

2009 Phase II Archaeological Investigations in the Riversdale (18PR390) Garden, Prince George's County, MD



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Abstract

In the fall of 2009, archaeologists and students from the University of Maryland's Center for Heritage Resource Studies, in conjunction with the Archaeology Program, Maryland National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, conducted phase II archaeological testing of a portion of the garden at the Federal-period Riversdale Mansion (18PR390). The goal of the excavation was to evaluate the impact of ongoing erosion on archaeological resources in the project area. Excavators dug a total of 4 units measuring five-foot square and another half-unit measuring 2.5-feet by five-feet. They recovered 4280 objects ranging in date from the early 19th century through the twentieth century. They also unearthed the remains of a large garden wall erected around 1805 as well as the foundation of a brick structure built before 1830. This report details the project activities, and recommends that M-NCCP continue to monitor the effects of erosion on these resources. It also suggests future research questions, should additional excavations prove necessary.

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Introduction

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) and the University of Maryland (UM) Center for Heritage Resource Studies (CHRS) undertook archaeological excavations at Riversdale (18PR390), a National Historic Landmark, in the fall of 2009 by (Figure 1). The excavations were targeted at evaluating and mitigating damage from erosion resulting from a drainage swale and recent parking lot construction nearby. During wet periods, water continually impacts archaeological resources in the area by running through the swale and sheeting off of the parking lot.

Recent drainage pipe boring activities have further disturbed a portion of the garden wall in the area, which needed to be documented. University of Maryland students and instructors excavated 5 by 5 foot test units in an area where boring for a drainage pipe in the northeastern section of the property disturbed the remains of a brick structure of unknown nature (Figure 2). The goal of these excavations was to understand the extent and nature of the disturbance caused erosion, as well as the nature of the resources that have been disturbed.

To address these impacts, Archaeologists excavated five (5) archaeological test units in the garden area at Riversdale, confirming the location of the remains of a Federal-period garden wall. They also located the remains of a brick agricultural service building, probably destroyed in the early twentieth century. Direct impacts of the project include the mitigation of damage to nineteenth-century features in the project area. Indirect impacts include additional interpretive information of the 19th-century landscape at Riversdale.

Background

In May of 2008, Edward Day, Director of the Riversdale House Museum contacted Paul Shackel, University of Maryland Professor and Director, Center for Heritage Resource Studies to propose that the University conduct a field school on the site. Day wished to mitigate the impact erosion on of brick features in the swale (Day 2008). The feature was exposed when workers at the site drilled a plastic drainage line through it, damaging it. Shackel, Day, and the author met on May 29 to discuss the possible program.

While the proposed field school did not take place in that year, Shackel reached an agreement with Cathy Allen, Assistant Parks Division Chief (Acting) for Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) in March 2009 to conduct a field course at Riversdale in the fall of 2009. In July and August 2009, Gadsby, Allen, Shackel, Day and Donald Creveling, Archaeology Program Manager for M-NCPPC (Allen 2009) met to finalize logistics. Creveling, Gadsby and Michael Lucas of the Archaeology Program, M-NCPPC met in the field on August 28 to locate the site grid. On September 5, Gadsby and a team of undergraduate students began to conduct excavations, completing their research in December of 2009.

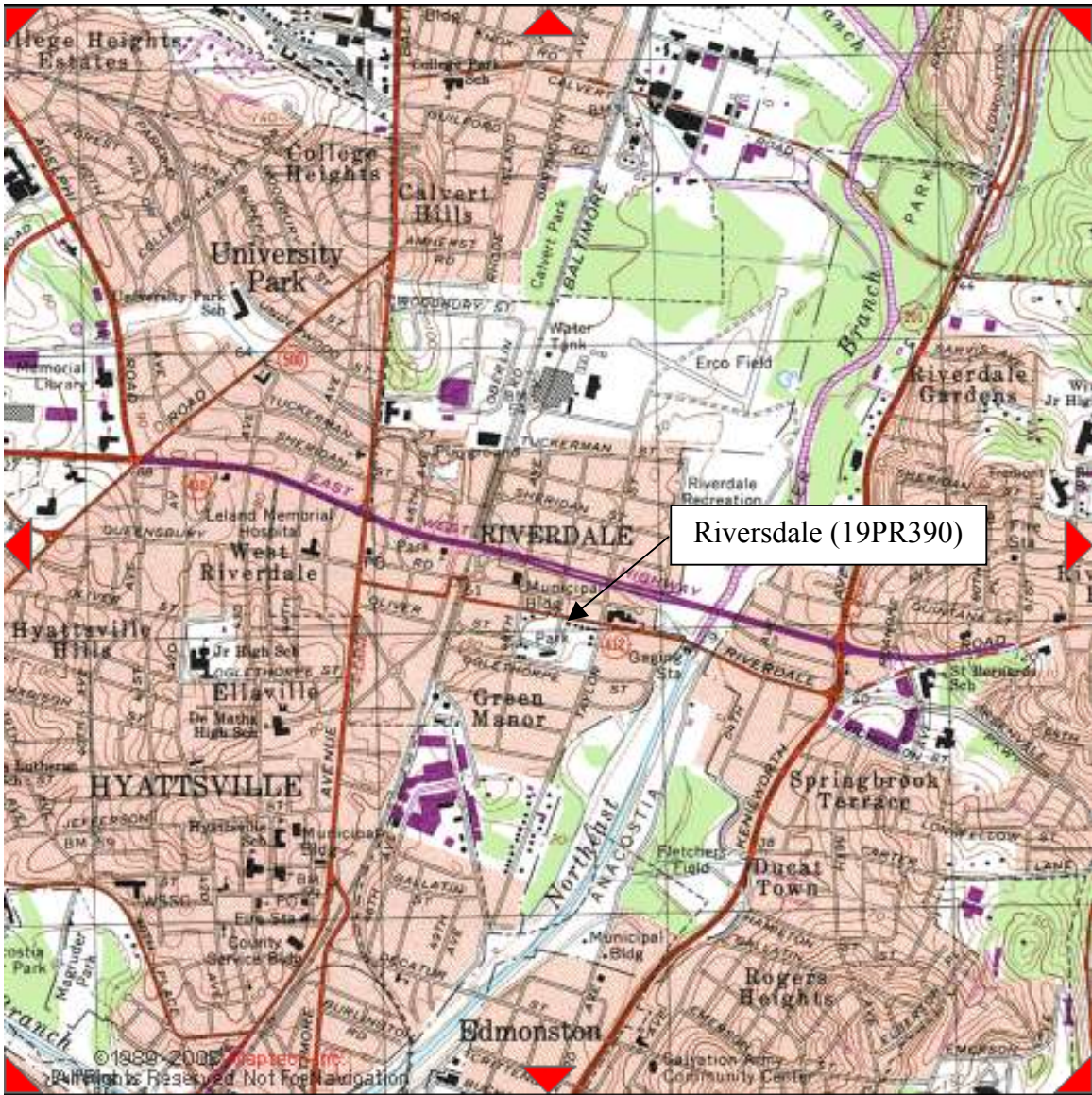


Figure 1: USGS 1:24,000 Series, Washington, DC East.



Figure 2: Aerial View of Riversdale, showing the Project Area (Google Maps)

Setting

Riversdale is located in Riverdale Park, a Prince George's County, Maryland suburb of Washington, D.C. The site is located along the transition point or "fall line" between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. It straddles the boundary between Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 11 (Riverine Potomac Drainage), Coastal Plain Province and Unit 12 (Potomac Drainage), Piedmont Province (Figure 3). The property is bounded by Riverdale Road to the north, Oglethorpe Street to the south, Taylor Street to the east, and 48th Avenue to the west. It occupies a little more than seven acres on a terrace, roughly 50 feet above sea mean level. Much of the property is located within the flood plain of the Northeast Branch of the Anacostia River, approximately 1500 feet due east of the historic Riversdale Mansion. The current project area lies just to the south of Riverdale Road in the northeastern corner of the property. The backyard of the standing building is surrounded by a chain link fence, which borders the site to the northeast.

Soils within the project area consist principally of Beltsville Urban Land Complex. Most of the Beltsville soil areas have slopes of 0 – 5%, while the southern portion of the property is steeper, sloping 5 – 15%. The southeastern portion of the property is composed of alluvial Codorus-Hatboro-Urban Land Complex. Both complexes are composed urban silt loams that have been disturbed extensively for commercial and residential development (Figure 4).

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning (M-NCPPC) currently maintains the property as an active historic site, museum and visitor's center. As such, it constitutes an important centerpiece for the neighborhood of Riverdale Park. M-NCPPC has acquired some of the properties adjacent to the site, and has removed some buildings from the park's northern boundary, immediately adjacent to the current project area.

Project Research Design

Research Objectives

Archaeological resources located in the garden at Riversdale (18PR390), a National Historic Landmark, have been impacted by erosion from two sources: a drainage swale running through the center of the project area, and runoff from a nearby parking lot. The resources are at significant risk. The erosion hazard is certain to continue to impact the resources and will, in time, destroy them. The goals of this study are to evaluate the extent of the impact on known archaeological resources, and to recover interpretive information from the resources before they are destroyed.

In order to address these goals, archaeologists excavated five standard excavation units, following accepted archaeological procedure, and conducted a basic functional analysis of the archaeological materials recovered. This limited excavation approach ensured that enough information was recovered from the site to assess and mitigate the impacts of erosion, and be of interpretive value. At the same time, the excavations are not of

sufficient scope to damage or destroy resources that are not within the impact area.

Methods and Techniques

Students and instructors excavated the units in natural stratigraphic levels by hand, using trowels and shovels, and carefully recording their activities according to the M-NCPPC standards. Excavated soils were passed through one-quarter-inch mesh. Artifacts retained were transported to the University of Maryland, and processed according to M-NCPPC standards. Research methods are further detailed in the **Methods** section of this report

Expected Results

Investigators expected to uncover the remains of an early 19th century brick garden wall, and to document the damage to this feature caused by erosion and drainage management activities. They expected to verify the precise location of the feature, and to recover artifacts dating to the 19th century occupation of the Riversdale plantation.

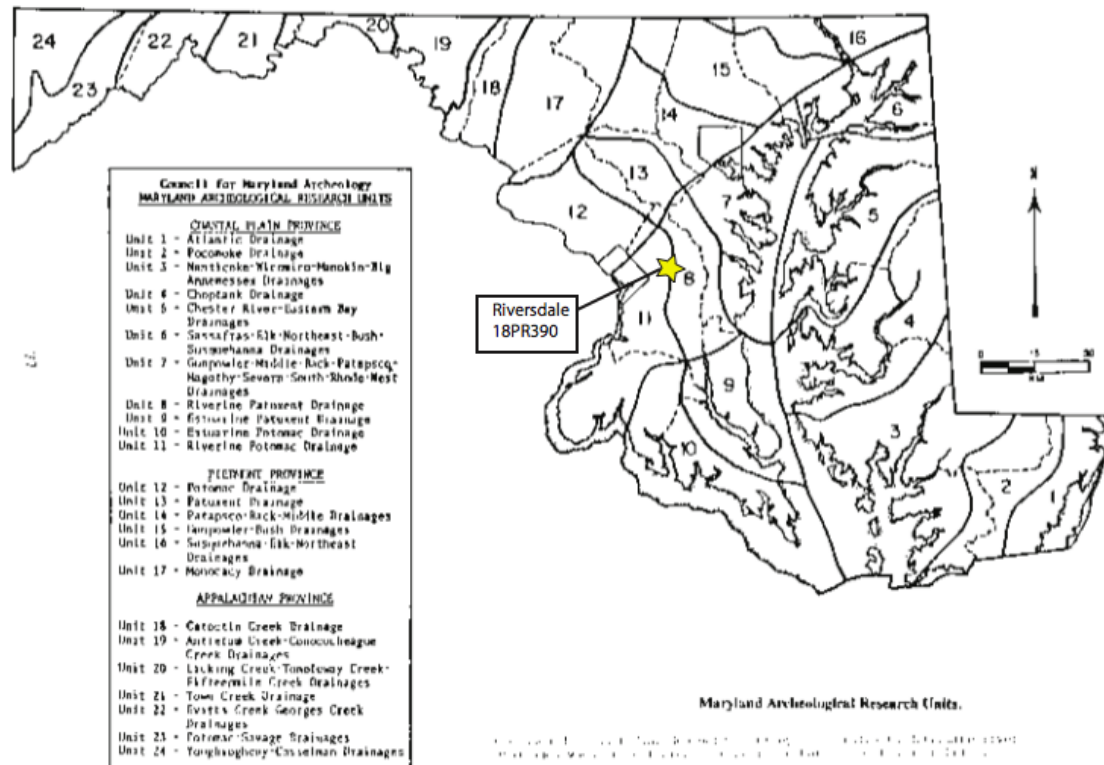


Figure 3: Maryland Archeological Research Units, Showing Site Location

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Figure 4: Soil map of the Riversdale Property

Cultural and Historic Background

Regional Prehistory

Chesapeake archaeologists divide the period of prehistory into three major periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. The Paleo-Indian period is sometimes divided into two stages (Early and Late) while Archaic and Woodland periods are usually divided into Early, Middle and Late Phases. Dent (2009: 74) argues that while the classification may seem arbitrary, it is roughly coincident with major changes in human ecology spanning terminal Pleistocene and Holocene epochs.

Paleo-Indian Period

The Paleo-Indian period dates from at least 11,500 years ago until about 10,000 years ago; it is the first undisputed human occupation of the Chesapeake area. It coincides with the terminal Pleistocene epoch, a cool period when much of the earth's fresh water was bound up in thick glacial ice. While the Wisconsin glaciation did not reach the Chesapeake, it profoundly affected the ecosystem there. For instance, intense glaciation meant that the oceans were nearly 130 meters lower than current levels (Gibb and Weiskotten 1996:14). During this period, small, mobile bands of people came to inhabit the dense coniferous forests. These mobile bands moved frequently and over long distances, exploiting seasonally available resources (Dent 2009:74). Dramatically lower sea levels meant that the valley of the Chesapeake Bay was dry; only a thin stream of the ancestral Susquehanna traversed it.

The most important archaeological manifestation of the Paleo-Indian period is the Clovis projectile point with its iconic central flute. Although Clovis points are a cross-continental phenomenon, relatively few Clovis points are recovered from undisturbed contexts in the Chesapeake. During the final several hundred years of the Pleistocene, people all over the continent began to adjust their technology to the changing environment, and projectile points became more regionally diverse.

Archaic Period

Roughly 10,900 years ago, the global environment continued a warming trend that had been briefly interrupted by the hypothesized Younger Dryas event (Haynes 2009:6525). North American glaciers began to melt, causing the sea level to rise, and flooding river valleys such as the Chesapeake Bay. Deciduous forests began to replace the older conifers, and the resulting ecosystem possessed a much higher carrying capacity. Human populations rose, and people were able to live in larger groups, hunting deer and smaller animals, while gathering berries and other plant resources from the forest understory (Dent 2009:74).

At the same time, the Chesapeake estuary began to form; by 9,000 years ago, the lower portion of the Chesapeake Valley was flooded. By 3,000 years ago, water in the bay approached its current height, and oysters and other fish became plentiful. The landscape

drained into the bay through a series of streams and marshes. During the Archaic period, people began to move less frequently and developed more specialized and varied toolkits (Gibb and Weiskotten 1996:15). Highland people practiced a hunting and gathering lifestyle that emphasized woodland game, while groups closer to the bay exploited oysters and marine resources.

Woodland Period

During the next phase, the Woodland period, native people intensified many of the cultural practices established during the Archaic period. Woodland culture also underwent several important innovations. As the climate stabilized, Chesapeake people were able to develop social and technological strategies that allowed them to survive in the deciduous forests. Changes in agriculture, politics, technology, settlement and mortuary practices are evident in the archaeological record (Dent 1996:217).

Agriculture and Subsistence

Early woodland people likely participated in some informal, horticultural plant domestication processes, perhaps cultivating native grains such as chenopodium (goosefoot) and others. These were probably tended in small gardens at first, with movement to a system that used larger fields as time went on (Dent 1996:220).

During the Early to Middle Woodland period, people on the Atlantic Coast began to adopt maize agriculture. Southeastern people adopted this technique earlier than Chesapeake people. During the Middle Woodland, flint corn agriculture moved northward toward the Chesapeake from the southeast. Early farmers also employed a hunting and gathering strategy to supplement their agricultural diet of maize, beans and corn. In the uplands, people hunted deer and smaller animals, while oysters and other marine resources, particularly sturgeon, became important sources of protein near bays and rivers (Dent 1996:222).

Politics

During the Woodland period, early chiefdoms began to develop, and become more intense and complex over time. By the Late Woodland, large, if loosely affiliated, chiefdoms had developed through much of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic (Dent 1996:262).

The Late Woodland also saw the development and solidification a major of political and cultural boundaries along the fall line with coastal plain Indians using different resources, technologies and technologies than those in the Piedmont. Nonetheless, these regional groups interacted heavily. Eventually, this boundary also became political, so that by the seventeenth century, a strong political rivalry existed between Powhatans to the south and Susquehannocks to the north (Fausz 1988:5).

By the time of European contact, Chesapeake people participated in extensive chiefdoms governed by a system of paramount and local chiefs or werowances. Potter describes the Powhatans as “one of the most politically complex Indian groups along the Atlantic Coast” (Potter 1993).

Technology

Technologically, the Woodland period is marked by the invention of pottery. The earliest pottery, developed in the Early Woodland Period, is similar in shape to Archaic steatite bowls but is made with clay tempered with crushed steatite or fiber. Following a period of experimentation with forms, Woodland period pottery makers eventually settled on grit, sand, or oyster shell tempered vessels in a conical bowl shape. Such ceramics were sometimes decorated with cord, paddle, or net surface treatment(Dent 1996:221 – 228).

In addition, the Woodland Period saw an increasing variety in the American Indian toolkit. Early Woodland points include small, stemmed Calvert and contracting-stemmed Rossville points(Dent 1996:228). By the Late Woodland, however, Chesapeake people had exclusively adopted triangular arrowheads such as Madison and Levanna points (Dent 1998:247). During this period, people also made use of a combination of flake tool and ground stone technology. By the Late Woodland, the toolkit also included a variety of other kinds of tools including: chipped flaked stone scrapers, perforators, choppers, hoes, ground stone net sinkers, cutting and chopping tools, mortars, pestles, grinding slabs, pendants, banner stones, and abraders(Dent 1996:229).

