

Summary of 18AP45 1987 and 1988 Field Seasons
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Archaeology in Annapolis was invited to conduct archaeological research at 18AP45, the St. Mary's site, by the Redemptorists and the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Anniversary Committee as part of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Starting in 1986 the project began a four year research investigation of the site including topographic mapping (fig 1), remote sensing (fig. 2), and excavation.

Excavations have focused on three goals: the recovery and interpretation of a frame house adjacent to the standing Carroll house and demolished by the Redemptorists in the mid-19th C., the recovery and interpretation of Carroll's 1770s formal terraced garden, and the location of Proctor's Tavern, a late-17th C. tavern and meeting place of the colonial legislature.

In 1987 excavation of the Frame House locale was begun and, with continued excavation in 1988, revealed a complex sequence of construction and destruction as evidenced by foundations and building rubble. The sequence in its simplest form is:

1. 1730s frame house with sandstone foundation and brick ends built by Charles Carroll of Annapolis.
2. 1770s addition of porch on east end and portico on north end by Charles Carroll of Carrollton (Annapolis' son).
3. 1858-1864 demolition of the frame house by the Redemptorists with extensive robbing and reuse of materials and foundations.
4. by 1885 a brick carpenter's shop was built over the western third of the frame house foundations and a glass and wood greenhouse was built over the eastern two thirds.
5. c.1912 the greenhouse was demolished and the ground graded over. The carpenter shop remained standing although it was modified several times in the 20th C.
6. post 1912 the area was open with the exception of occasional sparse plantings (small trees and plants) visible in photographs.

In 1987 we also excavated an area in the southwest corner of the garden (along Spa Creek and near Shipwright St.) which had been identified in the remote sensing survey as an anomaly and possible location of a structure such as Proctor's Tavern. Excavation of approximately 5 ft. of fill bulldozed down the hill from the 1948 clearing of the St. Mary's playing field revealed a single structure, the circular sawn wooden foundation of a small outbuilding. Maps from the early 20th C. identify the location as the site of the Redemptorist's chicken houses.

In 1988, in addition to further excavations of the frame house locale, we tested the southeast area of the garden with the two-fold goal of looking for Proctor's tavern and understanding the stratigraphic sequence of the first and second terraces. The first goal was thwarted by the depth of the fill and the water table. Six units were opened on the lowest terrace, two of which were taken down to the level of the 17th C. creek shoreline. On that sandy shore we found a rich level of shell and ceramics such as North Devon sgraffito, North Devon thin, glazed coarse earthenware, and tin-glazed earthenware. The debris may have been stream carried debris, or the yard scatter or midden of a nearby late-17th C. structure. Unfortunately the shoreline was a foot below the existing water table and six feet below the present surface making the prospect of large scale excavations to locate the possible associated structure extremely time consuming and expensive.

Three of the units on the first terrace uncovered the buried remains of a third quarter of the 19th C. Redemptorist outbuilding which had been filled in by 1885. The building may have been a spring house, an ice house, a bath house, or some other outbuilding. It is still under investigation.

All of the units on the first terrace, the lone unit on the second terrace, and an extensive coring of the garden have helped to us to understand how Carroll constructed his garden. The top three terraces were created by cutting into the natural hillside to create the slopes, and filling it out to create the terraces. The most extensive filling was required for the lowest terrace which required approximately five feet of fill to bring it to the present level. Carroll built a sandstone seawall along the creek bank to retain the first terrace.

The goals of the 1989 season are to locate, excavate, and date several garden features: Carroll's waterside pavillions at the ends of the sea wall, the retaining wall to the south of the house, the Duke of Gloucester St. wall, and several areas of interest found by the 1988 coring. With time permitting, we may also investigate a possible well/privy located by the remote sensing survey.

**PRELIMINARY REPORT: ST. MARY'S SITE (18AP45)
1987 EXCAVATION SEASON**

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PRELIMINARY REPORT: ST. MARY'S SITE (18AP45)
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Introduction

The first season of excavations ¹ of the St. Mary's property (18AP45) in Annapolis, Maryland (Fig. 1, Fig. 2) was conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis as the archaeological component of an ongoing celebration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (September 19, 1737). As the site of homes of three generations of members of Maryland's colonial elite (Fig. 3), the site offers the opportunity to explore 18th century domestic structures and landscapes including one created by an individual simultaneously involved in the construction of the new nation. Due to the 135 year institutional stewardship of the current owners, the Redemptorists, ² the 9.25 acre St. Mary's property is one of the largest intact archaeological resources in Annapolis' Historic District. The proposed four year research design initiated by Archaeology in Annapolis is a unique opportunity to commemorate an historic anniversary with a multi-disciplinary scientific research project and public interpretation program.

While historical interest in the property has often focused on Charles Carroll of Carrollton's occupation during the Revolutionary era, the site is also a valuable resource

¹ Support for the project was provided by a grant from the Maryland Humanities Council to the Charles Carroll of Carrollton 250th Anniversary Committee. Matching grants were received from Anne Arundel County, C & P Telephone, the Carroll Foundation (London), Citibank, the First National Bank of Maryland, and the Maryland Commission on the Capital City. Additional support for the project was provided by St. Mary's Church, University of Maryland at College Park, Historic Annapolis, Inc., the Redemptorists, and the Charles Carroll of Carrollton 250th Anniversary Committee.

