

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1993 Koski-Karell, D.
Archeological and Historical Background Literature Study and Identification Survey for the Proposed Montgomery County Landfill Site in Montgomery County, Maryland.
Submitted to Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Inc.

Research Firm/Institution:

Karell Archeological Services
PO Box 342
Washington, DC 20044

Library ID No: 00006233 Catalog/Shelving ID: MO 102

Sites examined:

18MO379 18MO380 18MO382 18MO383 18MO385 Others
NRHP Eligible: Y NRHP Eligible: N NRHP Eligible: N NRHP Eligible: N NRHP Eligible: Y
[Justification](#) [Justification](#) [Justification](#) [Justification](#) [Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I X Project Justification:
Phase II A background literature review and field survey was conducted to locate documented sites and identify previously unreported sites within the vicinity of a proposed sanitary landfill for Montgomery County.
Phase III

Project Objectives:
-Locate unreported archeological and historic sites in the project area, and inspect the two historic sites previously reported.
-Make a preliminary evaluation of the archeological and historical cultural resources found to be located within the project area to determine their integrity in terms of National Register criteria.

MAC Accession: 1998.002

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18MO379.

See below for remaining research questions at 18MO380.

See below for remaining research questions at 18MO382.

See below for remaining research questions at 18MO383.

See below for remaining research questions at 18MO385.

* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on other cover sheets. The Koski-Karell survey identified a considerable number of sites and individual cover sheets for both prehistoric and historic sites were warranted.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1996 Koski-Karell, D.
Archeological Phase II Evaluation Investigation for the Montgomery County Landfill Project in Montgomery County, Maryland.
Submitted to Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Inc.

Research Firm/Institution:

Karell Archeological Services
PO Box 342
Washington, DC 20044

Library ID No: 00006290 Catalog/Shelving ID: MO 142

Sites examined:

18MO379 18MO380 18MO382 18MO383 18MO385 Others
NRHP Eligible: Y NRHP Eligible: N NRHP Eligible: N NRHP Eligible: N NRHP Eligible: Y
[Justification](#) [Justification](#) [Justification](#) [Justification](#) [Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I Project Justification:
Phase II X Phase II testing was conducted at several archeological sites identified during a Phase I survey for a proposed landfill. The project area was acquired by the Montgomery County Government for future development as a landfill site. Although the planned landfill was perhaps decades from being built, Phase II testing was conducted in anticipation of state permitting and possible Army Corps of Engineers wetlands permitting that would be required whenever the project was realized.
Phase III

Project Objectives:
-Evaluate potentially significant previously documented archeological properties in the project area using National Register and MRHP criteria.

MAC Accession: 1998.002

Research Potential:

The Phase II investigation demonstrated the presence at 18MO379 of intact subsurface features with diagnostic artifact concentrations containing archeological remains associated with the late 18th century to 20th century settlement of the Chiswell Farm. Of particular interest are the possible remains of the late 18th century Carlton Belt Jr. plantation house encountered in Test Unit 1 and the remains of later (early 19th century) improvements to the farm in Test Unit 3. The content of the site has provided information important to documenting the early settlement history of the Chiswell Farm. Further study of this site could provide information significant to the early history of rural settlement and agricultural development of western Montgomery County.

The Tenant House at 18MO380 has been identified as a contributing resource to the E. J. Chiswell Farm Complex. Its date of construction is associated with the final years of Edward J. Chiswell's residence on the farm. However, the period the house was occupied and the artifactual deposit associated with the site are predominantly of later 20th century vintage. While the house is part of the architectural character of E. J. Chiswell's ownership of the farm, its archeological content contains a mixture of materials dominated by later 20th century objects. The archeological deposits should not be considered historically significant.

The historic period cultural deposit at 18MO382 consists of a scatter of refuse associated with 19th and 20th century agricultural activity on the nearby Chiswell Farm (see synopsis report for 18MO379). The concentration of material along the farm lane is interpreted as representing the use of the roadway as a route of movement providing access to the adjoining agricultural field as well as others in the vicinity. It is not considered historically significant.

The major archeological deposits at site 18MO383 contain evidence of residential occupation dating from around 1900 to recent time. The material encountered was found not to be archeologically significant.

The cultural deposit at 18MO385 appears to be contemporaneous with the historically documented establishment and occupation of the John A. Jones Farm following the end of the Civil War (circa 1865). The artifacts recovered indicate that 18MO385 was occupied from circa 1865 to around 1890-1900. The absence of material dating later than 1900 indicates that the site ceased to be occupied around that time. The site contains intact archeological remains that can yield information important to documenting and interpreting the cultural characteristics of the late 19th century inhabitants of the John A. Jones Farm. It is certainly considered a historically significant resource.

* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on other cover sheets. The Koski-Karell survey identified a considerable number of sites and individual cover sheets for both prehistoric and historic sites were warranted.