Settlement Patterns

Archaeology shows that during the Woodland period, people also underwent increasing sedentism, and agricultural intensification(Dent 1996:229). By the late Woodland, Chesapeake people had largely shifted to village life, living in longhouses situated with smaller oval houses in small hamlets or nucleated villages. Many such villages were palisaded, indicating the fear or threat of violent conflict. People generally situated their settlements in places optimized for self defense and efficiency of resource gathering: in advantageous positions along creeks or rivers, in protected spots, or rises overlooking the waterways, close to resources(Dent 1996:259).

Mortuary Practices

During the Woodland period, increasing social and technological complexity is also reflected in burial practices. For instance, some Adena burial practices are present at Early Woodland sites. Adena-like sites have been discovered on the Eastern Shore as well as in Anne Arundel County, MD(Dent 1996:231 – 232).

During the Middle and Late Woodland period, many burials are ossuaries – secondary burials in which the deceased were de-fleshed on scaffolds, or in primary burials, sometimes cremated and then reinterred in a common grave perhaps as part of a “feast of the dead” (Curry 1999).

Early Maryland

English Colonists arrived at Jamestown in 1607, establishing a fort, and eventually a town, and numerous plantations in southeastern Virginia. Some 25 years later, settlers arrived at St. Mary’s City, Maryland and established Maryland’s first capital on the banks of the St. Mary’s River.

In 1629, George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, petitioned King James I for a colony in Virginia. Cecilius Calvert, his son, and the second Lord Baltimore, received the Maryland Charter on June 20, 1632. The charter was unique among the English colonies in America, as it granted Lord Baltimore near absolute rights to the lands under his purview. Maryland colonists arrived in St. Mary's City in 1634 and began to establish plantations, and with less success, towns (Land 1981:5 - 6).

Settlement and Land Tenure

Despite Lord Baltimore's wish, towns were scarce in seventeenth century Maryland. This absence was a particular adaptation to the land and labor-intensive practice of tobacco agriculture. Chesapeake planters located themselves close to navigable water to facilitate the trade and transportation of tobacco crops. The plentitude of shoreline, with the access that it afforded to trading vessels, made traditional English towns almost totally unnecessary in the early years of the Maryland Colony (Earle 1975:8).

Despite the dispersed nature of their settlement, Maryland settlers managed to forge communities in their new home, forming units that Lorena Walsh has called "neighborhoods" consisting of individuals living within five miles of one another (Walsh 1988). Maryland legislature made several attempts to legislate the establishment of planned towns, but with success limited to a few places, such as Charles Town and Londontown in the seventeenth century, and Bladensburg in the eighteenth century. Such places became important shipping centers and nodes in the tobacco trade, which dominated the Chesapeake economy and demanded a great deal of labor.

Architecture

In the seventeenth century, the homes of most Chesapeake planters were usually impermanent, one or two room structures that were constructed of wood, wattle and daub, occasionally with some brick. Usually of earth-fast construction, they had no foundation other than wooden posts placed into holes in the ground. Around those vertical poles, the rest of the house was framed. Brick buildings were reserved only for the very wealthy (Carson et al. 1981).

Few seventeenth-century buildings survive in Maryland, due in part to their impermanent nature. Most current knowledge about them is derived from ongoing archaeological research in such places as St. Mary's City and Mount Calvert (Lucas et al. 1999).

Indentured Servitude and Slavery

The Maryland tobacco culture was hungry for labor. Russell Menard estimates that between 1634 and 1681, 23,500 to 40,000 Europeans immigrated to Maryland. An estimated 70 percent of those immigrants were indentured servants bound to serve terms of up to six years, or until they reached the age of majority. Freedom depended also on an individual's ability to survive backbreaking labor in the tobacco fields and the complex of deadly diseases, called "the seasoning" that affected each new immigrant (Menard 1988).

While Africans occasionally served as indentured servants, the overwhelming majority of Africans brought to Maryland were enslaved. Estate inventories often list the bound labor present on the decedent's plantation. The listings of white indentured servants are accompanied by the length of the individual's indenture that remains. African servants, often listed as "Negroes", usually have no term listed with them, presumably because they are enslaved indefinitely. The implication is that African slaves and their descendants served for life. Probates also list much higher values for slaves than for servants, presumably because their life term makes them even more valuable, even if they are sick or lame (Kulikoff 1986).

In 1664, the Maryland Assembly passed an act that firmly established the practice of perpetual chattel slavery. The act specified that all Africans living in the colony and those brought into the colony in the future serve *durante vita* (for the remainder of their lives). In addition, children of free women and African men would also become slaves, as would the mothers of any such children. In codifying these practices, colonial officials began the process of transforming slavery from an economic system into a race-based social system with deep and long-lasting consequences (Maryland State Archives 2009I: 533).

The slave system that would persist into the nineteenth century, and would become so important to the functioning of large plantations like Riversdale has its roots in the seventeenth century. Similarly, tobacco agriculture and land tenure practices established patterns without which Riversdale and other central Maryland plantations could not exist.

Transition to Modernity

The eighteenth century in the Chesapeake Colonies saw the perpetuation and elaboration of many trends begun in the seventeenth century. Tobacco continued to be, for much of the century, the dominant cash crop. Because the tobacco culture demanded a great deal of labor, slavery continued as an important mode of production. At the same time, the gap between rich and poor free people widened, and a ruling oligarchy made up of wealthy families came to dominate Maryland politics. Indeed, the social and economic oligarchy became so entrenched that by the time Rosalie Stier and her family arrived in the New World, they were able to make their way through a social scene that paralleled the one they had known as members of the European mobility.

The Georgian Order and the Consumer Revolution

While there existed much continuity from the seventeenth century to the eighteenth, there was also a fundamental social rupture. James Deetz argued that the dominant worldview of the eighteenth century shifted from a medieval mindset, dominated by a communal ethic to a modern, Georgian mindset governed by enlightenment ideals of order, symmetry and discipline. Deetz argues that this shift profoundly affected all aspects of colonial life, from foodways and table settings, to architecture and mortuary practices. The medieval world was transformed from an "organic" world that emphasized group practice to a regimented, disciplined one that emphasized the individual (Deetz 1996).

At roughly the same time, Carson and his colleagues argue, colonial society also underwent a consumer revolution as new kinds of goods became available to meet the needs of disciplines imposed by the Georgian worldview (Carson et al. 1994). Those disciplines were, in turn, fundamental in the construction of the new power structures and the creation of the kinds of citizens who made the American revolution possible (Leone 2005; Leone and Shackel 1987).

Towns and Cities on the Landscape

During this period, the Maryland landscape underwent a series of important changes, particularly as towns and cities became important for commercial purposes, and urban populations began to rise. Early attempts to legislate towns had met with only limited success. During the eighteenth century, however, tobacco wealth became concentrated in the hands of a few individuals, and government-imposed quality controls required that exported tobacco pass through inspection stations, located in legislated towns such as Bladensburg (Lucas et al. 1999: 20 - 21).

Government power also became concentrated in the new town of Annapolis, established in the late seventeenth-century by Governor Frances Nicholson (Lindauer et al. 1997). Nicholson moved the capital from Catholic-dominated St. Mary's City in an attempt to wrest power away from the Calvert family, who had temporarily lost their province after the Glorious Revolution. Nicholson had Annapolis laid out on a Baroque Town plan that emphasized the role of Church and State in civic life (Leone and Hurry 1998). By the end of the century, Baltimore had become established as a major port and commercial center (Olson 1997:10-11), and the Federal City of Washington was beginning to take shape.

Bladensburg

Bladensburg, established in 1742, serves as an example of Chesapeake town development in the eighteenth century, in part because it became so important to the social and commercial lives of Rosalie and Charles Calvert of Riversdale.

The Maryland legislature voted to create the town of Bladensburg on the east side of the Anacostia River in Prince George's County in 1742. They named the new port for Thomas Bladen, who had become governor of Maryland in that year. As they had done for several of Maryland's other incorporated towns, lawmakers required a minimum investment on the part of those who wished to settle one of the 60 town lots laid out there. New property owners who failed to build in the allotted time would lose their stake, and the lot could be resold, with proceeds going to the town commissioners.

In this case, the effort to legislate an urban landscape was successful, since Bladensburg later became an important node in Maryland's tobacco export system and remained a thriving village into the twentieth century. By the Revolutionary War period, the village was an important port and home to 35 households, including several taverns, merchants, doctors, and artisans. A tobacco warehouse stood on the market square by the 1780s, and

the town became designated as a tobacco inspection station (King 1990:8.5-8.10). In the early nineteenth-century, the Stier family chose to place their new Riverdale plantation near Bladensburg for its proximity to the seats of power, but also because members of Maryland's planter-elite, such as the Lowndes family, resided there.

Prince George's County continued to develop through the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth. Although the Anacostia River became shallower and less navigable over time, the town remained connected to the world through the developing road system, and in 1835, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Tobacco continued to be a mainstay of agriculture in Prince George's County, although many farmers found, by the nineteenth century, that crop diversification was necessary in order to remain economically viable. By the end of the nineteenth century, the areas of Prince George's County closest to Washington were beginning to serve as suburbs, and by the 1930s and 1940s, rural communities around Bladensburg were thoroughly developed as residential and industrial places.

The Stiers and Calverts at Riversdale

The aristocratic Belgian Stier family arrived in the United States in the wake of the French Revolution, fleeing the advancing Reign of Terror. The seven Stiers (plus two servants) arrived in the Philadelphia on October 13, 1794, spending less than a year in the erstwhile capital. They then moved to a country house outside of Annapolis, Maryland, and then later to the iconic Paca house in downtown Annapolis (Callcott 1991b:1 - 5, 15).

In Annapolis, they began to lay down roots and forge social connections. Their youngest daughter, Rosalie, became particularly adept at negotiating the social networks of Maryland's political elite. In Annapolis, she became acquainted with George Calvert, a grandson (through an illegitimate line) of the fifth Lord Baltimore (Sarson 2007:132). Calvert and Rosalie Stier married in 1799 (Callcott 1991b: 20). The couple resided for a time at Calvert's Mount Albion plantation, where Calvert held 76 enslaved people, and had just erected a new, Federal-style home (Callcott 1991b: 21 - 22).

Shortly after his youngest daughter's wedding, Henri Stier, the family patriarch, bought property in Prince George's County along the North Branch of the Anacostia River, and began making plans to build a large, European-style home there. The site was chosen for its proximity not only to the seats of power in Washington and Annapolis, but also to the Stier children in Alexandria and at Mount Albion. The Stiers moved to Bostwick on a prominent hill in nearby Bladensburg, to manage construction. After a brief dalliance with Benjamin Latrobe, Stier chose William Loring as architect. Construction began in June of 1801 (Callcott 1991b:25 - 29).

In 1802, assured that their lives and properties would be protected under Napoleon, the Stiers determined that they would return to Belgium, leaving Rosalie and her young daughter behind to run the new plantation. She completed work on the house, and managed the property, bearing nine children and managing the property until her death in 1821(Callcott 1991a:384).

The Calverts worked diligently to make their plantation profitable, and Rosalie took an interest in the garden as well, constructing a large boundary wall to the east of the House. Like Henri Stier before them, both Rosalie and George Calvert were fond of tulips and other ornamentals, and the house and garden was decorated with orange trees, hyacinths, geraniums, tulips, among others (Calvert and Callcott 1991 - 56, 113, 131). The garden wall, composed of 170,000 bricks, and built against the elder Stier's wishes in 1805, bounded the garden on its North and West sides (Gibb and Weiskotten 1996: 25).

After Rosalie Calvert's death in 1821, and George Calvert's death in 1835, the plantation passed into the hands of their son Charles Benedict Calvert in 1838. The younger Calvert, an advocate of modern, experimental agriculture, and a founder of the University of Maryland, made numerous changes to the Riversdale Landscape, constructing an octagonal dairy barn and a state-of-the art drainage and irrigation system (Gibb and Weiskotten 1996:28 - 29). Frederick Law Olmsted's 1856 account of his visit to Riverdale note that Calvert was an innovative dairyman and agriculturalist (Olmsted 1968:5). An 1853 plat of the property, illustrates the layout of Charles Calvert's operation in detail (Sides 1853).

Olmsted also makes note of the extent and nature of slave labor at Riversdale, remarking as well on Calvert's reluctance to discuss the topic (Olmsted 1861). Slavery had been a part of the Riversdale plantation since its inception; Henri Stier began purchasing slaves in the late 1890s, and Rosalie Stier Calvert had managed a workforce of many enslaved farm workers and house servants. In 1807, her household staff consisted of a staff of enslaved, indentured, and wage workers, as well as temporary "workmen," nannies, tutors, and other "servants" (Sarson 2007:131). Her husband also kept additional slaves at his other properties, including Mount Albion. Sarson (2007:136) reports that several of the enslaved people at Riversdale performed farm and garden work. Additionally, in his 1856 account, Olmsted also notes that Charles reserved irrigation and drainage jobs "ditching" for hired Irish workers, assigning agricultural tasks to enslaved people (Olmsted 1861:10 - 11). It seems likely that enslaved people performed work done in the Riversdale garden.

Later Occupations

After Charles Calvert's death in 1864 and his widow, Charlotte A. Calvert's death in 1877, George H. Calvert occupied the property for a brief period (Figure 5). From 1887 to 1918, the property served a variety of purposes; it functioned temporarily as a boarding house and a retreat space. California Senator Hiram Johnson and his wife leased the house from 1918 – 1926, after which Arkansas Senator Thaddeus Caraway and his wife bought the property, living there from 1929-1932 (Figure 6). In 1933, a rival politician from Oregon, A.W. Lafferty, purchased the property and made Riversdale his home, altering the landscape considerably until at least 1934. In 1949, M-NCPPC acquired Riversdale continues to operate the site as a house museum for school children and the visiting public (Gibb and Weiskotten 1996:32 - 38).

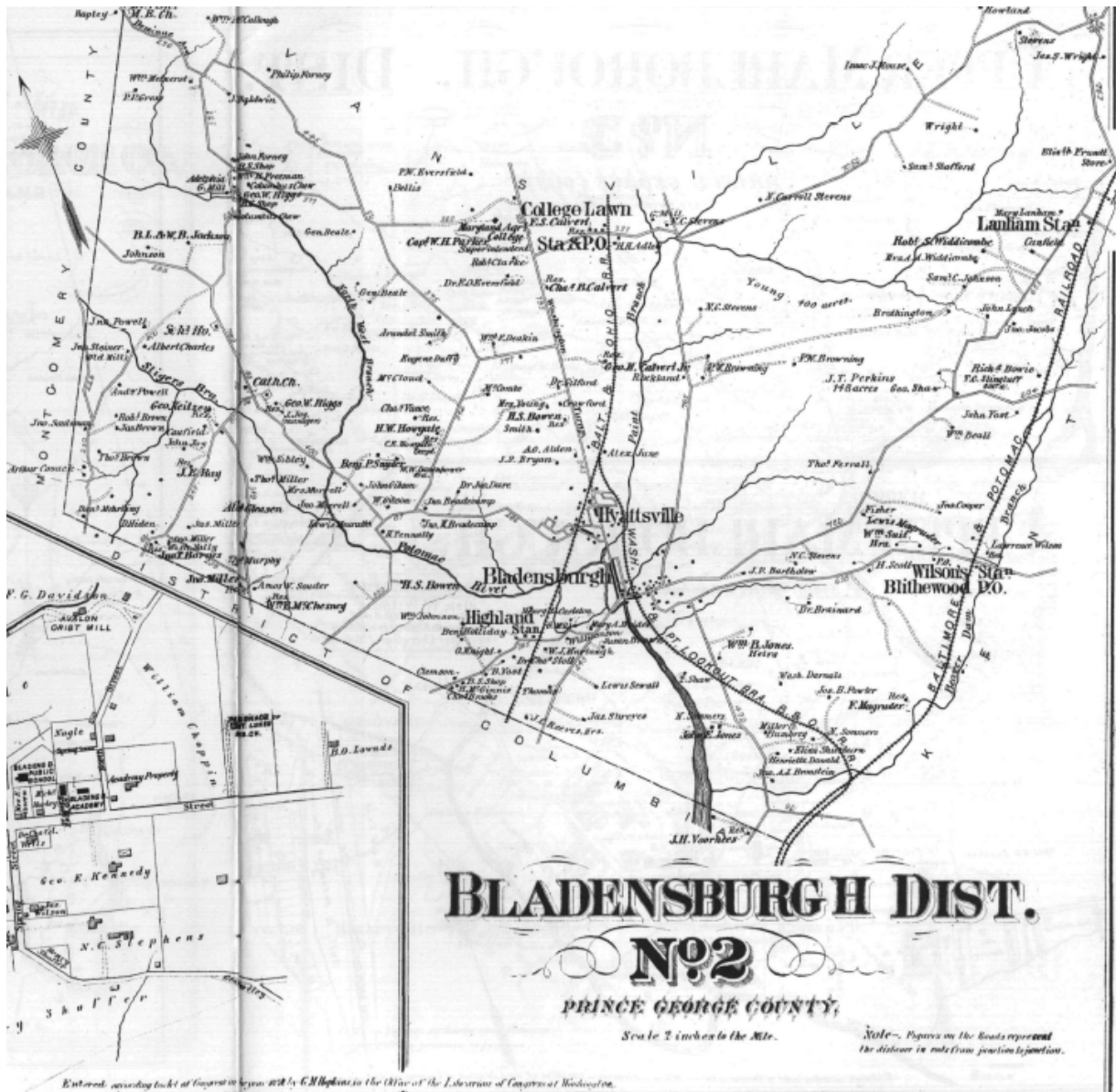


Figure 5: Prince George's County, District 2, including Riversdale. (Hopkins 1878)

