

Peggy
Weisman Telephone Conv.
21 July 1983

An area which has
been ignored

8 x 8 x 16

63¢

80

x



Maryland Department of Transportation

State Highway Administration

received 14 July 83

Lowell K. Bridwell
Secretary

M. S. Caltrider
Administrator

RE: I-97 (BATC 5)
F.A.P. No. I 97-1 (11)
Contract No. AA 572-201-572
Section E3 from North of
Maryland Route 450
to Hawkins Road

Mr. Tyler Bastian
Maryland Geological Survey
711 West 40th Street
Suite 440
Baltimore, Maryland 21211

Dear Mr. Bastian:

We require clarification and simplification of some aspects of the Phase II Archeological Report of 18 AN 500 in order to determine what additional work is required.

For one, the area of proposed mitigation (Figure 19), which, according to our current highway design maps, is accurate, excludes the "garden" or plow zone, main dumping area, and all concentrations of artifacts, as well as the cabin site. It is, therefore, unclear what the highway will be impacting, and why further mitigation is required. We are not convinced that the level of effort shown in the mitigation proposal is appropriate, given the area of impact and its apparent lack of resource potential.

In view of the low artifact density (Report, page 7) and the lack of associated structures (Report, page 16), it appears that the potential for research recovery is low, especially in the highway impact area. Therefore, it is unclear what the area's research potential is, and how it and the property as a whole relate to the goals of Maryland's State Preservation Plan as it is developed. Additional discussion is needed of: 1) the research questions to be addressed, 2) how these questions relate to Maryland's Preservation Plan, 3) the anticipated resources to be recovered in the impact area, and 4) the research value of the information in the impact area as it applies to the research questions and Maryland's Preservation Plan.

Our final questions revolve around the Phase III Work Proposal. Concurrently implementing documentary research, an oral history program, and excavation does not seem appropriate. A great deal already seems to be known about the layout of the

My telephone number is _____

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P.O. Box 717 / 707 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Maryland 21203 - 0717

42
J. Tyler Bastian
June 11, 1983
Page 2

property and the people who occupied it. Without further refining the research questions, it is not clear what useful information can be expected from resources in the impact area. The application to this area of the broad questions presented in the report and in J. Rodney Little's letter of May 2, 1983, seems tenuous, based on the results of the testing, research, and interviews performed to date. Again, additional discussion is needed of what we expect to learn via the proposed, additional work as it relates to the area of highway impact.

The level of positions described in the work plan is higher than anticipated. Further discussion is necessary of both the type of personnel and the amount of time proposed in the work plan.

We would appreciate a response, and a revised work plan, if appropriate, at the soonest opportunity, say August 2, 1983.

Very truly yours, 19th

Wm. F. Schneider, Jr., Chief
Bureau of Project Planning

by: Louis H. Ege

Louis H. Ege, Jr., Chief
Environmental Management

WFS:RMS:mcr

cc: Mr. Frank Dutrow
Mr. Foster Hoffman
Ms. Rita M. Suffness



*Lawrence
Silas*

Maryland Historical Trust

May 2, 1983

Mr. William F. Schneider, Jr.
Environmental Management
Maryland Dept. of Transportation
State Highway Administration
P.O. Box 717
707 N. Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Re: I-97 (BATC 5)
Contract No. AA937-201-572
F.A.P. No. I 97-1(11)
Archeological Investigations (Phase II)

Dear Mr. Schneider:

This office has reviewed the above-referenced report. The investigations conducted and the resulting report meet the standards for professional archeological work as outlined in the Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland. The research and testing was sufficient to assess the National Register eligibility of the archeological site, 18AN500, which will be directly affected by the project.

We concur with the conclusions presented in the report that 18AN500 is significant and potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. We recommend that mitigation of the site be undertaken following the measures outlined in the report. Further historical documentary research, oral research, and field work is recommended if the site is to be impacted.

The Fischer site, 18AN500, represents a significant archeological resource which can yield information on the very poorly understood lifeways of the late 19th and early 20th century rural black populations in Maryland. 18AN500 was the residence of a low income rural black family in Anne Arundel County. Traditional historical sources provide little information on this group, thus making the archeological record almost the only source of information we have for these people. Clearly, a lack of written history does not negate the contributions of this population to Maryland's history and that of the nation at large.

Mr. William F. Schneider, Jr.
May 2, 1983
Page 2

George McDaniel studied extant rural black dwellings in Maryland and contributed greatly to our knowledge of them. Although he identified over 300 extant rural black standing structures in Maryland, only 16 lie within Anne Arundel County. Studies like McDaniel's are necessary and informative; however, certain information can only be gained from the archeological record. Archeology can provide information on the material culture, spatial use of the surrounding yard area, activity patterns, and associated comparisons of socio-economic classes. The archeological information will complement and enhance the knowledge gained from studies of standing structures by providing invaluable information on the people who inhabited the buildings we still see around us. At this time, no systematic archeological investigations of 19th-20th century rural black dwellings in Maryland have been conducted.

The archeological record of cultural materials becomes skewed on existing sites by the later materials deposited there and the ground disturbances which inevitably take place. Generally, sites which were occupied and then abandoned have better integrity of archeological deposits than extant sites. The preliminary archeological investigations conducted at 18AN500 have demonstrated that the site's integrity is excellent. There has been no post-occupational plowing or other disturbances of the site since it was abandoned.

