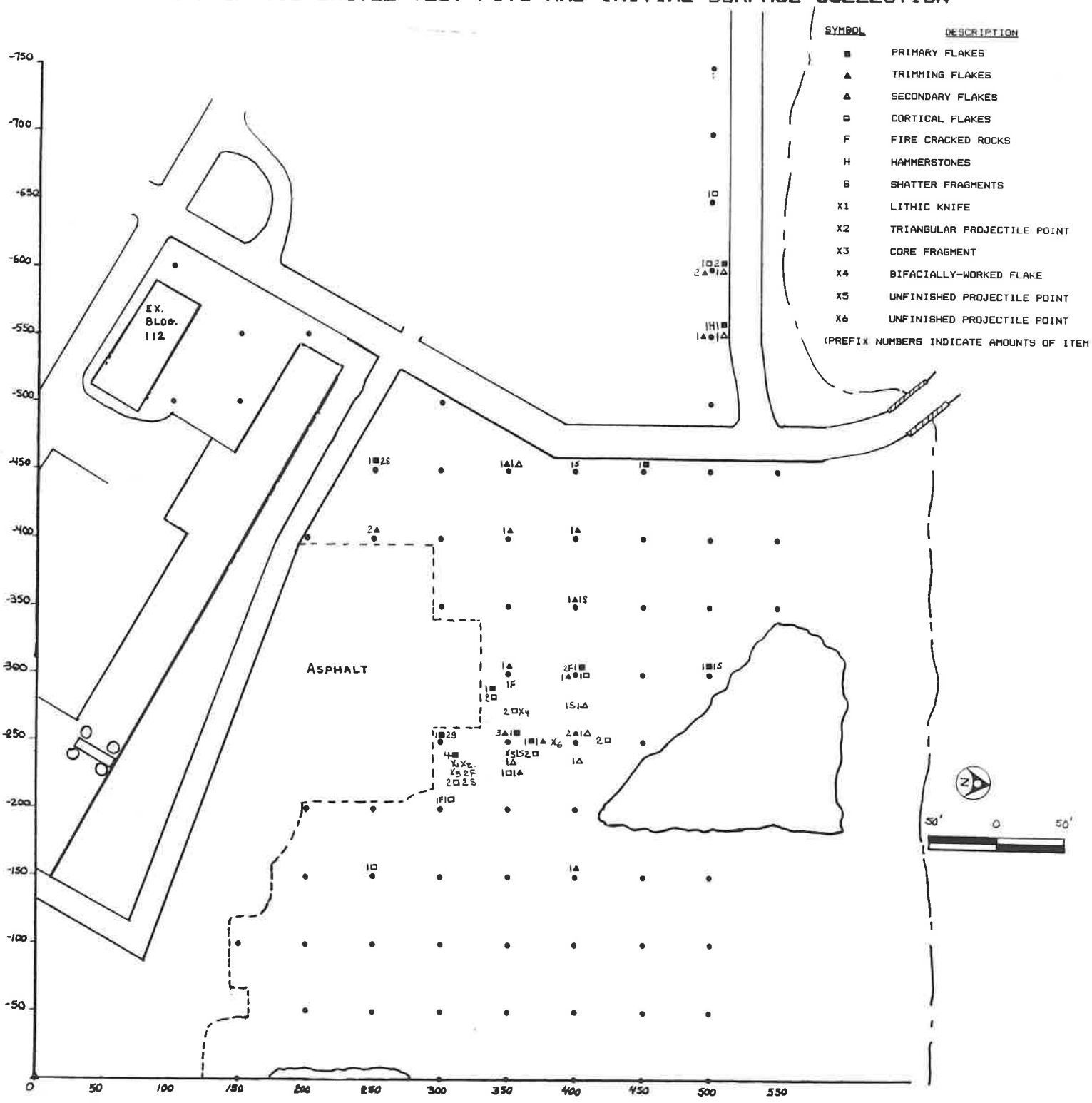
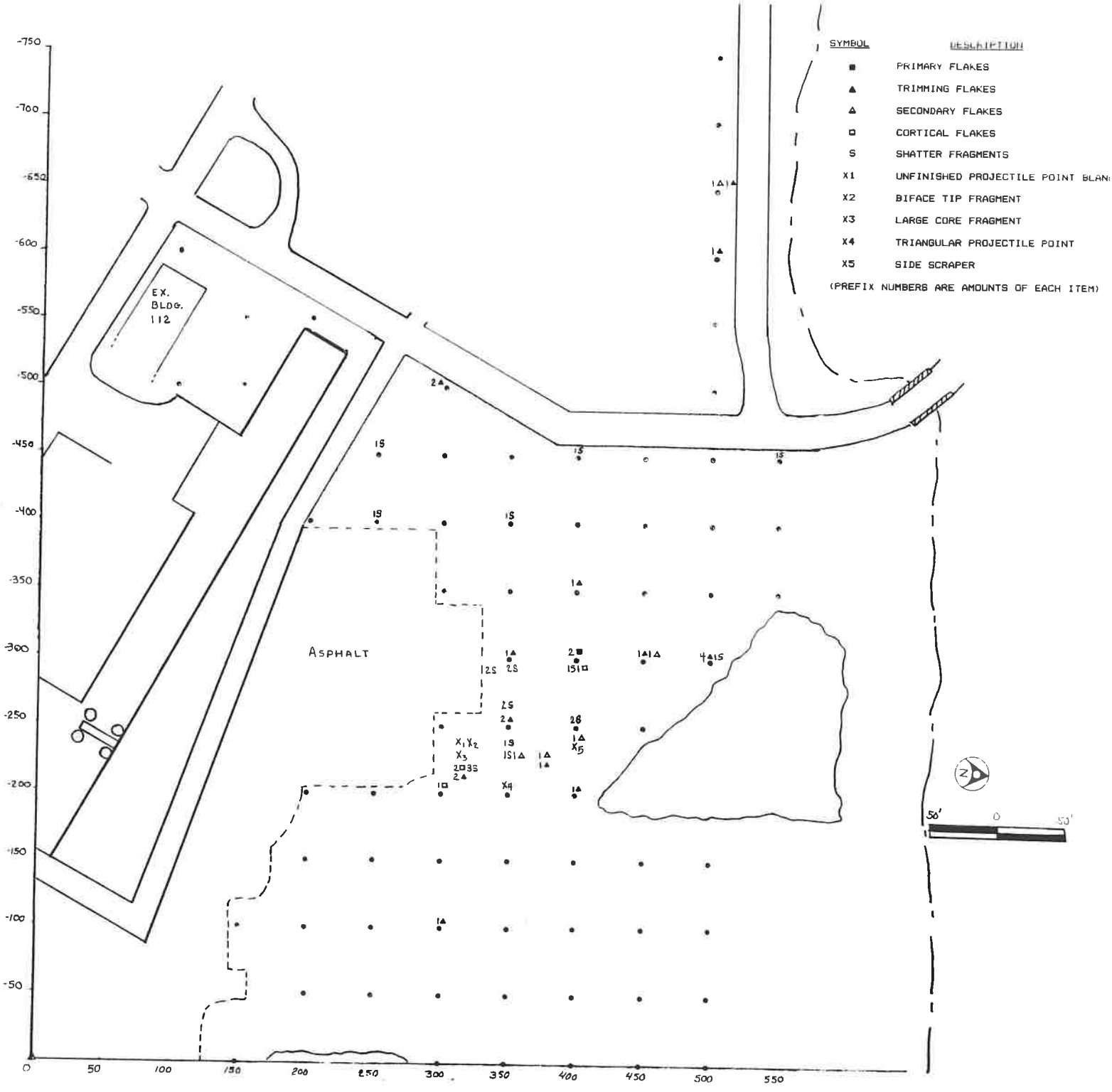


FIGURE 25

DISTRIBUTION OF QUARTZ ARTIFACTS RECOVERED DURING SYSTEMATIC SHOVEL TEST PITS AND INITIAL SURFACE COLLECTION



There were very few artifacts made of rhyolite or chert. However, three of the important lithic tools (unfinished, fragmentary, complete) were made of rhyolite. Figure 26 illustrates the distribution of rhyolite and chert artifacts recovered from the initial systematic STPs. Their distribution correllates closely to that of quartzite and quartz.

In addition to the initial systematic STPs excavated in the vicinity of the primary cultural deposit (on the terrace), a series of supplementary STPs and three one-meter square test pits were excavated there. The purpose of the supplementary STPs was to better define the horizontal and vertical limits of the site, and to determine if subsurface features were present. This work confirmed the findings of the initial STP excavations, which showed that the primary cultural deposit at Site 18 PR 303 was delimited by the sloping terrain bordering the sides of the terrace. It also showed, by the nature of the artifacts' distribution (especially fire cracked rock fragments), that archeological features within the site's central core retain sufficient integrity to allow the recovery of materials having an identifable cultural context. Those features are contained in the silt soil horizon of the site's central core, which is a soil strata which does not appear to have been disturbed by plowing.

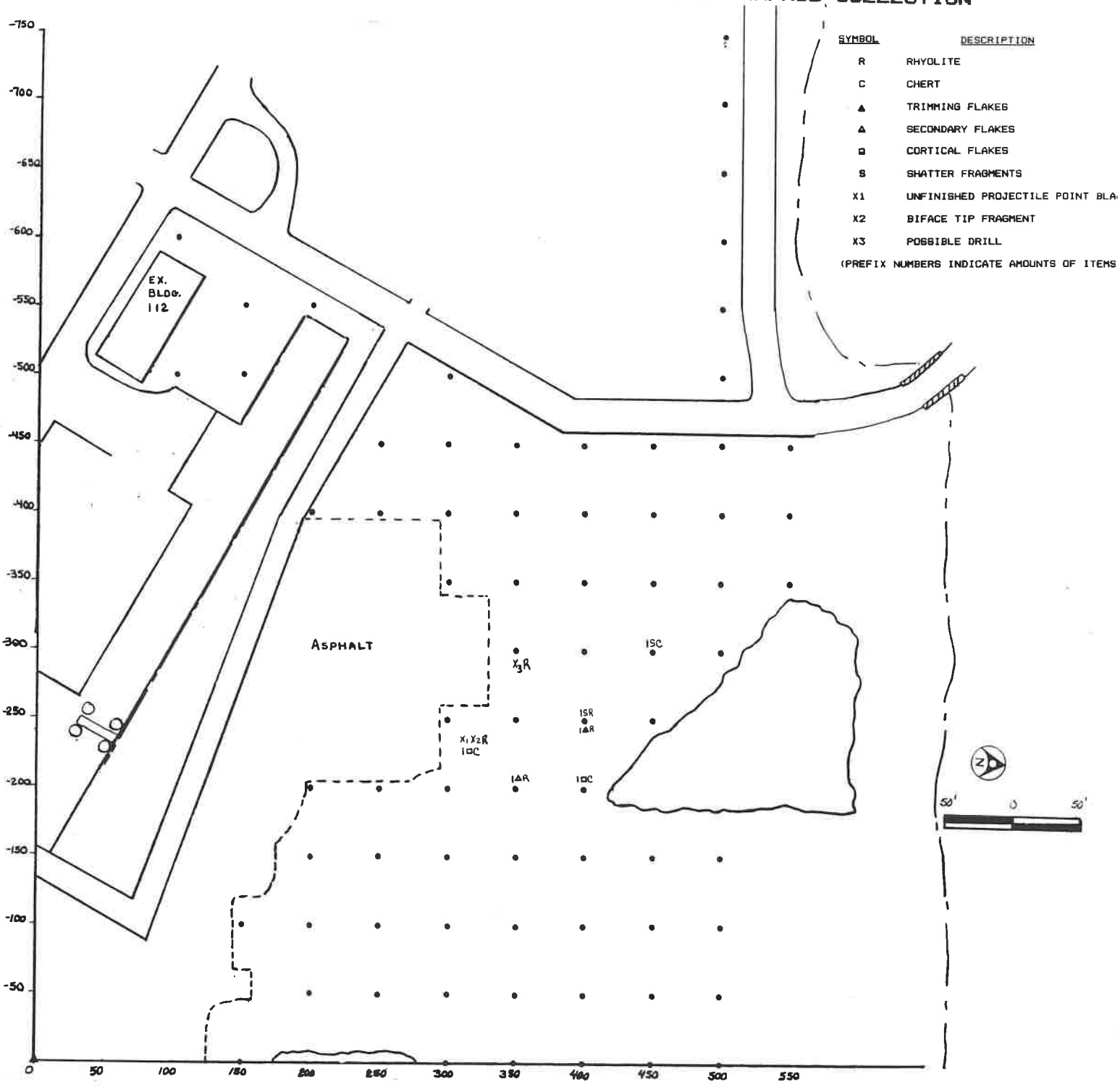
The artifact types collected from the project area consist nearly exclusively of lithic debitage, unfinished tools, a hammerstone, complete and broken finished artifacts, and fire cracked rock. Also recovered was a sherd of prehistoric pottery. The presence of that grit tempered pottery sherd, along with triangular project points, dates the major occupation of this cultural deposit to the Woodland prehistoric cultural period, specifically, the Late Woodland.

While two diagnostic Archaic Period to Early Woodland period projectile points were recovered from the project area, they had been broken during use. This indicates that the cultural activity at the site which dates to that period probably was limited and ephemeral in nature, and associated with hunting activty.

The most likely functional use served by this prehistoric site was as a temporary camp. Its limited size and centration in a core area approximately 5,000 square feet in area (about 100' x 50') indicates that it is probable that it was occupied by a small band, possibly a single family. While the presence of lithic debitage indicates use as a lithic workshop, the numerous broken and used finished tools shows that other activities took place here as well. The presence of contemporaneous pottery provides evidence that females were present as well as males (as a temporary male-only hunting camp is unlikely to have ceramic artifacts associated with it).

FIGURE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF RHYOLITE AND CHERT ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SYSTEMATIC SHOVEL TEST PITS AND INITIAL SURFACE COLLECTION



The occurrence of quartzite as the most abundant artifactual mineral is a singular characteristic of Site 18 PR 303. This factor makes it quite different from site 18 PR 301 (situated about 900 feet to the north). At 18 PR 301, quartz was by far the most common artifactual mineral. Since the cultural deposit at 18 PR 301 is associated with an earlier occupation (Middle to Late Archaic), its differences in percentages of artifact mineral from Site 18 PR 303 may represent a useful means for distinguishing between certain chronological periods of prehistory.

Recommendations concerning possible further archeological investigations of the project area prior to the commencement of construction are presented in Section 5.5, below.

5.2 The Historic Period:

Historic period artifacts were also recovered from the project area. While historic period material was widely scattered throughout the project area, there was a definite clustering of ceramic sherds and glass fragments on the terrace in the central part of Area # 1's exposed terrain. This was also the terrace where the concentration of prehistoric remains designated "the Salt Site" (18 PR 303) was situated. Other categories of historic period artifacts (e.g. metal and brick), however, were not found to be clustered in that part of the project area. Those types were more diffusely scattered over the terrain investigated by the field survey.

Figures 27 through 31 illustrate the distribution of all the historic period artifacts recovered during the field investigation. Each figure portrays a different set of artifactual types.

The distribution of historic period ceramics (Figure 27) indicates that this class of artifacts is clustered on the terrace near the center of Area # 1. Its specific location is within the distributional pattern of the prehistoric Salt Site. There does not appear to be a purposeful association between the prehistoric and the historic period cultural materials, however, since the clustered historic period materials are limited to a smaller patch of terrain.

It is apparent that the terrain covered by the Salt Site was also the location of some limited historic period activity. That activity, however, appears to have been limited in scope, and may have been a refuse deposit, consisting largely of glass and ceramic debris. Other important classes of artifacts which might indicate the former presence of an historic period structure (such as brick, metal materials, and coal/slag fragments) are not concentrated in this part of Area # 1, but instead are more widely scattered across the terrain covered by the cow pasture.

FIGURE 27

DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC PERIOD CERAMICS RECOVERED DURING SYSTEMATIC SHOVEL TEST PITS AND INITIAL SURFACE COLLECTION

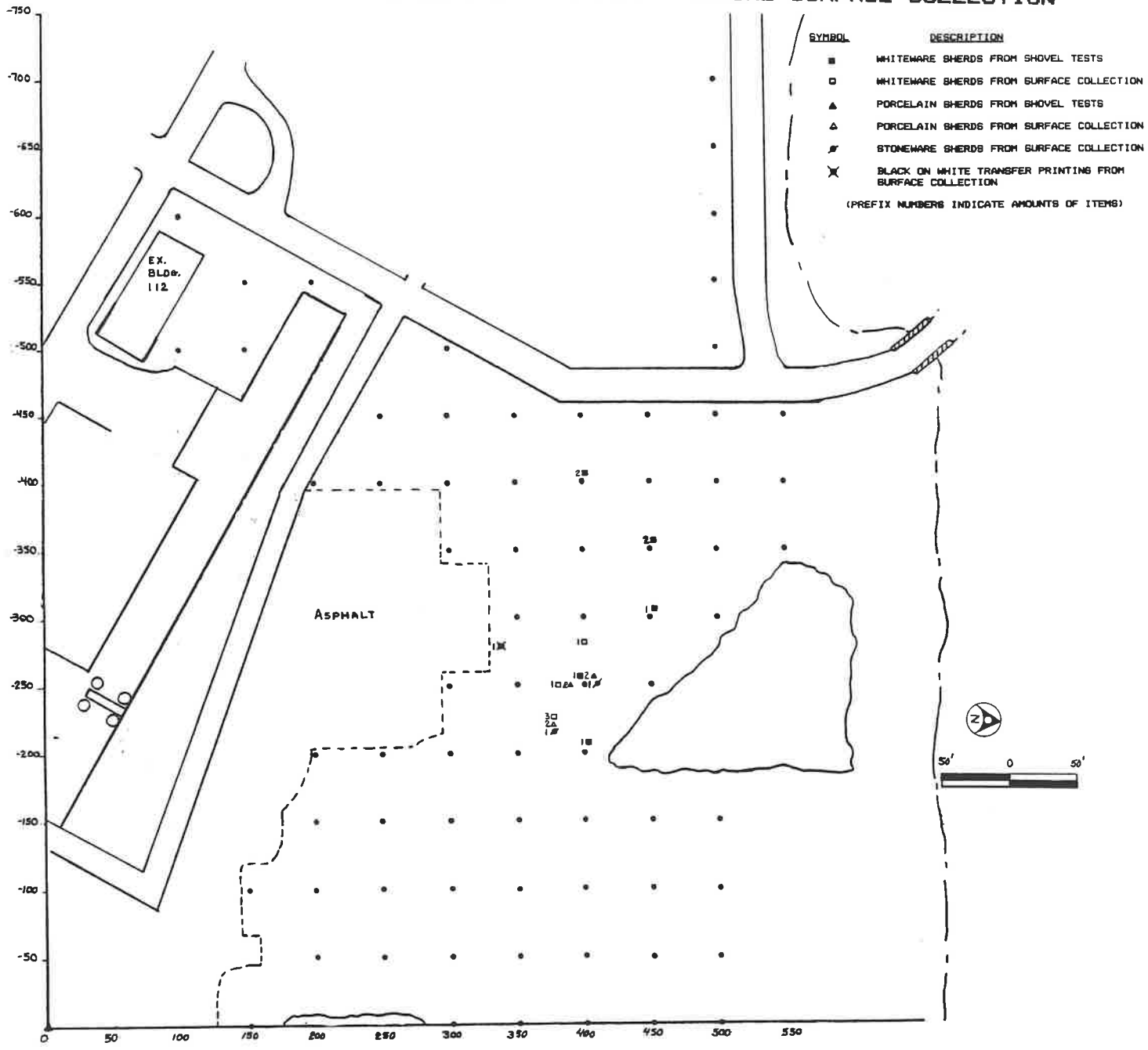


FIGURE 28

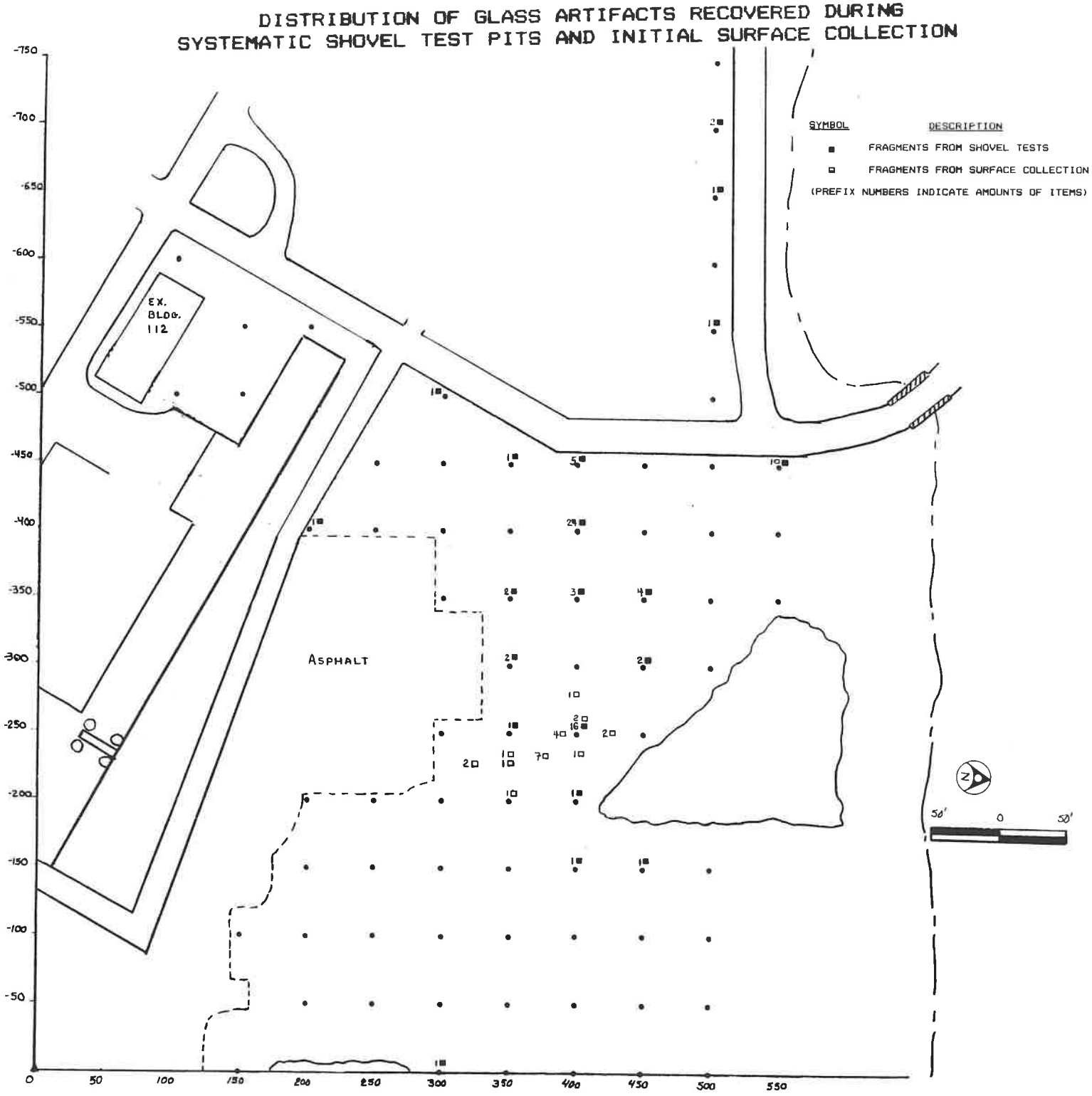

DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS ARTIFACTS RECOVERED DURING
SYSTEMATIC SHOVEL TEST PITS AND INITIAL SURFACE COLLECTION
SYMBOL
DESCRIPTION
FRAGMENTS FROM SHOVEL TESTS
FRAGMENTS FROM SURFACE COLLECTION
(PREFIX NUMBERS INDICATE AMOUNTS OF ITEMS)
EX. BLDG. 112
ASPHALT
N
50'
0
50'
-750
-700
-650
-600
-550
-500
-450
-400
-350
-300
-250
-200
-150
-100
-50
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
550

FIGURE 29

DISTRIBUTION OF METAL ARTIFACTS RECOVERED DURING SYSTEMATIC SHOVEL TEST PITS AND INITIAL SURFACE COLLECTION

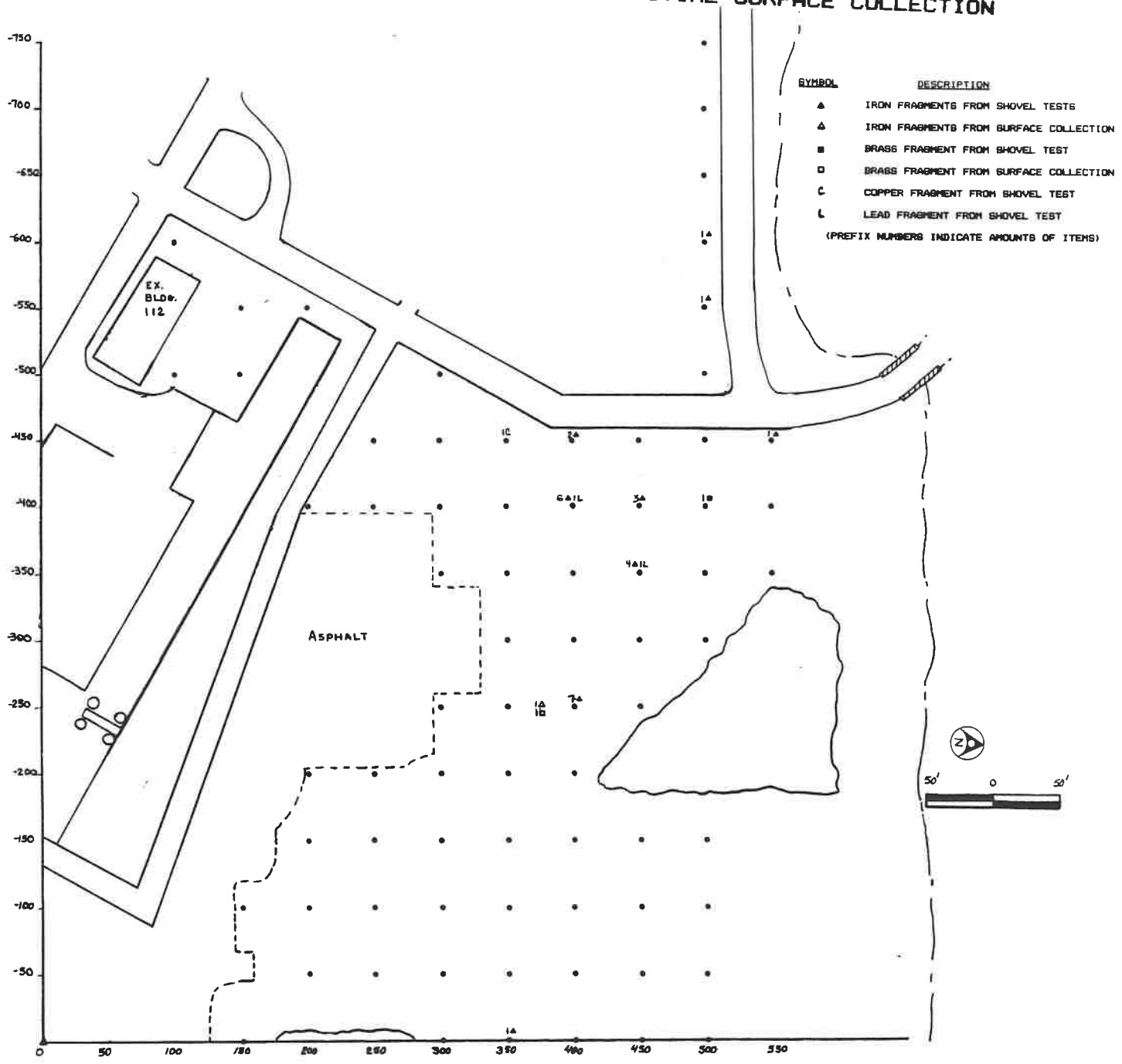


FIGURE 30

DISTRIBUTION OF MISCELLANEOUS HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS RECOVERED BY SYSTEMATIC SHOVEL TEST PITS AND INITIAL SURFACE COLLECTION

