Preliminary Consultation
MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
STAFF REPORT

Address:	10212 Montgomery Ave., Kensington	**Meeting Date:**	3/22/2023
Resource:	Primary One Resource **Kensington Historic District**	**Report Date:**	3/15/2023
Applicant:	Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums, LLC **(**Karl Voglmayr, Agent)	**Public Notice:**	3/8/2023
Review:	Preliminary Consultation	**Staff:**	Dan Bruechert
PROPOSAL:	Comprehensive Rehabilitation, Partial Demolition, Sitework, and New Construction		

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the applicant make recommended revisions and return for a second Preliminary Consultation.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

SIGNIFICANCE: Primary One Resource within the Kensington Historic District
STYLE: Queen Anne
DATE: c.1890 w/ c.1910 carriage house

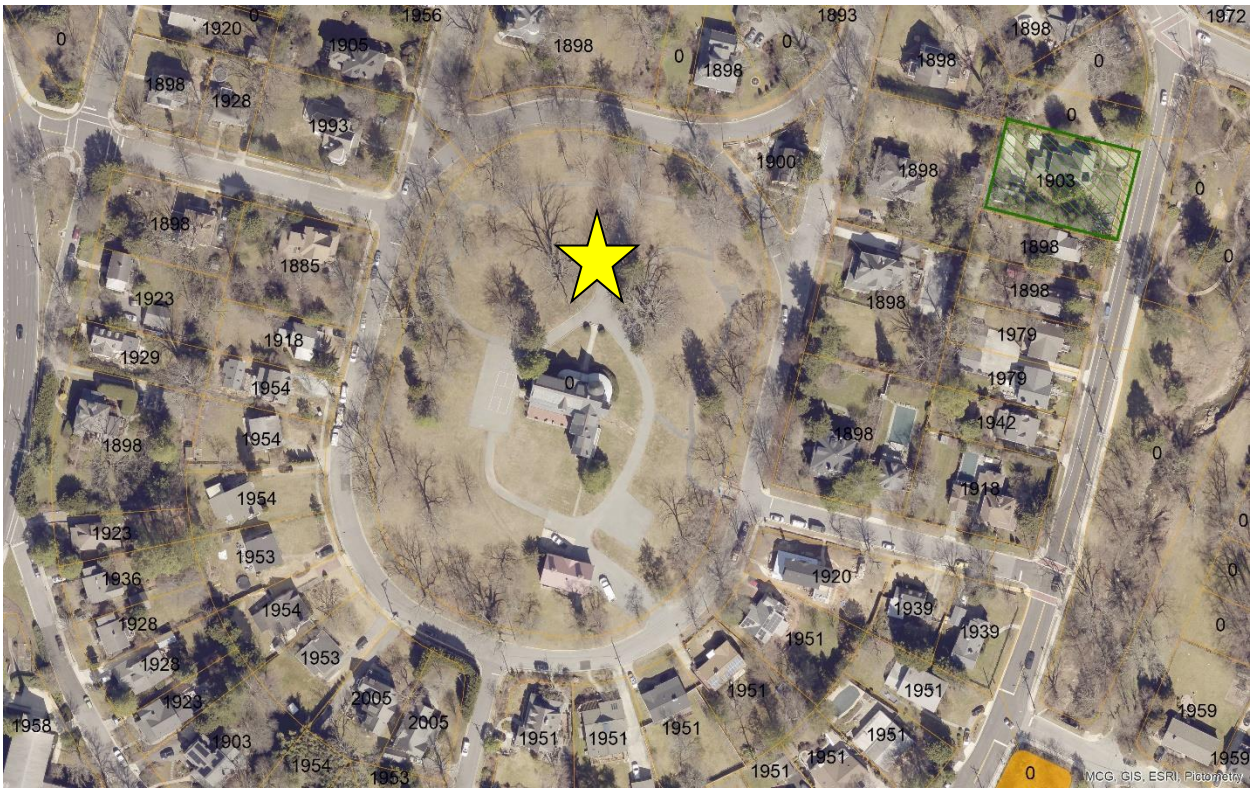


Figure 1: Warner Manor is located in the middle of Manor Circle (2021).

PROPOSAL

The applicant proposes to complete a rehabilitation of the house and carriage house, construct a new building addition, and make site work alterations to satisfy the requirements of its new residential use including grading for parking, stormwater management and other site improvements.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES

Kensington Historic District Guidelines

When reviewing alterations and new construction within the Kensington Historic District several documents are to be utilized as guidelines to assist the Commission in developing their decision. These documents include the *Approved & Adopted Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Kensington Historic District, Atlas #31/6* (*Amendment*), *Vision of Kensington: A Long-Range Preservation Plan* (*Vision*), *Montgomery County Code Chapter 24A* (*Chapter 24A*), and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Standards)*. The pertinent information in these documents is outlined below.

Vision of Kensington: A Long-Range Preservation Plan

The HPC formally adopted the planning study, *Vision of Kensington: A Long-Range Preservation Plan*, and is directed by the Executive Regulations, which were approved by the County Council, to use this plan when considering changes and alterations to the Kensington Historic District. The goal of this preservation plan "was to establish a sound database of information from, which to produce a document that would serve the HPC, M-NCPPC, their staff and the community in wrestling with the protection of historic districts amidst the pressures of life in the 21st century." (page 1). The plan provides a specific physical description of the district as it is; an analysis of character-defining features of the district; a discussion of the challenges facing the district; and a discussion of proposed strategies for maintaining the character of the district while allowing for appropriate growth and change.

Montgomery County Code; Chapter 24A-8

(b) The commission shall instruct the director to issue a permit, or issue a permit subject to such conditions as are found to be necessary to ensure conformity with the purposes and requirements of this chapter, if it finds that:
  (1) The proposal will not substantially alter the exterior features of an historic site or historic resource within an historic district; or
  (2) The proposal is compatible in character and nature with the historical, archeological, architectural or cultural features of the historic site or the historic district in which an historic resource is located and would not be detrimental thereto or to the achievement of the purposes of this chapter; or

(d) In the case of an application for work on an historic resource located within an historic district, the commission shall be lenient in its judgment of plans for structures of little historical or design significance or for plans involving new construction, unless such plans would seriously impair the historic or architectural value of surrounding historic resources or would impair the character of the historic district. (Ord. No. 9-4, § 1; Ord. No. 11-59.)

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation:

The Secretary of the Interior defines rehabilitation as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features, which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values." The *Standards* are as follows:

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

STAFF DISCUSSION

The subject property is generally known as the Warner Manor and historically served as Brainard Warner's - the developer of Kensington – summer house. The house, an ornate Queen Anne house with an L-shaped plan and a large tower, is sited in the middle of Warner Circle Park. The grade drops away from the house to the east, south, and west. Several years after the house was constructed, a carriage house was built to the south of the manor. The applicant proposes a full site rehabilitation including; rehabilitating and constructing an addition to the historic manor house, rehabilitating the carriage house, and other site work and hardscaping for the property's new use.

Currently, the property is owned by the MNCPPC-Montgomery Parks and the Maryland Historical Trust holds an easement on the property. Parks has been negotiating with the applicant to sell the property and as much additional land as necessary for the redevelopment, while retaining the remainder of Warner Circle as a county park. Additionally, a bill to extinguish the MHT easement is currently in committee at the General Assembly.[1]

The purpose of this preliminary consultation is to provide guidance to the applicant on the proposed rehabilitation with a focus on the building addition and expanded site work and hardscaping. The HPC's findings will provide the applicant with some degree of certainty moving forward with the project and aid in establishing the boundaries of the property to be sold. Staff recommends the HPC hold a second preliminary consultation that is focused on materials and architectural detail specifications before submitting the final HAWP. A third preliminary consultation may also be necessary pending the resolution of ongoing archaeological investigations and the disposition of the easement with MHT.

Building Rehabilitation and Addition

The primary focus of this Preliminary Consultation is to evaluate the size, scale, massing, and placement of the proposed addition and associate changes required to convert the manor house to a multi-unit condominium building. Prior to Park's ownership, the manor house operated as an assisted living facility

[1] Information on the bill terminating the easement is available here: https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Legislation/Details/SB0944?ys=2023RS.

with a large non-historic addition (see below). The addition, which was constructed before the Kensington Historic District was established, was demolished more than 15 years ago. The applicant completed an archaeological investigation of the potentially impacted area (discussed below) to ensure no archaeological resources would be destroyed as part of this rehabilitation project.

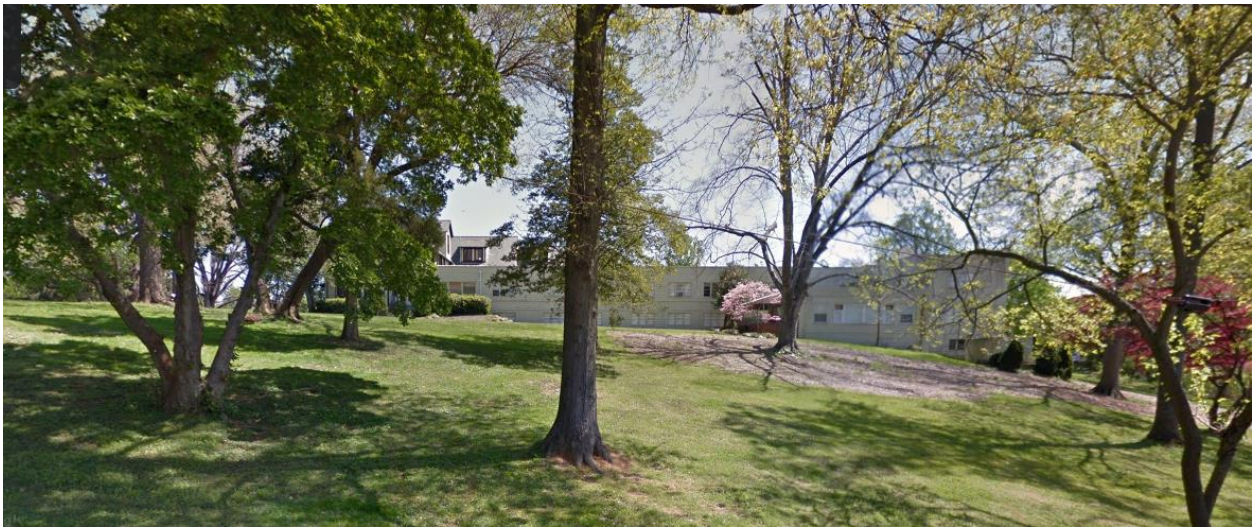


Figure 2: 2012 Google StreetView image of the demolished addition.

Figure 3: Warner Manor showing the large non-historic addition (2012).

The applicant proposes to construct a new addition that attaches to the historic house using a glass

hyphen. The addition will be constructed off of the southern end of the south L. The addition and hyphen will create six out of the sixteen proposed condominium units and include a staircase, providing access to all three occupiable levels, and an elevator. The information in the application includes two different footprint sizes. The addition measures either 35' × 50' (thirty-five feet by fifty feet) or 40' × 49' (forty feet wide by forty-nine feet deep). The building height is not notated on the elevation drawings, but the addition's gable is shown lower than the historic manor house gables. Because the grade slopes away from the house, more of the addition's foundation is exposed than is typical in the historic house.

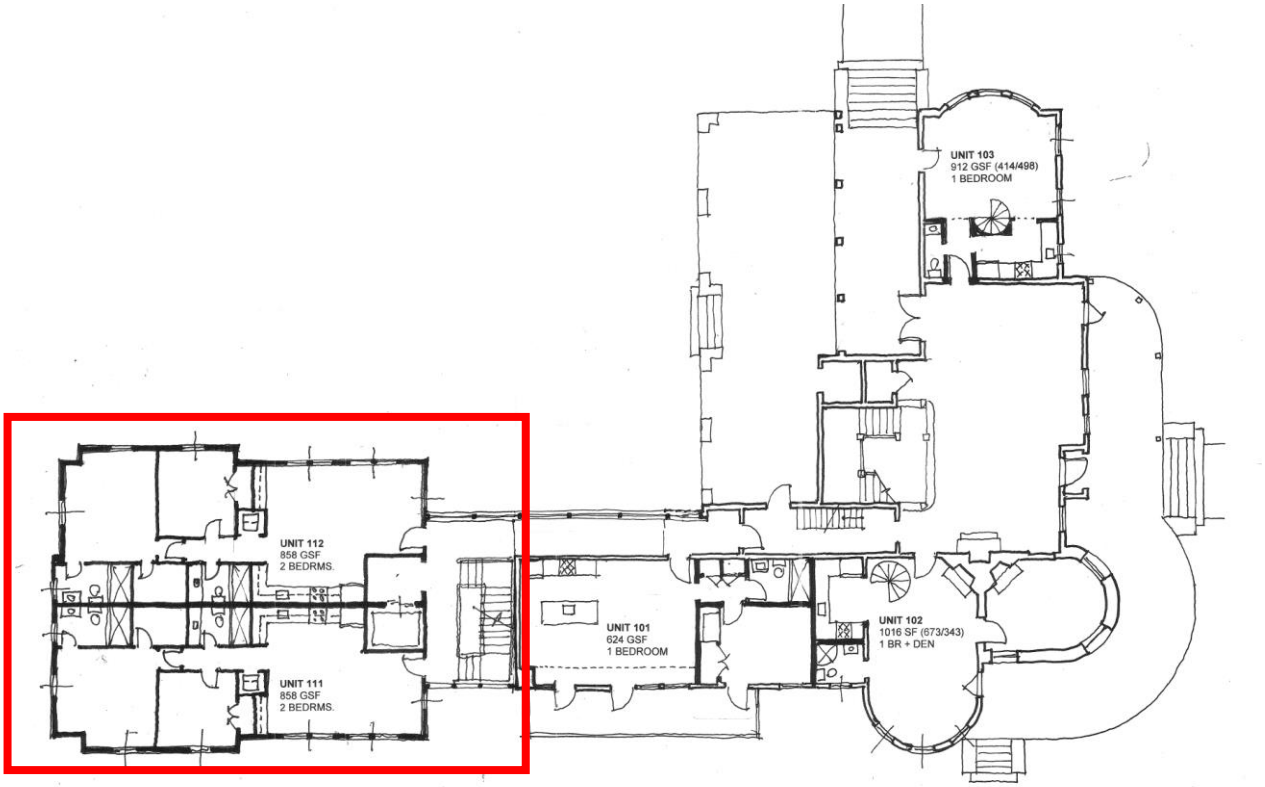


Figure 4: First-floor plan showing the proposed hyphen and addition (outlined in red).

Figure 5: East building elevation showing the addition and hyphen (outlined in red).

On the east elevation, the hyphen appears to be co-planer with the historic wall plane, but the fully glazed section presents a striking contrast in materials. On the west side, the hyphen extends into the rear courtyard to create a new hallway to connect the new construction to the historic. The addition then widens so that it projects beyond the historic wall plane by several feet to the east. The National Park

Service's guidance on additions is that they are most appropriately placed where the addition's "visibility from the primary views of the historic building is minimized." Because Warner Manor is visible in the round, the HPC may determine that it is more important to preserve the historic L-shaped house form, with a compatible design that could be removed without substantially damaging the historic construction, satisfying standards 9 and 10.

The plan for the addition is T-shaped, with the wider section to the rear (south). The addition's roof is a rear-facing gable, with a lower cross gable at the rear and long shed dormers along the east and west elevations. Staff finds this roof form lowers the addition's overall mass. Staff finds the addition's roof appears subservient to the historic and while the addition's roof is complex, it is consistent with the complex and embellished historic roof.

Other alterations to the historic house include constructing several light wells to provide egress from the cellar level of the historic house and an ADA ramp. Staff does not find these features will likely have a significant impact on the character of the site, but specifications for these new features need to be included as part of the HAWP submission for a final decision.

Staff requests HPC feedback on:

- The placement of the proposed addition;
- The size and mass of the proposed addition; and
- Any other comments about the proposed addition and rehabilitation.

Hardscaping

The site has two egress points and a circular driveway. The primary access is from the north and provides direct access to the front door, the other is in the southeast corner of the lot and provides access to both the carriage house and the main house. The driveways vary in width from 14' – 20' (fourteen to twenty feet). Much of the parking shown in the 2012 aerial photograph (above) has been removed.

Many of the proposed hardscape and site plan changes are required under county code. For example, fire code requires the driveways to be a minimum of 20' (twenty feet wide). Other changes are necessary to satisfy stormwater management requirements including bioretention areas and drywells. The largest change, however, is to the overall paving on-site required by the new parking areas. Working clockwise, to the east of the house, the applicant proposes to construct a 12-car parking lot edged with pavers. To the southeast of the carriage house, there is a 4-car parking area; with a 6-car parking area to the west of the carriage house. To the east of the carriage house, there are another 8 spaces. The 12-car lot will be paved in concrete with the other three parking areas paved in asphalt to match the driveway. New parking lamps will be installed with the new parking.

Staff finds the new areas of paving are significant. However, the parking areas are located so that they do not interfere with the primary views of the historic manor house. Staff also recognizes that parking minimums are determined by the zoning ordinance and there may not be flexibility with the total number of spaces provided. More details regarding the parking area lights need to be included with the HAWP submission.

Staff requests HPC feedback on:

- The placement and size of the parking areas;
- The appropriateness of the asphalt/concrete in paving areas; and
- Any other comments regarding the increased hardscaping on site.

Archaeological Survey

The applicant has initiated archaeological studies to identify potential impacts of the project on significant

archaeological resources within Warner Circle Park. The consultant conducted an intensive program of shovel testing that recovered a limited number of artifacts but did identify one new potentially significant feature that falls within the LOD. This consists of a section of curbing associated with the alignment of a former loop drive potentially buried beneath the existing loop drive and adjacent lawns.

The applicant should continue to work with M-NCPPC archaeologists to address recommendations made in the report as well as any concerns raised by the Maryland Historical Trust with regards to archaeological resources within their easement. The applicant should conduct additional archaeological investigations to record buried sections of historic curbing associated with the loop drive and adjacent lawn areas within the LOD. The applicant should clarify the relationship between the LOD and expanded boundaries of Site 18MO774, and discuss what quartz material recovered from the site is natural vs culturally modified. Further archaeological work will be necessary at the mound identified in the southern portion of the property corresponding to a possible previous structure if it falls within the LOD. Further archaeological work will also be needed to document the well or cistern on the south side of the carriage house if it is to be disturbed by the project.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the applicant make any revisions recommended by the HPC and return for a second preliminary consultation or HAWP as directed.

FOR STAFF ONLY:
HAWP#_____
DATE ASSIGNED_____

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
301.563.3400

APPLICANT:

Name: Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC E-mail: jkavoglmayr@gmail.com

Address: 4710 Bayard Boulevard City: Washington Zip: 20816

Daytime Phone: 202-332-2700 Tax Account No.: _____

AGENT/CONTACT (if applicable):

Name: Karl Voglmayr E-mail: jkavoglmayr@gmail.com

Address: 4710 Bayard Boulevard City: Washington Zip: 20816

Daytime Phone: 202-439-7701 Contractor Registration No.: _____

LOCATION OF BUILDING/PREMISE: MIHP # of Historic Property_____

Is the Property Located within an Historic District? X Yes/District Name Kensington
__No/Individual Site Name_____

Is there an Historic Preservation/Land Trust/Environmental Easement on the Property? If YES, include a map of the easement, and documentation from the Easement Holder supporting this application.

Are other Planning and/or Hearing Examiner Approvals /Reviews Required as part of this Application? (Conditional Use, Variance, Record Plat, etc.?) If YES, include information on these reviews as supplemental information.

Building Number: 10212 & 10206 Street: Montgomery Avenue. Mansion 10212 & Carriage 10206

Town/City: Kensington Nearest Cross Street: Baltimore Street

Lot: 1 Block: 1 Subdivision: 0015 Parcel: 000

TYPE OF WORK PROPOSED: See the checklist on Page 4 to verify that all supporting items for proposed work are submitted with this application. Incomplete Applications will not be accepted for review. Check all that apply:

☑	New Construction	☐	Deck/Porch	☐	Shed/Garage/Accessory Structure
☑	Addition	☐	Fence	☑	Solar
☑	Demolition	☑	Hardscape/Landscape	☑	Tree removal/planting
☑	Grading/Excavation	☑	Roof	☑	Window/Door
				☐	Other:_____

I hereby certify that I have the authority to make the foregoing application, that the application is correct and accurate and that the construction will comply with plans reviewed and approved by all necessary agencies and hereby acknowledge and accept this to be a condition for the issuance of this permit.

J. Karl A. Voglmayr — 1.19.2023

Signature of owner or authorized agent — Date

HAWP APPLICATION: MAILING ADDRESSES FOR NOTIFING [Owner, Owner's Agent, Adjacent and Confronting Property Owners]	
Owner's mailing address 4955 Butterworth Place NW, Washington DC 20016	**Owner's Agent's** mailing address Diane Voglmayr, 4710 Bayard Boulevard, Bethesda MD 20816
Adjacent and confronting Property Owners mailing addresses	
10300 Fawcett St, Kensington, MD 20895 10220 Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895 10216 Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895 10214 Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895	10203 Montgomery Ave, Kensington, MD 20895 10205 Montgomery Ave, Kensington, MD 20895 10207 Montgomery Ave, Kensington, MD 20895 10209 Montgomery Ave, Kensington, MD 20895
10212 Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895 1021 o Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895 10208 Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895 10206 Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895	10211 Montgomery Ave, Kensington, MD 20895 10213 Montgomery Ave, Kensington, MD 20895 10221 Montgomery Ave, Kensington, MD 20895 10237 Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895
10204 Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895 10202 Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895 10104 Hadley Pl, Kensington, MD 20895 10109 Hadley Pl, Kensington, MD 20895 10234 Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895 10226 Carroll Pl, Kensington, MD 20895	

Description of Property: Please describe the building and surrounding environment. Include information on significant structures, landscape features, or other significant features of the property:

Brainard Warner, the founder of Kensington and prominent Washington area figure built the home (Warner Circle Mansion) in 1893. The property is a primary resource in the Kensington Historical District. Listed on the Montgomery County master plan for historical preservation and listed on the National Registry of Historical Places. It currently serves as a de-facto park for Kensington residence and other visitors.

The Warner Circle Mansion site sits on 4.4 acres of Montgomery County Park land in the heart of Kensington Maryland. The property includes a queen anne style mansion from1890 and a carriage house from 1914. The mansion has yellow cedar siding, red and black trim, many different window styles and a grand front wrap around front porch. The mansion roof is made of slate tiles with deeply pitched roof lines, irregular shapes, several gables and a promident front 3 story turret. The carriage house had a red metal roof with two cupola's and the siding is yellow board and batten.

Description of Work Proposed: Please give an overview of the work to be undertaken:

Warner Circle Mansion (WCM) was built for residential use, then converted to a nursing home. Circling around the Warner Circle Mansion is coming back to residential use again. Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC plans to build 20 condo units between the WCM, Carriage House and addition to the WCM.

This application is for the demolition and rehabilitation of the exterior work items mentioned below in detail. All work will conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historical Properties. Processes, design and materials will be used to maintain the exterior outlook of the renovation to match the historical.

Attachments: Work Items

Elizabeth Hughes
Director
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032

and

Dan Bruechert & Rebeccah Bello
Historic Preservation Section
Countywide Planning and Policy Division| Montgomery County Planning Department | M-NCPPC
2425 Reedie Drive, 13th Floor
Wheaton, MD 20902

March 1, 2023

****APPLICATION FOR WARNER CIRCLE MANSION CONDOMINIUM (SUBMITTED SIMULTANEOUSLY TO MHT AND HPC)**

RE: Historic Preservation Easement Program Warner Circle Mansion Construction and Development Plan for The Warner Circle Mansion 10231 Carroll Place, Kensington, MD 20895

Dear MHT & HPC,

Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC (WCMC) seeks to further the process with submission of the following exterior development plan and accompanying exhibits **(HPC and MHT *(exterior approval only)–applications attachment #1.***

As you are aware, we have requested extinguishment of the MHT easement as advised through the Maryland legislative process which is under way with State Senator Jeff Waldstreicher's office. However, as directed by HPC and prior to extinguishment of the easement, this submission being simultaneously provided to both agencies for review and approval.

The guidance provided in Dan Bruechert's most recent correspondence of 2/17/23 with preliminary feedback based on prior review and our meeting of 1/25/2023 has been incorporated herein. Staff support of the project and general concept plan provided thus far is greatly appreciated and particularly with respect to size and placement of the proposed addition. As previously noted, and from an economic viability perspective, the residences must be eligible for FHA financing and therefore must meet safety, security, and soundness standards, which include all areas to include roofs, siding, windows, doors, and site plan.

Additionally, following its restoration, this building must last another 100+ years without major rehabilitation to realize preservation objectives as the Developer has successfully done before. To this end, the structure must be stabilized (as with the observance of significant dry rot in the structural roof beams which will require full sistering of all such structural members–only beams that are decayed beyond a viable use (e.g. termite or water damage) will be removed, otherwise these beams will be sisters and strengthened). Further investigation is needed given the walls have not been opened for more than 100 years in places. This represents a singular opportunity to make

the required renovations/restorations properly and appropriately, addressing not only energy efficiency but a careful understanding of what must be removed, and a better understanding of what materials can be used or re-used which will also endure for decades to come and beyond.

We have obtained the archaeological report from the Ottery group and believe it allows us to move forward with needed borings (hydrostatic for storm-water management, and soil bearing for pressure which the soil can easily withstand against load) and environmental testing (e.g., exterior lead testing). We have applied for a park Construction Permit showing the areas where the borings will be needed.

While the existing historic resources are partially exempt from ADA and Fair Housing Act requirements, good stewardship/citizenship and new construction dictates the need to install an accessible ramp to the rear entrance from the accessible parking area.

General Overview:

Warner Circle Mansion Property:

The Warner Circle Special Park is a 4.5-acre property in the Historic District of Kensington, Montgomery County, MD. The property includes an 1890s vintage house and a 1910s vintage carriage house. (The non-historic additions constructed in the 1950s for a nursing home have since been removed). The primary structure was initially the home of Brainard Warner, the founder of the town of Kensington.

M-NCPPC acquired the property in 2005 through the Legacy Open Space Program. This proposed project aims to preserve the cultural resource of the Queen Anne-style town founder's home through adaptive reuse into a multi residential dwelling unit and its surrounding green space which has served as public parkland and a focal point of the community for decades.

Rehabilitation Proposal:

WCMC proposes minimal interference with the property's grounds (aside from required stormwater management work) as they continue to serve as a public park while converting the wasting historic buildings to modern upscale residential condominiums.

The project has two primary components: 1) The restoration of the existing mansion and carriage house, and 2) Construction of an addition to the Mansion. The final product will include a mix of 18 condominiums: 17 one and two-bedroom residential units and one fitness/recreation condominium.

Existing Improvements:

The site includes an 1890s vintage Queen Anne house which was originally the home of Brainard Warner (the Founder of Kensington) with a 1910s vintage carriage house. A consolidation will create three separate condominium lots (One around the carriage house, one around the mansion, and the remaining parkland area) which is currently in process.

Archeological Impact Response and historic site:

WCMC hired the Ottery Group with our liaison being Lyle Torp to conduct an archeological survey which is attached and includes construction locations of disturbance (LOD) within the Warner Circle mansion site's core area, at 10231 Carroll Place, Kensington, Montgomery County, Maryland (and based on requirements as received in your most recent letter). ***(Exhibit A-The Ottery Group report dated February 2023 for Archeological Survey of the Construction LOD within the Warner Mansion Core Area, 10231 Carroll Place, Kensington, Montgomery County, Maryland)***

Parking Requirements:

The parking requirement with the current number of units is 32 spaces (2 ADA spaces; 6 visitor spaces; and 24 assigned parking spaces for the 6- One BR units and the 11 Two-BR units). Provided is the Fire Department Access (FDA) – (***Exhibit B-Fire Department Access Plan)*** Turn Around Option 2— (*WCMC rejected the FDA Option 1 which was the widening of the entire loop road which would require even more pavement and disturbance to the site which no one wants)* as well as new Fire Department Connections (FDC).

Site Plans:

Of the 4.5-acre park and per WCMC's calculation included in the redlined civil engineering plan for the project (***Exhibit C-Civil Engineering Site Plan(s)—03-01-23 thru 11-19-22 Evolution)*** that highlights all the areas that will be disturbed. This includes the tree removal that are mainly needed due to the widening of the loop road. As provided in the site plan the loop road (or a portion thereof) needs to be widened as per FDA (Fire Department Access-Dr. Marie LaBaw, PhD, PE. Engineering, Fire Code Enforcement. Office of the Fire Marshal, Montgomery County) The loop road (or portion thereof) will need to be widened from its current width to 22.5 feet (5,000SF of surface disturbance-18" deep). The new "smaller addition" (2,000 SF of disturbance-up to 5-0" deep); the new visitor parking (800 SF of disturbance-18" deep); the addition of six egress windows (10 SF each-4'0" deep), a Electric transformer vault (200 SF-5'-0" deep), there will be two entrances, the accessible walkway next to the stone terrace (200 SF-18" deep); and the entrance from the parking area (180 SF-18" deep) to the proposed East Entrance. Finally, the parking lot itself (4,000 SF). Thus, the total square footage of land disturbance is 16,440 SF of 196,020 SF (approximately 7.9% of the total land area). New electrical power lines will be run underground from the unground fault with transformer to both buildings. Further, a fire hydrant will need to be added. Currently a 4" water line for domestic and sprinkler exists, and we believe through our street water pressure test that it is adequate for our needs. WCMC is in receipt of the storm water management plan (***Exhibit D- section view of current storm water management details)*** which adds to the Limit of Disturbance slightly. Much of our design (dry-wells and possible permeable pavers) are reliant on infiltration rates with all Best Management Practices (BMP) proposed and will need to be in specific relationship to the existing water table. Therefore, a geotechnical report is needed and will be critical to completion of this design. We have applied to Montgomery Parks for permission to perform soil boring tests (bearing, hydrostatic, and foundation investigation **(*application for Parks construction permit attachment #2)*.**

Architectural Drawings:

We are including the Elevation drawings (existing) with materials noted **(attachment #3—Elevation drawings):**

Elevation drawings:

1). New Concept Elevation Plans of Mansion: Frederick Taylor, AIA (small addition shown) with North Elevation (Front of Mansion) with Keyed Notes; South Elevation with new stair tower shown with Keyed Notes; West Elevation with Keyed Notes and East Elevation with Keyed Notes.

2). New Concept Elevation Plans of Carriage House. We have added the Frederick McKenney Drawings for reference on the original/current conditions and how these windows will be re-installed vs. the current conditions (note: there are a few windows that need to be moved) stair tower. All elevations are included with keyed notes.

3). Historical Drawings of Frederick McKenney 10-15-1915

We are including floorplans (existing) with materials noted **(attachment #4—Elevation drawings):**

Floor Plans:

1). New Concept Floor Plans 11-29-22. (Lightly Hatched areas are the new exterior footprint space for the new code compliant staircase location.

2). Existing Floor Plans from Michael Gallagher, AIA (Gardenia Victoria).

New Addition:

The new addition design is a simplified form which does not visually compete with the original existing mansion structure. With the proposed new addition being (35’ x 50’ (1750 SF footprint), this stormwater management plan appears workable. To create economic viability for the project, the new addition must contain at least six dwelling units. The addition is set back in-plane with the east elevation of the existing mansion structure.

A glass hyphen will connect the existing mansion structure and proposed new addition, and WCMC believes the newly designed glass hyphen is in keeping with the previously conceptually approved designs. Additionally, the roof line is below the adjacent roofline elevation of the existing mansion structure.

The revised design is secondary (a significantly smaller footprint at 1,750 SF vs. the existing mansion footprint of 3,120 SF) and is limited in size and scale to the historic building as previously advised.

THE WORK ITEMS

The following work items have been consolidated and exclude all interior work items aside from the new proposed interior ADA/code compliant stairwell needed for purposes of life safety from second and third floors of the Mansion.

Work Items Files

Work item #1-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Exterior Windows and Doors
Work Item #2-Architectural/Landscape Feature: HVAC Service
Work Item #3-Accessibility (ADA compliant) Ramp
Work Item #4-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Front Concrete
Work Item #5-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Garage Doors
Work Item #6-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Loading Ramp
Work Item #7-Architectural/Landscape Feature: PEPCO Transformer Vault
Work Item #8-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Siding
Work Item #9-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Mansion House Siding and Sheathing
Work Item #10-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Rear Stairs to 2nd Floor
Work Item #11-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Metal Roof
Work Item #12-Architectural/Landscape Feature: New Addition and Connecting New Glass Hyphen-West Elevation
Work Item #13-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Slate Roof
Work Item #14 -Architectural/Landscape Feature: Basement Egress Window Wells
Work Item #15-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Front Porch 2nd Floor Balcony
Work Item #16-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Stone Foundation of Mansion
Work Item #17-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Lightning Rods
Work Item #18-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Front Porch Patio
Work Item #19-Architectural/Landscape Feature: New Interior Life Safety Stairwell (affecting rear exterior at brick terrace).
Work Item #20-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Sitework

Work item #1-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Exterior Windows and Doors:

Describe existing feature and its condition: The majority of the existing 179 windows are double hung, however there are also casement, awning, and fixed windows with various light patterns as provided in the window survey. All non-historical windows on the first floor of the mansion will be rehabilitated, repaired, and have an interior storm window installed. Otherwise, and to insure waterproofing all windows and doors will need to replace due to their condition. Many windows are warped and dry-rotted, non-operable, non-egressable (storm windows on the inside or outside)

and lack energy efficiency. Further, during heavy rains they allow water infiltration into the building.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: All windows and doors in the Mansion Foyer Museum will be repaired. At all existing sashes under roof protection (those that do not receive heavy rain exposure) will be repaired, and specifically at the mansion foyer the existing sashes will receive one coat of primer, and two coats of finish paint, with installment of new sash cords and weatherstripping while existing historical glazing will remain. The bottom sash will be operable with the top fixed.

The new doors and windows will match the same windowpane layout and functionality, double hung, casement, or fixed. These new doors and windows will meet current energy efficiency requirements. Additionally, all windows and doors must operate properly for purposes of egress and life safety as well as water resistant in high wind and severe rain conditions as required by code.

All windows will be JELD-WEN site clad windows with low-E insulated glass; simulated divided light w/ SS spacers and interior ogee sticking with tempered glazing as required by code.

Exhibit E **Windows**

1. Survey; window #'s; size; style; type; condition and proposed (21 pages)
2. Annotated Elevations---Historical drawings with window locations
3. Window Design---window identification Page W31 thru W#28
4. Product Specifications
5. Photos of existing windows: Windows pictorial survey interior and exterior windows (Window picture survey interior and exterior photos---THE ORIGINAL PHOTOS HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO MHT OFFICES 12-13-22)
6. Proposed details and layout post concept approval

Restored historical windows with interior storms (denoted with pink highlight); and historical doors that will remain (denoted in blue) Windows to be replaced with above Jeld-wen windows (denoted with yellow highlight).

As previously noted on this subject: This is a truly challenging aspect of the project. There is much to be said about historic windows and their beauty and the original glass. As windows are often a dominant architectural feature in old houses, Architectural Conservancy asserts window replacement is one of the most significant issues those involved in historic preservation face. Unfortunately, most (if not all) existing windows in the project are warped, non-operable, dry-rotted, non-egressable with storm windows on the inside or outside and are not energy efficient per code requirements. Further, during heavy rains water infiltration into the building occurs. There is excessive paint build-up on many of the windows and numerous locks and hinges are rusted precluding smooth or proper operation. Proposed new windows will be JELD-WEN Site Line clad windows with low-E insulated glass; simulated divided light with SS spacers and interior ogee sticking, and tempered glazing as required by code.

While changing windows has the potential to negatively impact the historic character and look of a building, this should not be the case with the preplacement windows noted above. Another issue is the fenestration verification, which requires an air leakage testing inspection. Without question a modern double-pane window will outperform a single-pane window fitted with a storm window. But this matter is more complex. Windows are only one potential energy wasting element in older houses and should rightfully be seen as a precious resource rather than a problem. It is believed all the windows that are the "large double hung" on the first floor can be salvaged, rehabilitated, and have interior storms. But practicality speaking, modern divided light windows with correct trim and muntins at all other smaller and egress-able ones where 99% of the public will observe no change, though future condominium owners will have a window that do not require repainting every few years, do not leak air and/or water, and be usable/operable to prevent tragic falls as well as a MUCH more efficient dwelling.

Exhibit F **Exterior Doors**

1. **Door Survey**
2. **Annotated Elevations**
3. **Door Designs**
4. **Door Specifications**
5. **Photos of Existing Doors**

Work Item #2- Architectural/Landscape Feature: HVAC Service:

Describe existing feature and its condition: The current heating and ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems are obsolete from both an efficiency and comfort perspective. A forced air system (installed in the 1950s) centrally located in the basement only services the foyer area of the Mansion. These systems are all well past their useful life expectancy and not code compliant.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: All new units and common spaces will have high-efficiency heat pump systems which will supply year-round heating and cooling and energy savings. Similarly, the Carriage House is currently served by a small number of radiators within the building, has no cooling system in place, and will have the same new high-efficiency heat pump systems as the Mansion. Both the Mansion and Carriage House will have bathroom ventilation with exterior venting. These ventilation systems will protrude vertically through the roof at the second and third floors and horizontally out of the side of exterior walls for the basement and first floor bathroom units within the Mansion. Specifically, a Bosch advanced inverter drive technology system is proposed which is ENERGY STAR rated and achieves up to 25 SEER. The Climate 5000 Ductless System delivers reliable temperature and humidity levels throughout the desired space by making automatic adjustments at sound levels as low as 20 dBA. The Bosch Climate 5000 is designed for easy installation and has the flexibility to fit virtually anywhere, and no needed ductwork creates enhanced ease of installation. The electrical, refrigerant, and condensate drain lines that connect the indoor and outdoor units run through a 3” diameter hole within an exterior wall, making it both unobtrusive and easy to install. Each

mechanical system can accommodate two to five zones. There will be ceiling cassettes, wall mounted, and ducted over the bathrooms and kitchens. This is one of the least obtrusive systems available in the market. Submittals will accompany the re-submission. At the three large egress areas two compressors will be placed below grade for a total of six units with three compressors in the mechanical areaway of the new addition. This leaves the need to locate six compressors (for four units and two common areas) around the building and not more than 50 to 60 feet maximum. Thus, all compressors will be below grade at the mansion and proposed addition and hidden from public view with few exceptions. Finally, there will be three ground mounted compressors at the carriage house. All compressors not below grade will be hidden by landscaping. High efficiency ventless dryers have been selected reducing the need for additional exterior venting as well **(See Exhibit G) New HVAC systems specifications and outside locations drawing & CC) New Mechanical Vault Section)**

Added Note: At the three egress areas around the mansion, compressors will be placed below grade, as well as three compressors in the mechanical areaway at the new addition. This leaves the need to locate 6 compressors (for four units and the two common areas) at the mechanical vault. Thus, all compressors will be below grade at the mansion and proposed addition and hidden from public view. Finally, there will be three ground mounted compressors at the carriage house. Grates or simple metal railings will be installed at the top of each window well.

