



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO595

Site Name: Anderson Branch

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Anderson Branch Farm

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

E. Arch-L. Wood camps; Early-Mid 19th cen. house; Late 19th-Late 20th century African American farmstead

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 12

SCS soil & sediment code GhB3

Latitude 39.1203

Longitude -77.0771

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-10%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Batch

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 5 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

Floodplain High terrace

Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave

Interior flat Hillslope

Upland flat Unknown

Ridgetop Other

Terrace

Low terrace

Ownership

Private

Federal

State of MD

Regional/county/city

Unknown

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken Y

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken Y

Other samples taken

Faunal analysis, New South Associates, Georgia; DNA analysis, Paleo-DNA Laboratory, Ontario, Canada



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
	Koens-Crispin		1
Clovis	Perkiomen		
Hardaway-Dalton	Susquehana		
Palmer	Vernon		
Kirk (notch)	Piscataway	1	
Kirk (stem)	Calvert		
Le Croy	Selby Bay		
Morrow Mntn	Jacks Rf (notch)		
Guilford	Jacks Rf (pent)		
Brewerton	Madison/Potomac		1
Otter Creek	Levana		

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	Popes Creek	Shepard	Keyser
Dames Qtr	Coulbourn	Townsend	Yeocomico
Selden Island	Watson	Minguannan	Monongahela
Accokeek	Mockley	Sullivan Cove	Susquehannock
Wolfe Neck	Clemson Island	Shenks Ferry	
Vinette	Page	Moyaone	
		Potomac Crk	

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	3	Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	Jackfield	Tin Glazed		English Brown			
Borderware	Mn Mottled	Whiteware	123	Eng Dry-bodied			
Buckley	North Devon	Porcelain	10	Nottingham			
Creamware	Pearlware			Rhenish			
				Wt Salt-glazed			

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
	Other fired clay		
Flaked stone	Human remain(s)	361999	
Ground stone	Modified faunal	2	
Stone bowls	Unmod faunal	7	
Fire-cracked rock	Oyster shell	145	
Other lithics (all)	Floral material	8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	Uncommon Obj.	3	
Rimsherds	Other		

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Midden	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hearth(s)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lithic reduc area		<input type="checkbox"/>	

Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		orthoquartzite,	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

19th century dwellings and associated features

Historic Artifacts			
	Tobacco related		
Pottery (all)	Activity item(s)	313	524
Glass (all)	Human remain(s)	2242	
Architectural	Faunal material	3311	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	Misc. kitchen	6	235
Arms	Floral material	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	Misc.	8	1284
Personal items	Other	16	

Historic Features

Const feature	Privy/outhouse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	Well/cistern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	Planting feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	Road/walkway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Anderson Branch Site (18MO595) is a multi-component prehistoric and historic archeological site in the Norbeck area of Montgomery County. The site includes a series of Early Archaic-Late Woodland camps, the remains of an early-mid 19th century dwelling, and the remains of a late 19th-late 20th century African-American farmstead. The site is situated on an upland terrace downslope from the top of an upland ridge running roughly northwest by southeast. The historic components of the site are located slightly southwest of the apex of this ridge, while the prehistoric component is located on the south face of the ridge as it slopes down to the headwaters of a stream. The topography in the vicinity of the site consists of rolling ridge lines and hills divided by a series of small drainages and creeks. The site is characterized by a mature woodlot, the historic house foundations, and a road trace. Soils at the site are primarily Glenelg and Baile silt loams, with some Glenville silt loam as well.

The site was first examined archeologically in 2003 during the course of a Phase I survey prior to construction of the (then) proposed Intercounty Connector (ICC) between Prince George's and Montgomery Counties. Plans for the ICC called for a multi-modal east-west highway between US Route 1 and I-270. Construction of the highway would necessitate significant impacts to the landscape within the highway's footprint. The Phase I work was carried out in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and other pieces of state and federal legislation mandating consideration for cultural resources.

Phase I work in 2003 entailed the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 10 and 20 m intervals in addition to surface inspection. These efforts identified both prehistoric and historic deposits in the vicinity of 18MO595. The historic component appeared to be a scatter of artifacts around a house ruin. The house included a small stone-lined cellar and later concrete foundations. Twentieth-century artifacts were strewn around the yard, which was overgrown with briars. Both prehistoric and historic materials were found on the gentle slopes leading down from the house to the stream and the swampy area around its source. The prehistoric material was mostly quartz debitage, derived from quartz outcrops that are common on the site. The soils on the site consisted of a plowzone of dark yellowish brown silt loam over a subsoil of strong brown clay loam. Historic artifacts were confined to the plowzone but some prehistoric material was found beneath it.

