Archaeological Testing at Bostwick (18PR951), New Driveway Project, Bladensburg, MD

Submitted by:

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Abstract

In August of 2008, archaeologists and students at the Center for Heritage Resource Studies (CHRS) at the University of Maryland conducted a program of archaeological field survey at the historic Bostwick House. This survey resulted in the identification of six major activity areas of archaeological significance on the property. At this time it was decided that those six activity areas should receive special attention in any planning activities on the property.

Historic Bostwick is located at the base of Lowndes Hill in Bladensburg, Maryland. Christopher Lowndes constructed the house around 1745. Lowndes was an early land developer as well as a merchant, shipbuilder, and slave trader, and he made Bladensburg the headquarters of his operation. The house continued to be occupied through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The property underwent significant changes in the early twentieth century, and nearby urban development has impacted the landscape as well. Currently the property is managed by a partnership between the Town of Bladensburg and the University of Maryland's Historic Preservation Program. These partners plan to rehabilitate the standing house structure and to turn the house into a destination for education and other activities.

In the spring of 2009, the Town of Bladensburg developed plans to re-route the existing driveway at the Bostwick House, and replace it with a permeable surface accessible to emergency vehicles. Although the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE) did not directly intersect with one of the six areas identified in the previous survey, it was determined that the potential existed for intact cultural resources to exist in the APE due to its proximity to one of the areas identified.

In June of 2009, archaeologists and students from CHRS excavated four STP's and two test units within the new driveway's APE. Additionally, previously surveyed units were reexamined. The excavations did not reveal the presence of cultural features that might shed light on the nature of the activities conducted in the adjacent area. Excavations resulted in the recovery of artifacts related to all of the eras of Bostwick's occupation and confirmed the richness of the archaeological record present on the grounds. In May of 2010, CHRS archaeologists monitored the grading of the APE as part of the process of ensuring the archaeological heritage of Bostwick, Bladensburg and the State of Maryland would not be compromised in the building of this necessary modern alteration of the house's landscape. The preservation plan allowed archaeologists from the University of Maryland to mitigate aspects of the construction plan that may have affected sensitive areas identified during the initial survey.

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1.0 Introduction

Bostwick House is an eighteenth-century historic home located in urban Bladensburg, MD. In the eighteenth century, the house and property on which it lies were home to merchant Christopher Lowndes' family, and later that of the first Secretary of the U.S. Navy, Benjamin Stoddard. Enslaved African-Americans also lived and worked on the property during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Town of Bladensburg currently owns the property.

In March 2008, The University of Maryland's Historic Preservation Program began a partnership with the Town of Bladensburg to restore the house, which had fallen into disrepair. Faculty and students of the University of Maryland's historic preservation program, lead by Professor Donald Linebaugh, began research and planning for the restoration in 2007, and soon thereafter began using the site as a workspace and hands-on classroom for graduate students.

In the summer of 2008, students and archaeologists from the Center for Heritage Resource Studies (CHRS) of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland undertook a systematic survey of the grounds of the mansion. This survey was undertaken in order to identify areas with the potential for the presence of intact buried cultural resources that may contribute to our knowledge of the long history of occupants of the house and grounds. The results of this survey included the identification of six major areas with potentially significant archaeological resources on the property. The investigators determined that any future ground disturbing activities at the property

should be preceded by additional archaeological investigation, with special attention to the six resource areas identified in the survey.

In the spring of 2009, the Bostwick partners the Town of Bladensburg planned to re-route the existing driveway, and replace it with a permeable surface that was realigned to make emergency vehicles accessible to the property. In June of 2009, CHRS conducted additional survey and testing of limited scope within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) in order to determine if significant resources would be impacted by the driveway rerouting requiring a full data recovery. While no feature or intact deposits were identified during the additional work, monitoring was recommended during the grading of the driveway right of way.

2.0 SETTING

Bostwick is located within Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 11 (Riverine Potomac Drainage) in the coastal plain province just outside of Washington, D.C. (Shaffer and Cole 1994: 77). It is located on a rise overlooking Bladensburg's historic port, approximately 1,000 feet east of the Anacostia River and roughly twenty feet above mean sea level (Figure 1).

Soils in the area are part of the Bibb Urban Land Complex (Kirby 1967: Plate 17, pp.18-19). Bibb soils are level, poorly drained, silty or sandy alluvial deposits that have washed downstream, and are present throughout Prince George's County. They are marginal agricultural soils sometimes used for pasture, corn, or hay cultivation. Generally, forested areas are habited by maple, gum, or other draught resistant hardwoods. Urban

Bibb soils are frequently capped by impermeable surfaces such as concrete, or by miscellaneous fill.

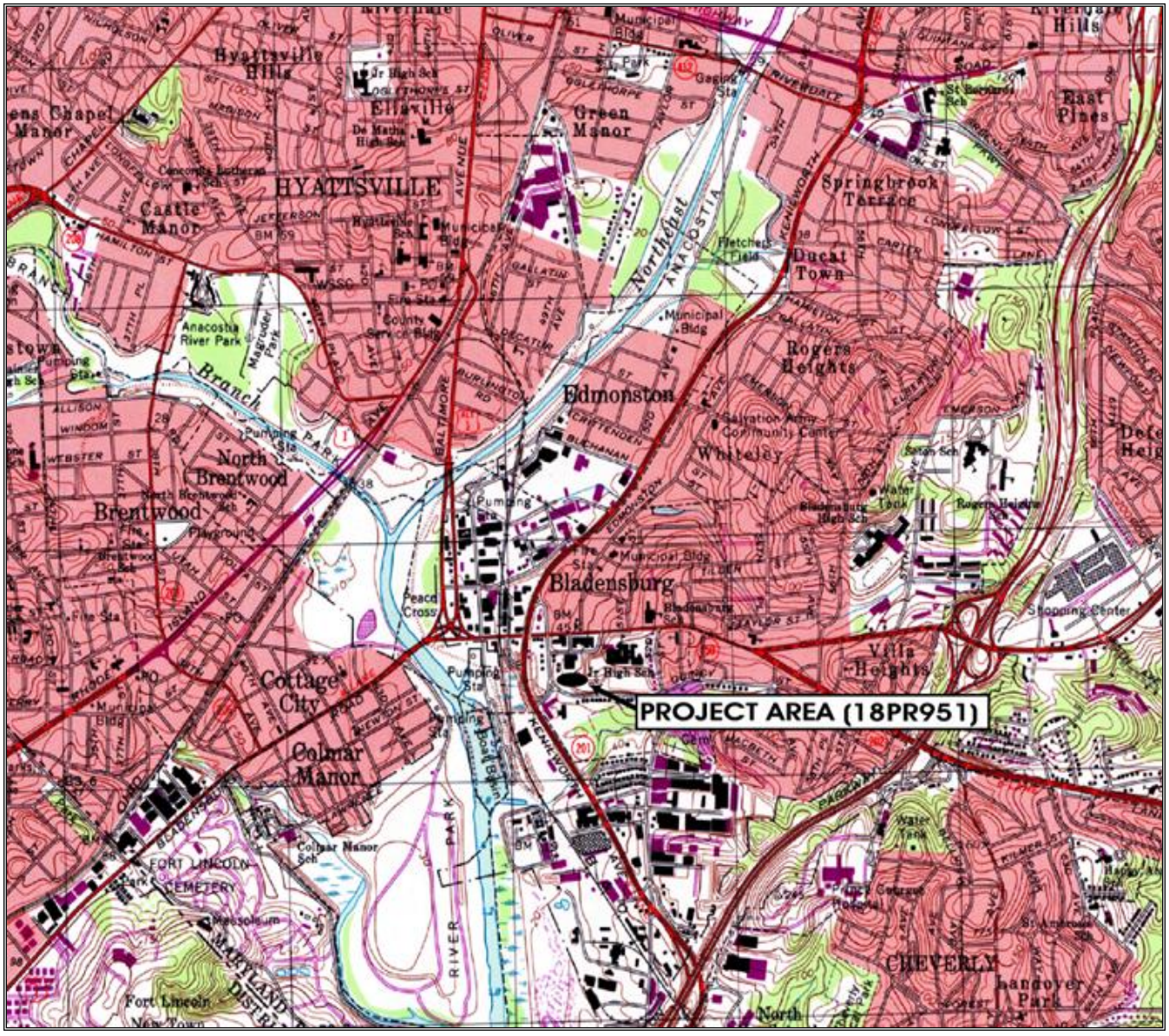

Figure 1: Site location map, USGS 7.5" Quadrangle, Washington, DC West.

Bostwick sits on an approximately seven acre tract in urban Bladensburg. While the immediate setting gives the impression of being rural, the surrounding landscape is heavily trafficked and urban. Light industry, high-rise housing, and retail shopping establishments cover the terrain on all sides. Urban parkland in the form of the recently

re-developed Bladensburg waterfront lies to the west. Also to the west lies Kenilworth Avenue, a major North- South thoroughfare. The busy Maryland Route 450 is situated to the north. Significant earthmoving activities in the northwestern and western portions of the site, including the addition of at least on front-yard terrace, appear to have occurred in the early twentieth century. The eastern portion of the site, which includes Bostwick Mansion, several service buildings, a pond and a formal garden, appears less disturbed, and therefore possess greater potential archaeological integrity.

2.1 *Archaeological Sites*

Following the 2008 University of Maryland archaeological survey, the Bostwick property was registered as archaeological site 18PR951. Additionally, ten previously recorded archaeological sites exist within a two-mile radius of Bostwick. Four are eighteenth-century sites historically linked to Bostwick including the George Washington Inn (18PR96), Riversdale Mansion (18PR930), The Market Master's House (18PR983) and the Magruder House (18PR982). An additional historical site, the Bladensburg Boys Home, is located in Washington, D.C., approximately 1.75 miles southeast of Bostwick. The remaining five sites are prehistoric. One site (18PR126) is located approximately one mile south on the border between Prince George's County and Washington, D.C. The remaining four sites (51NE01, 51NE04, 51NE05, 51NE17) are located in Washington, D.C. between one and one and a half miles to the south and southwest (Figure 2).

In 2009, a cooperative project between the State Highway Administration and the University of Maryland explored the archaeological resources of Bladensburg, examining

several eighteenth-century structures including the Market Master's House, the Magruder House and the George Washington House. The Magruder House, reportedly the oldest standing structure in Bladensburg, is a 2 ½ story stone structure located on Maryland Route 450, west of Bostwick (Hughes 2009). Investigation revealed the presence of deposits related to the eighteenth-, nineteenth- and twentieth- century occupations of the residence as well as the presence of Archaic and Woodland Period Native American occupations. The site was registered in August of 2009 as 18PR982.

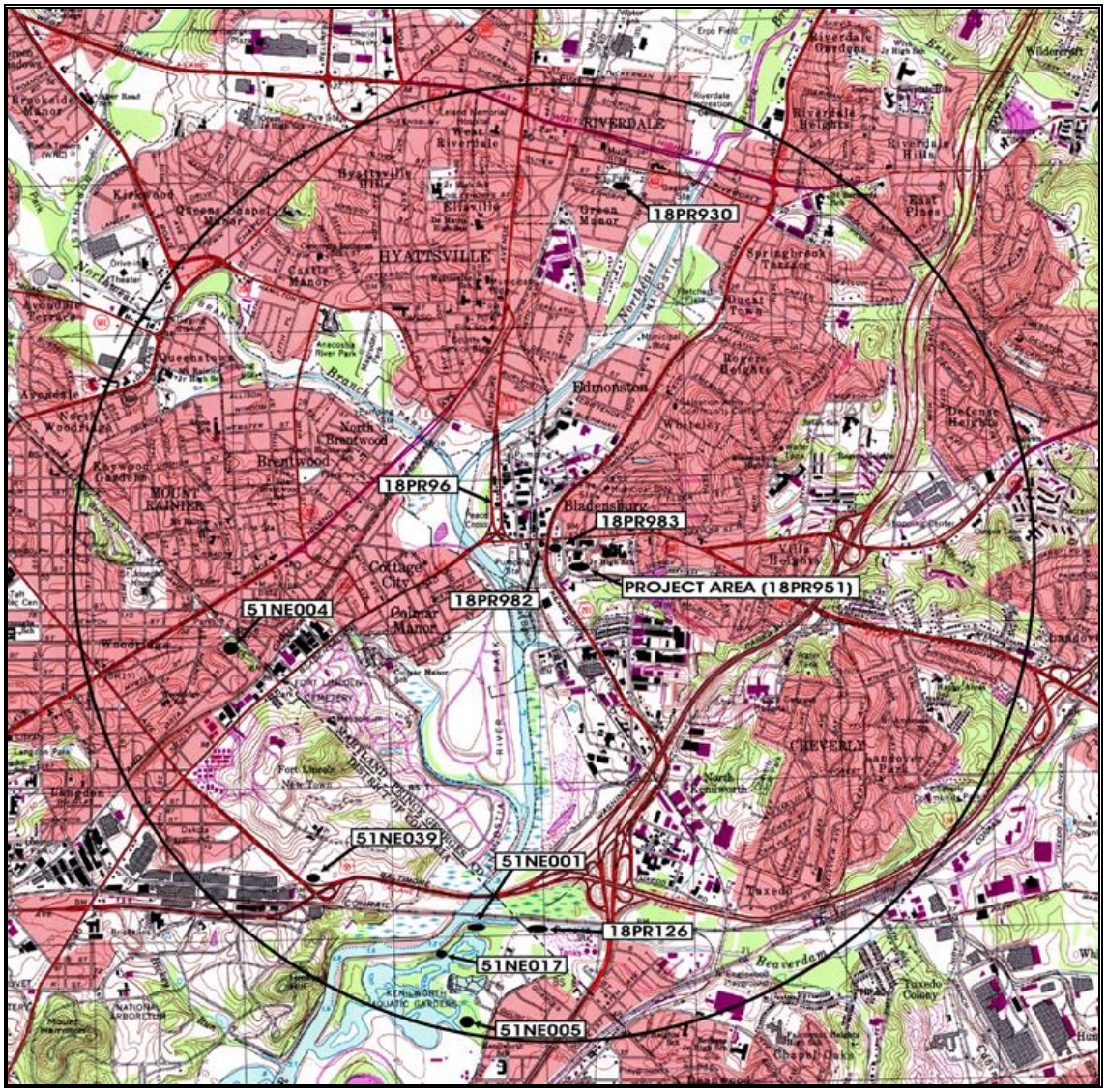

Figure 2. U.S.G.S Quadrangle map showing archaeology sites within a two- mile radius of Bostwick.

The Market Master's House is a 1 ½ story stone house built by Christopher Lowndes circa 1760. It reportedly served as a store and post office (Hughes 2009). Its relationship to the Market Square, located in the building lot directly to the north is currently unknown other than its known commercial function and proximity. Like the Magruder house, archaeological investigation resulted in the identification of deposits and features related to the eighteenth-, nineteenth- and twentieth- century occupations of the residence as well as evidence of Archaic and Woodland period Native American occupations. The site was registered in August of 2009, as 18PR983.