Work Item #3- Accessibility (ADA compliant) Ramp:

Describe existing feature and its condition: When the Warner Circle Mansion was constructed and through subsequent improvements to the structures the ADA accessibility was not a consideration. Currently the building is not universally accessible and has no ramp or elevator.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: Following passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, these matters of accessibility require addressing with a plan to add an access ramp to the south side of the building. A new external walk shall be provided for universal access to the building. A new walkway will run parallel to the back of the patio from the circular driveway parking area into the new addition and an internal elevator in new addition shall provide access to all floors as provided in concept plan. The ramp will run parallel to the stone patio turning 90 degrees (south) to turn into the new addition. Individuals with health conditions or mobility impairments will thus be able to access the building and elevator to the upper floors. There will be no need for a rail on either side of this ramp. Despite being exempt from ADA requirements, good stewardship and citizenship as builders begs the installation of these ADA accommodations. **(Please see exhibit H) Redlined Civil Engineering Site Plan with walkway shown.**

Work Item #4-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Front Concrete:

Describe existing feature and its condition: There is a concrete pad/parking in front of the Carriage House. The concrete is severely cracked and falling apart. The concrete driveway in front of the Carriage House has been paved several times over the years. This constant driveway expansion has created various pavement sections and stormwater management issues.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: All broken and cracked concrete will be removed and a new stamped concrete paver system will be installed to address the broken concrete and stormwater management issues. Further, movable vehicular barriers will be installed in front of the Carriage House. **(See attached photo #s 367 & 368 in work item package)**

Work Item #5 -Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Garage Doors:

Describe existing feature and its condition: There are three large double door sections which are damaged and missing operating parts and glass. Once used daily, the doors are effectively in operational.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: The three garage doors will be replaced with new custom fully operable doors having a similar aesthetic if not matching of the original based on the historic drawing evidence. **(See photo #s 106, 108, & and Exhibit I) Custom Carriage House Doors (Submitted 08-30-2022))**

Work Item #6 -Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Loading Ramp:

Describe existing feature and its condition: At the rear of the Carriage House is a concrete ramp to the back door which is ~4 feet wide and ~10 feet in length. The condition is materially deteriorated nor to code, with no hand railings. The ramp will be rebuilt to preserve the historic character of the building. The ramp will be rebuilt with the exact current dimensions, and addition of a new code compliant railing. To bring this feature up to code simple handrails will need to be installed.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: The ramp concrete will be removed, and a new concrete ramp with the exact current dimensions poured with a simple 1-1/2" diameter painted tube steel hand railing added on each side. **(Carriage House rear ramp side rails included in work item)**

Work Item #7-Architectural/Landscape Feature: PEPCO Transformer Vault:

Describe existing feature and its condition: Currently the building has single phase 200-amp service. The system is in poor condition and requires it be brought up to current building code for the new proposed use and will be installed in a buried vault in same location as previously envisioned pad.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: Propose to install (8' x 8' x 7') concrete vault next to Carriage House at Northwest corner shown on the site plan. New power lines will be trench below grade from the street to the concrete vault. PEPCO will install a new transformer (size to be determined per specifications) PEPCO will install new electric lines underground street utility pole to the transformer pad. After the transformer pad, new lines will be run underground to the Carriage House and Mansion/Addition. **(PEPCO transformer vault image included in work item with 2-15-23 site plan)**

Work Item #8- Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Siding:

Describe existing feature and its condition: The Carriage House siding is of board and batten cladding with material gaps and cracks. This siding was applied directly onto the building frame and is in fair to poor condition with no moisture or insulation protection. Board and batten siding was commonly used in barns or non-residential structures which do not require a need to be "weathertight".

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: The current siding will be removed, and new code compliant sheathing and rain screens will be attached to the building frame and new board and batten siding installed. The new siding will be of the same appearance, texture, and dimensions as the original (**Carriage House siding specifications-- included in work item).**

<u>Work Item #9</u>- Mansion House Siding and Sheathing:

a). Siding and Shingles:
Describe existing feature and its condition: The Manor House siding is mainly shingle and clapboard siding with material gaps and cracks. The existing siding will be removed and reinstalled. The cedar shingles will be replaced with the highest quality shingles that we know of while

Sidewalls don't have the leak potential that roofs do, you still must take precautions to keep water out from behind trim at corners and openings for windows and doors. This is done before any shingling starts. I slip strips of builder's felt before the building moisture/vapor barrier envelope is installed (around here, we call them splines) behind window and door side casings. The splines are cut from the felt roll with a utility knife. I make them about eight in. wide and long enough to extend from 3 in. above the header to 6 in. to 8 in. below the windowsill. Then we add a vapor barrier over the existing (un-rotted substrate). Incorrect use of vapor barriers leads to an increase in moisture-related problems. Vapor barriers were originally intended to prevent assemblies from getting wet. However, they often prevent assemblies from drying. Vapor barriers installed on the interior of assemblies prevent assemblies from drying inward. This can be a problem in any air-conditioned enclosure. This can be a problem in any below-grade space as well. Finally, the shingles will be replaced while the siding will be removed and re-used. While just about any wood can be used for sidewall shingling (all new shingles would be dipped in high-quality Olympic paint and primer), on Cape Cod (where I spent summers as a kid) white cedar is the preferred material because of the beautiful grey color it acquires as it ages and because it lasts 100 or 150 years old. While Red cedar is common in the West, it ages to a black or muddy brown color that doesn't seem to fit well in a Mid-Atlantic setting. I've used only two grades of shingles— extras and clears. Clears are fine for sidewalls. The different grade means that the shingles are knot-free, while clears will have knots 5 in. from the butt (when we completed no knots will be visible). All white cedar shingles come from Canada; some mills are better than others. I've found that Waska shingles (Clair International Development Corp. Ltd., Waska Cedar Shingle Mill, 2nd IND Ave., Box 118, Clair, New Brunswick, Canada) are consistently good-- https://waska.com/en/our-products/white-cedar-shingles/factory-coated-shingles Additionally there is a 25-year warranty when they are factory painted with two coats. The things to look for in a bundle of shingles are a full-in. butt thickness and a good mix of widths—bed sheets, 3-in. widths, and plenty of 6s and 9s. Bundles

with a preponderance of narrow (2-in. or 3-in.) shingles, which we call paint paddles, are bad news and are not acceptable.

b). Sheathing:

Describe existing feature and its condition: The exterior siding is cracked but in fair condition, however, there is not sheathing, vapor barrier, or rain screening. To maximize the longevity of this exterior cladding, the siding will have to be removed and reinstalled once the previous weatherproofing elements have been added. The exterior siding is a combination of cedar shakes and Douglas fir clapboard siding (longboards). The siding is presently in poor condition due to weathering and deferred maintenance. As a result, it is presumed water infiltration is occurring behind the cedar siding, with such infiltration having the potential to cause mold to form along with additional water damage inside the Mansion.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: All exterior wood siding will be removed. New sheathing, rain screen, and reclaimed or new wood siding to match the original siding will be installed. The only way to remediate the condition above is to remove the current substrate and siding and to install new underlayment materials (the existing cedar shingles must be replaced in-kind, per standard #6). Additionally, for purposes of durability, efficiency, and resiliency, the ZIP System™ building enclosure system has transformed wood-framed building envelopes. Created as an alternative to the traditionally used wood sheathing with house wrap, the ZIP System™ sheathing and tape strike a balance between efficient installation and long-term water and air management. A Structural-rated wood panel with an integrated water-resistive barrier eliminates the need to install an additional weather barrier. Completed with advanced acrylic ZIP System™ tape at panel seams and flashing details, the system delivers continuous water and rigid air barrier in a simplified method. Code-compliant as an air and water barrier for roof and wall assemblies, as documented in ESR-1473, the system is backed by a 180-Day Exposure Guarantee and 30-Year Limited Warranty. Additionally, wood siding mainly benefits from a rain-screen, such as our proposed Slicker Rainscreen System, to provide drainage and ample space for air circulation to help keep the back of the cladding dry. This will create a watertight barrier between the interior and exterior expected to last for many years to come.

Removal of all siding and shingles will be needed to add a breathable material over a water vapor retardant substrate. This was done at the Music Practice Hall at NPS successfully. Rebuilding, and thus resetting the clock in terms of the building's physical nature is needed: everything from the appliances to the structure's envelope (e.g., roofing, siding, etc.). All unsalvageable materials will be replaced with the exact same materials or as close to replication as possible.

<u>Work Item #10</u>-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Rear Stairs to 2nd Floor:

Describe existing feature and its condition: This is the only current access to the second floor of the Carriage House with the stairs constructed of pressure treated wood. While the stairs appear to have been more recently built, they are not up to current code and require reconstruction.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: A new code-compliant external staircase will be installed with pressure-treated wood in the same appearance as the existing stairs but will be updated to meet current building code for life safety purposes
(Carriage House back stairs and deck stair requirements included in work item).

Work Item #11 -Architectural/Landscape Feature: Carriage House Metal Roof:

Describe existing feature and its condition: The Carriage House roof is metal over bare wood framing. Having been originally constructed as a functional carriage house, the need for high-quality construction was not a high-level concern at the time it was built. Thus, the current metal roofing is nailed directly to the roof joist frame with no underlayment or sheathing. This condition is entirely unacceptable by today's building standards/codes as well as for the future functional use of this structure.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: The existing roof will be removed with special attention given to the roof's two existing cupolas. These cupolas will be removed and repaired/rebuilt in such a manner as to last many years while retaining their current appearance. The new roof underlayment/sheathing will be installed on the roof joists, with the addition of ice/water protection as well installed under the replacement roof. The new standing seam metal roof will mimic the existing shape and size to the existing one **(Carriage House metal roof specifications included in work item).**

Work Item #12- Architectural/Landscape Feature: New Addition and Connecting New Glass Hyphen-West Elevation:

a). Addition:
Describe existing feature and its condition: To-be-constructed addition in currently open space in rear yard of mansion. For economic feasibility, a new addition to be added to the southernmost portion of the building.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: Extending south from the existing southernmost portion of the Mansion will be the new ~5,880SF addition comprised of three levels and six (all 856 SF, 2bed/2bath) of the 17 proposed dwelling units. This addition will contain the elevator to provide for accessibility inside the building. This revised addition configuration has a footprint of 40’x49’. as opposed to the prior submission which had a footprint of 42’x68’ and was rejected by MHT due to the scale relative to the existing mansion structure. Remove The new smaller version of the addition will compliment, while not competing with, the existing Mansion and while not seeking to replicate the detail of the existing Mansion. With its simpler exterior aesthetic, the addition will also be distinguishable from the original historic structure as directed by MHT Remove This addition/expansion is critical to making the entire project financially viable/feasible. **(New Concept Elevation Drawings-Frederick Taylor, AIA 11-29-2022 included in work item—additional detail is included in Attachment #3 Elevations with material noted).**

b). Hyphen:
Describe existing feature and its condition: To-be-constructed glass hyphen connecting new Addition to existing Mansion building.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: Bridging the historical Mansion and new addition, a whole ground to 2nd-floor glass hyphen wall will be installed. This will serve as a designation and architectural feature delineating between the historic and newly constructed portions of the Mansion. In addition, this will enclose the common hallways linking the Mansion and the new Addition together and is conceptually illustrated in the Bell Architects proposal **(New Concept Elevation Drawings-Frederick Taylor, AIA 11-29-2022 included in work item—additional detail is included in Attachment #3 Elevations with material noted).**

Work Item #13-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Slate Roof:

Describe existing feature and its condition: Currently the building has signs of leaking under the slate roof. Missing, cracked, and loose slate tiles are present. Some slate tiles are entirely missing, and some are currently held in place by a single nail. The flashing used at the time of the last installation has deteriorated and rusted with the expectation to fail soon. The slate roof cone appears to be in good condition and will be left in its current condition. Despite a roof inspection report dated 10-10-2013, which stated the roof was in good to fair repair (though chimneys were then in poor repair at time of report), the condition appears to have deteriorated in the ensuing years since the report and based on recent observations from roofing subcontractor, the roof could now be characterized as in poor condition.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: Except the front turret dome, all roof slate will be removed, and new underlayment installed as needed. New (real) slate will be installed on the roof. All slate roofing will be carefully removed, and any needed roof substrate work (water damage) will be repaired as noted above. New ice and water shielding will be installed, and the reclaimed slate shingles will be installed, or new materials of similar color and shape will be used to replicate the existing slate roof appearance as closely as possible. Additionally, copper flashing, which has a life expectancy of than 100+ years if allowed to expand and contract freely, will be used at the roof penetrations (bath and plumbing vents). All other flashings will be copper at the valleys and around the two chimneys.

Finally, removal of all dry-rotted sheathing will be replaced with new structurally rated sheathing panels to achieve sheer strength sufficient to meet high-wind code requirements.

The slate roof cone will be reinforced from the inside to create long term structural integrity along with the rest of the renovated roofing members.
(Slate specifications included in work item)

The plan is to remove the entire slate roof and reuse all salvageable slate material in the reinstallation. The flashing currently in place is rusted and has multiple holes requiring replacement as the roof leaks during heavy rains. Removal and replacement of all dry-rotted sheathing with new sheathing panels is needed which are structurally rated to get the sheer strength to meet code compliant wind bracing requirements. Additionally, all roof framing members will

be sistered which will allow the roof framing to be sufficiently strengthened as well as to level the third-floor ceiling.

Work Item #14 -Architectural/Landscape Feature: Basement Egress Window Wells:

Describe existing feature and its condition: Current basement has small (36" W x 18"H) windows (12 total). All these windows need to be enlarged for life safety to serve as means of emergency egress, since existing basement windows are non-egressible and therefore not code compliant. These areas of the basement will be used as bedrooms. Per the county code each bedroom below grade needs an emergency egress window in case of fire.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: At each needed egress window, the basement foundations stone wall will require the stone wall be cut out to an opening of 3'W x 4' H to accommodate each egress window to achieve required size and sill height. This new window will allow for the occupant to exit the basement in case of an emergency. A new window well will also be excavated out to provide the needed light and air where natural light is required. The minimum net glazed area shall be not less than 8% of the floor area of the room or rooms served. With new plans utilizing the basement for living spaces, matters of life safety must be addressed. To meet this requirement of the lower-level dwelling spaces, new window well egress will be added in the basement level (See floor plans for specific locations). Additional egress requirements include, whether it is an egress window or an egress door, must open to the outside and open easily without the use of keys or tools. It must also follow code requirements for the height and width of basement egress windows. Egress opening requirements include:

- A window with a minimum width of opening of 20"
- A window with minimum height of opening of 24"
- A window with a minimum net clear opening-the actual opening through a person must crawl-of 5.7 square feet.
- A sill height no higher than 44" above the floor.
- A window-well floor space of 9 square feet with minimum dimensions of 36 inches wide and long.
- Permanent ladder or steps if the window well depth is more than 44 inches.

These windows will meet county code requirements while the window wells will not disturb the exterior appearance of the historic structure above as they are below grade.

Work Item #15-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Front Porch Roof and 2nd Floor Balcony:

Roof:

Describe existing feature and its condition: The current roof covers the front porch and wraps around to the east side of the building. Once the prominent focal point of the Mansion, the wrap-around front porch roof needs material repair. A combination of roofing materials used over the years will be removed.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: The existing roof coating and materials will be removed down to the wooden structure. A flat seam copper roof composed

of pans usually between 14 to 18 inches wide when finished will be installed. These pans run parallel to the roof's slope and are joined to adjacent pans with double-locked flat seams. Fixed copper cleats, spaced 12" apart lock into these seams, securing the roofing to the deck.

2nd Floor Balcony:

Describe existing feature and its condition: Above the front door to the Mansion, there is a small exterior second floor balcony. The balcony was at one time both functional and accessible, but currently is not accessible and thereby precluding its function otherwise. Once a prominent feature of the Mansion, the balcony has evolved into more of a liability in its present condition. Having no dedicated water drainage system, the roof portion collects water which can then potentially leak into the Mansion. In addition, plywood has been installed over the windows blocking access to the balcony.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: Remove all roof coatings on the wooden roof deck. Repair any roof decking and paraffin walls. The deck will then be recovered with an approved covering to waterproof the deck and manage rain/moisture collection with a new dedicated roof/floor drain, and curb to remedy the current drainage issues. The windows at the terrace will be reopened and code compliant guardrail system added to reintroduce access to the roof balcony for future use and enjoyment.
(See photo #s 48,49, & 320)

Work Item #16 Architectural/Landscape Feature: Stone Foundation of Mansion:

Describe existing feature and its condition: The existing stone foundation of the Mansion is in reasonably good condition, though needs to be pointed up and clear sealed. There are visible cracks in the foundation joints between the stones.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: Where needed, repair and touch up of foundation mortar joints with “O” type mortar. All areas needing point up will be patched per established recommendations. Foundation walls offer a design and construction challenge to protect the building from moisture infiltration. To mitigate water infiltration, drainage composites are designed to guide the water down the foundation wall eliminating the potential moisture penetration into the building and for which a J•Drain™ system will be installed on the inside of the foundation wall only. On the exterior the existing landscaping will be removed, and the earth dug to the basement floor level where all joints will be tuck pointed. The shrubs trees around the existing foundation will need to be removed, stored, and replanted, and when moving a shrub or small tree, I use the "b&b" method, nursery shorthand for "balled and burlapped." Simply put, it is digging a root ball from the earth and wrapping it in burlap to hold it together. With this method, you can dig a plant out of the ground when it's dormant and replant it when the timing's right (and after the walls have been tuck pointed).

Work Item #17-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Lightning Rods:

Describe existing feature and its condition: Lightning rods on Mansion are in poor condition or missing entirely Unfortunately, the lightning rods are not currently fully functional or in place because of past roof repairs and neglect.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: All lightning protection will be upgraded to current codes and standards. While the new slate roof is being installed, a complete and fully functioning lightning rod system like what was previously in place will be installed with special care not to damage the slate roof.

Work Item #18-Architectural/Landscape Feature: Front Porch Patio:

Describe existing feature and its condition: The front porch patio is decked with painted wood deck boards. Most of these boards are in poor condition and there is unevenness in the porch.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: Remove damaged and uneven deck boards from porch. Replace with in kind wood deck boards and paint to match original historic appearance. While much of the porch floor and ceiling is reusable, all needed replacement material will match the existing material, installation, and finish. **(See photo #s 331 & 333)**

Work Item #19- Architectural/Landscape Feature: New Interior Life Safety Stairwell and tower (affecting rear exterior at brick terrace):

The existing grand staircase in the lobby area of Mansion is not sufficient to provide the life safety egress from the third floor to the ground floor. This necessitates the need for installation of an additional interior staircase to provide this emergency exit just to the west of the existing grand staircase. The addition of these stairs will create the single exterior alteration in the renovation of the Mansion. While the final elevation detail drawing of the tower has not yet been completed, it is reflected on the current floorplans. This installation also provides the opportunity to restore the area to look more like that of the 10-15-1914 drawing by Frederic McKenney. Since that drawing, a door on the patio level has been added, as well as a large unsightly louvred exhaust vent which would be replaced by a window to recreate the previously existing one.

The affected exterior area will be relatively minor and is provided in the south elevation drawing and will look like an original feature of the house unless directed by HPC to create a distinct feature as in the case with the proposed addition. **(See attached elevation drawing of proposed location of new stairwell tower)**

Work Item #20- Sitework:

Driveway:

Describe existing feature and its condition: The circular driveway surrounds the Mansion connecting the front driveway and the carriage house as well as rear vehicular exit of the

property. Likely once a dirt path around the Mansion and connecting the Carriage House this driveway now has a width of 10 to 19 feet and is a macadam surface.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: The east side of the circular driveway will be enlarged from the minimum of 14' to a minimum width of 20' for sufficient Fire Department Access (FDA). This expansion of the driveway surfaces will be of similar blacktop/macadam surfacing as currently in place.

Site plan:

Describe existing feature and its condition: The current site plan is a mix of older features relating to past uses and most of the prior site plan characteristics do not conform to current requirements. The new site plan will address all out-of-date characteristics.

Describe, in detail, the proposed work and impact on existing feature: The new items addressed in the updated site plan include:

1. New building addition
2. New concrete curb and gutter
3. New Concrete Apron
4. New Sidewalk
5. New Concrete Pavement
6. Electric Charging Stations
7. New planting areas—landscape plan to follow
8. New parking lamp posts
9. New fire lane extension—per MOCO standards
10. New Bike Rake
11. New Residence Parking per MOCO standards
12. New Pepco transformer vault/box
13. New Pepco power line underground
14. New Dumpster/Recycling area with gate trash corral
15. New HVAC Vault
16. New drywells per MOCO standards
17. New Bio-retention per MOCO standards
18. New Swale per MOCO standards
19. New fire hydrant (to be located)
20. New fire department connections (to be located)
21. Movable vehicular protection planter (to be located)

WCMC will work closely with Parks Development Division of Montgomery Parks (M-NCPPC). While this plan has not been fully developed through the engaged Civil Engineering firm, WCMC has attached the evolution preliminary site plan (includes legend and notes). This includes drywells; water meter vault; new fire hydrant; new Fire Department Connection; new bike rack, new electric car charging stations; parking lamp posts; parking spaces for residents and visitors; movement of the southwest stairs (see item #27); new ADA compliant ramp; Pepco transformer; Power Line and switch to underground; trash and recycling receptacle; proposed fire lane proposed

building addition; note that we are creating 17 residential units and one unit for the fitness/recreation center; HVAC vault for the compressors (all compressors serving the Mansion and the carriage house) will be below grade (situated in the vault or the area ways); decorative concrete for the proposed patio in front of the carriage house (fitness/recreation) entrance; linear drain between the patio and the front of the carriage house (to prevent flooding); and vehicular protection planters (movable). **(See photo #s 307-309 & 311-313 and Exhibit C)**

Conclusion:

While WCMC has previously submitted this application, the Developer is not currently the fee simple owner of the above referenced property. However, the true current owner (Montgomery County) is aware of actions to date relative to this application and has no objection thereto as previously noted in a written statement from the owner.

WCMC is honored to have the opportunity to restore this historic landmark which the citizens of Kensington, Maryland will enjoy upon the completion of the project. We look forward to your feedback regarding this proposed concept plan.

Sincerely,

Karl Voglmayr

CC: Bill Morris, Morris Architects
Samantha Sharon, M-NCPP

Preface Exhibit:

Images (photo #'s 200-660) of Work Items and Existing General Conditions with Floor Plan Maps.

Application attachments include the following:

1). HAWP and MHT Applications (4 pages)
2). Parks Application (2-27-23) (19 pages)
3). Elevation Drawings: (existing and proposed) (12 pages)
4). Floor Plans: (existing and proposed) (Including the preliminary HPC submittal 7-20-2022—conceptually approved (12 pages)

Application exhibits include the following:

A) The Ottery Group Archeological Survey of the Construction LOD within the Warner Mansion Core Area, 10231 Carroll Place, Kensington, MD. 20895 + Proposal for lead testing in the soil (soil sampling) to obtain a No Further Action from

Maryland Department of Environment (79 pages)

B) Fire Department Access Plan-10-26-2022 (1 page)

C) Site plans 2/27/23 (current) thru 11/19/22 (initial) evolution (7 pages)

D). Section view of storm water management details (4 pages)

E). Windows: (184 pages)

1) **Window Survey: Table: window #'s; size; style; type; condition and propose**
2) **Annotated Elevations- Historical drawings with window location demarcation and Addition elevations.**
3) **Window Design- Window identification Page W#1 thru W#28 (one page).**
4) **Product Specifications.**
5) **Photos of existing windows: Window pictorial survey interior and exterior photos.**
6) **Example: Proposed Details and layout post concept approval**

F). Exterior Doors: (46 pages)

1) **Door survey (3 pages).**
2) **Annotated Elevations.**
3) **Door Designs.**
4) **Door Specifications.**
5) **Photos of Existing Doors**

G). HVAC-system and compressor locations (5 pages)

H). Accessibility walkway layout (2 pages)

I). Custom carriage house doors (14 pages)

Maryland
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Historic Preservation Easement Program
Change/Alteration Request Application

This form is intended to be used by Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) Easement Property Owners and/or the Authorized Project Contact to initiate review of projects which require approval of the Director of the MHT as per the Deed of Easement. All ***Change/Alteration Request Applications*** *must be submitted along with pertinent supplemental information in hard copy with an original signature. Easement Program staff will evaluate the application for completeness and may require additional information to facilitate review by the Easement Committee and Director. The application review period (as specified by each Deed of Easement) will not commence until Easement Program staff has deemed the application to be complete.*

Return the **Change/Alteration Request Application,** and other information to:
Casey Squyres, Easement Administrator
Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032
(410) 697-9545/casey.squyres@maryland.gov

Easement Property Information:

Name of Easement Property:	Brainard Warner		
Alternative Name:	Circle Mansion Warner Circle Mansion		
Address of Property:	10231 Carroll Place, Kensington MD 20895		
		County:	Montgomery
Maryland Inventory of Historic Places # (if known): (for more information visit http://mht.maryland.gov/research_survey.shtml)			
Scope of Easement:	☑ Exterior ☑ Interior	Is the scope of work located inside the easement boundary?	Yes ☒ No ☐
What does the Easement protect? *(Check all that apply)*	☑ Archaeology		

*For a copy of the easement document, please contact Kathy Monday (410) 697-9575 / kathy.Monday@maryland.gov

Property Owner Information:

Name of Current Property Owner:	Montgomery County		
Address of Property Owner: (If different than property address)	101 Monroe Street, 3rd Floor, Rockville, MD 20850		
		Date of Purchase:	9/12/2006
Work/Home Telephone:	301-495-2595	Fax:	
Mobile Telephone:		Email:	Samantha.Shron@montgomeryparks.org

If application is completed by someone other than owner (only complete if applicable):

Name of Authorized Project Contact:	Karl Voglmayr		
Relationship to owner:	Prospective Buyer		
Address of Authorized Project Contact:	4710 Bayard Boulevard, Bethesda MD 20816		
Daytime Telephone:	202-332-2700	Fax:	
Mobile Telephone:	202-439-7701	Email:	jkavoglmayr@gmail.com

Project Funding Information:

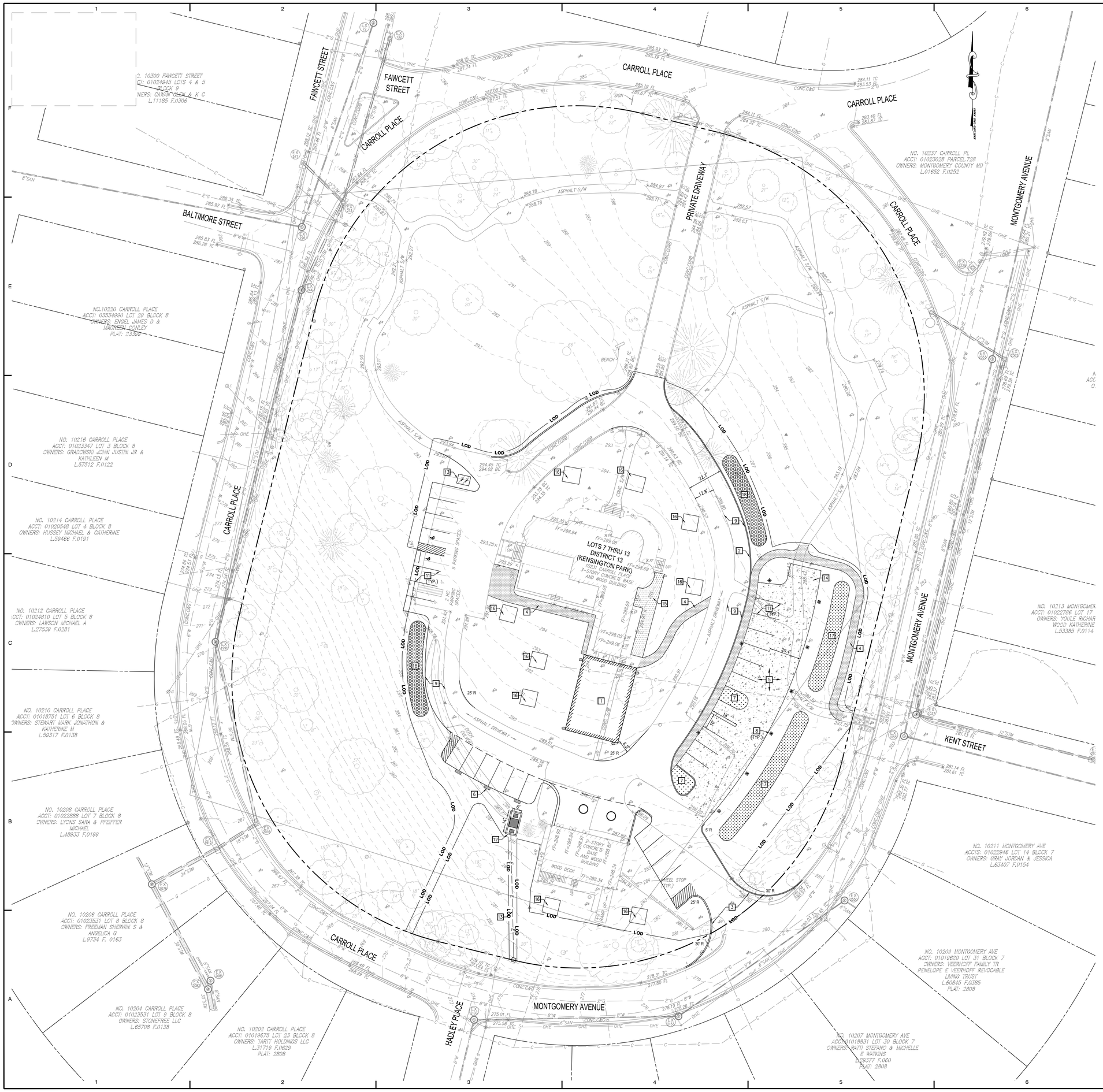
Is this project being funded by any of the following sources? *Please check all that apply:*	☐ MHT Capital Grant (FY _____) ☐ MHT Loan ☐ MHAA Capital Grant (FY _____) ☐ AAHPP Grant (FY _____) ☒ Historic Tax Credits (☐ Residential/ ☑ Commercial) ☐ Bond Bill (Chapter _____/Year _____) ☐ Other State/Federal Funding _____ ☑ Other Funding Bank

Please check that you have included the following information as part of your complete application:

Required:	***As Necessary (Recommended)*:**
☑ Change/Alteration Request Application	☑ Site Plan/Drawings/Plans (dated 2010 & 2022)
☑ Detailed Work Description	☑ Product Information/Specifications
☑ Printed Photographs & CD; properly labeled/identified	☐ Other _____

The Easement Property Owner and/or the Authorized Proposal Contact is encouraged to keep a duplicated copy of all application information sent to the MHT, including photos and plans, as the MHT staff may need to discuss the application with the applicant prior to submission to the Easement Committee.

Signature of Owner or Authorized Representative/Date: J. H. A. Voglmayr / 2/28/23



SITE LEGEND:

- NEW CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- NEW BIORETENTION
- NEW SWALE
- NEW CONCRETE SIDEWALK

SITE KEYNOTES:

1. NEW APARTMENT BUILDING. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING FOR DETAILS.
2. NEW CONCRETE CURB AND GUTTER PER MONTGOMERY COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. SEE SITE DETAIL SHEET FOR DETAILS.
3. NEW CONCRETE APRON PER MONTGOMERY COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. SEE SITE DETAIL SHEET FOR DETAILS.
4. NEW SIDEWALK PER MONTGOMERY COUNTRY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. SEE SITE DETAIL SHEET FOR DETAILS.
5. NEW CONCRETE PAVEMENT PER MONTGOMERY COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
6. NEW CHARGING STATION.
7. NEW PLANTING AREA. REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR DETAILS.
8. NEW PARKING LAMP POSTS TO BE PUT ON DAYLIGHT SENSORS.
9. NEW FIRELANE EXTENSION PER MONTGOMERY COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
10. NEW BIKE RACK PER MONTGOMERY COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
11. NEW RESIDENT PARKING PER MONTGOMERY COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
12. NEW BURIED PEPCO TRANSFORMER BOX.
13. NEW PEPCO POWER LINE UNDERGROUND.
14. NEW DUMPSTER/RECYCLING AREA WITH GATE TRASH CORAL.
15. NEW HVAC VAULT.
16. NEW DRYWELL PER MONTGOMERY COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
17. NEW BIORETENTION PER MONTGOMERY COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
18. NEW SWALE PER MONTGOMERY COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

WILES MENSCH
CIVIL | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | SURVEY
Planning, Engineering, Surveying & Landscape Architecture
3204 Tower Oaks Blvd, Suite 200-A, Rockville, MD 20852
(T) 202-638-4040 www.WM-DC.com

Consultants:

Seal:

Client:

WARNER CIRCLE MANSION
CONDOMINIUMS, LLC
C/O LAWRENCE SMITH
4955 BUTTERWORTH PLACE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20016
240.498.4502
lawrence@washingtonlandmark.com

Project:

10231 CARROLL PLACE
BLOCK 1

KENSINGTON PARK

13th ELECTION DISTRICT
KENSINGTON
MONGTOGMERY COUNTY,
MARYLAND 20895

No.	Date	Issue/Revision

Designed By:	Drawn By:	Checked By:
ASA	ASA	RER

Project No.: 22-089 Date: Feb 15' 2023

Scale: 10' 0 10' 20'
SCALE 1" = 20'

Sheet Title:

Site Plan

Sheet No.:

CIV0105

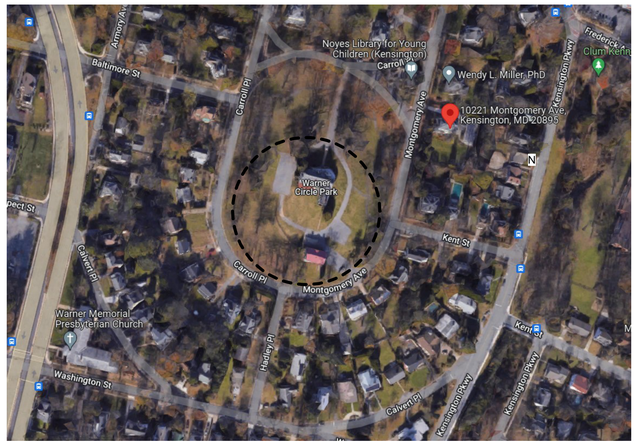
WARNER CIRCLE PARK

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave Baltimore, MD
21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel 667.205.1347 fax

SURVEY SET - 07/05/2022

VICINITY MAP:

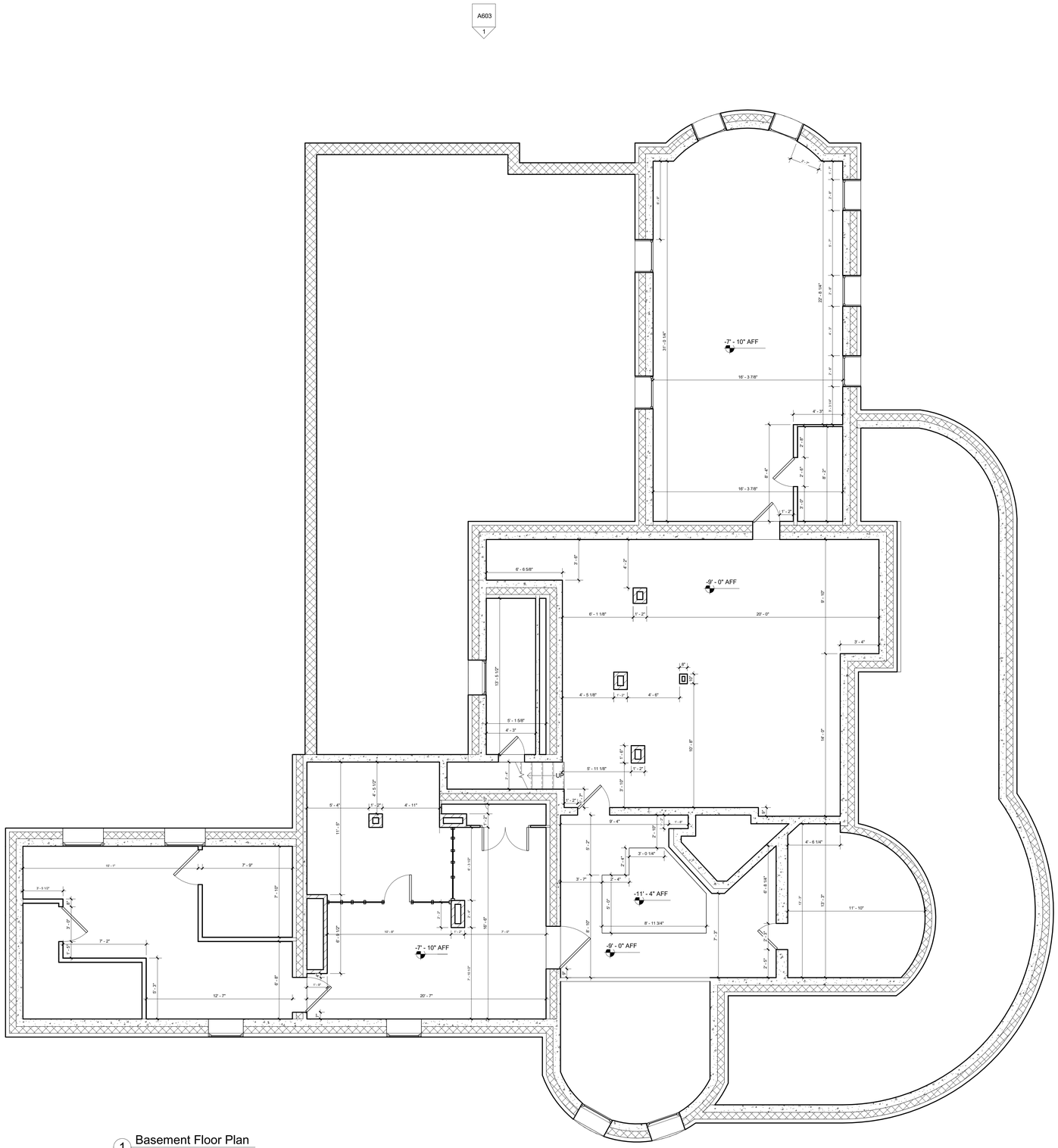


DRAWING LIST:

Sheet Number	Sheet Name
001	Cover Sheet
A100	Basement Floor Plan
A101	First Floor Plan
A102	Second Floor Plan
A103	Third Floor Plan
A105	Carriage House Plans
A200	Basement Floor RCP
A201	First Floor RCP
A202	Second Floor RCP
A203	Third Floor RCP
A601	North Elevation
A602	East Elevation
A603	South Elevation
A604	West Elevation
A605	Carriage House Elevations

COVER SHEET

001



1 Basement Floor Plan
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

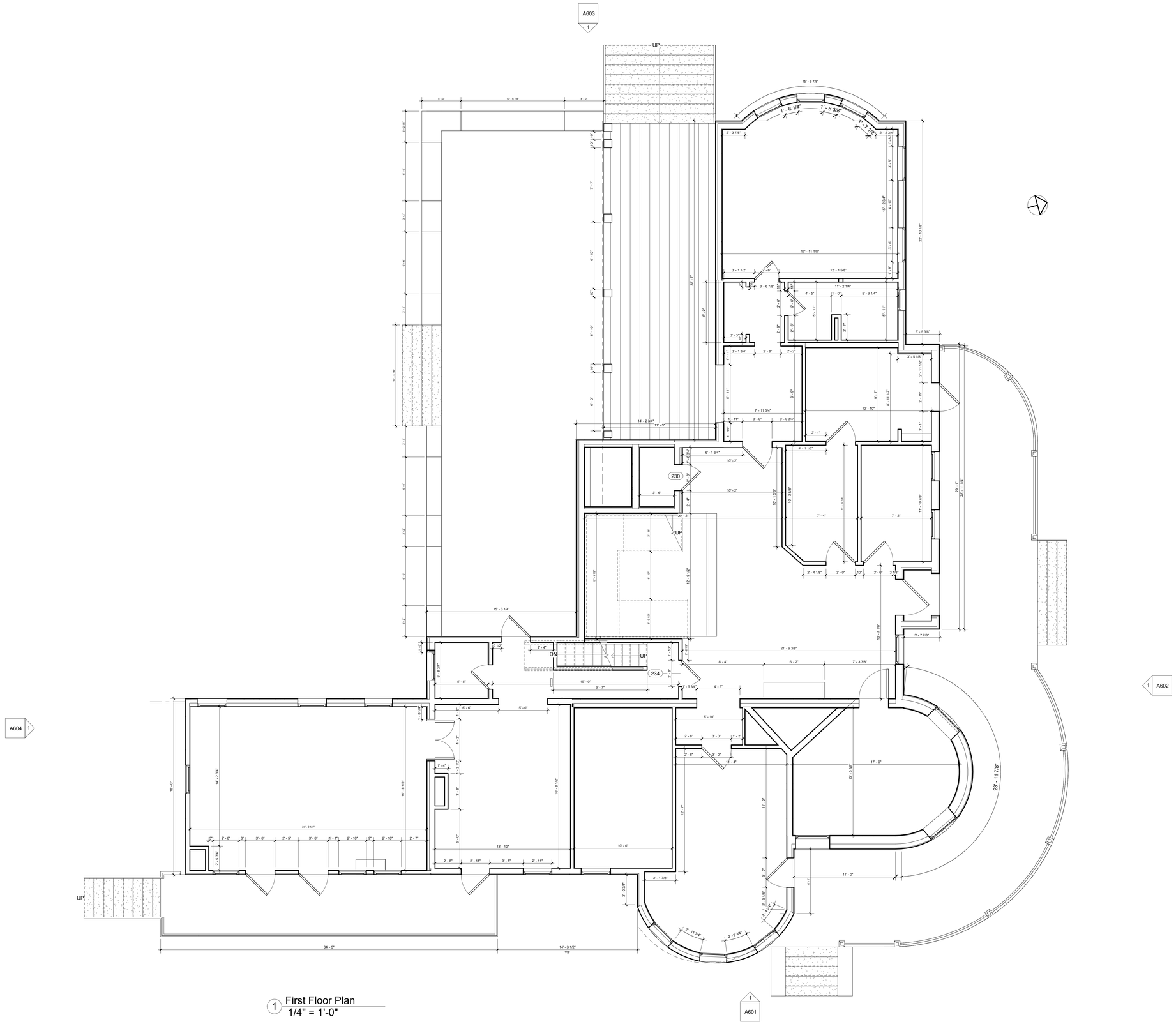
10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

SHEET INFORMATION:

Basement Floor Plan

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

A100



1 First Floor Plan
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

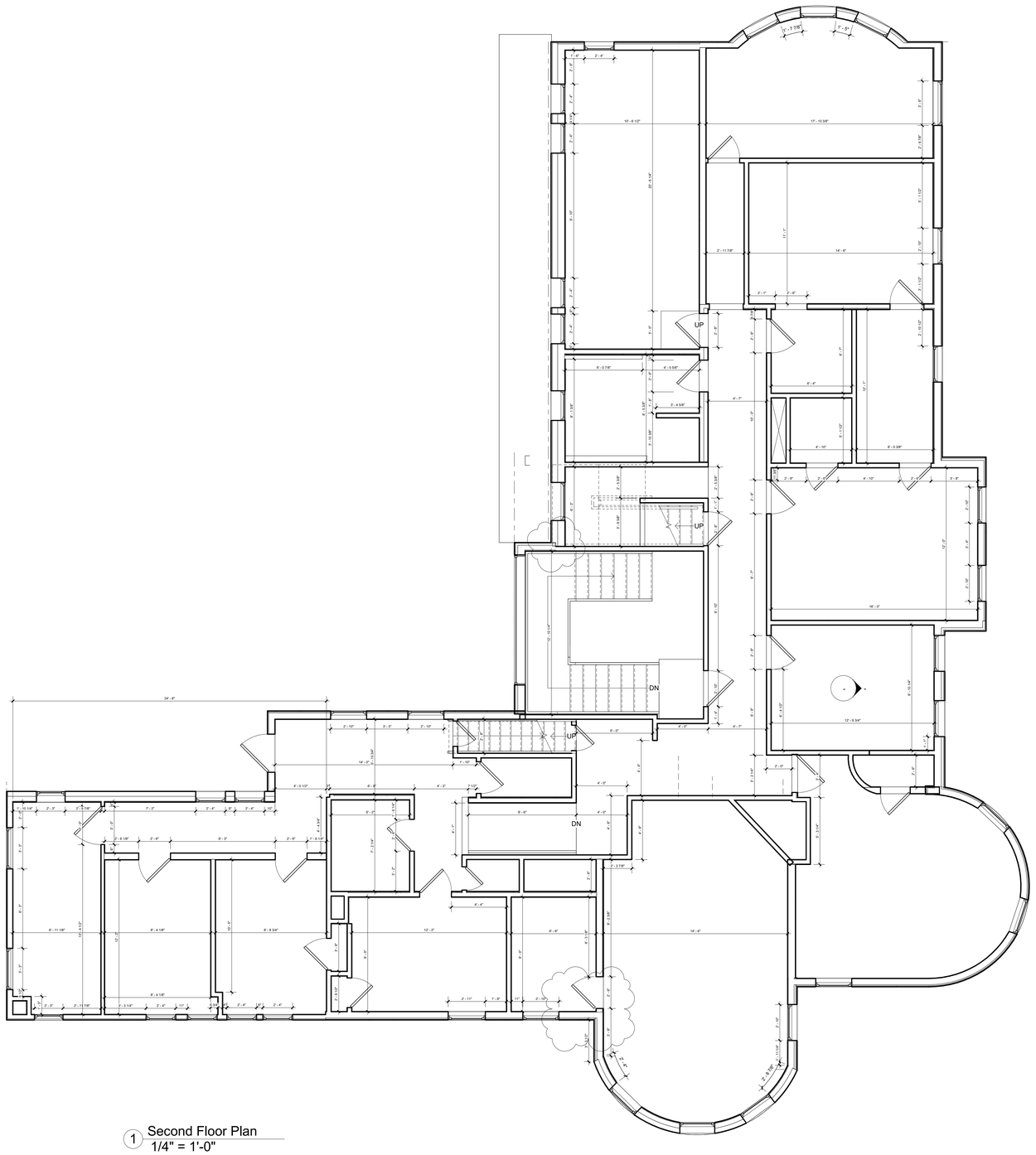
SHEET INFORMATION:

First Floor Plan

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

I, Michael A. Gallagher, representing Gardenia Victoria, LLC hereby affixed the certified seal with my signature. All information herein these documents are to best of my ability and professional judgement as well as knowledge.