A high density of quartz debitage was found, up to 50 pieces per shovel test. However, the only two tools found were not quartz (one chalcedony and one rhyolite). The full prehistoric assemblage consisted of 1 chalcedony point base (probably an Early Archaic Kirk point), 1 rhyolite point base (a generalized Late Archaic stemmed point), and numerous (over 100) fragments of debitage. Historic artifacts included 4 cut nails, 5 wire nails, 5 whiteware sherds, 3 ironstone sherds, 2 coarse red earthenware sherds, 1 other red earthenware sherd, 1 gray stoneware sherd, 2 olive bottle glass fragments, and 12 clear bottle glass fragments. Based on these findings, Phase II testing was recommended if the site could not be avoided during construction of the highway.

Extensive archival research reveals that 18MO595 was originally part of a large, 18th century land tract (nearly 5,000 acres) known as "Bradford's Rest" that was originally patented by Major John Bradford between 1712 and 1718. Throughout the 18th century, the property remained relatively intact, but did change hands. None of the landowners appears to have live on the tract, but leased out the large land-holding to numerous tenants. The ownership of the property between 1796 and 1858 is not known, but it was during this period that the large, single tract of Bradford's Rest was broken down into smaller tracts. Review of tax assessment records during the first half of the 19th century reveal numerous references to tracts called "Bradford's Rest" or "part of Bradford's Rest" ranging from hundreds of acres to less than a hundred and distributed among various owners.

The first definitively documented owner of the portion of Bradford's Rest on which 18MO595 is situated, is a Charles C. Anderson. Anderson purchased 20¼ acres in August of 1858 from Owen J. Edmonston, Henry B. Duley, and Lorenzo B. Barna clo. He paid approximately \$264.33. The tract consisted of two separately described parcels, both originally part of Bradford's Rest: 9 acres adjacent to Lots 1 and 2, adjacent to Roger Brooke and "the turnpike", and 11¼ acres, part of Lot 14, adjacent to the Land of Thomas Rabbit and the turnpike. Comparison of these descriptions with an 1865 map of the area confirms that this descriptions matches the site locale.

The 1850 Census indicates that both Owen J. Edmonston (35 years old) and Henry B. Duley (40 years old) were living in the first (Cracklin) election district of Montgomery County and that they were both white carpenters. Owen and wife, Caroline, lived in nearby Brookeville. Little additional information on these two men is available in documentary records, and it is unclear how they came to jointly own the land with Barna clo. The Edmonston and Duley families owned portions of Bradford's Rest as early as 1831. Furthermore, Caroline Edmonston's maiden name was Manakee, a prominent land-owning family in the area in the mid-19th century. But the exact provenance of the 20¼ acre parcel that Anderson purchased in 1858 is unknown.

Charles C. Anderson was first listed individually in the Federal Census in 1850. In that year he was shown as a 23-year-old white blacksmith living in the household of Robert Brown, a farmer in the first (Cracklin) election district of Montgomery County. Anderson was shown as having been born in Maryland. Just seven households away from Charles Anderson was the household of Nancy Lewis, in which Charles' future wife, Alcinda Parsley, was living. In that year, Alcinda was a 18-year-old Maryland native. Also living in the Lewis household was Alcinda's mother, Mahala Parsley, then just 33 years old. It is not known exactly when Charles and Alcinda married, but in the 1860 Census they were living together with a four-year-old son, suggesting they were married by 1855.

Both an 1865 and 1879 map identify the Charles Anderson dwelling close to the Washington Brookeville Turnpike and in the location of a dwelling that was extant as late as 1985. In that year the structure was demolished for the widening of a local road. According to a survey of the property conducted in 1982, the structure was, "an example of vernacular architecture typical of that constructed in Montgomery County from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries," and was constructed shortly after Anderson's purchase of the property in 1858. This last point appears to have been based upon the premise that Anderson built the house for his own occupation. However, Census records indicate that he actually lived in Washington, DC for the entirety of his ownership of the property. In any case, the 1865 map confirms that the building was present by that year. A photograph of the dwelling taken in 1975 shows a two storey, wood-frame building with a side-gable roof and three-bay façade and one storey porch. This is consistent with farm houses built in the region during the mid 19th century. By the time of the aforementioned Phase I survey, only the associated early 20th century barn and chicken coop remained on the property.