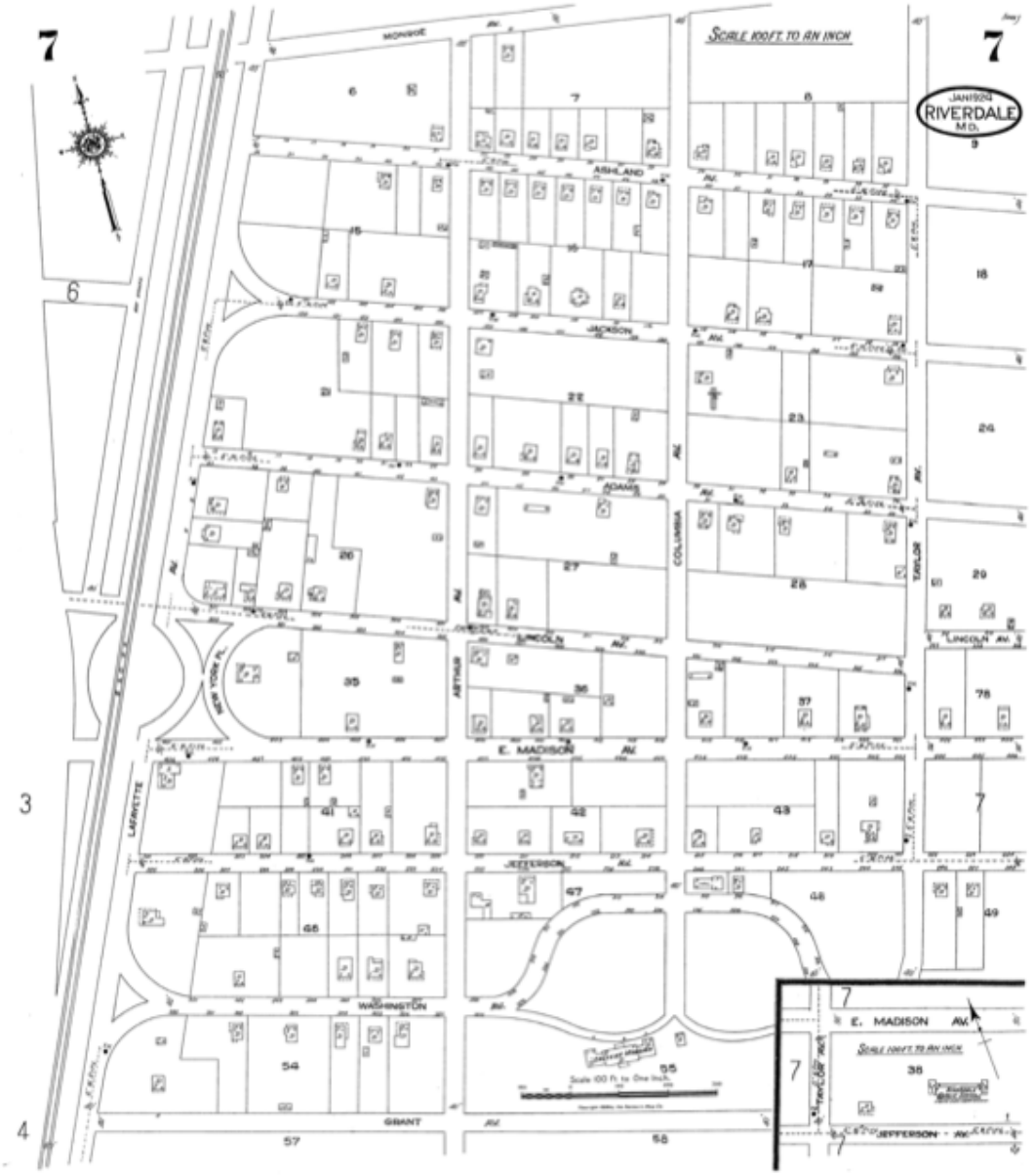


Figure 6: Sanborn Map of Riversdale Park, 1924

Previous Archaeological Investigations at Riversdale

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning (M-NCPPC) has steadily explored Riversdale through its archaeology since the late 1980s. Since 1988, six archaeological investigations have taken place on the Riversdale property.

In 1988, Engineering-Science, Inc conducted a Phase I archaeological survey at Riversdale, excavating 25 test units in the basement and an additional two under the south portico of the building, with the intention of locating the original basement floor surface and examining other subsurface features (Knepper et al. 1988). They recovered 2,579 historic artifacts and six (6) prehistoric artifacts, along with several occupational and structural features.

Engineering-Science, Inc. archaeologists also conducted Phase II archaeological testing in 1989 (Toulmin et al. 1990). They excavated an additional 26 test units to better understand a features located during the Phase I investigation. They also excavated outside of the basement to test for archaeological features in advance of future ground-disturbing activities to better understand the house's original south portico and the drainage system. In addition to data about building construction, including the building's drainage system, researchers located a kitchen midden and several other features. In 1989, M-NCPPC archaeologist Donald Creveling monitored utility line installation at Riversdale (Creveling 1989). During this study, Creveling identified five areas of brick and mortar rubble, including a possible stone footer or foundation.

In 1994, M-NCPPC recorded the results of a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey on a map on file at the History Division. The GPR identified several anomalies, later tested in 1996 by James G. Gibb, Consulting Archaeologist (Gibb and Weiskotten 1996: 39). Gibb and his colleague Daniel Wieskotten prepared an extensive report detailing their activities (Gibb and Weiskotten 1996). Gibb and Weiskotten undertook a Phase I survey and Phase II testing at Riversdale, excavating 109 shovel test pits and recording features beneath the east parking lot. The shovel test pit survey identified six archaeologically sensitive loci, while examination of the parking lot area located nine structures and 110 features, including two structures dating to the early nineteenth century. The project area for the current study is located to the east of Gibb and Wieskotten's Locus 4 (1996:56).

Two years later, URS began Phase II and III excavations at Riversdale in advance of restoration efforts on the dependency (Afleck et al. 2001: 2.2). They investigated the yard areas using GPR. Near the project area, they surveyed a 100 x 200 foot square area, identifying 55 anomalies, several of which they believed to be foundations. They also excavated test units in area of the former east parking lot, investigating Gibb and Wieskotten's structures three, four, five, and six: the "dependency range" and the necessary. In addition, they removed concrete from the floor of the dependency building to explore archaeological features beneath that standing building. In the summer of 2000, they excavated archaeological deposits beneath the floor of the dependency,

finding that the dependency had been rebuilt in the mid-nineteenth century as part of Charles Benedict Calvert's reorganization of the Riversdale Plantation.

Methods Used in this Investigation

These excavations were, intended to address an ongoing problem posed by erosion to cultural resources in the Riversdale Garden. The served a secondary purpose as an educational exercise for undergraduate anthropology students. Students met each Friday for the fall 2009 semester for lectures and excavation. They received training in artifact identification, archaeological mapping, and excavation, as well as background information on Maryland history and prehistory, archaeological method and theory, and Riversdale history.

Field Methods

After conferring with the M-NCPPC archaeologist, it was agreed that a series of five by five foot units was to be excavated to expose the features that were in danger of being eroded by the washing out of the drainage swale. Excavators used field note forms provided by M-NCPPC, and took narrative notes in separate notebooks. Provenience was tracked using M-NCPPC's "context number" system in a master notebook. Features were similarly tracked on a separate log. All strata were photographed and mapped, and profiles were produced for each unit. that

All soils were removed according to natural stratigraphy using hand tools. Due to their lack of experience, the students proceeded slowly. Soils were then passed through quarter-inch hardware mesh screens and artifacts were removed a bagged according to their provenience. Architectural masonry –brick, mortar, and plaster–was present on the site in very large amounts. Because it lacked informational value and was too bulky to effectively curate, excavators retained a small sample of masonry in each unit to indicate its present or absence; they discarded the remainder. Methods used in this investigation meet Maryland's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Schaffer and Cole: 1994).

Laboratory Methods

The students transported artifacts to the Center for Heritage Resource Studies on the campus of the University of Maryland. There, they processed and cataloged the artifacts. Gadsby and some of the more experienced students inventoried the objects, and Vanessa Nagengast performed a minimum vessel counts. Ultimately, the objects will be transferred for permanent curation to M-NCPPC.

All work was conducted in accordance with guidelines published by the Maryland Historical Trust. Artifacts were washed in accordance with the guidelines, labelled with B-72 and archivally stable ink and were stored in archivally stable materials with acid-free labels to preserve provenience. Storage bags were 4 mil thick and, storage boxes composed of acid-free board.

Fieldwork

Summary and Chronology

Fieldwork in the Riversdale Garden began on August 28, 2009, when Gadsby met with M-NCPPC Archaeologists Don Creveling and Mike Lucas to re-establish the grid in the excavation area. They relocated grid spikes using a metal detector, and laid in additional points. The site grid for Riversdale originates at the northeast corner of the standing dependency building, immediately to the east of the Mansion. The excavation area lies in the Northeast corner of the property near the 4900 Block of Riversdale Rd, just to the east of Gibb and Wieskotten's (1995) Locus 4.

A week later, Gadsby and students from ANTH 298C arrived in the field for their first weekly class meeting. Students used long tapes to map in several landscape features including the broad swale or ditch that crosses the excavation area (

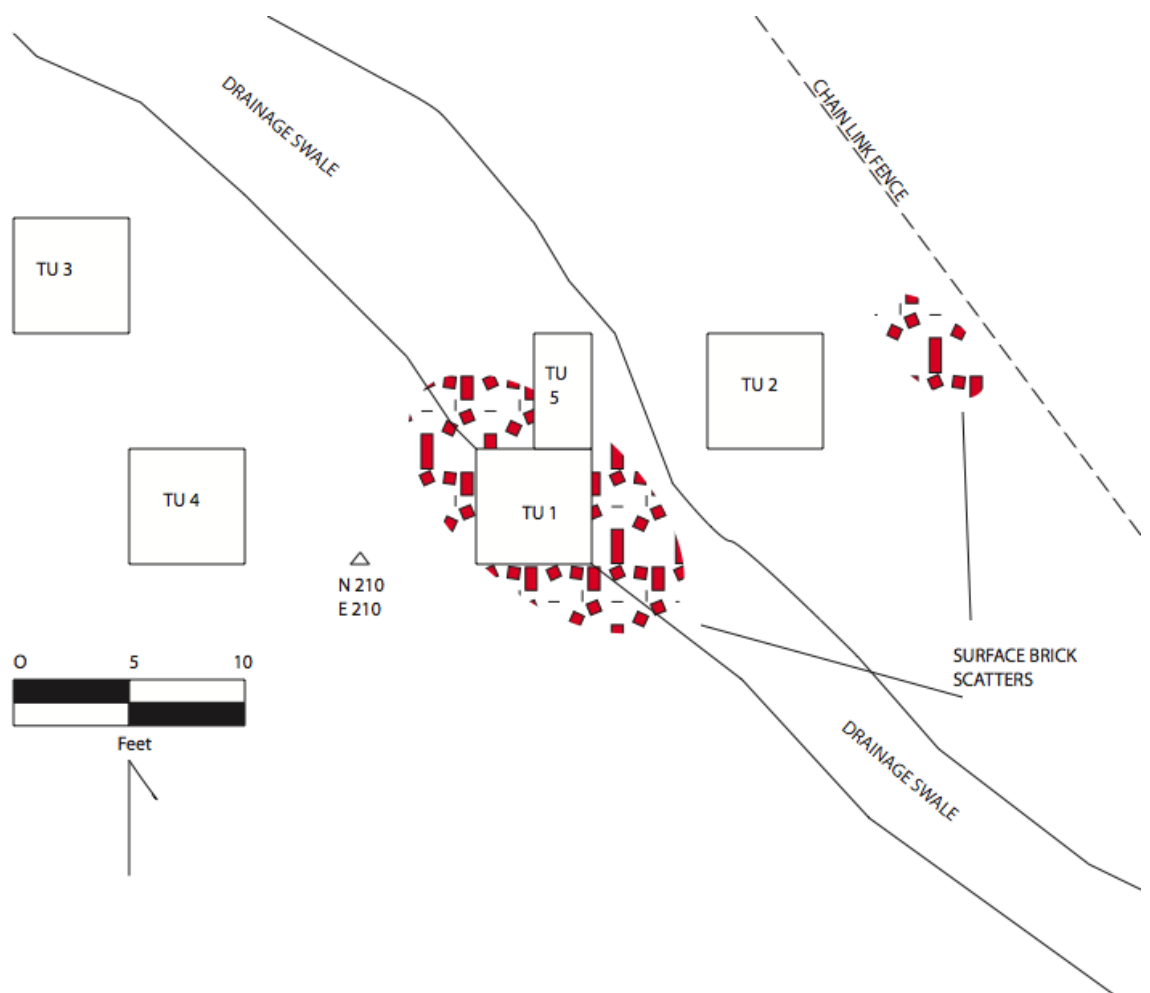


Figure 7). During this class period, Gadsby also discussed the field recording strategies with students and introduced the paperwork necessary for appropriate fieldwork. In

addition to the fieldwork provided by M-NCPPC, each student was expected to maintain a field notebook.

On September 11, 2010 a crew of students began removing backfill from Trench 4, previously excavated by Creveling and Lucas. Two additional teams laid in and began to excavate Test Units (TUs) 1 and 2. Gadsby placed TU 1 on the edge of the swale in order to explore a mass of articulated, but presumably out-of-place bricks located during the laying of the drainpipe several years prior, and subject to erosion from the swale and the parking lot run-off. He placed TU 2 on the flat area to the northeast of TU 1 in order to compare the stratigraphy of that intact area to the stratigraphy of the area disturbed by the modern swale.

On September 18, students had completely removed backfill from Trench 4, revealing the *in situ* remains of Riverdale's garden wall, a builder's trench, and an unexcavated stratum buried ground surface (Figure 8). TUs 1 and 2 began to reveal features. In TU 1, topsoil truncated by the excavation of the swale in the northeastern three-quarters of the unit quickly became subsoil, but remnants of a brick feature were exposed in the southwestern corner. In TU 2, excavators came down upon a layer of twentieth-century refuse, likely deposited by the occupants of nearby houses.

On September 25, students began excavating TU 3, while activities in the first two units continued. Upper strata (layers 1 and 2) yielded numerous historical artifacts, mostly dating to the twentieth century. A handful of nineteenth-century ceramics were recovered in the upper strata of TU 3.

By October 2, the crew had firmly established a comfortable work pattern, and continued to excavate in their respective Test Units. In TU 3, excavators encountered a layer of disarticulated whole bricks and brick bats: debris left from the destruction of the nineteenth-century garden wall sometime in the early twentieth century. Student also laid in TU 4, and began excavating stratum 1. The following day, October 3, a small crew of students returned to the field continued excavation for a half day during Riverdale Park day, a public event held on the grounds of Riverdale.

For the next two sessions, students continued to excavate the open units and began to encounter soils dating to the nineteenth century. In TU 2, excavators reached a nineteenth-century layer containing a large amount of mortar, plaster and brick fragments, while in TU 3, excavators continued to expose the dense brick destruction layer. Continued excavation in TU 4 revealed the same layer of brick rubble, along with a number of large terra cotta flowerpot fragment.

By October 30, TU 1 was nearly complete, and TUs 2, 3, and 4 were revealing nineteenth-century artifacts and features. In TU 2, a linear feature, the robber's trench for the dismantled garden wall, began to become apparent. In TU 3, excavators punched through the dense destruction layer, while in TU 4, a double row of articulated brick – later determined to be the foundation wall of a building – became visible. Gadsby also

laid in TU 5, a 2.5 by 5 foot adjacent to the north side of TU 1, in order to examine a brick feature visible there.

By November 6, TU 1 was closed out, and students continued to work in TUs 2, 3, 4, and 5 to expose features. The inexperience of the excavators meant that this was sometimes slow and difficult work. TU 2 was particularly ambiguous: it clearly contained a large number of artifacts, but the feature remained difficult to define. In TU 3, excavators removed the destruction layer to reveal a relatively clean level below. Excavators in TU 4, however, uncovered a second row of articulated bricks, running at a 90-degree angle to the first, and thus forming the foundation corner of a building or structure. Cleaning of the soils made it clear that the deposits on either side of the walls differed. Those deposits were excavated as separate contexts from that point on.

The following day, November 7, a small crew assembled for an second Saturday public day, during which members of the board of Prince George's County Historical Society visited the excavation. The robber's trench in TU 2 became much more apparent as excavators removed the remaining soils above it, and it became clear that it was aligned with the portion of the brick wall at the base of Trench four as well as the brick alignment in TU 5. They then removed a 1 foot wide section of that feature as Feature (F) 11. In TU 3, excavators reached subsoil, tested .1 feet into the subsoil, and then excavated a 2.5 x 2.5 foot window, an additional .3-feet deep. In TU 4, excavators mapped and began to excavate soils and features below stratum 4, further exposing the brick foundation. In TU 5, the excavators cleaned and delineated the remnant of the garden wall present there.

On November 20, 2009, excavators began closing down the site, completing final profiles for TUs 2 and 3, and backfilling TUs 1 and 3. In TU 2, during excavation of F 11, excavators encountered a previously undetected dog burial, which was recorded in place and reinterred. In TU 4, excavators continued to expose the brick foundation, locating a "spread footer" course of bricks beneath the double course of bricks already visible.

On December 4, Gadsby and Singer returned to the field to complete excavation of TU 4, draw final profiles and plan views and to backfill the remaining units. While completing excavation of the lowest level of TU 4, they uncovered an additional brick platform in the southwestern corner of the unit, adjacent to the foundation wall. Immediately to the north, they also excavated a small, dark grayish-brown depression, at the base of which lay several fragments of Rebecca-At-The-Well-motif Rockingham-style pottery. They backfilled TU 4 and left the field.

Students performed laboratory work over the next several weeks, and Nagengast finished the labeling and performed the Minimum Vessel Count in January and February of 2010.

Summary of Excavation Units

Test Unit 1

TU 1 was located at N 200 - 205/E 220 -225, with the unit datum set at N 205 / E220. It was a 5 foot square excavation unit perched at the edge of the drainage ditch (or swale) that runs through the excavation area.

Because the swale severely truncates the unit, excavators expected cultural deposits to be fairly shallow and, for the most part, recent. However, a conglomerate of whole bricks and mortar on the surface suggested that some remnant of the garden wall may be intact there. Gadsby chose to excavate there to test this possibility. Throughout the excavation of this unit, the lowest portion of the square, the northeast corner remained damp, as it was part of the swale.

Layer 1, designated with context number (CN) 10, consisted of the shallow topsoil: very dark grayish brown (10Y3/2) silty loam excavated an average depth of .4 feet below the sloping ground surface of the unit. Observers in the field recorded the presence of window glass, brick, mortar, an iron buckle, machine-cut snails, and oyster shell fragments.

Beneath layer 1 lay three soil deposits. The first was a mix of yellowish-brown (10YR5/4) silty loam and light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam. The second was a mix of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam and yellow (10YR7/6) clay loam. The third consisted principally of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam mottled with a small amount of brow (10YR5/3) sandy loam. These were designated as layers 2 (CN 12), 3 (CN 14) and 4 (CN 19) respectively, and excavated in that order. Also at this level, two iron sod clips, driven firmly into the soil appeared. Excavators left these in place and excavated around them.

