Restoration of the East & West Barracks
at Fort Frederick State Park,
Washington County, Maryland

Project No.  P-12-91

PHASE #1
Grading & Excavation of New
barracks Footers
March 10 - 28, 1975

supervision of Floyd L. Culler
contractor's excavations
on historic site

PHASE #2
Excavation of electrical
line and porch footer
trenches
August 12-13, 1975
Schedule - Supervise Excavations for New Barracks

**MARCH 1975**
- Removal of Stone Fudns & capping
- Grading and excavation of new
- barracks Footings

**April 1975**
- SCHEDULED:
- Excavation of Porch Footings

**August 1975**
- Excavation of Electrical Line and Porch Footer Trenches
3/10/75 ARCHAELOGICAL CONSULTANTS
OBSERVATION
RECORDING
RECOVERING

UPON MY ARRIVAL TO FORT FREDERICK
SITE # WA-20 I FOUND THAT THE
CONSTRUCTION CREW HAD:

1) REMOVED MOST OF THE STONE
FOUND OF THE EAST BARRACK
STONE WAS REMOVED BY HAND
AND PILED UP AGAINST THE
EAST CURTAIN WALL TO BE CLEAN
REMOVAL OF FOUND & FIREPLACE
1756 FOOTINGS & 1935 CAPPING
LEFT NEAT LOOKING TRENCHES
(SEE PHOTOS)
3½ DAYS WERE REQUIRED TO
LOSEN AND LIFT THE STONE OUT

2) HOLE FOR TEMPORARY ELECTRICAL
OUTLET DUG BELOW WOODEN CATWALK
WEST CURTAIN WALL

\[ \text{Sketch is looking north} \]
3/10/75 - ISRAEL

WORK BEGUN 3/10/8

3) EAST BARRACK SOUTHERN MOST
STONE HEARTH 18" DEEP BUILT
DIRECTLY ON TAU REIGE CLAY SUBSOIL

4) EXCAVATION METHODS
   a) REMOVE STONE FNDN BY HAND WITH
      LONG CROW BAR
   b) CASE 950 BACKHOE FOR GRADING
   c) NEW HOLLAND L-35 SMALL LIFTER

5) ONCE ALL STONE FNDN REMOVED FROM
   EAST BARRACK, CASE 950 BACKHOE
   BEGAN TO REMOVE ALL TOP SOIL AND
   C&C BACKFILL. AS THE 30" WIDE
   BACKHOE BUCKET SKIMMED THE TAU
   CLAY SUBSOIL I WATCHED FOR
   FEATURES.
   SKIMMING WAS APPROX 12" DEPTH
   ARTIFACT FINDS WERE SCATTERED

6) LIGHT LIFTER (NEW HOLLAND L-35) GRADED
   OR CLEARED EAST BARRACK OF LOOSE TOP SOIL
   AT A DEPTH OF 15" A BLACK HUMAN, BRICK
   AND MORTAR LENS APPEARED, FURTHER
   CLEANING OF THIS LENS SUGGESTED PIT
   FILL. A SECTIONED THIS LENS E-W PROFILE
   SEE PHOTOS AND DRAWINGS.
The oval-like pit measured 54" x 54" x 15" with an uneven tapering bottom. The pit is located 35' south of the N Endn wall and 1' west of the E Endn wall, placing the pit adjacent to a fireplace footing. Further 18th century association is indicated by the pits homogeneous fill (Black humus)
- 7 brick bats
- bone refuse
- bone button plaque
- wine bottle
- Rim, butterfly hinge
- Squared nails
- lime - sand - earth mortar, bits of charcoal
- Soil sample saved

Storage/Refuse pit completely excavated — now to look for other pits in same position, next

2 1/4' north of the pit was a large fieldstone lying flat 18' below the surface.

7) Construction Crew Working on Removing CCC stone capping in the west barrack. It was immediately apparent - that the west barrack's CCC stone capping was thicker and more substantial than the east barrack and mechanical assistance would be necessary.