During his ownership from 1858 to 1876, Charles Anderson appears to have rented his Montgomery County property to tenants while maintaining his own residence in Washington, DC. In 1860, Anderson was shown as living with his wife, Alcinda, and three children, four years old and younger. Also living in the Anderson household was Alcinda's mother, Mahala Parsley. Anderson continued his blacksmithing practice, and throughout the next 20 years is listed in the



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census as residing in neighborhoods with a mixture of working- and merchant-class families. By 1870, Anderson appeared to have been relatively successful, as he was shown as having \$6,000 in real estate and \$1,000 in personal property, an amount considerably more than his neighbors, who had little or no real estate or personal property. Montgomery County tax records from 1876 confirm that Anderson owned 39 acres in the fifth election district, described as part of Bradford's Rest, and that there were \$150 worth of improvements on the property. By 1880, Charles Anderson was living on Maryland Avenue, SW in Washington, DC, and had a total of 8 children with Alcinda, including one set of twins. The 1880 Census also shows a single boarder living in the house, also a blacksmith and likely apprentice to Anderson.

In March of 1876, Charles C. Anderson sold 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres to an African-American woman named Margaret Ann Gant (at the time a resident of DC) for \$2,700. The 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres included the 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ parcel that Anderson acquired in 1858, as well as one additional parcel of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres that Anderson purchased from William Harrison Beall in 1866. Margaret Gant's purchase of the property is the beginning of a period of consistent African-American ownership that lasts from 1876 to 1886, when the property was sold to Montgomery County.

Born in Maryland ca. 1834, Margaret was first listed in the Federal Census in 1860, where she was living in Concord, Massachusetts, in the household of Otho T. Grant, a 45-year-old farmer from Maryland. Three children were shown in the household, age 14 years old and younger. In 1860, Otho and Margaret Gant were the only non-white household out of 321 households recorded in the Bedford Township of Middlesex County, MA. With \$3,500 in real estate and \$950 in personal property, the Gants were roughly of the same socioeconomic status as their neighbors, primarily middling farmers.

Montgomery County tax records from 1876 reflect Margaret Gant's acquisition of the property in the Norbeck area. The assessor recorded 38 acres in Bradford's Rest worth \$380, as well as \$190 worth of improvements thereon, one horse valued at \$25, \$25 in household items, and \$15 worth of implements, presumably agricultural. An 1879 map does not show the Gant residence, even though it is clear that she owned the property during the time that the map was made.

Margaret Gant next appears in the Federal Census of 1880, where she was recorded as the head of household living with 6 sons. The age and state of birth recorded for the children suggest that Margaret moved from Massachusetts to Washington, DC, between 1860 and 1866, and that Otho Gant died between 1873 and 1880. The absence of any reference to Otho Gant in the 1876 tax record further suggests that Margaret was a widow by that time. Margaret Gant's location in the 1880 Census and the names of the heads of households around hers indicate that Margaret resided on the property that she purchased from Charles C. Anderson. In the immediate vicinity of Margaret Gant in the census are Thomas Rabbitt, Alvin Brooke, Roger Brooke, Granville Stabler and Mahlon Kirk, among others, all of whom can be located on the 1879 map of the county directly adjacent to Gant's property. Margaret Gant is listed as keeping house, with two of her sons working as farm laborers, presumably on the surrounding farms, as was common for African-American men during the period. Three years later, in 1883, Margaret Gant married Franklin Jackson, an African American farm hand living in Montgomery County. Roughly her same age, Jackson is a recent widower with at least 7 dependent children of his own.

In October 1880, Margaret Gant sold approximately 10 acres of her land in the Norbeck vicinity to John W. Johnson for \$250. In the deed, the land was described as part of Bradford's Rest located on the Washington-Brookeville Turnpike. This 10 acres included the 3.13 acre parcel on which the site is located. It does not appear to have included the property on which was located the dwelling attributed to Charles Anderson on the aforementioned 1865 and 1879 maps.