The memories of available oral informants will augment the information to be gained from further archeological investigations and historical research. While similar sites may be found in the future, sites with such good integrity and with available oral data will probably be unusual. Although the proposed impact as presently planned will avoid the immediate house and garden area, associated artifacts and possibly features will be destroyed. The testing identified patterns of domestic materials within the impact area. These associated artifacts and features are important to the understanding of the site and, more importantly, this poorly understood population group. Further study of 18AN500 will significantly contribute to our knowledge of late 19th-20th century rural blacks in Anne Arundel County and Maryland.

For the reasons detailed above, this office concludes that the Fischer site, 18AN500, meets the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Mitigation in the area of impact is recommended to systematically recover data important to research on rural black populations in Maryland. Mitigation

Mr. William F. Schneider, Jr.
May 2, 1983
Page 3

✓ efforts should include additional documentary and oral research. Field testing should be limited to the area of impact with an appropriate sampling technique being employed.

If there are any questions regarding our recommendations, please feel free to contact Wayne Clark or Richard Hughes of my staff at 269-2438. Thank you for allowing us this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



J. Rodney Little, Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRL/RBH/mls

cc: Ms. Rita Suffness
Mr. Tyler Bastian
Mr. Louis H. Ege, Jr.
Ms. Kathy Laffey
Ms. Amy Schlagel
Mr. Anthony F. Christhilf
Mrs. Keren D. Dement

Mr. William F. Schneider etc. etc.

Mr. Schneider:

As per your request of 11 June 1983 we are providing clarification of some aspects of the Phase II ~~Ar~~ archeological report on 18 AN 500.

While the current ^{construction} plans call for avoidance of the actual cabin and the adjacent garden, it must be understood that an archeological site encompasses more than architectural features. The architectural features of this site are significant. However, this in no way lessens the significance of the non-architectural aspects of the occupation. Trash, in its varying forms, represents a significant document of past lifeways with a special emphasis on socio-economic matters. Status, wealth, ^{diet?} and use of disposable income can all be studied through that which is lost or discarded. Artifact density in the portion of the site that is proposed to be impacted by the constuction of the B.A.T.C. has been computed as roughly 40 artifacts per square meter. The proposed ~~xx~~ 60 one-meter squares should supply an artifact sample of nearly 2,400 items. Given the initial point-type sampling strategy, (pits of 15 cm diameter of 3 meter intervals) few artifacts were recovered. A greater sample of material is necessary to truly typify the area of the site for which impact is planned.

The impact area must be ~~x~~ stripped to search for subsurface features. Again, as a function of the initial sampling ^tstrategy, ~~g~~ very little of the area has been exposed. With pits ~~xx~~ 15cm in diameter representing 9 square meters of site area, ^{only} .19% of the impact zone has been sampled. The ~~pot~~-potential for missing features smaller than 3 meters in diameter is enormous.

While subsurface features may be quite rare on this site, their rarity increases ~~xxxxxx~~ their research potential rather than diminishes it. Such sealed context information can be effectively used to study change through time at this one site by tracing economic improvements and declines.

AS the current Maryland State ~~XXXX~~ Preservation Plan is still undergoing development it is difficult to place the proposed research within the Plan's present framework. One must look, therefore to the suggestions of the Federal Government. In: The Archeological Survey: Methods and Uses, published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the message is succinct:

"It must also be recognized that not all social groups have equal representation in the written record. Published histories, in the past at least, have tended to emphasize the activities of societies dominant segments, and the generally higher literacy rate among the members of the upper class means they tend to be better represented in the documentary record as well. Often the only sources of data on less dominant social groups are oral, i.e., the first-hand accounts of the descendants of such groups. A systematic program of to interview such people may be necessary to gain a full understanding of the area's social history and to identify possible sites of importance to the various segments of the community."

(King 1978:45-46)

Further definition of the significance of this site within the framework of a developing State Plan for Preservation is difficult given the plan's current status. One can, however, look back to the Maryland Historic Preservation Plan (1970) as it applies to standing structures. Among the ~~xxxxxx~~

"Determinants of Maryland's Past, Today and Tomorrow" is included the major theme "Black Heritage: the struggle for equality". Emphasis is placed on the preservation of standing structures linked to the struggle for equality:

"Homes and outbuildings... ghettos, stores, places of worship and meeting houses"(Raymond, May, Parish, and Plavnick 1970:29). While this plan focusses on the preservation of standing structures, the same thematic questions relate to archeological sites. 18 AN 500 represents what was the typical lot of many rural Blacks following Emancipation. As such it is a significant resource which needs to be preserved.

The use of a combined strategy of oral history, documentary research, and excavation is the only appropriate manner to approach a site such as 18 AN 500. While we know a great deal about the house area at one point in time (ca.1915) we have little idea how this final appearance relates to the preceding activities at the site. The tenure of Black families in a given residence for the time under consideration appears to have been very short. Joseph L. Sutton in his eighty years as a resident of Talbot County lived in twenty-nine separate houses (Krech 1981: xviii-xix). Hence, while we know something of the site in the second decade of the twentieth century, the preceding thirty to forty years can only be delineated by further research with oral, documentary, and archeological data. This additional research may indicate significant features within the impact zone which were not extant at the time of Mr. Fischer's memories begin.

The level of the positions described in the work plan is necessary for a number of reasons. In the past, a ratio of two supervisors to three or four crew members has been maintained as the most efficient allocation of responsibilities. X With the increased crew size necessary in a Phase III study, a proportionate increase in supervisors is necessary. Rather than add an additional Archeologist, an Assistant Archeologist position has been created at a lesser pay rate. This will allow us to use someone with appropriated supervisory experience at a lesser cost while expanding crew size and maintaining quality control. The Assistant Archeologist will also be someone with sufficient experience in oral and documentary research to assist in these aspects of the study. This will effectively lessen the cost versus having all the oral and documentary research undertaken by one of the Archeologists.

