

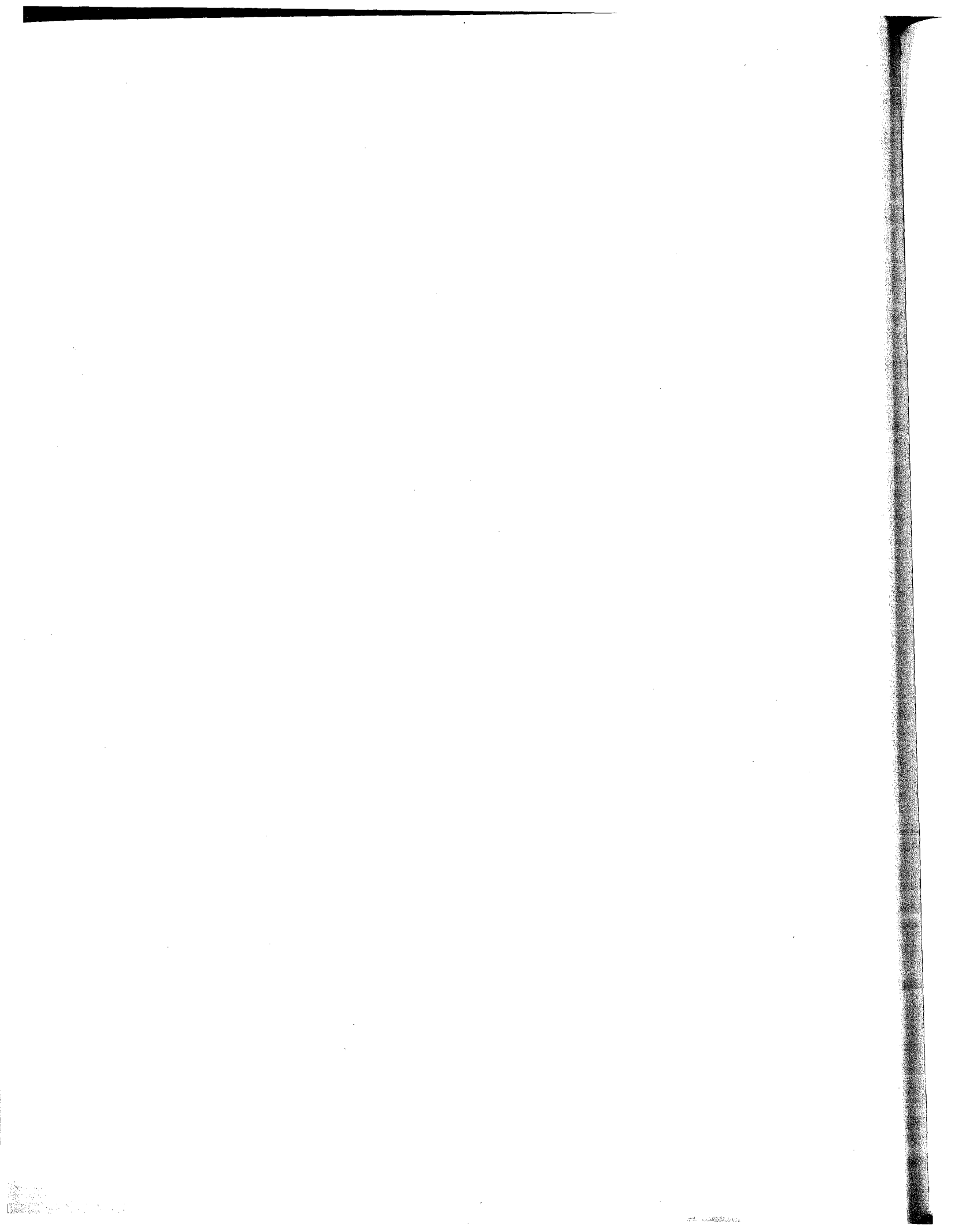
Archaeological Testing
at
10 Francis Street
Annapolis, Maryland

18AP55

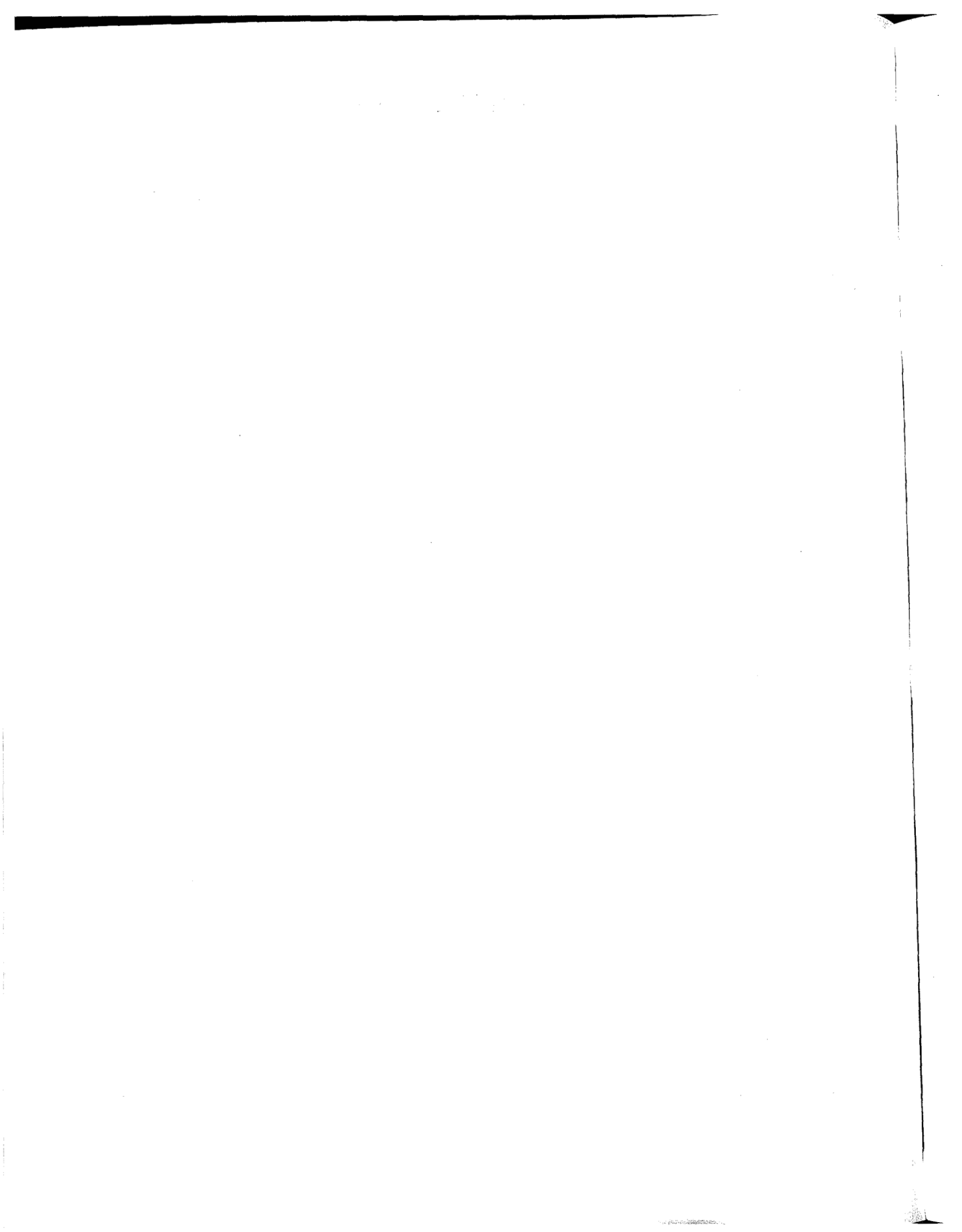
by
Laura Galke
Lynn Jones

Principal Investigator
Dr. Barbara J. Little

Archaeology in Annapolis
A cooperative project of Historic Annapolis Foundation
and the University of Maryland, College Park



ANNAPOLIS LAB



ABSTRACT

In August 1990, archaeological investigations were permitted at 10 Francis Street (18AP55). The house on this property dates to the early eighteenth century and the property has had little disturbance since that time. Excavation here has provided an excellent opportunity to learn more about this period of Annapolis' history. Two units were excavated and are described fully within this report. One unit, placed next to the house foundation, revealed an eighteenth-century brick sidewalk beneath the current mid-nineteenth-century brick sidewalk, but it did not contain any builder's trench for the structure. A second unit, randomly placed in the back yard, revealed intact stratigraphy dating back to the early eighteenth century. These findings demonstrate the integrity of this site and its potential for future investigation. Any alterations to this property should proceed only after further controlled excavations have taken place.





Plate 1. Rear of the house at 10 Francis Street

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The permission to conduct a test excavation at 10 Francis Street was obtained by members of Historic Annapolis Foundation from Mrs. Rubin, the current owner of the property. The property was listed with a realtor and might soon change ownership. Excavations were performed by the Archaeology in Annapolis project, which is funded through the Historic Annapolis Foundation, a private, non-profit organization, and the University of Maryland, College Park.

The excavation took place from August 2 to August 8 1990, and involved the participation of three field crew members under the supervision of Laura J. Galke. The principal investigator was Dr. Barbara J. Little who provided advice in the field as well as editing this site report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	i
Acknowledgements	iii
List of Figures	v
List of Plates	v
Introduction	1
Environmental setting	2
Background Research	5
Prehistoric background	5
Historic background	11
Site history	16
Research goals	21
Results and Interpretations	22
Methods	22
Field Investigation Results	25
Recommendations/Conclusions	27
References	28
Appendices	
A. Profile Drawings of Units	34
B. Artifact Inventory	40
C. Staff Qualifications	56

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Council for Maryland Archaeology archaeological research zones
- Figure 2 1718 Stoddert map
- Figure 3 Map locating 10 Francis Street on U.S.G.S. Quad map, Annapolis, Maryland
- Figure 4 Map of Annapolis showing location of 10 Francis Street
- Figure 5 18AP55 Site Map showing unit placement
- Figure 6 Unit 1 East Profile
- Figure 7 Unit 1 South Profile
- Figure 8 Unit 2 East Profile
- Figure 9 Unit 2 West Profile
- Figure 10 Unit 2 South Profile

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1 Photograph of rear of house and back yard ii

I. INTRODUCTION

Archaeology in Annapolis was allowed to excavate two test units on the property at 10 Francis Street in August 1990. This site is one of the most well researched properties in Annapolis and is historically significant. It represents one of the few privately owned properties dating to the early eighteenth century which has not been impacted by land development. This property has been used for commercial as well as residential purposes since the early eighteenth century.

Since Archaeology in Annapolis began in 1981, over two dozen archaeological sites have been investigated by this joint cooperative venture between Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland, College Park. Ranging from controlled test phases to full scale excavation, these archaeological investigations have contributed greatly to our current understanding of the social and economic history of Annapolis.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING/PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Physiography and Topography

The project area, 10 Francis Street, is located on a plot of land fronting on Francis Street just above its intersection with Main Street in the city of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. This project area is located on the western shore of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province, within Maryland Research Unit 7 which is the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-Rhode-West Drainages (see figure 1). The topography of the western shore of the Atlantic coastal plain province is characterized as gently rolling uplands.

Climate

Anne Arundel County presently has a temperate mid-continental climate. Rainfall is moderate, but the city's location and the surrounding bodies of water (i.e. the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries) provide humidity. Snowfall is also moderate. Mean temperatures for the Annapolis area include a low of 34° in January and a high of 79° in July (Fassig 1917:181, Steponaitis 1980:3-4).

Vegetation and Fauna

Between 25,000 B.C. to 15,000 B.C. the Chesapeake area forests consisted of spruce, pine, some fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 B.C. the forests had become dominated by oak-hickory, representing a more varied and thus more exploitable environment (MD Dept. of Natural Res). Modern vegetation in the county includes oak, chestnut, and hickory forests in the upland areas of the coastal plain and evergreen forests in the lowland coastal plain (Braun 1967:245). Faunal species dominant in the coastal plain include deer, small mammals, such as rabbit, squirrel, and fox, and birds, such as turkey and water fowl (Shelford 1963).

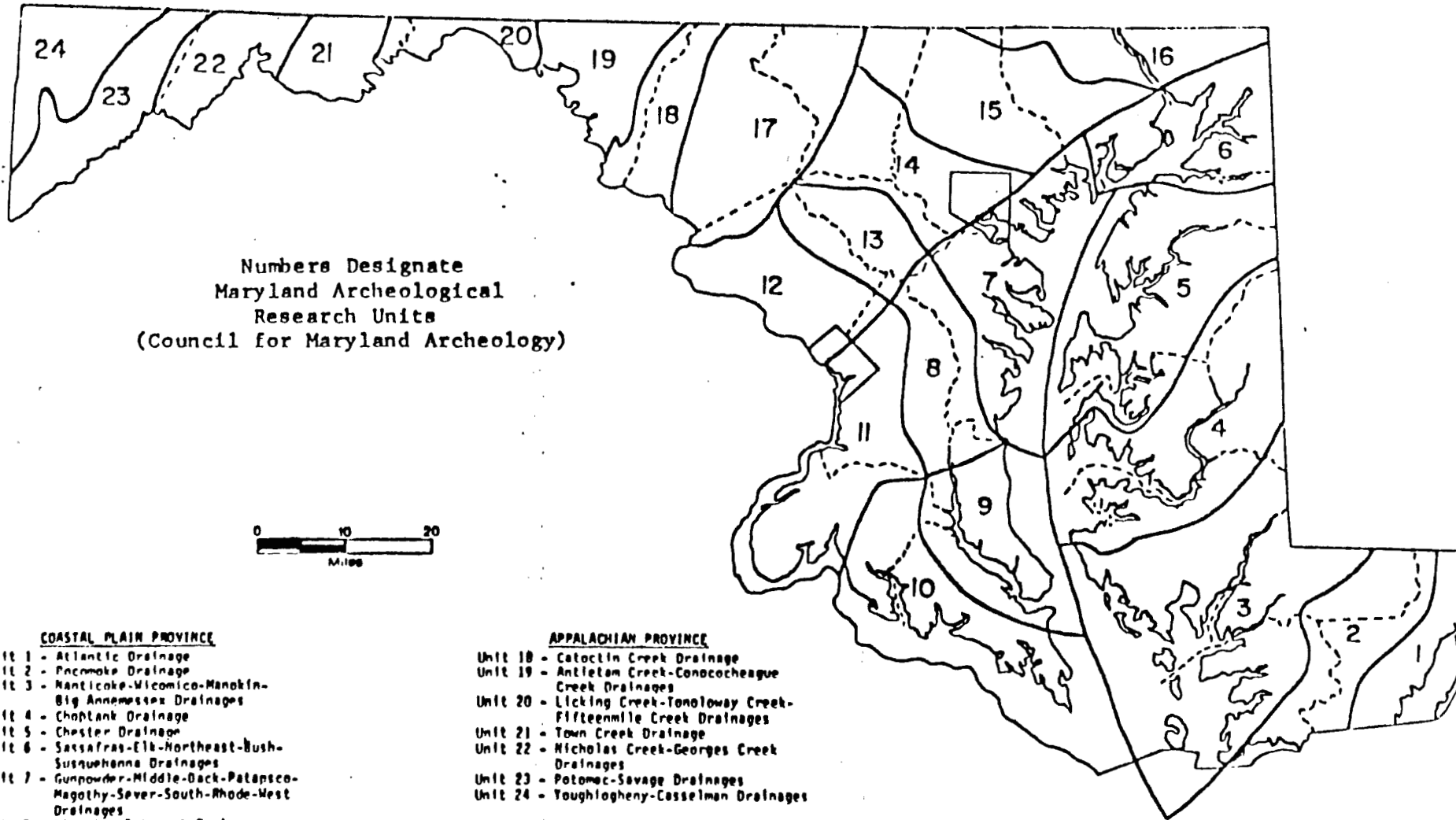
Geology and Soils

The substrata soils in the Chesapeake area are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel which overlie crystalline bedrock. Though the topographic relief in the area is not diverse, the sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture, and degree of permeability (Brush, et. al. 1977:7). Much of the soil within the project area has been artificially deposited by human activity. The natural soils in the project area are of the Monmouth Series; sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient, formed from unconsolidated beds of fine textured sediments. The soil is deep, strongly acidic, well

drained, olive colored, and tends to be highly erodible. The soil profile is made up of 40-70% glauconite (green sand) at any point. (Kirby and Matthews 1973).

Past and Present Land Use Patterns

During the prehistoric period, the land may have been utilized by Native Americans of the area as it is quite close to the Severn River. From the first quarter of the eighteenth century to the present, the land has been used as a yard associated with an urban dwelling. Parts of the yard may have been used, at one time or another, for flower or vegetable gardening, stable yard, or for keeping fowl. Presently, it is used as a lawn.