A101



1 Second Floor Plan
1/4" = 1'-0"

1
A601

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

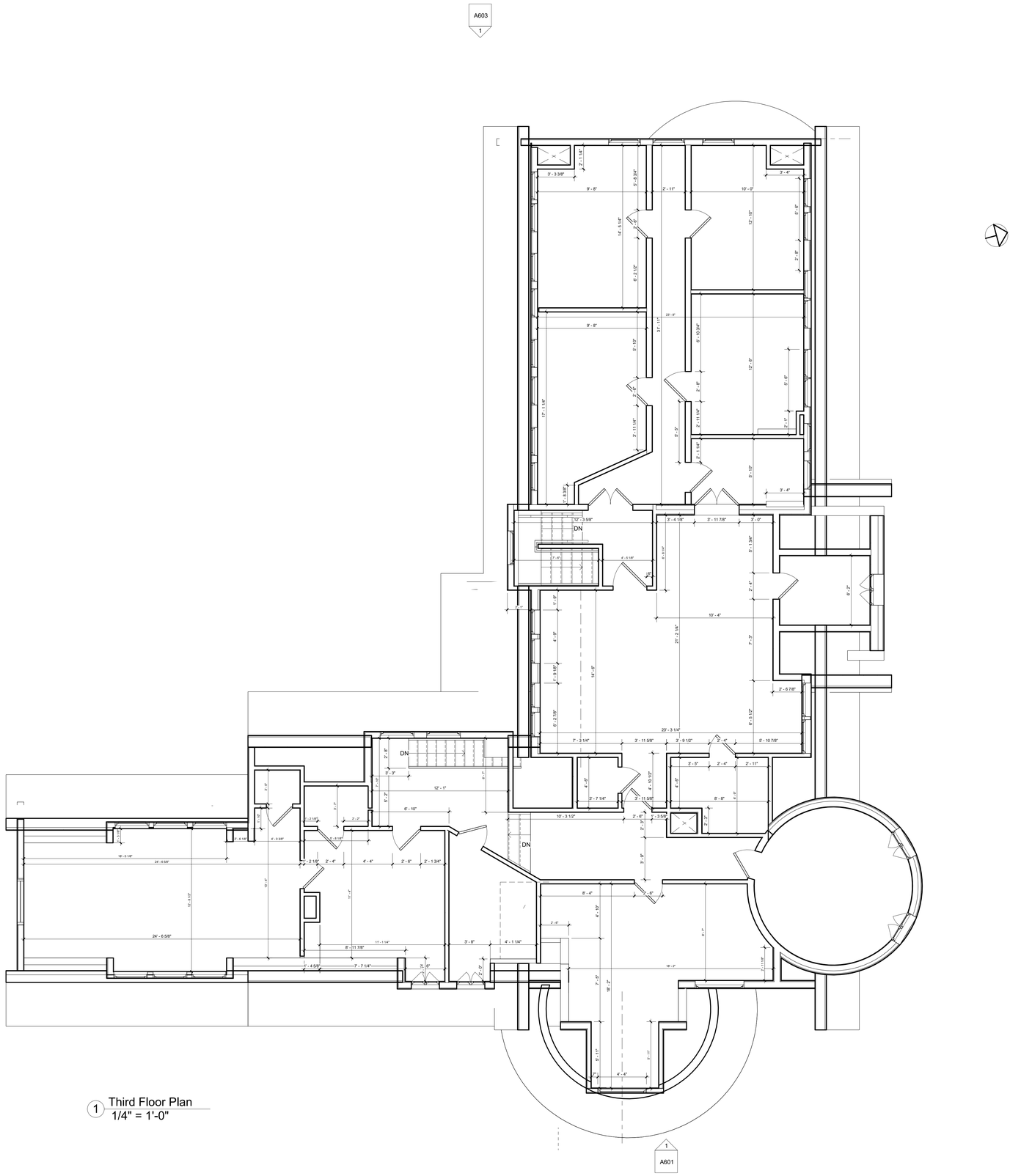
10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

SHEET INFORMATION:

Second Floor Plan

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

A102



1 Third Floor Plan
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

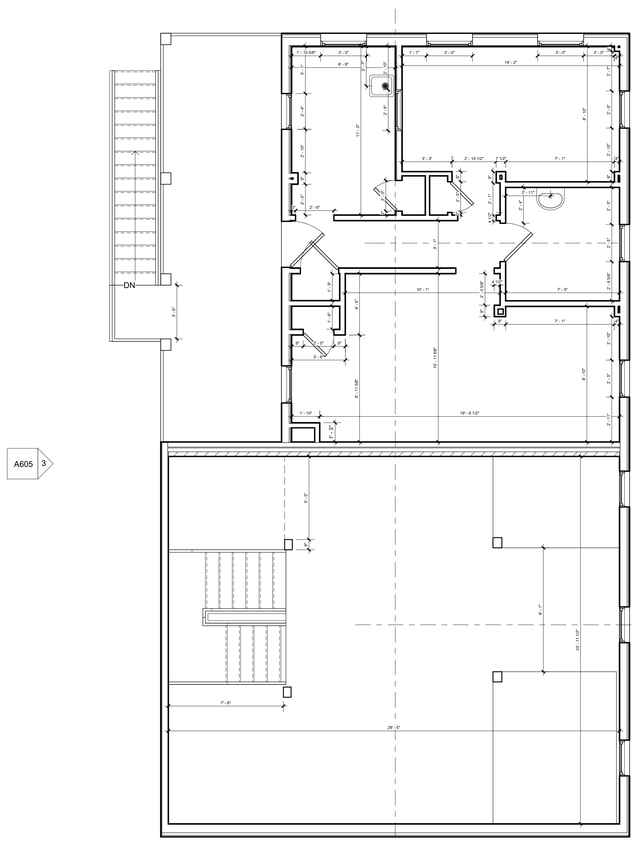
10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

SHEET INFORMATION:

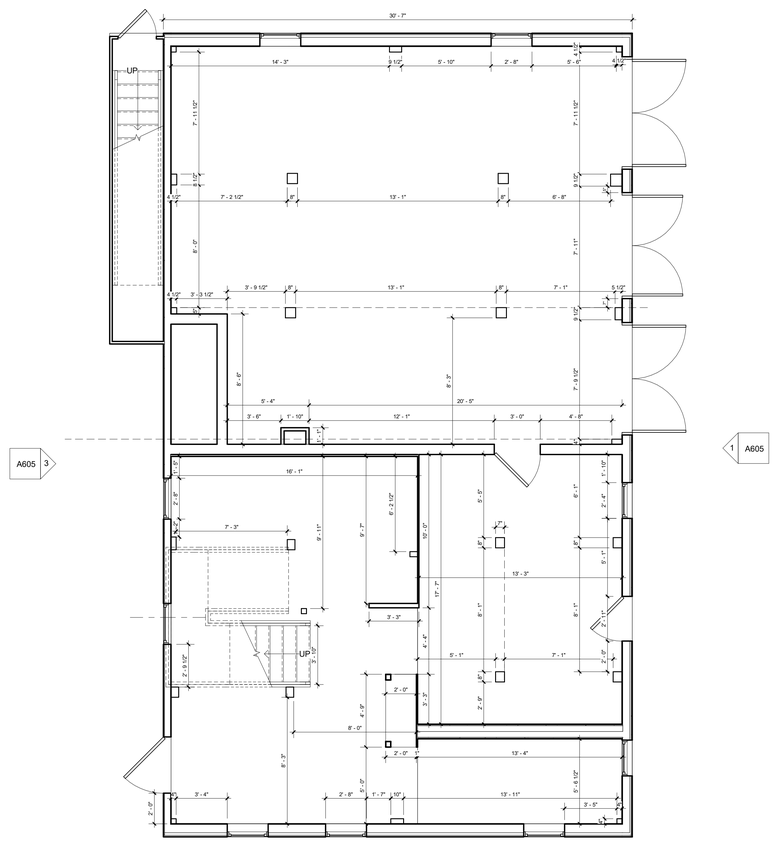
Third Floor Plan

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

A103



2 Second Floor Plan
1/4" = 1'-0"



1 First Floor Plan
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

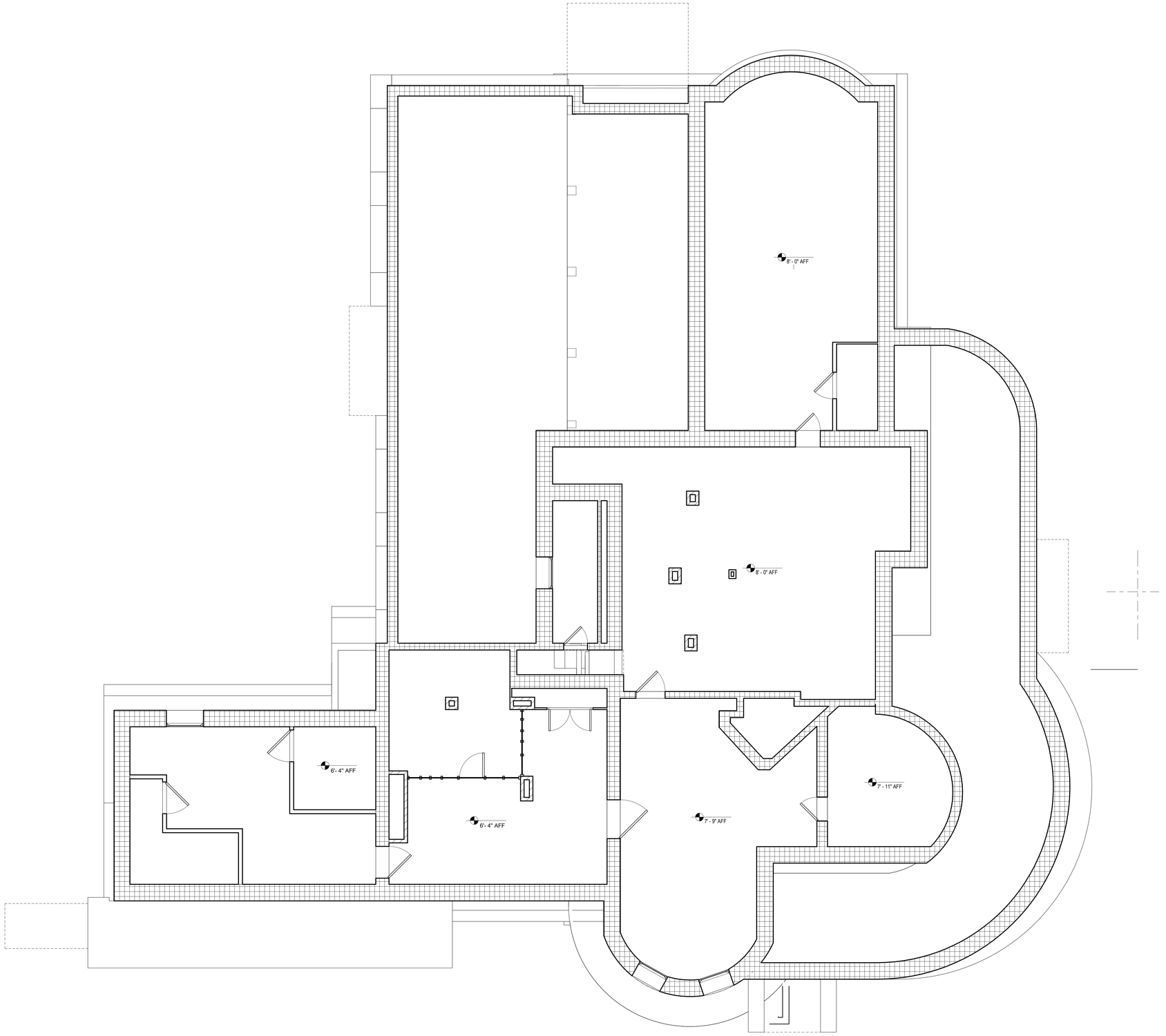
SHEET INFORMATION:

Carriage House Plans

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

I, Michael A. Gallagher, representing Gardenia Victoria, LLC hereby affixed the certified seal with my signature. All information herein these documents are to best of my ability and professional judgement as well as knowledge.

A105



1 Basement Floor RCP
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

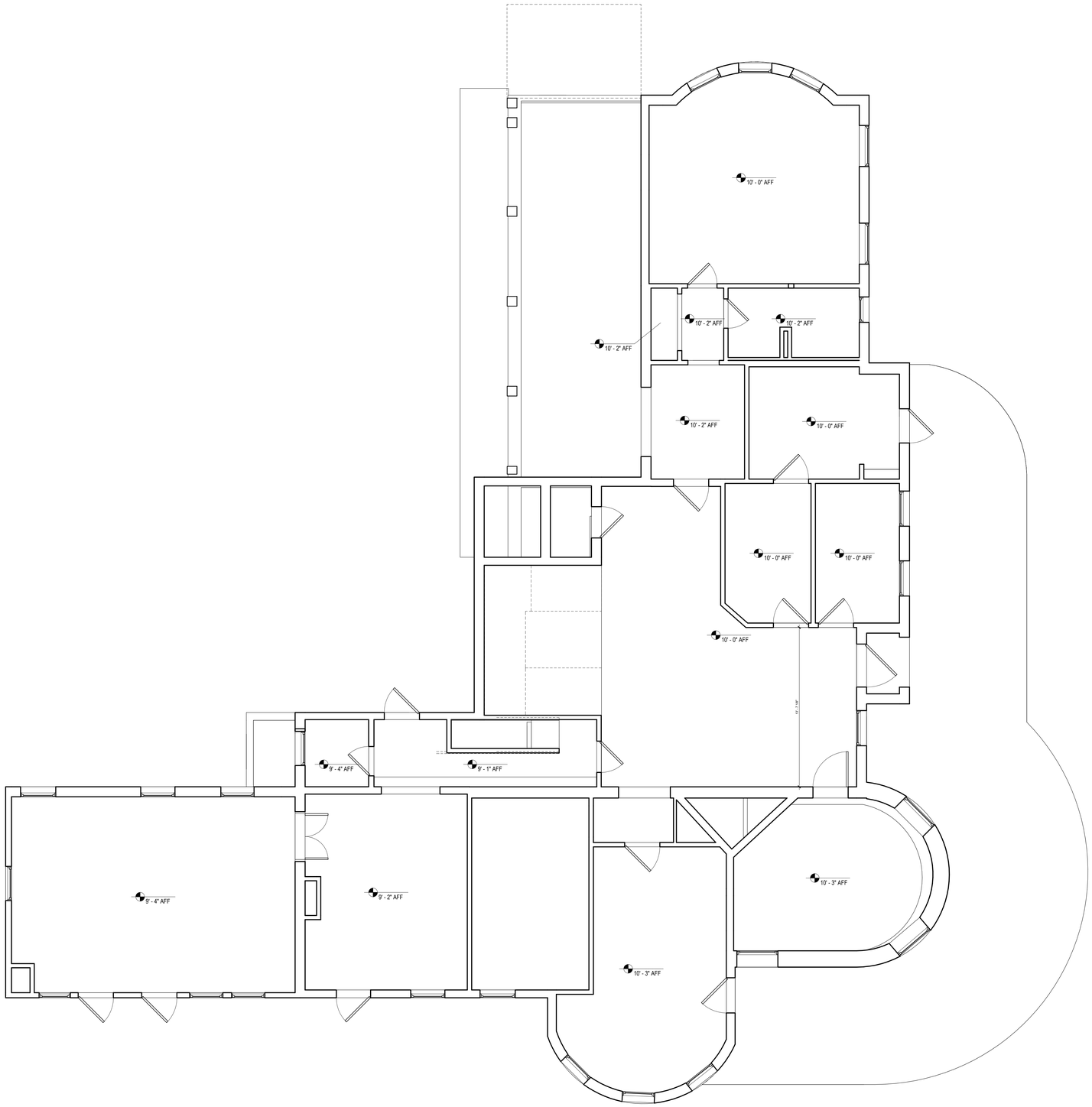
SHEET INFORMATION:

Basement Floor RCP

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

I, Michael A. Gallagher, representing Gardenia Victoria, LLC hereby affixed the certified seal with my signature. All information herein these documents are to best of my ability and professional judgement as well as knowledge.

A200



1 First Floor RCP
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

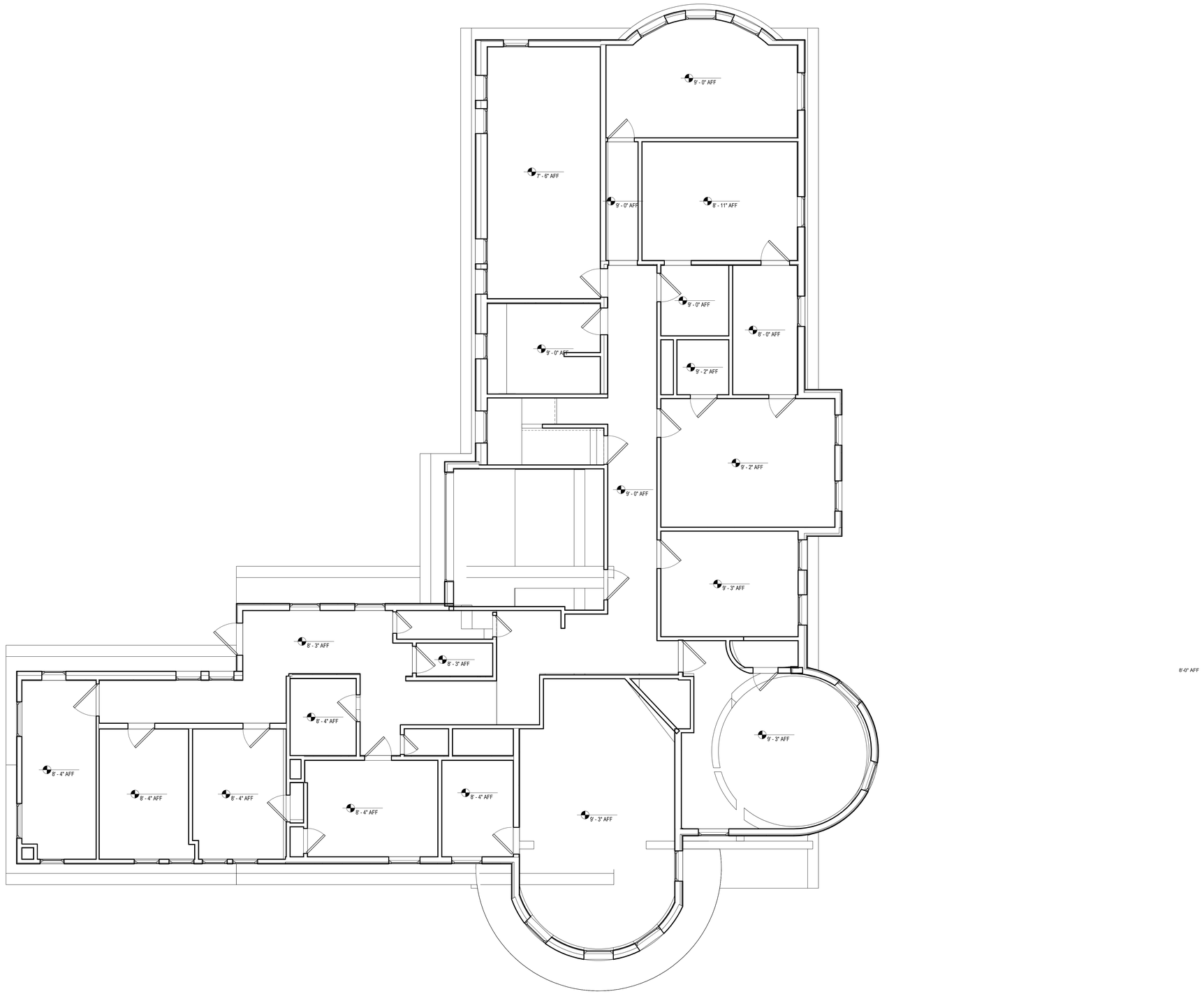
SHEET INFORMATION:

First Floor RCP

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

I, Michael A. Gallagher, representing Gardenia Victoria, LLC hereby affixed the certified seal with my signature. All information herein these documents are to best of my ability and professional judgement as well as knowledge.

A201



1 Second Floor RCP
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

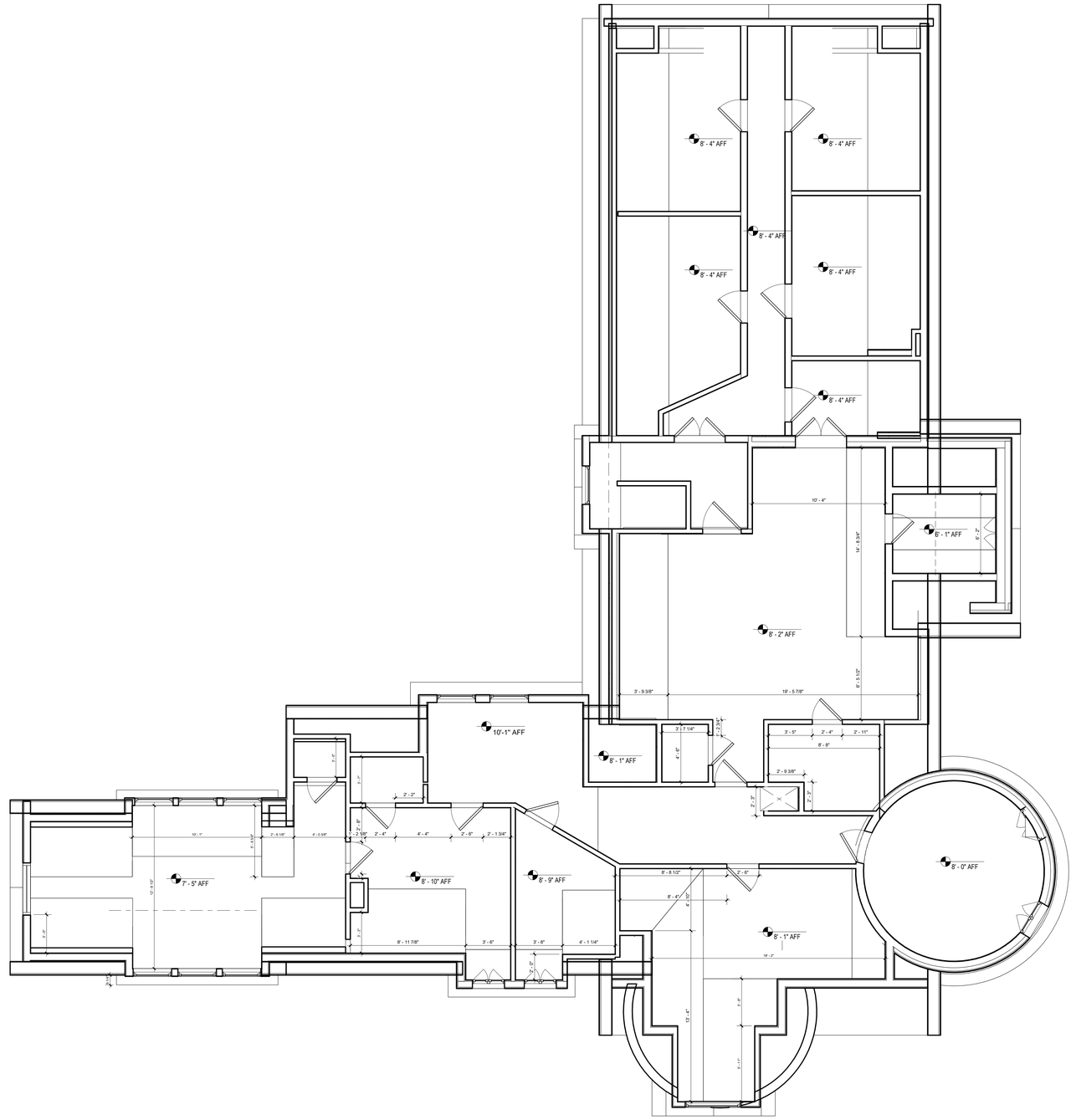
10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

SHEET INFORMATION:

Second Floor RCP

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

A202



1 Third Floor RCP
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

SHEET INFORMATION:

Third Floor RCP

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

A203

1 North Elevation
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

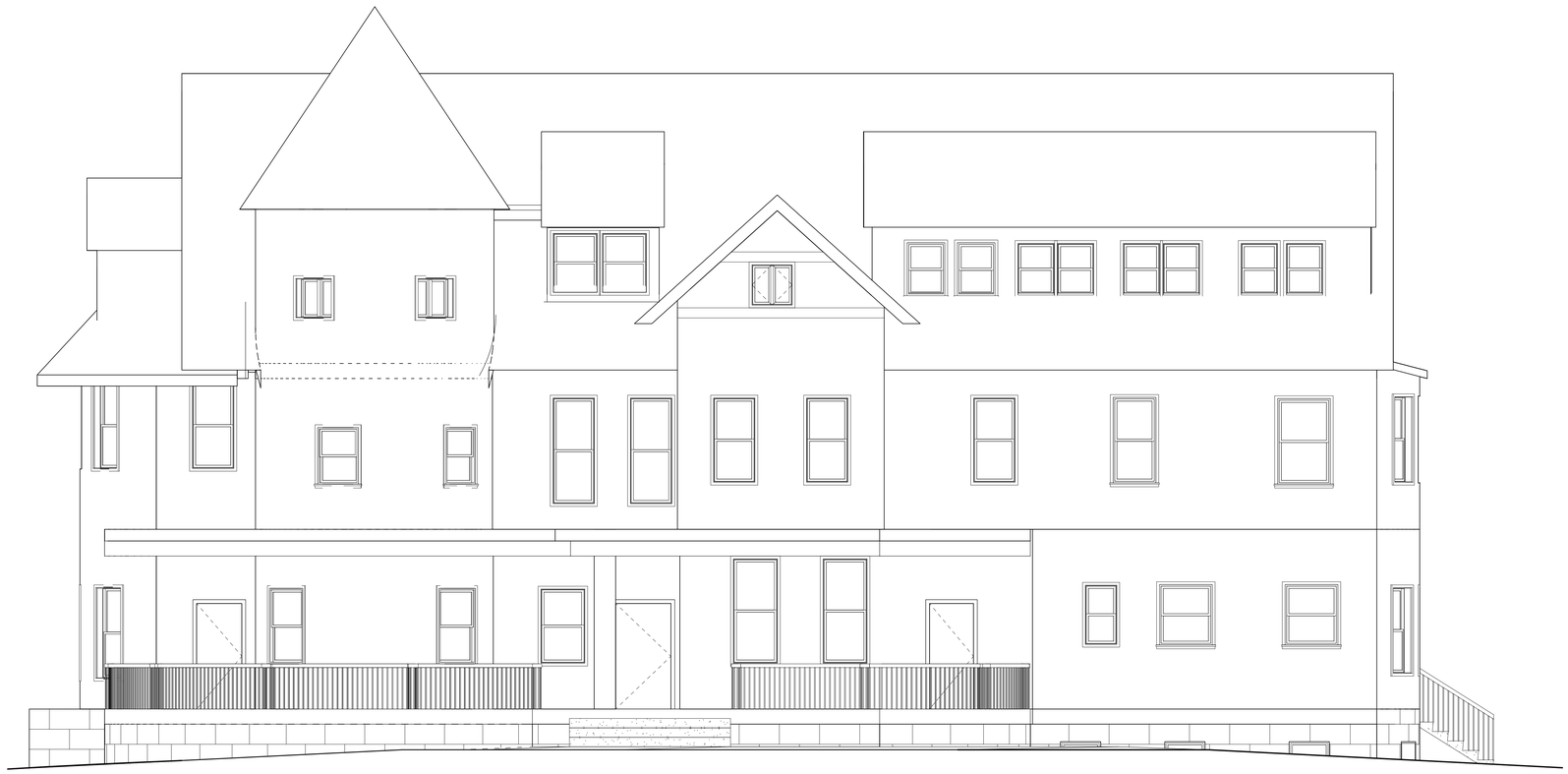
10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

SHEET INFORMATION:

North Elevation

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

A601



1 East Elevation
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

SHEET INFORMATION:

East Elevation

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

A602

1 South Elevation
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

SHEET INFORMATION:

South Elevation

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

A603

1 West Elevation
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

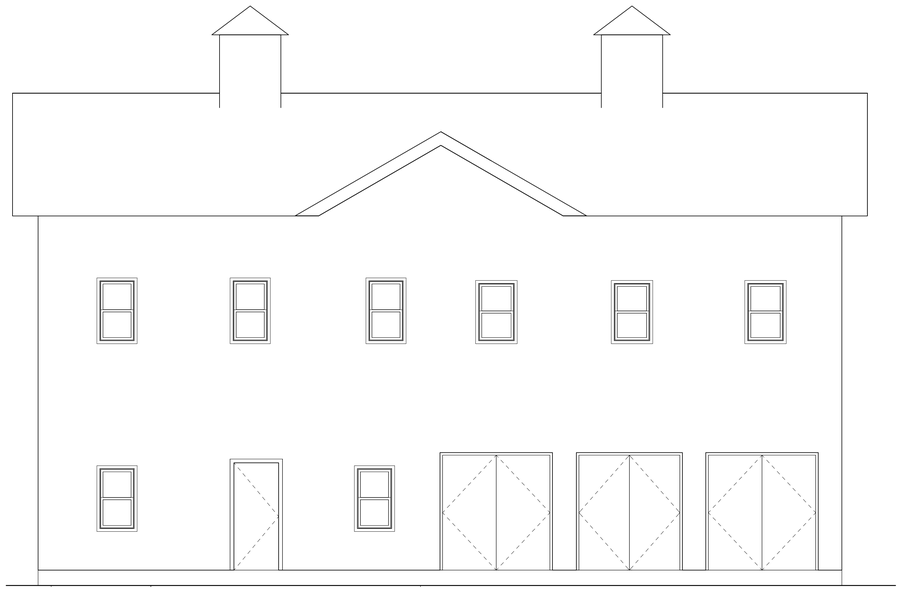
SHEET INFORMATION:

West Elevation

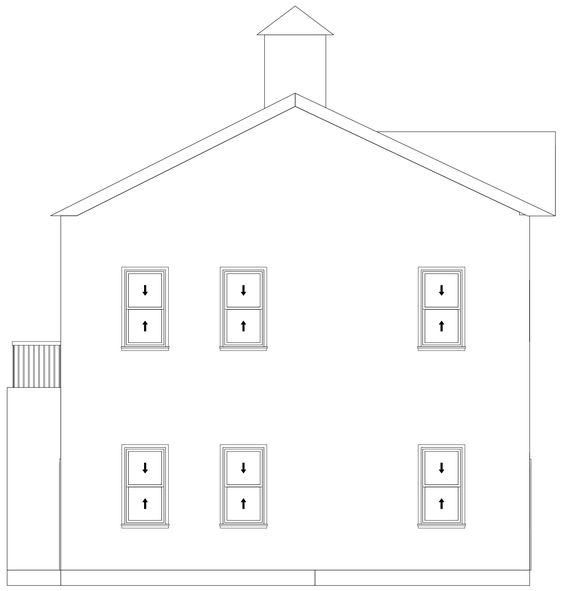
DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

I, Michael A. Gallagher, representing Gardenia Victoria, LLC hereby affixed the certified seal with my signature. All information herein these documents are to best of my ability and professional judgement as well as knowledge.

