

Limited Excavations at the Gassaway-Feldmeyer House

18 AP 49

194 Prince George Street

Annapolis, Maryland

by

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with contributions by

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ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
A Cooperative Project of Historic Annapolis Foundation
and the University of Maryland, College Park

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author extends thanks foremost to the Historic Annapolis Foundation, owners of the property treated in this study and the organization at whose behest the Archaeology in Annapolis project was initiated nine years ago.

I am also grateful to members of the excavation crew: Ms. Eileen Simms and Mr. Paul Popernack. Dr. Paul Shackel, Principal Investigator, oversaw the excavation and provided helpful comments on an earlier draft of this report. Dr. Jean Russo, also of the Historic Annapolis Foundation, completed primary research into the history of the lot. The washing, labelling, and cataloguing of artifacts was performed by volunteers at the Victualling Warehouse Archaeology Laboratory in Annapolis, under the direction of Ms. Elizabeth Ford. Computer entry of the catalog data was accomplished by volunteers at the College Park Archaeology Laboratory, under the supervision of Ms. Elizabeth Kryder-Reid.

As always, our project is indebted to the hard work of its conscientious volunteers. One volunteer in particular, Mr. Paul Popernack, is to be singled out for his helpful nature and eagerness in compiling the unit summary forms that comprise Appendix II of this report.

ABSTRACT

194 Prince George Street, known as the Gassaway-Feldmeyer house, was excavated in April of 1988. The property, in residential use from the 19th century, is owned by Historic Annapolis Foundation. Excavators found evidence of some intact 19th century levels and no trace of the 18th century. Unfortunately, parts of the site were disturbed by 20th century gardening activities. Further excavation is recommended since the Gassaway-Feldmeyer house may provide valuable information about residences in the 19th century.

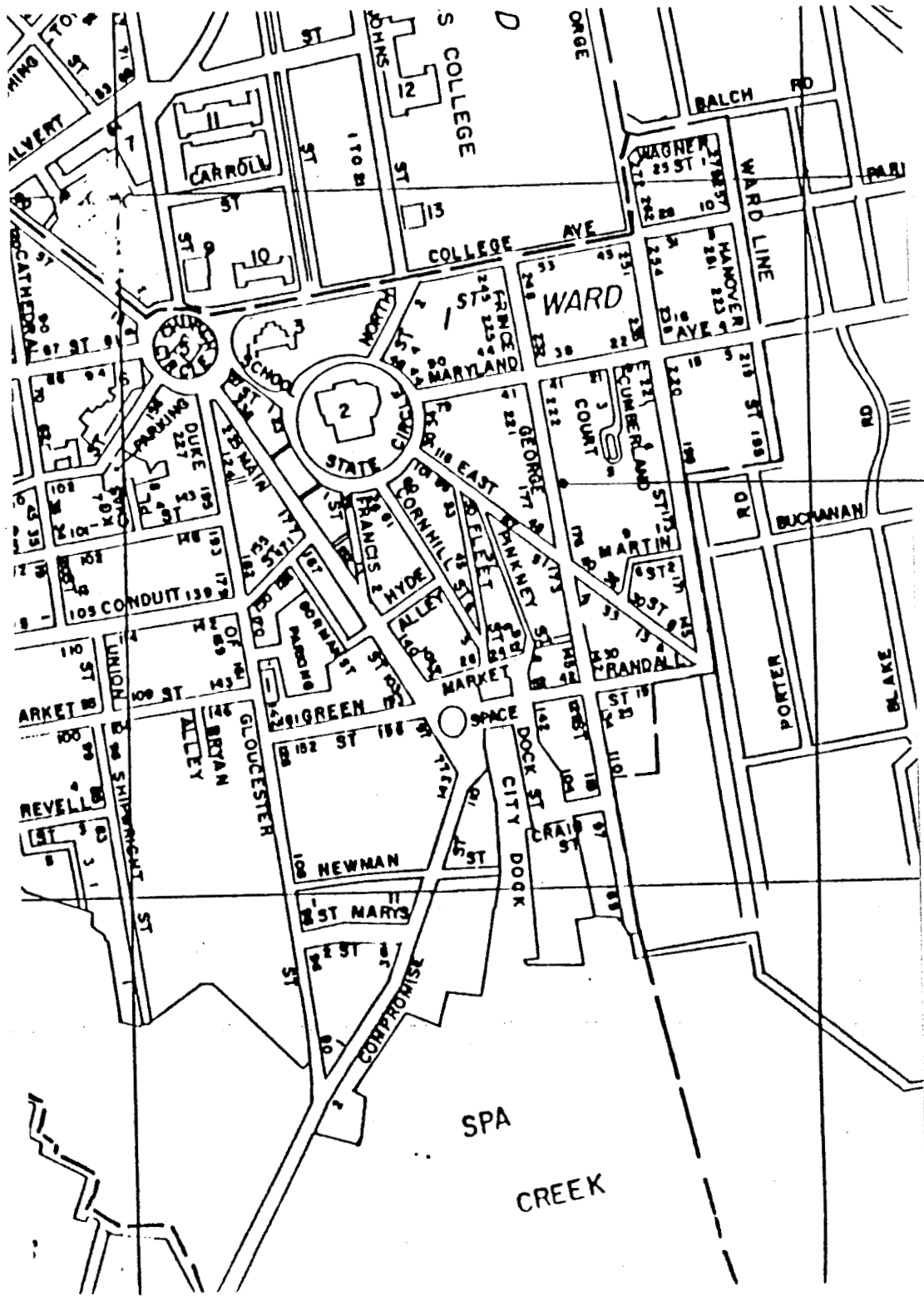
INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 1988, the Historic Annapolis Foundation requested that its archaeology staff undertake the examination of an area in the rear yard of the property currently located at 194 Prince George Street. The site was designated 18AP49 and registered with the State Archaeologist. The area under examination had been disturbed to an undetermined extent by recent tree planting. An easement is held on this property by the Maryland Historical Trust, and permissions had been negotiated in the late summer/fall of 1983 between HAF and the MHT Easement Committee to use the rear yard of the Gassaway-Feldmeyer property as a support system (i.e., quarantine area and nursery) for immature William Paca Garden replacement plantings. Early in 1987, memos were circulated among the garden staff regarding planned horticultural use of the Gassaway-Feldmeyer yard area. Unfortunately, in the intervening time before archaeological investigations began, tree planting had already commenced. When the gardening activities became known to Historic Annapolis Foundation administrative staff,

archaeologists were called in to record and minimize further disturbance to this potentially-informative area.

The area under examination lies in immediate proximity to features of local and national importance, among them the Governor William Paca House and Garden (18AP01) and the Hammond-Harwood House (18AP02)--each listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the subject of archaeological (e.g., Dent 1985; Little 1967, 1968; Orr and Orr 1975; Powell 1966; South 1967; Yentsch 1982), and other scholarly attention (e.g., Leone 1984, 1987; Leone and Shackel 1990; Paca-Steele and Wright 1987). The property is situated within the core of the town's historic district, designated an official historic district by the National Park Service in 1966. (See Figure 1 for the location of the Gassaway-Feldmeyer House on U.S.G.S. Quad map of Annapolis, Maryland.)

The archaeological integrity of the city of Annapolis, as attested to by the discovery and excavation of significant archaeological remains over the course of the last three decades, mandated that care be taken in even so seemingly trivial an activity as the planting of a single tree. The low degree of disruption to be affected, and the infinitesimal amount of square footage to be impacted, called for the opening of only two units. Excavation was performed by one supervisor and one excavator working together over the course of two days in April, 1988. Archaeological remains recovered within the study area were located, identified, and evaluated for potential significance. Funding for this project was provided by Historic Annapolis Foundation.



18AP49

Figure 1.
Map locating the Gassaway-Feldmeyer House
on U.S.G.S. Quad map of Annapolis, Maryland

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

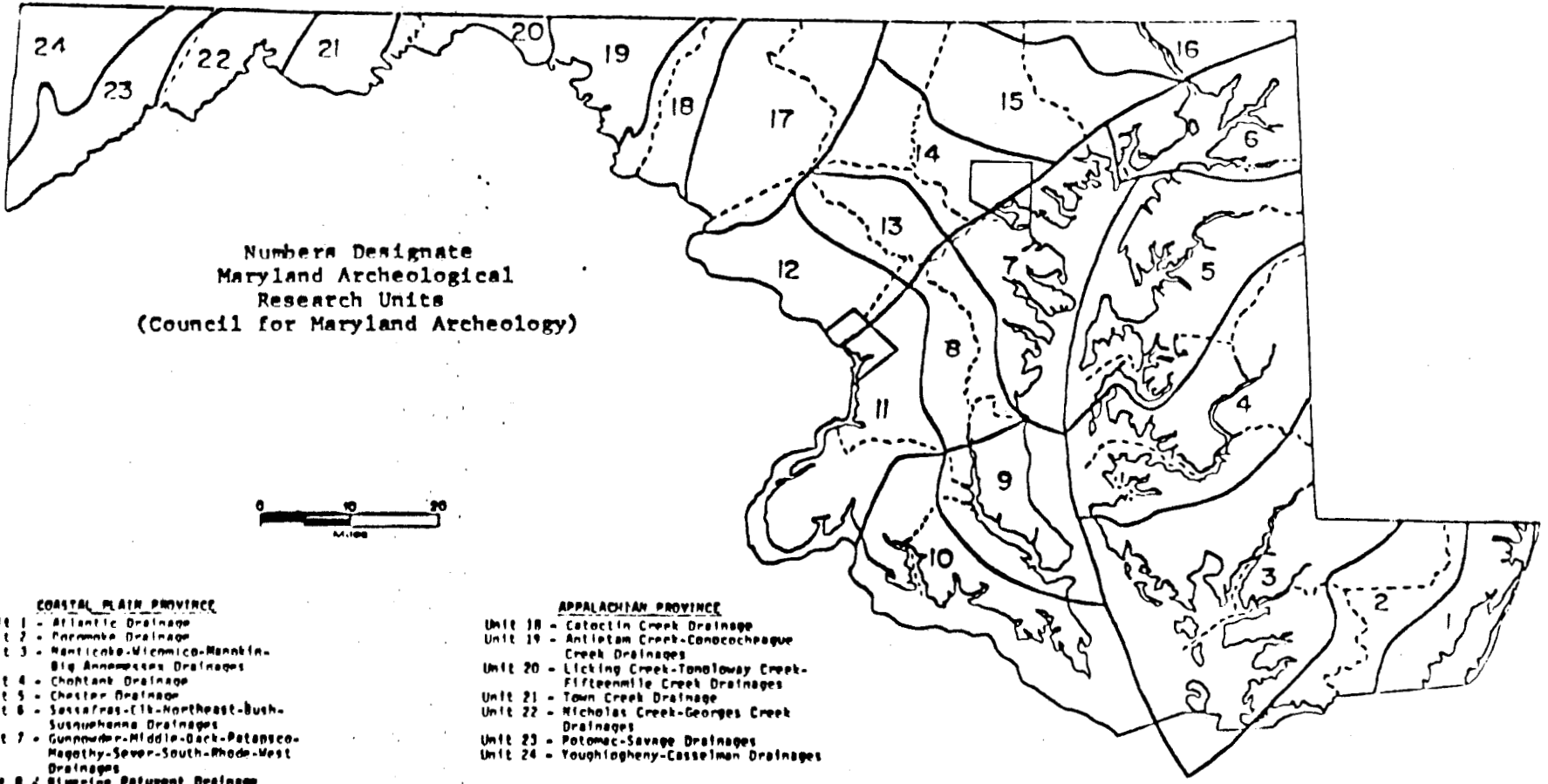
The Gassaway-Feldmeyer House is located on the coastal plain of the Middle Chesapeake Bay region. Situated on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, the surrounding lands are characterized by rolling uplands and a wide variety of deciduous trees and vegetation (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1979). The project area is located in Unit 7 (see Figure 2) on the Maryland Archaeological Research Unit Map--in the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages.