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



COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE

- Unit 1 - Atlantic Drainage
- Unit 2 - Potomac Drainage
- Unit 3 - Nanticoke-Wicomico-Manokin-Big Annemessex Drainages
- Unit 4 - Choptank Drainage
- Unit 5 - Chester Drainage
- Unit 6 - Sassafras-Elk-Northeast-Bush-Susquehanna Drainages
- Unit 7 - Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Sever-South-Rhode-West Drainages
- Unit 8 - Riverine Patuxent Drainage
- Unit 9 - Estuarine Patuxent Drainage
- Unit 10 - Estuarine Potomac Drainage
- Unit 11 - Riverine Potomac Drainage

PIEDMONT PROVINCE

- Unit 12 - Potomac Drainage
- Unit 13 - Patuxent Drainage
- Unit 14 - Patapsco-Back-Middle Drainages
- Unit 15 - Gunpowder-Bush Drainages
- Unit 16 - Susquehanna-Elk-Northeast Drainages
- Unit 17 - Monocacy 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 - Troughgheny-Casselman Drainages

Figure 1

III. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

No evidence was found indicating that previous archaeological investigation or excavation had been carried out on this property.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

PaleoIndian Period, ca. 13,000-7500 B.C.

The PaleoIndian Stage is not well represented in Annapolis and in the surrounding Anne Arundel County area. Most occurrences of PaleoIndian components within the county are represented by fluted points found out of context, on the surface of multi-component sites (Brown 1979). The scarcity of PaleoIndian sites within Anne Arundel County, as well as in the entire Coastal Plain Province, is the result of environmental changes which occurred in the Chesapeake Bay region during the retreat of the Wisconsin ice sheet. Retreat of this ice sheet resulted in global sea level rise and eventual formation of the Chesapeake Bay through the drowning of the ancient bed of the Susquehanna River and the lower reaches of her tributaries, thus covering PaleoIndian sites located there (Kraft 1971).

Human occupation of Anne Arundel County may have begun as early as 13,000 B.C. (Steponaitis 1980:12), although occupation of areas north of the Middle Atlantic Region was probably prior to 12,000 B.C. due to the presence of glacial ice (Funk 1978:16). Traditionally PaleoIndian subsistence was believed to have depended primarily on the hunting of Pleistocene megafauna (Willey 1966, Griffin 1977). However, recent evidence suggests that PaleoIndian populations of the Eastern Woodland probably focused on hunting white tailed deer (Gardner 1980:19-20). Ritchie (1957:7) suggests that subsistence strategies possibly included foraging for plants, fishing, and hunting for small mammals. The tool kit of the PaleoIndians was adapted primarily to a hunting economy and included scrapers, graters, bruins, denticulates, hammerstones, utilized flakes, and knives, as well as fluted points. (Kinsey 1972:327-330, Funk 1972:17-21, Gardner 1974:5, Custer 1984).

PaleoIndian populations were mobile, changing location throughout the year in order to utilize available resources. Based on work at the Flint Run Complex in Virginia (Gardner 1974:19-23, 42-44, 1977, 1979) several types of PaleoIndian sites have been identified. The

largest of these sites are base camps, the main locus of habitation, which are identified by the variety within the artifact assemblage present at the site, non-random lithic distribution indicating discrete activity areas, and occasional pits and post molds. Base camps may have been occupied seasonally by aggregate bands. Examples of base camps include the Thunderbird site in the Flint Run Complex, Virginia and the Shoop site in Pennsylvania (Gardner 1974, Witthoft 1952). Smaller PaleoIndian sites may represent special purpose sites occupied by smaller groups for shorter periods of time. These sites include quarry sites, quarry reduction stations, base camp maintenance stations, and outlying hunting sites. 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, quarry sites were identified by a lack of tools, and the presence of large amounts of debitage and a crypto-crystalline rock source (Steponaitis 1980:66). This indicates that eastern PaleoIndians were not following migrating animals but were occupying sites on a seasonal basis.

Archaic Period 7500-1000 B.C.

The end of the Pleistocene was marked by environmental changes, including the inundation of some riverine environments, a change from mixed coniferous forests to northern hardwoods, and a more temperate climate (Whitehead 1972:308-310, Carbone 1976:121). Gradual changes in the flora and fauna, begun during the PaleoIndian Stage were continued through the Early Archaic Period, resulting in modern temperate flora and fauna populations through most of the Middle Atlantic region (Guilday 1967:232). The Archaic Stage is one of cultural adaptation to these changes, it is further divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods.

The Early Archaic Period (7500 - 6000 B.C.) is characterized by the appearance of two artifact traditions, the Corner Notched tradition (7500 - 6800 B.C.) and the Bifurcate tradition (6800 - 6000 B.C.). The Corner Notched tradition was marked by a change from fluted points to corner notched points, reflecting different hafting techniques and utilization. The general artifact assemblages of Paleo and Archaic peoples were very similar, the differences between the two peoples was in what they hunted (Steponaitis 1980:69-70). The Bifurcate tradition involved the scheduled use of a number of seasonal available resources.

In general, the settlement pattern for this period is similar to that of the PaleoIndian Stage (Gardner 1974, 1977, and 1979).

The Middle Archaic Period (6000-4000 B.C.) was marked by the replacement of northern Boreal forests by oak-hickory forests (Whitehead 1972:308-310). The climate gradually became warmer with increased precipitation from the Early Archaic Period to the Middle Archaic Period. Subsistence strategies and settlement patterns of the Middle Archaic Period were similar to Early Archaic Period patterns. Mobile bands utilized seasonally available plants and animals. Tool kits used during the Middle Archaic Period were similar to PaleoIndian and Early Archaic Period tool kits. New additions to the tool kit included stone mortars and polished stone atlatl weights, used to balance atlatl spear throwers, recovered at the Hardaway and Doerschuk sites, North Carolina. (Coe 1964:51-55, 80-81).

Some researchers have postulated an abandonment of coastal areas in favor of the Piedmont during the Middle Archaic (Kavanagh 1982:50). However, the continued rise of sea level during this period has probably submerged coastal sites associated with the Middle Archaic Period (Steponaitis 1983:177).

Gardner (1978) and Custer (1984), have identified three types of sites associated with the Middle Archaic Period which reflect the social organization of the period. (See also Gardner and Custer 1978). The macroband base camp (Custer 1984:67) was occupied by numerous family units. Artifact assemblages recovered indicate fairly long term occupation with a wide variety of activities at these locations. Microband base camps were occupied by smaller family units, probably individual family groups. These base camps tended to be located in environmental settings that could not support the larger populations associated with macroband base camps. Both the macroband and microband base camps were associated with procurement sites. Fewer tool types are associated with these sites and they tend to be related to a limited number of activities. Site location was dependent on the type of resource being utilized (i.e. quarry sites, interior hunting sites, etc.).

The Late Archaic Period (4000-1000 B.C.) was marked by a warm and dry climate and dominant oak-hickory forests. Four traditions flourished during the Late Archaic Period. The Piedmont tradition (4000-2000 B.C.) was an in situ development in the Middle Atlantic Region (Kinsey 1972:337, McNett and Gardner 1975). Contemporaneous and co-existing

with the Piedmont tradition was the Laurentian tradition (4000-2000 B.C.) which was centered in the St. Lawrence River drainage of Ontario, New England, and New York (Ritchie 1969:29) but also extended south into Maryland. Custer suggests that the third tradition, the Broadspear Tradition (2000-1500 B.C.), developed out of the Piedmont tradition as an adaptive response to changing environmental conditions (Custer 1978:3). The final tradition, the Fishtail Tradition (1500-750 B.C.), developed during the terminal Late Archaic Period and extended into the Early Woodland Period (Steponaitis 1980:28).

Subsistence and settlement patterns throughout the Piedmont and Laurentian traditions remained similar to the patterns of the Middle Archaic, suggesting a social and political organization similar to the PaleoIndian and Early and Middle Archaic populations. Bands were probably egalitarian in nature. A seasonal fusion/fission organization is postulated for population movement in which individual families spent a part of the year at microband base camps following seasonally available resources. During another part of the year several bands, probably connected through a kinship network, fused together at macroband base camps. (Custer 1984:67-68). After 3000 B.C. major environmental changes occurred in the coastal plain province which changed the subsistence and settlement patterns of the local population. The Broadspear tradition developed between 2000 and 1900 B.C., several researchers have suggested that the Broadspear tradition is a development out of the local Piedmont Tradition, with a primary focus on riverine environments (Kinsey 1972:347; Turner 1978:69; Mouer, et. al. 1980:5, and Steponaitis 1980:26). However, Turnbaugh (1975:54, 56) believes that this tradition represents more intensive exploitation of shellfish and estuarine resources in the south, while riverine resources were exploited in the north. Gardner (1982:60) suggests that Late Archaic coastal plain sites utilized estuarine resources and that these sites may have supported semi-sedentary populations. Broadspear knives and woodworking tools recovered from Late Archaic Coastal Plain sites could indicate that specialized tools such as fish traps, nets, and canoes, were being manufactured (Custer 1984:97). Stone and ceramic containers for cooking and storage as well as storage pits appear. The ability to store food resources at the macro and microband base camps allowed groups to remain sedentary for longer periods of time and to support higher population densities. Turner (1978) notes a marked population growth in the Virginia Coastal Plain

during the terminal Archaic and Early Woodland Periods.

Woodland Period 1000 B.C. - A.D. 1600

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

This developmental stage is divided into three periods: Early, Middle and Late Woodland. In the Middle Atlantic Region, settlement and subsistence patterns established during the Archaic Stage continued until European contact. Custer (1984:96) and Wright (1973:20) both postulate a settlement pattern which includes large macroband base camps whose populations periodically separated and moved to smaller microband base camps. Gardner (1982:66) suggests that the macroband base camps were occupied as semi-sedentary sites.

The Popes Creek phase of the Middle Woodland Period is seen as a continuation of and an intensification of the subsistence patterns established during the Early Woodland. Large semi-permanent macroband base camps were located along estuarine or riverine zones of river drainages, and were surrounded by extraction or procurement camps. Settlement patterns indicate that a variety of environmental zones were being utilized (Steponaitis 1980, Handsman and McNett 1974, Wright 1973).

The Late Woodland Period on the western shore of the Maryland coastal plain is divided into two phases, the Little Round Bay phase (A.D. 800-1250) and the Sullivans Cove phase (A.D. 1250-1650). Custer (1984:146) suggests that vast changes occurred in the settlement and subsistence patterns of prehistoric Native Americans during the Late Woodland Period. Prior to A.D. 1000, settlement and subsistence patterns centered around intensive hunting and gathering with some reliance on cultigens. Groups continued the seasonal round of movement from base camp to base camp with occasional forays to procurement sites. Sometime after A.D. 1000 agriculture appeared in the Middle Atlantic Region. Domesticated plants probably appeared prior to A.D. 1000 but, as Flannery (1968) points out, it is difficult to clearly differentiate between intensive horticulture and the actual practice of agriculture in the archaeological record. The process of change from intensive gathering and horticulture to agriculture was gradual. Even with the appearance of

agriculture, hunting and gathering still continued. Moeller (1975), Armingier (1975), and Kinsey and Custer (1982) report the recovery of a variety of wild plant remains in association with domestic plants at sites in Pennsylvania.

After A.D. 1000 Native American groups in Anne Arundel County became more sedentary than any previous group had been, as they intensified their practice of agriculture as an economic base. The surplus which agriculture supplied allowed a sedentary life style to develop that included villages. These villages were larger than any previous macroband base camp had been and contained storage facilities such as large pits and more permanent house structures. Large villages were probably surrounded by smaller hamlets or the farmsteads of individual family groups. When European explorers and colonists arrived in the Chesapeake Bay Region, Native American populations were living in large villages, relying on an intensified and integrated utilization of natural and cultivated resources.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Early Settlement 1629-1683

Maryland was granted to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, in 1629, and was established as a proprietary colony. The official settlement of the colony was in 1634 at St. Mary's City, which became the capital of the colony. As the majority of the population lived on tobacco farms, there was little urban growth in the colony (Carr 1974). The present site of Annapolis was settled in 1651 but remained a small village throughout the seventeenth century. Based on recent archaeological discoveries, the area's first settlement, named Providence (c. 1649), was located on Broadneck peninsula.

The area now occupied by Annapolis became known as Arundelton in 1683, when it became an official port of entry for the tobacco trade. An early feature that was thought to have been part of this settlement was Proctor's Tavern which, among other things, served as a meeting place for legislators. Results of recent documentary research suggest that Proctor's Landing was located in Londontowne on the South River and that Proctor's Tavern was on the site of St. Mary's Arts Building next to Taylor Funeral Home on Duke of Gloucester Street.

It was during these years as a proprietary colony that Maryland developed an economy based on tobacco export. The smaller farmers relied on the large plantation owners for the processing and shipping of the tobacco, but very few of these large plantations were actually self-sufficient with skilled laborers such as blacksmiths, coopers, and cobblers. Thus, Maryland was organized to grow, process, and export tobacco (Middleton 1953) while relying on trade for many other goods.

The Late Seventeenth Century 1683-1694

The Acts of 1683, chapter 5 of the General Assembly, appointed commissioners to lay out a town at Proctor's. Prior to this time the town had not been surveyed. The Commissioners were authorized to purchase one hundred acres from the then current land owners. The land was then to be surveyed and staked into one hundred one-acre lots, with streets and alleys and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Richard Beard was hired to survey the town. Reconstruction of Beard's survey by Baker (1986:192) indicates that the original settlement was concentrated along the

shoreline, rather than the higher ground over-looking the harbor. The streets and lots laid out by Beard were concentrated in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets.

In 1689, Maryland became a royal colony as a result of the "Glorious Revolution" when William and Mary became the sovereign rulers in England. In 1694/5 the capital of Maryland was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis under the direction of the second royal governor, Sir Francis Nicholson. In designing the city, Nicholson intentionally used a Baroque design for the political purpose of creating stability by using the church and the State House as the focus of his design (Reps 1965).

The Growth Of Annapolis 1694 -1784

Annapolis received its charter as a city in 1708 (Riley 1901:39). Historical records indicate that the city underwent several distinct periods of growth during the eighteenth century. Papenfuse (1975) has identified three periods of development within the city. The first was a period of uncertainty while the new town was establishing itself. Nicholson's decision to move the capital to Arundelton ensured that the town would survive but not necessarily grow. During this period of uncertainty, Baker (1983 and 1986) notes two phases of land development within the city. During the first phase, 1695-1705, the planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the city but quickly sold them off. The second phase, 1705 to 1720, was characterized by the purchasing of large blocks of city property by resident merchants, such as Amos Garrett, Charles Carroll the Settler, William Bladen, Thomas Bordley, and Daniel Larkin.

Papenfuse suggests that property became valuable in Annapolis after 1715 because of the return of the proprietary government and the development of local industry. He (Papenfuse 1975:10) identifies the period from 1715 to 1763, as the period of "Industrial Expansion and Bureaucratic Growth". After 1720, commercial zones developed within the city, as the importance of mercantilism grew (Baker 1986; Leone and Shackel 1986:7-8). Craftsmen such as goldsmiths and watchmakers did not appear until after 1720 and other luxury crafts developed much later (Baker 1986:201). Ship building had been carried out in the Acton's Cove and Dorsey Creek areas since the 17th century. However associated crafts such as ropewalks or block and sail makers did not appear in the city until after 1735 (Papenfuse 1975:10).

The period 1745 to 1754 marked a significant increase in economic growth within the city. Employment for free white males was available in the civil service (Baker 1986:204). Craftsmen were branching out into other businesses, such as dry good importing, while still retaining their original craft (Papenfuse 1975:15, Baker 1986:202). This period of growth was interrupted by the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which caused a general economic decline in Annapolis. The era between 1763 and 1774 is known as Annapolis' Golden Age. This time is characterized by the decline of small industry, such as shipbuilding and tanning, while conspicuous consumption among the wealthiest Annapolitans increased significantly (Papenfuse 1975:6).

The battles of the Revolutionary War did not directly have an impact on the city. Several British warships anchored near the city during the war, but did not fire on it (Riley 1887:177-178). The end of the Revolutionary War also signaled the end of the Age of Affluence. Annapolis went into a slow and steady economic decline after the American Revolution and by 1820 was no longer the leading mercantile center of Maryland. A factor contributing to the decline of Annapolis was the rise of Baltimore as a major mercantile and shipping center. Annapolis began to feel the pinch from Baltimore's shipping industry as early as 1747.

Post-Revolutionary War Annapolis 1784-1840

During and after the Revolution, Annapolis tried to attract the government of the new nation to the city. Had the city succeeded in becoming the permanent seat of national government, the economic gains would have made up for the losses in shipping. The city tried to use its central location in the emerging country and its new State House to present itself as the best location for the new national government. The Maryland State House served for several years as the United States Capitol. This status, however, did not last and in 1791 Congress voted in favor of the District of Columbia location (Reps 1965:241).

Economic strategies and the attraction of new business to Annapolis were interrupted during the War of 1812. The city turned into a military encampment and the citizens were constantly expecting an attack from the British. Annapolis continued in its search for sources of revenue in addition to the revenue generated by State government spending. Negotiations concerning the location of the Naval Academy at Annapolis continued for

twenty-eight years. In 1845, the Naval Academy opened in Annapolis (Riley 1887:254 and 264-265).

During negotiations between the Navy and Annapolis (1817-1845), the city began to make improvements in the transportation available between Annapolis and other points in the Tidewater Region. These improvements may have been prompted by the need to present Annapolis as a desirable location in which to do business.

The Antebellum Era 1840-1860 and effects of the Civil War

During the 1840s and 1850s the City of Annapolis experienced the growing tension between the North and the South. Annapolis itself was home both to unionists and secessionists.

