



Figure 11. Photograph showing overview of forest cover within southeast corner of project area, view south (RCG&A, October 30, 2009)

thickness and typically was described as brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Along the eastern edge of the project area, where soils contained a lower percentage of clay, the plow zone was dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clayey silt loam. In most shovel tests, the interface between the plow zone and subsoil was relatively distinct and only nominally affected by natural soil leaching, worms, tree roots, and other natural disturbances.

These horizons overlay a subsoil horizon that varied in color and texture depending upon the topographic setting. On the crest of the upland flat, the subsoil generally was composed of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) loamy clay. On the side slopes of the upland flat, the subsoil was strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam. In the lower lying southeastern portion of the project area, near the unnamed tributary, the subsoil typically was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam.

#### Disturbances

The survey area extends across a moderately rolling upland flat that is lightly

dissected along its margins by shallow, seasonal drainages. Dry at the time of the archeological survey, these drainages consisted mostly of shallow furrows that traversed the western and southern faces of the upland flat. Areas of more severe soil erosion were located within the beds of the several relatively well defined but now unused all-terrain vehicle (ATV) paths that traversed the project area. Areas of exposed rock on the southwestern crest to the upland flat also suggested the project area historically has experienced moderate to severe soil deflation (Figure 12).

Also included within the project area is a portion of a moderately incised and meandering tributary of Cabin John Creek (Figure 13). The tributary originates east of the project area as overflow from a man-made pond located on the adjacent Woodmont Country and flows gradually westward across the southwestern corner of the project area. Within the project area, the tributary is confined by steeply sloping terrain to a narrow channel. In several areas, the tributary bank has been heavily undercut by



Figure 12. Photograph rocky terrain in center of project area, view southwest (RCG&A, November 2, 2009)



Figure 13. Photograph showing unnamed tributary of Cabin John Creek, view west (RCG&A, October 30, 2009)

the meandering channel, leaving bluffs up to 2 m (6.5 ft) in height.

Relatively few disturbances were observed within the project area. The most obvious disturbance was a network of now unused ATV paths that crossed the western portion of the project area. Several paths were artificially “banked” on one side; others were evident only as linear depressions on the landscape. A tight loop at the intersection of two paths appears to have been a turn-around used to reverse direction and continue back along the route just taken (Figure 14). This route, which began near the northwestern corner of the project area at an inset for a planned access road along Preserve Parkway, was the most well defined of the ATV paths. Although these paths now appear to be segmented and not to lead anywhere specific, on two separate occasions during the survey, people were observed walking along the paths. A cross bow bolt embedded in a tulip tree within the project area suggested the paths also are used as access for hunting within the project area.

Associated with the network of ATV paths, are several areas of mid-late twentieth century discard. Most areas of discard consist of wine and beverage bottles that have been dumped in drainages or other “hidden” areas along the paths. An area of concentrated dumping along an ATV path in the center of the project area includes an assortment of broken bottles, fruit or canning jars, plates, and metal items that have been dumped into a relatively deep drainage head along the southern side of the path (Figure 15). Whiteware and ironstone ceramic types were evident, as was machine-made bottle glass with both twist-top and crown cap rims. A decayed metal milk can lay on the edge of the scatter and an automotive transmission lay nearby on the drainage slope. Along the same ATV path and just outside of the project area, a pile of appliances and other household debris had been deposited within the center of a broad drainage swale.

Random, isolated instances of twentieth century discard also were evident within the project area. These generally occurred along the accessible northern and western edges of the project area and included an assortment of chairs, plastic wrappers and containers,

Styrofoam items, a wheel barrow, and even a pick-up truck. The pick-up truck sits near the northwestern corner of the project area at the head of a shallow drainage. In the northeastern portion of the project area, an old Schwinn bicycle rests against a tree. Just north of the bicycle, on the crest of the upland flat, is the framework of a small shelter. Constructed from dead-fall, the shelter is of relatively recent construction and encloses a small pile of quartzite rock (Figure 16).