The George Washington Inn, also known as the Indian Queen Tavern Site or the George Washington House, is one of four remaining eighteenth- century sites in Bladensburg. It was built around 1760 (Benson et al. 2003:211-212). Community college students excavated portions of the site in the 1970s. Recent geophysical and archaeological investigations there have revealed the presence of intact eighteenth- century deposits (Haley et al. 2009:5-10).

The fifth site in Prince George's County (18PR126) consists of a scatter of lithics, fire-cracked rock, and shell dating to the Archaic period. Two Maryland Historical Trust "quad files" for the area note the presence of a scatter of flakes west of the Anacostia River in Cottage City, and a collection area to the west of the George Washington Inn, on the eastern river bank.

Five sites were identified in Washington, D.C., within two miles of the site area. These included one historic site (51NE39) and four prehistoric sites. The historic site, located approximately 1 ½ miles to the southwest, is identified as the remains of the National Training Center for Boys. The remaining four sites, identified as 51NE01, 51NE04, 51NE05, 51NE17 consist of prehistoric sites. All are located between 1 ½ to 2 miles south of Bostwick. Scant information is available about each of these sites.

2.2 *Site History*

In October of 1742, the Maryland legislature voted to create the town of Bladensburg on the east side of the Anacostia River. They named the new Prince George's County port for Thomas Bladen, who had become governor of the Province of Maryland in that year. As they had done for several of Maryland's other incorporated towns, lawmakers required a certain amount of investment on the part of those who wished to settle one of the 60 town lots. New property owners, called "Takers-up" in the bill, were required "within Eighteen Months after taking up … [to] build and finish…one good, substantial, and tenantable House with one Brick or Stone Chimney thereto, that shall cover 400 square Feet of Ground" (*Archives of Maryland* 2006: 451-452). Takers-up 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.

The effort to legislate an urban landscape into being was to some degree successful, since Bladensburg eventually became an important node in Maryland's tobacco export system and remained a thriving village into the twentieth century. By the Revolutionary 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).

Christopher Lowndes, an English-born merchant, shipbuilder, and slave trader, was one of the early takers-up of several Bladensburg lots, including Lot 52. He built Bostwick mansion on that lot in 1746 later adding the adjacent Lots 46 and 53 to form a large estate, at which he may also have conducted some business (Kees De Mooy, personal communication 2008; Jones 2008: 3). He continued to buy properties in and around Bladensburg for his business or family, including houses known as "the Parthenon," "Blenheim," and "Shady Side," built for his sons.

Lowndes owned a ropewalk near in Bladensburg, which supplied the American Navy during the American Revolution (De Mooy 2008: 15; Jones 2008: 3). With his partner Benjamin Tasker, Jr., Lowndes regularly imported enslaved Africans (De Mooy 2008:2, 11). Newspaper ads note that he participated in several transactions in which enslaved people were included, and advertised for the return of several runaway indentured servants and slaves (De Mooy 2008 2-10).

Enslaved and indentured people worked at Lowndes' shipyard, ropewalk, store, and at Bostwick (Jones 2008:4). It is reasonable to hypothesize that many of the activities reflected in the archaeological remains at Bostwick are those of bound laborers, who likely made up the majority of the property's residents during this period. After Lowndes

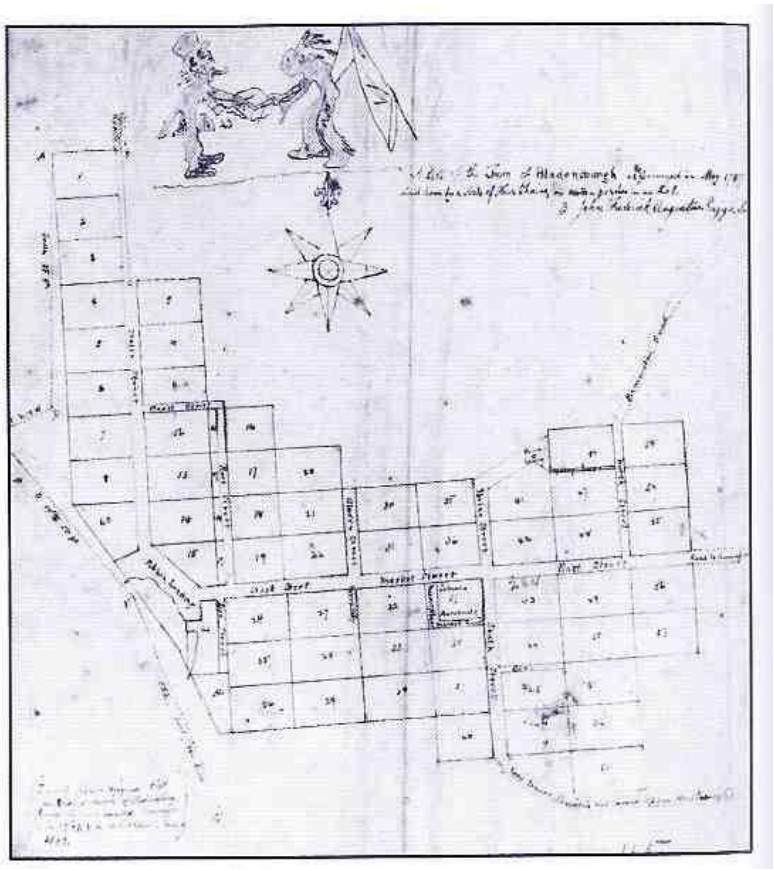

Figure 3. Copy of the plan of the town of Bladensburg in 1742 (Beaumont 1932)

death in 1775, his probate listed 37 slaves; no documentary is available as to where those slaves might have lived. Likely candidates are the outbuilding kitchen located adjacent to Bostwick's North Wing, and remote quarters located at the eastern edge of the property or on Lowndes Hill to the east. The 1798 federal tax assessment listed several outbuildings, but no slave quarters (Jones and Balicki 2008:9).

Christopher Lownde's widow Elizabeth remained at the Bostwick property until her death in 1798, when her daughter Rebecca and son-in-law Benjamin Stoddert began to manage the property. Stoddert is listed as the owner of the property in the 1798 tax record (Maryland State Archives 2007: 2123). Stoddert had been wounded in the

American Revolution and became the first Secretary of the Navy in 1798 (Jones and Balicki 2008:8).

Between 1799 and 1803, Stoddert rented the house to Henri Stier and his family while they were awaiting the completion of their Riversdale mansion nearby. Stier's daughter, Rosalie Stier Calvert complained that the house was drafty because "none of the doors and windows closed property" (Calcott 1991:31). From 1802-1810, Stoddert lived at the property with several of his children and 17 slaves (Jones and Balicki 2008:11).

After Stoddert's death, Bostwick remained under control of his heirs, who rented the property. These tenants included Thomas Barclay, who was the British commissioner for the exchange of prisoners during the War of 1812. During the Battle of Bladensburg in 1814, he fled, leaving an assistant to serve refreshments to the British officers (Jones and Balicki 2008: 12).

William Knight owned the property from 1816 to 1822, after which Maryland Court of Appeals Judge John Stephen and his wife Julia Jennings Brice purchased it. The Stephens family occupied the property until 1881. During this period, Stephen made several changes to the landscape, building a porch across the rear of the house and likely replacing or expanding outbuildings (Jones and Balicki 2008: 12). The property passed to Stephen's son Nicholas Carroll Stephen at about mid-century; Nicholas owned several slaves according to the 1860 Census (Jones and Balicki 2008: 13). The younger Stephen

may have placed slave houses on the Bostwick property. After the Civil War, 24 people are listed as having been freed from Stephen's service.

Nicholas Stephen died in 1880, leaving Bostwick to his daughter Juliana Stephen, who married Belgian artist Jules Dieudonne. The Dieudonnes defaulted on a mortgage they had taken on Bostwick, and left the property. Hettie and James Kyner bought the property in 1904. The Kyner's were responsible for making many changes to the property, including construction of the long front porch on the west façade of the house, and kitchen, the demolition of several brick outbuildings, and the addition of several new farm buildings. They are also likely responsible for the terracing of the West lawn of the property (Kees De Mooy 2008, personal communication). Jones and Balicki (2008: 27) note that these changes likely impacted some of the archaeological resources on the property, including any outbuilding slave quarters.

After Hettie Kyner's death in 1930, her daughter, Suzanna Kyner inherited Bostwick. She lived there with her husband Felix Christophane until 1993. Her daughter, H. Susanna Christophane Yateman inherited the property then and sold it in 1997 to the Town of Bladensburg.

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

In the spring of 2009, the Town of Bladensburg planned necessary upgrades to the Bostwick House property. In particular, the driveway located on the property was not large enough to handle modern firefighting equipment. The driveway had to be re-routed, and the ground surface in surrounding localities graded to accommodate the new

driveway. Previous archaeological survey at Bostwick (Gadsby 2009) demonstrated that the property contained intact buried archaeological deposits and recommended that further testing be done in advance of ground-disturbing activities. CHRS proposed to test the driveway APE to collect data from areas likely to be disturbed during construction. The current APE lies to the southwest of Bostwick house in an area where eighteenth-century resources were identified in the initial survey. Figure 4 shows the location of the APE along with the location of Area 1and the standing structures.

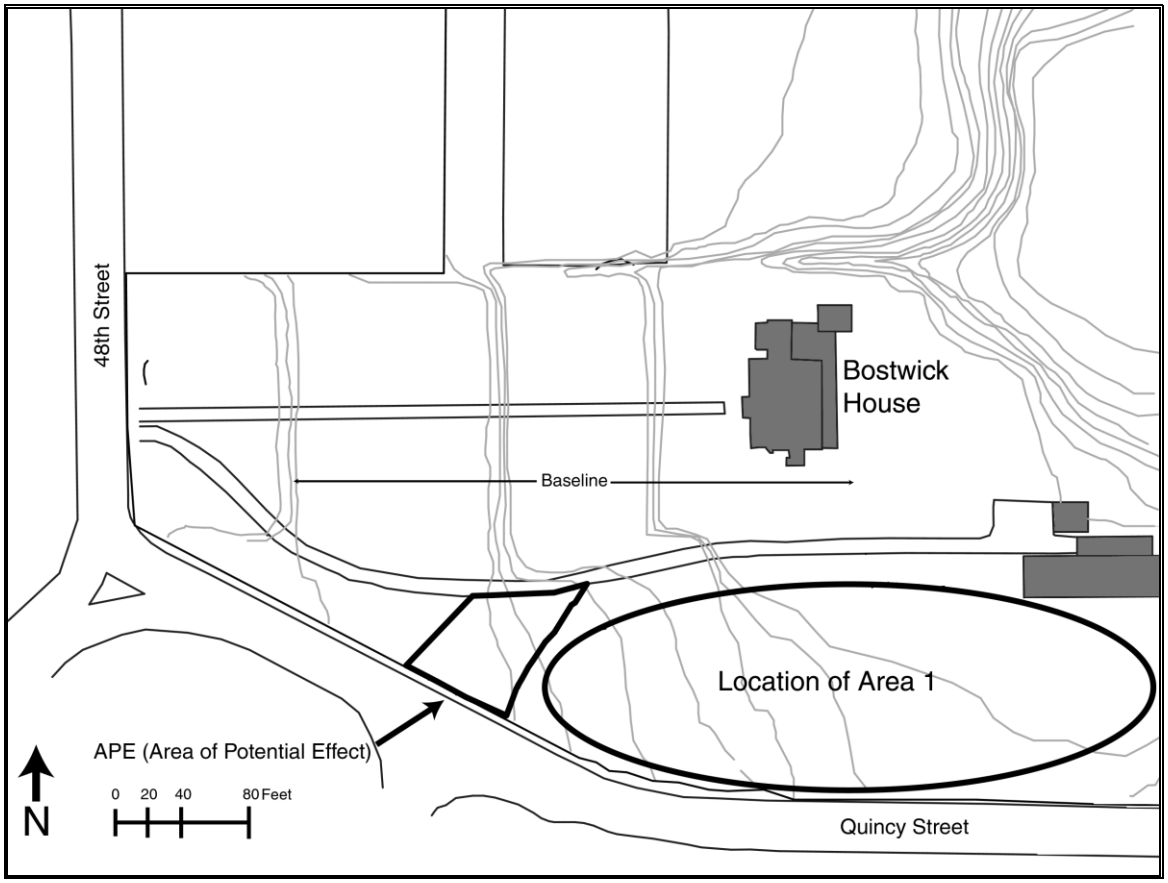

Figure 4. Area of potential effect at Bostwick House, with approximate location of Area 1.

Distribution maps generated for the STP survey, indicated the presence of some artifacts in the northern section of the APE, but no substantial cultural resources in the southern portion. Adjacent to and east of the APE, an area identified in the 'Analysis' section of

the report as "Area 1", was described as "a large eighteenth- and nineteenth- century deposit on the south lawn of the house. Area 1 was likely an early entrance to the property, and may have served as an important locus of commercial and social activity during the Lowndes era" (Gadsby 2008: 36). Prior to ground disturbance, CHRS proposed excavation and monitoring of the APE conforming to the Maryland Historical Trust's requirements (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

Research Questions for the project were formulated as follows:

1) What is the nature and extent of the archaeological resources located within the area to be effected by the driveway re-routing project?
2) Do any identified resources contribute substantially to knowledge about the people that lived in and around Bostwick?
3) Do the resources in this area contribute substantially to understanding the nature of the activities conducted in the area located directly to the east of the APE, and identified in a previous survey as "Area 1"?

3.1 *Methods*

Following a detailed re-examination of the methods and results of the 2008 survey, an excavation strategy was designed drawing on previous work in and around the APE. During the prior study, CHRS archaeologists executed a program of test excavations consisting of shovel test pits (STPs) spaced at 25 ft intervals. The current project placed STPs at 12.5 ft intervals between the previously excavated units. A total of four additional STPs were excavated among six previously excavated within the confines of the APE. The close test interval insured fine-grained results that would identify resources with greater precision than the standard 20 m or 60 ft interval. Additionally, two large (5 ft square) test units were plotted based upon the highest concentration of artifacts recovered from the shovel tests (Figure 5).

Shovel tests were excavated stratigraphically in order to determine the depth at which resources were buried. Soils were screened through ¼-inch mesh. All artifacts were placed in bags marked with provenience information at the site, and taken to the CHRS lab for processing. Soil colors and types were recorded, as were the depths below ground surface of each stratum encountered.

Test units were excavated using 0.3 ft arbitrary levels where appropriate. Soils were screened through ¼-inch mesh. Soil colors and types were recorded, as were the approximate depths of each stratum encountered. Excavators photographed the base of each level. Photographic evidence was also employed to record important or potentially significant soil features. Where appropriate, plan view drawings were made of

significant or potentially significant soil features. At the completion of each unit a minimum of two profile drawings were made to map the vertical alignment of soil stratigraphy.