8) Snow fell all day, began to accumulate ground became slippery. Temperature in the 20's
1) The backhoe gently lifted 12" thin brick-concrete octagonal slab
6' East of West Barback
Troweled soil before for evidence
of 1756-1780's construction.
Found a faint dark soil stain
possibly diamond-shape (see photos)

Further traveling only erased the
dark stain (see photos)

Two more 1x2' CC scaffold holes
were found at the North end of
the 6' long brick feature South
of the octagonal slab. (See
1974 Excavation Report or drawings)

The octagonal slab appears to be
built upon the top of the tan-brown
clay sub-soil.
Evidence of 18th Cent Construction is
dubious.
Afterwards, the 6½' long brick capped
feature was removed. Again, no evidence
of earlier construction or even
disturbance was seen.
2) I dug into the south profile of Trench H between the stone fireplace footing and the west wall. To look for architectural features none were found. Instead did the bleed humans & rubble lens noted for backhoe trenches. A 30-36" inch deep at this location also had a 48" thick human & rubble lens resting on the tan biege clay subsoil. This rubble lens contain 18th Century materials: 1) brick rubble 2) mortar 3) wire 4) sq. nails 5) beam 6) 1 deft. shed 7) 2 saltglaze shards 8) 1 glass frog.

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Plan view Sketch West End

North End

Back Tree B-7

B-7

TAN clay subsoil 3'4" below surface
3) Backhoe lifted stone from North wall, unfortunately the soil fell apart which was North profile of Trench A.
   Thickness of CCC raised fill exposed

4) Steps 2 and 3 in Trench A area suggest to me that the excavated feature dug in August 1974 had shown its N and S dimensions. This March field work did not find the excavated feature to be larger.

5) Backhoe lifted west barrack stone capping of Stairway; CCC stone capping 30" x 18" x 24" came up in one piece (see photos). See 1756 stone footings in ground adjacent to 1974 Backhoe Trench A-12.
Heavy rain fell all morning, No excavation attempted.

1) Paul Hartzell (DNR Capital Program) visited the construction site. Paul offered his service and counsel if the need arose.

2) Ross Kimmel of Pk Service Historian and Bill Tricas (DNR) spent mid-day at the construction site.

Ross, Bill and I reviewed present construction plans and procedures on preserving or not preserving the 1756 Stone Foundry and further clarified all parties of the decision not to preserve the barrack foundry (too costly) but save stone "butchering block" next to west barrack.

3) Cutter contracted Stone Masonry work out decision to reuse old original stone in new superstructure footings undecided at this time.
culler spent the better part of 3 weeks cleaning/removing the old mortar from the stones of the former found - for possible re-use.

4) I realized that I should have asked for a set of speeches on the barrack reconstructions - assume I should request speeches.
1) Cloudy skies soft muddy ground
no excavation attempted
dump trucks would get stuck - sink in mud
I had been hoe remove only CCC
clearance continue until Wynn Moore
arrive with instructions on
saving 175c funds
Wynn arrived — all funds take
Remove except stone chopping blocks

2) CCC stone capping broken up with
air hammer — most of day spent
breaking up west barracks standing fund

3) Excavation & removal of west barracks
found further hammered (made
messy) as dirt piles could not
be removed — dump truck could not
be used on soft ground

4) 4xce found near wood cat walk
stairs dug out and removed
large hole dug 10’ x 6’ x 40” deep
hole difficult to clean
Top soil and fill 36” thick
on top of tan feige clay soil
CCC raised fill 24” thick
No noticeable feature or change in soil load
3/13/73

Note: Hole where tea trunk stood roughly cleaned.

5) Beautiful overcast day with periods of sunshine with steady light breeze

6) Paul Sprecher suggests exposing:
   Showing 1756 finds of officer's barrack—
   Regarding a section to find base and digging a French drain—
   We assume that officer's barrack retains its 1756 stone finds!

   How to utilize old 1756 stone finds as interpretative material culture!
Rain and snow all day
No work attempted.

1) Construction site protected by
   newly erected steel fence
   around gate (inside).
   Wooden gate added in road path

2) Lee H. Nelson (NPS)
   phoned me in response to
   January 1975 letter re:
   Preserving Foundations
   a) Nelson told me about (NPS)
      policy in this situation

b) (APT) Assoc. for Preservation Technology
   Spring 1975 issue has an
   article on Fort Ligonier (PA)
   Restoration Work
1) grading east barracks -
   widen area for footings
   muddy conditions existed.
   backhoe could not move without
   disturbing the ground (mud). This
   made detection of lenses
   change in soils nearly impossible
   to recognize (see photos)

   top soil自带 pushed back & forth
   instead of removing it

   NO features found 12" - 24" thick
   soil removed in west barracks
   except in north end near to well
   not excavated yet

2) RT loading arm of backhoe
   broke in afternoon - operator
   Butch Tegueing went to bring
   Arie welder
   Substituted backhoe operators
   not experience welder in east
   barracks with very little control
   of front end bucket
   damage done to planview - uncertain!
3) New Holland lift - wheel goes flat

4) 11 hour work day east bermoe being prepared for footer trench

5) West bermoe stone found (CCC stone capping) nearly all removed and hidden up.