² The Redemptorists is the common name for the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (*Congregationis Sanctissime Redemptoris*) or C.Ss.R. The Redemptorists are a Roman Catholic order of priests and brothers.

for understanding three and one half centuries of land use and domestic patterns in Annapolis. The site history may be divided into three main occupation sequences: a late 17th century commercial wharf and tavern, a residential estate of the Carroll family from 1701-1852, and the home of the Redemptorists from 1853 until present. Testing in three locales of the site (Fig. 4) during the first season has revealed archaeological evidence of each occupation. Initial testing of the Southeast Locale recovered late 17th century ceramics indicating the probable presence of the 17th century wharf and Proctor's Tavern known from documentary records. The Southwest Locale demonstrated the extent of landfill activities along the southwest shoreline of Spa Creek and also revealed limited evidence of the Redemptorist's 19th century farm operations. The most extensive excavations were of the Frame House ³ Locale which recovered remains from the early 18th century Carroll occupation, as well as later 19th and 20th century Redemptorist artifacts.

Over the past 300 years this property has been used and altered, each occupation creating a landscape; that is, shaping the physical environment in both conscious and unconscious ways for explicit and implicit purposes. The sum of these alterations is expressed in the visible and archaeological landscape referred to here as the St. Mary's site. The research of this 1987 summer and the following three years is devoted to investigating these landscapes to understand the site in its social, political, economic, and religious contexts. In particular, our research program is dedicated to investigating the relation of the 18th century Carroll garden with the politics of its time. By investigating the changing landscape and linking it to the ideology behind its production, we hope to further illuminate

³ The Frame House has also been described as the "east wing," but because of confusion of the name with the eastern brick addition to the brick house, we have chosen to distinguish this structure by its building material.

the physical and symbolic manifestations of an emerging capitalist system. Furthermore, by communicating our understanding and interpretation of the landscape to the public, we intend to simultaneously demonstrate the importance of studying and preserving such resources while also challenging them to consider the act of constructing history.

Historical Background

According to the historical record, the St. Mary's property is the location of late 17th century wharves and the probable site of the contemporaneous Proctor's Tavern. In 1706 lots 4, 5, and 6 ⁴ the site of the Carroll house and garden, were acquired by Charles Carroll the Settler (1660-1720) to adjoin his 1701 purchase of lots 1 - 3 (Fig. 5) ⁵ The holdings were expanded in 1717 to include lots 6, 7, and 8 ⁶ extending the property line to the junction of Duke of Gloucester Street and Carroll/Spa Creek. It is not known whether the Settler built on the property, although a study sponsored by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities ⁷ suggests the house listed the 1720 inventory of his estate ⁸ was probably on lot 5, now the site of St. Mary's Church. The exact building sequence of the standing brick Carroll House is also difficult to reconstruct (Fig. 6). The central "core" of the standing house (the first two rows of windows between the chimneys) is the oldest part of the structure and was built by the Settler's son, Charles Carroll of Annapolis in the 1720's. Construction may have begun by 1723, although Elder (1975:64) feels that a 1726-1729 date is more likely. In addition to the brick structure, there is also an adjacent frame structure (Fig. 7), the site of the "Frame House Locale" excavations. Although the first official record of the wooden structure is a 1798 tax assessment, ⁹ the

⁴ 1706 Liber W.D., folio 370 Annapolis Hall of Records.

⁵ 1701 Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber E.I. 2 folio 663. Annapolis Hall of Records.

⁶ 1717 Liber I.B. 2, folio 364 - 366.

⁷ Annapolis Lot Histories. NEH, Grant H69-0-M8, 1971, Edward Papenfuse and Jane Williams.

⁸ Inventory of Charles Carroll, the Settler, ms 220, Liber x, box 15, MdHi.

⁹ Federal Tax Assessment for Middle Neck Hundred, Anne Arundel County, Hall of Records, Annapolis

Carroll papers mention it by 1771, and architectural analysis suggests that it may pre-date the original brick structure. In additiotn to the principle structures, the property contained a variety of outbuildings and landscapeing features. The Settler's son, Charles Carroll of Annapolis (1702-1782) made significant improvements to his estate in 1756 as reported by Elizabeth Brooke to their son, Charles Carroll, later "of Carrollton," ¹⁰ (1737-1832) who was pursuing his education in Europe:

This place I write you in mine that miscarryed is greatly improved --- a fine flourishing young orchard with a variety of fine fruit, ye garden enlarged and a stone wall around it, two fine large meadows, several houses, all this done since you left it really is a pretty place. ¹¹

Charles Carroll of Carrollton returned from Europe in 1765 and continued his father's improvements, including a sea wall and summerhouses along the creek banks, a parapet wall, and landscaping. Furthermore, he built several outbuildings (including coach house and stable) and expanded his residence by adding one and a half stories and an eastern wing which connected it with the frame structure. The 1798 tax assessment, evaluating the house and lot at \$2900, includes

one brick dwelling house, two story, 100 x 34 feet with a framed addition 52 by 22 feet, two story; and an old stone house, 40 x 20 single story; wash house (brick), 20 x 24 single story; wood house (brick) 56 x 16; poultry house, framed (18 x 24); stable (brick) 20 x 44; coach house (brick) 20 by 60 feetone old brick dwelling house 40 x 24 single story on the same lot (as quoted in Elder 1975:71).