All artifacts were placed in bags marked with provenience information at the site, and taken to the CHRS lab for processing. Technicians assigned lot numbers to each stratum of each excavation and STP or test unit numbers to each excavation unit. Crewmembers then cleaned and cataloged all of the objects using Microsoft Excel. Where appropriate each artifact was labeled with provenience information.

4.0 FIELDWORK

CHRS excavators conducted fieldwork at Bostwick between June 26th and July 7th 2008. Co-principal investigator David Gadsby, crew chief Michael Roller and crewmember Janet Donlin began by relocating the grid used for the 2008 survey based upon the datum placed at that time. They reestablished the baseline using tape and compass. They then triangulated the remaining coordinates from the baseline using tapes, double-checked with a field compass. Cindy Chance and Janet Donlin served as regular field crew with Roller assisting in the excavations.

4.1 *Shovel Test Pits*

CHRS archaeologists excavated a total of four STPs within the APE. They were placed in the 25-ft grid in between the previously excavated shovel tests in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 5, below). The field crew recorded the results of each shovel test in field notebooks. Recovered artifacts were placed in paper bags marked with the assigned shovel test numbers and provenience information on each bag.

As previous archaeological crews discovered, stratigraphy varied considerably at Bostwick, even over a short distance. This is likely due to the alluvial nature of the soils, and considerable erosion from nearby Lowndes Hill. Tests ranged in depth to sterile soil from 1.0 ft to 1.5 ft. The excavation walls of the northernmost STPs (#1 and #2)

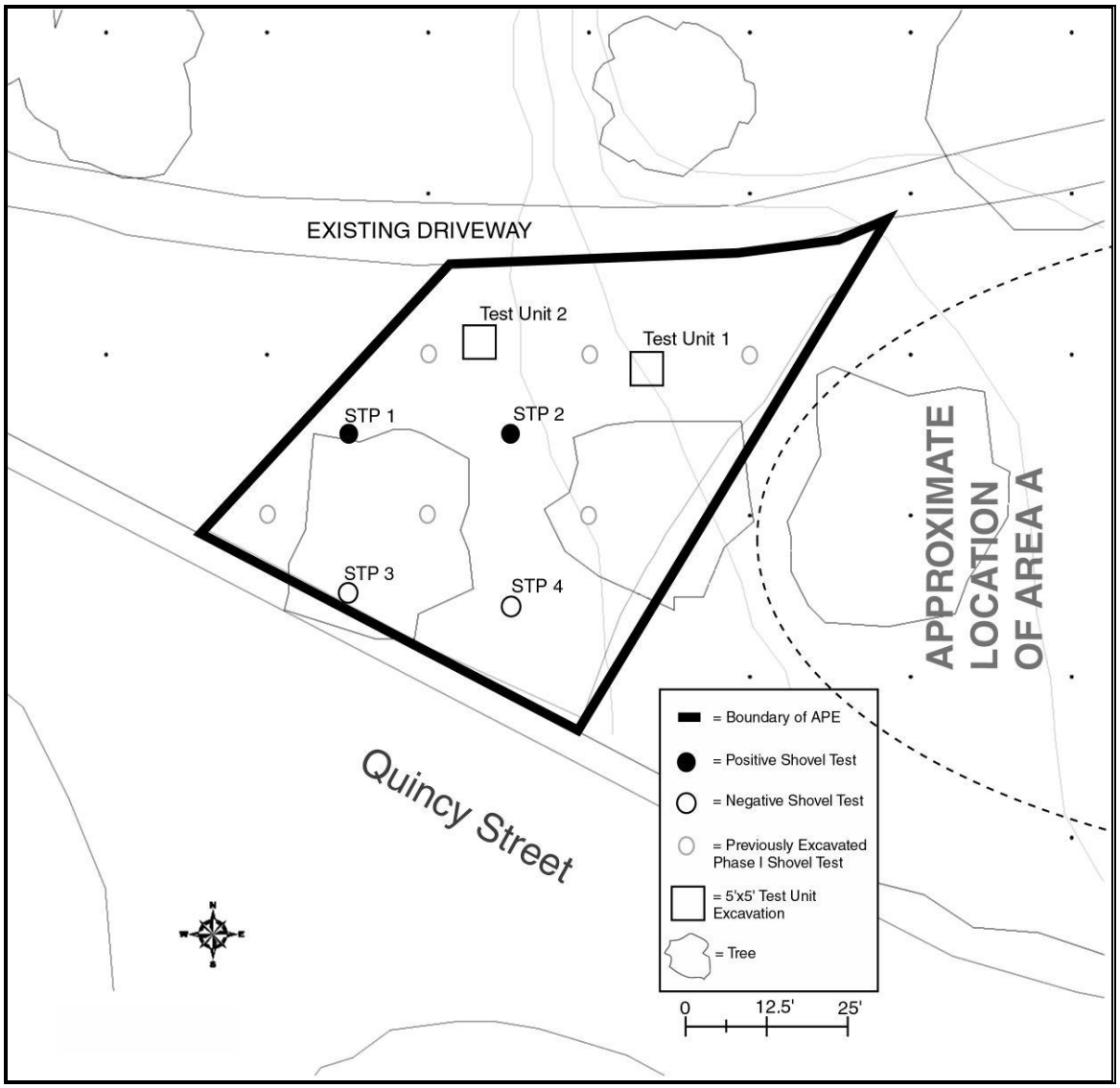

Figure 5. Location of test units and shovel tests excavated

exhibited three strata, while those to the south (STPs #3 and #4) exhibited only two. The first stratum was a mix of silty loam, sandy loam and silty clay loam ranging in color

from Dark Reddish Brown (5YR3/3) to Brown (7.5YR4/2) and Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/4). The sandier second stratum contained a mix of clay loam, silty clay loam, and loamy sand that was Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/4) to Dark Yellowish Brown (5YR 3/3) in color. The third stratum, when present, was composed of Strong Brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty sand. (see Appendix C for typical soil profiles).

Only shovel tests #1 and #2 contained artifacts related to occupational periods of the Bostwick House. A total of 25 artifacts were recovered from STPs #1 (n=10) and #2 (n=15). STP#1 contained artifacts including: olive container glass (n=1), coal and clinker (n=2), amber bottle glass (n=1), flat glass (n=1) wire (n=2) and unidentified (n=3) nails and iron fragment (n=1). STP#2 contained artifacts including: agated and plain coarse redware (n=4), Staffordshire slipware (n=2), gray-bodied refined stoneware (n=1), Scratch-Blue stoneware (n=1), wrought nail (n=1), unidentified nail (n=4), clear bottle glass (n=1) and tobacco pipe stem (n=1). Based on the artifact concentrations in these units and those excavated in the 2008 survey, two test units were laid out to test for possible features or intact deposits within the APE.

4.2 Test Units

Donlin, Gadsby, and Roller established unit datums using a compass and measuring tape. The two units were located in the northern half of the project area, where the Phase I survey indicated the highest probability of identifying intact features or archaeological deposits. Subsequent shovel testing across the APE confirmed these findings as soil profiles and recovered artifacts were examined in the field and lab. Donlin and Chance

each excavated a single test unit and Roller assisted in the excavation and documented the process. Below is a description of the results of each of the unit excavations.

4.2.1 Test Unit 1

Unit 1 was located in the northwest portion of the study area. The southwest corner and temporary datum was placed 5 ft east of the previously excavated STP North 925 East 4800. The ground surface sloped gently to the south and west and was covered with a thick mat of grass and roots. Excavators removed a total of four strata to a depth of about 2.5 ft below surface.

The first stratum was excavated in two arbitrary levels of 0.3 ft thick. The stratum had an overall thickness ranging between 0.3 ft and 0.6 ft. Below the grass mat the soil consisted of Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam. A total of 111 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. The majority of artifacts recovered came from the second arbitrary level, located immediately below the grass mat. They consist of the following artifact functional groups and respective amounts: Activities/ Firearms (n=1, 0.9%), Domestic (n=53, 47.7%), Faunal (n=5, 4.5%), Indefinite (n=10, 9%), Personal (n=10, 9%), and Structural (n=32, 28.8%). Datable artifacts from this stratum, including creamware, pearlware, Nottingham, Rhenish and white salt-glazed stoneware, English Brown stoneware, wire, machine-cut and wrought nails, suggest that the deposit was mixed.

The second stratum consisted of a Dark Yellowish Brown 10YR4/4 loamy sand mottled with Dark Brown 7.5YR4/4 loamy sand. It was between 0.3 ft to 0.8 ft thick and was excavated in two arbitrary levels. The soil had a high concentration of rocks and pebbles. The base of the level revealed the tops of several large boulders of bog iron, or ferrous sandstone.

A total of 294 artifacts were recovered from soils at this depth. The artifacts can be categorized into the following artifact groups and respective numbers: Activities/ Firearms (n=1, 0.3%), Activities/ Transportation (n=1, 0.3%,), Domestic/ Food Container (n=12, 4.0%,), Domestic/ Food Preparation- Consumption (n=99, 33.6%), Domestic/ Heating (n=11, 3.7%), Domestic/ Misc. Glass (n=38, 12.9%), Faunal (n=14, 4.76%), Miscellaneous Metal (n=7, 2.3%), Personal/ Clothing (n=2, 0.7%,), Personal/ Social Drugs (n=21, 7.1%), Structural/ Hardware (n=44, 15%), Structural/ Materials (n=19, 6.4%). Additionally a single prehistoric artifact, a fragment of quartz debitage, was recovered. Datable artifacts from soils at this depth varied in date from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries.

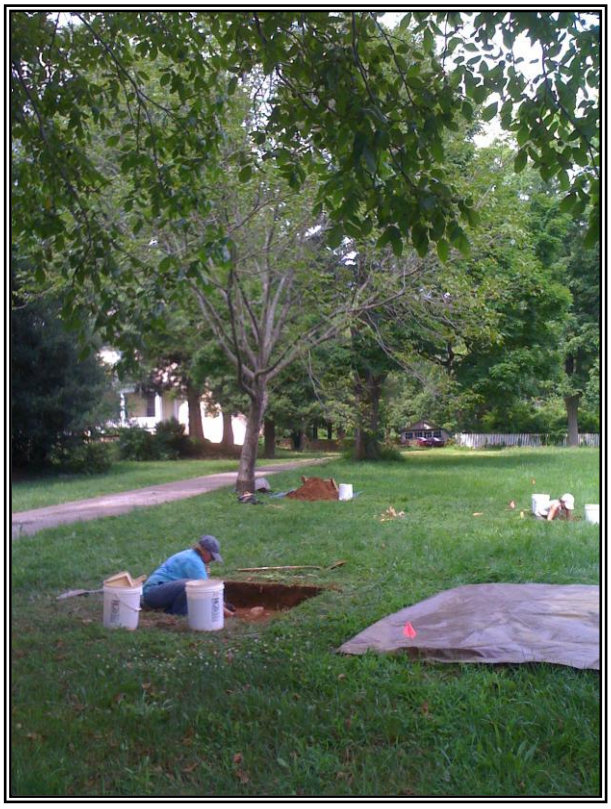

Figure 6. Crewmember Cindy Chance excavating Test Unit 2

Diagnostic ceramics from this depth

included American blue-gray stoneware, Buckley, Astbury, creamware, pearlware, slip-decorated Staffordshire, Nottingham, Rhenish, Scratch Blue and white salt-glazed stonewares. Other time diagnostic artifacts include a twentieth- century rifle bullet, machine-cut and hand-wrought nails.

The third stratum had a thickness that ranged from 0.9 ft to 0.7 ft and was excavated in three arbitrary levels. The soil consisted of Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) silty sand. Large boulders of bog iron filled the base of the unit, breaking the soil into several quadrants.

Artifacts from soils at this depth totaled just eight, representing a steep reduction from previous strata. With the exception of a single prehistoric artifact all were recovered from the top 0.3 ft of the stratum, and include: Domestic/ Food Preparation-Consumption (n=4, 50%), Personal/Social Drugs (n=1, 12.5%), Structural/ Hardware (n=1, 12.5%), and Structural/Materials (n=1, 12.5%). Diagnostic artifacts from this depth included a squared (unidentified wrought or cut) nail (12.5%, n=1), tin-enameled earthenware (n=1, 12.5%), pearlware (n=1, 12.5%) and creamware (n=2, 25%). The prehistoric artifact was a chert flake.

The fourth stratum began at a depth of 1.8 ft below surface. The soil consisted of a Strong Brown 5YR4/6 fine silty sand. No cultural material was recovered from the soils at this depth. Large rocks impeded completely excavating the entire stratum. However, where possible, a layer of soil approximately 0.6 ft in thickness was excavated into this substratum.

4.2.2 Test Unit 2

Unit 2 was located in the northeast portion of the study area. The northwest corner and temporary datum of the unit was placed five feet to the east of Shovel Test N925 E4825. The ground surface slopes slightly to the south and was covered with a thick mat of grass and roots. The unit had a total of four strata and was excavated to a depth of 2.425 ft below surface.

The first stratum consisted of Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. A thick mat of grass and sod capped the soils of this stratum. It had an overall thickness of 0.4 to 0.5 ft, and was excavated in two arbitrary levels. A total of 132 artifacts were recovered from soils screened from this depth. They consist of the following artifact functional groups and respective numbers: Domestic/ Food Container (n=10, 9.3%), Domestic/ Food Preparation- Consumption (n=15, 13.8%), Domestic/Heating (n=19, 17.6%), Domestic/Misc. Glass (n=7, 6.48%), Faunal (n=6, 5.6%), Miscellaneous Metal/Glass (n=7, 6.4%), Industrial (n=2, 1.85%), Personal/Social Drugs (n=1, 0.92%), Structural/ Hardware (n=25, 23.1%), Structural/Materials (n=41, 37.9%). Artifacts from this depth date to the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Some diagnostic artifacts include Staffordshire slipware, creamware, white salt-glazed stoneware, cut nails, and canning jar tin and milk glass lid fragments.

The second stratum had a thickness varying between 0.3 ft and 0.2 ft. The soil in this strata, consisting of Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) silty loam mottled with Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy loam, was excavated in a single arbitrary level. A total of 212

artifacts were recovered from this stratum, and include: Activities/ Firearms (n=1, 0.5%), Domestic/ Food Container (n=7, 3.3%), Domestic/ Food Preparation- Consumption (n=47, 22.1%), Domestic/ Heating (n=2, 0.94%,), Domestic/ Misc. Glass (n=22, 10.3%), Faunal (n=2, 0.94%,), Miscellaneous Metal/ Glass (n=16, 7.5%), Industrial (n=1), Personal/ Clothing (n=2, 0.94%,), Personal/ Social Drugs (n=8, 3.8%), Structural/ Hardware (n=60, 28.3%), Structural/ Materials (n=36, 16.9%). Diagnostic artifacts date from the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and include a twentieth-century pistol bullet, pearlware, creamware, Staffordshire slipware, white salt-glazed stoneware, an eighteenth-century brass button, wrought nails, and a wig curler fragment.