Between 250,000 B.C.-15,000 B.C., the Chesapeake area forests were composed of spruce, pine, fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 B.C. the forests had become dominated by the oak-hickory--representing a more varied and more readily exploited environment (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1979).

The substrata soils in the Chesapeake area consist of unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel overlying a crystalline bedrock. While the topography of the area is not diverse, the sediments vary greatly in depth, texture, and the degree of permeability (Brush et al. 1977: 3). The soil in the project area is a Monmouth, fine sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient. It is formed from unconsolidated beds of fine textured sediments. It is otherwise characterized by being deep, well drained, olive colored, strongly acidic, and containing glauconite (green sand) as 40-70% of its soil profile.

Previous evidence of prehistoric use of the land comprising the Gassaway-Feldmeyer houselot is unknown. Since at least the 19th century, the property has served as an Anglo-American domestic site.

Several aboriginal sites and components of aboriginal sites have been recorded within the



Numbers Designate
 Maryland Archeological
 Research Units
 (Council for Maryland Archeology)



- COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE**
- Unit 1 - Atlantic Drainage
- Unit 2 - Potomac Drainage
- Unit 3 - Nanticoke-Michico-Mankin-Big Annemessex Drainages
- Unit 4 - Choptank Drainage
- Unit 5 - Chester Drainage
- Unit 6 - Sassafras-Elk-Northeast-Bush-Susquehanna Drainages
- Unit 7 - Gunpowder-Middle-Dark-Patuxent-Magothy-Sever-South-Rhode-West Drainages
- Unit 8 - Sleeping Potomac Drainage
- Unit 9 - Estuarine Potomac Drainage
- Unit 10 - Estuarine Potomac Drainage
- Unit 11 - Sleeping Potomac Drainage

- PIEDMONT PROVINCE**
- Unit 12 - Potomac Drainage
- Unit 13 - Potomac Drainage
- Unit 14 - Patuxent-Rock-Middle Drainages
- Unit 15 - Gunpowder-Bush Drainages
- Unit 16 - Susquehanna-Elk-Northeast Drainages
- Unit 17 - Annapocock Drainage

- APPALACHIAN PROVINCE**
- Unit 18 - Catoctin Creek Drainage
- Unit 19 - Antietam Creek-Conococheague Creek Drainages
- Unit 20 - Licking Creek-Tonoloway Creek-Fifteenmile Creek Drainages
- Unit 21 - Town Creek Drainage
- Unit 22 - Nicholas Creek-Georges Creek Drainages
- Unit 23 - Potomac-Savage Drainages
- Unit 24 - Youghiogheny-Casselman Drainages

Figure 2.
 Map of the Council for Maryland Archeology
 Archeological Research Zones

city of Annapolis (i.e., 18AP04, 18AP05, 18AP46, and 18AP47). Only one of these, the Sands House (18AP47), is located within the current bounds of the historic district of Annapolis. Because of the Gassaway-Feldmeyer House's proximity to natural water resources, there exists the probability that prehistoric remains might well be recovered from the project area.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Since 1981, members of the "Archaeology in Annapolis" project, a joint venture between preservation group Historic Annapolis Foundation and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park, have participated in the testing and excavation of some two dozen archaeological sites within the historic district of the city of Annapolis. The work at many of our sites is completed with a "public" dimension. The public program varies in its particulars from site to site, but has a great deal of continuity in so far as archaeologists, trained as interpreters, present tours to literally thousands of tourists each year.

The major goal of the archaeological work undertaken in this town has been to focus on and examine, from a critically-informed anthropological perspective, the social and economic history of 18th-century Annapolis. Closely interwoven with this is an interest in changes to the city plan as designed by Governor Francis Nicholson in 1695 (cf. Leone, Ernstein, Kryder-Reid, and Shackel 1989; Leone and Shackel 1986; Read 1989, 1990).

The extremely limited scope of work to be conducted at the Gassaway-Feldmeyer House did not warrant the visitation of tourists or the public presentation of an "argument." Further, it was not considered likely to contribute greatly to our understanding of 18th-century Annapolis. The site interest lay primarily in its proximity to other important historical sites and properties, and the easement held on the land dictated that any ground-disturbing activities be carefully monitored and recorded.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian phase (13,000-7,000 B.C.) is not well documented in the northeastern United States, though evidence from the region suggests that humans have lived here for 10,000-20,000 years. In the west, the most widespread complex is the Llano or Clovis, typified by fluted points, scrapers, and blades. These artifacts are often found in association with extinct megafauna of the Pleistocene, suggesting a way of life centering on big game hunting (Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 7-9).

In the east, however, finds showing evidence of Paleoindians are usually isolated fluted points (Steponaitis 1980: 63). There are, however, several sites in the east that reveal evidence supporting Paleoindian occupation of the region. Two important surface sites are the Williamson site in Dinwiddie County, Virginia and the Shoop site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The artifacts uncovered include fluted points, blades, scrapers, and wedges, which are similar between the two sites and similar to the Clovis complex in the west. Two deeply stratified sites include the Shawnee Minisink site in the Delaware Water Gap and the Thunderbird site in the Shenandoah Valley. Both of these sites yielded radiocarbon dates that were contemporaneous with the Clovis complex in the west (Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 8-9).

Steponaitis notes that while the eastern Paleo complex is similar to the western Clovis complexes, eastern artifacts have never been found in direct association with Pleistocene megafauna (1980: 63-64). Humphrey and Chambers state that eastern evidence is ". . . complicated by significant variation among artifacts both in minor detail and major form (1977: 9). Thus, the lifeways of the big game hunters of the west cannot be transferred to the east.

Instead, evidence suggests that the Paleoindians of the east had a much more diversified subsistence strategy. This is because of several factors, identified by Steponaitis (1980) and Humphrey and Chambers (1977). As evidence in support of this, one notes that:

While big game hunters in the Great Plains and Southwest were ranging over thousands of square miles of essentially open grassland, their Eastern cousins were faced with the great variety of ecological niches in the first coniferous, then deciduous forests which covered the land . . . and human groups living in the forest must have depended increasingly on locally available plants, small game, reptiles, and shell fish . . . This regional and seasonal variation in food and resources would understandably result in considerable variation in cultural adaptive strategies and their material manifestations (Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 9).

Steponaitis notes that Paleoindian base camps identified by diverse artifact assemblages, non-random distribution of lithic debris, activity areas, and post holes and molds, are found in riverine environments. Further, she observes that quarry sites were identified by a lack of tools, and the presence of large amounts of debitage and cryptocrystalline rock source (Steponaitis 1980: 66). This indicates that eastern Paleoindians were not following migrating animals but were occupying sites on a seasonal basis.

Investigations of Paleoindian sites have been hindered, as many sites were inundated as a result of the rise in sea level known to have occurred at the end of the Pleistocene.

Archaic Period

The end of the Pleistocene saw many environmental changes, including the inundation of some riverine environments, a change from mixed coniferous forests to northern hardwoods,

and the transition to a more temperate climate. The Archaic period is one of cultural adaptation to these changes and is further divided into subphases, known generally as the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic.

The Early Archaic (7,500-6,000 B.C.) is characterized by the appearance of two artifact traditions, the corner notched tradition (7,500-6,800 B.C.) and the bifurcate tradition (6,800-600 B.C.). The corner notched tradition is based on the change from fluted points to corner notched points, reflecting a different hafting technique and utilization. The general artifact assemblages of Paleo and Archaic peoples are very similar, thus prompting some to infer that the difference between the two peoples was based upon which game they hunted (Steponaitis 1980: 69-70).

The bifurcate tradition involved the scheduled use of a number of seasonally available resources. The bifurcates were made from rhyolite or quartz in the Appalachian Mountains.

Around 6,000 B.C., the climate changed from cool and dry to warm and wet. This marked the beginning of the Middle Archaic. This period is represented by several traditions, with the bifurcate tradition possibly extending into this period.

Marrow Mountain points were part of a tradition extending from 5,000-4,200 B.C. These points were made of rhyolite and black chert, with associated assemblages of scrapers, large bifaces, choppers, hammers, atlatl weights, and axes. These peoples occupied inland swamps with transient camps on second-and third-order streams (Steponaitis 1980: 76-77).

Another tradition was characterized by Guilford lanceolate points made of quartzite. The Guilford assemblages were generally the same as the Marrow Mountain assemblages, with the exception of the absence of scrapers in the former. The increase in the number of points indicates either an intensification of use in the area, or an increase in population (Steponaitis

1986).

The Late Archaic saw a change to a warm and dry climate and the beginning of an oak-hickory forest. During this time period (4,000-1,000 B.C.) there were several traditions in existence. Two distinctive traditions were the Piedmont tradition with long-stemmed points, and the Laurentian tradition, rare in this area. Also appearing for the first time is the broad spear which indicated utilization of new resources, possibly estuary resources (Steponaitis 1980: 80-81). Steatite or soapstone vessels for storage originated during this era. As Humphrey and Chambers (1977: 11) note, the native Americans were by that point relying heavily on fishing and mollusk collecting. These are all indications of an increasingly sedentary way of life.

Woodland Period

The transition from the Archaic to Woodland periods is marked by the appearance of woodworking tools, such as axes and celts, and cordage-impressed ceramics. Both types of artifacts reflect a more sedentary lifeway.

The Woodland period (1,000 B.C.-European Contact [A.D. 1500]) is also divided into three phases: Early, Middle, and Late. During the Early Woodland period, the introduction of cultigens into the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys from Mexico resulted in changes in those areas. In parts of the northeast, however, the Archaic way of life continued until European contact (Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 17). As for changes occurring during the Woodland period, we are reminded that:

Pottery is the clearest indicator of change in this early Woodland period. Changes in the frequency and distribution of Accokeek, Pope's Creek, and Mockley wares . . . indicate that shifts in food procurement

strategies were taking place although all . . . predate the use of agricultural products (Handsman and McNett 1973 in Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 17-18).

No other major changes in cultural patterns; however, were introduced into the area.

Around A.D. 1,000-1,200, cultivated legumes were introduced into the area. This coincided with the development of improved strains of maize. These developments produced significant changes in the population structure of the area (Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 17-19). Thus, when European explorers and colonists arrived in the Chesapeake they found sedentary populations relying on an intensified and integrated utilization of natural and cultivated resources.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Growth of Colonial Annapolis

The State of Maryland was established as a proprietary colony in 1629, upon the granting of land by Charles I to George Calvert, the First Lord Baltimore. The colony's original capital, founded at St. Mary's City, was first settled in 1634. Early in its history, the colony developed an economy based largely on the export of tobacco.

Early urban development was somewhat slow as a result of a dispersed settlement pattern necessitated by the tobacco economy. Most colonial Marylanders were engaged in the raising of tobacco, on either large plantations with some processing capabilities or on smaller farms. The large plantations maintained their own dock facilities for the sale and transport of the harvested weed and the smaller, less self-reliant farms, would likely have found it necessary to rely on their larger counterparts for the processing and shipping of the crop (Middleton 1984: 105-147).