6) Overcast Skies
   Sunday's rain made for muddy conditions

7) STEPHEN HemThorne of Baltimore, Md. visited the site. STEPHEN said he had information on bermoe from New Source - I asked him to mail these sources to me
1) Prepared east barrier footing
Trenches 30" - 36" wide
   a) graded entire east barrier at a depth of 24" below surface
      removed the mud
   b) in digging footing trench the dirt
      tannbenge clay was placed in the center of the graded area
   c) fireplace footing was dug
      at a later date

2) At a depth of 24" below surface
    the broad hoe uncover a concentration
    of stone & cultural debris
    in cleaning the debris area
    approx 24" x 24":
    1) scattered rocks 2) base to earthen
    ware pit found 3) stone ware sherd
    4) bone fragments

Features original shape too
    disturb to define feature

a pit is suggested for it is
    located immediately to the east
    of the northern most fireplace
    footing
This feature (or pit) was detected 24" below surface 3/10/75 where as the pit found 3/10/75 was discovered 15" below surface in more intact condition.

The possible feature is located 1 5/2 ft. south of the N end wall and 4 1/2 ft. W of the E end wall (see diagram) (see photos).

I suspect that the backhoe pulled the upper portion of this disturbed lenses back and forth—did not notice a soil change when the backhoe first graded in this NE corner.

This indefinate feature shall be indicated by dash lines.
3) EAST BARRACK FOOTING TRENCHES DUG AND STEEL REINFORCING RODS PUT IN 3' WIDE TRENCHES
AT 2:45 pm FINISHED 4 LOADS OF CONCRETE Poured IN EAST BARRACKS (SEE PHOTOS)
The remaining 3 trucks got stuck in the mud off the museum turn around. The concrete had to be brought in by backhoe front end bucket

Callen stayed on to 7:30 pm to pour the concrete in the east barracks.
Heavy rains fell all morning.
Foot or excavated areas are under water.

1) Nevertheless, Cullen recognizes necessity of building a slate filled road bed from Museum turn around to South Curtain well gates a distance of 185 ft.

Needed repaired feed box at Green Springs Quarry to load trucks with slate, so did not skim off top soil of road bed.

Result, Slate and Mud Mix - Soft road bed. Started on 3/19/75 in the pouring rain. Road bed all mud.

Only 30 ft. length of slate laid 3/19/75.

No work done on barnacle 3/19/75.
3/20/75

1) Case 850 Backhoe rear end break
crusher rents an international-2050 a smaller backhoe, less power which was inoperative until 3/25

2) Pumped water out from west and east barracks
   Flooded areas

3) Spent entire day washing artifacts and drawing feature profiles

4) Crusher did not work on barracks or road bed
   3/20/75
   3/21/75

Very muddy conditions needed an operational backhoe
1) Following sunny weather it drizzled all day Monday.

2) Trenched road bed between Museum Turn around and Fort gate 150' of 185' length. Excavated Trench 15" to 27" deep showing section of 10" Top Soil, 8"-12" Sub top soil down into the tan berge clay sub soil.

Cleaned profile and checked floor and took photos. 150' of 185' length. Assume lack of CCC Trench indicates CCC Trenches were parallel to road—most likely.

No soil disturbance or features observed.

At 12:00 Checked graded trench Culler's crew dumped truck beds of slate from Greensprings Quarry.
3) at 3:30 PM El discovered Culler just beginning to excavate in south portion of parade ground in front of gate for a solid road —

this is a must & need

Nevertheless El stop further grading.

Culler’s grading was from 12” to 24” deep

The above irregularly-shaped area was roughly dug out — the floor was uneven & with dips. I tried to check the floor (tan-beige clay) before it got too sticky

— I could not recognize any features or meaningful soil changes.
A possible street blood stain on the floor in NE corner may be the base of a CCC trench!