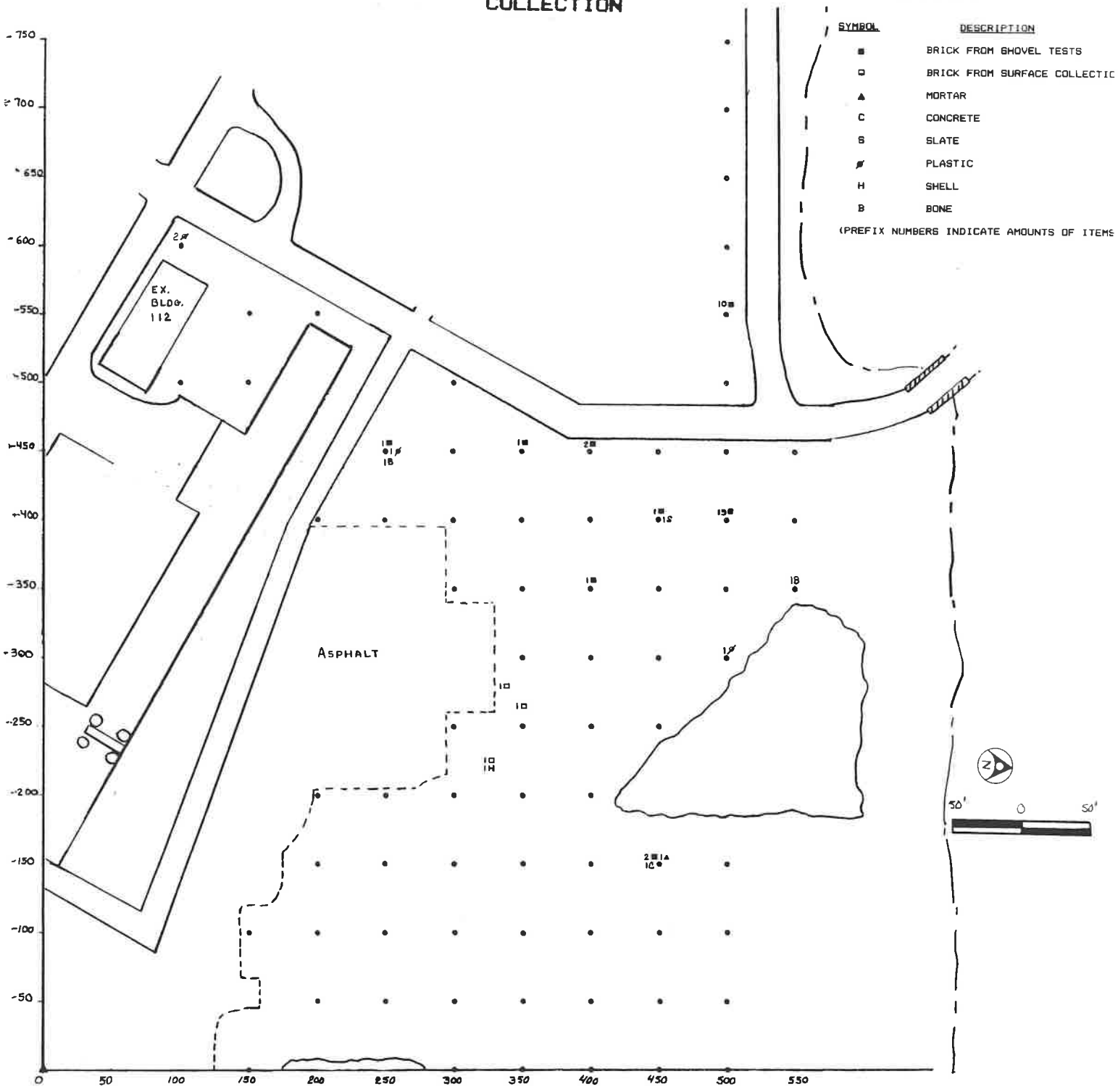
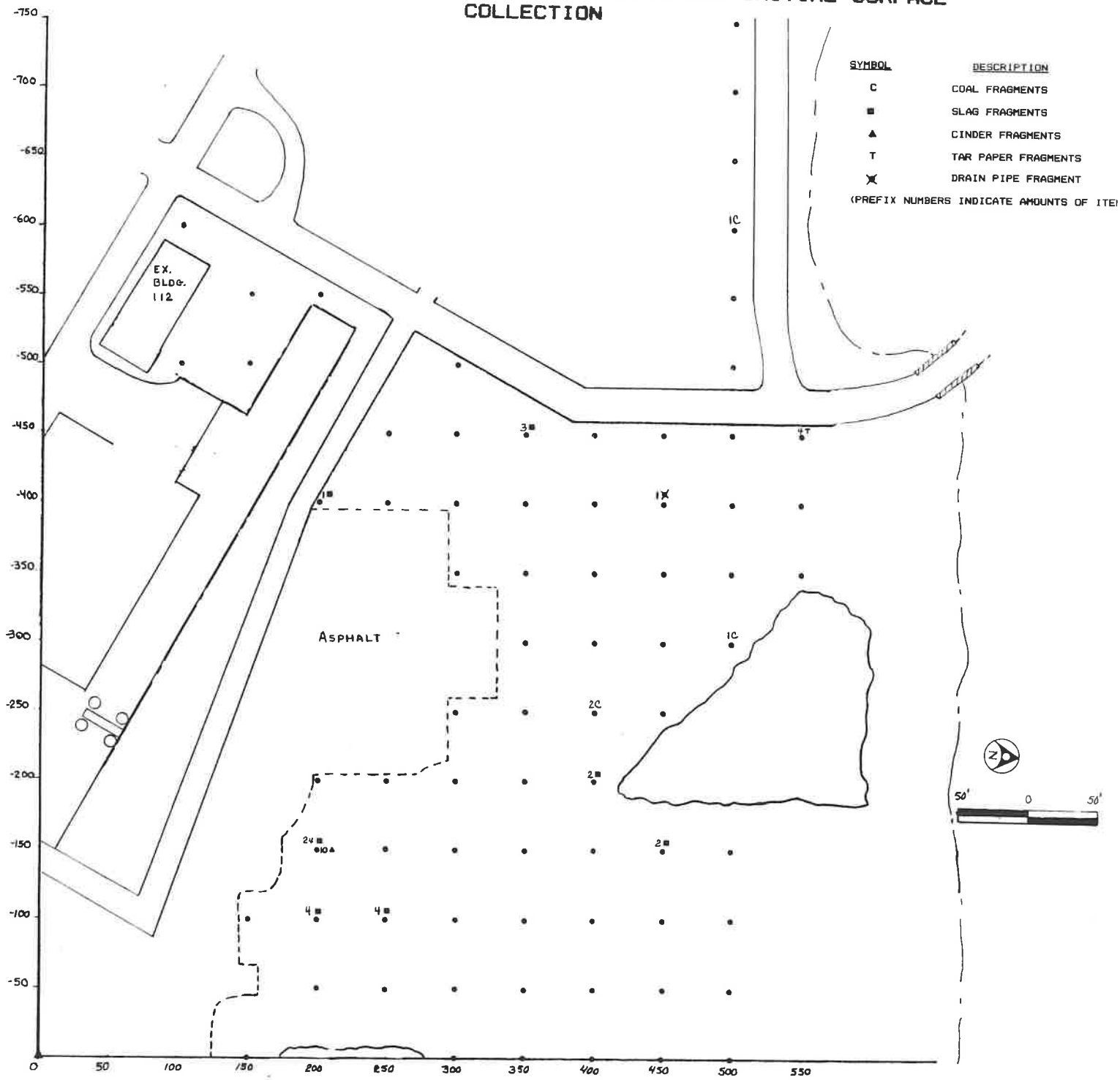


FIGURE 31

DISTRIBUTION OF MISCELLANEOUS HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS RECOVERED BY SYSTEMATIC SHOVEL TEST PITS AND INITIAL SURFACE COLLECTION



The following table summarizes the types and amounts of historic artifacts recovered from the project area. A provenienced artifact catalog is presented in Section 5.3, below.

Artifact Type	*Amount*	*Percentage of Total*
Ceramic sherds	35	12.2%
Glass fragments	141	49.4%
Iron fragments & nails	29	10.1%
Kaolin pipe bowl fragment	1	0.4%
Lead	2	0.7%
Brass	3	1.1%
Copper	1	0.4%
Coal, slag, & cinder fragmts.	17	6.0%
Brick	35	12.2%
Mortar	1	0.4%
Concrete	1	0.4%
Tarpaper fragments	5	1.7%
Slate	3	1.1%
Ceramic drain pipe fragment	1	0.4%
Bone	3	1.1%
Oyster shell	2	0.7%
Plastic	4	1.3%
Earthenware flower pot fragmt.	1	0.4%
Total	285	100%

None of the artifacts recovered could be conclusively dated to early than the last quarter of the 19th century (post-1875). As a consequence, it does not appear that the cultural activity which deposited this material predates that time period. This interpretation is in conformance with the findings of the historical background research, which indicated that the earliest documented occupation of the project area vicinity dated to the post-Civil War period (after 1865). This finding was based upon the indication on the 1878 Hopkins Map of a residence occupied by "Henry Engle" being located in or nearby the project area.

The historic period artifacts from the project area can be ssigned to the span of time between the late 19th century and the present. This covers the years during which the Henry Engle residence (probably a farm) was functioning, and the time during which the University of Maryland has operated a dairy facility at this location.

The interpreted cultural association of the historic period material is of recent enough vintage to indicate that they are not associated with a cultural deposit of potential historical significance. Even though they are concentrated on the terace in the central part of the project area, there is no evidence that they are associated with an archeological site of Civil War or earlier vintage. As a consequence, it

appears that there are no potentially significant cultural resources associated with the historic period inside the project area.

5.3 Provenienced Artifact Catalog.

This catalog lists the artifacts recovered from the reconnaissance survey of Area # 1. It includes materials from both the surface collection and excavated STPs and T.P.s. For the sake of clarity, all the prehistoric artifacts recovered are listed first, followed by a separate listing of historic period artifacts.

The numbering of the STPs consists of a pair of numbers, separated by a minus (-) sign. The first number corresponds to the distance in feet along the grid to the north of the datum point (0-0). The second number corresponds to the distance in feet along the grid to the west of the datum point. Figure 10 illustrates the grid numbering system.

A. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS:

Test Unit	Amount	Description
1. Initial Systematic Shovel Test Pits:		
250-150	1	Quartzite cortical flake, red.
300-100	1	Quartz trimming flake, white.
250-400	1	Quartz shatter fragment, white.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, white.
	1	Quartzite shatter fragment, grey.
250-450	1	Quartzite primary flake, yellow-green.
	2	Quartzite shatter fragments, grey.
	1	Quartz shatter fragment.
300-200	1	Quartzite cortical primary flake, greyish.
	1	Quartzite fire cracked rock.
	1	Quartz cortical secondary flake, white.
300-250	1	Quartzite primary flake, brown.
	1	Quartzite shatter fragment, white.
	1	Quartz primary cortical flake.
300-500	2	Quartz trimming flakes.
350-250	1	Quartzite primary flake, grey.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, yellow.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, pink.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, brown.
	2	Quartz trimming flakes, white.
350-300	1	Quartzite trimming flake, brown.
	1	Quartz trimming flake, white.

350-400	1	Quartzite trimming flake, yellow.
	1	Quartz shatter fragment, white.
350-450	1	Quartzite secondary flake, yellow.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, white.
400-150	1	Quartzite secondary flake, red.
400-200	1	Chert cortical flake, dark grey.
	1	Quartz secondary flake, clear.
400-250	2	Quartzite secondary flakes, whitish.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, greyish.
	2	Quartz shatter fragments.
400-300	2	Quartz primary flakes, white.
	1	Quartzite cortical flake, yellow.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, grey.
	1	Quartzite primary flake, light grey.
	2	Quartzite fire cracked rocks.
400-350	1	Quartz trimming flake, white.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, yellow.
	1	Quartzite shatter fragment, rose.
400-450	1	Quartzite shatter fragment, grey.
	1	Quartz shatter fragment, white.
450-300	1	Quartz trimming flake.
	1	Quartz secondary flake, orange.
	1	Chert shatter fragment.
450-450	1	Quartzite cortical flake, yellowish.
500-300	1	Pottery plain body sherd, grit tempered.
	1	Quartzite primary flake, white.
	2	Quartz shatter fragments.
	3	Quartz trimming flakes, white.
	1	Quartz secondary flake.
500-550	1	Quartzite, possible hammerstone.
	1	Quartzite primary flake, red.
	1	Quartzite secondary flake, pink.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, greenish.
500-600	1	Quartzite cortical flake, yellow.
	2	Quartzite primary flakes, whitish.
	1	Quartzite secondary flake, yellow.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, reddish.
	2	Quartz trimming flakes, white.
500-650	1	Quartz secondary flake, white.
	1	Quartz trimming flake, white.
	1	Quartzite cortical flake, light grey.

550-450	1	Quartz shatter fragment.

Surface Collection Between STP 300-300 & STP 350-250 (SC-A):

2	Quartzite cortical flakes, yellow.
1	Quartzite primary flakes, reddish-grey.
2	Quartz shatter fragments.

Surface Collection between STP 300-250 & STP 350-200 (SC-B):

1	Rhyolite bifacially-worked, unfinished projectile point blank, bluish-grey.
1	Rhyolite biface tip fragment, grey.
1	Quartzite knife, yellow.
1	Quartzite triangular project point,yellow.
1	Quartz projectile point blank, white.
1	Quartz biface tip fragment, white.
1	Quartz core fragment, yellowish-white.
1	Quartz shatter fragment, white.
1	Quartzite core fragment, reddish-grey.
2	Quartzite fire cracked rocks.
1	Quartz cortical primary flake,yellow-white
2	Quartz shatter fragments, white.
1	Quartz cortical flake, yellow.
1	Quartzite cortical primary flke,red-yellow
1	Quartzite shatter fragment, white.
1	Quartzite cortical flake, grey.
1	Quartzite primary flake, greenish-yellow.
1	Quartzite primary flake, reddish.
1	Quartzite primary flake, yellowish-grey.
1	Quartzite primary flake, grey.
2	Quartz trimming flakes, clear.
1	Quartz bifacially-worked fragment.
1	Chert cortical flake.

Surface Collection at STP 350-200 (SC-C):

1	Quartz triangular projectile point, white.

Surface Collection 25' west of STP 350-200 (SC-D):

1	Quartzite cortical flake, grey.
1	Quartzite trimming flake, purplish.
1	Rhyolite secondary flakes, black.
1	Quartz secondary flake, white.
1	Quartz shatter fragment, white.

Surface Collection 25' northeast of STP 350-250 (SC-E):

1	Quartzite primary flake, dark grey.
1	Quartz trimming flake, yellow.
1	Quartz secondary flake.
1	Quartz shatter fragment, white.

Surface Collection 15' west of STP 350-250 (SC-F):

1	Quartzite cortical flake, yellow.
1	Quartzite cortical flake, light grey.
1	Quartzite bifacially-worked flake.
2	Quartz shatter fragments, white.

Surface Collection 20' east of STP 350-250 (SC-G):

1	Quartzite unfinished projectile point.
2	Quartzite cortical flakes, yelow.
1	Quartzite shatter fragments, grey.
1	Quartzite secondary flake, red.
1	Quartz shatter fragment, white.

Surface Collection 10' east of STP 350-300 (SC-H):

1	Quartzite fire cracked rock.
1	Quartz shatter fragment, white.
1	Quartz shatter fragment clear.
1	Rhyolite biface fragment, possible drill.

Surface Collection 25' north of STP 400-250 (SC-I):

1	Quartzite cortical flake, yellow.
1	Quartzite cortical flake, grey.
1	Rhyolite trimming flake, grey.
1	Rhyolite shatter fragment, grey.

Surface Collection 15' east of STP 400-250 (SC-J):

1	Quartzite secondary flake, green-yellow.
1	Quartz side scraper, white.
1	Quartz secondary flake, white.

Surface Collection 10' south of STP 400-250 (SC-K):

1	Quartzite unfinished projectile point,red.

Surface Collection at STP 400-300 (SC-L):

1	Quartz cortical flake, white.
1	Quartz shatter fragment, white.

Surface Collection 25' east of STP 400-300 (SC-M):

1	Quartzite secondary flake, yellow.
1	Quartzite shatter fragment, red.

2. Supplementary Shovel Test Pits:

275-200	1	Quartz trimming flake.
	1	Quartzite shatter fragment.
	1	Rhyolite shatter fragment.
275-246	2	Quartz trimming flakes.
	1	Quartzite secondary flake.
300-175	2	Quartzite trimming flakes.
	1	Rhyolite secondary flake.

335-300	1	Chert shatter fragment.
	2	Rhyolite trimming flakes.
335-325	1	Rhyolite secondary flake.
	1	Quartz trimming flake.
	1	Quartz shatter fragment.
335-337.5	1	Quartz trimming flake.
	1	Quartzite shatter fragment.
350-175	1	Quartz cortical flake.
	3	Quartz trimming flakes.
	1	Quartzite shatter fragment.
	2	Rhyolite shatter fragments.
350-325	1	Quartz trimming flake.
400-175	1	Quartzite trimming flake.
	2	Quartz shatter fragments.
400-325	1	Quartz trimming flake.
	2	Quartzite trimming flakes.
400-337.5	1	Chert shatter fragment.
	1	Quartz shatter fragment.
400-350	1	Quartz scraper.
	1	Quartz trimming flake.
400-375	1	Quartz trimming flake.
	1	Quartz secondary flake.
425-200	1	Quartz trimming flake.
	1	Quartz fire cracked rock fragment.
	1	Quartz shatter fragment.
	1	Quartzite cortical flake.
	1	Quartzite shatter fragment.
425-300	2	Quartzite cortical flakes.
	1	Quartz secondary cortical flake.
	1	Quartz trimming flake.
	1	Quartz shatter fragment.
437.5-300	1	Quartzite shatter fragment.
	1	Quartz secondary cortical flake.
	1	Quartz shatter fragment.
462.5-300	1	Rhyolite secondary flake.
	1	Quartzite secondary flake.
	1	Quartz secondary flake.
	1	Quartz shatter fragment.

Surface Collection 10' South of STP 350-175 (SC #1):

1	Quartzite stemmed projectile point base fragment, "Vernon" type.
1	Quartzite secondary flake.
1	Quartzite primary flake.
2	Quartz shatter fragments.
1	Quartz projectile point tip fragment.
1	Chert primary flake.

Surface Collection 112' South of STP 350-175 (SC #2):

1	Quartzite biface tip fragment.
1	Quartzite projectile point fragment, base missing.
1	Quartzite cortical primary flake.
1	Quartz shatter fragment.

Surface Collection 105' South of STP 350-175 (SC #3):

1	Quartzite biface basal fragment.

Surface Collection 12' South of SE corner of TP #3 (SC #4):

1	Quartzite knife fragment.

Surface Collection at STP 400-325 (SC #5):

1	Quartzite primary flake.

3. Test Pits:

Test Pit # 1, Level 1, North Half (T1L1A): (0-10 cm)

2	Quartzite primary cortical flakes.
1	Quartzite primary flake.
10	Quartzite trimming flakes.
2	Quartzite secondary flakes.
8	Quartzite fire cracked rock fragments.
1	Quartz primary cortical flake.
7	Quartz shatter fragments.
4	Quartz trimming flakes.
5	Quartz secondary flakes.
3	Rhyolite trimming flakes.
1	Rhyolite secondary flake, in 2 pieces.
1	Chert trimming flake.

Test Pit # 1, Level 1, South Half (T1L1B): (0-10 cm)

7	Quartz shatter fragments.
2	Quartz small cortical flakes.
2	Quartz primary flakes.
1	Quartz secondary flake.
5	Quartz trimming flakes.
7	Quartzite fire cracked rocks.
1	Quartzite primary cortical flake.
1	Quartzite primary flake.
1	Quartzite trimming flake.
5	Quartzite secondary flakes.
2	Rhyolite shatter fragments.
3	Rhyolite trimming flakes.

Test Pit # 1, Level 2, North Half (T1L2A): (10-20 cm)

2	Quartz trimming flakes.
2	Quartz shatter fragments.
1	Quartzite cortical flake.
4	Quartzite trimming flakes.
1	Quartzite secondary flake.
1	Quartzite fire cracked rock.
1	Quartzite shatter fragment.

Test Pit # 1, Level 2, South Half (T1L2B): (10-20 cm)

1	Quartz shatter fragment.
1	Quartzite fire cracked rock.
1	Quartzite primary cortical flake.
3	Quartzite secondary flakes.
3	Quartzite trimming flakes.
2	Rhyolite trimming flakes.

Test Pit # 2, Level 1, North Half (T2L1A): (0-10 cm)

1	Quartzite unfinished projectile point blank fragment.
1	Quartzite projectile point, "Piscataway" type.
4	Quartzite fire cracked rocks.
7	Quartzite primary flakes.
2	Quartzite cortical primary flake.
6	Quartzite trimming flakes.
2	Quartzite secondary flakes.
3	Quartzite flake fragments.
1	Quartzite shatter fragment.
9	Quartz shatter fragments.
1	Quartz trimming flake.
4	Quartz secondary flakes.
1	Rhyolite trimming flake.

Test Pit # 2, Level 1, South Half (T2L1B): (0-10 cm)

4	Quartz shatter fragments.
1	Quartz primary flake.
3	Quartz trimming flakes.
2	Quartzite fire cracked rocks.
1	Quartzite large primary flake.
2	Quartzite primary flakes.
2	Quartzite secondary flakes.
1	Quartzite trimming flake.
2	Rhyolite secondary flakes.
2	Rhyolite trimming flakes.

Test Pit # 2, Level 2, North Half (T2L2A): (10-20 cm)

2	Quartzite trimming flakes.
1	Chert trimming flake.
1	Rhyolite trimming flake.

Test Pit # 2, Level 2, South Half (T2L2B): (10-20 cm)

2	Quartz secondary flakes.

Test Pit # 2, Level 3, South Half (T2L3B): (20-26 cm)

1	Quartzite shatter fragment.

Test Pit # 3, Level 1. North Half (T3L1A): (0-10 cm)

1	Quartzite shatter fragment.
2	Quartzite secondary flakes.
2	Quartzite cortical flakes.
1	Quartzite primary flake.
3	Quartz shatter fragments.
1	Quartz trimming flake.
1	Quartz secondary flake.
1	Rhyolite secondary flake.

Test Pit # 3, Level 1, South Half (T3L1B): (0-10 cm)

1	Quartz large primary flake.
3	Quartz shatter fragments.
2	Quartz secondary flakes.
3	Quartz trimming flakes.
2	Quartzite shatter fragments.
1	Quartzite secondary flake.
3	Quartzite trimming flakes.

B. HISTORIC ARTIFACTS:

Test Unit	Amount	Description
1. Initial Systematic Shovel Test Pits:		
100-600	2	Plastic, fragments.
200-100	4	Slag fragments.
200-150	24	Slag fragments.
	10	Cinder fragments.
250-100	4	Slag fragments.
300-0	1	Glass fragment, clear.
350-0	1	Iron fragment, rusted.
400-150	1	Glass fragment, light green.
450-150	1	Concrete fragment.
	1	Mortar fragment.
	1	Glass fragment, clear.
	2	Brick fragments, reddish.
	2	Slag fragments.
200-400	1	Glass fragment, aqua.
	1	Slag fragment.
250-450	1	Brick fragment, reddish.
	1	Bone fragment.
	1	Plastic fragment.
300-500	1	Glass fragment, green.
350-250	1	Glass fragment, clear.
350-450	1	Copper fragment, small.
	3	Slag fragments.
	1	Brick fragment, red.
	1	Glass fragment, small, clear.
350-300	1	Glass fragment, aqua.
	1	Glass fragment, clear.
350-400	1	Glass fragment, amber.
	1	Glass fragment, clear.
400-200	1	Whiteware sherd, glazed on both sides.
	1	Glass fragment, clear.
	2	Slag fragments.

400-250	1	Porcelain sherd,glazed both sides, white.
	1	Porcelain rim sherd,green line decoration.
	1	Whiteware sherd, glazed.
	1	Glass frag.,clear,letters "F PIN" embossed
	13	Glass fragments, clear.
	1	Glass fragments, aqua.
	1	Glass fragment, frosted on one side.
	2	Iron, corroded tubes, dirt-filled.
	2	Nails, rusted (1 is cut, 1 is wire).
	3	Iron fragments, rusted.
	2	Coal fragments.
400-350	3	Glass fragments, clear.
	1	Brick fragment, red.
400-400	1	Whiteware, large rim sherd.
	1	Whiteware, small sherd.
	1	Lead connector for battery.
	2	Glass fragments, aqua.
	1	Glass fragment, green.
	19	Glass fragments, clear.
	1	Glass frag., clear, embossed "E V".
	1	Glass frag., clear, embossed "TAL".
	5	Iron nail fragments rusted.
	1	Iron fragment, rusted.
400-450	1	Iron hook, rusted.
	1	Iron fragment, rusted.
	2	Brick fragments, red.
	1	Glass fragments, aqua.
	4	Glass fragments, clear.
450-250	1	Earthenware flower pot sherd.
450-300	2	Glass fragments, clear.
	1	Whiteware sherd, glazed on one side.
450-350	2	Whiteware sherds, glazed.
	1	Milkglass fragment, from Mason Jar lid.
	3	Glass fragments, clear.
	3	Iron nail fragments.
	1	Round iron base, rusted.
	1	Lead battery terminal fragment.
450-400	1	Slate fragment, blue-grey.
	1	Ceramic sewer pipe fragment.
	1	Brick fragment, orange.
	3	Iron nails, rusted.
500-300	1	Coal fragment.
	1	Plastic fragment.

500-400	10	Brick fragments, orange.
	3	Brick fragments, red.
	1	Brass .22 caliber shell case fragment.
500-550	10	Brick fragments, red.
	1	Glass fragment, clear.
	1	Iron nail fragment.
500-600	1	Coal fragment.
	1	Iron nail.
500-650	1	Glass fragment, clear.
500-700	1	Glass fragment, amber beer bottle.
	1	Glass fragment, clear.
550-350	1	Bone fragment, dark brown.
550-450	9	Glass fragments, clear.
	1	Glass fragments, purple.
	1	Iron nail fragment.
	4	Tarpaper fragments.

Surface Collection between STP 300-250 & STP 350-200 (SC-B):

1	Glass fragment, black.
1	Glass fragment, aqua.
1	Black-on-white transfer printing sherd.
1	Oyster shell fragment.
1	Brick fragment, red.

Surface Collection Between STP 300-300 & STP 350-250 (SC-A):

1	Brick fragment, red.

Surface Collection at STP 350-200 (SC-C):

1	Milkglass fragment, from Mason Jar lid.

Surface Collection 25' west of STP 350-200 (SC-D):

1	Glass fragment, aqua.

Surface Collection 25' northeast of STP 350-250 (SC-E):

1	Iron knife fragment, rusted.
1	Brass chrome-plated hinge.
1	Glass fragment, purplish.
1	Glass bottle neck fragment, no seam.
1	Glass fragment, aqua.
3	Glass Mason Jar fragmenta.
1	Glass frag,embossed "Be Sold When Empty."
3	Whiteware sherds, glazed.
1	Porcelain basal sherd.
1	Stoneware sherd,tan color,glazed one side.
1	Porcelain sherd, glazed.

Surface Collection 15' west of STP 350-250 (SC-F):
1 Brick fragment, red with yellow patch.

Surface Collection 20' east of STP 350-250 (SC-G):
1 Glass fragment, blue.

Surface Collection 25' north of STP 400-250 (SC-I):
1 Glass fragment, clear.
1 Glass fragment, purple.

Surface Collection 15' east of STP 400-250 (SC-J):
1 Glass fragment, aqua.

Surface Collection at STP 400-250 (SC-N):
1 Stoneware sherd, brown inside, glazed.
1 Glass fragment, thick, purple.
1 Glass fragment, clear.

Surface Collection 10' south of STP 400-250 (SC-K):
1 Glass fragment, aqua safety glass.
1 Glass fragment, blue,embossed "K REG".
1 Glass Mason Jar top fragment.
1 Glass fragment, blue, bottle base.
1 Porcelain basal sherd.
1 Porcelain basal sherd, with green decor.
1 Whiteware sherd, glazed.

Surface Collection 25' east of STP 400-300 (SC-M):
1 Glass fragment, clear.
1 Whiteware sherd, small.

2. Supplementary Shovel Test Pits:

275-246	1	Porcelain sherd, glazed both sides, with green line decoration.
300-175	1	Glass fragment, clear.
335-325	1	Iron nail fragment.
400-175	1	Brick fragment, red.
	1	Iron nail, rusted.
	1	Slag fragment.
400-325	4	Glass fragments, amber.
400-337.5	1	Glass fragment, green.
	1	Glass fragment, clear.
	1	Glass fragment, aqua.
	1	Bone fragment.
400-350	2	Porcelain fragments of a handle, hollow.
400-375	2	Glass fragments, clear.
	1	Porcelain sherd, glazed.

415-250	2	Glass fragments, clear.
425-200	1	Coal fragment.
	1	Whiteware sherd, glazed one side.
425-300	2	Glass fragments, aqua.
	2	Glass fragments, clear.
437.5-300	5	Glass fragments, aqua.
	1	Glass fragment, green.
	1	Glass fragment, blue.
	4	Glass fragments, clear.
	2	Glass fragments, yellow tint.
	1	Stoneware sherd, glazed one side.
	1	Whiteware sherd, small.
	1	Whiteware rim sherd, with gold decoration.
	1	Whiteware rim sherd, with green lines decoration.
	1	Porcelain sherd, blue printing decoration.
462.5-300	1	Brass small knob.
	1	Glass fragment, clear.
	2	Slate fragments.

3. Test Pits:

Test Pit # 1, Level 1, North Half (T1L1A):

1	Glass fragment, aqua.
1	Whiteware sherd, glazed.
1	Porcelain sherd.

Test Pit # 1, Level 1, South Half (T1L1B):

1	Whiteware sherd, glazed one side.
1	Glass fragment, clear.

Test Pit # 1, Level 2, South Half (T1L2B):

1	Coal fragment.

Test Pit # 2, Level 1, North Half (T2L1A):

1	Glass fragment, aqua.

Test Pit # 2, Level 1, South Half (T2L1B):

1	Whiteware, green feather-edged rim sherd.
1	Slag fragment.
2	Glass fragments, clear.

Test Pit # 3, Level 1, North Half (T3L1A):

1	Oyster shell fragment.
2	Glass fragments, clear.
1	Clay Pipe bowl fragment.

Test Pit # 3, Level 1, South Half (T3L1B):

2	Glass fragments, aqua.

5.4 Archeological Site Survey Form:

The following page consists of the Maryland archeological site survey form for "the James Salt Site." A copy of this form has been forwarded to the Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey, to be assigned a state site inventory number.

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Name of site JAMES SALT SITE (the SALT SITE) Number 18 PR 303

Other designations ANIMAL SCIENCES/AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING COMPLEX County PRINCE GEORGES

Type of site PREHISTORIC SEASONAL CAMP, and LATE 19th CENT. TRASH DEPOSIT. Cultural affiliation LATE WOODLAND PREHISTORIC.

How to reach site ON UNIV. OF MARYLAND (COLLEGE PARK CAMPUS): FROM INTERSECTION OF REGENTS DRIVE & INDUSTRIAL LANE, GO NORTH ON REGENTS DRIVE FOR 800 FT. FROM THAT POINT, PROCEED DIRECTLY EAST FOR DISTANCE OF 240 FT. SITE IS LOCATED IN A COW PASTURE, ON A TERRACE OVERLOOKING THE FLOODPLAIN OF A SMALL WEST-TO-EAST FLOWING STREAM.