After England's "Glorious Revolution" of 1689, Maryland became a royal colony under the sovereignty of William and Mary. Not long afterward, Sir Francis Nicholson was appointed Governor, replacing Sir Lionel Copley, and the state's capital was removed to Annapolis from St. Mary's. In his laying out of the city plan, Nicholson overlaid a Baroque design on the earlier core designed and surveyed by Richard Beard. It is believed that Nicholson deliberately made use of a Baroque design for his city plan with the express purpose of establishing in the city's landscape a constant reminder of the populace's subservience to the hierarchies of church and state (Leone and Shackel 1986; Leone, Ernstein, Kryder-Reid, and Shackel 1989; Read 1989, 1990; Reys 1972: 117-140).

The economy of colonial Annapolis may be explained as having passed through the following three phases of growth (cf. Papenfuse 1975). The first period, 1694-1715, is characterized by the seasonal wax and wane of the town's population, dependent upon whether the General Assembly was in session or recess. The second phase of the town's growth occurred during the period 1715-1763. At this point in time, the city exhibited an increase in its number of permanent residents as a result of bureaucratic growth and the expansion of small industries. And finally, the 1763-1784 era is known as the town's "Golden Age." It is during this last phase that many of the fine Georgian mansions and formal gardens for which the town is known today were built/laid out. At the same point that one notes an increase in the conspicuous consumption among the more prominent members of society, alluded to above, there is also a concomitant decline in small industries such as shipbuilding and tannery (Papenfuse 1975: 6).

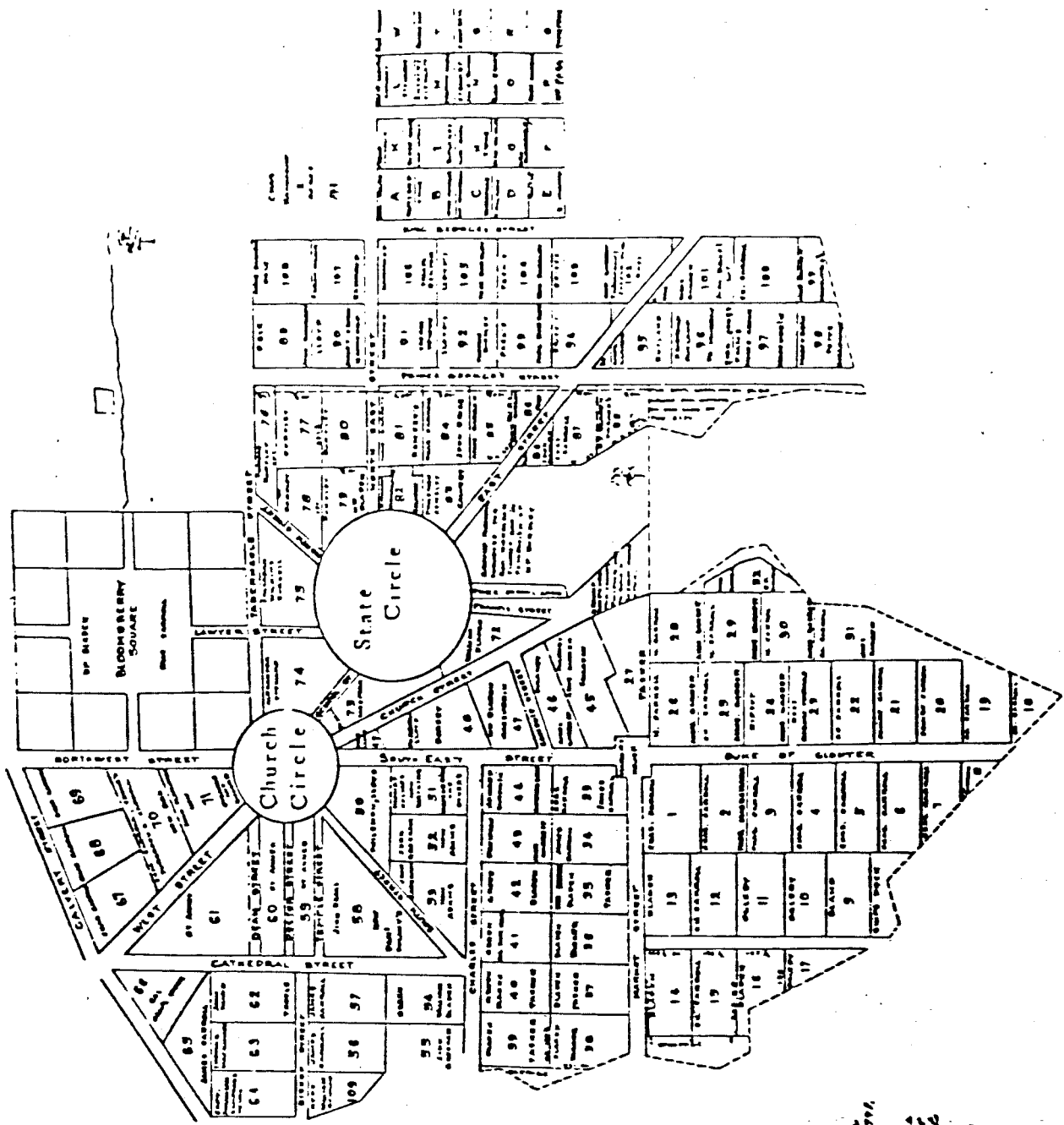
With the onset of the 19th century, Annapolis' age of grandeur was drawn to a close. At this latter date, Annapolis' role as social and economic hub of the Chesapeake is discontinued and the town's former glory is overshadowed by the port of Baltimore in its ascendancy to prominence on the Chesapeake. Through the course of the 19th and much of the 20th centuries, Annapolis functioned as a small port town, relying on local trade (unlike its earlier days of participation in a global economy). Starting in the 1960s, Annapolis underwent a revitalization as the result of a major infusion of historic preservation effort and a return of businesses to the town. Currently, much of the town's economic base rests on the rewards reaped from tourism.

History of the Gassaway-Feldmeyer House Property

The focus of this study, the rear yard of 194 Prince George Street, lies within lots numbered 13, 14, and 15 on the Beard Survey and within lot number 92 of the 1718 Stoddert Survey of Annapolis (Figure 3). However, the archaeological record provided nothing earlier than 19th-century terminii post quem.

The earliest-known documentary reference to the lot dates to 1718 (the year of the Stoddert Survey). Unfortunately for our purposes, this document contains no mention of the presence of buildings and/or appurtenances to the lot. In that same year, the lot was sold by James Parrock, the executor of Benjamin Fordham's estate, to Thomas Bordley for L480 current money and 500 pounds of tobacco. Ownership of the lot was transferred at least six more times in the course of the 18th century. In a will dated 1727, Thomas Bordley bequeathed property (including lot 92) to his sons, John and Thomas Bordley. The latter son left the property to his surviving brother, John, in 1748. John Bordley was survived by his wife Isabella, who inherited the land in 1761. Isabella remarried that same year, and she and her new husband, William Stevenson, sold the lot to Robert Sterling. Within that same year, however, ownership of the four lots reverted back to William Stevens. The following year William Stevens transferred ownership of the lots to Thomas Johnson, Jr. To this point, four lots (Stoddert Survey lots numbered 92, 93, 104, and 105) have been transferred together as a package. For this reason, attributing improvements, buildings, or other structures to specific lots is problematic. This is, unfortunately, a situation that continues into the 19th century.

In 1763, just one year after acquiring ownership of lots 92, 93, 104, and 105, Thomas Johnson, Jr. parted with lots 92 and 105 to Edward Lloyd III. Nine years later Edward Lloyd



PLAN
OF
ANNAPOLIS
22 JULY 1718
SCALE: 1" = 500'

The original of this plan was made and published by James Oglethorpe, Surveyor General of the Province of Georgia, in 1734. It is a reproduction of the original plan of the city of Annapolis, Maryland, as it appeared in 1718. The plan shows the city as it was at that time, with its streets and buildings. The plan is a valuable historical document, and it is a pleasure to have it reproduced here.

*Henry O. Randall
10 April 1928*

Figure 3.
Reproduction of the 1718 Stoddert map
of Annapolis, Maryland.

IV transferred ownership of lots 92 and 105 to Matthias Hammond, who held them until his death in 1786. Upon Matthias Hammond's death, his nephew John Hammond acquired ownership and held the two lots until devising them, and two others (lots 91 and 106), to his brother, Philip Hammond.

The properties including the object of the present study (i.e., lot 92) changed hands numerous times in the course of the 19th century--more so than in the preceding 18th century. In any event, the title search resumes in 1810 when Ninian Pinkney acquired four lots and a house from Philip Hammond. One year later, Jeremiah Townley Chase acquired ownership from Pinkney of these same four lots. After his death, the property was left to Jeremiah Chase's grandchildren, and ultimately was inherited by the children of Chase's daughter, Frances Townley Lockerman. Townley Lockerman, eldest surviving child of Frances Townley Lockerman, was declared insane and in 1870 William Harwood, trustee for his estate, transferred ownership of the property to Solomon Philips. The division and sale of property by the Lockerman heirs makes no reference to development of any of the lots being sold. The Equity Court records provide details on the sale of all lots subdivided from the original Stoddert lots 91 and 92, running along North East Street (now called Maryland Avenue). It is at this time that references in the chain of title begin to refer specifically to the lot at what is today 194 Prince George Street, site of the Gassaway-Feldmeyer House.

Philips died in 1876, and two years later his estate was settled, with Amanda and Benjamin Payne on the receiving end. In May of that same year, Amanda and Benjamin Payne received a mortgage on the lot. They were released from this mortgage five months later and in October of 1878 transferred ownership of the property, described as a vacant lot, to Augustus

Gassaway.

Renna Gassaway gained title to the property after the death of her father, Augustus, but transfer of the title cannot be verified, neither by Augustus' will nor by any deed conveying the property to Renna.

The 1878 Payne-to-Gassaway transfer made cryptic reference to the "lot and appurtenances." The 1880 census shows the Gassaways living at 194 Prince George Street. There is also an early 1880's photo. In 1886, the following tantalizing, though largely uninformative reference occurs in the context of recording a mortgage from Richard H. Dorsey to Emily W. Gassaway and Renna Gassaway of Baltimore, owners of the property: "...the said property being now occupied by Professor Terry." Details concerning the structure occupied by Professor Terry, presumably a tenant, are unknown.

A transfer dated October, 1885 from Renna Gassaway to Emily W. Gassaway was the first documentary evidence to include explicit reference to structure(s) on the property in its relaying of the title to the lot "...together with buildings thereon" from Renna to Emily. Emily Gassaway retained her title until 1903 at which time James D. Feldmeyer obtained ownership and a mortgage from Emily on "...all that lot of ground and premises No. 194 Prince George Street (old No. 32)."

Upon Emily's death, the mortgage was assigned to Renna Gassaway Caulk, and the Feldmeyers were released from the mortgage in 1911. In 1931 the property was bequeathed by James D. Feldmeyer to his four sisters. In 1960 the one surviving Feldmeyer sister, Janie M. Feldmeyer, transferred ownership to Ruth M. Haynesworth. The title changed hands the following year from Ruth Haynesworth to Dorothy M. Strickland. And finally, in 1961,

Historic Annapolis, Inc., now known legally as the Historic Annapolis Foundation, acquired ownership of the house and property from Dorothy M. Strickland et al. To date, Historic Annapolis, Inc. retains ownership and houses its administrative offices in the Gassaway-Feldmeyer House.

METHODOLOGY

As this was only a very brief project of a few day's duration, it was not deemed necessary to lay out a grid over the entire yard area. The archaeological exploration involved the opening of two 2.5 X 2.5 ft. units, designated Unit I and Unit II. These were placed where the trees were to be planted. (See Figure 4 for site map.)