Layer 2 was approximately .1 feet thick, and contained fragments of mortar, charcoal, glazed brick, terra cotta flower pot, and window glass. At its base, a row of bricks, intact remnants of the destruction debris layer encountered throughout the rest of the site, began to emerge in the southwest corner. Grenchik designated this as layer 3, and excavated it down to the final layer, exposing and defining the brick debris layer. It contained smaller amounts of mortar, coal, window glass, and brick. Layer 4, the final layer was between .1 and .2 feet thick, and came down to subsoil. Excavators recovered few artifacts from this final layer.

On November 6, Grenchik closed out the paperwork for TU 1 after completing final plan and profile drawings. The profile shows the degree to which this test unit, located in the swale, slopes downward to the north (Figure 9).

Test Unit 2

Gadsby placed TU 2 to the north and east of TU 1 in a flat, grassy area between the swale (to the southwest) and a chain-link fence to the northeast. The fence forms the boundary between M-NCPPC property and several private homes on Riverdale Road. Precise coordinates of the unit were: N 205-201 / E 230-235, with the unit datum located at N 210 / E 230.

Layer 1 (CN 9) consisted of topsoil excavated to depths between roughly .2 feet and .5 feet. It consisted of dark brown (7.5YR3/2), silty loam and contained artifacts typical of a twentieth-century backyard midden, including several aluminum pull tabs, bits of plastic, clinker, coal, and a few modern ceramics.

The matrix for layer 2 (CN 13) consisted of very dark grayish brown, (10YR3/2) sandy loam, between .2 and .6 feet thick. Screeners recovered artifacts more closely related to the garden occupation of the area, including brick, mortar, iron, and redware fragments. At the base of this layer, soils appeared mixed, and four different deposits were identified. Excavators investigated these deposits separately, but each turned out simply to be differential filling within layer 4.

Excavators noted that artifacts within layer 3 (CN 17) were similar in type, but increased in size; several brick bats were recovered from the northwest quadrant. The matrix consisted principally of very dark brown (10YR2/2) clayey loam, roughly .2 feet thick. Brick bats and some differential fill were apparent at the base of layer 3.

Layer 4 (CN 20) consisted of slightly redder very dark brown (7.5YR2.5/2) clay loam with many large fragments and chunks of mortar and plaster, ranging from .8 to 1.1 feet thick. Excavators recovered artifacts similar to CN 17, but with larger concentrations of glazed brick and window glass.

Layer 5 (CN 24), a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay loam .2 to .3 feet thick, containing a rubbly, concentrated mix of brick, window and bottle glass, mortar and plaster, and a few iron fragments. At its base, the top of feature 11 began to resolve, but did not become distinct until the base of layer 6.

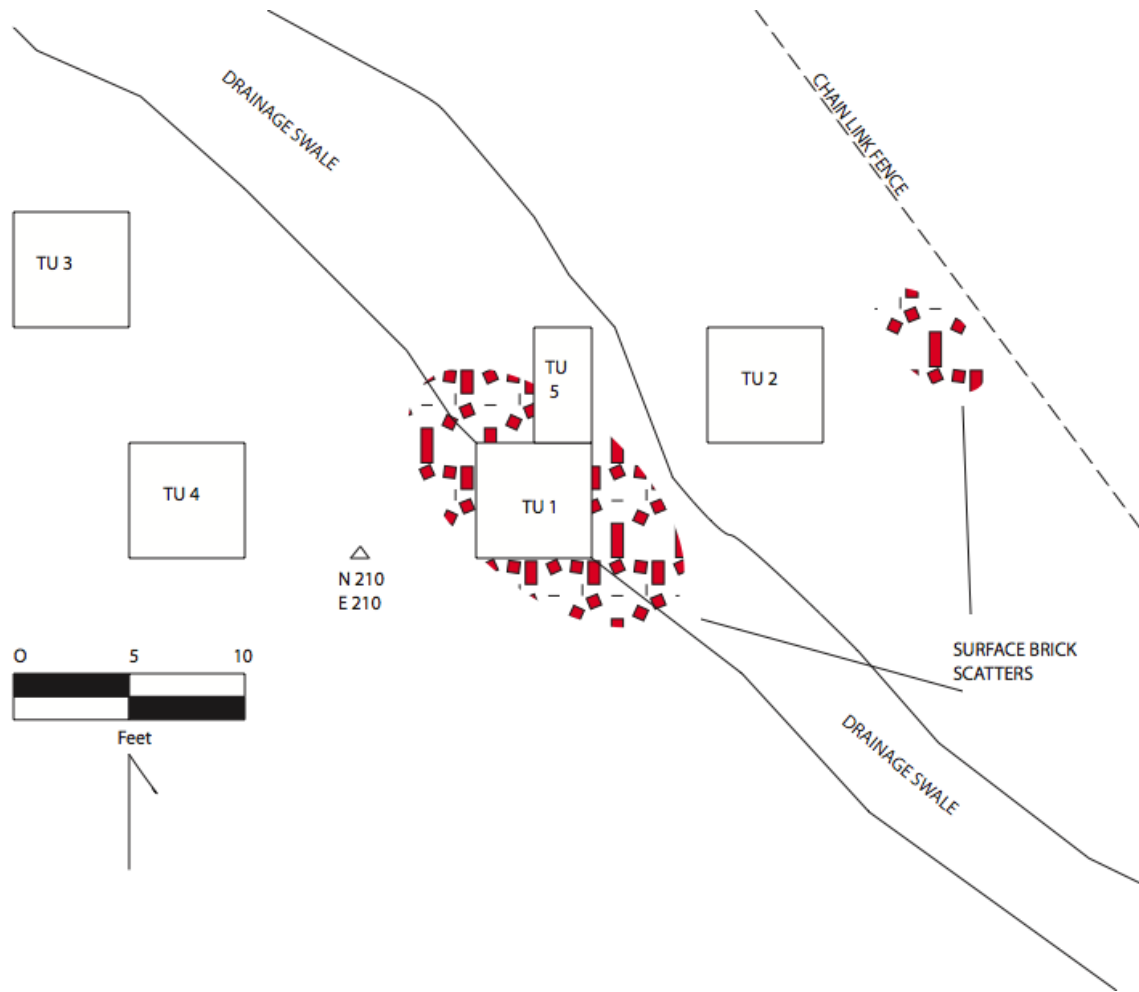


Figure 7: Plan View of Excavation Area.



Figure 8: The Exposed Garden Wall in Trench 4



Figure 9: Profile of Unit 1, views to South (left side) and West (right)

Layer 6 (CN 25) consisted of very mottled soils, a mixture of 40% strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay loam, 40% brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay, and 20% very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loam. Excavators noted the presence artifacts similar to the layer above, with the addition of some lusterware and nineteenth-century bottle glass. At its base, excavators were able to clearly delineate the top of feature 11, a robber's trench for the garden wall.

Test Unit 3

Gadsby placed TU 3 in a flat area on the southeastern side of the swale, in order to test an in tact area immediately north of the garden wall. Boundaries of the TU run from N 210 – 215 and E 200 – 205. It was excavated in four layers to a depth of 1.44 feet below ground surface. In the northwest corner, excavators removed a window of soil to test into the subsoil in order to verify that it was sterile.

Layer 1 consisted of dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy loam topsoil that was roughly .2feet thick. The soil contained a mixture of artifacts-window and bottle glass, refined earthenwares, butchered bone, and plastic-dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Beneath it, layer 2 contained a sandy loam, very dark brown (7.5 YR 5/2) in color, with increasingly dense artifact content. The stratum was approximately .2 feet thick, and contained brick, red earthenware fragments, and mixture of late nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts, including a length of iron chain.

Layer 2 came directly upon layer 3, which was a dense layer consisting primarily of brick bats and large field cobbles within a matrix of very dark brown (7.5 YR 4/2) sandy loam, approximately .75-feet thick (



Figure 12). The layer dates to the destruction of the Federal Period garden wall sometime in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Artifacts within this layer include coarse red earthenware, bottle, table, and window glass, a terra cotta flower pot, and butchered faunal remains.

The brick layer terminates at layer 4, a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) clay loam subsoil, which tested to an overall depth of .1 feet. The top of this layer contained a few pressed-in brick fragments, along with a few medium, unsorted cobbles. An additional 2.5 by 2.5 foot square “window” was excavated in the Northeast corner of the unit to an additional depth of .2 feet.

TU 3 consists of three layers of cultural soil. The first two date to the twentieth century, and the second to the late nineteenth- and early twentieth- century destruction of the garden wall. Excavators encountered no features or soils dating to the period prior to the destruction of (Figure 13).



Figure 10: Plan View at the base of Unit 2 and Feature 11.

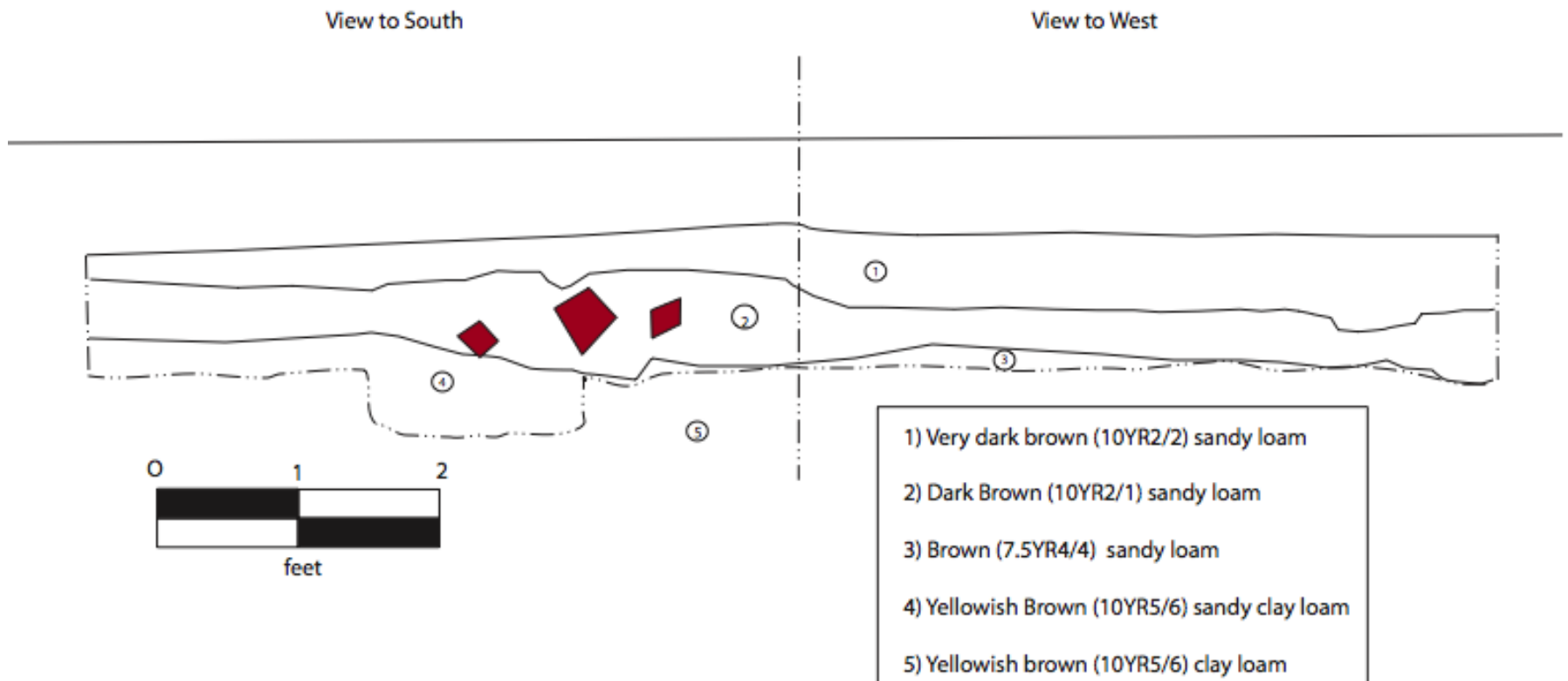


Figure 11: Profile Views to West (Left Side) and North (Right Side) of Unit 2



Figure 12: Unit 3, Layer 3: Destruction Debris Layer

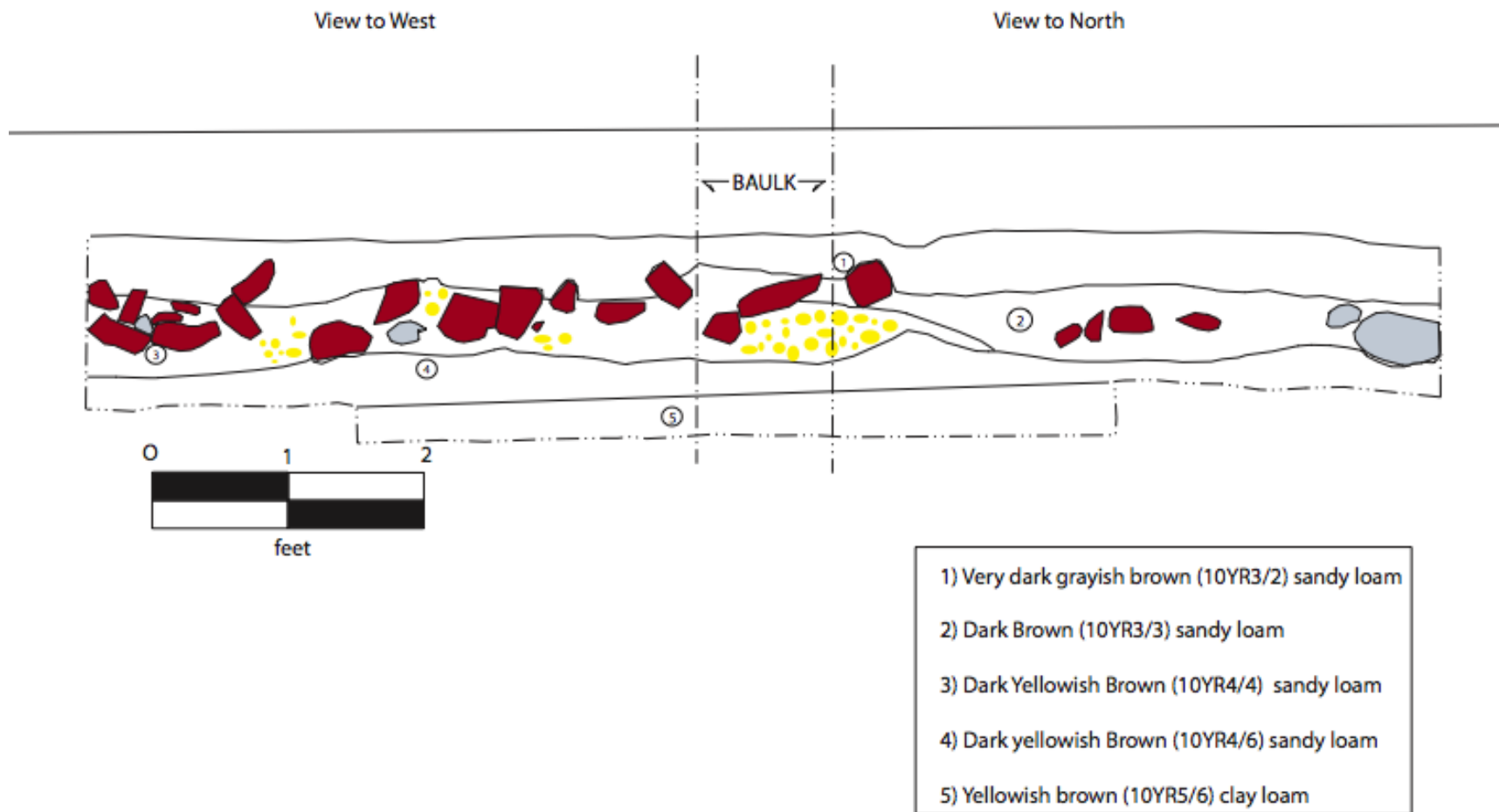


Figure 13: Profile Views to West (Left Side) and North (Right Side) of Unit 3

Test Unit 4

At the base of TU 4 lay the remains of a substantial brick structure likely associated with Federal Period garden activities, as well as a brick rubble layer similar to the one encountered in TU 3. It is located between N 200 – 205 and E 205 – 210, beneath a row of fir trees on the southeastern edge of the excavation area. Excavators removed soil in eight layers.

The topsoil (layer 1), composed dark reddish brown (5 YR 2.5/2) sandy loam mixed with decaying organic material, was roughly .2 feet thick, and contained a sparse deposit of objects dating to the nineteenth and twentieth century.

Beneath it lay layer 2, a stratum of destruction debris similar to TU 3, layer 3. Perhaps because of the organic material in the soil, the matrix of this layer was dark in color: very dark gray (5 YR 3/1) sandy clay loam, and contained numerous brick bats along with nineteenth and twentieth century glass, ceramics, and iron items. Excavators noted a concentration of rough and finish coat plaster in the southwest corner of the stratum. Also, a large terra cotta vessel surrounded by a metal barrel ring became apparent in the north wall of the unit; a scatter of terra cotta flower pot fragments was located nearby. The base of the pot, with barrel ring was left *in situ*.

At the base of layer 2, two lines of articulated brick (6 bricks total) became apparent. Excavators left the bricks *in situ* as they continued to excavate layer 3, designating this wall as Feature 9. Layer 3 consisted of a mixture of yellow (10 YR 7/6) sand, concentrated principally in the southern half, and very dark brown (7.5 YR 2.5/2) loam, concentrated more heavily in the northern half. It contained several large, mending fragments of terra cotta flower pot, some fragments of iron sheeting, mortar, and some rough and finish coat plaster.

Layer 4 consisted of a mixture of very dark gray (5 YR 3/1) silty loam and light olive brown (2.5 Y 5/4) sandy loam. Again, this fill layer contained several large fragments of terra cotta pottery, and more of the brick wall became apparent as excavators removed soil. By the time they had reached the bottom of the layer, the corner of a structure, two courses of thick brick was showing. At this point, excavators began to excavate the soils from the interior of the structure separately from those on the exterior of the structure. The next layer on the interior was excavated as layer 5, while the next exterior layer became layer 6. A small soil stain from the interior, thought to be a builder's trench, was excavated as feature 10, but it bottomed out quickly, and was determined to be ephemeral.