Landmarks to aid in finding site SITE IS 250 FT. NORTH OF BLDG. # 104.

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain IT IS ON A LEVEL TERRACE ADJACENT TO THE FLOODPLAIN OF A SMALL STREAM.

UTM Coordinates: Z 18 E 332060 N 431750

(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge --- ; right edge ---)

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) WASHINGTON EAST QUADRANGLE; U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (1979).

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation

OWNER IS UNIV. OF MARYLAND. ATTITUDE TOWARD INVESTIGATION IS FAVORABLE.

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits) SITE IS VISIBLE BY SURFACE SCATTER OF LITHIC DEBITAGE AND LATE 19th CENT. FRAGMENTARY ARTIFACTS. SHOVEL TEST PITS WERE EXCAVATED AT THIS SITE, & A CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION WAS MADE. SITE APPEARS TO EXTEND TOWARDS THE SOUTH, BENEATH A LEVEL ASPHALT SLAB WHICH IS ADJACENT TO THE TERRAIN CONTAINING THE CULTURAL MATERIAL

Present use and condition of site, erosion SITE IS PRESENTLY A COW PASTURE. IT IS IN VERY GOOD CONDITIO MANY ARTIFACTS WERE FOUND LYING ON THE GROUND'S SURFACE.

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting"

NONE. DURING INITIAL SURVEY, SEVERAL PROJECTILE POINTS WERE FOUND LYING ON THE GROUND'S SURFA

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt) SMALL STREAM IS 350 FT. NORTH OF SITE.

Natural fauna and flora EASTERN HARDWOOD FOREST.

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)

145 PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS WERE RECOVERED DURING A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY. THESE INCLUDED 3 TRIANGULAR PROJECTILE POINTS, A SMOOTHED-OVER GRIT-TEMPERED PREHISTORIC POTTERY SHERD, AND SEVERAL BROKEN AND UNFINISHED BIFACES. HISTORIC PERIOD MATERIALS ALL DATED 1875 TO PRESENT.

Specimens observed, owner, address OTHER PREHISTORIC DEBITAGE & RECENT HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS WERE VISIBLE ON THE SURFACE.

Specimens reported, owner, address NONE.

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography) SEE REPORT: "PRELIMINARY ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY AND SITE EXAMINATION OF FOUR FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AREAS AT THE UNIV. OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK CAMPUS, PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND;" BY D.KOSKI-KARELL & L.ORTIZ (1986).

Recommendations for further investigations PHASE 2 INVESTIGATION IS RECOMMENDED.

Informant NONE. Address --- Date ---

Site visited by D.KOSKI-KARELL, L.ORTIZ, T.DUBIK; KARELL ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES P.O. BOX 342, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044 Date NOV-DEC 1985.

Recorded by D.KOSKI-KARELL Address KARELL ARCHEOLOGICAL SVCS. Date 1 JAN 1986.

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to. State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey
The Rotunda, 711 W. 40th St., Baltimore, Md. 21211

5.5 Evaluation and Recommendations:

While the historic period cultural materials in Area # 1 are not of potential historical significance, the prehistoric cultural deposit at Site 18 PR 303 is worthy of further investigation. The Salt Site appears to be primarily the remains of an interior uplands single-family camp, which dates to the Late Woodland cultural period.

This site is characterized by two important traits: (1) the presence of chronologially diagnostic and other rare artifacts, and (2) the presence within a small area of terrain of a substantial number and variety of artifacts which appear to be interrelated, both chronologically and functionally. The presence of a substantial amount of fire cracked rock (FCR) fragments in Test Pit # 1 indicates that the remains of one or more hearths retain sufficient integrity to permit them to be identified a cultural feature.

None of the other known prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the project area dates to the Late Woodland period. They are all of Archaic Period cultural association. As a consequence, the Salt Site cultural deposit has the potential to provide an important artifact assemblage and distributional patterning which can be utilized in a comparative analysis with materials from other nearby (Archaic) sites.

The soil stratigraphy at the Salt Site does not show evidence of plowing. As a consequence, it retains its natural integrity to a substantial degree. Vertical and horizontal mixing of artifacts appears to be minimal, and the presence of intact subsurface cultural features is indicated by the distribution of FCR fragments. The natural silt "A" horizon of the terrace's Matapeake silt loam is the stratum which contains the great majority of the site's cultural materials.

An interesting aspect of this site is its proximity to the asphalt-capped level terrain immediately to the south. During the field investigation, it was found that the prehistoric materials extended right to the edge of the asphalt paving. Depending upon the extent of soil disturbance associated with the laying of the asphalt, there may be intact prehistoric materials underneath the asphalt slab as well.

It is likely that the Salt Site represents a specific focal point of prehistoric cultural activity which is datable and/or functionally distinct. This site appears to have retained an unusually high degree of integrity. The recovery of such a substantial amount of important artifacts from such a small patch of terrain is an indication that this cultural deposit is likely to contain data and artifactual materials which can provide important new information concerning the prehistory of this part of Maryland. As a consequence, the

information compiled indicates that it may fulfill the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The construction of the Animal Science/Agricultural Engineering Complex in Project Area # 1 will involve a substantial amount of disturbance to Site 18 PR 303. That work will include the following: (1) full scale building construction will move northward from the existing Animal Sciences Building (Bldg. 142), displacing existing barns and pastures; (2) parking facilities and roadway circulatory improvements will be built north of the new facility; and (3) all major utilities will be included in this project. It is apparent that the proposed construction will result in the complete destruction of Site 18 PR 303.

It is recommended that a Phase 2 evaluation investigation be conducted at the Salt Site. The fieldwork should include subsurface test excavations at the main locus of cultural material, as well as the location from which the prehistoric pottery sherd was found. It is also recommended that some exploration be made of the terrain presently capped by the asphalt slab. Its level contour and close proximity to the main focus of the Salt Site indicates that potentially significant prehistoric materials may be situated beneath the asphalt slab as well. A Phase 2 site evaluation investigation would enable a definitive determination of the site's eligibility for nomination to the National Register to be made, as well as result in the recovery of a substantial sample of the site's cultural materials and provenience data.

6. PROJECT AREA # 2
(ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES FACILITY DETONATION PIT)

Project Area # 2 is located on the north-central part of the University of Maryland campus, near the northwestern end of Regents Drive (Figures 32 and 33). It consists of an L-shaped parcel of terrain, to the west of the exisiting Environmental Services Facility. It will be the site of a proposed new safety structure to permit disposal of materials by detonation. Area # 2 is 50 feet in width, and consists of two narrow terrain corridors, each 300 feet long, which are joined at a right angle.

The terrain in this project area is a wooded hillslope. It is of moderate to steep slope, with very few places having level terrain. The soil profile is topped by a humus layer about 5 cm thick. Underlying the humus is a soil horizon of brown gravelly sandy silt (averaging 10 cm thick), which is superimposed over a stratum of yellow gravelly sandy silt (12 cm thich). Underneath the gravelly sandy silt strata is a light orange silty clay subsoil. Figure 34 illustrates the soil stratigraphy encountered in this project area.

A total of 12 STPs were excavated in this project area (Figure 35). These were placed at 50-foot intervals along the centerline of the proposed construction. Only two of the STPs produced artifacts (see Figure 36).

The following brief list provides the provenienced artifact catalog for Project Area # 2.

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED

Test Unit	Amount	Description
STP # 8	5	Glass fragments, clear.
STP # 9	1	Quartz cortical flake, pink.

Both these artifact finds were from locations where the hillside has a moderate slope.

The glass fragments are of 20th century vintage. They are not of potential significance.

The single prehistoric artifact is a fragment of lithic debitage from the manufacture of a stone tool. It came from a location which is not suitable (because of steep contour) for anything but transient cultural activity. It is most likely to have been deposited during a brief incident of prehistory. Because of the close proximity of this project area to several known sites of prehistoric activity, the occurrence of transient cultural activity in this vicinity would have been a common event.

FIGURE 32

LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA # 2

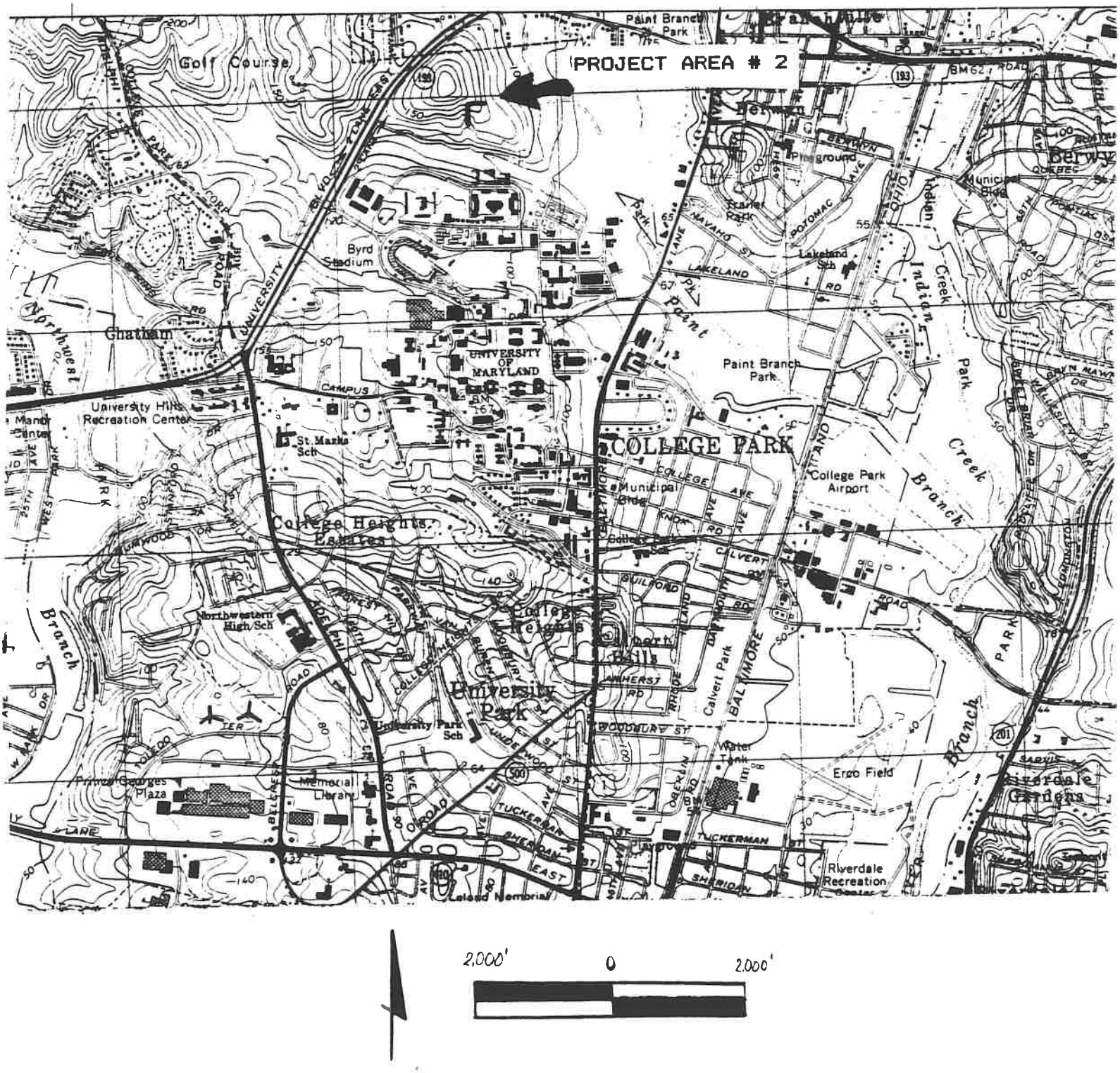


FIGURE 33

PROJECT AREA # 2

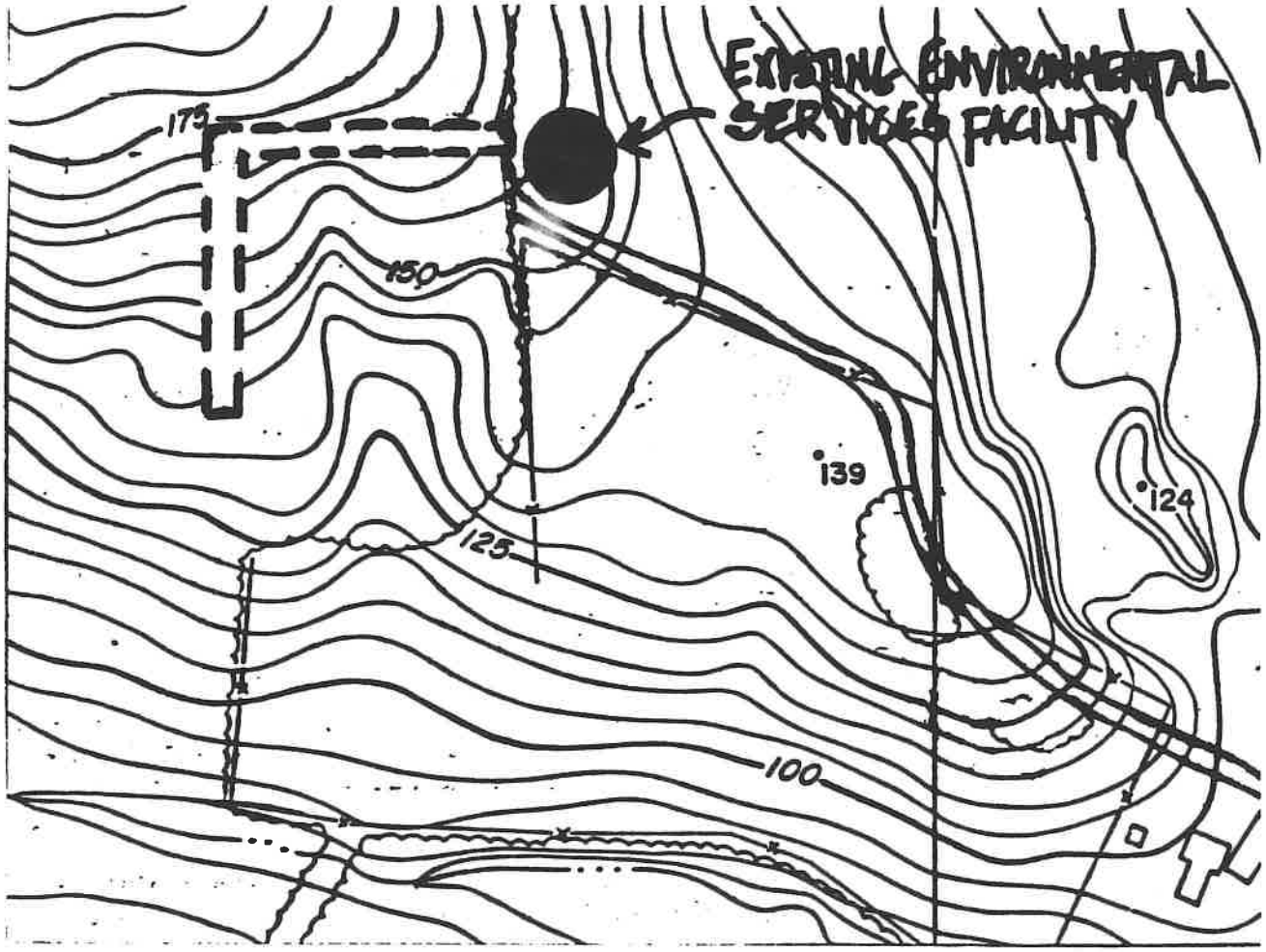


FIGURE 34

AREA # 2 SOIL PROFILE
(STP # 9)

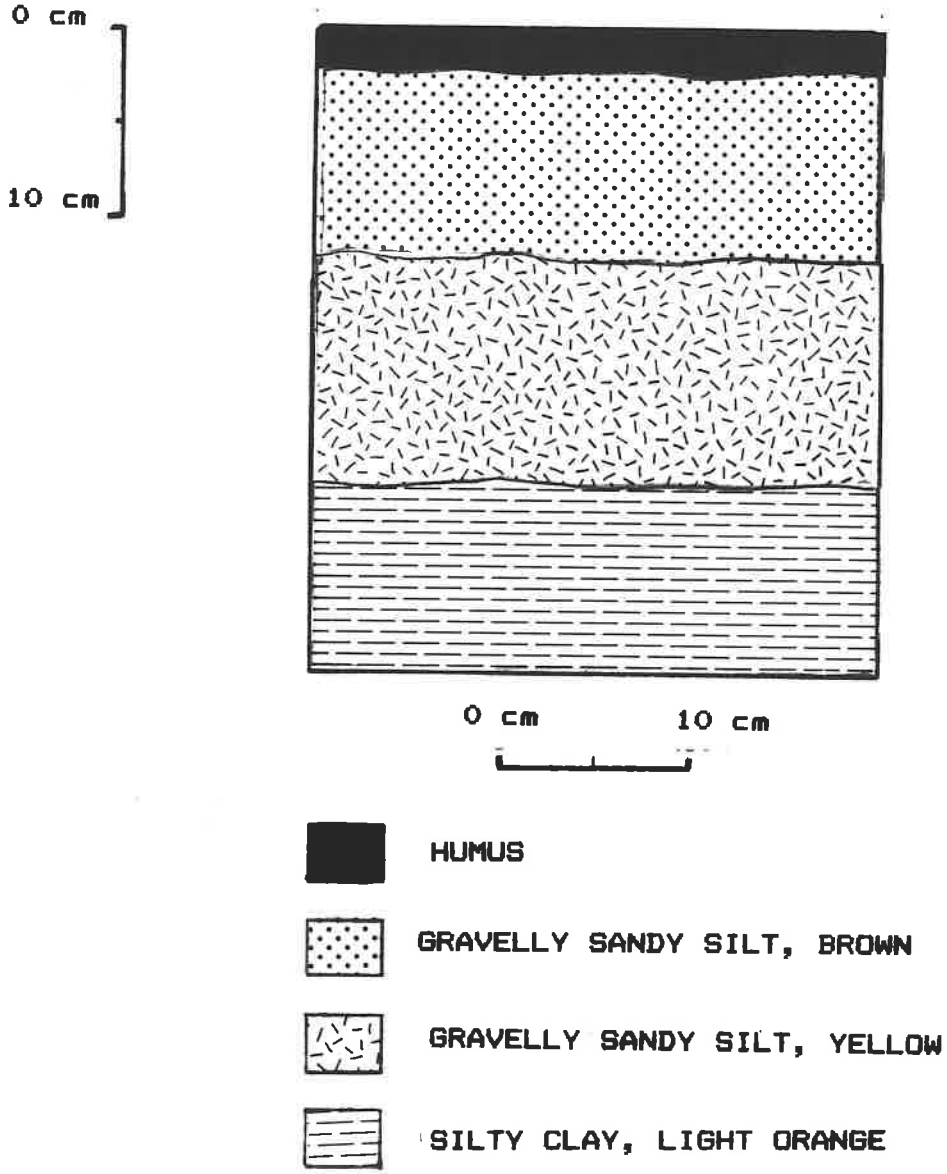


FIGURE 35

SHOVEL TESTS EXCAVATED IN PROJECT AREA # 2

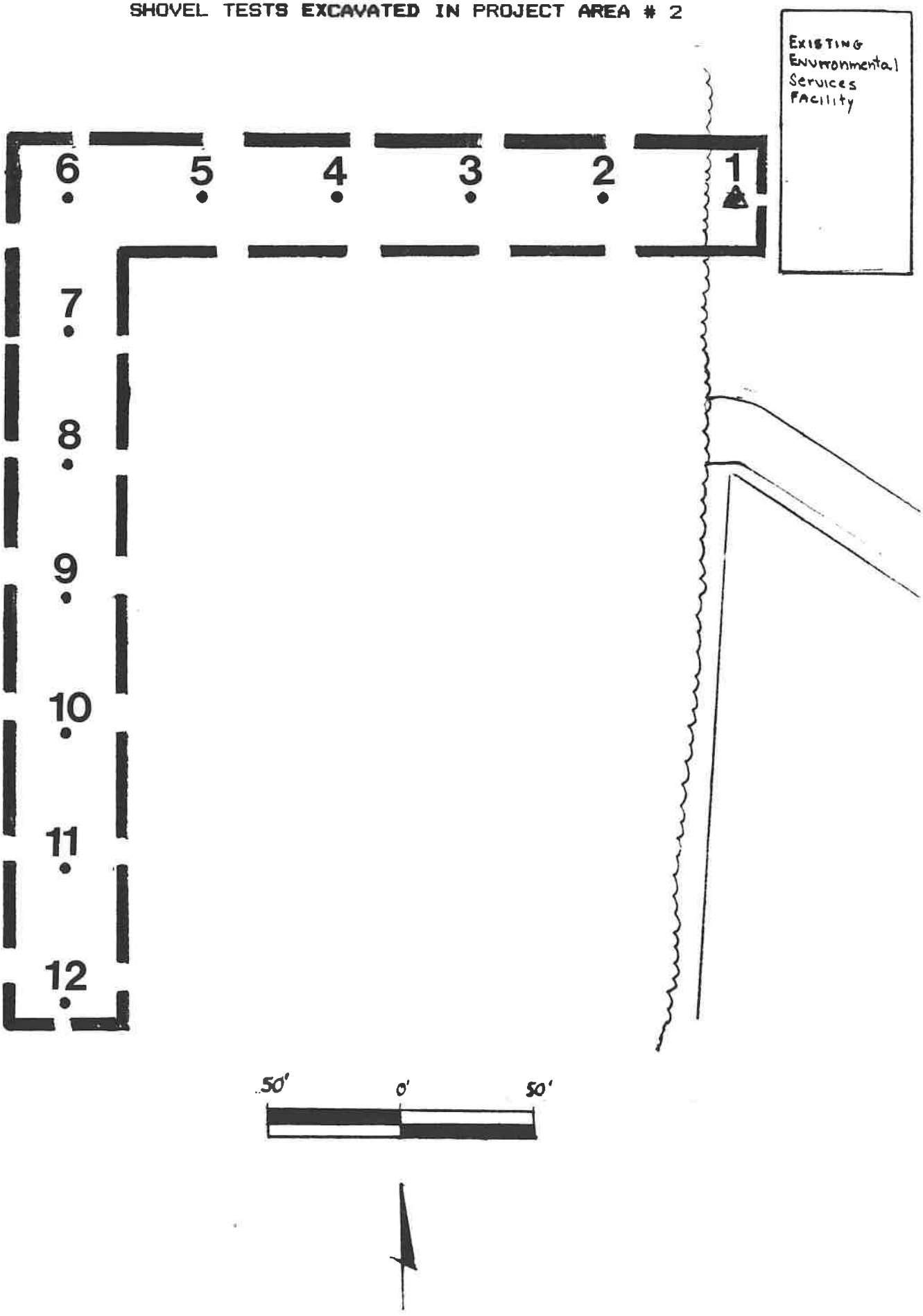
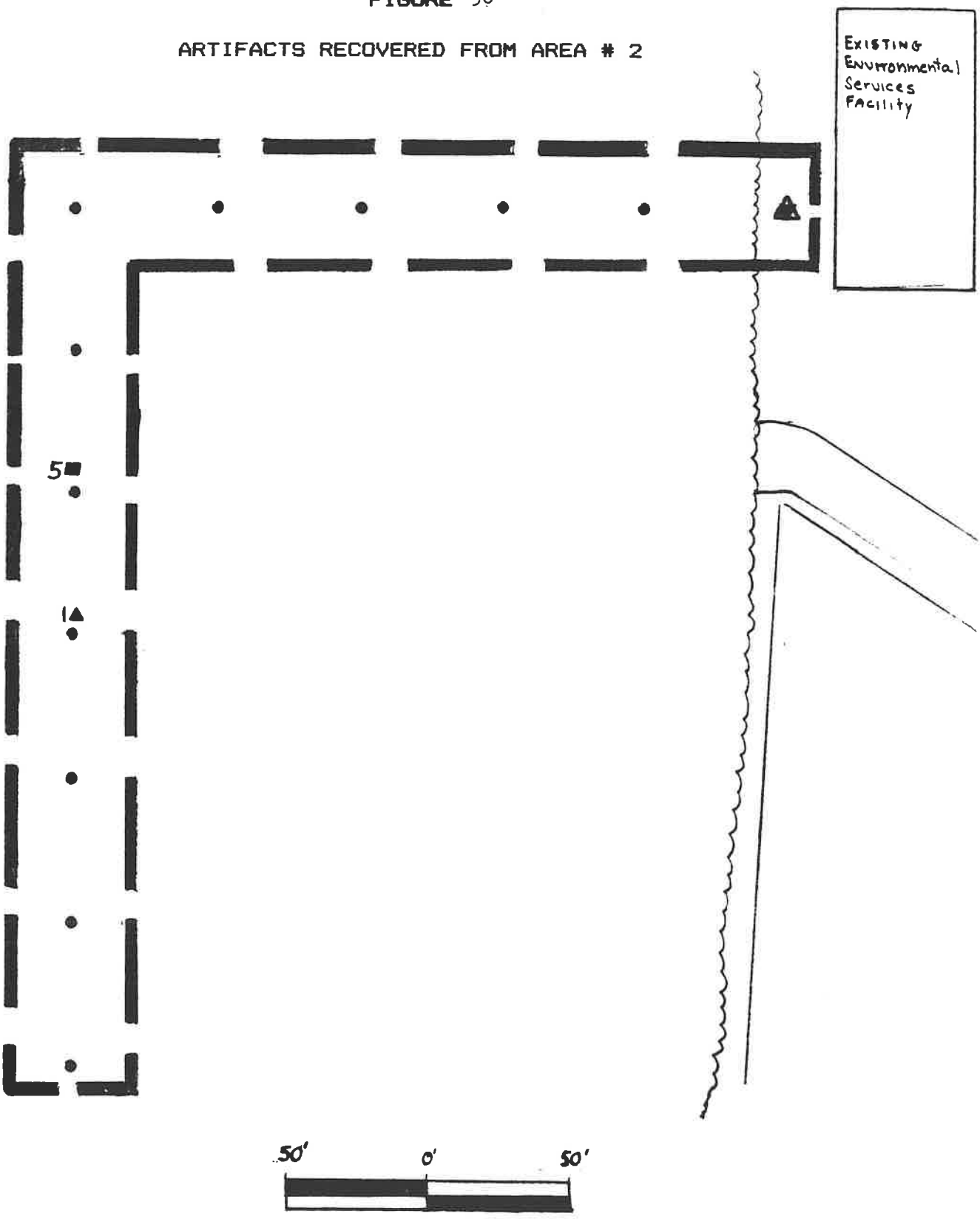


FIGURE 36

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM AREA # 2



The depositional situation of the single prehistoric period artifact does not indicate the presence of a potentially significant archeological site. It is interpreted as being an isolated find.

The limited cultural materials found within Area # 2 do not indicate the presence of any artifact concentrations which might be associated with an archeological site. It appears that there are no potentially significant cultural resources within this project area. As a consequence, no further archeological investigation of Area # 2 is recommended.

7. PROJECT AREA # 3
(LANDFILL TRANSFER STATION)

Project Area # 3 is located on the north-central part of the University of Maryland campus. It is bounded on the north by Regents Drive, on the hillslope north of the small west-to-east stream (Figures 37 and 38). Area # 3 consists of a rectangular parcel of terrain, measuring 150 feet by 100 feet. It will be the site of a proposed new structure to facilitate the transfer of landfill materials.

This project area is located at the position occupied by prehistoric archeological site 18 PR 48, according to information provided by the Maryland Historical Trust. That site was recorded in 1971, based upon artifacts contained in the Peters Collection in the Smithsonian Institution. Site 18 PR 48 was identified as a quarry, which had quartzite lithic tool fragments and a quartzite knife associated with it.

This location is also in the immediate vicinity of the pre-Civil War Eversfield Farm (see Section 3., above). The former location of that farm's "Well Site" (18 PR 54) is approximately 400 feet to the north. It is likely that the main house of the old Eversfield Farm was located on the level hilltop terrain about 200 feet north of Area # 3. That hilltop is about mid-way between the project area and the former location of Site 18 PR 54 (which has been destroyed by borrow pit excavation activity).

The natural soil in Area # 3 consists of 10 to 20 cm of dark brown sandy silt overlying an orange clayey sand subsoil. The soil type is identified as Sassafras gravelly sandy loam. The contour of the terrain in the northern and western parts of Area # 3 (adjacent to Regents Drive) consists of a nearly level terrace. The edge of that terrace (in the southern and eastern part of Area # 3) terminates in a steep downward slope.

Figure 39 illustrates the soil profile from STP # 15 of Area # 3. The uppermost strata at this specific location (which is directly adjacent to the fence running along the edge of Regents Drive) consists of 10 cm of mixed fill (clay and sand). This fill is probably derived from material deposited during the construction of Regents Drive. It does not occur elsewhere in Area # 3 (being restricted to a narrow band paralled with Regents Drive). The natural soil stratigraphy of Area # 3 begins underneath the uppermost fill strata. The upper natural soil strata consists of dark brown sandy silt (which varies from 10 to 20 cm in thickness). Beneath the sandy silt is a subsoil consisting of clayey sand (orange-yellow in color). The natural soil stratigraphy in this area is generally the same as in Area # 4 (see Section 8.).