It is hoped that this information clarifies the questions raised by your enquiry. Should you need additional information, feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Department of Natural Resources
MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Division of Archeology

March 1983

PROPOSAL FOR MITIGATION OF IMPACT AT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE 18AN500

The Fischer Site (18AN500) is a post-bellum Black domestic site that was occupied until around 1920, abandoned, and apparently remained undisturbed since abandonment. In-depth studies (Hurry 1982) have documented a wide range of oral, documentary, and archeological data associated with the site. The site is considered a significant, rare, and exceptionally well-preserved example of rural Black housing and lifeways in Maryland during the late 19th/early 20th century.

Impact to the Fischer Site resulting from the planned construction of the BATC is herein proposed to be mitigated through retrieval of oral, documentary, and archeological data. The proposed (Phase III) mitigation studies are intended to reinforce and substantively augment the findings of the Phase II work (Hurry 1982). Time and cost proposals are presented in two phases: primary and contingency. The primary phase of work is designed to achieve all of the research objectives outlined below. The contingency phase has been added to cover unanticipated, but possible, occurrences (e.g., extensive archeological features in the impact zone, or productive leads resulting from the oral and/or documentary research that may necessitate additional historical research). The contingency phase will be implemented only after consultation with SHA.

Proposed documentary research will consist of in-depth study of records such as the federal census, birth and death records, land records and possibly church records. Primary goals of this research are to identify the occupants of 18AN500, determine its construction date, and identify possible oral history informants.

The proposed oral history program initiated during Phase II will continue with Mr. Fischer in an attempt to identify other possible informants and to garner details that may have been omitted during the original interviews. The bulk of this phase of the oral history program, however, will center on the interview of new informants identified through the document study or new information from Mr. Fischer. The oral research will be directed at the occupants of the site (who they were, how they lived, etc.) and at learning details of the house (especially the interior) and surrounding land use.

All archeological work will be confined to the impact zone. A 9% sample (consisting of about 60 one-meter squares randomly aligned) of the impact area will be excavated to recover an artifact inventory sufficient for objective analysis, the locating of features, and delineating functional areas. Subsequently, stripping of topsoil in areas deemed appropriate by the results of the one-meter square excavations will be undertaken to more fully examine identified features and to locate possible undetected features.

Artifact processing will follow standard archeological procedures employed by the Division of Archeology and analysis will integrate archeological, oral, and documentary data. The final report will synthesize all data collected and

will incorporate the findings of the Phase I and II studies. It is estimated that the proposed study will take 72 calendar-working days at an expense of \$27,000. The contingency phase, if necessary, will take a maximum of 21 additional calendar-working days at an additional maximum expense of \$6,000.

Providing that the remainder of 18AN500 can be avoided during construction, the research proposed above should mitigate the potential impact resulting from highway construction and satisfy the SHA's obligations with respect to this historical resource.

TIME & COST PROPOSAL

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONNEL (per FY84-85 SHA-MGS proposal)*

Archeologist #1	- PI/administrator \$14.05/hr.
Archeologist #2	- assistant to PI/field director \$13.30/hr.
Assistant Archeologist	- chief field assistant/archival researcher/collections manager - \$9.20/hr.
Field/Lab Crew	- \$8.50/hr.

*hourly rates quoted are maximums

LABOR COSTS

Oral History

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 35.5 hr.	@ \$14.05	=	\$498.77
Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr.	@ \$13.30	=	<u>472.15</u>
subtotal			\$970.92

Contingency

Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr.	@ \$13.30	=	\$472.15
Assistant Archeologist for 35.5 hr.	@ \$9.20	=	<u>326.60</u>
subtotal			\$798.75

Documentary Research

Primary Research

Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr.	@ \$13.30	=	\$472.15
Assistant Archeologist for 35.5 hr.	@ \$9.20	=	<u>326.60</u>
subtotal			\$798.75

Contingency

Archeologist #2 for 28.4 hr.	@ \$13.30	=	\$377.72
Assistant Archeologist for 28.4 hr.	@ \$9.20	=	<u>261.25</u>
subtotal			\$639.00

Field Research

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 213 hr. @ \$14.05	=	\$2,992.65
Archeologist #2 for 163.3 hr. @ \$13.30	=	2,171.89
Assistant Archeologist for 149.1 hr @ \$9.20	=	1,371.72
Field Assistants for 745.5 hr. @ \$8.50	=	<u>6,336.75</u>
subtotal		\$12,673.01

149.1 $\sqrt{745.5}$
7055

new > 5

Contingency

Archeologist #1 for 63.9 hr. @ \$14.05	=	\$897.79
Archeologist #2 for 49.7 hr. @ \$13.30	=	661.01
Assistant Archeologist for 49.7 hr. @ \$9.20	=	457.24
Field Assistant for 248.5 hr @ \$8.50	=	<u>2,112.25</u>
subtotal		\$4,128.29

Laboratory Processing

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 85.2 hr. @ \$14.05	=	\$1,197.06
Archeologist #2 for 85.2 hr. @ \$13.30	=	1,133.16
Assistant Archeologist for 85.2 hr. @ \$9.20	=	783.84
Laboratory Assistants for 170.4 hr. @ \$8.50	=	<u>1,446.40</u>
subtotal		\$4,562.46

Contingency

Archeologist #1 for 21.3 hr. @ \$14.05	=	\$299.26
Archeologist #2 for 21.3 hr. @ \$13.30	=	283.29
Assistant Archeologist for 21.3 hr. @ \$9.20	=	195.96
Laboratory Assistants for 42.6 hr. @ \$8.50	=	<u>362.10</u>
subtotal		\$1,140.61