The third stratum consisted of Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy loam. The soils at this depth were significantly rockier that those of the previous strata. The stratum had a thickness that varied between 0.5 ft and 0.8 ft, and was excavated in two arbitrary levels.

Cultural material dropped off significantly in the second level of this stratum. A total of 73 artifacts were recovered from soils at this depth. The majority originated in the top 0.3 ft of the stratum, with the remainder coming from the second arbitrary level. The artifacts included: Domestic/Food Container (n=2, 2.7%), Domestic/Food Preparation-Consumption (n=31, 42.4%), Domestic/Heating (n=1, 1.3%), Domestic/Misc. Glass (n=6, 8.2%), Miscellaneous Metal/ Glass (n=7, 9.6%), Industrial (n=1, 1.3%), Personal/ Clothing (n=1, 1.3%), Personal/Social Drugs (n=2, 2.7%), Structural/Hardware (n=20, 27.3%), Structural/Materials (n=2, 2.7%). Diagnostic artifacts from this depth included the following artifact types: American blue-gray stoneware, pearlware, creamware, tin-

glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, an eighteenth-century brass button and wrought and cut nails.

The final stratum was free of cultural materials, and was interpreted as culturally sterile soil. It was excavated to a maximum thickness of 0.7 ft. The soils at this depth consisted of Yellowish Red (5YR4/6) silty sand, marked by the presence of rocks and pebbles throughout.

5.0 LAB WORK

Technicians Janet Donlin and Cindy Chance, with the assistance of other crewmembers, cleaned and labeled all artifacts during the summer of 2009. Michael Roller analyzed the artifacts and entered them into an artifact database. The artifacts were then stored in archival-safe corrugated plastic boxes and in bags labeled with provenience information. They are currently housed in the Center for Heritage Resource Studies, but will ultimately be transferred to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) lab for permanent curation.

6.0 RESULTS

A total of 861 artifacts were recovered from the four shovel tests and two test units excavated during the course of the project. The artifacts range in date from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries, representing all the periods of Bostwick's occupation. The following table (Table 1) summarizes the artifact assemblage broken down by basic functional groups. Respective counts and ratios are also given. The discussion that follows includes detailed information about the artifacts within each group.

Table 1. Artifact Frequencies by Functional Group (percentages represent ratios within subgroups except where otherwise noted in the text).

Functional Group	Count	%	Subgroup	Count	%
Activities	4	.5%	Firearms	3	.3%
			Transportation	1	.1%
Domestic	404	46.9%	Food Storage (Ceramic/ Metal)	44	5.1%
			Food Prep/ Consumption (Ceramic/ Metal)	226	26.2%
			Misc. Container (Glass)	89	10.3%
			Heating/ Lighting	45	5.2%
Faunal	27	3%	Shell	23	2.7%
			Bone	3	.3%
			Tooth	1	.1%
Miscellaneous	66	7.6%	Glass	51	6%
			Ceramic	1	.1%
			Lithic	4	.4%
			Metal	11	1.2%
Industrial	3	.3%	Slag/ Clinker	3	.3%
Personal	49	5.6%	Clothing	5	.6%
			Tobacco Pipes	44	5.1%
Structural	266	30.8%	Hardware	179	20.7%
			Building Materials	86	10%

Functional Group	Count	%	Subgroup	Count	%
Prehistoric	2	.2%	Lithic Waste	2	.2%
Total	861	100%		861	100%

The activities-related artifacts are broken down into firearms and transportation-related materials. The firearms-related artifacts include a nodule of lithic waste possibly associated with the production of gunflints. The recovered artifacts also include a twentieth-century 0.38 caliber brass shell casing and a 0.46- 0.48 caliber big game hunting rifle bullet. Given its age and function this last artifact is probably associated with the Kyner occupation of the property in the early twentieth century. James Kyner was an avid big game hunter whose taxidermy heads currently decorate the walls of Bostwick. The transportation-related artifacts include a sheet brass decorative element interpreted as a harness ornament.

Figure 7: Photo depicting activities-related artifacts; including (top) brass leather harness ornament, (bottom left) big game hunting rifle bullet and (bottom right) flint gunflint fragment

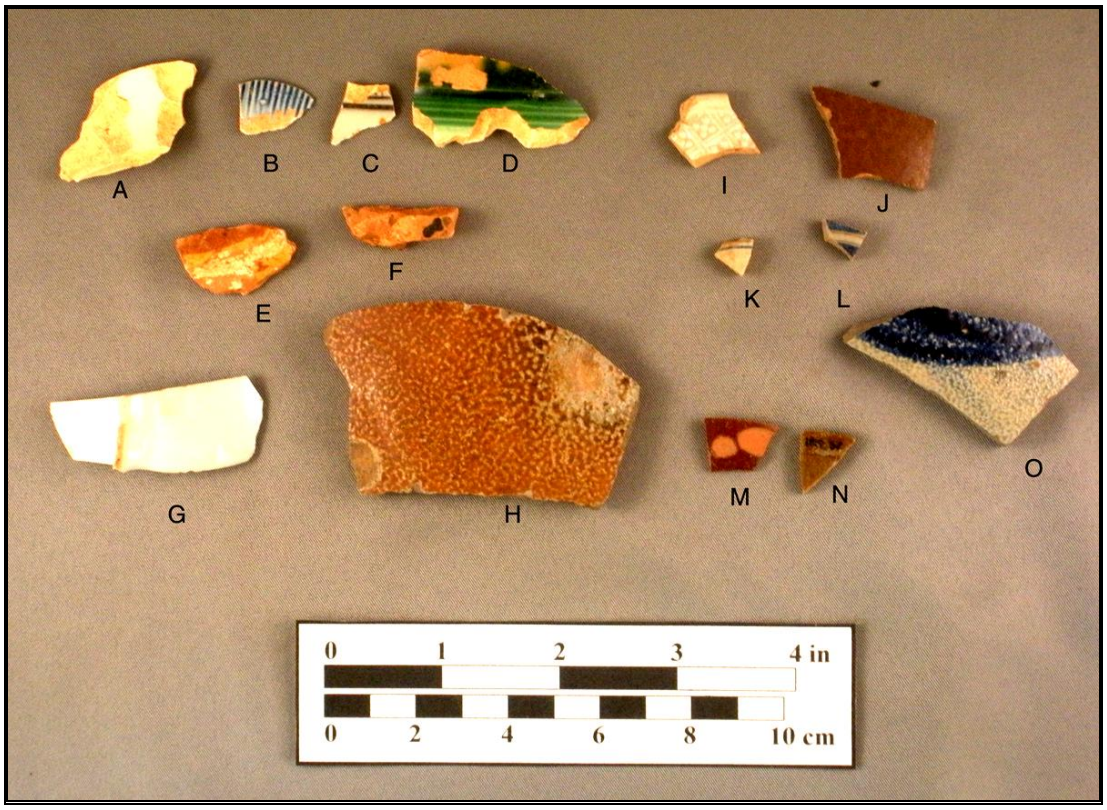

Figure 8: Ceramics recovered from shovel tests and test units; (A) creamware, (B) shell-edged pearlware, (C) annular-decorated whiteware, (D) Mocha-decorated pearlware, (E) agate-bodied redware, (F) black-glazed redware, (G) hard-bodied porcelain, (H) English Brown stoneware, (I) white salt-glazed stoneware, (J) Nottingham, (K) Scratch Blue stoneware, (L) Rhenish refined stoneware, (M) Astbury, (N) brown-glazed refined stoneware, (O) American Blue-Gray stoneware.

The domestic-related artifacts make up almost half of the assemblage. They are broken down into four sub-groups including Food Storage, Food Prep/Consumption, Misc. Container (Glass), and Heating/Lighting. About 5% (n= 44) of the total artifacts recovered are interpreted as Food Storage-related domestic artifacts. They include thick-walled ceramics with interpreted body forms such as jugs, pans and storage jars as well as glass and metal associated with similar functions. The ceramics in this category make up the majority of the assemblage, and demonstrate a wide variety of diagnostic forms associated with all the occupational periods of the house. Ceramics include black and unglazed redware (n=9, 20.4%), agate-bodied coarse earthenware including Buckley (n=9, 20.4%), miscellaneous buff-bodied coarse earthenware (n=4, 9%), Staffordshire

slipware (n=1, 2.2%), English Brown stoneware (n=4, 9%), salt-glazed coarse gray-bodied stoneware (n=2, 4.5%) and American Blue-Gray Stoneware (n=2, 4.5%). The glass assemblage in this group includes four pieces of milk glass mason canning jar lid liner. The metal assemblage includes nine pieces of tin, likely associated with a lid liner. Eighteenth-century diagnostic artifacts in this group include Buckley ware (1700-1775), English Brown Stoneware (1690-1775) and American Blue-Gray Stoneware (1775-present). The mason jar fragments date from 1858 to present. (For a comprehensive description of diagnostic dates associated with all ceramics see Table 2 below.)

The Food Prep/Consumption-related artifacts make up the largest percentage of the total recovery at 26.2% (n= 226). These artifacts consist of refined ceramic types and vessel forms associated with dining and kitchen use. Vessel shapes include mugs, plates, bowls, tankards and teacups. These artifacts can be broken down into earthenwares, stonewares and porcelain. The earthenware types include Astbury (n=1, 0.4%), buff-bodied manganese mottled (n=3, 1.3%), creamware (n=78, 34.5%), pearlware (n=2, 0.8%), refined redware (n=1, 0.4%), Staffordshire- slipware (n=5, 2.21%), tin-enameled earthenware (n=2, 0.8%), and miscellaneous unidentified earthenwares (n=17, 7.5%). The stonewares include English Brown (unspecified) (n=1, 0.4%), Nottingham-glazed English Stoneware (n=2, 0.8%), Rhenish (n=2, 0.8%), white salt-glazed (n=33, 14.6%), Scratch Blue (n=2, 0.8%) and miscellaneous gray or buff-bodied stonewares (n=5, 2.2%). Three pieces of porcelain (1.3%) were also recovered. Diagnostic ceramics range in date from the late seventeenth to the twentieth centuries with the majority focusing on the period between the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries. This period overlaps

with the occupation of the Lownde, Stoddert, Barclay and Stephens families. Earlier ceramic dates can be accounted for as heirloom pieces. The earliest ceramics found were two tin-glazed earthenwares, which can date as early as 1634 but range into the mid-nineteenth century. Staffordshire slipware and manganese mottled earthenware, the next earliest ceramics, date to between 1680 and 1770 and 1680 and 1750, respectively. Astbury dates to between 1720 and 1750.

Earthenware and stoneware tablewares dominate the assemblage in this group. Although they represent a continuum of ceramic innovation and consumer taste they can be roughly divided between white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware and pearlware. White salt-glazed stoneware dates to between 1715 and 1775, overlapping slightly with creamware, which dates to between 1762 and 1820. The white salt-glazed stoneware exhibited several molded forms including floral edges and dot and diaper patterns. The creamware in the assemblage is composed of undecorated fragments. Pearlware represents the next innovation of earthenware tablewares with a date to between 1779 and 1820. A variety of decorative forms were observed on the pearlware collection including annular-decorated, blue transfer print, blue and green hand-painted designs, blue and green shell-edged and engine-turned and rilled molded and colored designs. Creamware dates to between 1762 and 1820. Nottingham dates to between 1700 and 1800 with production in decline after 1775 (Jefferson Patterson 2010). Scratch Blue stoneware has well defined diagnostic dates with production running between 1730 and 1776 (Hume 2001: 206, 207). For a comprehensive description of diagnostic dates associated with all ceramics in the recovery see Table 2 below.

Table 2. Diagnostic Ceramic Type Frequencies and Date Ranges, after Hume (1982), Deegan et al. (2009) and Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (2009).

Earthenware	Count	Percentage	Dates	Stoneware	Count	Percentage	Dates
Buckley	9	9.8%	1700-1775	Domestic/ American Blue-Gray	2	4.4%	1800-1900
Creamware	78	79.5%	1762-1820	English Brown	4	8.8%	1690-1775
Manganese Mottled	5	5.1%	1680-1750	English White Salt-Glazed	33	73.3%	1715-1775
Pearlware	2	20.4%	1779-1820	Rhenish Blue-Gray	2	4.4%	1607-1780
Astbury	1	1%	1720's-1750	Nottingham	2	4.4%	1700-1800
Staffordshire Slipware	1	1%	1680-1770	Scratch Blue	2	4.4%	1730-1776
Tin-enameled	2	2%	1500-2008				
Totals	**98**	**100%**			**45**	**100%**	

The container glass assemblage consisted of 89 fragments or 10.3% of the total artifacts (see Figure 9, below); It was sorted into miscellaneous glass container and wine/alcohol bottle fragments. The miscellaneous glass containers include bottles and unidentified forms. Glass colors and types recovered in this category include aqua, clear, green and olive glass. Alcohol-related bottle fragments recovered include amber, olive and black glass fragments. Olive and black colored bottle glass, particularly when it is thick-bodied, often dates to the colonial period, although some olive-colored glass may be nineteenth century (Hume 1983). Other domestic artifacts recovered include coal and clinker, numbering 45 or 5.2% of the total artifact assemblage.

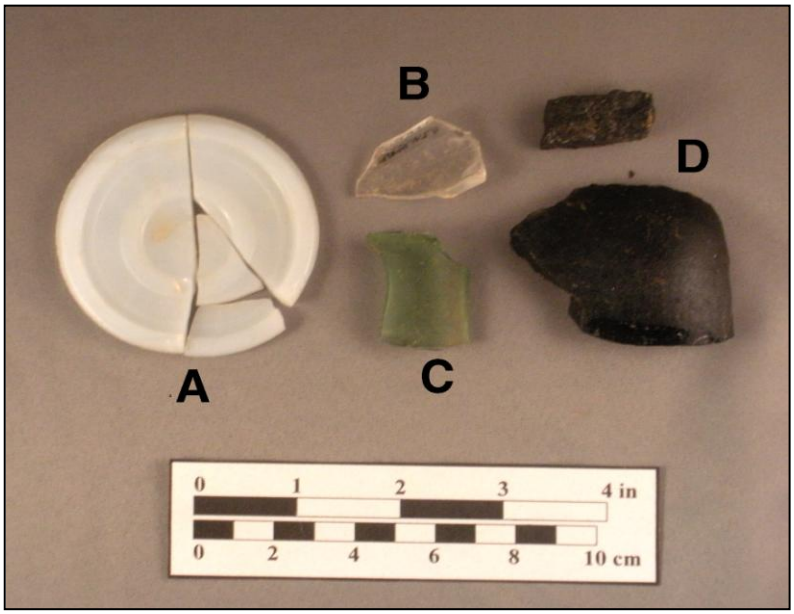

Figure 9. Glass recovered from shovel tests and test units; (A) Mason jar lid-liner, (B) clear container glass, (C) green container glass, (D) black or olive wine bottle glass.