FIGURE 37

LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA # 3

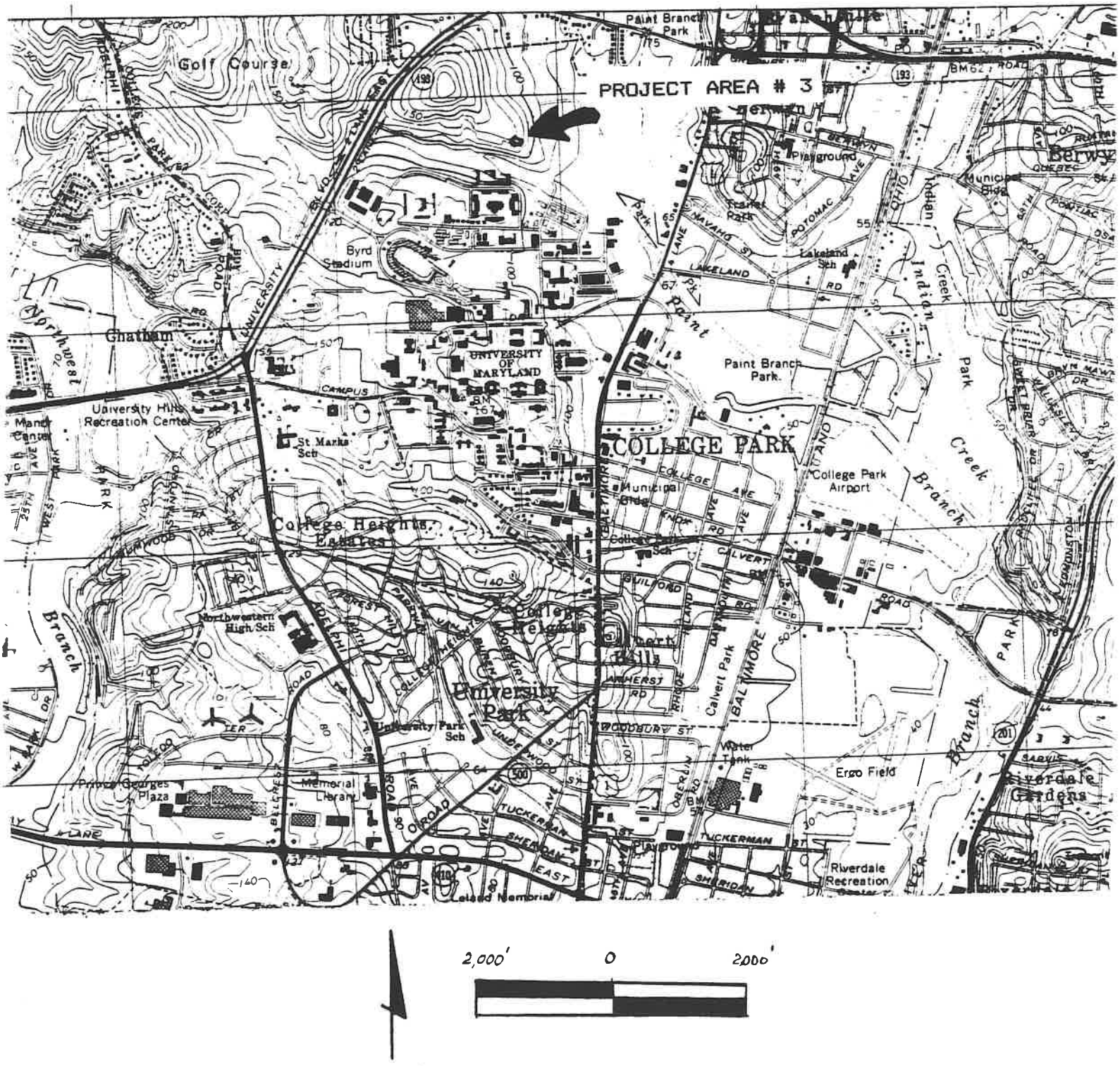


FIGURE 38

PROJECT AREA # 3

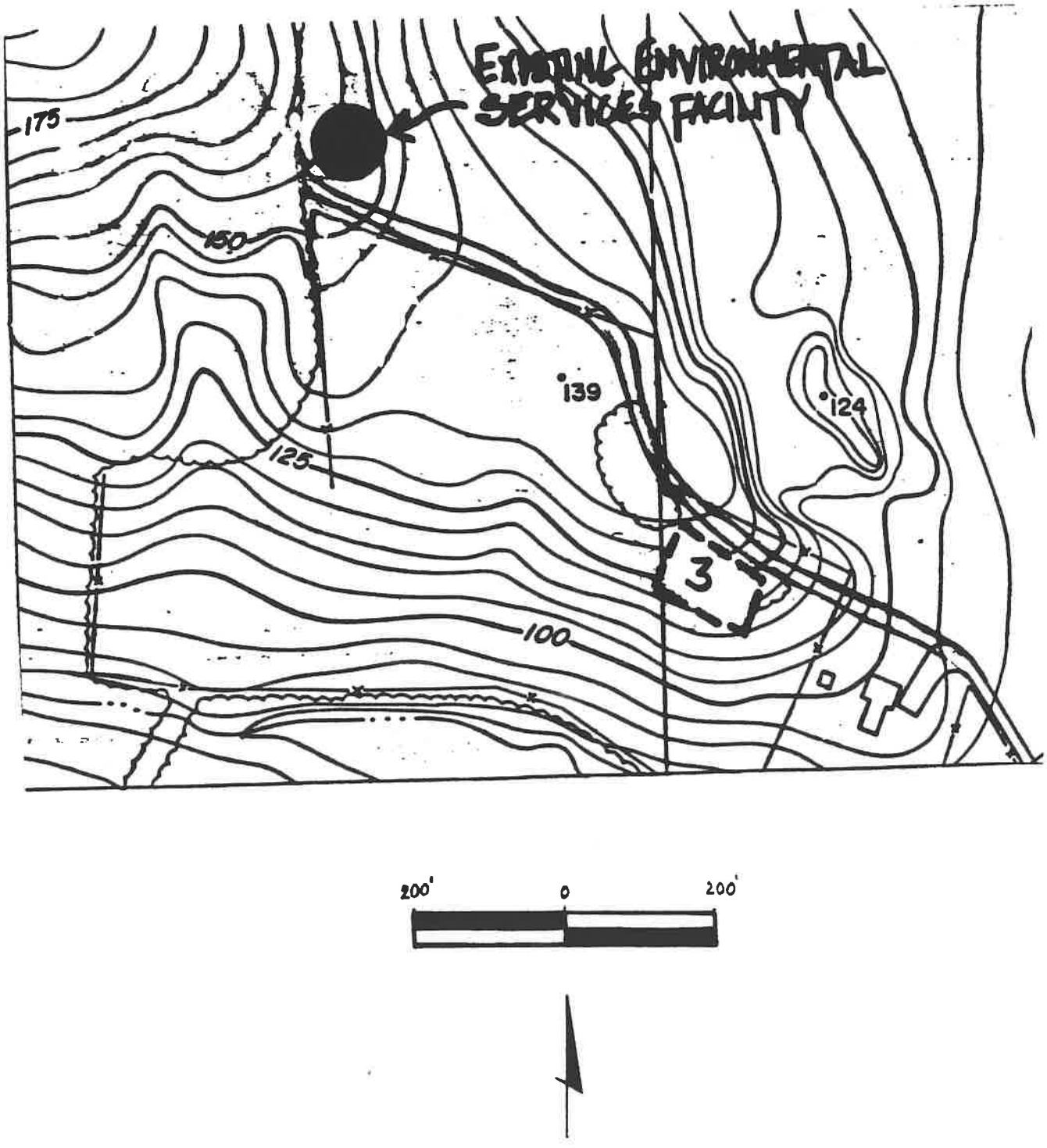
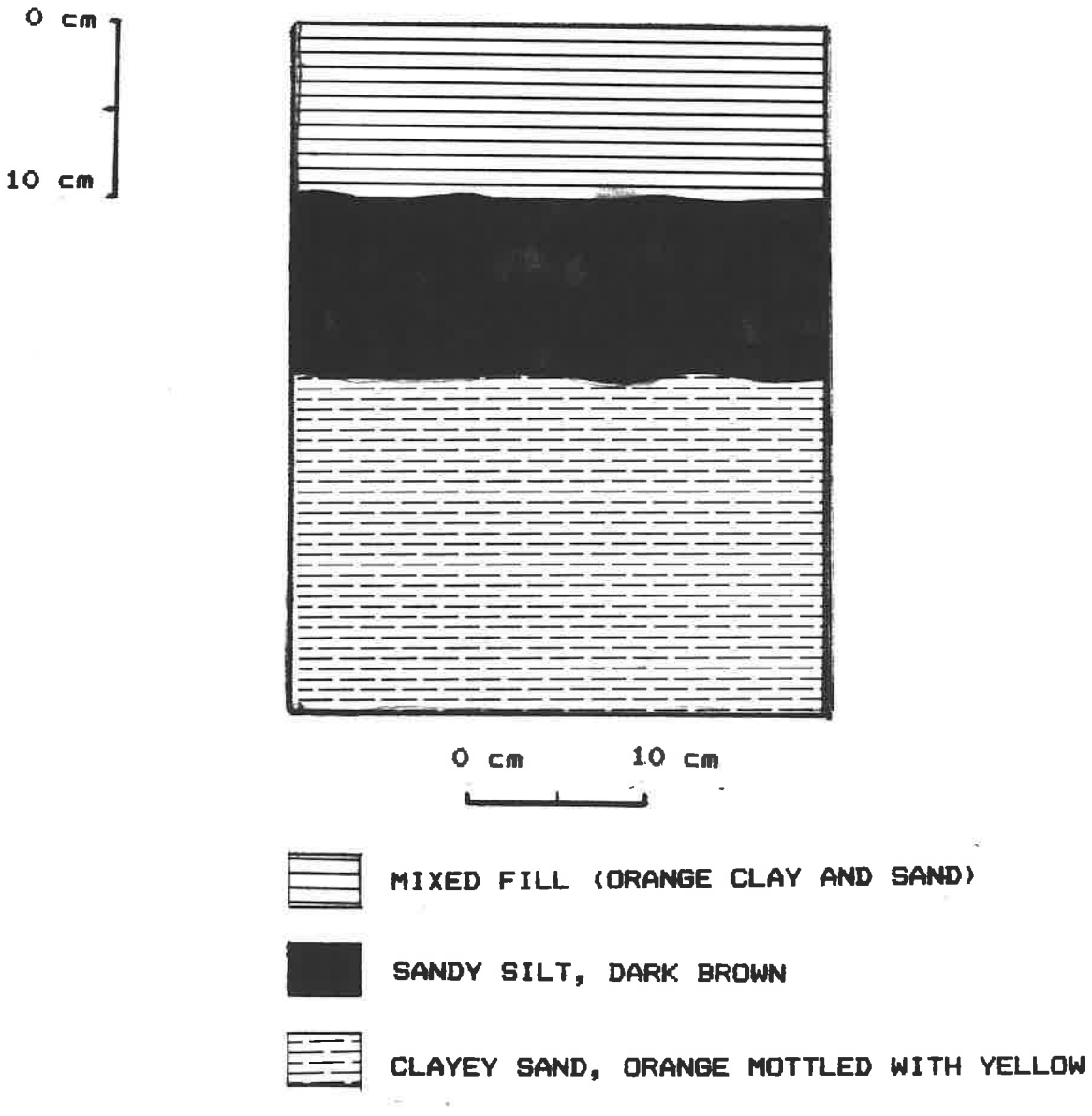


FIGURE 39

AREA # 3 SOIL PROFILE
(STP # 15)



The field survey in this area consisted of shovel test pit excavations placed systematically using a spacing of 50 feet, along with a surface inspection for artifacts. A total of 16 one-foot diameter STPs were excavated (Figure 40). Of these, 10 (63%) produced artifacts from either the prehistoric or historic periods. A catalog of all the artifacts recovered is presented in Section 7.3, below.

The results of the field survey are presented in Sections 7.1 and 7.2. The first of these relates to cultural materials from the prehistoric period. The second describes material recovered which dates to historic period cultural activity.

7.1 The Prehistoric Period:

The original site survey report for 18 PR 48 did not contain any information relating to the site's chronological association. The only available information alluded to a quarry with associated lithic tool making activity. According to the site report, quartzite appeared to be the dominant mineral represented in the associated artifacts.

This investigation resulted in the recovery of 20 prehistoric artifacts. Quartzite was the most common mineral, followed by sandstone. Only a single quartz artifact (a cortical flake) was recovered.

Figures 41 and 42 illustrate the total distribution of prehistoric cultural material recovered from inside the project area's limits. The black dots represent the STPs. Adjacent to them are symbols representing the types and amounts of artifacts found in from each.

The distribution of prehistoric cultural material corresponds very closely to the contour of the site. The northwestern half of Area # 3 contains the most nearly level terrain, and it was in that part of the project area that nearly all of the prehistoric artifacts were found.

The following table summarizes the amounts of artifacts recovered from the project area, according to their mineral type.

Artifact Mineral	*Amount*	*Percentage of Total*
Quartzite	17	85%
Sandstone	2	10%
Quartz	1	5%
Total	20	100%

The field survey collected a variety of different artifact types. These included Shattered Rock Fragments (Sh), Cortical Flakes (CF), Primary Flakes (PF), Secondary Flakes (SF), Trimming Flakes (TF), a Bifacial Artifact Fragment

FIGURE 40

SHOVEL TEST PITS EXCAVATED IN AREA # 3

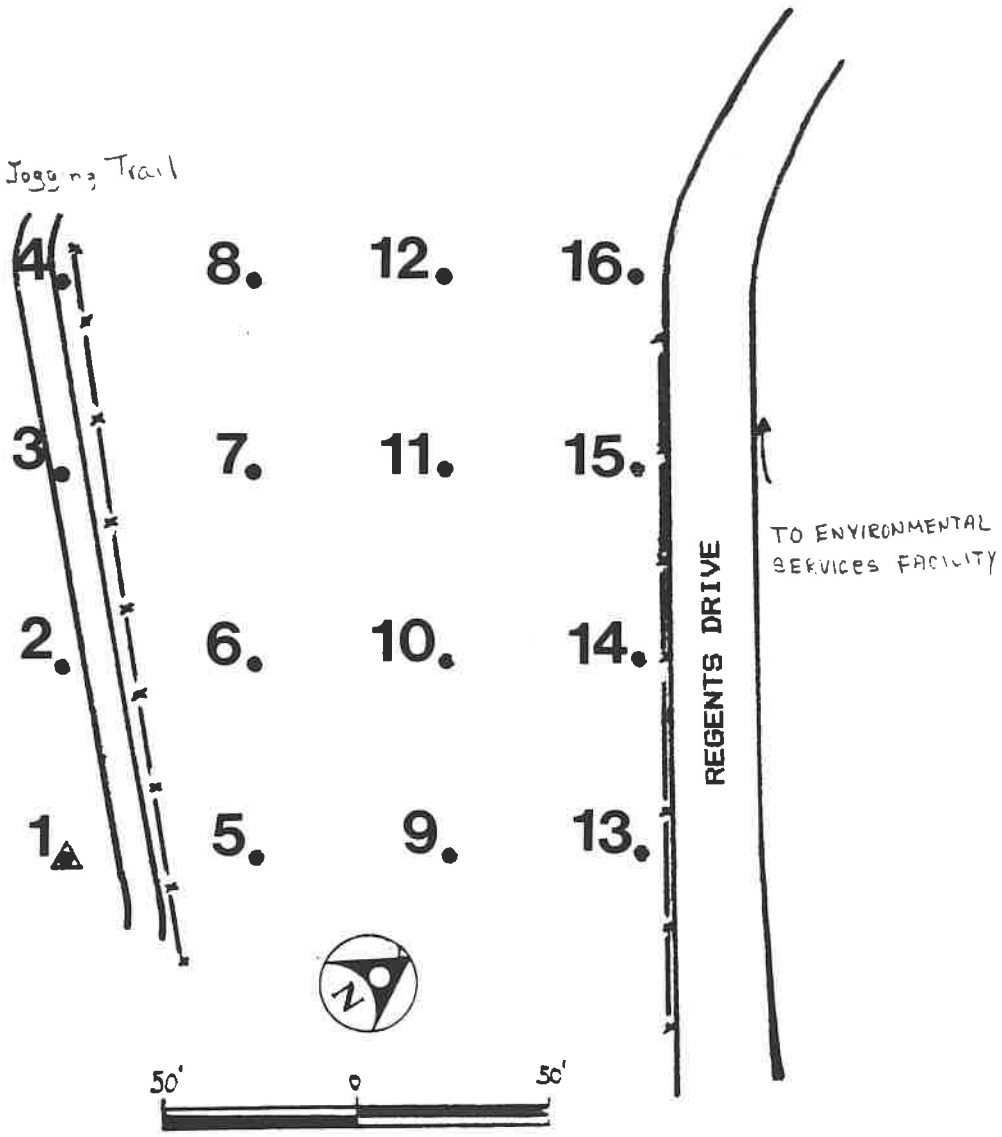
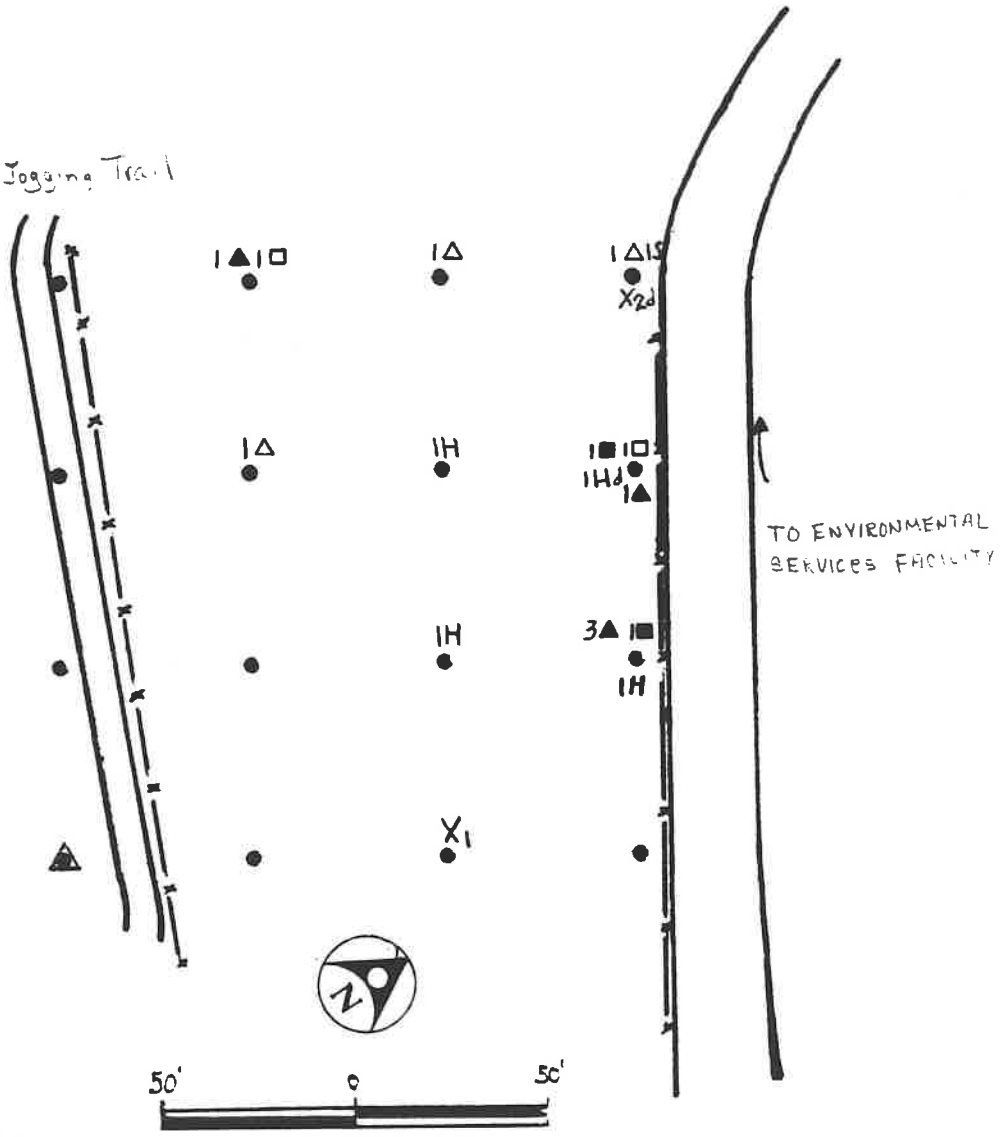


FIGURE 41

DISTRIBUTION OF QUARTZITE AND SANDSTONE ARTIFACTS

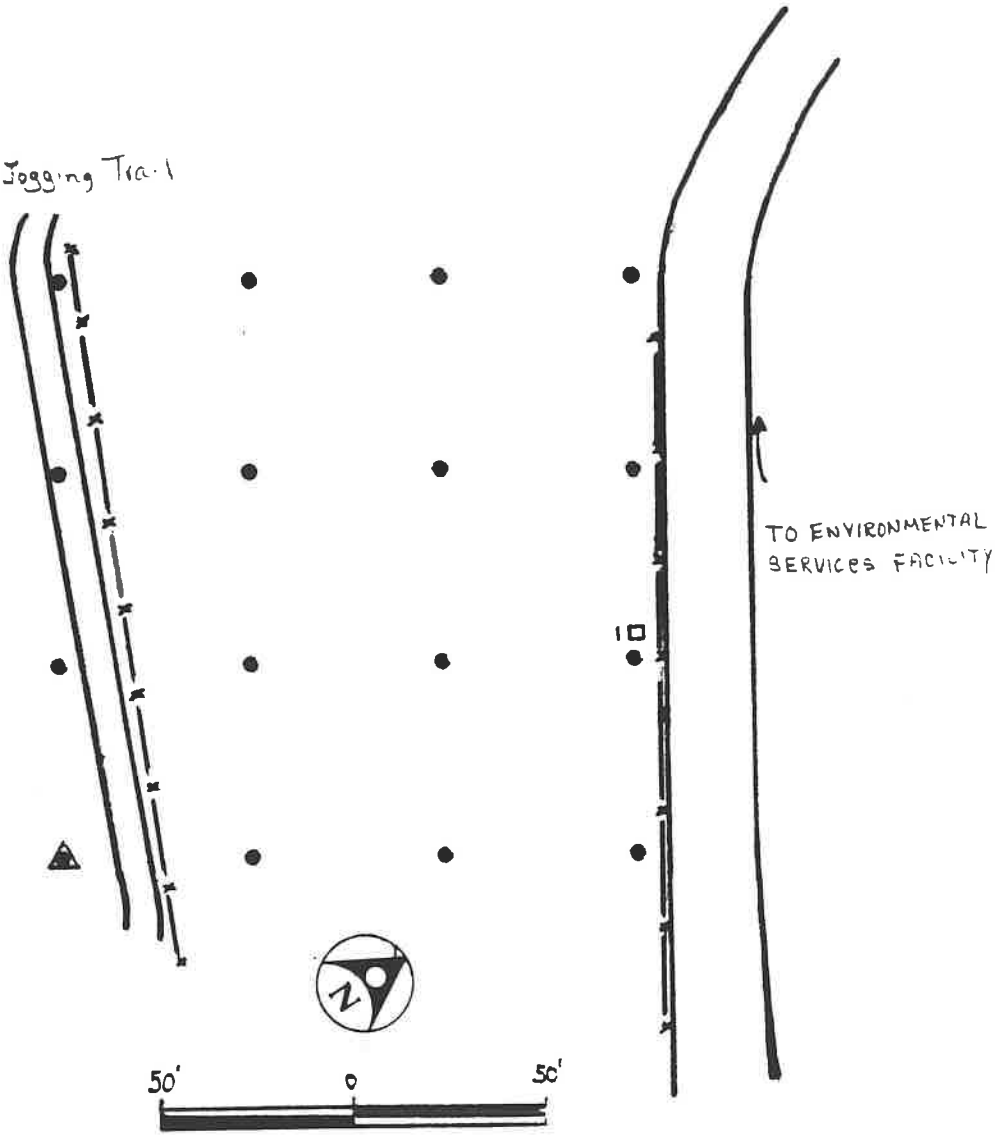


SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
■	PRIMARY FLAKES
▲	TRIMMING FLAKES
△	SECONDARY FLAKES
□	CORTICAL FLAKES
S	SHATTER FRAGMENTS
H	HAMMERSTONES
X1	QUARTZITE BIFACE FRAGMENT
X2	SANDSTONE ABRAIDER OR POLISHING STONE
d	SANDSTONE

(PREFIX NUMBERS INDICATE AMOUNTS OF ITEMS)

FIGURE 42

LOCATION OF QUARTZ CORTICAL FLAKE



□ CORTICAL FLAKE

(PREFIX NUMBER INDICATES AMOUNT OF ITEM)

(Bf), Hammerstones (Hm), and an Abraider/Polishing Stone (Ab). The following table summarizes the types and amounts of artifacts recovered, by mineral. The mineral types are abbreviated as follows: Quartzite (QE), Sandstone (SD), and Quartz (QZ).

Artifact Type	*Mineral* QZ	SD	QZ	*Total*
SH	1	0	0	1
CF	2	0	1	3
PF	2	0	0	2
SF	2	0	0	2
TF	6	0	0	6
Bf	1	0	0	1
Hm	3	1	0	4
Ab	0	1	0	1
Totals =	17	2	1	20

Of the total number of prehistoric artifacts collected, the most common type consited of flakes of chipped stone. This debris (debitage) results from the purposeful chipping of a rock during the manufacture or resharpening of a stone tool.

The second most common type of artifact was the hammerstone. This type consists of a rock which has been used in battering another rock during the process of lithic reduction. Hammerstones are identifiable by the evidence of battering on one or more surfaces, which marks the point of contact with the rock being fashioned into a tool. The relatively substantial representation of hammerstones (in terms of the total artifacts recovered) is somewhat unusual, and indicates a major emphasis at this location of the use of that tool type.

An abraider or polishing stone is one which has a smooth surface resulting from its being used to rub some other object, during the process of finishing an artifact.

The following table summarizes the numbers and percentages of artifacts collected according to their type.

Artifact Type	*Total Amount*	*Percentage*
Shatter	1	5%
Cortical Flakes	3	15%

Primary Flakes	2	10%
Secondary Flakes	2	10%
Trimming Flakes	6	30%
Hammerstones	4	20%
Abraider/Polishing Stone	1	5%
Bifacial Artifact Fragmt.	1	5%
Totals =	20	100%

While the total number of arifacts recovered from this site is small, it appears greater in terms of the small amount of terrain involved. Only the northwestern one-half of the project area is of level contour (making it best suited for cultural activity). The prehistoric artifacts are restricted to that portion of the area, which is a triangular patch of terrain measuring 100 x 150 x 200 feet.

The artifact types collected from the project area consist exclusively of lithic debitage, hammerstones, an abraider/polishing stone, and a broken finished bifacial artifact. This assemblage is characteristic of the Archaic prehistoric cultural period (because of the absence of pottery). While no diagnostic artifacts (such as projectile points) were recovered, all the artifacts are of types which are known to have been utilized during the Archaic Period.

No diagnostic Woodland cultural period projectile points or aboriginal pottery fragments were recovered from the project area. This indicates that there may have been very limited or no cultural activity in the project area during the later Woodland Period.

Recommendations concerning the project area are presented in Section 7.4. Because this terrain is already recorded as being within the limits of site 18 PR 48, an archeological site survey form has not been included with this discussion.

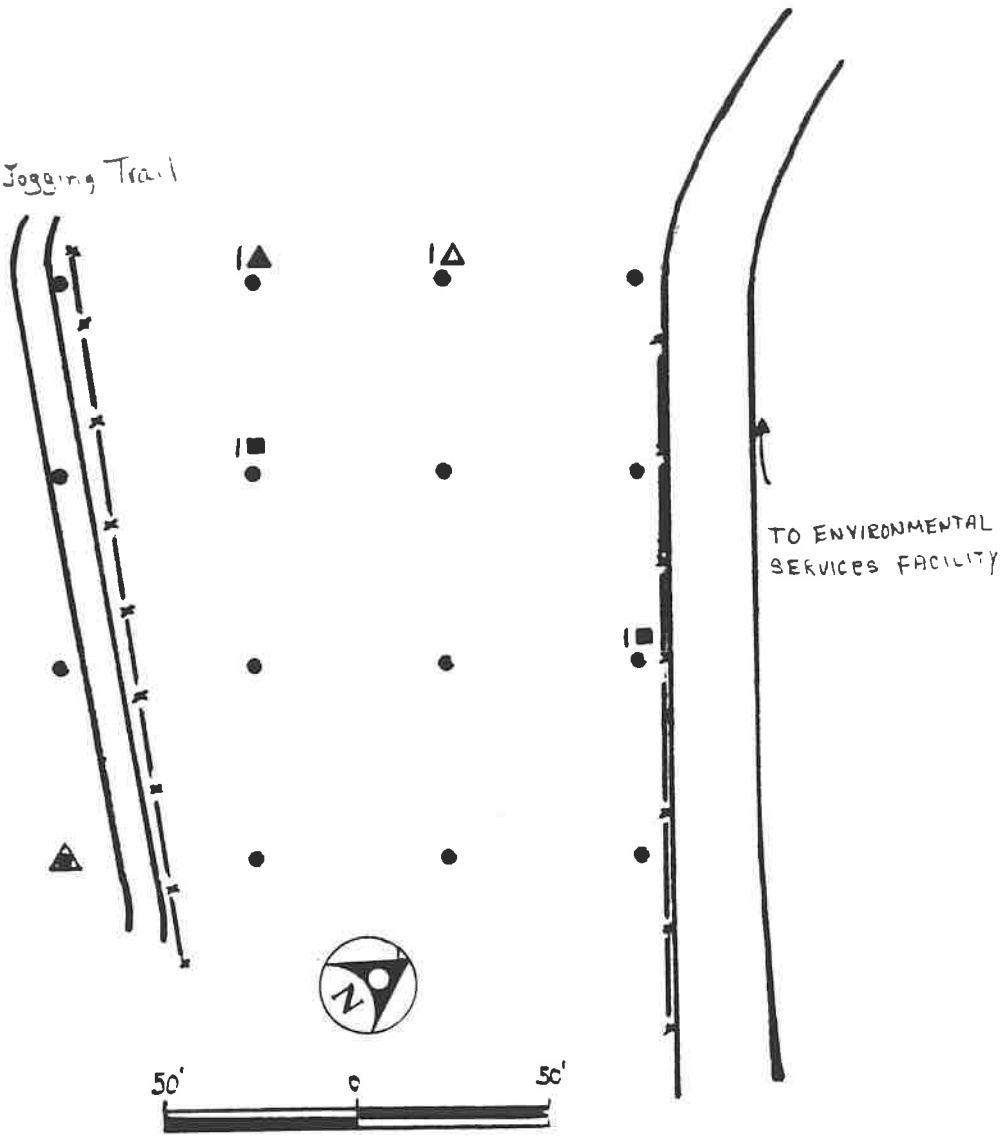
7.2 The Historic Period:

The distribution of historic period artifacts recovered from Area # 3 corresponds closely to that of the prehistoric materials. That is to say, all were found on the level to nearly-level terrace in the northwestern half of the project area. A complete catalog of the historic period artifacts collected is presented in Section 7.3, below.