I checked the North and west walls for profile readings from green turf roof pebble tumbled up on the area's floor.

I did not check carefully enough for post molds or patterns but the damp day made for clarity of soil colors.

Also, I decided not to dig this area entirely on my own, but recorded its location awaiting for more time and a larger crew.

The New Holland lighter lightly cleared the area partially.
3/24/75

There was a 10" top soil
6" mottled sub top soil
8" earthy brown
below which lays
Re firm clay

More excavation profiles needed
in southern portion of parade
ground for explanation of
C.C. raise fill or lack of it.
1) Shovel and hoe excavated area in south part of parade ground
no definite historical features or soil changes noted
a scattering of artifacts found
in the dirt pile of the top soil.
This area was then completely
filled up with slate from
Greensprings and hogs stone
from the east barrack found
rock pile

2) Rented International Backhoe
2050 under power needed
to be fix - rented backhoe when
required not as effective as Case 850

3) Begun removing the top soil of
CCC fill from west barrack
began at South end and worked up west.
began from the sides but soon backhoe
was used from within barrack walls.
Mr. Bernie O'Meara (clller)
spent entire day at site to speed
Excavation operation.

4) I looked especially for feature on the west side of the west-barrack fireplace.

5) Between 2nd and 3rd fireplace found west of backhoe trench 10-4 (1974) a third 10' deposit of black humus, broken bricks, charcoal and (sand, lime and earth) mortar was found 15' x 7' feet wide.

I trowel through this refuse lens to see what lay beneath it.

- This refuse lens lay directly and distinctly upon the ten-feet clay subsoil - no blending was indicated - (see 1974 description of backhoe trench A-4)
- No features observed below refusal lens

(See photos)
When it is baffling to me (how this lane was deposited. I don't see how the refuse of bricks and mortar could have predated 1930, yet the cultural materials are totally 18th Century. Why would have the late 18th Century or early 19th Century farmer smashed the building materials. Did the late 19th Century farmer Nathan Williams alter the interior Fort grounds?

Artifacts include
- hand iron hammerhead
- salt glaze shards
- nails
- bones
- mid section of pewter spoon

Noel Hume 1969: 184) states that stamping appears to begin after 1780!
3/25/73

briec and mortar deposited and in compact and crushed fashion

6) Because of the third overburden of disturbed top soil & stones I had to have the backhoe trim off this loose debris in order to expose more of the rubble lens below as chipped north toward the northern most fire place footing clearly and removing the refuse deposit

how explain this refuse deposit before 1933? in re infe wer of the canal?
1) Continued excavating west barnard but at 10 AM bleed shoe hose broken → stopping operations for 3 hours

2) El phoned Tyler Bastian related state of progress at construction site

3) El now just realize that porch footings were not excavated — why?
   El must ask why...

4) Culler breaks up East barnard stair support in SW corner 30" x 15"
   CCC stone capping built on 1756 Stone 15" deep to base of 1756 Stone End

   Culler cleaned out stone 5 hole short profile 15" slowed 15" deep doctor lens where as
3/26/75

Long profile 30" long disturbed
less area 18" deep
possibly a construction trench factor!

8" Top Soil
7" Sub Top Soil short sides
10" Sub Top Soil long sides
rested on tan-brown clay subsoil

Culler then dug a 21' x 30'
trench 30" deep for new footing

No artifacts seen in removing
stones or adjacent Soils

5) Along east wall of west barned
41' N of south wall, a
black humus and refuse deposit
was seen. Upon testing the
humus lens, green tufa was
found. I suspect that
food has been deposited
this refuse lens at face of
furn 30" deep. Significant concentration of burnt charcoal baffles me in this 1975 redeposited lens.

6) Cl travel several areas of the west barrack where the 1756 stone furn still lay embedded - no features noted south end of west barrack.

1756 stone furn embedded into a tan-brown clay natural compacted clay bed.

No need to look for builder's trench, for dating barrack. For 'common sense' tells us that the barrack was built 1756-57!
1) Continued to excavate west boundary ground frozen over overnight made shoveling difficult for me.

2) Found a refuse deposit along east wall 9' south of U slab well but green turf accompanied find — indicates base of deposit. (See photo) on plowed tan-brown clay subsoil 48" deep below surface.