Layer 5, on the interior of the building consisted of compact dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4 clay loam). Small fragments of brick and mortar, along with several pieces of window glass, were present in this stratum. Beneath it lay yellowish brown clayey subsoil, so Gadsby interpreted it as pre-destruction living surface associated with the structure.

Layer 6, on the exterior of the brick foundation, was primarily composed of dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy loam and contained nearly 300 fragments of terra cotta flower pot, many large in size, as well as a few fragments of brick, mortar, coal, oyster shell, and window glass. At the base of layers 5 and 6, it became apparent that the base of the wall was three courses thick, with a spread footer sticking out on either side of the two-course-thick main wall.

Removal of layer 7, a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) clay loam, revealed a platform made of brick bats, designated as feature 12 in the southeast corner of the unit, suggesting the presence of a walkway and doorway in that area (see Figure 14 and Figure 15).

To the north of feature 12 and beneath layer 7 lay an additional cultural deposit, layer 8. It consisted of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) very clayey loam, and contained a small amount of crushed brick, mortar, and window glass, along with two mending sherds of Rockingham-style wear with a molded Rebekah-at-the-Well motif.

The sequence of deposition in TU 4 is as follows: the building foundation (feature 9) was built sometime in the nineteenth century, possibly truncating layer 8. Layers 6 and 7 on the exterior of the building were deposited while it was standing, as was layer 5 on the interior. The building was destroyed before or during the period when the garden wall was destroyed, presumably in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The destruction events left a heavy layer of debris over the (layer 2) over the foundation, and layer 1 accumulated over the course of the twentieth century. See

Figure 16.

The full size of the building or structure uncovered in TU 4 remains unclear, but the available evidence can tell us several things. First, the building must have been somewhat substantial: its walls were two courses thick with a spread footer. The interior walls, based on the large amount of rough and finish coat plaster recovered from the destruction debris, were likely plastered. The presence of window glass throughout the unit also suggests that the structure had glazed windows. Fragments of sheet iron found in the destruction debris may represent roofing material, and the numerous terra cotta pots located outside of the building suggest that if it was not a building explicitly for the potting of plants, then several potted plants decorated it.



Figure 14: Photo Plan View of TU 4 at the Base of excavation

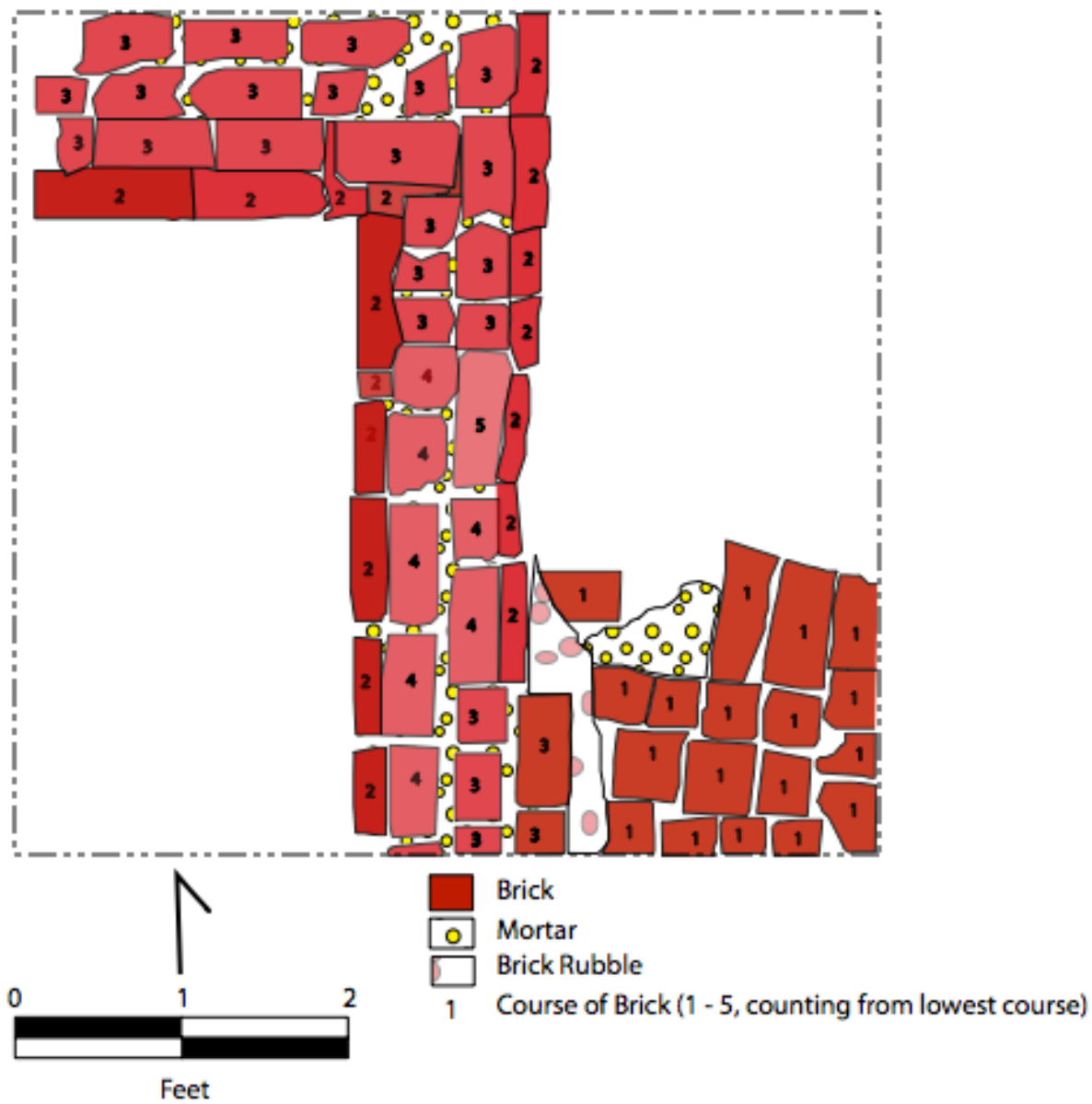


Figure 15: Plan View of Features 9 and 12, TU

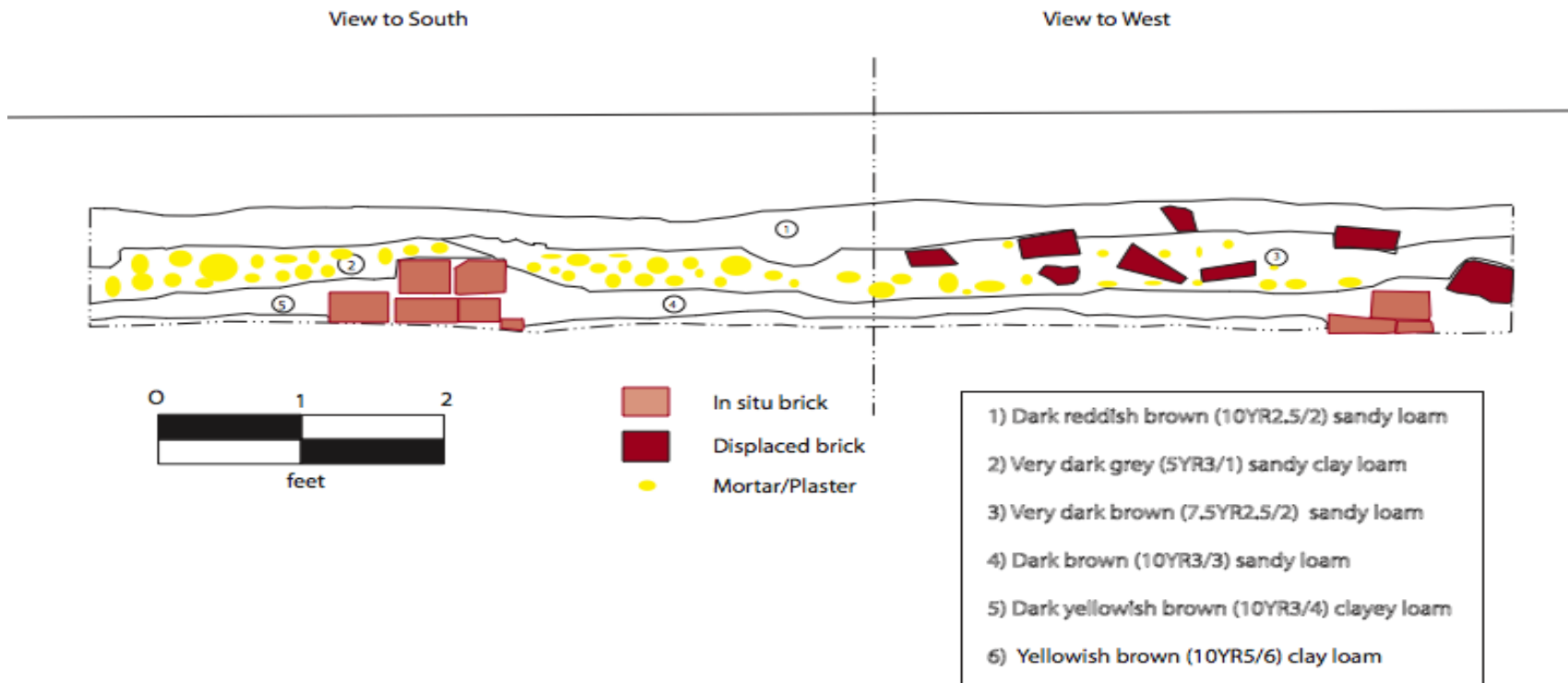


Figure 16: Profiles of TU 4, Showing Features 9 and 12, views to South (left) and West (right).

Test Unit 5

TU 5, is a half (2.5 foot by 5 foot) unit immediately north of the western half of TU 1. Like TU 1, it is mostly located within the swale that runs through the middle of the project area, and the soil layers within it were truncated by the excavation of the swale, and subsequently eroded. Gadsby placed it to further explore the several aligned brick bats that appeared on the ground surface along the edge of the swale. Additionally, a plastic (PVC) drainage pipe is evident at the base of the swale, trending toward the northwest corner of the unit.

In layer 1, the topsoil consisted of very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) to very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) loam. Only approximately .2 feet thick, the stratum contained a few fragments of vessel and window glass and fragments of mortar and brick. At the base of the layer, it became apparent that the brick alignment observed on the ground surface was, in fact, a portion of the Federal period garden wall, which had been lifted and rotated by the placement of the drain pipe.

Layer 2 consisted of eroded light olive brown (2.5 Y 5/4) sandy loam mottled with very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) clayey loam. A concentration of dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy loam with frequent mortar chunks in the northeast corner of the unit was ephemeral, and tumbled away easily. The layer was, again, only .1 feet deep at its thickest point. By November 20, excavation of this unit had to be abandoned due to flooding of the swale. Some of layer 3 was excavated, a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sandy loam, but no artifacts were retained, and excavators backfilled the unit on December 2.

Laboratory Analysis

The students of Anthropology 298C took artifacts collected in the field to the Center for Heritage Resource Studies laboratory at the University of Maryland, where they washed, labeled, and produced a basic inventory of the collection. Since the M-NCPPC cataloging software was not available, the crew produced a simplified Excel catalog to aid analysis. Because the goal of these excavations was to determine the extent and nature of the buried deposits here, artifacts were grouped into functional categories, and coded for further analysis. Additionally, Vanessa Nagengast, a UM undergraduate, conducted a minimum vessel count as part of an independent study. Functional groupings and corresponding codes are given in Table 1.

Functional Category	Code
Activities, Personal	ACT-P
Activities, Toys	ACT-T
Activities, Sewing	ACT-S
Agricultural	AGR
Architectural	ARC
Architectural, Lighting	ARC-L
Kitchen	KIT
Kitchen, Alcohol	KIT-A
Kitchen, Faunal Remains	KIT_F
Miscellaneous	MISC
Unidentified	UNID

Table 1: Functional Categories and Codes

Excavators recovered 4280 objects from the five excavation units. The contents of the collection are detailed in Appendix 2: Simple Inventory for 2009 Excavations. In general, these objects consisted mostly of architectural materials (53%, n=2247), followed by glass, ceramics, and other kitchen items (20%, n=784), agricultural objects such as flower pots (14%, n=619), miscellaneous and unidentified objects (14%, n=578), and small numbers of activities related items (.01, n=46) (Figure 17). It is important to note that many architectural materials were merely sampled in the field to indicate their presence or absence in a given context. Thus, the actual numbers of architectural category artifacts on the site is much lower than the numbers given here suggest.

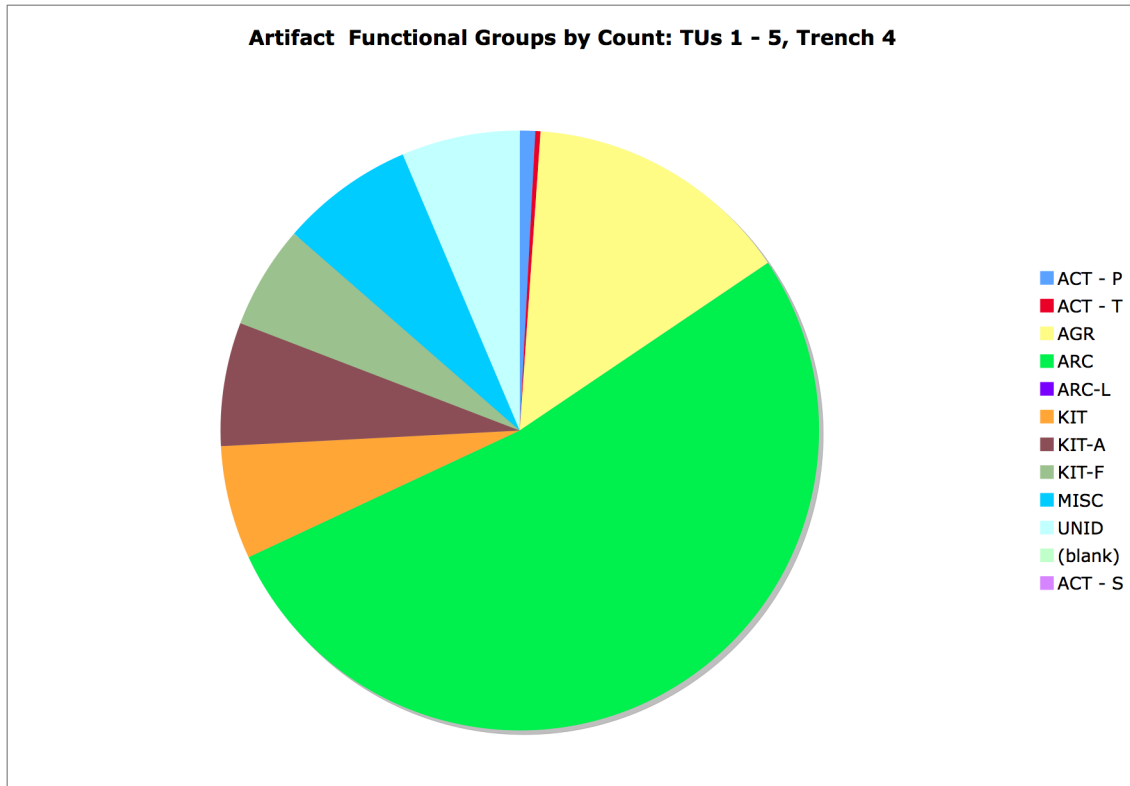


Figure 17: Artifact Counts by Functional Groups in the Riversdale Garden

The distribution of artifacts throughout the site was not uniform, over horizontal or vertical space, and, although the area of excavation is small, some patterns are recognizable. In particular, the variation in agricultural materials across the site is important for determining the function of the building discovered in TU 4.

Test Unit 1

The shallow, truncated TU 1 is located on the southern edge of the swale, to the south of the Garden wall feature. Most of the soils dating prior to the mid-twentieth century have been truncated either by the excavation of the swale, or by erosion caused by water flow through the swale.

A total of 303 objects were recovered from Unit 1. Architectural objects, particularly window dominated the assemblage from this unit, suggesting the presence of one or several broken windows within the midden. Artifacts from the miscellaneous (4% n=12) agricultural (4%, n=11), and unidentified groups (3%, n=9) were also represented in small, but roughly equal numbers. A very few objects from the general kitchen (1%, n=4) and kitchen-alcohol (1%, n=4) groups were recovered as well (Figure 18).

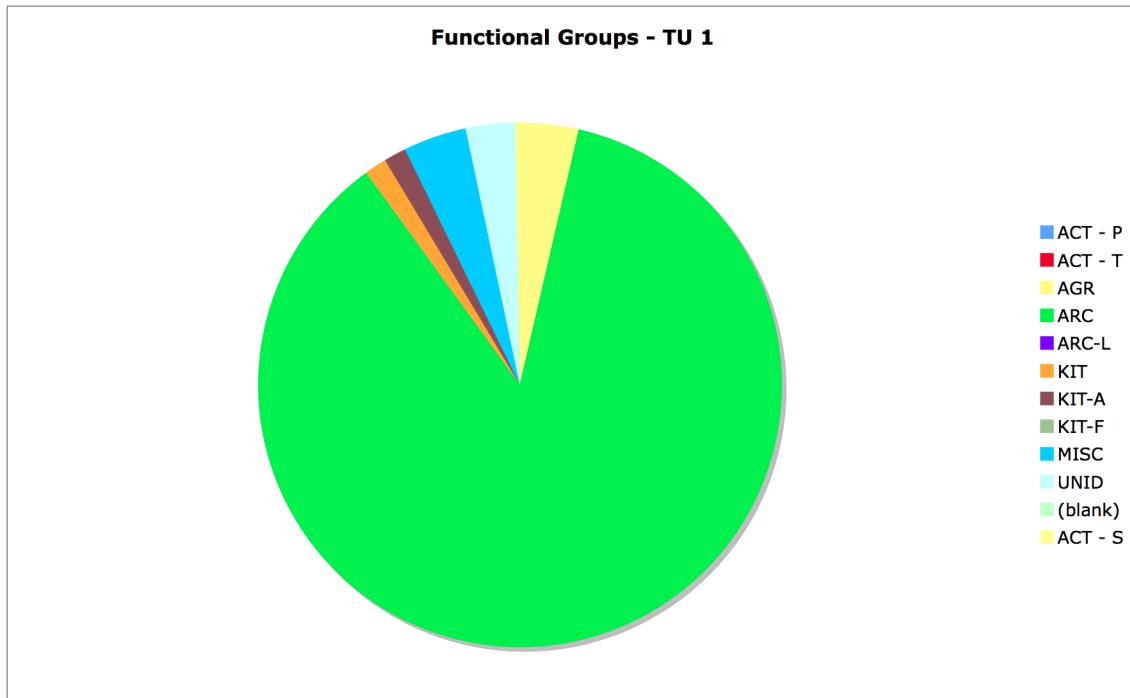


Figure 18: Artifact Counts by Functional Groups, TU 1

Test Unit 2

Unit 2, located to the North of the swale and closest to the house on Riversdale Rd. is within the area of a twentieth-century midden and atop the robber’s trench for the garden wall. The robber’s trench was apparent as a feature in the subsoil, and explains, to a degree the large amount of architectural material excavated from this unit.