Each unit was excavated according to natural stratigraphic layers, and if any layer was thicker than 0.5 ft. it was arbitrarily terminated and a new layer letter assigned. All layers were labelled alphabetically with upper case letters (i.e., A, B, C...), and all layers within features were designated by lower case letters (i.e., a, b, c...). Each feature was designated by an upper case letter F, followed by a number (i.e., F.1, F.2, F.3, etc.). (See Appendix II Unit Summaries for detailed layer and feature descriptions.)

All strata of similar origin found in the units will be discussed here in a general manner, layer by layer, and consideration of their relationship to other strata will be made (i.e., groupings of analytically similar layers/levels will be combined into megastrata, which are represented by roman numerals. As only two units were excavated in the rear yard, the megastrata assignments are only preliminary assignments, and may be altered by any future excavation.

Excavation was conducted by shovel skimming and trowelling, and all soil was screened through standard 1/4-in. mesh screen. All artifacts were saved, washed, labelled, and catalogued at the Victualling Warehouse Archaeology Laboratory in Annapolis, Maryland. The

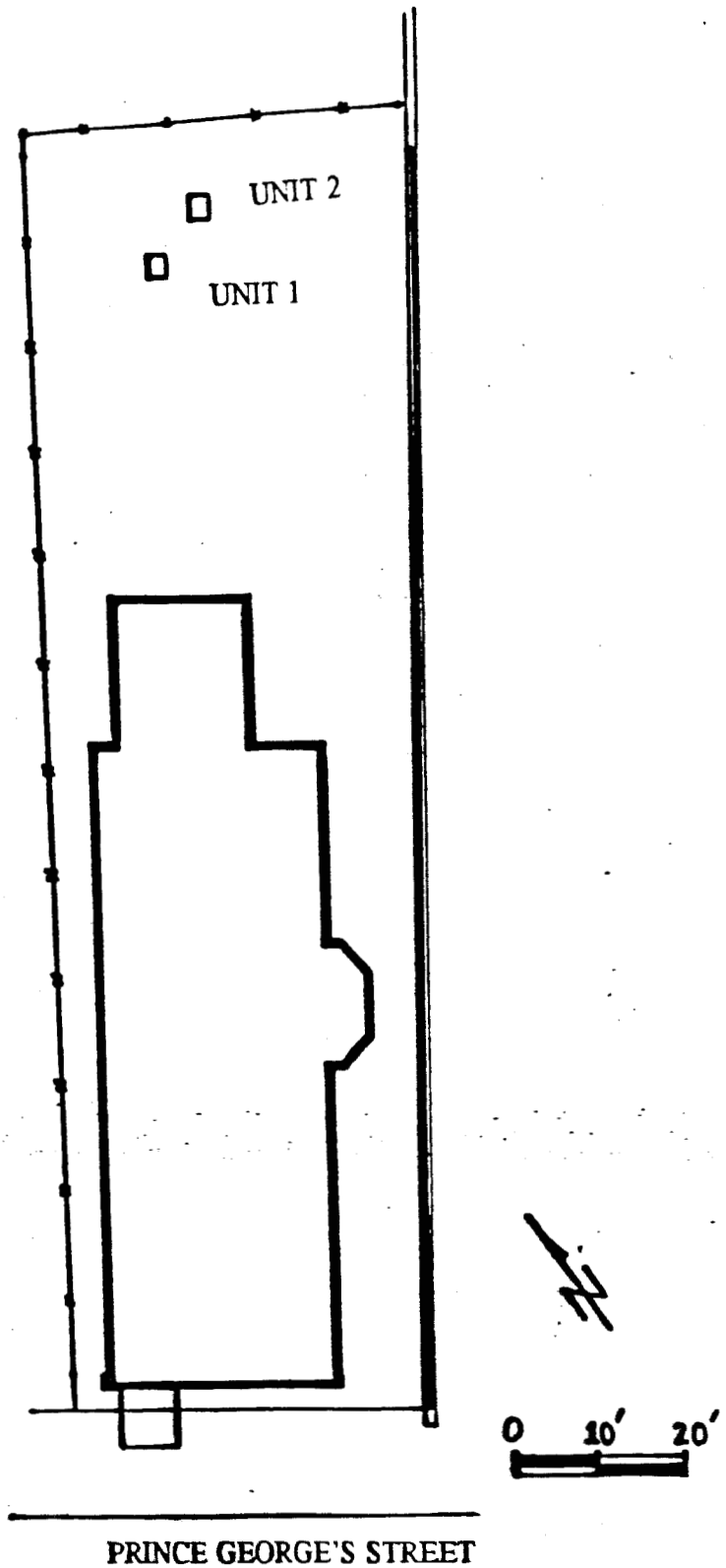


Figure 4.
Site map showing unit placement
Gassaway-Feldmeyer site, 18AP49, Annapolis, Maryland.

artifacts are at present being stored in the Annapolis laboratory where they are available for study by interested parties. No exhibit of the materials is currently underway, although materials may be placed on display at one of Historic Annapolis Foundation's several museums at a future date.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

The following is a general description of results of limited archaeological excavation in the rear yard of the property located at 194 Prince George Street (18AP29). A total of two 2.5 X 2.5 ft. units was excavated. All strata of similar origin found in the two units will be discussed here, and consideration of their relationship to other strata will be made. This is a very straightforward matter, compounded only by the fact that the extent of disturbance resulting from previous unmonitored planting activity (consisting of a row of ground shrubs, two feet north of Unit I) is unknown at this time.

Megastratum I

Megastratum I was a uniform 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown denoting the present 20th-century ground/garden surface and extended an average of 0.37 ft. b.d. (below datum) in depth in both units. This megastratum was composed of Level A in Units 1 and 2.

In both Units 1 and 2, the upper layer may have been disturbed, as noted above. Both units exhibited fill layers immediately underlying the present gardening layer or modern ground surface. Layer A, the modern ground surface, was a very dark 10 YR 2/2 and averaged 0.37 ft. b.d. in thickness. Artifacts recovered from this particluar stratum included bottle and window glass, nails, brick fragments, and transferprinted whiteware. (See Appendix II Unit Summaries and Appendix III Artifact Inventory).

Megastratum II

Megastratum II was a 20th-century fill layer that extended an average of 0.43 ft. b.d. in depth. The ash layer of Unit 2 was considerably deeper than its Unit 1 counterpart, as noted in the layer B description (see Appendix II, Unit Summaries). Megastratum II is composed of Layer B in Units 1 and 2. This fill stratum was noted as a 10 YR 4/3 (brown/dark brown) in Unit 1, whereas in Unit 2 it was present as a 7.5 YR 3.0 ash layer.

Layer B consisted of a 10 YR 4/3 dark brown in Unit 1 and a very dark gray 7.5 YR 3/0 in Unit 2, and averaged 0.43 ft. b.d. in depth. It is perhaps worth noting that in Unit 2 this fill layer was a layer of ash measuring 0.66 ft. b.d. in extent, whereas the B layer in Unit 1 measured only 0.19 ft. b.d. and overlaid Feature 1 (F.1)--interpreted as a 20th-century garden feature.

Megastratum III

Megastratum III was a fill layer of rubble that continued through to sterile soil in Unit 2 (at a cumulative depth of 1.66 ft. or 7.23 ft. b.d.)

In Unit 1, Megastratum III was seen to bottom out at a cumulative depth of 0.90 ft. or 5.61 ft. b.d. and was associated with F.1. Megastratum III was dated to the late 19th/early 20th century, and was a uniform 10 YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) in both units.

In Unit 2, Megastratum III ended after achieving a cumulative depth of 1.66 ft. or 7.10 ft. b.d. (see Appendix II, Unit Summaries).

Megastratum III was composed of Layer C and Level D in Unit 1 and Layer C, Level D, Layer E, and Level F in Unit 2 (see Appendix II, Unit Summaries).

Layer C consisted of a dark yellowish brown 10 YR 4/6 in both units and averaged 0.43 ft. b.d. in depth. In Unit 1, Layer C contained materials placing its deposition in the late 19th/early 20th century. In Unit 2, Layer C was associated with the planting feature, F.1, which it surrounded and interrupted. This stratum was ended arbitrarily in both units as it approached 0.5 ft. b.d. in depth. (See Appendix II, Unit Summaries.)

Level D was an arbitrary continuation of Layer C, and had the same munsell and artifactual materials. This level averaged 0.40 ft. b.d. in extent. (See Appendix II, Unit Summaries.)

Layer E manifested itself as a dark brown 7.5 YR 3/4 soil in Unit 1 and was dated to the first half of the 19th century. This stratum was a sheet refuse layer of charcoal and oyster shell, and was interpreted as a yard surface. Layer E was excavated to a depth of 0.50 ft. b.d. and was ended arbitrarily at a depth of 6.11 ft. b.d. in Unit 1 (See Appendix II, Unit Summaries).

In Unit 2, Level D was a continuation of Layer C above it, a rubble layer, and was ended arbitrarily at a depth of 0.42 ft. below the C/D interface. As in the case of the overlying Layer C, Level D was closed arbitrarily at an elevation of 6.18 ft. b.d. (See Appendix II, Unit Summaries.)

In Unit 1, Level F was a continuation of the probable 19th-century yard surface discovered in the overlying Layer E, also a dark brown 7.5 YR 3/4. This stratum extended 0.13 ft. and was closed out at an elevation of 6.24 ft. b.d. (See Appendix II, Unit Summaries.)

In Unit 2, Level F was a continuation of the overlying dark yellowish brown 10 YR 4/6 sandy loam of Layer E. Artifacts recovered from this rubble level included oyster shell, green

bottle glass, fragments from a clear medicine bottle, whiteware, amber glass, mortar, and a corroded nail. This level was closed after achieving a depth of 0.41 ft, its base at a cumulative elevation of 7.10 ft. b.d. (See Appendix II, Unit Summaries.)

Megastratum IV

Megastratum IV manifested itself in Unit 1 only--its absence in Unit 2 was accounted for by the fact that Megastratum III went to the top of sterile soil in that unit. This megastratum consisted of a 7.5 YR 3/4 (dark brown) interpreted as a yard surface dating to the first half of the 19th century. Megastratum IV was 0.63 ft. thick, bottomed out at a cumulative elevation of 6.24 ft. b.d., and was composed of Layer E and Level F (described above and in Appendix II, Unit Summaries) in Unit 2.

Megastratum V

Megastratum V was present in Unit 1 only, and consisted of Layer G in that same unit--a hard-packed layer containing late 18th/early 19th century materials. Megastratum V ended at the top of what appeared to be sterile subsoil at an elevation of 6.47 ft. b.d. (See Appendix II, Unit Summaries.)

In Unit 1, Layer G was manifested as a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown hard-packed clay. This layer extended 0.23 ft. until bottoming out on sterile subsoil at a cumulative elevation of 6.47 ft. b.d. Artifacts recovered dated this level to the late 18th/early 19th century. (See Appendix II Unit Summaries and Appendix III Artifact Inventory.)

