RIVER TERRACE SPECIAL EDUCATION CENTER CALL TO ARTISTS

Opportunity

The Department of General Services ("Department" or "DGS") is issuing this Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to engage individual artists and artistic teams (Artist) to respond to this Call to Artists with professional qualifications in addition to a proposal of site-specific artistic capital improvements for the new River Terrace Special Education Center, located at 420 34th Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20019 in the River Terrace community of Ward 7. The Artists shall develop a new original permanent work of art made specifically for the site.

PLEASE NOTE THAT 3 OF 8 COMMISSIONS ARE RESTRICTED TO ARTISTS WHO RESIDE IN DC OR ARE REPRESENTED BY GALLERIES LOCATED IN DC. PLEASE SEE THE LIST OF WHICH WORKS ARE DESIGNATED FOR DC ARTISTS AND GALLERIES.

Work #	Location	Medium/Style	Theme	Restricted to DC Artists/Galleries	Budget
1	Entrance (8'x12' space)	3 Dimensional Kinetic Sculpture, including benches	Anacostian Indian History – see attachments – Should respond to review view	Open to All Artists	50,000.00
2	Pool 12.2'x28.5 12.2'x13.1'	Mosaic – colorful – design only. The mosaic will be mechanically created.	Anacostia Marine life and wetlands	Open to DC Only	10,000.00
3	Center Courtyard	3 Dimensional	Interactive & Musical, Preserving the Anacostia River – should stimulate the students as much as possible	Open to All Artists	50,000.00
4	Corner of 34 th St. & Dix St.	3-dimensional	Sundial	Open to All Artists	20,000.00
5	North Corner at 34 th Street	3 Dimensional, Vertical	Discovery, using replicas and/or images of Indian Artifacts found on site – see attached resources	Open to All Artists	20,000.00
6	Cafeteria Mural	2 dimensional	Healthy Living	Open to DC Only	10,000.00
7	CDC Atrium	Mobile	Anacostia River	Open to All Artists	50,000.00

8	Perimeter Fence	2 – dimensional (to be ground mounted behind or fastened to the front of 6'-7' high black iron fence along Dix and 34 th Streets) – Can be a mural, ceramic figures, metal, etc.)	Drawing attention away from the fence to the art focusing on the history of the River Terrace Community	Open to DC Only	25,000.00
				Total Commission for River Terrace Special Education Center	235,000

There are two (2) selection processes:

Request for Qualifications (RFQ), whereby an Artist and/or Team submits images of prior work public art projects demonstrating five years of site –specific public art experience.

APPLICATION DEADLINE OCTOBER 31, 2014 SEMI---FINALISTS ANNOUNCED NOVEMBER 2014

The finalist will be selected through an Art Selection Committee selection process. This will be a commission for a new original permanent work of art made specifically for the site.

Conduct semi-finalists site visits and community input session(s). Submittal of a site – specific design proposal

SITE SPECIFIC DESIGN PROPOSAL DEADLINE JANUARY 9, 2015

Site Specific Proposals shall include or consider the following:

Fabricated from durable, low-maintenance material that can withstand the elements and requires minimal maintenance.

Incorporate context of the Ward 7 community, with sensitivity to the history, traditions and iconography that uplift the pride of the community.

Adhere to requisite ADA and safety regulations.

Engaging and enjoyable to individuals of all ages and backgrounds.

About the River Terrace Special Education Center:

River Terrace Special Education Center will serve students between the agest of 7 and 22 years of age who have Individualized Education Programs requiring a level of intense thereapies which cannot be found in their home schools, making it the Least Restrictive Environment. In addition to classrooms for elementary, middle and high school aged students, a Career Development Center (CDC) offering specialized training the the fields of Hospitality/Administration, Health and Horticulture for 16-22 year old students meeting

certain qualifications is included.

This is a modernization of a 40,000 sf school building with a 35,000 sf addition. The project includes the following spaces: classrooms, resource rooms, media center, art, music, gymnasium, OT?PT room, sensory room, life skills, therapy pool, exterior and interior courtyards, and an extensive health services suite.