Of these buildings, only the location of the principle dwelling and addition and the coach house ¹² are known. Other structures are vaguely outlined in the 1781 Plan of the

¹⁰ Contrary to some popular guide books, the Annapolis house is not Carrollton. He took his name from an estate he owned near Frederick, Md.

¹¹ (Elizabeth Brooke Carroll to CCC, September 8. 1756. MS 206, MdHi as quoted in Elder 1975:66).

Harbor and City of Annapolis (Fig. 8).

Several questions about the building sequence remain. First, although Charles Carroll of Carrollton's European training included skills which enabled him to utilize the principles of 18th century garden design, it is not known whether he used this knowledge in conjunction with a landscape designer and/or architect or worked from garden books alone. Second, it is not known to what extent the terraced formal garden on the natural hillside to the east of the house is the creation of Charles Carroll of Carrollton or was simply a modification of his father's landscape design. Using historic maps, photographs, 18th century gardening books, surveying, and archaeological excavation (fig. 9), it is hoped that the chronology of the garden as an 18th, 19th, and 20th century landscape will be deciphered. A preliminary analysis of the plane and solid geometry of the garden indicates that it is based on a series of 3-4-5 right angles related to the dimensions of the house. Furthermore, the spacing of the terraces and planting suggests an intended management of sight lines intended to enhance the view of the house from the bottom terrace (Leone and Shackel 1988). Finally, the date of the two story chapel addition between the main house and the frame structure is unclear. According to Elder, the "filler or two story connection ... must have been built in the 1780's or 1790's" based on the arched brick window and brick work joinings to the main house (Elder 1975:72). The chapel may be an enlargement of an earlier passage between the two structures referred to in a 1771 letter describing a "walnut tree press wh stood in ye passage between ye two houses" ¹³

Charles Carroll of Carrollton shifted his principle residence to Doughoregan Manor after 1783, although the Annapolis residence was furnished until 1820. The property was

¹² The coach house is across Duke of Gloucester St. Will of CCC 1832, Acc. No. 19968, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

¹³ CCA to CCC, November 1771, MS 206, MdHi.

used as rental property from 1821 until 1852, and ¹⁴ fell into disrepair. After Charles Carroll of Carrollton's death in 1832, the house was left to his daughter Mrs. Mary Caton who, after at least one attempt to sell it, left it to her daughters. In 1852 the daughters transferred ownership of the house and grounds to the current owners, the Redemptorists.

¹⁵ The Redemptorists took residence in 1853 and expanded the brick house with a three story western addition by 1856, reportedly using brick from the parapet wall (Worden, personal communication). The frame house is shown in the 1858 Sachse print and is demolished by an 1864 photograph of the house (Fig. 10) A carpenter's shop was built on its brick foundation (Fig. 11), and is still used for storage. The current St. Mary's Church was built in 1858 and the Rectory from 1860-1861. The Rectory was connected to the Carroll House, covering Carroll's front (north) entrance. The Redemptorists moved the main entrance of the brick house to the west end and added the current position sometime between 1908 and 1912 (Fig. 12). The Redemptorists also built numerous outbuildings including a wine press running east-west from the west end of the house, a greenhouse and arbor from the east end of the house (over the frame house location), and barns. They also initiated a variety of earth-moving activities from the scale of gardening and plowing the terraces to the 1948 creation of a cemetery on the second terrace and leveling of the vinyard (Fig. 13) to form the existing ballfield. Horses were housed on the property through the 1930's, and further research is being conducted on the restoration of the garden to its present form.

Preliminary Research

¹⁴ (Charles Carroll Papers, Hall of Records 1499, Scholarly Resources, Inc. Ed. Thomas O'Brien Hanley, Wilmington, Delaware 1971).

¹⁵ (Anne Arundel County Deeds, Book NHG 1, folio 341, Hall of Records, Annapolis).

The proposed research for the St. Mary's 1987 excavation season was designed to complement an existing body of scholarly research. These research precedents include the ongoing restoration of the interior and exterior of the Carroll House, the editing and publication of the Carroll Papers under the direction of Dr. Ronald Hoffman, research by Dr. Edward Papenfuse, Archivist of Maryland, on the political life of Charles Carroll, work by Dr. Robert Wordon on the photographic and documentary history of the property under the Carrolls and the Redemptorists, and the wealth of comparative archaeological data compiled by Archaeology in Annapolis excavations over the past six years.