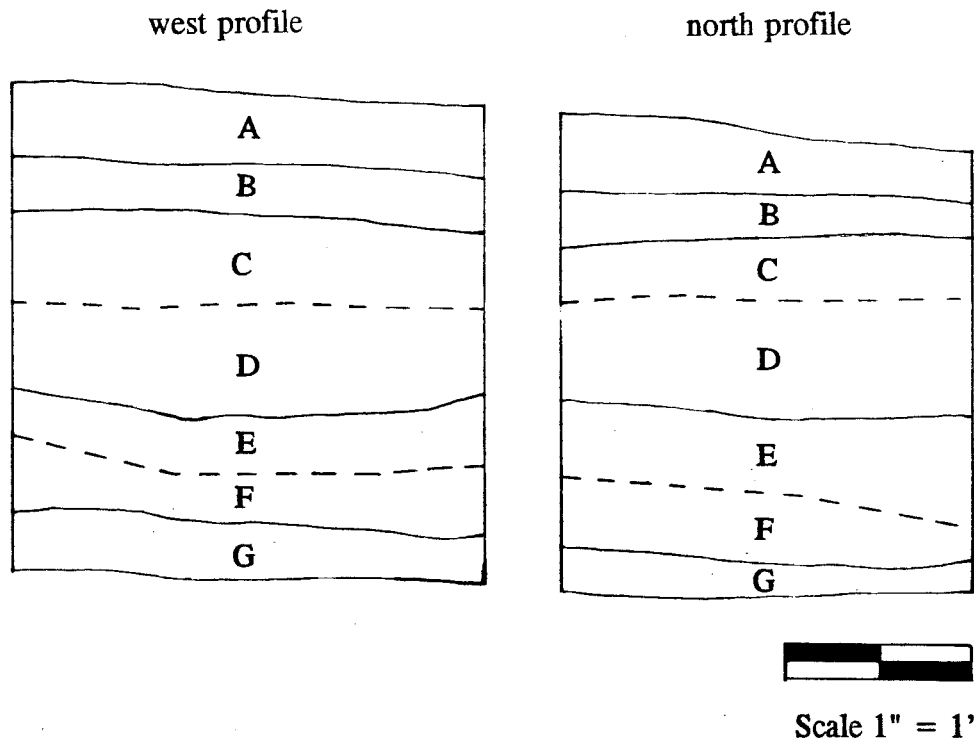
Megastratum VI

Megastratum VI was present in Unit 2 only and consisted of that unit's Layer G, a 10 YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown). This megastratum was overlain by a level that contained materials dating to the early 19th century, but achieved sterile soil at a depth of 0.13 ft. or at a cumulative elevation of 7.23 ft. b.d.

In Unit 2, Layer G was a 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown soil marking the top of sterile soil. The layer was closed out and excavation of the unit concluded after achieving a depth of 0.13 ft., or at a cumulative elevation of 7.23 ft. b.d. (See Appendix II, Unit Summaries.)

Features

Only one feature was uncovered in the course of this project. Feature 1, a 20th-century planting feature, was discovered at an elevation of 4.88 ft. b.d. in Unit 1 (see Appendix II, Unit Summaries). The feature, probably a planting hole, cut through Layers B, C, and E, and Level D. Feature 1 was 1.02 ft. deep, and was underlain by part of Layer E which in turn overlaid Level F and Layer G. (See Appendix II, Unit Summaries.)



- Level A 10YR2/2 very dark brown silty loam
- Level B 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown mottled with 10YR5/8 yellowish brown
- Level C 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown
- Level D 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown
- Level E 7.5YR3/4 dark brown with charcoal and oyster shell
- Level F 7.5YR3/4 dark brown
- Level G 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown hard packed clay

Figure 5.
Unit 1 profile. North and West Walls

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Historic Annapolis Foundation staff archaeologists are pleased to have been given this opportunity to open even a very small archaeological "window" onto an otherwise uninvestigated site. To date, our project has not concentrated its efforts in any large way on what life in 19th-century Annapolis was like. Properties, or more specifically, houselots such as that of the Gassaway-Feldmeyer House, provide entry into the little-known realm of daily life in 19th-century Annapolis.

The limited archaeological attention afforded this site revealed an intact archaeological record, and bodes well for other similar sites. Further, this site provides a rarity here in Annapolis: a site with little in the way of time depth--demonstrated by the conspicuous absence of aboriginal, 17th, and 18th-century materials. An issue worth addressing is not so much "Where is the 18th century on this site?" as it is "Why is there no 18th century on this site?" Whether it is a matter of site formation processes or social and economic processes, future research in both documentary and archaeological arenas will need to determine.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological remains brought to light in the course of this project failed to shed significant illumination on many of the themes of the "Archaeology in Annapolis" project. Since the property is located near numerous national and local historic sites, and is in a designated national historic district, there is still a potential for information. Any further yard work should undergo similar monitoring (or initial excavation of the planting holes) by professional archaeologists.

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APPENDIX I: Site Registration Forms

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Name of site Feldmeyer-Gassaway House Number 18AP 49
 Other designations County Anne Arundel
 Type of site Historic Cultural affiliation Historic
 How to reach site Off of Prince George St in Historic District. (194 Prince George St)

Landmarks to aid in finding site Backyard of 194 Prince George St.

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain High area which gently slopes towards water.

Latitude " north. Longitude " west.

(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge 48.3 cm ; right edge 41 cm)

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) U.S.G.S. Annapolis, 1:24000

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation

Historic Annapolis, Inc.--positive

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits)

The site is approximately 60 feet by 40 feet. Two test units were excavated for the placement of trees. The site consisted mainly of rubble, probably used as fill in the early 19th century.

Present use and condition of site, erosion Backyard, excellent.

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting" None

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt) Adjacent to underground stream.

Natural fauna and flora Approximately 300 meters from Annapolis Harbor. Grass, weeds, shrubs.

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)

Whiteware, pearlware, brick, oyster shell.

Specimens observed, owner, address

None

Specimens reported, owner, address

None

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography)

On file at Historic Annapolis, Inc.

Recommendations for further investigations

Further investigation only if site is to be impacted.

Informant

Address

Date

Site visited by Paul Shackel

194 Prince George St.

Date

Recorded by Paul Shackel

Address

Annapolis, MD 21401

Date

4-12-88

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey

The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21218


APPENDIX II: Unit Summary Forms

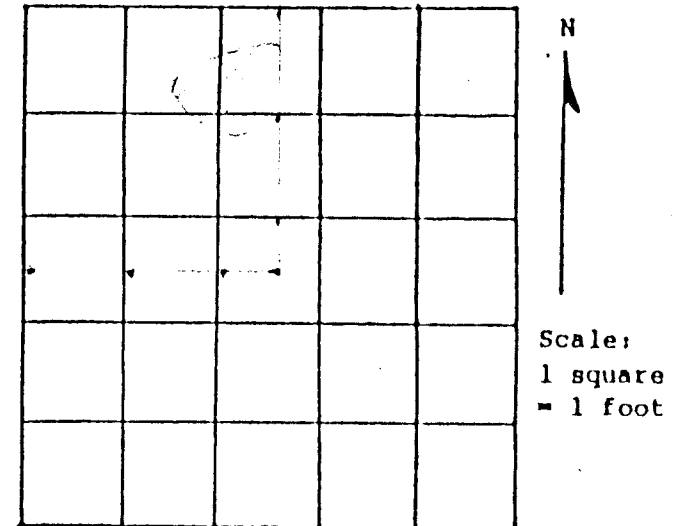
Unit Status:

In Progress Excavated Backfilled

Drawings:

Number	Subject	Comments
	Profile North wall	
	Profile West wall	

Key
 = F.1



Summary Paragraph:

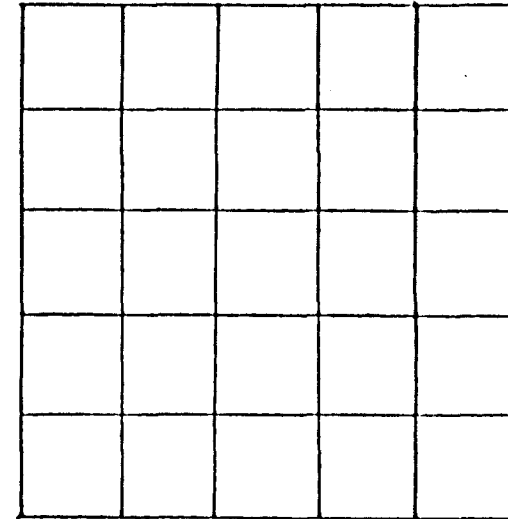
Feature 1 is probably a planting feature from a 20th c. garden. The feature begins in level C and ends in E and contained a variety of brick, glass, ceramics and a bottle. Layer A is synonymous with the modern ground surface and is part of a 20th C. garden. It contained mostly glass, brick frags, and nails, but also a piece of transfer printed whiteware. This shows probable ground disturbance due to the garden. Layer B underlaid layer A throughout the unit. It contained glass and brick frags as well as a piece of porcelain. A Victorian era bead was also recovered from the unit. This level is probable fill dating to late 19th C. or early 20th C. Layer C contained bone, whiteware, mortar, glass, brick frags and nails. This level may have been a surface but probably was fill dating to late 19th C or early 20th C. Level C was arbitrarily closed. Level D, an arbitrary level, is a continuation of level C and is probably fill. It contained mostly brick frags and bog iron. Layer E contained brick frags, coal, and creamware. This layer is probably a yard surface from the first half of the 19th C. The layer was arbitrarily closed. Level F is an arbitrary level and a continuation of level E. It contained pearlware, porcelain, blue shell edged creamware, brick frags and oysters. Level G was a hard packed surface with late 18th C. and early 19th C. debris. This level was probably a very late 18th C or early 19th C. yard surface. Layer G excavations were stopped when probable subsoil was reached.

Unit Status:

In Progress Excavated Backfilled
with tree

Drawings:

Number Subject Comments



Summary Paragraph:

Layer A is part of the modern ground surface and garden and is a layer of hummus. Layer B is an ash layer of fill dating to the 20th C. Layer C is construction rubble. The artifacts recovered reflect either possible fill or construction debris probably in the late 19th C. This layer was ended arbitrarily. D is an arbitrary level and a continuation of level C. It contains similar artifacts and reflects a late 19th C. date. Layer E contains brick frags, oysters, corroded metal and glass frags. This is a layer of rubble fill and dates to the 19th C. Layer E was arbitrarily ended. Level F is a continuation of level E and contains similar artifacts. This level continues the rubble layer dating to the 19th C. Layer G contains bone, clear bottle glass and slag and probably dates to the early 19th C. It was ended when the top of sterile soil was reached.

APPENDIX III: Artifact Inventory

Listing of All Artifacts within the
 FELDMEYER EXCAVATION AP49
 Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
*- BAG-NUMBER = 1								
1	A		01	134400	0032	1	GN ON WHT	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR
1	A		02	100000		1	BL CHIP	GENERAL E-WARE
1	A		03	632400		6	GN	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG
1	A		04	600000		9	CL CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	A		05	600000		1	LT BL CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	A		06	600000		1	BR CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	A		07	610000		8		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	A		08	710000		6		NAIL/GENERAL
1	A		09	750000		2	SLATE	STONE/NATURAL
1	A		10	750000		3		STONE/NATURAL
1	A		11	730000		2		MORTAR
1	A		12	760000		11		BRICK
1	A		13	820004		1	FRAG	SHELL/MUSSEL
1	A		14	840000		4	SMALL FRAG	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED
1	A		15	870004		6		CLINKER/COAL
1	A		16	920001		1	RIDGED WASHER	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIAELE
1	A		17	940000		1		LEAD
1	A		18	950000		2	SLAB	OTHER METAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 2								
1	B		01	340000	0032	1	GLD OVRGLZ DN WHT	POR/OTHER
1	B		02	600000	0213	1	RND	GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		03	600000		14	GN CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		04	600000		1	CLR CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		05	610000		1		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	B		06	710000		1		NAIL/GENERAL
1	B		07	710000		2	FRG	NAIL/GENERAL
1	B		08	910000		1	FLT FRG	IRON
1	B		09	750000		6		STONE/NATURAL
1	B		10	730000		2		MORTAR
1	B		11	760000		2		BRICK
1	B		12	870000		4	PEACH FIT FRG	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 3								
1	a	1	01	600000		2	CL CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	a	1	02	600000		2	PK RD CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	a	1	03	600000		7	GN CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	a	1	04	610000		1		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	a	1	05	632400		3	BR CL ALMOST WHL	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG
1	a	1	06	130000		1	LT BUD GLZD CHIPPED	REFINED EARTHENWARE
1	a	1	07	136000		3		HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL
1	a	1	08	300000		2		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
1	a	1	09	310043	0030	1	RD OVRGLZD	POR/OTHER CHINESE
1	a	1	10	710000		9	FRG	NAIL/GENERAL
1	a	1	11	910000		4	FRG	IRON
1	a	1	12	980000		1	AL FOIL	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1	a	1	13	750000		3		STONE/NATURAL
1	a	1	14	610000		2		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	a	1	15	870000		1	PEACH FIT FRG	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 4								
1	C		01	134000		1		WHTWR/GENERAL