More information about River Terrace Special Education Center can be found at:

<u>http://dcps.dc.gov/DCPS/Parents+and+Community/Community+Initiatives/Special+Education+Center+at+</u> <u>River+Terrace</u>

About the River Terrace Community in Ward 7:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River Terrace, DC

About the Anacostia River and original inhabitants:

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anacostia River
- <u>http://www.anacostia.net/history/nhistory.html</u>
- <u>http://tribaldirectory.com/anacostia-indians-or-nacotchtank/</u>
- See Attachment C

Existing Design Documents for River Terrace Special Education Center: Please see Attachment B.

About DC Department of General Services:

The Department of General Services (DGS) has a mission to elevate the quality of life for the District with superior construction, first-rate maintenance and expert real estate management. By building and maintaining safe and green state-of-the-art facilities which foster economic growth and elevate educational environments, our trusted and skillful employees create modern and vibrant communities across all of the District of Columbia.

The Department of General Services (DGS), a newly established District agency, provides cost-effective, centralized facility management services. In October of 2011, the agency assumed the functions and responsibilities of the Department of Real Estate Services (DRES), Office of Public Education Facilities Modernization (OPEFM), Municipal Facilities: Non-Capital agency, and the capital construction and real property management functions of several other District agencies.

DGS improves the efficiencies of basic services, while removing redundancies, to provide the most costeffective management and ensure the best value of the District's property acquisition, construction and maintenance resources.

The Department of General Services:

Manages the capital improvement and construction program for District government facilities; Acquires real property, by purchase or lease, for use by the District government; Manages space in buildings and adjacent areas operated and leased by the District government; Provides building services for facilities owned and occupied by the District government, including engineering services, custodial services, security services, energy conservation, utilities management, maintenance, inspection and planning, repairs and non-structural improvements; and Disposes of District real and personal property through sales, leases or other authorized methods.

Eligibility

The competition is open nationally to professional artists with five years of site-specific and/or public art

experience; however some works are restricted to artists who reside or have their studios located in the District of Columbia or are represented by galleries located in the District of Columbia. Artists should have demonstrated experience working with community representatives, youth, businesses and government entities. It is also important that if the artist(s) selected for the project are not already very familiar with the Ward 3 they should be willing to actively engage and collaborate with local residents.

Selection Criteria & Process

The selection committee, representing diverse interests and expertise, will review images submitted by artists and recommend between (3) three to (5) five Semi-Finalists for each project. Each Semi-Finalist will be awarded a \$500 honorarium to create a site-specific design proposal that would include a scale model or rendering, an itemized budget, a project timeline, and a project narrative, and an additional \$500 travel stipend for artists residing outside of Maryland, D.C. or Virginia. Semi-Finalists should attend the site visit and definitely attend the panel presentation to the selection committee. The selection committee will review the designs and recommend (1) one finalist/team for the project.

The following Public Art Evaluation Criteria will be used for the Finalist:

Artistic Content

The applicant's work sample and support materials (brochures, articles, letters of support, etc.) demonstrate high standards of artistic excellence within the chosen discipline(s); Artist(s) and/or applicant's written concept exhibits high quality, innovation and creativity

Applicant has experience with site specific pubic art projects and uses personnel with demonstrated arts expertise (such as arts administrator, professional artists) to plan and implement artistic content; The described project, goals and schedule of planned activities are feasible;

The applicant demonstrates a commitment to hiring DC-based artists, where applicable, to deliver artistic content (such as arts administrators, professional artists); and

Artist(s) and/or applicant demonstrate the ability to translate artistic discipline to project participants. The Artist's portfolio of work is feasible for this particular project.