The goal of the first phase of the 1987 archaeological investigations was to compile the most complete record possible using non-destructive techniques to evaluate the property as an archaeological resource before beginning excavations. To this end, surveying and remote sensing were conducted in the spring of 1987. First, a topographic map was made of the 2.75 acre garden so that the existing topography was clearly recorded (Fig. 9). Second, Bruce W. Bevan, a geophysicist from Geosight, used a combination of remote sensing techniques (ground penetrating radar, soil resistivity testing, and a magnetometer survey) to produce a series of maps indentifying below-ground features, such as pipes and buried sidewalks, and areas of anomolies to be identified by archaeological testing (Fig. 14).¹⁶ While the originally planned infra-red areal photography of the site was not done, existing areal photographs revealed features not visible from the ground such as a fourth ramp running from the center door of the house

¹⁶ In March 17-21, 1987, Bevan used an SIR System-7 ground-penetrating radar manufactured by Geophysical Survey System with a model 3105 (180 MHz) antenna to profile 18,630 ft. (3.53 miles). The average pulse velocity was 0.35 ft/nanosecond and the radar traverse speed was 5/8 ft. per second (made from west to east at 5 ft. intervals). In addition, 221 proton magnetometer measurements were made (ave. field was 54,500 nanotesla), while 210 electrical resistance readings indicate a soil resistivity of about 60 ohm-m. The weather was warm and sunny with no rainfall (Bevan 1987).

(Fig. 15).

The outcome of this preliminary historical research was the development of research goals for the first season of excavations and a plan for an effective excavation strategy of the expansive property. First, a number of research questions were formulated. The presence of a formal garden constructed at the time Carroll was participating in the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia raised questions concerning the intellectual basis of the landscape design, particularly the planned relation between house and garden. Studies of similar formal gardens such as the Paca garden (Leone 1984, 1987) have demonstrated that conscious manipulation of perspective through principles of plane and solid geometry was a basic element of 18th century garden design. A prime objective of the project, therefore, was to analyze the mathematical principles of the Carroll garden, to identify the optical illusions created by the three dimensional space, and to interpret the meaning of the landscape Charles Carroll envisioned and constructed. A second research question addressed the historical significance of the Carrolls as one of Maryland's most influential Roman Catholic families. Catholicism was recognized for its implications both in Charles Carroll of Carrollton political life and for the Redemptorists' domestic and institutional activities on the site. In addition, the possibility of identifying the 17th century tavern and wharves, which would provide only the third 17th century site in the city, indicated the importance of site-wide testing, particularly along the waterfront. Finally, the 19th and 20th century components of the site offered the opportunity to explore the archaeology of a residential religious community.

While the preliminary historical research helped frame appropriate questions, the preliminary non-destructive physical exploration of the site indicated archaeological research strategies to address those questions. The topographic survey identified predominantly intact remains of the 1770's garden terracing but also demonstrated

substantial alterations to the 18th landscape, particularly the addition of a cemetery in 1948 to the middle terrace. The central ramp was preserved on the middle and the lowest terrace while the western ramp had been paved with a cement sidewalk down its entire length except for c. 10 feet at the base. In 1982 the original Carroll seawall (brick covered with coping stones from Duke of Gloucester St. to the turn in the bank) was buried behind a new wooden bulkhead (435 feet). The wooden bulkhead was also extended 240 feet to Shipwright St. (Worden, personal communication). The existing boxwood and trees were identified as 20th century with the exception of one possibly 18th century holly tree on the west end of the top terrace. The stone wall along the east edge of the garden (Duke of Gloucester Street) revealed terraces and falls in the brick coursing which followed the configurations of the garden terraces.

In addition to the visible features, subsurface anomalies were identified by the radar, magnetometer, and soil resistivity subsurface testing. The results of Bevan's survey are compiled on a map of the property (Fig.) and highlight areas of disturbance. Because remote sensing techniques detect disturbances only as the presence or absence of features, archaeological excavation is required to distinguish the particular nature and date of the disturbance. Bevan located anomalies near the water front in the southeast and south west corners of the garden and identified a large area of disturbance at the west end of the central ramp. Localized features were also noted on the level ground to the south of the house and in two locales in the west end of the top terrace.

Excavation Strategy and Methodology

The archaeological excavations at the 18AP45 St. Mary's site conducted from June 1 to August 8 and from September 14 to 20, 1987. The crew was made up of members of

the University of Maryland Field School,¹⁷ high school students enrolled in the Maryland Department of Education's Gifted and Talented Program, volunteers from the local community, and a supervisory staff of archaeologists from Archaeology in Annapolis (Dr. Mark P. Leone, Director; Dr. Paul Shackel, General Field Supervisor; Dr. Barbara J. Little, Site Supervisor; Steve Austin, Elizabeth Reid, and Sam Brainard, Crew Chiefs).