Figures 43, 44, 45, and 46 illustrate the distribution of the various types of artifacts recovered. The materials are of those classes which are commonly found in the vicinity of

FIGURE 43

DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC PERIOD CERAMICS



■ WHITEWARE

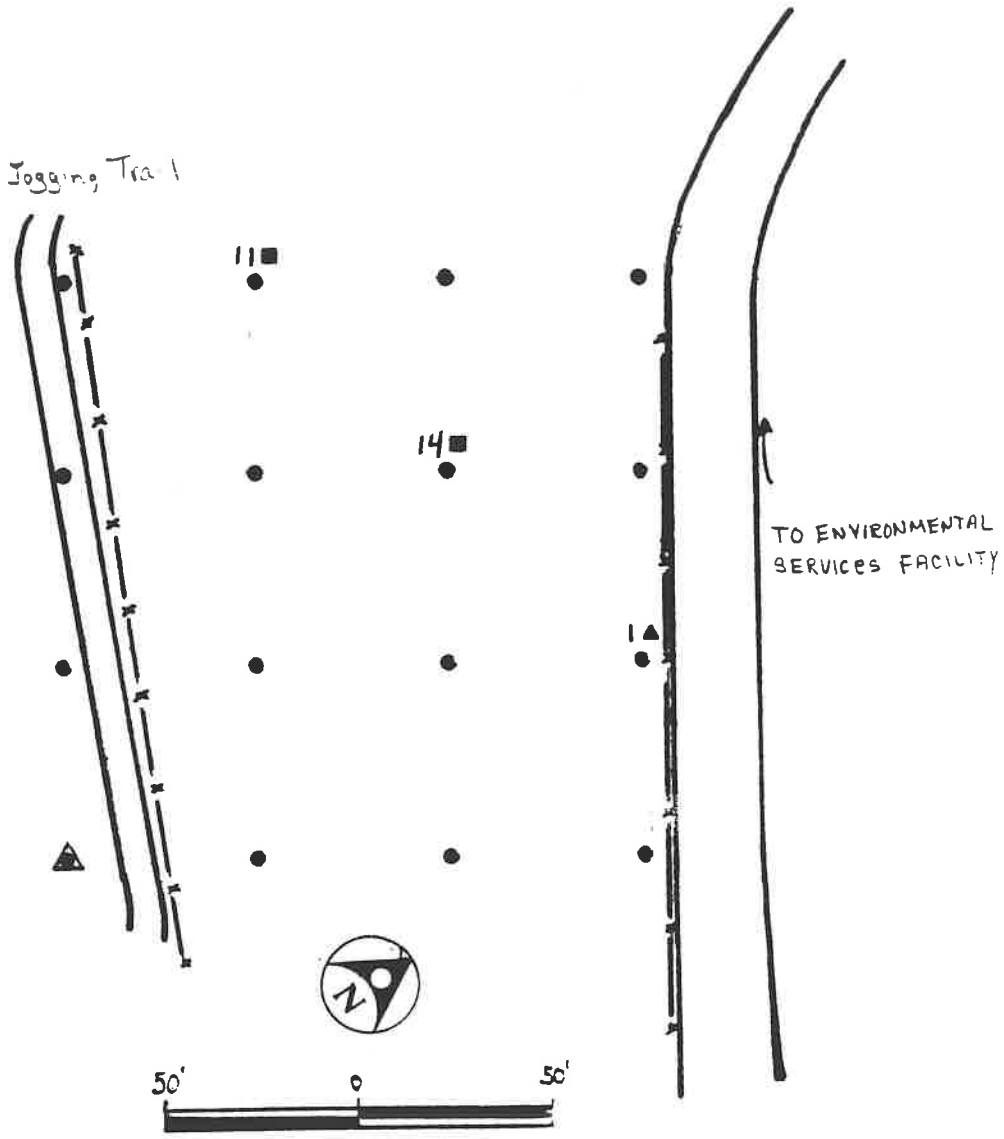
▲ PEARLWARE

△ BLUE ON WHITE TRANSFER PRINTING

(PREFIX NUMBERS INDICATE AMOUNTS OF ITEMS)

FIGURE 44

DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS



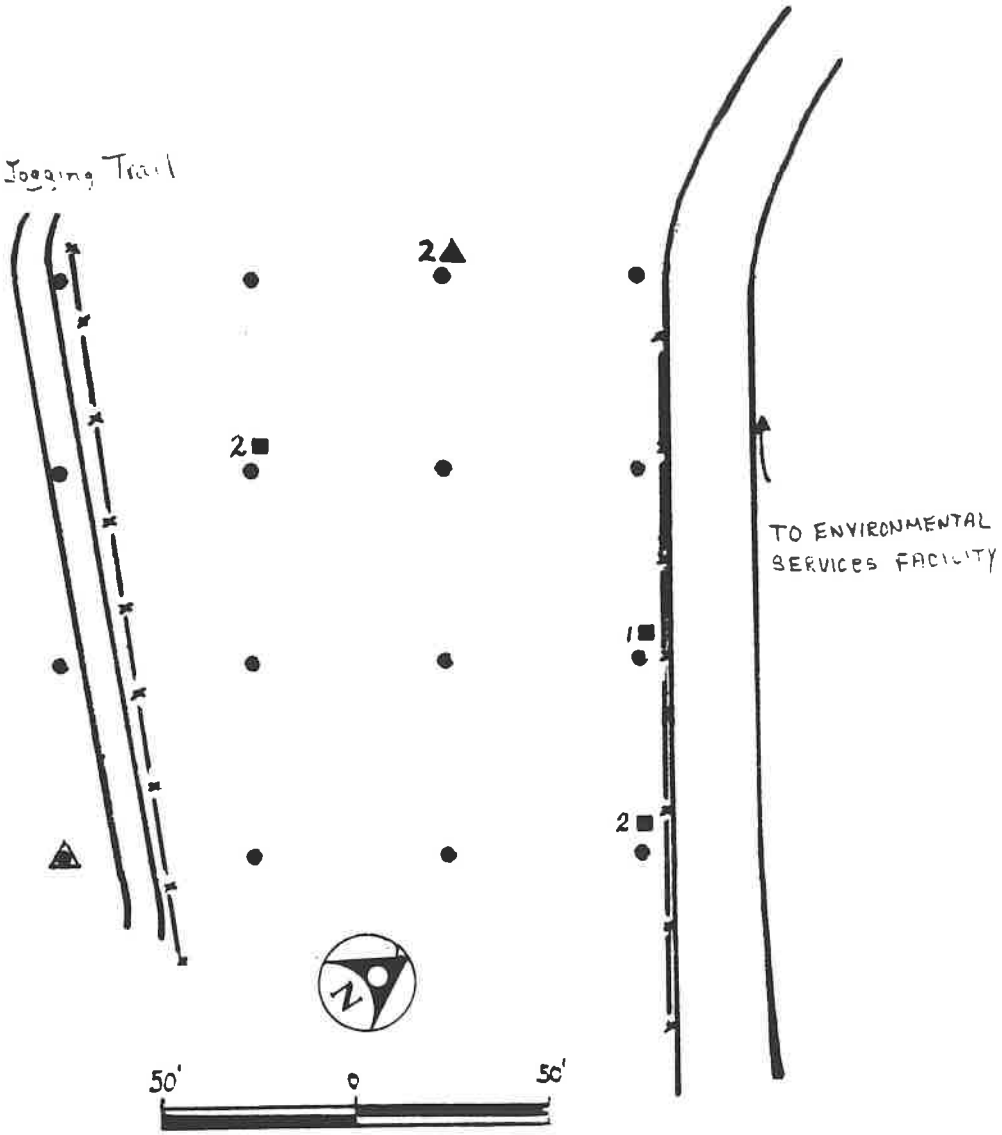
■ IRON ARTIFACTS

▲ BRASS ARTIFACT

(PREFIX NUMBERS INDICATE AMOUNTS OF ITEMS)

FIGURE 45

DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS



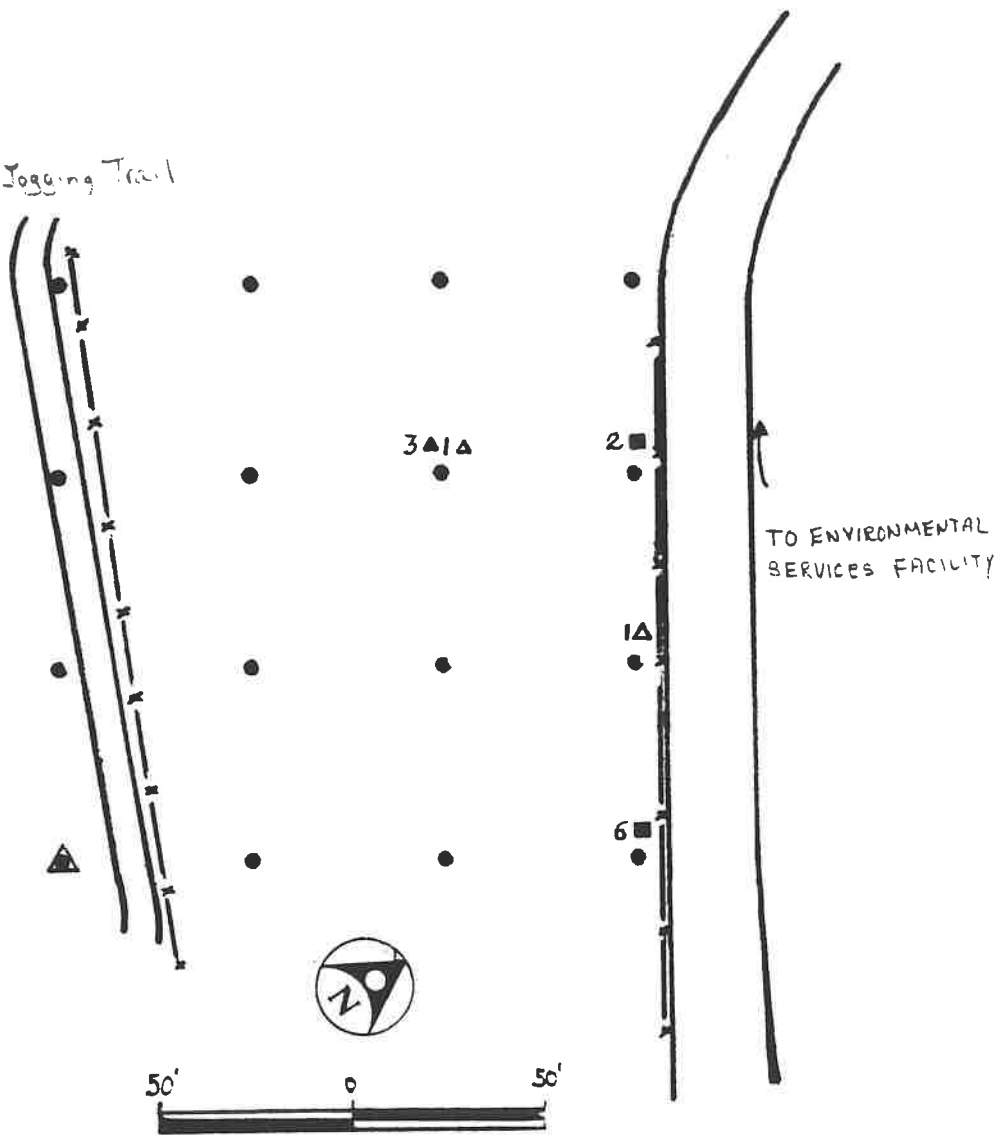
■ GLASS FRAGMENTS

▲ OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS

(PREFIX NUMBERS INDICATE AMOUNTS OF ITEMS)

FIGURE 46

DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
■	COAL FRAGMENTS
▲	CHARCOAL FRAGMENTS
△	PLASTIC FRAGMENTS

(PREFIX NUMBERS INDICATE AMOUNTS OF ITEMS)

19th to 20th century farmsteads in Maryland. The likely association of these artifacts with the pre-Civil War Eversfield Farmstead is indicated by the presence of a single sherd of "pearlware" ceramic, which is a type which predates the Civil War. All the historic period artifacts date to the period from the mid-19th century to the present, spanning the time of documented historic period cultural activity in the immediately vicinity of the project area.

The following table summarizes the types and amounts of historic artifacts recovered from the project area.

Artifact Type	*Amount*	*Percentage of Total*
Ceramic sherds	5	10%
Glass sherds	5	10%
Nails	21	40%
Coal & charcoal fragments	11	22%
Iron fragments	4	8%
Brass fragment	1	2%
Oyster shell fragments	2	4%
Plastic fragments	2	4%
Total	51	100%

Only the single sherd of pearlware ceramic can conclusively be associated with the first half of the 19th century. While much of the remaining materials could date to that period, they are also of types which could have been deposited from activity dating from the late 19th century to the early 1900s.

The historic period artifacts from the project area can be assigned to the span of time between the mid-19th century and the mid-20th century. This covers the years during which the Eversfield Farm was functioning, followed by the period during which this terrain was used for agricultural purposes by the University of Maryland.

The depositional pattern of the historic period artifacts does not reveal any concentrations which might be associated with a potentially significant archeological deposit. As a consequence, it appears that there are no potentially significant historic period cultural resources inside the project area.

The following section of the report contains a provenienced artifact catalog listing the materials recovered during this investigation. It is followed by an evaluation of the potential historical significance of the cultural remains discovered inside the project area, and recommendations concerning the possibility of further investigation.

7.3 Provenienced Artifact Catalog.

This catalog lists the artifacts recovered from the reconnaissance survey of Area # 3. It includes materials from both the surface collection and excavated STPs. For the sake of clarity, all the prehistoric artifacts recovered are listed first, followed by a separate listing of historic period artifacts. The STPs are numbered according to the designations shown in Figure 40. **This is Site 18 PR 48.**

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Test Unit	Amount	Description
STP # 7	1	Quartizite secondary flake, yellow.
STP # 8	1	Quartzite cortical flake, dark grey.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, red.
STP # 9	1	Quartzite unfinished biface fragmt.,grey.
STP # 10	1	Quartzite hammerstone, brown.
STP # 11	1	Quartzite hammerstone, brown.
STP # 12	1	Quartzite secondary flake.
STP # 14	1	Quartzite hammerstone, brown.
	1	Quartz cortical flake, rose.
	1	Quartzite trimming primary flake, white.
	1	Quartzite primary flake, red.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, grey.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, blue-grey.
STP # 15	1	Quartzite primary flake, yellow.
	1	Quartzite cortical flake, yellow.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, yellow.
	1	Sandstone possible hammerstone.
STP # 16	1	Quartzite trimming flake, yellow.
	1	Quartzite shatter fragment.
	1	Sandstone abraider or polishing stone.

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Test Unit	Amount	Description
STP # 7	2	Glass, small clear fragments.
	1	Whiteware,glazed on both sides,discolored.
STP # 8	1	Pearlware ceramic sherd.
	2	Nail staples, large, iron.
	10	Iron fragments, rusted.

STP # 11	14	**Nails and nail fragments, rusted.**
	3	Charcoal, small fragments.
	1	Plastic fragment.
STP # 12	1	Blue-on-white transfer printing ceramic sherd, glazed on one side.
	2	Oyster shell fragments.
STP # 13	1	Glass, green fragment.
	1	Glass, clear fragment.
	6	Coal fragments.
STP # 14	1	Whiteware ceramic sherd.
	1	Brass, small fragment.
	1	Glass, small amber fragment.
	1	Plastic, fragment.
STP # 15	2	Coal fragments.
Surface Collection in Area # 3:		
	1	Porcelain sherd. blue motif on one side.

7.4 Evaluation and Recommendations:

The terrain within Project Area # 3 contains artifactual materials from both the prehistoric and historic cultural periods. The prehistoric materials appear to date from the Archaic cultural period (based upon the absence of pottery and/or diagnostic projectile points from the Woodland Period). While no chronologically diagnostic artifacts were found which could be used to date this site, its artifact assemblage resembles that of a site from the Archaic Period.

The most unusual aspect of this prehistoric cultural deposit is the presence of a relatively large number of hammerstones. This would appear to indicate a major emphasis at this location on lithic tool manufacture. That functional interpretation is in conformance with the original site report for this site (18 PR 15), which identified it as a quarry site.

The historic period cultural materials from this site appear to be associated with the mid-19th to early 20th century Eversfield Farm, which was situated in this vicinity. The materials were of commonplace categories, and characteristic of rural farmsteads of that period.

No further cultural resources investigations are recommended for Area # 3.

8. PROJECT AREA # 4
(PESTICIDE/HERBICIDE STORAGE FACILITY)

Project Area # 4 is located on the north-central part of the University of Maryland campus. The proposed facility will be for the storage of pesticides and herbicides. It is in the northernmost corner of the Tree Nursery, on the south side of the northwestern terminus of Regents Drive (Figure 47). The terrain investigated consists of a generally rectangular parcel, measuring approximately 160 feet by 250 feet (Figure 48).

Due to a recent change in construction planning, the Pesticide/Herbicide Storage Facility will not be built on this site, since the terrain is being used for long-term experimental tree growth. The proposed facility will actually be built elsewhere in this vicinity. The new proposed site will be investigated for cultural resources at some time in the future.

The soil in Area # 4 consists of Beltsville fine sandy loam, 2 to 5% slopes, moderately eroded. The terrain is relatively undisturbed, and nearly level in contour. It is presently the site of a controlled planting of evergreen trees, and, as a consequence, the proposed project will probably be relocated to another position.

Figure 49 is a soil profile from one of the STPs excavated during this investigation. The uppermost soil level is a plow zone of brown sandy silt, 19 centimeters in thickness. Whether the mixed soil of this plow zone was created during the period of the 19th century Eversfield Farm, or during the time period in which the University's Tree Nursery has been in existance, was not determined. The sandy silt strata overlays an undistrbed gravelly sandy clay subsoil, which is orange in color.

A total of 20 STPs were excavated in this project area. They were laid out in a systematic manner, using a grid spacing of 50 feet (Figure 50). A total of 41 artifacts were recovered (13 prehistoric period, 28 historic period). A catalog of all the artifacts recovered is presented in Section 8.3, below.

The results of the field survey are presented in Sections 8.1 and 8.2. The first of these relates to cultural materials from the prehistoric period. The second describes material recovered which dates to historic period cultural activity.

8.1 The Prehistoric Period:

The vicinity of the Tree Nursery was initially surveyed for archeological remains in 1971. At that time, a surface inspection revealed the presence of a substantial amount of

FIGURE 47

LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA # 4

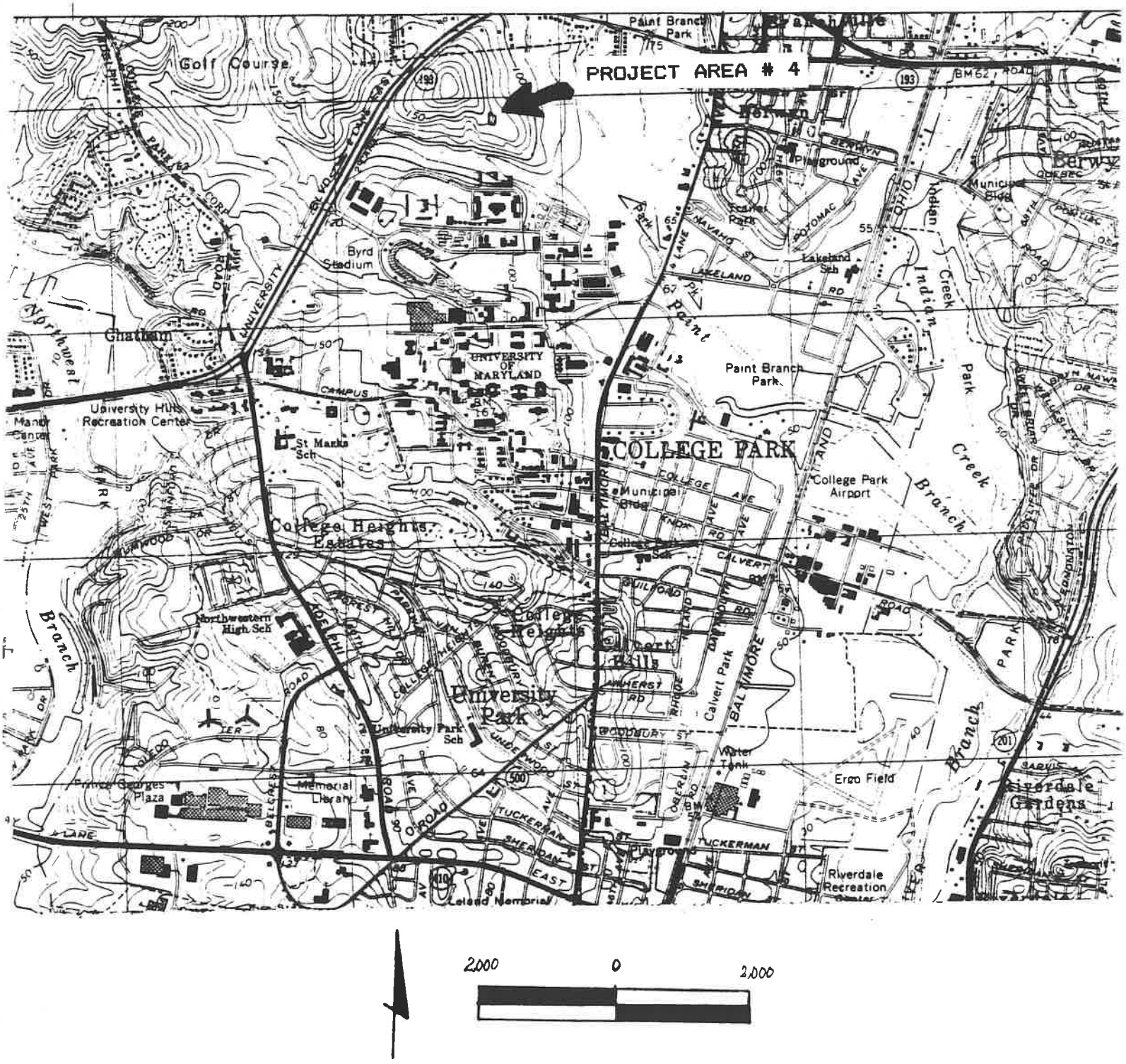


FIGURE 48

PROJECT AREA # 4

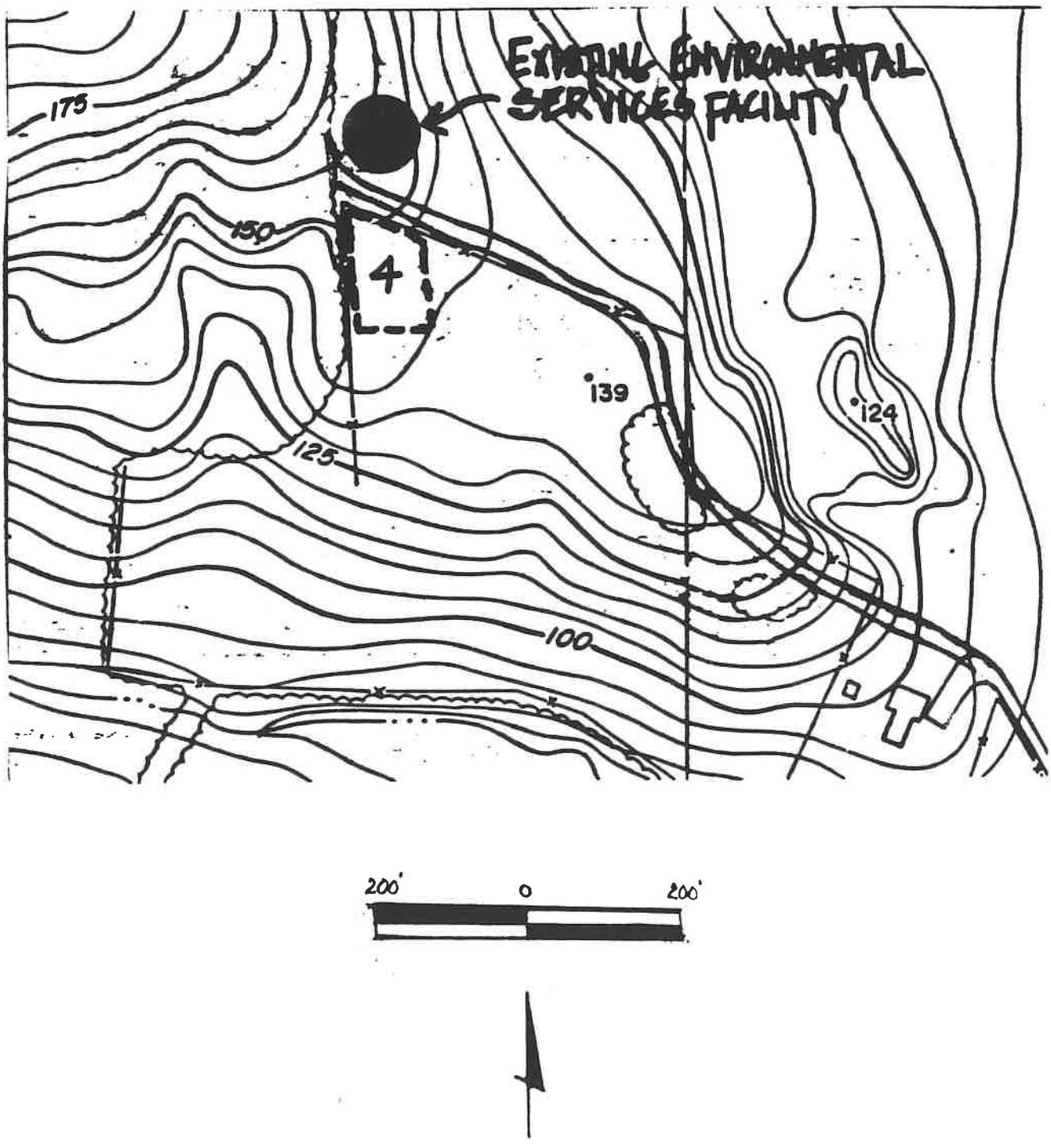


FIGURE 49

AREA # 4 SOIL PROFILE
(STP # 9)

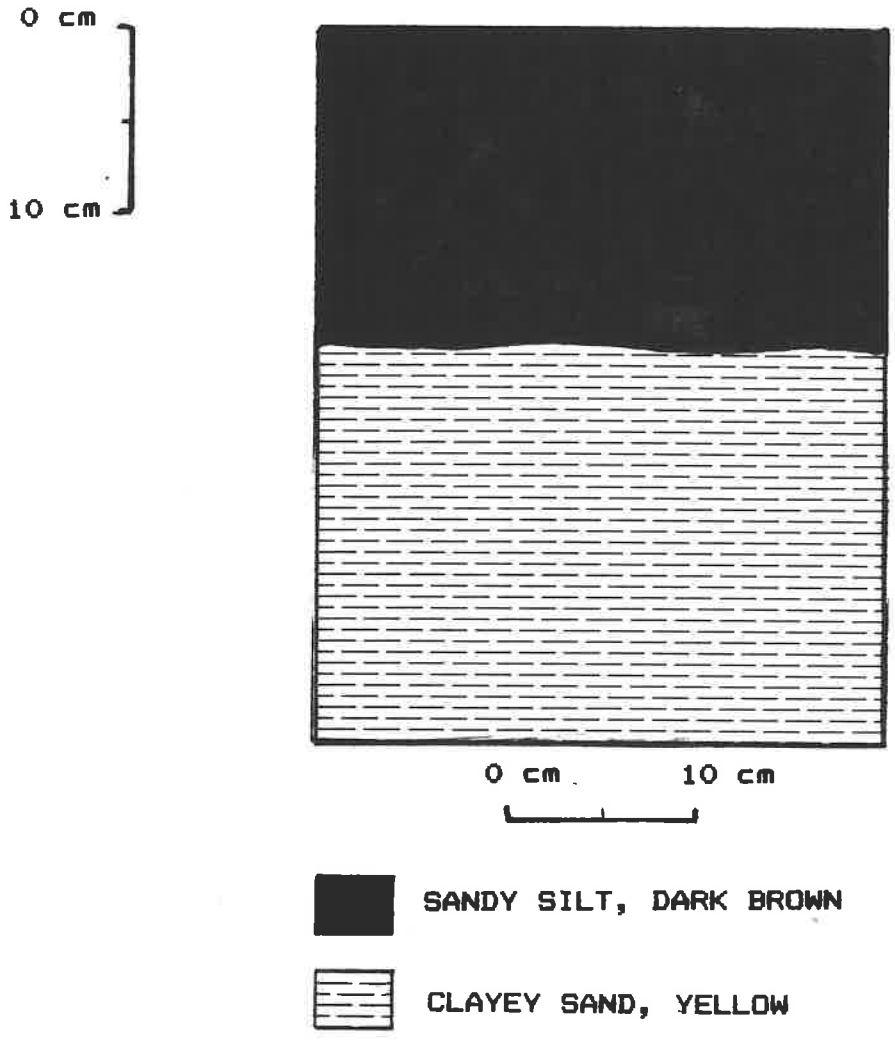
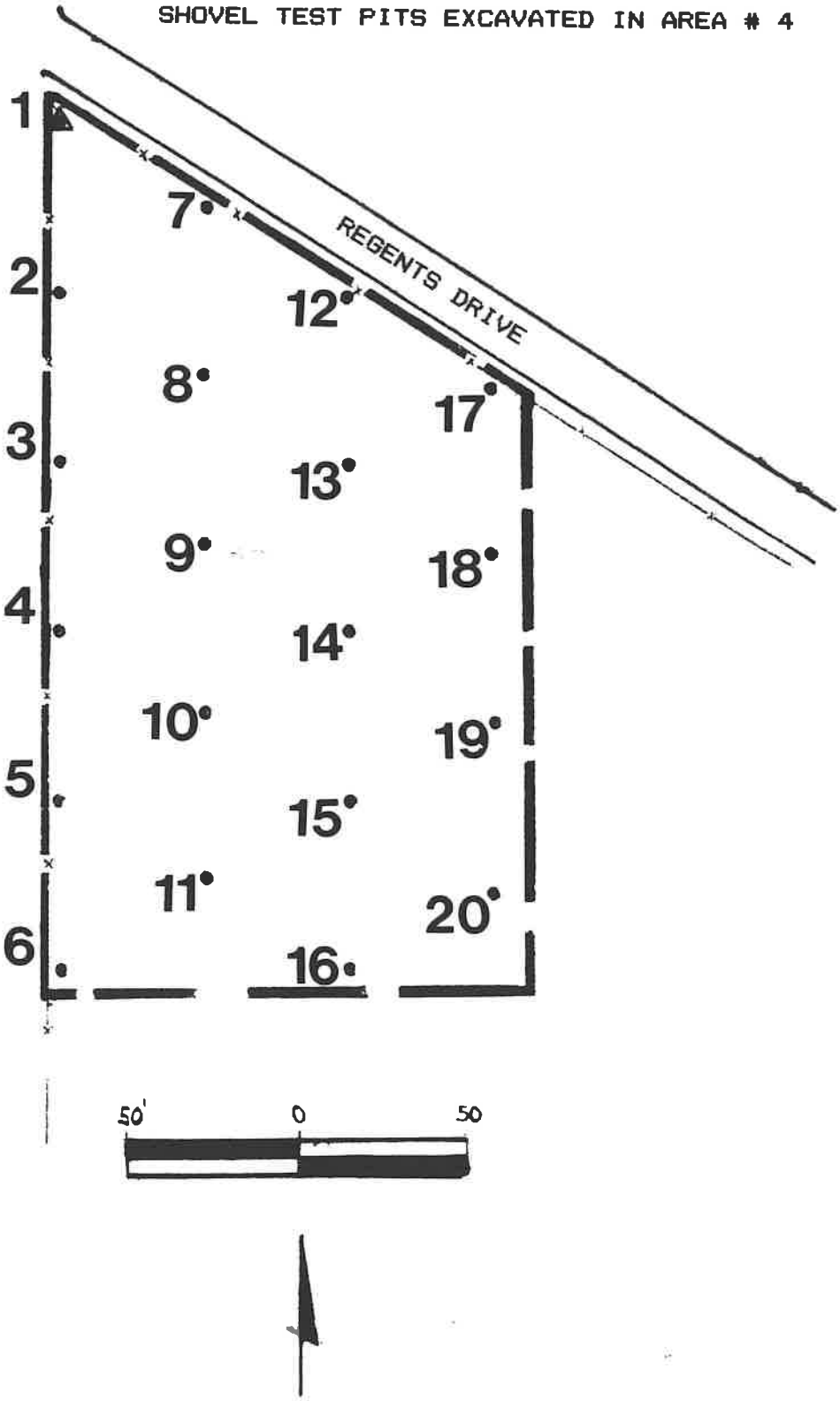


FIGURE 50


SHOVEL TEST PITS EXCAVATED IN AREA # 4
REGENTS DRIVE
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
50'
0
50

prehistoric debitage, as well as a quartz corner-notched projectile point. This site was interpreted as being a prehistoric camp dating to the Archaic cultural period. It was assigned Maryland state site inventory number 18 PR 15.