Community Engagement and Impact

Project provides shared learning opportunities in the District that facilitate a greater participation in the arts, relative to the artistic discipline

Applicant demonstrates sensitivity to the cultural, ethnic and economic background of the participants and the residents of the District of Columbia

Project addresses significant diversity of expression;

Project addresses needs of the community;

Project location(s) and presentation(s) are accessible to persons with disabilities; and

Applicant has substantive experience working with community representatives, landscape architects, business and government entities

If the applicant is a resident of the District of Columbia or has a studio located in the District of Columbia or is represented by a gallery located in the District of Columbia, the applicant automatically receives the full 10% credit for the this category, plus an additional 1 full point added to his/her score.

Capacity and Sustainability

The applicant is sufficiently stable, in terms of arts expertise, organizational capacity, and financial status to implement the proposed project;

The applicant demonstrates the internal capacity to administer the project and has appropriate financial monitoring systems in place to track expenditures

The applicant's budget information is detailed, accurate, feasible, and directly related to the project. All items are eligible expenses;

The applicant has experience in producing similar public art projects; and

The design proposal and the selection committee's recommendations will be forwarded to the DGS for review and final approval. The artist whose design is approved will then enter into an agreement with DGS for final design, fabrication and installation of the artwork.

<u>10 %</u>

<u>10 %</u>

<u>80</u>%

This Call for Artists seeks works of art for 5 spaces throughout the school and school grounds. Please be very specific (referring to Artist number) as which piece(s) of art you are responding to.

The total budget f	for each project	is as follows:
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				Total Commission	235,000

		for River Terrace	
		Special Education	
		Center	

The indicated budget must include all artists' fees and costs associated with design, fabrication, and travel, transportation of work to the site, insurance, permits, installation and documentation of the artwork.

Calendar and Timeline

Project Timeline		
Call/RFQ Released:	10/7/2014	
Question submission deadline	By 10/17/2014	
Responses to questions issued	By 10/24/2014	
Submission Deadline for RFQ:	By 10/31/2014	
First Round Panel Review	By 11/7/2014	
Semi-finalists Notified and Announced:	By 11/14//2014	
Site Visit Tour and Community Meeting with Semi-Finalists:	By 11/28/2014	
Site-Specific Proposals Due:	By 1/9/2015	
Proposal Presentation:	By 1/16/2015	
Finalist Announced:	January 2015	
Contract Executed:	February 2015	
Final Design, Fabrication and Installation:	March – July 2015	
Installation Complete deadline:	8/15/15	

RFQ SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS (Design proposals are NOT accepted at this stage.)

PLEASE EMAIL A COPY OF ALL THE FOLLOWING AND SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING ON A JUMP DRIVE.

- 1. Complete APPLICATION FORM. Attachment A
- 2. One Page Letter of Intent stating your interest in and qualifications for the project.
- 3. Describe in detail the approach to engage the community. Within the letter, outline
- 4. your past working with the community.
- 5. Up to **10 DIGITAL** images of previous artwork. Images should be numbered to correspond with the **Image identification list**. Example: 01_Jones; 02_Jones.
- 6. Current artistic **RESUME** highlighting experience with site---specific work and public art commissions.
- 7. Please make a copy of the application to keep for your records.

QUESTIONS- E-mail no later than OCTOBER 17, 2014, by 5:00pm

Contact Kim Gray at kim.gray@dc.gov or (202)724--4121phone

MAIL OR DELIVER ENTRIES TO: D.C. Department of General services Att'n: JW Lanum 2000 14th Street, NW 8th Floor Washington, D.C. 20009 Phone: (202) 724-4121 APPLICATION FORM

River Terrace Special Education Center DEADLINE DATE: OCTOBER 31, 2014

Name					
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Daytim	ne Phone		Email		
_ <u> ha</u>	ave reviewed A	Attachment #A and	d I am applying to	be Artist #:_	
<u>#1</u>	#2 #3	#4 #5			
IMAGE)N LIST			
Title	Materials	Dimensions	Year/Location	Budget/Price	
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th Trocolli, Ph.D., City Archaeologist – ruth.trocolli@dc.gov Chardé Reid, Assistant Archaeolog Historic Preservation Office, Office of Planning, Washington, D.C

Historic Washington's Waterways

Today when you look at a map of Washington, D.C. the most noticeable water features are the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, but if you were to look at a map from the 19th or 18th century you would see that the District's landscape once had many streams, and the rivers were once much wider. This historic "water-world" was an ideal location for both prehistoric and historic habitation because it provided access to many kinds of resources.