Born in Maryland ca. 1839, John W. Johnson was like most African-Americans in Montgomery County during the period, a farm laborer. He first appeared in the 1870 Federal Census, in which he was shown as living in the vicinity of Sandy Spring with his wife, Hannah, and three children. Also shown in Johnson's household were Monroe Ricks, a 23-year-old African-American farm laborer, and his wife, Amanda. In June of 1880, just prior to his purchase of the property, John Johnson and his family, comprised of Hannah and 6 children, were living in the Norbeck area, in the 8th election district.

In late 1886, six years after his purchase of the property from Margaret Gant, John W. Johnson filed an insurance policy for his property with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Approved in December 1886, the document provides a definitive date for the construction of Johnson's dwelling house on the property, the stone foundation of which is the house ruin identified during Phase I work. The application indicates that Johnson was in the process of constructing a dwelling house on the property. A notation on behalf of John Johnson at the bottom of the application reads, "the House is in the course of erection being roofed & plastering now go on. I expect to finished it in about one month & take carpenters Risk for that time". The house was described as a two storey wood-frame dwelling with a shingle roof to be occupied by the applicant (i.e. Johnson). The house measured 16 X 30 feet with a two storey ell (or wing) measuring 12 X 14 ft. The dwelling contained six rooms, two passages (or halls) and two chimneys. The total cash value of the property was estimated at \$600. This description of the house is consistent with second-generation freedman's dwellings in Montgomery County. By 1892, John W. Johnson's property north of Norbeck, in the 5th election district, was valued at \$850. The entry indicates that Johnson is "colored".

At John W. Johnson's death in 1895, the property appears to have passed his eldest son, Charles W. Johnson. Charles, who was born in Maryland in 1865, was the administrator for his father's estate. John W. Johnson's personal property was inventoried in May of 1895 and valued at \$112.75. The inventory consists of those items that would have been essential to the modest farmer of the period. The most valuable items listed area livestock and major farm implements. Seven years later in the 1902 tax assessment, the John W. Johnson property was listed under Charles W. Johnson as administrator, with a real estate value of \$555, an amount which included the property and improvements thereon.

The use of the property from John Johnson's death in 1895 to the sale of the property in 1907 is unclear. Census records show Charles W. Johnson as living in the Wheaton District of Montgomery County in 1900 and 1910, suggesting that John Johnson's property may have been rented to tenants, or that other members of the family continued to live there. In 1888, Charles married Sarah Hammond, three years his junior. Charles and Sarah Johnson were apparently not able to have biological children, and adopted a daughter, Ella, who was living with them at the time of the 1910 Census. Charles W. Johnson, like his father before him, worked as a farm laborer. At Charles Johnson's death, his wife, Sarah, inherited all of his real and personal property, as specified in his will.

In 1907, Charles W. Johnson and the remaining heirs of John W. Johnson, sold approximately 14 acres of land in the Norbeck vicinity, including the dwelling house of John W. Johnson, to Monroe Ricks for \$1,300. The house is shown on USGS topographic maps from 1908 and 1945. According to the 1900 Census, Monroe Ricks was a farmer who lived in the area and rented his land. He and his wife, Ananda (Dorsey) Ricks had at least 10 children, three of which were listed as farm laborers. It is possible that they were assisting their father in working the farm on which they lived at that time. The 1903 county tax assessment indicates that Monroe Ricks had no real estate, but \$180 in personal property, an amount that suggests farming equipment.

When Monroe Ricks purchased John W. Johnson's property on the Washington-Brookeville Turnpike in 1907, he was 60 years old. The 14 acres that he



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purchased would have provided enough land to operate a small-scale farm with minimal assistance. Just one month after his purchase of the property, Monroe Ricks applied for insurance with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The application confirms that the dwelling constructed by John W. Johnson remained the primary building on the property, but letters accompanying the application indicate that the condition of the house was only fair, and that repairs were needed. The application also indicated that the dwelling house was occupied by Monroe Ricks. As detailed in the application, the cash value of Ricks' property was \$1,360, an amount which included a \$700 dwelling house, 2 horses, a cow, and other personal property.