Listing of All Artifacts within the
FELDMFYER EXCAVATION AP49

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
1	C		02	134434		1		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
1	C		03	240000		1	LT GY BOD	REF/STONEWARE
1	C		04	600000		1	GN CRVD CLR	GLASS/GENERAL
1	C		05	600000		1	BN CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	C		06	600000		1	DK PK CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	C		07	600000		2	CLR CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	C		08	710000		5	FRG	NAIL/GENERAL
1	C		09	720000		1		PLASTER
1	C		10	760000		3		BRICK
1	C		11	810000		2		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	C		12	820001		1		SHELL/OYSTER
1	C		13	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
*-- BAG-NUMBER = 5								
1	D		01	135000		1		YW-WARE/GENERAL
1	D		02	750000		5		STONE/NATURAL
1	D		03	820001		2		SHELL/OYSTER
*-- BAG-NUMBER = 6								
1	E		01	112000		1	GLZ POPPED OFF	REF/SN GLZ
1	E		02	133000		1		P-WARE/GENERAL
1	E		03	134000		1		WHTWR/GENERAL
1	E		04	135000		1		YW-WARE/GENERAL
1	E		05	136000		1		HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL
1	E		06	120002		1	RD BOD DK BR GLZ	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1	E		07	120001		1	RD BOD	CRS/UNGLZ
1	E		08	720000		2		PLASTER
1	E		09	600000		1	GN CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	E		10	600000		1	HEAVY PATINA CRVD THN	GLASS/GENERAL
1	E		11	610000		3		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW
1	E		12	710000		2		NAIL/GENERAL
1	E		13	750000		1	BOD IRON	STONE/NATURAL
1	E		14	750000		4		STONE/NATURAL
1	E		15	820001		5		SHELL/OYSTER
*-- BAG-NUMBER = 7								
1	F		01	112000		1	GLZ POPPED OFF	REF/SN GLZ
1	F		02	130000		1	RD BOD DK BR GLZ INT/EXT	REFINED EARTHENWARE
1	F		03	132000		2		CRNWR/GENERAL
1	F		04	133000		1		P-WARE/GENERAL
1	F		05	133521	003E	1		P-WARE/SKLEDS-BL&WHT
1	F		06	600000		1	MILK GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL
1	F		07	720000		1		PLASTER
1	F		08	750000		3		STONE/NATURAL
1	F		09	760000		3		BRICK
1	F		10	820001		1	FRG	SHELL/OYSTER
1	F		11	820002		1	FRG	SHELL/CLAM
1	F		12	840000		1		WOOD/BUILDING RELATED
*-- BAG-NUMBER = 8								
1	G		01	120002		1	RD BOD CLR GLZ	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1	G		02	120003		1	GRAVEL THRD RD BOD CLR GLZ	CRS/EXT PB GLZ
1	G		03	132100		1		CRNWR/ANNULAR
1	G		04	133000		6		P-WARE/GENERAL

Page 2

Listing of All Artifacts within the
FELDMFYER EXCAVATION AP49
 Sorted by: **BNUM+ITEM**

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
1	G		05	133000		2	BURNED	P-WARE/GENERAL
1	G		06	133000	0032	1		P-WARE/GENERAL
1	G		07	133434		1		P-WARE/TRANSFRFR-UNGL BL
1	G		08	134000		2		WHTWR/GENERAL
1	G		09	220000		2	CD BL DEC	CRS/GY BD
1	G		10	500000		1		PIPE/GENERAL
1	G		12	520005		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1	G		13	600000		1	GN CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	G		14	610000		1		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	G		15	750000		2		BRICK
1	G		16	810000		1		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	G		17	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
1	G		18	710000		2	FRAG	NAIL/GENERAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 9 -----								
2	A		01	120001	0029	1		CRS/UNGLZ
2	A		02	130000		1	TRLD	REFINED EARTHENWARE
2	A		03	600000		2	CLR	GLASS/GENERAL
2	A		04	610000		3		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
2	A		05	136000		1	WHT EXT BR INT	HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL
2	A		06	710000		3	FRAG	NAIL/GENERAL
2	A		07	750000		2		STONE/NATURAL
2	A		08	870004		2		CLINKER/COAL
2	A		09	950000		3		OTHER METAL
2	A		10	980000		1	FRAG GN COMPOSITION TILE	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 10 -----								
2	B		01	120001	0029	12	BLK DEC	CRS/UNGLZ
2	B		02	136000	0035	1		HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL
2	B		03	600000		1	BR CLR	GLASS/GENERAL
2	B		04	600000		1	GN CLR	GLASS/GENERAL
2	B		05	600000		1	PK CLR	GLASS/GENERAL
2	B		06	610000		1		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
2	B		07	710000		4		NAIL/GENERAL
2	B		08	710000		7	FRAG	NAIL/GENERAL
2	B		09	750000		3		STONE/NATURAL
2	B		10	870004		3		CLINKER/COAL
2	B		11	870004		3	CLINKER	CLINKER/COAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 11 -----								
2	C		01	120001	0029	1	RD BOB	CRS/UNGLZ
2	C		02	710000		8	FRAG	NAIL/GENERAL
2	C		03	810000		1		BONE/FRAGMENT
2	C		04	950000		1	SLAB	OTHER METAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 12 -----								
2	D		01	610000		1		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
2	D		02	710000		1		NAIL/GENERAL
2	D		03	750000		1	SLATE	STONE/NATURAL
2	D		04	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 13 -----								
2	E		01	600000		1	GN CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
2	E		02	600000		2	CLR DYE	GLASS/GENERAL

Listing of All Artifacts within the
FELDMeyer EXCAVATION AP49

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
2	E		03	600000		3	YR CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
2	E		04	710000		1	FRAG	NAIL/GENERAL
2	E		05	750000		11	SANDSTONE WITH IRON	STONE/NATURAL
2	E		06	750000		1	SLATE	STONE/NATURAL
2	E		07	760000		3		BRICK
2	E		08	810000		8		BONE/FRAGMENT
2	E		09	820001		1		SHELL/OYSTER
2	E		10	870004		4		CLINKER/COAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 14 -----								
2	F		01	136000		1		HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL
2	F		02	600000		2	CLR CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
2	F		03	600000		3	LT GN	GLASS/GENERAL
2	F		04	600000		1	LT DL GN CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
2	F		05	600000		3	DR CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
2	F		06	630083		1		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	F		07	710000		4	FRAG	NAIL/GENERAL
2	F		08	750000		2		STONE/NATURAL
2	F		09	720000		3		PLASTER
2	F		10	870002		1		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
2	F		11	870004		2		CLINKER/COAL
2	F		12	950000		1	SLAG	OTHER METAL
2	F		13	810000		2		BONE/FRAGMENT
2	F		14	820001		2	FRAG	SHELL/OYSTER
*- BAG-NUMBER = 15 -----								
2	G		01	600000		1	CLR CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
2	G		02	810000		3	ONE PC BRND	BONE/FRAGMENT
2	G		03	750000		1		STONE/NATURAL

APPENDIX IV: Staff Vitae

JULIE HEVENER FRUSTEIN

Address: (Home) 9075-I North Laurel Rd.
Laurel, MD 20726
(Business) Historic Annapolis Foundation
194 Prince George St.
Annapolis, MD 21401

Telephone: (Home) 301-953-7782
(Business) 301-626-1034

Date of birth: 03 July 1962

Place of birth: Washington, DC

Social security number: 217-84-9533

Professional field: archaeology

Areas of specialization: U.S. historical archaeology (with special interests in landscape archaeology, urban and industrial archaeology, and the application of oral histories in archaeology); anthropology (particularly folklore studies and narrative analysis).

Education:

1987-present	Boston University, Boston, MA Ph.D. Candidate (all requirements fulfilled with exception of dissertation).
1984-1987	Boston University, Boston, MA M.A., Archaeology
1980-1984	University of Maryland, College Park, MD B.A., Anthropology

Teaching Experience:

1990	Instructor; University of Maryland, College Park, MD; Instructor for Anthropology 389C: Special Problems in Anthropology ("Women in Culture"); spring semester.
1989-present	Lecturer; George Mason University, Fairfax, VA; Instructor for Anthropology 120, "Introduction to Archaeology," and Anthropology 420, "Interpretation in Archaeology"; Dr. Peter Black, Anthropology Coordinator; fall semester 1989, and continuing into fall and spring semesters of academic year 1990-1991.
1989	Assistant to Dr. Mark P. Leone, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; designed and oversaw students' independent study projects in field mapping

and remote sensing; Summer Session II.

1987-1989 Part-time faculty; Anne Arundel Community College, Arnold, MD; Instructor for "Artifacts and American Material Culture" and "Looking at the Land: Introduction to Above and Below-Ground Archaeology;" Division of Continuing Education and Community Services; Ms. Gloria Lighthizer, Program Coordinator; September, 1987-September, 1989.

1988-1990 Faculty/Research Assistant; Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; Instructor for Summer Field School in Urban Historical Archaeology; Dr. Melvin Bernstein, Administrative Dean, Office of Summer Programs; May-July, 1988-1990.

1988 Assistant to Dr. Mark P. Leone, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; designed and oversaw independent study project on ceramic typologies in historical archaeology; spring semester.

1987 Assistant to Dr. Paul A. Shackel, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; oversaw independent study projects in landscape archaeology, computer-assisted artifact analysis, and documentary research into historic land use and acquisition patterns; fall semester.

1987 Assistant to Dr. Mark P. Leone, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; oversaw independent study project in faunal analysis; fall semester.

1985-1986 Part-time faculty; North Shore Community College, Beverly, MA; Instructor for "Digging for the Past: Artifacts and American Culture;" Mr. Paul Willenbrock, Assistant Dean; fall, spring, and summer terms.

Field, Research, and Related Professional Experience

1990 Project Archaeologist; William Paca House Monitoring Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Barbara J. Little, Principal Investigator; April.

1989-1990 Laboratory Supervisor; Victualling Warehouse Laboratory, Archaeology in Annapolis, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Mark P. Leone, Project Director; October, 1989-June, 1990.

1989-1990 Project Archaeologist; John Brice II House Excavations, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Barbara J. Little, Principal Investigator; October, 1989 and Spring 1990.

1987-1990 Research Assistant and Staff Archaeologist;

Archaeology in Annapolis Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Mark P. Leone, Project Director; September, 1987-July, 1990.

1988-1989 Project Archaeologist; West Street Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Paul A. Shackel, Principal Investigator; September, 1988-April, 1989.

1988 Survey Supervisor; Archaeology in Annapolis Project; directed topographic surveys of two 18th-century formal gardens; July-August.

1988 Field Assistant; Gassaway-Feldmeyer House Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Paul A. Shackel, Principal Investigator; April.

1988 Volunteer; Foresight Science and Technology, Inc. (lobbying firm representing interests of the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology), telephoning Congressional offices in support of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act; Loretta Neumann, Senior Lobbyist; March.