A total of 1941 objects were recovered from TU 2 (Figure 19). Again, the majority of these objects were architectural (66% n=1282), and included glass, mortar, brick, and both cut and wire nails. Alcohol-related objects (10%, n=187) were next most numerous, and consisted largely of aluminum pull tabs, and green, amber, clear and olive-colored bottle glass. Other kitchen objects (5%, n=104) included a variety of refined earthenwares dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, including two sherds of Rockingham-style ware, a few fragments of stoneware and porcelain, and several fragments of clear, aqua, and milk-colored vessel glass. A few faunal remains (2%, n=38) were recovered from the unit. Miscellaneous (7%, 132) and Unidentified (150, 8%) artifacts were also present in this portion of the collection.

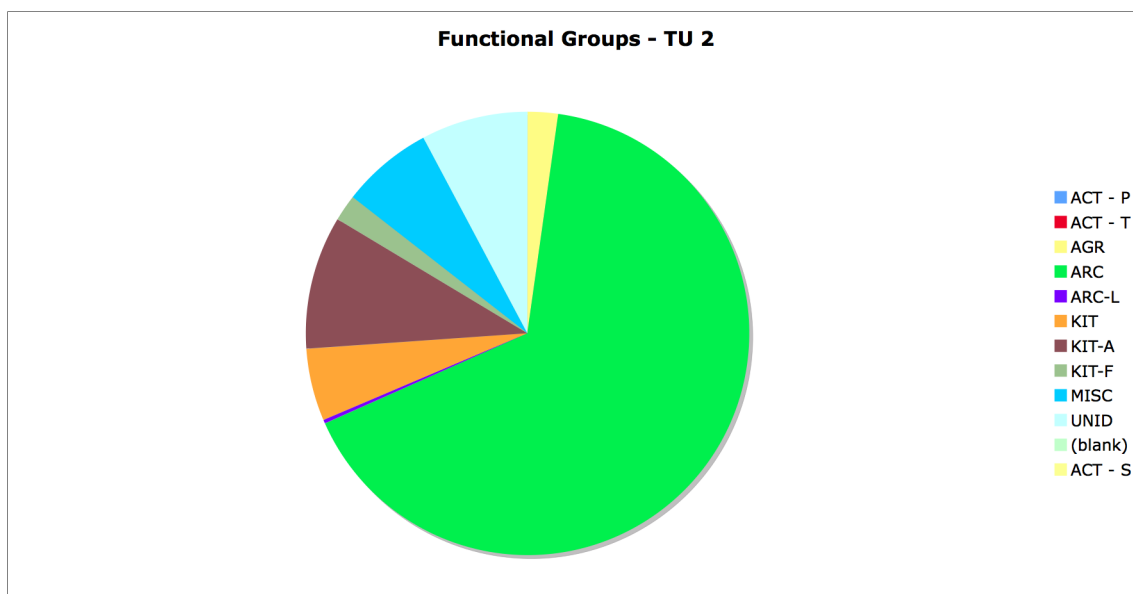


Figure 19: Artifact Counts by Functional Groups, TU 2

Test Unit 3

TU 3, on the southwestern side of the swale, contained fewer objects from the twentieth century midden, and presented a stratigraphic profile that consisted simply of topsoil. A layer of dense destruction debris, an older, pre-destruction deposit, and subsoil. It was located within the enclosure of the garden wall, and no features relating to the wall, other than the destruction debris, were located within the unit.

A total of 1210 objects were recovered from TU 3. As in other units, architectural materials comprised the largest group of artifacts (41%, n=490), although they were not the majority. Kitchen (11%, n=132), alcohol (3%, n=33), and faunal remains (16%, n=195), were present in fairly large numbers, as were miscellaneous (9%, n=105) and unidentified (7%, n=90) objects. Agricultural group (10%, n=120) were present in greater numbers than in TUs 1 and 2. Two buttons were also recovered from this unit.

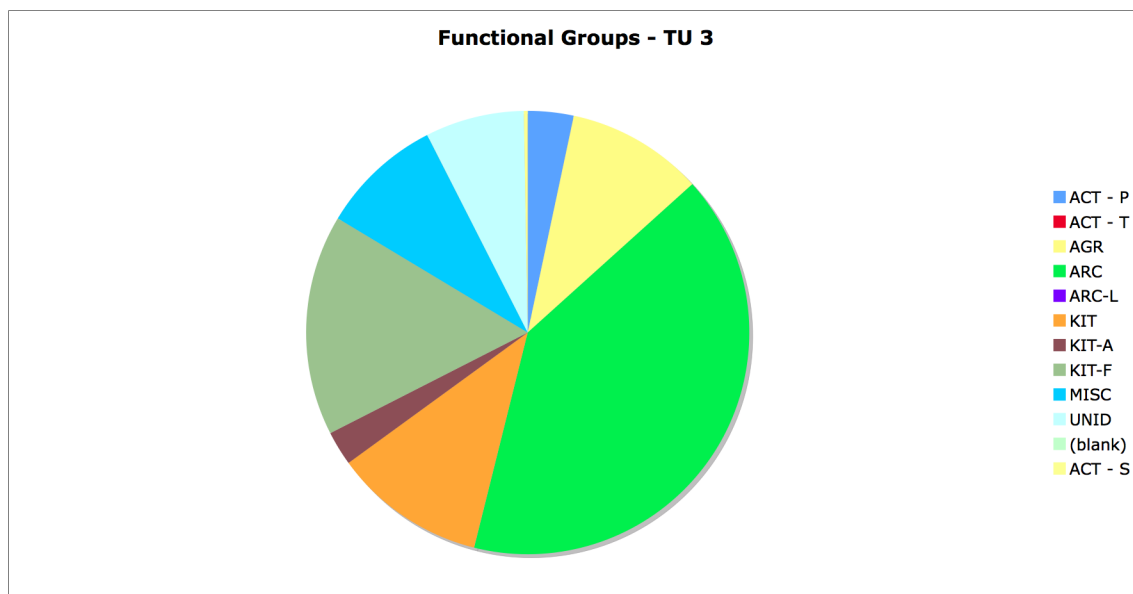


Figure 20: Artifact Counts by Functional Groups, TU 3

Test Unit 4

TU 4, located 10 feet south and 5 feet east of TU 3, contained the foundation corner of a brick building of unknown size, as well as fragments of a paved path. It contained 981 artifacts. The unit also contained large quantities of rough and finish coat plaster, and ceramic plant pots. Excavators encountered destruction debris from both the garden wall and the building. The artifacts recovered from this unit provide information about the construction of the building as well as its function.

Unlike TUs 1 – 3, artifacts in the Agricultural (57%, n=445) group comprised the majority of the objects recovered from this unit. All of these objects were fragments of terra cotta plant pot, many of which were very large and mendable. Architectural material makes up 23% of the assemblage (n=180), and consists of cut nails, window glass, and rough-coat plaster. Cleaning of the brick foundation wall (feature 9) revealed window glass and deposited while the building was standing, or shortly after it was destroyed contained cut nails, brick, and window glass. Very few general Kitchen group items (2%, n=15) were recovered from this unit, although a more substantial proportion of alcohol-related items (7%, n=58) were recovered. Alcohol Group objects included light green and amber bottle glass dating to after the destruction of the building. Five fragments of faunal material are present in the collection, along with miscellaneous (8%, n=62) and unidentified (2%, n=16) material.

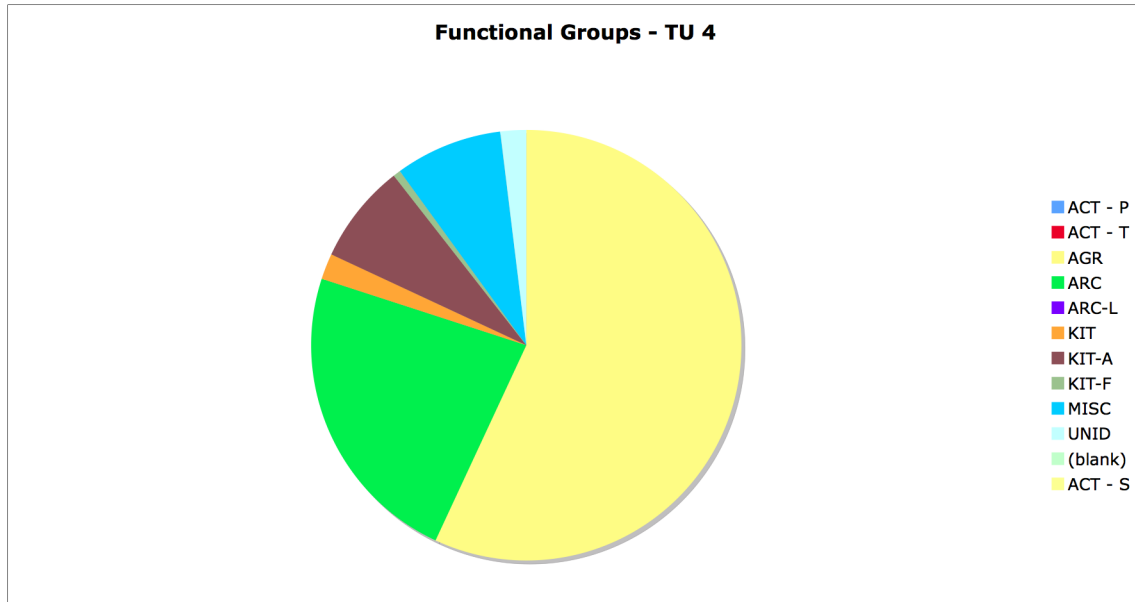


Figure 21: Artifact Counts by Functional Groups, TU 4

Test Unit 5

TU 5, a half-sized unit, contained *in situ* and disturbed remains of the garden wall, but like the adjacent TU 1 soils, the soils in this unit were truncated by swale excavation and eroded by the continual movement of water through the swale. As a consequence, a relatively small number of artifacts (n=40) were recovered from thus unit. The vast majority of these were architectural materials (77% n=31), mostly brick, followed by a few kitchen materials (12%, n=5). Alcohol, miscellaneous, and unidentified, objects all occurred in frequencies of 3% (n=1 each). An inner tube valve cap was also recovered.

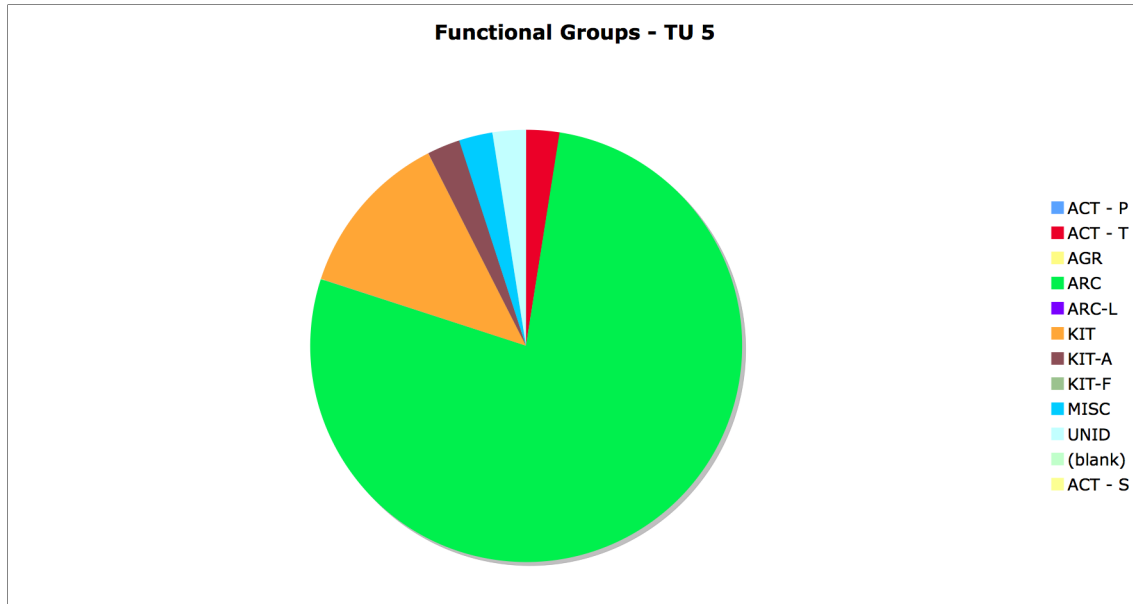


Figure 22: Artifact Counts by Functional Groups, TU 5

Minimum Vessel Analysis

A total of 688 fragments of ceramic were recovered from the 2009 excavations. Vanessa Nagengast performed minimum vessel analysis on each of these. She obtained her minimum vessel count (MVC) by sorting each ceramic by type, and then separating bases from rims. She then determined whether each rim and base fragment was unique, or whether it could be assigned to a vessel with similar characteristics. After performing these assignments, she determined that there were a greater number of rims than bases, so she used the number of rims in the collection to determine the MVC. Unique sherds that could not be assigned to other vessels were also included in the MVC and given a vessel number.

Nagengast calculated the MVC at 33, with 27 earthenware vessels, and 1 each of stoneware and porcelain vessels (Figure 23). The vast majority of those earthenware vessels were terra cotta flower pots, dating to the nineteenth or early twentieth century. While some of the flower pot vessels consisted of only a single sherd, others were substantial vessels, either mending from rim to base, or representing large portions of a large vessel (Figure 25). The remaining vessels principally of tea and tablewares, along with a possible stoneware storage jar (Figure 24).

The Minimum Vessel Count data overwhelmingly suggests that, during the nineteenth century, the area held a number of flower pots, either for displaying ornamental plants, or storing and potting them. Several of these were associated with the building in TU 4. Additionally, some nineteenth century tea wares suggest the possibility that meals might have been taken in the area occasionally, although their presence could also simply due to trash disposal. The “Rebekah at the Well” themed teapot recovered at the base of TU 4 may have been doubled as a plant-watering can.

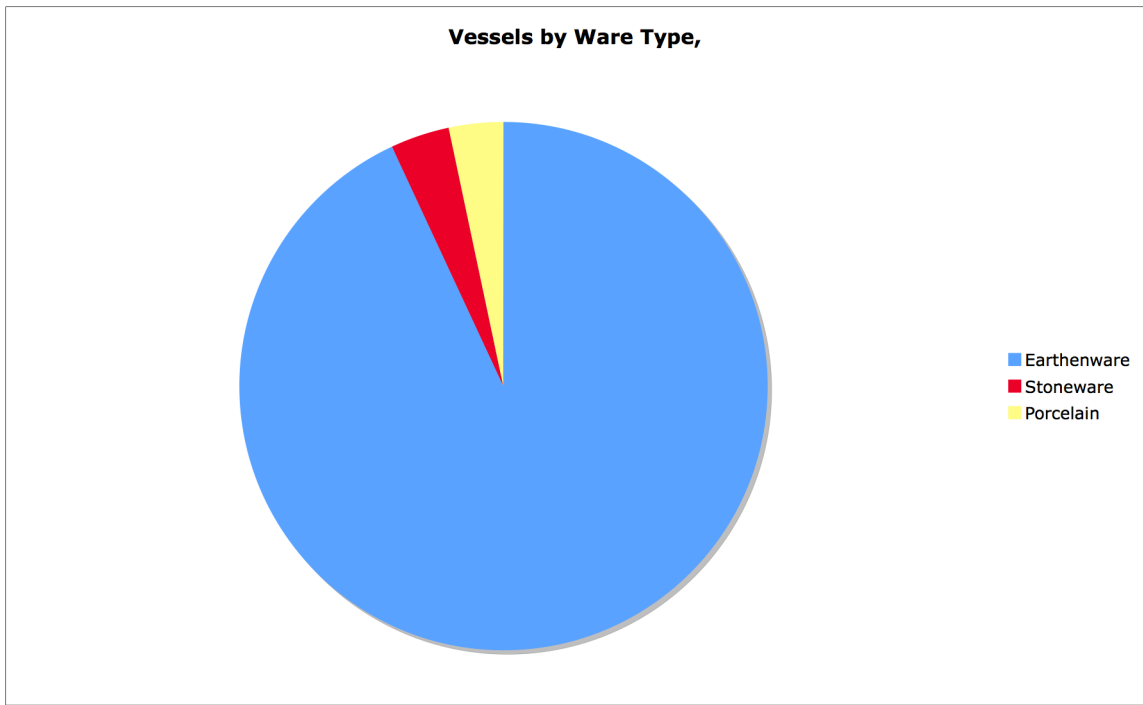


Figure 23: Riversdale Garden Vessels by Ware Type

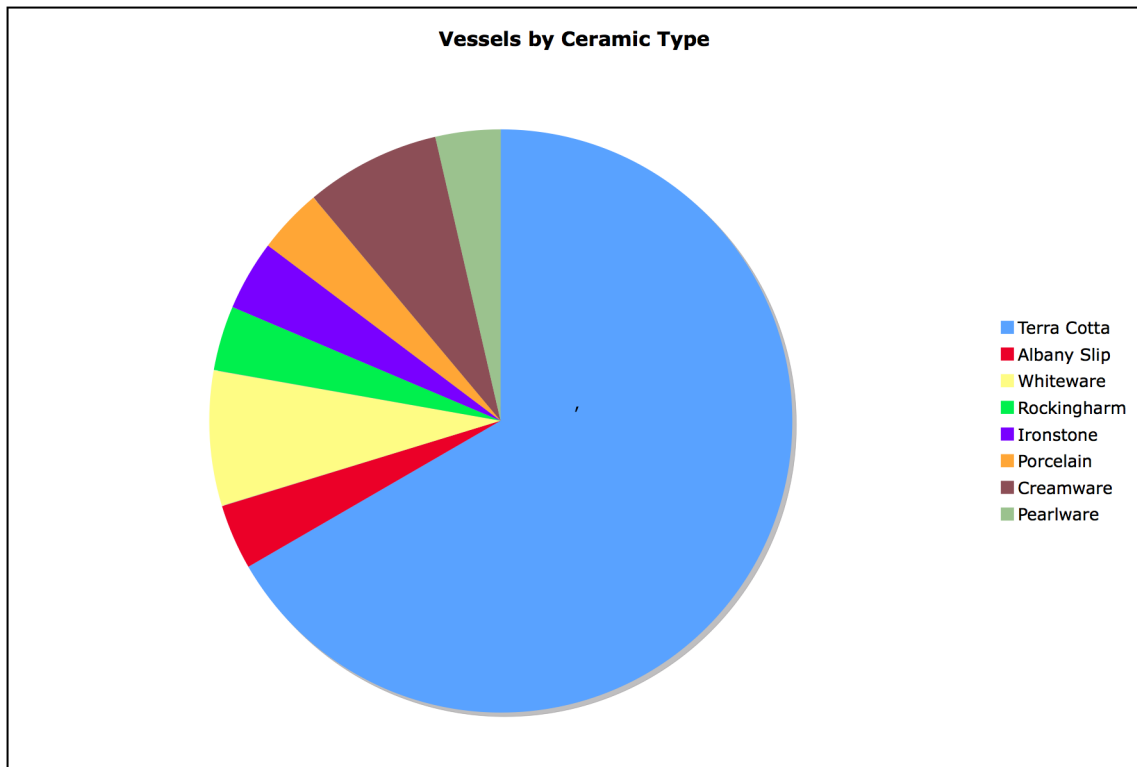


Figure 24: Riversdale Garden Vessels by Ceramic Type



Figure 25: Vessel 35, a bulbous flower pot



Figure 26: Sherds of Vessel 39, a Rockingham-style Rebekah at the well teapot

Discussion

The garden area at Riversdale is well stratified, consisting of three major cultural deposits. The first, and lowest in the profile, is a layer of nineteenth-century cultural activity that predates the destruction of the garden wall and the building located in TU 4. That deposit is most clearly present in TUs 2, 3, and 4. In TUs 2 and 3, it is a thin layer sparsely populated with artifacts. In TU 4, a large number of terra cotta flower pots and other objects, along with an *in situ* building foundation represent a more robust manifestation of this stratum.