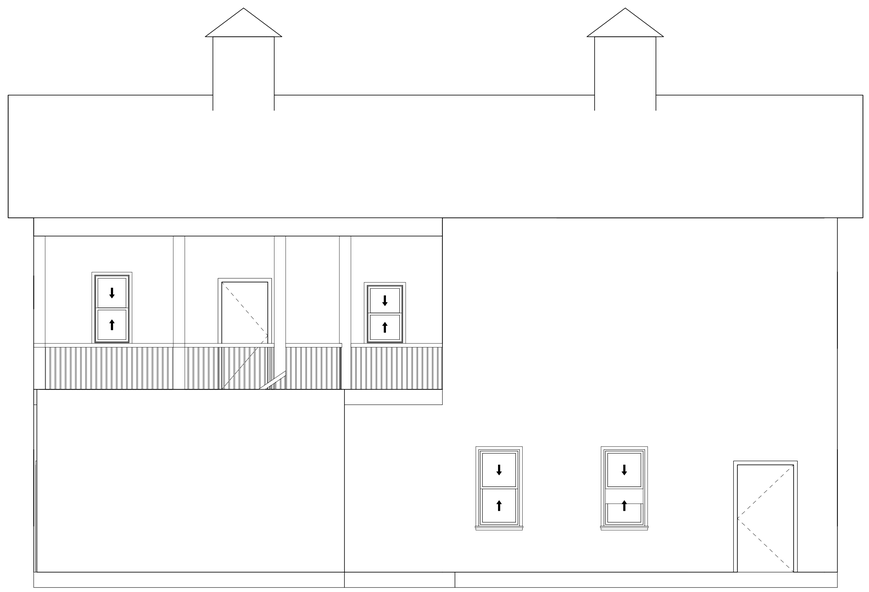
A604



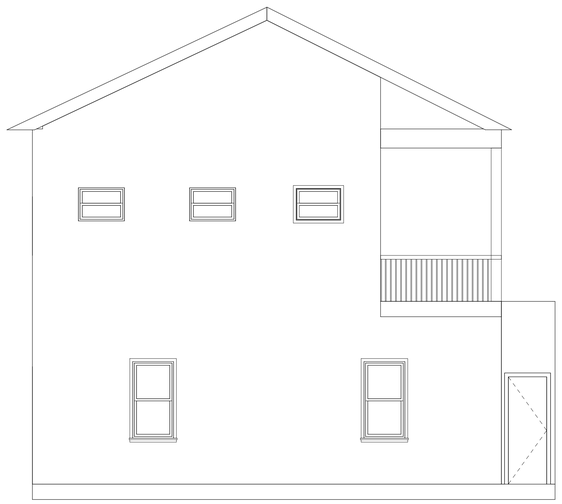
1 Carriage House North
1/4" = 1'-0"



2 Carriage House East
1/4" = 1'-0"



3 Carriage House South
1/4" = 1'-0"



4 Carriage House West
1/4" = 1'-0"

OWNER:

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

Gardenia Victoria, llc
2305 Sidney Ave
Baltimore, MD 21230
michael@gardeniavictoria.com
443.955.5533 tel
667.205.1347 fax

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

MEP ENGINEER:

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Warner Circle

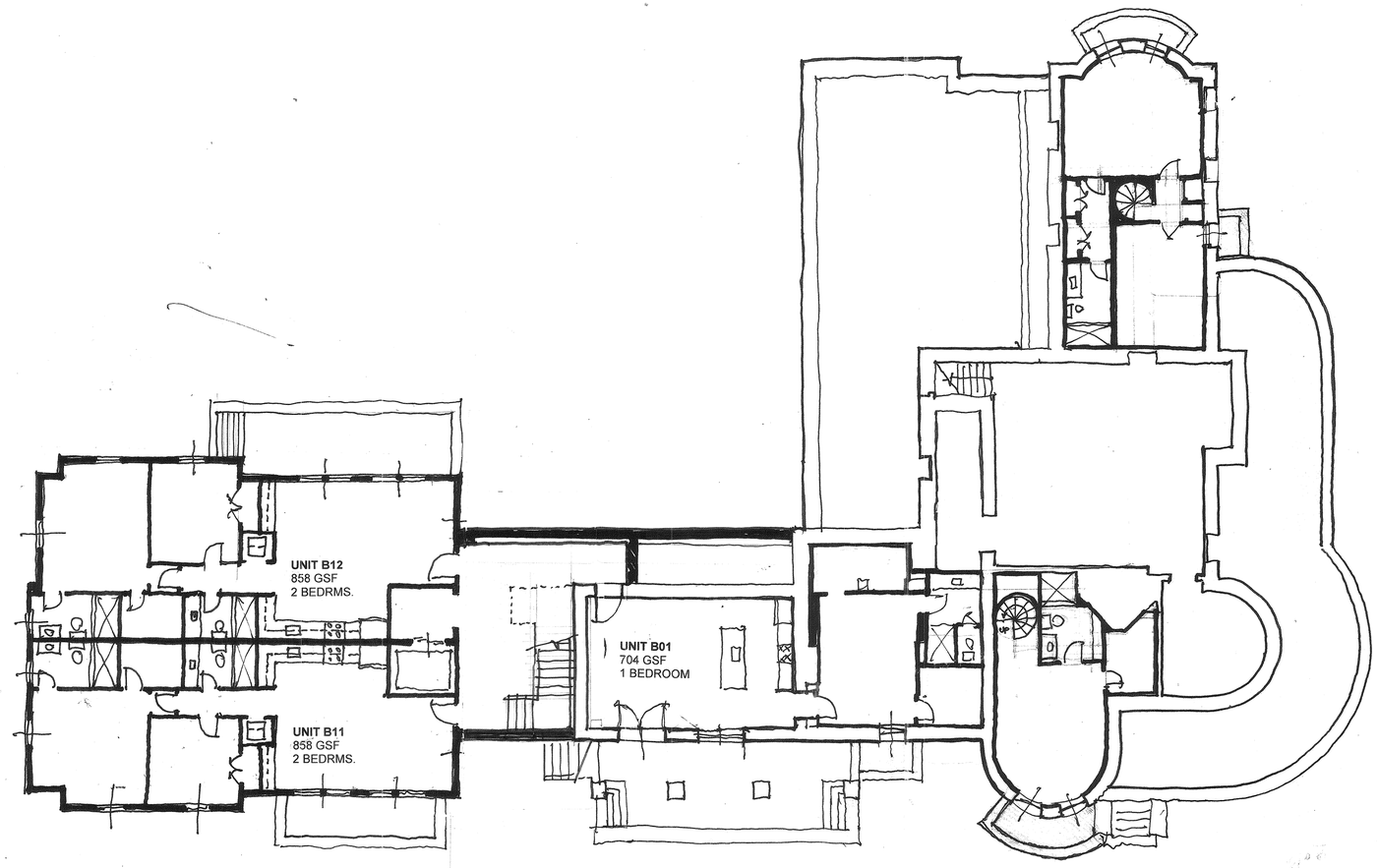
10231 Caroll Pl
Kensington, MD 20895

SHEET INFORMATION:

Carriage House Elevations

DATE:	**05/05/2022**
SCALE:	**1/4" = 1'-0"**
PROJECT NO:	**TBD**

A605



CELLAR LEVEL PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

FREDERICK TAYLOR, AIA
1433 OTIS STREET NE
WASHINGTON DC, 20017
(202) 635-8087 - (202) 277-8087
www.chevychasearchitect.com

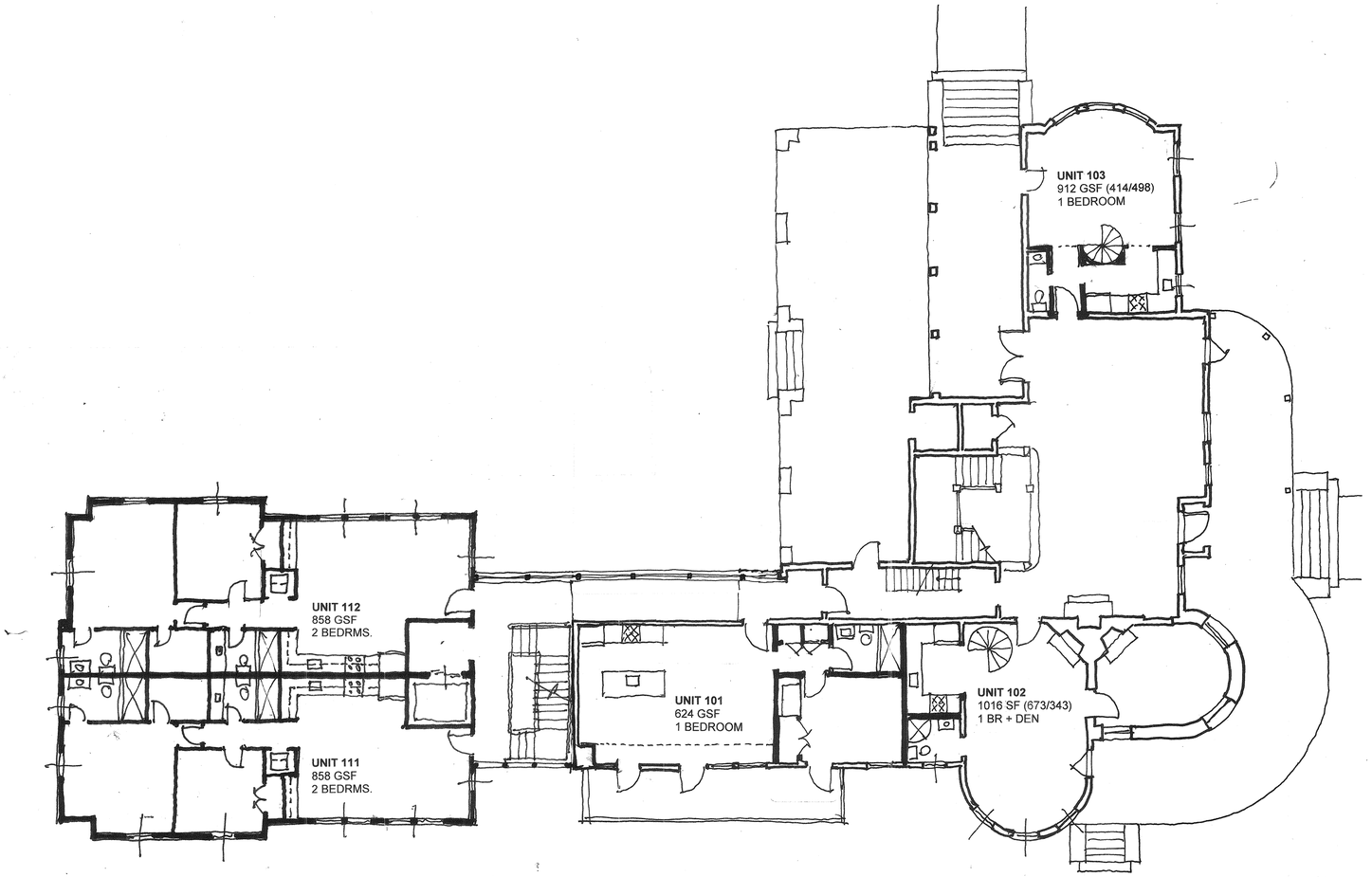
WARNER MANSION
10231 CARROLL PLACE
KENSINGTON, MD 20895

ISSUED

Prelim.	11/12/20
Revised	04 28/22
Revised	11/29/22

CELLAR LEVEL PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

A2.0



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

FREDERICK TAYLOR, AIA
1433 OTIS STREET NE
WASHINGTON DC, 20017
(202) 635-8087 - (202) 277-8087
www.chevychasearchitect.com

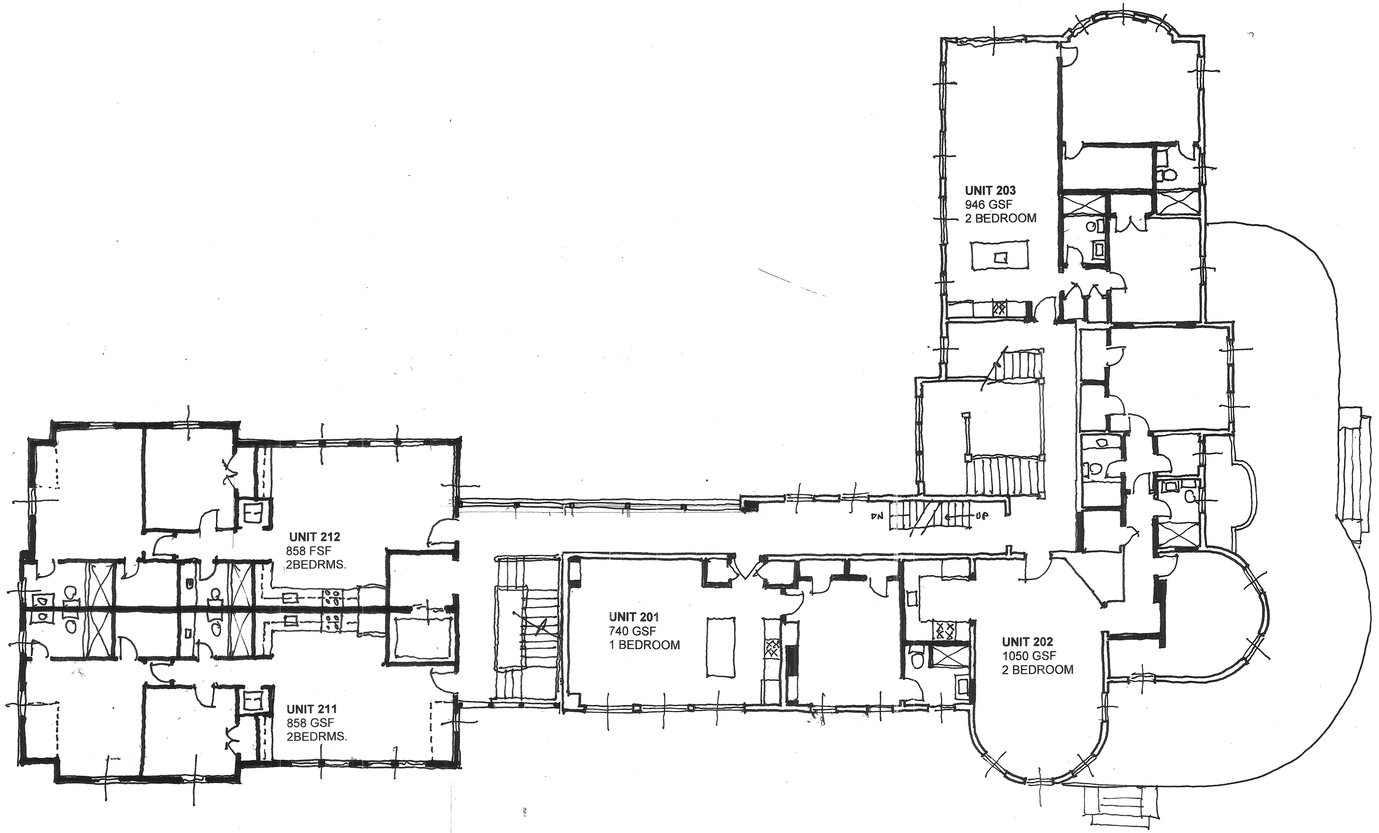
WARNER MANSION
10231 CARROLL PLACE
KENSINGTON, MD 20895

ISSUED

Prelim.	11/12/20
Revised	04 28/22
Revised	11/29/22

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

A2.1



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

FREDERICK TAYLOR, AIA
1433 OTIS STREET NE
WASHINGTON DC, 20017
(202) 635-8087 - (202) 277-8087
www.chevychasearchitect.com

WARNER MANSION
10231 CARROLL PLACE
KENSINGTON, MD 20895

ISSUED

Prelim.	11/12/20
Revised	04/28/22
Revised	11/29/22

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

A2.2

EAST ELEVATION CONCEPT
1/8" = 1'-0"

FREDERICK TAYLOR, AIA
1433 QTIS STREET NE
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WARNER MANSION
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ISSUED

Prelim.	11/12/20
Revised	11/29/22

EAST ELEVATION – CONCEPT
1/8" = 1'-0"

A3.1

NORTH ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

WEST ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

ISSUED

Revised 04/28/22
Revised 11/29/22

FREDERICK TAYLOR, AIA
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WASHINGTON DC, 20017
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www.chevychasearchitect.com

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KENSINGTON, MD 20895

ISSUED

Revised 04 28/22
Revised 11/29/22

NORTH & WEST ELEVATIONS
1/8" = 1'-0"

A3.2

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PORTIONS OF THE BRAINARD WARNER PROPERTY (M:31-41), 10231 CARROLL PLACE, KENSINGTON, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC
4710 Bayard Boulevard
Bethesda, MD 20816

Prepared by:

THE OTTERY GROUP
P.O. Box 4265
Silver Spring, Maryland 20914

Matthew Palus
Lyle Torp (Principal Investigator)

February 2023

Executive Summary

The Ottery Group conducted a Phase I archeological survey within a 3.2-acre portion of Warner Circle Park, located in a residential neighborhood in Kensington, Montgomery County, Maryland. Archeological testing was requested by Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums, LLC to satisfy requirements of the Maryland Historic Trust (MHT), which holds a preservation easement on the property. Warner Circle Park is within the Kensington Historic District (M: 31-6), which encompasses the 1890s subdivisions that defined the town, and is listed on both the county's Master Plan for Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The park includes two late-nineteenth century structures that are not listed individually on the National Register but are significant contributing structures to the Kensington Historic District. These structures are a Queen Anne-style summer residence and associated carriage house that were initially constructed under the ownership of Brainard H. Warner, the developer of the 1890 Kensington Park subdivision. Subsequent owners added to and modified these structures in 1914 and 1960. From 1956 to 2005 this property was utilized as a nursing home. Montgomery County purchased the property in 2006. Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums, LLC proposes to rehabilitate the historic Brainard Warner House and carriage house at Warner Circle Park for adaptive reuse of these structures for multi-unit condominium residences. M-NCPPC will retain ownership of Warner Circle Park and Warner Circle will remain public park land.

There has been no previous archeological resource inventory conducted at the park. An archeological assessment of the Brainard Warner property at Warner Circle Park was completed in 2010, and concluded that the 1890s historic landscape of the Brainard Warner property was very well preserved, and that the park has high potential to retain intact archeological resources. A series of recommendations indicates areas that should be subjected to archeological survey or provisions for monitoring prior to any ground-disturbing activity. The 2010 assessment was completed prior to demolition of a large addition to the south side of the historic Brainard Warner house, which occurred in 2013, potentially affecting the integrity of archeological deposits within a portion of the current project area. The park contains one known archeological site, the Brainerd Warner Kent Street Site (18MO774), which consists of a lithic scatter and a brick-and-mortar stairway feature associated with the ca. 1890s Warner Mansion landscape. Site 18MO774 was identified in 2020 during monitoring of the replacement of a stairway on the east side of the park (Bouslog 2021), and the National Register-eligibility of the 18MO774 has not been determined. The current investigation provides an archeological site location survey for recommendation areas identified by Fischler and French (2010), including the LOD for the current project within a buffer area that comprises the central and southern portions of the 4.4-acre park.

The Ottery Group conducted a Phase I Archeological Survey at Warner Circle Park from December 29, 2022 to January 17, 2023. A total of 375 STPs was systematically excavated in five-meter grid across the 3.2-acre survey area. Historical artifacts and a smaller number of pre-contact Native American lithic artifacts were collected during shovel testing throughout most of the survey area, and four subsurface historical archeological features were identified, adding to the inventory of landscape features recorded by Fischler and French (2010). Throughout the survey area, 110 positive shovel tests contained artifactual materials including two lithic flakes, but a proportion of these were recovered from recent fill contexts associated with later 20th-century construction at the site, including the demolition of the expansive nursing home addition on the south side of the house in 2013. A subset comprised by 69 positive shovel tests yielded artifacts from intact historical soils, totaling 179 historical artifacts and one lithic flake. All historical material culture identified at the site is consistent with later-19th century occupation, and although the previous archeological assessment anticipated potential for the Brainard Warner Property to contain 18th or early-19th century archeological resources, close-interval shovel testing survey yields no evidence of intact, early historical occupation.

The portion of Warner Circle Park subjected to Phase I survey contains a low-density scatter of later 19th and 20th-century historical artifacts contained by surface soils, either intact topsoil contexts, or in some areas, historical topsoil containing late 19th- and 20th-century artifacts that is sealed beneath fill deposited at the site. The low-density artifact scatter contained by the survey area and occurring within the LOD for the proposed rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the Brainard Warner House does not constitute a significant archeological resource. No mitigation or additional treatment of these resources is recommended.

Two lithics recovered during shovel testing are associated with the pre-contact Native American component of Site 18MO774. It is recommended that the boundary of 18MO774 be expanded to contain all positive shovel tests containing historic and pre-contact Native American material culture within the 3.2-acre Phase I survey area.

The area contained by the loop drive surrounding the Brainard Warner House contains evidence of extensive soil disturbance and filling. The integrity of archeological deposits within this loop drive, and within the former footprint of the nursing home addition demolished in 2013, appears to be compromised, with few exceptions where intact historical topsoil is preserved underneath fill deposits, as evidenced by the distribution of positive shovel tests.

Four archeological features identified during the present survey are associated with the historical occupation and the landscape design of the Brainard Warner property, or represent later, non-historic 20th-century contexts of construction and the dynamic history of the property. One new archeological feature recorded during the survey, a section of curbing associated with the early-20th-century landscape design—specifically the alignment and elevation of a former loop drive on the west side of the house—indicates the presence of a larger, buried roadway structure that may be intact beneath the existing loop drive and adjacent lawns. Current construction plans involve creation of a paved walkway crossing the location of this buried curb and this may adversely affect the integrity of this feature. Three additional archeological features identified during this survey are either non-historic or have no significant associated archeological resources.

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Appendices

1.0 Introduction

The Ottery Group conducted a Phase I archeological survey ahead of proposed rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the historic Brainard Warner House and carriage house at Warner Circle Park, in Kensington, Maryland. The project area consists of a 3.2-acre portion of Warner Circle Park, within a residential neighborhood in Montgomery County (Figure 1.1). Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC plans to rehabilitate the historic buildings associated with the Brainard Warner property (MIHP M:31-41) at Warner Circle Park in Kensington, Maryland, for multi-unit condominium residences. Archeological testing described in this report was requested by Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC to satisfy requirements of the Maryland Historic Trust (MHT), which holds a preservation easement on the property.

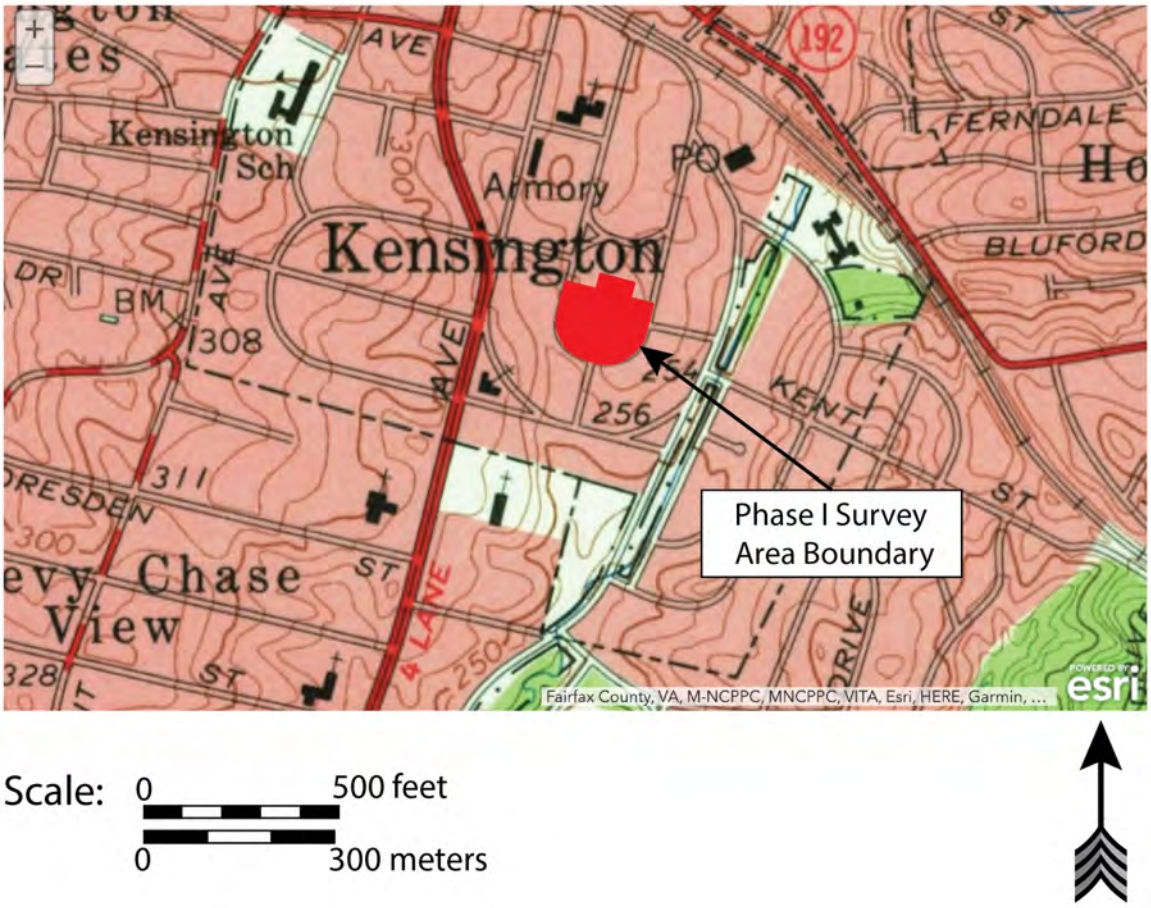


Figure 1.1: Location of the Project Area on the 2022 USGS Kensington, MD quadrangle.

Warner Circle Park encompasses 4.4 acres and is owned by Montgomery County and administered by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) Montgomery Parks. The park is within the Kensington Historic District (M: 31-6), which encompasses the 1890s subdivisions that defined the town, and is listed on both the county's Master Plan for Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The park includes two late-nineteenth century structures that are not listed individually on the National Register but are significant contributing structures to the Kensington Historic District. These structures are a Queen Anne-style summer residence and

associated carriage house that were initially constructed under the ownership of Brainard H. Warner, the developer of the 1890 Kensington Park subdivision. Subsequent owners added to and modified these structures in 1914 and 1960. From 1956 to 2005 this property was utilized as a nursing home. Montgomery County purchased the property in 2006. Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC is under contract to purchase the buildings and is in the process of planning for the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the structures for residential condominiums. M-NCPPC will retain ownership of Warner Circle Park and Warner Circle will remain public park land.

The Brainard Warner property has previously been subjected to an archeological assessment (Fischler and French 2010) comprised by historical documentary research, oral history interviews, and on-site, non-excavation reconnaissance to document existing conditions of the property, identify disturbances and possible locations of pre-contact Native American and historic archeological resources, and assess sensitivity of the park or areas within the park. The Fischler and French (2010) study produced by EAC/Archaeology, Inc. includes detailed natural, historical, and archeological context for the property. This assessment concluded that the 1890s historic landscape of the Brainard Warner property was very well preserved, and that the park has high potential to retain intact archeological resources. A series of recommendations indicates areas that should be subjected to archeological survey or provisions for monitoring prior to any ground-disturbing activity. The 2010 assessment was completed prior to demolition of a large addition to the south side of the historic Brainard Warner house, which occurred in 2013, potentially affecting the integrity of archeological deposits within a portion of the current project area.

The project area falls within Maryland Archeological Research Unit 12, the Potomac Drainage (Figure 1.2). There has been no previous archeological resource inventory survey conducted at the park, and the park contains one known archeological site 18MO774, the Brainerd Warner Kent Street Site, which consists of a lithic scatter and a brick-and-mortar stairway feature associated with the 1890s Warner Mansion landscape. An outcropping or dike of quartz lithic material is present at the site, and four quartz lithic flakes were recovered from nearby test pit in a disturbed context. The brick stair at 18MO774 was removed in 2020 during repairs (Bouslog 2021). A technical work plan for the current investigation was prepared by The Ottery Group and reviewed by M-NCPPC Montgomery Planning and the MHT. The work plan was approved by both agencies on December 7, 2022, and M-NCPPC Montgomery Parks approved a permit to conduct archeological fieldwork on December 9, 2022.

The Phase I archeological survey involved background research, field survey and report preparation. Fieldwork was conducted between December 29, 2022 and January 17, 2023. The archeological survey of consisted of the excavation of 375 shovel test pits. The following chapters discuss the environmental and cultural context for the project area, which are adapted from the previous archeological assessment prepared by Fischler and French (2010). The report also details the field methods as well as the results of the archeological survey. The last chapter summarizes the survey work performed and provides a conclusion on the identified cultural resources and potential for affects to archeological resources contained by the park. The methods for completing this Phase I archeological evaluation follow the recommended approach in the based on the MHT's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Survey in Maryland.* All technical staff assigned to this project meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Archaeology* (36 CFR 61).

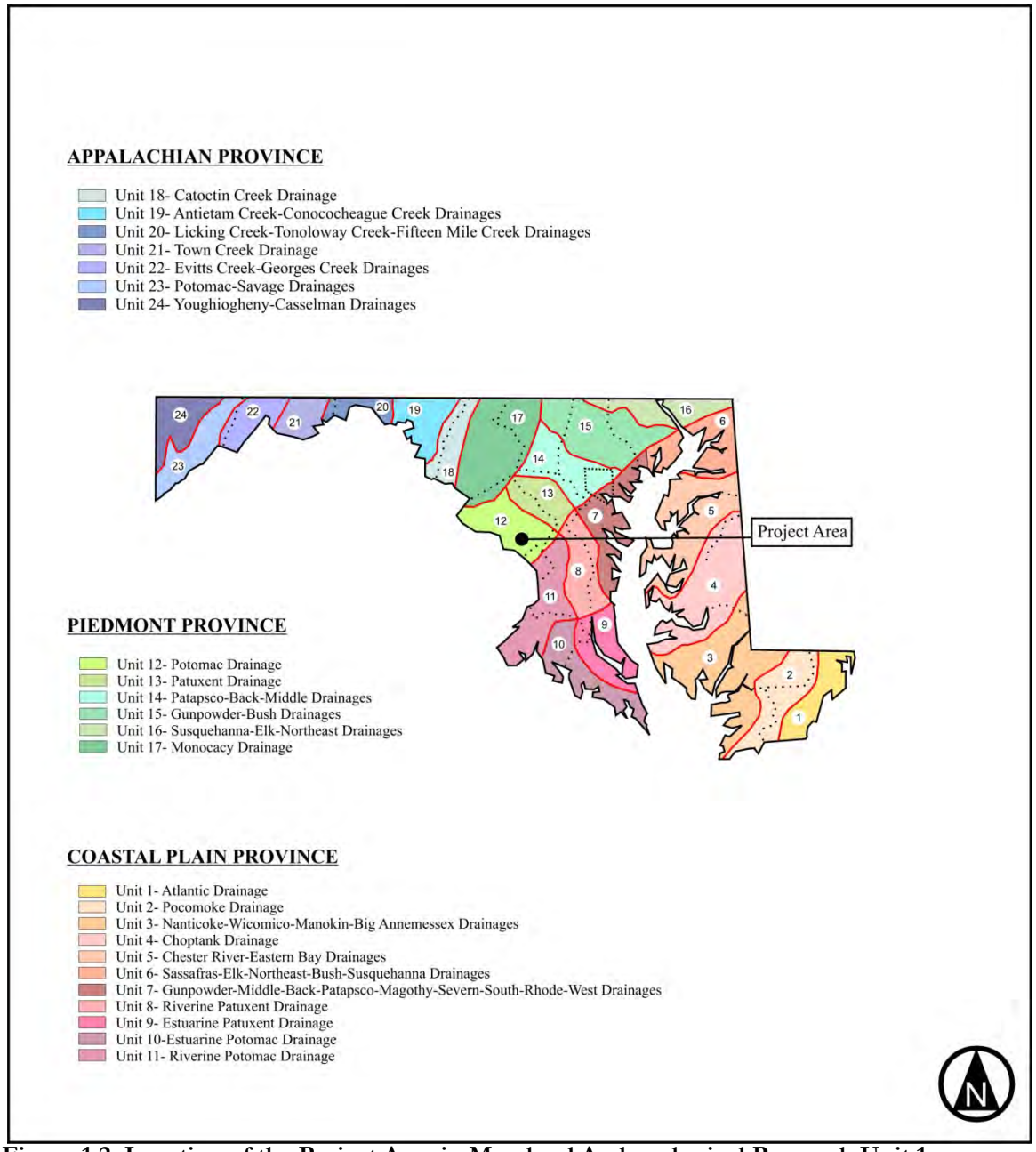


Figure 1.2: Location of the Project Area in Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 1

2.0 Project Area Location and Description

Warner Circle Park is a 4.4-acre park located east of Connecticut Avenue and south of Plyers Mill Road in the Town of Kensington. The park contains two late-nineteenth century structures, the Brainard Warner House, a Queen Anne's style summer residence and an associated carriage house, both currently vacant (Figure 2.1). A 1956 nursing home addition was removed in 2013 and renovations were made to bring the house back to its original 1890s condition. Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums, LLC proposes alterations to the two extant structures to create condominium residences, and the project includes new construction within the park, with construction of additional parking, widening of the entrance driveway to accommodate emergency vehicles, construction of a series of dry wells for management of groundwater, and new underground utilities. Figure 2.2 presents an overview plan of new construction on the exterior of the two historic buildings.

The residence is situated on a hilltop which slopes towards Carroll Place which encircles the park, sloping more steeply towards the south and west. The house and carriage house have asphalt paths and parking areas, with a loop drive circling the house. An original stone and brick entrance wall with an asphalt drive still stands opening to Carroll Place on the northern side of the property. The property is ringed with Black Walnut, Hemlock, Mulberry, Magnolia, Spruce and Oak trees, with a maintained lawn. There are no water features on the property; the closest stream, Silver Creek, a tributary of Rock Creek, is 143 meters to the east (Bouslog 2020).

Elevations across the project area range between 277 and 295 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) with the southern near the intersection of Carroll Place and Hadley Place occurring at the lowest elevation, and the Brainard Warner house situated at the highest point within the park. As mapped by United States Department of Agriculture National Resources Conservations Services or USDA-NRCS (2022), soils within the project area are comprised by Glenelg silt loam, 3-8% slopes (2B), and Glenelg silt loam, 8-15% slopes (2C). Glenelg series soils consist of very deep, well-drained soils of the piedmont areas of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, which is highly arable farmland (Figure 2.3).

Figures 2.4-2.11 depict existing conditions within the project area at the time of archeological survey, in December 2022.

Figure 2.1: Aerial view of Phase I Survey Area (Red Line) and Project Limits of Disturbance (Yellow Line) (Base map: Google Earth Pro 4/2022).

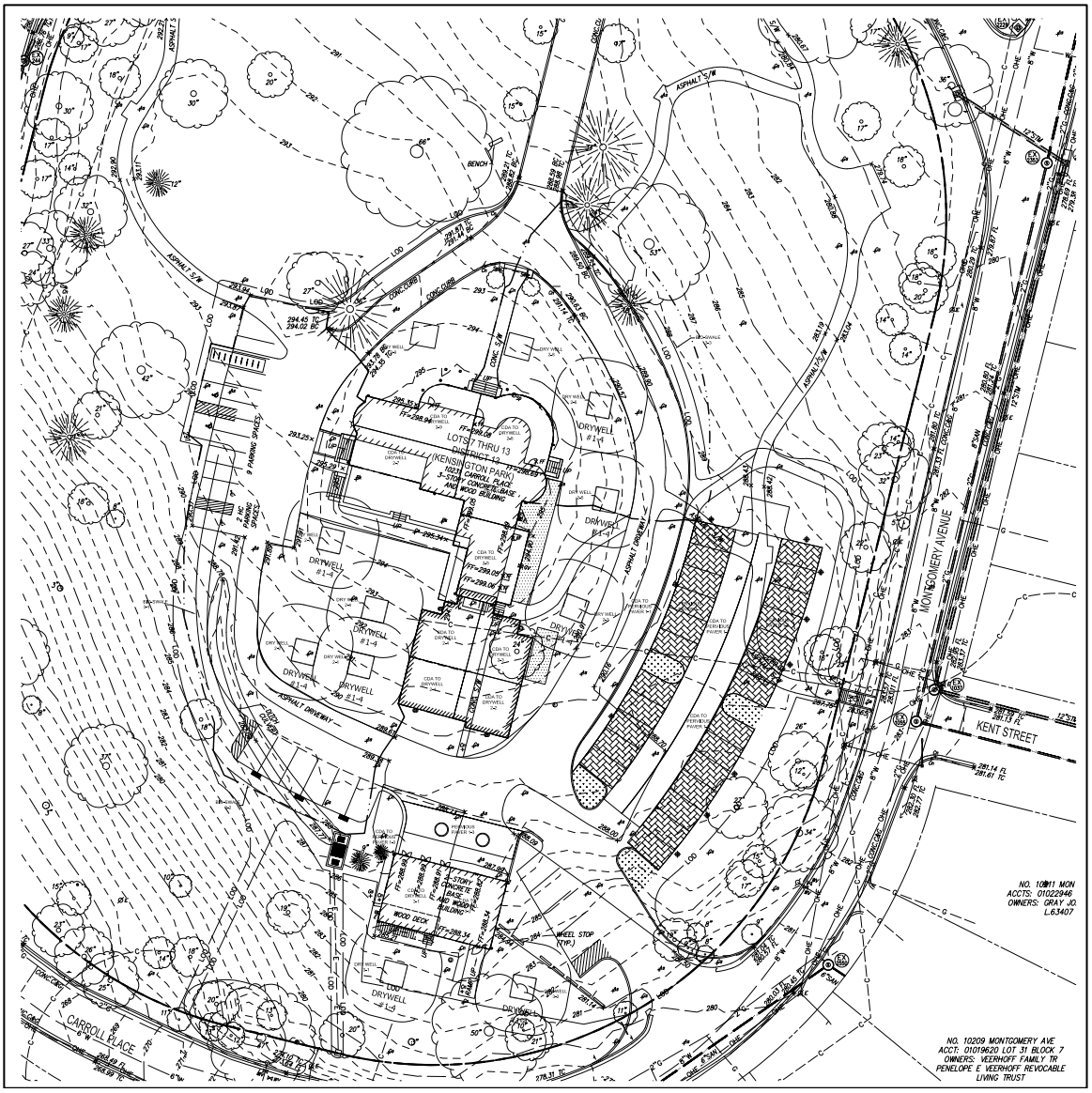
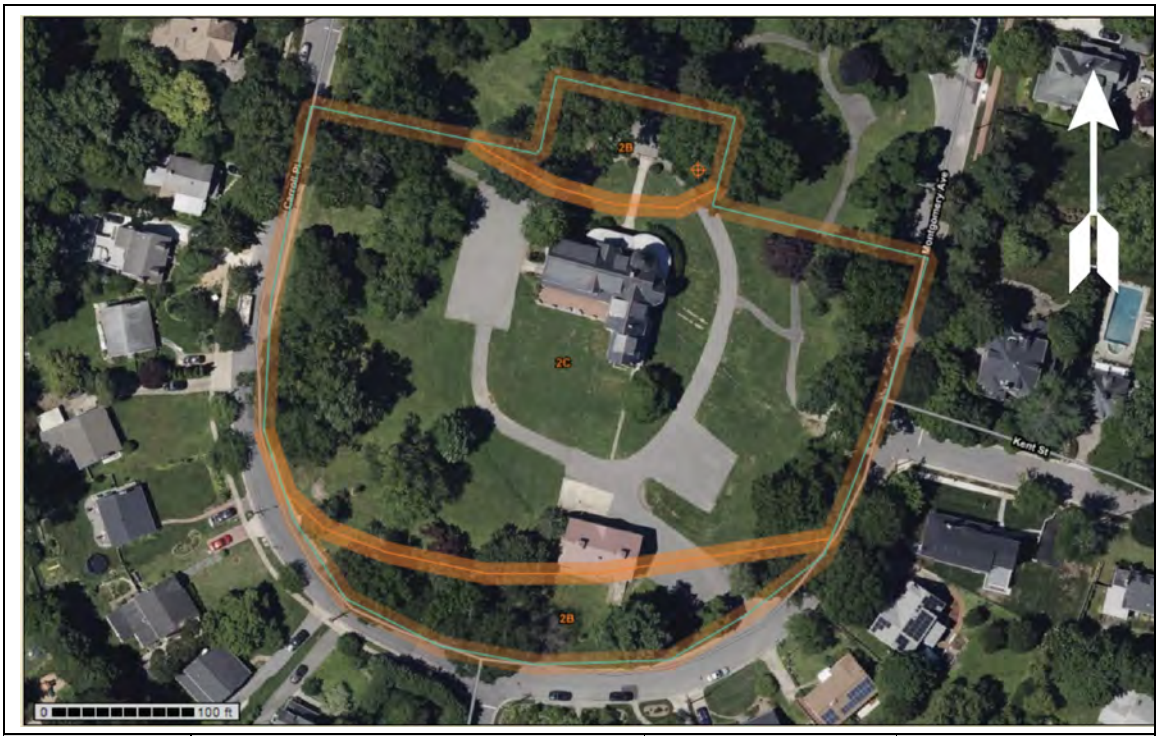


Figure 2.2: Proposed Development Plans.



Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2B	Glenelg silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.65	20.4%
2C	Glenelg silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2.55	79.6
Totals for Area of Interest		3.2	100

Figure 2.3: NRCS soils present within the Project Area.

Figure 2.4: View of the Brainard Warner House at Warner Circle Park, Facing South.

Figure 2.5: View of East Façade of the Brainard Warner House, Facing West.

Figure 2.6: View of Location of Site 18MO774 at Stair East of Brainard Warner House (Rebuilt in 2020), Facing Northwest.

Figure 2.7: View of Carriage House at South Side of Warner Circle Park, Facing Northwest.

Figure 2.8: View of Carriage House at Warner Circle Park, Facing South-Southeast.

Figure 2.9: View of South Façade of Brainard Warner House and Former Location of 1956 Nursing Home Addition, Facing North.

Figure 2.10: View of Modern Drainage Feature Southwest of the Brainard Warner House, Facing North .

Figure 2.11: View Along E1000 Transect from Carroll Place at Intersection with Hadley Place, Facing North.

3.0 Environmental and Historical Background

3.1 Environmental Context

The natural environment has been an important determinant of settlement and subsistence patterns during prehistoric and historic occupations of the region. Specific environmental characteristics, such as soils and proximity to water, influenced the quantity and variety of resources available to prehistoric peoples (i.e., wild plants, animals, and raw lithic materials for the manufacture of stone tools). In a broader sense, climate effects the distribution of fauna, flora, and the nature and distribution of soils. Climate also influences where people travel or settle and how they exploit natural resources in their surroundings. Throughout the Middle Atlantic region, the locations and types of prehistoric sites are closely correlated with the modern biophysical environment (ca. 3,000 BP-Present) and with paleoenvironments (ca. 12,000-3,000 BP).

3.1.1 Paleo-Climate

The climate of the Middle Atlantic region underwent a series of changes following the retreat of the glaciers at the end of the Pleistocene. An understanding of climatic change is important in understanding the environmental conditions facing prehistoric peoples and how adaptation to these conditions shaped human settlement patterns and subsistence. Climatic episodes defined by Carbone (1976) for the Shenandoah Valley are broadly applicable to the project area. The vegetation history of the project area may be inferred from general vegetation histories of the Middle Atlantic region that have been developed from data provided by fossilized pollen. Plant communities also influence the faunal resources that were available in the past.

The last glacial episode reached its peak at approximately 18,000 B.P. The glaciation occurring at the terminal Pleistocene had profound effects upon the climate of the Middle Atlantic region. The climate during this time was cool and wet; average temperatures were several degrees lower than present (Carbone 1976). Surface runoff from the retreating glaciers and heavy precipitation resulted in numerous upland bogs and poorly drained lowlands (Custer and Wallace 1982). A relatively open forest dominated by spruce and pine was the predominant vegetative cover.

Moist climatic conditions during this episode promoted the development of uplands and increased wetland areas associated with stream drainages. These vegetation communities would have provided unique sets of resources and unique resource distributions for Paleoindian and Early Archaic populations.

Between 10,000 and 8,500 B.P., the effects of the ice sheet began to diminish. The primary change during this time was the rise in sea levels resulting in the slow inundation of many river valleys. The most pronounced embayment in the Middle Atlantic region occurred with the drowning of the Susquehanna River, which eventually resulted in the formation of what we now call the Chesapeake Bay. This rise in sea level would have affected all tributaries to the Bay, including locations far away from its shores. Possible results of this rise include a cessation of stream incision, a decrease in stream competency that results in an increase in deposition throughout the drainage basin, and an increase in headwater erosion. During this time, seasonality increased and deciduous forests spread. Many Pleistocene fauna became extinct or migrated out of the region altogether.

Between 8,500 and 5,000 B.P., the climate was warmer and more humid (Custer 1984), becoming increasingly warmer and drier, with the warmest and driest period from 5,000 to 4,000 B.P. (Carbone 1976). With increasing deciduous constituents, the resources available to Middle Archaic occupations

changed. An increase in nut-bearing trees also might have resulted in an increase in small foraging animals. Anadromous fish increased in number by the end of this climatic episode. The warmer and drier climatic conditions resulted in the draining of bogs and pocosins, which decreased the number of water sources available across the landscape.