1988 Excavator; Sands House Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Paul A. Shackel, Principal Investigator; February-April.

1987 Volunteer Laboratory Assistant; St. Mary's Site Field Laboratory, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Mark P. Leone, Project Director; August.

1987 Archival Assistant; Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD; Mr. Richard A. Blondo, Intern Coordinator; June-August.

1987 Project Oral Historian; Spencer-Pierce-Little House Project, Newbury, MA; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Principal Investigator; January-June.

1986-1987 Assistant Editor; Northeast Historical Archaeology, Journal of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Editor.

1986 Excavator; Lowell National Historic Park Project (Kirk Street Agents' House Excavation), Lowell, MA; Drs. Mary C. Beaudry and Ricardo J. Ellis, Principal Investigators; August.

1986 Laboratory Coordinator and Cataloguing Supervisor; Lowell National Historic Park Project (Boott Mills Boarding House Excavation), Lowell, MA; Drs. Mary C. Beaudry and Ricardo J. Ellis, Principal Investigators; June-July.

1985 Excavator; Assorted contract projects, Office of Public Archaeology, Boston, MA; Dr. Ricardo J. Ellis, Director; June-August.

1985 Excavator; Thompson's Island Project, Boston Harbor, Dorchester, MA; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry,

Principal Investigator; June.
 1985 Volunteer excavator; Hooper-Lee-Nichols House
 Project, Cambridge, MA; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry,
 Principal Investigator; May.
 1975 Field and Laboratory Assistant; Jason-Russell
 House Project, Arlington, MA; Dr. Mary C.
 Beaudry, Principal Investigator; March-April.
 1983 Excavator; University of Maryland Fieldschool
 in Urban Historical Archaeology, Annapolis,
 Md; Dr. Mark P. Leone, Director; June-July.

Additional Experience:

Surveying and drafting for archaeology; copy-
 editing, proofreading, and preparation of
 archaeological articles and reports for
 publication; documentary and archival
 research; conducting and transcribing oral
 history interviews; basic preservation and
 conservation of archaeological and ethno-
 graphic materials.

Foreign Languages:

French (reading ability).

Publications and Reports:

in "Toward a Typology of Context: Text and
 press the 18th-Century Terraced Garden in Tide-
 water Maryland," in Paul A. Shackel and
 Barbara J. Little, eds. The Historic Ches-
 apeake: Archaeological Contributions.
 Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution
 Press.
 in "Review of William M. Kelso and Rachel
 press Most, eds. Earth Patterns: Essays in
 Landscape Archaeology." for American
 Antiquity.
 in An Exploration into Early Industrial
 prep. Annapolis: Archaeological Excavation at
 18 AF 51, 22 West Street, Annapolis,
 Maryland. Report in preparation for the
 Historic Annapolis Foundation.
 1990 Archaeological Testing at the John Brice
II (Gennings-Brice) House, 18 AF 53, 195
Prince George Street, Annapolis, Maryland.
 Report prepared for the Historic Annapolis
 Foundation.
 1990 "18th-Century Gardening in the Middle
 Atlantic States," Eastern Seaboard Antique
Monthly (April): 12-13
 1990 Limited Excavation at the Gassaway-Pol-
 mayer House, 18AF48, 194 Prince George Street
Annapolis, Maryland. Report prepared for the

- Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 1986 "Review of David Cotton's The Interpretation of Culture: The Politics of Textual Interpretation," for Anthropology and Humanism Quarterly.
- 1988 with Mark P. Leone, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, and Paul A. Shackel. "Power Gardens of Annapolis," Archaeology March/April: 68-74, 74-75.
- 1987 with Eileen Williams and Paul A. Shackel. Cultural Resource Survey of the College Creek Area, 18 AF 40, Annapolis, Maryland. Report prepared for the United States Naval Academy Athletic Association.
- 1987 A Proposed Course of Action for Implementing Systematic Oral Historical Research at the Spencer-Pierce-Little House Property, and Some Comments on the Potential of Oral Histories to the Archaeology of the House-lot. Report submitted to Dr. Mary C. Beaudry (Principal Investigator) and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Delivered Papers and Guest Lectures:

- 1989 "Eliciting Cultural Diversity from 18th-Century Painted Landscapes of Tidewater Maryland," paper presented at the annual meetings of the Eastern States Archaeological Foundation, Hartford, CT; November.
- 1989 with Mark P. Leone, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Barbara J. Little, Paul R. Mullins, Parker B. Potter, Jr., and Mark S. Warner. "A Plan for the Archaeology of White and Black Annapolis," paper presented at a conference on Digging the Afro-American Past: Archaeology and the Black Experience, Oxford, MS; May.
- 1989 "The Status of Landscape in Historical Archaeology and Some Comments Toward a Deconstruction of Landscape," paper presented at the annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Baltimore, MD; January.
- 1988 "Landscaping as Ideology," delivered to Anthropology 451 (New World Archaeology), Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; November.
- 1988 "Artifacts and Archaeological Reasoning," delivered at St. Martin's Lutheran School, Annapolis, MD; October.
- 1988 "Archaeology in Annapolis: Retrospect and

Prospect,' paper delivered at the annual meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology; Quebec City; October.

- 1988 "Research Topics in Historical Archaeology," delivered to Anthropology 241 (Introduction to Archaeology), Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; September.
- 1988 with Paul A. Shackel, "An Archaeology of Knowledge: Deconstruction and the New Maryland Hall of Records," paper presented at the annual meetings of the National Association of Government and Research Archives, Annapolis, MD; July.
- 1988 "Landscape Archaeology and the 18th-Century Gardens of Annapolis, Maryland," delivered to Anthropology 241 (Introduction to Archaeology), Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; May.
- 1988 "Landscape Archaeology in the Chesapeake: A Case Study from the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Garden, Annapolis, Maryland," delivered to Anthropology 298 (The Archaeology of the Chesapeake), Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; May.

Symposia Organized:

- 1988 "Recent Archaeology in Annapolis," a six-paper symposium presented at the annual meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Quebec City; October.
- 1985-1986 Graduate Students' Colloquium Series, monthly colloquia held at the Department of Archaeology, Boston University, fall and spring semesters.

Awards:

- 1985-1987 Journal Fellow, Journal of Field Archaeology, award offered annually by the Association for Field Archaeology.
- 1984-1985 University Fellow, Boston University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.
- 1984 Elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa.
- 1984 Awarded General Honors Citation.
- 1984 Awarded Honors Thesis Project Award.
- 1981-1984 Senatorial Scholarship
- 1981-1984 Provost's List of Academic Excellence
- 1980-1984 Dean's List

Professional Memberships:

The Center for Archaeological Studies, Boston University

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

The Maryland Historical Society

The Prince George's Historical and Cultural Trust

The Society for American Archaeology

The Society for Historical Archaeology

The Society for Industrial Archeology

References:

Dr. Mary C. Beaudry
Department of Archaeology
Boston University
675 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, MA 02215
(617) 353-3415

Dr. Mark P. Leone
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 454-6972

Dr. Barbara J. Little
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 454-4701

Dr. Paul A. Shackel
Division of Archaeology
P.O. Box 65
Harpers Ferry National Historic Site
Harpers Ferry, Wv 25425

Mr. Al B. Wesolowsky
Managing Editor
Journal of Field Archaeology
675 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, MA 02215
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Academic transcripts available upon request.

Curriculum Vitae for PAUL A. SHACKEL 8/90

Permanent Address
107 E. 4th St.
Frederick, MD 21701
301-694-3525

Work Address
Harpers Ferry N.H.P.
Division of Archaeology
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
304-535-6371 x6365

CURRENT POSITION:

Research Archaeologist - National Park Service, Harpers Ferry
National Historic Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

Research Associate -Dept of Sociology and Anthropology, George Mason University.

EDUCATION:

Ph.D. Anthropology- State University of New York at Buffalo.
June 1987. Awarded with Distinction.

Dissertation Topic: A Historical Archaeology of Personal Discipline.

M.A. Anthropology - State University of New York at Buffalo.
February 1984.

Master's Project: Patterning at the Nicoll House, Suffolk County, New York.

B.A. Anthropology and Sociology - State University of New York at Buffalo.
June 1981 - Graduated Cum Laude.

RESEARCH INTERESTS:

1. Complex Societies.
2. Method and Theory.
3. Ethnoarchaeology.
4. Ethnohistory.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

American Anthropological Association
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Society for Industrial Archaeology
Anthropological Society of Washington

PUBLICATIONS:

- 1990 Plane and Solid Geometry in Colonial Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland," with Mark P. Leone. In EARTH PATTERNS: ESSAYS IN LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY. Edited by William Kelso, and Rachel Most. University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville.
- 1989 Scales of Historical Anthropology: An Archaeology of Colonial Anglo-America, with Barbara J. Little. ANTIQUITY. (62)240.
- 1989 Power Gardens in Annapolis, with Mark P. Leone, Julie Ernstein, and Elizabeth Kryder-Reid. ARCHAEOLOGY MAGAZINE (March/April).
- 1987 Toward A Critical Archaeology, with Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter Jr. CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY 28(3).
- 1987 "Forks, Clocks and Power," with Mark P. Leone In MIRROR AND METAPHOR: MATERIAL AND SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF REALITY. Edited by Daniel Ingersoll and Gordon Bronitsky. University Press of America, Lanham, Maryland.
- 1987 "Conspicuous Consumption and Class Maintenance: An Example From the Nicoll House Excavations." In THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF LONG ISLAND, PART 1: THE SITES. Edited by Gaynell Stone and Donna Ottusch-Kianka. Suffolk County Archaeological Association and the Nassau County Archaeological Committee.
- 1986 "Mean Ceramic Dating and Its Applicability to the Nicoll House," LONG ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT NEWSLETTER. Edited by Laurie Schroeder, Stephanie Rippel-Erikson, and Edward Johannemann. Published by the Suffolk County Organization for the Promotion of Education.
- 1985 "Quantitative Patterning at the Site Level: A Case Study in Historical Archaeology." AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, 5(1).
- 1984 "Archaeology and History: A Case Study with the William Nicoll Homestead." LONG ISLAND FORUM. October.
- 1983 "Archaeological Dig at the Nicoll Homestead." LONG ISLAND FORUM. July.

IN PRESS:

A Reconstruction of Nineteenth-Century Surgical Techniques: Dr. Thompson's Privy, with Robert Mann and Douglas Owsley. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

Patina and Power: Social Relations and Material Culture. ANTHROPOLOGY AND HUMANISM QUARTERLY. Due 1990.

"Consumerism and the Structuring of Social Relations: An Historical Archaeological Perspective." In a volume edited by Ray Browne. Popular Press, Bowling Green, OH.

The Georgian Order in Annapolis, Maryland, with Mark P. Leone. A Special Issue of THE MARYLAND ARCHAEOLOGIST. Edited by Richard J. Dent and Barbara J. Little. Due 1990.

Review of Documentary Archaeology of the New World. Mary C. Beaudry, Editor. Cambridge University Press. In JOURNAL OF MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGY. Due 1990.

"The Integration of Probate and Archaeological Data." In TEXT-AIDED ARCHAEOLOGY. Edited by Barbara J. Little. Telford Press, Caldwell, New Jersey. Due 1992.

IN PREPARATION:

BOOK UNDER CONTRACT

The Historic Chesapeake: Archaeological Contributions, with Barbara J. Little. Smithsonian Institution Press. An edited volume on Chesapeake Historical Archaeology. Due in Spring 1991.

BOOK UNDER PEER REVIEW

A Historical Archaeology of Personal Discipline. A manuscript with a letter of interest from Tennessee University Press.