Before cars, trains, supermarkets, and air conditioning, living by a waterway was very favorable. Heavy cargo was easily and quickly transported on rivers, and fish and shellfish were plentiful and free for the taking. There were even cool breezes off the water.

The population boom in the late 19th and 20th century led to landfilling –the process of dredging the river channel and using the soil to create new land along the shore. Many of the waterways were already shallower due to silting from excessive run off caused by increased farming, tree-clearing, and later, from the increasing .amount of impermeable paved surfaces.

The Anacostia River floodplain was the location of the palisaded Native American village of Nacotchtanke, visited by John Smith in 1608. Due to the dramatic shoreline changes from development and landfilling, we have yet to locate the remains of the village at a outlying settlement.



Barnett's 1834 engraving of J. Cooke's "City of Washington from beyond the Navy Yard" by Cooke. Source: Library of Congress cph 3b51990.



Historic Anacostia River

Both the archaeological and written records show that from the colonial period to the Civil War, plantations and farms thrived on the shores of the Anacostia River. The rivers were the primary means for transporting tobacco and other important crops, and natural resources to markets.

During the Civil War the Union forces built a ring of forts and batteries around the Listrict. The forts attracted settlements of enslaved African-Americans fleeing from the Confederacy These people were considered "contraband" and gained their freedom in the sharow of the forts. Many of these freedmen and women worked in the Union camps for wages. After the war some of the contraband camps formed the core of vibrant African-American communities that are still present today including Shaw, and Brightwood neighborhoods.



18.5 "Civil War Defenses of Northern Virginia" The original shoreline of the Anacosia River before landfilling is shown. Note how much smaller Poplar Point (in the circle) is than today, and how many streams drained into the river. The string of forts, in stark red, were linked by military mads. Source: Library of Congress

In 1867 the Freedmen's Bureau purchased a 375- acre tract of farm land and started the Barrys Farm settlement. Barrys Farm acquired its name from the Barry Family who originally owned the land. It was also known as "Potomac City." Oneacre lots of land were sold to freed-slaves for between \$125 and \$300. Along with the land, each family received enough lumber to build a small house.



Above - 1879 Hopkins Atlas, page 54, showing the location of Barrys Farm (Potomac City). Note how the streets and houses follow the course of Stickfoot Branch, the stream that flows into the river at Poplar Point. Source: Library of Congress ca000054.

During the construction of the A archaeologists excavated a por settlement in the area of Howar artifacts were recovered. Archaeol related to the Native American inhaas the African American inhabitants tell the story of the lives of these pohave a voice in the written record.

on of Barrys Farm Road. Over 100,000 gists found items that tants of the site as well These artifacts helped ble, who usually do not

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Anacostia Metro Station architeological excavation. To the lione knives and points, Most are of anarz and quartate. To the her and lidard lowel from one of the Barry Farm knuve lors. The anarchite these of these sols that had in the solar the formation of the solar so

GIS

Currently used for:

- Data management
- Reconstruction of past landscapes and environments
- Analysis in latter stages of investigation
- Interpreting spatial distribution of sites
- Determining potential for buried resources

Barnett's 1834 engraving of J. Cooke's "City of Washington from beyond the Navy Yard" by G. Cooke

Source: Library of Congress: cph 3b51990 http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b5199





Anacostia River & Washington Navy Yard

The Washington Navy Yard, with shad fisheries in the foreground. Wood engraving in Harper's Weekly,. Apr. 20, 1861. Reproduction number: LC-USZ62-5752 See article for more on shad fishing by African americans in DC area http://www.potomacriver.org/wildlifedocs/afamwatermen.pdf http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3880.ct000377 North is to the right