Economically the Civil War was a boom to many of the local merchants who sold supplies to the troops quartered in the city (Riley 1887:320). However after the war a short economic decline set in. The commerce of Annapolis prior to the war had depended on the spending habits of government officials living in Annapolis and the wealthy slave holding planters. After the Civil War, the abolition of slavery curtailed the trade with these planters. Riley, the city's historian, remarks that after the war "The Naval Academy, in some measure, supplie[d] the benefits of a foreign trade. The oyster-packing establishments, of which there [were] about ten, [brought] considerable money into the city, which...redeeme[d] the mercantile business from annihilation" (Riley 1887:319).

The Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Annapolis began to expand when the building industry boomed in the late 1870's. New houses and shops were constructed along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George and King George streets on large residential lots which had formerly been held by single owners, but which were now being subdivided (Baker 1986:197). Despite the economic growth the major "industry" in Annapolis remained state government.

Annapolis during the twentieth century continues to be the capital of the State of Maryland and the location of the United States Naval Academy. During the 1950s the downtown commercial area suffered the economic decline and urban blight that was found in many American cities. Unlike many other cities, Annapolis did not engage in wholesale urban renewal, but preserved many of its earlier buildings. These eighteenth and nineteenth

century buildings have become the location of shops along Maryland Avenue, Main Street, and the City Dock which cater to the present-day Annapolis industry of tourism.

SITE HISTORY

All the land on the north side of Francis Street between State Circle and the intersection of Main and Francis Streets was surveyed as free school land and was described as such in James Stoddert's notebook of 1718 (see figure 2). It is believed that by circa 1730 a house was built by Henry or James Donaldson, successful merchants in eighteenth-century Annapolis, on the property known as 10-12 Francis Street (see figures 3 and 4). The earliest documentary evidence for a building on the property is mention of rent due to King William's School from H. Donaldson in 1738 (Papenfuse). From 1738 to 1773, the house on this property was sublet to Dr. George Steuart. During the eighteenth century, the house is referred to in documents as "the Donaldson House."

In 1774, the house at 10-12 Francis Street was rented by Isaac McHard and William Holder. McHard operated a tavern and inn known as "The Sign of the Indian King" on the premises. In an advertisement which he placed in the Maryland Gazette (March 17, 1774), McHard informs ". . . his friends and the general public that he . . . has now opened a tavern in the house where Dr. Steuart formerly lived in Francis Street" (Maryland Gazette, March 17, 1774) As part of his lease McHard was expected to do certain repairs to windows, locks and bolts and latches on the house.

Between 1782 and 1786, the house was used as a tavern and as a boarding house. From 1786 to the turn of the century, the descendants of Jonas Green operated a printing office for the Maryland Gazette at 10-12 Francis Street. Besides the printing office, several other businesses were operated here during that period, including a post office, a store, and a tailor shop. By 1798, there were several buildings on the property which are described as ". . . brick kitchen 32 by 16, frame stable 26 by 32 -- a frame part adjoining the above house the office of Messrs. Green 32 by 24." (Chancery Papers #11315)

After 1800, the house changed ownership several times and appears to have been used mainly as a residence, although part of it has been put to commercial use even to the present day.

The original main section of the house was a one and one-half story brick (English and Flemish bond), with two rooms on each side of a center hall. It had a gambrel roof and two chimneys on each gable end of the house. Sometime in the late 19th century, a second

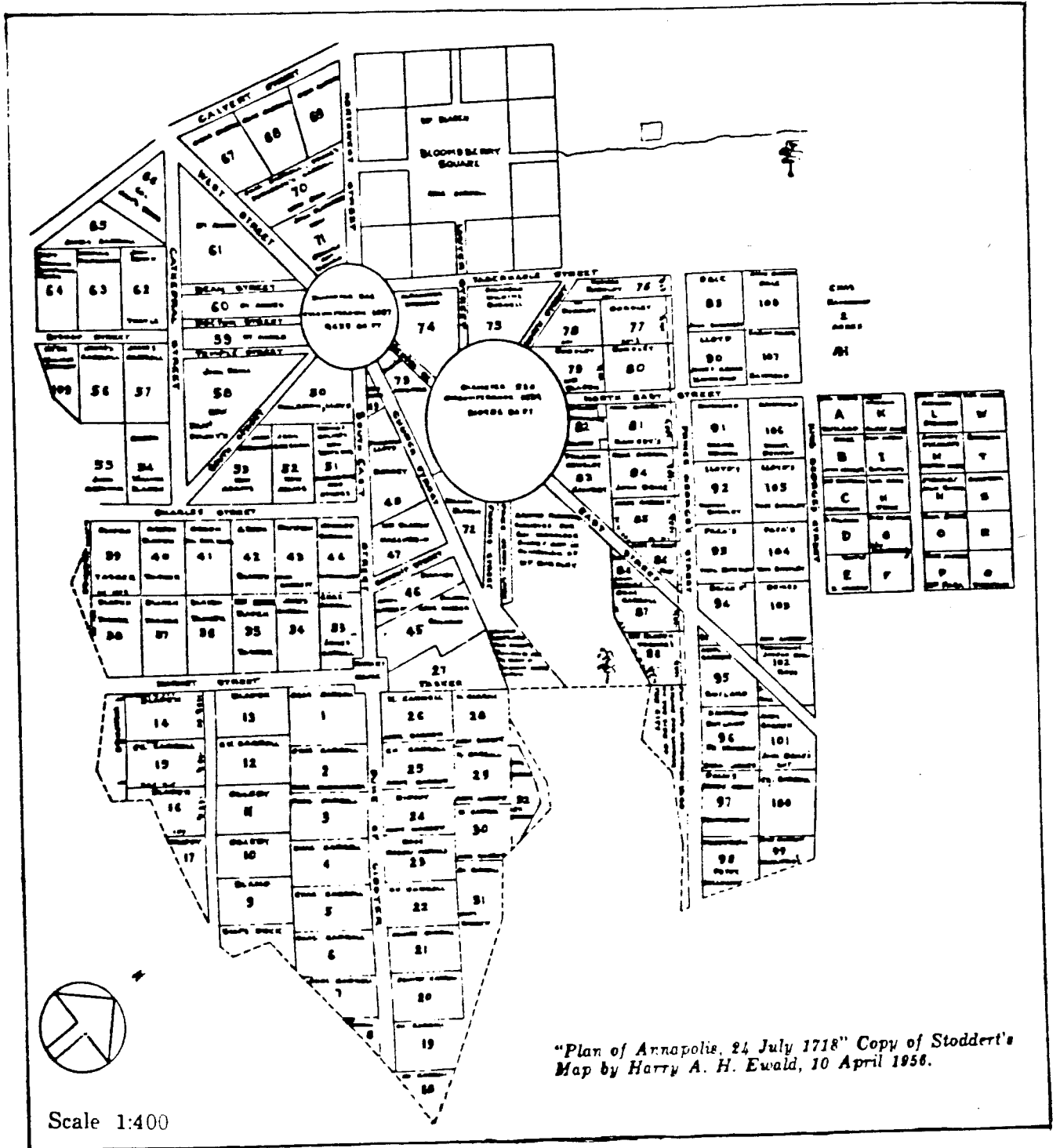
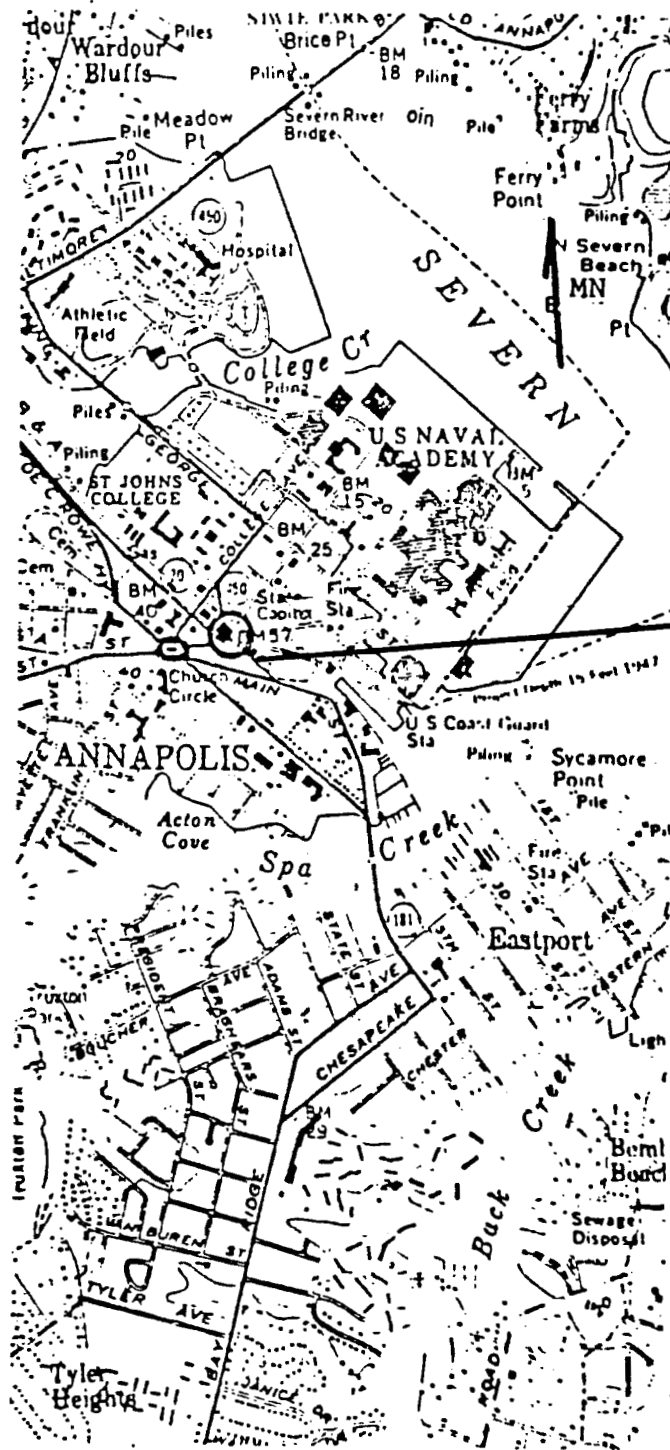


Figure 2

1718 Stoddert map

story was added to the house and the front facade was changed to reflect the Victorian architecture of the period. The front porch and the bay window were added at that time. The rear retains the original gambrel roof style and the character of a late-17th, early-18th century dwelling. Today, the house and the addition, which is 12 Francis Street, are the only buildings on the property. All the others have disappeared.



18AP55

Figure 3

Map locating 10 Francis Street
 U.S.G.S. Quad map
 Annapolis, Maryland (scale=1:24,000)

Contemporary Annapolis

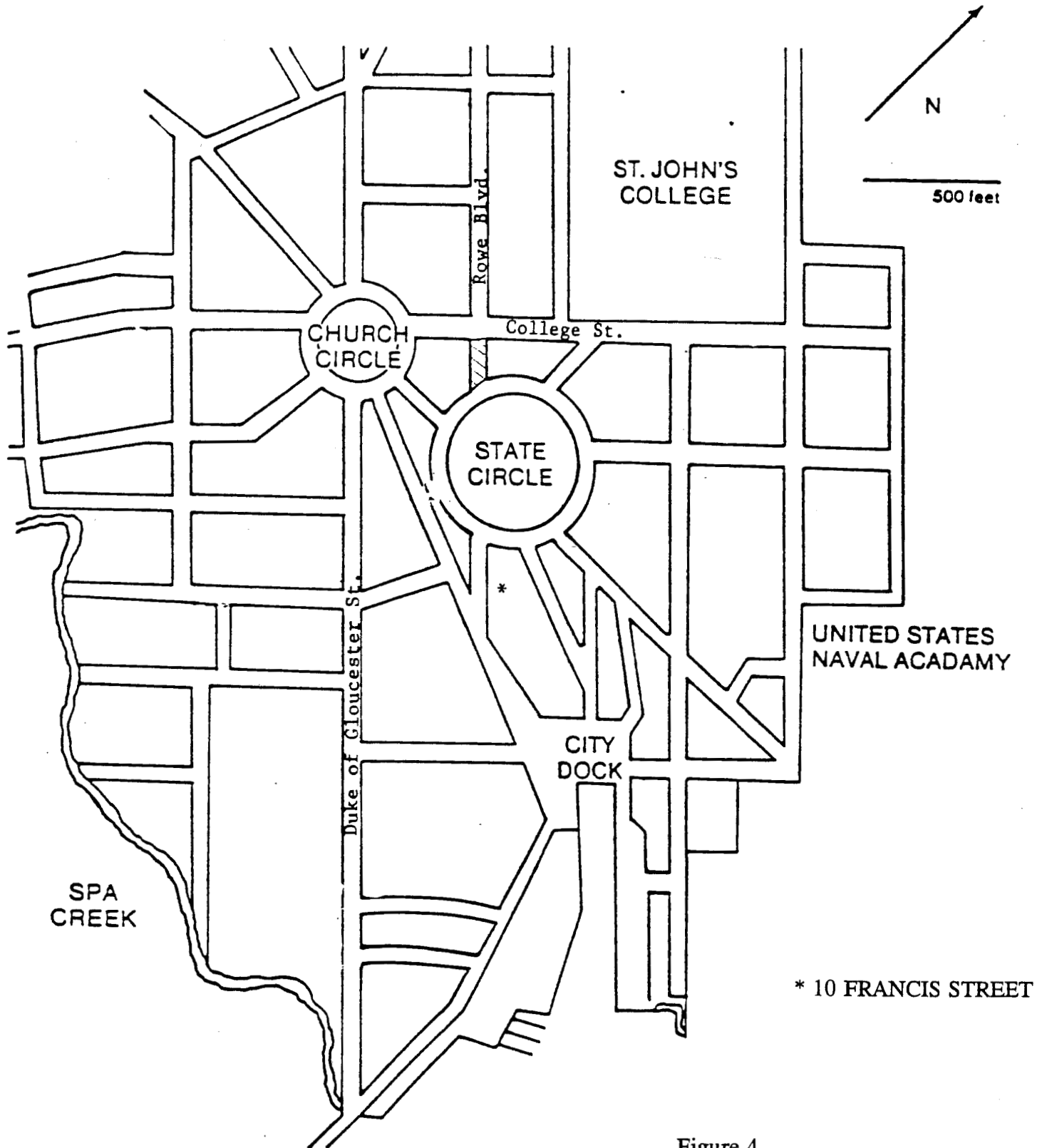


Figure 4

Map of Annapolis showing location of 10 Francis Street

IV. RESEARCH GOALS

One of our primary concerns was to determine the age of the house. There has been some debate about whether this property represents the site of the Kentish Inn, build ca. 1694, or whether it is the Donaldson House, built ca. 1720 or 1730. Edward Papenfuse, of the Maryland Hall of Records, and Jean Russo of Historic Annapolis Foundation support the later date of construction based on documentary evidence.

One goal of our archaeological investigation was to discover a builder's trench along side the house which might provide a date for its construction. Another goal was to document the stratigraphy of this property. It was anticipated that the original eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century layers remained intact. This would yield information concerning how the back yard of the property was used, and how that use changed over time. The information gained from this excavation should be used to guide any future development or archaeology on the property.

V. RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Methodology - Field Methods

The time available for excavation of this site was less than two weeks. The number of personnel available allowed for the excavation of two 2.5' by 5' units. In order to best meet our research goals, Unit 1 was placed next to the house foundation to discover if a builder's trench was present. Unit 2 was placed in the center of the back yard to determine if the stratigraphy was intact (see figure 5).

Natural stratigraphy defined layer distinctions; if a new soil layer was not recognized before a depth of 0.5 feet was reached, the layer was arbitrarily ended and a new one begun. Unit layers were given capital letters (i.e., A, B, C, etc.) and feature layers were assigned lower-case letters (i.e., a, b, c, etc.). The features themselves were designated by Arabic numerals preceded by a capital 'F' (i.e., F1, F2, F3, etc.).

Excavation was conducted using shovels and trowels, and all soil was sifted through standard quarter inch screen. Soil and flotation samples were taken from each layer. The artifacts recovered were put into bags labeled with the provenience information and were sent to the Historic Annapolis Foundation's archaeology laboratory in Annapolis to be processed.

Each unit was excavated into subsoil to a depth of at least 1 foot. In addition, each unit was then cored to substantiate that subsoil had been reached.

Methodology - Laboratory Methods

Artifacts from the 10 Francis Street site were transferred daily to the Historic Annapolis Foundation/Archaeology in Annapolis archaeology laboratory, located in the Maritime Museum at 77 Main St. All bags were checked to make sure that each had received a bag number and that the provenience was printed clearly.

A core group of volunteers cleaned, labelled and catalogued the excavated materials. Ceramics, glass, bone and other stable artifacts were washed; some metals and other fragile objects were dry brushed.

Once cleaned, artifacts were placed on racks to dry. When dry, they were removed from the racks, sorted by material type, and placed in reclosable plastic bags. Each bag was labelled with the provenience information and bag number. Provenience information is comprised of the site number (18AP55), followed by unit designation and level. If a feature

was present, the feature number and level followed the unit.

The same information that was printed on the bags was also printed on the ceramics, household glass, bone and other diagnostic artifacts. Tags with the provenience information printed on them were attached to items such as buttons and other diagnostics that either because of size or material could not be directly written on.