The faunal assemblage includes bone, oyster shell and a large mammal tooth (See Figure 10). The bone recovery includes unidentified avian (n=1, 37%) and large mammal (n=2, 7.4%) bone fragments. Twenty-three (85.5%) oyster shells were also recovered. The tooth is interpreted as belonging to a cow.

The industrial artifacts consist of slag and/or clinker (Figure 10). Three pieces are included in this inventory. They may be associated with the industrial function of the area to the east of the project area, identified in the 2008 survey of the Bostwick property. Alternately, they may be associated with the heating of the Bostwick house. The personal artifact group (Figure 11), which includes clothing and tobacco pipe sub-groups, was composed of 49 objects and made up 5.6% of the total assemblage.

The clothing-related artifacts include one ceramic wig curler fragment, three brass buttons and one cufflink stud with mother-of-pearl inlay. The tobacco pipe fragments

totaled 44 (89%) and include bowl (n=9, 21%) and stem fragments (n=35, 79%). Two bowl fragments show diagnostic morphology. One resembles a type that dates to between 1690 and 1750. The other dates to between 1726 and 1776.

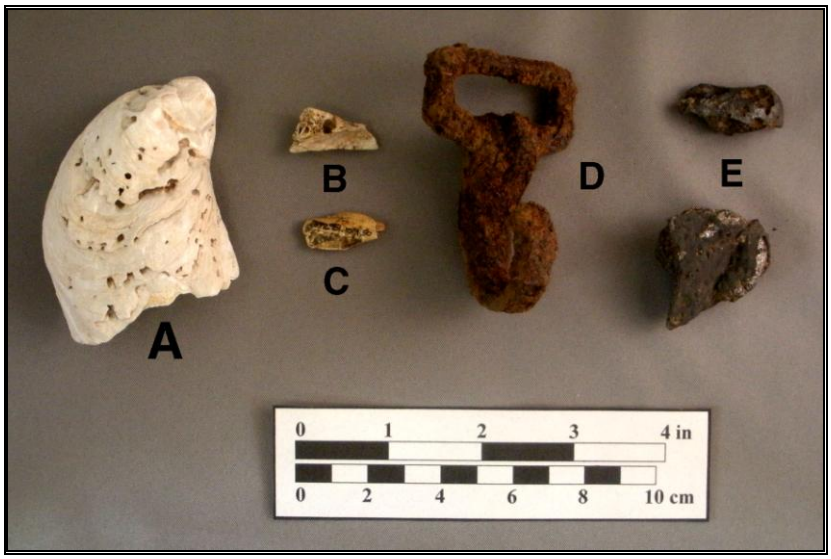

Figure 10: Faunal and Hardware/ Industrial Artifacts recovered from shovel tests and test units; (A) oyster shell, (B) mammal bone fragment, (C) mammal tooth fragment, (D) iron hook, (E) slag and clinker

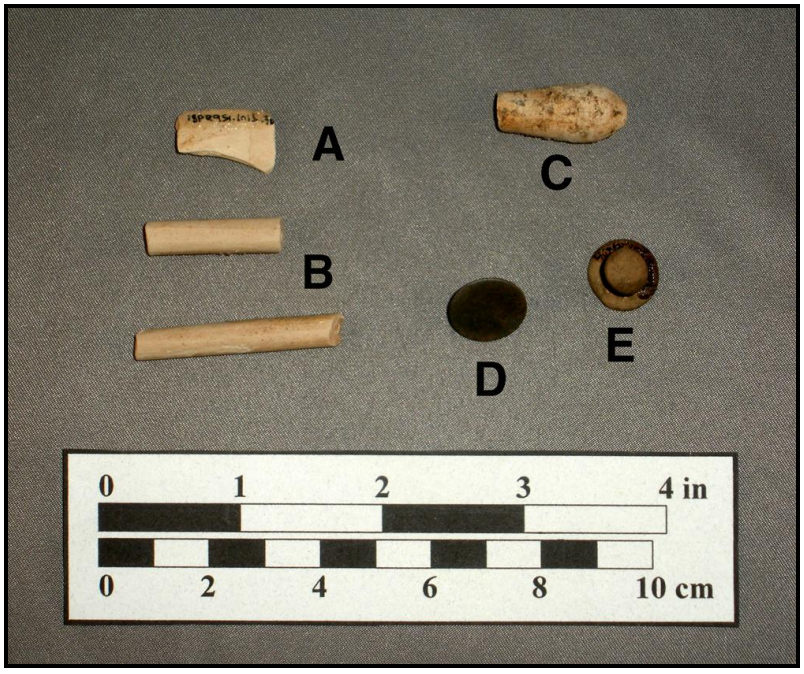

Figure 11: Personal artifacts recovered from shovel tests and test units; (A) tobacco pipe bowl fragment, (B) tobacco pipe stems, (C) wig curler, (D) brass button (E) copper alloy cuff link

Structural artifacts make up 30.8% (n=266) of the total artifacts recovered, split between hardware (n=179, 20.7%) and materials categories (n=86, 10%) (Figure 12). The hardware assemblage includes nails, tacks and iron fragments. The nails are divided up between wrought (n=43, 24.4%), cut (n=8, 4.54%) and wire (n=6, 3.4%) nails. Additionally, unidentifiable nails (n=119, 67.6%) (either cut or wrought) make up a sizeable portion of the collection. Wrought nails make up the largest portion of identified nail types. They were the main type during the colonial period and into the early nineteenth century, while cut nails came to dominate the market by 1830. Wire nails, invented in the 1850s, became dominant in the final quarter of the nineteenth century (Hume 1982:253). Since both wrought and cut nails are still made in small numbers today, these objects are not strictly diagnostic, but can serve for making general guesses about the date of a particular archaeological deposit. Building materials make up the remainder of the architectural recovery. They consist of brick (n=67, 77.9%) and architectural slate (n=20, 23.2%).

Miscellaneous artifacts include those of which a cultural material could be identified but its form and function could not due to its fragmented nature. A total of 63 artifacts, or 7.6% of the total artifact assemblage was placed in this category. They include articles of glass (n=51, 80.9%), ceramic (n=1, 1.58%), lithics (n=4, 6.3%) and metal (n=11, 17.4%). The glass artifacts within this group include flat and melted glass for which a determination of structural or domestic function cannot be determined. The lithics include non-local limestone. Metal items include iron chunks, sheet fragments, a rod, a hook, and a brass disc.

Figure 12. Structural artifacts recovered from shovel tests and test units; (A) wire nail, (B) cut nail, (C) hand-wrought nail, (D) brick, red and purple-bodied.

Two artifacts predate the Lownde's occupation of the site area. These include two American Indian artifacts recovered including quartz and chert flakes.

7.0 ANALYSIS

The excavation of two test units and four shovel tests in the APE resulted in the recovery of artifacts from the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The upper strata of Test Units 1 and 2 exhibited a mean ceramic date of 1762.5 and 1753.5, respectively. (For a list of mean ceramic dates from each test unit strata see Table 3 below) This date was based upon sparse artifact recovery at these soil depths. A larger amount of diagnostic ceramics as well as small finds including buttons, bullets and other objects

were recovered from the second stratum. Artifact recovery from this strata included artifacts ranging from the early eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. The mean ceramic dates for these strata in Test Units 1 and 2 were calculated as 1790.67 and 1768.1, respectively. The third stratum included ceramics dating from the early eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century as well.

Table 3: Mean Ceramic Dates Organized by Test Unit Provenience

	Test Unit 1	Test Unit 2
Mean Ceramic Date: Stratum I	1762.5	1753.5
# of diagnostic ceramic sherds	13	4
Mean Ceramic Date: Stratum II	1790.67	1768.1
# of diagnostic ceramic sherds	92	22
Mean Ceramic Date: Stratum III	1773.25	1789.38
# of diagnostic ceramic sherds	4	13

The temporal analysis of artifacts from test unit strata suggests that the vertical integrity of the stratigraphy at this location is not intact. This may be attributed to landscaping activities conducted around the property in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries or to natural processes such as erosion. The presence of machine-cut nails, with a *terminus post quem* of about 1850, in strata two and three of both units further suggest the mixture of artifacts at these depths.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A comparison of diagnostic artifacts with their stratigraphic proveniences indicates that subsurface integrity has likely been compromised at this location. Furthermore because the site area lacked intact subsurface deposits or intact architectural features, the excavation revealed little in the way of material that may shed light on the use and function of "Area 1." The general character of the assemblage, however, with its rich

assortment of artifacts relating to all the historic occupations of Bostwick reinforces the recommendations of the initial survey report. Namely, that all future work conducted on this property be proceeded by archaeological investigations to determine the extent of potential loss of significant resources.

As suggested by the historic preservation plan, and as defined by the findings of the Phase One investigation of the Bostwick property, the planned driveway re-alignment was conducted under the supervision of archaeologists from the University of Maryland. (see Appendix A) No intact architectural or artifact-laden features were observed during the monitoring phase of the project. A single concentration of architectural artifacts was identified during the sod removal in an area to the southwest of the Bostwick house, south of the present driveway. This concentration was mapped and photographed.

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Appendix A: Monitoring

Introduction

In compliance with the requirements of the historic preservation management plan developed from the findings of the 2008 survey (Gadsby 2008), the grading for the planned driveway re-routing was conducted under the supervision of archaeologists from the University of Maryland. The grading took place between May 3-6, 2010.

The development plan presented to archaeologists at the onset of grading was different from the plan observed during the initial planning of the driveway. It included the excavation of two areas south of the driveway including a small parking area and a fire truck turnaround. It was determined that these excavations would adversely affect potentially significant archaeological resources identified in the management plan without mitigation. The preservation easement held by the town of Bladensburg allows excavation to a depth of 12 inches below ground. Based upon the determination of potential significance, archaeologists from CHRS successfully negotiated the excavation in these areas to be limited to the removal of sod, and the burying of this surface under 8-10 inches of fill. About two thirds of this excavation was monitored by archaeologists from the University of Maryland.

Methods

Archaeologist Michael Roller was present during the grading of the APE and other areas determined to have high probability for containing archaeological resources. A shovel, trowel and screen were present at all times to aid in the identification and assessment of significance of any archaeological resources. Sample artifacts were collected from

backfill piles to identify the historic nature of any cultural areas disturbed in the process of grading (See Table 4, below). Photographic documentation was made of the process of excavation. Any areas that demonstrated the potential for archaeological significance were photographed and mapped.

Figure 13: Photograph depicting the grading of the APE during the planned driveway re-routing.

Results

No architectural features or intact artifact deposits were identified during the grading of the APE. The area identified in the 2008 survey as having the highest potential for archaeological deposits, and subsequently examined during the test unit excavation phase of this project, did not contain any intact features, though eighteenth-and nineteenth-century artifacts were recovered from backfill piles during this portion of the excavation.

A sample of artifacts was collected and added to the end of the present artifact catalog. (see Appendix B)

A concentration of architectural-related artifacts was identified during the monitoring of areas denuded of sod. This concentration was photographed and its dimensions and location were mapped. Excavation in this area was maintained at a depth of 3 in below surface. As a result monitoring archaeologists could not evaluate the integrity of this deposit.

Figure 14. Brick and mortar concentration identified during the monitoring phase of the project.

Figure 15. Detail of brick and mortar concentration identified during the monitoring phase of the project.

Appendix B: Artifact Catalog

TU/ STP	Stratum	Level	Lot #	Count	Group	Category	Material	Type	Form	Sub-type	D1	D2	Decoration /Manufacture Technique	Color	MNI	Comments
STP1	1		190	1	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container	Bottle		Body		Olive	1	
STP1	2		196	1	Indefinite		Glass	Flat								
STP1	2		195	2	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire					2	
STP1	2		194	3	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified					2	frag
STP1	2		193	1	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle	Beer	Base		Amber	1	
STP1	2		192	1	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal									frag, 2 grams
STP1	2		191	1	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Clinker									frag, 2 grams
STP2	1		2	2	Domestic	Food Storage	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Agated, Pink and White	Body	Unglazed	Pink, White	1	
STP2	1		1	1	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						frag.
STP2	2		4	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Staffordshire Slipware	Body	Black on Yellow Slipware on Agated Body	Pink, White	1	
STP2	2		6	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	Gray-Bodied	Body	Brown Salt-Glazed	Brown	1	
STP2	2		5	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	Scratch Blue	Body	Cobalt-painted incised designs	Cobalt Blue	1	
STP2	2		7	1	Domestic	Food Storage	Ceramic	Earthenware	Container	Coarse	Redware	Body	Black-Glazed	Black	1	
STP2	2		3	1	Domestic	Food Storage	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Agated, Pink and White	Body	Unglazed	Pink, White	1	
STP2	2		9	1	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wrought					1	
STP2	2		10	3	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Squared					3	frag.
STP2	2		8	1	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Body		Olive	1	
STP2	2		11	1	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Stem					1	frag. - 4/64
TU1	1	1	29	2	Indefinite	Misc. Metal Item	Metal	Iron	Rod						1	
TU1	1	1	28	1	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Stem					1	frag. - 4/64
TU1	1	1	24	1	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Squared					1	frag.
TU1	1	1	21	2	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Body		Olive	1	
TU1	1	1	22	2	Faunal		Shell	Oyster							2	frag.