The 1910 census indicates that Monroe Ricks (Rix) was, indeed, residing on the property with his wife and 23-year-old daughter, Octavia. Ricks was described as a farmer and owner of his own general farm. Although Ricks continued to reside on his property in 1920, the census describes him as a farm laborer, rather than a farmer on a "home farm", as those who own their own farm are identified. At 72 years of age, Ricks shared his house with his wife and two children (farm laborer Joseph and Octavia), and grandson Kenneth. Monroe Ricks died intestate in 1927 at the age of 79. Probate records, identifying eldest son Perry Ricks as the administrator, indicate that at the time of his death Monroe Ricks possessed only real property and no personal property. A subsequent account record lists the following as the children of Monroe Ricks: Perry, James, Thomas, Theodore, Parker, Abigail Ricks Washington, Octavia, Arthur, Frederick (deceased), and Zephyr.

It is interesting to note that in 1921, Perry Ricks married Sarah Johnson, widow of Charles W. Johnson, who died in 1919. This marriage, the sale of the John W. Johnson property to Monroe Ricks in 1907, and the shared household between John W. Johnson and Monroe Ricks in 1870 are indicative of close ties between the two families. After the death of Monroe Ricks, the property remained in the Ricks family for most of the 20th century, passing first to the heirs of Monroe Ricks, then to Sadie Ricks (widow of Frederick Ricks) and her children, and then to Abigail Ricks Washington and Zephyr Ricks. Who actually occupied the house during this period is not known.

In 1986, the property, diminished to 3.13 acres, was sold to Montgomery County by the Estate of Abigail Rick Washington for the sum of \$50,100, apparently pursuant to highway planning, as the property is described as "outer beltway reservation". The USGS quad map of 1979 shows the dwelling as a solid square, indicating that the building was extant at that time. Sometime thereafter, the structure was demolished with heavy equipment and extensive push piles were left behind.

Phase II work was carried out in 2006 and included the manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) and 1 X 1 m test units. STPs were excavated at 10 m intervals in order to identify artifact concentrations and refine the site boundaries identified during the Phase I survey. Test units were judgmentally placed to investigate artifact concentrations or building foundations associated with the historic occupation. A 140 m long baseline was established roughly along the western edge of the site boundary. This baseline extended along a north/south trajectory at a bearing of 17 degrees, which matched that of the original Phase I grid laid out in 2003. This baseline was punctuated every 10 m by transects extending east and west, and each transect was given metric coordinates. After site boundaries were clarified during shovel testing, test units were excavated to evaluate the vertical integrity of 18MO595, investigate artifact concentrations, and identify potential cultural features. Each test unit was assigned coordinates based on location within the testing grid. Soils in test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphic layers.

Any identified cultural features were mapped, bisected, profiled, and photographed. Flotation samples were taken from feature contexts as appropriate. Documentation of features included mapping and photographing in both plan and profile views and narrative notes on features forms describing the features' shapes and dimensions, contents/inclusions/ soil textures and colors, elevations, artifacts, samples, and interpretation/feature types.

Field data for the Phase II investigations was recorded on standard forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting the location of STPs, test units, features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Detailed site plans were also created for the building foundations of the Johnson farmhouse and associated outbuildings. Photographs of archeological features, soil layers, and general site conditions were taken. All soils from STP and test unit excavations were screened through hardware cloth.

In total, 173 STPs were excavated across the site at 10 m intervals to relocate the site as defined in 2003, re-define site boundaries, and provide data for the placement of test units. In total, 1,850 artifacts (554 historic and 1,296 prehistoric) were recovered from the STPs. The historic artifacts were concentrated in the vicinity of the historic Johnson farmhouse foundations in the northern portion of the site. The prehistoric artifacts were recovered across the site, with a dense concentration in the southwestern portion of the site, and a smaller concentration in the eastern portion of the site.

Based on the results of the Phase II shovel testing, twelve 1 X 1 m test units were placed across the site to investigate prehistoric and historic deposits. Five test units were located in the southern part of the site and were centered on STPs that yielded high quantities of prehistoric artifacts. Two test units were placed in the east part of the site and were placed to evaluate smaller prehistoric artifact concentrations, such as the location of the probable Kirk point identified during Phase I survey. The other five units were strategically placed near or abutting historic foundations located in the northern part of the site.