3) continued to check for features i.e. pits — but none where seen — 1974 excavated feature 8'x8' floor clearly evident as it was filled with motiled fill now in contrast to the clean tan-brown clay at a 48" depth.

4) Backhoe scraped west from wall profile — as a result could clearly see CCC red clay fill.
5) Mr. Dronenburg was baffled as to why CCC did not remove 1930's (ed pre 1930) top soil. Today 1975 top soil is line a cutover as a result.

6) South end of west wall profile with stone find removed revealed 2 CCC narrow 1x2' trenches (see photos)

looking west

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>west 51</td>
<td>7' top soil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>51</td>
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15'-18' CCC red clay fill

7'-9' occupational lens

| ccc trench | 12'' tan beige clay |

7) North end of west wall profile with stone find removed also revealed CCC raise fill and a 45' long dip 5'-9' south of N end of wall red clay fill slope 12'' to 30'' deep and remain 30'' deep for 45'
3/27/75

See CCC photo on file MD Geological Survey which shows a dip in the west bermad surface before CCC raised grade installed.

South end of west wall has a red clay fill of 12 to 18 inches. Why the dip at north end?

8) began to dig footing trenches for west bermsad

9) at 4 pm el took color slides of E & W bermsad from top of the curtain walls.
el also noted dark green grass growing along the outside edge of the curtain walls and beyond 20 feet out grass remained a dull gray except for many patches of green grass, some rectangles sighted.
Does green grass indicate 
garage fill in a dry moat? 
Farm animal pens?
or did park maintenance men 
fertilize the grass in this 
Manner?
Possibly before 1975
In March 1975 Park fertilize 
perpendicular to the Fort's 
wall
(See photos)

10) Check Command Officer 
Letterkenny Army Depot 
Chambersburg Pa 17201

For inform on
rolled pierced steel planking (PSP)
& flat steel planking

for placing on ground at 
historical construction site
1) East wall of west barrack does not show dip 25\textsuperscript{st} stretch seen on west wall upon removal of stone foundation.

2) West barrack, footers
   - Northern part 5 ft 3" deep
   - Below inferior grading made on 3/27/75
   - Whereas southern end of barrack pop soil & red clay fill is 23" - 24" thick.

3) North end of West barrack graded to 5' 3" depth or 3" - 4" below base of excavated feature 8/74

4) Mottle yellow blue clay noted by Liesenbe = 1973

Is present at north end of west barrack.
Softened character maybe due to dryness of clay. Hernig from the tan-beige clay.

5) 1:30 PM went barrack footer poured

6) fire place footer dug for east barrack
   10' x 10' x 8''

7) went barrack fire place footer taken dug in April

8) excavation of porch footer 120 x 1', trench rescheduled for April
   - first need to decide on depth of footers

   - wait until masons have founds up to grade.
9) No features, i.e. pits were found in West Barracks excavations 3/27 or 3/28.

For certain excavated Feature 8/74 North end of west barracks had an 8' x 8' floor area.

The CCC apparently did not dig deeper in the west barracks than the in the east barracks.

In neither situation did the CCC dig to the base of the 1756 foundations. (See drawings)

These circumstances allowed me to find the one pit in fact on 3/10/75 in the east barracks.

The absence of pits in the west barracks is therefore baffling to me.
1) Carl Culler relates to me by telephone that he knows a man who filled the Fort with 6" to 2' of Top Soil in 1938.
   a) Two feet of top soil is not convincing to me.

2) My suggestion of running the heavy trucks over iron plates is challenged by Mr. Culler. Mr. Culler feels that the 2 feet of top soil fill needed to be drained—that iron plates (planking) would only sink in the water-soaked saturated ground under the trucks.
   a) Good point to consider.
1) East and west barracks 80% completed - siding going up
   I took several photographs of barracks

2) From 9 AM to 10:30
   Brandenburg Electric Co Inc
   Frederick MD 301-662-0144
   dug a 100 ft long trench
   from the west curtain wall
   100 ft out toward the parking lot.

3) The Ditch Witch Model R40
   dug a 8 inch wide trench
   30 to 36 inches deep. The trench
   was dug with a chain blade.