EDITED JOURNAL VOLUME

Meanings and Uses of Material Culture: Studies in Historical Archaeology, with Barbara J. Little. An edited volume for the Society for Historical Archaeology

ARTICLES UNDER PEER REVIEW

- An Archaeology of Personal Discipline.
- "The Archaeology of Afro-Americans in Annapolis, Maryland", with Mark P. Leone, Julie Ernststein, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Paul Mullins, and Barbara J. Little. In a volume edited by Theresa Singleton.
- Symbolism, John Brown and the Changing Built Environment of Harpers Ferry, West Virginia
- Town Planning, and Everyday Material Culture: An Archaeology of Social Relations in Colonial Maryland's Capital Cities

TECHNICAL REPORTS:

1990 Landscape Report: Archaeological Component, Package 116, Block B, Lots 2 & 3, Buildings 32, 33, 33A, 34, 34A, 35, & 36, Shenandoah Street, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. With Ellen A. Armbruster. National Park Service, Draft Report, June.

- 1989 Historic Structures Report: Archaeological Component. Package 116: Block B, Lot 3, Buildings 32, 33A, 33, 34, 34A, 35 Shenandoah Street, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. National Park Service. On File at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. September.
- 1988 Excavations at The State House Inn, 18AP42, State Circle, Annapolis, MD. A Final Report, with Joseph W. Hopkins and Eileen Williams. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, MD.
- 1988 Excavations in St. Anne's Churchyard, 18AP43, Church Circle, Annapolis, MD., with Laura J. Galke and contributions by Stephen P. Austin. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, MD. June.
- 1986 Archaeology of Town Planning in Annapolis, Maryland. Final Report to the National Geographic Society, with Mark P. Leone NGS Grant Number 3116-85.
- 1986 Archaeological Testing at the 193 Main St. Site, 18 AP 44, Annapolis, MD. Archaeology In Annapolis. University of Maryland, College Park and Historic Annapolis Inc.
- 1984 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Brewer Cross Road Bridge Over Great Valley Creek, Town of Great Valley, Cattarugas County, New York (PIN 5751.79). Report the Archaeological Survey. State University of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology.
- 1984 A Cultural resource Survey of the Route 5 Bridge Over Black Creek, Town of Stafford, Genesee County, New York (PIN 3034.35). Report of the Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (30). State University of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology.
- 1984 A Cultural Resource Survey for Taylor Devices, Tonawanda Island, North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York. Report of the Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (4). State University of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology.
- 1984 A Cultural Resource Survey of Genesee Street Intersection with Ransom Road, Town of Lancaster, Erie County, New York, PIN 5512.19. Report of the Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (8). State University of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology. May 15.
- 1984 Cultural Resource Survey of Pipelines in the Vicinity of Markhams and Cottage Roads, Town of Dayton, Cattarugas County, New York. Report of the Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (4). State University of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology. February 15.
- 1984 A Second Survey of the Plumb House Estate. Report of the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey (84-1). January 1.

- 1983 A Survey of the Lower Quintuck Creek: In Search of the Original Nicoll Homestead. Report of the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey (83-1).
- 1982 A Preliminary Report on a Partial Survey of the Hollins Property: In Search of the Original Nicoll Homestead. Report of the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey. (82-2).
- 1982 A Partial Survey of the Plumb House Estate: In Search of the Original Nicoll Homestead. Report of the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey. (82-1).

TECHNICAL REPORTS EDITED:

Williams, Eileen

- 1988 Excavations at 178 Prince George St, 18AP38, Annapolis Md. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis, Inc. Annapolis, MD. July.

Williams, Eileen

- 1987 Phase I Survey of the College Creek Site, 18AP46, Annapolis, Maryland. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, Maryland.

Roulette, Billy Ray

- 1986 Excavations at Hancock's Resolution, 18AN169, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, MD.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS:

- 1991 Domestic Life in Industrializing Harpers Ferry. A proposed paper for the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings, Richmond, Virginia. January.
- 1991 Impermanent Architecture and Social Relations in Annapolis, Maryland. A proposed paper for the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings, Richmond, Virginia. January.
- 1990 Domestic Life among Armorers in 19th-Century Harpers Ferry. A paper to be presented at the Society for Industrial Archaeology meetings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. May.
- 1990 Meanings of the Built Environment: An Archaeology of Harpers Ferry. A paper to be presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson Arizona. January.
- 1989 Ethnicity and Class Relationships of Free Blacks in 19th-Century Annapolis, with Mark P. Leone, Barbara J. Little, Parker B. Potter Jr. and Mark S. Warner. A paper presented at "Digging The Afro-American Past: Archaeology and the Black Experience", University of Mississippi. May.

- 1989 Historical Anthropology in Annapolis, Maryland: Ongoing Research, with Barbara J. Little. A paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology Meetings, Atlanta, GA, April.
- 1989 The Archaeology of Power and Domination: The Use of a Modern Discipline in Structuring 18th-Century Society. A paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Meetings, Baltimore. January.
- 1988 Changing Structures in Annapolis, Maryland. A paper presented at the Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology, Quebec. October.
- 1988 An Archaeology of Knowledge: Deconstruction and the New Maryland Hall of Records, with Julie H. Ernstein. Paper presented at The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators Meetings, Annapolis, MD. July.
- 1988 The Structuring of Meaning in Annapolis, Maryland, with Barbara J. Little. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology meetings, Phoenix, Arizona. April 28 - May 1.
- 1987 The Creation of Polite Society: Historical Archaeology of Colonial and Early Annapolis. Paper presented at the American Studies Association meetings. "Creating Cultures: Peoples, Objects." Ideas, New York, New York. November.
- 1987 Cows, Printers and Capitalists and the Growth of Annapolis, with Barbara J. Little. Paper presented at the Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology meetings, St. Mary's City, Maryland. October.
- 1987 The Archaeology of Manners. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology meetings, Toronto, Canada. May.
- 1987 The Development of a Hierarchical Society in 18th -Century Annapolis. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings, Savannah, Georgia. January.
- 1986 Conspicuous Consumption and Class Maintenance. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology meetings, New Orleans, Louisiana. April.
- 1986 The Creation of Individuality and Segmentation in Anglo-America. Paper presented at the Northeastern Anthropological meetings, Buffalo, New York. March.
- 1984 Artifact Pattern Recognition at the Nicoll House, Suffolk County, New York. Paper presented at the Northeastern Anthropological Association meetings Hartford Connecticut, March 24, 1984 and at the Society for American Archaeology meetings at Portland Oregon. April 14, 1984.

SYMPOSIA CHAIRMANSHIPS:

- 1991 Co-chair with Susan Frye. Symposium on "The Archaeology of a Southern Industrial Town." Society for Historical Archaeology meetings, Richmond, Virginia, January.
- 1989 Chair for a Symposium on "Class and Ethnicity Studies in Historical Archaeology." Society for Historical Archaeology meetings, Baltimore, Maryland. January.
- 1987 Co-chair with Barbara J. Little and Margaret Purser. Symposium on "The Meaning of Consumption: Ongoing Research in Historical Archaeology." Society for American Archaeology meetings, Toronto, Canada. May.
- 1986 Co-chair with Barbara J. Little. Symposium on "The Cognitive Past: Ongoing Research in Historical Archaeology." Society for American Archaeology meetings New Orleans, Louisiana. April.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

Fall 1988- Spring 1989:

- Visiting Assistant Professor of Anthropology.
University of Maryland, College Park.

Fall 1987- Spring 1988:

- Lecturer of Anthropology.
University of Maryland, College Park.

Fall 1986:

- Instructor.
Anne Arundel County Community College. "Artifacts in American Culture".
Co-taught with Barbara Little and Parker Potter.

Fall 1984 and Spring 1986:

- Instructor
State University of New York at Buffalo.

Summer 1983 & 1984:

- Adjunct Instructor
Suffolk County Community College.

TEACHING HONORS:

Spring 1986: Nominated for Excellence in Teaching for a Graduate Teaching Assistant.

COURSES DEVELOPED:

- Exploring the Unknown: Introduction to Archaeology.
- Introduction to Archaeology and Physical Anthropology.
- The Chesapeake - An Archaeology of Maryland.
- The Archaeology of the New World.
- Historical Archaeology of New York State. -Introduction to Field Work in Anthropology.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOLS

- I have been closely associated with the teaching and administration of the University of Maryland, College Park, Archaeological Field School in Urban Archaeology 1985-1988. I Directing the Summer Field School in Archaeology at Suffolk County Community College in 1983-1984.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE:

March 1989-Present: National Park Service, Harpers Ferry, WV

- Research Archaeologist
- Responsible for the research design, excavation, supervision (volunteers, Youth Conservation Corp. and six field assistants) and analysis of Package 116, Block B in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. This area was the residence of boarders, a commercial entrepreneur and the Master Armorer.

September-October 1989 (Intermittently): National Park Service, Harpers Ferry, WV.

- Acting Park Archaeologist
- Responsible for the daily administration of all the archaeology within the park. This includes the direction of 13 staff members as well as volunteers, field and lab supervision, budget preparation, and construction consultation.

February 1986 - March 1989: Archaeology in Annapolis (A Collaboration between the University of Maryland and Historic Annapolis Inc.)

- Administrator of Archaeology.
- Responsible for the supervision of all archaeological field operations on a daily basis. This includes the direction of up to 15 staff members and 30 volunteers, proposal/budget preparation, field supervision and the supervision and editing of final reports. Also responsible for the supervision of the Victualling Warehouse and College Park laboratories.

July - September 1988 Archaeology in Annapolis

- Acting Program Director.
- Responsible for the direction and supervision of the archaeological laboratory, and administration of the project.

April 1985 - January 1986: Archaeology in Annapolis

- Site Director for several 18th- 20th- century Euro-American habitation site.

February 1984 - October 1984: SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey

- Crew Chief for several cultural resource surveys.
- Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

June - August 1982, 1983, 1984: Nicoll Archaeological Project, Town of Islip, New York.

- Project Director.
- Trained and supervised ten Suffolk County Community College students in an approved field school during the month of June. Supervised and trained members of the Suffolk County Youth Conservation Corp. and students in an enrichment program from Sachem High School during the months of July and August.

May 1980 - April 1983: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey
- Field Assistant. (Intermittently)
Mark Aldenderfer: Principal Investigator.

June - August 1979: Summer field school student sponsored by Northwestern University. Excavation of the Elizabeth Burial Mounds. Directors: Dr. Stuart Struever and Dr. Jane Buikstra.

GRANTS, AWARDS, CONTRACTS

Maryland Humanities Council. May 1989-May 1990. With Mark P. Leone and Barbara Little \$6,000

Testing at 22 West St. October 1988-January 1989. (From Mr. Stuart Knowler, Proprietor and administered through Historic Annapolis, Inc. \$10,000.

Testing in the St. Anne's church yard. May 1987 (From St. Anne's Church and administered through Historic Annapolis, Inc.). \$1,300.

Phase I for the proposed site of construction of the Marriott Annapolis, College Creek, Annapolis, MD. May, 1987. (Administered through Historic Annapolis, Inc.). \$7,859

Literature Search for the Gotts Court Area, Annapolis, Maryland. May, 1987. (Administered through Historic Annapolis, Inc.). \$2,485

ACTIVITIES:

-Undergraduate Education Committee Member; University of Maryland, College Park. 1988-89.

-Faculty Advisor for the Anthropological Student Assn; University of Maryland, College Park. 1988-89.

-President - Anthropology Graduate Association; State University of New York at Buffalo. 1984-1985.

-Co-chairperson - Anthropology Graduate Student Seminar; State University of New York at Buffalo. 1984-85.