Historic artifact concentrations were densest around the structural remains, but were also recovered from the southern portion of the site mixed with the prehistoric artifacts. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered across the site – in high densities in the southern portion of the site and in very low densities across the rest of the site. Prehistoric and historic artifacts from the northern and eastern portions of the site were mixed and generally were confined to the upper soil strata. In the southern portion of the site, both prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from the upper two strata and the upper levels of the third soil stratum, while generally only prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the levels beneath.

In total, 22,982 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigations. The prehistoric artifacts include steatite and ceramic vessel sherds, cores, debitage, and flaked stone tools. Roughly 99% of the Phase II assemblage is debitage. The full Phase II assemblage from 18MO595 consisted of 35 bifaces (including a Dry Brook Fishtail and a Meadowood point), 36 core tools, 86 flake tools, 71 cores, 22,750 flakes, 2 steatite vessel fragments, and 2 grit-tempered ceramic sherds.

Five historic features were identified during the Phase II investigations, all located in extensively overgrown areas. Three of these features were identified during the Phase I survey. Feature 1 was the previously-identified fieldstone and poured concrete foundation of the John W. Johnson house built ca. 1886. The foundation was L-shaped, with a main 9.5 X 6.1 m (31 X 20 ft) section and 5.5 X 5.5 m (18 X 18 ft) addition. Feature 2 was a poured concrete well located immediately southeast of Feature 1. Feature 3 was a 4 X 3.7 m (13 X 12 ft) poured concrete outbuilding foundation of unknown function. Feature 3 was situated south of the aforementioned well. Feature 4 was the remains of another outbuilding, this time 5.8 X 2.4 m (19 X 8 ft) in extent. This feature, situated 30 m east of the main house, was of the same quartz fieldstone and poured concrete construction as the Johnson house and was thought to be of the same age. Feature 5 was an 8.5 X 6.1 m (28 X 20 ft) poured concrete foundation for a second dwelling at the site. This dwelling, as well as Features 2 and 3 (also



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO595

Site Name: Anderson Branch

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Anderson Branch Farm

Historic

Brief Description:

E. Arch-L. Wood camps; Early-Mid 19th cen. house; Late 19th-Late 20th century African American farmstead

Unknown

concrete) were thought to be the remains of later occupation of the property by Monroe Ricks and his descendants (or their tenants) in the 20th century.

In total 5,926 historic artifacts were recovered from the site during Phase II work. The assemblage included 524 activity items (mostly miscellaneous hardware, 14 pieces of lighting glass and 24 flowerpot fragments), 2,974 architectural artifacts (including 1,199 pieces of window glass, 1 wrought nail, 10 square nails, 340 cut nails, 693 wire nails, and 278 other nails), 3 arms items (shell casings), 7 clothing objects (2 plastic buttons, 2 plastic and iron buttons, 1 bakelite button, a hook-and-eye, and a leather shoe part), 6 furniture-related artifacts, 1,446 kitchen-related artifacts (including 202 ceramic sherds, 1,013 glass vessel fragments, 26 animal bone/tooth fragments, 3 oyster shell fragments, and 202 other miscellaneous kitchen items), 16 personal objects, and 950 miscellaneous items (including 42 charred wood fragments). The ceramic assemblage consisted of 3 creamware sherds, 22 pearlware sherds, 10 porcelain sherds, 45 redware sherds, 1 yellowware sherd, 99 whiteware sherds, 12 miscellaneous earthenware sherds, 1 white granite sherd, and 9 stoneware sherds.

Following Phase II work, Site 18MO595 was recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP based on its prehistoric component, but not based on its historic component. Preservation in the portion of the site where most of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered was determined to be quite good. Geomorphologic analysis of the soils in this area suggested that the soils were conducive to preservation of features. However, the historic component of the site was found to be heavily disturbed by the past heavy equipment demolition of the former structures at the site. Large push piles across the site reflected the level of ground disturbance around the historic components and suggested that these deposits were not capable of addressing research questions related to Maryland or African-American history. Based on these findings, Phase III data recovery was recommended only for the prehistoric component at 18MO595.

Approximately 1,500 square meters of 18MO595 were examined as part of the Phase III investigations carried out in 2007. Excavations centered on the southwest portion of the site close to a stream and surrounding a poorly formed ridge of natural quartz outcroppings in an area identified as the primary locus of prehistoric activity. A pedoarcheological assessment completed as a part of the Phase II investigation found soil formations in this area to be remarkably intact and favorable for finding cultural materials and features in situ, particularly in upper transitional subsoil and upper subsoil horizons.