Artifact Analysis

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 71.0 hr. @ \$14.05	=	\$997.55
Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr. @ \$13.30	=	472.15
Assistant Archeologist for 35.5 hr. @ \$9.20	=	326.60
Laboratory Assistants for 71.0 hr. @ \$8.50	=	<u>603.50</u>
subtotal		\$2,399.80

No Contingency

Report Preparation

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 106.5 hr. @ \$14.05	=	\$1,496.32
Archeologist #2 for 106.5 hr. @ \$13.30	=	1,416.45
Assistant Archeologist for 35.5 hr. @ \$9.20	=	326.60
Typist for 106.5 hr. @ \$9.05	=	<u>963.62</u>
subtotal		\$4,203.19

No Contingency

TOTAL LABOR COSTS

Primary Research	\$25,613.13	
Contingency		\$6,706.65

DIRECT COSTS

Oral History

Primary Research

300 miles at 19¢/mile	=	\$57
6, 1 hour cassette tapes	=	<u>18</u>
subtotal		\$75

Contingency

300 miles at 19¢/mile	=	\$57
6, 1 hour cassette tapes	=	<u>18</u>
subtotal		\$75

Documentary Research

Primary Research

300 miles at 19¢/mile	=	\$57
copying of documents	=	<u>23</u>
subtotal		\$80

Contingency

300 miles at 19¢/mile	=	\$57
copying of documents	=	<u>23</u>
subtotal		\$80

Field Research

Primary Research

4,392 miles at 19¢/mile	=	\$834.48
Field supplies	=	<u>200.00</u>
subtotal		\$1,034.48

Contingency

1,344 miles at 19¢/mile	=	\$255.36
Field supplies	=	<u>50.00</u>
subtotal		\$305.36

Laboratory Processing

Primary Research

lab supplies	=	\$150.00
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Contingency

lab supplies	=	50.00
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Report Preparation

Primary Research

graphic supplies	=	\$ 50.00
xeroxing	=	<u>150.00</u>
total		\$200.00

No Contingency

Total Primary budget (expenses & labor)	\$27,352.61
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Total Contingency budget (expenses & labor)	\$7,217.01
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TOTAL DIRECT COSTS

<u>Primary Research</u>	\$1,539.48
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<u>Contingency</u>	\$510.36
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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS

<u>Primary Research</u>	\$27,352.61
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<u>Contingency</u>	\$7,217.01
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Department of Natural Resources
MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Division of Archeology

March 1983

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Impact to the Fischer Site resulting from the planned construction of the BATC is herein proposed to be mitigated through retrieval of oral, documentary, and archeological data. The proposed (Phase III) mitigation studies are intended to reinforce and substantively augment the findings of the Phase II work (Hurry 1982). Time and cost proposals are presented in two phases: primary and contingency. The primary phase of work is designed to achieve all of the research objectives outlined below. The contingency phase has been added to cover unanticipated, but possible, occurrences (e.g., extensive archeological features in the impact zone, or productive leads resulting from the oral and/or documentary research that may necessitate additional historical research). The contingency phase will be implemented only after consultation with SHA.

Proposed documentary research will consist of in-depth study of records such as the federal census, birth and death records, land records and possibly church records. Primary goals of this research are to identify the occupants of 18AN500, determine its construction date, and identify possible oral history informants.

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Contingency

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Field Research

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Assistant Archeologist for 149.1 hr @ \$9.20	1,371.72
Field Assistants for 745.5 hr. @ \$8.50	<u>6,336.75</u>
subtotal	\$12,873.01

Contingency

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Archeologist #2 for 49.7 hr. @ \$13.30	661.01
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Laboratory Processing

Primary Research

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Assistant Archeologist for 85.2 hr. @ \$9.20	783.84
Laboratory Assistants for 170.4 hr. @ \$8.50	<u>1,448.40</u>
subtotal	\$4,562.46

Contingency

Archeologist #1 for 21.3 hr. @ \$14.05	\$299.26
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Assistant Archeologist for 21.3 hr. @ \$9.20	195.96
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Artifact Analysis

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No Contingency

Report Preparation

Primary Research

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Assistant Archeologist for 35.5 hr. @ \$9.20	326.60
Typist for 106.5 hr. @ \$9.05	<u>963.82</u>
subtotal	\$4,203.19

No Contingency

TOTAL LABOR COSTS

Primary Research	\$25,813.13
Contingency	\$6,706.65

DIRECT COSTS

Oral History

Primary Research

300 miles at 19¢/mile	\$57
6, 1 hour cassette tapes	<u>18</u>
subtotal	\$75

Contingency

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6, 1 hour cassette tapes	<u>18</u>
subtotal	\$75

Documentary Research

Primary Research

300 miles at 19¢/mile	\$57
copying of documents	<u>23</u>
subtotal	\$80

Contingency

300 miles at 19¢/mile	\$57
copying of documents	<u>23</u>
subtotal	\$80

Field Research

Primary Research

4,392 miles at 19¢/mile	\$834.48
Field supplies	<u>200.00</u>
subtotal	\$1,034.48

Contingency

1,344 miles at 19¢/mile	\$255.36
Field supplies	<u>50.00</u>
subtotal	\$305.36

Laboratory Processing

Primary Research

lab supplies	\$150.00
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Contingency

lab supplies	50.00
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Report Preparation

Primary Research

graphic supplies	\$ 50.00
xeroxing	<u>150.00</u>
total	\$200.00

No Contingency

Total Primary budget (expenses & labor)	\$27,352.61
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Total Contingency budget (expenses & labor)	\$7,217.01
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TOTAL DIRECT COSTS

<u>Primary Research</u>	\$1,539.48
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<u>Contingency</u>	\$510.36
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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS

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<u>Contingency</u>	\$7,217.01
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Department of Natural Resources
MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Division of Archeology

March 1983

PROPOSAL FOR MITIGATION OF IMPACT AT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE 18AN500

The Fischer Site (18AN500) is a post-bellum Black domestic site that was occupied until around 1920, abandoned, and apparently remained undisturbed since abandonment. In-depth studies (Hurry 1982) have documented a wide range of oral, documentary, and archeological data associated with the site. The site is considered a significant, rare, and exceptionally well-preserved example of rural Black housing and lifeways in Maryland during the late 19th/early 20th century.