The second stratum is a layer of destruction debris consisting mostly of brick and mortar rubble, as well as some plaster and other artifacts. That stratum represents the remains of the garden wall built after 1805 and destroyed sometime in the early twentieth century. It is present in every unit on the site, although it is truncated by the swale in units 4 and 5. This dense deposit clearly separates the nineteenth century from the twentieth century on the site. *In situ* remains of the wall itself was present in trench 4, as well as TUs 2 and 5. They confirm prior predictions about the location of the wall. The brick feature disturbed by drainage activity that precipitated this investigation was confirmed to be a part of the brick garden wall.

Finally, the upper deposit encountered in this area consists of twentieth-century midden that dates to the period after the destruction of the wall. This midden is likely related to house currently standing to the Northeast of the project area and a no longer extant Riverdale School building and Dodson house buildings shown in Gibb and Wieskotten's (1996:82) composite structure and feature map.

The swale and the now-ruined brick garden wall divide the horizontal distribution of artifacts and features. The swale disrupted nineteenth-century features in the area, and seems to have served as an organizing feature during the creation of the twentieth-century midden deposit. The wall likely prevented the accumulation of material culture outside of the garden. In general, twentieth-century deposits lie to the north of the swale, while nineteenth-century deposits lie to the south of the wall.

The building located in TU 4 clearly lay within the nineteenth century garden wall. Stratigraphic evidence suggests that it was demolished sometime before the garden wall, and artifacts suggest that it was in use as early as 1830. Artifacts and features recovered from the area tell us several things about the building. It was architecturally substantial enough to warrant a "spread footer" course of brick at its base. The door, as indicated by changes in the brickwork of the foundation and brick pavers at the base of the unit, appears to have been near the south end of TU 4. The building had glazed windows, as evidenced by window glass recovered below the destruction layer in TU 4; it was also appointed with plastered walls on the inside, as indicated by a concentration of rough and finish coat plaster inside the foundation walls. Finally, the concentration of flower pot vessels around the exterior of the building suggests that its exterior was decorated with potted plants, or that it was actually a service building for potting plants or storing potted plants. Without further archaeological exploration, it is impossible to know whether the building was heated, or how large it was.

Conclusion

In the fall of 2009, undergraduate students from the University of Maryland, College Park, conducted limited excavation of five-by-five-foot test units on a portion of the Riversdale garden. They excavated five units, recovering more than 4,200 artifacts dating from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. They also discovered the remains of an archaeologically significant building related to the 19th century garden wall and landscape. The purpose of the excavation was to determine the nature of archaeological resources that were being disturbed by the erosion caused by the swale and the boring of a drainage pipe.

The excavations at Riversdale Garden confirmed previous archaeological research as to the location and extent of the 1805 Garden wall. They also recovered the remains of a building that is likely one of two in the vicinity shown on the 1858 Sides map. While the excavation of a single unit over the foundation of that building reveals much about its construction and function, there remain questions about the building's size, and whether it was heated in order to store plants in cold weather. Should future research at the site become possible, these will be important questions to address. It should be noted that the building is located beneath several coniferous trees whose root action is likely already effecting buried cultural resources in the area, and whose removal would likely damage or destroy buried archaeological deposits there. All due care should be taken to document and protect archaeological resources if the trees must be removed.

The immediate threat posed by erosion to the resources in the project area has been mitigated by the excavations detailed in this report. However, the author recommends continued monitoring in this area, and additional excavation in advance of any future ground-disturbing activity, particularly in the area of the newly discovered building foundation.

While the building does not appear to be a slave quarter, as some have suggested, it remains important to remember that, more than anyone else at Riversdale in the nineteenth century, slaves built and used the building. Indeed, as Ira Berlin (Pers. Comm.) is fond of saying, in a slave society all aspects of life are touched by slavery. In the case of Riversdale, we know that enslaved workers toiled here from the time it was built until emancipation, and that buildings such as this were as much their place as Rosalie Stier Calvert's.

In addition, the recovery of artifacts from a twentieth-century midden may be useful for interpretation of that time period at some later date. A number of scholars and cultural resource managers have begun to seriously examine late nineteenth- and twentieth-century material culture from working class archaeological sites (e.g. Praetzellis et al. 2005).

Riversdale presents a dynamic landscape full of valuable cultural resources, whose visibility and interpretation has evolved over the course of the last two centuries. Nineteenth-century features related to its history as a Federal-period plantation and later as a state-of-the-art dairy farm, were erased in the twentieth century, as the residential neighborhood of Riversdale Park came into being. More recent efforts at restoration of the historic landscape have meant that nearby buildings have been demolished, even as processes of archaeological and historical discovery continued to reveal new information about the place's past. Doubtlessly, as site development continues, archaeologists and others will continue to contribute to the knowledge base for Riversdale and the surrounding community.

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Appendix I: Context List for the 2009 Garden Excavation

	North	East	Context #	Layer	Layer_Level Description
TU1	205	220	10	1	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown and silty loam
	205	220	12	2	85% 10yr 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam, 15% 10yr 6/4 light yellowish
	205	220	14	3	Brick with Yellowish brown silty loam
	205	220	19	4	85% 10yr 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam, 15% 10yr 6/4 light yellowish
TU2	210	230	9	1	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark brown silty loam
	210	230	13	2	10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown, sandy loam
	210	230	17	3	10YR2/2 very dark brown clay loam
	210	230	20	4	7.5YR2.5/2 very dark brown clay loam
	210	230	24	5	10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam
	210	230	25	6	40% 7.5YR4/6 strong brown clay loam
TU3	215	200	11	1	10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown
	215	200	16	2	Very dark brown (7.5 YR 2.5/2) sandy loam w/ frequent brick bats and
	215	200	22	3	very dark brown (7.5 YR 2.5/2) sandy loam w/ brick bats
	215	200	31	4	10 yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam
TU4	205	205	15	1	dark reddish brown (2.5/2 5-1R)
	205	205	18	2	very dark grey (5YR3/1) sandy clay loam w/frag brick chunks and bats.
	205	205	23	3	southern half: sand; yellow 10YR7/6northern half: loam; very dark
	205	205	26	4	(1) 2.5Y5-4 light olive brown sandy loam
	205	205	29	5	10 YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam
	205	205	28	5	[1] 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam
	205	205	30	6	10YR3-3 clay loam
	205	205	35	7	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR3/6) clay loam
	205	205	35	8	Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 3/2)Clayey loam with occasional
TU5	210	222.5	21	1	topsoil: very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) clayey loam
	210	230	33	11	10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam
	210	217.5	32	2	wall: Dark Brown (10 YR 4/3) clay loam
	210	217.5	34	3	10 yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam

Appendix 2: Simple Inventory for 2009 Excavations

Context #	Unit	Layer	Feature	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Notes
	TR						
5	.4			brick, glazed	1	21	
	TR						
5	.4			ceramic tile, black	1	1	
	TR						
5	.4			earthenware, refined, semi-vitreous ware	1	5	light green on one side
	TR						
5	.4			glass, milk	2	56	
9	2	1		aluminum pull tab	48	36	
9	2	1		bone	5	13	2 pieces have been cut
9	2	1		brick	33	354	
9	2	1		brick, glazed	3	22	
9	2	1		ceramic unidentified	1	23	dog head profile of westie, from refrigerator magnet?
9	2	1		earthenware, whiteware	1	1	
9	2	1		charcoal	3	1	
9	2	1		coal	8	90	
9	2	1		coal, clinker	40	49	
9	2	1		earthenware, pearlware	1	4	base fragment
9	2	1		earthenware, terra cotta	5	21	
9	2	1		glass, milk	2	2	
9	2	1		glass, vessel, amber	2	10	"U.S.A./D126/52" on base fragment
9	2	1		glass, vessel, aqua	1	<1	
9	2	1		glass, vessel, clear	34	37	
9	2	1		glass, vessel, cobalt	1	<1	
9	2	1		glass, window	36	19	
9	2	1		glass, vessel, green	2	15	
9	2	1		iron, nail, cut	4		
9	2	1		iron, nail, wire	2		

9	2	1	iron, unid	52	150	1 bucket handle/wire
9	2	1	metal, unid	4	14	1 wire (from fence), 1 nut, 1 washer, 1 half of metal snap?
9	2	1	mortar	9	57	
9	2	1	paper wrappers	8	<1	1 Heinz Ketchup packet
9	2	1	peanuts	2	2	
9	2	1	plastic	32	12	
9	2	1	Porcelain	2	<1	
9	2	1	stoneware	1	19	finger marks, reduction layer
26						Where is CN 26? Should contain large terra cotta frags
10	1	1	brick	7	136	
10	1	1	brick, glazed	4	8	
10	1	1	coal	3	<1	
10	1	1	coal, clinker	1	3	
10	1	1	copper alloy	3	1	
10	1	1	glass, vessel, amethyst	1	<1	
10	1	1	glass, vessel, aqua	1	2	
10	1	1	glass, vessel, clear	2	2	
10	1	1	glass, vessel, olive	1	<1	
10	1	1	glass, window	94	104	
10	1	1	iron nail, unid	1	22	
10	1	1	iron, bobbin	1	22	
10	1	1	iron, buckle	1	22	Iron buckle, probable animal harness
10	1	1	iron, nail, cut			
10	1	1	iron, sod staple	1	22	
10	1	1	mortar	8	51	
10	1	1	snail shell	1	<1	
11	3	1	earthenware, whiteware	1	<1	blue transfer print design
11	3	1	aluminum pull tab	9	4	
11	3	1	bone	1	1	cut
11	3	1	brick	30	427	

11	3	1	brick, glazed	2	37	
11	3	1	carbon rod	2	2	from arc light or battery
11	3	1	earthenware, whiteware	4	1	
11	3	1	coal	34	106	
11	3	1	coal, clinker	1	3	
11	3	1	earthenware, terra cotta	6	41	1 rim fragment
11	3	1	earthenware, unglazed	1	<1	light green paint
11	3	1	earthenware, unid	1	<1	green decoration
11	3	1	glass, vessel, amber	5	1	
11	3	1	glass, vessel, amethyst	1	<1	
11	3	1	glass, vessel, aqua	1	40	bottle neck
11	3	1	glass, vessel, clear	14	19	
11	3	1	glass, vessel, olive	1	2	
11	3	1	glass, window	32	28	
11	3	1	earthenware, whiteware	1	<1	green annular decoration
11	3	1	iron, crown cap	1		
11	3	1	iron, nail, cut	1		
11	3	1	iron, unid	5	10	1 bottle cap fragment, 1 cut nail
11	3	1	mortar	8	58	
11	3	1	plastic, button	1	<1	
11	3	1	plastic pieces	38	12	1 fragment of brush
11	3	1	plastic toy piece	1	2	cauldron on cooking frame
11	3	1	plastic wrapper	12	<1	
11	3	1	Porcelain	1	<1	
11	3	1	shell, oyster	1	2	
11	3	1	styrofoam	4	<1	
12	1	2	aluminum	4	<1	fragments
12	1	2	brick, glazed	8	93	
12	1	2	coal	2	<1	
12	1	2	earthenware, terra cotta	3	8	1 base fragment

12	1	2	glass, window	26	27	
12	1	2	mortar	3	3	
13	2	2	aluminium, lightbulb base	4	1	
13	2	2	aluminum pull tab	76	58	
13	2	2	bone	26	84	
13	2	2	brick	18	543	
13	2	2	brick, glazed	1	79	
13	2	2	chalk	4	4	
13	2	2	coal	15	118	
13	2	2	coal, clinker	7	104	
13	2	2	copper washer	1	1	
13	2	2	copper wire	1	4	
13	2	2	earthenware, creamware	1	1	blue feather-edge
13	2	2	earthenware, creamware	4	1	
13	2	2	earthenware, terra cotta	6	10	1 base fragment
13	2	2	earthenware, unglazed	1	2	
13	2	2	earthenware, unid	1	1	pink
13	2	2	glass, vessel, amber	6	7	
13	2	2	glass, vessel, clear	28	163	2 complete rims, 1 full base, 1 base fragment, 2 base fragments with "I" in circle
13	2	2	glass, vessel, clear	6	55	shallow serving dish? 4 pieces mend, 2 pieces mend
13	2	2	glass, vessel, olive	5	23	
13	2	2	glass, vessel, red	4	14	
13	2	2	glass, window	202	231	
13	2	2	glass, vessel, green	4	14	
13	2	2	iron, nail, unid	2		
13	2	2	iron, unid	66	229	
13	2	2	mortar	15	176	
13	2	2	plastic pieces	3	1	
13	2	2	plastic tube	1	2	

13	2	2	plastic/foil wrappers	15	4	
13	2	2	Porcelain	1	<1	
13	2	2	snail shell	2	1	
14	1	3	brick	7	143	
14	1	3	brick, glazed	5	77	
14	1	3	glass, window	28	33	
14	1	3	iron sod staple	1	19	
14	1	3	mortar	11	144	
15	4	1	bone	1	9	
15	4	1	brick	2	10	
15	4	1	brick, glazed	4	18	
15	4	1	earthenware, whiteware	2	3	
15	4	1	coal	6	36	
15	4	1	composite metal gas fitting	1	21	iron and nickel
			earthenware, refined, semi-vitreous			
15	4	1	ware	1	1	
15	4	1	earthenware, terra cotta	4	159	
15	4	1	glass, vessel, light green	45	271	
15	4	1	glass, vessel, amber	5	5	
15	4	1	glass, vessel, clear	10	16	1 bottle neck
15	4	1	glass, vessel, red	6	15	
15	4	1	glass, window	10	9	
15	4	1	iron, cast, unid	1	34	bracket?
15	4	1	iron, nail, cut	1	18	shaft of large cut nail
15	4	1	metal, unid	1	2	
15	4	1	mortar	2	3	
15	4	1	plastic elephant	1	2	
15	4	1	plastic pieces	5	1	
15	4	1	snail shell	8	1	
16	3	2	bone	9	17	1 cut piece

16	3	2	brick	21	334	
16	3	2	brick, glazed	5	221	
16	3	2	chalk	1	1	
16	3	2	coal	24	178	
16	3	2	coal, clinker	13	269	
16	3	2	copper button	1	4	
16	3	2	copper strip	1	23	
16	3	2	earthenware, creamware	1	2	handle
16	3	2	earthenware, creamware	21	21	decorative floral pattern, 3 base fragments, 1 rim fragment
16	3	2	earthenware, pearlware	1	2	
			earthenware, refined, semi-vitreous			
16	3	2	ware	2	6	
16	3	2	earthenware, rockingham style	1	21	
16	3	2	earthenware, terra cotta	39	288	3 base fragments
16	3	2	glass, clear	1	<1	
16	3	2	glass, vessel, amber	13	23	
16	3	2	glass, vessel, aqua	16	84	
16	3	2	glass, vessel, clear	34	71	
16	3	2	glass, vessel, cobalt	1	3	
16	3	2	glass, vessel, olive	2	1	
16	3	2	glass, window	231	391	
16	3	2	Ceramic, Unid	1	<1	Green
16	3	2	iron, chain	1	?	
16	3	2	iron, crown cap	1		
16	3	2	iron, misc	2	19	toy car axel with wheels
16	3	2	iron, nail,unid	1		
16	3	2	iron, unid	22	197	1 bottlecap, 1 nail
16	3	2	lead, disk	1	126	
16	3	2	mortar	19	165	
16	3	2	plastic pieces	2	1	