During the initial stage of the data recovery investigations, 12 test units were excavated in order to refine the limits of the primary activity areas and identify areas with potential for buried cultural features. Five excavation blocks, comprised of four or more contiguous test units were placed in areas of high artifact concentrations and features. In total, 55 test units were excavated as part of the Phase III investigations.

The 5 m grid utilized during the Phase II project was re-established and the locations of the earlier test units were re-plotted. The grid was then used to lay out the Phase III test units. Due to the clay-rich soil encountered in the area where Phase III work focused, a wet-screening program was initiated to assist in separating non-cultural quartz rock from quartz artifacts. Excavated soils were first dry screened through hardware cloth. A cursory examination was made to remove any obvious non-cultural material and then the remaining material was wet-screened. Because of the detailed stratigraphic information obtained during Phase II work, the decision was made to forego the screening of the Ap soil horizon. Otherwise, Phase III field methods largely followed the same procedures used during the Phase II testing.

Excavation of the 55 Phase III test units lead to the identification of 4 cultural features and the recovery of 774 historic artifacts and 339,917 prehistoric artifacts. The cultural features included a circular historic pit (Feature 6) and 3 prehistoric features. Another feature initially thought to be cultural in origin (Feature 7) was determined to be a decayed tree root.

Feature 8 appeared to be a prehistoric lithic debris disposal area. The feature was characterized by a slight soil color change of irregular shape and a high concentration of prehistoric artifacts. The feature proved to be approximately 12 cm deep in the western half, tapering off gradually to the west. Despite its shallowness, the feature contained unworked quartz debris, 13,689 pieces of debitage, 67 cores, and 15 flaked stone tools. Flotation samples yielded a variety of seeds (uncharred and likely modern) and charred wood fragments. It was interpreted to be a naturally-occurring shallow depression that was used as an expedient way to dispose of lithic reduction debris from the habitation area.

Feature 9 was a prehistoric hearth that appears to have been repurposed for lithic disposal in much the same way as Feature 8. The feature was roughly circular (with a maximum diameter of around 90 cm), but disturbed on its western edge (possibly by plowing). It was basin shaped and interior soils had three distinct layers. All layers contained dense quantities of quartz. The feature contained 64,791 pieces of debitage, 183 cores, 76 flaked stone tools, and 6 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Again, flotation samples yielded a variety of seeds (uncharred and likely modern) and charred wood fragments.

Feature 10's function could not be determined. The feature was prehistoric in age, but was heavily disturbed by an apparent treefall or possibly by historic activity. The feature contained 19 historic artifacts and 1,696 pieces of debitage, 2 cores, and 9 flaked stone tools.

While the historic component of 18MO595 was recommended not contributing to NRHP eligibility for the site as a result of Phase II evaluation, numerous historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase III data recovery. The historic assemblage consisted of 328 architectural artifacts (including 8 window glass fragments, 1 wrought nail, and 13 other nails), 1 clothing item (a shoe button), 107 kitchen-related artifacts (including 9 creamware sherds, 9 pearlware sherds, 47 redware sherds, 19 whiteware sherds, 15 stoneware sherds, 8 pieces of container glass, and 4 animal bones), and 334 miscellaneous historic/modern objects.

In total, 339,917 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during Phase III data recovery at 18MO595. The assemblage consisted of 387 flaked stone tools, 1,168 cores or tested quartz pieces, 337,364 debitage fragments, 145 fire-cracked rocks, 7 hammerstones, 1 pitted stone, 2 unidentified groundstone objects, and 5 steatite vessel fragments, 1 quartz-tempered ceramic sherd, and 840 floral specimens. Among the flaked stone tools were 121 bifaces, 69 core tools, and 197 flake tools. Eight of the bifaces could be categorized as projectile point/knives and included a Genesee point, a Lehigh/Koen-Crispin point, a triangular point, 2 stemmed points, and 2 point fragments. Of the 91 seeds recovered through flotation, only 2 (either Chenopodium or amaranth) were charred. Both came from non-feature contexts. A total of 738 charred wood remains were recovered. The species mix reflected the presence of an oak-chestnut forest. One nut fragment w

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002324, Site Files