1612 John Smith Map





1612 John Smith Мар "Nacotchtank" village **Potomac River** Chesapeake Bay

North is to the top



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CONDUCTED FOR THE RIVER TERRACE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPANSION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

DC SHPO Project No. 13-667





Prepared for:

District of Columbia Department of General Services 1250 U Street NW, 3rd Floor Washington, D.C. 20009



Prepared by:

Paul P. Kreisa, PhD, RPA Jacqueline M. McDowell, MA Kelly Finnigan, MSHP Daniel P. Wagner, PhD Justine McKnight

July 2014

PUBLIC SUMMARY

This report describes the archaeological investigations undertaken by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec), under contract to EHT Traceries, Inc., at the River Terrace Elementary School in northeast Washington, D.C., for the Bryant Mitchell PLLC Fanning Howey design-build team. The District of Columbia Department of General Services (DGS) will oversee the construction of an addition to the west side of the existing school building, creation of an enclosed courtyard, installation of a playground and walking path, and expansion of a parking lot.

The work is required under the *Historic Landmark and Historic District Protection Act* of 1978 (D.C. Law 2-144, as amended) and its implementing regulations, which direct the Mayor, heads of subordinate agencies, or heads of independent agencies with jurisdiction over an undertaking to take into account the effect of that undertaking on properties listed or eligible for listing in the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites.

Archival research shows that the River Terrace property was rural or a recreational facility through the 1950s. Urban neighborhoods began developing around the property after World War II, with the property itself developed as a school. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, archaeologists collected artifacts from the property that are now held by the Smithsonian Institution. More recently, the District's Historic Preservation Office (DC HPO) staff collected artifacts while monitoring the excavation of storm sewer trenches across the property. Stantec and EHT Traceries conducted archival research and a geoarchaeological evaluation of the school property and monitored the excavation of 12 machine trenches and 6 larger blocks in January 2014. Within the trenches and blocks, 16 1-x-1-m test units and



View of the wall profile of Machine Trench 11

numerous shovel test pits were hand excavated. Nearly 3,700 artifacts were recovered, of which more than 3,400 of which are Native American. Ten features were also found, including a Middle Woodland pit feature. Many of the artifacts were found in an intact horizon below a plow zone that is now covered by fill. This site has been designated as 51NE009.

Temporally diagnostic Native American artifacts date to the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland periods. Only one Late Woodland artifact was found. The River Terrace site likely represents overlapping of many shorter-

term occupations or encampments rather than a single large and continuous encampment. Most artifacts associated with the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods suggest that procuring quartzite, and to a lesser extent quartz cobbles, and subsequent reduction of those cobbles to bifaces, was the primary activity. Few tools not associated with lithic tool production were found. However, by the Middle Woodland period, additional activities are likely to have taken place at the site. Grinding stones and pottery suggest that more resources than quartzite cobbles were the focus of settlement. Abundant wildlife and wild rice may have drawn Middle Woodland populations to this locale.



The results of two earlier investigations at the River Terrace site are also included in this report. Ralph Fox, an amateur archaeologist, excavated a number of test units in the southern portion of the site in 1938. Fox wrote a short report on his investigations and donated the collection, along with the report and photographs, to the Smithsonian Institution. This document provides a depth of understanding regarding the nature of the site prior to the rapid post-World War II urbanization of the neighborhood as well as subsequent impacts. Finally, DC HPO staff monitored trenching for the installation of a storm sewer across the site area in 2011.This recent investigation proved to be the first step in identifying the location of the 1938 Fox field investigations and pointed to the rich archaeological potential of the River Terrace site.