The terrain investigated falls within the limits of site 18 PR 15 (as shown on the Maryand Historical Trust's topographic map showing archeological sites in the vicinity of the UMCP). The material recovered affirms that Area # 4 is the site of a deposit of prehistoric cultural remains.

The prehistoric materials consisted of debitage flakes and shattered fragments of quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite. Quartz was the most abudant material (69% of the total collection). Also present were a single quartzite trimming flakes, and three shattered fragments of rhyolite.

Figures 51 and 52 illustrate the locations and amounts of the various types of prehistoric artifacts recovered from the STPs. Their generalized distribution over this terrain (which is all nearly level) indicates that prehistoric materials are likely to be encountered in nearly all of Area # 4.

This location is characterized by geomorphological characteristics (moderate elevation, level contour, well-drained soil, and nearby water supply) which are often associated with the presence of sites of prehistoric occupation.

No chronologically diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this series of STPs. However, the reported earlier recovery of a quartz side-notched projectile point indicates that it is possible that diagnostic materials would be encountered if this terrain were investigated to a more intensive degree.

The prehistoric artifacts recovered show the presence of lithic tool manufacture and, possibly, maintenance. The flakes recovered included those of the cortical, secondary, and trimming varieties, as well as lithic shatter. An archeological site survey form for this cultural deposit is not included with this report since this terrain is already recorded as being part of Site 18 PR 15.

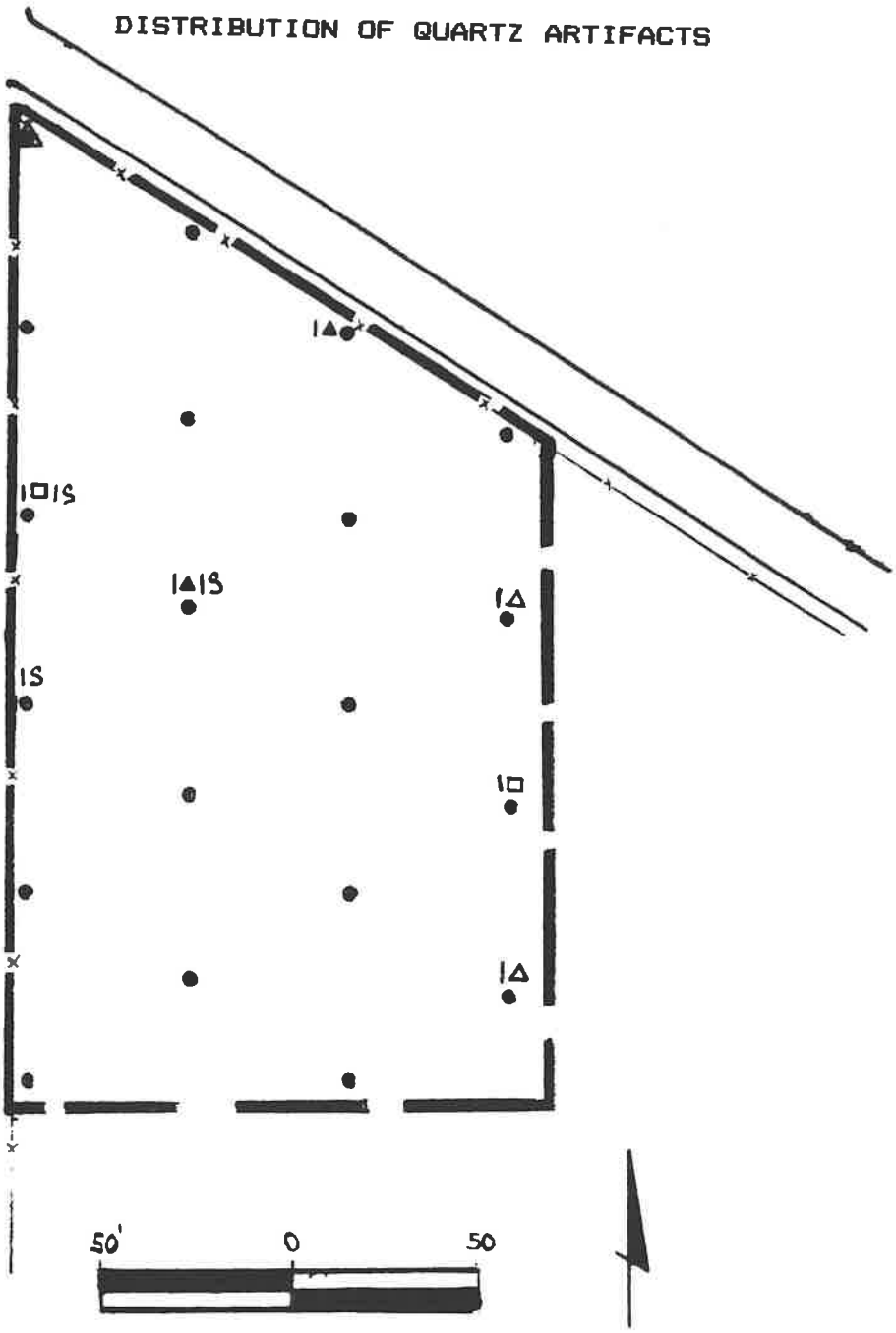
8.2 The Historic Period:

A total of 28 historic period artifacts were recovered from the STPs in Area # 4. A complete catalog of these is presented in Section 8.3, below.

All the historic period artifacts appear to be of 20th century vintage. They were distributed across the terrain in a fairly generalized manner, except that a large proportion were found along the fenceline marking the western limit of

FIGURE 51

DISTRIBUTION OF QUARTZ ARTIFACTS

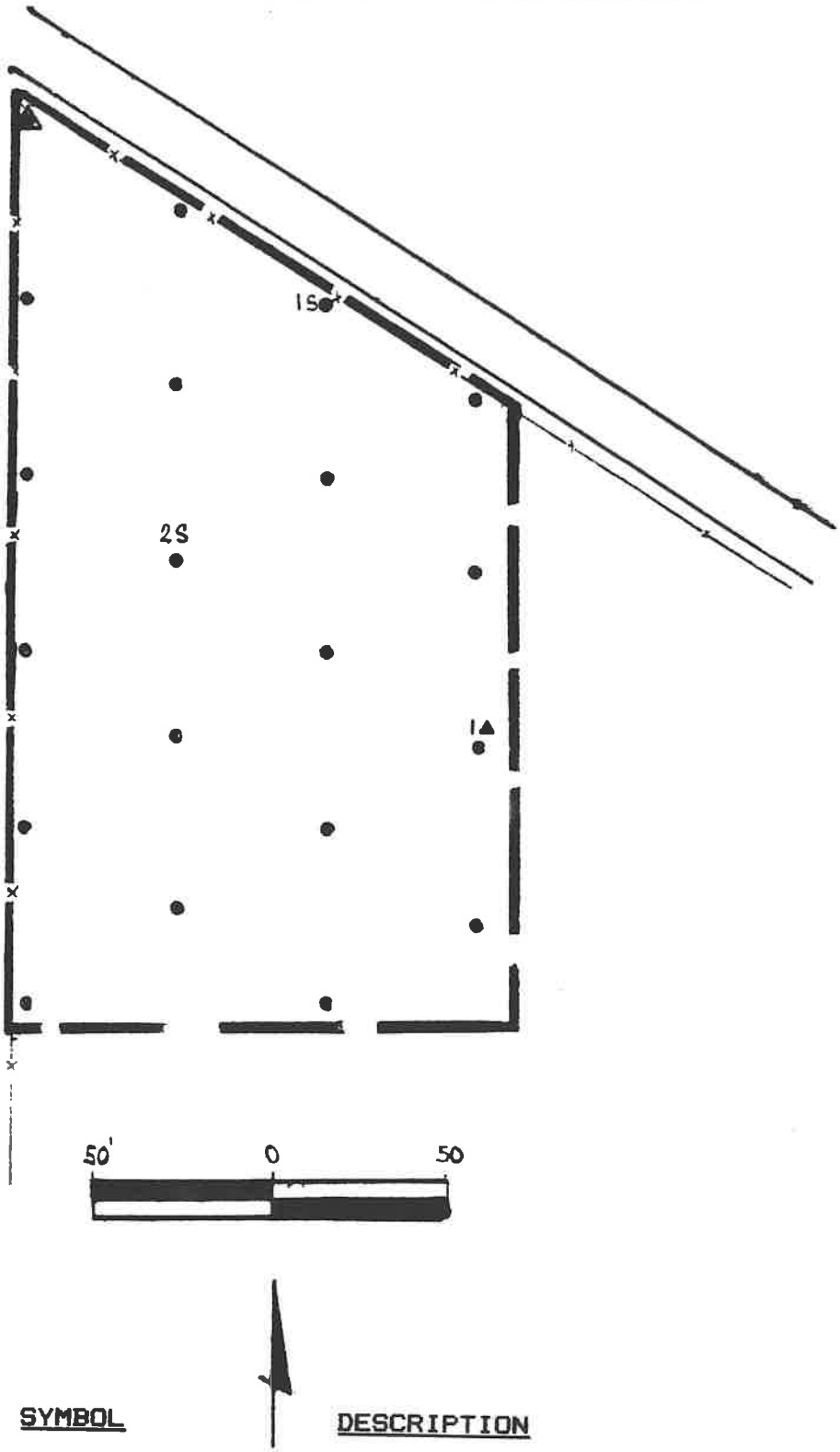


SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
▲	TRIMMING FLAKES
△	SECONDARY FLAKES
□	CORTICAL FLAKES
S	SHATTER FRAGMENTS

(PREFIX NUMBERS INDICATE AMOUNTS OF ITEMS)

FIGURE 52

DISTRIBUTION OF QUARTZITE AND RHYOLITE ARTIFACTS



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
▲	QUARTZITE TRIMMING FLAKE
S	RHYOLITE SHATTER FRAGMENTS

(PREFIX NUMBERS INDICATE AMOUNTS OF ITEMS)

the area (Figures 53, 54, and 55).

It is likely that this material was associated with the 19th to early-20th century Eversfield Farm (which was located in this vicinity), or the university-related construction and/or operation of the present-day tree nursery. None of the historic period artifacts appears to have a chronological association which might be considered of potential significance.

8.3 Catalog of Artifacts:

The following is a provenienced listing of all the artifacts recovered from the investigation of Area # 4. Prehistoric artifacts are listed first, followed by a listing of historic period materials.

Prehistoric Artifacts

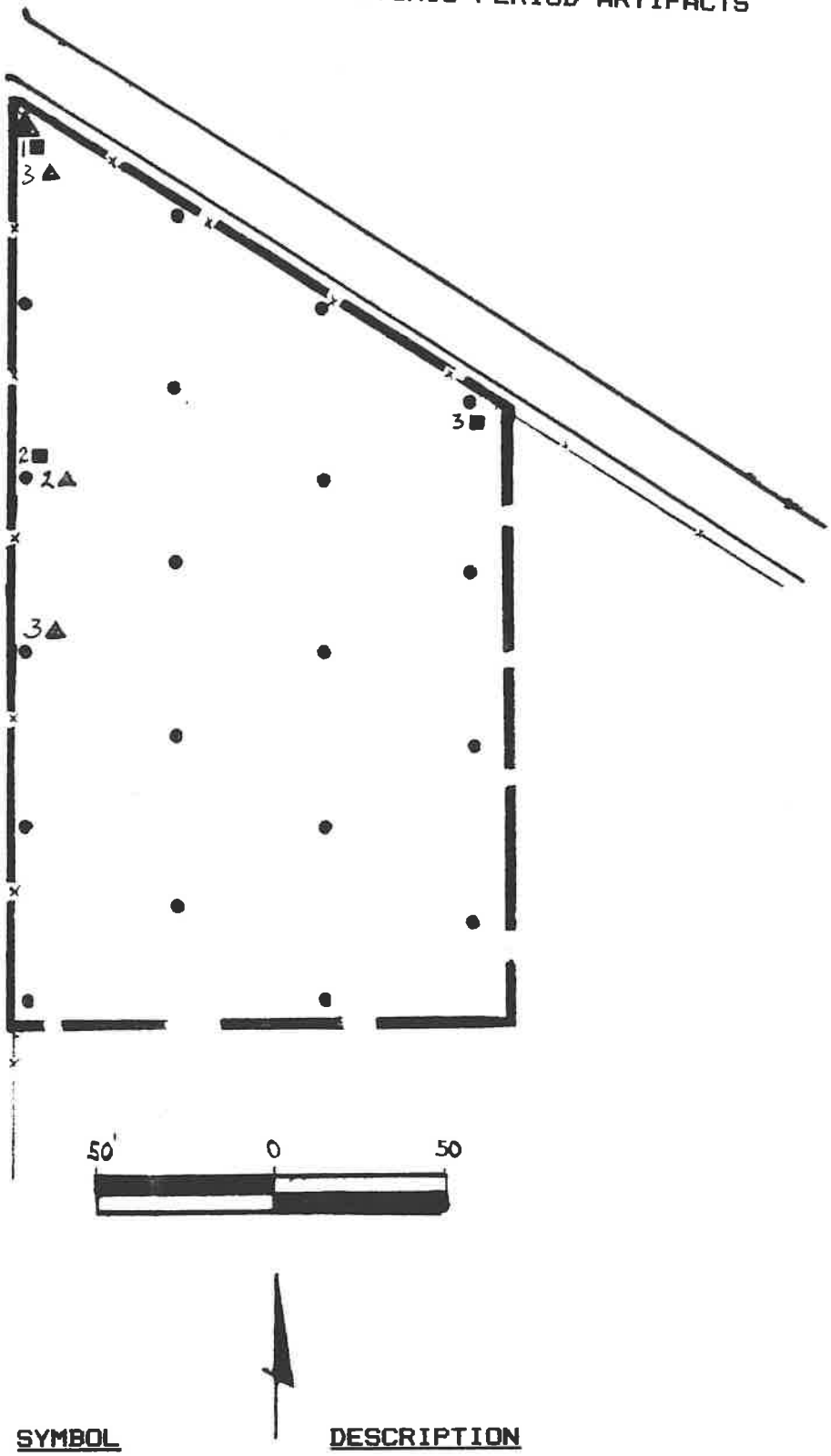
STP Designation	Amount	Description
STP # 3	1	Quartz cortical flake, white.
	1	Quartz shatter fragment.
STP # 4	1	Quartz shatter fragment.
STP # 9	1	Quartz trimming flake, white.
	1	Quartz shatter fragment, white.
	3	Rhyolite shatter fragments, grey.
	1	Chert shatter fragment, dark grey.
STP # 12	1	Quartz trimming flake, white.
	1	Rhyolite shatter fragment, grey.
STP # 18	1	Quartz secondary flake, white.
STP # 19	1	Quartz cortical flake, white.
	1	Quartzite trimming flake, white.
STP # 20	1	Quartz secondary flake, white.

Historic Artifacts

STP Designation	Amount	Description
STP # 1	1	Clear glass fragment.
	1	Modern steel hexagonal nut.
	2	Milkglass fragments.
STP # 3	1	Clear glass fragment.
	1	Amber glass fragment.
	1	Wire fragment,coated with plastic.
	1	Modern steel hexagonal nut.
	1	Small brick fragment.
	1	Porcelain sherd, with green glaze on one side.

FIGURE 53

DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS

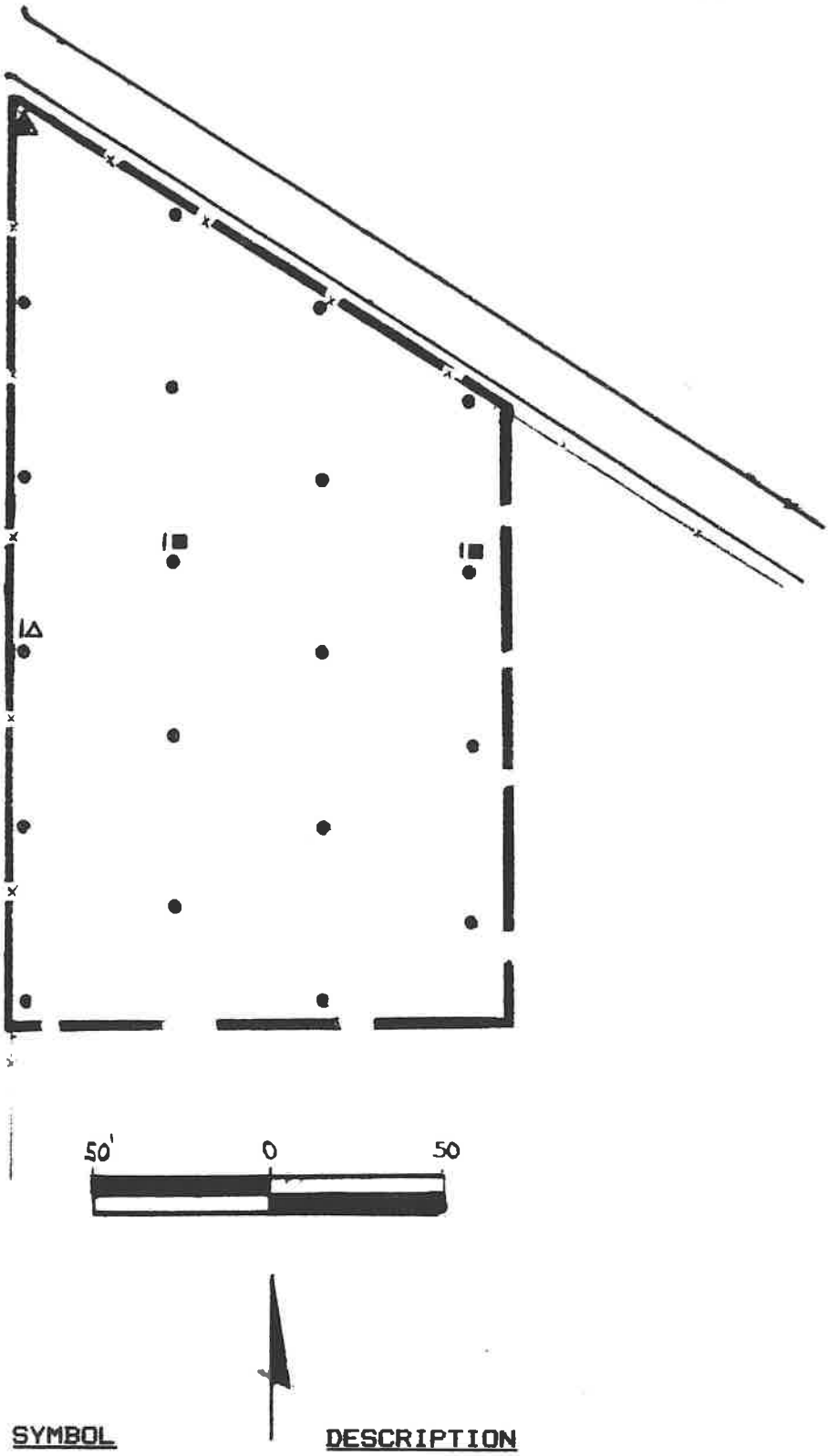


SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
■	IRON FRAGMENTS
▲	GLASS FRAGMENTS

(PREFIX NUMBERS INDICATE AMOUNTS OF ITEMS)

FIGURE 54

DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS

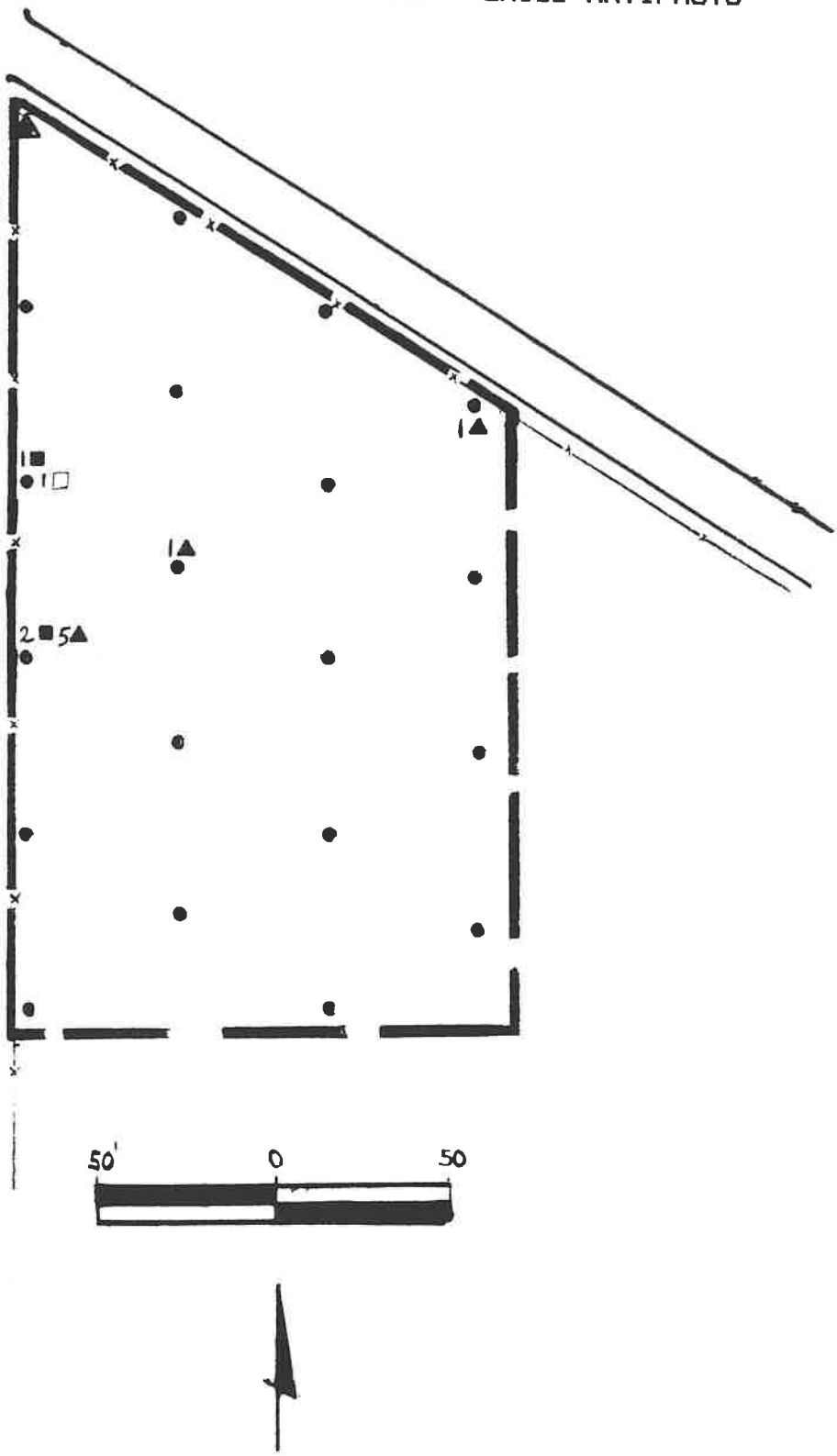


SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
■	COAL FRAGMENTS
△	BONE FRAGMENT

(PREFIX NUMBERS INDICATE AMOUNTS OF ITEMS)

FIGURE 55

DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS



□ PORCELAIN SHERD

■ BRICK FRAGMENTS

▲ PLASTIC FRAGMENTS

(PREFIX NUMBERS INDICATE AMOUNTS OF ITEMS)

STP # 4	6	Plastic fragments.
	1	Bird bone fragment.
	2	Glass fragments, clear.
	2	Brick fragments, red.
STP # 9	1	Plastic fragment.
STP # 17	3	Wire fencing fragments.
	1	Plastic fragment.
STP # 18	1	Coal fragment, small.

8.4 Evaluation and Recommendations:

The prehistoric cultural deposit in Area # 1 is characterized by a high proportion of quartz artifacts. This distinguishes it from some of the other prehistoric sites in this vicinity, which had greater percentages of quartzite. As a consequence, the large relative amount of quartz may indicate a preference for that mineral by the site's former occupants. This, in turn, may be related to the chronological period during which the site was inhabited, or some other prehistoric cultural factor.

It is possible that the prehistoric materials at this location may be able to provide information important to the understanding of the prehistory of this part of Maryland. As a consequence, it is recommended that, in the event some future construction project is undertaken at this specific location, a Phase 2 evaluation investigation be undertaken to determine the potential significance of this site prior to the commencement of construction activity. However, no further work is recommended at this time.

Since the terrain investigated will not be the site of the proposed Pesticide/Herbicide Storage Facility, no future disturbance at this location is anticipated. As a consequence, no further cultural resources investigation of the prehistoric cultural deposit at Area # 4 is recommended.

9. EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION

This investigation consisted of a background study and field survey. Given the working conditions and the level of effort expended, it clear that the findings represent an accurate inventory and assessment of the cultural materials located within the four project areas.

The accessible terrain within the project areas was surveyed by means of systematically placed shovel test pits, supplemented by a controlled surface collection. The STPs were spaced using a sampling interval of 50 feet. In addition, supplementary STPs and three one-meter square test pits were excavated in Project Area # 1 at Site 18 PR 303.

The field survey resulted in the recovery of both prehistoric and historic period artifacts from each of the project areas. The amounts, of course, varied considerably from one area to another.

The most important cultural deposit investigated was the Salt Site (18 PR 303), which was found to be located within the boundaries of Project Area # 1. It is a prehistoric archeological site which retains a substantial degree of its original integrity. Among the artifacts collected were diagnostic projectile points, which permit the preliminary conclusion to be drawn that this site was predominantly a single-family camp occupied during the Late Woodland cultural period.

The discovery of the intact site of a Late Woodland seasonal hunting camp occupied by a single aboriginal family unit would be an unusual find for this portion of Prince Georges County. The good state of preservation of these cultural remains indicates that a substantial amount of important archeological information can be derived from a more intensive investigation of it.