4) Road
   [Diagram with annotations: New Bastion, stone wall, electrical line, trench location]
5) Black humus street [lens] below top soil extends from 3 to 8 ft. out (west)

6) From 10 to 39 ft. out (east) a loose rock rubble lens was found 12"-18" deep. Numerous large granite rock could have been intended for construction of Stone Fort or its 1930's reconstruction period.

A second concentration or lens of loose granite was discern 67' to 71' feet west of the west curtain wall. Loose rock lies on an orange spread (Steen) distinct line. Whether top ledge tan clay top soil needs further study - exploration.
7) The top soil probably deposited in the 1930's is thickest adjacent to west curtain wall and thins out toward the west. See drawing.

at 40' west 9-14" top soil thins out to 6" thickness extending 60' toward the road.

8) Two water pipes discern 2' and 73' 6" west of west curtain wall.

The iron pipe adjacent to the curtain wall was 30" deep in a distinct 1930's trench. The iron pipe 73' 6" out is 28" deep buried in a distinct trench.

9) At 99' out from curtain wall a twisted iron rode was found 20" deep in a distinct trench. It was extended through the 8" wide trench and was broken in half by the ditch witch.
10) 52' to 55' out from center well was a loose soil lens of loose light sandy soil which overlaid loose soil and pebbles containing several artifacts of iron 0' to 17'' deep (7'-17'')

This disturbed pocket is noted on profile sketch although no further investigation was undertaken.

The Brandenburg Electric Co, Inc filled the base of the trench with sand and placed to lay the wire on Aug 13th.

The above disturbed (loose) soil lens appeared to be section by the Ditch with trench on its southernmost extension.

Further investigation to the North may be done in the feature upon relocating.
the Feature i see paragraph #4 8/12/75 for location of trench.

11) OCC 1930's trench along west curtain exterior side today is 3 feet wide at 30 inches deep below the 17" thick top soil is a 2" thick dark humus layer which rests on a brown humus mantle. Fill sub soil is tan orange with pebbles.

pipe is 2" dia in diameter
Inside Fort Electrical Line Trench

1) Inside electrical line trench dug 11:40 am to 12:30 pm 200 ft long (see plan view sketches) running between the west corner well and the new corner of the East Barrack

2) Ditch Witch chain blade 8" wide 30-36" deep electrical wire to be laid 24"-27" deep

3) El Watch Ditch Witch for
a) artifacts in loose soil brought up
b) change in soil color & consistency - soil pitted up on both sides of 8" wide trend
c) travelled trench wall profile to observe stratigraphy, history & composition
4) One draw back with ditch
which was that trench wall
profiles although vertical
were scraped by chain blades
making soil profile uniform
(like loess over cavel). For true
texture - I had
to trowell the trench walls
for profiles.

5) Stratigraphic observations
from 8 inch wide trenches

Red pebbly (gravelly) clay fill
extended from the west curtain
wall pastward 50 ft.
At the wall red clay 48" thick
slope upward 4½/feet out to
29" flatness - Red clay fill
thins out 60' east of Bloodhoe
Trench A-7 (1974) to 470 6
inches - ending at the
40 Ft. Mark east/west boundary
August 12, 1975

A mottle bleed, known here as occupational soil, is 20 to 30 inches below today's surface. It extends to a depth of 8 inches, with a trench where it is dug through the subsoil (virgin soil) about 14 feet in width. The trench is 25 feet east of a certain wall.

A 18-inch-thick mottle bleed remains where the trench blends with the subsoil and subsoil below. This blend becomes less visible eastward and westward, thinning out at 40 feet.

At the 42.6 mark, a slight mottle soil line suggests an intramural trench or exploratory trench.

The trench extends into the beige tan subsoil clay at the eastern edge of occupational lenses.
Here at 40' mark the sub top soils become lighter - Thus the loose boulders fill soils turn lighter with the dominantly soil below for black top soil by beige tan sub soil clay.

Absence of red clay & black humus line - i.e. clearly visible in loose boulders fill soil turned up by ditch witch.

From 60' East of the West Barrard & in East barradd a 6"-8" thick top soil is black and clean. Its contrast is sharp against the beige tan sub soil clay below.

(a) The 8" thick top soil also blends with the beige tan soil below.

Evidence for the CCC's crisis crossing exploratory trenches is not definite - Two possible narrow trenches may be present.
8/12/75

49' East of the west berm and 17' west of the East berm these narrow drifted fanhege soil lens were 17" thick below the top soil.