By 5,000 B.P., colder and wetter climatic conditions resulted in the replacement of the oak-hemlock forest community by an oak-pine-hickory community (Custer and Wallace 1982). The period between 5,000 and 3,000 B.P. has been interpreted as a xerothermic climate regime (Carbone 1976), which resulted in fewer lower order streams and a concentration of resources in lowlands (Custer and Wallace 1982). By the end of this climatic episode, climax forests dominated by mixed oak-hickory-pine were established composing a community similar to modern forest communities. The Late Holocene (3,000 B.P. to the present) represents essentially modern climatic conditions, although several climatic perturbations are suggested after the beginning of this period.

3.1.2 Modern Climate, Flora, and Fauna

Today, Montgomery County has a humid, temperate, continental climate with well-defined seasons. The average January low temperature is 25 degrees; the average July high temperature is 86 degrees. Average precipitation is 40 inches, approximately 55% of which falls between April and September (Brown and Dyer 1995). The average annual snowfall in Montgomery County is approximately 17 inches.

3.2 Prehistoric Cultural Sequence

Montgomery County, Maryland is located within the Middle Atlantic culture area, which is traditionally defined as extending from the Dismal Swamp of the North Carolina/Virginia border to the Hudson estuary in New York, and from the Appalachian mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.

There are three general prehistoric cultural traditions recognized in the Middle Atlantic region: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. Originally developed as cultural historical units primarily intended to treat temporal and spatial questions, these traditions are defined by diagnostic artifact forms and assemblages. In more recent years, this scheme has been modified to emphasize cultural adaptations to changing ecological conditions. While the various terms continue to be used, their use is now as much behavioral as classificatory.

As of the February 2023, there have been 570 archaeological sites with prehistoric components recorded in Montgomery County. Of these, 493 are exclusively prehistoric while 77 also contain historic components.

3.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period

The Paleo-Indian period (ca. 12,000-6,500 BP) represents human occupation and utilization of the lands representing a tundra like environment following the retreat of the Wisconsin glaciers circa 11,000 B.C. (Dent 1995). Classical models of Paleoindian traditions propose a hunting and foraging subsistence pattern focused around extinct megafauna, pursued by highly mobile, opportunistic populations organized as bands composed of multiple family groups.

These models, largely derived from Paleoindian sites identified west of the Appalachian chain, have proved to be not directly applicable to eastern North America, where direct association between Paleoindian artifacts and extinct megafauna has not been identified. There is also material evidence to

support the hypothesis that Eastern Paleo-Indian populations exploited of a wider range of resources, perhaps most notably the findings at the Shawnee-Minisink site along the Delaware River in the Upper Delaware Valley (McNett 1985). Thus, Paleo-Indian populations were mobile, frequently changing location throughout the year within a territory in order to utilize available resources. Gardner's research at the Flint Run Complex in Virginia (Gardner 1974, 1977, 1979) has identified several types of sites organized around the base camp, which was the main focus of habitation by aggregate bands. Base camps tend to have heterogeneous artifact assemblages, in contrast to smaller special purpose sites that were occupied by smaller groups for shorter periods of time to make use of seasonally available resources. Base camps were tied to quarry sites where high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic materials were extracted for stone tool manufacture (Gardner 1977, Goodyear 1979). Gardner (1974) and others (Witthoft 1953) have also proposed that upland settings were utilized as they offered a vantage point from which to observe migrating animals. Smaller camps and special use sites radiate from the base camps in varying distances.

Gardner (1974) notes that Paleo-Indians placed an emphasis on hunting, although it is most likely that exploitation of available floral resources were also a critical component of Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies. In many areas, Paleo-Indian sites are associated with large Pleistocene megafauna such as mammoth and mastodon, however, Gardner (1980) notes that the hunting economy probably focused on deer, elk, and possibly caribou. Diagnostic projectile point forms include (from earliest to latest) Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton-Hardaway.

Paleo-Indian sites are rare in Maryland, with only six recorded sites with Paleo-Indian components identified in Montgomery County. These are all situated on upland landforms with no consistency regarding proximity to water or size of waterway.

3.2.2 Archaic Period (8,500-3,000 B.P.)

The Archaic period (8,500-3,000 B.P.) in the eastern United States generally refers to pre-ceramic sites associated with nomadic hunter-gatherer populations that occupied the emerging Holocene deciduous forests. This was considered distinct from the Paleo-Indian period that was characterized by highly mobile hunters reliant on big game for their livelihood. Warmer and drier climatic conditions at the onset of the Holocene resulted in a more varied floral and faunal resource base, and resulted in cultural adaptations during the Archaic period. Settlement patterns were seasonally oriented, and groups were still semi-nomadic, with a subsistence base focused on hunting and gathering. Research over the last two decades has revealed that the transition between the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic was not as great as previously thought. The transition to the Archaic appears to have been more gradual and characterized by exploitation of an increasingly broad range of local resources and decreasing mobility.

The Early Archaic sub-period (8,500-7,500 B.P.) is viewed as a continuation of the earlier Paleo-Indian lifeways, with an emphasis on the use of cryptocrystalline lithic materials for tool making. Lithic technology, however, shifted to a variety of corner-notched types, including Palmer and Kirk, as well as bifurcate-base types such as Lecroy during the transition to the Middle Archaic period. This shift in projectile point form may indicate diversification within the system of production, as economies shifted from a concentration on hunting deer and other large game to more diverse faunal exploitative patterns focused on smaller game. By the end of this sub-period, less emphasis is placed upon high-quality cryptocrystalline stone, suggesting that the settlement system based on quarry-related base camps became less important. A total of 19 Early Archaic period sites have been recorded in Montgomery County.

The Middle Archaic (7,500-5,000 B.P.) is cited as a time when hunting and gathering groups began to develop a subsistence strategy that incorporated a diverse array of seasonally available resources. This

is indicated by the addition of specialized plant processing tools in Middle Archaic assemblages. A wider variety of projectile point styles is evidenced during this time, however, the use of cryptocrystalline stone for tool production is nearly abandoned. Diagnostic artifacts include Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Halifax point types. Tool kits are seen as becoming increasingly diversified during this period. The focus of settlement is at seasonally occupied base camps located on the floodplains of major drainages where seed plants could be exploited. Hunting and limited-use sites are located in the uplands, along lower-order streams and near lithic sources, and adjacent to interior swamps and swampy floodplains of low order drainages. A total of 22 Middle Archaic period sites have been recorded in Montgomery County.

The Late Archaic sub-period (5,000-3,000 B.P.) is characterized by cultures that made efficient use of their local environments, and as a result, there is an increased degree of regional distinction that is visible in the archaeological record. During this time semi-sedentary settlement systems expanded, possibly as a result of greater aridity that tethered groups to critical resources, or an increase in population that resulted in territorial circumscription.

Increased use of riverine and estuarine resources is evident. The development of estuaries throughout the Coastal Plain from the continued rise in sea levels resulted in the increased distribution of crabs and oysters and extensive seasonal runs of anadromous fish. Steatite bowls are introduced into the technology inventory. The majority of projectile points representative of this time period consist of side-notched and stemmed varieties, which are typically manufactured from quartz.

The Late Archaic represents the culmination of what Caldwell (1958) termed primary forest efficiency. Caldwell stressed the variety and availability of food sources in the eastern forests, and stressed that prehistoric groups could move seasonally to maximize resource acquisition. Thus, in the eastern United States in general, Middle and Late Archaic groups are seen as mobile hunting and gathering peoples who exploited seasonal resources and scheduled their movements accordingly. In parts of the Middle Atlantic region, the Late Archaic period also is associated with large bivalve middens. Scattered campsites focused on major rivers appear to form a major element within the settlement pattern; short-term campsites in upland zones along small streams have also been documented.

Culturally diagnostic artifacts for this period include the Savannah River and Susquehanna Broadspear projectile point types, which appear to be represented in different frequencies above and below the Fall Line separating the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. The presence of steatite bowls in assemblages is also a diagnostic artifact of this period. A total of 100 Late Archaic period sites have been recorded in Montgomery County. This is the most commonly found cultural period in the county as well as the state.

3.2.3 Woodland Period (3,000 BP to A.D. 1600)

The Woodland period is divided into three sub-periods: Early Woodland (1,000-300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (300 B.C.-A.D. 900), and Late Woodland (A.D. 900-A.D. 1600). The Woodland period was defined originally in the 1930s by the appearance of ceramics, maize agriculture, and sedentary villages. At the time, it was believed that ceramics, food production, and sedentary village life were mutually inclusive. Research over the last few decades, however, has revealed that the transition between the Archaic and Woodland were not as great as previously thought. Witthoft (1953) has defined a Transitional Period linking the Archaic and the Woodland periods that was restricted in appellation to the cultural sequences of the northeastern and Middle Atlantic regions of the United States. Custer (1989; Custer and Wallace 1982) considers the Late Archaic through Middle Woodland as a related continuum.

The Early Woodland period represents a continuation of trends begun during the Middle and Late Archaic periods towards increased exploitation of local resources and decreased mobility. The increased productivity of coastal and estuarine resources resulted from the stabilization of sea levels; marshes developed and estuarine areas rapidly became places on the landscape in which fish, waterfowl, and shellfish could be easily exploited. Floodplains are increasingly the focus of plant harvesting.

Early Woodland technology included two sets of diagnostics. The first is a series of projectile points, typified by fishtail and by contracting stemmed varieties. The second set of diagnostics is ceramics. Characteristic ceramics of the period include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Selden Island types, and sand-tempered Accokeek ceramics (Stewart 1982:70). A total of 56 Early Woodland period sites have been recorded in Montgomery County.

During the Middle Woodland (300 B.C.-A.D. 900) sub-period, villages grew in size and became more permanent. Handsman and McNett (1974:26) have suggested that there was a greater reliance on horticulture resulting from an increasing population. Diagnostic artifacts include Popes Creek ceramics that are more frequent in the Coastal Plain, and Albermarle wares which are more common in the Piedmont, as well as shell-tempered Mockley wares (Stewart 1982:76). A total of 17 Middle Woodland period sites have been recorded in Montgomery County, including the previously recorded site within the project area.

Sedentism and subsistence based on food production were solidly established by the Late Woodland (A.D. 900-1,600). Large, permanent villages were located on the floodplains of major rivers. By A.D. 1,350, there is evidence of stockaded villages, suggesting extensive warfare throughout the Middle Atlantic region. Shell-tempered Townsend series ceramics are predominant in Late Woodland assemblages, while crushed-rock-tempered Potomac Creek wares are prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain to the Fall Line zone. In the piedmont, a different set of ceramics developed, with influence from the Ohio Valley cultures. These include crushed quartz, crushed chert, limestone, and sand/grit tempered wares such as Clemson Island, Shepard, Page, Keyser, Monongahela, and Munsee Incised (Stewart 1982: 85). Triangular projectile points are typical of this period. A total of 57 Late Woodland period sites have been recorded in Montgomery County.

After contact with European settlers, the traditional lifeways were disrupted. European settlement rapidly led to the nearly complete elimination of Native American groups in the Middle Atlantic region. Settlement and subsistence of historic Native Americans at the time of contact were most likely a continuation of patterns observed in the Late Woodland period.

At the time of European arrival into Maryland, the western shore coastal areas were inhabited by the Algonquian speaking groups, most notably the Piscataway, or Conoy. Algonquian speaking groups occupied much of the land on both sides of the Potomac River up to the Fall Line. Jennings (1978) claims that the Susquehannocks were primarily located north of Montgomery County although they proved significant during the early colonial period. However, as European settlements began encroaching into former Indian lands, many of these original inhabitants left the area or were ravaged by diseases for which they had no resistance.

3.3 Historical Background

Early exploration of the Chesapeake Bay area began in the late 1500s. Spanish missionaries may have explored parts of southern Maryland during the 16th century, but it was not until John Smith's voyages on the Potomac in 1608 that documented contact occurred between Europeans and Native Americans in the region. In 1634, Leonard Calvert established the first European settlement in the Maryland

colony at St. Mary's City (Virta 1984:20). Since the Piscataway tribe was a vital participant in English trade, Leonard Calvert obtained their consent before constructing the settlement. Calvert took other precautions to ensure a favorable rapport with the tribe. He reserved lands for them on the western side of the Chesapeake Bay and in exchange, the Piscataway agreed to remain in the area to present a united front against other hostile Native American groups. At this time, the material culture of the natives began to shift away from stone and bone tools, toward brass arrow points, glass trade beads, and other iron and brass objects.

Settlement of the region began in the mid-seventeenth century and concentrated along the Chesapeake Bay and at the mouths of major rivers. Early maps, including the Augustine Herrman map (1670) depict western Maryland as empty space. The first Europeans to venture into the piedmont were trappers. The earliest land patent in what is now Montgomery County dates to 1688, when *The Girls Portion* was issued to Henry Darnall. The 1776-acre parcel was incorporated modern Takoma Park, Silver Spring and extended into Washington DC. The earliest land grant in the vicinity of the project area occurred in 1715, when 307 acres was patented by Thomas Fletchall, encompassing a tract that spanned the area between Rock Creek and the Potomac River. The Georgetown Road, now Old Georgetown Road, was present at the time.

Tobacco was central as the cash crop of the slave-based, colonial agricultural system in Montgomery County and throughout southern Maryland, however, the softening of tobacco markets in the mid-18th century led Maryland to pass the Tobacco Inspection Act in 1747, with inspection warehouses being established on major waterways and operating similar to the tobacco inspection warehouses created in Virginia (Mintz, et al. 1993:18); At the same time, overproduction of tobacco prompted farmers to promote wheat, corn, and other staple products. This transition corresponds with the increasing construction of water-powered mills for rendering these products into flour or mash for distilling spirits (Cissna 1990:37, M-NCPPC 2009).

The need for transportation grew with the diversification of the economic base, allowing crops to be provided to markets in Georgetown and Alexandria, or for grains to be taken for milling. In the last years of the eighteenth century through the first half of the nineteenth century, there was a boom in road, turnpike, and canal construction. The Potomac Canal Company, run by retired president George Washington, was founded in 1785 and built five canals later incorporated into the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The Rockville Turnpike, now Wisconsin Avenue was built between 1806 and 1823. During the mid-nineteenth century the development of the railroad displaced and replaced the canal industry.

Following the Civil War, the fragmentation of large plantations into smaller individual agricultural tracts was widespread. The influx of population, buoyed by the railroads spurred the development of the suburban areas of Bethesda, Rockville, Chevy Chase, Silver Spring, Wheaton, and Takoma Park. These communities were tied together with the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad. The development of the suburban landscape began to displace the agricultural economy that had existed for 200 years. By the mid-20th century, the suburban areas developed their own governments and economic identities apart from solely residential areas. Railroad and trolley lines gave way to the highway system. Following World War Two, a rapid influx of population to the expanded government center in Washington, DC, resulted in a boom in housing, fragmenting much of the remaining large farm tracts.

3.3.1 Local and Tract History

The previous archeological assessment of the Brainard Warner Property prepared by EAC/Archaeology, Inc. (Fischler and French 2010) contains a thorough review of the tract history of the property comprising Warner Circle Park today, with additional research on the property published

by EHT Traceries in 2006, and an abridged discussion is presented here. Appendix D of the 2010 archeological assessment presents a complete title history for the property extending from 1689 to 1890, and referring to an earlier study by EHT Traceries (2006:18) for the chain of title from 1890 to the present. From these records Fischler and French periodize the history of the site in four historical periods, consisting of the pre-Warner historical period (16489-1890), the Warner Family period (1890-1913), the McKenney Family period (1913-1956), and the Nursing Home period (1956-2005).

Fischler and French note that the present location of Warner Circle Park is very likely to have contained one or more previous dwellings, possibly extending to the 1730s, based upon information in the title history for the property. There is a documented residence in the location of Warner Circle prior to purchase of the property by Brainard Warner in 1890. The plat of subdivision for Kensington Park was filed by Brainard Warner on November 15, 1890, and the plat depicts a private road extending from the north onto the center of the landform contained by Warner Circle. This pre-existing road is annotated "private road leading to the house on said property" (Fischler and French 2010:13). The 1879 Hopkins map depicts a residence of Daniel Brown in approximately the same location as the Brainard Warner House, and the Warner House is constructed on the most appealing site on topographically high ground. The Brown family may have had a farmhouse at this location starting in the 1830s. Daniel Brown insured the house on the property at a value of $1,600 for a mortgage that he took on in 1876, implying a typical farmhouse, seated on a 116.5-acre property (2010:14). Fischler and French speculate on the age of the Brown family farmhouse in 1876, but do not present evidence that the location of Warner Circle contained an earlier residence occupied during the 18th or the first half of the 19th century. The archeological assessment included an analysis of the house identifying different periods of expansion based on architectural evidence. The analysis did not support the notion that the Brainard Warner House contains elements of a pre-1890 residence.

The architectural analysis discussed by Fischler and French does indicate a sequence of additions to the house constructed by Warner. The Brainard Warner House was initially constructed from 1890 to 1892, completed by January 1892 according to extant fire insurance records (Fischler and French 2010:16), with additional work in ca. 1903 that was described as "reconstruction" on a claim against a fire insurance policy held by the Warners in that year. The extent of this reconstruction is not clear from historical or architectural data, and it is possible that the insurance claim resulted in the construction or rebuilding of the carriage house on the property. A 1902 photograph included in the EAC/Archaeology assessment depicts a wooden windmill structure directly to the west of the house for pumping water to the house from a well on-site. In ca. 1914, there were extensive additions to the south and west sides of the house under the ownership of Frederick D. McKenney, as extensively documented in architect's drawings. In 1960, under ownership of Henry Lowden and as part of the renovation of the Warner House for use as a nursing home, extensive additions to the south and west sides of the house were erected, extending from the present-day terrace on the south side of the house to a point directly west of the extant carriage house (Fischler and French 2010:29). The nursing home addition constructed in 1960 was standing at the time of the 2010 archeological assessment (Figure 3.1).

3.4 Previous Investigations

As mentioned above, the Brainard Warner property has previously been subjected to an archeological assessment (Fischler and French 2010) comprised by historical documentary research, oral history interviews, and on-site, non-excavation reconnaissance to document existing conditions of the property, identify disturbances and possible locations of pre-contact Native American and historic archeological resources, and assess sensitivity of the park or areas within the park. The Fischler and French (2010) study produced by EAC/Archaeology, Inc. includes detailed natural, historical, and archeological context for the property.

Figure 3.1: View of Former Addition on Southern Side of Warner Mansion Photographed by ca. 2010, Facing Northeast (from Fischler and French 2010:Figure 2.3).

This assessment concluded that the 1890s historic landscape of the Brainard Warner property was very well preserved, and that the park has high potential to retain intact archeological resources. A series of recommendations indicates areas that should be subjected to archeological survey or provisions for monitoring prior to any ground-disturbing activity.

There has been no archeological resource inventory survey conducted at the park, and one previously-recorded archeological site occurs within the Phase I survey area, 18MO744 (the Brainard Warner Kent Street archeological site). Site 18MO744 was inventoried in 2020 during monitoring of construction of a concrete stair extending down to the west side of Carroll Place at the intersection with Kent Street. The Kent Street Step Repair Project entailed removal of an 1890s stairway, which was monitored, and limited shovel testing. Site 18MO744 consists of a lithic scatter and a brick-and-mortar stairway feature associated with the 1890s Warner Mansion landscape. A natural outcropping or dike of quartz lithic material is present at the site, and four quartz lithic flakes were recovered from nearby test pit in a disturbed context (Bouslog 2021).

3.5 Typical Cultural Resources Expected in the Project Area

The likelihood for encountering pre-contact Native American or historic cultural resources is typically based upon particular criteria: environmental conditions and especially proximity to water sources for pre-contact Native American archaeological sites, and proximity to transportation for historic archaeological sites.

The current project area contains known archeological resources, and is developed with a historic residence that is contributing to Kensington's National Register-listed historic district, which

establishes the relative significance of any associated historical archeological resources present at Warner Circle Park.

Based on the archeological assessment prepared by EAC/Archaeology, the project area has high potential to contain resources associated with development of Warner Circle for the residence of Brainard Warner during the late 19th century, as well as potential for archeological resources associated with earlier historical occupations. As the project area falls partially within the boundaries of a known archeological site with pre-contact Native American and historic components, it is reasonable to assume that both could be encountered during the current survey.

The extent of the disturbance of archeological deposits from construction of the nursing home addition in 1960, and demolition of the same structure in 2013 can be projected based on the footprint of the former building and aerial photography from 2013 that depicts the area of graded, disturbed soil on the south side of the Brainard Warner House. The extent of disturbance from these construction episodes is assessed as part of the current investigation.

4.0 Research Design and Methods

4.1 Research Design

The Phase I survey area (Figure 4.1) consists of an approximately 3.2-acre portion of Warner Circle Park that contains the entire proposed limits of disturbance (LOD) and the Warner Mansion core area. The survey area also contains Site 18MO774. The proposed survey area provides a buffer surrounding the LOD for the project as defined by Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC. The survey area corresponds with all or a portion of areas 1-5, 7, 8, and 10-13 from the plan of recommendation areas (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.1, below) included in the Fischler and French assessment of Warner Circle Park (2010:63-64).

A technical work plan was developed in consultation with MHT and M-NCPPC, detailing the approach for close-interval shovel testing within a portion of Warner Circle Park. This work plan was reviewed and approved by MHT and the Montgomery County Planning Department on December 7, 2022, and a permit to conduct the investigation was received on December 9, 2022.

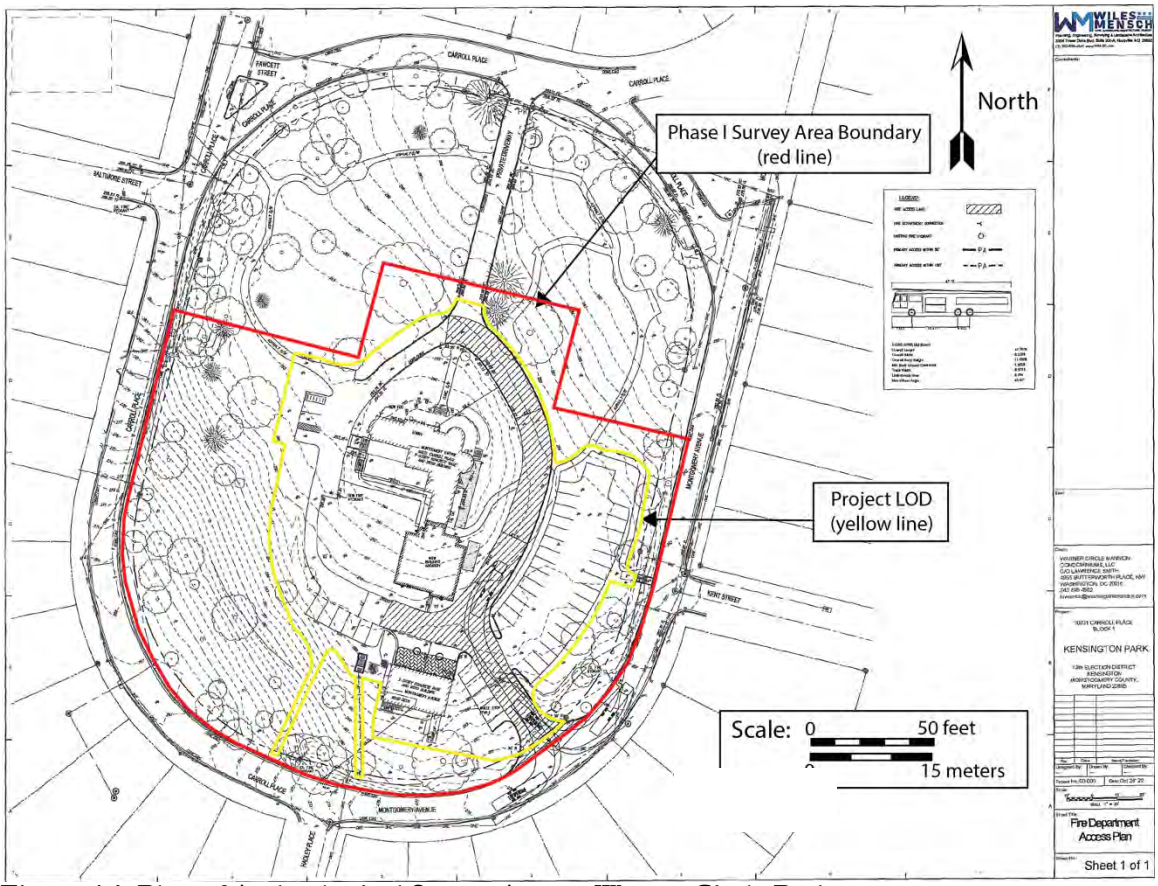


Figure 4.1: Plan of Archeological Survey Area at Warner Circle Park.

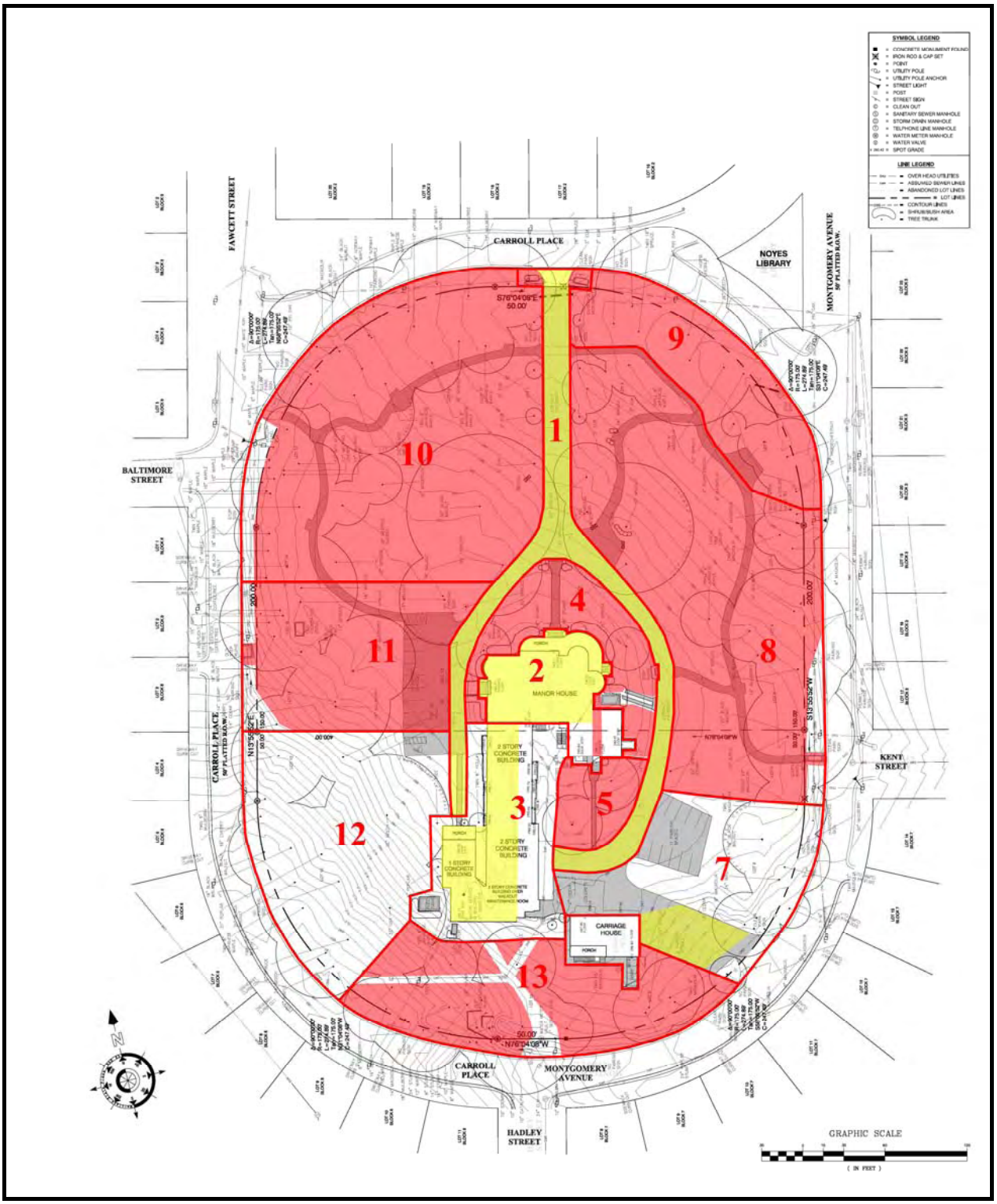


Figure 4.2. Plan of Recommendation Areas for Warner Circle Park (Fischler and French 2010:Figure 8.1, pp. 64).

Table 4.1. Key for Recommendation Areas for Warner Circle Park (Fischler and French 2010:Table 8.1, pp. 63).

Area	Recommendations
1	> Archaeological monitoring of any pavement removal. > Archaeological testing of area around entry walls.
2	> Archaeological monitoring of any exposure of inaccessible foundation segments and the removal of the nursing home dining room. > Mapping of mortar variation prior to the modification or removal of any foundations. > Archaeological testing adjacent to the 1914 stone porch columns in the crawl space under the 1960 kitchen addition.
3	> Archaeological monitoring of the final debris removal (to document and possibly excavate the well shaft). > Archaeological monitoring of the removal of the nursing home dining room.
4	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
5	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
6	No archaeological monitoring or testing.
7	Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken if the pavement is removed from the location of the frame structure shown on the 1924 Sanborn map and the 1937 aerial photograph.
8	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
9	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
10	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
11	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
12	No archaeological monitoring or testing.
13	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.

The project included field investigations and archival research. Archival research was conducted in order to locate previously identified cultural resources in the surrounding area and to guide an assessment of the potential for locating undiscovered archeological sites within the impact areas of the parcel. Field investigations consisted of shovel test pits in areas to be impacted by residential development. Shovel test pits were used to systematically collect artifacts and to use the locations and quantities recovered to identify the presence and location of historic or prehistoric sites. Subsurface tests were conducted systematically within areas that will be disturbed by construction activities associated with the development project.

4.2 Archival Research

Limited background research was conducted prior to field investigation. This included a review of the MHT site files, soil surveys, cultural resource management reports, and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listings. A number of online repositories were utilized in the research phase of the project including the Maryland State Archives Online, the University of Maryland Map Collection, and the Johns Hopkins University Map Archive.

4.3 Field Methods

The Phase I archaeological survey was conducted between December 29, 2022 and January 12, 2023. The fieldwork consisted of systematically excavated shovel test pits (STPs) at 5-meter intervals across unpaved portions of the survey area as defined in Figure 4.1, above. For the purposes of the archaeological survey, the project area was treated as one testing locus. An aerial photograph with projected STP locations that was included in the technical work plan was used to establish the test locations.

The locations of the tests were determined using pacing and an optical sight survey compass. Each STP measured at least 45 centimeters (cm) in diameter and was excavated in levels that approximated the existing soil conditions. Excavation of the STPs was performed based on stratigraphic layers to the depth of culturally sterile soil deposits, excepting areas where extensive fill soils were present that extended beyond the depth of hand-excavated shovel tests, or physical obstructions prevented excavation beyond the depth of the obstruction. One hundred percent of excavated soil was sifted through ¼-inch wire mesh screen for cultural material. Artifacts were documented and collected in labeled bags according to their horizontal and vertical provenience for further processing.

Field notes recorded the vertical location of recovered cultural material, soil stratigraphy, soil colors, and soil textures onto standardized STP forms using Munsell color charts and common soil texture nomenclature. After excavation and recording, all STPs were backfilled and sod caps replaced. Additionally, digital photography was used to document unusual or exceptional land forms, materials, or cultural features.

All maps, field notes, STP records, catalog forms, photographs, and other project related information will be held temporarily at the Ottery Group offices in Silver Spring, Maryland.

4.4 Laboratory Methods

The general methodology for the processing of archaeological material recovered from Phase I survey includes the cleaning, stabilization and cataloging of the artifact assemblage and associated records. As only lithic artifacts were recovered from the project area, they were mechanically cleaned with water

and toothbrush and dried in a tiered drying rack. Artifact processing procedures conform to Maryland State Collections and Conservation Standards (Morehouse, Cofield, and Doub 2018).

Artifacts were initially sorted into general categories based on material type and inventoried in a Microsoft Excel database based on relevant diagnostic attributes. Prehistoric artifacts were analyzed based on general morphology modeled after Andrefsky's (1998) typology. Debitage was categorized as either shatter, unintentional fractures resulting from lithic reduction, flakes and intentionally removed materials with morphological characteristics such as platforms and bulbs of percussion. Flakes were further sorted by their overall size, determined in 10-millimeter (mm) increments.

Following analysis, artifacts were bagged in perforated, four-milliliter polypropylene bags labeled with provenience and project information and boxed in acid-free containers for long-term storage. Artifacts recovered during the survey are to be permanently curated by M-NCPPC, Montgomery Parks.

5.0 Results

The field survey was conducted between December 29, 2022 and January 17, 2023. A total of 375 STPs were excavated at five-meter intervals throughout the unpaved portions of the project area as depicted in Figure 5.1. Given the close interval of five meters, no radial shovel tests were excavated for positive tests. Shovel testing resulted in a total of 110 positive shovel tests containing historical material culture, including two shovel test that encountered pre-contact Native American artifacts consisting of two secondary flakes from quartz material, in addition to historical artifacts in both tests containing lithic flakes. A proportion of these positive shovel tests encountered artifacts in fill contexts or redeposited soils. A total of 69 positive shovel tests represent historical and pre-contact Native American artifacts recovered from intact, buried, or feature contexts. Artifact analysis in this section is focused on the smaller assemblage from non-fill contexts; the complete artifact catalog is included as Appendix C of this report.

5.1 STP Testing

Shovel testing encountered varied stratigraphy within Warner Circle Park, with soils in areas within the loop driveway surrounding the Brainard Warner House (Figure 5.2) being extensively disturbed. The area inside the loop drive south of Warner Mansion contains fill deposits underneath a thin (ca. 0.10 meter) topsoil layer, with fill soils extending to ca. 0.60-0.70 meters below surface grade (BSG) and exceeding the depth of shovel testing in those areas. Fill soil contained numerous fragments of structural material such as brick, mortar, concrete, asphalt, and terra cotta drain pipe fragments, as well as other later-20th century material culture, and is likely associated with construction activity from demolition of an expansive addition on the south side of Warner Mansion, extending south to the position of the extant barn at the southern limit of the loop driveway today. This addition was constructed in 1956 and demolished in 2013. Aerial photography from 2013 depicts a large area of disturbed soils on the south side of the mansion where the addition once stood, and this corresponds well with the extent of fill soils noted during shovel testing within this area.

Soils within the loop drive on the northern side of Warner Mansion were also typically disturbed, with presence of one or more distinct fill layers. Soils in this area did not contain structural material in quantities as great as was seen in the location of the former southern addition, but nearly all historical artifacts were recovered from fill contexts in this area, save for one piece of milk glass from an unidentified vessel from shovel testing alongside the loop drive, west of the walkway to the front entrance of Warner Mansion (Figure 5.1).

Outside of the loop driveway, stratigraphy is typically simple, with approximately 0.20-0.30 meters of 7.5YR4/4 to 7.5YR3/2 silty sandy loam topsoil above a B horizon, characterized by a 5YR4/6 silty loam or silty sand. Soils are generally consistent with Glenelg series soil descriptions. Also, some shovel tests could identify a distinct, buried A horizon beneath fill deposits or modern topsoil (Figure 5.5).

The overall artifact assemblage from Phase I shovel testing consists of 315 historical artifacts and two pre-contact Native American lithics. Excluding finds from fill contexts, the site assemblage from intact or buried topsoil layers consists of 179 historical artifacts and one pre-contact Native American lithic flake, recovered from 69 positive shovel tests (one other lithic was found in disturbed soil in the northern portion of the project area, inside of the loop driveway).

Figure 5.2: Shovel Testing South of the Brainard Warner House, Facing Northeast.

Tables 5.1-5.2. present a summary of the Phase I assemblage from intact topsoil strata, including locations where a buried A horizon was noted beneath fill deposits, and one area where an accumulation of burned coal and slag is deposited at the curb on the south side of Warner Circle, somewhat west of the intersection of Carroll Place and Hadley Place. This deposit (Feature 2, discussed in greater detail below) is presumed to be associated with home heating of Warner Mansion, but could be the result of disposal of spent fuel from coal burning from other homes on Carroll Place. Six large fragments of unburned window glass were collected during excavation of one shovel test within this deposit (N935 E983, see Figure 5.1), which occurs directly above the B horizon (subsoil). In general, there is conformity in the types and quantities of historical artifacts recovered from intact topsoil and buried A horizon contexts, which account for 12 positive shovel tests and appear to be buried during construction and earthmoving activities from ca. 1960-2013. Artifacts from both contexts are treated as one assemblage in this report. Table 5.1. describes the distribution of artifacts across functional groupings, and Table 5.2 details the description of artifacts within the subset of the overall site assemblage from non-fill contexts.

Table 5.1. Summary of Historical Artifact Assemblage from Non-fill Contexts by Function.

Row Labels	Sum of Count	Percentage
Activities	2	1.11
Domestic	92	51.1
Fuel	9	5.0
Hardware	15	8.3
Indeterminate	5	2.8
Personal	5	2. 8
Structural	52	28. 9
Grand Total	**180**	**100**

Table 5.1. Summary of Historical Artifact Assemblage from Non-fill Contexts.

Functional Group	Material	Description	Count	Percent
Activities		Shell casing, shotgun	1	0.6
		Machine part	1	0.6
Domestic	**Aluminum**	Pull-tab, aluminum beverage can	2	1.1
	Ceramics	Porcelain	2	1.1
		Refined earthenware, unidentified	2	1.1
		Semi-vitreous	4	2.2
		Stoneware, utilitarian	4	2.2
		Terra cotta (flower pot)	1	0.6
		White Ironstone	6	3.3
		Whiteware	13	7.2
	Glass	Container	29	22.9
		Machine-manufactured	14	1.1
		Mouth-blown	1	0.6
		Indeterminate	25	13.9
		Lamp chimney	2	1.1
		Milk glass, Indeterminate	3	1.7
	Plastic	Plastic, unidentified	5	2.8
		Polystyrene (Styrofoam)	3	1.7
	Shell	Bivalve	5	2.8
Fuel		Coal/Slag	9	5.0
Hardware	**Ceramic**	Doorknob, ceramic	1	0.6
	Copper Alloy	Flat fragment	1	0.6
	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	10	5.6
		Cut	6	3.4
		Indeterminate	2	1.2
		Wire	3	1.7
		Unidentified ferrous alloy	8	4.5
		Spring	1	0.6
		Wire	1	0.6
Personal	**Ceramic**	Toy, marble	1	0.6
	Coinage	US Quarter, 1981	1	0.6
	Glass	Toy, marble	1	0.6
	Graphite	Pencil Lead	1	0.6
	Plastic	Badge (Novelty airline wings)	1	0.6
Structural	**Brick**	Brick	8	4.4
	Ceramic	Hollow tile	1	0.6
		Tile, Porcelain	1	0.6
	Concrete	Concrete	1	0.6
	Glass	Flat glass (window)	39	21.7
	Slate	Roofing slate	2	1.1
		Grand Total	**180**	100.0

Artifacts relating to domestic contexts comprise slightly more than fifty percent of the assemblage from non-fill contexts, and these are comprised by household ceramic sherds including tablewares, teawares, and utilitarian vessels, glass containers and possibly other glass vessels, lamp glass, and food remains (one unidentified bivalve shell fragment). Ceramic wares include whiteware sherds (n=13), porcelain (n=2), ironstone (n=6) and semi-vitreous wares (n=4), unidentified refined earthenwares (n=2), utilitarian stoneware vessel sherds (n=7), and terra cotta (n=1). Most of the table and teaware sherds are undecorated, with one black transfer printed sherd, one blue handpainted sherd, and one gilded decal sherd. All sherds are highly fragmented and vessel form is typically indeterminate. Glass container fragments in the domestic assemblage from the site (n=45) include mouth-blown and machine-manufactured containers, with later-20th century maker's marks including an Owens-Illinois maker's mark and manufacturing mark from 1977.

Even excluding finds from fill contexts, structural artifacts are the next most common comprising 28.9 percent of the assemblage, and consisting mostly of window glass (n=39) and brick fragments (n=8), with smaller quantities of hollow tile (n=1), floor or wall tile (n=1), roofing slate (n=2), and concrete (n=1).