Piles of discarded quartz, quartzite, and fieldstone rock were common in the eastern portion of the project area, along the southern edge of the upland flat (Figure 17). At least 30 rock piles were observed within the project area. The piles are not organized in linear rows and, with the exception of their correlation to the edge of the upland flat, appear to have been randomly distributed on the landscape. To illustrate the distribution of these piles, the locations of several of the larger piles was taken using a Trimble GPS; the locations of these piles are indicated in Figure 11. Clustered primarily along the crest and upper extent of the southern facing slope of the upland flat, these piles ranged from single piles about 1 m (3.3 ft) in diameter to piles composed of several episodes of dumping that measured about 5 x 7 m (16.4 x 23 ft) in diameter. Most piles were relatively low and did not exceed 0.6 m (2 ft) in height (Figure 18).

Piles of rock are common along the edges of agricultural fields, where large rocks that may damage equipment or impede cultivation typically are removed to uncultivated areas along fence lines, roads, or the margins of slopes. While sub-surface testing indicated the northern portion of the project area had historically been plowed, the testing also revealed very little rock in the plow zone and subsoil. Even within the unplowed southern portion of the project area, few large rocks were encountered and most of this rock was fieldstone and not quartz or quartzite. Natural rock outcrops on the southwestern tip of the upland flat, where the majority of the rock piles were concentrated, also were coarse-grained fieldstone. As such, it seems unlikely that the numerous piles of large quartz and quartzite rocks within the project area originated from the



Figure 14. Photograph showing loop in ATV path near Shovel Test N980/E800, view northwest (RCG&A, October 30, 2009)



Figure 15. Photograph showing mid-late twentieth century bottle dump near Shovel Test N900/E720, view north (RCG&A, November 2, 2009)



Figure 16. Photograph showing modern shelter southwest of Shovel Test N920/E860, view south (RCG&A, October 30, 2009)



Figure 17. Photograph showing piles of discarded rock in western portion of project area, near Shovel Test N800/E865, view north (RCG&A, October 30, 2009)



Figure 18. Photograph showing close-up of pile of discarded rock near Shovel Test N880/E820, view north (RCG&A, October 30, 2009)

project area; these piles most likely are the result of historic dumping.

#### Cultural Materials

No pre-modern cultural materials or cultural deposits were identified during archeological survey. The only cultural materials present within the project area were related to various episodes of mid-late twentieth century dumping and/or discard. Described above, these materials included an assortment of beverage bottles and jars, whiteware and ironstone ceramic fragments, and metal items. A truck, bicycle, wheel barrow, and some folding chairs

were included among the discarded items observed within the woodlot. These items are modern in nature and are not related to the occupation within the project area.

No pre-modern built resources were present. The only structure within the project area is a temporary shelter constructed of dead-fall; this structure is of recent construction and is not considered a built resource.

#### Archeological Sites

No archeological sites were identified within the current project area.



# SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Phase I archeological investigations were completed for the proposed Preserve at Tower Oaks in Montgomery County, Maryland, during October and November 2009. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. undertook the investigations on behalf of BSA Environmental Services, Inc. The proposed project lies within the Tower Oaks Industrial Park, located along the eastern side of Preserve Parkway within the southern incorporated boundaries of Rockville. The planned Preserve at Tower Oaks will include at least four commercial buildings along with associated infrastructure improvements such as parking lots, entrance roads, and utilities. These improvements necessarily will entail modification of the current landscape, including vegetative clearing, grading, excavation, and filling and, as such, have the potential to affect the integrity of cultural resources.

The archeological investigations were designed to facilitate compliance with county, state, and federal regulations including Article 5A, sections 325 and 326 of the Annotated Code of Maryland; and in anticipation of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; or Subsection 5A-325 and 5A-326 of the State Finance and Procurement Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland. All work was completed in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR Part 800); the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines*; with the state’s *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

The objectives of the Phase I archeological investigation were to identify any archeological resources present within the project area; to determine the approximate horizontal and vertical boundaries of any identified resources; and, to make preliminary assessments of the significance of any identified resources by applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). These objectives were met through a combination of background archival research, systematic preliminary pedestrian reconnaissance, systematic sub-surface testing, and mapping of the project area.