Impact to the Fischer Site resulting from the planned construction of the BATC is herein proposed to be mitigated through retrieval of oral, documentary, and archeological data. The proposed (Phase III) mitigation studies are intended to reinforce and substantively augment the findings of the Phase II work (Hurry 1982). Time and cost proposals are presented in two phases: primary and contingency. The primary phase of work is designed to achieve all of the research objectives outlined below. The contingency phase has been added to cover unanticipated, but possible, occurrences (e.g., extensive archeological features in the impact zone, or productive leads resulting from the oral and/or documentary research that may necessitate additional historical research). The contingency phase will be implemented only after consultation with SHA.

Proposed documentary research will consist of in-depth study of records such as the federal census, birth and death records, land records and possibly church records. Primary goals of this research are to identify the occupants of 18AN500, determine its construction date, and identify possible oral history informants.

The proposed oral history program initiated during Phase II will continue with Mr. Fischer in an attempt to identify other possible informants and to garner details that may have been omitted during the original interviews. The bulk of this phase of the oral history program, however, will center on the interview of new informants identified through the document study or new information from Mr. Fischer. The oral research will be directed at the occupants of the site (who they were, how they lived, etc.) and at learning details of the house (especially the interior) and surrounding land use.

All archeological work will be confined to the impact zone. A 9% sample (consisting of about 60 one-meter squares randomly aligned) of the impact area will be excavated to recover an artifact inventory sufficient for objective analysis, the locating of features, and delineating functional areas. Subsequently, stripping of topsoil in areas deemed appropriate by the results of the one-meter square excavations will be undertaken to more fully examine identified features and to locate possible undetected features.

Artifact processing will follow standard archeological procedures employed by the Division of Archeology and analysis will integrate archeological, oral, and documentary data. The final report will synthesize all data collected and

will incorporate the findings of the Phase I and II studies. It is estimated that the proposed study will take 72 calendar-working days at an expense of \$27,000. The contingency phase, if necessary, will take a maximum of 21 additional calendar-working days at an additional maximum expense of \$8,000.

Providing that the remainder of 18AN500 can be avoided during construction, the research proposed above should mitigate the potential impact resulting from highway construction and satisfy the SHA's obligations with respect to this historical resource.

TIME & COST PROPOSAL

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONNEL (per FY84-85 SHA-MGS proposal)*

Archeologist #1	- PI/administrator \$14.05/hr.
Archeologist #2	- assistant to PI/field director \$13.30/hr.
Assistant Archeologist	- chief field assistant/archival researcher/collections manager \$9.20/hr.
Field/Lab Crew	- \$8.50/hr.

*hourly rates quoted are maximums

LABOR COSTS

Oral History

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 35.5 hr. @ \$14.05	\$498.77
Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr. @ \$13.30	<u>472.15</u>
subtotal	\$970.92

Contingency

Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr. @ \$13.30	\$472.15
Assistant Archeologist for 35.5 hr. @ \$9.20	<u>326.60</u>
subtotal	\$798.75

Documentary Research

Primary Research

Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr. @ \$13.30	\$472.15
Assistant Archeologist for 35.5 hr. @ \$9.20	<u>326.60</u>
subtotal	\$798.75

Contingency

Archeologist #2 for 28.4 hr. @ \$13.30	\$377.72
Assistant Archeologist for 28.4 hr. @ \$9.20	<u>261.28</u>
subtotal	\$639.00

Field Research

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 213 hr. @ \$14.05	\$2,992.65
Archeologist #2 for 163.3 hr. @ \$13.30	2,171.89
Assistant Archeologist for 149.1 hr @ \$9.20	1,371.72
Field Assistants for 745.5 hr. @ \$8.50	<u>6,336.75</u>
subtotal	\$12,873.01

Contingency

Archeologist #1 for 63.9 hr. @ \$14.05	\$897.79
Archeologist #2 for 49.7 hr. @ \$13.30	661.01
Assistant Archeologist for 49.7 hr. @ \$9.20	457.24
Field Assistant for 248.5 hr @ \$8.50	<u>2,112.25</u>
subtotal	\$4,128.29

Laboratory Processing

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 85.2 hr. @ \$14.05	\$1,197.06
Archeologist #2 for 85.2 hr. @ \$13.30	1,133.16
Assistant Archeologist for 85.2 hr. @ \$9.20	783.84
Laboratory Assistants for 170.4 hr. @ \$8.50	<u>1,448.40</u>
subtotal	\$4,562.46

Contingency

Archeologist #1 for 21.3 hr. @ \$14.05	\$299.26
Archeologist #2 for 21.3 hr. @ \$13.30	283.29
Assistant Archeologist for 21.3 hr. @ \$9.20	195.96
Laboratory Assistants for 42.6 hr. @ \$8.50	<u>362.10</u>
subtotal	\$1,140.61