Proportions of other kinds of historical material culture recovered during shovel testing are presented in Table 5.2, below. Overall, the historical artifact assemblage from Phase I comprises a consistent, but low-density scatter of 19th and 20th-century diagnostic and non-diagnostic artifacts corresponding with the extended occupation and use of the Brainard Warner house and property, both by the residents of the house and presumably by visitors to the property as a central place in the neighborhood, even before it was acquired by M-NCPPC for county park land.

Site records from 18MO774 on the east side of Warner Circle indicate the presence of a natural outcropping of quartz. Quartz material was encountered frequently during shovel testing for the current project, and quartz fragments collected were washed and examined to ascertain whether they should be considered cultural artifacts. Only two flakes of quartz, inferred to be from secondary lithic reduction, were determined to be cultural by staff of The Ottery Group. These were recovered from STP locations at the northern end of the project area, north of the house, near the highest-elevation area of the park property. Other fragments of quartz encountered are inferred to be non-cultural, naturally-occurring shatter, and are not included in the Phase I artifact catalog.

5.2 Surface and Archeological Features

Several historical archeological features were identified during Phase I survey (Figure 5.3). These archeological features complement the surface features identified in the previous cultural resource assessment by Fischler and French (2010), which are primarily presented as part of the description of the grounds in that report (2010:48-62). A number of utilities were identified during shovel testing that are not listed here as historical features, for instance, an iron water line extending along the N1025 transect, a buried electrical line extending from the carriage house towards south towards the street, a terra cotta tile drain, a drainage ditch supported by plastic landscape fabric, etc.

Feature 1 is a series of loosely articulated bricks that is embedded in fill deposits and are situated above a concrete, which is possibly structural (Figure 5.4). Feature 1 was identified at N960 E1000, near the northwest corner of the carriage house, at approximately the former southern terminus of the 1960 nursing home addition. The feature occurs approximately five meters west of the concrete parking pad on the north side of the carriage house. The lowermost brick in this feature is 0.50 meters below surface grade and rests above a concrete base that extends to at least 0.70 meters below surface grade. Bricks are aligned resting on their long narrow side. This feature is interpreted as a dismantled structure remaining from the southern end of the nursing home addition that was demolished in 2013. Soil adjacent to the brick feature contained one sherd of white ironstone, one piece of coal, and one fragment of concrete.

Figure 5.4: Feature 1 in STP N960 E1000, West of Carriage House, Facing East.

Feature 2 consists of a surface deposit of coal slag, clinker, and cinders that occurs in the southern end of the Ward Circle Park property, at a point directly west of the intersection of Carroll Place and Hadley Place. Stratigraphy in a test pit located at N935 E983 is comprised by a 0.47-meter-deep deposit of slag and other byproducts of burned coal in a sooty 10YR2/1 carbon matrix, occurring above a 5YR4/6 sandy silt subsoil. The deposit contained unburned window glass fragments but no burned artifacts were noted. Feature 2 occurs directly west of a large soil push-pile at the very southern end of the county park property. Feature 2 yielded no temporally diagnostic artifacts, but it is assumed to be associated with deposition of waste from a coal-fired heating system for the Brainard Warner House, either before or during its operation as a nursing home after 1956. Feature 2 is situated immediately to the west of a mound of soil reported by Fischler and French (2010:58-59) to be the location of two

former brick structures at the southern end of Warner Circle. These structures are depicted on a 1924 Sanborn fire insurance map, measuring 12 feet by 12 feet and 10 feet by seven feet, and are also visible on a 1937 aerial photo including Warner Circle. This area contains a substantial mound of soil and is overgrown with ground ivy. A segment of brick footer from a demolished structure was visible on the surface in 2010 (Figure 5.5) but was overgrown at the time of the current survey. Oral history collected by Fischler and French (2010:58) from a resident on Hadley Place indicated that the mound of soil in this location was used to deposit refuse (a "trash pile") since the 1970s. Archeological survey in proximity to Feature 2 and the adjacent brick structure location no exceptional concentration of historical artifacts at the location of the two former brick structures, although, a number of positive shovel tests do occur within 20 meters of the mound (Figure 5.1). The mound itself was presumed to be a modern push pile, and was not directly shovel tested.

Figure 5.5: View of Mounded Soil at Southern End of Warner Circle Park with Partial Brick Building Footer, Photographed in 2010 (Fischler and French 2010:59, Figure 7.25), Facing East.

Feature 3 is a buried curb constructed from stone or concrete, situated along the extant loop drive near the southwest corner of the Brainard Warner House. The curb was identified in a STP at N995 E985 (Figure 5.6), with the topmost portion occurring at 0.24 meters below surface grade, and approximately 0.15 meters below the existing grade of the nearby asphalt-paved loop drive and parking area west of the house. The curb is buried by a series of fill layers that is typical of soils encountered inside the loop drive to the rear of the house, and are likely associated with the construction and/or demolition of the nursing home addition at the rear of the house. The curb may therefore have been buried in ca. 1960 when the loop drive was shifted to accommodate the new construction for the nursing home, or in 2013 when the current grade was established following demolition of the addition. The curb is interpreted as a remnant of an earlier historic landscape design, probably associated with the substantial additions to the south and west side of the house completed in 1914 by Frederic D. McKinney (Fischler and French 2010:29, Table 7.1). Discovery of the buried curbing signals the slight realignment of the loop drive on the west side of the house, so that the eastern edge of the drive is shifted approximately

one meter to the east, and raised in elevation by 0.20-0.25 meters, sometime after the 1914 addition was completed. It is likely that a longer segment of this curb is extant under the lawn area in a north-south orientation to the west of the house.

Figure 5.6: View of Feature 3, Buried Curb on Loop Drive, Facing East.

Feature 4 is a visible depression on the surface directly east of the original 1890s portion of the Brainard Warner House that may correspond with an abandoned cellar or other feature accessing the interior of the basement level of the house. This feature was tested with one STP at N1005 E1020, which exposed a ca. 0.20-meter-thick layer of 10YR2/3 topsoil containing plastic fragments, over a similar amount of 5YR4/6 fill extending to 0.40 meters below surface grade and containing coal and crushed stone gravel. A deposit of crushed blue stone gravel is present at 0.40 meters in depth, and extends to at least 0.80 meters in depth, at which point an impasse was encountered and excavation discontinued. Feature 4 may be an excavation for a recent repair or modification of the structure, possibly relating to drainage, or underground utility service; buried electric and natural gas service lines extend east towards the house from Montgomery Avenue near the intersection with Kent Street. No historical artifacts were identified in association with this feature.

5.3 Summary

The 3.3-acre Phase I survey area at Warner Circle Park contains archeological deposits associated with the occupation of the property as a residence beginning in the 1890s and continuing through the 20th century. Outside of areas of disturbance and fill deposition in the central portion of the park, likely associated with the construction and subsequent demolition of the ca. 1960 nursing home addition to the Brainard Warner House, historical and pre-contact Native American artifacts are contained in undisturbed topsoil, including A horizon deposits that are buried beneath later fill soils. A total of 179 historical artifacts and one pre-contact lithic artifact was recovered from these contexts in 69 shovel

tests. These results indicate the presence of a consistent, low-density scatter of historical material culture deposited in soils throughout most of the survey area that is associated with use of the property as a private residence. Artifacts from the second half of the 20th century may be associated with use of the property as an institutional residence and elderly care facility, or recreational use of the property as undeveloped green space, prior to the establishment of the site as a community park managed by M-NCPPC. The presence of low-density, pre-contact Native American lithic artifacts within the survey area supports the interpretation of a Native American presence, as indicated by previous discovery of lithic artifacts at Site 18MO774.

Four subsurface historical archeological features were identified during this Phase I survey, adding to the inventory of landscape features recorded by Fischler and French (2010). Feature 1 is interpreted as a remnant from construction for the 1960 addition to the Brainard Warner House that was demolished in 2013. Feature 2 is a surface deposit of burned coal and slag that contains limited material culture, and is spatially associated with previously recorded, likely non-residential 20th-century architectural features. Close-interval shovel testing in the vicinity of Feature 2 did not identify significant archeological resources associated with these former brick structures on the south side of Warner Circle. Feature 3 is a buried curb that marks a former alignment of the loop drive surrounding the Brainard Warner House, providing evidence of earlier, probably 20th-century landscape design. Feature 4 is a depression on the east side of the house, which is filled with crushed blue-stone gravel under a layer of fill soil. Feature 4 yielded no historical material culture, and likely represents a structure that was abandoned and filled during the later 20th century.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Ottery Group conducted a Phase I archeological survey within a 3.2-acre portion of Warner Circle Park, located in a residential neighborhood in Kensington, Montgomery County, Maryland. Archeological testing was requested by Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums, LLC to satisfy requirements of the Maryland Historic Trust (MHT), which holds a preservation easement on the property. Warner Circle Park is within the Kensington Historic District (M: 31-6), which encompasses the 1890s subdivisions that defined the town, and is listed on both the county's Master Plan for Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The park includes two late-nineteenth century structures that are not listed individually on the National Register but are significant contributing structures to the Kensington Historic District. Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums, LLC proposes to rehabilitate the historic Brainard Warner House and carriage house at Warner Circle Park for adaptive reuse of these structures for multi-unit condominium residences.

There has been no previous archeological resource inventory survey conducted at the park. An archeological assessment of the Brainard Warner property at Warner Circle Park was completed in 2010, and concluded that the 1890s historic landscape of the Brainard Warner property was very well preserved, and that the park has high potential to retain intact archeological resources. A series of recommendations indicates areas that should be subjected to archeological survey or provisions for monitoring prior to any ground-disturbing activity. The 2010 assessment was completed prior to demolition of a large addition to the south side of the historic Brainard Warner house, which occurred in 2013, potentially affecting the integrity of archeological deposits within a portion of the current project area. The current investigation provides an archeological site location inventory for recommendation areas identified by Fischler and French (2010), including the LOD for the current project within a buffer area that comprises the central and southern portions of the park.

The park contains one known archeological site, the Brainerd Warner Kent Street Site (18MO774), which consists of a lithic scatter and a brick-and-mortar stairway feature associated with the ca. 1890s Warner Mansion landscape. The Ottery Group conducted a Phase I Archeological Survey at Warner Circle Park from December 29, 2022 to January 17, 2023.

6.1 Phase I Archeological Survey

A total of 375 STPs was systematically excavated at five-meter intervals across the 3.2-acre survey area. Historical artifacts and a smaller number of pre-contact Native American lithic artifacts were collected during shovel testing throughout most of the survey area, and four subsurface historical archeological features were identified, adding to the inventory of landscape features recorded by Fischler and French (2010). Throughout the survey area, 110 positive shovel tests contained artifactual materials including two lithic flakes, but a proportion of these were recovered from recent fill contexts. A subset comprised by 69 positive shovel tests yielded artifacts from intact historical soils, totaling 179 historical artifacts and one lithic flake. The portion of Warner Circle Park subjected to Phase I survey contains a low-density scatter of later 19th and 20th-century historical artifacts contained by surface soils, either intact topsoil contexts, or in some areas, historical topsoil sealed beneath fill deposited during episodes of construction and demolition associated with the former nursing home facility. All historical material culture identified at the site is consistent with later-19th- and 20th-century occupation, and although the previous archeological assessment by Fischler and French (2010) anticipated potential for the Brainard Warner Property to contain 18th or early-19th century archeological resources, close-interval shovel testing survey yields no evidence of intact, early historical occupation. Two lithics recovered during shovel testing are likely associated with the pre-contact Native American component of Site 18MO774.

The area contained by the loop drive surrounding the Brainard Warner House contains evidence of extensive soil disturbance and filling. The integrity of archeological deposits within this loop drive, and within the former footprint of the nursing home addition demolished in 2013, appears to be compromised, with few exceptions where intact historical topsoil is preserved underneath fill deposits, as evidenced by the distribution of positive shovel tests.

Four archeological features identified during the present survey are associated with the historical, post-1890 occupation and the landscape design of the Brainard Warner property (Features 2 and 3), or represent later, non-historic 20th-century contexts of construction and landscape modification (Features 1 and 4). The surface deposit of burned coal and slag identified as Feature 2 appears to contain unburned window glass, but does not comprise a midden or deposit of diverse household refuse. Close-interval shovel testing in the vicinity of Feature 2, including the location of two former brick structures extant since at least 1924, identified no significant deposits of archeological material or other subsurface features. Feature 3, a buried curb associated with an earlier alignment of the loop drive surrounding the Brainard Warner House, retains integrity and provides significant evidence of the designed landscape at Warner Circle. Features 1 and 4 are not considered significant archeological resources.

6.2 Recommendations

Archeological survey at Warner Circle Park identified additional archeological resources including a distribution of historical and pre-contact Native American artifacts. These materials are associated with components of existing Site 18MO774. It is recommended that the boundary of 18MO774 be expanded to contain all positive shovel tests within the 3.2-acre Phase I survey area.

One new archeological feature recorded during the survey, a section of curbing associated with the early-20th-century landscape design—specifically the alignment and elevation of a former loop drive—indicates the presence of a larger, buried roadway structure that may be intact beneath the existing loop drive and adjacent lawns. Current construction plans involve creation of a paved walkway crossing the location of Feature 2 and this may adversely affect the integrity of this feature. Archeological Features 1, 2, and 4 are either non-historic or have no significant associated archeological resources.

The low-density artifact scatter contained by the survey area and occurring within the LOD for the proposed rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the Brainard Warner House does not constitute a significant archeological resource. No mitigation or additional treatment of these resources is recommended.

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Appendix A:

Qualifications of Investigators

LYLE C. TORP, RPA
Managing Director

EDUCATION

University of South Florida, M.A., Anthropology (Public Archeology), 1992
Wake Forest University, B.A., Anthropology, 1988

REGISTRATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS

2005 / USDA-NRCS Technical Service Provider (TSP) - Cultural Resource Compliance Studies

2004 / FERC Environmental Compliance Certificate

1996 / OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations Site Worker (On-Site Management & Supervision Certification, 2000)

1995 / RPA (Register of Professional Archeologists), Registration No. 10069

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

Lyle C. Torp consults on issues related to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), directs the preparation of environmental assessments under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and performs a variety of services related to archeological and historical assessments and historic preservation planning. He has extensive experience performing all phase of cultural resource investigations, and has served as Principal Investigator on numerous compliance-related projects throughout the country. Mr. Torp is fully-qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation at 36 CFR 61, and is certified in archeology by ROPA. Mr. Torp is a past President of the Council for Maryland Archeology (CfMA), and has served two terms on the Board of Directors for the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA). Since 1998, Mr. Torp has directed the operations of a consulting firm with a staff of cultural resource and environmental professionals. In this capacity he has augmented his prior work experience in conducting ESAs, natural resource planning, and other environmental services with a diverse professional staff serving clients throughout the United States. Lyle is an Instructor in the Cultural Heritage Resource Management (CHRM) Program at the University of Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

1998-Present	Managing Director, The Ottery Group, Silver Spring, MD
1996-1998	Senior Archeologist, Andrew Garte and Associates, Annapolis, MD
1994-1996	Cultural Resource Specialist, Risk Management Technologies, Alexandria, VA
1992-1995	Teaching Assistant, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC
1992-1994	Archeologist, Thunderbird Research Associates, Front Royal, VA
1988-1992	Archeological Consultant, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL
1988-1992	Teaching Assistant, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL
1986-1988	Archeological Field and Lab Technician, Wake Forest University Archeological Laboratories, Winston-Salem, NC

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

ARCHEOLOGY PROJECTS:

Documentation of Civil War Resources (44DW0595, 44DW0596, and 44DW0589) Associated with the Defenses of Petersburg at the Virginia Central State Hospital (2020). Served as Principal Investigator for the historic resource documentation of Fort Baldwin and associated earthworks, gun battery, and landscape features associated with the Civil War Defenses of Petersburg at the Central State Hospital campus.

Archeological Assessment (2009), Evaluation (2015), and Mitigative Excavations (2017) at the Emory Church, Washington, DC. Served as Principal Investigator and primary report author for the historical and

archeological evaluation of Fort Massachusetts, a precursor to Fort Stevens, which was part of a ring of defensive forts constructed during the Civil War to protect Washington, DC. The 2009 assessment identified the presence of extant fortification features associated with Fort Massachusetts as well as the foundation for the church parsonage constructed after the Civil War. In 2015, soil cores were extracted to confirm the stratigraphy associated with the fortification earthworks and to locate the bombproof and the original chapel that predates the Civil War. This study also included a geoarcheological assessment and GPR survey to identify subsurface features and assess the integrity of deeply-buried elements associated with the fort and earlier church buildings. Data recovery excavations were completed in 2017. A significant effort included public outreach and collaborative efforts with the Emory Church congregation, including the preparation of a public-oriented book (2021) that focuses on the interrelated historical contexts of the Civil War fort, the Emory Church, and the Brightwood neighborhood.

Archeological Evaluation of a Mill Site in the Montgomery County Heritage Area (2018). Served as Principal Investigator for archeological survey and construction monitoring within the MHT easement at the ca. 1901 Poole's Store. During construction monitoring, stone foundations were identified and interpreted as an eighteenth-century mill. An archeological evaluation was conducted to identify the extent of the mill race, mill buildings, and associated architecture. The Montgomery County Agricultural Heritage Area also contains the Upton Darby miller's house and the remains of the Tschiffely Mill which operated from the nineteenth century to 1918. In conjunction with Montgomery Parks, a larger study of the mill sites on Seneca Creek is planned.

Historic Preservation Services for the Restoration of the Rich Hill Historic Site, Bel Alton, MD (2015-2018). Served as Principal Investigator for multi-phased restoration effort at Rich Hill Historic Site for the Charles County Department of Planning. Rich Hill, constructed ca. 1740, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its association with the John Wilkes Booth escape route among other notable historic associations. The property, which encompasses 2.4 acres, is owned by the county and was in need of stabilization and restoration. The firm was contracted to complete a comprehensive preservation study of the property, including a historic structures report (HSR), stabilization plan, and archeological/geophysical investigation of the historic landscape. Managed a team of experts in preservation architecture, structural engineering, and geophysics to provide a suite of services in support of the County's effort.

Survey, Evaluation, and Battlefield Reconstruction of Maxwell's Field at the Princeton Battlefield (2014-2018). Served as Principal Investigator and primary author of interim and final reports to present the findings of the archeological, metal-detection, and geophysical investigation of Maxwell's Field on the campus of the Institute for Advanced Study to reconstruct the historic landscape associated with the Battle of Princeton, which took place in January of 1777 and represents a pivotal point in the Revolutionary War. The analysis of battlefield munitions included protein residue analysis to determine if spent munitions and bayonets contained blood residue. The project also involved providing expert testimony at various public hearings, affidavits for legal proceedings, and press briefings during a highly-contentious construction project affecting a key portion of the Princeton Battlefield.

Archeological Data Recovery at 44LD1496 for the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority in Support of the Dulles Corridor Metrorail Project (2013-2015). Served as Co-Principal Investigator and primary author of the final report documenting the archeological mitigation of rail construction on Site 44LD1496. The project was a collaborative effort led by The Ottery Group, with Stantec Consulting Services and Versar. The project investigated three broad research domains aimed at documenting site formation and taphonomy associated with the Early Archaic and Late Archaic site in order to clarify the nature of the human occupation within the dynamic environmental transition from the early to middle Holocene, with an emphasis on contributing to the poorly-understood settlement and subsistence practices of Early Archaic groups in the Mid-Atlantic region. The report also focused on the use of space to understand the nature of site activities and how those activities were organized by the site occupants over time.

Route 231 Corridor Study, Charles County, Maryland (2010-2015). Served as a Co-Principal Investigator with Julie Schablitsky of the Maryland SHA for a series of archeological investigations designed to develop an historical context for the range of archeological resources associated with Route 231 near Benedict, MD. Sites investigated included a 17th century trading post, 18th to 19th century slave cemetery, and military occupations at during the War of 1812 (1814 British landing site) and Civil War (recruiting station and

training camp for the U.S. Colored infantry between October 1863 and March 1863). Served as general editor and authored portions of the four-volume report.

Archeological Investigations at the Melwood Park Manor House, Upper Marlboro, Maryland (2011-2015, 2019-2020). Served as Principal Investigator for a series of archeological investigations at a National Register listed property that is undergoing restoration. The initial investigations involved the excavation of areas at the interior and exterior of the foundation to establish the construction episodes for the house (1713-14, 1767-68, and ca. 1800). Other elements of the project involved locating the family cemetery, determining the location of outbuildings, and archeological monitoring and mitigation of construction activities during the restoration work at the house and surrounding areas. Following the archeological studies, the firm worked with a team of engineers and architects to develop a comprehensive conditions assessment and preservation plan for the property, including a historic structures report (HSR), stabilization plan, and archeological/geophysical investigation of the historic landscape.

Archeological and Geophysical Investigations at Compton-Bassett Plantation, Prince George's County, Maryland (2014). Served as Principal Investigator and co-author for an archeological and geophysical investigation of the two-acre historic core of the Compton Bassett Historic Site (PG:79-063-10) in Prince George's County, Maryland. The investigation addressed the modifications to the landscape from c.1700 through the late-twentieth century and identified the main house and outbuildings predating the construction of the extant c.1788 Compton Bassett Main House.

Identification and Evaluation of Archeological Resources at the Baker-Biddle Property, Cape Cod National Seashore (2012). Served as Principal Investigator and lead author for a survey for the National Park Service at the Baker-Biddle property in Wellfleet, Massachusetts. The property is considered historically significant as the birthplace of Lorenzo Dow Baker, founder of the United Fruit Company, and the summer home of Francis Biddle, who served as Attorney General under Franklin Roosevelt and as a judge during the Nuremberg Trials following World War 2. Several prehistoric Native American sites dating to the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods were also identified and documented.

Caulk's Field Battlefield Survey and Reconstruction (2012). Participated on a research team led by Julie Schablitsky of the Maryland SHA conducting metal-detection survey and mapping to reconstruct the War of 1812 Battle of Caulk's Field, near Fairlee, Maryland.

Assessments of Archeological Resources Associated with the Revolutionary War Battle of the Clouds Engagement Area (2008, 2011). Served as Principal Investigator and author of several reports documenting the results of a series of small metal detecting projects in parts of West Whiteland Township, Pennsylvania, that were within the core area of what was known as the Battle of the Clouds, a running Revolutionary War battle that ended after intense rains made combat impossible. The initial project (2008) was a KOCOA-type analysis conducted for the municipality in order to map the locations of battle actions based on historic roads, buildings, and landscape features, and to address the potential for encountering battle-related archeological deposits on the modern landscape.

Archeological Investigations at the Bald Eagle Recreation Center, Washington, DC (2011). Served as Principal Investigator for an archeological survey and geoarcheological investigation of a recreational facility owned by the DC Department of Parks and Recreation that contained rifle trenches associated with the defense of Washington during the Civil War, a WPA-operated convalescence summer camp for children with tuberculosis, and a WWII-era military anti-aircraft battery known as Fort Drum, DC.

Archeological Evaluation of 44FX1999, Great Falls, Virginia (2011, 2013). Served as Principal Investigator for the planned expansion of the DC Water and Sewer Authority's Potomac Interceptor in the Fairfax County Park Authority's Upper Potomac Regional Park. The project evaluated a portion of a reported Paleoindian site, 44FX1999, which was recorded within the easement for the sewer line. Additional geoarcheological and archeological evaluation was conducted in 2013 to investigate buried land surfaces and better define the chronology of the site, which was found to contain a partially-stratified Early-Middle Archaic occupation and a later Terminal Archaic-Early Woodland occupation. Served as author for the 2011 report and lead author for the 2013 report.

Archeological Data Recovery in the Footprint of the Seawater Research Laboratory, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, Virginia (2005-2010). Served as Principal Investigator and lead report author for the archeological mitigation of a large multi-component site within the NR-listed Gloucester Point Archeological District. The project involved archeological survey, the development of a mitigation plan, and the excavation of 17th and 18th century domestic structures, Revolutionary War military features associated with the British occupation during the Siege of Yorktown, a large Union military encampment during the Civil War, and prehistoric Native American as well as historic Anglo and African burials. The project also included consultation with the Virginia Council on Indians to determine the disposition of the Native American remains.

Archeological Investigation of the Dowdy Creek Watershed, New River Gorge National River, Fayette County, West Virginia (2008). Served as Principal Investigator and report author for the archeological survey of upland settings within the New River Gorge National River and the development of a GIS-based model for evaluating small, low density lithic scatters within the prehistoric settlement system. The pilot study was sponsored by the National Park Service.

Archeological Survey of the Proposed Easton Village Tract in the Vicinity of Old Fort Stokes (18TA313), Easton, Talbot County, Maryland (2008). Served as Principal Investigator for a Phase I archeological survey of the shoreline of the Tred Avon River near Easton, Maryland. The project involved consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA with the Army Corps of Engineers and the Maryland SHPO due to the issuance of permits by the Corps of Engineers. The remnant earthworks of Fort Stokes represented the last surviving earthen fortification from the War of 1812. As a result of consultation efforts, the developer agreed to donate the land containing the fort to the Archeological Conservancy.

Antebellum Plantations in Prince George's County, Maryland: A Historic Context and Research Guide (2008). Served as a co-author for the preparation of a historic context and research guide for a county-wide effort to document antebellum plantations. The study was published by the Maryland – National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Phase II Evaluation of Sites 18QU968, 18QU970, 18QU971/2, and 18QU973 (2006) and Phase III Archeological Data Recovery of the Gibson's Grant Site (18QU968), Stevensville, Maryland (2007). Served as Principal Investigator and primary author for the evaluation of significance and archeological mitigation of a late 17th to early 18th century farmstead on Kent Island in Queen Anne's County, MD. The project involved consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA with the Army Corps of Engineers and the Maryland SHPO.

Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 44LD1466, Waterford, Loudoun County, Virginia (2007). Served as Principal Investigator and report author for the archeological evaluation of a prehistoric quartz procurement and workshop site. Also conducted the archeological survey (2007) that identified and recorded the site.

Phase I Archeological Survey of the Melford Property (PG:71B-16), Bowie, Prince George's County, Maryland (2007). Served as Principal Investigator and primary report author for an archeological survey associated with the core area of an 18th century plantation and associated outbuildings that was undergoing restoration. The project identified artifacts and features associated with the manor house, formal gardens, various outbuildings and a slave quarter.

Archeological Excavations at the Waveland Farm Site (18AN17), Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland (2007). Served as Principal Investigator and primary author for the evaluation of significance and archeological mitigation of impacts associated with the demolition of cottages and the construction of a large residence. The Late Woodland site was one of the early sites associated with the identification of Sullivan Cove ceramics. The project was conducted for compliance with Anne Arundel County subdivision regulations.

An Archeological Assessment and Identification Survey of the Dowdy Tract, South Plank Road, Sanford, NC (2007). Served as Principal Investigator and primary author for the Phase I archeological

survey of an agricultural tract that recorded two prehistoric sites and one late 19th century historic artifact scatter. The report was prepared for Fletcher, Heald and Hildreth, PLC.

Cultural Resources Investigation of Proposed Improvements to Blackwood-Clementon Road, Pine Hill Borough, Camden County, New Jersey (2007). Served as Principal Investigator and primary report author for the archeological survey and historic structures evaluation associated with a road-widening and intersection improvement project.

Phase I Archeological Identification Survey of the St Martin's Retreat Subdivision, Anne Arundel County, Maryland (2005). Served as Principal Investigator and co-author of the report for an archeological survey of a 5-acre residential development tract. The report was prepared for Cattail Associates.

Phase I Archeological Identification Survey of the Riverside Station VRE Parcel, Woodbridge, Virginia (2005). Served as Principal Investigator and primary report author for the archeological survey of a proposed parking lot associated with a Virginia Railway Express station within a large mixed-use development in Woodbridge, Virginia. The report was prepared for Hazel Land Companies, Inc.

Excavations at the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site, Washington County, VA (2004). Served as Principal Investigator and a co-author of the technical report for the archeological evaluation and data recovery of a post-Civil War kiln site in southwestern Virginia. The project was funded by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources through the DHR's Threatened Sites Program.

Phase I Archeological Identification Survey of the Bailey Road Bridge Staging Area, Chester County, PA (2004). Served as Principal Investigator and co-author for the archeological survey of a staging area associated with a bridge replacement project.

Phase I Archeological Identification Survey of the Riverside Station Multi-Family Housing Tract, Woodbridge, Virginia (2002). Served as Principal Investigator and primary author for the archeological survey of the HUD-funded portion of a mixed-use development on Neabsco and Powell Creeks. The survey resulted in the identification of several small, low-density, lithic scatters.

Phase I Archeological Survey of the Signal Hill Development Tract, Manassas, Prince William County, Virginia (2002). Served as Principal Investigator and primary author for the archeological survey of a 22-acre tract in Manassas, Virginia. The project identified a prehistoric (Archaic) site and evaluated a portion of a Civil War campsite.

Public Archeology at the Ben Lomond Manor House, Prince William County, Virginia (2001). Served as Principal Investigator for a public-oriented archeology program sponsored by the Prince William County Parks Authority at the NR-listed Ben Lomond Manor House in Manassas, VA. The project was an offshoot of several small-scale investigations that identified several areas of the property that contained archeological features ranging in date from the Civil War to the 1920s, including: Archeological Monitoring of Water and Sewer Trench Excavations (1999), Archeological Investigation of a Proposed Wheelchair Access Ramp (2000), and Archeological Investigations of Various Property Improvements (2000). The public-oriented project drew approximately 300 participants over the course of the six-day program, which involved practical demonstrations, lectures, and tours of the manor house and garden. In addition to technical reports, a brochure was prepared detailing the investigations for the general public.

Phase I Survey of the Coxby's Estates Subdivision Property, Anne Arundel County, MD (2000). Served as Principal Investigator and primary author for the archeological survey of a planned residential subdivision. The project recorded the 19th century foundation of an open-air summer kitchen overlooking the South River. A Phase II evaluation of the site was conducted as a separate management summary (2002).

Archeological Identification Survey of the Camden Hills Subdivision Property, Anne Arundel County, MD (1999). Served as Principal Investigator and primary author for the archeological survey of the area surrounding the Ballman/Gischel House (AA-983) which was razed in 1997.

Archeological Identification Survey of the Cayuga Farms Subdivision and HABS Documentation of the Historic Malinowski Farm Property, Anne Arundel County, MD (1998). Served as Principal Investigator and primary author for the archeological survey of a late 19th and early 20th century farmstead and the HABS documentation of a tenant building on the tract.

Archeological Identification Survey of the Glebe Woods Subdivision Property, Anne Arundel County, MD (1998). Served as Principal Investigator and primary author for the archeological survey of a 73.5-acre tract that contained the core area of the Collinson family farm complex (18-AN-574). The project included the delineation of 33 graves within the Collinson family cemetery.

Report on Test Excavations at the Funk Lodge Site (20-GB-1), Gogebic County, Michigan (1994). Served as Principal Investigator and primary author for the archeological investigation and mapping of a burial mound and associated village site in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Archeological, Historical, and Architectural Survey of the Proposed Auburn Dam No. 6 Impact Area, Fauquier County, Virginia (1994). Served as Field Director and co-author of the technical report for an archeological survey of the impact area associated with a proposed reservoir project; conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., for Fauquier County and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Phase II Archeological Investigations of the Proposed Powells Creek Towne Square Apartments, Prince William County, Virginia (1993). Served as Field Director and co-author of the technical report for a Phase II evaluation of prehistoric sites within a proposed residential development tract; conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates.

Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Powells Creek Towne Square Apartments, Prince William County, Virginia (1993). Served as Field Director and co-author of the technical report for an archeological survey of a proposed residential development; conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates.

Phase I Archeological Survey of the Core Area of the Proposed Palisades Development, Arlington County, Virginia (1993). Served as Field Director and co-author of the technical report for an archeological survey of a proposed residential development; conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates.

Le Project du Garbage: Collier County (Florida) Landfill (1991). Served as a sorting technician for excavated material from the Collier County Landfill as part of Bill Rathje's Le Projet du Garbage.

Archeological Investigations at the Cowhouse East Head and Cowhouse West Head Sites: Final Report to the Southwest Florida Water Management District (1990). Served as Field Director/Co-Principal Investigator and primary author of the technical report for excavations at a stratified Paleo-Indian and Archaic period base camp and associated quarry site under a research grant from the Southwest Florida Water Management District, Brooksville, Florida.

Archeological and Historical Survey of the Oak Woodlands DRI Property, Hamilton County, Florida (1990). Served as Field Director and co-author of the technical report for a cultural resource investigation of a planned residential development.

Archeological and Historical Survey of the Corkscrew Woods Development in Lee County, Florida (1990). Served as Field Director and co-author of the technical report for a cultural resource investigation of a planned residential development.

Archeological and Historical Survey of the Oak Woodlands PDA Area, Hamilton County, Florida (1990). Served as Field Director and co-author of the technical report for a cultural resource investigation of a planned residential development tract.

Archeological, Architectural and Historical Survey of the Lake Hart Development Property, Orange County, Florida (1989). Served as Field Director and co-author of the technical report for a cultural resource investigation of a planned mixed-use development tract.

Archeological and Historical Survey of Three Small Properties in Leesburg, Florida (1989). Served as Field Director and co-author of the technical report for a cultural resource investigation of three city-owned properties for the City of Leesburg, Florida.

Archeological, Architectural and Historical Survey of the Lucas Lakes Property, Osceola County, Florida (1989). Served as Field Director and co-author of the technical report for a cultural resource survey of an agricultural tract.

SELECTED CEMETERY PROJECTS:

Identification and Documentation of a Slave Cemetery at Montpelier Historic Site, Laurel, Maryland (current). Served as Principal Investigator for MNCPPC-sponsored investigation of an area of the park grounds that prior research indicated might contain an unmarked slave cemetery. Non-invasive geophysical methods were used to locate the cemetery. Additional historical evaluation is currently underway.

Geophysical and Archeological Study of the Sarah Lee Cemetery Site in Calverton-Galway Park, Fairland, MD (ongoing). Served as Principal Investigator for MNCPPC-sponsored investigation of an area of the park grounds that contained an African American family cemetery. Non-invasive geophysical methods were used to locate the cemetery. Additional archeological evaluation and historical research is currently underway. Oral histories are also planned with several of the descendants to document the family's recollections of the tract prior to its sale in 1950.

Field Survey and Completion of Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) forms for Historic Cemeteries in Prince George's County (ongoing). Serve as Principal Investigator for a multi-year effort to record historic cemeteries throughout Prince George's County. For 2021, a total of 23 cemeteries were recorded.

Geophysical Documentation and Historical Study for the Virginia Central State Hospital Unmarked Cemetery Site (2020). Served as Principal Investigator for the historic resource documentation of a ca. 1870-1940s cemetery (44DW0525) at the Virginia Central State Hospital campus. Documentation included geophysical survey to delineate the cemetery bounds and document the presence of almost 3,400 unmarked graves within the cemetery. A corresponding records search was used to document the mostly African American hospital patients that were buried in the cemetery. Served as co-author of the technical report that documents the methods and results of the records research, field mapping, and geophysical survey of the cemetery.

Delineation and Historical Documentation of the Penns Neck Cemetery, Princeton, New Jersey (2020). Served as Principal Investigator for the documentation of the Penns Neck Cemetery which contains at least 62 marked interments with dates ranging from 1749 to 1941. A stone wall surrounding the cemetery incorporates a cornerstone marked with a year of 1876, presumably the construction date for this gated enclosure. As the stone wall post-dates the interments within the cemetery, there was an emphasis on the identification of graves located outside of the marked cemetery bounds.

Delineation of the Harris Family Cemetery, Bristow, Prince William County, Virginia (2019). Served as Principal Investigator to locate and document an abandoned cemetery situated within a 31.84-acre tract on the Youth for Tomorrow school campus. The cemetery is associated with the Harris family, an African-American family that owned a house and store within the same property during the late 19th and early 20th century. Coordinated with the county officials and local community to establish an easement to protect the cemetery from future development on the campus.

Middleburg Preserve Development Parcel Cemetery Delineation, St Louis, Virginia (2019). Conducted documentary research and trench excavation in an attempt to delineate the boundaries of a possible mid-19th

century cemetery plot associated with the African-American Anderson family for the creation of a preservation easement.

Cemetery Assessment for the Westbard Development Project, Bethesda, Montgomery County, MD (2017). Prepared an analysis of documentary sources pertaining to a 20th-century African American cemetery in the River Road area of Bethesda, Maryland, in order to assess the probability that the cemetery, which had been developed over during the 1960s, contains intact burials and/or human remains in disturbed contexts. The Ottery Group carried out consultation with Montgomery County's planning department, as well as a community of descendants and advocates for the preservation of the cemetery, performed extensive archival research, and prepared an assessment and recommendations on the likely disposition of the cemetery.

Cemetery Investigation at Broadneck Asbury United Methodist Church, Arnold, MD (2017-2019). Served as Principal Investigator to identify graves within an African American church cemetery that would be impacted by flood mitigation measures for Whitehall Creek, which flows through the cemetery. The flooding has compromised graves and has resulted in erosion of gravesites within the cemetery. A total of 14 unmarked graves were documented within the project area limits.

Phase I Archeological Survey and Cemetery Delineation, Harris Property, Anne Arundel County, Maryland (2015). Served as Principal Investigator for a Phase I survey of a 2.99-acre tract in Anne Arundel County that was the site of a proposed residential development. The property contained one vernacular house that was constructed in the early 20th century. An overgrown area near the entrance to the property contained a concrete headstone belonging to John Wright, a member of the US Colored Troops (USCT) during the Civil War. Two graves were identified, attributed to John Wright and his wife. Neither grave was disturbed. The location of the burials was delineated on site plans and added to the County registry of cemeteries. An easement was established to encompass the area around the graves to ensure that they would not be impacted by future development of the property.

Burial Relocation, Serenity Farm Burial Ground, Benedict, Maryland (2012). Served as Co-Principal Investigator with Julie Shablitsky of the Maryland State Highway Administration for the delineation and removal of a slave cemetery on former plantation property (18CH839). A total of 23 graves, including adults, children, and infants were represented in the population.

Historical Study and Archeological Evaluation of Gravesites at Fort Ward Park (2010-2012). Served as Co-Principal Investigator for the documentation of a diachronic landscape that contained houses, roadways, paths, cemeteries, a church, and other ancillary structures that were demolished by the City of Alexandria in the 1960s in order to repurpose the land into a Civil War park. A key component of the project was to locate gravesites associated with the African American community that occupied the land from the Civil War to the 1960s reconstruction of Fort Ward. The Ottery Group worked closely with city officials and representatives of the descendant community to develop a collaborative effort to determine appropriate documentation, interpretation, and recognition of the African American community.

Archeological Assessment and Archival Review of the Kramer-Jacobs Cemetery, Flint Hill, Frederick County, MD (2005) and Removal and Relocation of the Kramer-Jacobs Cemetery (2007). Served as Principal Investigator for the identification and evaluation of a cemetery containing 29 unmarked graves with burials dating throughout the 19th century, followed by the removal of remains and relocation to another area. Served as primary author for a technical report that was prepared for the Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning.

Identification of Burials and Gravesites within the Higgins Cemetery, Rockville, MD (2004). Served as Principal Investigator for the delineation of a family cemetery and prepared a summary report of the investigations. The project was conducted pro-bono for the Higgins Cemetery Association and Peerless Rockville.

Cemetery Removal, Our Lady of Victory Academy, Dobbs Ferry, New York (1987). Assisted a Funeral Director with the removal of graves associated with Sisters of Mercy at a girl's high school and convent prior to the sale of a portion of the campus to Mercy College. Approximately 25 graves were removed for reburial

at another cemetery. The earlier graves (ca. 1960-1970s) were interred in plywood caskets which had decayed and required inventory of the remains; later interments at the cemetery were in steel caskets.

SELECTED NEPA-RELATED PROJECTS AND MASTER PLANS:

Cultural Resource Planning and Regulatory Compliance for Princeton University, Princeton, NJ (2018-2020). Served as cultural resource lead for compliance associated with the implementation of projects associated with the Master Plan for the Princeton University Lake Campus. Efforts included coordinating project review with various local, regional, and federal agencies, and the preparation of technical studies for several projects, including a pedestrian path and flyway over historic Lake Carnegie and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and a dredging project in Lake Carnegie. Phase I, II, and III level archeological studies and historic resource documentation were completed for the 200-acre Lake Campus as part of planning and permitting activities.

Master Planning for the Walker Mill Regional Park, Prince George's County, Maryland (2020). Served as Principal Investigator for the cultural and historic resources documentation associated with the Master Plan for the 286-acre Walker Mill Regional Park which contains the NR-listed Concord Historical Site (PG:75A-1), a circa 1798 plantation house and grounds. LSG led the master planning effort on behalf of the MNCPPC.