Artifacts were catalogued for data entry into Archaeology in Annapolis' data base, Adam, which is based on dBase III Plus. During identification the type of artifact, decorative aspects and manufacturing technique are coded into a six digit mastercode. This code ensures that the same terminology will be used throughout to identify a particular artifact. The computer translates this code into a written description which is included on all printouts. Other attributes such as form, quantity, and color were also recorded on the catalogue sheet. Data was entered into the computer and printed out to be proofed against the original catalog sheets. This process ensures the integrity of the data.

Once all of the data from the catalog sheets had been entered into the computer and errors corrected, a printout was produced. This master printout was used to determine the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) for each unit and to assess the integrity of the deposits. Were all the artifacts from the same time period or did there appear to be a mixture? In some cases, artifacts were examined again to confirm the first identification.

Following the processing and analysis, all artifacts were packaged for storage in Historic Annapolis Foundation's Crownsville storage facility. Artifacts were boxed in bag number order. All records were placed in storage at the University of Maryland, College Park, Archaeology Laboratory. The artifacts, records and reports can be made accessible for additional study.

FRANCIS STREET

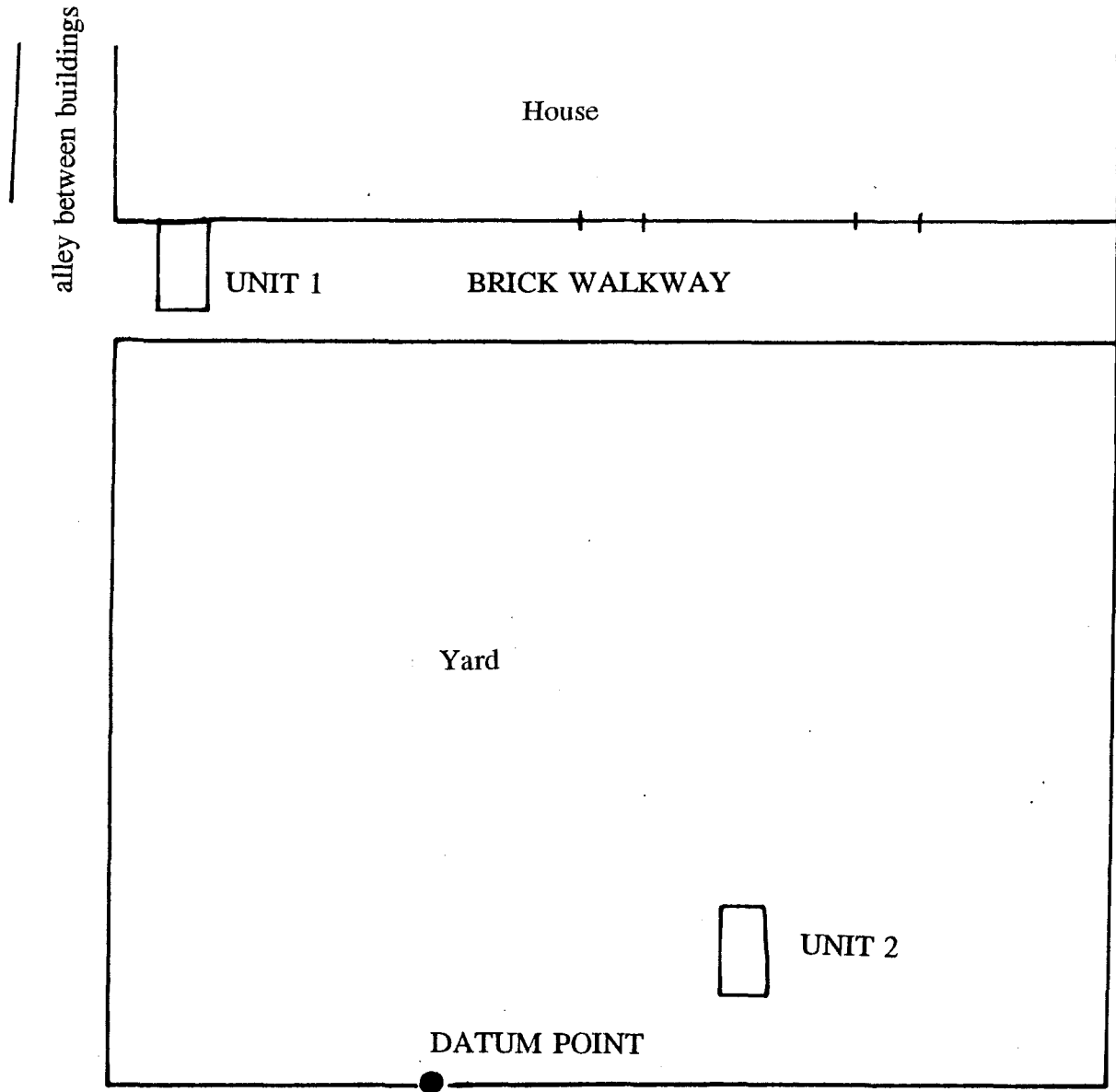
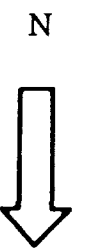
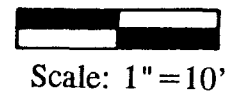


Figure 5

18AP55 Site Map showing unit placement



Field Investigation Results

Twentieth Century

Unit 1 did not yield any twentieth-century artifacts due to the presence of a brick sidewalk capping the soil layers below.

Unit 2 did contain twentieth-century material representing Stratum I. Layer A was a 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Loam and contained a mix of eighteenth through twentieth century material with twentieth-century artifacts especially prevalent. This layer represents the current yard surface and was ended once the sod and its roots had been removed.

Layer B in Unit 2, also part of Stratum I, contained a mix of eighteenth through twentieth century material including ceramics, glass, and bone. This layer represented a continuation of the soil found in Layer A and had an identical Munsell soil description. Together these two layers had a depth of 0.6 feet below the surface. These layers contained destruction debris, including fragments of brick and mortar, oyster shell, and nails. Layer C also contained this destruction debris within a soil matrix of 10YR 4/3 Dark Brown Loamy Clay mottled with a 7.5YR 4/4 Brown/Dark Brown Loamy Clay. The presence of twentieth-century material, including wire nails and pieces of plastic, indicates that this layer is also part of Stratum I. In addition to the presence of twentieth-century material, late eighteenth and nineteenth century material was found.

Nineteenth Century

Stratum II dates to the mid- to late-nineteenth century and is represented by Layers A and B in Unit 1, and Layer D and Features 1, 2, and 3 in Unit 2.

In Unit 1, Layer A is the soil which surrounded and lay directly below the current brick sidewalk. It was a 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Loam and contained very few artifacts. This layer is dated to the mid-nineteenth century due to its relationship with Layer B, which lay below A, and was a 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam mottled with a 10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay. Layer B contained one piece of whiteware and one piece of creamware. Layer B was 'sandwiched' between two brick sidewalks, the current sidewalk and an earlier one which was designated Feature 4. The earlier sidewalk was a box herringbone pattern oriented at a 45 degree angle to the house and dates to the early nineteenth century.

In Unit 2, Stratum II consists of Layer D and Features 1, 2, and 3. Layer D was a 7.5YR 4/4 Brown/Dark Brown Sandy Clay mottled with a 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Greyish Brown Loamy Clay with fragments of mortar, oyster shell, brick and coal. Much of the material in this layer dates to the eighteenth century with some nineteenth century material included, such as coal and whiteware. It is possible that Features 1-3 which occur at the base of this layer may have contaminated layer D which may actually date to the eighteenth century. Features 1, 2, and 3 are all characterized by a 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay. Feature 1 was an area where animal bone, apparently from the same individual, was deposited in a small (approx. 1 foot in diameter) and relatively shallow (approx. 0.6 feet in depth) pit clearly visible at the base of Level D. Features 2 and 3, also found at the base of Level D, probably represent planting holes. Each of these features contained whiteware, dating them to the nineteenth century.

Early Nineteenth Century

Stratum III dates to the early nineteenth century and was represented in Unit 1 by Level C and Feature 4. It is not represented in Unit 2.

Feature 4 in Unit 1 is a brick sidewalk laid in a box herringbone pattern. This feature can be dated to the early nineteenth century due to its relationship with Layers B and C. Layer B, above this feature, dates to the mid- to late-nineteenth century, while Layer C, the soil between and directly below the bricks of Feature 4, dates to the early nineteenth century. Layer C was a 7.5YR 3/4 Dark Brown Sandy Loam, and is similar in color to Layer E, an eighteenth century layer in Unit 2. This similarity could be due to the fact that they represent the same time period, but Layer C dates to the Nineteenth century based on the presence of whiteware.

Late Eighteenth Century

Stratum IV dates to the late eighteenth century and was represented in both units. In Unit 1, Layer D was a 10YR 4/3 Brown/Dark Brown Sandy loam mottled with a 7.5YR 4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay Loam. Eighteenth century cultural material found included a fragment of tin-glazed earthenware, pipe bowl fragment, and a wig curler fragment. All this material was found in the top 0.1' of this layer. The remaining 0.4' of this arbitrary layer was sterile.

In Unit 2, Layer E was a 7.5 YR 4/6 Strong Brown Clay Sand mottled with a 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay. Only a few artifacts were recovered, including a piece of creamware, the only diagnostic artifact found. This layer was 0.5' in thickness and was ended arbitrarily.

Sterile Subsoil

Megastratum V represents sterile subsoil. In Unit 1, Layers E and F can be characterized as a 10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay mottled with a 5YR 4/4 Reddish Brown Very Sandy Clay and 5Y 6/3 Pale Olive Sandy Clay with bog iron concretions. Each of these layers was 0.5' thick and were excavated as 2.5' by 2.5' windows. No cultural material of any kind was found in either of these layers.

In Unit 2, Layer F was a 7.5YR 4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay mottled with a 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Clay. It was arbitrarily ended once it reached a depth of 0.5'. Layer G was a 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay. It was excavated as a 2.5' by 2.5' window to a depth of 0.5'. Neither of these two layers contained any cultural material.

VI. CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological investigation did not discover a builder's trench which would indicate a construction date for the house. This may be because the builder's trench is on the inside of the foundation of the house, or because evidence of it had been obliterated by the growth of large tree roots close to the house. The ground was stratigraphically intact in both of the test units. In the area tested in the back yard (Unit 2), approximately the top 1' 3" of soil appeared to be fill, judging from the mix of 18th, 19th and 20th century artifacts. Below this level, the layers are intact and show uncontaminated evidence of occupation from the late 19th to the early 18th century.

The house on this property is one of the older houses (ca. 1730s) in Annapolis, and the property has been continuously occupied since the early 18th century. There were at least 2 out-buildings on the property in the past. Therefore, it is recommended that before any landscaping or building is done which would disturb the intact archaeological layers, further archaeological excavation be conducted.

References

- Arminger, C.
1975 "Susquehannock Plant Utilization". In: W. F. Kinsey (editor), Proceedings of the 1975 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. Lancaster: Franklin and Marshall College, 1975.
- Baker, Nancy
1983 Land Development in Annapolis, Maryland: 1670-1776. In: L.S. Walsh (editor), Annapolis and Anne Arundel County, Maryland: A Study of Urban Development in a Tobacco Economy, 1649-1776. N.E.H. Grant Number RS 20199-81-1955. Ms on file, Historic Annapolis, Inc.
- 1986 Annapolis, Maryland 1695-1730. Maryland Historical Magazine 81:191-209.
- Braun, E. L.
1967 Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America. New York: Hafner.
- Brown, Lois.
1979 The Distribution of Paleo-Indian Projectile Points in Maryland. Manuscript on file, Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archaeology, Baltimore.
- Brush, Grace S., Celia Lenke, and Joanne Smith
1976 The Natural Forests of Maryland: An Explanation of the Vegetation Map of Maryland. Prepared for the Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering. The John Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD.
- Carbone, Victor A.
1976 Environment and Prehistory in the Shenandoah Valley. PhD dissertation, Catholic University of America, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Carr, Lois Green
1974 "The Metropolis of Maryland": A Comment on Town Development Along the Tobacco Coast. Maryland Historical Magazine, 69 (2):124-145.
- Chancery Papers #11315

- Coe, Joffre Lanning.
 1964 The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 54(5).
- Custer, Jay F.
 1978 Broadspears and Netsinkers: Late Archaic Adaptations Indicated by Depositional Sequences from Four Middle Atlantic Archaeological Sites of the Ridge and Valley Province. Paper presented at the 1978 Middle Atlantic Archaeological conference, Rehobeth Beach, Del.
- 1984 Delaware Prehistory Archaeology: An Ecological Approach. Newark, Delaware, University of Delaware Press.
- Fassig, O. L.
 1917 The Climate of Anne Arundel County. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.
- Flannery, Kent V.
 1968 Archaeological Systems Theory and Early Mesoamerica. In: B.J. Meggers (editor), Anthropological Archaeology in the Americas. Washington, D.C., Anthropological Society of Washington, 1968, pp. 67-87.
- Funk, Robert E.
 1972 Early Man in the Northeast and the Late-Glacial Environment. Man in the Northeast, 4:7-39.
- 1978 Post Pleistocene Adaptations. In: B.G. Trigger (editor), Northeast Vol. 15 Handbook of North American Indians. Washington, D.C., Smithsonian Institute, pp. 16-22.
- Gardner, William M.
 1974 The Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex: A Preliminary Report 1971-73 Seasons, Occasional Publication No. 1. Archaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, The Catholic University of America, Washington D.C.
- 1977 Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex and its Implications for Eastern North American Prehistory. In: W.S. Newman and B. Salven (editors), Amerinds and their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 288.

- 1978 Comparison of Ridge and Valley, Blue Ridge Piedmont and Coastal Plain Archaic Period Site Distribution: An Idealized Transect (Preliminary Model). Paper presented at the 1978 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehobeth Beach, Del.
- 1979 Paleo-Indian Settlement Patterns and Site Distributions in the Middle Atlantic (preliminary version). Paper presented at the January 1979 Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Washington, D.C.
- 1980 Settlement-Subsistence Strategies in the Middle and South Atlantic Portions of the Eastern United States during the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. Paper presented at the 1980 American Anthropological Association Meetings, Washington, D.C.
- 1982 Early and Middle Woodland in the Middle Atlantic: An Overview. In: R. Moeller (editor). Practicing Environmental Archaeology. Occasional Papers of the American Archaeological Institute 3. Washington, Conn., pp. 53-87.
- Gardner, William M. and Jay Custer.
 1978 A preliminary cultural resources reconnaissance of the proposed Verona Lake Site No. 2. Manuscript on file, Catholic University of America.
- Griffin, James B.
 1977 A Commentary on Early Man Studies in the Northeast. In: W.S. Newman and B. Salven (editors), Amerinds and their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 288.
- Guilday, John E.
 1967 The Climatic Significance of the Hosterman's Pit Local Fauna Centre County, Pennsylvania. American Antiquity, 32:321-323.
- Handsman, Russell G. and Charles W. McNett.
 1974 The Middle Woodland in the Middle Atlantic: Chronology, Adaptation, and Contact. Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Conference, Baltimore, MD.
- Kavanagh, Maureen.
 1982 Archaeological Resources of the Monocacy Rifer Regions. Maryland

Geological Survey, Division of Archaeology, File Report 164.

Kirby, Robert M. and Earl D. Matthews

1973 Soil Survey of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office.

Kinsey, W. Fred III.

1972 Archaeology of the Upper Delaware Valley: A Study of the Cultural Chronology of the Tocks Island Reservoir. Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Kinsey, W. Fred III and Jay F. Custer.

1982 Excavations at the Lancaster Park Site (36LA96). Pennsylvania Archaeologist, 52 (3-4):25-26.

Kraft, John C.

1971 "Sedimentary Facies Patterns and Geologic History of a Holocene Marine Transgression". Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 82: 2131-2158.

Leone, Mark P. and Paul A. Shackel

1986 Final Report to the National Geographic Society On: Archaeology of Town Planning in Annapolis, Maryland. NGS Grant Number 3116-85. Ms on file, Historic Annapolis, Inc.

Maryland Gazette. March 17, 1774.

McNett, Charles W. and William Gardner

1975 Archaeology of the Lower and Middle Potomac. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, The American University, Washington, D.C..

Middleton, Arthur Pierce

1953 Tobacco Coast: A Maritime History Colonial Era. Newport News, Virginia: The Mariners' Museum.

Moeller, Roger W.

1975 Late Woodland Faunal and Floral Exploitative Patterns in Upper Delaware Valley. In: W.F. Kinsy (editor) Proceeding of the 1975 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. Lancaster

PA, Franklin and Marshall College, North Museum.