The only other find of interest consisted of prehistoric remains associated with Site 18 PR 48, located within the limits of Project Area # 3. This cultural deposit, however, did not produce materials as significant as those from Site 18 PR 303 in Area # 1. It appears that the cultural remains in Area # 3 are associated with lithic tool manufacture, exclusively, and are restricted to a relatively small territory. This site appears to date to the Archaic period. No chronologically diagnostic artifacts, however, were found.

As a consequence of the recovery of diagnostic artifacts from Site 18 PR 303, 1, and its abundance of cultural material retaining a recognizable integrity, it is recommended that a Phase 2 evaluation investigation of that part of Project Area # 1 be accomplished prior to the commencement of construction. That additional work would serve to recover a

larger sample of the artifacts contained in this cultural deposit, and permit a definitive determination to be made concerning the site's eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

APPENDIXES

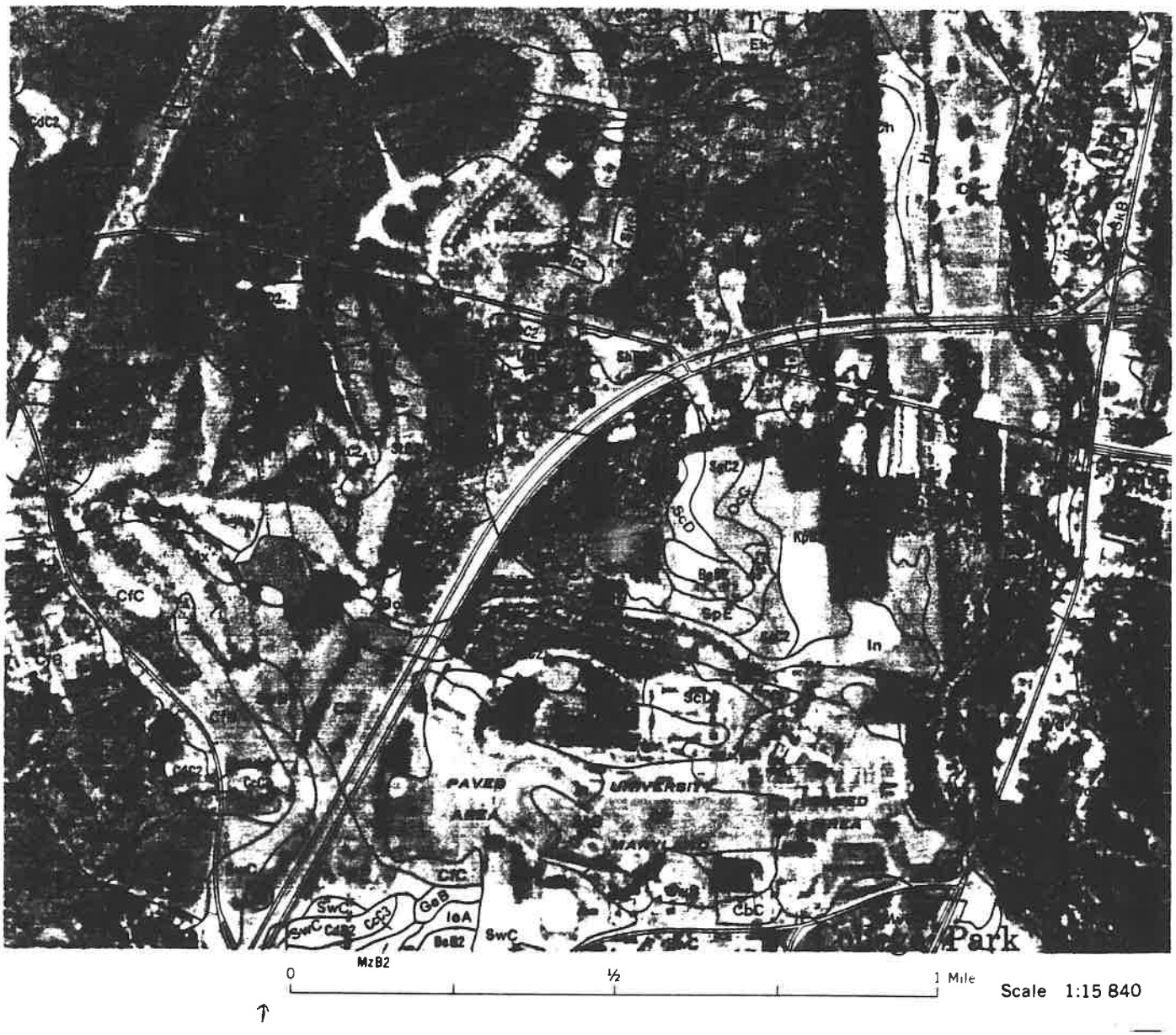
APPENDIX 1.

INFORMATION ON THE SOILS OF THE PROJECT AREAS

The following material consists of extracts from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service's *Soil Survey of Prince Georges County, Maryland*. It provides more detailed information relating to the soils present in each of the project areas.

FIGURE 56

SOIL MAP OF THE STUDY AREA VICINITY



Beltsville Series

The Beltsville series consists of moderately well drained soils that have only moderate effective depth to a thick, very compact fragipan in the lower subsoil. This pan is densely packed, but it is not cemented. Locally, it is called hardpan, or foolish earth. The Beltsville soils developed in silty to sandy materials that probably were deposited by wind over old alluvium. This alluvium is generally sandy, but it is gravelly in places. These soils occur mainly on level to gently sloping uplands, though some areas are fairly steep.

Profile of Beltsville silt loam (in a wooded area on Floral Park Road, near the village of T.B.):

A1—0 to 2 inches, grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) silt loam; weak, fine, granular structure; loose, nonplastic and nonsticky; roots abundant; very strongly acid; abrupt, smooth boundary. 1 to 2 inches thick.

A2—2 to 9 inches, light olive-brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam; weak, fine, granular and very weak, fine, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly plastic and nonsticky; roots plentiful; old root channels filled with dark grayish-brown (2.5Y 4/2) silt; very strongly acid to extremely acid; clear, smooth boundary. 6 to 9 inches thick.

B1—9 to 14 inches, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) heavy silt loam; weak, fine, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; roots common; root channels lined with grayish silt; very strongly acid to extremely acid. 5 to 8 inches thick.

B2t—14 to 25 inches, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) light silty clay loam variegated with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4); moderate, thin to medium, platy structure; hard, firm, and sticky and slightly plastic; few roots; distinct but discontinuous strong-brown (7.5YR 5/6) coats and accumulations of clay; very strongly acid to extremely acid; clear, smooth boundary. 10 to 14 inches thick.

Bx—25 to 50 inches, light olive-brown (2.5YR 5/6) light silty clay loam; common, medium, distinct mottles of yellowish red (5YR 4/8) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8); compound structure: strong, coarse to very coarse, prismatic and strong, thin, platy; very dense and compact; very hard, very firm and brittle, sticky and plastic; few fine roots between prisms; distinct strong-brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay coats on upper surface of plates; thick, prominent, pale-brown (10YR 6/3) clay coats on vertical faces of prisms; very strongly acid to extremely acid; abrupt, wavy boundary. 20 to 30 inches thick.

IIC—50 to 72 inches, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) gravelly sandy loam irregularly streaked with light gray (2.5Y 7/2); massive; upper part very hard when dry, moist, or wet, but with increasing depth, horizon gradually becomes friable when moist and nonsticky and nonplastic when wet; upper surface of peds coated with variegated brown silt or clay; extremely acid.

In Prince Georges County, the A horizon of Beltsville soils is silt loam or fine sandy loam. The content of clay in the B horizon ranges from 18 to 35 percent. The C horizon is coarser textured than the solum, but in most places it is sandy and gravelly. The solum ranges from about 40 inches to more than 50 inches in thickness.

In most cultivated areas the plow layer is brown or grayish brown. Plowing commonly destroys the A1 and A2 horizons. In most places the B horizon has a hue of 10YR, but the Bx horizon has a hue of 2.5YR in some places. The value in the B horizon ranges from 4 to 6, and chroma ranges from 6 to 8. Some faint mottling having a low chroma occurs in the lower part of the B2t horizon in places where this horizon is thick, but the upper 10 inches is not mottled. Mottling in the Bx horizon has a reddish hue and a high chroma in most places, but a low chroma in some places. The IIC horizon is pale in color and is variegated, streaked, or mottled in some places.

The fragipan in the Beltsville soils is very slowly permeable. Consequently, these soils have a water table that is temporarily perched above the fragipan in wet seasons. The fragipan and the IIC horizon below the temporary water table frequently are very dry or only slightly moist.

The Beltsville are moderately well drained soils on the same kinds of material as the well drained Chillum soils and the poorly drained Leonardtown soils. This material is similar but shallower and less silty than that underlying the moderately well drained Butlertown soils. On deposits of silt underlain by looser, sandier deposits than those underlying the Beltsville soils, there are the well drained Matapeake soils, the moderately well drained Mattapex soils, and the poorly drained Othello soils.

The Beltsville soils are important in farming, but they are difficult to manage. Special problems occur on these soils in residential areas, particularly in areas without sewerage systems. The native vegetation is mainly hardwoods, but in some places it is Virginia pine.

Beltsville fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded (BeB2).—This soil has better surface drainage than Beltsville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, but it is more susceptible to erosion. The surface layer is dominantly of fine sand, but in places this layer contains a considerable amount of medium and coarse sand. In some places this soil is thin or shallow to the underlying fragipan. Included in the mapping were a few areas that are wetter than normal. Also included were places where the upper part of the subsoil is somewhat reddish.

Erosion is the most important problem in managing this soil. Surface drainage can be improved and erosion checked by planting crops in graded strips and using diversion terraces. The drainageways should be kept in sod. (Capability unit IIe-3G; drainage group 6-1B; irrigation group 8; and woodland group 12)

Bibb Series

The Bibb series consists of deep, level or nearly level, poorly drained soils on flood plains along streams of the Coastal Plain. These soils are made up of materials that were washed from silty and sandy uplands and recently deposited along many of the major streams and drainageways in the county.

Profile of Bibb silt loam (on the wooded flood plain of Mattawoman Creek, about 1 mile south of Bealle):

A11—0 to 4 inches, dark grayish-brown (2.5Y 4/2) silt loam; weak, fine, granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; roots abundant; very strongly acid; clear, smooth boundary. 3 to 4 inches thick.

A12—4 to 10 inches, dark grayish-brown (2.5Y 4/2) silt loam; few, medium, distinct mottles of dark brown (7.5YR 4/2); very weak, medium, subangular blocky and weak, fine, granular structure; soft, friable, slightly sticky but nonplastic; many roots; very strongly acid; clear, smooth boundary. 5 to 8 inches thick.

B21g—10 to 26 inches, dark-gray (5Y 4/1) silt loam; few, medium, distinct mottles of dark brown (7.5YR 4/2); very weak, coarse, blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky but nonplastic; few roots; very strongly acid; clear, smooth boundary. 12 to 18 inches thick.

B22g—26 to 36 inches, gray or light-gray (5Y 6/1) loam; common, medium, distinct mottles of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4); very weak, very coarse, blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; very few roots; very strongly acid and extremely acid; abrupt, smooth boundary. 8 to 12 inches thick.

IICg—36 to 54 inches +, gray or light-gray (5Y 6/1) silty clay; common, medium, distinct mottles of brown or dark brown (7.5YR 4/4); massive (structureless); hard, firm, sticky and plastic; some coarse sand and fine waterworn gravel; extremely acid.

In Prince Georges County the A and the B horizons of Bibb soils are silt in most places, but in many areas they are sandy loam. In some places where the A horizon is sandy loam the B horizon is somewhat finer, generally silt loam. The C horizon may be almost any texture and commonly is unconforming. The solum ranges from about 30 to more than 40 inches in thickness.

In cultivated areas the plow layer of Bibb soils is usually grayish brown or light olive brown (2.5Y 5/2 or 2.5Y 5/4). In places the B horizon is thicker than described, for the C horizon occurs at a depth of more than 4 feet. In the B horizon the matrix has a hue of 2.5Y or 5Y in most places. The chroma of this matrix is 2 or less and value is 4 to 6. In some areas where Bibb soils have been influenced by glauconite, their hue is greenish. Mottling has a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR in most places, but it is near 5YR in areas influenced by glauconite. The mottling has a value of 4 to 6 and a chroma of 4 to 8. The C horizon varies in color and is gleyed.

In wet periods the water table in Bibb soils is at or near the surface, but in long dry periods it is usually in the IIC horizon. These soils are subject to flooding.

The Bibb soils are on the same general kinds of material as the well drained Ochlockonee soils, the moderately well drained Iuka soils, and the very poorly drained Johnston soils. They are, in many respects, similar to the Hatboro soils, the material of which washed from areas of weathered acid crystalline rock and commonly contains much fine mica. Locally, the Bibb soils contain fine greensand.

The Bibb soils are extensive in Prince Georges County. They are used little for farming, but some areas produce corn, hay, and pasture. Most areas are subject to flooding. Residential use is limited by flooding and poor drainage. Some areas have been made into parks and playgrounds, and other areas are suitable for these uses. Most areas of this soil are in forest consisting of maple, gum, oak, and other hardwoods that tolerate wetness.

Bibb silt loam (Bo).—Except for the silt loam surface layer about 3 feet thick, this soil is like the one described for the Bibb series. It is one of the most extensive mapping units in Prince Georges County. It feels floury when dry and is somewhat sticky when wet. In a few areas the surface layer contains medium-sized sand and feels gritty. Most areas of this soil are nearly level, though a few small areas are gently sloping.

This poorly drained soil is wet for long periods. It is somewhat more difficult to drain and to work than the Bibb sandy loam. Either ditches or tile can be used for drainage if outlets are adequate. These soils are not susceptible to erosion. They can be planted to row crops continuously for several years if cover crops are used after the row crops are harvested and the land is allowed to remain fallow every few years. In areas where this soil is subject to frequent flooding, use is limited mostly to grazing, woodland, wildlife, or recreation. (Capability unit IIIw–7; drainage group 11–A; irrigation group 10; and woodland group 2)

Iuka Series

The Iuka series consists of nearly level to moderately sloping, moderately well drained soils on flood plains, in depressions, on foot slopes, and around the head of drains. These soils are on the Coastal Plain. They consist of recently deposited materials that washed from silty and sandy uplands.

Profile of Iuka fine sandy loam (on the flood plain of Mattawoman Creek, near Bealle):

A1—0 to 10 inches, dark-brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam; weak, fine, granular structure; soft, friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; roots plentiful; very strongly acid; clear, smooth boundary. 8 to 10 inches thick.

C1—10 to 18 inches, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) loam; weakly stratified; soft, friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; roots common; very strongly acid; clear, smooth boundary. 8 to 10 inches thick.

C2—18 to 30 inches, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) loam; few, medium, distinct mottles of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and few, medium, faint mottles of brown or dark brown (7.5YR 4/4); massive to very weak, very fine, subangular blocky structure; soft, friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few roots; about 5 percent by volume is fine and medium smooth pebbles; very strongly and extremely acid; abrupt, smooth boundary. 12 to 14 inches thick.

IIC3g—30 to 48 inches +, gray (5Y 5/1) very gravelly loam; few, coarse, prominent mottles of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6); stratified; very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; about 60 percent by volume is fine and medium, smooth, waterworn pebbles; extremely acid.

In Prince Georges County, the A and C horizons are sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or silt loam. The nonconforming IIC horizon has about the same amount of fine material, but it is very gravelly and in places is sandier than the upper horizons. The depth to the nonconforming horizon is normally about 28 to 36 inches. In places a thin overwash of recent material is on the surface.

The A horizon is dark brown or dark grayish brown. The value in the C horizon ranges from 4 to 6, and chroma generally is 4. The grayish mottling in the C2 horizon occurs within 20 inches of the surface. The IIC3 horizon may be variegated, but the colors in most places indicate long periods of wetness. In some places Iuka soils are at the base of slopes and generally are not subject to flooding, but water may seep from higher lying soils.

The Iuka soils are on the same general kinds of material as the well-drained Ochlockonee soils, the poorly drained Bibb soils, and the very poorly drained Johnston soils. They are similar to the Codorus soils, but Codorus soils developed chiefly from fine materials that washed from areas of weathered acid crystalline rocks and commonly contain much finely divided mica.

The Iuka soils occur in many parts of the county. They are in a few fairly large areas of the flood plains and in many small scattered depressions. These small areas are important to landowners. The native vegetation consists mainly of mixed hardwoods, but in many places the stand contains yellow-poplar.

Iuka silt loam (In).—This soil is on the flood plain of streams and is flooded occasionally. Most of this soil is level or nearly level, but a few areas that have gentle slopes were included.

Wetness is the major problem of management on this soil, and there is a hazard of flooding. V-type ditches are commonly used to improve drainage. The soil is suited to general farm crops, hay, and pasture. (Capability unit IIw–7; drainage group 5; irrigation group 10; and woodland group 4)

Matapeake Series

The Matapeake series consists of deep, well-drained soils that developed in a mantle of wind-deposited acid silt and very fine sand over older deposits of sandy and, in places, gravelly materials. The Matapeake soils are on nearly level or rolling to fairly steep uplands of the Coastal Plain.

Profile of Matapeake fine sandy loam (in a cultivated field about 1 mile southeast of Upper Marlboro):

Ap—0 to 7 inches, brown or dark-brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam; weak, fine, granular structure; soft, friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; roots plentiful; common fine pores; slightly acid (lined); abrupt, smooth boundary. 7 to 9 inches thick.

B21t—7 to 24 inches, brown or dark-brown (7.5YR 4/4) light silty clay loam; strong, fine, blocky structure; hard, friable and firm, plastic and slightly sticky; roots common; many old root channels and insect burrows; distinct, nearly continuous clay coatings; strongly acid; gradual, smooth boundary. 12 to 20 inches thick.

B22t—24 to 34 inches, strong-brown (7.5YR 5/6) light silty clay loam; weak, medium, blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; very few roots; fine, smooth pebbles in lower few inches; distinct but discontinuous clay coatings; very strongly acid; abrupt, smooth boundary. 8 to 25 inches thick.

IIC—34 to 60 inches +, brown or dark-brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; loose; very strongly acid and extremely acid.

In Prince Georges County, the A horizon of Matapeake soils is silt loam or fine sandy loam. The Bt horizon is heavy silt loam or light silty clay loam, and its content of clay ranges from about 18 to 30 percent. In places a conforming C horizon of silt loam occurs between the solum and the nonconforming coarser textured IIC horizon. In those places the solum normally is considerably thicker than it is in the profile described. The solum generally ranges from about 28 to 40 inches in thickness, but where a conforming C horizon occurs, the solum may be as much as 60 inches thick.

In wooded areas there are a thin, dark-brown to very dark grayish-brown A1 horizon and a yellowish-brown A2 horizon. The B horizon has a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, a value of 4 or 5, and chroma that ranges from 4 to 6 and, in a few places, to 8. In most places part of the Bt horizon has chroma of 4. The silty C horizon, if it occurs, is essentially the same color as the Bt horizon, but the nonconforming IIC horizon is variable in color. The IIC horizon is not gravelly in all places. More commonly it is sandy loam or loamy sand and contains little or no gravel. Both the C and IIC horizons are loose to very friable.

The Matapeake soils are on the same kinds of material as the moderately well drained Mattapex soils and the poorly drained Othello soils. The Matapeake soils are more silty than the Sassafras and the Marr soils. They have a less strongly developed subsoil than the Howell soils and are not so brightly colored.

The Matapeake soils are not extensive in Prince Georges County. They generally occur on blufflike summits along major waterways, including the Potomac and the Patuxent Rivers. The Matapeake soils are suitable for many uses. Use for farming is limited only by the hazard of erosion in the sloping areas. The native vegetation is mixed upland hardwoods, mainly oak.

Matapeake silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (MnA).—This soil is typical of Matapeake soils that occur where the surface layer is silt loam. The surface layer generally feels soft and floury, but in places it contains some gritty materials. Included in mapping were a few areas that have a pale-brown subsoil and silty underlying material.

This soil is well suited to general crops and to deep-rooted crops. Under proper management, it produces favorable yields of corn, wheat, hay, and pasture. Yields of tobacco are also favorable on this soil, but quality may not be so good as that of tobacco grown on the sandier Matapeake soils. This soil holds a good supply of moisture available for plants. It is not difficult to work when the surface layer is not wet. (Capability unit I–4; irrigation group 13; woodland group 7; drainage group not assigned)

Matapeake silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded (MnB2).—On this gently sloping soil the risk of erosion is moderate. The surface layer feels soft and floury, but in some places this layer contains some gritty material. Also, a few spots are gravelly. Some areas are eroded or only slightly eroded, and a few areas are severely eroded.

This soil is well suited to most general crops, and it produces favorable yields of tobacco. A hay crop is needed at least one year in every 3 or 4. Also needed are contour strips in fields that have long slopes. Waterways should be kept in sod. (Capability unit IIe–4; irrigation group 13; woodland group 7; drainage group not assigned)

Matapeake silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded (MnC2).—Except for steeper slopes and a greater hazard of erosion, this soil is like Matapeake silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded. Erosion is only slight in some places, but in other places a few shallow gullies have formed. Included in mapping were a few areas that have some sandy material in their surface layer. Also included were a few wet spots.

This soil is well suited to general crops and to deep-rooted crops. It produces favorable yields of tobacco, but the tobacco may be of low quality. Crop rotations, contour stripcropping, diversion terraces, and sod waterways are needed to help check erosion. (Capability unit IIIe–4; irrigation group 13; woodland group 8; drainage group not assigned)

Sandy and Clayey Lands

Sandy and clayey lands occur mainly in the northern and western parts of the county. Their soil material consists primarily of very old deposits of clay in the upper part of the Coastal Plain sediments that have been covered by a mantle of various kinds of material. In fairly large areas, this mantle consists mostly of sand, but it contains some silt and clay and, in places, much fine, smooth gravel. In even larger areas, the material in the surface layer is mainly silty, or silty and sandy, but these areas are intricately mixed on the landscape.

The surface mantle has variable colors of gray through yellow and brown to almost red and ranges from less than an inch to several feet in thickness. The color and thickness of this mantle varies widely within short distances. The surface mantle abruptly overlies clay, to which it is not related in any way. In places the clay is a little sandy or silty. It is of almost any color or mixture of colors, including red, purplish red, gray, yellow, pink, and white. It is almost at the surface in places and is covered with sand and gravel or with more silty material only a few feet away. The clay is very plastic and sticky, but its most important characteristic probably is very poor stability. Cuts through this clay are very difficult to stabilize, as the clay frequently slides, slumps, or flows down the surface of the cut. The stability is even poorer in areas where the clay has been disturbed in land leveling, filling, or other operations.

The mixed soil materials of these lands have variable but normally low moisture-holding capacity. These lands contain only a small amount of plant nutrients and are not productive, even under good management. Suitability for crops varies with the texture and thickness of the surface layer. Use of these lands for farming is severely limited by the lack of available moisture and of plant nutrients and by slope and erosion. Some areas are cultivated, some have been stripped for mining clay, but most are idle, are wooded, or are used for community development.

The soil materials of these lands, especially where they have been disturbed, have poor stability, which limits them for most uses and even makes them dangerous for some uses. They may be squeezed out from under building foundations and allow the footings or basements to crack and settle. Occasionally, property is damaged and people are killed or injured when fills consisting of these materials collapse.

Sandy and clayey land, sloping (ScC).—Because this land type has fairly strong slopes, the hazard of erosion is high. Determining the amount of erosion is difficult because the horizons, or layers, are not genetically related. The underlying clay may be at or near the surface or deep beneath the sandy material.

This land is suitable for only infrequent cropping. Close-growing crops or other protective vegetation are needed most of the time. (Capability unit IVe–5; irrigation group 5; woodland group 14; drainage group not assigned)

Sandy and clayey land, moderately steep (ScD).—This moderately steep land type is so erodible and so unstable that it is not suited to cultivated crops or to some other uses. Well-sodded areas can be used safely for pasture. The kinds of suitable plants range from grasses to trees, but the plants used should have a deep, extensive root system to help protect against erosion and against slipping and flowing. (Capability unit VIe–2; woodland group 14; drainage group and irrigation group not assigned)

Sassafras Series

The Sassafras series consists of deep, well-drained soils that developed in silty and clayey sand that is gravelly in places. These soils occur on nearly level to rolling or very steep uplands of the Coastal Plain. The Sassafras soils are extensive and are well distributed in the county.

Profile of Sassafras sandy loam (in a wooded area near the intersection of Old Chapel Road and State Route 197):

A1—0 to 2 inches, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; weak, fine, granular structure; soft, loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; roots abundant; strongly acid; clear to abrupt, smooth boundary. 2 to 3 inches thick.

A2—2 to 10 inches, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; weak, medium, granular structure; soft to slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky but nonplastic; roots plentiful; very strongly acid; clear, smooth boundary. 8 to 12 inches thick.

B1—10 to 15 inches, brown or dark-brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay loam; weak, medium, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; roots common; very strongly acid; gradual, smooth boundary. 4 to 8 inches thick.

B21t—15 to 32 inches, brown or dark-brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay loam; moderate to strong, medium, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable to firm, sticky and moderately plastic; few roots; faint to distinct clay coats on aggregates and on sides of old root channels; very strongly acid; gradual, smooth boundary. 12 to 20 inches thick.

B22t—32 to 40 inches, brown or dark-brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay loam; weak to moderate, medium, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and moderately plastic; very few roots; faint clay coats and some prominent, discontinuous accumulations of clay; very strongly acid; clear, smooth boundary. 8 to 12 inches thick.

C—40 to 48 inches +, strong-brown (7.5YR 5/6) heavy loamy sand; single grain; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; irregular small pockets of material from horizon above in upper part; thin fragments of ferruginous sandstone (Cirm horizon); very strongly acid.

In Prince Georges County, the A horizon is gravelly loam, gravelly sandy loam, or sandy loam. The B horizon is loam, sandy clay loam, or heavy sandy loam, and its content of clay ranges from 18 to 35 percent. In most places the C horizon is loamy sand or light sandy loam. Smooth, cherty gravel generally less than 1 inch in diameter may occur in any part of the profile. In Prince Georges County, large areas of Sassafras soils are gravelly. The solum ranges from about 34 inches to nearly 50 inches in thickness.

In most cultivated areas the plow layer is grayish brown or dark grayish brown. The A2 horizon ranges from dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4). The Bt horizon generally has a hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, but in some places the hue grades toward 5YR. The value in the Bt horizon is 4 or 5, and chroma ranges from 4 to 6, or rarely to 8, but in some part of the Bt horizon the chroma is always less than 6. In most places the C horizon has the same range in hue and value as the Bt horizon, but range may vary widely in chroma. Some soil profiles have reddish reticulate mottling in the C horizon. The mottling is not evidence of impeded aeration or drainage but of segregation and oxidation of iron.

The Sassafras soils are on the same kinds of material as the moderately well drained Woodstown soils and the poorly drained Fallsington soils, but the Woodstown and Fallsington soils are gravelly in fewer places. The Sassafras are similar to the Collington soils, which are commonly less gravelly, are more olive colored, and have a more sticky subsoil. The Sassafras soils are somewhat similar to the Sunnyside but are distinctly less red, particularly in the subsoil.

The Sassafras soils are extensive in many parts of the county and are important for farming. Also, they are well suited to residential and industrial development. The native vegetation is mixed upland hardwoods, mainly oak, but local areas have a considerable amount of Virginia pine and some loblolly pine.

Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded (SgC2).—Except for steeper slopes, this soil is like Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded. A moderate to fairly large amount of smooth, rounded pebbles as much as 2 inches in diameter occurs throughout the solum. Included in mapping were a few spots where the surface layer is a mixture of the original surface soil and some subsoil material. Also included were a few areas where shallow gullies have formed.

This soil is suited to general crops and to deep-rooted crops. Under good management, it produces tobacco of high quality. A good supply of moisture is held available for plants, but during long dry periods this soil may be somewhat droughty. Rotation of crops, contour strips, diversion terraces, and sodded waterways are practices that help to control erosion. (Capability unit IIIe–5; irrigation group 9; woodland group 8; drainage group not assigned)

Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded (SgC3).—This soil is shallower to the underlying material than Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded. Most of the original surface soil has been removed through erosion, and the surface layer now contains much sticky subsoil material and a large amount of gravel. In a few places some shallow gullies have formed. The subsoil contains a considerable amount of smooth, rounded pebbles, and the underlying material commonly contains a large amount. Included in mapping were areas where the soil contains glauconite, or greensand, and a few places where the surface layer is redder than normal and the subsoil is compacted.

This soil can be used for farming in long crop rotations that include only an occasional cultivated crop, or it can be used for hay and pasture. (Capability unit IVe–5; irrigation group 9; woodland group 13; drainage group not assigned)

Silty and Clayey Lands

Silty and clayey lands are miscellaneous land types that are similar to Sandy and clayey lands, which are discussed on page 57. Three units of Silty and clayey land have been mapped in Prince Georges County according to their slope.

Silty and clayey land, steep (SpE).—This land is too steep for safe cultivation and too unstable for many other uses. It should be kept under a permanent cover of deep-rooted protective plants, and used only for a limited amount of grazing. (Capability unit VIIe–2; woodland group 16; drainage group and irrigation group not assigned)

APPENDIX 2.

SUMMARY OF MARYLAND PREHISTORY

The following information provides a brief introduction into the prehistory of Maryland. The three major prehistoric cultural periods are described, and a chart showing artifacts characteristic of each of the periods of prehistory is provided.

MARYLAND PREHISTORY

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The ancestors of American Indians arrived in North America at least 14,000 years ago, crossing the Bering Strait from Asia into what is now Alaska. These people and their descendants gradually crossed America, reaching the Middle Atlantic area at around 11,000 B.C. Late- and post-glacial environmental and climatic changes had a direct influence on prehistoric social systems, particularly settlement and subsistence patterns. The following culture history is a general outline illustrating man's adaptation to environmental change in the Middle Atlantic region.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (11,000 TO 8,000 B.C.)