TU1	1	1	23	4	Structural	Materials	Brick							1	frag.
TU1	1	1	27	1	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal	Clinker						1	
TU1	1	1	25	1	Indefinite	Misc. Metal Item	Metal	Iron	Fragment					1	
TU1	1	1	26	4	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal							1	
TU1	1	1	19	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Possible Creamware	Body	Undecorated	White	1	
TU1	1	1	20	1	Indefinite	Misc. Ceramic Item	Ceramic	Earthenware	Flat	Coarse	Buff-Bodied, Sand-tempered		Unglazed	Buff	1	frag.
TU1	1	2	82	3	Faunal		Shell	Oyster						1	
TU1	1	2	86	4	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire						
TU1	1	2	85	6	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						frag
TU1	1	2	73	1	Indefinite		Glass	Flat						Aqua		
TU1	1	2	83	3	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wrought						
TU1	1	2	81	1	Structural	Material	Lithic	Slate								
TU1	1	2	80	1	Activities	Firearms	Lithic	Flint	Waste	Nodule						
TU1	1	2	79	1	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Bowl	w/ Spur					1690-1750, frag. - 5/64
TU1	1	2	78	1	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Bowl						frag.
TU1	1	2	77	7	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Pipestem						frag. - 4/64
TU1	1	2	76	5	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal									
TU1	1	2	75	8	Structural	Materials	Brick									frag
TU1	1	2	84	5	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Squared						frag
TU1	1	2	70	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Brown-Glazed	Body			1	
TU1	1	2	71	6	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Body		Olive		
TU1	1	2	74	5	Indefinite		Glass	Melted						Aqua		
TU1	1	2	67	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Porcelain	Unidentified		Undecorated	Body		White	1	
TU1	1	2	62	6	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Body		White	4	
TU1	1	2	61	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Unidentified			White	2	
TU1	1	2	60	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Blue Transfer-Printed	Blue, White	1	refit
TU1	1	2	72	1	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container			Body	Cut Decorations	Clear	1	
TU1	1	2	66	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Stoneware	Container	Coarse	Gray-Bodied	Body	Exterior Salt-Glazed	Gray	1	
TU1	1	2	69	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	Nottingham	Base	Gray Bodied, Lustrous Brown Salt-Glazed	Brown	1	
TU1	1	2	65	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	Rhenish	Body	Incised lines, Gray-Blue Salt Glaze	Gray, Blue	1	
TU1	1	2	63	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Bowl	Refined	White Salt-	Rim	Light Blue-	Light	1	

												Glazed		Glazed	Blue		
TU1	1	2	64	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Rim	Possible Queen's Pattern	White	1	
TU1	1	2	68	2	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Stoneware	Container	Coarse	English Brown	Body	Speckled Exterior Salt Glaze	Gray	1	
TU1	1	2	57	3	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Creamware	Rim	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU1	1	2	59	5	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU1	1	2	58	6	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Creamware	Body	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU1	2	1	145	11	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Stem						frag. 4/64
TU1	2	1	137	12	Structural	Materials	Brick									frag, 161 grams
TU1	2	1	139	6	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal									17 grams
TU1	2	1	146	1	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Bowl						
TU1	2	1	140	6	Structural	Materials	Lithic	Slate								frag
TU1	2	1	141	17	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wrought						frag and whole
TU1	2	1	142	16	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Squared						frag
TU1	2	1	143	5	Indefinite	Misc. Metal Item	Metal	Iron	Chunk							
TU1	2	1	144	1	Indefinite	Misc. Metal Item	Metal	Iron	Sheet							
TU1	2	1	138	12	Faunal		Shell	Oyster								
TU1	2	1	185	1	Personal	Clothing	Metal	Brass	Cufflink	Stud	w/ Mother-of-Pearl Inset				1	
TU1	2	1	179	1	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Unidentified		Olive/ Black	1	
TU1	2	1	188	1	Activities	Transportation	Metal	Brass	Harness-Leather Ornament	Sheet with stud						
TU1	2	1	186	1	Personal	Clothing	Metal	Brass	Button						1	Type 7 or 9
TU1	2	1	183	5	Indefinite		Glass	Flat						Clear		
TU1	2	1	182	7	Indefinite		Glass	Flat						Aqua		
TU1	2	1	181	3	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container	Bottle		Body		Aqua	3	
TU1	2	1	180	20	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container	Bottle		Body		Olive	6	
TU1	2	1	187	1	Indefinite	Misc. Metal Item	Metal	Brass	Disk							possible button fragment, halved
TU1	2	1	178	7	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Body		Olive/ Black	3	

TU1	2	1	177	1	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Base		Olive/ Black	1	
TU1	2	1	161	3	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Buckley	Body	Agated Body, Black Glaze	Red, Yellow, Black	1	
TU1	2	1	156	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Black Annular Decoration, Yellow Hand Painted	White, Black, Yellow	1	
TU1	2	1	157	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Pearlware	Rim	Blue Shelled/ Scalloped	White, Blue	1	w/ straight impressed lines
TU1	2	1	154	3	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Blue Transfer-Printed	White, Blue	3	
TU1	2	1	153	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Pearlware	Base	Blue Transfer-Printed	White, Blue	1	
TU1	2	1	155	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Bowl	Refined	Pearlware	Rim	Blue, Green Hand-Painted Decoration	White, Blue, Green	1	
TU1	2	1	167	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	Nottingham	Body	Brown-Bodied, Brown Lustrous Glaze	Brown	1	
TU1	2	1	163	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Staffordshire Slipware	Body	Buff-Bodied, Black Combed Decoration, Clear Lead Glaze	Yellow, Black	1	
TU1	2	1	171	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	Gray-Bodied	Body	Clear Salt-Glazed	Gray	1	
TU1	2	1	189	1	Activities	Firearms	Metal	Lead/ Copper	Bullet	Rifle, .46 (?)			Copper Jacketed, twentieth century			Fired
TU1	2	1	164	3	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Redware	Body	Dark Brown Glaze	Red, Dark Brown	2	
TU1	2	1	152	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Mug	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Dipped Decoragtion, Green Rilled Bands, Yellow and Green Clouded Pattern	Green, Yellow, White	1	
TU1	2	1	176	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug or Jar	Coarse	English Brown	Base	Gray-Bodied, Brown	Gray, Brown	1	

													Speckled Glaze			
TU1	2	1	175	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug or Jar	Coarse	English Brown	Body	Gray-Bodied, Brown Speckled Glaze	Gray, Brown	1	
TU1	2	1	170	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	Rhenish	Body	Gray-Bodied, Cobalt Decorated	Gray, Blue	1	
TU1	2	1	169	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	Scratch Blue	Body	Gray-Bodied, Cobalt Decorated Incised Lines	Gray, Blue	1	
TU1	2	1	174	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug or Jar	Coarse	American Blue-Gray	Body	Gray-Bodied, Cobalt Hand-Painted Decoration	Gray, Blue	1	
TU1	2	1	158	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Pearlware	Rim	Green-Edged	White, Green	1	w/ green hand-painted decoration
TU1	2	1	168	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	Gray/Brown-Bodied	Body	Greenish-Brown Mottled Glaze	Brown, Green	1	
TU1	2	1	184	1	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container	Bottle		Base	Melted/ Eroded	Clear	1	
TU1	2	1	166	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Astbury	Body	Red-Bodied, Red Lustrous Glaze	Red	1	
TU1	2	1	172	4	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Body	Undecorated	White	3	
TU1	2	1	147	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Possible Plate	Refined	Creamware	Rim	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU1	2	1	148	16	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Undentified	Refined	Creamware	Body	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU1	2	1	173	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Porcelain	Bowl			Base	Undecorated	White	1	
TU1	2	1	149	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Possible Plate	Refined	Pearlware	Rim	Undecorated	White		
TU1	2	1	150	3	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Possible Plate	Refined	Pearlware	Base	Undecorated	White		
TU1	2	1	151	17	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Undecorated	White		
TU1	2	1	162	2	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Agated Body	Body	Unglazed	Red, Yellow	1	
TU1	2	1	165	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Buff-Bodied,	Body	Unglazed	Buff,	1	

											Black-Glazed			Black		
TU1	2	1	160	3	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	White Earthenware	Body	Unglazed	White	3	
TU1	2	1	159	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	w/ Green Decoration	White, Green	1	
TU1	2	2	232	1	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Bowl				White	1	frag.
TU1	2	2	230	2	Faunal		Shell	Oyster								whole, frag
TU1	2	2	229	6	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Squared						frag
TU1	2	2	228	5	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wrought						whole
TU1	2	2	227	1	Structural	Materials	Brick									frag, 190 grams
TU1	2	2	226	5	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal									19 grams, discarded
TU1	2	2	234	2	Indefinite		Glass	Flat						Aqua		
TU1	2	2	235	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Shatter							
TU1	2	2	233	5	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container	Unidentified		Body		Olive	2	
TU1	2	2	231	8	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Stem				White	1	frag. - 6 are 4/64, 1 is 5/64
TU1	2	2	240	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Blue Transfer-Printed	White, Blue	1	
TU1	2	2	238	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Pearlware	Rim	Green Shell-Edged	White, Green	1	incised vertical lines
TU1	2	2	239	4	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Rim	Green-Edged Decoration	White, Green	1	
TU1	2	2	245	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Bowl	Refined	Creamware	Rim	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU1	2	2	244	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Creamware	Base	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU1	2	2	246	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Body	Undecorated	White	1	
TU1	2	2	241	4	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Undecorated	White	4	
TU1	2	2	243	12	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Creamware	Body	Undecorated	Cream	5	
TU1	2	2	242	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Rim	Undecorated	White	1	
TU1	2	2	236	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Agated Body	Body	Unglazed	Red, White	1	frag
TU1	2	2	237	3	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Unidentified White Earthenware	Body	Unglazed/ Burnt	Gray, White	2	
TU1	3	1	252	1	Structural	Materials	Lithic	Slate								frag
TU1	3	1	251	1	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Stem				White	1	frag. - 5/64
TU1	3	1	250	1	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Squared						frag
TU1	3	1	256	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Tin-Glazed	Body	Buff-bodied,	White,	1	

													Light Blue-Glazed	Green		
TU1	3	1	255	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Rim	Green Shell-Edged	White, Green	1	
TU1	3	1	253	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Creamware	Body	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU1	3	1	254	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Creamware	Rim	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU1	3	3	257	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Secondary	Heat-altered					
TU2	1	1	18	2	Indefinite		Glass	Flat							2	frag.
TU2	1	1	12	4	Domestic	Food Container	Metal	Tin	Canning Jar Lid Liner					Gray	1	frag.
TU2	1	1	13	2	Structural	Materials	Brick								1	frag.
TU2	1	1	14	4	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass	Milk Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner					White	1	Refit
TU2	1	1	15	1	Indefinite	Misc. Metal Item	Metal	Iron	Hook						1	Possible Harness Strap
TU2	1	1	16	2	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal	Clinker							2	4 grams
TU2	1	1	17	5	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal								5	
TU2	1	2	50	5	Domestic	Food Container	Metal	Tin	Canning Jar Lid Liner					Gray	1	frag.
TU2	1	2	49	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal	Iron	Crown Cap						1	
TU2	1	2	48	2	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Tack						2	frag.
TU2	1	2	47	13	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Squared					13	frag.
TU2	1	2	46	2	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Squared					2	
TU2	1	2	45	8	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					8	frag.
TU2	1	2	43	12	Structural	Materials	Brick									frag.
TU2	1	2	41	1	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container	Unidentified		Body		Light Aqua		frag.
TU2	1	2	40	3	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Body		Olive	1	
TU2	1	2	56	4	Faunal		Shell	Oyster								frag.
TU2	1	2	55	2	Faunal		Bone	Large Mammal	Unidentified							calcined
TU2	1	2	54	2	Industrial	Waste	Slag									
TU2	1	2	44	1	Structural	Materials	Brick			Glazed						frag.
TU2	1	2	42	1	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Stem					1	frag. - 5/64
TU2	1	2	51	1	Structural	Materials	Lithic	Slate								frag.
TU2	1	2	38	4	Indefinite		Glass	Flat								frag.
TU2	1	2	33	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Body		White	1	
TU2	1	2	39	3	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container	Unidentified		Body		Clear		
TU2	1	2	52	5	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal	Clinker								16 grams
TU2	1	2	53	7	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal									

TU2	1	2	31	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Staffordshire Slipware	Body	Clear and Yellow Glaze on Agated Body	Red, Yellow, White	1	
TU2	1	2	37	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Buff-Bodied	Body	Dark Blue Glaze	Blue	1	
TU2	1	2	34	3	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Creamware	Body	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU2	1	2	30	1	Domestic	Food Storage	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Redware	Body	Unglazed	Red	1	
TU2	1	2	35	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	White-Bodied		Unglazed/ Burnt	White	1	
TU2	1	2	36	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	White-Bodied		Unglazed/ Eroded	White	1	
TU2	1	2	32	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Staffordshire Slipware	Body	Yellow and Brown Glaze on Buff Body	Yellow, Brown	1	
TU2	2	1	91	17	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						frag
TU2	2	1	90	22	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Squared						frag
TU2	2	1	89	14	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wrought						
TU2	2	1	88	10	Structural	Materials	Slate	Roofing								frag, sampled
TU2	2	1	87	26	Structural	Materials	Brick									frag, sampled
TU2	2	1	94	17	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Body		Olive/ Black	7	
TU2	2	1	102	2	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal									
TU2	2	1	92	7	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Squared	Tack-sized					
TU2	2	1	103	1	Personal	Clothing	Metal	Brass	Button	Flat	Iron Soldered Eye			Brass		Possible Type 9 1726-1776
TU2	2	1	93	1	Indefinite		Slag/ Clinker									clinker fused with other melted materials
TU2	2	1	101	4	Indefinite	Material	Lithic	Limestone								possible industrial or manufacturing waste
TU2	2	1	100	9	Indefinite		Glass	Flat						Clear		
TU2	2	1	99	7	Indefinite		Glass	Flat						Aqua		
TU2	2	1	98	2	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container	Bottle				Green	1	
TU2	2	1	97	2	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container	Bottle				Clear	2	

TU2	2	1	96	4	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Base		Olive/ Black	2	
TU2	2	1	95	1	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Neck		Olive/ Black	1	
TU2	2	1	131	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body, Handle Joint		White	1	
TU2	2	1	135	1	Faunal		Tooth	Mammal	Possible Cow						1	frag
TU2	2	1	136	1	Faunal		Bone	Avian		Possible Long Bone End					1	frag
TU2	2	1	105	1	Activities	Firearms	Metal	Brass	Shell Casing	.38 Pistol				Brass		Stamped "U" on base
TU2	2	1	112	8	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Body		White	4	
TU2	2	1	113	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Bowl	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Rim		White	2	
TU2	2	1	109	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Bowl	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Base		White	1	
TU2	2	1	107	4	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Bowl					1	frag.
TU2	2	1	106	3	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Stem					1	frag. - 1 is 4/64, 1 is 6/64, last is undetermined
TU2	2	1	104	1	Personal	Clothing	Ceramic		Wig Curler		Unmarked			White	1	Half
TU2	2	1	116	3	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Redware	Body	Black-Glazed	Red, Black	2	
TU2	2	1	133	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Blue Hand-Painted Decoration	White, Blue	1	
TU2	2	1	134	3	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Blue Transfer-Printed	White, Blue	1	
TU2	2	1	126	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	White-Bodied	Rim	Burnt	White, Gray	3	
TU2	2	1	117	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Staffordshire Slipware	Body	Clear and Yellow Glaze on Agated Body	Yellow, Red, hite	1	
TU2	2	1	114	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jar	Coarse	Gray Pink-Bodied	Rim and Shoulder	Clear Salt-Glazed	Gray	1	