- Mouer, Daniel, Robin L. Ryder and Elizabeth G. Johnson
1980 Down to the River in Boats: the Late Archaic/Transitional in the Middle James River Valley, Virginia. Paper presented at the 1980 Middle Atlantic Conference, Dover, Delaware.
- Papenfuse, Edward C.
1975 In Pursuit of Profit. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Reps, John W.
1965 The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning In The United States. Princeton, Princeton University Press.
- Riley, Elihu S.
1887 The Ancient City: A History of Annapolis, in Maryland, 1649 - 1887. Annapolis: Annapolis Record Printing Office.
- 1901 Annapolis... "Ye Ancient Capital of Maryland". Annapolis: Annapolis Publishing Co.
- Ritchie, William A.
1957 Traces of Early Man in the Northeast. New York State Museum and Science Service Bulletin Number 358, Albany, New York.
- 1969 The Archaeology of New York State. Second Edition. Arden City, New York, Natural History Press.
- Shelford, V. E.
1963 The Ecology of North America. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.
- Steponatis, Laurie C.
1980 A Survey of Artifact Collections From the Patuxent River Drainage, Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust Monograph Series Number 1.
- 1983 An Archaeological Study of the Patuxent Drainage Vol. I. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series N0. 24.
- Turnbaugh, W.A.
1975 Toward an explanation of the broadspear dispersal in eastern North American prehistory". Journal of Anthropological

Research, 31: 51-68.

Turner, E. Randolph

1978 Population Distribution in the Virginia Coastal Plain, 8,000 B.C. to 1600 A.D. Archaeology of Eastern North America, 6:60-72.

Whitehead, P.R.

1972 "Developmental History of the Dismal Swamp". Ecological Monographs, 42:301-315.

Willey, Gordon R.

1966 An Introduction to American Archaeology Vol. I North And Middle America. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice Hall.

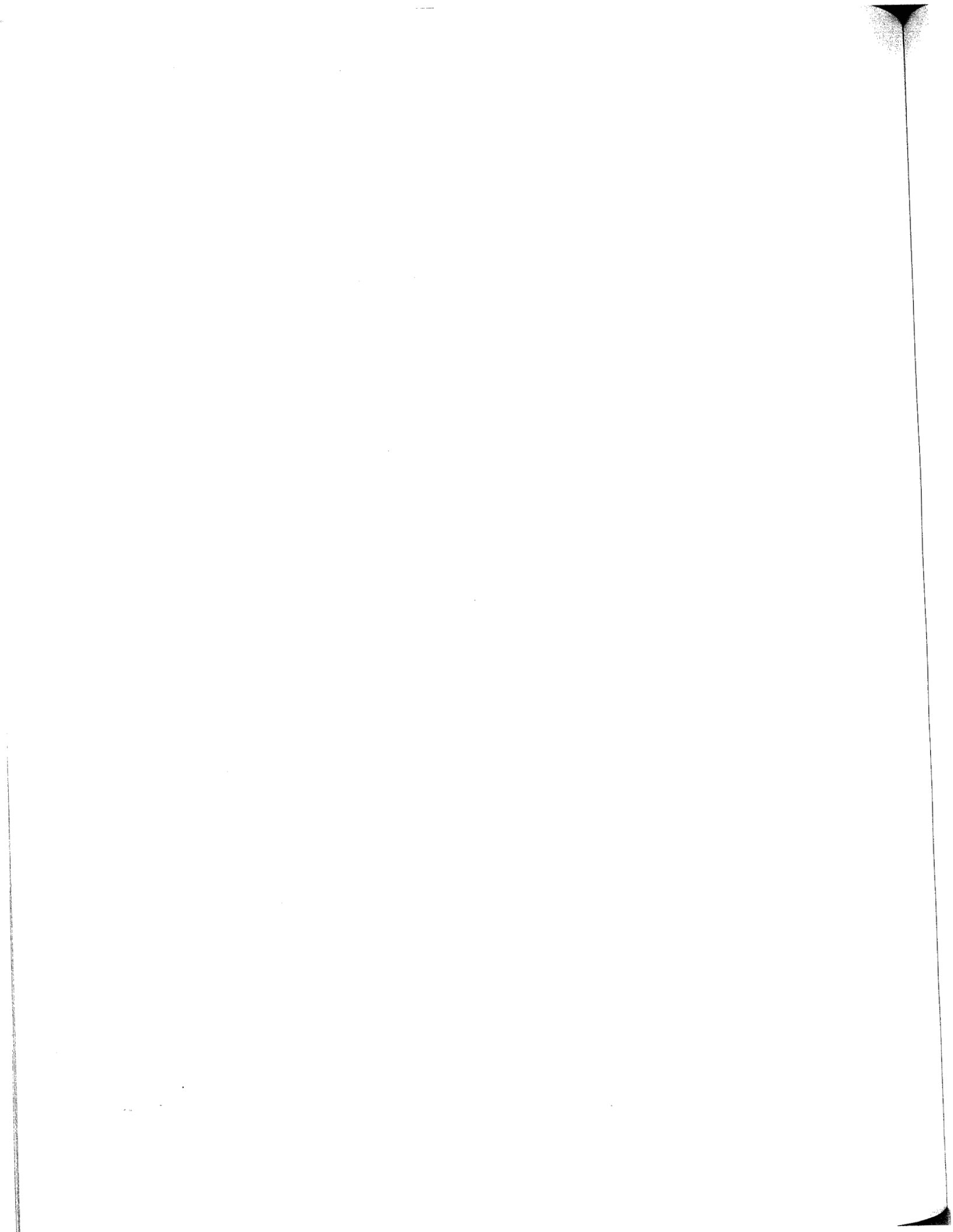
Witthoft, John.

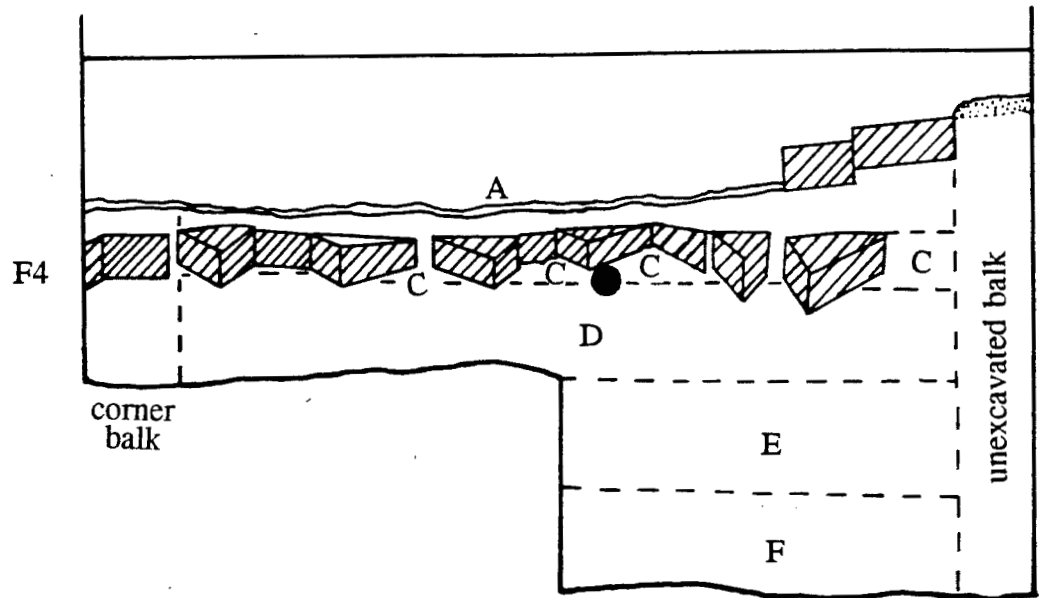
1952 A PaleoIndian Site in Eastern Pennsylvania: An Early Hunting Culture. Proceeding of the American Philosophical Society, 96(4): 464-495.

Wright, Henry T.




1973 An Archaeological Sequence in the Middle Chesapeake Region, Maryland. Archaeological Studies NO. 1, Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Geological Survey.


APPENDIX A
Profile Drawings of Units





- A 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Loam
- B 10YR4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam mottled w/ 10YR4/6 Dark Yel. Brown Sandy Clay
- C 7.5YR3/4 Dark Brown Sandy Loam
- D 10YR4/3 Brown/Dark Brown Sandy Loam mottled w/ 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay Loam
- E 10YR4/6 Dark Yel. Brown Sandy Clay mottled w/ 5YR4/4 Reddish Brown very Sandy Clay and 5Y6/3 Pale Olive Sandy Clay w/ bog iron
- F 5YR4/6 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay mottled w/ 5Y6/3 Pale Olive Very Sandy Clay and 10YR4/6 Dark Yel. Brown Sandy Clay w/ bog iron.

-  CONCRETE
-  BRICK
-  ROOT


Scale: 1"=1'

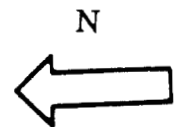
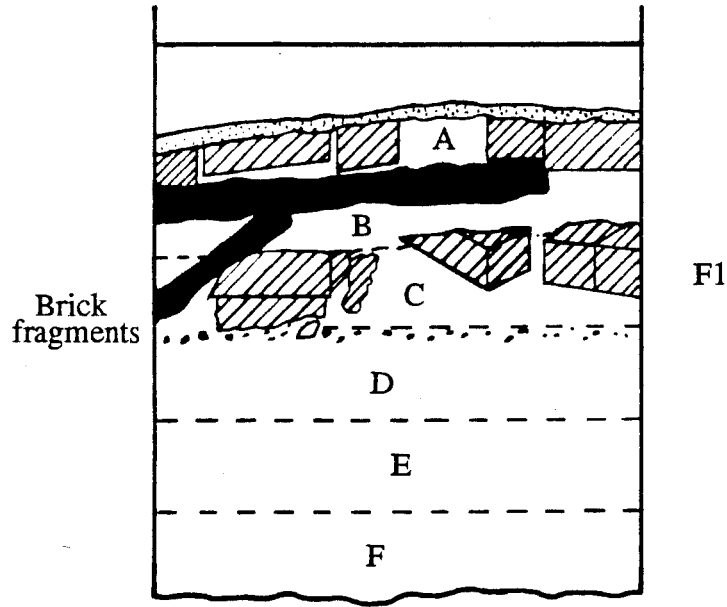


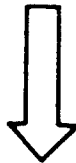
Figure 6

Unit 1 East Profile



Scale: 1"=1'

N



CONCRETE



BRICK

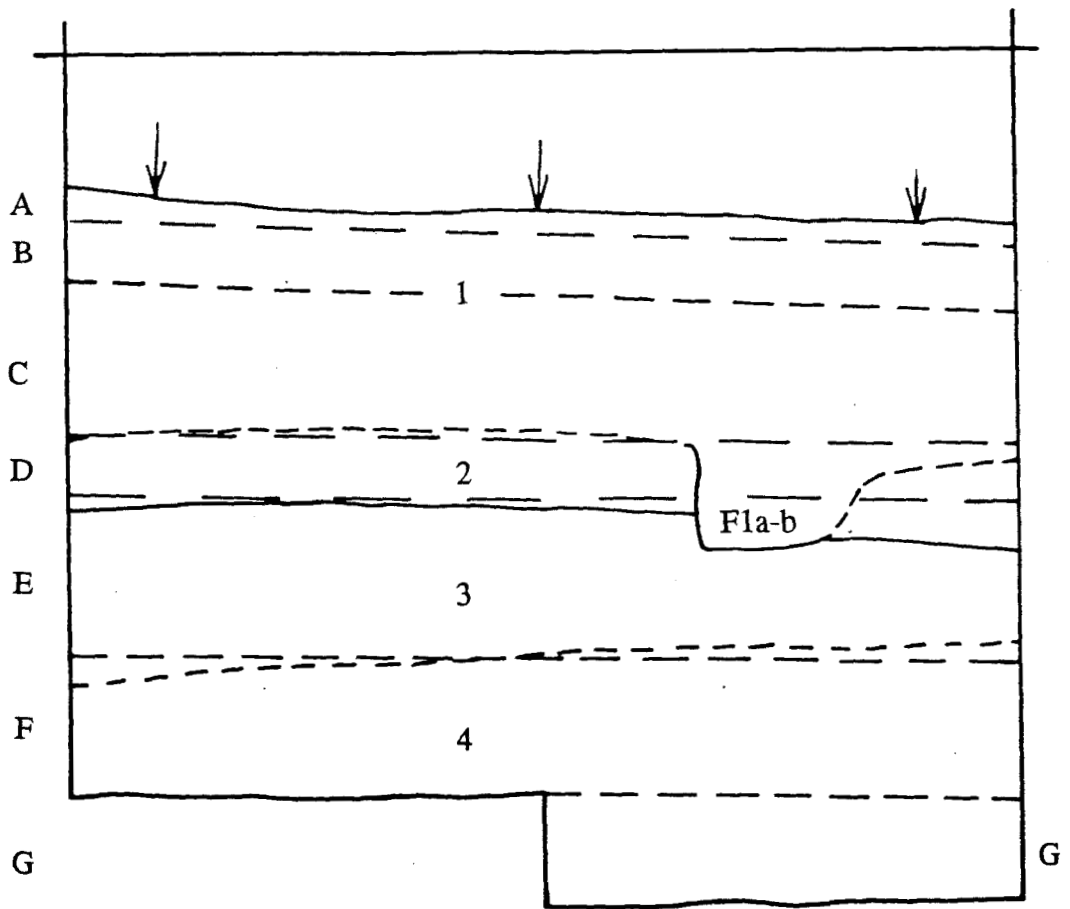


ROOTS

- A 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Loam
- B 10YR4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam mottled w/ 10YR4/6 Dark Yel. Brown Sandy Clay
- C 7.5YR3/4 Dark Brown Sandy Loam
- D 10YR4/3 Brown/Dark Brown Sandy Loam mottled w/ 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay Loam
- E 10YR4/6 Dark Yel. Brown Sandy Clay mottled w/ 5YR4/4 Reddish Brown very Sandy Clay and 5Y6/3 Pale Olive Sandy Clay w/ bog iron
- F 5YR4/6 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay mottled w/ 5Y6/3 Pale Olive Very Sandy Clay and 10YR4/6 Dark Yel. Brown Sandy Clay w/ bog iron.

Figure 7

Unit 1 South Profile



Scale: 1" = 1'

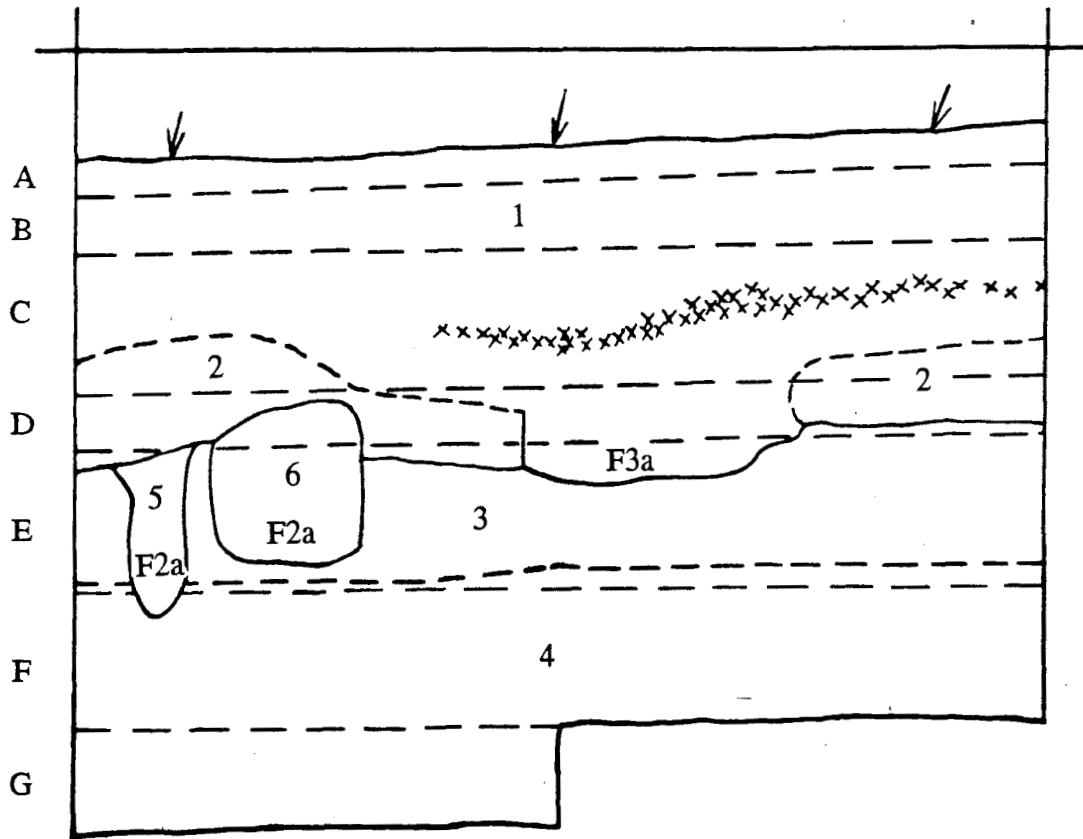
N




- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Loam |
| 2 | 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Clay
mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown
Clayey Sand |
| 3 | 7.5YR4/4 Brown/Dark Brown Clayey Sand
mottled with 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish
Brown Sandy Clay |
| 4 | 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay |

Figure 8

Unit 2 East Profile



- 1 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Loam
- 2 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clayey Sand
- 3 7.5YR4/4 Brown/Dark Brown Clayey Sand mottled with 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Clay
- 4 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay
- 5 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay
- 6 10YR4/3 Brown/Dark Brown Clayey Sand