Mockley ceramic jar fragment dating to the Middle Woodland period



<u>Map Review: River Terrace Elementary School, 420 34th</u> <u>Street, NE, Square 5003.</u>

- Reconnaissance level survey has been conducted within the project area (Reports # 203 & 417) and it is believed several sites may be located within the school's grounds (NE009 & NE018).
- WASA sewer & water lines along Anacostia Ave & Dix St.
- Believed to be the probable location of the prehistoric Piscataway village of Nacochtanke (Hume 1975:4).
- W.H. Holmes collected at the River Terrace area and it is believed Peter's did most of his collecting here as well.
- Peter's findings "yielded substantial quantities of Woodland age materials indicative of a village either there [park land] or directly above in River Terrace, or both (Hume 1975:5)."
- "...a number of sites on the eastern shore of the Anacostia River in the Benning and River Terrace areas were apparently occupied repeatedly during some 4,000 years from approximately 2000 B.C. to 1600 A.D. (McCord 1957) The Peters Collection (it 172-199, Smithsonian Institution) from the higher terrace south of Benning Road is exceptional in this regard. The surface collection contains l.ate Archaic Piscataway points, transitional period Susquehanna points, stemmed points and pottery types of the Middle and Late Woodland periods, as well as the small triangular points and local pottery types of the immediate protohistoric period (Humphrey & Chambers 1977:11-12).
- On Hume's site form for 51NE009 he recorded that the site was recorded by Powell in an area investigated by Proudfit. The type of site is listed as a campsite of mixed age and was probably associated with Nacochtanke, but is possibly a secondary occurrence. Hume also believed that the area was probably disturbed (Hume 1975:73).
- Hume's site form for 51NE018 lists it as being Woodland, probably a village that may have been part of Nacochtanke. He also says that the site may be severely impacted, but the exact location or the collection area cannot be determined and the sod cover obscures any present collecting (Hume 1975:130).

North is to the top unless otherwise noted. Scale varies/ no scale.



Fig. 1. 2008 Orthophoto, project area outlined in turquoise (DC GIS).



Fig. 2. 1965 Baist (DC GIS).



Fig. 3. 1963 aerial photo of project area (historicaerials.com).



Fig. 4. 1951 aerial (historicaerials.com).



Fig. 5. 1949 aerial (historicaerials.com).



Fig. 6. 1948 Sanborn, vol 9, sheet 911 (ProQuest) north is to the left.



Fig.7. 1921 Baist, vol. 4, plate 14 (LOC).



Fig. 8. 1913 Baist, vol. 4, plate 14 (LOC).



Fig. 9. 1903 Baist, vol. 3, plate 31 (LOC).



Fig. 10. 1888 USC&GS, sheet 18, western section of APE (LOC).



Fig. 11. 1888 USC&GS, sheet 19 (LOC).



Fig. 12. 1865 Defenses of DC (LOC).



51NE018

"Potential Paleosols"





Fig. 15. Current 2 foot contour elevations of project area (DC GIS).



Fig. 16. Historic Anacostia 10 foot contour elevations and current 2 foot contour elevations of project area (DC GIS). It appears the area has been filled over time with between 8 to 4 feet of fill.



Fig. 17a and 17b. DC WASA water & sewer utility maps; left, 17a, water map (1985); and right, 17b, sewer and storm drains (1986) (DCGIS). Localized disturbance is expected from these utilities along the rights-of-way. Despite the presence of utilities, it is probable that intact resources remain in the undisturbed areas between the lines.

Stromwater drain trench monitoring April 20-21, 2011.



Above, trench profile – fill over dark grey humic layer, former A.



Above, the backhoe operator pulled off the fill on the trench edge, exposing the buried A horizon. We troweled through & screened this deposit, see below. Flakes were found but no diagnostics.



Chardé standing in the trench and doing a test probe into the buried A horizon.



RIVER TERRACE SPECIAL EDUCATION CENTER D.C. DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES





Artwork Locations



bM | FANNING HOWEY



bal | FANNING HOWEY











bM | FANNING HOWEY





JAL | FANNING HOWEY



ba FANNING HOWEY



CAFETERIA ELEVATION C AVAILBLE FOR ART



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