Initial excavations were focused in three locales. The first and most extensive excavations (19 units) were in the area to the east of the standing house (Fig. 16), the location of the "Frame House," the wooden structure joined to the standing brick house by Charles Carroll of Carrollton in the 1770's, and torn down by the Redemptorists between 1858 and 1864. This area was considered essential to understanding the articulation of the house and garden and therefore to analyzing the rules of perspective used in the plane geometry of the garden design. In addition, further evidence of the Frame House's occupational sequence was expected to produce material from the early 18th century period and from the 19th century Redemptorist farming activities including the expected site of a hot house. It was also suggested that detailed architectural data might be helpful in the Carroll House restoration project and in clarifying the building sequence. In addition, test excavations were conducted in the two waterfront areas identified in Bevan's (1987) survey as anomalies and thought to be possible locations for the 17th century tavern and wharfs.

The sampling strategy employed was a combination of random, systematic, and judgemental sampling in placing the 5 ft. units along a grid oriented to site north ().

¹⁷ University of Maryland Field School, 1987: John Dalto, Walter Ewing, Chele Feutz, Robert Fernandez, Judy Hankin, Elizabeth Hughes, Carey O'Reilly, Karie Peterson, Etta Saunders, Eileen Simms, Jennifer Stabler, Pam Wilhelm, Donelle Wood, Mimi Woods. Additional paid assistance was provided by Michael Burrey, Bill Helton, and Charles Sterns.

Given a datum N0-E0, units are designated by distance north or south of datum and east or west of datum (ex. N35-W10). Test units were placed judgementally in the southwest and southeast areas based on the location of anomalies identified in Bevan's remote sensing survey. Within the southwest locale, five half units (5 ft. x 2 1/2 ft.) were plotted systematically at five foot intervals to bisect the area along two perpendicular axis (Fig. 17). Three of the four units were excavated to the level of the water table. In the southeast locale two units (one 5 ft x 2 1/2 ft. and one 5 ft. x 5 ft.) were excavated to identify the anomalies located by Bevan's survey and to examine the cutting and filling of the terrace construction. At the Frame House area, two units were intentionally placed in line with the older visible foundation of the modern garage while a third unit was intentionally placed to the east of the existing sidewalk using a footprint from the 1853 Maryland Chancery Court map to estimate the eastern perimeter of the structures. A remaining 5 squares were placed randomly within a 45 ft. x 35. ft grid. 12 additional units were opened as expansions of existing units.

Units were excavated by natural soil levels, although arbitrary levels designated if the natural level extended beyond .5 ft. Units were closed at subsoil, although a number were ended "in progress" until excavations resume in the spring of 1988. Forms and drawings were completed at the end of each level recording soil description, depth of excavation below datum (b.d.), artifacts, and features in plan view. Unit wall profiles were drawn at the completion of the unit. Non-architectural features were bisected and profiled. Architectural features were drawn in plan view. Major structural elements (i.e. foundation walls) were given feature numbers in multiples of 5 (ex. 5, 15, 20) while all other features were numbered consecutively in the order they were found. All soil, including the sod layer, was screened through a 1/4 inch mesh screen. Soil samples were taken from each level and flotation samples were taken from each feature. Artifacts were bagged by unit and level, washed and labeled in the field laboratory under the direction of Terry Churchill,

and at the Historic Annapolis, Inc. laboratory in Annapolis under the supervision of Beth Ford. Cataloguing analysis and computer entry procedures are being conducted in the University of Maryland Archaeology Lab under the supervision of Julie Earnstein.

Preliminary Results

The following report is based on the field notes, forms, drawings, maps, and photos of the first excavation season. Artifact data is based on field identifications of diagnostic artifacts and not on the laboratory analysis currently underway. The interpretations presented here are preliminary and are expected to be modified as further evidence is recovered. The analysis is organized by major contemporaneous features, predominately architectural remains, rather than by individual excavation units. The archaeological record is described here from earliest to most recent, although the dating of some features remains unresolved. The stratigraphy is summarized here and recorded in complete detail in site profiles (Figs. 18-20).

Frame House Locale

The soil stratigraphy of the Frame House Locale represents a series of depositional episodes principally associated with construction and destruction sequences of the Carroll Frame House and later Redemptorist structures. With the exception of intrusive water pipes, there has been little post-depositional disturbance. The soil was uniformly sandy loam with little variation in texture and was generally yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 3/4). Beneath the obviously modern sod was a layer of 20th century remains. A transition layer of mixed 19th and 20th century artifacts followed overlying a discreet 19th century layer. In the northern half of the locale a destruction layer of brick rubble was noted within the 19th century layer. A number of units in the central area of the

locale also contained a thin layer of sand at the base of the rubble. Subsoil underlay the 19th century layer in most of the site with the exception of a distinct area of 18th century artifacts in a rectangular feature found in a 25 sq. ft. area (N20-W15, N20-W10, N25-W15, and N25-W10). The boundaries of the feature were exposed but the feature itself was left unexcavated to be investigated further in the 1988 season.

The features in the Frame House Locale were predominantly architectural although a number of small stains were given feature numbers and bisected to reveal filled shallow depressions interpreted as planting holes or erosional features. As the plan view reveals (Fig. 16), the remains of foundations form a rectangle, yet the associations of the various sections of masonry have yet to be conclusively identified.