 COAL

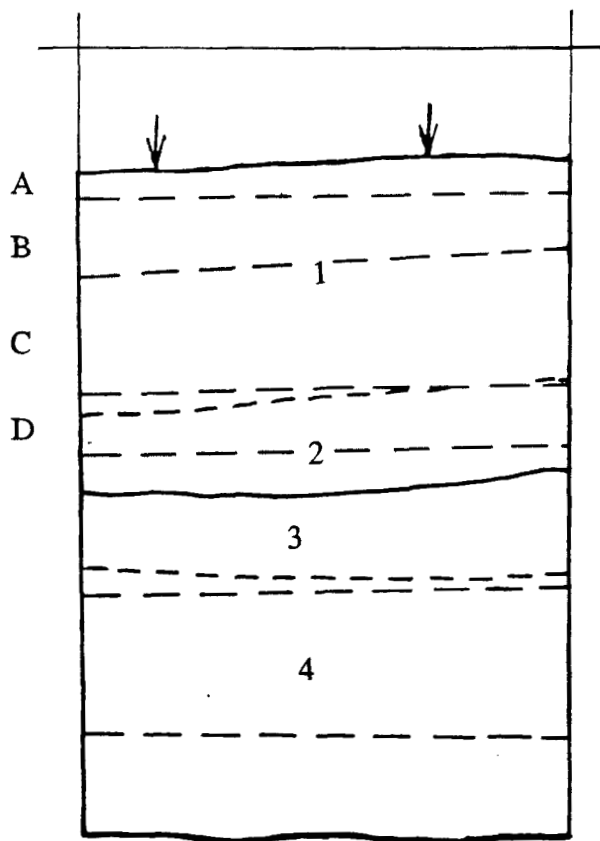


Scale: 1" = 1'



Figure 9

Unit 2 West Profile



Scale: 1" = 1'

N



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Loam |
| 2 | 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Clay
mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown
Clayey Sand |
| 3 | 7.5YR4/4 Brown/Dark Brown Clayey Sand
mottled with 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish
Brown Sandy Clay |
| 4 | 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay |

Figure 10
Unit 2 South Profile

APPENDIX B
Artifact Inventory

Utilized Artifact Codes
 10 Francis St.
 1990 Excavations

CERAMICS

<u>Earthenware</u>	100000
Coarse Earthenware	120000
Unglazed (describe in comments)	120001
Iberian Storage Jars (1763)c.1745-1780-- ext wash,int clear glaze	124000
Interior Lead Glazed (describe in comments)	120002
Int/Ext Lead Glazed (describe in comments)	120004
Black Glazed Redware (only true black glaze)	127100
Refined Earthenwares	130000
Tin Glazed Earthenware	112000
Blue on White (other)	112017
Creamware	132000
Undecorated (1791)c.1762-1820--comment if deeper yellow	132020
Annular	132100
mocha	134128
banded	134129
Handpainted (1788)c.1765-1840	132200
banded	132229
Pearlware	133000
molded rim	133053
Annular (1805)c.1790-1820--slip dec	133100
banded	133129
Handpainted	133200
underglaze blue (1800)c.1780-1820	133221
underglaze polychrome (1805)c.1795-1815-- peasant palette	133222
Transfer Printed (1818)c.1795-1840	133400
underglaze blue	133434
Shell Edged (1805)c.1780-1830	133500
underglaze blue.....	133521
molded rim	133553
Whiteware	134000
Annular (slip dec)	134100
banded	134129
Handpainted	134200
underglaze blue	134221
19th C. colors	134223
Transfer Printed	134400
underglaze black	134433
underglaze blue	134434

underglaze 19th C. colors	134436
flow blue	134437
Shell Edged	134500
molded rim	134553
Yellow Ware	135000
Coarse Stonewares	200000
Gray Bodied	220000
rhenish blue and gray (1668)c.1650-1725-- w/manganese dec	221047
American blue and gray (mid 18th-19thc) thick cobalt dec	211000
Other gray bodied (describe in comments)	220009
Brown Bodied	229999
English Brown (1733)c.1690-1775	230000
Other Brown Bodied (describe in comments)	230500
Refined Stonewares	240000
White Saltglazed (1763)c.1720-1805--date excludes plates and molded vessels	235000
HIGHLY FIRED REFINED WARES (these types of ceramics are under debate as to whether they are earthenware or stoneware) . 250000	
Black Basalt (1785)c.1750-1820--dry, black body	236100
Engine Turned (1769)c.1763-1775--dry, red body; incised lines	236251
Lead Glazed Refined Redware	236500
engine turned	236551
 <u>PORCELAIN</u>	
Porcelain (undistinguished)	300000
Chinese general	310000
blue on white (1730)c.1660-1800	310021
overglaze painting	310030
English (1770)c.1745-1795--softer paste, some transfer print	320000
overglaze painting	320030
decalcomania	320038
molded	320054
 <u>TOBACCO PIPES</u>	
Pipes general	500000
Bowls, plain	510000
Stems, unmeasurable	520000
Stems, plain 4/64	520004
Stems, plain 5/64	520005

GLASS

Glass general 600000
Flatglass 609999
Window 610000
Bottle Glass 629999
Wine/Liquor Bottle (dk olive green) 630000
wine/liquor neck 630001
wine/liquor frag 630003
Case Bottle-square (whole) 630074
case frag 630073
Round Bottle (whole) 630084
round neck 630081
round base 630082
round frag 630083
Wineglass (whole) 641000
wineglass base 641085
Tumbler (whole) 642000
faceted body 642003
other 19thc. attributes 643200

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS

Nails General 710000
Cut 712000
Mortar 730000
Shell Tempered 730001
Stone
Stone, Natural (bog iron goes here) 750000
Brick
Brick General 760000
Organic Materials (egg shell goes here) 800000
Bone, Fragments (turtle) 810000
mammal 810001
bird 810002
teeth 810004
Shell, Fragments 820000
oyster 820001
clam 820002

Wood, building related	840000
form identifiable	840004
Charcoal	840002
Plant Remains	870000
seeds and nuts (specify)	870002
Coal/Clinker	870004
Metal Materials (Slag)	900000
Iron	910000
form identifiable (other than nails).....	910001
Brass	920000
form identifiable	920001
Lead	940000
form identifiable	940001
printing type	943000
Other Metal	950000
Synthetic/Recent Materials	980000

Utilized Form Codes

Identifiable Ceramic Fragment Attributes

Handle 0031
Rim 0032
Hollow Body Frag ... 0033
Flat Body Frag 0034
Base 0035
Flowerpot 8500

Identifiable Attributes

Button 9310
 1-piece 9311

Wig Curler 9345

Cataloguing Abbreviations
for use in "Comments" section

COLORS

Amber -- Amb
Aqua -- Aq
Black -- Blk
Blue -- Bl
Brown -- Br
Clear -- Clr
Cobalt -- Cob
Dark -- Dk
Gold -- Gld
Gray -- Gy
Green -- Gn
Light -- Lt
Manganese -- Mang
Olive -- Ol
Orange -- Or
Pink -- Pk
Purple -- Pp
Red -- Rd
Silver -- Slv
Turquoise -- Trq
White -- Wht
Yellow -- Yw

BODY TYPES

Brown Bodied -- Brbod
Buff Bodied -- Bfbod
Dry Bodied -- Drybod
Gray Bodied -- Gybod
Hard Bodied -- Hrbod
Pink Bodied -- Pkbod
Red Bodied -- Rdbod
Salmon Bodied -- Smnbod
Soft Bodied -- Sftbod
White Bodied -- Whtbod
Yellow Bodied -- Ywbod

ABBREVIATIONS CONTINUED

METALS

Aluminum -- Al
Copper -- Cu
Gold -- Au
Iron -- Fe
Lead -- Pb
Magnesium -- Mg
Silver -- Ag
Tin -- Sn

SPECIFIC PATTERNS/EDGE DECORATIONS

Barley Pattern -- Brlypttrn
Basketweave -- Bsktwve
Bead and Reel -- B&R
Beaded -- Bead
Diamond -- Dimnd
Dot, Diaper, and Basket -- D.D.B
Feather Edged -- Fthredg
Fluted -- Flut
Queen's Shape -- Qshp
Royal Pattern -- Rylpttrn
Scalloped -- Sclpd
Shell Edged -- Shledg
Spearhead -- Sprhd
Wheat Pattern -- Wheat

PLACE CODES

Removed for Conservation -- RFC (02)
Removed for Exhibit -- RFE (03)
Removed for Study -- RFS (04)
Removed for Crossmending -- RFM (06)
Water Screen -- WS

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE ATTRIBUTES

American -- Amn	Knife -- Knf
Annular -- Anlr	Large -- Lge
Applied -- Appld	Long -- Lng
Assorted -- Asst	Lead Glaze -- Pbglz
Banded -- Bnd	Maker's Mark -- MM
Base -- Bse	Mammal -- Mml
Body -- Bod	Material -- Matl
Bottle -- Btl	Modern -- Mdrn
Bottom -- Btm	Mold -- Mld
Bowl -- Bwl	Mottled -- Mttld
Buckle -- Bckl	Neck -- Nck
Burned -- Brnd	Overglaze -- Overglz
Button -- Btn	Pattern -- Ptrn
Century -- C	Pearlware -- Plwr
Chamber Pot -- Chmbrp	Plastic -- Plstc
Chinese -- Chn	Plate -- Plt
Clothing -- Clthg	Platter -- Pltr
Coarse -- Crs	Porcelain -- Pcln
Combed -- Cmbd	Round -- Rnd
Corroded -- Corrd	Salt -- Sl
Creamware -- Cmw	Serving -- Srvng
Crossmend -- Crsmend	Slip -- Slp
Curved -- Crvd	Slipware -- Slpwr
Cutlery -- Ctlry	Small -- Sm
Decorated -- Dec	Spanish -- Spn
Diameter -- Dia	Sponge -- Spng
Drinking -- Drnkg	Spoon -- Spn
Dutch -- Dtch	Spout -- Spt
Earthenware -- Erthnwr	Stamped -- Stmpd
Edge -- Edg	Stencilled -- Stncld
Embossed -- Emb	Stoneware -- Stnwr
Enamel -- Enml	Square -- Sq
Engine Turned -- Engtrnd	Tempered -- Tmprd
English -- Engl	Thick -- Thk
Exterior -- Ext	Thin -- Thn
Flat -- Flt	Trailed -- Trld
Fork -- Frk	Transfer Printed -- Trnsfrpr
Fragment -- Frag	Undecorated -- Undec
French -- Fren	Underglaze -- Undrglz
Frosted -- Frstd	Unglazed -- Unglz
German -- Germ	Unidentifiable -- Unident
Glass -- Gl	Ware -- Wr
Glaze -- Glz	Whole -- Whl
Glaze Chip -- Glzchp	Window -- Wndw
Gravel Tempered -- Gvltmpd	With -- W/
Handle -- Hndl	Whiteware -- Whtwr
Handpainted -- Hndptd	
Hardware -- Hdwr	
Incised -- Incsd	
Interior -- Int	
Ironstone -- Irnstn	
Jewelry -- Jwlry	

Listing of All Artifacts within the

FRANCIS ST AP55

Sorted by: BNUM+SQUAR+FEAT+LEVEL+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
+- BAG-NUMBER = 0001 -----								
1		SURF	001	134000	0032	1	SCALLOPED EDG BRND	WHTWR/GENERAL
+- BAG-NUMBER = 0002 -----								
1	A		001	810000		1		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	A		002	230000	0033	1		CRS/BN BD ENGL BN GEN.
1	A		003	310021	0034	1		POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE
+- BAG-NUMBER = 0003 -----								
1	B		001	820001		1	BRND	SHELL/OYSTER
1	B		002	870004		5		CLINKER/COAL
1	B		003	760000		7		BRICK
1	B		004	750000		6		STONE/NATURAL
1	B		005	730001		4		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
1	B		006	630003		1		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
1	B		007	610000		10	GN TINT	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	B		008	600000		2		GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		009	630083		3		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	B		010	510000		1		PIPE-BOWL/PLN
1	B		011	300000		1		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
1	B		012	133000		1		P-WARE/GENERAL
1	B		013	132000		1		CRMWR/GENERAL
1	B		014	134129	0032	1		WHTWR/ANNULAR/BANDED
+- BAG-NUMBER = 0004 -----								
1	a	4	001	760000		3		BRICK
1	a	4	002	730001		1		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
1	a	4	003	610000		1		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	a	4	004	630083		1		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	a	4	005	211000		1		CRS/GY BD AM BI/GY GEN.
+- BAG-NUMBER = 0005 -----								
2	A		001	820001		5		SHELL/OYSTER
2	A		002	760000		4		BRICK
2	A		003	870002		2		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
2	A		004	870004		6		CLINKER/COAL
2	A		005	980000		7	6 GN, 1BL PLASTIC PEICES	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
2	A		006	810000		1		BONE/FRAGMENT
2	A		007	840004		1	PENCIL W/ ERASER ATTACHED	WOOD/WORKED,FORM ID
2	A		008	600000	9311	1	BLK GLS BUTTON	GLASS/GENERAL
2	A		009	710000		4		NAIL/GENERAL
2	A		010	950000		4	SPRINGS	OTHER METAL
2	A		011	950000		2	TIN	OTHER METAL
2	A		012	510000		1		PIPE-BOWL/PLN
2	A		013	610000		5		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
2	A		014	609999		13		FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
2	A		015	630003		1		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
2	A		016	630083		7		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	A		017	630083		1	EMB DESIGN	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	A		018	630083		3	GN TINT	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	A		019	120001	8500	4		CRS/UNGLZ

Listing of All Artifacts within the
FRANCIS ST AP55

Sorted by: BNUM+SQUAR+FEAT+LEVEL+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
2	A		020	120004	0033	1	RD BOD CLR GLZ	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ
2	A		021	220009	0033	1	GY EXT, BR INT	CRS/GY BD OTHER
2	A		022	135000	0034	1		YW-WARE/GENERAL
2	A		023	134000	0032	1		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	A		024	134000	0033	6		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	A		025	133000		2		P-WARE/GENERAL
2	A		026	133000		1	BL TIPS	P-WARE/GENERAL
2	A		027	133500	0032	1	BL	P-WARE/SHLEDG/GENERAL
2	A		028	133434	0033	1		P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
2	A		029	134434	0033	2		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
2	A		030	300000	0032	1		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
2	A		031	236100		1		HI FIRE/BLK BASALT
2	A		032	600000	0035	1	POSS ASHTRAY	GLASS/GENERAL

* BAG-NUMBER = 0006								
1	C		001	750000		4		STONE/NATURAL
1	C		002	810000		2		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	C		003	760000		1		BRICK
1	C		004	820001		1		SHELL/OYSTER
1	C		005	730001		4		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
1	C		006	630003		6		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
1	C		007	610000		2		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW
1	C		008	630073		1		CASE BOTTLE, SQ., FRAG
1	C		009	609999		6		FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
1	C		010	520000		1		PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEH
1	C		011	510000		1		PIPE-BOWL/PLN
1	C		012	310021	0033	2		POR/CHINESE, BLUE ON WHITE
1	C		013	134000	0033	3		WHTWR/GENERAL
1	C		014	236500	0033	2		HI FIRE/PB GLZ REF RDWR
1	C		015	120001	8500	1		CRS/UNGLZ
1	C		016	130000		1		REFINED EARTHENWARE
1	C		017	127100		1		CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR
1	C		018	133053		1	RAISED STAR W/8 POINTS	P-WARE/MOLDED RIN
1	C		019	112000		1	GLZ DETACHED	REF/SN GLZ
1	C		020	132000	0033	1		CRMWR/GENERAL
1	C		021	120002	0033	1		CRS/INT PB GLZ

* BAG-NUMBER = 0007								
2	B		001	120001	8500	3		CRS/UNGLZ
2	B		002	112000		3	GLZ DETACHED ON 2	REF/SN GLZ
2	B		003	133221		2	GEOMETRIC DESIGN	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL
2	B		004	132129		1		CRMWR/ANNULAR/BANDED
2	B		005	132000		1	BURNED	CRMWR/GENERAL
2	B		007	134434		2	INT/EXT DEC.	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
2	B		008	132000		37		CRMWR/GENERAL
2	B		009	132000	0032	1		CRMWR/GENERAL
2	B		010	132000	0035	5		CRMWR/GENERAL
2	B		011	133129		1	GN AND BR	P-WARE/ANNULAR/BANDED
2	B		012	133553	0032	1	GN	P-WARE/SHLEDG/MLD
2	B		013	133500		2	GN GLZ	P-WARE/SHLEDG/GENERAL
2	B		014	133521	0032	1		P-WARE/SHLEDG-BL & WHT
2	B		015	134000		2		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	B		016	133000		8		P-WARE/GENERAL
2	B		017	133000	0035	3		P-WARE/GENERAL