Master Planning for the Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe, Queen Anne, Maryland (2019). Served as Principal Investigator for the cultural and historic resources documentation associated with the Master Plan for the Frederick Douglass Park on the Tuckahoe. LSG led the master planning effort for the planned 107-acre park on behalf of the Talbot County Department of Parks and Recreation.

Master Planning for the North County Regional Park, Caroline County, Maryland (2019). Served as Principal Investigator for the cultural and historic resources documentation associated with the Master Plan for the North County Regional Park led by LSG.

Planning Study for the Rubenstein Commons Project at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ (2017). Served as cultural resource consultant to IAS for the development of new facility at the core of the historic campus. Efforts included coordinating project review with regulatory agencies, technical documentation, and construction monitoring.

Germanna Community College, Locust Grove Campus Master Plan, Orange County, VA (2015). Served as cultural resource lead on a team led by RRMM Architects for the development of a Master Plan for the 100-acre Locus Grove campus. The campus contains Civil War earthworks associated with the Wilderness and Chancellorsville Battlefields that bisect the campus. The Master Plan provided for the preservation and interpretation of the Civil War resources, and also accommodated the needs for systematic survey and evaluation of undeveloped portions of the campus.

Pre-Construction Planning Study for the Facilities Management Complex at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester County, VA (2014). Served as cultural resource consultant to RRMM Architects for the development of a Facilities Management Complex at the VIMS campus. The one-acre portion of campus contains an intact portion of a Confederate star fort, as well as several domestic cellars associated with the Colonial-era town of Gloucestertown. The project involved the archeological and geophysical survey of the project area, the synthesis of data from prior archeological investigations within the project area, and the preparation of recommendations for mitigation prior to construction activities.

Archeological Management Plan for the George Washington House, Bladensburg, MD (2011). Served as Principal Investigator and author of a management plan for the 1730s George Washington House, a NR-listed complex of buildings protected under a preservation easement with the Maryland Historical Trust that currently serves as the headquarters for the Anacostia Watershed Association. In anticipation of the establishment of a War of 1812 museum and associated ground-disturbing improvements to walkways, exterior lighting, tree removal, handicapped access and parking lots, an archeological management plan was prepared to document the historic landscape over time, and to assist with the necessary consultation regarding

the planned improvements. The property is also the site of the Indian Queen Tavern which played a role in the Battle of Bladensburg during the War of 1812.

Environmental Assessment for Communications Infrastructure Improvements at Rock Creek Park, Washington, DC (2011) and Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont, MD (2011). Served as Project Manager for the preparation of an EA for the National Park Service. Responsibilities included coordination of natural and cultural resource investigations, direction of consultation efforts with SHPO, NPS, and consulting parties, coordination of project team efforts, weekly conference calls, and other aspects of the project management and contribution to the Environmental Assessment document.

Department of Homeland Security Headquarters Consolidation at St. Elizabeth's Campus, Washington, DC (2009-2011). Served on a team led by Leo A. Daly Corporation involved in Master Plan updates and the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the planned redevelopment of the historic St. Elizabeth's Hospital Campus as the consolidated headquarters for DHS, FEMA, US Coast Guard, and other entities. Specific responsibilities included the preparation of natural resource assessments for the campus, preparation of portions of the Master Plan and EIS, and participation in planning meetings, coordination meetings, stakeholder meetings, and public hearings regarding the project.

Biscoe Gray Heritage Farm Master Plan, Calvert County, MD (2009-2010). Served as Principal Investigator for a contract with the Calvert County Department of Planning and Zoning to develop a Master Plan for the Biscoe Gray Heritage Farm. The 196-acre tract was a historic tobacco farm from the 18th through 21st centuries and contained significant historic and archeological resources. The Master Plan provided for the preservation and interpretation of prehistoric and historic archeological resources, restoration of a variety of historic structures; the creation of demonstration plots for historic tobacco farming and sustainable agricultural practices; the development of educational programs and interpretive exhibits; and, the accommodation of user amenities such as horse trails, camping areas, nature walks, a boat launch, community gardening, and other public facilities.

Environmental Assessments for Maryland State Emergency Communications Towers Funded by the Public Safety Interoperative Communications (PSIC) Grant Program, Statewide (2008-2010). Served as Project Manager for the preparation of EAs for the Department of Commerce involving planned tower construction projects in Western Maryland (Mount Savage, Westernport, and Swanton) as well as several southern Maryland (Bushwood) and on the Eastern Shore (Fruitland). Projects involved Section 106 consultation, natural and cultural resource investigations, regulatory compliance, and the preparation of the Environmental Assessment documents.

Environmental Assessment for the New York Avenue Public Art Program, Washington, DC (2009). Prepared an Environmental Assessment for the National Capitol Planning Commission on behalf of the Washington DC Department of Planning and National Museum of Women in the Arts for a planned sculpture alee within a seven block length of New York Avenue in downtown Washington, DC**.** The project included coordination with a large number of local, regional, and federal agencies, utility and transportation entities, and community organizations. Section 106 consultation was a significant element of the project, including the coordination of public comment and the coordination of meetings involving various stakeholders.

NEPA Environmental Assessments for Various Telecommunications Projects, Nationwide (1997-2008). Prepared documentation and associated technical studies, coordinated agency reviews, developed mitigation plans, and authored over 100 EAs for the Federal Communications Commission to document the mitigation of identified impacts resulting from the construction of planned telecommunications facilities in Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. Projects included the documentation of a variety of impacts to archeological sites, historic properties, historic districts, wetlands, floodplains, and endangered species. These projects included extensive consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA, including the development of the first Memorandum of Agreement executed with a licensee of the FCC during the siting of a stealth treepole at George Washington's Mount Vernon estate.

Environmental Assessment of Three Planned AAFES West Coast Distribution Center Alternatives in California (1998). Served as lead cultural resources consultant for an Environmental Assessment of a planned Army and Air Force Exchange Service distribution center in central California as a subcontractor to Aarcher Environmental.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement of Planned Rail Line Improvement Projects Associated with the Acquisition of Conrail by Norfolk Southern (1997). Served as lead cultural resources consultant for the evaluation of 25 planned railway and bridge construction projects in 12 states associated with the Conrail-Norfolk Southern merger. The DEIS was prepared for the Surface Transportation Board by Versar, and incorporated into the Final Environmental Impact Statement of the Proposed Acquisition of Conrail, Inc. by Norfolk Southern Railroad and CSX Railroad (1998).

SELECTED NHPA CONSULTATION (SECTION 106/110) AND MITIGATION PLANS:

Archeological Assessments for the Department of Veteran's Affairs, Nationwide (2011). Served as Project Manager for a pilot program sponsored by the National Park Service Federal Preservation Institute (NPS) and the National Preservation Institute (NPI) in direct coordination with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' Federal Preservation Officer, to complete archeological assessments of VA facilities in Idaho, Iowa, and Louisiana to develop information on archeological resources at each facility and to provide guidance regarding the VA's responsibilities under Section 110 of the NHPA to ensure adequate protections of archeological resources.

Nazarene Village, North East, Cecil County, MD (2009-2011). Coordinated Section 106 compliance between the Army Corps of Engineers and MD SHPO for a commercial development with adverse effects to the North East Nazarene Church Camp. The project involved research and fieldwork to determine the eligibility of the property and the documentation of adverse effects. The mitigation associated with the project involved the coordination of outreach to the public, the preparation of an adaptive re-use plan for preserving significant historical elements of the property, development of a Memorandum of Agreement, and execution of the stipulations of the MoA.

Sparrows Point Shipyard, Determination of Effects (2009-2010). Coordinated Section 106 consultation for the proposed Sparrows Point LNG Terminal at the Sparrows Point Shipyard Historic District. The project involved research and fieldwork to determine the eligibility of the historic district, documentation of adverse effects resulting from the planned LNG terminal, the preparation of a mitigation plan, and coordination between FERC and MD SHPO.

National Business Parkway North, Section 106 Consultation to Resolve Adverse Effects (2009). Served as Project Manager for the archeological and historical architectural evaluations of a proposed business park in Anne Arundel County, MD. The project involved consultation with MHT, COE, and local officials to resolve adverse effects to the Ringgold House (AA-92), which led to the development of an MoA that outlined agreed-upon stipulations that would preserve and restore the building.

National Park Seminary Redevelopment Project, Forest Glen, MD (2004). Served as a technical consultant to a team led by the Alexander Companies that was engaged in the redevelopment of the NR-listed National Park Seminary, a former school campus that was acquired in the 1940s by the Army as an annex to the Walter Reed Hospital and later declared as surplus and transferred to Montgomery County, MD. The project involved the preparation of tax credit applications that were used to finance the restoration or rehabilitation of various buildings on the campus as well as consultation with project managers regarding the implementation of lead paint and asbestos remediation efforts while preserving the greatest extent of the historic materials as possible.

Alban Towers Restoration Project (1998). Served as lead preservation consultant to Charles E. Smith Residential Realty in the lead paint abatement at a 132-unit historic apartment building opposite the National Cathedral in Washington, DC. The project involved the coordination of DC SHPO and project managers to

develop a lead paint abatement plan for the windows that retained the historic character of the exterior façade and maintained the ability to recoup project costs through historic preservation tax credits.

PUBLICATIONS, PAPERS, AND PRESENTATIONS

2018 Cultural Resource Management Perspectives on African American Struggle with Heritage in Metropolitan Washington, DC. Paper co-authored with Matthew Palus. Presented as part of the 2018-19 UMD Heritage Lecture Series, University of Maryland, College Park, November 7, 2018.

2018 Developing Long-Term Research Goals at Gloucester Point through Problem-Oriented Research. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology. January 2018.

2017 Archeology as a Means of Fostering Collaboration and Community Engagement with African American Communities. Paper co-authored with Matthew Palus. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology. January 2017.

2016 The Church on the Hill: Interrelated Narratives, Conflicting Priorities, and the Power of Community Engagement. Paper co-authored with Matthew Palus. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology. January 2016.

2016 Archeology and Architecture: Restoring an Eighteenth Century Manor House at Melwood Parke. Paper co-authored with Thomas Bodor and Matthew Cochran. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology. January 2016.

2016 The Social and Political Legacy of the National Historic Preservation Act in the Northeastern Megalopolis. In *The National Historic Preservation Act: Past, Present, and Future*, Kimball Banks and Ann Scott (Eds.), pp. 243-263. Left Coast Press: Walnut Creek, CA.

2016 Review of *Field Archeologist's Survival Guide: Getting a Job and Working in Cultural Resource Management* by Chris Webster. Historical Archeology 50(2), pp. 205-208.

2014 The History Under Your Feet: The Fascinating Archeology of Gloucester Point. Presentation to the Faculty and Staff of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, VIMS After Hours Lecture Series. August 28, 2014.

2014 The Archeology of the Revolutionary War at Yorktown and Gloucester Point. Presentation sponsored by the Hampton History Museum, Port Hampton Program Series. August 4, 2014.

2013 Who Was Banastre Tarleton? Presentation at the "Return to the Hook" Reenactment of the Battle of the Hook at Warner Hall, Gloucester County, Virginia. October 18-20, 2013.

2012 Discovering Ethnicity Through Archeology. Presentation to the Catholic University of America, Department of Anthropology. February 24, 2012.

2012 The Kramer-Jacobs Cemetery: A Forgotten Family Cemetery in Frederick County, Maryland. Presentation to the Monocacy Archeological Society. January 11, 2012.

2011 Cultural Resource Management as Applied Anthropology: Expanding the Role of Public Archeology within the Framework of Applied Anthropology Programs. A Lecture for the Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida. November 22, 2011.

2011 The Archeology of African Americans and Other Neglected People of the Chesapeake. University Lecture Series, University of South Florida. November 21, 2011.

2011 The Preservation and Archeology of Forgotten Family Cemeteries. Presentation to Peerless Rockville. October 22, 2011.

2011 Camp Life During the Civil War. Presentation at the Civil War Sesquicentennial – First Shots of the Civil War in Virginia Symposium. May 7, 2011.

2009 Antebellum Plantations in Prince George's County, Maryland. Authored by Lyle Torp, Thomas Bodor, and Christopher Sperling. Published by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Upper Marlboro, MD.

2008 Small Upland Sites in the Dowdy Creek Watershed, New River Gorge National River, Fayette County, West Virginia. Presented at the Conference to Honor the Work of William M. Gardner, National Conservation Training Center, Shepherdstown, WV. September 2008.

2007 Investigations at Gibson's Grant, an Early Colonial Farmstead in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Paper co-authored by Karl Franz. Presented at the annual meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Archeological Conference. March 2007.

2007 The Seeds We Sow: Agriculture and Slavery in Prince George's County, Maryland. Paper co-authored with Christopher Sperling. Presented at the annual meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Archeological Conference. March 2007.

2007 World Turned Upside Down: The Gloucester Side of the Yorktown Siege. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology. January 2007.

2006 Archeological Investigations at Gloucester Town, Gloucester Point, Virginia. Paper co-authored by Christopher Sperling. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Archeological Conference. March 2006.

2006 Archeology and Historic Preservation as Heritage Discourse. Paper co-authored with Thomas Bodor. Presented at the annual meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Archeological Conference. March 2006.

2005 Preservation Efforts at the Higgins Cemetery: Cemetery Preservation Through Reuse as Recreational Land. Keynote presentation presented at the 2005 Annual Meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, DC. December 2005.

2004 Public Archeology at the Ben Lomond Manor House. Public awareness booklet for the general public. Prepared for the Prince William County Parks Authority. November 2004.

2000 Considerations for Minimizing Adverse Effects to Historic Properties in Telecommunications Facility Siting. Paper presented in a Telecommunications Forum at the Preservation Maryland Conference, Anne Bruder, Session Chair. April 2000.

2000 Prehistoric Quarrying Behavior: Evidence from the Cowhouse West Head Site. Submitted to the Florida Anthropologist.

2000 Results of Investigations at the Cowhouse East Head and Cowhouse West Head Sites (8-Hi-495 and 8-Hi-496), Hillsborough County, Florida. Submitted to the Florida Anthropologist.

1995 The Archeology of Lake Gogebic. Public awareness booklet for the general public, published for circulation in Ontanagon and Gogebic Counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. June 1995.

1994 Report to the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii (CILHI) on the Importance of Archeological Method and Theory to Full Accounting of U.S. Service Personnel Listed as MIA. December 1994.

1991 Lithic Reduction, Group Mobility, and Settlement along Cowhouse Creek, Hillsborough County, Florida. Master's Thesis submitted to the Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa. Accepted 17 November 1991.

1991 Lithic Procurement and Settlement along Cowhouse Creek, Hillsborough County, Florida. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archeological Conference, Jackson, Mississippi. November 1991.

1991 Preliminary Report of Investigations at the Cowhouse East Head and Cowhouse West Head Sites, Hillsborough County. Paper presented at the Florida Anthropological Society Meetings, Pensacola, Florida. March 1991.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

ANTH 747 – The Business of Cultural Heritage Resource Management (University of Maryland). This course provides an overview of the skills necessary for success in managing a CRM program. Students learn how CRM organizations market and manage clients, prepare and submit budgets and proposals, and coordinate technical staff to successfully complete projects. Topics will address the range of issues that owners and managers are confronted with in their oversight of projects, including the management of employees, ethics and professional responsibilities, ensuring health and safety, and meeting the many contractual obligations of CRM projects.

"Despite the fact that I have had some experience in the real world of the business of CRM, I found this course incredibly enlightening. The course materials and exercises provided me with many new perspectives on the subject. In addition, Lyle's instruction throughout the course was informative, engaging, and always enjoyable." (Fall, 2020).

"The professor was perfectly chosen for the course. As a business owner, he understands and articulates rather well, the necessary components and concerns for achieving success in this industry. Numerous relevant readings were introduced throughout the course as well as insightful interviews with colleagues sharing their experiences." (Fall, 2020).

EXPERT WITNESS - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Bethesda African Cemetery Coalition, et al. v. Housing Opportunity Commission of Montgomery County, Civil No. 486734, Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland: September, 2021.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Register of Professional Archeologists, Registration No. 10069
Society for American Archeology
Society for Historical Archeology
Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference
Council for Maryland Archeology (President-Elect, 2011-12; President 2013-14; Board of Directors)
Midwest Archeological Conference
Southeastern Archeological Conference (Life Member)
Florida Anthropological Society (Life Member)

Florida Archeological Council
Central Gulf Coast Archeological Society (Life Member)
American Cultural Resources Association (Corporate Member; Board Member, 2010-2016; Served on the Conference and Membership Committees, ACHP 50th Anniversary Task Force, and as Chair of the Best Practices Committee)
Committee Member, Transportation Research Board, NCHRP 25-65 – Approaches to Preparing Convincing Section 106 Effect Determinations

MATTHEW M. PALUS, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Associate

EDUCATION

Columbia University, Ph.D., Anthropology, 2010
University of Maryland, Master of Applied Anthropology, 2000
University of Maine, B.A, Anthropology, 1994
University of Maine, B.A, Zoology, 1993

EMPLOYMENT AND EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

2010 - present	Senior Associate, The Ottery Group, Inc., Silver Spring, MD.
2001 – 2010	Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.
2008	Project Manager, Fleet-Cornhill Archaeological Testing Project, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.
2001-2006	Associate Director, University of Maryland Field School in Historical Archaeology, College Park, MD.
2002-2003	Oral History Researcher, Historic Annapolis Foundation, Annapolis, MD.
2000-2002	Editorial Assistant, Journal of Social Archaeology, Columbia University, New York, NY.
2000	Assistant Project Director, Wye Hall Testing, Wye Island, MD.
1999-2001	Report Preparation, Archaeology of the Charles Carroll Garden in Annapolis (18AP45), Annapolis, MD.
1999-2000	Report Preparation, Archaeology at Virginius Island, Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, WV.
1998	Archaeological Field Technician, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, AZ.
1996-1998	Archaeological Associate, Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Tempe, AZ

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Subsurface Characterization (2015) and Archeological Mitigation (2016) at Emory Church, Washington, DC. Archeological testing and mitigation for redevelopment of the Emory Church property, addressing resources associated with Fort Stevens, a component of the Civil War defenses of Washington formerly located on the property, and also the former parsonage and landscape for the church; responsible for development of archeological testing and mitigation work plans in consultation with the DC Department of Historic Preservation and the DC City Archeologist, project planning and safety, background research, field and laboratory direction and interpretation of results including analysis of artifacts and stratigraphy, client interface and progress reports, public interpretation of the project, and technical reporting.

Archeological Monitoring for the O and P Streets, NW Street Rehabilitation Project in Georgetown, Washington, DC (2011-2012). Daily archeological monitoring of ground-disturbing activities associated with street rehabilitation along residential streets in the Georgetown neighborhood of Washington, DC, including trenching for installation of new utilities, and salvage and reinstallation of elements of historic street railway infrastructure; provided background and archival research on the project area, direction of GIS spatial analysis, preparation of technical monitoring report addressing results of archival work and all historic features discovered during the year-long monitoring project.

Josiah Henson Archeological Mitigation and Construction Monitoring, North Bethesda, Montgomery County, MD (2018-2019). Completion of archeological excavation in collaboration with Montgomery County Parks Department archeologist, to mitigate anticipated impacts from construction of a new visitors center and house museum at Josiah Henson Special Park in North Bethesda. The Ottery Group oversaw a field crew during episodic work from May 2018 to January 2019, working alongside skilled volunteers from the Archeological Society of Maryland's Certification and Training Program, and provided daily archeological monitoring of construction on the new facility beginning in March 2019.

Cemetery Assessment for the Westbard Development Project, Bethesda, Montgomery County, MD (2017). Provided analysis of documentary sources pertaining to an abandoned, early 20th-century African American cemetery in the Westbard area of Bethesda, Maryland, in order to assess the probability that the cemetery, which had been developed over during the 1960s, contains intact burials and/or human remains in disturbed contexts. The Ottery Group carried out consultation with Montgomery County's planning department, as well as a community of descendants and advocates for the preservation of the cemetery, performed extensive archival research, and prepared an assessment and recommendations on the likely disposition of the cemetery.

Phase I Site Identification Survey of the Polyanski Property, Pasadena, Anne Arundel County, MD (2018). Carried out Phase I archeological survey for proposed subdivision of a ca. 10-ac tract in Anne Arundel County, which was historically part of the "Bare Neck" tract of 450 ac formerly the property of Charles Hammond (1729-1777), who was part of a politically influential Maryland family. The site was developed after 1880, and archeological survey identified a low-density scatter of late nineteenth and twentieth century domestic artifacts associated with the extended occupation of the existing dwelling on the property.

Phase I Underwater and Terrestrial Archeological Survey for Bridge Replacement, Maryland Highway 254 Over Neale Sound, Charles County, MD (2016). Site identification survey of terrestrial portions of the project area for replacement of a bridge linking the Cobb Island community in Charles County, Maryland with the mainland via MD 254. Survey of approximately 15 terrestrial acres was completed in coordination with underwater remote sensing carried out by project partner Geomar Research, LLC. The Ottery Group also prepared a historic context for the project area. The project was completed under contract with the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Archeological Investigations at the Melwood Park, Upper Marlboro, MD (2014 and 2016). Field director for Phase II archeological assessment of the National Register listed Melwood Park manor house that is currently undergoing restoration. The investigations involved the excavation of areas at the interior and exterior of the foundation to determine the presence of any remaining structural evidence for a three-episode construction sequence for the house between ca. 1714 and 1800.

Kenilworth Recreation Center Geoarcheological Evaluation and Archeological Survey, Washington, DC (2014). Completed geoarcheological evaluation and Phase I Archeological Survey of the grounds of Kenilworth Elementary School, in order to identify the presence of paleosols potentially containing evidence of Pre-Contact Native American settlement prior to substantive historic and modern earthmoving activity in this portion of Washington, DC. The Ottery Group worked with specialists to complete recovery and examination of soil cores from the site, and reconstruct the history of grading and construction filling in the project area during the 20th century using GIS. Conventional archeological site-identification survey located evidence for the early 20th-century construction of Kenilworth Elementary School, in 1933, but no other intact cultural resources.

Archeological Mitigation for the Faculty Housing Project, Institute for Advanced Study (IAS), Princeton, NJ (2014-2015). Metal detection survey and evaluation of a portion of the Princeton, NJ Revolutionary War battlefield in order to satisfy requirements of Princeton Township for mitigation prior to residential development of the property by faculty housing; developed a survey strategy providing for data recovery comparable with previous surveys of the property including metal detection survey best-practice, direction of shovel testing and MDS survey, analysis of Revolutionary War artifact assemblage including munitions and other militaria, direction of GIS spatial analysis, technical reporting and preparation of collection for permanent curation.

Maryland State Highway Administration Archeological Survey and Corridor Study Along MD State Highway 231, Benedict, Charles County, MD (2011-2012). Multi-year study entailing evaluation and investigation of historic resources along the MD 231 corridor, including 17th, 18th, and 19th-century components over a 65-acre area. Carried out metal detection survey (MDS) of a Civil War era recruiting station and camp of instruction for the United States Colored Troops located outside of Benedict, which resulted in identification of a grid of winter shelters associated with the camp; responsible for field direction of shovel test pit survey, and MDS of the project area by archeologist and avocational metal detectorists, background archival research, artifact analysis, and co-authorship of the technical report.

Historic Resources Study of the Fort Marcy, Chain Bridge, Little Falls, Pimmit Run Area, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Arlington and Fairfax Counties, VA, Montgomery County, MD, and Washington, DC (2015). Completion of a historic resources study for the National Park Service of segments of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and the Clara Barton Parkway, extending from Pre-Contact Native American occupation of the Potomac watershed through construction of the Parkway during the mid-20th century. The synthetic study includes resources associated with the development of mills and a ferry crossing the Potomac River at the site of Chain Bridge, construction of a sequence of bridges in this location, the Civil War fortifications erected to defend Chain Bridge as part of the Defenses of Washington, and the effort to preserve the landscape and historic resources of the Potomac River Gorge, including the establishment of the scenic highway as part of the planned preservation of the Potomac River by the National Park Service. The project entailed a broad research effort utilizing archival sources and synthesizing existing archeological and historic architectural data.

PUBLICATIONS

Books

2007 *Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory*. Oxford: Archaeopress (BAR Press Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology). Edited with Laura McAtackney and Angela Piccini.

2006 *They Worked Regular: Craft, Labor, and Family in the Industrial Community of Virginius Island*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press. With Paul A. Shackel.

Articles

2011 Networked Infrastructure as the Material Culture of Liberal Government. *Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things II*, pp. 91-118. Julie Schablitsky and Mark Leone, eds. The Society for Historical Archaeology, Special Publication 9.

2010 Industry, Entrepreneurship and Patronage: Lewis Wernwag and the Development of Virginius Island. *Historical Archaeology* 44(2):97-112. With Paul A. Shackel.

2006 Remembering an Industrial Landscape. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 10(1):49-71. With Paul A. Shackel.

2006 The Gilded Age and Working-Class Industrial Communities. *American Anthropologist* 108(4):828-841. With Paul A. Shackel.

2000 Reviving Shelved Projects for Internships in Archaeology. *Practicing Anthropology* 22(3):21-24.

Chapters in Books

2016 Industry, Entrepreneurship and Patronage: Lewis Wernwag and the Development of Virginius Island. *Perspectives from Historical Archaeology: Investigations of Craft and Industrial Enterprise*, pp. 87-102. Compiled by Christopher C. Fennell. Society for Historical Archaeology, Germantown, Maryland. Reprint from 2010.

2011 Infrastructure and African American Achievement in Annapolis, Maryland during the 20th Century. In *The Materiality of Freedom*, edited by Jodi Barnes. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina.

2011 Infrastructure and the Conduct of Government: Annexation of the Eastport Community into the City of Annapolis in the Twentieth Century. In *The Archaeology of Capitalism in Colonial Contexts*, edited by Sarah Croucher and Lindsay Moira Weiss, pp. 261-293. Global Contributions to Historical Archaeology. Springer, New York.

2009 About Face: On Archaeology, Heritage, and Social Power in Public. In *Ethnographies and Archaeologies: Iterations of the Past*, edited by Lena Mortensen and Julie Hollowell, pp. 131-150. Gainesville: University Press of Florida. With Christopher Matthews.

2007 A Landscape of Ruins: Building Historic Annapolis. In *Envisioning Landscape: Situations and Standpoints in Archaeology and Heritage*, edited by Dan Hicks, Laura McAtackney, and Graham Fairclough, pp. 226-250. Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press. With Christopher Matthews.

2007 Significance, Value, and Property in the Public Face of Archaeology. In *Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory: Papers from the 2003 and 2004 CHAT Conferences*, edited by Laura McAtackney, Matthew Palus, and Angela Piccini, pp. 9-14. Oxford: Archaeopress (BAR Press Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology). With Christopher N. Matthews.

2006 Critical Archaeology: Politics Past and Present. In Historical Archaeology, edited by Martin Hall and Stephen W. Silliman, pp. 84-104. Blackwell Studies in Global Archaeology. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing. With Mark P. Leone and Matthew D. Cochran.

2005 Building an Architecture of Power: Electricity in Annapolis, Maryland in the 19th and 20th Centuries. In Archaeologies of Materiality, edited by Lynn M. Meskell, pp. 162-189. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

2002 Cognitive Archaeology. In Encyclopedia of Historical Archaeology, edited by Charles E. Orser, Jr., pp. 309-310. London: Routledge. With Mark P. Leone and Jessica Neuwirth.

2002 Social Stratification. In Encyclopedia of Historical Archaeology, edited by Charles E. Orser, Jr., pp. 531-534. London: Routledge. With Paul A. Shackel.

2000 Tourism, Nostalgia, Legitimation and Meaning in the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Carriage Road System, Acadia National Park, Maine. In Contested Memories and the Making of the American Landscape, edited by Paul A. Shackel, pp. 179—196. Gainesville: University Press of Florida.

Presentations and Symposia

2019 "Dying Like Sheep There": Racial Ideology and Concepts of Health at a Camp of Instruction for the U.S. Colored Troops in Charles County, Maryland. Presented at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, St. Charles, Missouri.

2019 Panel Discussion: Finding Some Good in the Bad and the Ugly: Critical Views and Lessons-Learned from Public Archaeology and Outreach Programs. John McCarthy, Panel Organizer. 52nd Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, St. Charles, Missouri.

2018 Cultural Resource Management Perspectives on African American Struggle with Heritage in Metropolitan Washington, DC. Presented as part of the 2018-19 UMD Heritage Lecture Series, University of Maryland, College Park, November 7, 2018.

2018 An Archeology of Segregation After the Unification of Methodism: Archeological Investigations at Emory Church in the Brightwood Neighborhood of Washington, DC. Presented at the 51st Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, New Orleans, LA.

2017 Fort Stevens and the Property of Elizabeth Thomas. Keynote Address, Lincoln-Thomas Day Celebration at Fort Stevens Park, Washington, DC, September 16, 2017.

2017 A Place of Plural Heritage: Archeological Investigations at Emory Church in the Brightwood Neighborhood of Washington, DC. Presented to the Rock Creek Civil War Roundtable, Rock Creek Nature Center and Planetarium, Washington, DC, May 6, 2017.

2016 The Church on the Hill: Inter-related Narratives, Conflicting Priorities, and the Power of Community Engagement. Paper presented at the 43rd Annual Conference on DC History. Hosted by the Historical Society of Washington, DC With Lyle C. Torp.

2016 Symposium: Along the Patuxent River: The Discontinuous History of a Transportation Landscape. Organized for the 49th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Washington, DC With Matthew Cochran.

2016 Camp Stanton and the Archaeology of Racial Ideology at a Camp of Instruction for the U. S. Colored Troops in Benedict, Charles County, Maryland. Presented at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Washington, DC.

2016 The Church on the Hill: Inter-related Narratives, Conflicting Priorities, and the Power of Community Engagement. Presented at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Washington, DC With Lyle C. Torp.

2015 Infrastructure as Heritage and the Archaeology of Infrastructure in Washington, DC. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

2015 Washington's Board of Public Works and the Burial of Herring Hill in Georgetown, District of Columbia (An Archaeology of Municipal Infrastructure). Presented at the 48th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Seattle, Washington.

2014 Ruins of Infrastructure in the Georgetown Neighborhood of Washington, DC. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC.

2014 "Sometimes Paths Last Longer than Roads": William S. Burroughs for An Archaeology of Modernity. Presented at the 47th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Quebec City, Quebec.

2013 Machine Truths: Marcuse on Technology, Agency, and Ethics. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Chicago, Illinois.

2012 Deterioration and Rehabilitation of the Infrastructure on O and P Streets in the Georgetown Neighborhood of Washington, DC. Presented at the Middle-Atlantic Archaeology Conference, Virginia Beach.

2012 Colonial Analogy or Colonial Uncanny? Liberalism, Security, and Annexation in Maryland's African-American Suburbs. Presented at the Buffalo Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG) Conference, University of Buffalo.

2012 Networked Infrastructure as the Material Culture of Liberal Government. Presented at the 45th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Baltimore, Maryland.

2011 Significance: Rhetorical Loading in Preservation Discourse and the Relevance of Community Values. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Montreal, Canada.

2011 Public Utilities as Corporate Property in 19th-Century Annapolis, Maryland. Presented at the Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory (CHAT) Conference, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

2011 Symposium: Tracing the Cityscape: Archaeologies of Urban Expansion and Corporate Power. Organized for the 44th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Austin, Texas. With Rachel Feit.

2011 Networked Infrastructure and Classical Liberalism During the Early 20th Century. Presented at the 44th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Austin, Texas.

2011 Parody, Travesty, and Archaeologies of the Demarcated Present. Presented at the 44th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Austin, Texas. With Matthew Cochran.

2010 Connection with Infrastructure and African American Engagement with Government in Annapolis during the Twentieth Century. Presented at the 2010 Departmental Conference, "Windows from the Present to the Past: The Archaeology of Africa & the African Diaspora", Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Howard University, February 25-27. Washington, DC.

2009 Infrastructure and African American Achievement in Annapolis, Maryland During the 20th Century. Presented at the University of South Carolina Post-Doctoral Conference, "The Archaeology of the Recent African American Past", February 27-28. Columbia, South Carolina.

2009 Historical Archaeology and Questions of Government: Explorations of a 20th Century Archaeological Context in the Chesapeake. Presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Toronto, Canada.

2008 Symposium: Archaeologies of Tourism. Sixth World Archaeology Congress, Dublin, Ireland. With Petra Tjitske Kalshoven and Christopher Matthews.

2008 Archaeology—Tourism—Modernity: Session introduction. Presented at the 6th World Archaeology Congress, Dublin, Ireland. With Christopher Matthews.

2008 Infrastructure and the Conduct of Government: Annexation of the Eastport Community into the City of Annapolis during the 20th Century. Presented at the 41st Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

2008 Methods for Ten Minutes Ago: Archaeological Objects for the Later Twentieth Century. Presented at the 41st Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

2007 Symposium: The Archaeology of Tourism. 40th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia. With Christopher Matthews.

2006 Archaeological Tourism and Tourist Erotics. Presented at CHAT: Contemporary and Historical Archaeology and Theory. University of Bristol, UK. With Christopher Matthews.

2006 Land Rich: Strategies of Opportunity in the Eastport Neighborhood of Annapolis, Maryland. Presented at the 39th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Sacramento, California.

2005 Symposium: Dialogues in Context: Perspectives on Applied Work in African Diaspora Archaeology. Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC. With Jennifer J. Babiarz.

2005 Land Rich: Archaeology and Homeownership in the Eastport Neighborhood of Annapolis. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC.

2005 Community Archaeology is Ethical Archaeology: Questioning Community in the Eastport Neighborhood of Annapolis. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

2005 God's Own Junkyard: Blight as a Discursive Strategy and the Historic Preservation Movement in Annapolis, Maryland. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

2003 Significance, Value, and Property in the Public Face of Archaeology. Presented at CHAT: Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory: Encounters between Past and Present, Bristol, UK. With Christopher Matthews.

2002 Archaeologists with Faces: Ethics and Social Power in Public. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, New Orleans, Louisiana. With Christopher Matthews.

2002 The Spirit, or Intent, of Public Archaeology. Presented at the Conference on Preservation and Revitalization, May 3, 2002, Easton, Maryland. With Thomas Bodor.

2001 Reformation or Canonization? Archaeology in Annapolis Set in Context. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC. With Jessica Neuwirth and Matthew Cochran.

2001 Historic Preservation as Subtraction from the Contemporary Scene: The Archaeology of Omissions and Marginal Spaces. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC.

2000 The Archaeology of Corporate Industry and Absenteeism at Virginius Island, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Paper to be presented to the Mid-Atlantic Archaeology Conference, Ocean City, Maryland.

2000 Tourism, Nostalgia, Legitimation and Meaning in the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Carriage Road System, Acadia National Park, Maine. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Quebec City, Quebec.

Representative Site Reports

2018 *Report on Archeological Mitigation for the Emory Beacon of Light Project at the Emory Church (Site 51NW256), 6100 Georgia Avenue, NW, Washington, District of Columbia*. Prepared for Emory United Methodist Church, Emory Beacon of Light, Inc., Washington, DC (HPO 09-001). The Ottery Group, Kensington, MD. Lyle C. Torp, Principal Investigator.

2016 *Archaeological Survey and Corridor Study Along MD 231, Benedict, Charles County, Maryland. Project Number SP312A41*. Maryland State Highway Administration, Project Planning Division, Environmental Planning Section. Baltimore, Maryland. With Matthew Cochran and Julie M. Schablitsky. Three volumes.

2015 *Interim Report on Geophysical and Archeological Investigations of a Portion of the Princeton Battlefield at Maxwell's Field, on the Institute for Advanced Study Campus, Princeton, New Jersey*. Prepared for the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. The Ottery Group, Kensington, Maryland. With Lyle C. Torp and Matthew Cochran.

2015 *Archeological Monitoring of the O and P Streets, NW Rehabilitation Project, Washington, District of Columbia.* Prepared for Capitol Paving, Washington, DC. The Ottery Group, Kensington, MD. Thomas Bodor, Principal Investigator.

2008 *Phase I/II Archaeological Testing on Fleet Street (18AP111), Cornhill Street (18AP112), and 26 Market Space (18AP109), for the Proposed Fleet and Cornhill Streets Reconstruction Project, Annapolis, Maryland.* Prepared for the City of Annapolis, Public Works Bureau of Engineering and Construction. Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park, College Park, MD. With Matthew Cochran, Stephanie Duensing, John Blair, Jocelyn Knauf, and Jessica Mundt.

2002 *Report on Archaeological Investigations Conducted at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45), 107 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland, 1987-1990*. Archaeology in Annapolis, Department of Anthropology, College Park, Maryland. With Elizabeth Kryder-Reid. Matthew M. Palus, ed.

ZACHARY SCHALLER ANDREWS

Archeologist - Field Supervisor

THE OTTERY GROUP

EDUCATION

University of Maryland, B.A., Anthropology, 2013

EXPERIENCE

Mr. Andrews has over ten years of archeological experience and has managed numerous archeological projects, associated with both precontact and historic occupations, within the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast Regions of the United States. He has both been assistant to and director of compliance-driven archeological investigations, including the oversight and completion of Phase I, II, and III cultural resources surveys, primarily at the county and state level, and has adept knowledge of Section 106 and State and Federal regulations and environmental review requirements. He has experience in the monitoring of archeological sites in historically sensitive areas for various construction contractors, and he has co-authored over 30 professional reports.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE:

Phase II Assessments of Archeological Sites 28ME408 (Jewell Farm), 28ME409 (Pullen Farm), 28ME410 (Covenhoven-Silvers-Logan House), and 28ME413 (Lower Harrison Street House Site) at the Princeton University Lake Campus, West Windsor Township, Mercer County, New Jersey (2021-2022). Supervised on-site fieldwork for Phase II Site Evaluation of multiple domestic sites dating to the late 18th – 20th century and co-authored technical report submitted to the NJSHPO.

Archeological Investigations of Cloverfields (18QU868) House and Gardens Excavations, Queen Anne's County, Maryland (2018-2020). On-site contact for multi-year data recovery effort involved in the excavation of the early 18th – 20th century Cloverfields site. Supervised and managed archeological excavations of over 185 square meters and over 400 features including an extant icehouse, formalized gardens, cellars, sub-floor pits, and more. Overall was responsible for execution of fieldwork, crew management, and data collections during the investigations.

Pirates' Wharf Phase I Terrestrial & Underwater Archeological Survey Wicomico County, Maryland (2019 Crew Chief). Conducted background research and supervised the archeological investigations of a 18th to 20th century farmstead site and mid-19th wharf site. Conducted background and historic map research. Co-author to the technical report prepared for Wicomico County.

Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Hard Bargain Farm Foot Path Site (18PR963), Prince George's County, Maryland (2019 Crew Chief). Supervised and executed a phase II archeological excavation of a multi-component pre-contact basecamp with significant stratigraphic integrity.

Phase III Data Recovery Investigation of 18PR955 Located within the Traditions at Beechfield Property, Prince George's County, Maryland, Special Exception SE-4785 (2018). Supervised the data recovery of peripheral work areas within a larger 18th to mid-20th century plantation/farmstead. Monitored the mechanical stripping of the site and responsible for delineating and mapping of an undocumented cemetery. Co-author to the technical report.

Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Chestnut Hill Farm Site (18AN591) and Delineation of the Robinson Family Cemetery within the Brandon Woods Property, Annapolis, Maryland (2016). Conducted Phase I and II archeological excavations of a late 18th to 20th century farmhouse/ plantation site and assisted in the delineation and mapping of the associated cemetery. Coauthor to the technical report prepared for Chesapeake Real Estate Group.

Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Concord Manor House Site (18PR1013), Prince George's County, Maryland (2015). Assisted in excavation of the late 18th century plantation manor site under easement of the Maryland Historic Trust.

Appendix B:

Technical Work Plan for Phase I Archeological Survey

WORK PLAN FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PORTIONS OF THE BRAINARD WARNER PROPERTY (M:31-41), 10231 CARROLL PLACE, KENSINGTON, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

Prepared for:

Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC
4710 Bayard Boulevard
Bethesda, MD 20816

Prepared by:

The Ottery Group, Inc.
P.O. Box 4265
Silver Spring, MD 20914-4265

301.946.0219 (main)

November 2022

Introduction

Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC plans to rehabilitate the historic buildings associated with the Brainard Warner property (MIHP M:31-41) at Warner Circle Park in Kensington, Maryland, for multi-unit condominium residences. Warner Circle Park is owned by Montgomery County and administered by Montgomery Parks. The park is within the Kensington Historic District (M: 31-6), which encompasses the 1890s subdivisions that defined the town, and is listed on both the county's Master Plan for Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places). The park includes two late-nineteenth century structures that are not listed individually on the National Register but are significant contributing structures to the Kensington Historic District. These structures are a Queen Anne-style summer residence and associated carriage house that were initially constructed under the ownership of Brainard H. Warner, the developer of the 1890 Kensington Park subdivision. Subsequent owners added to and modified these structures in 1914 and 1960. From 1956 to 2005 this property was utilized as a nursing home. Montgomery County purchased the property in 2006. Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC is under contract to purchase the buildings and is in the process of planning for the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the structures for residential condominiums.