Earliest occupation of the Middle Atlantic area took place during the Paleoindian period (circa 11,000 to 8,000 B.C.). For the most part in Maryland, little evidence for the Paleoindians is known aside from scattered "fluted" projectile points. Based on work from adjacent states, however, a fuller picture of Paleoindian lifeways can be postulated. During the latter part of the glacial period, the huge ice sheets located in northern Pennsylvania and other states to the north had a profound influence on the environment. Temperatures were cooler than today and big game animals such as mastodon and mammoth roamed over large expanses of grassland. Paleoindians adapted to the late glacial environment by means of settlement and subsistence patterns geared towards maximizing the resources available. Originally believed to be highly mobile people who followed roaming herds of now-extinct animals, evidence from Virginia's Shenandoah Valley indicates that the sparse population's social organization was based on territorial semi-nomadic bands. Although they were primarily hunters, within a territory each band exploited a variety of resources, including -- according to information from Pennsylvania's Upper Delaware Valley -- nuts and fish. While some of the population movement may have corresponded to herd migrations, seasonality and social needs also appear to have influenced settlement patterns. In Virginia, the settlement system consisted of a series of satellite sites (hunting/kill sites, butchering sites, quarries, and other limited activity areas) surrounding a larger base camp where different groups of the band congregated during at least part of the seasonal cycle. One theory holds that the band would break up according to kinship (possibly by extended family) with each group fending for itself; then, at certain times of the year --say, when nuts could be harvested -- the band would come together for collective exploitation of the food resource.

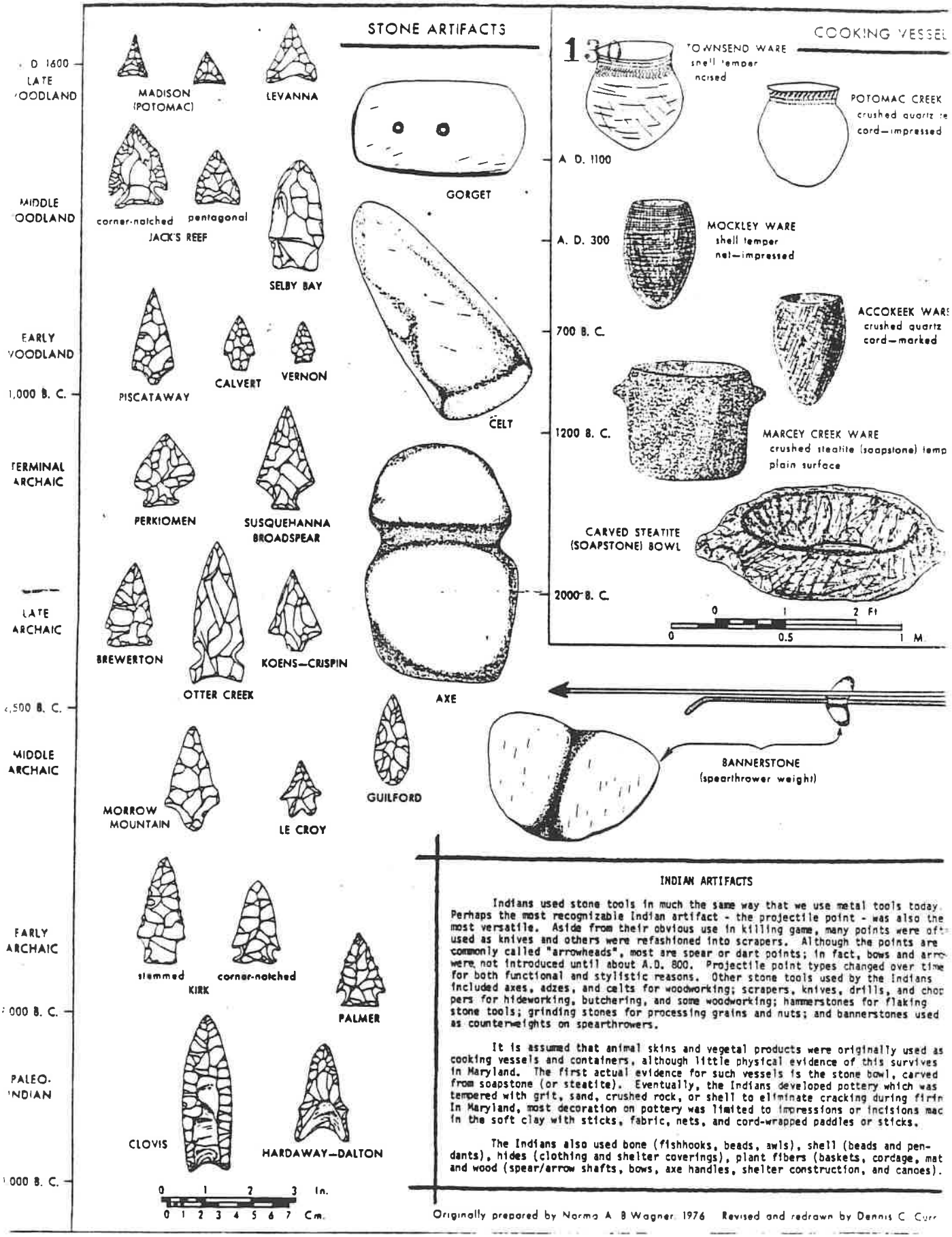
ARCHAIC PERIOD (8,000 TO 1,000 B.C.)

The Early Archaic period (circa 8,000 to 6,500 B.C.) can be viewed as a continuation of the social patterns established during the Paleoindian period, with gradual cultural adaptation taking place in response to environmental change. As the glaciers began to retreat northward due to increased temperatures, sea level rose slowly, causing inundation of the Susquehanna River and formation of the Chesapeake Bay. Boreal forests started to replace grasslands and the large game animals either migrated northward or became extinct. Smaller, more solitary animals (especially deer) began to gain dominance. With the creation of the Bay, numerous additional resources became available, most notably, shellfish, anadromous fish, and migratory waterfowl. Man's attempt to adapt to these faunal changes may be reflected in the technological change from fluted to notched, and often serrated, points. The Middle and Late Archaic periods (circa 6,500 to 1,000 B.C.) represent a time of human response to essentially modern environmental conditions. An increase in prehistoric population density around 6,000 B.C. is suggested by an increase in both the size and number of sites during this period. This inferred increase in population continued through the Late Archaic and subsequent periods and can be related, in part, to an increase in available food resources. While hunting remained the primary subsistence focus, more and more emphasis was placed on diversity and total exploitation of the varied resources. Social systems still centered around bands, although, with increased populations and more well-defined territories, complexity also increased. Settlement revolved around temporary camp sites, although seasonal population aggregation is again indicated at larger camps where specific resources -- fish, nuts, etc. -- are likely to have been cooperatively collected. Towards the end of the Archaic period, increased sedentism is reflected in the prehistoric tool kit by ground stone axes (for clearing settlement areas) and soapstone bowls (relatively non-portable cooking vessels). Other typical artifacts of this period include notched and stemmed projectile points, drills, scrapers, and winged bannerstones.

WOODLAND PERIOD (1,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1600)

The increasingly sedentary way of life of the Late Archaic period continued during the Woodland period (circa 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600) as aboriginal population densities reached their apex. Settlement became more oriented towards riverine environments. During the earlier portions of the period, small groups of bands were organized into hamlets. At the end of the period, permanent villages were established, although seasonal movement still took place and small temporary campsites were also utilized. Dramatic cultural and technological changes took place during this period and are reflected in the archeological record. The development of pottery was probably the most significant change in the tool kit. Cooking and storage vessels produced from local clays replaced bulky soapstone bowls and supplemented less durable basketry and animal skin containers. The other technological milestone was the introduction of the bow and arrow at around A.D. 800; prior to this time, either throwing or thrusting spears were used. During the Early Woodland period, wide-ranging trade networks were established and continued to function with varying degrees of emphasis during the Middle and Late Woodland periods. During the Late Woodland, large, often fortified, villages were established and alliances between groups were formed. Interaction between groups was both cooperative (as seen by the trading systems) and hostile (as evidenced by palisaded villages). While the causes for hostilities are not entirely understood, reasonable explanations include population pressures, the need for arable land (for the incipient cultivation of corn, beans, and squash), and, in historic times, the displacement of the Indians by European settlers. The complex settlement and social systems of the Late Woodland provided the basis for the formulation of the various Native American tribes (such as the Piscataway and Nanticoke) encountered by the first Europeans in Maryland.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY, CONTACT THE DIVISION OF ARCHEOLOGY, MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, THE ROTUNDA, SUITE 440, 711 W. 40TH STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21211. PHONE (301) 338-7236.



INDIAN ARTIFACTS

Indians used stone tools in much the same way that we use metal tools today. Perhaps the most recognizable Indian artifact - the projectile point - was also the most versatile. Aside from their obvious use in killing game, many points were oft used as knives and others were refashioned into scrapers. Although the points are commonly called "arrowheads", most are spear or dart points; in fact, bows and arro were not introduced until about A.D. 800. Projectile point types changed over time for both functional and stylistic reasons. Other stone tools used by the Indians included axes, adzes, and celts for woodworking; scrapers, knives, drills, and chop pers for hideworking, butchering, and some woodworking; hammerstones for flaking stone tools; grinding stones for processing grains and nuts; and bannerstones used as counterweights on spearthrowers.

It is assumed that animal skins and vegetal products were originally used as cooking vessels and containers, although little physical evidence of this survives in Maryland. The first actual evidence for such vessels is the stone bowl, carved from soapstone (or steatite). Eventually, the Indians developed pottery which was tempered with grit, sand, crushed rock, or shell to eliminate cracking during firin In Maryland, most decoration on pottery was limited to impressions or incisions mac in the soft clay with sticks, fabric, nets, and cord-wrapped paddles or sticks.

The Indians also used bone (fishhooks, beads, awls), shell (beads and pendants), hides (clothing and shelter coverings), plant fibers (baskets, cordage, mat and wood (spear/arrow shafts, bows, axe handles, shelter construction, and canoes).

Originally prepared by Norma A. B Wagner. 1976 Revised and redrawn by Dennis C. Curr

APPENDIX 3.

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT TYPE DEFINITIONS

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT TYPE DEFINITIONS

There are several types of prehistoric artifacts mentioned in the technical report. The following is a summary of the definitions for each of the lithic artifact types mentioned.

1. Cortical Flake: A flake having a rock's weathered outer surface (cortex) on one of its surfaces. The cortex was the exterior surface of a rock (very often a river cobble) which had undergone changes in color and texture due to its being exposed to abrasion and chemical action. The first step of the prehistoric lithic reduction process involved breaking up the natural rock into fragments, which resulted in creation of cortical flakes.

2. Fire Cracked Rock: Broken fragments which result from the shattering which occurs when moisture within a rock expands when it is heated by fire.

3. Flakes: Chips of rock which are a by-product of prehistoric lithic reduction (the tool-making process). There are several specific types of prehistoric flakes. Waste material flakes are called *debitage*.

4. Preform: An unfinished rock tool, which had been crudely shaped, but not completed.

5. Primary Flake: A flake of generally large and irregular shape, which was a by-product of the early stages of the lithic tool-making process.

6. Projectile Point: A lithic tool which had been made to be the tip of a weapon which was to be used as a projectile (for example, an arrow, dart, or spear head).

7. Secondary Flake: A flake from the middle stages of lithic tool-making, during which flakes were removed in a thinning process to give the developing tool its general shape; also may be called "thinning flakes."

8. Shatter: Irregular chunks of rock which appear to have resulted from cultural activity. This is likely to have been a consequence of prehistoric lithic reduction, in which the shatter was a waste by-product, a type of *debitage*. However, since agricultural plowing also may shatter rock, it is probable that a substantial portion of the shattered lithics within an area which has been plowed are a consequence of rocks being struck by a plow blade, rather than shattered by prehistoric tool-making.

9. Tool Blank: This is an unfinished rock tool, which had been crudely shaped, but left unfinished. This type of "reject" appears to have been suitable for finishing, but was left uncompleted for reasons which appear to have been other than unfitness.

10. Tool Reject: This is an unfinished rock tool, which had been partially shaped, but discarded. The reason for discarding may have been a result of its breaking during the lithic reduction process, or the tool-maker's decision that flaws within the rock being shaped made it unsuitable to continue.

11. Trimming Flakes: Small, thin flakes removed in the ultimate steps of lithic tool making in order to give the tool a sharp edge. Trimming flakes also were produced during the re-sharpening of a tool which had become dull through use. The re-sharpening flakes may be specifically termed "retouch flakes."

APPENDIX 4. INVESTIGATION SCOPE OF WORK

Maryland Historical Trust

April 23, 1985

PROGRAM AND
Scope of Work
for a
Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance Survey and Site Examination
of Five Facility Construction Areas
at the
University of Maryland, College Park Campus
Prince George's County, Maryland
DGS PROJECT NO. U-000-847-011

Background

The University of Maryland proposes to construct five new facilities in the northern portion of the College Park Campus in the vicinity of Campus Creek and Point Branch (see Map 1 & 2). The proposed facilities are:

1. PERH-North Fields Teaching Station
2. Animal Science/Agricultural Engineering Complex
3. Pesticides/Herbicides Storage Facility
4. Proposed Transfer Station to Landfill
5. Proposed Environmental Service Facility Detonation Pit.

The five facility construction sites occupy an area where six archeological sites are known to exist. One of the sites (18 PR 54) has been destroyed, while part of another site (18 PR 52) has been partially destroyed by construction of a parking lot. The Maryland State Site Inventory Numbers of the sites are 18 PR 15, 48, 51, 52, 53 and 54. A copy of the Maryland Archeological Site Survey form for each of the sites is attached (attachment A).

All of the archeological sites were recorded in the Maryland Site Survey in 1971. In addition, the areas of proposed construction have not been systematically investigated to determine if additional currently unidentified sites lie within the proposed construction areas (W. Clark - personal communication). Site 18 PR 15 was partially investigated by the University of Maryland Archeology Laboratory in June, 1983 (Sacchi, n.d.) prior to the construction of the Environmental Service Facility. This testing was conducted within the then construction impact area (60' x 100') with some additional surface reconnaissance in a 100' x 300' area west of the impact area. Prehistoric cultural materials were recovered in all areas, however, no subsurface features were located (see attachment B). Currently proposed construction may affect untested portions of site 18 PR 15.

Based upon this information, the Maryland Historical Trust has recommended that a preliminary site examination be conducted at each of the known sites which will be affected by facility construction, and that a preliminary reconnaissance survey be conducted in previously unsurveyed areas within the five facility construction impact areas. A brief description of the proposed construction is presented below (See Map 2):

1. PERH-North Fields Outdoor Teaching Stations
   - Existing agricultural fields will be excavated and balanced to create new playing fields
   - Water, sewer and electrical utilities are required.
   - Pedestrian and bicycle paths will wind through the various courts and fields proposed.

2. Animal Science/Agricultual Engineering Complex
   - Full scale building construction will move northbound from the existing Animal Sciences Building (142), displacing existing barns and pastures.
   - Parking facilities and roadway circulatory improvements will be occurring north of the new facility.
   - All major utilities will be included in this project.

3. Pesticide/Herbicide Storage Facility
   - A 600 GSF building will be erected in the existing nursery compound's northwest corner.
   - A parking apron and roadway will surround the facility.
   - Sanitary sewer, water and electrical utilities are required.

4. Transfer Station to Landfill
   - Double bay, bi-level, concrete facility to hold rubbish collected on campus prior to transportation to the county landfill.
   - Access roadway and service vehicle parking is required.
   - Water and electrical utilities are required.

5. Environmental Services Facility Detonation Pit
   - A sewer-type concrete pipe, five feet high and four feet in diameter is placed above ground with earth built up around the cylinder to its rim.
   - A sewer-type concrete pipe, five feet high and four feet in diameter is placed above ground with earth built up around the cylinder to its rim.
   - A 10'x 10'(100 sq. ft.) compound surrounds the pit.
   - A 300' long by 10' wide gravel road will lead to the facility from the existing Environmental Services Facility (344).

All work should be performed in accordance with the standards outlined in the Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland (McNamara 1981) - (See attachment C, pp. 8-10). The program of investigations will consist of three components: background research, fieldwork, and analysis/ report writing.

Background Research

The pre-fieldwork background research should incorporate a minimum of 2 days work. The research should include but not be limited to the following items: review of existing archeological site, survey, and report records for the project vicinity; examination of project design plans; study of relevant environmental data; examination of historic county and state maps, archival sources. Additional research should be conducted at the contractor's discretion.

Fieldwork

The archeological fieldwork will consist of surface and subsurface terrestrial examination within the construction impact zones. Fieldwork methods should include, but not be limited to: surface examination/ collection, shovel test pits, and test excavation units. Selected testing methods will depend on ground conditions and materials located, and methods will be chosen at the discretion of the archeological contractor, in consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust.

Sections of the study area which are cleared of thick vegetation and/or have previously been cultivated are ideal for surface examination/collection. High visibility sections of the study area - such as trails and dirt road surfaces should be examined for evidence of human occupation. Any observed artifact concentrations should be further tested with shovel test pits and/or excavation units to define vertical and horizontal limits, and to define cultural affiliation.

Wooded sections and/or areas of dense vegation should be examined by shovel test pits (STP). Shovel testing involves excavating a circular one foot wide hole, to sterile subsoil. Dirt should be screened through 1/4 inch mesh for artifacts. Soil stratigraphy and recovered artifacts should be recorded for each STP. The shovel test pits should be located on a grid system, a maximum of 50 feet apart. Additional STPs may be needed to determine the nature and extent of the sites, and should be added to the grid, mapped, and recorded.

A series of test excavation units should be excavated in order to accomplish the goals of the study and determine site stratigraphy, subsurface integrity, and identify features. Excavation units should measure a minimum of one meter square. The units should be placed on a grid, mapped,

and tied by measurement to a permanent datum. All dirt should be screened through 1/4 inch mesh, and artifacts recovered. Soil stratigraphy should be recorded, and representative plans and profiles drawn and photographed. All features should be photographed and recorded according to professional standards. Identified features should be exposed and investigated. The locations and numbers of test units will be decided at the consultant's discretion, in consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust.

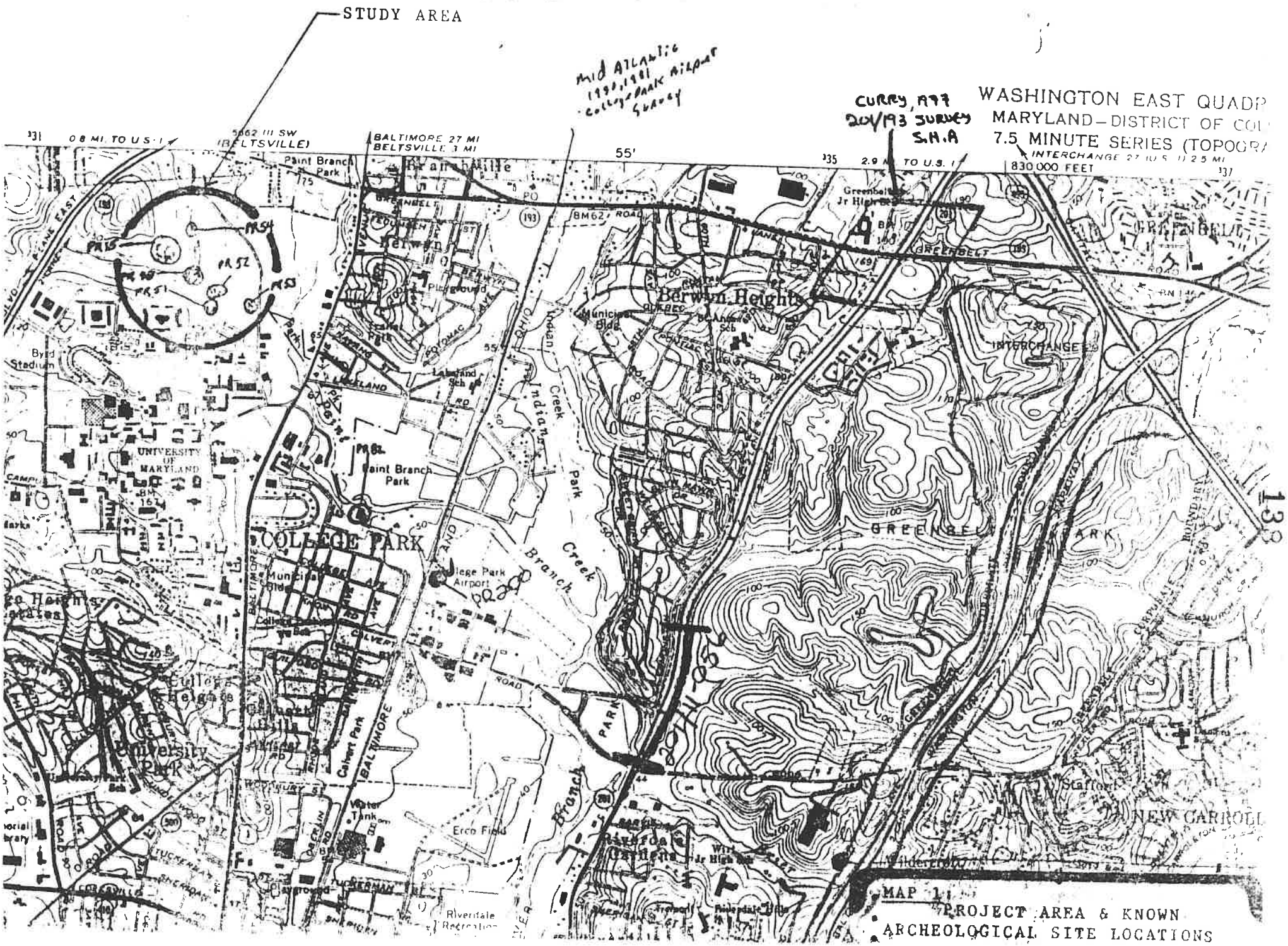
All methods of survey should be thoroughly recorded according to professional archeological standards. Standard STP, excavation unit, feature, and site recording forms should be utilized. Provenience should be recorded for observed and collected artifacts. Base maps sufficient to locate all major surface areas examined, STP's, excavated test units, and any identified sites, cultural feature, or artifact concentrations should be included in the report. Official site survey numbers should be obtained for all identified sites, and completed site forms and map locations included in the final report

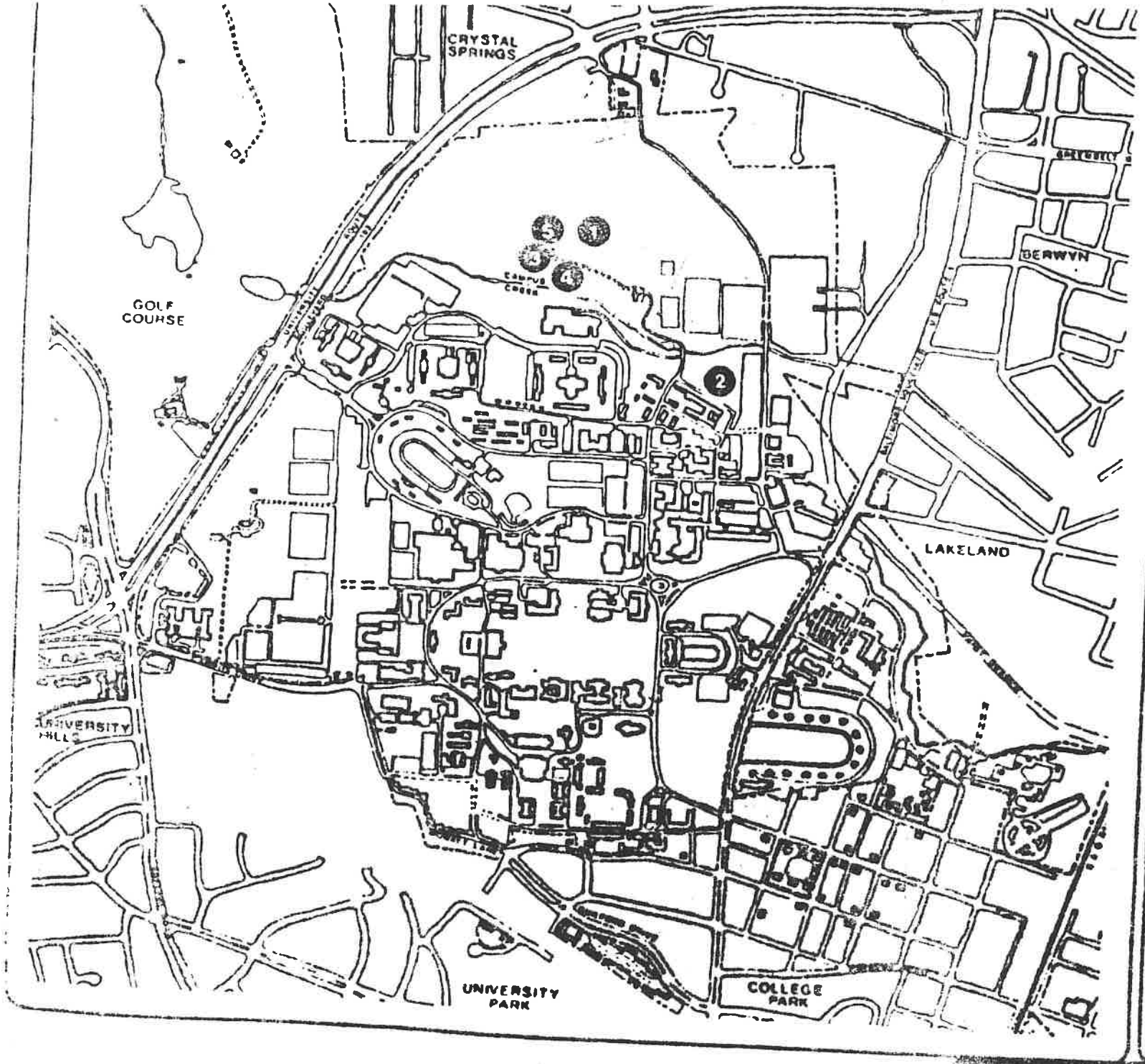
Following completion of the fieldwork, all recovered artifacts should be processed. Processing should involve, but not be limited to the following items:

1. Clean all artifacts.
2. Identify and catalog all artifacts according to standard type names and chronologies, and using an appropriate catalog system.
3. Label all artifacts with the catalog number.
4. Bag and box all artifacts in standardized containers.
5. Photograph or draw significant artifacts, and include photos or drawings in the report.
6. Store and curate or arrange for the storage and curation of artifacts in a secure environment.

The analysis phase should involve a careful review of the background data, results of fieldwork, and recovered artifacts. It should include an evaluation of all identified sites, and an assessment of the project's impacts. The project will culminate in the completion of a final report detailing the study results and presenting recommendations for all sites in the study areas. If further investigations are recommended, the final report will present a suggested scope of work which outlines the exact areas and methods of testing which are felt to be appropriate. The resulting report should follow the "Archeological Report Guidelines" - Section II of the Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland.

One copy of the draft report should be sent to the State Administrator of Archeology at the Maryland Historical Trust and to the State Archeologist at the Maryland Geological Survey, for their review. The Maryland Historical Trust will review the report to insure that the work was sufficient to fulfill the goals of the investigations, and to assure compliance with the state regulations. Suggested revisions should be incorporated into the final report, and two copies of the final report sent to the above-referenced agencies.


STUDY AREA
Mid Atlantic 1980, 1981 College Park Airport Survey
CURRY, 1977 201/193 SURVEY S.H.A
WASHINGTON EAST QUADP
MARYLAND—DISTRICT OF COL
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGR
INTERCHANGE 27 10 5 11 25 MI
830 000 FEET
0.8 MI TO U.S. 1
5862 III SW (BELTSVILLE)
BALTIMORE 27 MI
BELTSVILLE 3 MI
55'
2.9 TO U.S. 1
Paint Branch Park
Berwyn Heights
Greenbelt Jr High
BM62
ROAD
Municipal Bldg
Byrd Stadium
Lakeland Sch
Indian Creek
Park
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
Paint Branch Park
COLLEGE PARK
College Park Airport
Municipal Bldg
Calvert Park
BALTIMORE
Fulton Heights
University Park
Water Tank
Erco Field
Riverdale Gardens
Jr High Sch
Riverdale Recreation
Branch
PARK
Stafford
NEW CARROLL
Wildercroft
INTERCHANGE
GREENBELT
MAP 1
PROJECT AREA & KNOWN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATIONS



umcp

date: NOVEMBER 29, 1968

MAP 2:

LOCATIONS OF PLANNED FACILITIES

APPENDIX 5. CURRICULM VITA OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Principal Investigator: DANIEL KOSKI-KARELL
President
Karell Archeological Services

Responsibilities: Overall administrative and professional supervision, archival and background research, field evaluation and data recording at site, data analysis and site evaluation, preparation of the report.

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1. Education:

1969: Bachelor of Arts (Government and Archeology) from Cornell University; Ithaca, NY.

1976: Master of Arts (Anthropology, with emphasis in Archeology) from the Catholic University of America; Washington, D.C.

Pending: Doctor of Philosophy (Anthropology, with emphasis in Archeology) from the Catholic University of America; Washington, D.C. Award of degree is pending completion of doctoral dissertation; graduation expected in 1987.

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2. Professional Experience:

1978-Present: Has served as Principal Investigator for more than thirty cultural resources studies (reconnaissance, intensive survey, site excavation, and evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places). These investigations have included prehistoric and historic period cultural resources, both on land and underwater.

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3. Certifications of professional competence, by the Society of Professional Archeologists (Member since 1977):

* Field Archeology
** Archival, Library, and Theoretical Research
*** Marine Survey Archeology

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4. Military Service:

U.S. Army Officer from 1969 to 1971. Airborne and Ranger Graduate, U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. Served in Viet Nam, awarded Purple Heart. Honorable Discharge.

APPENDIX 6. REFERENCES CITED

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