Artifact Analysis

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 71.0 hr. @ \$14.05	\$997.55
Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr. @ \$13.30	472.15
Assistant Archeologist for 35.5 hr. @ \$9.20	326.60
Laboratory Assistants for 71.0 hr. @ \$8.50	<u>603.50</u>
subtotal	\$2,399.80

No Contingency

Report Preparation

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 106.5 hr. @ \$14.05	\$1,496.32
Archeologist #2 for 106.5 hr. @ \$13.30	1,416.45
Assistant Archeologist for 35.5 hr. @ \$9.20	326.60
Typist for 106.5 hr. @ \$9.05	<u>963.82</u>
subtotal	\$4,203.19

No Contingency

TOTAL LABOR COSTS

Primary Research \$25,813.13

Contingency \$6,706.65

DIRECT COSTS

Oral History

Primary Research

300 miles at 19¢/mile	\$57
6, 1 hour cassette tapes	<u>18</u>
subtotal	\$75

Contingency

300 miles at 19¢/mile	\$57
6, 1 hour cassette tapes	<u>18</u>
subtotal	\$75

Documentary Research

Primary Research

300 miles at 19¢/mile	\$57
copying of documents	<u>23</u>
subtotal	\$80

Contingency

300 miles at 19¢/mile	\$57
copying of documents	<u>23</u>
subtotal	\$80

Field Research

Primary Research

4,392 miles at 19¢/mile	\$834.48
Field supplies	<u>200.00</u>
subtotal	\$1,034.48

Contingency

1,344 miles at 19¢/mile	\$255.36
Field supplies	<u>50.00</u>
subtotal	\$305.36

Laboratory Processing

Primary Research

lab supplies	\$150.00
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Contingency

lab supplies	50.00
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Report Preparation

Primary Research

graphic supplies	\$ 50.00
xeroxing	<u>150.00</u>
total	\$200.00

No Contingency

Total Primary budget (expenses & labor)	\$27,352.61
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Total Contingency budget (expenses & labor)	\$7,217.01
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TOTAL DIRECT COSTS

<u>Primary Research</u>	\$1,539.48
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<u>Contingency</u>	\$510.36
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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS

<u>Primary Research</u>	\$27,352.61
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<u>Contingency</u>	\$7,217.01
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DNR
MGS
DA
March 1983

①

archaeological

PROPOSAL FOR MITIGATION OF IMPACT AT ARCHEOL SITE 18AN501

The Fischer Site (18AN501) is a post-bellum Black domestic site, ^{that was} occupied until around 1920, abandoned, and apparently ^{remains} undisturbed since abandonment. In-depth studies (Herry 1982) have documented a wide range of oral, documentary, and archaeological data associated with the site. The site is considered ~~significant~~ ^{significant, rare, and exceptionally well-preserved} ~~as a rare~~ example of rural Black housing and lifeways in Maryland during the late 19th/early 20th century.

Impact to the Fischer Site resulting from the planned construction of the BAC is herein proposed to be mitigated through retrieval of oral, documentary, and archaeological data. The proposed ^(Phase III) mitigation studies are intended to reinforce and substantively augment the findings of the Phase II work (Herry 1982). Time and cost proposals are presented in two phases: primary and contingency. The primary phase of work is designed to achieve all of the research objectives outlined below. The contingency phase has been added to cover unanticipated, but possible, occurrences (e.g., extensive archaeological features in the impact zone, or productive leads resulting from the oral ^{and} documentary research that may necessitate additional historical research). The contingency phase will be implemented only after consultation with SHA.

Proposed documentary research will consist of in-depth study of records such as the federal Census, birth & death records, ^{land records} and possibly church records. Primary goals of this research are to identify the occupants of 18AN500, determine its construction date, and identify possible oral history informants.

The proposed oral history program initiated during Phase II will continue with Mr Fischer in an attempt to identify other possible informants and to garner details that may have been omitted during the original interviews. The bulk of this phase of the oral history program, however, will center on the interview of new informants identified through the document study or new information from Mr Fischer. The oral research will be directed at the occupants of the site (who they were, how they lived, etc) and at learning details of the house (especially the interior) and surrounding landscape.

All archaeological work will be confined to the impact zone. A 90% sample (consisting of about 60 one-meter squares randomly chosen) of the impact area will be excavated to recover an artifact inventory sufficient for objective analysis, the location of structures, and delineating functional areas. Subsequently, stripping of topsoil in areas deemed appropriate by the results of the

one-meter square excavations, will be undertaken to more fully examine identified features and to locate possible undetected features.

Artifact processing will follow standard archaeological procedures employed by the Division of Archaeology and analysis will integrate archaeological, oral, and documentary data. The final report will synthesize all data collected and will incorporate the findings of the Phase I and II studies. It is estimated that the proposed study will take 72 calendar-working days at an expense of \$27,000. The contingency phase, if necessary, will take a maximum of 21 additional calendar-working days at an additional maximum expense of \$8,000.

~~Providing that~~ Providing that the remainder of 18A1500 can be avoided during construction, the research proposed above should mitigate the potential impact of resulting from highway construction and satisfy the SHA's obligations with respect to this historical resource.