Carroll Occupation

As stated above, one part of the research design was to investigate the Carroll Frame House in order to determine its place in the construction sequence, to recover data from the early 18th century, and to understand the relation of the house to the garden. Based on the early foundation visible at the base of standing garage and thought to be the remains of the Frame House, the units placed along the North 15 and North 35 grid lines were expected to reveal the continuation of the sandstone and mortar foundation. Feature 5 (N15-W25, N15-W15, N15-W20) and feature 15 (N35-W10) are interpreted to be the Frame House foundation. The structural material is local ferruginous sandstone, a material also used by the Carrolls in the foundation of the brick house, the sea wall, and a retaining wall on the property. The archaeologically recovered foundations differed slightly from the expected form, however, with the addition of a one to two brick courses mortared to the north side of the feature 5 stone foundation. The mortar indicates that the brick is a later Redemptorist addition to the original Carroll frame house foundation design and will be discussed below. The feature 15 foundation is also of note because it is a brick foundation

covered with mortar and sandstone. Its southern face is covered with a smoothed plaster indicating an interior exposed wall. Both the northern and southern foundation show alterations and/or disturbance toward the east end of the building. Because these changes appear to be associated with the Redemptorist occupation, they will be discussed below.

In addition to the foundations, excavations in the Frame House Locale also recovered two other pieces evidence of the Carroll occupation. The first is the rich deposit of 18th century artifacts in the center of the foundations. Although the only the surface of the deposit has been exposed awaiting excavation in the 1988 season, the superimposition of structural outlines taken from various maps and documents (Fig. 21) suggests that it is a likely location for a Carroll cellarhole. The other body of evidence for the 18th century occupation is a sandstone block which was serendipitously revealed by an intrusive pipe (feature 6) in unit N30-E0. The block is finished with a finely grooved surface, possibly for traction on a doorstep. Its position under the later brick foundation (feature 10) suggests a Carroll occupation date.

Redemptorist Occupation

Little is known of the period after Carroll's death and the Redemptorist's arrival except that the property was not well cared for. The early Redemptorist chronicles report the delapidation of the wooden house, including a cow in the cellar (Worden, personal communication). The Frame House is shown in 1858 Chancery Court footprint (Fig. 22) and is gone in the 1864 photograph, although no details of the demolition are known at this time. The presence of later structures such as the Redemptorist's hot house and carpenter shop offer the best explanation for the seemingly intrusive brick foundations in the east end of the Frame House Locale. The southern sandstone foundation (feature 5)

ends abruptly 17 ft to the east of the western wall of the garage in unit N15-W10. ¹⁸

The eastern perimeter of the exposed Redemptorist foundations is feature 10, the brick and mortar foundation running north-south (Fig. 16). It should be noted that the base of the brick is the same elevation as feature 27, the brick foundation in units N15-W10 and N15-W5. It is possible that the similar base elevations may be the result of demolition which took up earlier foundations to this level and subsequently reconstructed the existing foundations. If correct, this hypothesis would also explain the termination of feature 5 in N15-W10 as the end of the deeper foundation which was not reached in the destruction of the Frame House by the Redemptorists.

Feature 10 is bisected by other features in three locations. Two pipes and their associated trenches cut through the wall: feature 11 in N20-E0 and feature 6 in N30-E0. A third intrusion is brick feature in N30-E0. The break caused by feature 11 has been repaired indicating that the foundation may have still been in use at the time of the pipe installation. The damage caused by the feature 6 pipe was left unrepaired possibly indicating that the foundation was no longer serving as support. Unfortunately, no documents dating the installation of the pipes have been located. The third break does not appear to have been caused by a pipe intrusion, but by a later brick feature cutting perpendicularly through feature 10 along the south edge of N30-E0. The four visible bricks are mortared onto the earlier foundation and may be a repair or the remains of an interior wall joint or and exterior addition. Further excavations to the east and west are needed to locate the extension of this intrusive brick feature. A further unexplained anomaly along

¹⁸ Because the associations between portions of the N15-W10 sandstone and brick foundation were not clear in the field, the section in N15-W10 was named feature 5. It now appears the the west third of the foundation is part of the main sandstone foundation, while the eastern two thirds is associated with feature 27.

feature 10 is a brick protrusion in N25-E0 to the south of feature 11. It appears to be mortared onto the earlier foundation wall although its function is uncertain.

The northern foundation joining feature 10 at right angles in unit N35-E0 was designated feature 25. The alignment of this foundation and of the foundation remains in the standing garage suggest that the masonry is an addition to the original Frame House, possibly the result of multiple building episodes. The section of foundation exposed in N35-E0 appears to be two different construction episodes. The west end is sandstone and abutts the brick foundation to the east. The difference between the two sections of foundation may indicate an exterior addition to an interior wall. The fact that the wall extends east, beyond the expected intersection with feature 10, may be interpreted as the remains of the earlier Carroll porch (where CC of A met his fate) or it may be part of a Redemptorist extension of an earlier Carroll structure. Further excavations are needed to determine the eastern boundary of the foundation. In an attempt to locate the eastern extent of the foundation remains, a half unit (N -E) was opened uncovering a number of large sandstone fragments approximately 0.8 ft bs. The unit was closed in progress before the alignment of the sandstone could be identified.