On South profile adjacent to East berm — a 9 1/2 ft long profile fill lens was sighted. It is 16 1/2" thick and is the fill of 1974 Backhoe trench B-8.

No artifacts were found neither in the 100-20 backfill nor in the trench wall profiles for this 200 ft stretch of the electrical line trench.

Profile sketch drawn of North Profile to a scale of 1" = 5'.
Rain before 8 AM around Fort cloudy all day downpour at 6 PM at Fort

10 to 12 Noon dug trench for west Barracal porch footer 6 ft wide by 114 ft long

From 1 PM to 2:30 dug trench for east Barracal Porch footer 6 ft wide by 114 ft long
dug with a Case 850 backhoe

No architectural features were discovered (pond) i.e. porch footers.

Several stratigraphic readings were however noted:

1) West Barracal - Red clay fill prominent at South end thins out and disappears at 26 ft south of Barracal north wall - at which location a one ft thick mottled brown human occupation layer begins and extends northward and
possibly even east and west?

We see this brown humus occupational in the 8th trench as it curves between the west barrack and the officers barrack.

2) No clear or definite perpendicular trench i.e. CCC Narrow exploratory trenches observed on 1/4x6' wall profiles

3) 3 whole bricks were found in the loose back fill in the local of the Diamond Octagonal fired Feature (NE Cor) of the west barrack.

4) 1/4x6' Novo, Trench was 18'-20' deep at no locality did this trench expose the beige tan subsoil below the brown humus occupation lens
1) EAST BARRACK - 114' by 6' Trench dug for pond footer (to be dug later). The 114' by 6' Trench was dug 16" deep. I was told that the 114' by 6' area was dug to allow for an air space below the pond and between the air passages built into the foundation of the Main Barrack foundation. The Pond footer trenches would be 1' wide and 1' deep (below the depth of the 114" by 6" by 16" Trench).

2) The East Barrack Pond Trench extended down through the 8" top soil and into the beige tan sub soil clay 8" to 10".

3) DISTURBANCES on the Trench Floor included Bastian's 1971 Exploratory Trench and the Aug 12, 1975 electrical line trench.
8/13/75

on the 114' long west face profile - in addition to Boston 1971 trench, 1975 electrical line trench were the 4-1974 backhoe trenches B-8 & B-9, B-10 & B-11 - which matted back fill dirt was easily recognized. No narrow trenches (such as CCC) were recognized - nor was an effort made to carefully clean the west face profile.

4) The top soil did blend into the beige tan sub-soil clay

5) The entire task was accomplish on Aug 13 - I did not remain on the site to carefully clean or observe the trench profiles under different light conditions

6) No Architectural Features were found - this assumes them that the line of brics
8/13/75

1) Elongated brick feature (a abreast brick found below just the ground surface - 1974 had been disturbed) tossed about by backhoe and trucks during present construction of berms (1975)

2) Several artifacts were found on the Above Good Fill and were of 18th century identity

3) Following use of Case 550 backhoe in digging the trench - A New Holland L-33 Light Lifter was used to grade (clean) the floor of the loose soil. Once the light lifter was used its wheels disturbed the planview of its Fresh Cut
| March 1975 | 149 Surface E Barrack Pit | 150 E Barrack Concentrated Area E Barrack Surface |
| August 1975 | 151 W Barrack Refuse lens | 152 W Barrack Refuse lens |
|            | 153 W Barrack North of 507 | 154 W Barrack North of 507 |
|            | 155 Parade ground | 156 Porch Footer Tip East Barrack |
|            | 157 Porch Footer Tip West Barrack | 158 Porch Footer Tip |
TRAVEL

Phila - Fort Frederick  3/9 - 3/11  1975
380 MILES Rd TRIP

3/16, 3/20
3/23, 3/28

March 1975  800 Miles of travel
13.50 of Turn pike tolls not accounted for

Phila - Fort Frederick
380 MILES Rd TRIP  8/11/75
8/19/75
PA TURN PINE TOLLS
Billino Grove - Carlisle
$13.50

Boarded - HAMILTON HOTEL
HAGERTOWN
3/10/75 to 3/28/75

Boarded HAGERTOWN MOTEL
8/11/75
8/14/75
MARCH 1975

AUGUST 1975

Philadelphia to Ft. Lauderdale

25/11/75
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