(4)

TIME & COST PROPOSAL²⁰

Description of Personnel²⁴
(per FY 84-85 SHA-MGS proposal)*²⁹

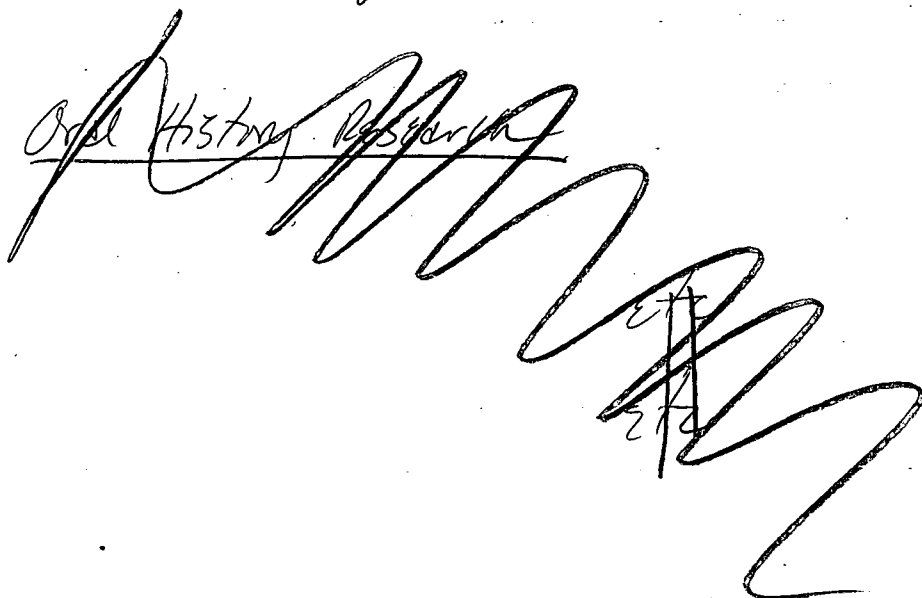
Archaeologist #1 - PI / administrator
\$14.05/hr

Archaeologist #2 - asst to PI / field director
\$13.30/hr

Assistant Archaeologist - chief field asst / archival
researcher / coll mgr - \$9.20/hr
collections

Field/Lab Crew - \$8.50/hr

* hourly rates quoted are maximums

Oral History Research


Labor Costs all Core

Oral History →

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 35.5 hrs @ \$14.05 = \$488.77

Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr @ \$13.30 = 472.15

subtotal \$970.92

Contingency

Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr @ \$13.30 =

Assistant Archeologist for 35.5 hr @ \$9.20 =

subtotal

\$472.15

\$326.60

\$798.75

Documentary Research →

Primary Research

Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr @ \$13.30 = \$472.15

Assistant Archeologist for 35 hr @ \$9.20 = \$326.60

subtotal \$798.75

Contingency

Archeologist #2 for 28.4 hr @ \$13.30 =

Assistant Archeologist for 28.4 hr @ \$9.20

subtotal

\$377.72

\$261.28

\$639.00

Field Research →

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 213 hr @ \$14.05 = \$2992.65

Archeologist #2 for 163.3 hr @ \$13.30 = \$2171.89

Assistant Archeologist for 149.1 hr @ \$9.20 = \$1371.72

Field Assistants for 745.5 hr @ \$8.50 = \$6336.75

subtotal \$12,873.01

Contingency

Archeologist #1 for 63.9 hr @ \$14.05 =

Archeologist #2 for 49.7 hr @ \$13.30 =

\$897.79

\$661.01

Assistant Archeologist for 49.7 hr x \$9.20 =	\$ 457.29
Field Assistant for 248.5 hr x \$8.50 =	\$ 2112.25
sub total	\$ 4128.29

Laboratory Processing

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 85.2 hr @ \$14.05 =	\$ 1197.06
Archeologist #2 for 85.2 hr @ \$13.30 =	\$ 1133.16
Assistant Archeologist for 85.2 hr @ \$9.20 =	\$ 783.84
Laboratory Assistants for 170.4 hr @ \$8.50 =	\$ 1448.40
sub total	\$ 4562.46

Primary

Contingency

Archeologist #1 for 21.3 hr @ \$14.05 =	\$ 299.26
Archeologist #2 for 21.3 hr @ \$13.30 =	\$ 283.29
Assistant Archeologist for 21.3 hr @ \$9.20 =	\$ 197.80
Laboratory Assistants for 42.6 hr @ \$8.50 =	\$ 362.10
sub total	\$ 1142.45

Contingency

Artifact Analysis

Primary Research

Archeologist #1 for 71.0 hr @ \$14.05 =	\$ 997.55
Archeologist #2 for 35.5 hr @ \$13.30 =	\$ 472.15
Assistant Archeologist for 35.5 hr @ \$9.20 =	\$ 326.60
Laboratory Assistants for 71.0 hr @ \$8.50 =	\$ 603.50
sub total	\$ 2404.80

Primary

no contingency

Direct Costs — all copy

Oral History →

Primary Research

300 miles at \$.19/mi =
6, 1 hour cassette tapes
sub total

~~Primary~~
\$ 57
\$ 18
\$ 75

Contingency

300 miles at \$.19/mi =
6, 1 hour cassettes tapes =

\$ 57
\$ 18
\$ 75

Documentary Research →

Primary Research

300 miles at \$.19/mi
copying of documents

~~Primary~~
\$ 57
\$ 23
\$ 80

Contingency

300 miles at \$.19/mi
copying of documents

\$ 57
\$ 23
\$ 80

Field Research →

Primary Research

~~4,392 miles at .19¢~~
~~277.3~~

4,392 miles @ 19¢
field supplies
sub total

~~Primary~~
~~834.48~~
~~200.00~~
834.48
200.00
1034.48

Contingency
~~420 miles at \$19~~
~~964 miles at \$19~~
 1,344 miles @ ~~1.19~~
 field supplies

Total

direct cost breakdown

~~Contingency~~
~~79,80~~
~~173.56~~
 255,36
 50.00
 \$ 305.36

Laboratory processing →
 Primary Research
 lab supplies

Primary
 \$150.00

Contingency
 - "