### Summary and Recommendations

No archeological sites or historic built resources were identified within the approximately 12.1 ha (30 ac) surveyed for the proposed Preserve at Tower Oaks. Areas of mid-late twentieth century dumping were present, but were not related to historic occupation within the project area. These areas of discard were focused along a network of abandoned ATV paths and included abandoned appliances, glass bottles and containers, furniture, a bicycle, and a vehicle. Quantities of quartz and quartzite rock also had been deposited within the project area. At least 30 piles of discarded rock are present in the eastern central portion of the project area. Also located in the center of the project area is a temporary shelter in constructed of dead-fall. The shelter is modern in nature and most likely is related to the use of the project area for hunting.

Archival research also indicates the project area historically has remained undeveloped.

The earliest detailed maps of the project area are Griffith's 1795 *Map of the State of Maryland*, Martenet's 1865 *Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland*, and Hopkins' 1879 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, including the County of Montgomery, Maryland*. These maps indicate no historic structures were present within the project area during those periods. Development remained concentrated northwest of the project area in the town of Rockville, and east of the project area in the vicinity of the Montrose Post Office. Woodmont Country Club was established in 1913; by the mid-twentieth

century much of the surrounding land had been developed. Development of the Tower Oaks Industrial Park did not begin until the early 1990s with the construction of Tower Oaks Boulevard, Preserve Parkway, and the nearby Wooton Parkway.

**No additional archeological survey is recommended for the proposed Preserve at Tower Oaks. No archeological sites or historic built resources were identified during the current archeological survey; therefore, no historic properties as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), are present within the current survey boundaries.**

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**APPENDIX I**

**RESUMES OF  
KEY PROJECT PERSONNEL**



Suzanne Sanders, M.A., Senior Project Manager, received her Bachelor of Arts degree from SUNY Binghamton in 1984, and her M.A., in Historical Archaeology from the College of William and Mary in 1988. Ms. Sanders' M.A. thesis focused on vernacular architecture (standing structures), and included an inventory and analysis of over 400 buildings. For four years, while at William and Mary, Ms. Sanders instructed archeological field schools in historical archeology held by the College in the West Indies. In addition to extensive field experience in the Mid-Atlantic, Ms. Sanders has worked in the southeast, including North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana; and, in West Virginia and Ohio. Her fieldwork also includes extensive experience on both historic and Precolumbian sites in the Bahamas and in the Caribbean. Ms. Sanders has worked on sites ranging in date from the mid-seventeenth through the twentieth century. These have included both urban and rural sites related to domestic, agricultural, industrial, institutional, and military activities. These investigations have included the range from Phase I survey and inventory, through Phase II evaluation, and Phase III mitigation. Her experience in cultural resource management includes participation in the preparation of planning documents such as Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs), Programmatic Agreements (PAs), Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments, and Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plans (HARP Plans). Additional participation in planning under Federal Preservation Law has included the preparation of National Register of Historic Places nominations and amendments to nominations for both sites and districts.

Ms. Sanders has supervised or served as project manager for Phase I survey and inventory projects that include extensive, long-term Section 110 inventory on federal properties and military installations. These surveys have included the preparation of planning documents for these facilities. Her involvement in Phase II evaluation of prehistoric, Precolumbian, and historic sites has included extensive domestic, agricultural and plantation, industrial and institutional, and military sites throughout the Mid-Atlantic and in the Bahamas and the Caribbean. Relevant projects encompassed research on eighteenth and nineteenth century domestic and plantation sites in Maryland and Virginia; seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century plantation and sugar processing sites in the Caribbean; and Precolumbian habitation sites in the Caribbean. Ms. Sanders has managed or supervised many Phase III mitigation projects, including urban domestic and industrial sites in Annapolis and Baltimore, Maryland, and Civil War campsites in Pennsylvania and Virginia, as well as a nineteenth century graveyard in Pennsylvania. At Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Ms. Sanders also has been involved with many comprehensive, multi-phase investigations of urban neighborhoods. In Baltimore, these include working with the Maryland Stadium Authority in connection with the development of Oriole Park at Camden Yards, the Baltimore Convention Center, and the Ravens Stadium. Her work with the City of Annapolis was connected with several phases of downtown development, including the Gott's Court Parking Area and the Main Street Project. She also was involved in the 14th Street Urban renewal efforts in Washington, D.C.