Archeological testing described in this technical workplan was requested by Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC to satisfy requirements of the Maryland Historic Trust (MHT), which holds a preservation easement on the property. The work presented in this plan is to be completed prior to any ground-disturbing or demolition work at the Brainard Warner property.

Archeological Survey Plan

The Brainard Warner property has previously been subjected to an archeological assessment (Fischler and French 2010) comprised by historical documentary research, oral history interviews, and on-site, non-excavation reconnaissance to document existing conditions of the property, identify disturbances and possible locations of pre-contact Native American and historic archeological resources, and assess sensitivity of the park or areas within the park. The Fischler and French (2010) study produced by EAC/Archaeology, Inc. includes detailed natural, historical, and archeological context for the property. This assessment concluded that the 1890s historic landscape of the Brainard Warner property was very well preserved, and that the park has high potential to retain intact archeological resources. A series of recommendations indicates areas that should be subjected to archeological survey or provisions for monitoring prior to any ground-disturbing activity.

There has been no archeological resource inventory survey conducted at the park, and the park contains one known archeological site 18MO774, the Brainerd Warner Kent Street Site, which consists of a lithic scatter and a brick-and-mortar stairway feature associated with the 1890s Warner Mansion landscape. An outcropping or dike of quartz lithic material is present at the site, and four quartz lithic flakes were recovered from nearby test pit in a disturbed context. The brick stair at 18MO774 was removed in 2020 during repairs (Bouslog 2021).

Archeological Fieldwork

The Phase I archeological survey will follow a standardized approach based on the MHT's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Survey in Maryland*, which is designed to systematically test a project area for the presence of archeological resources. The Phase I survey area (Figure 1) consists of an approximately 3.2-acre portion of Warner Circle Park that contains the entire proposed limits of disturbance (LOD) and the Warner Mansion core area. The survey area also contains Site 18MO774. The proposed survey area provides a buffer surrounding the LOD for the project as defined by Warner Circle Mansion Condominiums LLC. The survey area corresponds with all or a portion of areas 1-5, 7, 8, and 10-13 from the plan of recommendation areas

(Figure 2 and Table 1, below) included in the Fischler and French assessment of Warner Circle Park (2010:63-64).

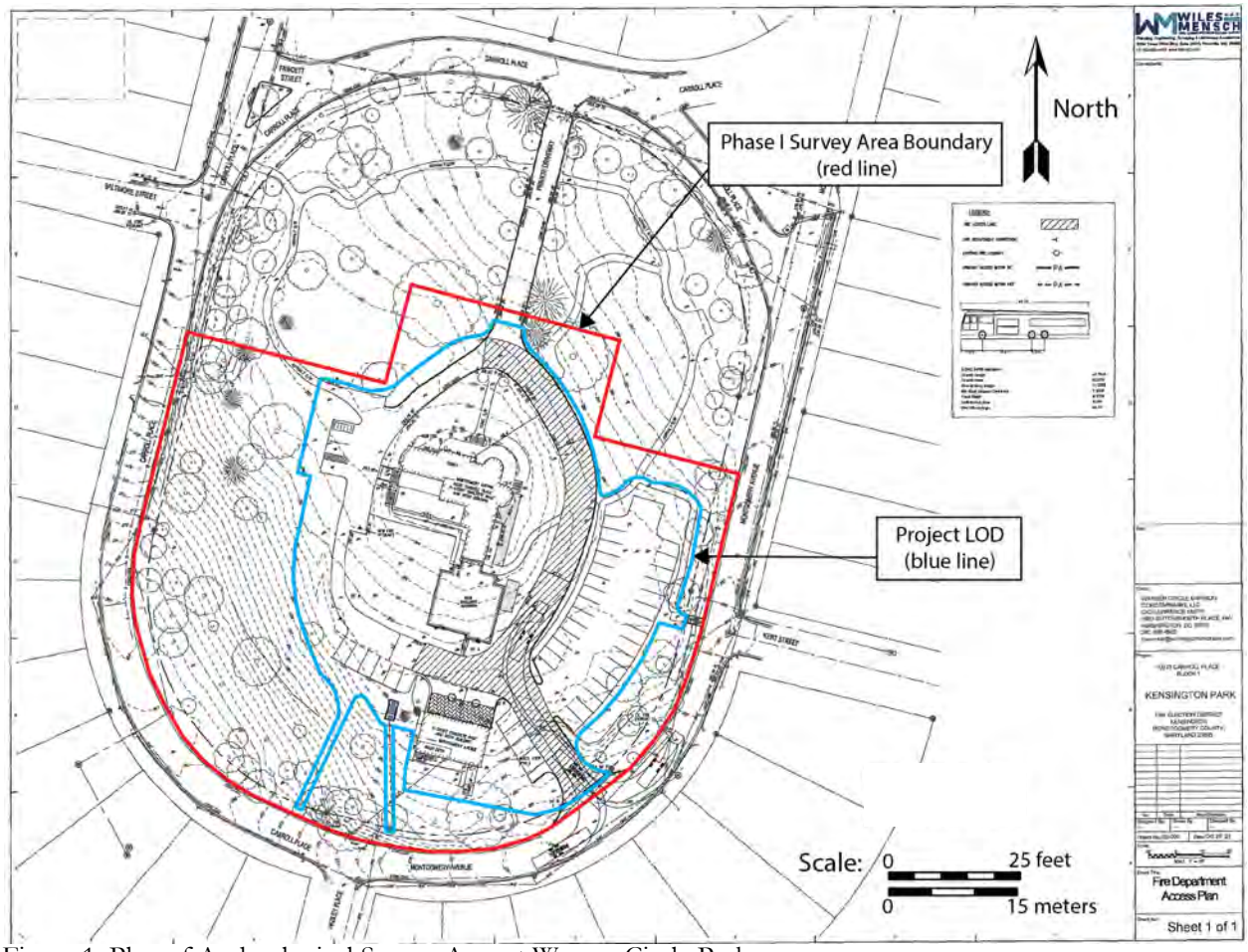

Figure 1: Plan of Archeological Survey Area at Warner Circle Park.

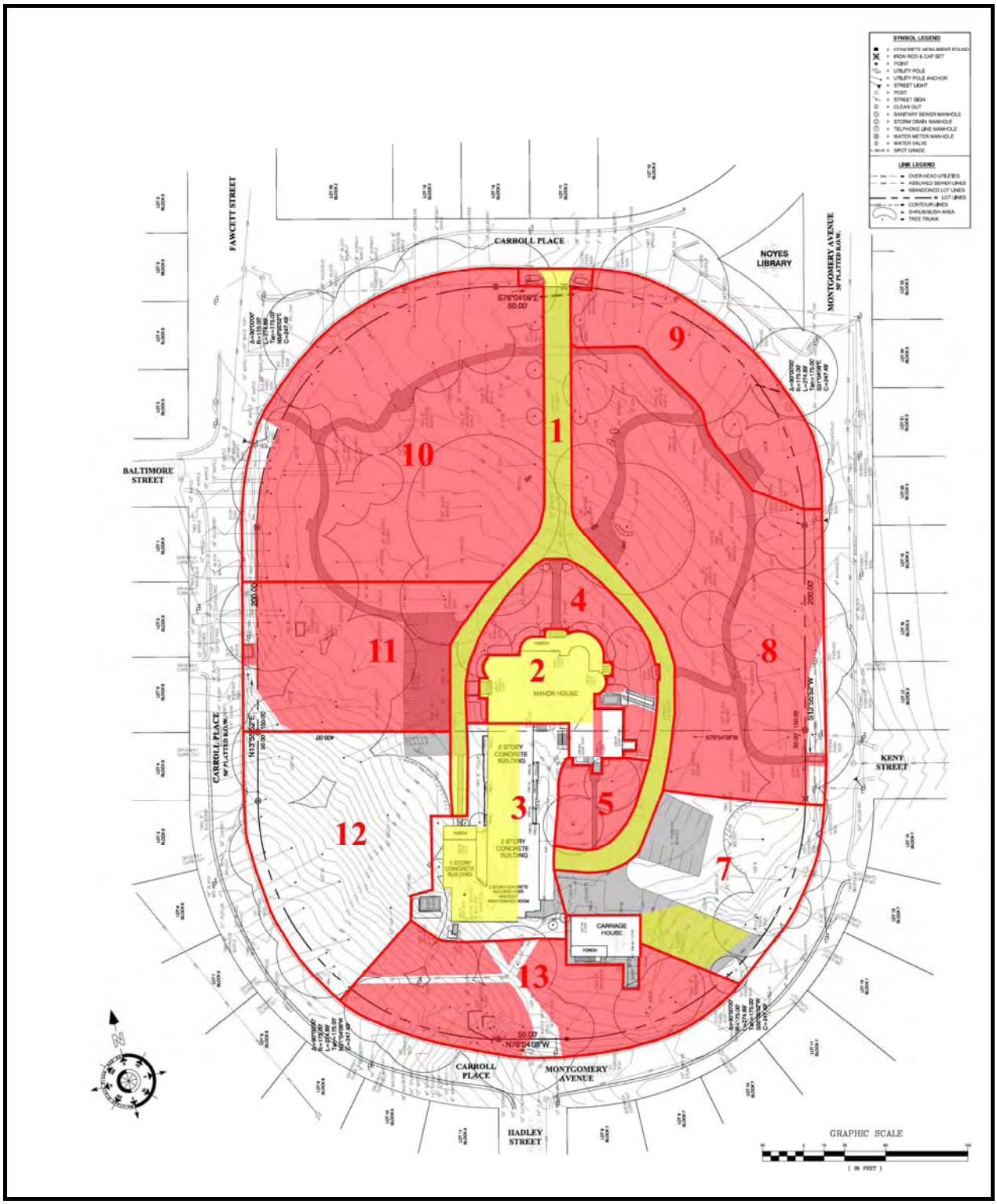

Figure 2. Plan of Recommendation Areas for Warner Circle Park (Fischler and French 2010:Figure 8.1, pp. 64).

Table 1. Key for Recommendation Areas for Warner Circle Park (Fischler and French 2010:Table 8.1, pp. 63).

Area	Recommendations
1	> Archaeological monitoring of any pavement removal. > Archaeological testing of area around entry walls.
2	> Archaeological monitoring of any exposure of inaccessible foundation segments and the removal of the nursing home dining room. > Mapping of mortar variation prior to the modification or removal of any foundations. > Archaeological testing adjacent to the 1914 stone porch columns in the crawl space under the 1960 kitchen addition.
3	> Archaeological monitoring of the final debris removal (to document and possibly excavate the well shaft). > Archaeological monitoring of the removal of the nursing home dining room.
4	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
5	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
6	No archaeological monitoring or testing.
7	Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken if the pavement is removed from the location of the frame structure shown on the 1924 Sanborn map and the 1937 aerial photograph.
8	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
9	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
10	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
11	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.
12	No archaeological monitoring or testing.
13	Archaeological testing prior to any future construction disturbance.

Standard archeological survey methodology involves the excavation of a series of shovel test pits (STPs) that are excavated in a regular grid across the project area. A STP grid at 5-meter intervals will be used, as this close interval is appropriate given the significance of the property.

Much of the survey area is paved or otherwise improved, and individual STPs will be offset if necessary due to obstacles such as trees, roads, or structures and based on the discretion of the excavator. Up to 300 STPs will be completed within the survey area. One hundred percent of excavated soil will be sifted through ¼-inch wire mesh screen for cultural material. Artifacts will be documented and collected in labeled bags according to their horizontal and vertical provenience for further processing. Shovel test pits will be excavated to culturally sterile soils unless physical obstructions prevented excavation beyond the depth of the obstruction.

Recommendations from Fischler and French (2010:63) include archeological monitoring of ground-disturbing work in certain areas of Warner Circle Park, specifically Area 1, the sidewalk north of Warner Mansion, and Area 2, Warner Mansion itself, where construction may expose sections of the foundation or archeological deposits sealed beneath the extant building (Table 1, above). A plan for archeological monitoring during the proposed rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of structures at Warner Circle Park will be informed by recommendations in the 2010 archeological assessment and based on the outcome of Phase I archeological survey. A separate monitoring plan will be prepared for approval and results of archeological monitoring will be reported as an addendum to the Phase I report.

Field notes will record the vertical location of recovered cultural material, soil stratigraphy, soil colors, and soil textures onto standardized STP forms using Munsell color charts and common soil texture nomenclature. The locations of all tests will be plotted on a site plan. The STPs will indicate the presence and distribution of archeological deposits. After excavation and recording, all STPs will be backfilled, and sod caps replaced. Digital photography will be used to document visible historic surface features, materials, or cultural features.

Consultation

Project coordination, including on-site meetings with project staff, M-NCPPC, and MHT Easement Committee staff may be necessary as the archeological work progresses. Upon completion of fieldwork, an on-site meeting with Montgomery Parks is anticipated to discuss the results of the investigation.

Laboratory Processing

Any artifacts recovered from the excavations will be washed, sorted, and bagged by provenience at The Ottery Group's archeology laboratory. A computerized catalog of the complete artifact assemblage will be produced and used to conduct basic analyses of artifacts within the assemblage for inclusion in the report. Artifact processing procedures will conform to Maryland State Collections and Conservation Standards (Morehouse, Cofield and Doub 2018). The plan for the artifact collection and associated records from the investigation is for them to be permanently curated by M-NCPPC, Montgomery Parks.

Technical Report

A technical report will be presented to M-NCPPC, Montgomery Parks and MHT to document the results of the investigation and for compliance with the conditions of the preservation easement on the property. The report will document the historical context for the property and the results of field testing, and will address the potential for impacts to historical and archeological resources. Recommendations will be provided in the report. The report will meet the requirements of the state's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in*

Maryland (Maryland Historical Trust, 1994) and will provide the basis for the MHT Easement Committee to evaluate the impacts and determine the need for additional archeological work prior to the approval of the project. The report will include recommendations that allow project proponents and regulatory entities to make informed decisions regarding cultural resources on the tract.

References Cited

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Appendix C:

Artifact Catalog

Context	Bag Number	Northing	Easting	Stratum	Item Number	Function	Material	Description	Manufacturing Technique	Object Part	Decorative Technique	Decorative Motif	Color	Excavator	Date
1	65	930	120	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware	Molded	Rim, cup	Undecorated		White	ZSA	1/5/23
1	65	930	120	1	2	Domestic	Glass	Container	Molded	Body, container	Molded	Cursive letters,	Colorless	ZSA	1/5/23
1	60	930	1010	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware	Molded	Body	Undecorated		White	ZSA	1/5/23
4	19	935	983	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass						MP	12/29/22
3	66	935	1030	2	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment			colorless	ZSA	1/5/23
1	40	940	965	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle	Machine	Finish, crown cap			Green	MP	12/30/22
1	30	940	975	1	1	Indeterminate	Ferrous Alloy	Cast Iron Structure	Cast	Fragment				ZSA	12/30/22
2	12	940	990	2/3	1	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Indeterminate					MP	12/29/22
2	54	940	1000	3	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Stoneware, Utilitarian		Rim, hollow form	Slipped, unglazed		Buff	ZSA	1/4/23
1	64	940	1020	1	1	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Wire					ZSA	1/5/23
1	64	940	1020	1	2	Personal	Glass	Toy, marble		Complete			Marbled green and	ZSA	1/5/23
1	64	940	1020	1	3	Domestic	Plastic	Plastic,					White	ZSA	1/5/23
1	68	940	1040	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container		Body	Molded	Paneled	Lightly	ZSA	1/5/23
1	17	945	985	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment				ZSA	12/29/23
1	17	945	985	1	2	Structural	Brick	Brick						ZSA	12/29/23
1	53	945	1000	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Semi-vitreous		Body	Overglaze decal, gilded	Leaf	White	ZSA	1/4/23
1	53	945	1000	1	2	Domestic	Ceramic	Semi-vitreous		Body			White	ZSA	1/4/23
1	53	945	1000	1	3	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Indeterminate	Fragment				ZSA	1/4/23
2	63	945	1015	2	1	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Indeterminate	Fragment				ZSA	1/5/23
2	63	945	1015	2	2	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment				ZSA	1/5/23
2	63	945	1015	2	3	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware	Molded	Body	Transfer printed (black)	Indeterminate	Black, white	ZSA	1/5/23
2	63	945	1015	2	4	Domestic	Glass	Container		Body, container			Colorless	ZSA	1/5/23
2	63	945	1015	2	5	Materials	Asphalt	Asphalt						ZSA	1/5/23
3	67	945	1035	1/2	1	Unidentified	Plastic	Unidentified		Fragment			white	ZSA	1/5/23

Context	Bag Number	Northing	Easting	Stratum	Item Number	Function	Material	Description	Manufacturing Technique	Object Part	Decorative Technique	Decorative Motif	Color	Excavator	Date
3	67	945	1035	1/2	2	Personal	Ceramic	Marble		Complete			Cream	ZSA	1/5/23
3	67	945	1035	1/2	3	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Cut	Fragment				ZSA	1/5/23
3	67	945	1035	1/2	4	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Unidentified	Fragment				ZSA	1/5/23
3	67	945	1035	1/2	5	Structural	Ceramic	Hollow tile		Fragment				ZSA	1/5/23
3	67	945	1035	1/2	6	Fuel	Coal	Coal						ZSA	1/5/23
3	67	945	1035	1/2	7	Structural	Glass	Flat glass					colorless	ZSA	1/5/23
3	67	945	1035	1/2	8	Personal	Plastic	Badge (Novelty airline wings)	Molded	Complete without pin	Molded	"Junior Crew Member"	Black	ZSA	1/5/23
2	47	950	950	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Stoneware, possible		Fragment	Glazed		Black	ZSA	1/3/23
2	47	950	950	1	1	Domestic	Plastic	Plastic		Fragment				ZSA	1/3/23
1	45	950	955	1	1	Activities	Copper	Shell casing,		Base				ZSA	1/3/23
1	36	950	970	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Body			White	ZSA	12/30/22
1	29	950	975	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container		Shoulder			Green	ZSA	12/30/22
1	18	950	990	1/2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	White	Molded	Body			White	MP	12/29/22
2	51	950	1000	1	1	Materials	Tar	Tar						ZSA	1/4/23
2	51	950	1000	1	2	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware	Molded	Body, hollow form (possible			White	ZSA	1/4/23
3	52	950	1000	3	1	Indeterminate	Ferrous Alloy	Spring		Fragment				ZSA	1/4/23
3	52	950	1000	3	2	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Cut	Complete				ZSA	1/4/23
2	46	955	950	2/3	1	Hardware	Alloy	Nail	Indeterminate					ZSA	1/3/23
1	44	955	955	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass						ZSA	1/3/23
2	11	955	990	4	1	Structural	Ceramic	Terra cotta	Molded	Body, Rim	Glazed		Brown	MP	12/29/22
2	11	955	990	4	2	Structural	Ceramic	Terra cotta tile drain	Molded, Octagonal	Body			Red	MP	12/29/22
2	11	955	990	4	3	Materials	Asphalt	Asphalt						MP	12/29/22
2	59	955	1005	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container		Finish			Colorless	ZSA	1/5/23
2	59	955	1005	1	2	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment			Colorless	ZSA	1/5/23
2	24	960	980	1/2	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment				MP	12/30/22
2	16	960	985	2	1	Domestic	Glass	Container		Shoulder	Molded	Spiral	Colorless	ZSA	12/29/22
2	16	960	985	2	2	Structural	Plaster	Plaster					White	ZSA	12/29/22

Context	Bag Number	Northing	Easting	Stratum	Item Number	Function	Material	Description	Manufacturing Technique	Object Part	Decorative Technique	Decorative Motif	Color	Excavator	Date
2	6	960	995	2	1	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Wire					ZSA	12/29/22
3	50	960	1000	3	1	Domestic	Ceramic	White		Base			White	ZSA	1/4/23
3	50	960	1000	3	2	Structural	Concrete	Concrete						ZSA	1/4/23
3	50	960	1000	3	3	Fuel	Coal	Coal						ZSA	1/4/23
2	74	960	1035	1/2	1	Structural	Ceramic	Tile, Porcelain					Pink	ZSA	1/6/23
3	74	960	1035	1/2	2	Personal	Coinage	US Quarter,						ZSA	1/6/23
3	75	960	1035	2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Stoneware		Body			Grey	ZSA	1/6/23
3	75	960	1035	2	1	Domestic	Shell	Bivalve, oyster						ZSA	1/6/23
3	77	960	1040	2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Refined		Body	Glazed		Blue	ZSA	1/6/23
2	78	964	1040	2	1	Structural	Ceramic	Terra cotta		Body			Brown	ZSA	1/6/23
2	78	964	1040	2	2	Structural	Brick	Brick						ZSA	1/6/23
2	78	964	1040	2	3	Fuel	Coal	Coal						ZSA	1/6/23
2	78	964	1040	2	4	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Cut	Fragment				ZSA	1/6/23
1	38	965	965	1	1	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Unidentified						MP	12/30/22
1	35	965	970	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container	Molded	Body, container	Undecorated		colorless	ZSA	12/30/22
2	23	965	980	1	1	Structural	Slate	Roofing slate		Fragment				MMP	12/30/22
2	5	965	995	2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Refined		Body	Glazed		Yellow	ZSA	12/29/22
2	5	965	995	2	2	Structural	Brick	Construction		Body				ZSA	12/29/22
2	73	965	1025	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle	Machine	Body			Colorless	ZSA	1/6/23
3	76	965	1035	3	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Body			White	ZSA	1/6/23
2	82	965	1045	2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Terra cotta	Molded	Rim, flower			Red	ZSA	1/9/23
2	82	965	1045	2	2	Domestic	Glass	Container	Machine	Finish, threaded			Colorless	ZSA	1/9/23
2	82	965	1045	2	3	Domestic	Glass	Container	Machine	Body			Colorless	ZSA	1/9/23
2	82	965	1045	2	4	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment			Colorless	ZSA	1/9/23
2	82	965	1045	2	5	Personal	Copper	Button						ZSA	1/9/23
2	82	965	1045	2	6	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Wire	Complete				ZSA	1/9/23
2	82	965	1045	2	7	Structural	Slate	Roofing slate		Fragment				ZSA	1/9/23
1	43	970	955	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle	Machine	Body				ZSA	1/3/23
1	43	970	955	1	2	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment				ZSA	1/3/23
1	34	970	970	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container, bottle	Molded	Neck, finish, lipping tool			Colorless	ZSA	12/30/22

Context	Bag Number	Northing	Easting	Stratum	Item Number	Function	Material	Description	Manufacturing Technique	Object Part	Decorative Technique	Decorative Motif	Color	Excavator	Date
1	34	970	970	1	2	Structural	Glass	Flat glass					Colorless	ZSA	12/30/22
1	34	970	970	1	3	Fuel	Slag	Slag						ZSA	12/30/22
1	34	970	970	1	4	Domestic	Ceramic	Stoneware, utilitarian		Base			Grey	ZSA	12/30/22
1	29	970	975	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	White	Molded	Handle, cup			White	ZSA	12/30/22
2	15	970	985	2	1	Structural	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Cut	Complete				ZSA	12/29/22
2	15	970	985	2	2	Structural	Ceramic	Terra cotta		Body				ZSA	12/29/22
2	79	970	1040	3	1	Structural	Brick	Brick						ZSA	1/6/23
2	79	970	1040	3	2	Structural	Ceramic	Construction		Fragment			Red	ZSA	1/6/23
2	79	970	1040	3	3	Domestic	Ceramic	Terra cotta	Molded	Rim			Red	ZSA	1/6/23
2	79	970	1040	3	4	Domestic	Ceramic	Terra cotta	Molded	Body			Red	ZSA	1/6/23
2	79	970	1040	3	5	Structural	Ceramic	Tile, Porcelain			Glazed		Pink	ZSA	1/6/23
2	79	970	1040	3	6	Indeterminate	Glass	Unidentified, burned		Fragment (melted)			Colorless	ZSA	1/6/23
2	79	970	1040	3	7	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle	Machine	Shoulder Finish,	Molded	Spiral	Colorless	ZSA	1/6/23
2	79	970	1040	3	8	Domestic	Glass	Container	Machine	threaded			Colorless	ZSA	1/6/23
2	79	970	1040	3	9	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Wire						
2	27	975	975	1/2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Body, potlid	Undecorated		White	ZSA	12/30/22
2	27	975	975	1/2	2	Domestic	Ceramic	Refined		Foot	Glazed		Yellow	ZSA	12/30/22
2	27	975	975	1/2	3	Domestic	Ceramic	Refined		Body	Glazed		Yellow	ZSA	12/30/22
2	27	975	975	1/2	4	Domestic	Ceramic	White Ironstone	Molded	Rim, plate or bowl	Undecorated		White	ZSA	12/30/22
2	10	975	990	1	1	Automotive	Copper	Tire stem	Molded	Complete				MP	12/29/22
1	57	975	1005	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Porcelain		Body			White	ZSA	1/4/23
1	57	975	1005	1	2	Domestic	Glass	Milk glass, Indeterminate		Body			White	ZSA	1/4/23
1	57	975	1005	1	3	Domestic	Ceramic	White		Base			Grey	ZSA	1/4/23
1	57	975	1005	1	4	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment			Colorless	ZSA	1/4/23
1	57	975	1005	1	5	Domestic	Plastic	Plastic,		Fragment			White	ZSA	1/4/23
2	80	975	1040	2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Rim, cup			White	ZSA	1/6/23
1	26	980	775	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass					Colorless	ZSA	12/30/22
1	26	980	775	1	2	Domestic	Glass	Lamp chimey		Body			Colorless	ZSA	12/30/22
1	26	980	775	1	3	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Spike	Cut	Complete				ZSA	12/30/22

Context	Bag Number	Northing	Easting	Stratum	Item Number	Function	Material	Description	Manufacturing Technique	Object Part	Decorative Technique	Decorative Motif	Color	Excavator	Date
1	26	980	775	1	4	Activities	Ferrous Alloy	Machine part	Indeterminate	Indeterminate				ZSA	12/30/22
1	26	980	775	1	5	Indeterminate	Ferrous Alloy	Unidentified	Indeterminate					ZSA	12/30/22
1	42	980	955	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container		Shoulder			Colorless	ZSA	1/3/23
1	42	980	955	1	2	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle	Machine	Body			Brown	ZSA	1/3/23
1	42	980	955	1	3	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle	Machine	Base			Brown	ZSA	1/3/23
1	33	980	970	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Rim			White	ZSA	12/30/22
1	33	980	970	1	2	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Base			White	ZSA	12/30/22
1	33	980	970	1	3	Domestic	Ceramic	White	Molded	Rim	Molded	Indetermi	White	ZSA	12/30/22
1	33	980	970	1	4	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Body	Transfer printed (black)	Indeterminate	Black, white	ZSA	12/30/22
1	14	980	985	1	1	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Cut	Complete				ZSA	
1	4	980	995	2	1	Indeterminate	Ferrous Alloy	Wire		Fragment				ZSA	12/29/22
1	4	980	995	2	2	Structural	Slate	Roofing slate		Fragment				ZSA	12/29/22
2	56	980	1005	2	1	Structural	Brick	Brick	Brick					ZSA	12/30/22
2	56	980	1005	2	2	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Electrical box, part						ZSA	12/30/22
2	56	980	1005	2	3	Domestic	Ceramic	Tile,		Fragment	Pink glaze		Pink	ZSA	12/30/22
2	56	980	1005	2	4	Domestic	Ceramic	Tile, earthenware		Fragment	Turquiose glaze		Turqoise	ZSA	12/30/22
2	56	980	1005	2	5	Domestic	Ceramic	Tile,		Fragment	White glaze		White	ZSA	12/30/22
1	62	980	1015	1	1	Hardware	Ceramic	Doorknob,	Molded	Fragment	Agatized			ZSA	1/5/23
1	62	980	1015	1	2	Fuel	Coal	Coal						ZSA	1/5/23
1	85	980	1050	1	1	Structural	Ceramic	Tile, Porcelain		Fragment				ZSA	1/9/23
1	32	985	970	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container	Molded	Body, container	Undecorated		colorless	ZSA	12/30/22
1	13	985	985	1/2	1	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Wire	Complete				ZSA	12/29/22
2	9	985	990	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container	Indeterminate				Colorless	MP	12/29/22
2	3	985	995	3/4	1	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Wire	Complete				ZSA	12/29/22
2	3	985	995	3/4	2	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment				ZSA	12/29/22

Context	Bag Number	Northing	Easting	Stratum	Item Number	Function	Material	Description	Manufacturing Technique	Object Part	Decorative Technique	Decorative Motif	Color	Excavator	Date
2	3	985	995	3/4	3	Structural	Mortar	Mortar						ZSA	12/29/22
2	58	985	1010	3/4	1	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Wire					ZSA	1/4/23
2	58	985	1010	3/4	2	Structural	Ceramic	Tile		Fragment	Glazed		Olive green	ZSA	1/4/23
2	58	985	1010	3/4	3	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment			Colorless	ZSA	1/4/23
3	70	985	1020	2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	White Ironstone		Body, hollow form			White	ZSA	1/6/23
3	70	985	1020	2	2	Structural	Brick	Brick		Fragment				ZSA	1/6/23
1	81	985	1040	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Body, potlid				ZSA	1/9/23
1	81	985	1040	1	2	Fuel	Coal	Coal						ZSA	1/9/23
1	83	985	1045	1	**1**	**Domestic**	Glass	Container	Molded	Body, container	Undecorated		Lightly amethyst	ZSA	
1	83	985	1045	1	2	Domestic	Glass	Container	Molded	Body, container	Undecorated		Colorless	ZSA	
1	83	985	1045	1	3	Structural	Brick	Brick	Molded	Fragment				ZSA	
1	37	990	965	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass					Colorless	MP	12/30/22
1	25	990	975	2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Footring	Undecorated		White	ZSA	12/30/22
1	25	990	975	2	2	Domestic	Glass	Container		Body			Brown	ZSA	12/30/22
1	25	990	975	2	3	Domestic	Aluminum	Container		Beverage pull-tab				ZSA	12/30/22
2	22	990	985	1	1	Domestic	Aluminum	Flat metal	Stamped	Fragment				ZSA	12/30/22
2	8	990	990	2	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass					Colorless	MP	12/29/22
2	8	990	990	2	2	Indeterminate	Ferrous Alloy	Flat metal fragment						MP	12/29/22
2	2	990	995	3/4	1	Domestic	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Cut	Fragment				ZSA	12/29/22
2	2	990	995	3/4	2	Activities	Ferrous Alloy	Landscape staple	Wire					ZSA	12/29/22
2	2	990	995	3/4	3	Structural	Slate	Roofing slate		Fragment				ZSA	12/29/22
2	2	990	995	3/4	4	Structural	Cement	Cement						ZSA	12/29/22
2	2	990	995	3/4	5	Structural	Asphalt	Asphalt						ZSA	12/29/22
2	2	990	995	3/4	6	Structural	Ceramic	Tile,interior		Fragment				ZSA	12/29/22
2	7	990	995	2	1	Structural	Brick	Brick	`	Fragment				MP	12/29/22
2	7	990	995	2	2	Structural	Mortar	Mortar						MP	12/29/22
2	7	990	995	2	3	Structural	Asphalt	Asphalt						MP	12/29/22
2	7	990	995	2	4	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Disc (scrap?)		Fragment				MP	12/29/22
2	72	990	1010	2/3	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Terra cotta	Molded	Rim, flower			Red	ZSA	1/4/23

Context	Bag Number	Northing	Easting	Stratum	Item Number	Function	Material	Description	Manufacturing Technique	Object Part	Decorative Technique	Decorative Motif	Color	Excavator	Date
2	72	990	1010	2/3	2	Domestic	Ceramic	Terra cotta	Molded	Body, flower pot			Red	ZSA	1/4/23
2	72	990	1010	2/3	3	Domestic	Glass	Container		Body, container			Colorless	ZSA	1/4/23
2	72	990	1010	2/3	4	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Wire					ZSA	1/4/23
2	72	990	1010	2/3	5	Domestic	Faunal	Unidentified		Fragment				ZSA	1/4/23
2	72	990	1010	2/3	6	Personal	Shell	Button		Complete			White	ZSA	1/4/23
2	72	990	1010	2/3	7	Domestic	Plastic	Breadbag Clip					White	ZSA	1/4/23
2	72	990	1010	2/3	8	Fuel	Coal	Coal						ZSA	1/4/23
2	61	990	1015	2/3	1	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle	Machine	Shoulder	Raised cursive lettering "...ealte..."		Colorless	ZSA	1/5/23
1	49	995	945	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container	Molded	Finish, crown cap			Colorless	ZSA	1/3/23
2	31	995	970	2	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass					Colorless	ZSA	12/30/22
2	31	995	970	2	2	Structural	Brick	Brick						ZSA	12/30/22
1	21	995	985	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container	Mouth-blown	Finish			Brown	MP	12/30/22
1	21	995	985	1	2	Structural	Glass	Flat glass					Colorless	MP	12/30/22
1	21	995	985	1	3	Domestic	Ceramic	Terra cotta	Molded	Body			Red	MP	12/30/22
1	21	995	985	1	4	Domestic	Plastic	Polystyrene (Styrofoam)	Molded	Fragment			White	MP	12/30/22
1	21	995	985	1	5	Domestic	Plastic	Wrapper					White, Blue	MP	12/30/22
2	1	995	995	3	1	Structural	Brick	Brick		Half				ZSA	12/29/22
2	1	995	995	3	2	Structural	Asphalt	Asphalt						ZSA	12/29/22
2	1	995	995	3	3	Structural	Mortar	Mortar						ZSA	12/29/22
2	55	995	1005	2	1	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Unidentified						ZSA	1/4/23
2	71	995	1025	1/2	1	Domestic	Glass	Container, bottle		Heel, base	Stippling on base		Colorless	ZSA	1/6/23
2	71	995	1025	1/2	2	Domestic	Glass	Container,		Body			Colorless	ZSA	1/6/23
2	71	995	1025	1/2	3	Domestic	Glass	Container,		Body	Paneled		Colorless	ZSA	1/6/23
1	84	995	1045	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Body			White	ZSA	1/9/23
1	84	995	1045	1	2	Domestic	Glass	Container	Molded	Body	Molded	Paneled	Colorless	ZSA	1/9/23
1	48	1000	945	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container	Machine	Body	Molded	"Schlitz"	Brown	ZSA	1/3/23

Context	Bag Number	Northing	Easting	Stratum	Item Number	Function	Material	Description	Manufacturing Technique	Object Part	Decorative Technique	Decorative Motif	Color	Excavator	Date
1	48	1000	945	1	2	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle	Machine	Base	Molded	Owens Illinois maker's	Brown	ZSA	1/3/23
1	48	1000	945	1	3	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle	Machine	Finish, threaded			Colorless	ZSA	1/3/23
1	41	1000	960	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container		Body			Clear	ZSA	1/3/22
1	41	1000	960	1	2	Domestic	Glass	Container		Body	Molded	Anheuser Busch	Brown	ZSA	1/3/22
1	20	1000	985	1	1	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Wire	Complete				ZSA	12/30/22
3	69	1000	1020	2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Semi-vitreous		Body			White	ZSA	1/6/23
3	69	1000	1020	2	2	Structural	Brick	Brick		Fragment				ZSA	1/6/23
3	69	1000	1020	2	3	Domestic	Shell	Bivalve,						ZSA	1/6/23
1	86	1000	1050	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Stoneware,	Turned	Body	Glazed		White	ZSA	1/9/23
1	87	1005	940	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container	Molded	Body	Paneled		Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23
1	97	1005	945	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass					Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23
1	93	1005	960	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Body, open form			White	ZSA	1/10/23
1	93	1005	960	1	2	Structural	Brick	Brick						ZSA	1/10/23
1	93	1005	960	1	3	Fuel	Coal	Coal						ZSA	1/10/23
1	93	1005	960	1	4	Hardware	Copper	Flat fragment						ZSA	1/10/23
1	96	1005	965	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass					Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23
1	100	1005	970	2	1	Domestic	Glass	Container		Shoulder			Green	ZSA	1/10/23
1	100	1005	970	2	2	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment			Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23
1	100	1005	970	2	3	Domestic	Aluminum	Container		Beverage pull-tab				ZSA	1/10/23
1	108	1005	1050	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment				ZSA	1/16/23
1	98	1005	1055	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container		Body			Brown	ZSA	1/10/23
1	98	1005	1055	1	2	Domestic	Glass	Lamp chimey		Body			Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23
1	90	1010	955	1	1	Domestic	Shell	Bivalve,		Fragment				ZSA	1/10/23
1	94	1010	960	1	1	Structural	Brick	Brick						ZSA	1/10/23
1	94	1010	960	1	2	Personal	Graphite	Pencil Lead		Fragment				ZSA	1/10/23
1	99	1010	965	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment			Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23
1	99	1010	965	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment			Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23
1	101	1010	970	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle	Machine	Body	Raised lettering ""...of this...// ...anufact..."		Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23

Context	Bag Number	Northing	Easting	Stratum	Item Number	Function	Material	Description	Manufacturing Technique	Object Part	Decorative Technique	Decorative Motif	Color	Excavator	Date
1	101	1010	970	1	2	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle	Machine	Body			Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23
1	101	1010	970	1	3	Domestic	Plastic	Polystyrene (Styrofoam)					White	ZSA	1/10/23
2	112	1010	1020	2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware	Molded	Body			White	ZSA	1/17/23
2	112	1010	1020	2	2	Domestic	Plastic	Hot beverage	Molded	Fragment			White	ZSA	1/17/23
1	107	1010	1035	1/2	1	Domestic	Shell	Bivalve,					White	ZSA	1/19/23
1	88	1015	950	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass					Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23
1	91	1015	955	1	1	Fuel	Slag	Slag						ZSA	1/10/23
1	102	1015	970	1	1	Domestic	Glass	Container		Body			Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23
1	102	1015	970	1	2	Structural	Brick	Brick						ZSA	1/10/23
1	102	1015	970	1	3	Fuel	Coal	Coal						ZSA	1/10/23
1	102	1015	970	1	4	Domestic	Plastic	Plastic,					Red	ZSA	1/10/23
2	110	1015	1020	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Body, open form			White	ZSA	1/17/23
2	110	1015	1020	1	2	Lithic	Quartz	Secondary Flake	Chipped Stone					ZSA	1/17/23
3	109	1015	1050	3	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Rim	Blue hand-painted		White, Blue	ZSA	1/16/23
3	89	1020	950	2/3	1	Domestic	Glass	Container	Indeterminate	Body			Colorless	ZSA	1/10/23
3	89	1020	950	2/3	2	Lithic	Quartz	Secondary Flake	Chipped Stone					ZSA	1/10/23
1	92	1020	955	1	1	Structural	Glass	Flat glass						ZSA	1/10/23
3	95	1025	960	2	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Stoneware, utilitarian,		Rim	White glaze		White	ZSA	1/10/23
2	103	1025	1000	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Rim, plate or bowl			White	ZSA	1/11/23
2	104	1030	1005	3/4	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Stoneware, utilitarian		Body			Grey exterior,	ZSA	1/11/23
2	104	1030	1005	3/4	2	Domestic	Glass	Tableware, cup	Press-molded	Rim	Rouletted		Colorless	ZSA	1/11/23
2	104	1030	1005	3/4	3	Hardware	Ferrous Alloy	Nail	Cut	Fragment				ZSA	1/11/23
2	106	1030	1010	2	1	Domestic	Glass	Container,		Neck			Colorless	ZSA	1/11/23
2	106	1030	1010	2	2	Domestic	Glass	Container, beverage bottle		Body			Brown	ZSA	1/11/23
2	106	1030	1010	2	3	Structural	Glass	Flat glass		Fragment			Colorless	ZSA	1/11/23
2	106	1030	1010	2	4	Faunal	Bone	Avian long		Fragment				ZSA	1/11/23

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1	105	1035	1000	1/2	1	Domestic	Glass	Milk glass, Indeterminate		Body			White	ZSA	1/11/23
1	111	1045	1020	1/2	1	Domestic	Glass	Container	Molded	Shoulder	Embossed		Colorless	ZSA	1/17/23
1	39	945`	965	1	1	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware	Molded	Rim, cup	Molded	Indetermi	White	MP	12/30/22