~~Contingency~~
 lab supplies

\$50.00

Report Preparation

Primary Research -
 graphic supplies
 Xeroxing
 Total

\$50.00
 \$150.00
 \$200.00

no contingency
 total

Total Primary budget (expenses + labor) \$27,352.61

Total Contingency budget (expenses + labor) ~~\$7,218.80~~

\$7,218.80

Report Preparation

Primary Research

Archaeologist #1 for 106.5 hr @ \$14.05 = \$1496.32
Archaeologist #2 for 106.5 hr @ \$13.30 = \$1416.45
Assistant Archaeologist for 35.5 hr @ \$9.20 = \$326.60
Typist for 106.5 hr @ \$9.05 = 963.82
sub total \$4203.19

to contingency

Total Labor Costs

Primary Research \$25813.13
Co +

Contingency

\$6708.49

Total Direct Costs

Primary Research \$1539.48

Contingency

\$510.86

Total Project Costs

Primary Research \$27352.60

Contingency

\$7218.85

Coll Mgr = Asst Archivist

Suggest → propose

mitigate impact

Proposal for Mitigation 18AN500

Introduction

This ~~the~~ paper ~~briefly~~ outlines a proposal for mitigation archaeology at 18AN500. 18AN500 is a post-bellum Black ~~residential~~ domestic site with ~~a~~ a rich oral and documentary ^{history} ~~complex~~ (Hurry, 1988). To preserve the record of ~~occupation~~ at this site, a mitigation of ~~planned~~ areas of ^{planned} impact has been suggested. This proposal will briefly describe suggested methodology and approximate costs. As the quality and nature of the resource present ~~are~~ not clear, the proposal is written with both preliminary and follow-up provisions. Follow-up provisions will not be pursued without consultation with the State Highway Administrator.

Oral Research

We propose five days ^(for?) with an archaeologist #2 ^{and 5 days with an oral historian #1} to determine the nature and accessibility of the oral records. Oral research is very time-consuming, and if fruitful leads are discovered, additional time will be needed. For the additional research we propose five days with an archaeologist #2 and five days with ~~a collection manager/archivist~~ the assistant archaeologist.

Documentary Research

Research with late 19th and early 20th century documents presents a wide range of problems. Later documents such as these are often not ~~not~~ indexed or are accessible only with special permission. The very proliferation of documents through time creates problems, as one has more to look at in such latter research.

We propose a week each for an Archeologist #2 and a ~~Collections Manager~~ ^{Assistant Archeologist} / Archivist to do preliminary research and determine the potential of additional research. Should such research be needed, we suggest four days for an archeologist #2 and a Collections Manager / Archivist.

Field Research

~~The thrust of ^{the} proposed field research at 18 AN 500 is to mitigate the cultural resource within the proposed impact area. In order to accomplish this, we suggest a preliminary sample of ^{approximately} 1% of the proposed impacted site area, followed by exposure of roughly 50% of the ^{proposed} impacted site area. These two steps will provide us with a stratigraphically controlled sample of the artifactual materials ^{and possibly aid in locating subsurface features}. We suggest~~

Field Research

The thrust of the proposed field research at 18AN500 is to mitigate the impact of the proposed construction upon the cultural resources within the ^{site} ~~proposed impact~~ zone. In order to accomplish this we suggest a preliminary sample of approximately 1% of the proposed impacted site area. We suggest a stratified, nonaligned random sample to best typify the area. This will provide us with a stratigraphically controlled sample of artifacts and possibly aid in locating sub surface features. Following the sampling, roughly 50% of the proposed impacted site area should be ^{manually} stripped to expose cultural features.

~~how long?~~

a stratified, non-aligned random sample
to best typify the area. ~~Based on~~
~~the test square findings~~, the areas to
be stripped will be based on the test
square findings. In addition to this excavation,
clearing of the underbrush and surveying
will have to be undertaken. We suggest
that the proposed field work will require ^{the} archaeologist 1
for thirty days, ~~and~~ an archaeologist 2 for
twenty-seven days, ^{AC/M for 21 days} and varying numbers of
field assistants for a total of one hundred and
fifty days. Should the excavations
expose features, a follow-up phase
requiring an archaeologist 1 for nine days
~~and~~, an archaeologist 2 for seven days, ^{a collection manager for 7 days} and
field assistants for a total of thirty-five days
is proposed. Based on preliminary testing,
the frequency of features should be
quite low, suggesting that this follow-up
phase will not have to be implemented.

Laboratory Processing

Projections based on shovel test pit findings suggest relatively low artifact densities. To process the material, we propose an archaeologist 1 for twelve days, an archaeologist 2 for twelve days, and a Collection Manager ^{for twelve days} ~~each~~ ^{for} two field assistants for twelve days each. Should features be discovered with additional material, a follow up phase with three additional days for each of the above mentioned positions is proposed.

Artifact Analysis

To analyze the material and correlate it with the artifacts recovered in the Phase II investigations, we suggest two weeks ~~each~~ for an archaeologist 1, ^{one week} ~~each for~~ an archaeologist 2 ^{La Collection Manager} and two field assistants. No follow up phase is suggested for this portion of the research.

Report Production

We suggest 15 days each for an archaeologist 1 and an archaeologist 2 to write the report. An additional week for the 'Collection Manager' is proposed to prepare graphics for the report. Finally, fifteen days for a secretary will be necessary to type drafts, ^{bills} ₁, and the final report.

547.15

853.90

13268.64

4652.82

\$19322.51

Base

6432.02

minimum

\$25,754.53

+

7,823.14

maximum

\$33,577.67