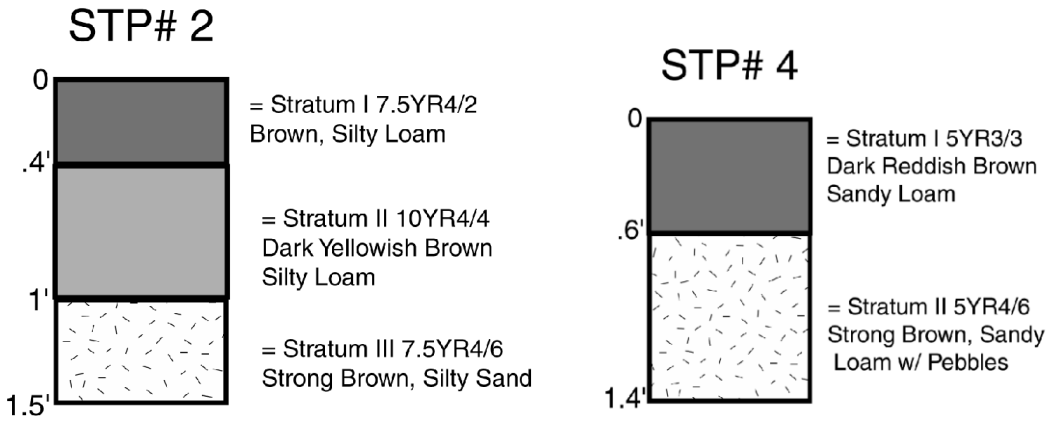
TU2	2	1	122	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tankard	Refined	Buff-Bodied	Handle	Manganese Mottled Glaze	Buff, Greenish Brown	1	
TU2	2	1	123	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tankard	Refined	Buff-Bodied	Body	Manganese Mottled Glaze	Buff, Greenish Brown	1	
TU2	2	1	121	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tankard	Refined	Buff-Bodied	Base	Manganese Mottled Glaze	Buff, Greenish Brown	1	
TU2	2	1	108	1	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Bowl			Molded Floral Decoration		1	frag.
TU2	2	1	130	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Possible Handle	Molded Floral Decoration	White	1	
TU2	2	1	110	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Plate	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Rim	Molded Pattern	White	1	
TU2	2	1	111	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Plate	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Rim	Molded Pattern: Dot, Diaper	White	1	
TU2	2	1	120	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	White-Bodied	Body	Solid Color Field Slip, Brown-Orange	Orange, White	1	
TU2	2	1	115	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jar	Coarse	English Brown	Body	Speckled Salt Glaze	Brown, Grey	1	
TU2	2	1	124	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Creamware	Rim	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU2	2	1	128	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Porcelain	Unidentified				Undecorated	White	1	
TU2	2	1	129	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Undecorated	White	1	
TU2	2	1	132	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Possible Teacup	Refined	Pearlware	Base	Undecorated	White	1	
TU2	2	1	125	18	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Creamware	Body	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU2	2	1	127	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	White-Bodied	Body	Unglazed	White, Gray	1	
TU2	2	1	119	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Earthenware	Jug or Bowl	Coarse	Buff-Bodied	Body	Unglazed Exterior, Clear Salt-Glazed Interior	Buff	1	
TU2	2	1	118	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Redware	Body	Unglazed, Agated Body	Pink, White	1	
TU2	3	1	198	1	Structural	Materials	Lithic	Slate								
TU2	3	1	207	3	Indefinite		Glass	Flat						Aqua		

TU2	3	1	206	3	Indefinite		Glass	Flat						Clear			
TU2	3	1	205	3	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container	Unidentified		Body		Clear	1	
TU2	3	1	204	1	Domestic	Misc. Container	Glass		Container	Unidentified		Body		Olive	1	
TU2	3	1	203	1	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Body		Olive/ Black	1	
TU2	3	1	202	1	Domestic	Social Drugs-Alcohol	Glass		Container	Bottle		Neck		Olive/ Black	1	
TU2	3	1	201	7	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						frag
TU2	3	1	199	3	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wrought						frag, whole
TU2	3	1	197	1	Structural	Materials	Brick									frag, 81 grams
TU2	3	1	200	9	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nail	Squared						frag
TU2	3	1	208	2	Personal	Social Drugs-Tobacco	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Stem				White		frag. - 4/64
TU2	3	1	214	1	Domestic	Food Storage	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Coarse	Redware	Body	Black-Glazed	Red, Black	1	
TU2	3	1	221	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Rim	Blue Shell-Edged	White, Blue	1	
TU2	3	1	222	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Blue Transfer-Printed	White, Blue	2	
TU2	3	1	217	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Tin-Glazed	Body	Buff-Bodied, Light Blue-Glazed	Buff, Light Blue	1	
TU2	3	1	212	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Redware	Body	Dark Brown-Glaze	Red, Drak Brown	1	
TU2	3	1	213	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Gray-Bodied	Body	Dark Brown-Glaze	Gray, Dark Brown	1	Eroded
TU2	3	1	209	1	Personal	Clothing	Metal	Brass/ Gilt	Button	Type 18			Gilded			Inscribed "W.Wallis.. Extra Rich"
TU2	3	1	215	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Earthenware	Jug or Bowl	Coarse	Buff-Bodied	Body	Gray Salt-Glazed Exterior	Buff	1	Refit with Cat# 119
TU2	3	1	216	1	Domestic	Food Container	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug	Coarse	American Blue-Gray	Body	Gray-Bodied, Cobalt Hand-Painted Decoration	Blue, Gray	1	
TU2	3	1	210	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Tankard	Refined	Buff-Bodied	Base	Manganese Mottled Glaze	Brown	1	
TU2	3	1	211	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	Buff-Bodied	Rim	Manganese Mottled Glaze	Brown	1	
TU2	3	1	224	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Rim	Molded Decoration	White	1	

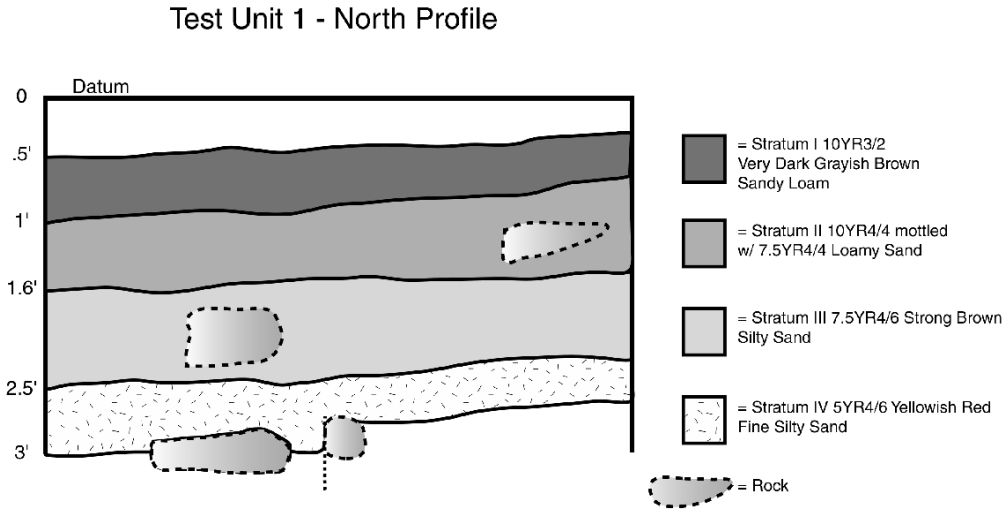
TU2	3	1	225	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Body	Molded Decoration	White	1	
TU2	3	1	220	5	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Undecorated	White	3	
TU2	3	1	218	10	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Creamware	Body	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU2	3	1	223	4	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Body	Undecorated	White	1	
TU2	3	1	219	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Refined	Creamware	Rim	Undecorated	Cream	1	
TU2	3	2	249	1	Domestic	Heating/ Lighting	Coal									.5 grams, discarded
TU2	3	2	247	1	Structural	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Chunk						1	frag, possible nail
TU2	3	2	248	1	Indefinite		Glass	Flat						Aqua		
Monit.			249	1	Domestic	Food Storage	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug or Jar	Coarse	Gray-Bodied	Base	Salt-glazed	Gray	1	
Monit.			250	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Pearlware	Rim	Green Shell-edged, scalloped rim	Green	1	
Monit.			251	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Porcelain	Bowl	Refined		Base	Undecorated	White	1	
Monit.			252	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Tin-glazed	Body	Light-Blue tinted	Light Blue	1	
Monit.			253	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate	Refined	Pearlware	Body	Blue Transfer-Printed		1	
Monit.			254	1	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Stoneware	Bowl	Refined	White Salt-Glazed	Base	Undecorated	White	1	
Monit.			255	2	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	Glass	Bottle	Wine		Body		Green	2	
Monit.			256	1	Personal	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Tobacco Pipe			Stem		White		

Appendix C: Typical Soil Profiles

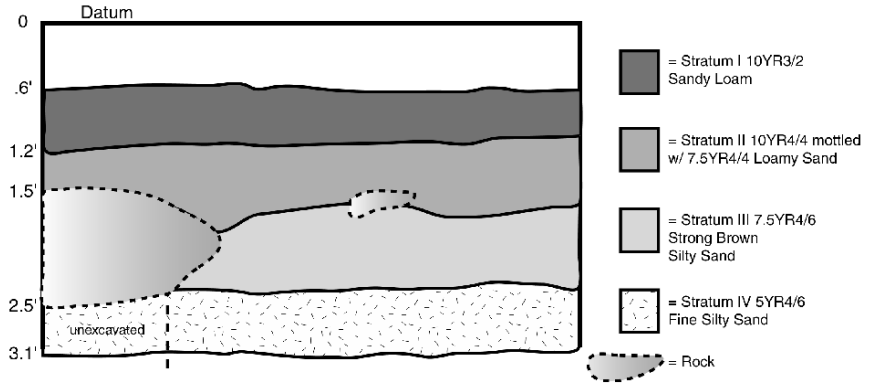
Typical Shovel Test Profile, vicinity of APE:



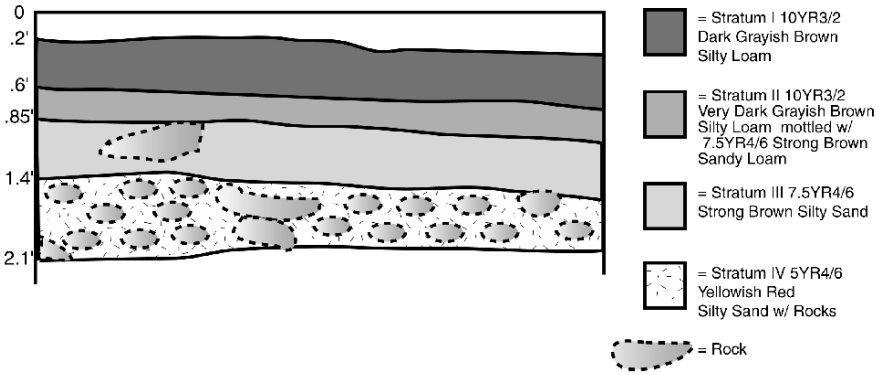
Shovel Test Profiles:



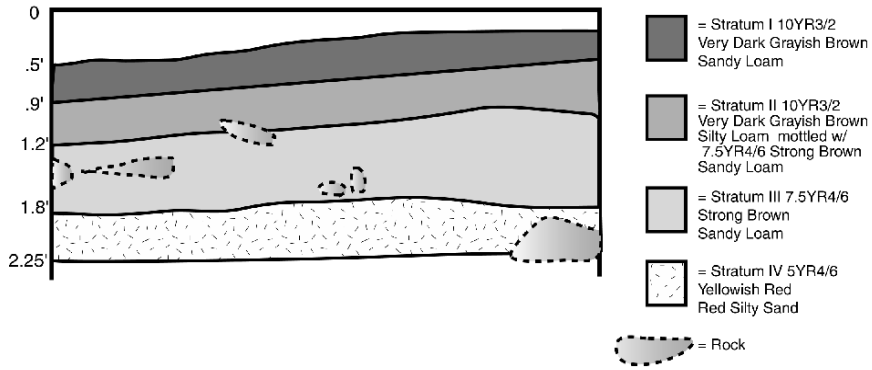
Test Unit 1 - West Profile



Test Unit 2 - East Profile



Test Unit 2 - North Profile



Appendix D: Qualifications of Investigators

MICHAEL PETER ROLLER, M.A.A.

4503 Riverdale Road, Riverdale, MD 20737
Home Phone: (301) 927-2758
Mobile Phone: (301) 221-1841
E-mail: mroller@anth.umd.edu

EDUCATION

M.A.A. Anthropology : University of Maryland, May **2010**
Concentration in historical archaeology

BA Anthropology: University of Delaware, June **1998**
Minor in Philosophy, Religious Studies, and Art

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

March 2009 – Present: ***Coordinator, Public Archaeology and Civic Engagement Program***
Internship with Maryland State Highway Administration and the Center for Heritage Resource Studies

- Planned and coordinated the community outreach component for four major archaeological excavations in the town of Bladensburg
- Produced and distributed outreach media including website, advertisements and press releases

Fall 2009- Summer 2010: ***Archaeology in Annapolis Wenner-Gren Grant to Archive Materials***

- Responsible for the planning, design and implementation of a database for a physical and digital archive for more than 30 years worth of field-related research materials for the Archaeology in Annapolis Project
- Cataloging and preparation of materials for permanent storage in Special Collections Library

May 2009: ***Crew Chief/ Lab Manager***
Maryland State Highway Administration and Center for Heritage Resource Studies, University of Maryland**,**
Market Master's Square Project, Magruder House, Bostwick Follow-up Testing, George Washington House

- Managed the crew for an archaeological excavation at three 18th century sites in Bladensburg, MD
- Managed the processing and analyzing of artifact collections

September, 2008 – May, 2009: ***Teaching Assistant/ Administrative Assistant***
Graduate Assistantship, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland

- Assisted in the teaching of an introductory level archaeology class
- Produced and graded exams
- Conducted administrative tasks for the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland

March 2002 to2007: ***Assistant Manage/ Field Supervisor/ Crew Chief/ Lab Manager***
Archeological Testing and Consulting, Inc, Silver Spring, Maryland

- Designed research strategy and implementation for over 50 Phase IA, I, II and III archeological investigations in the Mid-Atlantic Region
- Participated, often in a management role, in the excavation of over 75 archaeological investigations in the Mid-Atlantic Region
- Co-authored technical reports including artifact, stratigraphy, and historical document analysis; graphics production, database analysis
- Conducted and supervised prehistoric and historic cultural material analysis including faunal, ceramic and lithic analysis

- Interviewing and hiring new employees, supervision and management of field and lab crews, site logistics and equipment inventory and maintenance

August 1998 to August 2000: ***Assistant English Teacher***
Japanese Exchange and Teaching Program (JET), Hyogo-ken Japan
- Taught high school level English oral communication and grammar classes, lesson planning, grading, test preparation

Summer 1997 & 1998: ***Assistant Crew Chief/ Field Tech***
Salazar Ranch Site; New Mexico
- Assisted supervision and management of a major excavation of a prehistoric site in Lincoln, New Mexico
- Conducted lab work and independent research related to the project.