Ms. Kathleen Marie Child was awarded a M.A. in Historical Archeology from the College of William and Mary in Virginia, in 2007. She received her B.A. in Economics, with honors, from St. Mary's College of Maryland, in 1989. Ms. Child maintained an undeclared minor in Anthropology and acquired considerable archeological experience through involvement with numerous Phase I and II level archeological investigations of prehistoric and historic period sites, including excavations at Susquehanna (1987-1988), Cross Manor (1989), and St. Mary's City (1988-1989). While a student, she was employed with Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum (1987-1989), Historic St. Mary's City (1988-1989), and independent cultural resource contractor James Gibb (1986-1989) as an archeological assistant, as well as for the Maryland Gifted and Talented Program in Archeology (1988) as a teaching assistant.

Since joining R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., in 1989, Ms. Child has continued to gain experience through participation in and supervision of excavations of prehistoric and historic period sites from numerous temporal periods and physiographic settings. She has supervised or participated in data recovery efforts at three Late Woodland/Mississippian period village sites and has supervised Phase I through Phase III level investigations of numerous short-term habitation sites from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland Periods. She also has participated in data recovery and mortuary excavations at a sixteenth century prehistoric settlement.

Her experience in historic archeology includes supervision of Phase I through Phase III level investigations at middle seventeenth through modern twentieth century sites in settings spanning rural agrarian through urban developed. Included is: supervision of Phase III level archeological investigation and land use assessment of a continuously occupied middle seventeenth through middle twentieth century historic plantation site; Phase III level documentation of use modifications of an extant eighteenth century Creole cabin; the documentation of an extant nineteenth century grist mill; the documentation of Civil War period fortifications and defensive lines associated with the Warrick Line near Yorktown, VA; and, the documentation and investigation of Civil War period encampments at Signal Hill near Manassas Battlefield. She also has supervised mortuary excavations at two nineteenth century historic cemeteries, including one adjacent to Gettysburg Battlefield, and participated in the investigation of the potential locations of Civil War period battlefield interments near Gettysburg Battlefield.

Ms. Child has authored and co-authored many technical reports while employed with R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. She has presented two original research papers at the Mid-Atlantic Archeological Conference, including one on the regional significance and research potential of two historic sites related to the early development of Leonardtown, Maryland. Ms. Child recently has completed coursework for her Master's Degree in Anthropology at the College of William and Mary.

Ms. Jennifer L. Evans received her B.A. from Millersville University in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In December of 1998, she graduated Cum Laude with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Anthropology/Archaeology. Her undergraduate experience included the completion of a Departmental Honors Thesis involving the interpretation of special patterning at a late nineteenth/early twentieth century rural farmstead. In May of 2008, Ms. Evans received her M.A. in American Studies from Pennsylvania State University, Capital College in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Her thesis, titled “Accusation and Redemption: Gettysburg in the Aftermath of the Battle” examined primary documentary sources, including newspaper archives, in an examination of the accusations of disloyalty leveled at the people of Gettysburg in the immediate aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Since joining R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. in 2001, Ms. Evans has worked on a variety of archeological projects including Phase I excavations in Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Bahamas. She also has worked on Phase II and Phase III excavations in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. She has worked extensively on both historic and prehistoric sites and materials.

Ms. Evans has contributed to many of the technical reports published in the company. Since completing her M.A. in 2008, Ms. Evans has participated in archival research and assisted in architectural surveys.