In addition to the foundations of the Redemptorist structures, there are a number of unusual brick features which appear to be heating apparatus, possibly associated with the greenhouse. Associated with the sandstone foundation is feature 20, mortared to the north side of the foundation in units N20-W25 and N15-W25 (Fig. 23). The feature is mortared brick with a central shaft with a brick base and lined with brick except for a .5 ft area at the bottom of the west side. A probe into this side extension of the shaft detected no obstruction. The feature was entirely filled with soil although the presence of a charcoal and ash concentration suggests its function as a heating device, possible associated with the Redemptorist hot house. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered to help date the

feature, however, the rough style of masonry at the top is consistent with known Redemptorist brickwork, while the lower portions such as the shaft appear well-made and may be an adaptation of an earlier Carroll construction.

A second heating apparatus (feature 27 and possible association 17) was discovered along the same N15 trajectory (Fig. 24). Feature 27 is a relatively insubstantial brick (including firebrick) and mortar surrounding a metal grate (c. 1 x 2 feet) filled with coal.¹⁹ The grating and hearth appear to be built onto a foundation section running north-south. This section appears to be built onto feature 10, a substantial brick and mortar foundation running north from N20-E0. The function of the hearth is unclear although it appears to be of Redemptorist construction. It may be part of the hot house heating apparatus, but would have required a closed hood or ventilation system as the sulphur rich fumes of coal will kill plants. A similar exterior stove would be necessary if the hearth is for cooking to avoid direct contact of the food with fumes. If the fire was contained, however, it is difficult to explain the fire reddened soil. It is possible that the hearth could have been made hot enough for blacksmithing operations although some sort of bellows or ventilation would have been needed underneath the the grating. No sign of arches or other ventilation was visible, but the grate must be removed for further investigation. Furthermore, a more sophisticated blacksmithing forge with tools still stands in the basement of the 1856 (west) Redemptorist addition (Worden, personal communication).

On the east side of feature 10 is a rectangular brick "box," feature 17, possibly associated with the coal grating. The south edge of feature 17 is a level, single row of

¹⁹ During excavation the brick foundation in unit N15-W10 was designated as part of feature 5, but in analysis, it appears that the east and west sections of brick work in that unit are associated with separate building episodes. The west section appears to be part of feature 5 while the eastern section appears to be associated with the hearth feature 27.

bricks. The east side is formed by a similar single row of bricks although the courses are stepped to form four levels (Fig. 25). The north side is a sandstone block with mortared brick three courses higher than the stone attached to its north face. The west side of feature 17 is formed by the feature 10 wall with the addition of a narrow inclined row of bricks along the interface between feature 10 and 17. A number of large sheet metal fragments and angles were recovered at the base of the fill within feature 17 indicating that it may have been open for refuse dumping and then filled in a single episode. The box may have been a firebox for the hearth grating feature 27, a coal scuttle, or the base of an exterior stairway or ramp. The narrow inclined row of bricks along the west edge of the box may have served as a support for such a ramp, however the paved base of the box and its interior plastered walls suggest that it not simply a foundation. The edging brick in the south of unit N15-E0 parallel to the existing cement sidewalk appears to be the remains of an earlier brick path or pavement. It does not seem to part of the foundations.

Two units in the northwest area of the Frame House foundation were excavated, neither of which are directly associated with a structural feature. N30-W20 contained a deposit of recent debris, including car maintenance parts. [sand?- check] About one foot below surface, a fill layer of brick, mortar, and shell was uncovered with a pipe running through it. The fill level continued to a depth of approximately 2 ft. bs (.39-.50 above datum). The rubble was directly underlain by subsoil.

N45-W20 was the deepest unit of the season and possibly the most perplexing. Twenty-eight levels were excavated to a depth of c. six feet b.s.(0.95 ft b.d.) encountering 20th century fill mixed with stone, brick, and mortar throughout. With the exception of a pipe and trench running diagonally across the unit, the only feature was a thick layer of plaster applied directly to the northern clay face of the unit. The plaster "wall" runs east-west parallel to feature 15 and slopes steeply from north to south (Fig.). This plaster layer

may have served as a retaining wall of a depression or "area way" constructed along the front (north) of the house allowing light to reach the subsurface windows of the basement story. ²⁰ The fill debris may be from the destruction of Redemptorist outbuildings as it is similar to the barn rubble recovered from the underground wine vaults to the west of the house.