16	3	2	porcelain	1	<1	burnt
16	3	2	slate	1	10	
16	3	2	snail shell	1	<1	
17	2	3	bone	1	1	cut
17	2	3	brick	3	97	
17	2	3	coal	1	3	
17	2	3	coal, clinker	1	124	
17	2	3	earthenware, terra cotta	8	50	
17	2	3	glass, vessel, amber	1	<1	
17	2	3	glass, vessel, clear	1	31	base fragment with bottom half of a star inside horseshoe de
17	2	3	glass, vessel, olive	1	3	
17	2	3	glass, window	54	81	
17	2	3	iron, nail, cut	2		
17	2	3	iron, unid	20	63	
17	2	3	mortar	4	10	
17	2	3	snail shell	8	1	
18	4	2	brick	5	263	
18	4	2	charcoal	18	8	
18	4	2	coal	6	66	
18	4	2	earthenware, terra cotta	11	197	2 base fragments
18	4	2	glass, vessel, amber	1	6	base fragment
18	4	2	glass, vessel, clear	1	3	
18	4	2	glass, vessel, light green	7	79	1 base fragment with "OUIS/ DE-MARK/(circular symbol)/6/8
18	4	2	glass, window	7	17	
18	4	2	iron, hardware	1	426	nut, square
18	4	2	iron, nail, cut	1		
18	4	2	iron, nail, wire	1		
18	4	2	iron, unid	3	32	1 wire nail, 1 cut nail
18	4	2	mortar	9	369	
18	4	2	plaster/mortar	35	733	

18	4	2	snail shell	3	2	
18	4	2	stoneware, alkaline glaze	1	8	molded stripes
19	1	4	aluminum pull tab	1	<1	
19	1	4	brick	14	77	
19	1	4	brick, glazed	4	94	
19	1	4	coal	4	9	
19	1	4	earthenware, terra cotta	2	6	
19	1	4	earthenware, terra cotta	3	140	1 base fragment, 1 rim fragment
19	1	4	glass, vessel, amethyst	1	<1	
19	1	4	glass, vessel, clear	1	1	
19	1	4	glass, window	38	59	
19	1	4	plastic	1	<1	green
19	1	4	iron unid	2	21	
19	1	4	mortar	4	11	
20	2	4	aluminum pull tab	2	2	
20	2	4	bone	1	<1	
20	2	4	brick	5	52	
20	2	4	brick	2	82	attached mortar
20	2	4	brick, glazed	8	44	
20	2	4	coal	3	43	
20	2	4	earthenware, rockingham style	1	1	
20	2	4	earthenware, terra cotta	17	126	2 base fragments, 4 rim fragments
20	2	4	glass, vessel, amethyst	1	24	inkwell, complete rim
20	2	4	glass, vessel, olive	3	5	
20	2	4	glass, window	142	236	
20	2	4	iron, nails, unid	42	475	mostly nails, 1 large square sheet
20	2	4	mortar	5	42	
20	2	4	plaster	2	15	
20	2	4	snail shell	1	<1	
21	5	1	brick, glazed	9	134	

21	5	1	coal	1	58	
21	5	1	glass, vessel, amber	1	1	
21	5	1	glass, vessel, clear	4	28	
21	5	1	glass, window	2	6	
21	5	1	mortar	6	48	
21	5	1	plaster/mortar	1	1	
21	5	1	plastic pieces	1	<1	possible bike tire air cap
21	5	1	plastic wrapper	1	<1	
22	3	3	bone	183	117	from small animal
22	3	3	brick	25	113	
22	3	3	brick, glazed	5	86	
22	3	3	charcoal	2	2	
22	3	3	coal	2	4	
22	3	3	coal, clinker	1	1	
22	3	3	copper pieces	8	23	
22	3	3	earthenware, creamware	5	1	
22	3	3	earthenware, pearlware	2	2	1 base fragment
22	3	3	earthenware, terra cotta	30	225	2 base fragments, 3 rim fragments, 4 pieces mend (possible t
22	3	3	earthenware, terra cotta	43	219	4 rim fragments, 10 base fragments
22	3	3	glass, frosted	1	1	has patina
22	3	3	glass, marble	1	7	swirling red glass
22	3	3	glass, vessel, aqua	18	77	1 base fragment
22	3	3	glass, vessel, clear	5	96	1 complete rim, 1 complete base of tumbler
22	3	3	glass, window	93	134	
22	3	3	iron nails	42	204	
22	3	3	mortar	6	19	
22	3	3	plaster/mortar	9	70	
22	3	3	shell, oyster	1	2	
22	3	3	snail shell	17	5	
23	4	3	brick, glazed	1	1	

23	4	3	coal	3	20	
23	4	3	coal, clinker	1	22	
23	4	3	earthenware, terra cotta	23	468	1 rim fragment
23	4	3	iron sheeting	7	90	fragments of iron sheeting
23	4	3	mortar	9	57	
23	4	3	plaster	1	42	rough and finish coat
23	4	3	snail shell	5	1	
24	2	5	brick	3	78	
24	2	5	brick, glazed	7	220	attached mortar
24	2	5	charcoal	1	1	
24	2	5	earthenware, terra cotta	2	14	
24	2	5	glass, vessel, aqua	21	46	1 base fragment
24	2	5	glass, vessel, clear	1	2	
24	2	5	glass, window			
24	2	5	iron, unid	2	78	
24	2	5	plaster/mortar	1	5	
25	2	6	brick	2	22	
25	2	6	brick, glazed	8	120	
25	2	6	coal	1	20	
25	2	6	earthenware, rockingham style	1	12	has molded decoration
25	2	6	earthenware, terra cotta	7	19	1 rim fragment, 1 fragment has impressed stripes
25	2	6	glass, vessel, olive	2	10	
25	2	6	glass, window	29	30	
25	2	6	iron, unid	2	53	6 cut nails
25	2	6	mortar	3	57	
27	4		9 brick	3	8	
27	4		9 brick, glazed	2	5	
27	4		9 charcoal	6	1	
27	4		9 earthenware, terra cotta	109	1096	
27	4		9 earthenware, terra cotta	23	2339	6 rim fragments, 1 fragment with handle, 3 fragments with h

27	4		9	glass, window	11	8	
27	4		9	iron, nail, cut	4	32	
27	4		9	snail shell	1	<1	
29	4	5		bone	3	1	
29	4	5		brick	5	234	
29	4	5		brick, glazed	3	29	
29	4	5		coal	2	1	
29	4	5		earthenware, terra cotta	4	61	2 rim fragments
29	4	5		glass, window	29	32	
29	4	5		iron nails	2	14	1 cut, 1 wire
29	4	5		plaster/mortar	8	113	
30	4	6		brick	13	146	
30	4	6		coal	2	12	
30	4	6		earthenware, terra cotta	271	17 lbs.	2 glazed, 1 with dark red stripe, 1 with incised design, 6 base,
30	4	6		glass, window	2	3	
30	4	6		mortar	1	3	
30	4	6		shell, oyster	1	5	
33	2		11	bone	5	4	
33	2		11	brick, glazed	613	576	
33	2		11	earthenware, terra cotta	1	1	
33	2		11	glass, window	17	17	
33	2		11	mortar	1	78	
33	2		11	plaster/mortar	3	33	
34	5	3		brick	1	4	
34	5	3		brick, glazed	6	79	
34	5	3		glass, vessel, clear	1	3	
34	5	3		iron, hardware	2	64	1 sod staple, 1 bolt
34	5	3		plaster/mortar	4	13	

Appendix 4: Investigator's Qualifications

Curriculum Vitae

21 May 2010

David A. Gadsby

Work Address	Permanent Address
1111 Woods Hall University of Maryland College Park MD 20742 (301) 405-0085 dgadsby@anth.umd.edu	3759 Beech Ave Baltimore, MD 21211 410-227-2578 (mobile)

EDUCATION:

2010 Ph.D. – Expected. (Anthropology) American University. Defense expected April 2010.

Dissertation: *Hampden: Heritage and Power in a nineteenth-Century Textile Town*

Advisor: Joan Gero

2004 M.A.A. (Applied Anthropology) University of Maryland.

Master's Project: *Providence, Maryland: Archaeology of A Puritan/Quaker Settlement Near the Severn River*. A Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Advisor: Mark P. Leone

1997 B.A. (Sociology/Anthropology) St. Mary's College of Maryland *Cum Laude*

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

Lecturer: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, June 2005-present

Courses Taught:

Anth 240 Introduction to Archaeology

Summer 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008

Winter 2006, 2007, 2008

Spring 2008

Anth 340 Method and Theory in Archaeology

Spring 2009

Anth 298C: The Archaeology of the University

Fall 2009

Teaching Assistant: Department of Anthropology, American University

Courses Assisted:

Anth 215 Sex, Gender and Culture, Fall 2006

Anth 235 America: The Buried Past, Spring 2006

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Archeologist (SCEP)

National Park Service, Washington Area Support Office. December 2008 to present.

Assistant Director

Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland. October 2006 to present.

Project Co-Director

Hampden Community Archaeology Project. Ongoing community-based heritage project in Baltimore, MD. June 2004 to present.

Faculty Research Assistant

Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD. October 2004 to September 2006.

Project Assistant

American University, Department of Anthropology, Washington, DC. September 2004 to May 2005.

Laboratory Director

Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project. September 1999 to August 2004.

Journeyman Archaeologist

Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. October 1998 to June 1999.

Cultural Resource Specialist

PAR Environmental Resources, Sacramento CA. July to November 1997.

Archaeological Technician

Historic St. Mary's City Commission. St. Mary's City, MD. Intermittent June 1994 to August 1998.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
American Anthropological Association
Society for Applied Anthropology

FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS, AND CONTRACTS: TOTALING \$112,000.

Spring 2010 CAS Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship, American University. 2010. \$7,500, plus tuition remission.

Civic Engagement and Bladensburg's Archaeological Heritage, Bladensburg, MD. Maryland State Highways Administration. 2009. \$18,839.

A Proposed Historical Study of the Upper Anacostia River for Inclusion as a Connecting Trail to the John Smith Chesapeake History Trail. Friends of the John Smith History Trail. 2009. \$6,370.

Proposed Phase I Excavations at Bostwick Mansion, Bladensburg Maryland. City of Bladensburg. 2008. \$18,135.

Interpreting Hampden's Archaeological Heritage. William G. Baker Fund. 2007. \$5,000.

Hampden Archaeology: Artifact Processing and Stabilization. Preservation Maryland. 2007. \$3,000.

Hampden Community Archaeology: Creating Public Awareness for Heritage Resources. Maryland Historical Trust. \$20,000.

Hampden Community Archaeology Project. Sociological Initiatives Foundation. \$15,000.

Hampden Community Archaeology Summer Program. Baltimore Community Foundation. 2006 \$5,000.

College of Arts and Sciences Graduate Fellowship, American University 2004 to 2007. \$30,000.

Mellon Grant, American University. 2006. \$800.

Mellon Grant, American University. 2005. \$1,000.

Opportunity Grant, Maryland Humanities Council. 2004. \$2,000

PUBLICATIONS

PEER REVIEWED JOURNAL ARTICLES

Gadsby, David A.

“We had it hard...but we enjoyed it”: Class, Poverty, and Pride in Baltimore’s Hampden. Submitted for Review to *Historical Archeology*, February 2010.

Gadsby, David A. and Robert C. Chidester

2011 Heritage and “Those People”: Representing Working Class Interests through Hampden’s Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 45 (1) In prep.

Chidester, Robert C. and David A. Gadsby

2009 One Neighborhood, Two Communities: The Public Archaeology of Class in a Gentrifying Urban Neighborhood. *International Labor and Working-Class History* 76:1-19.

Gadsby, David A.

2009 Urban Heritage in Troubled Times. *Practicing Anthropology* 31(3): 20-23.

BOOK CHAPTERS

Gadsby, David A. and Jodi Barnes

2010 Activism as Archaeological Praxis: Engaging Communities with Archaeologies that Matter. In *Activist Archaeologies*. Edited by Jay Stottman. In press.

Shackel, Paul A. and David A. Gadsby

2007 “I wish for Paradise”: Memory and Class in Hampden, Baltimore. In *The Collaborative Continuum: Archaeological Engagements with Descendant Communities*. Edited by Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh and T.J. Ferguson. pp. 225-243. Rowan and Littlefield. Lanham, MD.

Gadsby, David A and Robert C. Chidester

2006 Heritage in Hampden: A Participatory Research Design for Public Archaeology in a Working-Class Neighborhood, Baltimore, Maryland. In *Archaeology as a Tool of Civic Engagement*. Edited by Paul A. Shackel and Barbara J. Little. pp. 223-242. AltaMira.

Gadsby, David A.

2002 Homewood's Lot Through Four Generations. In *The Clay Tobacco Pipe in Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Edited by Al Luckenbach, C. Jane Cox and John Kille. pp. 18-26. Anne Arundel County’s Lost Towns Project, Annapolis, MD.

TECHNICAL REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Gadsby, David A.

2004 *Providence, Maryland: Archaeology of A Puritan/Quaker Settlement Near the Severn River*. Multiple Property Submission to the National Register of Historic Places.

Luckenbach, Al and David A. Gadsby
2004 Native American Stone Celts from Colonial Contexts in the seventeenth-Century Settlement of Providence, Maryland. *Maryland Archaeology* 40(2):1-7.

Gadsby, David A. and Erin Piechowiak
2003 Making Dead Oysters Date: Research on Oyster Shell Morphology and Chronology from Dated Contexts in Colonial Providence, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Archaeological Report on File with Maryland Historical Trust, Department of Housing and Community Development. 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032.

Gadsby David A.
2002 Industrial Re-use of Domestic Ceramics at Swan Cove (18AN934). *Maryland Archaeology* 38(1):19-26.

Gadsby, David A., Sherry Marsh, Paul Mintz and Jason D. Moser
2001 A Plantation in Suburbia: An Integrated Approach to the Archaeological and Historical Study of Hancock's Resolution (18AN169). Archaeological Report on File with Maryland Historical Trust, Department of Housing and Community Development. 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032.

Gadsby, David A.
1998 A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Hawes Wetland Mitigation Project. Archaeological report on file with the Historic Resource Information System, Sacramento State University, Sacramento, CA.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS CHAIRED AND ORGANIZED

2009 Session Organizer: Heritage Centers and Applied Anthropology. Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Santa Fe, NM.

2008 Theme Organizer: Engaged and Useful Archaeologies. With Sarah Colley, Barbara Little, Paul Shackel and Laurajane Smith. Sixth World Archaeology Congress, Dublin Ireland.

2008 Session Organizer and Co-Chair: Valuing Heritage. With Paul A. Shackel. Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Memphis TN.

2008 Plenary Session Chair: Archaeology and Civic Engagement. Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, NM.

2008 Symposium Chair and Organizer: The Archaeology of Ten Minutes Ago: Material Histories of the Burgeoning Past and the Vanishing Present. With Jodi Barnes. Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, NM.

2006 Community Archaeology Symposium. Third Annual Conference on Teaching and Learning Technology, Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland. With Jodi Barnes.

2006 General Session Chair: Community Archaeology and Contemporary Stakeholders. Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

2005 Session Co-Organizer and Co-Chair. Can Archaeologists be Activists?: Prospects for an Engaged Archaeology. With Jodi Barnes. Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC.

2004 Hampden Public History Workshops. Public Program in the Hampden Community. With Bill Barry, Bill Harvey and Bob Chidester.

PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATIONS AND CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

2010 Discourse, Identity, and Urban Development: Community Archaeology in Baltimore's Hampden. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Amelia Island, FL.

2010 Class Consciousness and Materiality in a nineteenth-century Textile Mill Village in Maryland. With Robert C. Chidester. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Amelia Island, FL.

2010 CUA/APTC Student Forum on Ethics. Panel Participant at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology, Amelia Island, FL.

2009 Urban Heritage in Troubled Times: Why Cities Need Public Archaeology. Paper presented at the Annual American University Public Anthropology Conference, Washington, DC.

2009 Heritage and Applied Anthropology at the University of Maryland. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Santa Fe, NM.

2009 "We had it hard...but we enjoyed it": Class, Poverty, and Pride in Baltimore's Hampden. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Toronto, ON.

2008 One Neighborhood, Two Communities: Public Archaeology of Class in a Gentrifying Urban Neighborhood. With Robert C. Chidester. Paper presented to the Building Bridges Conference, Baltimore, MD.

2008 Urban Heritage in Troubled Times: Why Cities Need Public Archaeology. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Memphis TN.

2008 The Taphonomy of Late Capitalism in Baltimore. With Robert C. Chidester. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, NM.

2007 “Believe Hon,” Markets, Faith and Archaeology in 21st-Century Baltimore. Paper Presented at the Contemporary Historical Archaeological Theory Conference, Sheffield, England.

2006 Remembering and Forgetting Baltimore’s Industrial Heritage: Archaeology, History and Memory. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Jose, CA.

2006 Workshop: Ethics in Archaeological Research. Exploring Public Anthropology. With Joan Gero and Jodi Barnes. Third Annual American University Public Anthropology Workshop. Washington, DC.

2006 Community Archaeology as Transformative Action: Building an Engaged and Reflective Public Practice. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, San Juan, PR.

2005 Can Archaeology Raise Consciousness? A Case Study from a Working-Class Baltimore Community. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. Washington, DC.

2005 Heritage in Hampden: Participatory Research Design in a Working-Class Neighborhood, Baltimore, Maryland. With Robert Chidester. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Santa Fe, NM.

2005 Public History Workshops as a Model-Building Tool for Public Archaeology: Public History Workshops in Hampden, Baltimore, MD. Paper Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, York, England.

2004 Providence, Maryland: Archaeology, Politics, and Power in Maryland’s Seventeenth-Century Puritan Settlement. Winner, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology’s Annual Student Paper Competition, Kingston, ON.

2004 Hampden Public History Workshops. Public Program in the Hampden Community. With Bill Barry, Bill Harvey and Bob Chidester. Baltimore, MD.

2003 Making Dead Oysters Date: Research on *Oyster Shell Morphology and Chronology from Dated Contexts in Colonial Providence, Anne Arundel County, MD*. With Erin Piechowiak. Workshop presented to the Archaeological Society of Maryland’s Annual Symposium. Crownsville, MD.

2002 Tobacco Pipe Production at Swan Cove (18AN934). Poster presented to Annual Meeting of the the Society for Historical Archaeology. Mobile, AL.

Edited Volumes and Journals

Shackel, Paul A. and David A. Gadsby (editors)

2011 Archaeologies of Engagement, Representation, and Identity. *Historical Archaeology* 45(1).

REVIEWS

2006 *The Archaeology of Class in Urban America*. Stephen A. Mrozowski. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. *Historical Archaeology* In Prep.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

2008 – present Public Programs Chair, Society for Historical Archaeology Program Committee for 2012.

2007-2008 Tenure Track Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, American University.

2008 Masters Project Committee, Abbie Jackson, University of Maryland.

2007 Masters Project Committee, Jolene L.U. Smith, University of Maryland.

2005 Masters Project Committee, John Molenda, University of Maryland.

2005 Graduate Studies Committee, Graduate Student Council, Department of Anthropology, American University.