Listing of All Artifacts within the
 Francis St Area
 Sorted by: BNHM+SQUAR+FEAT+LEVEL+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-PTION
2	B		018	133000		1		P-WARE/GENERAL
2	B		019	133221		1	BRND	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL
2	B		020	133222		1	BL,OR,BR, ON WHT	P-WARE/POLYCHR (PESSANT)
2	B		021	236551	0032	1	BR GLZ	HFRE/PB GLZ RRDR-ENG TRH
2	B		022	236500		1	CLR GLZ	HI FIRE/PB GLZ REF RDWR
2	B		023	127100		1		CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR
2	B		024	120002		1		CRS/INT PB GLZ
2	B		025	230500		1		CRS/BN BD OTHER
2	B		026	300000	0032	1		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
2	B		027	310021		1		POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE
2	B		028	320038		1	DECAL DESIGN, GR AND PK	
2	B		029	520005		1		
2	B		030	600000		1	LIGHT BL BEAD	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
2	B		031	610000		66		GLASS/GENERAL
2	B		032	630003		8		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
2	B		033	630083		2	BR	WINE BOTTLE(COK OL GN)FRAG
2	B		034	630083		2	CLR	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	B		035	609999		1		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	B		036	630082		1	LIGHT BL	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
2	B		037	630083		5	LIGHT BL	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE
2	B		038	630083		1	MOLDED:"UC", CLEAR GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	B		039	642003	0032	2		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	B		040	642003		7	FRAGS	TUMBLER,FACETED BODY
2	B		041	630082		1	CLR	TUMBLER,FACETED BODY
2	B		042	642003		1		BOTTLE, ROUND BASE
2	B		043	600000		26		TUMBLER,FACETED BODY
2	B		044	810000		9		GLASS/GENERAL
2	B		045	810001		64		BDNF/FRAGMENT
2	B		046	810004		1		BONE/HANDL
2	B		047	820001		16		BONE/TEETH
2	B		048	712000		15		SHELL/OYSTER
2	B		049	710000		12		NAIL/CUT
2	B		050	940000		1		NAIL/GENERAL
2	B		051	910001		2	BOTTLE CAP	LEAD
2	B		052	910000		5		IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE
2	B		053	870004		17	COAL	IRON
2	B		054	730001		9		CLINKER/COAL
2	B		055	760000		8		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
2	B		056	750000		4	BOB IRON	BRICK
2	B		057	750000		4		STONE/NATURAL
2	B		058	870004		4	CLINKER	STONE/NATURAL
2	B		059	980000		2	RUBBER	CLINKER/COAL
2	B		060	940001		1	WINE BOTTLE SEALER	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
2	B		061	940000		1		LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE
2	B					1		LEAD

BAG-NUMBER = 0008

1	D	001	820001		3		SHELL/OYSTER
1	D	002	760000		6		BRICK
1	D	003	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
1	D	004	750000		3		STONE/NATURAL
1	D	005	630003		3	ONE V-SHAPED	WINE BOTTLE(COK OL GN)FRAG
1	D	006	100000	9345	1		GENERAL E-WARE
1	D	007	520000		1		PIPE-UNMEASURABLE STEM
1	D	008	510000		1		PIPE-BOHL/PLN

University of Maryland
 Listing of All Artifacts within the
 FRANCIS ST AP55
 sorted by: BNUM+SQUAR+FEAT+LEVEL+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
1	D		009	133000		1		P-WARE/GENERAL
1	D		010	134000		1		WHTWR/GENERAL
BAG-NUMBER = 0009								
2	C		001	120001	8500	2		CRS/UNGLZ
2	C		002	135000	0032	1		YW-WARE/GENERAL
2	C		003	112000		3	GLZ GONE	REF/SN GLZ
2	C		004	112017		1	BL	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ
2	C		005	235000		1		REF/WSS GENERAL
2	C		006	134000		1	BURNT	WHTWR/GENERAL
2	C		007	134000		22		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	C		008	134000	0032	2		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	C		009	134000	0035	5		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	C		010	236251		1	DIAMOND MOTIF, CLR GLZ	HI FIRE/ENGINE TURNED
2	C		011	134554		2	GN	
2	C		012	134554	0032	2	BL SCALLOPED RIM	
2	C		013	134554	0032	2	GN SCALLOPED RIM	
2	C		014	133554	0032	2	GN	
2	C		015	133554	0032	1	BL SCALLOPED RIM	
2	C		016	133434	0032	2		P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
2	C		017	133554	0032	2	GN BEAD MOTIF	
2	C		018	133434	0031	1		P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
2	C		019	133000		10		P-WARE/GENERAL
2	C		020	133000	0035	4		P-WARE/GENERAL
2	C		021	132000		31		CRMWR/GENERAL
2	C		022	132000	0035	4		CRMWR/GENERAL
2	C		023	132000	0032	2		CRMWR/GENERAL
2	C		024	132020	0032	1	BEAD/DIAMOND MOTIF, OCTAG RIM	CRMWR/UNDECORATED
2	C		025	134434	0032	1	MOLDED SCALLOPED EDGE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
2	C		026	134434	0032	6	FLORAL DESIGNS	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
2	C		027	134434	0035	4		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
2	C		028	134434		16		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BI
2	C		029	134437		4		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-FLW BL
2	C		030	134433	0032	1		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR BLK
2	C		031	134433		2	FLORAL MOTIF	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR BLK
2	C		032	134436	0032	3	RD	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL 19 C
2	C		033	134436		11	RD FLORAL MOTIF	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL 19 C
2	C		034	134436		1	BR FLORAL MOTIF	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL 19 C
2	C		035	134223	0032	1	BL AND GN LEAF MOTIF	WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C.
2	C		036	134221		2		WHTWR/HNDPT/UNDERGLZ BL
2	C		037	134223		1	GN AND BR POLYCHROME	WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C.
2	C		038	134200		1	THIN LINES	WHTWR/HNDPT-GENERAL
2	C		039	134221		1	BL DOTS	WHTWR/HNDPT/UNDERGLZ BL
2	C		040	134100		1	BL	WHTWR/ANNULAR/GENERAL
2	C		041	320054		1	BL	
2	C		042	220000		2		CRS/GY BD
2	C		043	220000		1	BL	CRS/GY BD
2	C		044	132229		1	RD	
2	C		045	132128		4	POSS SLIP	
2	C		046	134129		1	INCSG GN DOTS, BR AND GLD	WHTWR/ANNULAR/BANDED
2	C		047	133129		1		P-WARE/ANNULAR/BANDED
2	C		048	310030	0032	1	SCALLOPED RIM	
2	C		049	310030		2	FLORAL MOTIF	
2	C		050	236100	0032	1		HI FIRE/BLK BASALT

Listing of All Artifacts within the
FRANCIS ST AP55

Sorted by: BNUM+SQUAR+FEAT+LEVEL+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
2	C		051	320030		2	FLORAL MOTIF SHADOW	
2	C		052	300000	0035	1		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
2	C		053	127100	0035	2		CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR
2	C		054	127100	0032	1		CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR
2	C		055	127100		11		CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR
2	C		056	230500		5		CRS/BN BD OTHER
2	C		057	134100		1	BL AND BR	WHTWR/ANNUL AR/GENERAL
2	C		058	120000		1	BR SLIP INT	CRS EARTHENWARE
2	C		059	120000		1	YW AND BR EXT	CRS EARTHENWARE
2	C		060	120000		1	CLR GLZ INT	CRS EARTHENWARE
2	C		061	132129		1	BR, ROULETTED	CRMR/ANNUL AR/BANDED
2	C		062	810001		22		BONE/MAMMAL
2	C		063	810000		127		BONE/FRAGMENT
2	C		064	760000		10		BRICK
2	C		065	870004		18		CLINKER/CDAL
2	C		066	750000		1		STONE/NATURAL
2	C		067	820001		11		SHELL/OYSTER
2	C		068	920001	9311	1		BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE
2	C		069	520004		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"
2	C		070	520005		5		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
2	C		071	510000		1		PIPE-BOWL/PLN
2	C		072	236100		1		HI FIRE/BLK BASALT
2	C		073	943000		1		LEAD PRINTING TYPE
2	C		074	630001		3		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK
2	C		075	630003		8		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
2	C		076	643200		1	PRESSED, PANELLED	TUMBLER, 19THC. ATTRIBUTES
2	C		077	641085		1		WINEGLASS BASE
2	C		078	600000		1	EMB	GLASS/GENERAL
2	C		079	600000	0033	1	PRESSED	GLASS/GENERAL
2	C		080	630083		1	BR	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	C		081	610000		53		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW
2	C		082	609999		1	BL	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
2	C		083	630081		1	BL	BOTTLE, ROUND NECK
2	C		084	630082		1	BL	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE
2	C		085	630083		30		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	C		086	630083		5	PATINA	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	C		087	641085		1		WINEGLASS BASE
2	C		088	750000		7	UNK CONGLOMERATE	STONE/NATURAL
2	C		089	730000		11		MORTAR
2	C		090	730001		1		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
2	C		091	710000		96		NAIL/GENERAL
2	C		092	910001		1	LOCK AND CASING	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE
2	C		093	910001		1	POSS. MACH. PART	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE
2	C		094	910000		23		IRON

BAG-NUMBER = 0011

D			001	810004		2		BONE/TEETH
D			002	810002		4		BONE/BIRD
D			003	810000		16		BONE/FRAGMENT
D			004	630001		1	PATINA	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK
D			005	630083		111		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
D			006	643200		1	PRESSED PANEL	TUMBLER, 19THC. ATTRIBUTES
D			007	610000		2		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW
D			008	710000		8		NAIL/GENERAL

Listing of ALL Artifacts within the
FRANCIS ST AP55

Sorted by: BNUM+SQUAR+FEAT+LEVEL+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
2	D		009	760000		5		BRICK
2	D		010	730001		2		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
2	D		011	820001		11		SHELL/OYSTER
2	D		012	870004		4		CLINKER/COAL
2	D		013	840000		11	BRND	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED
2	D		014	127100	0032	1		CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR
2	D		015	120002	0034	1		CRS/INT PB GLZ
2	D		016	133000	0034	1		P-WARE/GENERAL
2	D		017	235000	0035	1		REF/WSS GENERAL
2	D		018	235000	0034	1		REF/WSS GENERAL
2	D		019	134434	0034	1		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
2	D		020	134434	0032	1		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
2	D		021	134129	0035	1	LIGHT BL	WHTWR/ANNULAR/BANDED
2	D		022	221047	0035	1		CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY MANG
2	D		023	132000	0035	1		CRNWR/GENERAL
+ BAG-NUMBER = 0013								
2	a	1	001	820001		1		SHELL/OYSTER
2	a	1	002	810001		23		BONE/MAMMAL
2	a	1	003	810004		2	TUSKS	BONE/TEETH
2	a	1	004	610000		1		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW
2	a	1	005	760000		4		BRICK
2	a	1	006	133434	0033	1		P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
+ BAG-NUMBER = 0014								
2	b	1	001	610000		1		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW
2	b	1	002	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
2	b	1	003	760000		1		BRICK
2	b	1	004	810001		2	PIG JAW, INCL TEETH	BONE/MAMMAL
2	b	1	005	810001		3	LARGE RIB, COW OR HORSE	BONE/MAMMAL
2	b	1	006	810004		1		BONE/TEETH
2	b	1	007	810000		2		BONE/FRAGMENT
+ BAG-NUMBER = 0015								
2	a	2	001	820001		1	BRND	SHELL/OYSTER
2	a	2	002	820001		5		SHELL/OYSTER
2	a	2	003	820002		1		SHELL/CLAM
2	a	2	004	870004		3		CLINKER/COAL
2	a	2	005	760000		3		BRICK
2	a	2	006	730001		2		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
2	a	2	007	710000		2		NAIL/GENERAL
2	a	2	008	630073		1		CASE BOTTLE, SQ., FRAG
2	a	2	009	609999		3		FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
2	a	2	010	134000	0034	1		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	a	2	011	134000	0035	1		WHTWR/GENERAL
+ BAG-NUMBER = 0016								
2	a	3	001	840002		2		CHARCOAL
2	a	3	002	820001		2		SHELL/OYSTER
2	a	3	003	810000		3		BONE/FRAGMENT
2	a	3	004	750000		2		STONE/NATURAL
2	a	3	005	760000		1		BRICK
2	a	3	006	730001		1		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
2	a	3	007	710000		2		NAIL/GENERAL

Listing of All Artifacts within the
FRANCIS ST AP55
Sorted by: BNUM+SQUAR+FEAT+LEVEL+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DFSCR- PTION
2	a	3	008	630003		2		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
2	a	3	009	600000		1		GLASS/GENERAL
2	a	3	010	134000	0033	1		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	a	3	011	134436	0034	1		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL 19 C
2	a	3	012	134129	0033	1	LIGHT BL	WHTWR/ANNULAR/BANDED
+ BAG-NUMBER = 0017								
2	E		001	820001		13	ONE BRND	SHELL/OYSTER
2	E		002	760000		4		BRICK
2	E		003	840002		3		CHARCOAL
2	E		004	730001		2		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
2	E		005	910000		5		IRON
2	E		006	750000		5		STONE/NATURAL
2	E		007	810000		10		BONE/FRAGMENT
2	E		008	642003	0032	1		TUMBLER,FACETED BODY
2	E		009	510000		1		PIPE-BOWL/PLN
2	E		010	132000		1		CRMWR/GENERAL
+ BAG-NUMBER = 0018								
1P			001	630003		2		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
1P			002	609999		1	LIGHT PATINA	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
1P			003	630083		2		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1P			004	520005		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1P			005	134000		1		WHTWR/GENERAL
1P			006	133434	0033	1		P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
1P			007	132000	0032	2		CRMWR/GENERAL
1P			008	211000	0033	1		CRS/GY BD AH BL/GY GEN.
1P			009	132129		1		CRMWR/ANNULAR/BANDED

APPENDIX C
Staff Qualifications

Curriculum Vitae for LAURA J. GALKE 8/90

Current Address
933 S. Farmer Ave., #4
Tempe, AZ. 85281
602-921-9584

School Address
Anthropology Dept. - A.S.U.
Tempe, AZ. 85287
602-965-6213

CURRENT POSITION:

Graduate Student - Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe.

EDUCATION:

B.A. Anthropology - George Mason University - May 1988. First receipt of George Mason Certificate of Archaeology.

RESEARCH INTERESTS:

1. Ethnicity.
2. Manifestation of ideology in material culture.
3. Gender studies.
4. Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake region.
5. Social stratification in complex societies.

EXCAVATION AND SURVEY EXPERIENCE:

August 1990 - Archaeology in Annapolis (A joint venture between the Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland) - Field Director. Responsible for field data recovery at the Francis Street Site. Supervised three trained archaeologists on this eighteenth through twentieth-century domestic site. Annapolis, MD. Dr. Mark P. Leone, Principal Investigator. Dr. Barbara J. Little, Site Director.

July 1990 - Archaeology in Annapolis - Field Director for data recovery at the William Paca Garden excavations. Supervised both students from the University of Maryland summer fieldschool and trained archaeologists in test phase investigations on this eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century garden site. Annapolis, MD. Dr. Mark P. Leone, Principal Investigator. Dr. Barbara J. Little, Site Director.

June - July 1990 - Archaeology in Annapolis - Assistant Field Director for the Carroll House excavations, an eighteenth through twentieth century dwelling and garden site. Responsibilities included the supervision and instruction of undergraduate students from the University of Maryland summer field school. Annapolis, MD. Dr. Mark P. Leone, Principal Investigator. Dr. Barbara J. Little, Site Director. Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Field Director.

August 1989 - May 1990 - Soil Systems Inc. - Laboratory Technician. Responsibilities included burial vessel excavation and assisting in general collections management for the Pueblo Grande Data Recovery Project. Phoenix, AZ. Cory Breternitz, President. Leslie Fryman, Laboratory Director.

May 1989 - August 1989 - Archaeology in Annapolis - Assistant Field Director for the Carroll House excavations, an eighteenth through twentieth century dwelling and garden site. Responsibilities included the supervision and instruction of undergraduate students from the University of Maryland summer fieldschool. Annapolis, MD. Dr. Mark P. Leone, Principal Investigator. Dr. Barbara J. Little, Site Director. Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Field Director.

November 1988 - Arizona State University - Excavator for the Pinnacle Peak investigations. Experience included field survey, excavation, and teaching archaeological techniques to interested public participants. Tempe, AZ. Patricia Gilman, Principal Investigator.

May 1988 - August 1988 - Archaeology in Annapolis - Assistant Field Director for the Carroll House excavations, an eighteenth through twentieth century dwelling and garden site. Responsibilities included the supervision and instruction of undergraduate students from the University of Maryland summer fieldschool, as well as conducting site tours. A public program site. Annapolis, MD. Dr. Mark P. Leone, Principal Investigator. Dr. Paul A. Shackel, Site Director. Dr. Barbara J. Little, Field Director.

September - May 1988 - Intern with Prince William County Civil War Project, possible through a grant from the state of Virginia. Participated in the nomination of three sites to the National Register. Responsibilities included survey mapping with transit and library research. Prince William County, VA. Janet Townsend, County Archaeologist.

May - June 1987 - Assistant Field Director, Featherstone-Galke site - Anthropology Department, George Mason University. Assisted county archaeologist in the instruction of undergraduate students in the George Mason University summer fieldschool. Prince William, VA. Janet Townsend, Principal Investigator.

January - April 1987 - Volunteer, Prince William County Archaeology. Assisted county archaeologist in field surveys throughout the county on various historic and prehistoric sites. Also involved in the re-zoning and special use permit approval process, examining these proposals for their possible impact upon archaeological resources. Prince William County, VA. Janet Townsend, County Archaeologist.

September - December 1986 - Volunteer, Fairfax County Archaeology. Fieldwork included excavation of test units at prehistoric and historic sites. Labwork included artifact cleaning, identification, and cataloging. Fairfax County, VA. Mike Johnson, County Archaeologist.