Southwest and Southeast Locales

In addition to the Frame House Locale, two other areas were tested archaeologically in the 1987 season. Four half units (2.5 x 5 ft.) were opened in the Southwest Locale, along the 1982 sea wall and Shipwright Street. The purpose of the units was to identify the anomaly detected in Bevan's remote sensing survey. Before excavating, hypothesized explanations for the feature included fill moved during the 1948 ballfield leveling or the seawall construction in 1982, the remains of 19th and early 20th century Redemptorist outbuildings from their farm complex, one of the two Carroll "summer houses" known to be on the property, or the remains of the 17th century warves of Proctor's tavern. Excavations revealed approximately five feet of 20th century fill. The water table at this depth prevented deeper excavation of the test units, but not before uncovering articulated circular saw-cut timbers thought to be from a late 19th century Redemptorist outbuilding in unit S285- W155. Early insurance maps indicate that the building was likely a chicken coop.

In the Southeast Locale of the site, two units were placed along the terrace closest to the water both to identify Bevan's findings and to provide information on the topographic

²⁰ A similar example is still visible at McDowell Hall, St. John's College, Annapolis.

cutting and filling of the garden. Unit S110-E135 was closed in progress after one ft. of excavation. An irregular trench-like feature running north-south was located, possibly caused by erosion, although further excavation is needed to confirm the identification. The second southeast test unit was located near the junction of the Duke of Gloucester wall and the Spa Creek sea wall. While the end of the season did not allow completion of the unit, preliminary findings are the most promising evidence of a 17th century component on the site. The artifacts found, including a large quantity of North Devon Gravel Tempered ceramics, brick fragments, and nails, suggest a late 17th century date. No architectural features were conclusively identified, but a number of small circular stains with brick fragments were noted and excavated separately. Variations in soil density and moisture content were also recognized although it is not yet clear from this preliminary testing whether the distinctions are natural soil formations or due to cultural activity such as filling, or possibly a living surface, or exterior household sheet refuse. Future research will expand excavations in this area.

Analysis

Interpretations of the first field season results are preliminary but have contributed to an understanding of the site formation processes, particularly the little known transition period between the Carroll and Redemptorist occupations. In addition, the preliminary findings have helped to evaluate the archaeological integrity of the site and to formulate potential directions for future research. This section presents some interpretations of the first season's data.

As discussed in the introduction, a prime objective of the first season of excavations was to discover more about the area of the Carroll Frame House. In addition to the goal of coming to a better understanding of the relation of house and garden, it was hoped that the

excavation would reveal information concerning the occupation of the site during the first half of the 18th century as well as during the Redemptorist residence in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The data thus far have addressed the first and third goals, although little has been discovered of the early 18th century or the transition between Carroll and Redemptorist landscapes.

The structural remains of the Frame House as described in the previous section suggest that the western portion of the Carroll foundations have survived, but that the eastern section has been destroyed. As a result, at least from the existing evidence, the eastern extent of the house including the exact position of the porch, is not yet conclusively identifiable archaeologically. The extension of feature 25, however, indicates that the original frame structure of the Carroll Frame House bordered the edge of the garden or, more precisely, the 1770's garden was built adjacent to the original Frame House. Documentary evidence confirms this interpretation (Fig. 21). One analysis of the mathematical relationship of the house and garden has already suggested that the 45 foot dimension of the main brick structure is used as a basis of the garden geometry (Leone and Shackel 1988), and these findings suggest that a spatial analysis of the garden should also take into account the dimensions of the Frame House and porch as well.

In addition to considering relation of the Frame House to the plane geometry of the garden, it is also important to examine its implications for solid geometry as well. The creation of optical illusions by the descending terraces which make the water appear closer from the top terrace and the house appear larger when viewed from the water or lowest terrace has already been postulated (Leone, Public Program, 1987). It is interesting to note, however, that the open porch on the end of the Frame House at the border of the garden would have offered a commanding view of the garden from a middle, or horizontal perspective. Viewing the garden at the level of the porch, which was raised above the

adjacent terrace, (a fact demonstrated by Charles Carroll of Annapolis' fall), would have nullified or at least reduced the effect of depth created by the falls. While this vantage point altered the optical illusion created for viewers from the water, and guests shown the top terrace, it may have provided an alternate view seen only by those admitted to the house. I suggest that the only known exterior viewing platform of the house, the porch, provided a more "realistic" view of the garden to its owners and managers who at the same time were aware of the forces acting upon outside observers from the top or bottom of the garden. The porch view, while seemingly offering a "skewed" view of the garden, was actually centered a terrace with a view of its entire length. This longitudinal view of the garden may have operated as a central promenade, much like the Paca central path, but it would have been a view accessible only to those in the house; those with the power and privilege of the private view.

The Carroll garden is somewhat unique with its water front position and therefore "public" access to any water traveller. It is possible that Carroll constructed not only a public garden to enhance the view of his house from the water, but also created views centering on the house and intended for its residents and invited guests alone. It was at once a landscape of inclusion and exclusion. The design may have provided Carroll with a means to both communicate his public message and retain the exclusivity of his private view. Additional confirmation of this hypothesis may come from further study of historic photographs, one of which shows a small domed structure at the east end of the central terrace (Fig. 26). If indeed a Carroll structure, the domed building's placement would indicate an intentional viewing point down the terrace from the west, the exact position of the porch.

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