RELEVANT TECHNICAL SKILLS

Historic and prehistoric artifact analysis including faunal, ceramic, lithic analysis, wide range of excavation and surveying strategies, metal detection, crew management, technical report writing, database management, MS Word, Excell, Access, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator, SPSS (Intermediate Level), GIS (Beginning Level), qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis

OTHER EXPERIENCE

Fall 2009- Spring 2010: ***Co-Author, Labor Archaeology Theme Study, National Park Service***
- Research and co-authorship for a portion of an official NPS document
- Manuscript in Progress

Spring 1997: ***Teacher's Assistant, University of Delaware***
- Responsibilities included: preparation of teaching and testing material, office hours, test review lecturing.

Fall 1997: ***Independent Study***
- Co-Author and research design for "Experimental Archeology: Quantitative Analysis of FCR (Fire Cracked Rock) Recovered from Site 51344, Lincoln, New Mexico", supervised by Dr. Thomas Rocek, Archeology, University of Delaware.

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

2010: *Publication*
"Starting Lasting Conversations About the Past: Public Outreach and the Bladensburg Archaeology Project" in *CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship,* Winter 2010, National Park Service.

2010: Paper and Presentation
Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Co-Authored with Dr. Julie Schablitsky, PhD, "Ecology, Commerce, Conflict and Transportation along the Anacostia River",

2010: Publication
Co-Authored with Dr. Julie Schablitsky, PhD, "Ecology, Commerce, Conflict and Transportation along the Anacostia River", MAHS News, Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society, 21 (1): 14-17.

AS FIELD SUPERVISOR AND MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR OF TECHNICAL REPORT

2007-2008 A Phase III Partial Data Recovery of Sites 18CH724, 18CH350 and 18CH354: Three Sites Connected with the Swan Point Property in Charles County, Maryland. (Contributer)

2006 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Sites 18CH350, 18CH351, 18CH353, 18CH352, 18CH5354, 18CH355, 18CH724 and 18CH728: Eight Sites Connected with the Swan Point Property in Charles County, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Maryland Historical Trust and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
(Co-Author)

2006 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Sites 18MO635 and 18MO639: Two Historic Sites Connected with the Stoney Springs Property in Montgomery County, Maryland. Ms. Filed with the Maryland Historical Trust. (Co-Author)

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of a 60-acre+/- Portion of the Stoney Springs Property: A 724.33-acre Parcel Located Along Edwards Ferry, West Offutt, and Mount Nebo Roads in Montgomery County, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Maryland Historical Trust.

2006 A Phase I Archeological survey of Fieldstone Farm: An 834-acre Property Located on Both Sides of Snickersville Turnpike (Route 734) in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Loudoun County Department of Planning.

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Howe Property: A 76-acre+/- Parcel Located on Asdee Lane (Route 706) in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Prince William County Office of Planning.

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Proposed Waterford View Estates (Also Known as the Williams Property): A 76-acre+ Parcel Located on Orrison Road (Route 681) in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Loudoun County Department of Planning. (Co-Author.)

2006 A Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey of the Riverwood Property: A 269-acre+/- Parcel Located along the Middle Patuxent River and Homewood Road in Howard County, Maryland. Ms. filed with Winchester Homes, Inc.

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Alban Tractor Property: A 21-acre+/- Parcel Located at the Intersection of Interstate 66 and Groveton Road (Route 622) in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Prince William County Office of Planning.

2006 A Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey of the Hough Property: A 24-acre Farm Located at the Intersection of Edgegrove and Woodgrove Roads in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Loudoun County Department of Planning.

2006 A Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey of Mountain Gap Farm: a 351-acre+/- Property Located on Hogback Mountain Road (Route 651) in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Loudoun County Department of Planning.

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Canby Property: A 123.86-acre Parcel Located on Canby Road (Route 662) in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. On file with the Loudoun County Department of Planning.

2005 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Sites 18BA470, 18BA526, 18BA531, 18BA536, and 18BA538 within Areas 2, 5, and 9 of the 1,000-acre+/- A. V. Williams Trust Property Located Between Bird River Road and Leland Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Maryland Historical Trust and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Florida Rock Property: A 113-acre+/- Parcel Located on Ballsford Road and Doane Lane in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. Currently under review with the Prince William County Office of Planning.

2005 A Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey of Blue Ridge Glen: A Proposed 80.44-acre Residential Property Located Between Purcell and Irish Corner Roads in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Loudoun County Department of Planning.

2005 A Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey of the Fox Knoll Property: A 31.32-Acre Parcel Located at the Intersection of Beaverdam Road (Route 677) and Leith Lane (Route 767) in Lousdoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Loudoun County Department of Planning.

2005 A Phase IA Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Catlett Mountain Road Property: a 200-acre+/- Parcel Located on Catlett Mountain Road (Route 677) in Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia. Ms. submitted to the client.

2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Landbays B, C, and D of the Wheeler Development Property: A Combined 105 Acre+/- Located on Both Sides of Balls Ford Road (Route 621) in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Prince William County Office of Planning.

2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Vint Hill Assemblage (Avendale): a 125-acre Assemblage of Properties Located on Vint Hill Road (Route 215) in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Prince William County Office of Planning.

2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Areas 1 through 10 of the A. V. Williams Trust Property: a 1,000 Areas+/- Located Between Bird River Road and Leland Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Maryland Historical Trust and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Stephenson Village Property: An 1,100-acre+/- Tract Located on Old Charles Town Road in Frederick County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the client.

2005 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Sites 18PR79, 18PR580, 18PR659, 18PR665, 18PR669, and 18PR677 within Oak Creek Club: a 900-acre+ Property Located on Church Road South in Prince George's County, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Maryland Historical Trust and the Prince George's County Department of Planning. (Co-Author)

2004 A Phase Ia Reconnaissance Survey of the Catlett Village Property: A 600-acre+/- Parcel Located at the Intersection of Catlett Road (Route 28) and Old Dumfries Road (Route 667) in Fauquier County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Fauquier County Department of Planning.

2004 A Phase I Archeological Survey of a 24-acre+/- Portion of the Wheeler Property: A 150-Acre+/- Parcel Located on Bethlehem Road (Route 821) in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Prince William County Office of Planning.

2004 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the MacDonald Property: A 100-acre+/- Parcel Located on Spriggs Road in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Prince William County Office of Planning.

2004 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Horse Farm: A 204-acre Property Located at the Intersection of Swan Point and Woodland Point Roads in Charles County, Maryland. Draft report to be reviewed by the Maryland Historical Trust.

2004 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 18HO254: An Archeological Resource Associated with "Montjoy" in Howard County, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Maryland Historical Trust and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

2004 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Fiedler Property: A 27.28-Acre Parcel Located at the Intersection of Evergreen Mills and Belmont Ridge Roads In Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Loudoun County, Department of Planning. (Co-Author)

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Oak Creek Club: A 900-Acre+ Property Dissected By Church Road South in Prince George's County, Maryland. Ms. draft filed with the Maryland Historical Trust.

2003 A Historical Analysis of the Proposed 2.18-Mile Georgetown Pike-Walker Road trail Located in North-Central Fairfax County, Virginia. Ms. on file with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Virginia Department of Transportation (Co-Author)

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of A Proposed 70'-By-70' Cell Tower Site Located Close to the Intersection of New Mountain Road and Route 50, Near the Town of Aldie, in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Loudoun County, Department of Planning. (Co-Author)

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed 90'-By-70' Abshire Farm Cell Tower Site on Clyde Borum Road in Arden, Berkeley County, West Virginia. Ms. filed with the West Virginia Division of Culture and History. (Co-Author)

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of a 25-Acre+/- Portion of the Williams Property: A 76-Acre Parcel Located on Orrison Road in Loudoun County, Virginia Ms. filed with Loudoun County, Office of Planning. (Co-Author)

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of a 100'-by-100' Proposed Cell Tower Site on Route 484 in Warfordsburg, Fulton County, Pennsylvania. Ms. filed with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation. (Co-Author)

2002 A Phase I Archeological Survey of an 80'-By-80' Proposed Cell Tower Site on Mount Olive Road Adjacent to Evans Run in Berkeley County, West Virginia. Ms. filed with the West Virginia Division of Culture and History. (Co-Author)

AS CREW CHIEF AND CONTRIBUTOR OF TECHNICAL REPORT

2006 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 44PW1554: A 19th-century Farmstead Site Located within the MacDonald Property in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Prince William County Office of Planning.

2006 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Sites 18MO409 and 18MO410 Located within Cabin Branch: A Residential Development Situated on Clarksburg and W. Old Baltimore Roads in Montgomery County, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Maryland Historical Trust.

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Oak Harbor Subdivision Property: a 9.7-acre Parcel Located off Oak Hollow Drive in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Ms. filed with Anne Arundel County, Environment Division of the Office of Planning and Zoning

2005 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of "Site 18AN790" Located within Lot 16 of Homeport Farm: A Residential Development Situated on Soloman Island Road (Route 2) in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Ms. filed with Anne Arundel County, Environment Division of the Office of Planning and Zoning.

2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of a 40-acre+/- Portion of the Lee Property Located on Winands Road in Baltimore County, Maryland. Draft report submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust.

2004 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Selected Upland Portions of the Collingbrook Development Parcel: A 200-acre Property Located at the Intersection of John Hanson Highway (Route 50) and Church Road in Prince George's County, Maryland. Ms. on file with the Maryland Historical Trust

2004 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Trump's Hill II Property: An 8.8-acre Parcel Located at the Intersection of North Marlton Avenue and Robert Crain Highway (Route 301) in Prince George's County, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Prince George's County Department of Planning.

2004 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Trump's Hill Property: An 8.72-acre Parcel Located on North Marlton Avenue in Prince George's County, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Prince George's County Department of Planning.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Aldie Estates: An 82-Acre+/- Property Located of John Mosby High (Route 50) in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Loudoun County, Department of Planning.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Bussey Property: A 26.75-Acre Parcel Located on Reece Road in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Ms. filed with Anne Arundel County, Environment Division of the Office of Planning and Zoning.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Montjoy Farm: A 76.43-Acre Property Located off Route 100 in Howard County, Maryland. Ms. filed with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Maryland Historical Trust.

2003 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Eastern Half of Site 44PW1329: A Prehistoric Resource Located within the Rivenburg Property on Linton Hall Road in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Prince William County, Office of Planning.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Camp Glenkirk: A 227.5-acre Property Located on Glenkirk Road in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Prince William County, Office of Planning.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed One Loudoun Center Active Adult Community: A 300-acre Property Located on Pavilion Parkway in Loudoun County, Virginia.. Ms. filed with Loudoun County, Department of Planning.

2003 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 44PW1251: A Historic Site Situated within Phase 4 of Braemar and Located Between Vint Hill Road and Broad Run in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Prince William County, Office of Planning.

AS FIELD TECHNICIAN AND CONTRIBUTOR TO TECHNICAL REPORT

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Old Alexandria Ferry Self Storage Property: A 10.2-acre Parcel Located on Old Alexandria Ferry Road in Prince George's County, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Prince George's County Office of Planning.

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Wharton Lane Assemblage (the Rice Property): A 3.67-acre+ Property Located on Wharton Lane (Route 1166) in Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia and A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 44FX2896 within Wharton Lane Assemblage. Ms. currently under review by the Cultural Resource Management and Protection Section of the Fairfax County Park Authority.

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Rodenhauser Property: A 74.09-acre Parcel Located on the East Side of Church Road in Prince George's County, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Prince George's County Office of Planning.

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Fox Knoll Property: A 50-acre+/- Parcel Located at the Intersection of Beaverdam Road (Route 733) and Leith Lane (Route 767) in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Loudoun County Department of Planning.

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Vandelinde Property: a 16-acre+/- Parcel Located on Cornwell Road in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Prince William County

Office of Planning.

2005 A Cultural-Historical Investigation of the 92.82-acre Durst Property Located on Vint Hill Road (Route 215) in Prince William County, Virginia. Document filed with the client.

2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Hoadly Falls: A 30-acre+/- Property Located on Both Sides of Prince William Parkway (Route 3000) in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Prince William County Office of Planning.

2006 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the McLane Property: a 25-acre+ Parcel Located on Balls Ford Road (Route 621) in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with the Prince William County Office of Planning.

2005 A Phase I Archeological Survey of a Proposed Cell Tower Site Located at Blake High School on Norwood Road in Montgomery County, Maryland. Ms. filed with the Maryland Historical Trust.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Saintsbury Plaza Project Areas: A 4.8-Acre Parcel Located on Saintsbury Road in Fairfax County, Virginia. Ms. on file with the Fairfax County Park Authority, County Archeological Services.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Ducharme Assemblage: A 13-Acre+ Parcel Located on Linton Hall Road in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Prince William County, Office of Planning.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Rector Parcel: A 62-Acre Property Located on Clayton Road in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Prince William County, Office of Planning.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Clem (Piney Branch) Property: a 72-Acre Parcel Locatedon Wellington Road (Route 674) in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Prince William County, Office of Planning.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Maranatha Farm: A 34-Acre Parcel Located on Braddock Road (Route 620) in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Loudoun County, Department of Planning.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Huntley Meadows: A 51-acre Parcel Located on Gum Spring Road (Route 659) in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Loudoun County, Department of Planning.

2003 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Northern Portion of Square 529 Situated Between H, 3rd, and 4th Streets in Northwest Washington, D.C. Ms. filed with the District of Columbia, Historic Preservation Office.

2002 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Gilbert's Corner: A 148-Acre Parcel Located at the Intersection of Routes 15 and 50 in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Loudoun County, Department of Planning.

2002 A Phase I Archeological Survey of Morris Farm: A 270-Acre Parcel Located on Glenkirk Road in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Prince William County, Office of Planning.

2002 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Albrite Property: A 15.26-Acre Parcel Located on Vint Hill Road in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Prince William County, Office of Planning.

2002 A Phase I Archeological Survey of a 30-Acre Portion of the Burnside Property Located of James Madison Highway (Route 15) in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Prince William County, Office of Planning.

2002 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Rivenburg Property: A 33.58-Acre Parcel Located on Linton Hall Road in Prince William County, Virginia. Ms. filed with Prince William County, Office of Planning.

2002 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Meyer Property: A 21-Acre Parcel Located on Pinewood Drive in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Ms. filed with Anne Arundel County, Environment Division of the Office of Planning and Zoning.

Curriculum Vitae

August 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. Anthropology. American University
Dissertation: *Hampden: Heritage and Power in a 19th-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*

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.

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 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

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

2010 2009 Phase II Archaeological Investigations in the Riversdale (18PR390) Garden, Prince George's County, MD. Submitted to the Archaeology Program, Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Upper Marlboro, MD.

2009 Archaeological Survey at Bostwick House Property (18PR951), Bladensburg, Maryland. Report submitted to the Town of Bladensburg, Bladensburg, MD.

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 17th-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.

PEER REVIEWED JOURNAL ARTICLES
Gadsby, David A.
2010 "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.

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 19th-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* 41(2):206-208.

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**.**