May - June 1985 - Field school student, George Mason University. Involved with the excavation of an eighteenth-century house foundation. Included one week of field survey as well as five weeks of full-scale excavation. Fairfax, VA. Dr. Ann Palkovich, Principal Investigator.

July 1982 - Volunteer - Earthwatch, Belmont Massachusetts. Involved with the survey and excavation of a prehistoric site in Nebraska, conducted by Wichita State University. Funds for this trip came primarily from the contributions of organizations from Prince William County, VA., as well as a scholarship from Earthwatch. Newcastle, NK. Dr. Donald Blakeslee, Principal Investigator.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

March - May 1990 - Arizona State University - Teaching Assistant. Teaching Assistant for two classes: Old World Prehistory, with Dr. Geoff Clark, and Computer Archaeology, with Dr. Sylvia Gaines. Responsibilities included providing class notes for students, advising students, preparation of handouts, data entry and manipulation using Super Calc 5, trouble shooting programs, and proctoring of exams. Tempe, AZ.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology

TECHNICAL PAPERS:

Galke, Laura J.

1990 Excavations at the William Paca Garden, 18APO1, Annapolis, Maryland. Archaeology in Annapolis. On

file at the Historic Annapolis Foundation, Annapolis,
MD.

Shackel, Paul A. and Laura J. Galke
1988 Excavations at Church Circle, 18AF43, Annapolis MD.
Archaeology in Annapolis. On file at the Historic
Annapolis Foundation, Annapolis, MD.

Townsend, Janet and Laura J. Galke
1987 George Mason University Archaeological Field Guide.
Prepared for the George Mason Archaeological Field
School. On file at the County Complex Building, Prince
William County, VA.

In Preparation

Jones, Lynn and Laura J. Galke
Excavations at the Francis Street Site, Annapolis MD.
Archaeology in Annapolis. On file at the Historic
Annapolis Foundation, Annapolis MD.

REFERENCES:

Dr. Mark P. Leone
3631 Ordway Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
202/362-4088

Dr. Barbara J. Little
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD. 20742
301/484-5354

Dr. Paul A. Shackel
National Park Service
Harpers Ferry National Historic Park
P.O. Box 65
Harpers Ferry, WV. 25425

Ms. Janet Townsend
Prince William County Archaeology
Planning Office
1 County Complex Court
Woodbridge, VA. 22192
703/360-3447 (Home)

Ms. Leslie Fryeman
Soil Systems Inc.
1121 North 2nd Street
Phoenix, AZ. 85004

Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
301-405-1433;1423

107 East Fourth Street
Frederick, MD 21701
301-694-3525

Current Position: Visiting Assistant Professor

Education

Ph.D. Anthropology; State University of New York at Buffalo;
June 1, 1987;
"Ideology and Media: Historical Archaeology of Printing
in Eighteenth-century Annapolis, Maryland"
Dissertation passed "With Distinction."

M.A. Anthropology; State University of New York at Buffalo;
February 1, 1984;
"Comparative Analysis of Archaeological Patterns"
Program entered January 1982

B.A. Anthropology; Pennsylvania State University;
November 30, 1980; with Honors.
Certificate awarded in "Science, Technology and
Society" option.

Academic Awards and Honors

Smithsonian Predoctoral Fellow June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1986;
Fellowship extended through December 1986
Advanced Exams for Ph.D. passed "With Distinction" Dec. 1984.
Woodburn Fellow, SUNY Buffalo 1982-1985
Student Marshall (first in college's graduating class) for
Liberal Arts, November 1980, Penn State University
Graduated "With Highest Distinction" and Liberal Arts Honors
program, Penn State University
Julia K. Hogg Testimonial Fund: award for junior ranking first
academically, Penn State University
President's Freshman Award, Penn State University
Lawrence J. Ostermayer Scholarship, Penn State University
Bayard D. Kunkle Scholarship, Penn State University
Donald MacIntire Scholarship, Penn State University

Research Interests

Complex Societies
Historical Anthropology
Interdisciplinary Research
Theory and Methodology in Archaeology,
including uses of text and documentation, feminist theory
Archaeology and the Public

Current Research

Ideology and media; authorities of media; meanings of goods
relationships among forms of material culture as media and
ideological and symbolic systems

Printing, text and media in 18th and 19th century America

Consumption and production in complex societies

Nineteenth-century mortuary practices in southern United States

Computer system package for artifact catalogue and analysis
being developed partially under IBM FULCRUM grant at
University of Maryland, College Park.

The Eastern Cherokee - New Echota

Publications

1990 Review of Theodore R. Reinhart, with contributions by Eric
G. Ackerman, Barbara Davis, and Esther C. White; Material
Culture, Social Relations, and Spatial Organization on a
Colonial Frontier; The Pope Site (44SN180), Southampton
County, Virginia. (Dept. of Anthropology, College of William
and Mary, 1987).
American Antiquity: 53:3:654.

1990 Seeds of Sedition [on excavation of 18th-century print shop
in Annapolis, Maryland]
Archaeology 43:3:36-40
With M. P. Leone.

- 1989 Scales of Historical Anthropology: An Archaeology of Colonial Anglo-America. Antiquity 63:495-509.
With Paul A. Shackel
- 1989 Review of Daniel W. Ingersoll, Jr. and Gordon Bronitsky, editors; Mirror and Metaphor, Material and Social Constructions of Reality. (University Press of America, 1987). American Antiquity 54 (4):873-4.
- 1988 Craft and Culture Change in the Eighteenth Century Chesapeake; pp. 263-292 in The Recovery of Meaning. Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr., Editors. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1988 Review of Ian Hodder, Reading the Past (Cambridge University Press 1986). American Anthropologist 90:1:179.
- 1988 Echoes and Forecasts: Group Tensions in the Archaeological Record. The International Journal of Group Tensions 18(4):215-229.
- 1985 A Comparative Analysis of Spatial Patterns; American Archeology vol.5, no.2. pp. 34-40.
- 1985 Co-Editor with Ezra B. W. Zubrow of American Archeology 5:1.
- 1984, 1985 Co-Editor and founder of Buffalo Forum, an interdisciplinary journal; SUNY Buffalo.

Publications in Press

New Perspectives in Maryland Historical Archaeology.

Co-edited with R. Joseph Dent. (1990)

Special edition of The Maryland Archaeologist.

Review of Domination and Resistance, D. Miller, M. Rowlands and C. Tilley, editors. One World Archaeology -3- (Unwin Hyman, London 1989).

American Antiquity.

Artifacts as Expressions of Society and Culture: Memory and Subversive Genealogy. To appear in Learning from Things: Working papers in material culture. Edited by D. Kingery and S. Lubar. Smithsonian Institution Press.
With Mark P. Leone.

Popular Culture, Material Culture: Some archaeological thoughts. To appear in volume edited by Ray Browne. The Popular Press. (Bowling Green, Ohio).

In Preparation

Meanings and Uses of Material Culture. Volume co-edited with Paul A. Shackel.

Explicit and Implicit Meanings in Material Culture and Print Culture. For Meanings and Uses of Material Culture. Edited by B.J. Little and P.A. Shackel.

"She was...an Example to her Sex": Possibilities for a feminist archaeology in the historic Chesapeake. For The Historic Chesapeake: Archaeological Contributions. Edited by P.A. Shackel and B.J. Little.

Text-Aided Archaeology. Introduction to Text-Aided Archaeology. Edited by B.J. Little.

Texts, images, material culture. For Text-Aided Archaeology. Edited by B.J. Little.

Assessing the development of Historical Archaeology in the United States. For Journal of Field Archaeology.
With P. A. Shackel.

Display of "Beautiful Death" at the Weir family cemetery in Manassas, Virginia. With Kim Lamphere and Douglas Owsley.

An Archaeology of Printing. Current revision of dissertation for book.

Books under contractText-aided Archaeology

Telford Press, Caldwell, NJ.

The Historic Chesapeake: Archaeological Contributions.

Volume co-edited with Paul A. Shackel.

Smithsonian Press, Washington, DC.

Professional Papers

- 1990 Postprocessual archaeology and the hermaphroditic mind. To be presented at the American Anthropological Association meetings November 28-December 2, New Orleans, LA.
- 1990 Excavations at a family cemetery in Northern Virginia. Society for Historical Archaeology meetings January 10-14, Tuscon, AZ.
- 1989 An Archaeological View of Text. American Anthropological Association meetings November 15-19, Washington, D.C.
- 1989 Historical Anthropology in Annapolis, Maryland: Ongoing Research. Society for American Archaeology meetings April 5 -9, Atlanta, GA.
Co-authored with Paul A. Shackel.
- 1989 An Archaeology of Text? Society for Historical Archaeology meetings January, Baltimore, MD.
- 1988 The chine in the Annapolis garden: Craft and Technology fo Printing and the Landscape. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology meetings October 14-16, Quebec City, Quebec.
- 1988 Studies of Group Tensions in Historical Archaeology. The International Organization for the Study of Group Tensions, June 24-26, Princeton, NJ.
- 1988 The Structuring of Meaning in Annapolis, Maryland. Society for American Archaeology meetings April 28 - May 1, Phoenix, AZ.
Co-authored with Paul A. Shackel.

- 1987 Material Culture as "Common Sense:" The Historical Archaeology of Printing. American Studies Association International convention Nov. 1987, New York; in session: Material Culture and the Structuring of American Society: Contributions from Historical Archaeology.
- 1987 Cows, Printers and Capitalists and the growth of Annapolis. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology meetings October 1987, St. Mary's City, MD.
Co-authored with Paul A. Shackel.
- 1987 Archaeology in Annapolis. Presentation at "Tidewater Archaeology Days," August 1, St. Mary's City, MD with Paul A. Shackel.
- 1987 The Authority of Media: Print Culture and Material Culture in the Colony and State of Maryland. Society for American Archaeology meetings April, Toronto, Ontario as part of symposium: The Meanings of Consumption: Ongoing Research in Historical Archaeology, organized by P.A.Shackel, B.J.Little and M.Purser.
- 1987 The Archaeology and History of Printing in Pre-industrial Annapolis, Maryland. Society for Historical Archaeology meetings January, Savannah, GA.
- 1986 The Green Family Print Shop in Annapolis, Maryland. Eastern States Archaeological Federation meetings Oct. 31, Wilmington, DE.
- 1986 Completing the Picture: Archaeology and History at the Green Family Print Shop in Annapolis. Talk given May 22 at colloquium series at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution.
- 1986 Consuming Ideology: Printing and Printers in the Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake. Society for American Archaeology meetings, April, New Orleans, LA. in symposium: The Cognitive Past: Ongoing Research in Historical Archaeology; organized by B.J.Little and P.A.Shackel.
- 1986 Changing Domestic and Business Structures of the Green Family of Printers in Annapolis, Maryland. Northeastern Anthropological Association meetings, March 21, Buffalo, NY.

1985 Home Birth as Rebellion. Northeastern Anthropological Association Meetings, April, Lake Placid, NY.

1984 Pattern Recognition: A Structured Approach for Archaeology. Society for American Archaeology meetings, April/May, Portland, Oregon, in symposium: From Fourier to Fractals: Archaeological and Mathematical Frontiers of Pattern Analysis; organized by E.Zubrow, B.Little and E.Hansen. Also presented at NEAA meetings March, Hartford, CT.

University Courses Developed

Field school in urban Historical Archaeology
(undergraduate and graduate level)

Introductory courses:

Introduction to Archaeology
Human Evolution and Prehistory

Upper level undergraduate courses:

Historical Archaeology
Interpretation in Archaeology
Public Archaeology (cross-listed with American Studies)
Archaeology of the New World

Individually guided readings offered in:

Modern material culture studies
Human ecology and environment
Research methods in archaeology
Laboratory methods in archaeology
Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology
(undergraduate and graduate level)

Graduate seminar:

Management and Cultural Process

Teaching Experience

Sept. 1989 - present

University of Maryland, College Park. Upper level undergraduate lecture; graduate directed readings; graduate seminar; graduate committee work and internship guidance.

Sept. 1987 - July 1989

George Mason University. Visiting Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

1985-1988 Summer field seasons

University of Maryland, College Park. Department of Anthropology. Field school in urban historical archaeology. (Summer 1988 as Visiting Assistant Professor).

Sept. 1986 - May 1987

University of Maryland, College Park. Lecturer and Lab Supervisor, Department of Anthropology.

1987 Spring and Fall

Anne Arundel Community College. Teacher for gifted and talented High School program "Scepter". Class entitled "Digging for Facts: Artifacts in American Culture" for grades 6 to 9, and 8 & 9. Co-taught with P. Potter, then J. Ernstein.

1987, 1986 Summer

Teacher for Maryland Board of Education Gifted and Talented High School Program "DIG" 7/14/87 - 8/8/87; 7/86-8/86. Taught at excavation sites of "Archaeology in Annapolis" project.

1986 Spring and Fall

Anne Arundel Community College. Historical Archaeology workshop (Spring: co-taught with P. Potter); "Artifacts in American Culture" (Fall: co-taught with P.A. Shackel and P. Potter).

1986 Spring

University of Maryland, College Park. Assisted Mark Leone with research seminar in Historical Archaeology. Designed and supervised research on the colonial newspaper The Maryland Gazette.

Professional Experience

- June 1989-present Department of Anthropology Scientific and Administrative Liaison with National Park Service: administer cooperative agreement, identify CRM needs in National Capital Region, advise on projects, review projects;
- Archaeology in Annapolis project:
Administrator for Archaeology: budget preparation and oversight; project design and field supervision; report writing, editing and supervision; computer program supervision.
- 1988 Summer Archaeology in Annapolis project:
1987 Summer Director of Carroll House excavations in Annapolis (18AP45) and University of Maryland field school
Project Director: Dr. Mark Leone
- 1986 - 1987 Supervisor for Archaeology in Annapolis College Park laboratory: supervision of employees and volunteers in processing and analyzing archaeological materials; creation and guidance of student projects. Position concurrent with lectureship.
- 1986 Summer Archaeology in Annapolis project:
Director of Jonas Green print shop excavation (18AP28) and University of Maryland field school
Project Director: Dr. Mark Leone
- 1985 Summer Archaeology in Annapolis project:
Co-Director of Jonas Green print shop excavation and University of Maryland field school;
Project Director: Dr. Mark Leone.
- 1984 Fall SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey:
supervision of crews in field; surface survey, shovel testing, structure survey, photography;
Director: Dr. Ben Nelson.

- 1984 Summer Archaeology in Annapolis project:
Assistant field supervisor and public program
guide at Newman Street site excavation;
Jonas Green print shop site part-time crew
member; preliminary analysis of printers' type;
Project Director: Dr. Mark Leone.
- 1984 Spring SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey:
1983 Winter surface survey, shovel testing,
structure survey, photography;
Director: Dr. Ben Nelson.
- 1983 Winter New York Dept. of Transportation
Groveland Shaker Community Project:
location of and partial excavation and mapping
of building foundations of a Shaker
community in Western New York;
Director: Mr. Phil Lord, New York Dept. of
Transportation archaeologist.
- 1983 Fall Fort Niagara, New York:
survey and mapping of old Fort Niagara and
adjacent cemetery;
Director: Dr. Stuart Scott.
- 1982 Spring SUNY Buffalo Department of Anthropology:
Research Assistant for Dr. A.T. Steegman,
project on stature of colonial American
military populations.
- 1981 Summer SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey:
Fall surface survey, shovel testing, structure survey,
Winter map drawing, cataloging of artifacts, flint
artifact analysis, photography, site files
update;
Director: Dr. Mark Aldenderfer.
- 1980 Fall Pennsylvania State Public Archaeology System:
surface survey, shovel testing, laboratory
analysis, excavation;
Director: Dr. Conran Hay, Central PA regional
archaeologist.

- 1980 Summer Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:
state environmental reviews, artifact
preservation, artifact identification and
inventory, some exhibit construction;
Supervisor: Dr. Barry Kent, Pennsylvania
State Archaeologist.
- 1979-1980 Pennsylvania State University, Anthropology Dept:
obsidian dating laboratory technician;
Director: Dr. Joseph Michels.
- 1979 Summer University of Pennsylvania, M.A.S.C.A.:
responsible for initial formation of obsidian
dating facilities at Museum Applied Science
Center for Archaeology;
Director: Dr. Stuart Fleming.
- 1978 Fall Pennsylvania State University, Museum of
Anthropology:
exhibit construction, attendant duties;
Director: Dr. James Hatch.
- 1978 Summer Pennsylvania State University Field School:
Central Pennsylvania; Eouserville site and Fisher
Farm site excavation; surface survey, shovel test
Director: Dr. James Hatch
Field Supervisors: Ira Beckerman, Gary Webster.

Grants

- 1990/1991 Maryland Humanities Council \$15,000
with Mark P. Leone
For initiative in archaeology of African-American sites and associated public outreach.
- 1989/1990 Maryland Humanities Council \$6,000
with Mark P. Leone and Paul A. Shackel
For creation of videotape from multi-projector AV: Reflections on the Age of Reason.
- 1989/1991 National Park Service, National Capital Region
(Through cooperative agreement with Department of Anthropology): Manassas National Battlefield Survey; Graduate Student Internship in Interpretation.
- 1986/1987 FULCRUM project - IBM equipment for use in Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory at College Park. Award later expanded to add a second IBM AT.

Memberships and Affiliations

American Anthropology Association
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Northeastern Anthropological Association
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology