

**1991 Archaeological Excavations  
at the  
Charles Carroll House  
in  
Annapolis, Maryland**

**18 AP 45**

by

George C. Logan  
Thomas W. Bodor  
Lynn D. Jones  
Marian C. Creveling

Principal Investigator  
Dr. Mark P. Leone

July 1992

Report prepared for  
Charles Carroll House of Annapolis Inc.

by "Archaeology in Annapolis"  
A cooperative project between  
Historic Annapolis Foundation  
and  
The University of Maryland, College Park





Plate 1  
Charles Carroll House and Gardens  
18AP45





## **ABSTRACT**

This report provides a detailed summary of archaeological excavations that were conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis inside the ground story of the Charles Carroll House in Annapolis (18AP45) during the summer and fall of 1991. This project was initiated by Charles Carroll House of Annapolis, Inc. (CCHA), and was made possible through an agreement between CCHA and Historic Annapolis Foundation. It was designed as an initial phase of a larger project to restore the Carroll House to its late 18th-century appearance, while at the same time adding modern facilities to accomodate receptions, conferences, and other adaptive uses.

These excavations were conducted between June and mid October of 1991, prior to interior house restoration, with monitoring of site restoration activities continuing well into 1992. Archaeologists, working with fieldschool students, and volunteers, tested all identified rooms in the house's ground story and then expanded excavations as deemed necessary and as time permitted.

In designing the project and in preparing this final report, the staff followed the "Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland" (McNamara 1981). The report includes several levels of summaries (from descriptive summaries of soil levels excavated from the individual units (Appendix A), to interpretive room summaries) in an effort to make the data easily accessible and understandable to archaeologists and others interested in this site.



## Table of Contents

Plate 1 .....	i
Abstract .....	ii
Table of Contents .....	iii
Introduction .....	1
Environmental Setting .....	4
Previous Investigations .....	9
Prehistoric Background .....	11
Historic Background .....	16
Site History .....	20
Research Objectives .....	34
Field Methodology .....	38
Field Results (Unit Summaries) .....	40
Kitchen - (Room 1) .....	40
Hallway - (Room 2) .....	50
Museum Shop - (Room 3) .....	52
Vaulted Room - (Room 4) .....	57
Stairway - (Room 5) .....	77
Lavatory - (Room 6) .....	82
West Wing - (Room 7/8) .....	83
East Wing - (Room 9) .....	109
Passageway - (Room 9S) .....	128
African-American Material Culture: Recognizing Patterns .....	136
East Wing Artifact Distributions .....	143
Garage - (Room 10) .....	147
Porch - (Room 11) .....	152
Site Summary and Conclusions .....	160
Recommendations .....	164
References Cited .....	166
Appendix A Level and Feature Descriptions .....	178
Appendix B Summary, Maps, and Tables .....	252
Appendix C Minimum Vessel Tables .....	272
Appendix D Staff Qualifications .....	284



## CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE SITE REPORT

### INTRODUCTION

Archaeological excavations were conducted in the ground story of the Charles Carroll House in Annapolis, Maryland(18AP45) during the summer and fall of 1991 by Archaeology in Annapolis. Excavation was part of the first phase of interior restoration, which is being conducted under the general supervision of the Charles Carroll House of Annapolis, Inc.(CCHA).CCHA is a secular, nonprofit corporation, formed by the Congregation of The Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorists) to restore the Charles Carroll House and Garden. The archaeological research was deemed necessary because intact archaeological remains will be removed or permanently covered during the construction of a subsurface moisture barrier, air-conditioning ducts,and plumbing.

Archaeology in Annapolis is a research program sponsored jointly by Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland, College Park (UMCP). With support from both institutions, staff members conduct fieldwork and operate two year-round laboratories -- one in the Victualling Warehouse and Maritime Museum on Main Street in Annapolis and one in the Anthropology Department at UMCP. The program has been conducting summer excavations on the site designated as 18AP45 since 1987. The first four years' research focused on the formal garden to the south and east of the House and on the footprint of a portion of the House no longer standing. The excavations began as part of the 250th anniversary of Charles Carroll of Carrollton's birth. A preliminary report of the 1987 season excavations is on file at the Charles Carroll House and at the Historic Annapolis Foundation (HAF) office at 194 Prince George St. in Annapolis. A final report of the 1987-1990 seasons' work is now in progress. Elizabeth Kryder-Reid's doctoral dissertation, Landscape as Myth: the Contextual Archaeology of an Annapolis Landscape, is an in-depth study of the garden's transformations during the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. It is on file at the Charles Carroll House and at Historic Annapolis Foundation offices.

Most generally, this archaeological project was designed to recover and interpret changing uses of space within the ground story of the Carroll House as they relate to the two primary periods of occupation. Archaeological analysis, coupled with architectural evidence, strongly suggests that the house's ground story was devoted to domestic work activity throughout much of its

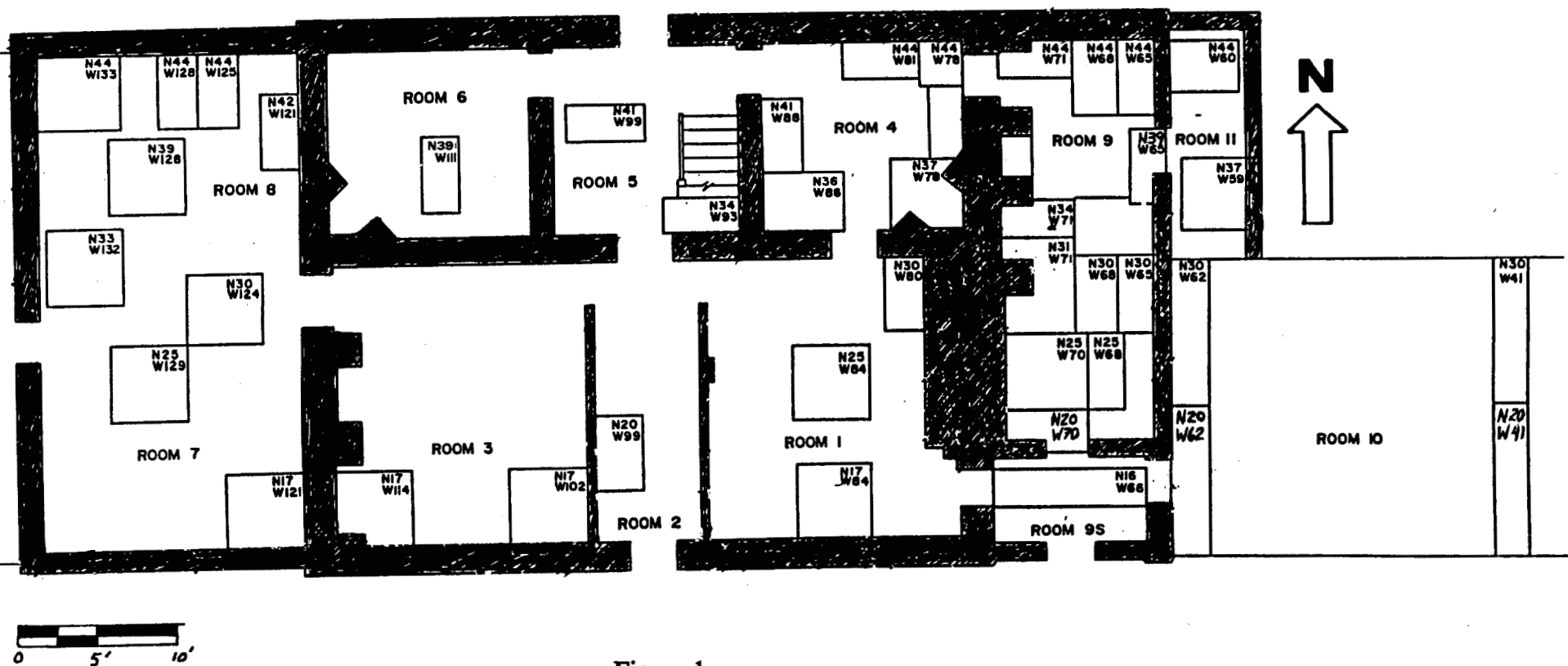
history. In general, the late 18th-century East Wing (room 9) and the 19th-century West Wing (rooms 7 & 8) had more undisturbed archaeological deposits than did the early 18th-century house core. In several areas, it appears that Redemptorists' activities disturbed earlier deposits, however, in the majority of the East Wing, Redemptorist-period deposits sealed stratified late 18th- and early 19th-century deposits - a period associated with Carroll ownership.

Thirty-one years after Charles Carroll of Carrollton moved his primary urban residence from the Carroll House to his daughter's house in Baltimore, the Redemptorists acquired this Annapolis property. Archaeological remains were expected to reflect this change in occupation, characterized by a shift from small-scale domestic patterns of a planter-elite family to larger scale activities associated with the congregation of Redemptorist priests and brothers. It was thought that excavations would reveal Redemptorist-period evidence of: increased levels of animal husbandry on the site; small-scale crop production; various stages of wine making; and blacksmithing. Evidence of these activities is documented in written records, photographs, and, in some cases, architectural features.

There were few expectations related to Carroll-period occupation because of the lack of documentation related specifically to the ground story during that period. Most of the preconceived goals were not realized. These included: locating physical evidence of the Southeast Passage, which pre-dated the East Wing; determining the date for construction of the Vaulted Room; and learning the functions of the rooms within the original core of the house.

The unexpected discoveries about the ground story during the Carroll period were concentrated in the East Wing and in the West Wing. A large, rectangular, mortared pit was discovered to have existed west of the house prior to West Wing construction. This feature is thought to have been a Carroll-period cistern or water catchment basin. Evidence of a Carroll-period wooden floor laid over brick supports was found in the East Wing. Stratified soil deposits dating to the eighteenth century existed across the entire room, providing information about the room's first use.

The current interpretation is that these deposits are the remains of slave occupation, which holds important implications for researching houses of the planter-elite in urban centers throughout 18th- and 19th-century America. Archaeological assemblages excavated from such sites should be viewed as indexes to the communities of all people who lived and worked on them and not simply as indicators of status among the wealthy minorities.



**Figure 1**  
**18AP45 - 1991 Archaeological Excavations**  
**Charles Carroll House Ground Story**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING/PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

### **Physiography and Topography**

The Charles Carroll House of Annapolis is located on a plot of land that slopes down to the north shore near the mouth of Spa Creek where it empties into the Severn River. This property is bounded on the north by Duke of Gloucester Street near its intersection with Compromise Street and on the south by Spa Creek 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 (figure 2). 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 (Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources). 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. Since the late 17th century, the land has been used as a yard related to residential buildings, and, during the 18th century, as a pleasure garden by the Carrolls. Beginning in the mid-19th century, the Redemptorists used the property more as farmland and pasture for livestock. In the 20th century the property was again made into a garden to serve as an area for private meditation for Redemptorists. Around 1948 a portion of the southeast corner of the property was elevated and leveled, and nearby Redemptorist burials were then relocated to a cemetery in this location.

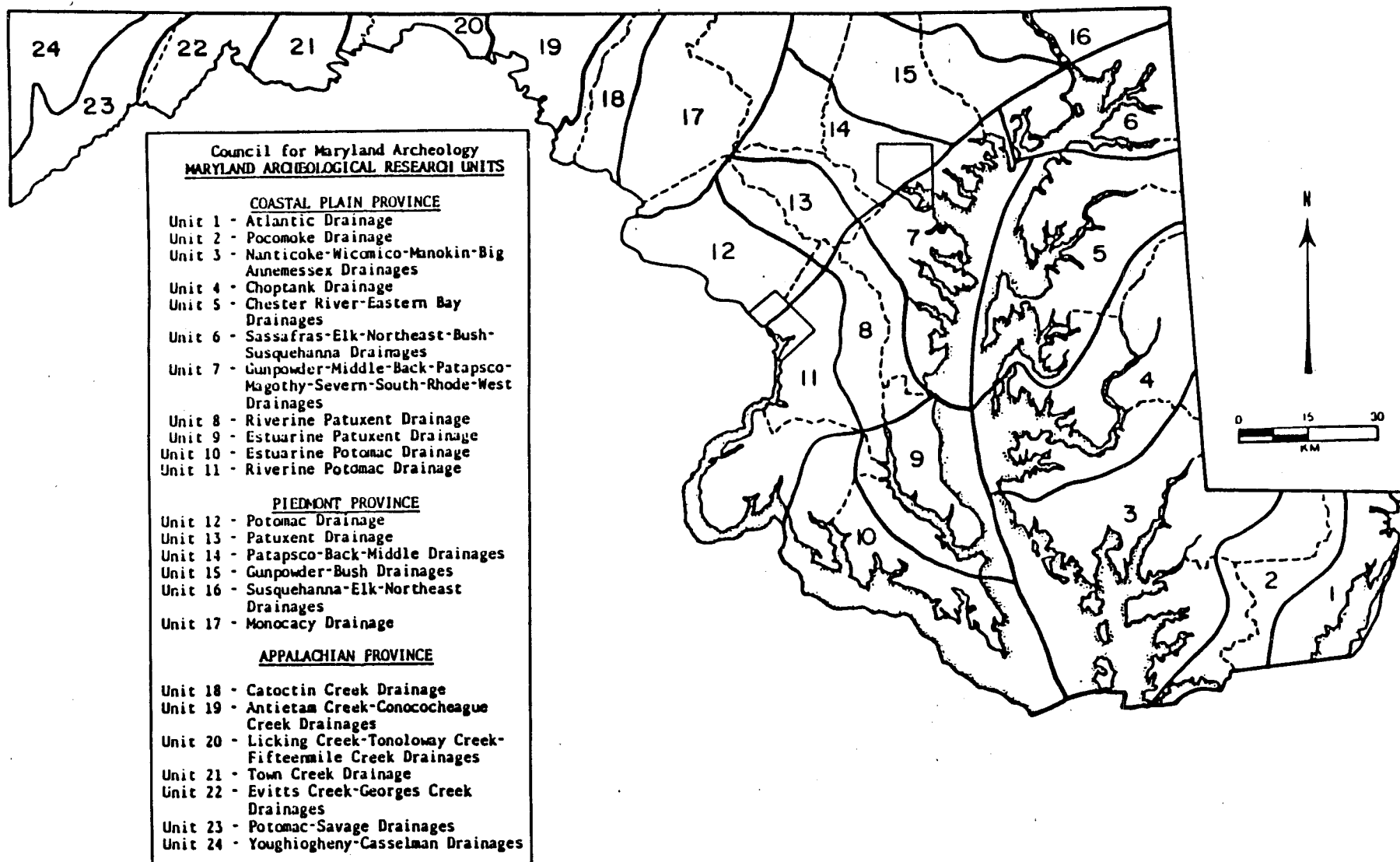


Figure 2  
 Maryland Research Units

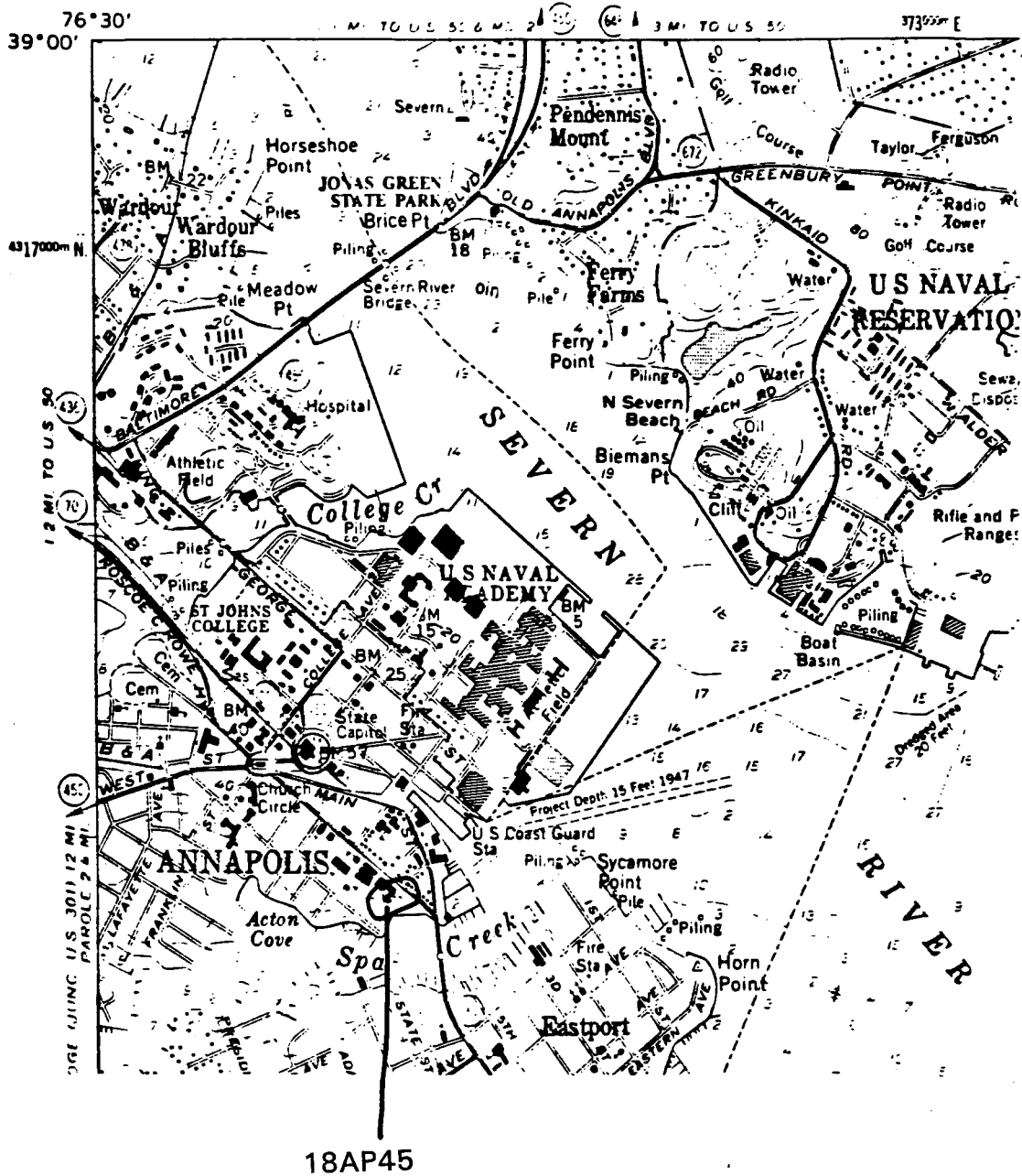


Figure 3  
1957 (Revised 1978) USGS Quad Map of Annapolis

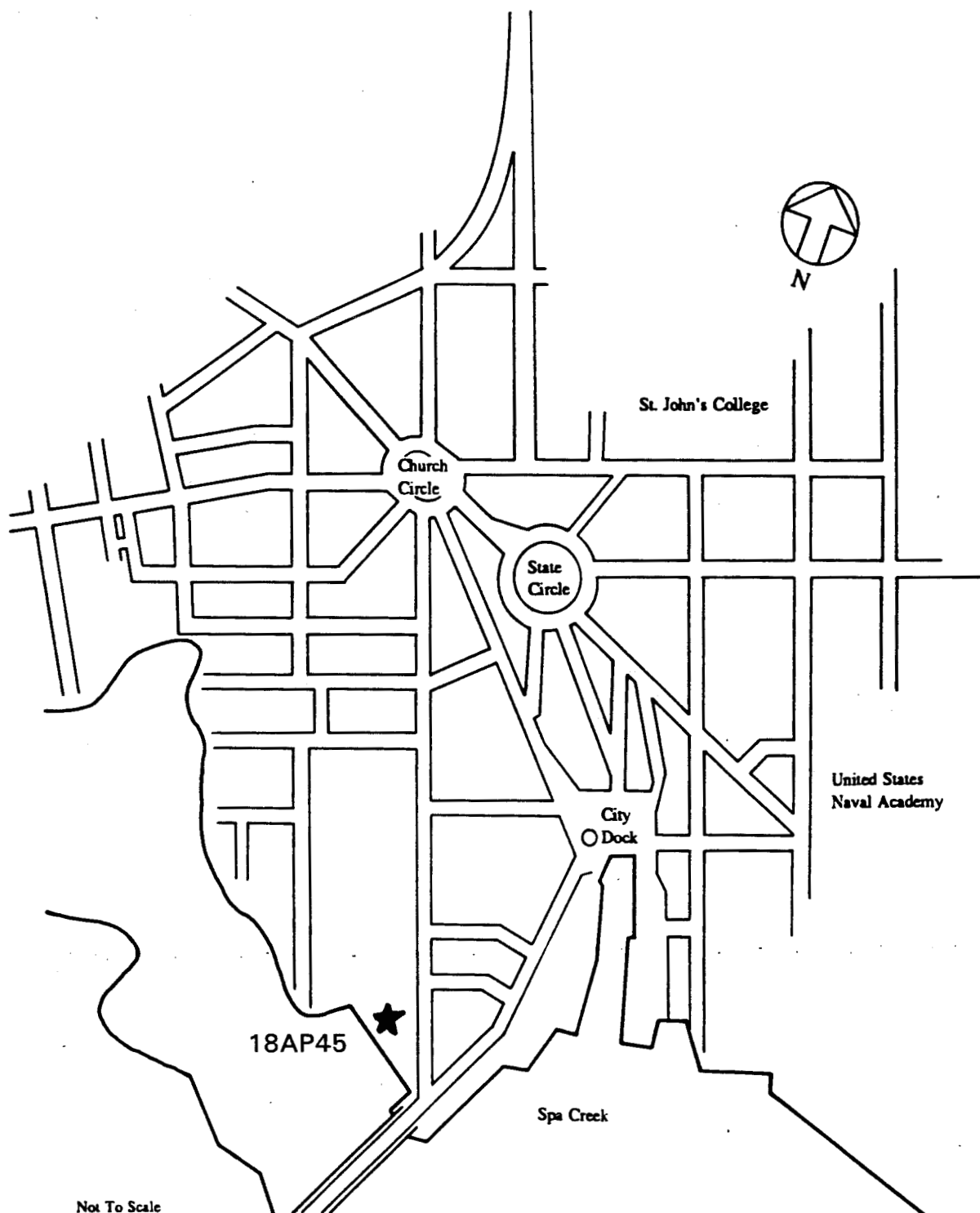


Figure 4  
Map of Annapolis

## **PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AT 18AP45**

In 1986, AIA was invited by the Charles Carroll of Carrollton 250th Anniversary Committee to participate in the 250th anniversary celebration of the birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832). With this invitation, AIA planned for four years of archaeological field survey that would include research and interpretation to the public on the importance of the rich archaeological remains at the St. Mary's site in Annapolis (18AP45). Through an agreement with the Redemptorists, the current owners of the property, excavation began in June of 1987, as part of the University of Maryland Archaeological field school. These first four field seasons (1987-1990) focused on the interpretation of the Carroll House garden. A preliminary report of the 1987 season excavations is on file at the Charles Carroll House and at Historica Annapolis Foundation offices (194 Prince George St., Annapolis).

Four consecutive field seasons have yielded information valuable to understanding garden and Frame House (a structure pre-dating the brick Carroll House) activities. It was discovered that all the significant features of the garden remain intact (i.e. ramps, terraces, and falls) and have only been disturbed to a depth of approximately 1 foot. The Frame House foundation (possibly ca.1680) was uncovered in the plot of grass located just east of the current Garage (a remnant of the Frame House), however, there had been much Redemptorist disturbance in this area of the garden and only a few features could be related to Carroll period occupation. These included piers that ran east/west across the middle of the Frame House ground story and may have supported a dividing wall or a retaining wall for the sloping hillside on which the house was built. Also, in the center of the foundation area, a shallow pit was discovered to contain Carroll period artifacts. Aside from these Frame House features, few archaeological remains were found during previous investigations which directly related to our research goals for interpreting uses inside the Carroll House.

Kryder-Reid designed five phases for researching and interpreting the Carroll garden. Phase I involved the combination of reconnaissance strategies (i.e., ground penetrating radar, soil resistivity) to assess any intact archaeological resources. With this information, a specific excavation strategy was designed.

Phase II was an intensive excavation of the Frame House foundation known to exist just east of, and including, the Garage (no archaeology was done inside the Garage during this

phase). This phase also included test units to uncover certain anomalies located during phase I testing.

Phase III was the implementation of coring for recording stratigraphic profiles of a large area of the site.

Phase IV was the investigation of current or known features of the garden to determine dates for the development of the garden.

Phase V was the placement of more units based on the results of all the previous phases.

While much architectural investigation has been done in the ground story of the Carroll House, there has been no archaeological documentation until now. The archaeological investigation of the Carroll House was strongly influenced by the architectural investigations and observations conducted since 1984. The more specific results of units based on architectural features will be discussed in later sections of this report. The results of field work and preliminary laboratory analysis of excavated materials from inside the Carroll House make up this report. The work was conducted from June 1991 through January 1992.

## 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, burins, 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), Arminger (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 1954) 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. From to the Maryland State House served 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 OF 18AP45

### I. History of Ownership

There has been extensive research conducted on the history of the Charles Carroll House, located on the banks of Spa Creek (formerly Carroll's Creek). A seminal history of the Carroll House has been published (Elder 1975) and there is a growing expanded version being prepared by the Charles Carroll House of Annapolis, Inc. In addition, there is a fairly complete history of Redemptorist occupation beginning in 1853 and extending to the present day (Borgman 1904, Chronicles). Because of the availability of these documents, no attempt to reiterate this information will be made. Recommendations are made in the final section of this report that additional documentary research be initiated in light of unexpected discoveries made during the 1991 field season at 18AP45. This section of the report illuminates aspects of the construction of the house and a history of ownership.

Knowledge surrounding the initial construction of a house and surveying of the land that was to become the property of the Carroll family is sparse. The information given here is meant simply to be a general reference to time periods of ownership. The first documented owner of the property was Samuel Howard, who acquired the land prior to 1687. Howard then sold the property to Colonel Henry Ridgely (May 20, 1687 is the date on which the transaction was entered in the books by Thomas Bland, then the Clerk of Anne Arundel Town (Annapolis). The description reads as follows:

"one acre of land or thereabout with twenty-four feet house thereupon built.... and numbered by the name of the twenty-fourth lott, as it was latterly surveyed and staked out and now is in the tennure and occupation of the said Samuel Howard or his assigns to have and to hold the said one acre of land with the house thereupon standing and all singular other premises hereby granted, bargained, and sold with the Appurtenances unto the said Henry Ridgely." (May 20, 1687)

It is possible that Howard built and/or occupied the house mentioned above, which is thought to have been what later became known as the Carroll's Frame House. On the Stoddert Map of 1718 (Survey of Annapolis), Lot 6 is the Ridgely lot and is in the site of the Frame House locale. No other information was available for the use of the property by either Howard or Ridgely.



Charles Carroll the Settler (1660-1720) was the next owner of the property and acquired the land and house in 1706. The date of April 20, 1706 comes from the Anne Arundel County Land Records, with the original copy of the deed in the St. Mary's Parish Archives. His transaction with Ridgely reads as follows:

"All that lott of ground and house situate lyeing and being in the town and porte of Annapolis in Annarundel County aforesaid late in the tenure and occupation of his son Henry Ridgely and joyning to the lots of the said Charles and Rachel Kilburne together with all the rights profitts benefits and privellidges to the said house and lott belonging to in wise appertaining to have and to hold the said tract of land and premises unto the said Charles." (April 20, 1706)

On March 3, 1716, ten years after the initial occupation of Carroll on the property, two more parcels of land were sold to Carroll by Rachel Freebourne (formerly Kilburne). These parcels were located adjacent to the land which Carroll already owned. This transaction reads as follows:

"all those two lotts of ground herein after described (that is to say) one lott lying on the north side of the Duke of Gloucester Street in the City of Annapolis and the other lying on the south side of the said street adjoining to a lott lately in the possession of Henry Ridgely, Jr... to have and to hold the aforesaid two lotts of ground and all houses and...thereon built with the appurtenances to him the said Charles Carroll." (March 3, 1716)

The record of this transaction was entered on June 18, 1717 in the Anne Arundel County Land Records. It is believed that the lot shown on Stoddert's survey as Lot 5 located on the south side of Duke of Gloucester Street is the site of the Carroll House.

After Carroll the Settler died in 1720, the house became the life estate of his wife Mary Carroll. The will of Charles Carroll the Settler reads:

"I likewise devise to my said wife my dwelling House in Annapolis during her life but if my son Henry shall agree to build her such a House as she should like and on such a part of Enfield Chace as she shall direct, then he to enjoy my said dwelling house as my Heir at Law...."(1720)

Since Henry Carroll, the eldest son, died before his father (1719), Charles Carroll of Annapolis (1702-82), the next eldest son, became the heir at law and he inherited the property and house in 1742, after his mother's death. Carroll of Annapolis lived in the house until 1768, when his son Charles Carroll of Carrollton married Mary Darnall, and they moved into the house. After the property was in effect bequeathed to Charles Carroll of Annapolis, construction of the extant brick house was begun in 1721, and expanded upon in the late eighteenth century. Carroll of Carrollton completed further additions and renovations during his years of occupancy. The specific nature of these additions is not fully known. After the death of Charles Carroll of Annapolis in 1782, Charles Carroll of Carrollton became the sole owner of the property and houses:

"Item 6. All other my estate both real and personall of what kind or nature soever both herein before bequested with my lands houses and now in my possession or which I shall purchase before my death I give and bequeath unto my son Charles Carroll by my late wife Elizabeth Brooke." (June 19, 1780)

Carroll of Carrollton used the house as his principal urban dwelling until 1821, when he moved to his daughter's home on East and Lombard Streets in Baltimore. Upon his death in 1832, Charles Carroll of Carrollton willed the house and property in Annapolis to his daughter, Mary Carroll Caton:

"Also, all my late dwelling house in the city of Annapolis, and the outhouses, garden, and lots adjoining and belonging to the said dwelling house and the house formerly occupied by the late Doctor U. Scott, also the carriage house on the opposite side of the street, that passes in front of my said dwelling; the said John Mactavish, Richard S. Steuart and Lewis Neth, and the survivors and survivor of them, to hold the said lands, lots, and houses in trust for my daughter Mary Caton, to sell, give, convey, or otherwise dispose of the said lands, lots, and houses or any of them, or any part thereof, by deed or last will and testament, or in any other mode in which she may think proper in the same manner as if there were a femme sole." (Sept. 2, 1825)

Two years prior to the writing of this will, Charles Carroll of Carrollton had made a small subdivision of his land--a 39,204 square foot parcel where the first St. Mary's Church was built in 1822. This parcel was conveyed to his granddaughter, Mary Anne Caton Patterson (later the Marchioness of Wellesley), who later inherited the remaining estate with her three sisters.

Mary Caton bequeathed the house and land to her four daughters, Mary Ann, Marchioness of Wellesley; Elizabeth, Lady Stafford; Louise Catherine, Duchess of Leeds, and Emily MacTavish, upon her death in 1846. The four daughters held possession of the house and property until 1852, when it was sold to Bernard Hafkensheid, John Neumann, and Gabriel Rumpler, three members of the Redemptorist Congregation, as joint tenants. The cost of this transaction is listed at \$6,000. Rumpler died in 1856, and Neumann transferred his title to the Redemptorist in 1858. Hafkensheid followed soon after in 1859, and the entire property became a holding of the Redemptorists of Maryland, Inc., the current owners of the Carroll House and Garden and the surrounding land on which St. Mary's Parish is located. The Carroll House and Garden is operated under a management agreement with the Redemptorists by the Charles Carroll House of Annapolis, Inc., since 1987.

## II. History of the House

Previous research into the history of the property known as 18AP45 has revealed some information about the original structure which existed before Charles Carroll the Settler bought the lot in 1706 and the second adjacent lot in 1716. However, more specific documentary information about the ground story of the house was scant. It is known that a dwelling house was in place by the time Charles Carroll the Settler bought the property. It has been suspected that the area referred to in this report as the Garage was the site of this structure, which was built sometime before 1687. Archaeological excavation within this area has revealed a builder's trench along the south wall of the Garage dating to the mid-to-late 17th century. Charles Carroll the Settler lived in this dwelling for 14 years until his death in 1720. One year later, in 1721, Charles Carroll of Annapolis began the first phase of the adjacent brick house. Documentary evidence and dendrochronology samples have shown that the date of 1721 is accurate for the initial construction of the extant house (Heikkenen:1989). This house was a two-and-a-half story (counting the ground level), gambrel roof structure. Architectural investigations have shown evidence of the original roof line on the former east and west walls of the extant house.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton took occupancy of the 47-year-old house in 1768, but did not assume full ownership until 1782, upon the death of his father, Carroll of Annapolis. A passage between the two houses existed between the Frame House and the 1721 House. During the late eighteenth century expansions, this Southeast Passage was demolished and another passage took its place. Results from a second phase of dendrochronology, conducted in 1991, suggests that a two-story east wing was added between the 1721 house and the Frame House in 1773. The analysis also shows that in 1794, the gambrel roof of the 1721 house was removed and the walls and chimneys were raised to their current height, resulting in a four and one-half story house (including the ground-story). The East Wing was also raised to its current height at this time (Heikkenen: personal communication). The evidence for these renovations are mentioned in the Carroll Family Papers of construction activity at the house and orders for new furnishings in both the 1770s and 1790s. The analysis of tree ring patterns in structural beams, therefore, proves that possible that there were two distinct construction episodes in the late 18th century. It was during this period, that the formal garden was designed and installed.

After the Redemptorists acquired the house in 1852, large-scale renovations began. Sometime between 1853 and 1864, the Frame House was torn down, leaving part of the ground story foundation walls covered over for use as a carpenter's shop and storage garage. Also, through archaeological excavations in the ground story, it was observed that some rooms had

been altered more recently than others. Many characteristic signs of Redemptorist interior remodeling activity exist throughout the present structure.

The West Wing of the extant house, built in 1855-56, was begun during the tenure of Rev. Gabriel Rumpler, the first rector, and completed after his departure from Annapolis in 1855. It is not known what, if any, structures existed here before the addition of the West Wing.

Finally, the addition of the West Porch occurred in October and November of 1910, replacing a two-story frame winepress building which stood over the 1860s wine cellar (excavated nonarchaeologically in 1987).

The use of the ground-story rooms by the Carroll family has changed greatly over their 115-year history of occupation in the house, and much of this change will never be fully understood. Certain rooms and their uses are known specifically, such as the kitchen (Rm. 1) and possibly the Vaulted Room (Rm. 4), but much of the history of activity within the actual walls of the house is not known or well documented. There seems to be more architectural documentation than there is actual written documentation for how the rooms in the house were used. The lack of information for each specific room (i.e. workshop, slave quarters, etc.) makes identifying room usages based on the sometimes limited archaeological findings difficult to impossible.



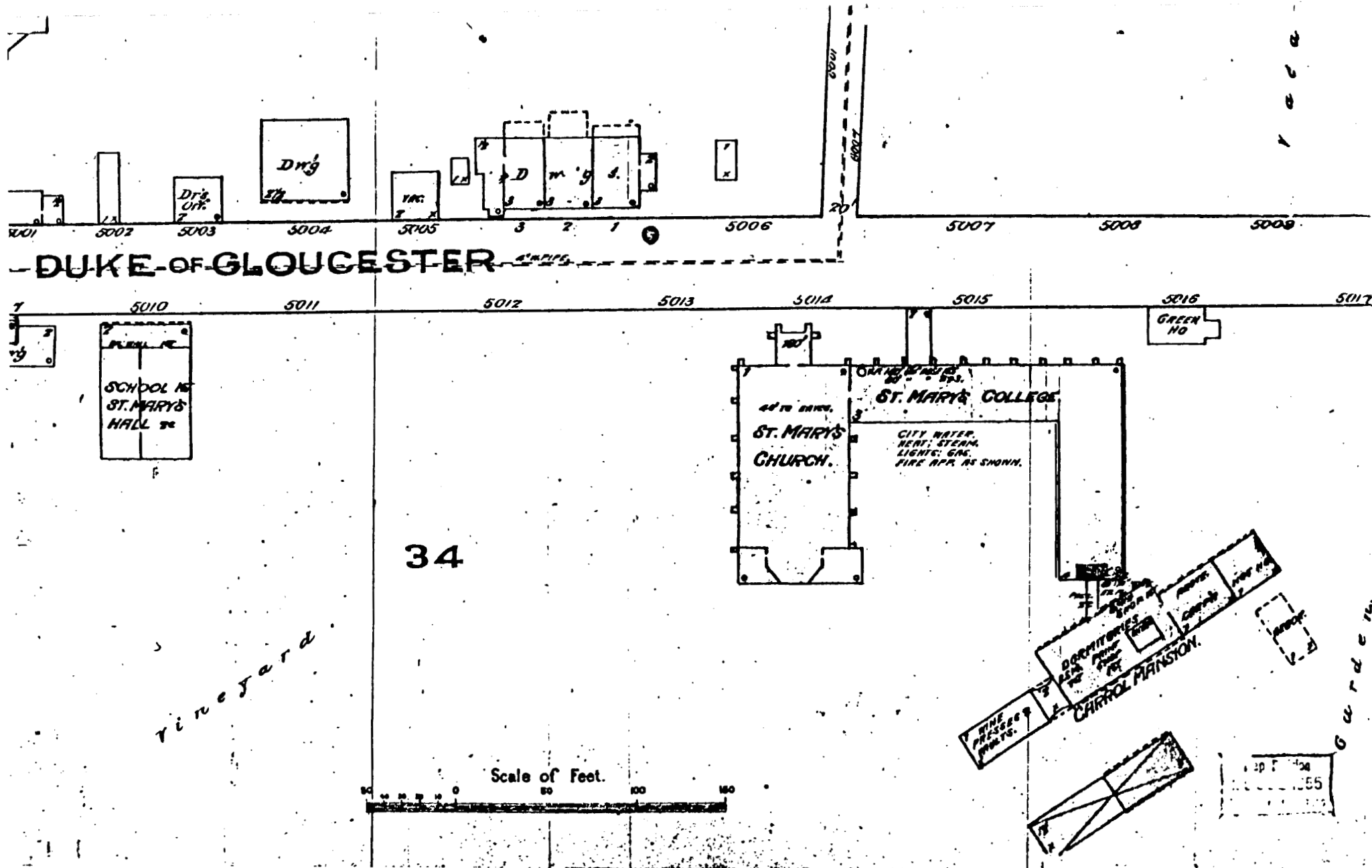


Figure 6  
1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

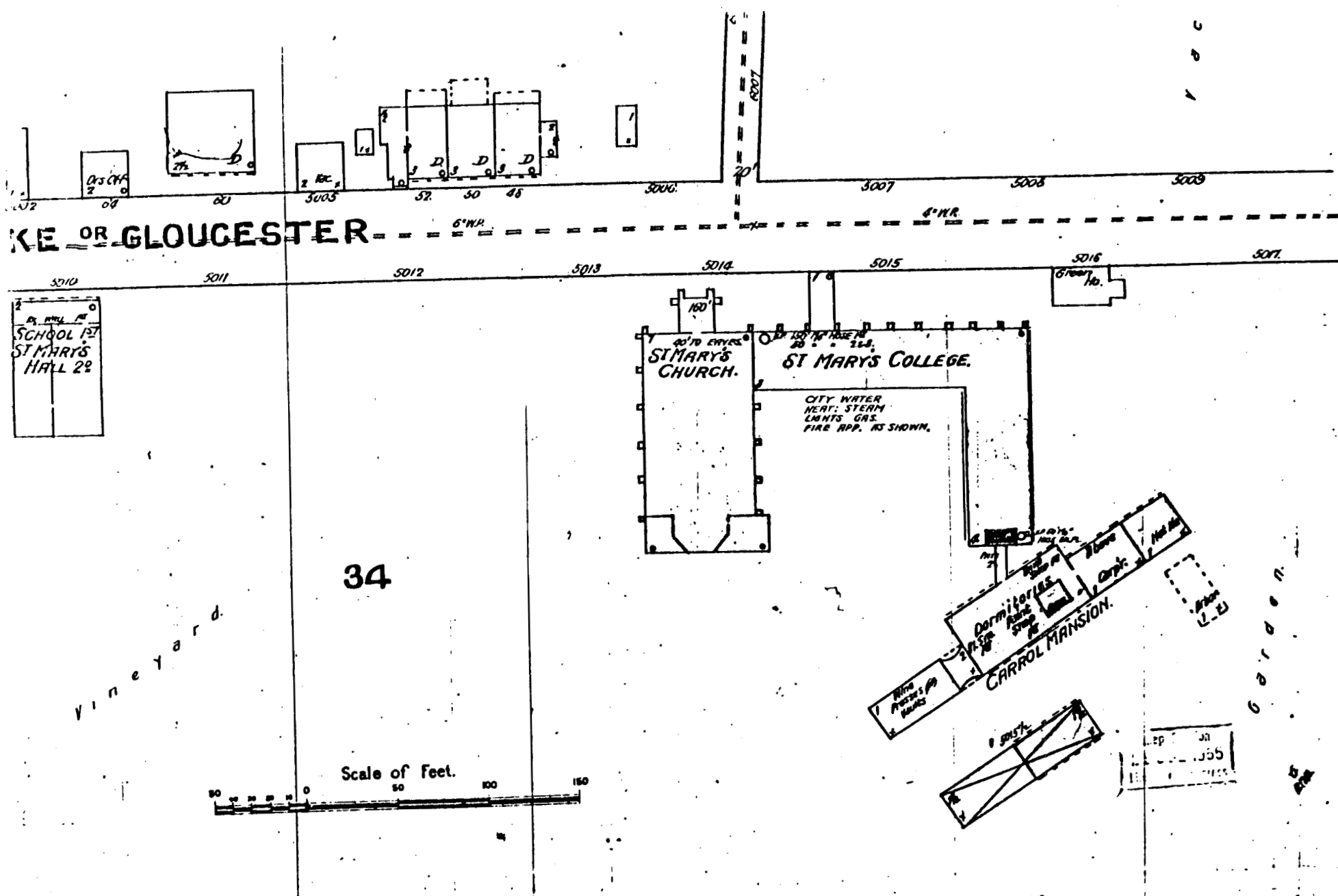
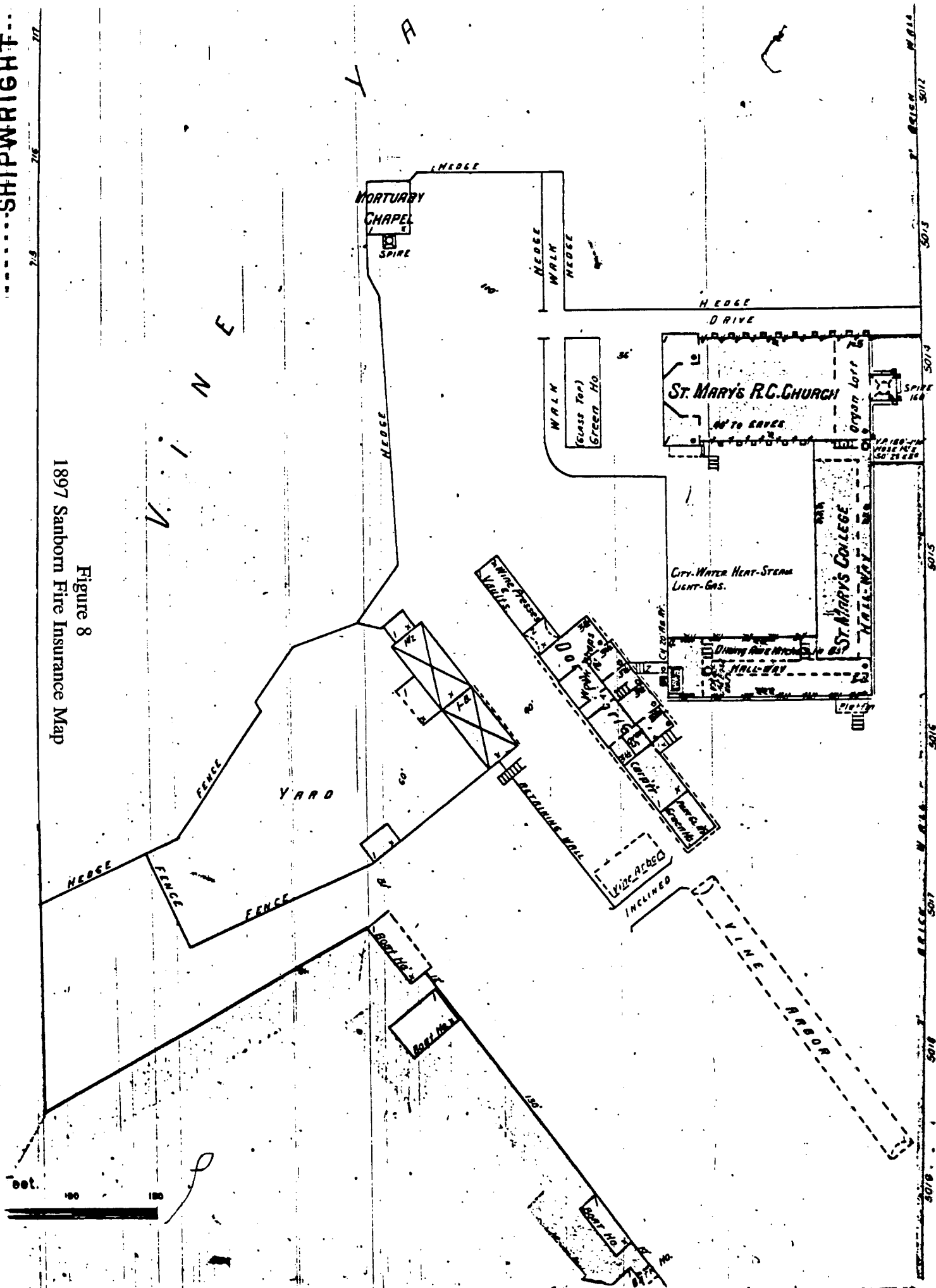


Figure 7  
1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



Figure 8  
1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



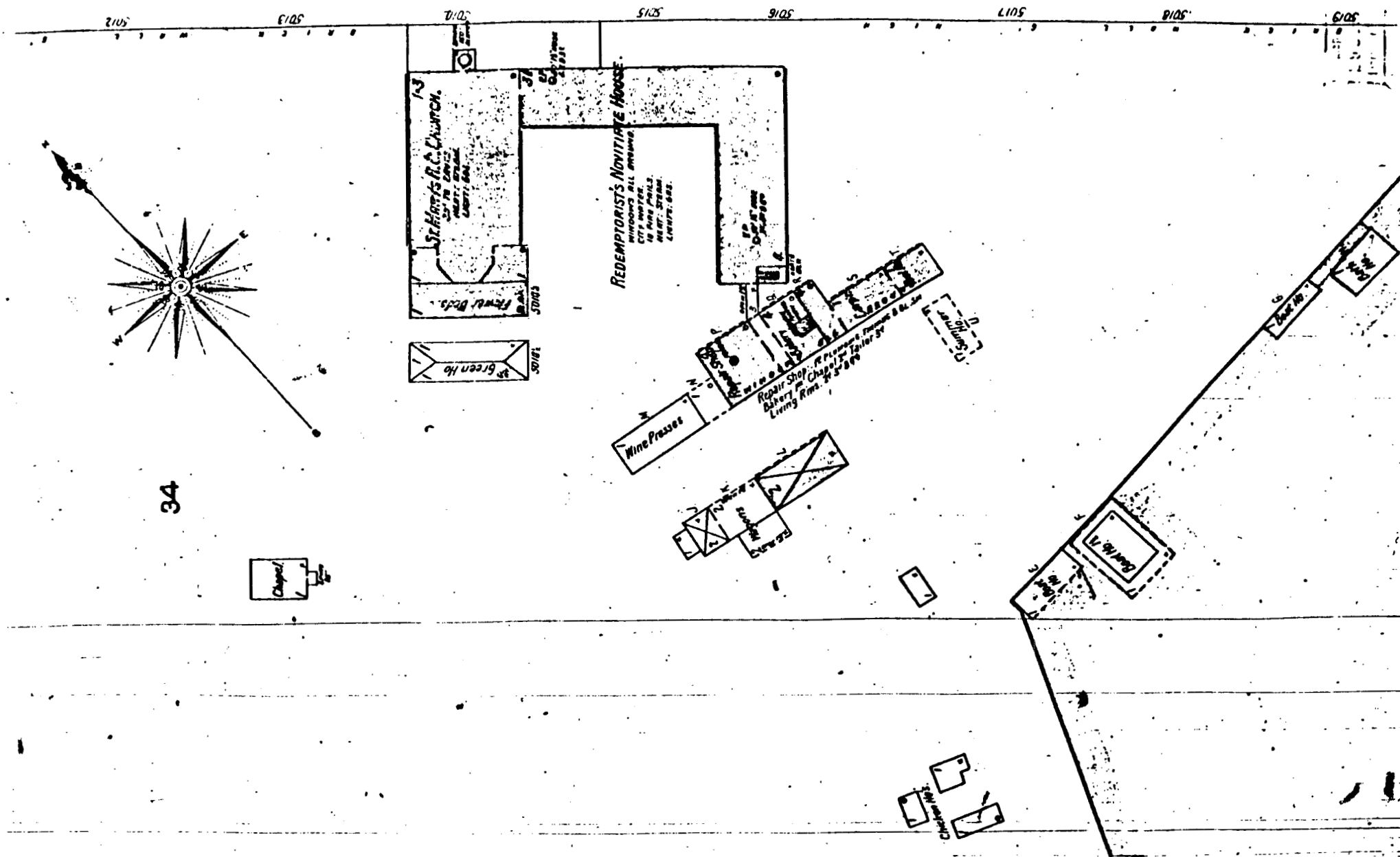
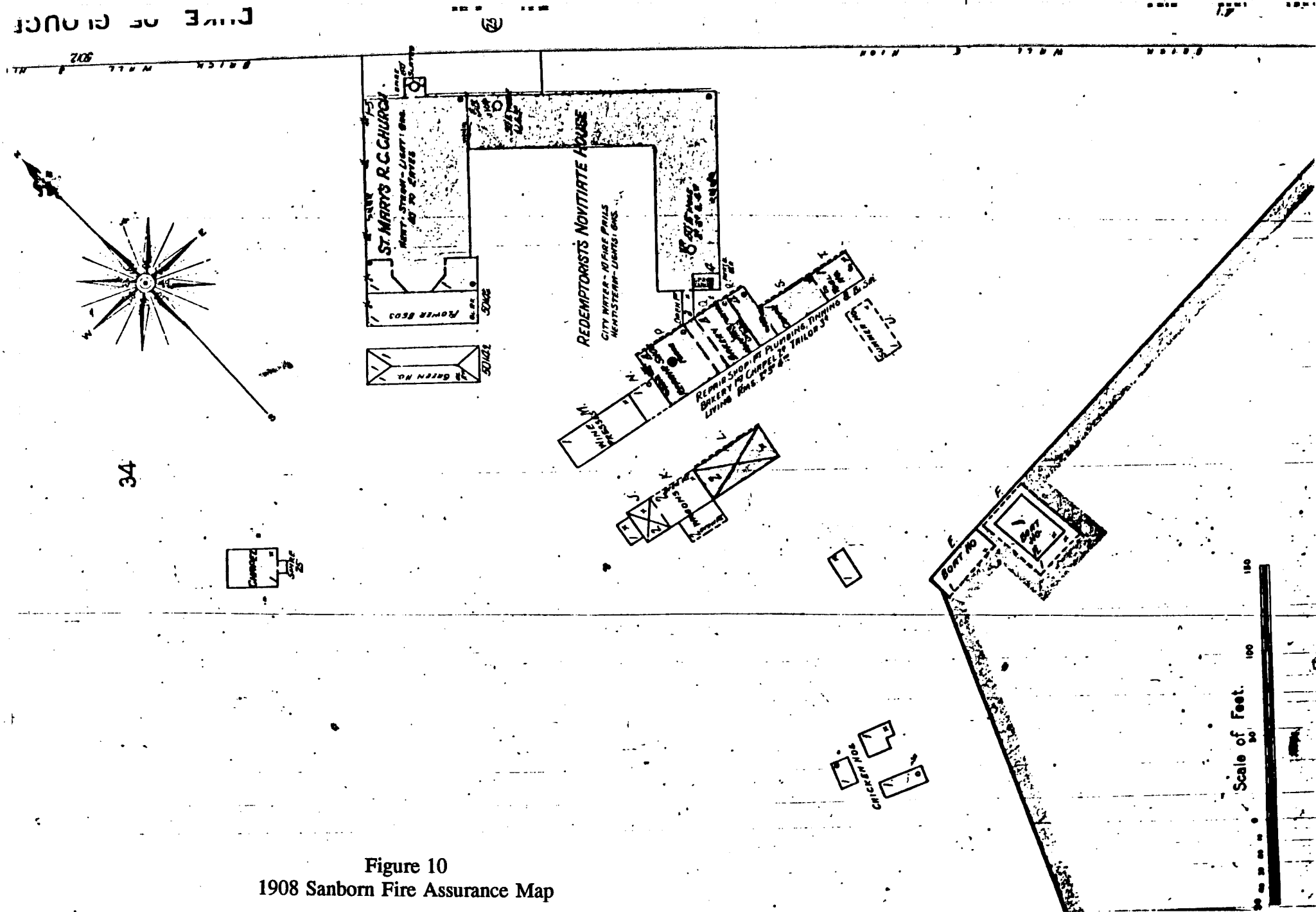
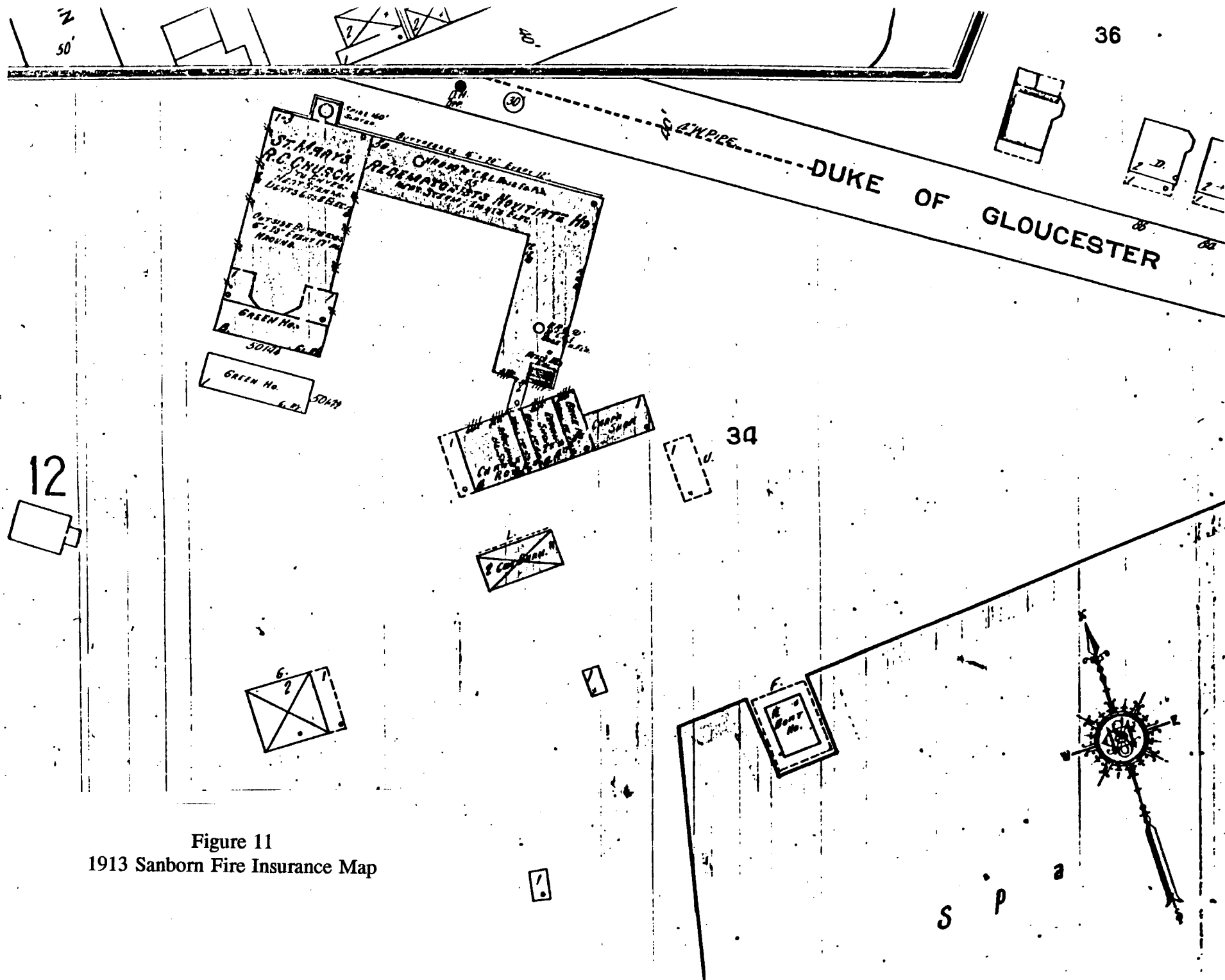


Figure 9  
1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

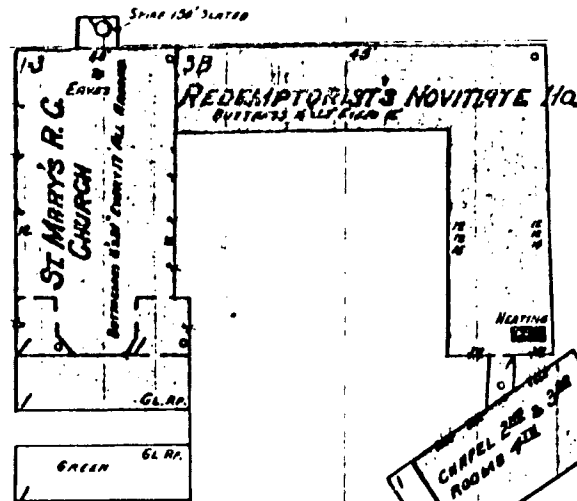
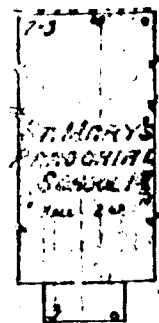
Figure 10  
1908 Sanborn Fire Assurance Map





**Figure 11**  
**1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map**

14H  
DUKE OF GLOUCESTER



Admission Refused  
Diagram drawn from 193 survey

34

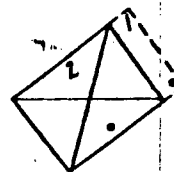
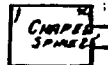


Figure 12  
1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



## **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The 1991 proposal called for excavation in each of the eleven identified areas in the ground story. In Figure 1 of this report, the eleven areas are identified as rooms 1 through 11. Eighteen 5ft. x 5ft. units were to be placed selectively throughout the ground story, not including the Garage (room 10). After excavations began, the garage area did become a concern, since its renovation was rescheduled to be one of the first of the contractors' concerns. Since archaeological excavations were ahead of schedule when this rescheduling occurred, Archaeology in Annapolis agreed to test room 10, in addition to the initial proposal, at no extra cost.

Before excavations began, project members were introduced to the architectural fabric of the house during informal tours with Dr. Robert L. Worden, President of CCHA and Mr. James T. Wollon, Jr., architectural consultant. These tours were the vehicle by which the archaeologists began developing a strategy for addressing those architectural questions that could reasonably be addressed archaeologically. The site supervisors decided, instead of excavating 5ft. squares, to concentrate on 2.5ft.x 5ft. units. This allowed excavations to address more specific structural questions related to each room, while still remaining within the proposed amount of excavated space. In all, 50 individual units were excavated, ranging in size from 2.5ft.x 5ft. "half" units and 5ft.x 5ft. full units to 2.5ft.x 10ft. hand dug trenches and one 2.5ft.x 33ft. hand dug trench along the entire south wall of room 10.

Research questions initially focused on the house's many architectural changes spanning the late 17th through the late 20th centuries, so observations of architectural details and anomalies guided the placements of initial excavation units in each room. The Charles Carroll House is the result of five major construction phases, which took place over a period of more than three hundred years. The first phase pre-dated Carroll ownership. Documents indicate that the structure known later as the Frame House, existed by 1687. It is now thought that at least the south wall of the Garage (room 10) is a surviving portion of the Frame House. The Frame House was once two stories higher than the Garage and almost one third longer (to the east). The next two phases were carried out by Charles Carroll of Annapolis and by Charles Carroll of Carrollton respectively. The last two phases post-date Carroll family occupation and are credited to the Redemptorists. This report's historic background section provides additional detail pertaining to house history.

Clarifying the nature of specific architectural developments was only one aspect of the archaeological research--individual rooms were not viewed solely as architectural spaces. A second research concern was to identify and interpret discreet activity areas in the ground story, as well as to identify changes in uses of space over time. Unfortunately, the various periods of

occupation were not equally represented. Excavations showed that rooms have been altered architecturally in a variety of ways. Architectural and archaeological evidence prove that some walls have been torn down and others have been added, some doorways have been bricked in and others have been cut through masonry walls. No original 18th-century floor surfaces have survived, however, some evidence of pre-existing floors was discovered in a few individual rooms. The majority of archaeological remains recovered during the 1991 excavations date to the 19th century--relating to the late Carroll-period and early Redemptorist-period occupations.

The ground story plan is basically symmetrical. The early eighteenth-century core of the brick house (rooms 1,2,3,4,5 and 6) is almost perfectly balanced, but clear structural evidence suggests that this has not always been the case. By addressing the nature of changes in divisions of space through time, the archaeologists hope to develop an interpretation about how each of the property's owners changed ground story lay-outs. Artifact assemblages from each room would provide information about how and when its function(s) changed. This data would be useful for learning about how each owner organized space, and more specifically about how each owner organized work space differently. This progression would not only lead researchers to a better general understanding of the daily lives of the property's various occupants, but it would also be useful for learning about how changing attitudes about work over three hundred years are expressed in the archaeological (and architectural) record.



## FIELD METHODOLOGY

Excavation of 18AP45 began on June 1, 1991 with the help of University of Maryland field school students, volunteers, and paid staff, and was completed in October 1991. In all, 50 individual units were completed; 14 5ft. x 5ft. units, 24 2.5ft x 5ft. units, and 8 other units of various sizes. Excavation began with at least a 2.5ft. x 5ft. unit placed in each room of the Carroll House ground story. These units were located in specifically designated areas of each room and based primarily on architectural observations (i.e., wall reparation, differing floor patterns, etc.). These preliminary test units were placed strategically to give information on the construction and development of the ground story of the house. The information attained through these first units led to additional excavation as deemed useful.

A grid system was used to designate and locate units throughout the ground-story floor. While the units were identified with whole-number coordinates (e.g. N30 W124 in room 7/8 of Fig 1), some were in awkward locations that had actual coordinates of, for example, N30.15 W123.8. In such cases, the numbers were rounded to the nearest whole number (N30 W124) purely for ease of recordkeeping. The main reference point for this grid is an arbitrary datum set in concrete on the second terrace of the garden. This datum was established during 1987 excavations and all excavations conducted Archaeology in Annapolis have been tied into that point (identified as 0N 0S with an arbitrary elevation of 0.00).

After superimposing a grid system over the ground story, excavation was begun with the removal of modern floor surfaces. A variety of tools including picks, shovels, and jackhammers were used to remove the floor surfaces made of brick, wood, flagstone, or concrete. In most cases the floors were recorded as level A in notes. Once the floors were removed, levels were dug stratigraphically using masonry trowels and shovels, however, arbitrary levels were used for any layers exceeding .50 feet in depth. Recorded data for each excavated level included photographs, maps (profile and plan view), a listing of artifacts, soil definition, and elevations taken either with a transit or with line levels pulled from known elevations. All elevations were tied in with the datum in the garden.

Other methods for excavation included screening all soil through 1/4 inch screen mesh and the collection of float samples for more important levels or features. About 20% of each soil layer was wet screened using window screen size mesh. These samples were then partially sorted in the field and sent to the laboratory for cataloging. Additional soil sample collected from certain features and stratigraphic layers had not been analyzed as of the writing of this report. Results of this analysis will be submitted at a later date as an addendum to this report.

Some units were backfilled when wall foundations or important features were in danger of being disturbed. Otherwise, units were not backfilled because construction excavation was scheduled to begin immediately after completion of the project.

Some units were excavated arbitrarily as warranted by time constraints and the fact that they contained potentially important archaeological evidence which would have been lost otherwise. Some level of archaeological integrity was maintained during these excavations and results were precisely recorded. While these units were dug arbitrarily and may have included several stratigraphic layers per level, stopping points for each level were specifically designated by known layers that extended across much of each room under investigation. This methodology also gave the necessary profile information in a relatively short period of time of excavation.

A public program was available to visitors by special request or during scheduled open house tours once a month. This program was normally given by a site supervisor as well as by Carroll House volunteers. Archaeology tours were integrated into the complete house tours.

While a general methodology is always used to begin an archaeological excavation, one cannot account for the unknown. A research design and a set of questions based on a set of thoughts and observations allowed for preliminary testing to be done in each room. From here, our questions developed and expanded, and more excavation units were placed to try and solve additional questions which developed from excavations.

## **LABORATORY METHODS**

Artifacts from the Charles Carroll House were transferred daily to the Historic Annapolis Foundation/Archaeology in Annapolis archaeology laboratory, located at 99 Main St.. All bags were checked to make sure each had received a bag number and the provenience was printed clearly. Each room of the house was assigned a priority and artifacts were processed following these priorities.

A core group of volunteers, assisted by members of the Carroll Volunteers (the Carroll House support group), cleaned, labelled and catalogued the excavated materials. Ceramics, glass, bone and other stable artifacts were washed while metals and other fragile objects were dry brushed. Materials in need of conservation were also identified.

Once cleaned, artifacts were placed on a rack to dry. When they were dry they were removed from the rack, 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 (AP45), 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' database, 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 sheets. This is a tedious process but ensures the integrity of the data.

Once all artifacts from a room had been entered into the computer and any errors corrected, a printout was produced. This master printout was used to determine the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) for each unit in the room 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 looked at again to confirm the first identification. Deposits showing archaeological integrity were chosen for crossmending.

Crossmending began by laying out all the ceramics from one unit and attempting to mend the ceramics first within a level and then across levels. When it was determined that all mends had been made within a unit, the ceramics were put aside and the same procedure was followed for each of the remaining units. After all the units had been mended, the ceramics were laid out by type and mending between the units was conducted. Mending continued until no more could be achieved. Vessel numbers were assigned and mends were recorded. Assignment of vessel numbers was based on vessel base fragments, but unique pieces were also given a vessel number. This information then became an integral part of the stratigraphic analysis. Types of reconstructed vessels and their decorative attributes were also used as part of the dating strategy.

Due to time constraints, crossmending was restricted to the East Wing, including the Southeast Passage. Additional analysis should include the Vaulted Room where excavations revealed a possible deposit contiguous to both rooms and the East Porch where a visual evaluation of the ceramics shows similarities that may merit investigating.

Following the processing and analysis, all artifacts were packaged for storage in Historic Annapolis Foundation's Crownsville storage facility. Artifacts were boxed by room and, within each room, by unit. Ceramic vessels were not reintegrated into the collection, but were packed by vessel type. All records were placed in storage at the University of Maryland, College Park Archaeology Laboratory and artifacts, records and reports can be made accessible for additional study. The artifacts remain the property of the Redemptorists and all or selected artifacts will be returned for display and/or storage at the Carroll House.

## **FIELD RESULTS**

This section is organized by room, beginning with Room 1 and concluding with Room 11. The units in each room are summarized individually according to a consistent format. Summaries of the stratigraphic soil layers and features within each unit are contained in Appendix A, where each level is briefly described and, if possible, it is dated according to the earliest possible date of manufacture for the most modern artifact found. This date is identified as the *Terminus Post Quem* and is abbreviated as TPQ.

In this section, the unit summaries offer a general overview of the findings. Accompanying almost every unit is at least one map highlighting what are considered to be the most significant remains. At the end of each group of unit discussions, the reader will find a section entitled Room Summary. It provides interpretations of the room based on both archaeological and architectural evidence. Connections between rooms are made when possible; however, in most cases cultural stratigraphy was unique to each room.

### **KITCHEN (ROOM 1)**

#### **N17 W84**

**Summary** - This unit was located against the south wall of room 1 (Kitchen) and was placed here to investigate both the foundation construction (ie., date of construction, materials used), and also to ascertain room usage (Plate. Level A began after the modern concrete floor was removed with the help of a jackhammer. This level along with level B are most likely associated with preparation of pouring the concrete floor. Feature 430, a large, random piece of decayed wood, was found in level B and may be remnant from a previous floor surface, however, it may also be refuse from ceiling repairs (no positive determination could be made). Once these levels were removed, the soil became very hard packed and it was thought that a dirt floor may have existed in this room, however, the types of artifacts (mainly construction debris) and extreme lack of domestic artifacts found in this unit indicate that the area was probably excavated out down to hard-packed soil during Redemptorist occupation when repairs or renovations were being done (i.e., installation of concrete floors). In level F, feature 451, a builder's trench along the south wall of the room, was discovered. No date could be given for construction of this wall, however, the similarity of construction with other walls in the 1721 core of the house indicate that it is an original Carroll wall. Through examination of the south wall architecture,

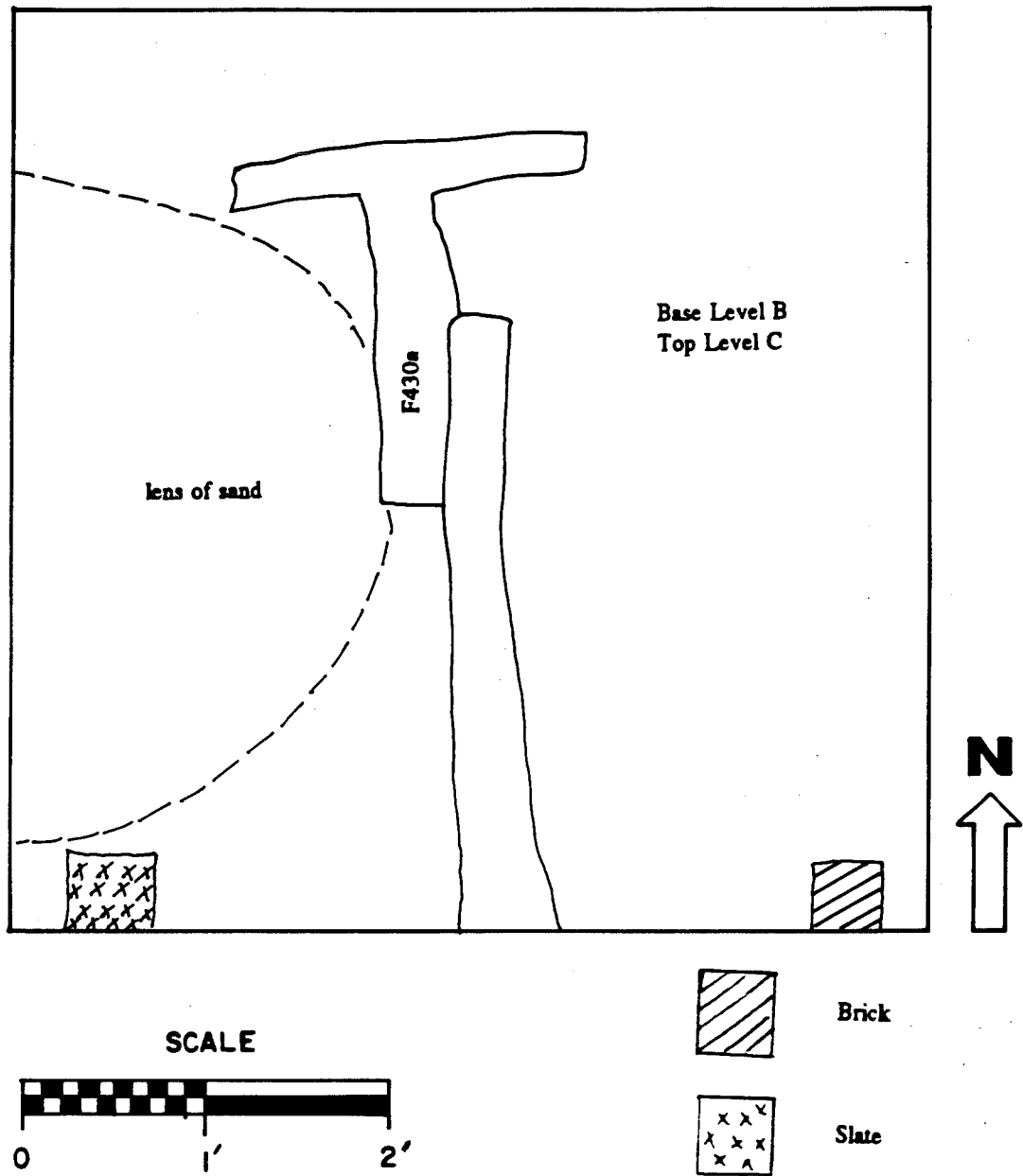


Figure 13  
N17 W84, Base of Level B

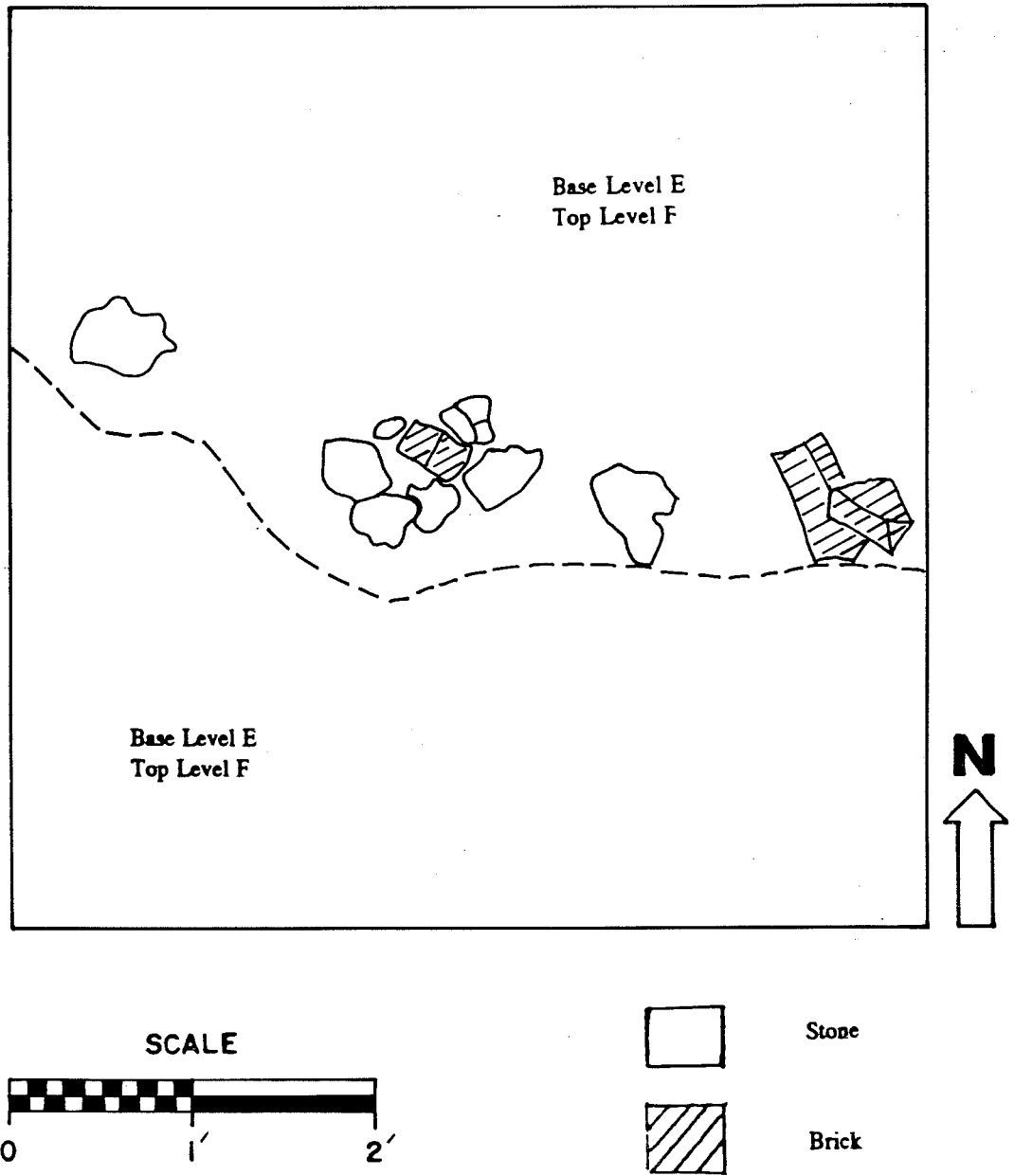


Figure 14  
N17 W84, Base of Level E

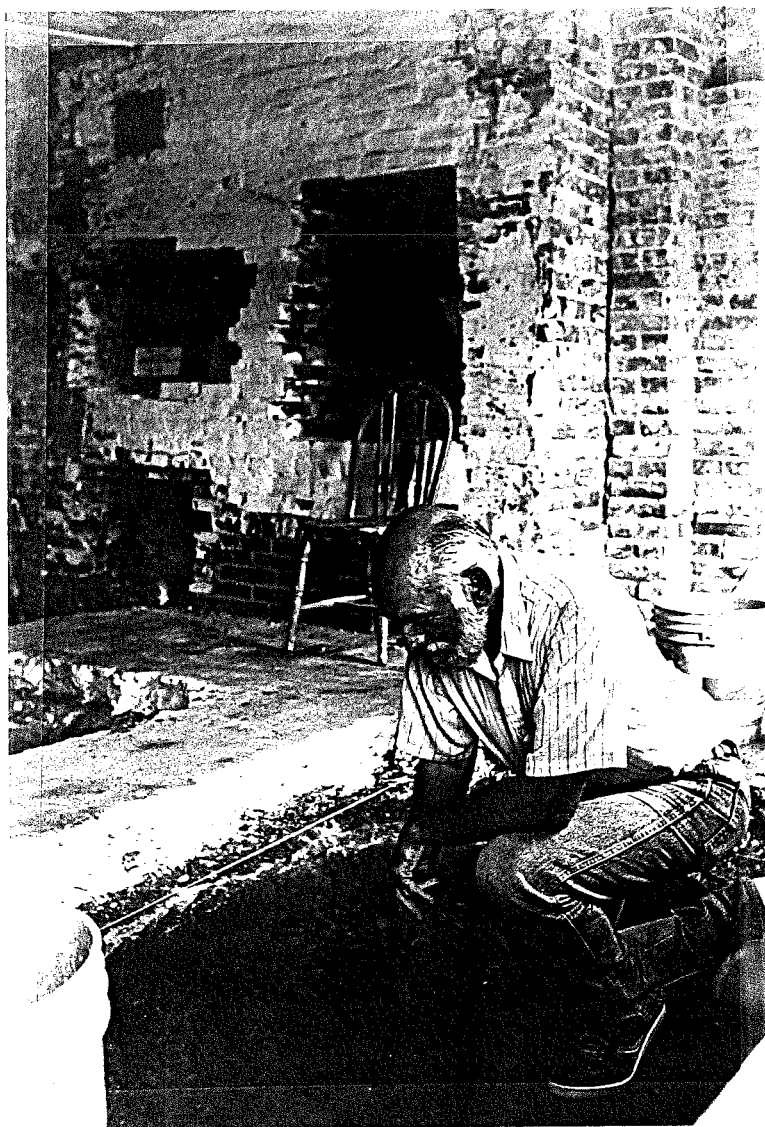


Plate 2

Charles Carroll House volunteer, Bob Ogle, excavating N17 W84.  
(Note rear wall: visible remains of the west front of the bread  
oven, constructed during Redemptorist occupation.)



it was determined that some patch work may have been done on the wall at an elevation below the 1991 floor surface. It appears that this was an early repair, because no disturbance in the soil stratigraphy around the area under question was noted. Small tin-glazed earthenware sherds were the only diagnostic artifacts recovered from levels D and below. The unit was ended after level J was removed from the south half of the unit and the south wall foundation base had been reached. The unit was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.80 feet below datum (average of 2.4 feet from surface to base).

### **N30 W80**

**Summary** - This unit was opened to examine the oven area in the northeastern corner of the room. Level A consisted of the jackhammered remains of the modern concrete floor that dates to the 20th century. The TPQ for level B is post-1820, but pre-1903; probably a Redemptorist deposit. Some rodent disturbance was noted in these upper levels. Level C contained sand which was in association with the installation of the concrete floor surface. Level D has a TPQ of post-1820, and is again, most likely a Redemptorist deposit. Levels D and E were removed and the next reliable date of deposit is in level F, where artifacts found indicate a TPQ of post-1795. In level F, feature 435a was found and determined to be a root stain. Level G was sterile, with the exception of one small piece of animal bone that is probably from rodent activity in this area of the room. At the base of level G, also sterile soil, was feature 436a, another root stain. The unit was closed after level G was removed and determined to be subsoil. In this unit, as in N17 W84, the deposit of materials and soil strata indicate that the entire room has been disturbed by 19th- and 20th-century Redemptorist activity. What this activity was is not currently known, but it is certain that most of whatever was here before Redemptorist occupation no longer exists because of repair and renovation done after 1852. Only level F may be associated with Carroll-period occupation, however, because of the lack of artifacts dating from this time period, no specific use of this area could be determined.

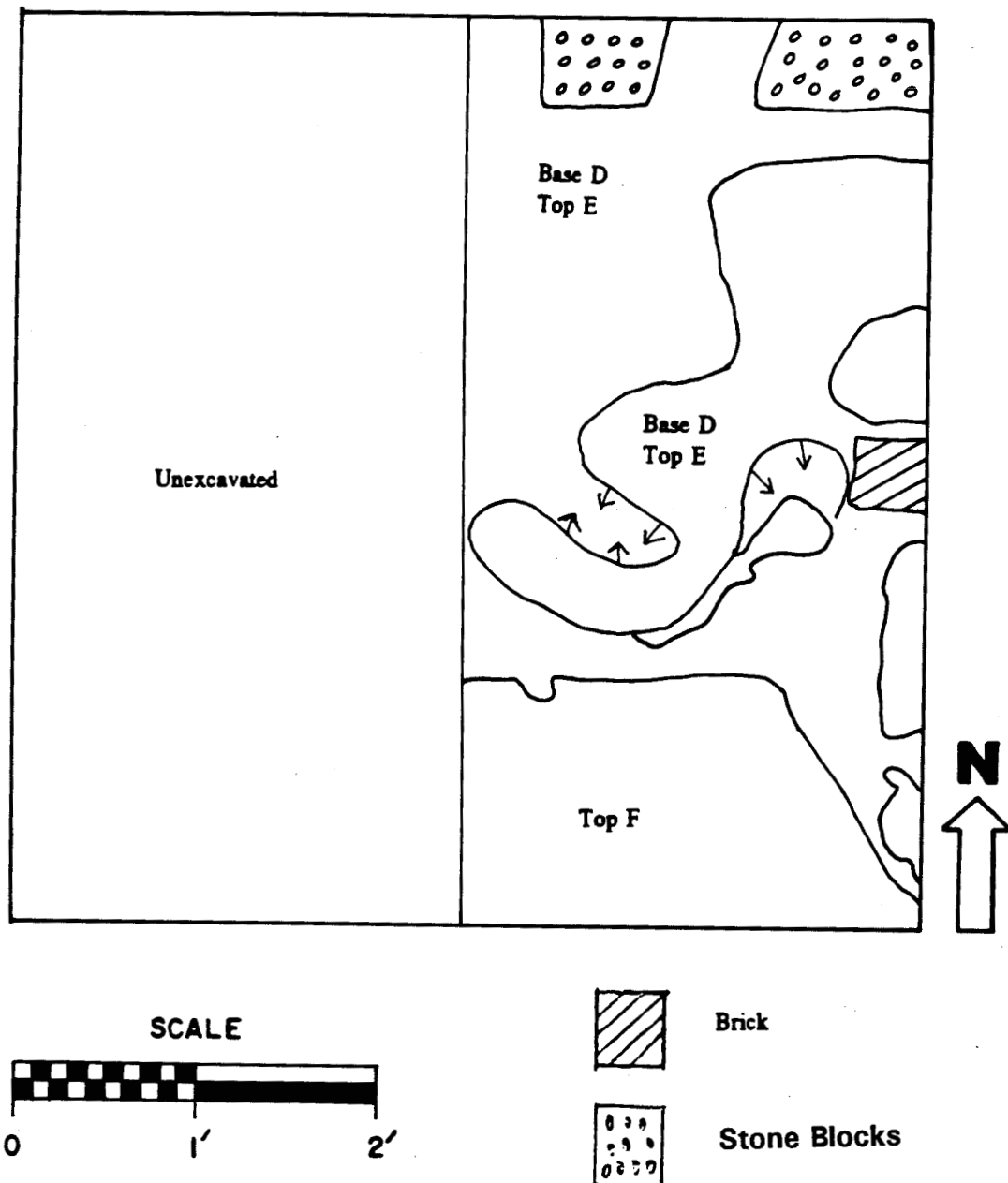


Figure 15  
N30 W80, Base of Level D

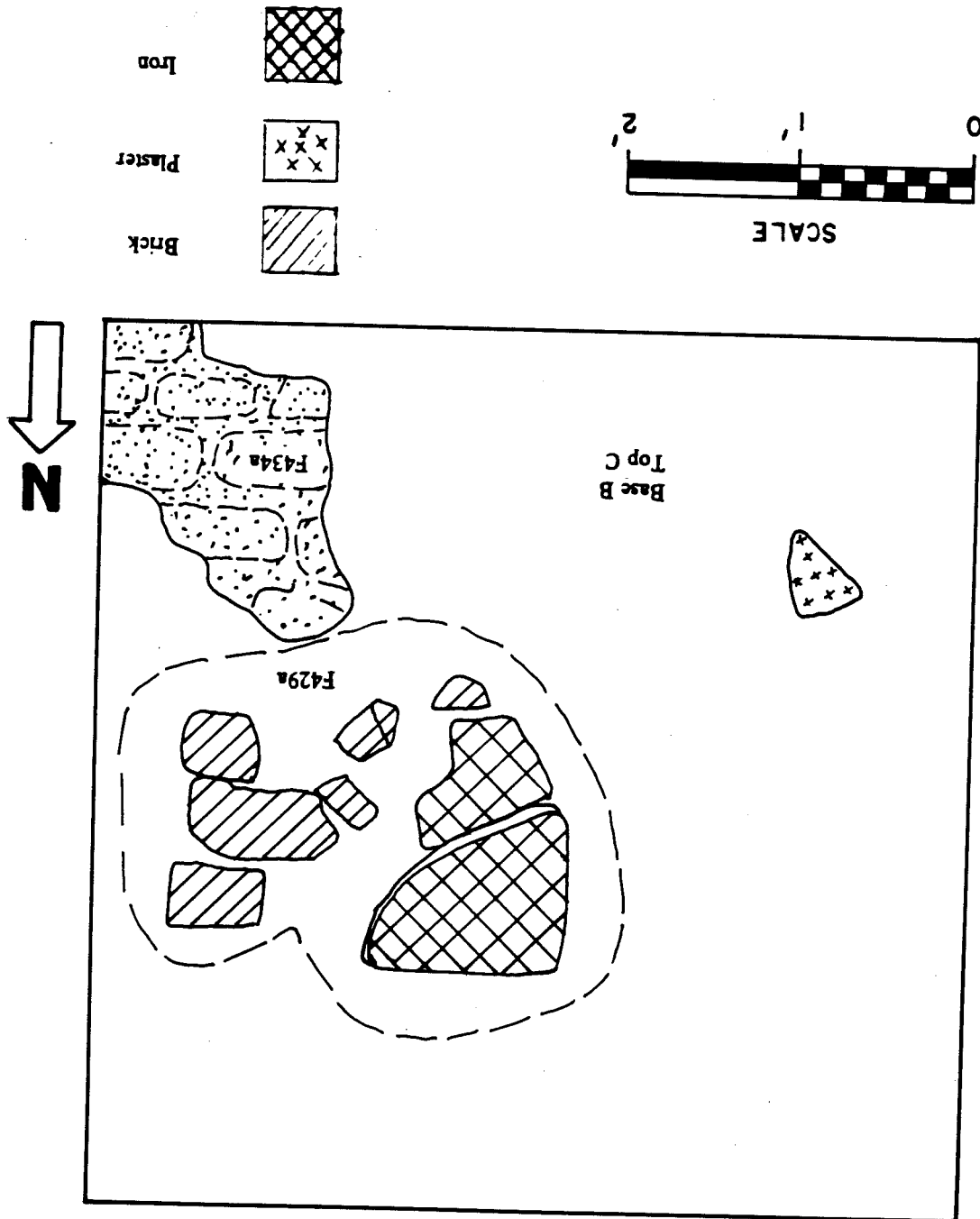
## **N25 W84**

**Summary** - This unit was placed in the center of the Kitchen in order to recover any traces of how the room was used and to gain some stratigraphic and artifact control. At the base of B, feature 429 was found and is thought to be a part of a fireback that was reused by the Redemptorists for building the bread oven. Even though no archaeological date could be assessed for this feature, the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicate that the bread oven was in place by 1885 (Figure 6). Feature 434a was a mortar surface with brick impressions in it. This is the only indication that there was a previous floor surface in this room. Unfortunately, however, no diagnostic artifacts were found to give a date for construction or even destruction of this brick floor. Levels C, D, and E were removed without finding any new information and were excavated in an arbitrary method of approximately .50 foot levels. Not only were very few artifacts recovered, but very little stratigraphy remained to supply information about activity areas. The unit was closed after the removal of level F, a "window" in the southeast corner of the unit that determined sterile soil had been reached.

## **N30 W77**

**Summary** - This unit, occupying a small 1 foot x 2.5 foot niche in the extreme northeast corner of the room, was excavated late in the season as a salvage operation after contractors working on interior restoration, removed brick and mortar fill and made the corner accessible to archaeologists. Levels A and B were each approximately 0.2 feet deep and contained early 19th-century artifacts including green bottle glass and green shell edged pearlware. The most significant feature in this corner were thin but distinguishable builder's trenches along the room's north and east walls (F550a, b, and c). The last portion of the trenches, excavated by archaeologists, was soil in the base of the trench and adjacent to the base of the wall foundations (F550c). Three small dark stones were excavated from these corner deposits. Two stones were flint cobbles and one of them had been worked or chipped repeatedly. The third stone is essentially black in color and is strikingly similar in size, form, and color to the black polished stone recovered from N44 W65.H. Based on the small number of artifacts recovered from N30 W77, this deposit can only be tentatively dated to the early 19th century, making it possibly contemporary with the Carroll-period occupation layers in the East Wing (See room 9 summary, and appendix B for a discussion of room 9 stratigraphy).

Figure 16  
N25 W84, Base of Level B



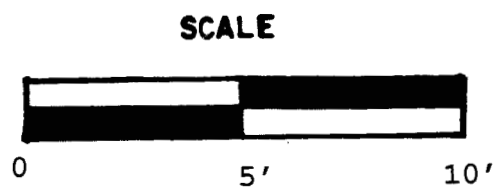
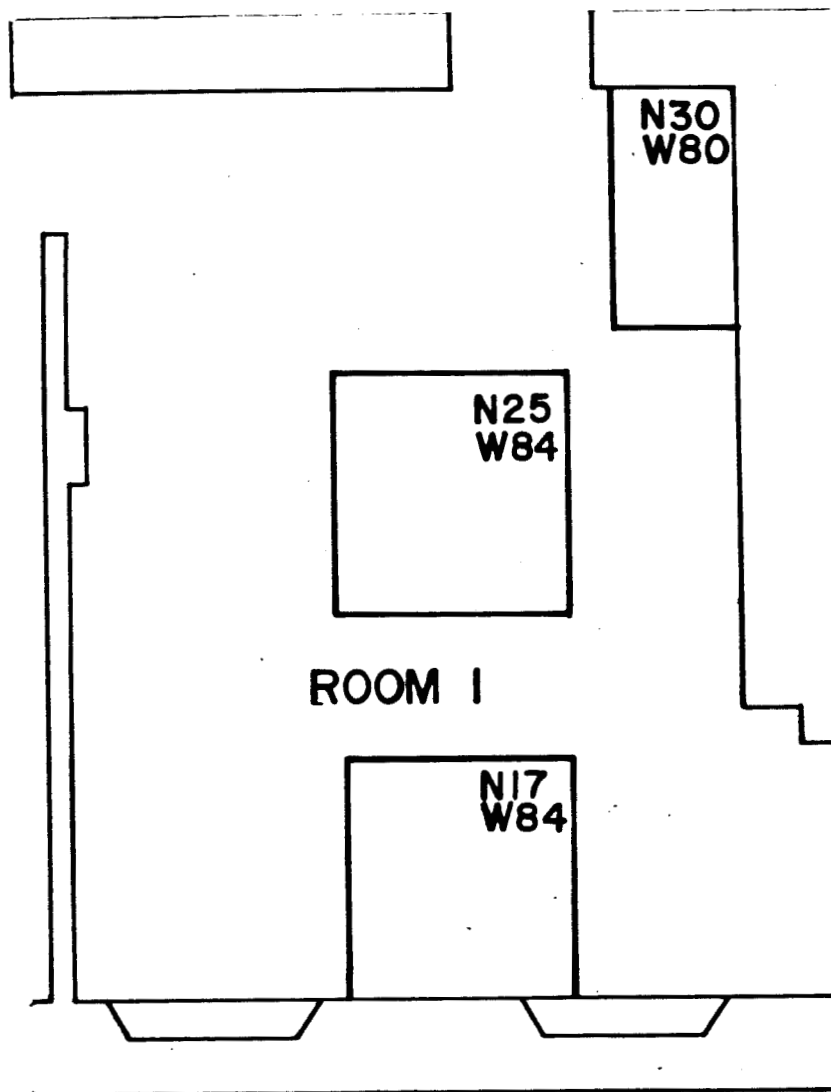


Figure 17  
Room 1 - Plan of Excavated Units

## ROOM 1 SUMMARY

Based on architectural evidence--the remnants of a large fireplace--this room is thought to have been the original kitchen of the 1721 house, built by Charles Carroll of Annapolis. Finding evidence of activity surrounding the 18th century hearth and additional evidence of distinct activity areas in the kitchen were objectives of excavation, but excavations did not provide much useful data. Excavations showed that because of previous architectural renovations, only a few material items remained. It is now believed that the changing of floor surfaces within the Kitchen (and including the Hallway, which was originally part of the Kitchen) over the period of occupation by both the Carroll family and most recently, the Redemptorists, has effectively removed almost all stratified archaeological remains from this room, and created a virtually indiscernible stratigraphy. Excavations in this room resulted in the discovery that two possible floor surfaces may have existed here before the current concrete surface. If this is true, then occupation layers associated with these earlier floors must have been scraped away before the 20th-century concrete floor was poured. Also, because these floors were apparently built directly on top of soil, without raised footers, the remaining soil became very compacted, leaving an extremely hard surface beneath. One isolated exception to this was found north of the fireplace in the extreme northeast corner of the room (N30 W77). Three small, dark stones were recovered from this corner along with some bone, datable ceramic sherds, and bottle glass. The

The results of megastrata analysis done in this room show 3 main strata (See Appendix B for a discussion of "Megastrata"). The specific breakdown of levels included in each megastrata can be seen in Appendix B, Table 3. Megastratum I included levels that date archaeologically to post-1820. Based on evidence of substantial architectural changes and renovations associated with these levels and on the understanding that renters occupying the House under Carroll family ownership did little to alter or improve the property (Worden, personal communication), these layers are thought to be associated with Redemptorist occupation rather than with renter occupations, as the post-1820 date suggests. This stratum extended from the ground surface down approximately .53 feet. Megastratum 1 was fairly level across the entire room and included F434, the remains of a previous brick floor. Megastratum II dates from before 1820 and extended down approximately .91 feet across the entire room. Very few artifacts were found that helped establish a date of deposit for this megastratum (only a few fragments of creamware and tin-glaze earthenware were found). Megastratum 3 was subsoil which was excavated down another approximately .50 feet.

The last observations from the excavations in this room involve the suspected topography of the land before the house was built. There is an apparent line running diagonally(northwest

to southeast) across the northeast corner of the room separating a hard clayey subsoil in the south from a softer and slightly moist, loamy clay in the north. This line may represent the bottom edge of one fall of the hillside that existed before the house was built into it. This geographic area is characterized by a buildup of soft sediment that may have developed at the base of the hillside. The diagonal nature of this line in comparison with the plan view of the house indicates that the house was not built perpendicularly into the hillside, but rather, that it was constructed at an angle to the original contour. Furthermore, the axis of the 1721 brick house had been predetermined by the orientation of the already existing Frame House.

### **HALLWAY (ROOM 2)**

#### **N20 W99**

**Summary -** This unit was opened to examine the wall between the Hallway and the Museum Shop. It was hypothesized that the wide foundation was part of an original Carroll House interior wall. After excavation of N17 W104 revealed the east side of a stone foundation, this unit was placed to determine its width. The brick wall from floor to ceiling appears to have been reconstructed on top of this surviving stone foundation. Level B soil was very similar to that which was found under the wooden floor in the Museum Shop, but it was extremely thin. Wood remains and nails suggest that there may have been a wooden floor in this space before the concrete surface, however, no recognizable floor remains were identified. Level C became more compact and slightly more orange in color. Feature 433a, an unexplained mortar spill, was found at the top of level D. This is likely from construction of the existing brick wall, made with reused bricks. Levels D and E were excavated down to expose sterile soil. This room had stratigraphy very similar to the Kitchen and the Museum Shop. Virtually no cultural materials remained and there was hardly any distinct stratigraphy to note. The main discovery in this room was that the wall separating the Hallway from the Museum Shop has what appears to be an original stone foundation.

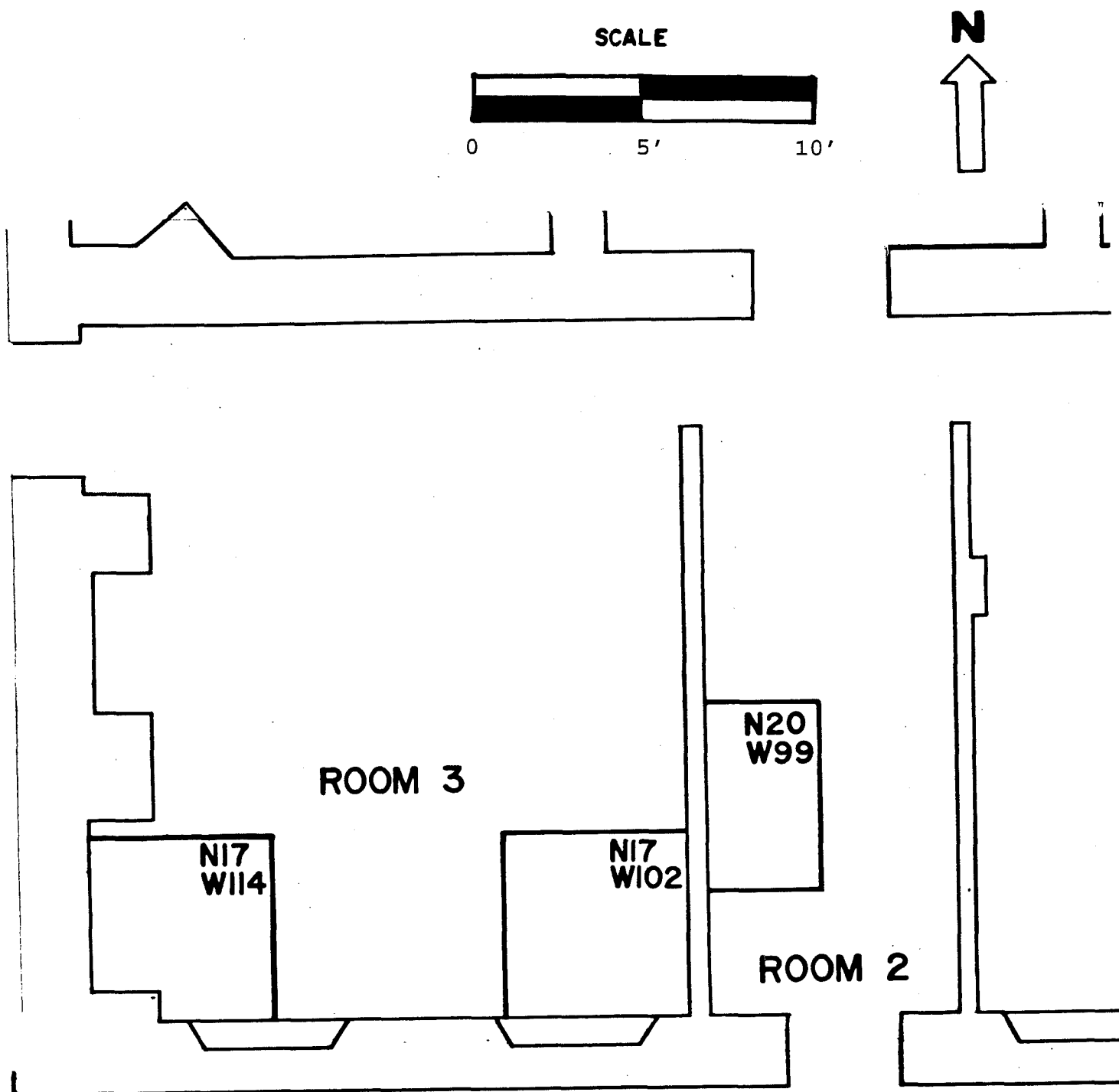


Figure 18  
Room 2 & Room 3 - Plan of Excavated Units



## **ROOM 2 SUMMARY**

This room is located between the Kitchen and the Museum Shop. It was known before digging started that the brick walls to either side of this room were both modern. Results show that the stratigraphy and artifact assemblage in the Hallway is the same as that of the south side of the Kitchen. The wall separating the Hallway and Kitchen was later found to be modern with no historic precedent.

The only unit excavated in this area was located at N20 W99 on the grid layout of the site. The stratigraphy implied that either few materials ever accumulated here or that material remains from previous activities were removed during more recent disturbance (i.e. installation of modern concrete floor). Because this area was originally part of the Kitchen, a center of activity, the latter solution seems more likely. Some evidence of previous floor surfaces were found in the kitchen and because of the dense compaction in both the kitchen and the hallway, it seems that just prior to pouring the concrete floor the surface of soil beneath the previous floor was scraped away to level the ground surface.

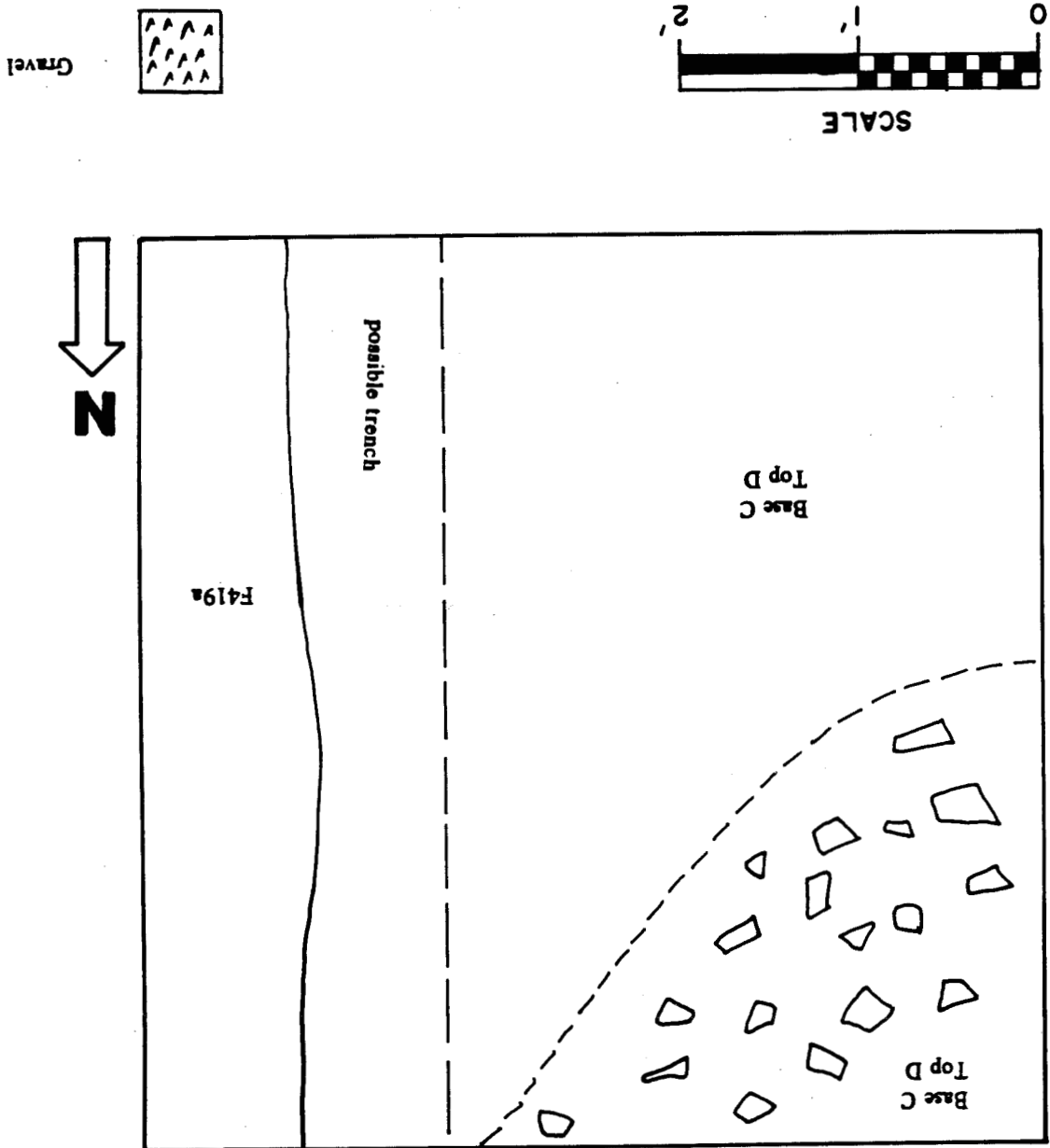
The other result of excavating here was the discovery of an original wall foundation for the west wall of the Hallway and is described in the Museum Shop room summary. The sandstone and mortar foundation is original, but the wall itself is more recent, based on the presence of reused brick in the wall. This foundation aligns with the original west wall of the Kitchen. The Hallway east wall, on the other hand, had no stone foundation and was constructed after the plastered ceiling, but before the concrete floor. The ceiling, including the lathe was continuous from the Hallway into the Kitchen, but the concrete floor was not.

## **MUSEUM SHOP (ROOM 3)**

### **N17 W102**

**Summary** - This unit was opened in the southeast corner of the Museum Shop to investigate the relationship of the east wall (the wall between rooms 2 & 3) and the south exterior wall of the House. Level A was the wooden floor which was removed to expose level B. The TPQ for level B is post-1850, indicating that the floor was a Redemptorist renovation. After level B was removed, a harder, more compact layer was exposed. The sandstone foundation for the east wall was located at the base of this level and assigned feature number 419. Another feature, F420, was found in the south central area of the unit and was a mortar concentration. Level C has a

Figure 19  
N17 W102, Base of Level C

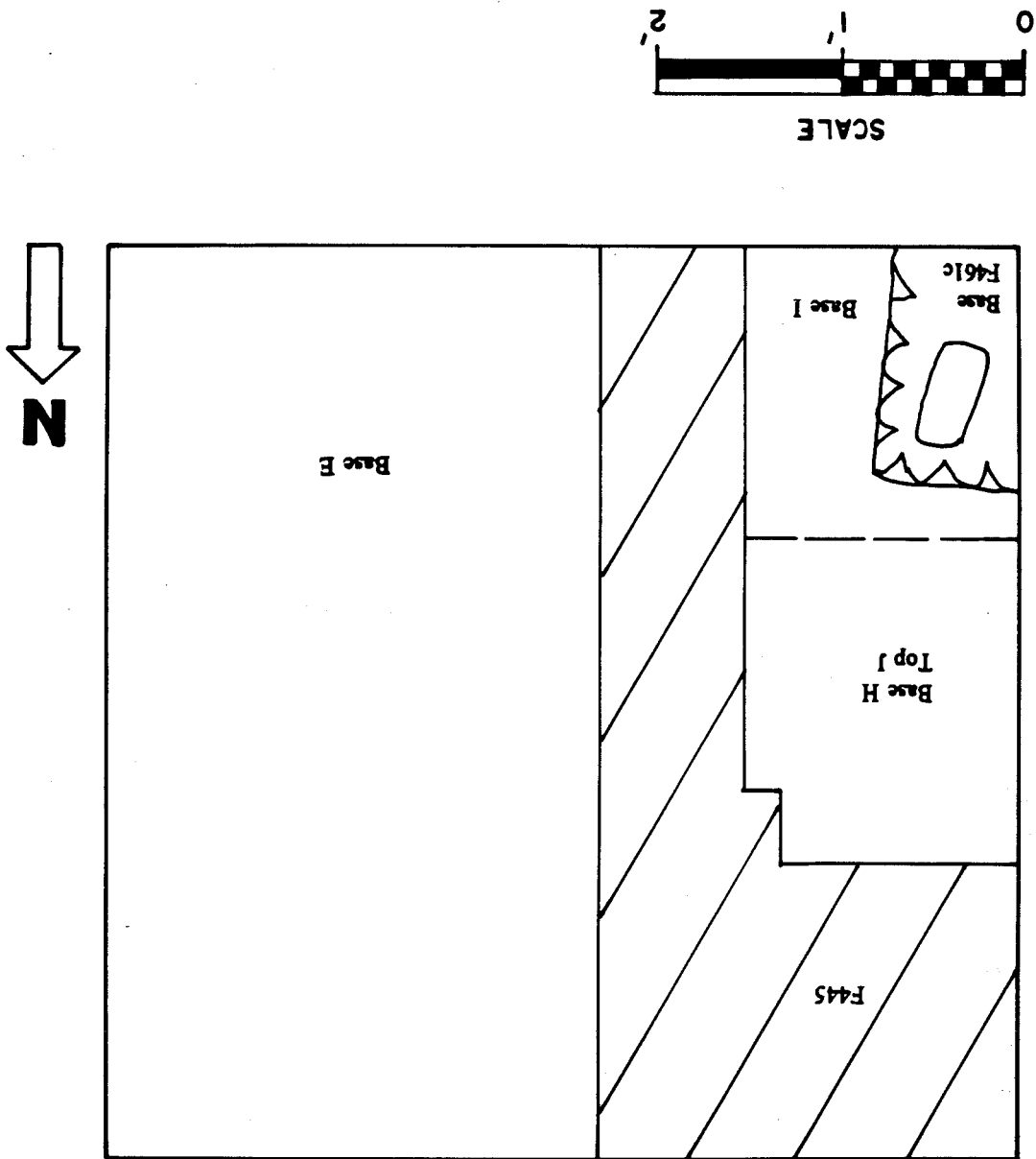


TPQ of post-1780 and is the last datable level in this unit. When compared with F433 in N20 W99 it seems this too is the product of Redemptorist construction even though the TPQ under this layer is much earlier. Levels D and E were very hard packed soil layers that were arbitrarily separated. Level E was closed when Feature 428 was found. This feature was thought to be a builder's trench for the south wall of the house. It turned out to be shallow--not extending to the base of the wall. Some moist soil was located along the wall probably due to moisture seeping through the wall. Level F was then dug in the southeast corner of the unit to determine that subsoil had been reached and to determine the base of foundations. Both the south wall and the east foundation are thought to be original Carroll (1720s) features, because of the similarities in construction (i.e., large sandstone blocks that extend approximately 2.3 ft. into subsoil.)

### **N17 W114**

**Summary** - This unit was opened in the southwest corner of room 3 to investigate the alcove support and to examine the relationship between the south and west walls of the room. It had already been determined, in N17 W102, that the south wall was original and had not been disturbed. The west wall of this room was originally the west exterior wall of the house prior to 1856, when the Redemptorists added the West Wing to the house. Levels A and B are the same as levels A and B in N17 W102, and date to post-1850. Level A was the modern floor surface of wood, with a brick floor surface covering the area within the alcove. At the base of level B excavators discovered a neatly laid brick surface within the limits of the alcove. Two rows of bricks along the east limit of this feature were actually two courses deep, in contrast to the single course of bricks that made up the rest of the surface. F445 was an earlier version of the alcove's brick surface--the only significant difference between the two being the two-course east edge of F445, possibly intended for marginal support for the other bricks. Feature 448 was found at the base of level B and may be a builder's trench for the alcove, however, this could not be proven. Level C contained artifacts dating to post-1795 and was excavated down to the base of F445's east edge, indicating that this feature was in place by the time Level C was deposited. Level D (dating to post-1780) underlay Feature 445. The post-1780 soil (level D) was deposited within the alcove (and possibly also to the east of the alcove). Then sometime after 1780 the brick surface was constructed within that same alcove. After 1795, soil was deposited, or existing soil--an extension of level C (within the alcove)--was disturbed in room 3 east of and against F445. Finally, after 1850, this area of the room including F445 and the excavated area

Figure 20  
N17 W114, Feature 461



east of the feature was covered by additional soil deposits.

This evidence suggests that the alcove itself is probably contemporaneous with F445 and dates to somewhere within the last quarter of the 18th century, just before the alcove's brick floor was installed. Feature 458, a rodent burrow, was located at the base of level C. Feature 453 was discovered during excavation of level D and was determined to be a pit-like deposit of domestic items (e.g., ceramics, bone, glass). The TPQ for this feature is post-1795 and it was very shallow. Level E was excavated in the east half of the unit and is stratigraphically the same as Level E in N17 W102. Level E was excavated down to subsoil and digging was continued in the west half of the unit (within the alcove). There was no TPQ for this level. Levels F, G, and H were removed without any unusual finds and the TPQ for level H is post-1780. Feature 461 was discovered at the base of level I and is thought to be a scaffolding post hole. The fact that level H dates to post-1780, seals F461, and is the last diagnostic level in the unit, indicates that F461 may date to sometime before 1780. Level I appears to be a fill deposit that may relate to the levelling of the ground for the original floor surface. (This conclusion is not meant to suggest that the 1721 floor surface was at the low elevation of level I. Level I is probably that portion of 1721 soil layering that was not disturbed by later activity). Based on this evidence, it is likely that the posthole (F461) is directly related either to the construction of the west wall of the original extant house, built in 1721 by Charles Carroll of Annapolis, or to the later 1700s expansions undertaken by Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Levels J and K were excavated to determine that sterile soil had been reached and to located the base of the west wall foundation. There were no diagnostic artifacts found in these levels and no builder's trench was found for the west wall.

### **ROOM 3 SUMMARY**

The east wall of the Museum Shop is a modern brick wall built with reused bricks. Through excavations in the Hallway (N20 W99) and in the Museum Shop (N17 W102) (Figure 18), with both units to either side of the east wall, it was discovered that this wall has an original foundation support made of large sandstone blocks set in mortar. Reused bricks in the wall suggest a later rebuilding. No other information was gained through excavation of the southeast corner (N17 W102) of the Museum Shop.

Another unit was placed to answer questions concerning the fireplace supports (alcoves) located along the west wall of the room. A unit was placed in the southwest corner of the room and called N17 W114. Through excavation of this unit, it was discovered that a previous alcove floor surface similar to the most recent one was installed here soon after the late 1700s house expansions. It appears that this older floor, made of brick within the alcove, dates to the last quarter of the 18th century. This is based on a date of post-1780 for level D, immediately beneath F445, and post-1795 for Level C which was deposited after the construction of F445. The fact that the brick surface was built against the support alcove's north and south walls and that it did not continue beyond the limits of the alcove, shows that the limited brick surface was built after the support was in place. Also no evidence of the brick surface was found to extend beyond the alcove implies that there had been a wooden floor across the room at this same elevation by the late 1700s.

Another discovery from the excavation of this room came when F461 was found. This was a post hole left from scaffolding which was either used to build the exterior walls of the 1721 house or to heighten the wall later that century. The level above this feature had a date of post-1780, indicating that this post hole was made sometime before then. Also, the fact that the feature was located with the alcove, but not centered on it, implies that the alcove support was a later addition, not a 1721 construction.

### **VAULTED ROOM (ROOM 4)**

#### **N36 W86**

**Summary** - This unit was opened in the southwest corner of the room. Most other excavated areas in this room had been disturbed by Redemptorist activity, and since the floor surface in this corner was well-laid and apparently undisturbed, it was hoped stratified remains might be discovered below. Level A was the current floor surface of brick that was removed to find level

B. This area of the room was previously contained within the barrel vault (its southwest corner), however, it was evident after excavation that very few remains from activity in this part of the room exist. The unit was very shallow, with no datable artifacts found in level B. Rodent disturbance was noted in level B, and feature 528a was determined to be associated with this. Part of feature 528a was found along the south wall of the room and may be remnant from a builder's trench for this wall. Again, as for level B, there is no date for this feature.

#### **N41 W88**

**Summary** - This unit was excavated to learn more about the nature of the brick vaulted structure which once enclosed the south three-quarters of room 4. The vault ridge ran east-to-west and architectural evidence of this vaulted structure exists in both the east and west walls of the room as arch-shaped cavities. On the west wall, the northern limit of this structural "ghost" is directly above the north end of the unit's western balk. Although the northern base for this arch is clearly defined by the cavity, there is no evidence that a support wall for this vault was ever tied in with the west end wall. In other words, there is no architectural evidence that an articulated masonry corner ever supported the vault's northwest corner. Archaeological evidence showed that the foundation for the northwest corner had been disturbed, probably during the vault's destruction. (The south side of the vault was clearly articulated with the room's south wall, therefore, providing the necessary support for the south side). It is believed the entrance to the vault may have been in this location (Wollon, Worden: personal communications).

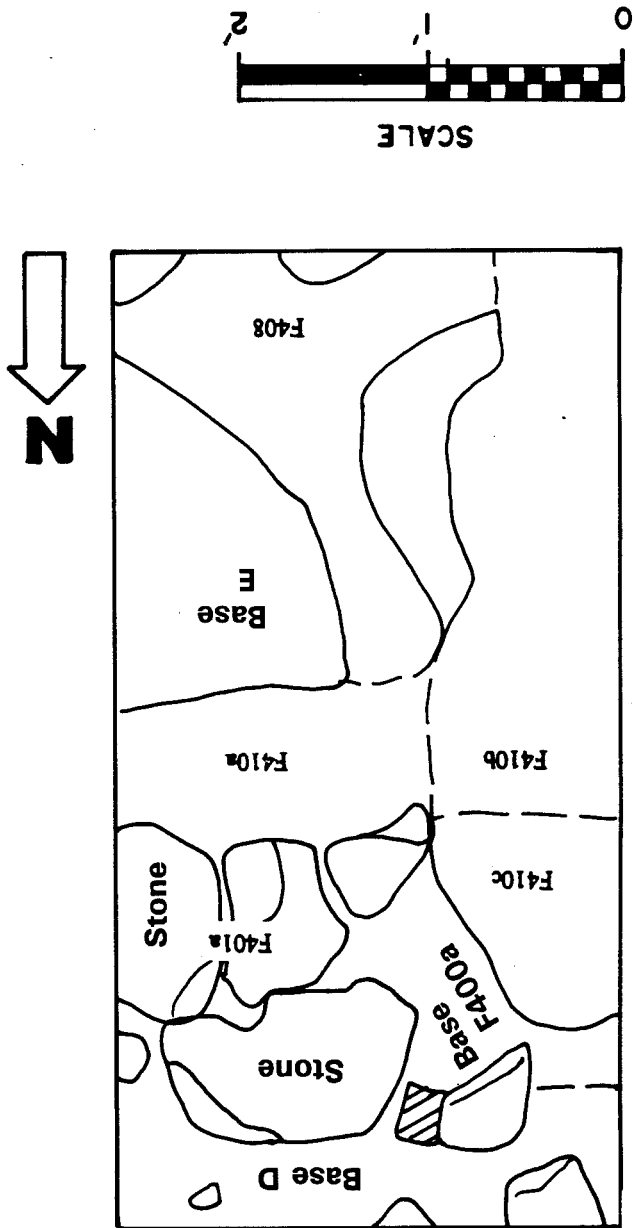
Initial excavations focused on learning how the vaulted ceiling was supported along its northern side, and on finding evidence of how the missing support wall articulated with the room's west end wall, if at all.

F400a supplied the first evidence that there had been a north-side support wall for the vault. F400a, a section of the foundation remains for this wall, was mortared sandstone. The stones were large (1.3 ft. x 0.7 ft. x 0.9 ft.), they had been placed into a partially filled trench as evidenced by F410, but unfortunately none were articulated with the room's west end wall (northwest corner of the vaulted enclosure). Instead this corner appears to have been disturbed as evidenced by the pocket of brick and mortar rubble fill(F401a). The circular depression forming the base of F401a is at roughly the same elevation as the base of F400a (not excavated). This suggests that there had once been another stone in the place of the brick and mortar fill. Although this hypothesis extends the north wall westward, there is still no solid explanation for the structural nature of the vault's northwest corner.

Builder's trenches for F400a and for the north section of the room's west wall were identified as F410a, b, and c. These features are curiously similar to the builder's trenches/occupation layers identified in N37 W78 and N42 W78 (F402d, F476b, F480a, 482a and F487a). Since F401a (brick and mortar rubble) was overlying F410b, a TPQ of post-1795 for F410b shows that the brick and mortar rubble was deposited sometime after 1795. Also since F410b and c are two parts of the same builder's trench, associated directly with the foundation of the room's west wall, the date also indicates that the northwest corner of the vaulted room was either significantly disturbed sometime around 1800, or that the vaulted enclosure was initially constructed then. F410a and F410c contained no diagnostic artifacts but they were stratigraphically related to F410b (post-1795). All three sections of F410 were identified at the same elevation as sections of an indistinct builder's trench associated with two perpendicular walls. Even though no soil distinctions could be made between the three sections, it appears that the room's west end wall predated construction of the vault's north support wall. This conclusion is based on the observation that F410c, a builder's trench for a small section of the west wall, underlies the imprint of a large foundation stone, which is the base of F401a. This suggests that the vaulted structure within room 4, was built sometime after 1795, a time after a northern section of the room's west wall had been built or at least repaired. Occupation layers C and E, immediately south of F400a, also date to post-1795, supporting a date of post-1795 for



Figure 21  
N41 W88, Feature 401



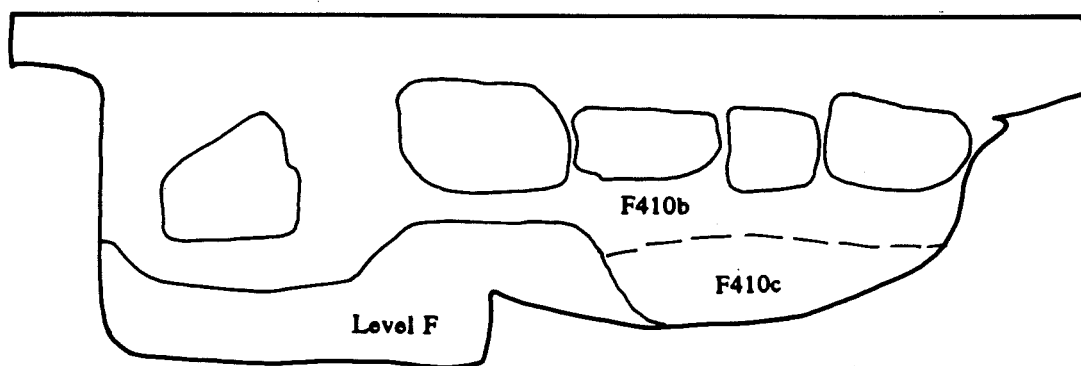


Figure 22  
N41 W88, West Profile

construction or at least substantial repair of the vaulted structure. These oldest occupation layers of the unit were overlying the builder's trenches as well as an isolated rodent disturbance in the southeast corner.

Approximately the first 0.7' of subsoil was similar to identified subsoils in most other rooms of the ground story. At a depth of less than one foot, level F soil bottomed out almost immediately onto a yellowish brown sandy clay with inclusions of bog iron. This same clayey subsoil was identified along the northern edges of rooms 9 and 4 at relatively shallow depths. An indication of this soil type's southward slope was discovered during excavations of two separate units: area 1W in room 9; and N34 W93 in room 5. The tops of these clayey subsoil layers slope down at approximately 30°-45° angles toward the south wall of the house. This evidence supports the hypothesis that the area where the Carroll House now stands had once been a hillside sloping down gradually toward Spa Creek to the south. A large "L" was cut out of this hillside, creating a flat surface on which to construct the ground story house foundations. The landscape surrounding the current house still slopes to the south, but interior evidence of pre-house topography is most clearly shown by the slope of this subsoil stratum

#### N42 W78

**Summary** - This unit was opened to examine the east wall (i.e., evidence of construction and/or repair) of Room 4, to investigate the east end of the vault's north support wall, and to determine the path of the large, modern sewer pipe found in N44 W81 (F470).

Level A of this unit was the brick floor, laid with reused bricks. A TPQ of post-1870 proves that this room had a Redemptorist-period floor. Level B is associated with the construction of the floor and contains plastic fragments. Level B is also the earliest layer overlying the northern vault support wall foundation (F476a). The level B TPQ date for plastic is a possible date of destruction for the vault support wall, however, the level B assemblage was contaminated with artifacts associated with the sewer pipe disturbance. Level C was also disturbed fill overlying F477a (the sewer pipe). Features 474a, 477a and 478a (pipe and related features) intruded through the base of levels D and E. Level D was a partially disturbed soil layer lying south and east of the vault support foundation (F476a). The layer was deposited after the wall was built, since the builder's trench for this wall was discovered at the base of level D. Sometime after wall construction and layer D deposition, the sewer pipe was installed, destroying the east extent of the vault foundation and a small portion of layer D. Since layer D was lying against but not over the remains of the vault support wall, it suggests that the Redemptorists made use of the vault before tearing it down. The exact date of destruction for this wall is

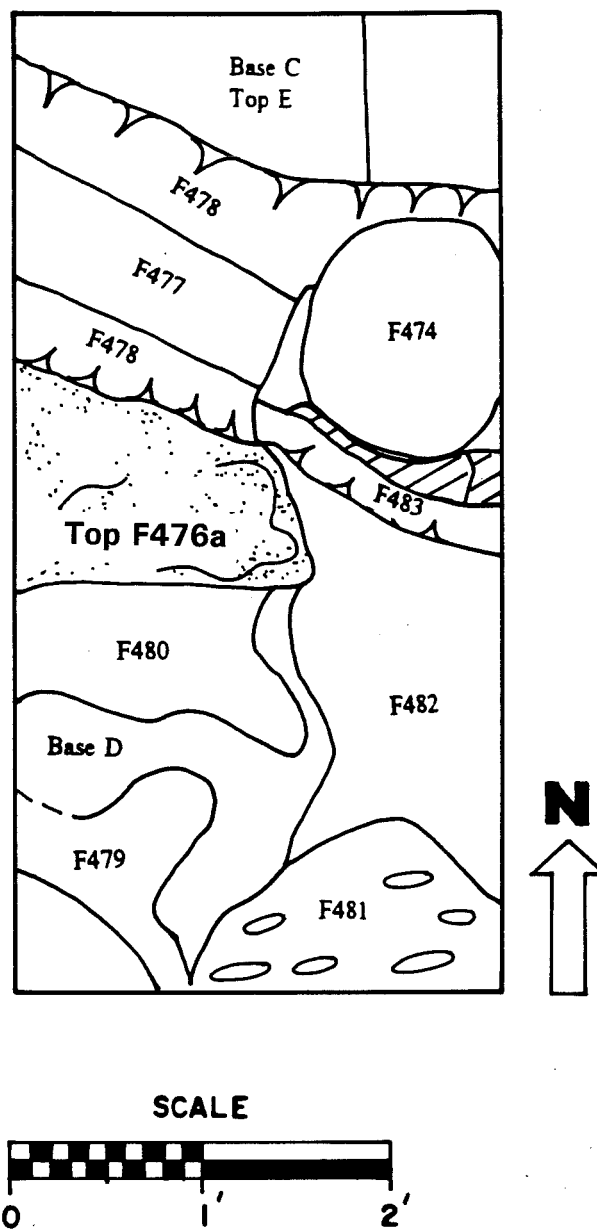


Figure 23  
N42 W78, Base of Level D

unclear in this unit. The TPQ for level D is post-1820.

Features 476b and 480a are two parts of the same thin builder's trench for the partition wall (vault) foundation. Subsequent excavation to completely expose the partition wall foundation showed that this post-1805 builder's trench was limited to the eastern extent of the surviving partition wall foundation. Furthermore, whereas the central portion of this foundation was constructed of large sandstone rocks, the east end associated with builder's trenches contained significant amounts of brick fragments and mortar. These two lines of evidence suggest that the east end of this partition wall had been rebuilt or repaired in the early 19th century.

Likewise, F400, F401, and F410 in N41 W88 supply evidence that the west end of this same foundation wall had also been disturbed. Initially, excavators thought that this was simply evidence of 19th century destruction, but this conclusion should now be reexamined. The higher concentrations of brick and mortar in F401 and builder's trenches (F410 a - c) may be evidence of repair, not simply destruction.

Feature 482a was a shallow builder's trench or occupation layer underlying the room's east wall. The soil matrix of F482a is similar to that of F476b and F480a and appears to be directly related to F487a in the northeast corner of the unit. Although there were no diagnostics for this feature, coal flecks were found dispersed throughout these features. A thin soil layer with similar characteristics was excavated from the eastern balk of N37 W78, immediately south of this unit (F402d). F402d, F482a and F487a appear to parts of the same buider's trench/occupation layer which extends underneath the east wall of the room. (The only date for any of these related builder's trenches comes from F476b beneath the vault support foundation (post-1805). This stratigraphic evidence shows that a section of the east wall approximately 7 feet in length, immediately south of the existing doorway between room 9 and room 4, was rebuilt or extensively repaired during the early 19th century, possibly at the the same time the vault support wall's east end (and possibly also its west end) was repaired or rebuilt. Features associated with the sewer pipe between F487a and F482a and an isolated oyster shell deposit between F482a and F402d were intrusive through this thin builder's trench/occupation layer. Level E north of the vault support (F476a) appears to be the same as level D south of the support judging from their roughly comparable elevations, but level E has a noticably higher mottled clay content. This noticable soil distinction suggests alternatively that levels D and E represent separate depositions (occupation layers) inside and outside the vaulted enclosure. Based on stratigraphic evidence, F487a is intrusive through Level E (TPQ - 1797), however, Level D (TPQ - post 1820) overlies F480a and F476b (TPQ - post 1805). In other words, Level E existed before the hypothesized wall repair, whereas Level D was deposited sometime soon

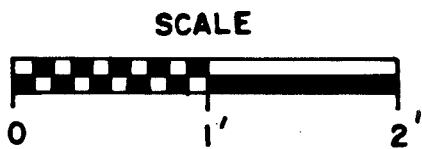
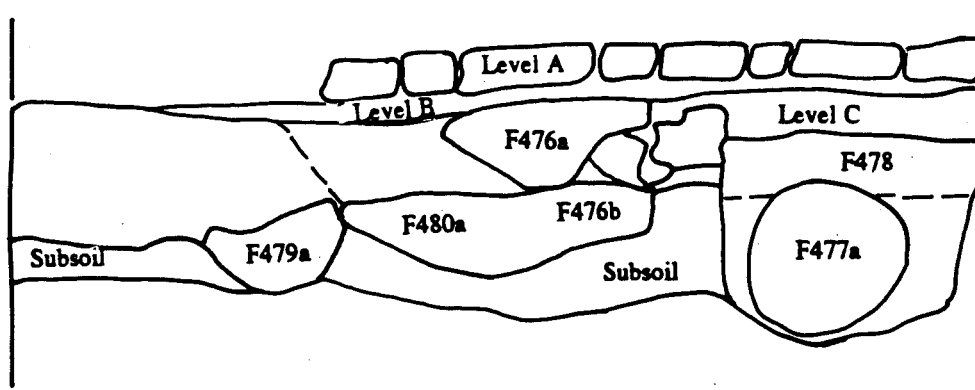


Figure 24  
N42 W78, West Profile

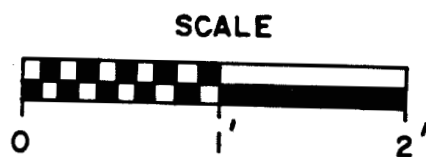
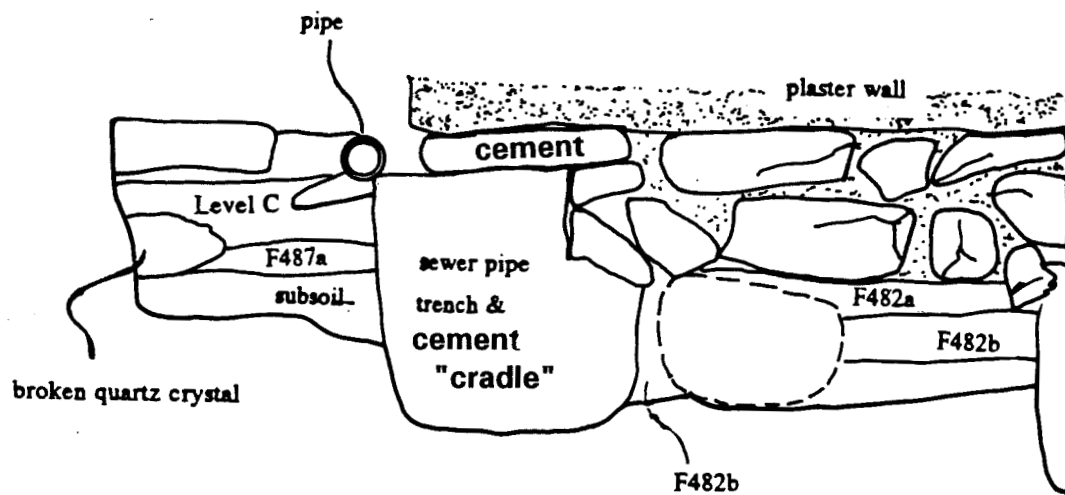


Figure 25  
N42 W78, East Profile

after the repair. This implies that after early 19th-century repair work, the ground-surface inside the vault was slightly lower than the ground surface immediately to the north.

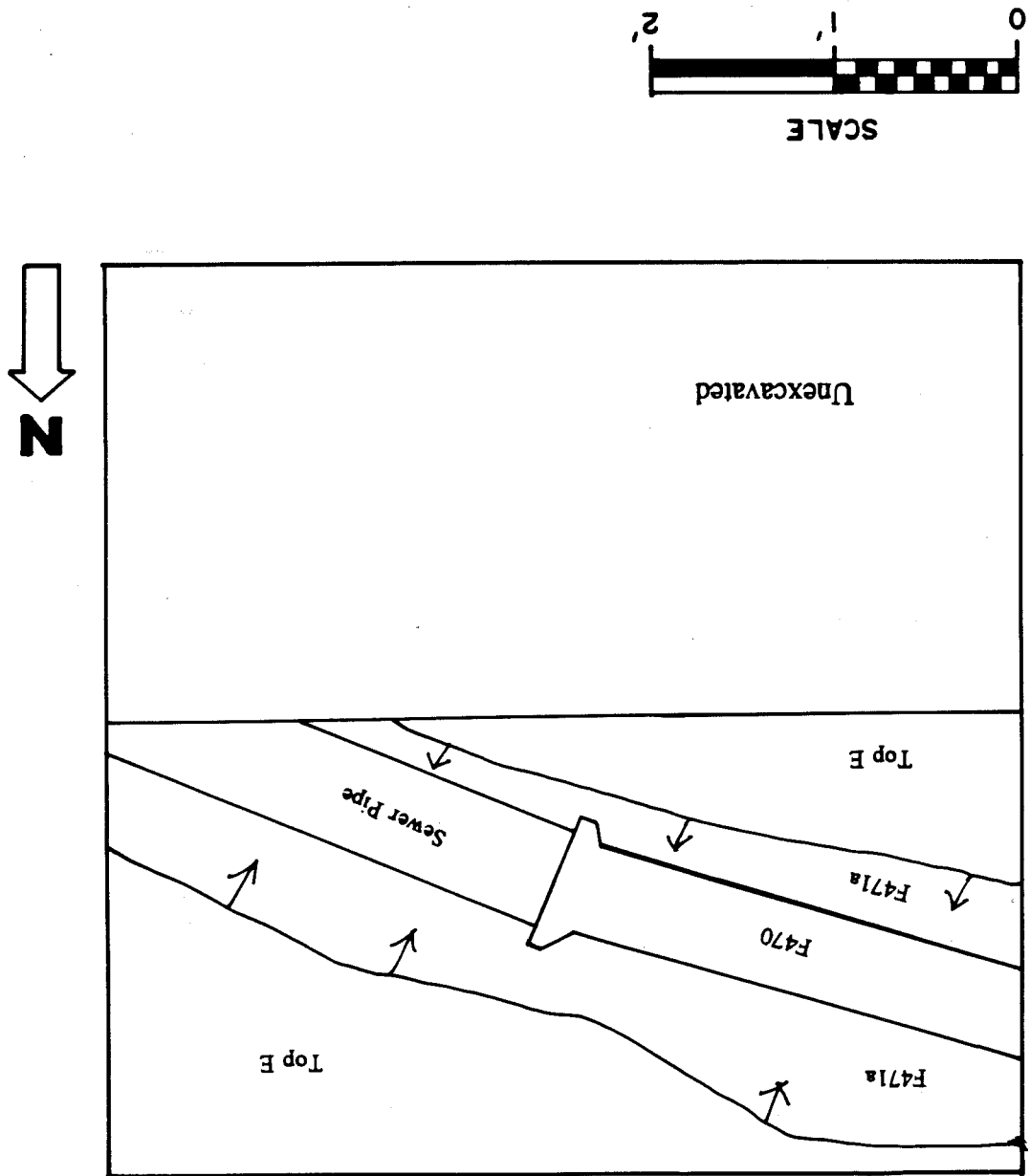
#### N44 W81

**Summary** - This unit was opened to investigate an architectural feature noted in the ceiling of the room. A hewn ceiling beam indicates that a ladder or steep stairway may have been in place here to serve as an access route for slaves to the first floor. By placing a unit here, we intended to find some evidence of the base for this ladder/stairway.

Level A was the modern brick floor surface that was removed to expose level B, a sand layer relating to the laying of the brick floor. All other cultural layers in this unit were either cut by or associated with F470 & F471. Level C was excavated from the north 1/2 of the unit and was a wet sandy soil post-dating sewer pipe F470 & F471. In fact, the initial line of distinction between levels C and D turned out to be the northern limit of the pipe trench(F471). The house's north wall foundation in room 4 is shallow compared to other exterior, load-bearing walls, extending less than one foot below the top of level A. Level D was removed from the southern 1/2 of the unit and was ended when feature 470a was seen. Level D, therefore, post-dates the sewer pipe. Feature 470a was a sewer pipe and had 2 other associated features: F471, the sewer pipe trench, and F470b, sand fill also associated with the pipe. The dates from these features all indicate that the pipe was installed post-1780, however, it is suspected that the actual date of installation is at least a century later and is associated with installation of city-supplied water. These features were all excavated before continuing on with level E, which has a TPQ of post-1769 to about 1820. Judging from the form suggested by the creamware chamberpot fragment, this level's date of occupation is early 19th-century. This lowest artifact-bearing level relates stratigraphically to level E in N42 W78. Level's F and G were excavated down to determine that sterile soil had been reached. This unit was excavated down approximately 2.00 feet to 1.39 feet below datum.



Figure 26  
N44 W81, Feature 471



### N37 W78

**Summary** - This unit was placed here to gain knowledge of the construction of the southeast corner chimney arch support. This supporting structure was built diagonally into the southeast corner, forming a corner alcove. Also, since this was one of the two initial test units in room 4, excavation helped determine whether or not soil layers were consistent across the room. As in other surrounding units, level B is a base layer for the existing, Redemptorist-period brick floor. F402 was defined at the base of level B, but was actually noticed after removing floor bricks (level A). F402 had four layers. Layers a and b of this feature containing coal ash and large, post-1820 artifacts appeared to have been rodent disturbance following the foundations of the two walls for the chimney support arch. After excavating level b, level c expanded to include a larger area within the alcove, not just the perimeters. Level c is possibly the rodent disturbance and levels a and b are products of attempts to fill in the corner after extensive rodent damage.

F402d was underlying level c, but was limited to a much smaller area along the eastern balk and parallel to the room's east wall. Level d of this feature was approximately 0.4' deep with a flat bottom and corresponds with the base of the east wall foundation. This soil layer continues beneath the east wall and the northern most 2/3 of the feature continue beneath the east wall. This underlying section was not excavated. The east wall profile for this unit shows the extent of F402d and the long profile of N42 W78 and N37 W78 shows that a sub-wall soil is more or less consistent for approximately seven feet. This combined evidence supports the hypothesis that this section of wall was repaired or rebuilt during the early 1800s.

Part of an isolated oyster shell deposit was excavated as F406a. Like F402, this feature was defined at the base of level B, and it is identified simply as a Redemptorist-period shell midden. Even more rodent disturbance was discovered beneath this shell deposit and was distinguished from the surrounding level E. The shells may simply be evidence of filling in slumped rodent burrows. Levels C, and D were also very thin layers of loamy sand that date to post-1820, and are likely Redemptorist occupation deposits. Level E, while no different in soil matrix than the previous layers, was limited to the northern 1/3 of the unit and did not have a uniform depth. Level E, with a TPQ of post-1820, may have been partially disturbed by rodent activity. While level F and G did contain some artifacts, no diagnostics were found and there had been much rodent disturbance throughout most of the unit. After level G was ended arbitrarily, level H was determined to be sterile soil and the unit was closed.

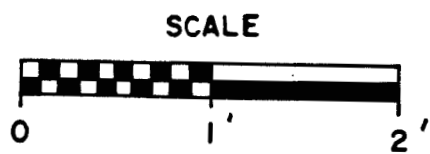
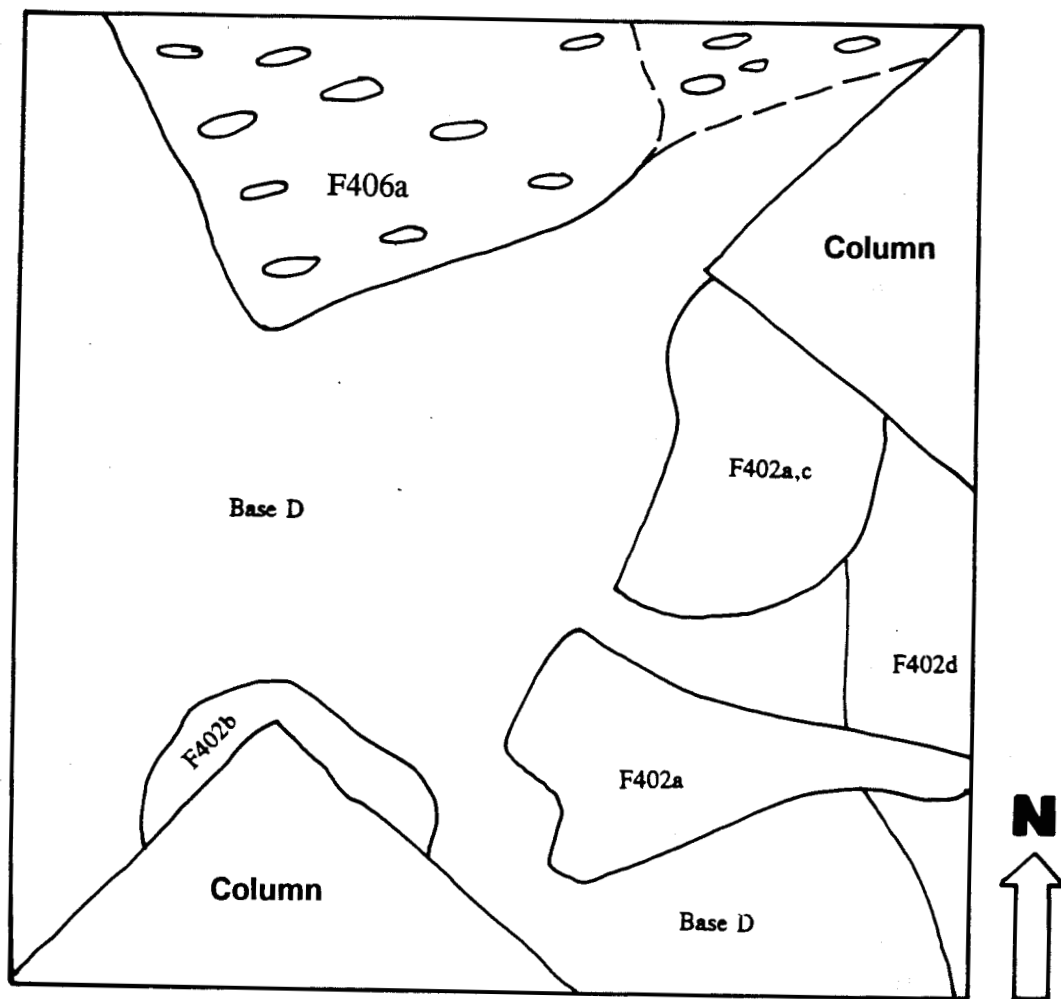


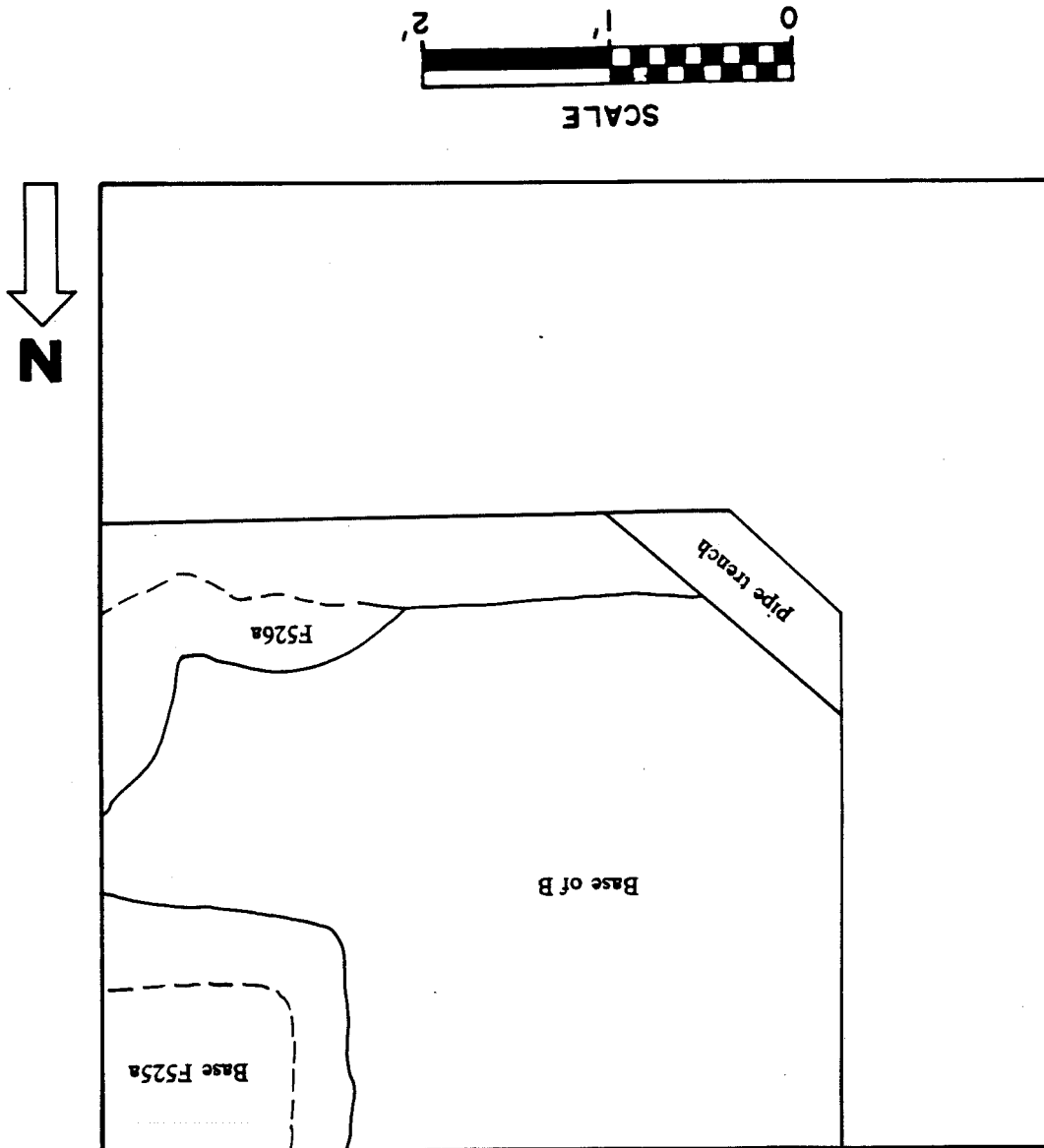
Figure 27  
N37 W78, Base of Level D, Feature 402

## **N44 W78**

**Summary** - This unit was opened in hopes of finding stratified occupation layers north of the vaulted room in what is thought to have been a passage linking the north-central hall(room 5) with a stairway/ladder leading up to the first story during the 18th century. The unit was approximately a 3.5 ft. square area located in the extreme northeast corner of room 4. Architectural evidence shows that the doorway in the east wall of this room (eastern balk of unit) was a later (suspected Redemptorist-period) alteration. Before that doorway was created, there appears to have been no passage between room 9 and room 4. During those years the long slender space formed by the north wall of the vault to the south and the north wall of room 4 to the north led only to the foot of the stairway. The area underneath those stairs would have been completely enclosed by walls on three sides and stairs on the fourth. The hope was that this "dead space" remained relatively undisturbed as compared to other excavated areas of the room.

Immediately beneath level A (brick floor) rodent disturbance was evident and unfortunately most cultural remains at this shallow depth(excavated as level B) had been churned up. At the base of level B, two distinct features were found to be intrusive into subsoil. One was a deep square hole filled in mostly with brick and mortar rubble(F525a). Its general appearance and relative location(directly against a structural wall) was similar to feature identified as a scaffolding post hole in N17 W114(F461). Based on artifacts recovered from F525a, however, it appears that this feature was associated with a later Redemptorist-period renovation, not with a Carroll-period construction phase. The other feature(F526a) resembled the wall-related features discussed in N42 W78 and in N37 W78. This was the northern most extent of these charcoal- and coal-flecked soil deposits not destroyed by sewer pipe installation.

Figure 28  
N44 W78, Base of Level B



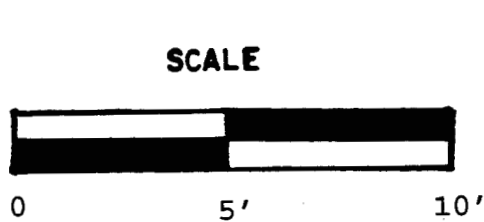
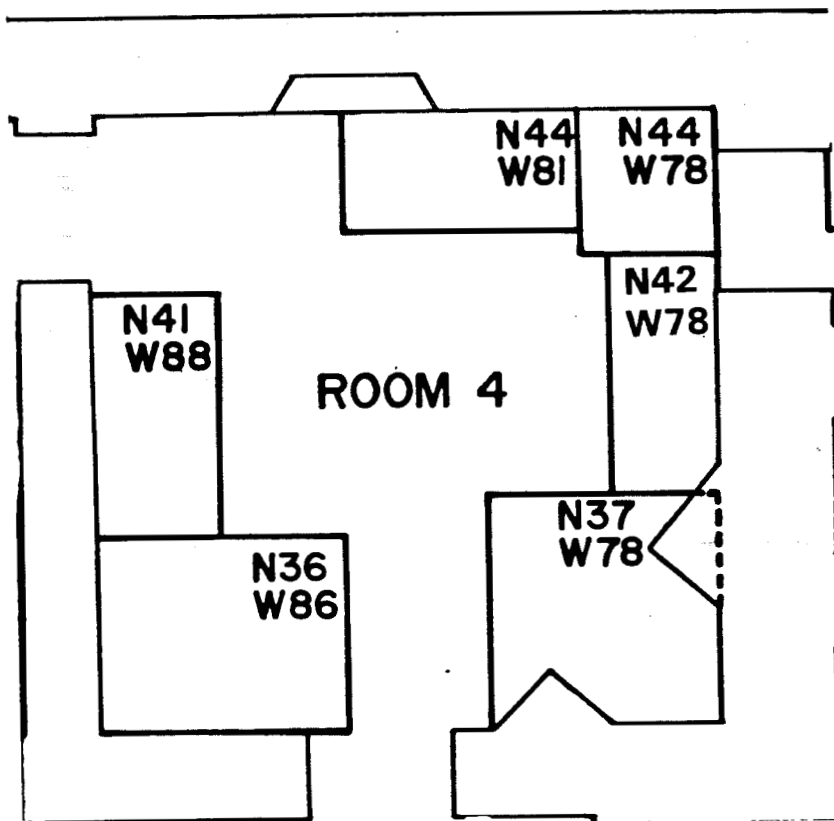


Figure 29  
Room 4 - Plan of Excavated Units

## **ROOM 4 SUMMARY**

Architectural evidence and results from dendrochronological studies of structural beams in the ground story ceiling support the conclusion that this room was the northeast corner room of the 1721 structure. Structural evidence also suggests that the room's northwest doorway was part of that early configuration, but that both the south doorway and the northeast doorway were created sometime after initial construction. Additional evidence suggests that the room once had a brick vault with an arched ceiling, which was considerably lower than the present horizontal ceiling. Based on the discovery, prior to excavation, of arch-shaped impressions across the room's east and west walls, this vault appears to have enclosed everything except the room's north side between the room's two existing 1991 northern doorways. The south side of this vault articulated with the room's south wall. The east and west wall impressions show that the vaulted ceiling probably articulated with a north support wall immediately south of the northeast and northwest doorways, but there is no above-ground evidence for such a wall. Even though there are no impressions of a vertical wall in either the room's east or west walls immediately south of the doorways, such a wall would have been necessary to provide structural support for the vaulted ceiling. Also, there was no indication of any doorway into the vault, given the fact that the room's south doorway is thought to have been created during Redemptorist occupation.

Prior to archaeological excavation, it was thought that this vault was part of the 1720s structure. Considering only architectural evidence, the space north of the vault had one original ground story entrance - the doorway on its west side. Several pieces of architectural evidence support another hypothesis that there had once been a ladder opposite the west entrance in the room's northeast corner which led to the first story. Surviving evidence for this ladderway include: a beveled beam in the first story floor framing in the northeast corner; the appearance of a square patch or repair in that same corner; and the faint ghost of a diagonal line down the eastern corner of the north wall.

Whereas the vault and the northeast corner ladderway were initially thought to have been features of the 1721 structure, the large chimney arch support in the southeast corner could have been added in the later 1700s, when Charles Carroll of Carrollton undertook major house renovations and expansions. This brick feature was built diagonally into the southeast corner and was mortared to the room's east and south walls. Evidence of the previously discussed vault exists near the top of the chimney support and there is brick and mortar fill (part of the chimney support) above the vault remnant between the top of the vault and the horizontal floor above. This structural evidence suggests that the space above the vault was accessible when the chimney support was constructed. Without this fill there would have been a gap above the vault and the

corner structure would not have provided effective structural support.

The primary archaeological research concerns in this room focused on remains of the vaulted structure. Through excavation, archaeologists expected to discover evidence of the vaulted room's missing north wall, to recover evidence for its entrance(s), to determine how the vault was used, as well as to learn more about the relationships between the vaulted room, the corner chimney support arch, and the northeast and south doorways. The first section of foundation for the vault's north support wall was uncovered in N41 W88 and identified as F400a. This discovery placed the foundation wall in its expected location, but provided no evidence that the wall had ever been connected to the vault's west end wall. This problem was compounded by the fact that the foundation's west end appeared to have been removed, leaving a large, stone-sized gap that was then filled in with brick and mortar rubble (F401a).

In this unit, the vault foundation and the room's west wall had subtle builders' trenches associated with them (F410a, b, and c), which dated to post-1795. One large stone at the base of the west wall foundation was isolated from all other stones by a significant amount of nonsterile soil - the same soil as was in the trench. The post-1795 date assigned to the trench suggests that the foundation was repaired around that time, or that the existing west wall was built then. However, no similar trench deposits were recovered on the opposite side of this wall (N34 W93), so it seems more likely that the wall's foundation was modified or repaired only on its vaulted room side, if at all.

The opposite end of the vault's north wall foundation was uncovered in N42 W78 (F476a) and it too was resting on top of trench soil dating to the same general period (specifically post-1805). The evidence from these two units seems fairly straightforward as it relates to the vault foundation and suggests that the wall was built sometime after 1805. However, additional salvage excavations, which uncovered the entire foundation, showed that the builder's trench was not continuous from east to west and that the foundation's ends were of slightly different construction than the center. The central majority was made only of rectangular sandstone blocks lying directly on subsoil, a structural element almost identical to original (1721) wall foundations elsewhere in the house. In contrast, both ends contained some brick chunks and cultural deposits were found beneath them. These observations suggest that the vault was an early element of the room, but that both ends were rebuilt or repaired sometime after 1805.

The room's east wall, like the west wall, was overlying a thin cultural deposit that was indistinguishable from the vault foundation's trench fill (F476b and F480a). Features in three different units partially underlay the east wall and were all parts of the same deposit. They included: F482a and F487a (N42 W78), F402d (N37 W78), and F526a (N44 W78). One small section east of N42 W78 collapsed during East Wing salvage excavations leaving an approximate



one-foot section of the room's east wall unsupported. The deposit was found to extend from underneath the northeast doorway south to approximately one foot north of the room's south wall (a section of wall slightly more than seven feet in length). None of the excavated features associated with this deposit contained datable artifacts, however, through association with F476b (post-1805) - fill underlying east end vault foundation - these features also date to post-1805. The fact that cultural deposits were discovered directly beneath the east wall foundation, therefore, suggests that it too was partially repaired or reconstructed during the same period that the vault was being rebuilt or undergoing change.

A date for chimney support alcove construction could not be assigned archaeologically. However, the fact that the deposits underneath the east wall appear to be continuous behind the eastern side of the corner chimney support suggests that east wall modifications pre-dated chimney support construction. Since both of these structural improvements appear to have been associated with Charles Carroll of Carrollton's house expansions, scenarios that utilize both the archaeological and architectural evidence are offered here.

Taken together, these two lines of evidence suggest that the vaulted room was part of the room's original 1721 configuration with an entrance either in its east end wall or at its northwest corner through the north wall. When Charles Carroll of Carrollton began expanding the 1721 house, the need for additional structural support for the large, gable end chimneys was evident. Assuming that there had been an entrance in the east end, such supports would have blocked the doorway. To solve this problem, builders may have taken down most of the vault's east end, including the soon-to-be obsolete doorway, leveled the ground surface, and then rebuilt the wall from the ground up to just below the arched ceiling before adding the chimney supports.

No archaeological evidence for a vaulted room doorway was discovered during excavation. However, layers of waterlain sediment (containing nondiagnostic artifacts) covered by a tin layer of occupational fill was discovered underlying a seven foot section of the east wall from the northeast corner of the vault southward. An entrance into the end of this vaulted structure would have been much easier to construct than a structurally sound side entrance. That is why the fill under the east wall is taken to be possible evidence for a doorway.

There are two apparent weaknesses to this second interpretation. First, there is no explanation for a post-reconstruction doorway and, second, according to this interpretation, there would have been no easy access to the space between the vault and the ceiling above. One explanation that would erase both these weaknesses is that the vaulted room was torn down during Charles Carroll of Carrollton's expansions and the east end wall was then rebuilt to the base of the vault remains, so as to provide adequate foundational support. This interpretation ignores the evidence that the east and west ends of the vault's north wall appear to have been

reconstructed around 1800. Also, post-1820 fill was discovered to the south of, but not over, the vault foundation in N42 W78, suggesting that the vault was still present after Charles Carroll of Carrollton moved out of the house in 1821.

A final interpretation of this room is difficult, because chimney supports conceal much of the east wall in the vaulted room and in the East Wing, making it virtually impossible to determine the nature of repairs to that wall. Also ground disturbances have partially destroyed important archaeological features. For these reasons, it is important that current restoration activities not disturb the east wall and its underlying deposits so that they can be preserved for future study. The central question that remains unanswered is, "When was the vaulted room constructed?" Current evidence suggests that it was part of the 1721 structure, but was significantly modified or repaired after 1805. Additional architectural excavation of the portion of the vault still existing in the southeast corner chimney support would answer this question. If the vault continues through the chimney support and is keyed into the east wall behind the support, then the vault predates the chimney support and was either part of the original 1721 structure or was part of the later 1700s renovations. If, however, the vault remains are simply keyed into the chimney support, then the vault postdates the chimney support and was probably built after Carroll's departure.

## **STAIRWAY ROOM 5**

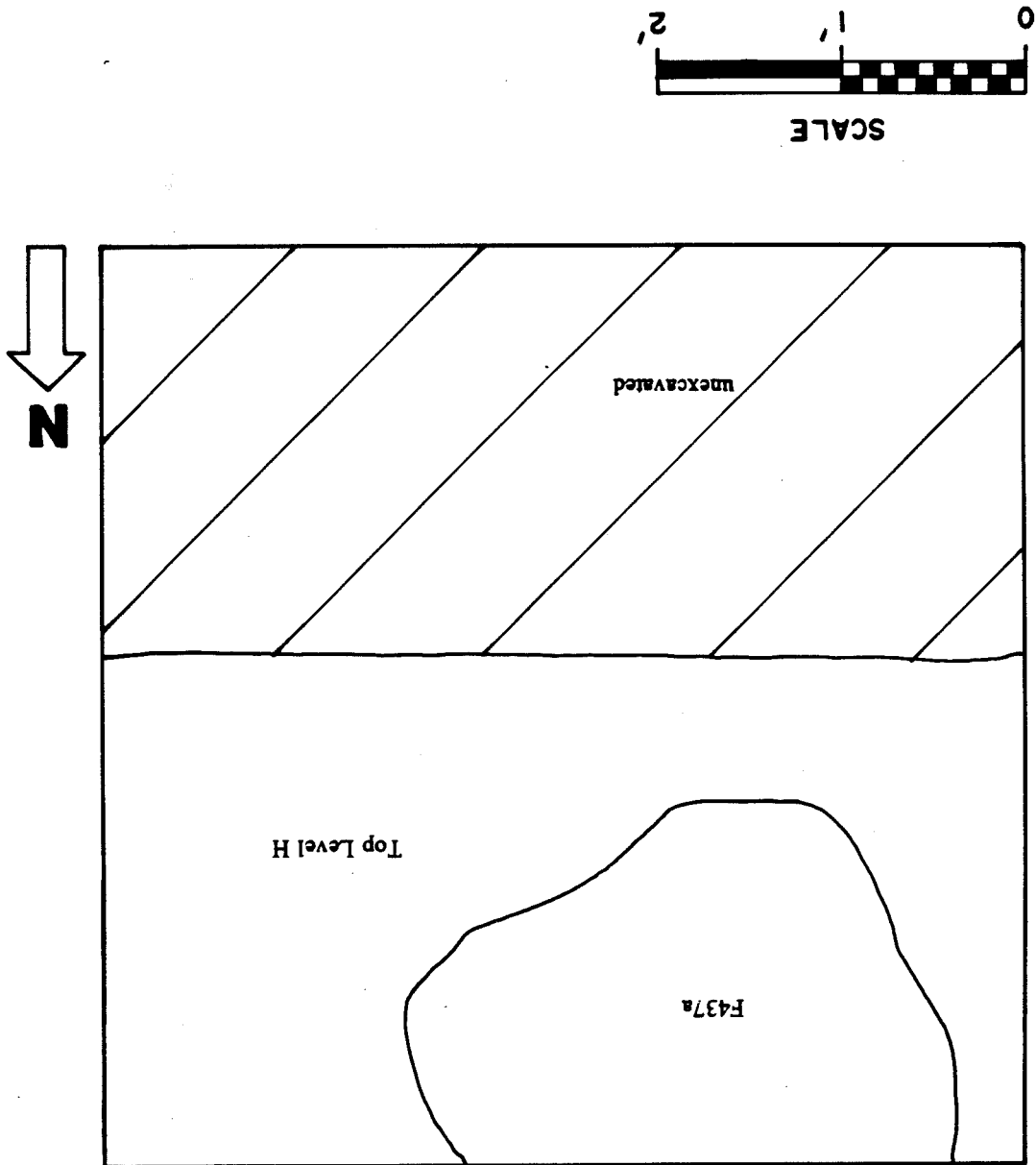
### **N41 W99**

**Summary** - This unit was placed to look for previous walls and to gain a stratigraphic profile of the center of this room. It was discovered that all remnants of Carroll-period activity had been stripped away by Redemptorist activity and then the room was refilled with coal ash to elevate the ground level for the current floor surface. Also, a trench and sewer pipe were found cutting diagonally through the unit and into the kitchen and leading outside the house. Levels A and B were removed and a soft loamy sterile soil was exposed.

### **N34 W93**

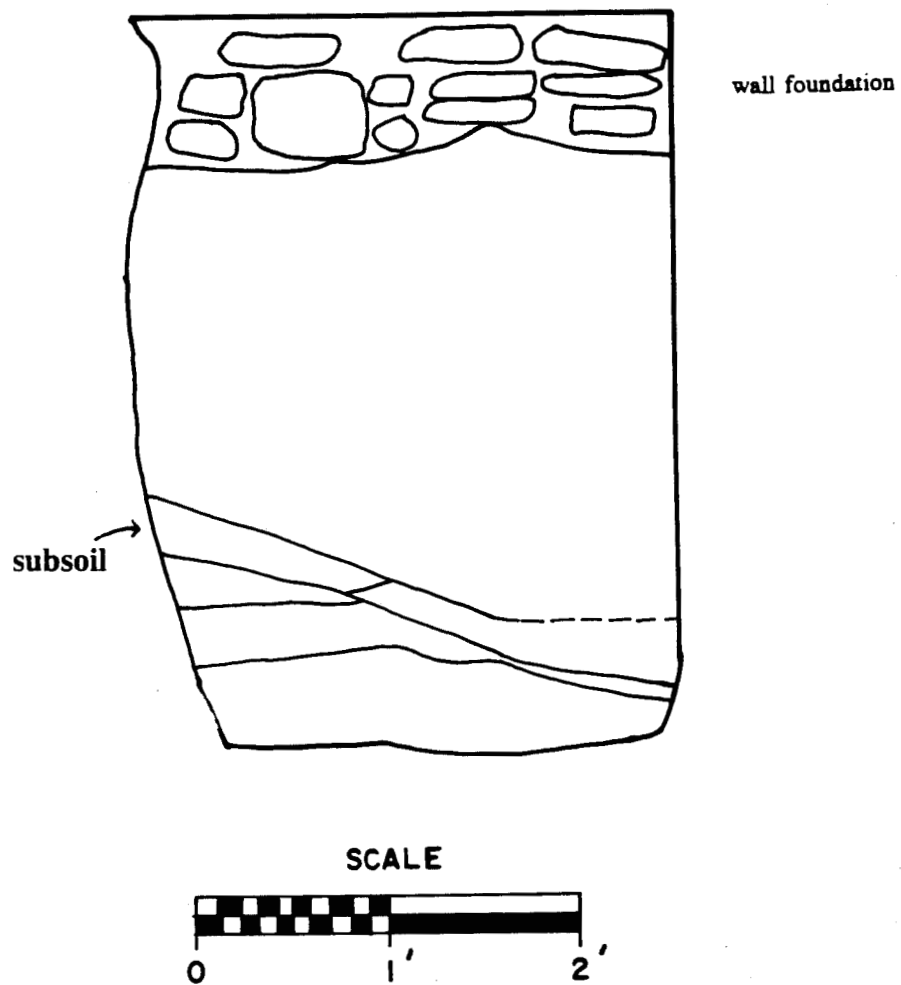
**Summary** - This unit was excavated in the southeast corner of the room, under the landing of the staircase leading up to the first story. The underside of these stairs (overhanging the unit) had been covered with hand split lathe, interlocked in a basketweave style and nailed in place

Figure 30  
N34 W93, Feature 437



with hand wrought nails. This lathing was then plastered over. In addition, the thin concrete floor surface had been smoothed up against a corner support post for these stairs (immediately northwest of the unit) and the bottom of a nearby doorjamb (immediately southwest of the unit). This observation suggested that the concrete was quite thin in this corner and that putting the surface down had caused a minimal amount of disturbance. Based on this and other features, the staircase was thought to be a relatively early feature, even though it had several modern elements. At the least, this ground story section of the staircase appears to have been rebuilt in the same configuration as a previous set. No matter what the origin of the stairs, the primary reason for excavating N34 W93 was because it was located under the staircase - an area that may have been protected for years and then sealed with a thin layer of concrete.

Unexpectedly, beneath the floor and its sandy base, was approximately one foot of coal ash mixed with sand. The three most likely origins of this coal ash would have been from the bread oven in the Kitchen and East Wing, the pump in room 6, or an early furnace - located north of this room. Soil layers beneath the coal ash were similar in texture to soil excavated from the southeast corner of N37 W78 in the Vaulted Room, an area heavily disturbed by rodents. Artifact counts decreased below the coal ash, and it was not possible to identify distinct soil layers in the underlying fine sandy loam. After excavating three arbitrary soil levels, a large, semicircular feature was identified along the north balk. Levels E, F, and G all contained soft spots, but no limiting boundaries could be drawn, since the levels were generally soft and damp. Based on the mixed nature of artifacts found in the layers below the coal ash, it appears that this area under the stairs was disturbed to subsoil during the late 19th or early 20th century. The deepest part of this disturbance was limited to a circular area approximately 2.5ft. in diameter, and was most likely caused by rodents. After excavation, the east profile of the unit showed no cultural soil layers or evidence of disturbance beneath the base of the room's east wall. The soil beneath the wall did exhibit thin, light colored sediment layers which sloped slightly to the south in the sandy loam matrix. The sandy loam overlay a yellowish, sandy clay with heavy inclusions of bog iron and olive green clay. These two subsoil layers are continuations of the same subsoils excavated from N41 W88 and N44 W81 in Room 4. The relations of subsoil strata underlying the house will be addressed in the Room Summary sections of this report.



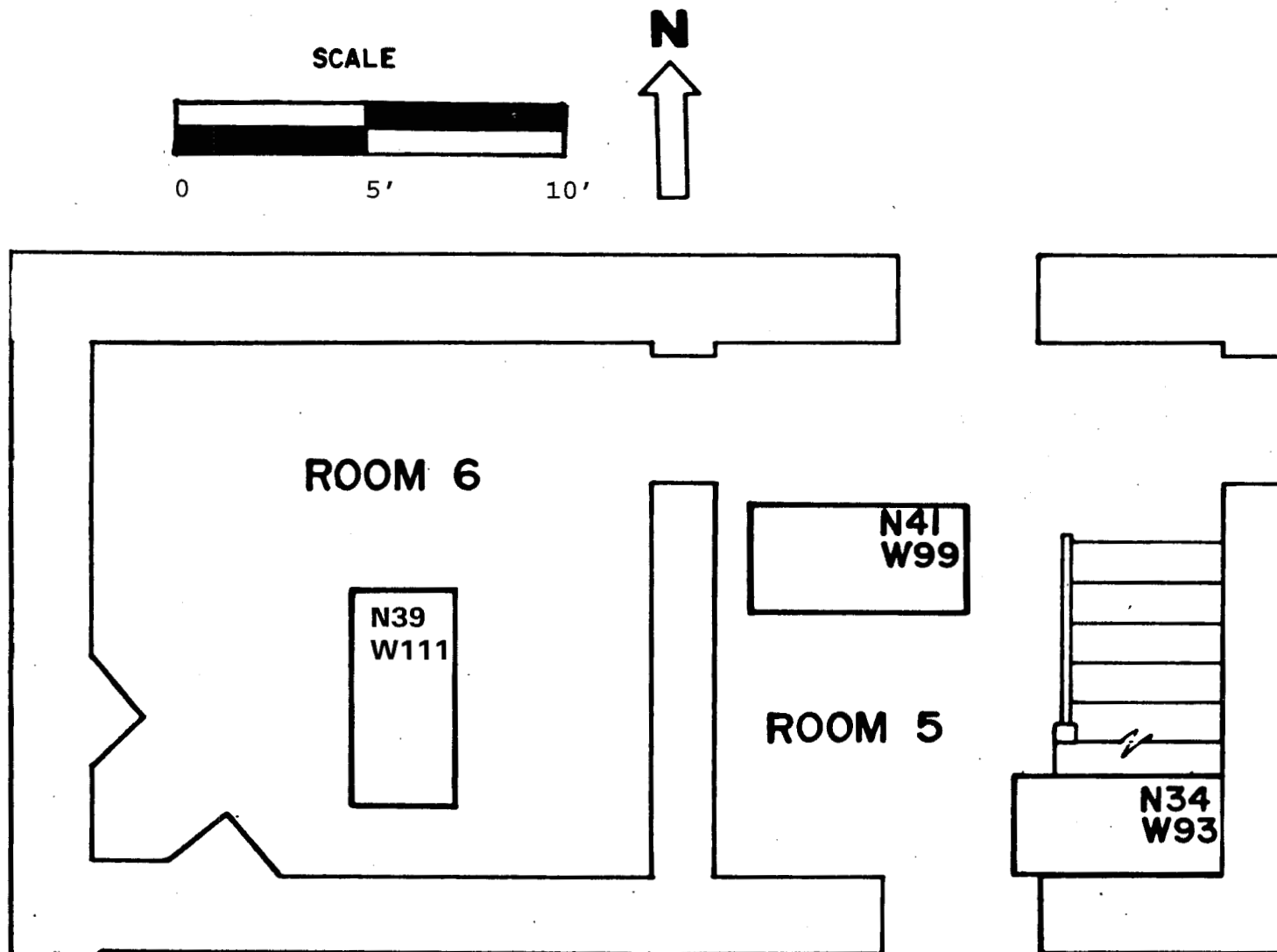


Figure 32  
Room 5 & Room 6 - Plan of Excavated Units

## **ROOM 5 SUMMARY**

This area of the house was initially excavated because of the stairway which leads from here up to the first story. It is currently believed that this stairway is an early feature to the house, and thus it was hoped that this feature had acted as a cap over any archaeological remains that existed under the stairs, however, this was proven false through excavation. No evidence of pre-Redemptorist activities except for displaced 18th century artifacts were found here. Architecturally, this area of the house showed no evidence of previous partition walls and it is believed that the dimensions of this room have not changed since the Carroll family lived here.

The unit located in the center of this room proved that no archaeological integrity remained in this room because of recent excavation and refilling. In unit N41 W99, two levels were excavated before sterile soil was exposed. These levels were coal ash fill layers laid down sometime after occupation by the Redemptorists.

The nature of the sterile soil found in this room reiterates the notion that the house was built at an angle into the base of a fall of the hillside which existed here before human disturbance. This is evidenced by the soft sediment-like deposits found in the northeast portion of the house. In unit N34 W93, under the stairs, sloping sediments were recorded in the sterile levels. Similar sediment has been found throughout the East Wing, Vaulted Room, Garage, and Porch. In the other rooms of the house, the nature of the soil is hard-packed, silty clay that has been compacted by human activity and does not contain the soft sediments like that found in the rooms listed above.

## **LAVATORY ROOM 6**

### **N39 W111**

**Summary** - This unit was opened to gain some idea of the stratigraphy of room 6. Immediately after removing the flagstone floor surface, it was evident that archaeological deposits were almost nonexistent below the floor surface in this unit. The soil was an extremely hard-packed sandy clay that yielded only 1 screw, a piece of flat glass, and 1 piece of modern mortar. Level B contained a thin deposit of oyster shell that was probably laid down to level the surface for the flagstone floor. Based on the presence of the screw and the mortar, it appears that the flagstone was laid during Redemptorist occupation.

## **ROOM 6 SUMMARY**

This room was examined to fulfill intentions of digging at least one unit in each of the eleven rooms of the ground story of the Carroll House. It was discovered soon after removing the flagstone floor surface of N39 W111 that the stone had been laid almost directly on subsoil. The soil was an extremely hard-packed clay that yielded only three artifacts. A general TPQ of late 19th-century was assigned to level A, and excavated levels below that were identified as subsoil.

Subsequent salvage excavations in the room revealed that the stratigraphy in the lavatory is similar to that in the kitchen and museum shop; a very hard-packed sandy clay that has little cultural stratigraphy and few artifacts. This is partially due to the fact that floor surfaces in these rooms were resting directly on the soil beneath leaving no space for gradual soil build-up.

No signs of intentional fill were found and no evidence of other floor surfaces were evident in room 6, with the exception being that both flagstone and brick were present in the current floor. The overall appearance of the existing 1991 floor surface (see figure 9 in appendix B) suggests that it was the result of a number of construction phases. In sum, whatever may have been deposited in this room was either scraped away during subsequent floor installation(s) during the later 19th and/or 20th centuries, or was prevented from accumulating in the first place by floors that had been laid directly on the ground surface.

This room was not given a high priority in the overall research strategy, because it was thought that the ground surfaces had been disturbed during installation of the 1880s pump, the toilet, sink and assorted water pipes.

## **WEST WING ROOM 7/8**

### **N44 W128**

**Summary** - This unit was excavated to learn more about the north edge of F503, and the earlier cultural layers that were partially destroyed by its construction (levels H, K, and N in N44 W125). It was hoped that more could be learned about the stratigraphic relationships between F503, the earlier layer immediately to its north, and the north wall of the West Wing (north balk of unit).

Similar to N44 W125, levels A, B, C, and F493a of this unit all date to the late 19th or early twentieth-century based on the presence of synthetic materials, a .22 caliber cartridge,



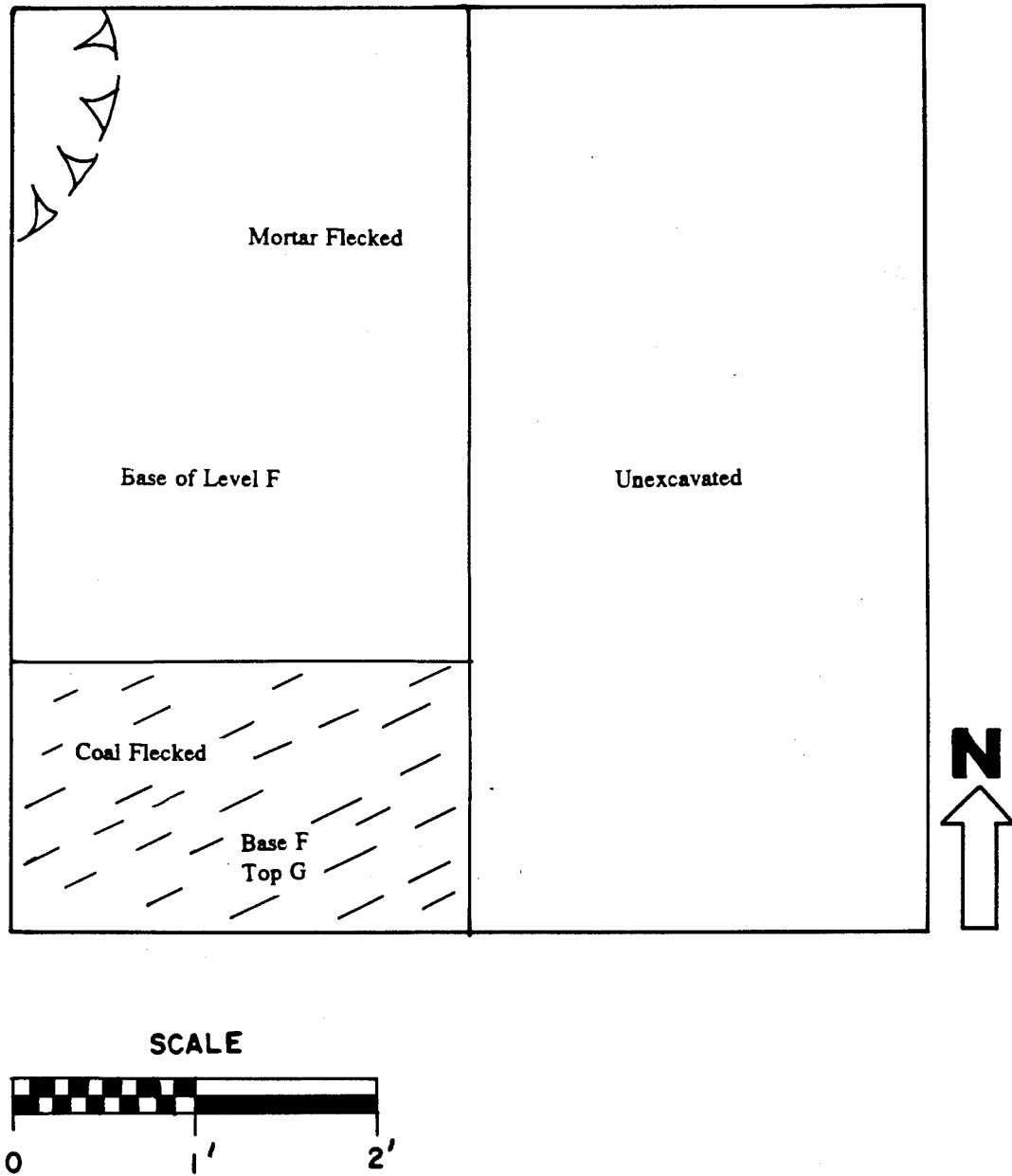


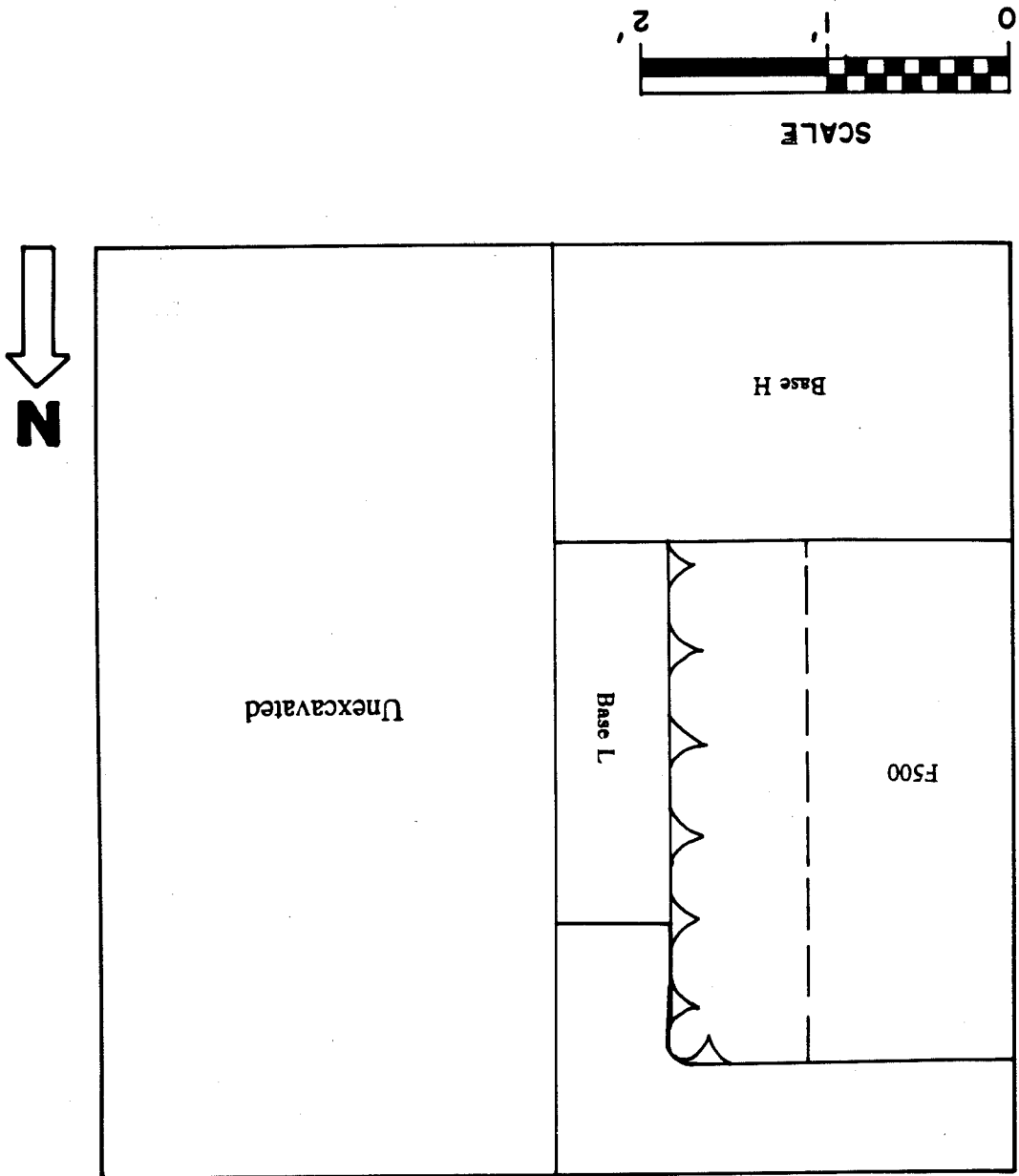
Figure 33  
N44 W128, Base of Level F

sewer pipe and porcelain electric insulator fragments. F493a is part of the same pipe found in N42 W121 and in N44 W125. F492 consisted of two small, square post holes--one approximately 1.4 ft. directly north of the other, both of which were intrusive through level C. Other than tentatively identifying these features with the forge and its activity area, no other possible interpretations are offered at this time. Level D appears to have been a covering surface for the ashy layer below level E. Both layers were relatively thin and neither contained many artifacts, especially when compared to the deeper layer F below. Based on the presence of coal, coal clinker, and assorted metal objects and scraps, levels D and E are sections of the larger forge-related layers identified in N42 W121 and N44 W125.

Underlying the mottled layer (level F) and measuring approximately 1.0 ft. deep, was the uppermost section, or "overspill" as was suggested in the fieldnotes, of the deep fill deposit which continued to sterile soil in the unit's south end. This deposit included excavated levels F, G and H and marks part of the north limit of F503. The soils are described as clay loam, or clay loam with inclusions of clay containing Redemptorist-period artifacts, such as concrete and several styles of 19th-century ceramics (whitewares). Level H was distinguished from level G, by its high concentration of chunky brick mortar. It was the lowest cultural level within this section of F503, which corresponds closely with the pattern of filling in the south and west ends of F503 (N30 W124 and N33 W132). Sections of plaster cornice were recovered from this fill layer in N30 W124 and there is abundant evidence that Redemptorists removed large sections of plaster wall panels and cornice from the large, central room on the first story's south side. Original sections of matching cornice still survive in that room, and it was learned that the excavated plaster cornice matches those surviving original sections. Therefore, this large pit, identified as F503 in this report, was filled in during Redemptorist-renovations of the first floor, undertaken probably in 1910 when a chapel was installed in that room.

Levels I and J predated the construction of F503 and they post-dated construction of the West wing as well as an earlier, mortar-surfaced pit, identified as F500. There was no builder's trench for the wing's north wall intruding through these layers--the builder's trench excavated in N44 W125 (F464) ended in the west end of that unit, suggesting that one was not needed west of that point for setting the rest of the north wall (see room summary for a detailed explanation of the wing's northwest corner construction). The northeast corner of F500a was identified at the base of level J. In this unit, F500a survived only at elevations below the base of the stone wall, suggesting that all remains at higher elevation were destroyed during or after 1856. The feature's pargeted surface was first noticed in a right angle, parallel to the north and east balks. This was the surviving top cross-section of the sloping mortared surface. The fill within this feature, therefore, was part of the same general soil deposit as levels I and J. Level L is the

Figure 34  
N44 W128, Base of Level I



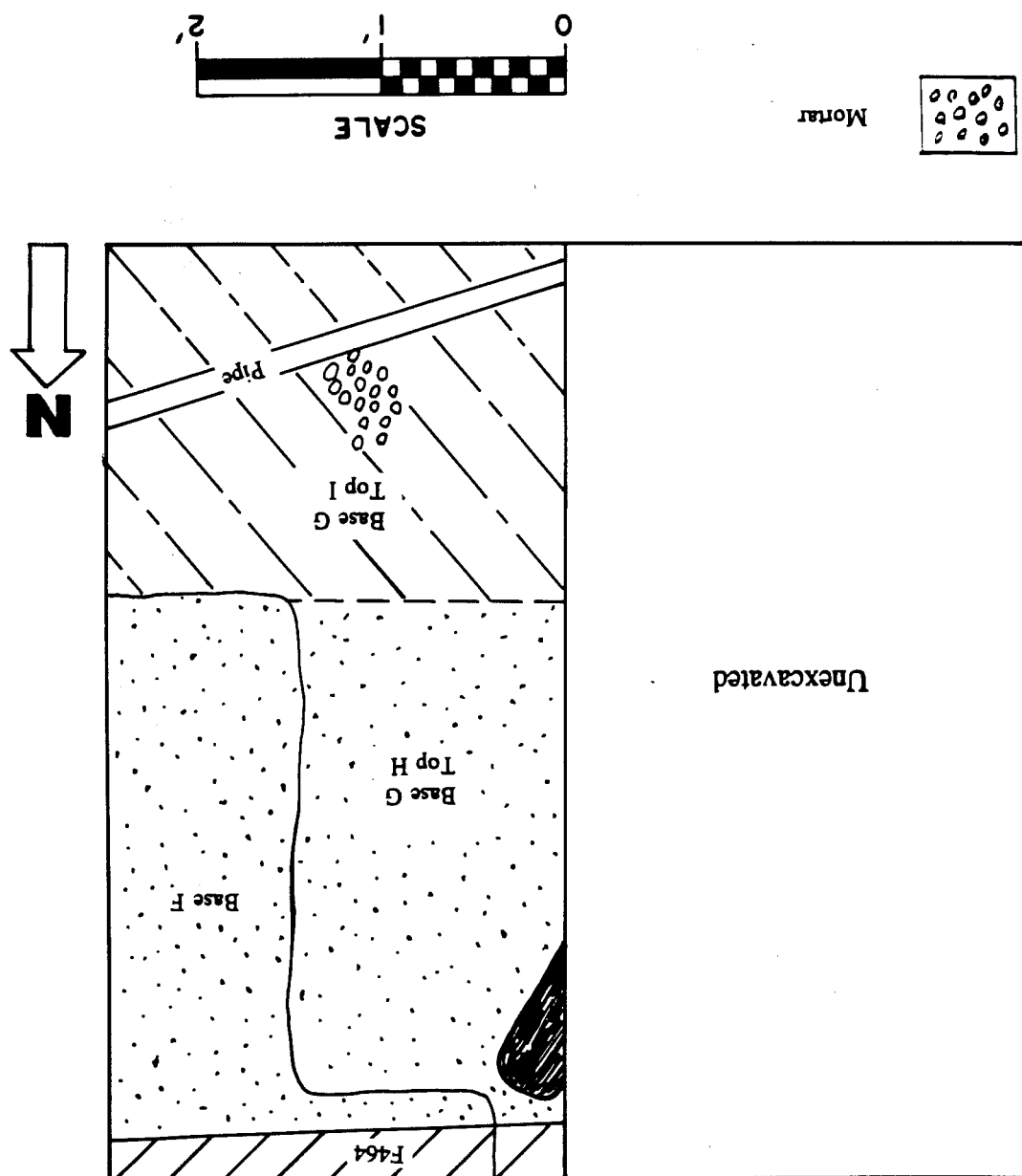
only excavated cultural deposit in this unit which pre-dated F500a. Level L is stratigraphically the same as Levels H, K, and N excavated from N44 W125. This was the only identified deposit in the north half of the west wing predating F500a. F500a and the base of level L both have the same slope and the same bottom elevations. The current hypothesis is that a pit was excavated for this large, rectangular feature and, for some reason a section approximately one foot wide along its eastern side was filled in before the mortar surface was applied to the feature's base and sides. The only surviving section of pre-F500a fill was excavated as N44 W125.H, K, and N and as N44 W128.L. The TPQ for these levels came from a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware dating to post-1720, not a strong data base. Nevertheless, it does agree with the irrefutable stratigraphic evidence that F500a pre-dated the West Wing and that it probably dates (at the latest) to Charles Carroll of Carrollton's occupation.

### N44 W125

**Summary** - This unit was placed against the north wall, slightly northwest of N42 W121, to investigate another section of the overbuilt brick floor, which was limited to the northeast corner of room 8. This was also the first pit excavated against the north wall of the West Wing. Excavators recovered valuable information about wing construction, and about features existing here before and during that construction.

Levels A, B, C, and F460 are all thought to be late 19th- or early 20th-century remains based on recovered chalk, fabric, a .22 caliber bullet cartridge, and foil. F460, part of the same pipe and pipe trench uncovered in N42 W121, was intrusive through level C, D and into E. Level C consisted of dark gray charcoal (or coal ash) mottled with sandy loam and appears to have been part of the same soil layer as level D in N42 W121. Levels D and E both contained heavy metal (tin?) foil, linking them temporally with level C. Levels E and F, although characterized as two easily distinguishable soils, were deposited at about the same time, since level F clay was above, next to, and below level E sandy loam in the north half of the unit. Level F overlay the most recent soil layers used to fill in two large West Wing features (F500 and F503). This unit intersects a section of F503's north limit and the northeast edge of a sloped stratum of fill, which predates and is parallel to the mortared base of F500 in N44 W128. This soil is made up of levels H, K, and N, and together, the bases of these three form a consistent slope down to the west. This same stratum continues to slope down in N44 W128 as level L (underlying the diagonally mortared base of F503). In N44 W125, there are no reliable TPQs for Levels H, K, or N, but assemblages for all three were dominated by brick and mortar fragments, other architectural artifacts, small amounts of bone, shell, and coarse earthenwares.

Figure 35  
N44 W125, Base of Level G



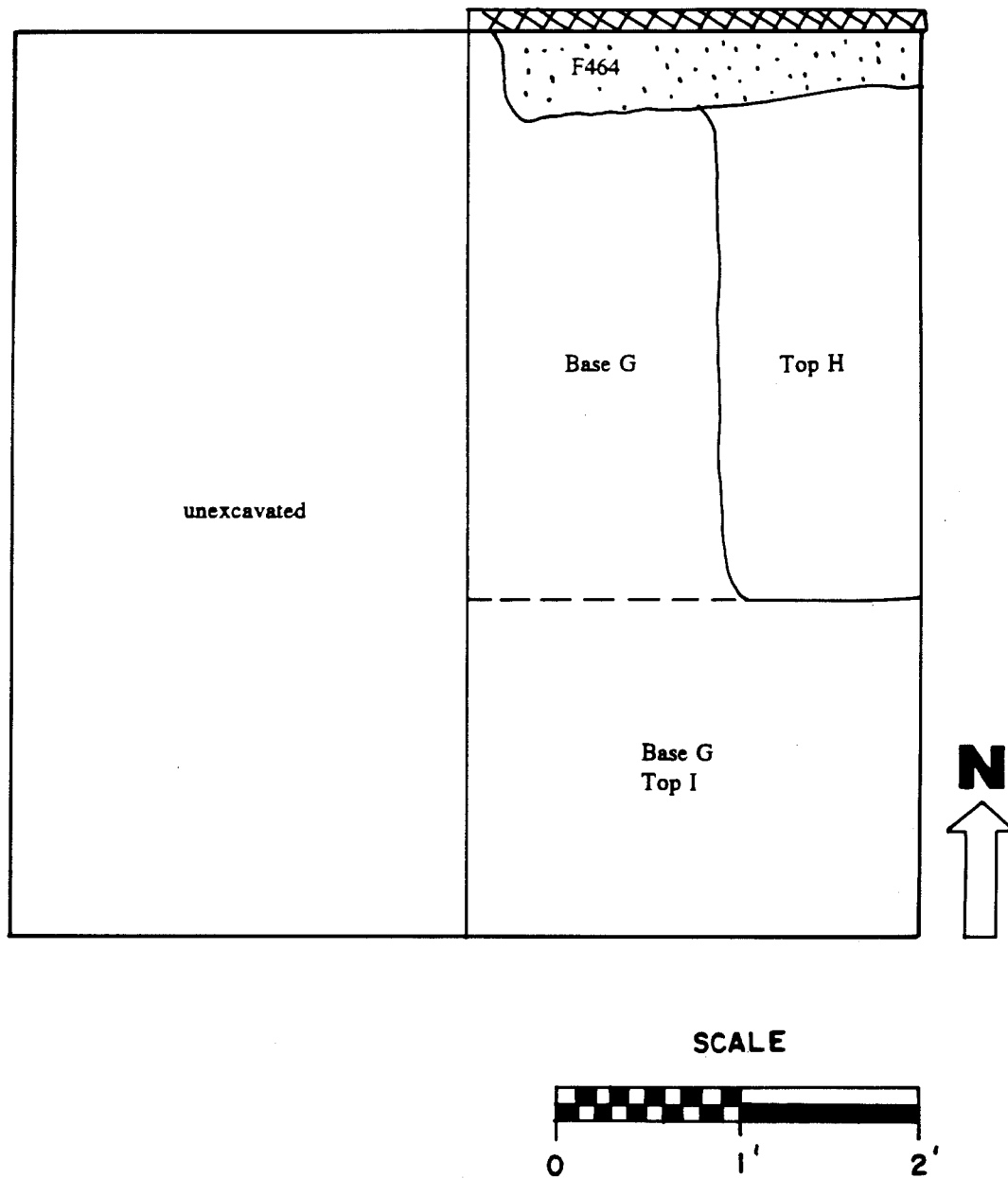
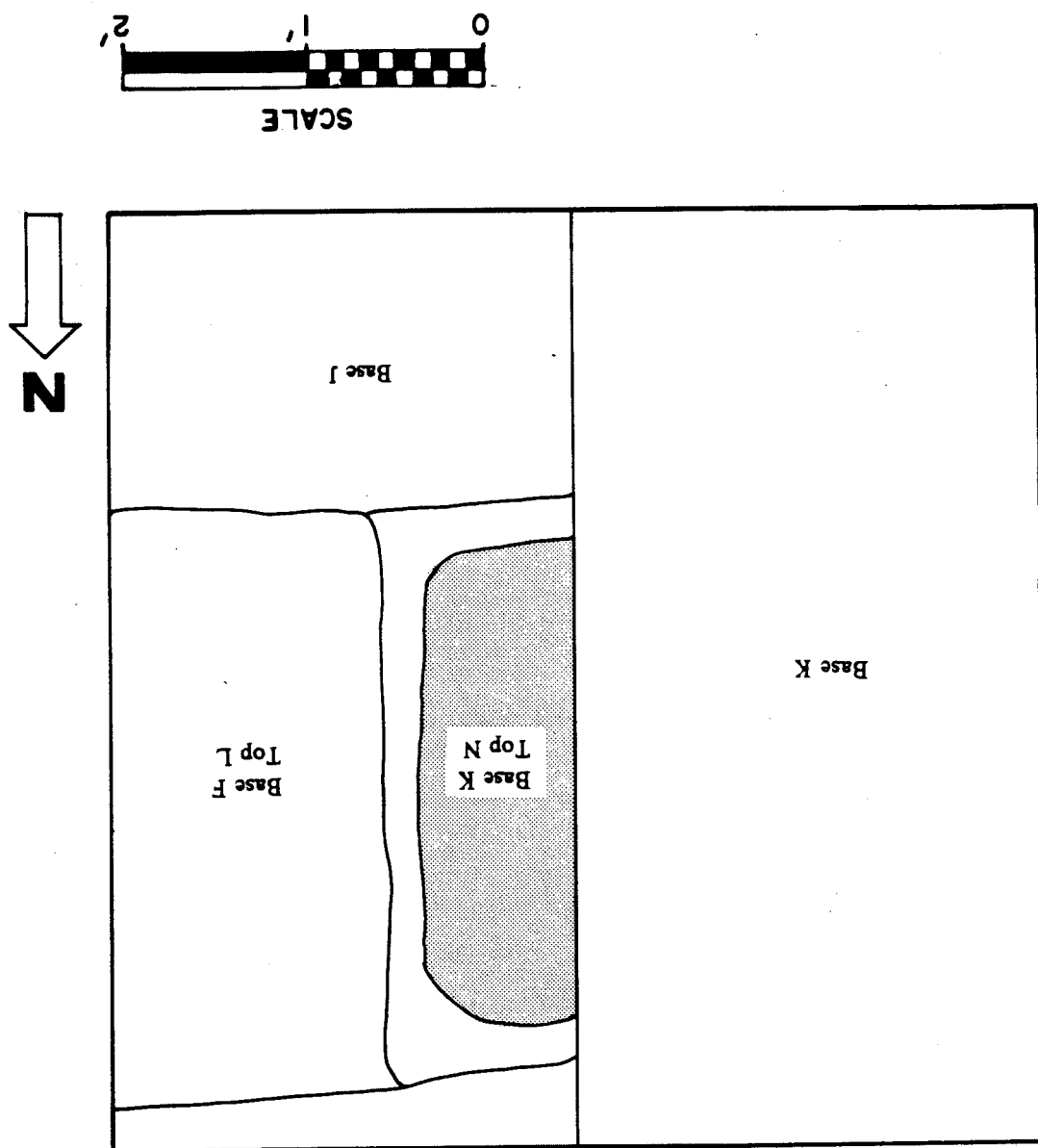


Figure 36  
N44 W125, Feature 464

Figure 37  
N44 W125, Level K



Levels L & M were arbitrary levels of subsoil which underlay levels H, K, and N. The north edge of another large feature was identified along the south two-thirds of the unit at the top of level G (north edge of F503 - see room summary). Levels G, I, J, & O were arbitrarily excavated layers of fill in this feature. They are all described as loamy or sandy clay mottled with patches of olive green clay, all but the bottom-most level contained heavy mixtures of brick and mortar, and all also contain at least some whitewares (dating the deposit to at least post-1820).

### **N33 W132**

**Summary** - This unit was opened to find the southwest corner of F503, the large unexplained pit found in N30 W124. Level A consisted of the soil which lay directly beneath the floor surface made of flagstone. The date of post-1850 suggests that this deposit is Redemptorist and is likely a 20th century build-up of refuse from carpentry and blacksmith activities in this room. Level B was a thin layer of loam that was excavated down to expose level C, a layer of coal ash and mortar that was a fill deposit for leveling the ground. Level D was another level of clayey soil that was located in the north half of the unit. F496 was discovered and found to be a rodent burrow that contained very soft soil and the jaw of a drum fish (the only one found on the entire site). Feature 500 was first discovered at the base of level D. A separation between fill in the east and west halves was noted and excavations then continued in the east half (this area was part of F503, a pit that was initially dug sometime after F500 was no longer used and had been filled in). This level and level F were excavated from the fill of F503 and consisted of brick and mortar rubble, obvious destruction debris that was used to fill up F503. Excavators found that the southwest corner of F503 in this unit cut through the cistern that was here before the construction of the West Wing. Once sterile soil had been reached at the base of level F, excavation of the west half was resumed. Levels G, H, and I were removed from the west half of the unit. These levels were fill layers associated with the filling of F500 (the cistern), and were excavated by following the interface between the feature and its fill. The distinction between fill layers of F500 and F503 indicate that the cistern (F500) was filled in first, then F500 was dug, and then later filled in. At some later date the tops of both features were filled together, as indicated by upper layers of fill that were overlying both features. Levels G, H, and I were removed following the downward slope of F500 toward the north. In the northeast corner of the unit, the cistern dropped steeply down beyond the northeast corner of the unit. This deep section continued into the area excavated as N39 W128. The cistern was cut by both



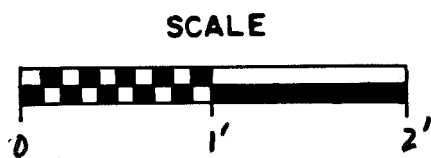
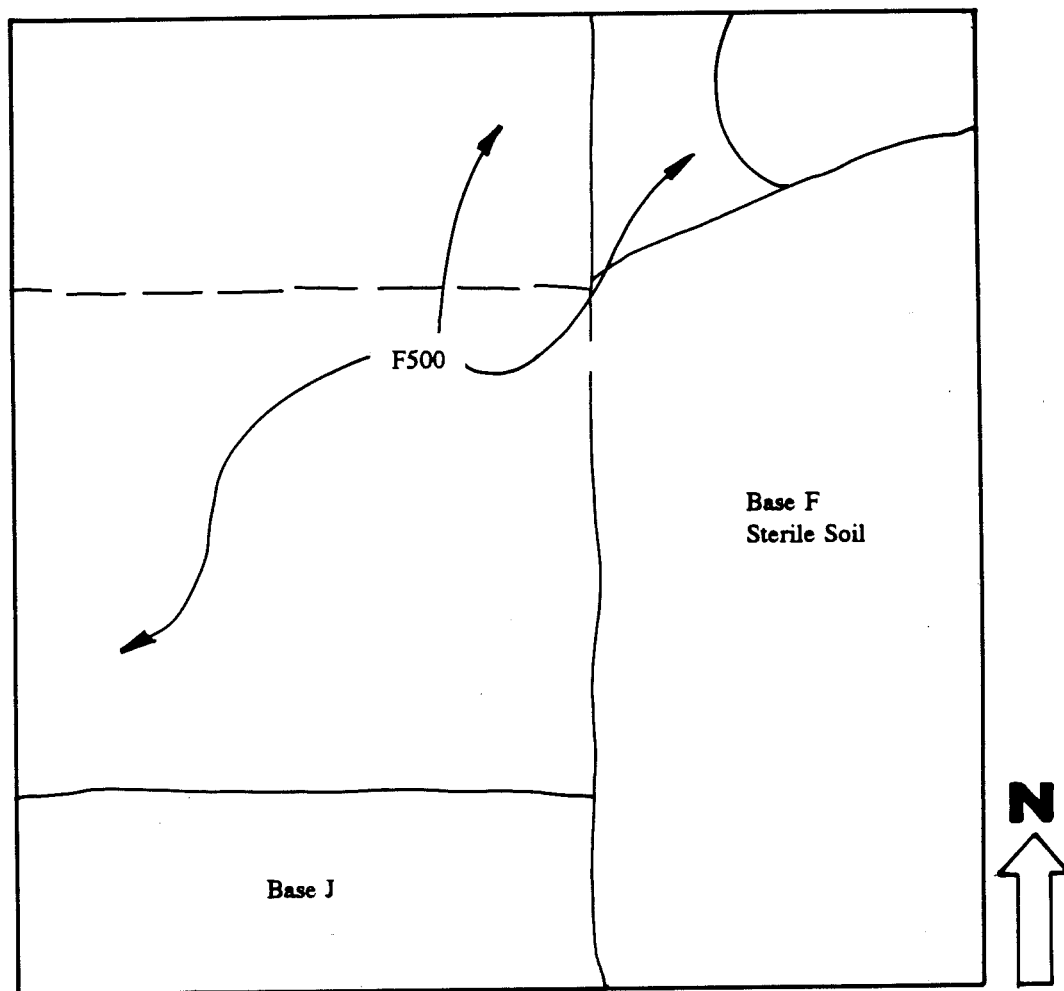


Figure 38  
N33 W132, Level F

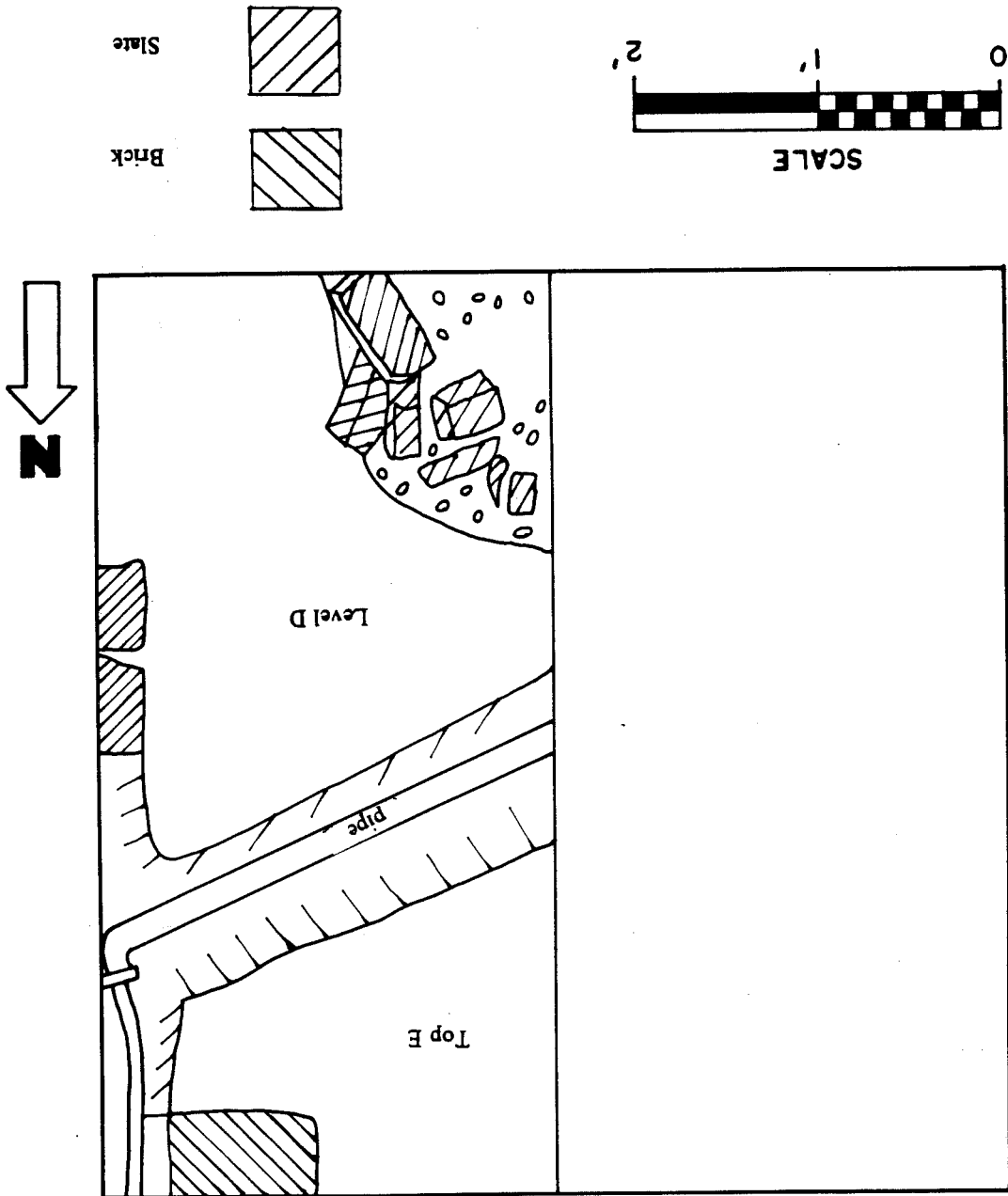
F503 and the west wall of the West Wing, indicating that it pre-dates both. Level J was removed from the southwest corner of the unit, an area that appeared sterile. This area of this unit was part of the interface between the applied parged surface of F500 and the soil under it. This level surrounded F496, a suspected rodent burrow, and contained one diagnostic artifact; a piece of tin-glazed earthenware (TPQ post-1671). This one fragment may have been transported here by rodents as evidenced by the obviously circular soil stain, and thus will have no bearing on the date of the soil beneath the cistern. (See the room summary for further detailed explanation of the two large pit features located in the West Wing). F500 and F503 were not completely excavated due to time constraints. Those portions that were excavated were carefully backfilled by archaeologists before construction of the modern ground story kitchen facilities began. These two features, therefore remain intact, beneath the 1992 poured concrete floor.

#### **N42 W121**

**Summary** - This unit was opened to learn more about architectural features in the northeast corner of the West Wing. The floor surface existing in this corner prior to excavation was constructed to withstand heavy traffic. The bricks were laid on their sides so that the resulting brick surface resembles patterns used for driveways. Two hypotheses were proposed before removing this section of floor: this surface was once larger than its 1991 limits and it had been built by Redemptorists to support winery-related traffic (barrels, vats, or even wagons); or this sturdy brick "pad" was used in conjunction with the blacksmith's forge that stands immediately south of this excavation unit. Evidence of a large opening in the West Wing supports this theory.

A second reason for placing this unit in the room's northeast corner was to identify any remains associated with the now bricked-in doorway immediately east of the unit. This doorway may have once allowed passage directly between rooms 8 and 6, or it may have pre-dated the West Wing, in which case the door would have provided anyone in room 6 access to the yard area west of the house. Excavations would hopefully reveal features associated with the initial early 18th-century construction of the West Wing's east (interior) wall. This wall had been the west end-wall of the house prior to 1856 (the date West Wing construction was completed (probably begun in 1855)) (Worden: personal communication). Excavation would also reveal evidence of regularly occurring domestic activities that took place in this area during the Carroll family occupation when the West Wing foot print was part of the yard area. Also expected were Redemptorist-period remains associated both with West Wing construction and with iron forging

Figure 39  
N42 W121, Level C



surface of feature

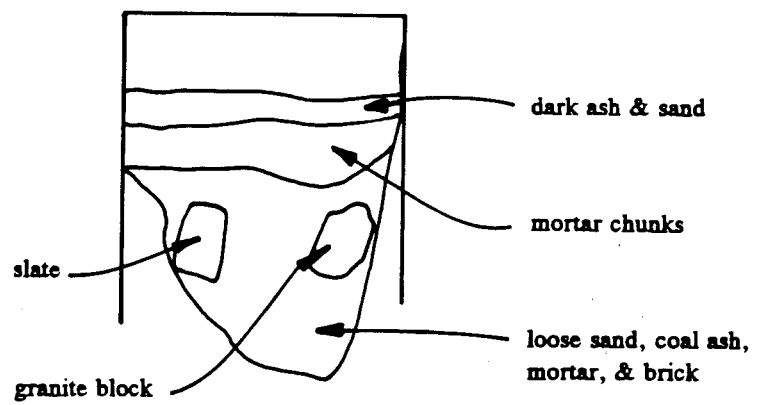
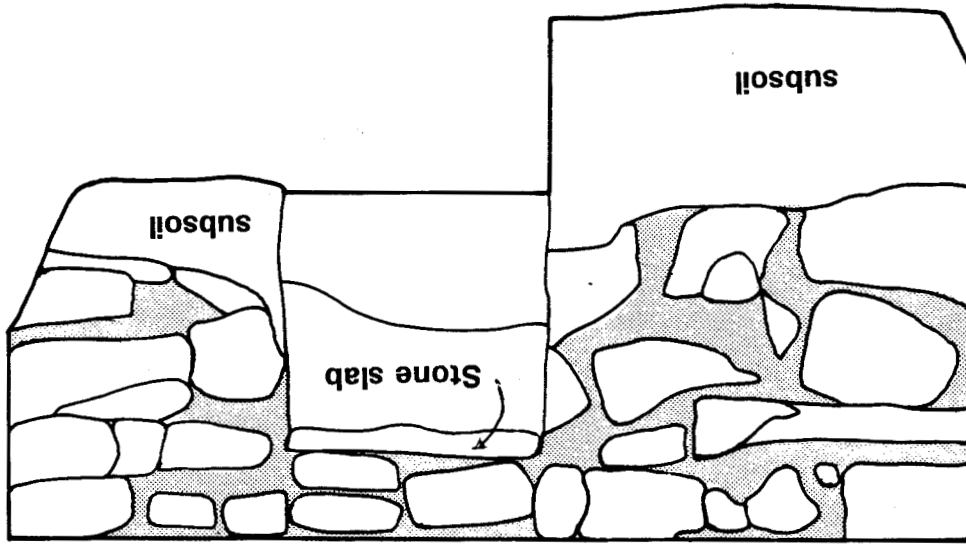


Figure 40  
Profile Feature 462a  
N42 W121

Figure 41  
N42 W121, East Profile



East wall of room  
(Stone and mortar)

and blacksmithing.

Excavators removed level A and defined a rectangular area of relatively hard-packed soil in the unit's northeast corner. They identified the approximately 0.8 foot (east-west) x 2.2 feet compacted soil as evidence for a doorstep associated with the bricked-in doorway in the wall immediately to the east. This hypothesis was called into question after discovering a pipe underneath this packed soil that also extended diagonally across the unit to the southwest. This same pipe extended through N33 W132 and had been disconnected just inside the east subsurface wall of the wine vault stairway under the porch attached to the West Wing. In the late 1880 or early 1890s the Redemptorists installed a coal powered reciprocating pump in room 6, which, it is suspected, they used to pump water from the active spring in the wine cellar and other springs on the property. This pump is still standing in its original location, a few feet east of this unit, in room 6. Evidence suggests that the pipe (and possibly others) connected the pump with the springs. No date is yet known for the layer cut by this pipe installation, however, the wide range of metal scraps and objects (including a piece of furniture hardware with the raised figure of an angel) contained in level D suggests that this layer was associated with Redemptorist-period iron working. The large, square, rubble-filled feature defined at the base of level D is thought to be a scaffolding post hole similar to the one excavated in N17 W121 (F412a). Unlike its neighbor to the south, this post hole was slightly more than a foot deep and contained architectural debris and coal ash (probably from level D deposition) instead of sand. Both features, however, were identified at approximately the same depths from surface, suggesting that they were both created and filled in during the same period. Aside from this feature, cultural deposits in this unit were relatively shallow. Level G and F, having dates of post-1780 and post-1769 respectively, may have been deposited during Charles Carroll of Carrollton's renovations, however, the high incidences of coal, clinker, and metal throughout, together with a listing for concrete in a level near the base of the unit's northeast corner, suggest a more reasonable date of deposition during the later 1800s.

### **N30 W124**

**Summary** - This unit was opened for a number of reasons. The first relates to the different floor surfaces observed between room 7 and 8. This division of rooms is marked by a line in the west wall of the room. This line is a narrow gap (one-half inch) indicative on a large masonry infill, floor to ceiling, to the north and directly across the room from the doorway to the Museum Shop. Observation of this line in the west wall and the different floor surfaces between each room resulted in the placement of this unit. Excavations within this unit indicated

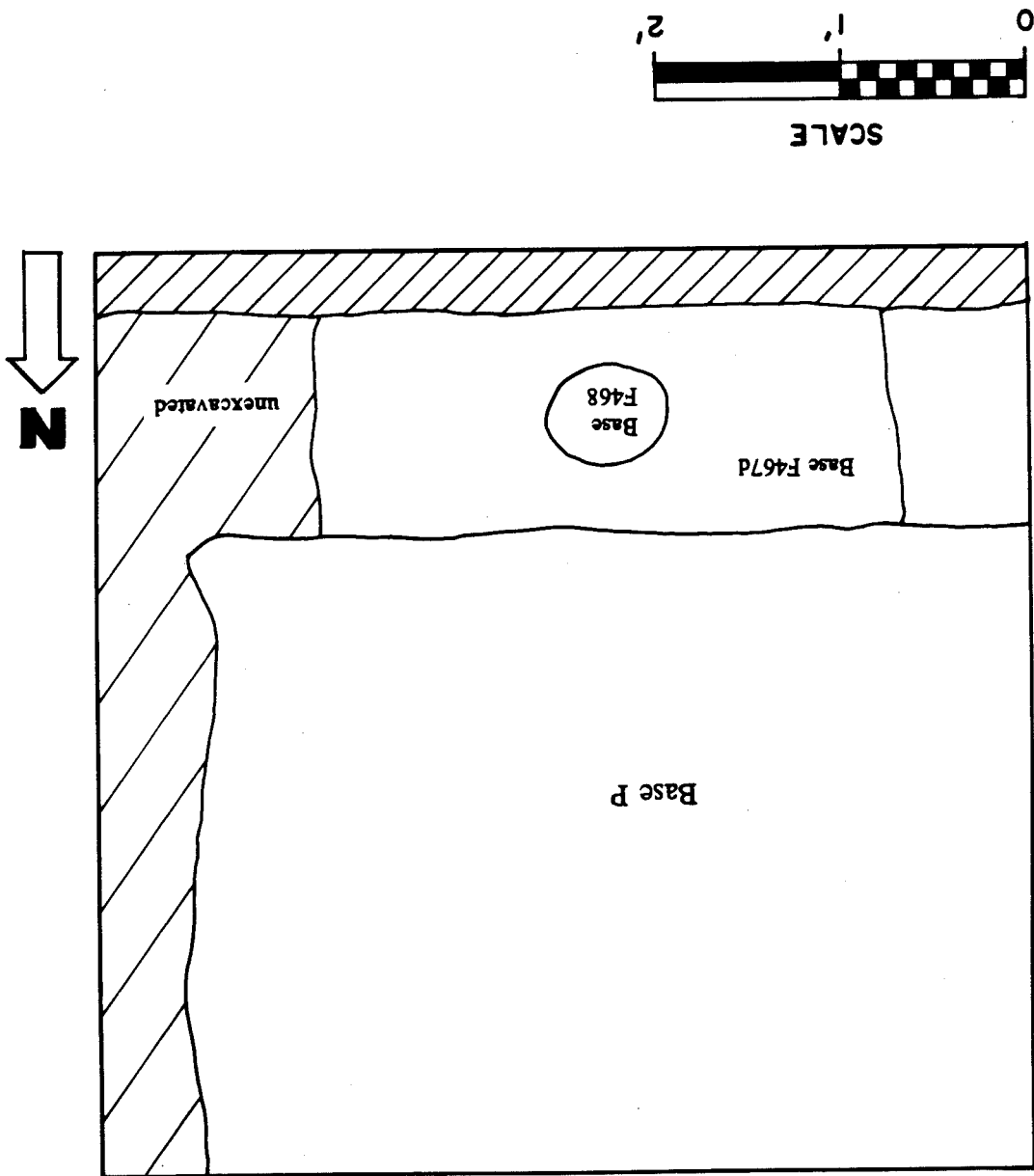
two separate areas of distinct archaeological depositions. The first area is the fill of F503, a large pit that was filled in sometime after 1825 and probably as late as 1910. The second area is along the south edge of the unit and is a hard-packed soil that was cut by the construction of F503. The earliest date from levels excavated in this area is post-1780, indicating that some activity was taking place here during Carroll family occupation.

Level A consisted of the brick floor in the north half and wood planks over wooden floor joists in the south half of the unit. These were removed and levels B, C, and D were all excavated from under the floors. These deposits are all post-1850, and probably represent refuse build-up under the floor. After these levels were excavated, a difference in soils was noticed between the north and south halves of the unit, a phenomenon which we associated with the gap in the west wall and the presence of two types of floor surfaces. Levels E through P were excavated from within the confines of F503. These strata reflect the filling of this feature and it is obvious that material from the by-products of renovations in other parts of the house were dumped here. Molded plaster matching that on the first story of the house was found here, as well as bricks and mortar, all of which represents debris from destruction.

Levels Q through T were excavated along the south and east edges of F503, an area which was left undisturbed by excavation of F503. A date of post-1780 is the earliest date for these levels (see level Q). During excavation of this area of the unit, a large pit-like feature was uncovered between levels D and Q and assigned F467. This turned out to be a post hole for F468, a post mold with remains of a wooden post. Feature 467 was excavated down approximately 2.25 feet and has a TPQ of post-1780. The nature of this post hole and its associated post indicates that a large structure may have existed here before the West Wing was added (another large post hole was exposed by construction workers in October, 1991 along the south wall of the room during the installation of the elevator shaft and will be discussed in the room summary section of this report). This feature was cut almost in half by the digging of F503, indicating that the pit was dug after the structure related to the post holes was torn down.

A Redemptorist-period, architectural feature became visible in the west balk of this unit after a section of the unit wall collapsed. It consisted of a partially rotted, cylindrical wooden post that was resting on a roughly square sandstone slab (1.2 ft. wide and long by 0.5 ft. high). The top of the surviving post fragment was approximately 0.7 ft. below floor surface. This post/stone base construction was lying on top of the post-1910 fill of F503. It lined up with the transition from the flagstone and brick floor surface of room 8 to the wooden plank floor surface of room 7. It appears that this feature was part of a wall that once divided the West Wing ground story into two rooms. After archaeological excavations had been completed, evidence of a staircase was revealed in the ceiling above during restoration. Judging from the size and

Figure 42  
N30 W124, Feature 467





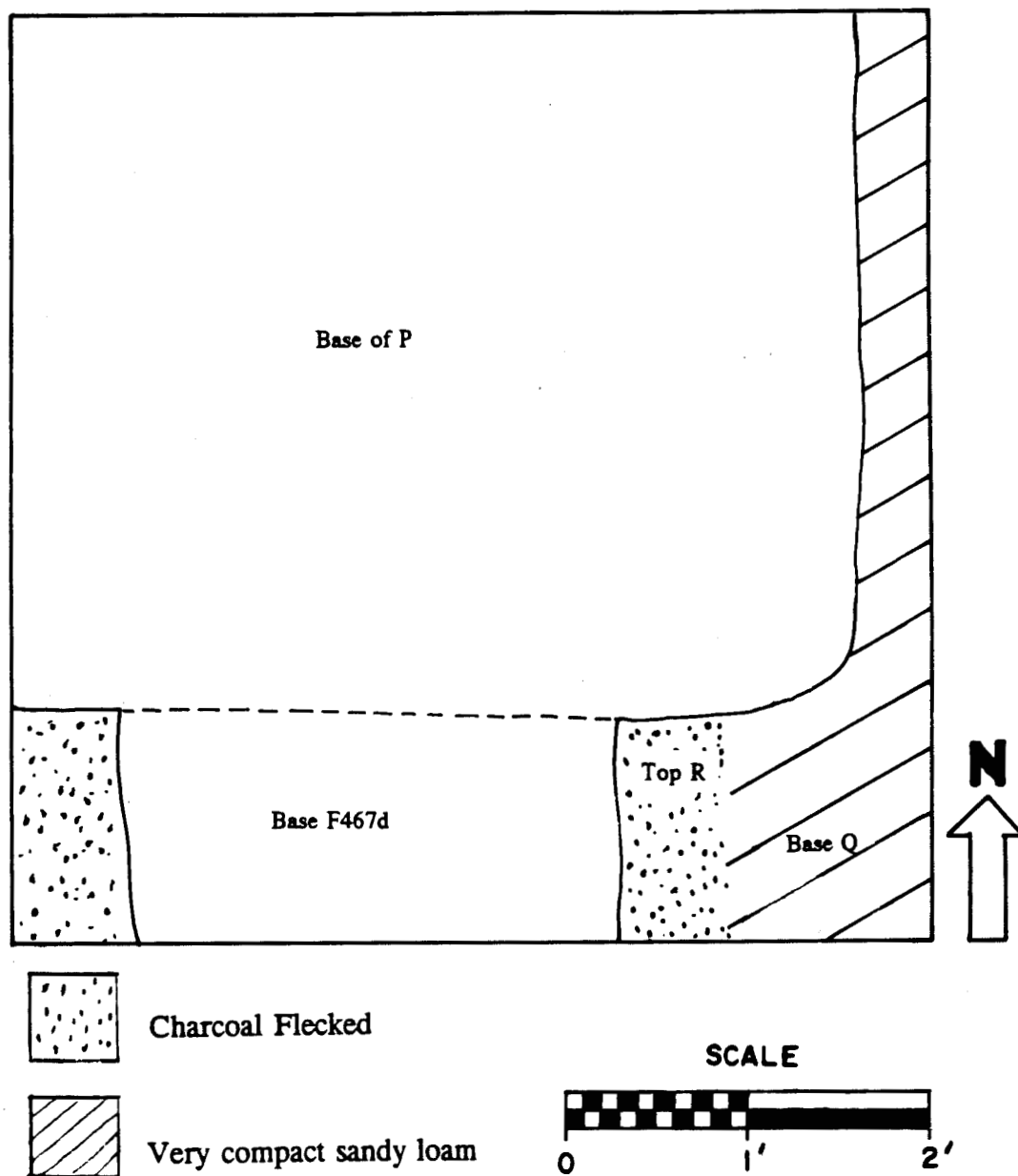


Figure 43  
N30 W124, Level Q

placement of this post feature, it may have also been a support post for the staircase. However, the staircase is thought to have predated 1910 and the west end porch, which does not agree with the post-1910 date for fill underlying the stone slab.

### **N17W121**

**Summary** - This unit was opened to investigate the east wall of the West Wing (west wall of the 18th-century house) and its relationship with the south wall of the West Wing (1856 addition). The unit was excavated down about 2.00 feet and was ended at the base of the east wall. Levels A and B relate to the modern wooden floor which existed in this part of the West Wing before excavations began. Level B was ended when the soil became more hard packed. Level C contained a high concentration of artifacts and included a piece of cellophane. The TPQ for the ceramics found here is post-1828. The cellophane and paper material were the remains of rodent nests found at this level. Feature 407a, a slightly discolored soil with a higher concentration of mortar and rubble, was excavated at this level and intruded through level D. Level D contained more rodent disturbances as was evidenced by plastic found among post-1828 ceramics. Level D overlay level F (level E was excavated from the southeast corner of the unit and consisted of a charcoal-flecked soil). Feature 412a was discovered at the base of level E and appears to be a post hole. The feature was a square, clay-lined soil depression that was extremely shallow and contained the same type of soil as level D. It is possible that this feature is part of scaffolding used during repairs sometime after 1820 (the TPQ for level G which underlay this feature) and maybe related to the construction of the West Wing. Level F was characterized by a high concentration of mortar flecks and dust that was the same composition as F407a. Level G was a very hard-packed layer of soil that contained an array of ceramic types and other domestic artifacts (ie. glass, bone, pipe fragments) that have a TPQ of post-1820. Feature 414a was uncovered at the base of this level and was a unexplained pocket of sand found in the southwest corner of the unit. This was the last diagnostic level, and level H was a "window" in the southeast quarter of the unit to determine that sterile soil had been reached.

The homogeneous stratigraphy and nature of the ceramics found in this unit is worth investigation. First, no strata were absolutely distinct from one another. On the contrary, each level was generally determined by soil compaction and/or artifact concentrations (i.e., many or few). Next, a wide range of ceramics were contained in its levels and all were reduced to small, nickel-sized pieces. It seems likely that materials would have accumulated here from the very beginning of occupation of the house in 1721 (this area would have been right outside the house's southwest corner) and this is reflected in the ceramic assemblage (white saltglazed

stoneware (post-1720) and scratch-blue stoneware (post-1748) were found in the lower levels). However, most levels also had at least one tiny fragment of whiteware or other later ceramic type that changed the TPQ dramatically. Not accepting the idea that these different ceramic types were used contemporaneously after 1820, it appears that this was a high activity area for the 135 years prior to the construction of the West Wing. Soil compaction and the churning of artifacts resulted from years of heavy traffic. This constant packing-down process would break all materials (e.g., ceramics) into small fragments and subsequent construction apparently eradicated stratigraphic separations in this area.

#### **N25 W129**

**Summary** - This unit was placed to gain stratigraphic as well as artifact control in the West Wing. It was quickly discovered that this unit and N17 W121 are very similar in stratigraphy (shallow) and artifact make-up (wide variety). Levels A and B were directly associated with the modern wooden floor and date to the 20th century. Level C was more compacted than level B, but still consisting of silt. This level was probably a Redemptorist occupation layer dating to the mid-19th century. Levels A, B, and C are similar in artifact concentration and soil type with the same levels in N17 W121. In level D, some earlier artifacts begin to appear and are mixed with later artifacts. Also, the soil in this level is very compacted and rather homogeneous throughout the unit. Level E was similar in texture and artifact concentration, but the soil color changed slightly. Level F, composed of a mortar and brick-flecked soil, and level G both date to post-1830 (TPQ for level H) and could be associated with the construction of the West Wing. Levels H and I have TPQs of post-1782, indicating that they were here during Carroll of Carrollton occupation. These were the last two cultural layers found in this unit and after level J (sterile), the unit was ended. No features were found in this unit.

#### **N44 W133**

**Summary** - This unit was dug in two arbitrary levels in order to gain a stratigraphic profile and to expose more of F500 and to find its relationship to the north and west walls of the wing. It was discovered that the cistern had been cut by the construction of the walls of the West Wing, indicating that it pre-dates the construction of this area of the house. No diagnostic artifacts were found here to give an idea of the time period of construction of the cistern.

### **N39 W128**

**Summary** - This unit was also dug arbitrarily to expose the center of the cistern and find its relationship to F503 (see N30 W124). It was discovered that F503 cut through almost all of the center of F500, except the deep sediment catchment of the cistern. This was the deepest part of the cistern located in its extreme southeast corner. During excavation, it was noted that waterlain sediments had accumulated in this deep part of F500, an obvious indication that water had been at rest here. Other evidence for waterlain sediment deposits was noted in N33 W132(see unit summary). The TPQ's listed reflect the time of deposits made after the use of these pits(F500 and F503). The date of post-1805 in the lower level of this unit indicates that at the earliest, F500 was not in use after 1805.

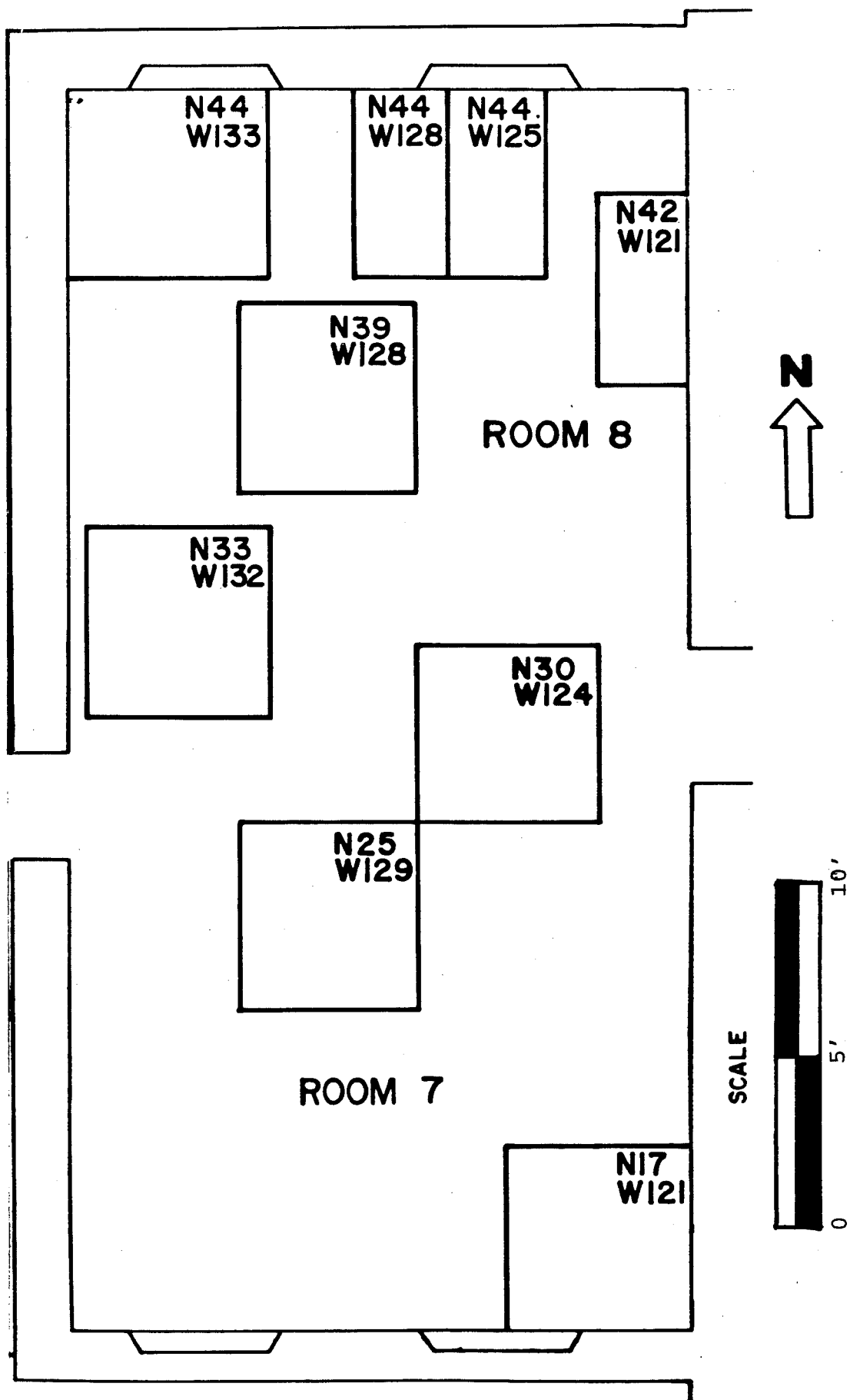


Figure 44  
Room 7 and Room 8 - Plan of Excavated Units

## ROOM 7/8 SUMMARY

The West Wing of the Carroll House was added to the standing 1721 structure and its late 18th-century upper story enlargement in 1856 after the Redemptorists took ownership of the house and property. Historical documentation of activities in this area of the property before the wing was added is very scant, and thus, the questions asked before excavations began were limited to architectural observations made by the CCHA investigators. Based on these observations, archaeologists were able to formulate some relevant ideas of how the architecture in this room would affect the deposits (i.e., previous foundations for partition walls). However, little was known about the use of this area before the addition of the wing. It was discovered after completing excavations, that the information recovered by the archaeologists still did not fully explain activity in this area of the house. Following is a breakdown of architectural observations that led to the ultimate excavation of certain units in this Wing:

It was believed that the south wall of the wing may have been a pre-1856 wall because of its manner of construction (large foundation stones and brick laid in Flemish bond). Architectural investigations that took place toward the end of the archaeology project, coupled with archaeological finds under the south foundation argue strongly against pre-1856 construction of this wall. Therefore, the relationship of the south wall with the east wall (the original west wall of the 1721 house) had to be clarified. Next, there was a change in floor pattern and material between the north and south halves of the wing. In the south half of the room, the floor was a wooden surface laid on joists running north/south. In the north half, the floor was made of flagstone squares similar to those found in the lavatory (room 6). And, in the northeast corner of the Wing, the floor was made of randomly set bricks that were not mortared in place. Directly east of this floor surface was a sealed entrance into the lavatory. It is thought that the Redemptorists sealed this entry around 1900. Evidence of activity surrounding this entrance was another goal of excavation here. The final observation affecting the placement of units was the condition of the west wall of the Wing. A joint in the west wall was noticed directly opposite the current entrance into the wing from the Museum Shop and it was noted that most of the north half of the west wall was of later construction. Based on this observation and the different floor surfaces, the room was divided into two rooms (room 7 is the south half, and room 8 is the north half, see fig. 1). It was theorized that the area of wall reconstruction was previously an open area that may have been related to activities in the wine cellar or pre-wine cellar activities. This part of the wall is still an enigma and the relationship of features and artifacts found in room 8 with the rebuilt section of the west wall is still not fully understood.

The unit, N17 W121, was the first unit excavated in the West Wing and it was placed in

the southeast corner of room 7 to find the relationship of the south wall with the original exterior wall of the house. The south wall abutted the original exterior wall of the 1721 house and it is likely that this south wall was a Redemptorist addition and is most likely directly associated with the building of the West Wing. The other unit in this room (Rm. 7) was N25 W129, excavated to gain some idea of the artifact concentrations south of F503. The discovery here was that a distinctly different deposit was found existing between the north and south halves of the West Wing. The explanation for this distinction will be discussed at the end of this summary. N30 W124 was opened to investigate the relationship of the two different floor surfaces that bisected the room east to west. Once a distinction of soils within the unit was noticed, it was believed that the rebuilt section of the west wall of the room may be relevant. The connection between this wall and the soil distinction found in this unit was never explained. Instead, the southeast corner of a large pit that took up most of room 8, and was later called F503, was discovered. The discovery of this feature, which was filled with a series of deposits of brick rubble, loamy soil, and crushed mortar, led to further excavation to locate the other corners of this pit. This feature was found in almost every unit located in the north half of the West Wing (N30 W124, N33 W132, N44 W128, N44 W125, N39 W128). As of the writing of this report, no documentation could be found to explain the function of this pit. Through further excavation of room 8, the feature was found to be approximately 12.5 feet (north) x 10 feet (west) and is about 4.0 feet deep from the current ground level. The edges of the pit are almost exactly equidistant from the north, east, and west walls of the room. Based on datable artifacts, the fill of the pit dates to post-1820. The fill, however, is attributed to the Redemptorists specifically because molded plaster recovered from the feature fill of N30 W124 was found to match Carroll-period plaster cornice in the large room on the south side of the first story. In 1910, Redemptorists removed a partition wall which had divided this room into two rooms before adding a chapel there. Therefore, it appears that F503 was filled in around 1910. The fact that the edges of the pit are almost equidistant from the three walls indicates that the pit may have been used when the walls of the wing were already standing. These observations establish an 1856-1910 lifespan for this feature.

It is possible that F503 was a cellar of some sort or that it was intended to be something of the like when originally dug, but then it was stopped in the middle of digging and refilled. Because no deposits reflecting the function of this pit were found (ie. sediments like those in a cistern, material items like meat hooks, or wine bottles from a wine cellar), it is possible that excavation of the pit was halted before the pit was finished. The pit would then have been refilled with construction debris and other soils brought in from another location. This idea seems to be the best possible explanation at this time for the use of this feature.

As units were placed to find the edges of F503, another large feature was found. In unit N33 W132, the southwest corner of the pit was found. This, however, was not the most significant find in this unit. Feature 500 was first identified in this unit as an applied mortar surface (parging) that sloped down towards the north. After complete excavation of this unit, it was discovered that F503 cut through the edges of F500 and therefore post-dates it.

Feature 500 is an apparent cistern that existed here before the addition of the West Wing, as evidenced by the fact that the base of the cistern was cut through by the installation of the north and west walls of the Wing. This evidence was recovered from excavations in N44 W133, N33 W132. Waterlain sediments of alternating silt/clay lenses were discovered overlaying the top of the parged surface, indicating that water had been at rest here and the silt and sediment from the water had time to settle on the bottom of this feature. Also, the excavation of N39 W128 revealed the deepest part of the cistern that was excavated; a sediment catchment located in the southeast corner of the pit and filled with waterlain deposits (silt/clay). No artifacts were found that could be directly associated with the deposits located on top of the parged surface, therefore, no time of use could be assessed.

Another important discovery associated with F500 was made during excavation of N44 W128. After removing this northern portion of F503 fill, a cross-section of the east edge of F500 was revealed. It was discovered that underlying the upslope of this parged surface was a deposit of fill containing a small number of artifacts including white salt-glazed stoneware (post-1720). It appears that an initial pit outline for the cistern was dug, then partially refilled, then the mortar parging was applied to this fill. If this is true, then it can be safely assumed that the cistern was constructed sometime after 1720 (a mean date of 1763 is the height of popularity for white salt-glazed stoneware).

Now that a chronology for the two major features found in room 8 has been established (cistern ca.1763, large pit (F503) possibly ca. 1856-1910), the megarata results must be considered. It has already been stated that a fill deposit was found underlying the parging. This deposit has allowed for the conclusion that the cistern was used after 1720. It was used for some 100 years until the Redemptorists acquired the house and property. Three years after the Redemptorists moved in, the West Wing was built (1856). Because no builder's trenches were found in the area where the cistern was located (no builder's trenches were found in N44 W133 or N44 W128) it is assumed that the workers only needed to remove the walls of the cistern, jump down into the cistern pit, and start construction of the foundation for the walls. Trenches were, however, needed outside the cistern, and this is found in N44 W125 (F464). Once the walls for the wing were built, the area including the cistern was filled in with soil containing bits of construction debris.



Soon after the wing was built and the cistern filled in, another undertaking occurred. The Redemptorists began digging another pit (F503) that was equidistant from the north, east and west walls of the wing and which was dug through the fill of the cistern. This is evidenced by an interface between the fill of the cistern and that of F503. [The purpose for this pit is still unknown, but it is hoped that further research into the Redemptorist documents may answer this question.] Then, for whatever reason, the pit was filled in and a floor surface was installed. Megastrata results and observations in the field show that a more recent filling occurred over portions of room 8 to raise the ground level to the current elevation for the installation of the flagstone floor.

Room 7 (south half of the West Wing) contains a completely different stratigraphy and artifact concentration. It was discovered through excavation of N17 W121 and N25 W129 that the area had been compacted over the years of use of this area. The extreme variety of ceramics and the tightly compacted stratigraphy indicate that the area was heavily trampled upon over many years. The lowest levels of this area have dates of post-1780 and overlying levels continue chronologically to present-day. Again, information regarding the use of this area of the original Carroll property (this area would have been directly adjacent to the southwest corner of the 1721 house) is scant. Two important features were found in room 7, however, their specific functions are still in question. During excavation of N30 W124, a large post mold (F467) and post hole (F468) were found along the south edge of the unit. The post hole had been cut by the original excavation of F503, indicating that the post feature pre-dated the pit. The post feature was approximately 3.0 feet in diameter and it has a TPQ of post-1780. During excavation of the elevator shaft by construction workers in October of 1991, another post feature was discovered underneath the foundation for the south wall of the wing. This was aligned with F467 and the two features formed a line parallel with the end wall of the 1721 house. The TPQ for F467 and the fact that the other post hole was found underneath the foundation of the 1856 south wall mean that these features were in use before the construction of the West Wing. The large size of these post features indicate that a large structure was located here. This structure could have been one of two things; some sort of covered structure that extended out towards the west from the end wall of the 1721 house, or the remains of posts used for the construction of scaffolding for the raising of the house by Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Late 18th-century scaffolding used for enlarging the house in the 1790s would most likely have spanned the entire west end of the house. Since no similar post feature was identified in the north end of the wing, it seems unlikely that the two identified post features were evidence of scaffolding. It seems more likely that the two post features are evidence for the existence of a post-1780 (TPQ F468) earthfast structure or lean-to against the house's west wall. Considering the archaeological evidence in

light of recent dendrochronological findings it is reasonable to suggest that this impermanent structure was constructed during or just after completion of the 1790s house enlargements.

A significant amount of Carroll-period deposits were recovered from the extreme southwest corner of the wing during October construction. Archaeologists and Carroll House volunteers monitored this phase of the project, and after large amounts of artifacts were set aside by construction workers with approximate provenience information, volunteers finished excavating the area. Among the recovered artifacts was wine bottle seal with a raised design of the Carroll family crest and the initials "C C". At the completion of this report, it could not be determined to which Charles Carroll the initials referred. The seal will be among the selected artifacts to be set aside for conservation.

The salvage excavations also helped document the full extent of the extremely compacted area south of F503. Because the compact soil appears to have been cut by F503, it appears that this area of heavy traffic predated that feature's construction. Based on the mix of artifacts as noted before, it is likely that the compact soil is the result of several activities culminating in the 1855-56 West Wing construction.

### **EAST WING ROOM 9**

#### **N25 W70**

**Summary** - This unit was opened to investigate the interior of the foundations for a large mid-to late 19th-century bread oven. Levels A and B in this unit were post-bread oven layers deposited over the foundations after the superstructure had been torn down. Levels C and D also overlay the bread oven foundations and, because of the large amount of plastered mortar found here, these layers are thought to be directly associated with the oven's destruction. The top of the south foundation was identified near the top of level D. Discounting two small whiteware ceramic sherds, Level E dates to post-1795. The presence of the later whiteware may, on the other hand, may be evidence that Redemptorists removed fill from the room during bread oven construction and then redposited it after laying the foundation. This hypothesis is based on the fact that this level was part of the same deposit as level C in N25 W68 immediately to the east, which overlay patches of spread mortar associated with the bread oven foundation.

The levels overlying and near the top of the bread oven remains were destruction layers and subsequent fill used to raise ground level for the 1991 existing brick floor, or for any previous floor surfaces that may have existed during the 20th century. According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, the oven existed at least until 1913.

A section of the west brick floor footer near its south end was also uncovered near the top of level D and was identified as F442. Underlying level E were several soil layers dating to post-1780. All but the lowest of these layers were excavated from within the confines of the bread oven foundation. Since these layers were stratified and contained only late 18th-century artifacts, it is thought that they were remains from Carroll-period occupation that had been left undisturbed by the bread oven's construction. This unit was excavated down an average of 2.07 feet to approximately .70 feet below datum.

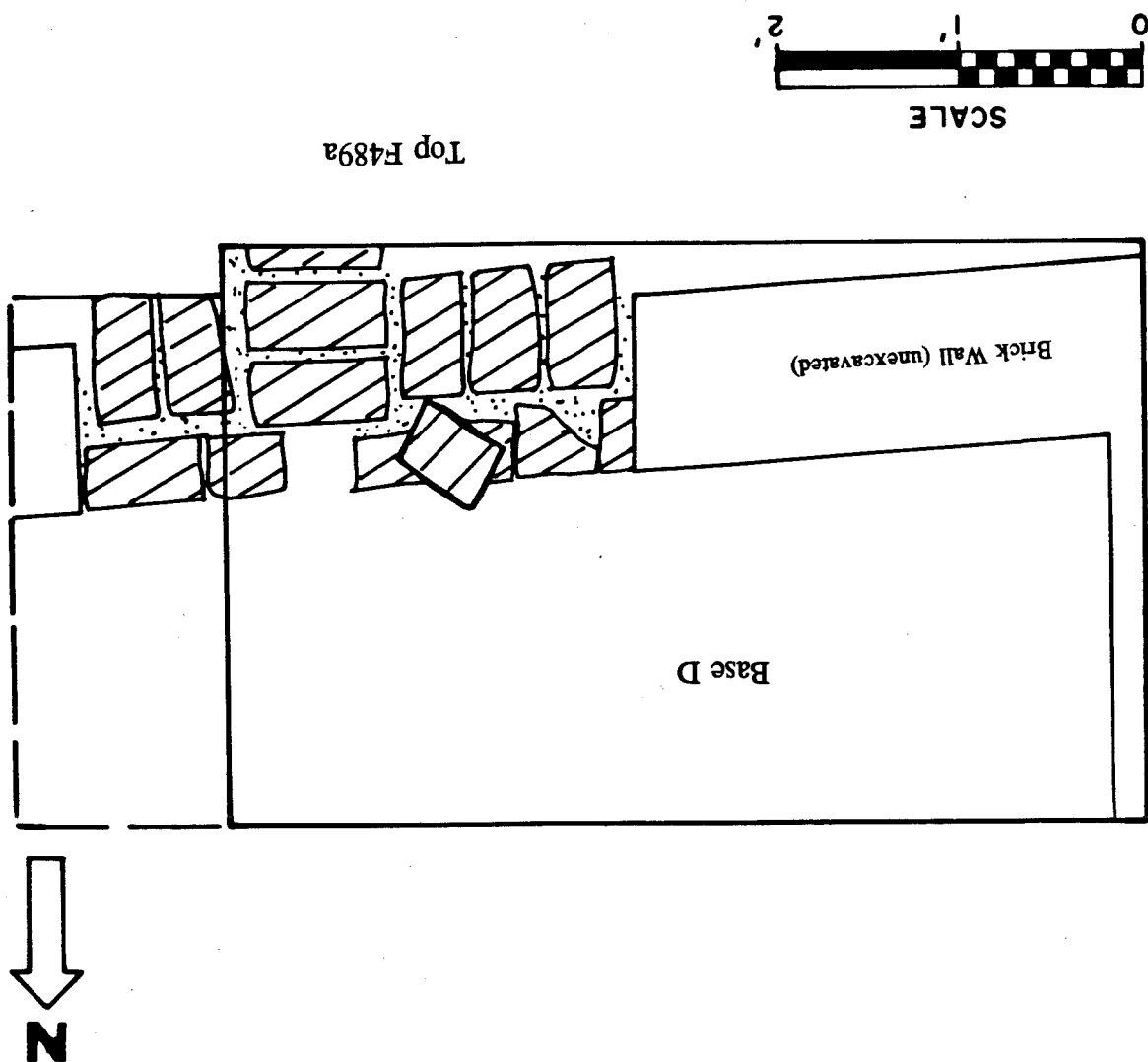
#### **N25 W67**

**Summary** - This unit was placed to investigate the east interior of the bread oven and to determine the east interior edges of the oven's foundation. The upper layers in this unit were the same as in of N25 W70 and it do not appear to include any undisturbed Carroll-period occupation layers. Levels A and B were post-bread oven destruction layers, because they overly the foundation. Level B was part of the same coal ash deposit as in other units in the south one-third of the East Wing. The earliest possible date for deposition of levels A and B is post-1820, but documentation supplied by the Sanborn maps suggests that these are 20th-century layers. Level C is probable secondary fill that was originally deposited during Carroll occupation, then disturbed (excavated out for the construction of the oven foundation and then redeposited) during construction of the oven. This hypothesis is based on two observations. First, the artifact assemblages within the bread oven are very similar to earlier dating assemblages outside the oven in the north two-thirds of the East Wing. Second, and more importantly, remnants of a hard packed mortar were identified in patches across the base of level C of this unit and against the interior base of the bread oven (F441). This indicates that the soil within the bread oven was deposited after its construction. Level D contained few artifacts and was underlying F441. This layer may have been remains of Carroll period occupation that were left undisturbed by Redemptorist construction activity. No diagnostic artifacts were found in this level, however, it was stratigraphically the same as level H of N25 W70, which dated to post-1780. This unit was excavated down an average of 1.09 feet to approximately .08 feet below datum.

#### **N20 W70**

**Summary** - This unit was placed in the south entrance to the East Wing to expose the south foundation of the Redemptorist bread oven (F457). Levels A, B, and C are all post-bread oven destruction and were deposited after 1913 based on documentary evidence. The 1885 Sanborne

Figure 45  
N20 W70, Base of Level D



Top F489a

fire insurance map includes a detailed scale drawing of the Carroll House and shows a large oven in the East Wing. A later (1913) Sanborn map suggests that the bread oven, a possible fire hazard, had been dismantled by 1913, since it is no longer mentioned. Architectural evidence suggests that the bread oven was still present after 1897. The east wall of the East Wing was almost completely rebuilt in 1897 and the portion of the wall corresponding to the east end, or back of the bread oven is not white-washed as are the other portions of the wall, possibly indicating the outline of the bread oven.

Level D was an extension of level C, but isolated to the southeast corner of the unit. Feature 488 and F489 comprised a wooden sill overlying the north extent of the brick drain (see N16 W66 summary). Level E and F488 appear to have been some sort of repair to the drain (F489). The fact that level E underlay level C indicates that this repair occurred before destruction of the bread oven. This unit was excavated down an average of .84 feet to approximately .14 feet below datum.

### **N30 W65**

**Summary** - This unit was placed to investigate the significance of both a ceiling plate that extends from the southeast corner to receive the floor joists, but stops along the east wall above at the middle of this unit as well as at the differing brick floor patterns(herringbone and running bond) indicating separate floor-laying episodes. Levels A and B are layers associated with the most current floor surface. Levels C and D post-date the destruction of the bread oven (post-1913). Level E was excavated down to the footer and is probably Redemptorist fill dating to post-1850. F417, a section of a brick floor footer was found and is the same as other sections of the footer found throughout the East Wing and indicating that a wooden floor previously existed here. No trench was found associated with F417. This also indicates that levels F and G were deposited after construction of the floor footers. Levels F and G are below the top level of the footer and contain late 18th- and early 19th-century deposits similar to that found in the entire north two-thirds of the East Wing at this elevation. Levels H and J, located beneath the base of the brick floor footer, contained few artifacts with no TPQs. Level H was probably deposited just before the construction of the footers. Level K was the top of subsoil and artifacts found here were probably associated with the top of F472, a rodent disturbance, which intruded deeper into the subsoil. The earliest date for occupation for this unit is mid- to late-18th century, roughly contemporaneous with the construction of the East Wing. The unit was excavated down an average of 3.19 feet to approximately 2.06 feet below datum.





Plate 3

Assistant site supervisor, Lynn Jones, and field school student, Hannah Kaiser,  
excavating N30 W68 and N30 W65

### N30 W68

**Summary** - This unit was opened to expose more of the stone foundation that had been initially discovered in the south section of N30 W65. When first discovered, it was hypothesized that the foundation may have been the north wall of an earlier passageway between the Frame House to the east and the brick house to the west, but later, this wall was determined to be remains of the Redemptorist bread oven. Levels A, B, and C are post-bread oven destruction and correspond with levels A, B, and C of N30 W65. Level D is probably mid-19th century fill which overlay the wooden floor joists (F438a and F438b). This corresponds with level E of N30 W65. Level E dates to post-1795 in this unit, but it corresponds with level F in N30 W65 which has a TPQ of post-1805. Level G was closed because of two sterile features (F443 and F444). These were thin lenses of clay and sand that apparently were random deposits. The features correspond with a layer of sandy loamy clay in N34 W71 (level H). Level G corresponds with level G in N30 W65. Level H is very thin and was closed out with the discovery of F446, another soil anomaly like F443 and F444. This layer also corresponds with level G in N30 W65. Level I, a thin cultural layer that corresponds with level H in N30 W65, is at an elevation equal to just beneath the base of the floor footer (F417) and, therefore, pre-dates the floor footers. The artifacts found in level J were probably transported by rodent activity and correspond with level H in N30 W65. Level K is the same as level J in N30 W65. Levels M and N were removed from just inside the bread oven foundation and correspond with layers in N25 W68 (see levels C and D). Level O was sterile soil. This unit was excavated down an average of 2.98 feet to approximately 2.05 feet below datum.

### N31 W71

**Summary** - This unit was opened to finish excavation of the area inside the south chimney alcove, and to expose the bread oven's north edge. N31 W71 showed intact stratigraphy in this area that could provide important data for understanding the room's history. Levels A and B are late 19th or 20th century layers that were excavated down to the artifact-rich, early Redemptorist period deposits (level C) found elsewhere in the north two-thirds of the room. As was previously discovered, this deposit overlay wooden floor joist remains (F511) and an early 19th-century deposit (Level D). F511 and level D had similar opening elevations and the level extended about .10 feet below the base of F511. Level E was immediately above the hard mortared surface (level F) which has been found in other parts of the north two-thirds of the room. This level corresponds with level E in N34 W71 and is a Carroll period deposit. Level



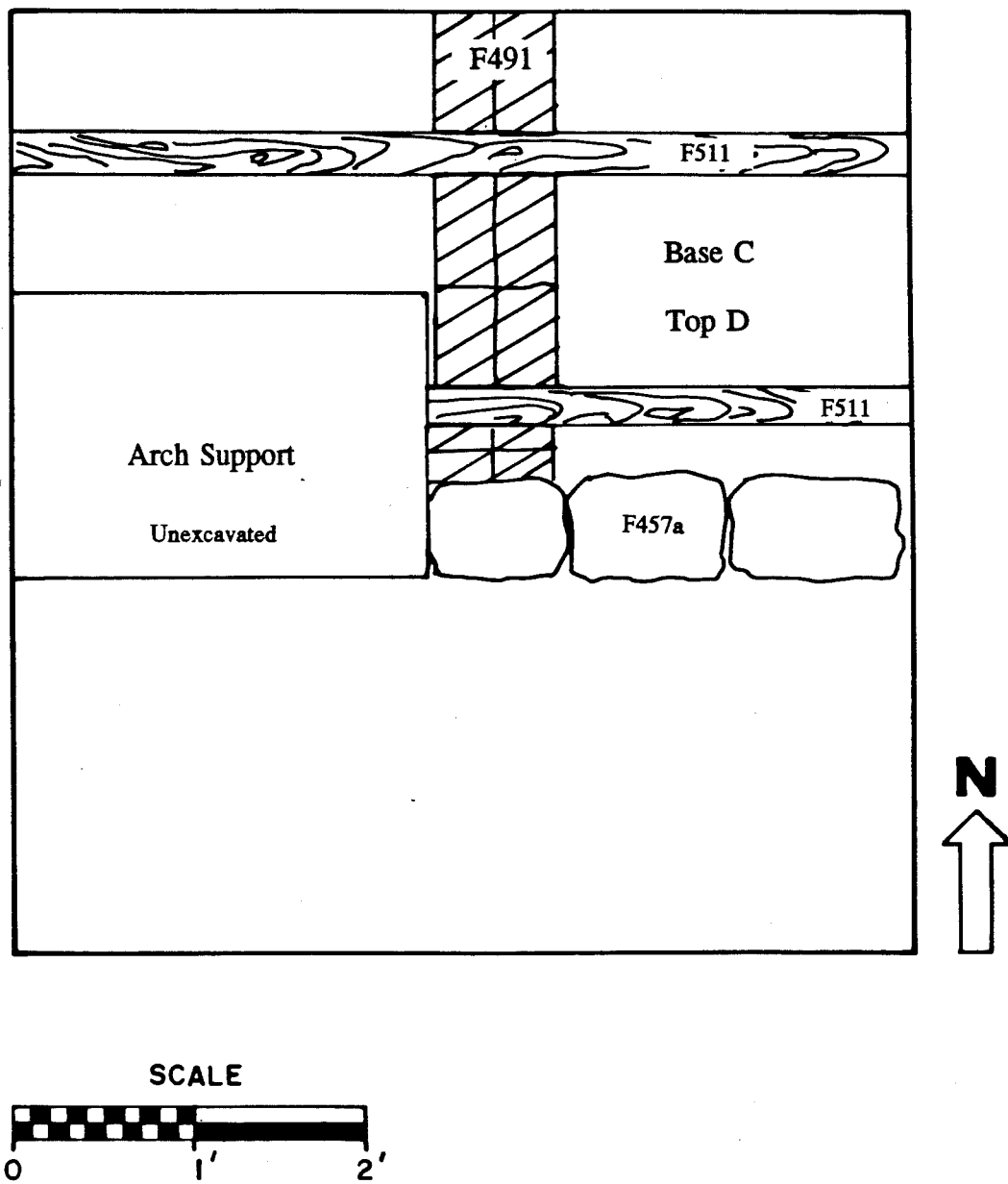


Figure 47  
N31 W71 (Unit 2-W), Base of Level C, Top of Level D

G lies beneath the base of F511 and dates to post-1780, however, some rodent activity was apparent at the base of this level. The unit was excavated down an average of 1.70 feet to approximately .53 feet below datum.

### **N34 W71**

**Summary** - This unit was excavated to attain a stratigraphic profile of this specific part of the East Wing. The west edge of the unit was against the west wall of the room. This wall was suspected to be the original east exterior wall of the 1721 core of the brick house. The north edge of the unit was placed against a brick chimney support foundation that was thought to have been built with the construction of the East Wing in the late 18th century. This initial purpose for the excavation of this unit was to learn more about the relationship between the chimney support foundations and the west wall of the room.

Levels A and B were part of the existing 20th-century brick floor and associated sand layer found across the whole room. Level C was Redemptorist period fill that is similar to other deposits at the same elevation across much of the East Wing and north of the bread oven. F405a was another remnant of floor joist found at the base of level C and was approximately .40 feet in depth. This joist was notched to fit securely over the brick footer below(F413). The method of cutting could not be determined because of the deteriorated nature of the wood. Similar joist remains have been found in other units at the same elevation. Level D corresponded to very early 19th century cultural layers found to the south and east of this unit, however, it has a TPQ of post-1820. Level E corresponded with lower cultural levels associated with the bottom half of the brick floor footers with a TPQ of post-1805. Level F was a thin sheet of hard packed mortar near the base of F413 and is possibly associated with the construction of F413. This layer had no diagnostic artifacts but it underlay a post-1805 Carroll period occupation. Therefore, it is suspected to be an 18th century deposit. Levels G and H may have been construction related deposits since architectural debris dominate the artifact assemblage. F424 and F425 were centrally located within the chimney support archway and are suspected to be remains of a scaffolding post.

This unit was placed to investigate the west wall of the East Wing. Much rodent disturbance is evident from the loosely packed soil. It is probable that the lower levels of this unit are Carroll-period occupation. F413, the brick floor footer, is the same as F417 in N30 W65 and N31 W71, F447 in N25 W70, and F491 in N44 W71. This unit was excavated down an average of 2.91 feet to approximately 1.49 feet below datum.

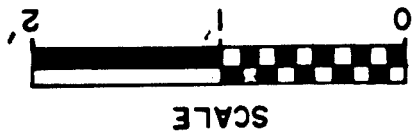
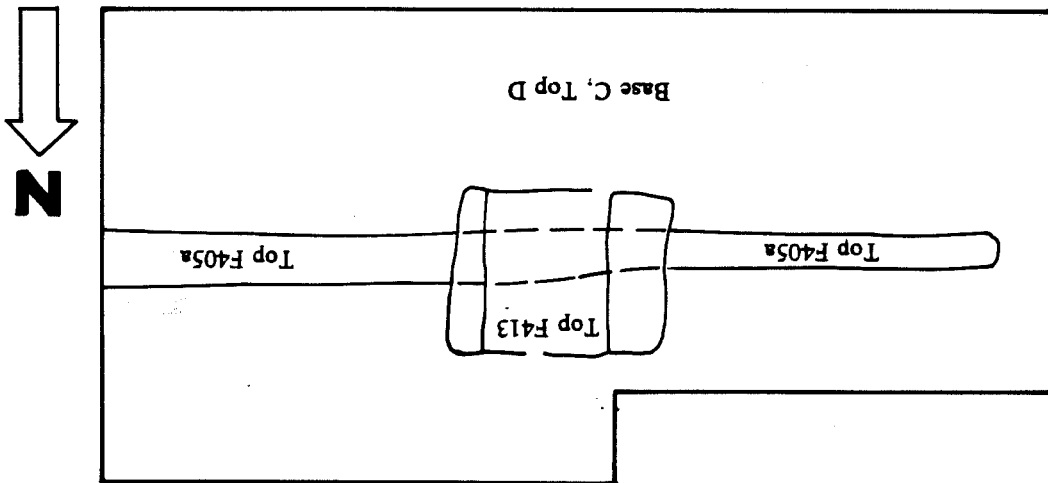


Figure 48  
N34 W71, Base of Level C, Top of Level D

## **N44 W71**

**Summary** - This level was opened to investigate the relationship between the doorway alcove (thought to have been cut through and not part of original construction) and the northwest corner of the East Wing. The most recent date for this unit is post-1845 (Level B), therefore the current floor and its base, including the pipe(F486a), were installed no earlier than the mid-19th century. Level C appears to be an early 19th century fill layer, which is similar to level D except that level D is more silty in texture and possibly due to continual isolated flooding in the northwest corner of the East Wing. These two fill layers date to post-1820, which is part of the consistent post-1820 fill layer found in much of the East Wing. Level E extended across the entire unit except in the northeast corner where it was cut by F490, a platform and suspected drainage pit for a pipe and faucet overlying level A. Level E overlay F495a and was excavated down to expose about one-third of the floor footer (F491). Feature 495a was a coal ash deposit that was intrusive through level F and into level G and may relate to a later structural repair in the early 19th century. Feature 495b appears to have been a builder's trench that dated to construction of the East Wing and has a TPQ of post-1782. Excavating level F (post-1805) exposed the middle course of F491. This corresponds to other early cultural deposits found at approximately the same elevation in most of the East Wing. Level G was a mortar-flecked soil to the east of F491. This corresponds to the mortared surface found in other units in the East Wing. Level H was a brick-flecked soil located to the west of F491. This overlay level I, a sterile soil that overlay level J across the entire unit. This level was also sterile soil. The earliest possible date for this unit is post-1805, with the exception of F495b and c (builder's trench), which have a TPQ of post-1782. F499 was discovered at the roughly the same elevation as F495b and c, but the soil matrix is more like F495c. Based on this evidence, F499a may also date to post-1782. This suggests that the north wall of the East Wing and the chimney support alcoves along the west wall of the East Wing were both constructed at about the same time. This unit was excavated down an average of 2.15 feet to approximately .40 feet below datum.

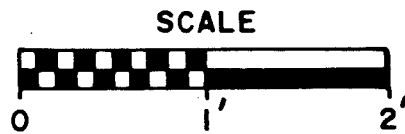
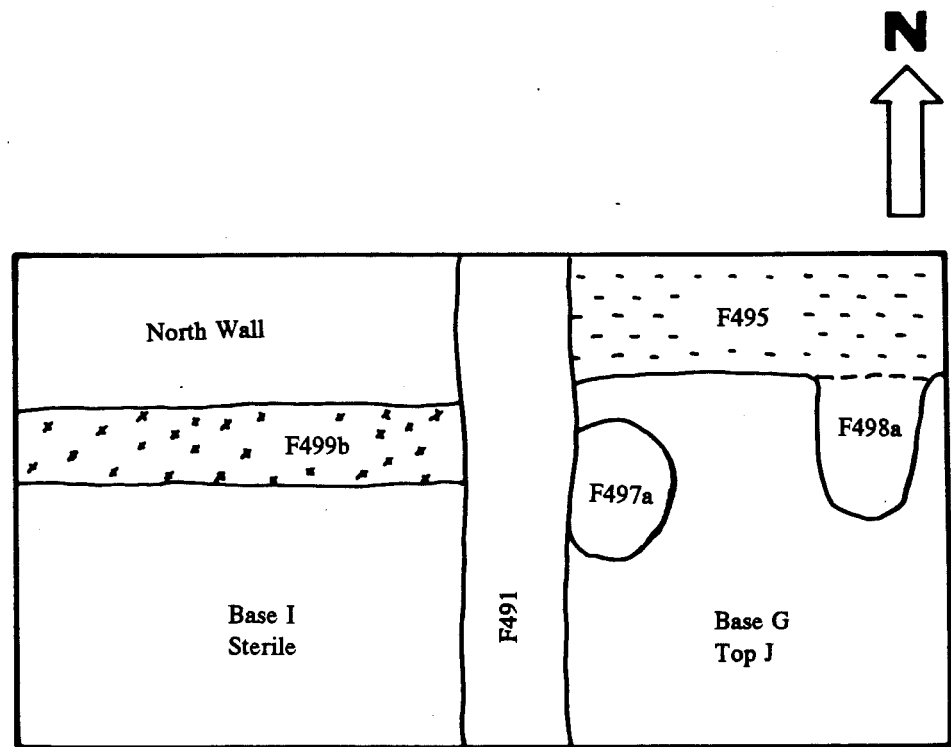


Figure 49  
N44 W71, Feature 499

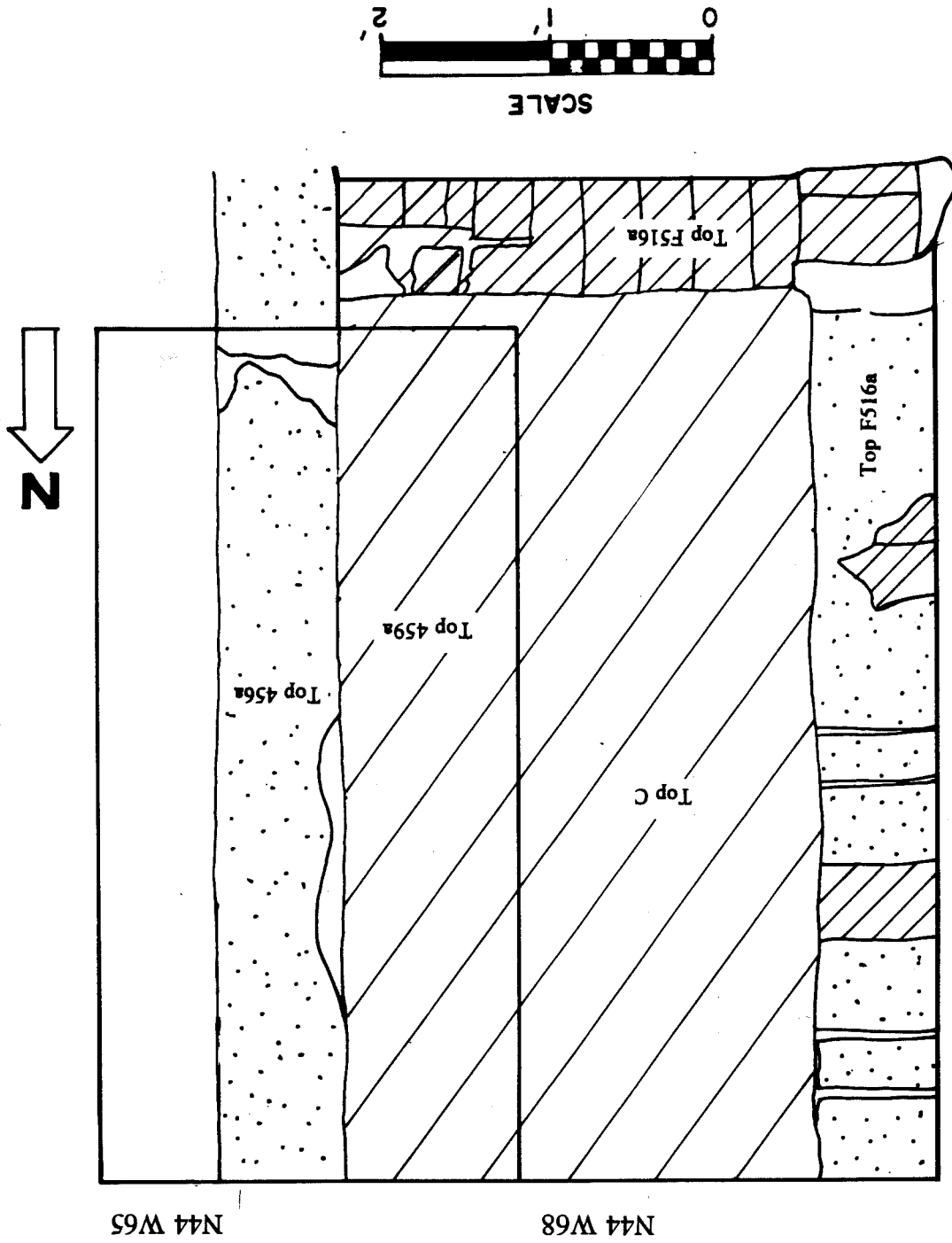
### Unit 1-C

**Summary** - This unit was a 4 feet x 4 feet square located in the north-central region of the room. It was excavated in arbitrary levels in order to gain a stratigraphic profile and some idea of artifact concentrations in the East Wing. The amount of mixed artifacts with wide TPQ ranges in levels A and B indicate a possible fill episode to raise the level for a floor surface, however, judging from more carefully excavated units, level B of this area probably contains a mixture of both Carroll and Redemptorist period layers. The fill within these two levels is very similar to that found in the rest of the East Wing. This unit was excavated to an average depth of 1.13 feet to approximately .35 feet below datum.

### N44 W68

**Summary** - This unit was opened adjacent to N44 W65 to expose more of F459 (brick floor). Levels A and B were excavated as part of unit 1-C and were removed in arbitrary levels (see unit 1-C). During excavation of area 1-C, F516, a three-course high brick enclosure, was discovered. This wall extended south from the north wall of the East Wing and then turned 90 degrees to the east, connecting with the brick footer (F456) along the east wall of the East Wing. The area within this enclosure was then excavated as unit 1C-North, level B. At the base of level B, the brick floor which corresponds with F459a in N44W65, was uncovered. At this point, unit N44 W68 was established within and underneath F516. The unit began with the removal of F459 as level C. The date for this level is post-1840 and it extended across the entire area of the unit within F516. F516 appears to have been constructed prior to deposition of level D as no disturbance associated with the construction of F516 was apparent in level D. At the base of level D, F512 (part of a builder's trench along the north wall of the East Wing) was identified. Level E appears to be a Carroll period deposit that pre-dates F516 and lies in the south half and was left undisturbed by level D deposition. Level E underlies F516 and has a TPQ of post-1769. This level corresponds stratigraphically with level H of N44 W65. Level F extended across the entire unit and was a thin layer of sandy clay that appeared to be a transition to subsoil. This corresponds with level I in N44W65. The only other feature in this unit is F513, a series of rodent burrow intrusive into subsoil.

Figure 50  
N44 W68, Top of Level C, Top of Feature 516a



## N44 W65

**Summary** - This unit was opened to investigate the northeast corner of the East Wing. A concentration of quartz crystals was the most unusual find in this unit, and will be discussed in the Room 9 & 9S Summary. Level H, the level containing the crystals and other associated artifacts, was the earliest datable soil layer in this unit (post-1803). Feature 454, a two-brick support for F453 (a pipe), was among the most recent. This relatively modern feature lay directly on top of the brick floor footer found near the east wall. In this unit, the footer was identified as feature F456, and was uncovered at the base of level E. Its three-course depth was consistent with all other footer sections and stratigraphically it predates all other levels in the unit.

F455a is a one-course deep row of half bricks laid tightly between the footer and the north and east walls of the room that was also uncovered at the base of level E. This brick surface, even with the top of the footer, continues south and west of the unit into N39 W65 (the west balk of N37 W59) and possibly into room 10 (the Garage) to include F509a in N30 W62. F455a is one course deep, whereas F456 (the footer) is three courses deep, and stratigraphic layers underlying F455a post-date construction of the footers, proving that the half bricks were laid after the construction of the footer.

Level F is part of the same stratigraphic layer as level E, indicating that the section of footer in the room's northeast corner and the brick surfaces to either side of it were all buried at the same time. The top of the low partition wall surrounding F459 (same as level C in N44 W68 and identified as F516a in that unit) was incorporated into the brick floor surface that still covered most of the East Wing in 1991. Since this earlier feature became part of the later floor surface, it indicates that the 1991 surface was established soon after the enclosed surface was buried. Level G underlay F459 and F455 and was a thin sand layer, probably a base for the two brick features. F459 was a section of brick floor surface, laid in common bond, against the western edge of the brick floor footer (F456). This floor surface (F459) was against the footer's west side, but it was laid against the footer's second course, not against its top course as was F455. The full extent of this surface was enclosed by a brick partition and the top course of this partition was part of the 1991 floor surface. The partition had been built around the footer and was connected to the east wall at its southeast corner. The surface within this partition was constructed after 1820 as evidenced by the post-1820 TPQ for the sand base layer beneath it (Level G).



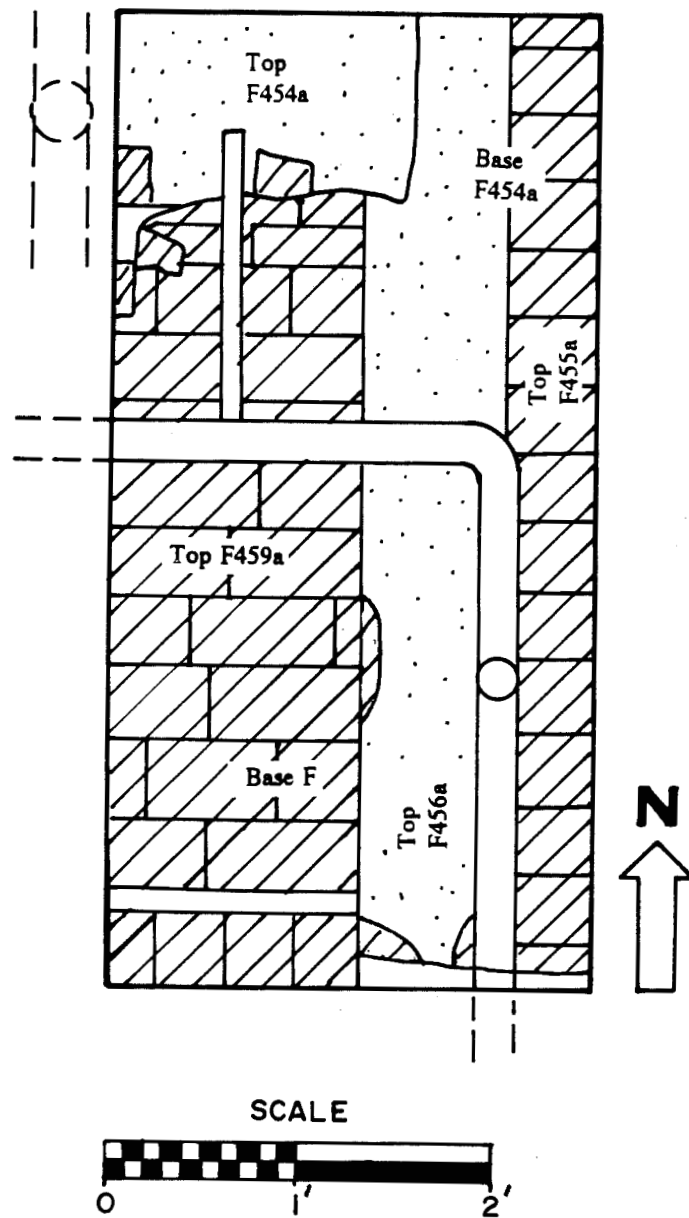


Figure 51  
N44 W65, Base of Level E, Base of Level F

The two surfaces east and west of the footer appear to have been related and indicate that the buried brick surfaces in the northeast corner of the East Wing, the East Porch (room 11) and the northwest corner of the Garage were all contemporary and were related to some specialized activity during the third or fourth quarters of the 19th century. The specific functions of these isolated surfaces and the reasons for having the small, enclosed brick surface in the northeast corner of the East Wing are unknown as of the writing of this report.

Level H post-dates the footer (F456a) stratigraphically and has a TPQ of post-1805. It was an extremely thin layer of sandy loam that was sealed by level G, F459, and F455 and overlay clay, mortar, and pebbles and other non-diagnostic artifacts of level I. Level H extended across the entire unit, on both sides of the footer. A broken hand-painted pearlware bowl base was discovered in the northeast quarter of the unit near the top of the level and immediately south of a dense concentration of clear and smokey quartz crystals, a faceted clear glass bead, and a smooth black pebble. This artifact concentration appears to have been a primary deposit because the pearlware bowl base was discovered broken in situ and upside down and the stratum with its heavy concentration of crystals was well defined and appears to have been undisturbed. Level I is a transition between level H and subsoil. The soil matrix is similar to subsoil, however, two more crystals were found in the same area as the level H concentration. Level J was determined to be subsoil and the unit was ended.

### N39 W65

**Summary** - While this unit was excavated in arbitrary levels, some archaeological integrity was maintained. The dates for each level are skewed by the fact that each arbitrary level may contain more than one stratigraphic layer of soil. Level A was excavated from the current floor surface down to the top of the brick floor footers. At the base of level A was an earlier brick floor surface that was laid flush with the top of the floor footers. It is likely that this floor surface was installed during or after the usage of the wooden floor. Two more crystals and other highly unusual artifacts were excavated from level B--beneath the isolated brick surface in this unit--the same general stratigraphic layer as level H of N44 W65. Level C was excavated down approximately .89 feet. During the removal of this level, the lowest part of the east wall foundation was uncovered. This was somewhat unusual because there was about .40 feet of sterile fill above the top of this foundation and below the bottom of the footer. The base of the foundation could not be reached because of the narrow space in this area of the unit.

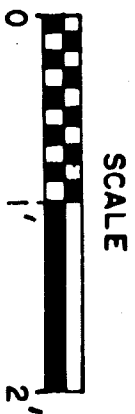
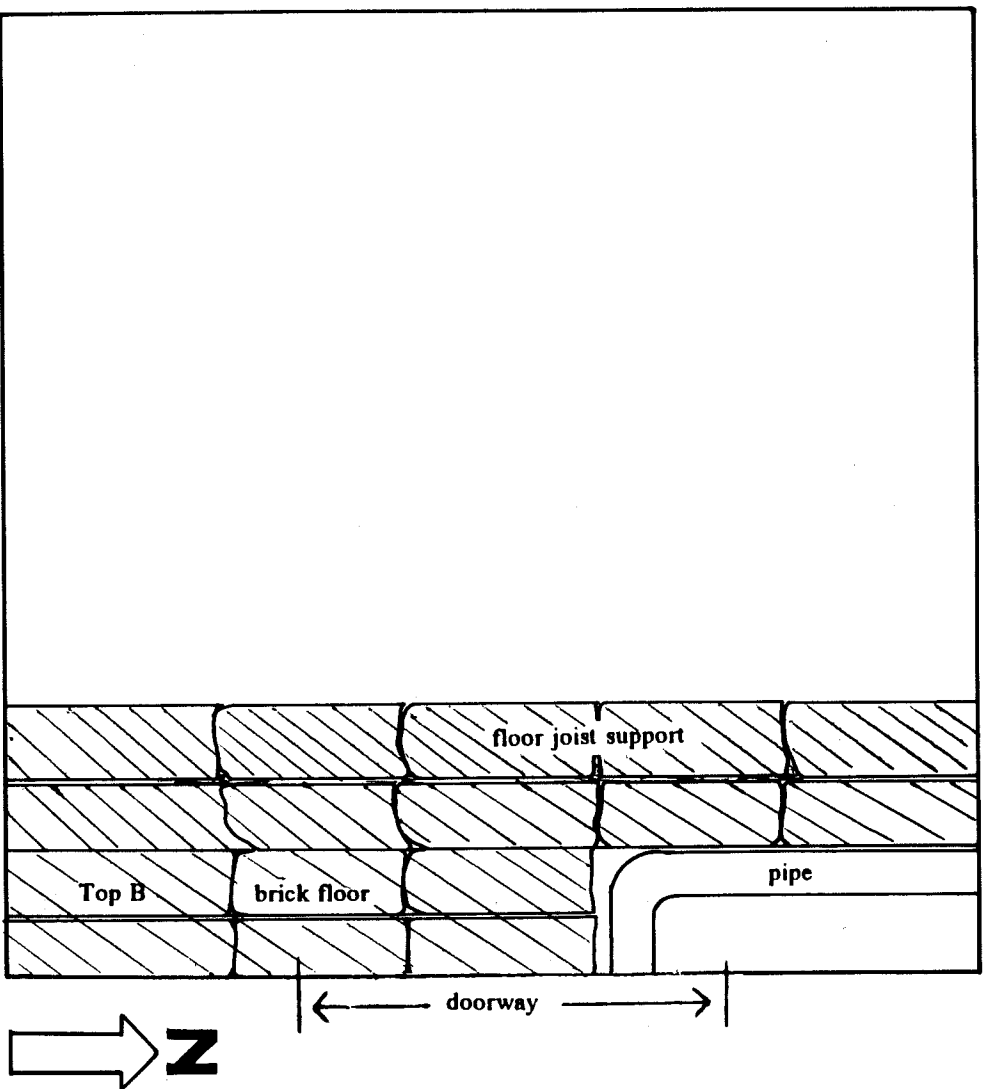


Figure 52  
N39 W65 East 1/2, Level B

### **Other East Wing Units**

A total of ten other areas of various dimensions were excavated in the East Wing not using archaeological standards imposed on other excavation units in the Carroll House (Figure 53). Most of these areas were arbitrarily excavated in three levels based on the permanent position of an important feature found in the East Wing; the 3-course high, 2-course wide brick floor footers on both the east and west sides of this room (Figure ). This feature is thought to have supported a wooden floor that existed here in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Level A of each of these units began at the current floor surface and extended down to the top of the brick footers. Level B continued from this point down to the base of the footers, where a hard mortared surface extended across the area between the footers was found. Level C included cultural soil layers beneath this packed surface down to subsoil.

Time limitations justified the salvage excavation methods. The eminent destruction of this region of the house during restoration meant that the data had to be gathered or it would be lost. By excavating these units, excavators were able to record artifact concentrations, record stratigraphic profiles (mainly on a north-south axis), and identify any features that existed near the base elevations of the footers. The excavated areas are as follows:

#### **Unit 1-W**

This unit was 8 feet x 2.5 feet and extended lengthwise on a north-south axis. This unit was excavated in order to complete an entire north to south profile of the fill between the brick floor footers. No features were noted during excavation in this area of the East Wing.

#### **Alcove 1-S**

This unit was located within the center arch support along the west wall of the East Wing. Excavations were conducted here to possibly acquire a date for the construction of the arch and to recover artifacts while maintaining adequate provenience information. The unit dimensions were 3ft.x 2ft. and it was discovered that the fill here was basically the same as in most of the other units in the East Wing.

#### **Alcove 1-N**

This unit was located just south of N44 W71 within the arch/doorway alcove leading to the Vaulted Room. A builder's trench was noted during excavation but was not assigned a feature number. No artifacts were found in this trench. The dimensions for this unit were 2ft x 2ft..

#### **Unit 1-E4**

This unit designation was in the arch/doorway alcove west of N44 W71 between the East Wing and the Vaulted Room. While the first two levels in this unit were excavated arbitrarily, the potential stratigraphic information related to the base of the wall foundation separating the Vaulted Room from the East Wing was deemed too important to finish in this manner. Therefore, this unit was excavated stratigraphically starting at level C. A very large smokey quartz crystal was found in this unit that had been damaged by later excavation of a pipe trench located in the Vaulted Room.

**Level C** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam that averaged .09 feet in depth. Feature 519, a clay base for foundation stones running through the passage, was found at the base of this level.

**Level D** was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand that averaged .30 feet in depth.

**Level E** was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay sterile soil that averaged .25 feet in depth.

#### **Unit 2-E**

During excavation of this 4 feet x 5 feet unit, 2 more quartz crystals were recovered. At the base of this unit were a series of rodent disturbances.

### **PASSAGEWAY ROOM 9-S**

#### **N16 W66**

**Summary** - This 2.5 foot x 10 foot unit was excavated to provide a stratigraphic link between the East Wing and the Kitchen. Some architectural clues suggested that this passageway's floor surface may once have been lower than it was in 1991. Pockets that may have been for first story floor joists exist in the Passage's south wall and are well below the currently used joists. In addition, the sill for the south exterior doorway appears to have been raised by one full course of finished stone. Prior to excavation, staff and volunteers developed the hypothesis that the Passage's floor surface may have been a step or two down from the Kitchen floor. This was proven erroneous through excavation.

Sterile soil was reached in most of the unit almost immediately below the concrete floor. A thin layer of loose dusty soil containing heavy concentrations of wine bottle glass was removed

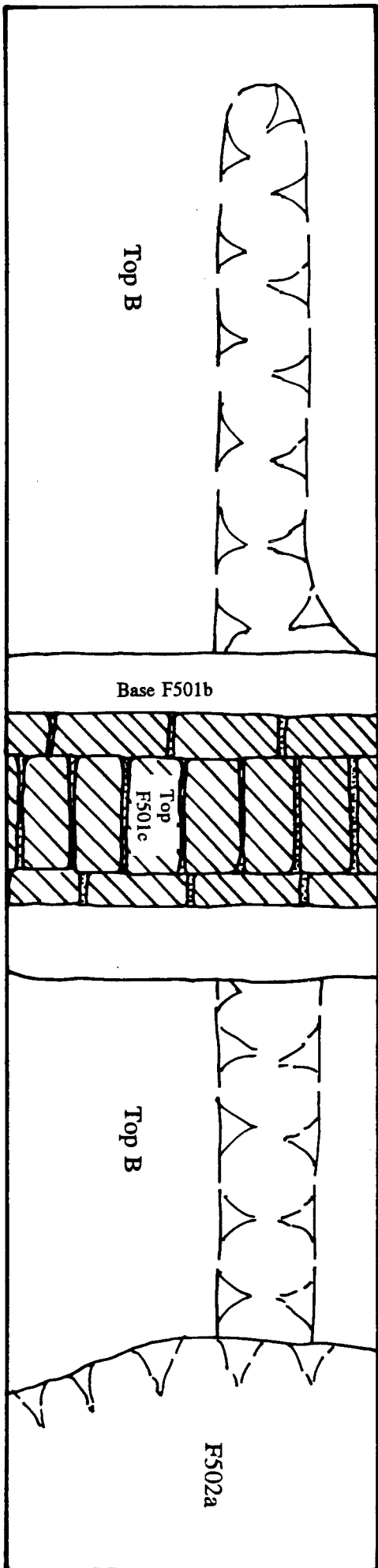


Figure 53  
N16 W66, Top of Level B

from the unit after concrete had been removed, exposing hard packed sandy loam containing almost no artifacts except brick and mortar flecks. This shallow, compact transition to subsoil is similar to kitchen stratigraphy and almost nothing like what was found in the East Wing.

The single Carroll-period link between the East Wing and this Passage was the box-shaped drain that ran from the base of the Passage's north door south to the base of the sill for the Passage's south door. As discussed in descriptions of F501, this drain contains sediment from the East Wing and was, therefore, in use before, but not after the bread oven was constructed.

The trench feature in the unit's east end, which was filled with concrete rubble, is related to a modern drainage pipe and probably post-dates the 1896 east end wall of the house.

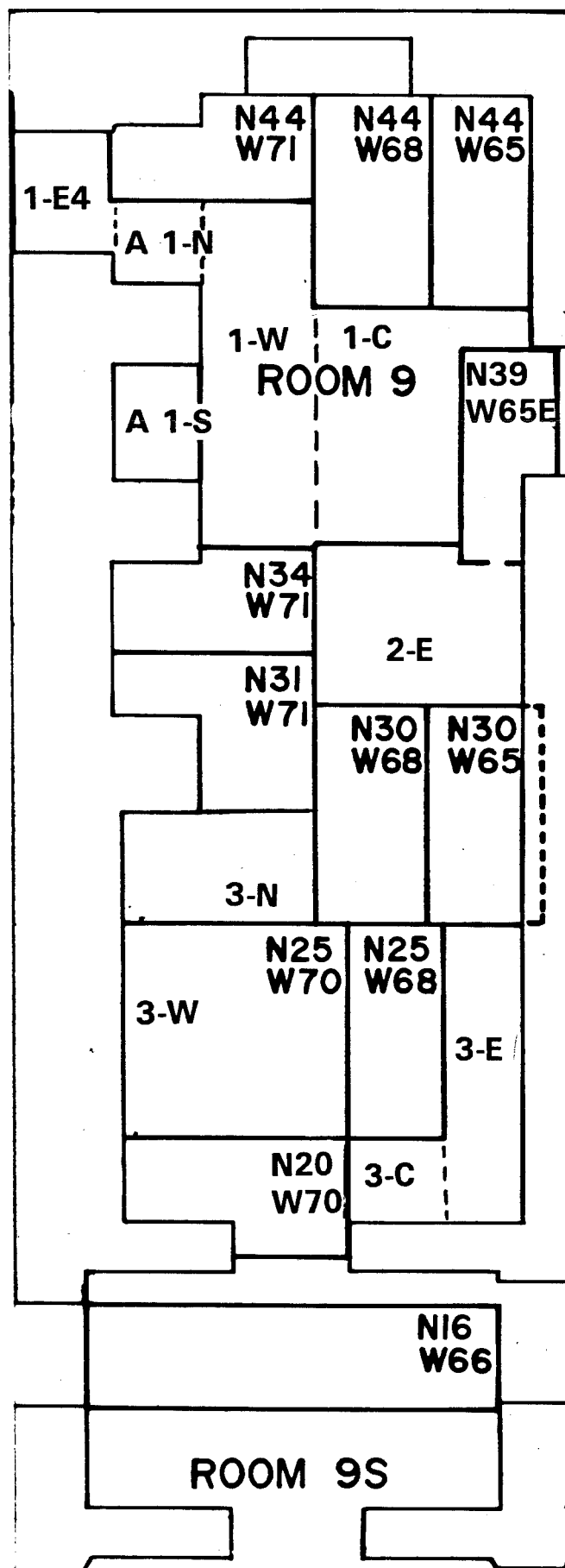


Figure 54  
Room 9 and 9S - Plan of Excavated Units and Areas



## **ROOM 9 & 9S SUMMARY**

Rooms 9 and 9S (the East Wing and the Passage respectively) are the present ground story rooms of an addition, which was added to the east end of the original 1721 structure in the late 1700s. This wing is thought to have been constructed by Charles Carroll of Carrollton when he was expanding the 1721 structure and transforming the waterfront landscape into a formal, terraced garden. The existing wing matches the expanded four-story core in both height and width (north to south). Architectural evidence and results of dendrochronological analysis (Heikkinen 1989) reveal that a two-story wing connecting the 1721 house to the older frame house was constructed around 1773. This wing appears to have abutted the south half of the 1721 house to the west and the frame house to the east. It was covered with a pediment roof whose ridge line ran east to west. This 1770s wing was expanded in 1794 and that expanded 1794 addition is the East Wing that still exists. The structural evidence shows that the change from the early 18th-century southeast passage to the existing East Wing did not occur in one building phase. Rather, there appears to have been an enlargement of the passage between the two houses before the present East Wing was finally built. The transitional passage appears to have been part of Charles Carroll of Carrollton's renovations.

Chimney supports, dominating the northern majority of the East Wing's west wall, are thought to have been built during or after the existing Wing's construction. This large structural support system comprises three arch-shaped alcoves in room 9. The north alcove now surrounds the room's northwest doorway into room 4. Prior to archaeological excavations, the two southern alcoves had been used for shelving space.

Immediately south of the support structure were partially bricked up remains of the Redemptorist-period bread oven. Brick in-fill had hidden two brick oven arches, one forming the top of the firebox and the other forming the top of the oven. Both arches extended from just north of the room's south wall to just south of the chimney support system.

The room's north wall is dominated by a large window that was once approximately four feet wide by five feet tall before its bottom half was bricked in. The room's east wall is the product of two construction phases. The portion north of the Garage's north wall is thought to be original (late 18th century) and the southern majority, between the Garage's north and south walls, was torn down and rebuilt in 1897. This south part of the 18th-century wall had been protected by the Frame House and deteriorated quickly after most of that structure was torn down in the 1850s or early 1860s. The original East Wing end wall was taken down due to the threat of collapse. A visible joint exists in the ground story section of this wall delineating the original section from the 1897 section. A large, arched doorway connects room 9 with room

11 and is thought to date to the late 18th century. Since it is the widest doorway anywhere in the existing house, this opening is thought to have been a service entrance.

Archaeological research eventually addressed a number of topics in this room, but initial excavations focused on two specific architectural characteristics. The first concern was to investigate the structural relationships between the chimney supports and the room's west wall (thought to have been part of the original east end of the 1721 structure). The second concern was to determine whether or not there was any surviving evidence of the pre-East Wing southeast passage.

Until salvage excavations resulted in the collapse of a small section of soil underlying the west wall immediately west of alcove 1N (Alc-1N), it was thought that the supports were built against the room's west wall. However, a soil profile that was exposed by this collapse contradicted this interpretation. The cultural layer under the room's west wall (same as the east wall of room 4) was lying directly against the back (west side) of the chimney support directly south of N44 W71. In addition, beneath the cultural layer (same as F482a of N42 W78) was waterlain sediment, containing oyster shells, that also abutted the back of the same support. This evidence suggests that the north part of the room's existing west wall was not present when the chimney supports were constructed. When the supports were standing, sediment filled a trench-like area to the west of and against the northern support foundations. After these sediments had been deposited, a distinct layer of fill was deposited before the north section of wall separating room 9 from room 4 was rebuilt.

No evidence of the early 1700s southeast passage was discovered. It appears that prior to East Wing construction, the area between the two houses including structural evidence of the southeast passage was removed as the land was leveled. This is based on the fact that no distinct cultural layers and very few artifacts dating to pre-1780 were discovered in this room.

Sometime after the East Wing was complete, two brick floor footers were constructed within room 9. The complete east footer survives and extends the entire length of room 9. The west footer also survives and was built in two sections. The north section extends from the north wall to the south edge of the chimney support structure and the south section spans the area between the support and the room's south wall. These footers lie on sterile soil along the room's north edge and on a thin layer of soil flecked with mostly architectural debris to the south.

The footers were covered with wooden sill plates set in mortar (only one small remnant of a sill plate was uncovered on top of the footer in N30 W65). Floor joists were then notched to fit over the plated footers, laid across the footers so as to span the width of the room, and then nailed in place (evidence of a toe-nailed joist was recorded in N30 W65.E. See Fig. 42). After all joists were in place, the plank floor was laid and nailed to the joists (no evidence of a wood

floor surface was identified).

Based on stratigraphic evidence, this floor system was initially constructed in the late 18th century and was in continual use (with partially and/or completely rebuilt joists and planks) through the rest of that century and into the early 1800s. This evidence is contained within megastratum II: thin layers evenly spread across the spaces beneath the floor boards indicating slow occupational build-up throughout most of the room through the early 1800s. These cultural deposits were approximately level with the bottom two-thirds of these footers and date consistently from post-1780 to post-1805.

The footers appear to have been used by the Redemptorists, even after the bread oven had been built. This conclusion is based on the close proximity between a surviving floor joist and the north edge of the bread oven. In addition, the surviving joists were surrounded by Redemptorist-period soil that clearly abutted the top of the bread oven foundation. The Redemptorist-period wood floor (probably built during early Redemptorist occupation) appears to have laid almost directly on fill (Redemptorist-period floor joists lying directly in loose soil layers were also identified in rooms 3 and 7).

The Redemptorist-period wooden floor was removed and the brick floor that was present in 1991 in the north half of the room was installed while the bread oven was still in use. This is based on the fact that, in 1991, the north and south halves of the East Wing had two different paving styles and that the line of difference corresponded with the north edge of the bread oven foundation. Furthermore, coal ash deposits and thin bread oven destruction layers post-date layers that were overlying the floor joists to the north.

The second major structural feature in the East Wing is the stone and mortar foundation of the mid to late 19th-century bread oven covering almost the entire south half of the room. The "oven" or "bakery" is identified in the first Sanborn maps of Annapolis from 1885 through 1913. Evidence suggests that the oven's builders excavated a "U" shaped trench almost to subsoil and then laid the stone foundation. The stones themselves, based on identical white wash, were those taken from the fireplace foundation wall which was cut through as part of the bread oven construction. Carroll-period soil layers to the north were left undisturbed by this construction, however, within the foundation, only the lowest layers near subsoil date to Carroll-period occupation. This suggests that the area within the "U" shaped trench was lowered during construction, but not to subsoil. Since artifact assemblages within the foundation resemble those to the north, it appears that Carroll-period deposits were excavated from the south half of the room and then redeposited inside the base of the foundation. Based on a Sanborn map of the site, the bread oven was torn down sometime after 1913 and before 1921 (Figs. 11 and 12). Sometime after 1913, the bread oven was torn down. Coal ash and other deposits were spread

within and over the oven ruins to raise the ground surface elevation and a herringbone style brick floor was then laid, sealing all earlier deposits.

The third large feature, contemporary with the bread oven and the Redemptorist-period wooden floor, was the enclosed brick surface in the East Wing's northeast corner. This feature was directly associated with brick surfaces that once existed under the East Porch and in the Garage, but their uses are not known. The enclosed surface appears to have been present when the wooden floor still abutted the bread oven, because as plans were being made to install the brick floor north of the bread oven, all soil surfaces were raised so that the floor bricks would be the same elevation as the top of the surface's enclosing wall (F516a).

Megastratum I deposits consist of soils related to three primary filling episodes. The earliest of megastratum I deposits were those fill layers overlying Carroll-period remains north of the bread oven and to the tops of the footers, as well as most layers within the foundation remains. The next chronological deposits were those layers deposited over the footers north of the oven (including the north section of the 1991 brick floor). The final episode consisted of all fill overlying the bread oven foundation in the south half of the room. In general, these deposits were relatively thick and contained a wider date range of artifacts than did layers in megastratum II. Only those layers over the bread oven can be dated, with artifacts, to the mid- or late-1800s. All other excavated levels within megastratum I date to no later than post-1820. For this reason, megastratum I has been divided into two parts.

## **AFRICAN-AMERICAN MATERIAL CULTURE:** **RECOGNIZING PATTERNS**

In a paper entitled, "You Are Where You Live: A Comparison of "Africisms" at Two Sites at Manassas National Battlefield Park," Ms. Laura Galke states, "The key to understanding African-American ethnicity archaeologically is recognition." (Galke, 1992) The purpose of this section of the report is to isolate characteristics of the Carroll-period, East Wing assemblage, and to broaden the understanding of 18th- and 19th-century African-American material culture in the Mid-Atlantic Region. In published studies of known slave quarter sites, archaeologists have identified the few highly unusual artifacts from among thousands in the assemblages as "Africanisms" exhibiting evidence of the occupants' African heritage (Gruber 1991; Klingelhofer 1987).

It has been previously argued that African-Americans used certain Anglo-American objects in recognizably African ways. One example of this is the use of reshaped ceramic sherds as Mancala gaming pieces (Galke 1992; Patten as cited in Galke 1992). Other identified "Africanisms" recovered from archaeological sites include pierced coins, cowrie shells (Gruber 1991), colonware vessels that are thought have religiously significant markings (Ferguson 1992), and glass vessel fragments that have been reworked (Klingelhofer 1987). With the exception of cowrie shells and some colonware, these examples have one common characteristic: all were visibly altered or decorated to serve functions other than those for which they were originally made. After consulting with other archaeologists and with scholars of African arts and cultures, the authors of this report began to see previously unrecognized ways in which the many "Anglo-American" objects may actually have been material expressions of their users' West African religious traditions and value systems. The many seemingly ordinary artifacts excavated from the East Wing's lower soil layers, virtually identical to artifacts found on sites occupied by Anglo-Americans, may have been used in ways, or may have been selected for reasons shared by African-Americans but completely unknown among Anglo-Americans. Dr. Leland Ferguson refers to such selection and usage as part of the creolization of cultures. In this process, he explains, "material things are part of the lexicon of culture while the ways they are made, used, and perceived are part of the grammar or structure." (Ferguson 1992: xlii). He points out that many of the things used as well as the ways they were used within slave culture in the eighteenth century were strongly African and explains that later on the mix between European and African influenced customs and objects became more pronounced. It appears that the time period represented by the assemblage discussed here displays both characteristics. As

a single case study, this report contributes to the recognition of such collections of objects and, in some instances, their possible uses.

The artifact assemblage from megastratum II in room 9 is similar in several respects to assemblages recovered from mid-Atlantic sites known to have been slave quarter domestic sites and free African-American domestic sites dating to approximately the same time period. This leads to the hypothesis that the East Wing was once a dwelling space for Carroll family slaves. This is supported by the fact that the room contains two large, 18th-century, probable service entrances and that the kitchen was adjacent to the East Wing.

The most unique artifacts found during the entire project were transparent and smokey quartz crystals. Fourteen of the nineteen recovered were from the lowest cultural layers in the extreme northeast corner of the East Wing between the footer and the east wall (N44 W65.H). Artifacts associated specifically with these crystals included: several reworked quartz flakes, a smooth black pebble; a cut transparent glass bead; and the base of a hand-painted pearlware bowl. This collection appeared to have been the result of a specific, intentional deposit and formed the catalyst for thinking of the East Wing as a slave dwelling. A broken ivory ring fragment, larger than a finger ring, and a bubble shell, native to Florida or the West Indies, were subsequently recovered from a small salvage excavation area (N39 W65) immediately south of N44 W65.

Soon after an article in The New York Times highlighted the discovery, Frederick Lamp, Curator of Art at the Baltimore Museum of Art contacted Archaeology in Annapolis and confirmed the hypothesis that the crystals and other associated artifacts may have been used in a religious context (New York Times, 1992). Based on extensive, long-term field research in Sierra Leone, Dr. Lamp believes that the cache of objects excavated from the East Wing had been associated with a divination system that had its origins in West Africa (Lamp, personal communication).

Rock crystals have been excavated from other archaeological sites in the region that are either documented as residences of African-Americans, or are thought to have been slave quarters. A site located in Manassas National Battlefield Park in Prince William County, Virginia, which was excavated by the National Park Service, National Capital Region Archeology Program, also contained a cache of rock crystals. Specifically, the site is identified as Site X (Galke 1992) and was once a single family dwelling within the small village of Groveton, dating between the 1830s and the 1880s. It is uncertain whether the occupants were slave or free, however, an 1871 map refers to the structure as "...occupied by colored people" (as cited in Galke 1992). A cache of six quartz crystals, together with a quartz projectile point, was discovered at Site X.

Crystals are not the only artifact type making up this emerging assemblage pattern. Buttons have been found in large numbers on this and other African-American sites. At Manassas a wide variety of buttons dating to the mid 19th century were found throughout Site X. Blue beads are rather common on African-American sites at Manassas as well, but not in great numbers. Instead, recovery of one blue bead per site has repeated itself a number of times there (Galke, personal communication). In addition, an amber bead was recovered from a 19th-century slave quarter site in the Park identified as Pohoke. One blue bead was found in the East Wing, but in megaratum I (Redemptorist-period)--probably a disturbed context. Two beads were recovered from Carroll-period deposits in the East Wing, including an amber bead. A small transparent bead was found in direct association with the East Wing crystals and chipped quartz.

In a 1991 article on the archaeology of three slave quarters at Monticello in Charlottesville, Virginia, Anna Gruber states, "other artifacts indicative of the slaves' material world include numerous straight pins, buttons, and thimbles related to sewing activity..." (Gruber 1991). Pins and buttons, along with scissors and a bodkin, were recovered from the Carroll House East Wing. Although it was undoubtedly among house slaves' many duties, sewing may not provide a complete explanation for high numbers of buttons and pins on African-American sites. In "You are Where You Live: A Comparison of Africanisms at two Sites at Manassas National Battlefield Park," Laura Galke suggests that buttons had ritual functions and may have acted as a substitute for the symbolically significant cowrie shell. Pins may have also served ritual functions simply because they were made of copper or brass. In a book entitled, Red Gold of Africa, Eugenia Herbert states that "copper was the supremely precious metal in the traditional African system of values." (Herbert 1984:xx) The book is an exhaustive history of metallurgy in precolonial Africa and provides a wealth of information relating to the importance of copper to African cultures. Dr. Peter Mark, a professor of African art at Wesleyan University, suggests that copper, is widely thought to have protective qualities in African traditions. Upon learning that pierced copper coins are commonly found on historic African-American sites, Dr. Mark offered an interpretation of their significance. Copper, with its protective qualities, would serve its wearer quite effectively if worn as a pendant over the chest and heart. In a study of coins excavated from Monticello, Cynthia Whitley, pointed out that 14 of the 43 coins found archaeologically at that site came either in or around slave quarters (Whitley 1991). In Kingsmill Plantations, Bill Kelso stated that 23 Virginia halfpennies were excavated from the root cellars of a single slave quarter structure (Kelso 1984: 120). Nineteen coins were excavated from the Carroll House East Wing. Twelve were recovered from excavated units (ten from Carroll-period deposits and two from later deposits) and seven were recovered during salvage excavations. Recognizing the longstanding importance of copper in African cultures adds

significance to the fact that large numbers of coins have been recovered from these and other African-American sites. Their presence does not necessarily reflect the occupants' participation in local and/or plantation market economies. It may indicate social status, but not specifically because the objects are coins, but because they are most commonly made of copper.

Initial examination of the ceramics from the Carroll House East Wing excavations suggested an assemblage that would mend into whole or near whole vessels. This would reflect a primary deposit (artifacts broken in the East Wing and left undisturbed after initial deposit). However, once mending was underway, it became apparent that just the opposite was true. A low number of mends resulted in a large number of highly fragmentary vessels, including chamberpots, teawares, plates, and some storage and serving vessels. Many vessels, because of their incomplete nature, could only be identified as either hollowware or flatware. The ceramic types range from Tingleware Earthenware to Ironstone, with Pearlware and Chinese Porcelain constituting the majority. These observations mean that the majority of the ceramic assemblage is made up of secondary-deposit artifacts. However, the room's Carroll-period strata in general appear to be primary deposits--the result of slow, occupational build-up. It appears, then, that the ceramic vessels had been broken somewhere else and then pieces of those vessels eventually made their way into the East Wing.

A closer look at a few of these ceramics from Carroll-period deposits reveals some interesting characteristics. The pearlware bowl base, that was found upside down just above and immediately to the south of the rock crystals (N44 W65.H), has a handpainted asterisk design in its base. The design can be compared to incised cross, or "X" designs in the bases of Colonoware bowls excavated from sites in Virginia and South Carolina (Ferguson, 1992). Ferguson suggests that such marks had spiritual significance for African-Americans, and that the religious tradition can be traced to Kongo civilization and the Bakongo people of West and Central Africa. There are many different styles of this Kongo cruciform, several of which are pictured and discussed in Robert Farris Thompson's Flash of the Spirit. The various forms symbolize the cosmos, the continuity of human life, boundaries between worlds above and below, and paths linking those worlds (Thompson 1983:108-116). Crosses are not only drawn on bottoms of pots, but are also drawn on the ground during oath-taking and also to invoke God and the ancestors.

Two other pearlware vessels that may have held symbolic meanings are saucer fragments with engine-turned, black-and-white alternating block designs. One pictured in Plate 5 was excavated from N34 W71.E. The practice of juxtaposing dark colors and white in geometric designs to form bold patterns is common in West and Central African weaving traditions dating back at least to the seventeenth century (Thompson 1983: 210). Slaves occupying the East Wing



may have selected these pearlware vessel fragments because of their high-contrast, geometric designs--strikingly similar to designs that were central to a long West African textile tradition (Thompson 1983: 207-222).

Another ceramic that remains a mystery is nevertheless mentioned here simply because it may lead to the recognition of another pattern. Chinese porcelain, especially with overglaze decoration, mentioned is mentioned below as being a characteristic common to this site and to excavated slave quarter sites at Monticello. Two sherds that crossmend were excavated from a mixed context (N34 W71.D and N31 W71.E) measure approximately 3 inches by 4 inches together and their red and gold overglaze decorations depict the full form of a bird perched on a tree branch ready for flight. No other sherds from the East Wing mend with this one and none appear to be from the same vessel as the bird motif. Red and gold colors are associated with the thunder god in Yoruba cultures and associated riverain goddesses are sometimes depicted as birds in flight (Thompson 1983:74-97). It seems likely that this porcelain sherd was selected because of its decoration, but the meaning of that decoration remains unclear.

Other East Wing artifact patterns that correspond with observations of the Monticello slave quarter assemblage made by Ms. Gruber (1991) include: relatively large numbers of English refined earthenwares and overglaze Chinese porcelains; large amounts of animal bones (The total East Wing collection consists of 11,149 mammal, fowl, and fish bones. This total includes both Carroll-period and later deposits); and an assortment of sixty five, Carroll-period buttons, including metal, bone, and oyster shell varieties.

A general pattern of material culture associated specifically with slave and free African-American domestic sites in the mid-Atlantic Region is now becoming more refined as a result of this and other excavations. However, the relevance of these assemblages to an interpretation of lifestyles is not yet fully understood. Ongoing research focusing on material expressions of African heritage and of African-American culture will hopefully be a primary product of these projects.



Plate 4

N44 W65.H - Selected Artifacts, including pearlware bowl base with asterisk design, quartz crystals (upper left), and black polished stone (also upper left).

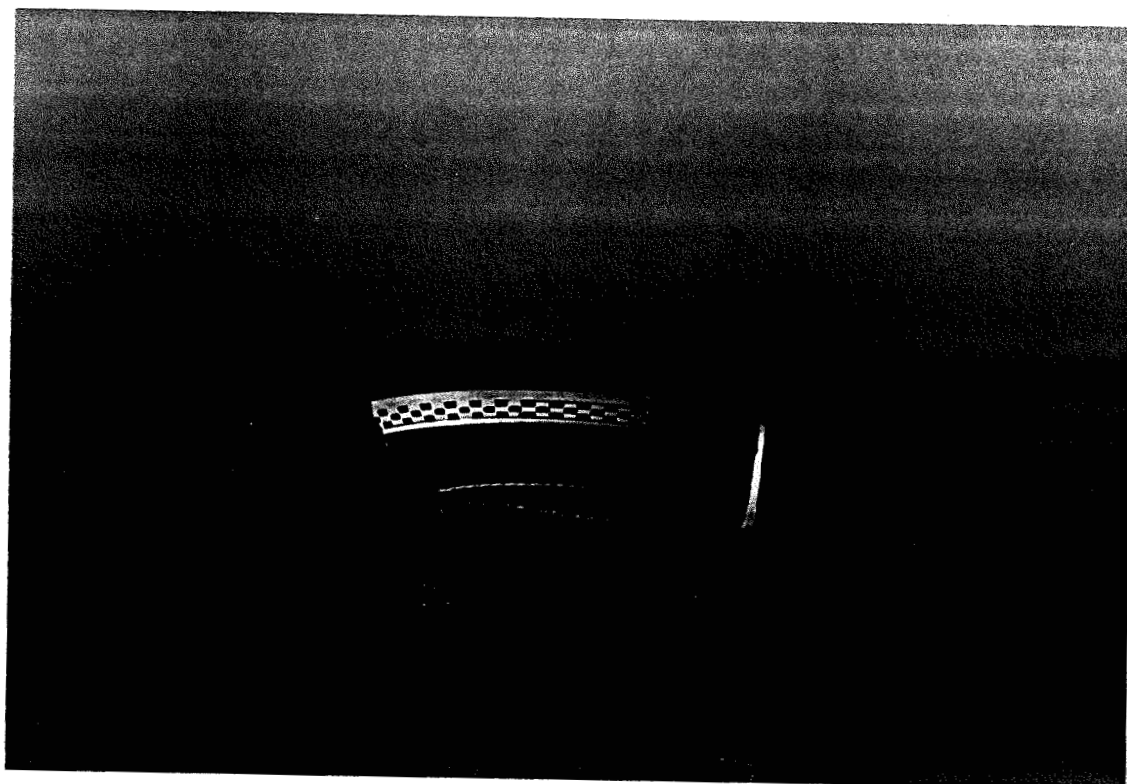


Plate 5  
Shallow bowl vessel fragment with  
engine-turned checkerboard design.  
N34 W71.E

## EAST WING ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS

### MEGASTRATUM II

The table on the following pages provides specific information as to the distribution of many of the artifact types discussed above as well as some others that may also be significant. The table shows that some artifact types are spread throughout the room, but there are some relative concentrations of such artifacts as buttons and pins in the center of the room. Considering the construction activities that occurred in the north and south ends (the brick platform and the bread oven, respectively), however, such conclusions are tenuous. Since a relatively high number of one-hole bone discs were recovered, all other buttons were separated from these discs to determine whether or not there were significantly different distributions between the two groups. Distributions of the two are similar horizontally (by unit) and vertically (by megastratum), suggesting no apparent differences between uses of bone discs and varieties of buttons. The primary purpose of the table is to show that the artifacts considered are concentrated in Carroll-period deposits (megastratum II). In addition, a significant number Carroll-period artifacts including ceramics and coins, are present in Redemptorist-period layers (megastratum I), which suggests a certain amount of mixing in the lower megastratum I levels. For example, referring to Appendix B, Table 1, N34 W71.D is identified as a Redemptorist-period deposit, but the artifact assemblage contains many objects that are characteristic of the Carroll-period occupation. Intrusive artifacts were identified in isolated cases (N2 W70.F--two whiteware sherds and N39 W65E.B--one yellowware sherd) and the associated layers were then identified with megastratum II. Otherwise, megastratum II assemblages represent sealed deposits.

**TABLE 1**  
**EAST WING (ROOM 9 & 9S)**  
**SELECTED ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS**

ARTIFACT	CUTLERY		TOOTHBRUSH		COMB		THIMBLE		SCISSORS		PIN	
	(MEGASTRATA DESIGNATIONS)											
UNIT	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I
N16 W66											15	2
N20 W70											7	1
N25 W67												
N25 W70	2	0	0	1							48	14
N30 W65	1		1	0							3	10
N30 W68					2	0			1	0	33	6
N31 W71	0	1					1	0			12	2
N34 W71			1	0					0	1	34	49
N39 W65E	0	1									2	5
N44 W65											11	5
N44 W68	1	0									0	7
N44 W71	0	1			1	0					12	2
TOTAL	4	3	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	177	103
% OF TOTAL	57	43	100	0	100	0	100	0	50	50	63	37

**TABLE 1**  
**EAST WING (ROOM 9 & 9S)**  
**SELECTED ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS**

ARTIFACT	BUTTON (all)		BUTTON (1-hole bone)		BUTTON (others)		UPHOLSTERY TACK		BUCKLE	
UNIT	(MEGASTRATA DESIGNATIONS)									
	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I
N16 W66	5	4	3	0	2	4	0	1	1	0
N20 W70	1	0			1	0			0	1
N25 W67	5	0			5	0	1	0		
N25 W70	16	2	6	2	10	0	2	1	2	0
N30 W65	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	0		
N30 W68	4	1	1	1	3	0	3	1		
N31 W71	10	3	4	0	6	3	0	1		
N34 W71	6	12	3	5	3	7			1	0
N39 W65E										
N44 W65	8	2	3	1	5	1	0	1		
N44 W68	0	4	0	0	0	4				
N44 W71	8	1	2	1	6	0				
TOTAL	65	32	23	12	42	20	7	5	4	1
% OF TOTAL	67	33	66	34	68	32	58	42	80	20

**TABLE 1**  
**EAST WING (ROOM 9 & 9S)**  
**SELECTED ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS**

ARTIFACT	BEAD		COIN		JEWELRY		MARBLE	
UNIT	(MEGASTRATA DESIGNATIONS)							
	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I
N16 W66			1	1			0	3
N20 W70							2	0
N25 W67							3	0
N25 W70	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	0
N30 W65							0	1
N30 W68	0	1	1	0			2	2
N31 W71							0	1
N34 W71			1	0				
N39 W65E								
N44 W65	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1
N44 W68								
N44 W71					5	0		
TOTAL	2	1	10	2	7	0	10	8
% OF TOTAL	67	33	83	17	100	0	56	44

## GARAGE ROOM 10

### N20 W62

**Summary** - This unit was a 2.5 foot x 10 foot trench that extended south from the south end of N30 W62 to the southwest corner of room 10. This area was excavated after the modern concrete floor was removed using a jack-hammer. Level A consisted of a coal ash deposit laid directly beneath the concrete floor that was installed in the 1960s (Worden: personal communication). This overlay level B which was a brick and mortar rubble layer that extended down about 0.5 feet and was ended when F518 and F520 were discovered. F518 was a wooden plank running east/west across the unit and is related to the previous wooden floor built by the Redemptorists. F520 is a block of mortar and brick set in a disorderly fashion and located along the west wall of the unit. This feature is most likely remnant of a platform or step leading into room 9S and was built by the Redemptorists.

Level C was characterized by a reddish tinted soil that contained very few artifacts. This soil appears to have been oxidized by long periods of intense heat. Soil commonly turns red when exposed to heat, a process called oxidization, where the soil is essentially burned. It is believed that this occurred because of the proximity of this area to the area where a suspected fireplace once existed. (A photograph of the pre-1897 brick wall has clear indications of a chimney directly above this area, and the Frame House is known to have had an indoor kitchen.) No other evidence was found to suggest that there was a fireplace here, but the presence of oxidized soil is a strong argument.

Feature 521 was discovered at the base of level C and was a builder's trench for the south wall of the Garage. The presence of tin-glazed earthenware and Chinese porcelain fragments within the trench suggests a date of the late 17th century as the time of construction for this structure. This would mean that the south wall of the current Garage is the original wall of the Frame House and it was built before 1687. Documentary evidence discussed in the historic background section of this report states that there was a 24-foot wide structure on this property in 1687. This was a time when both Chinese porcelain and tin-glazed earthenwares were being produced. Based on documentary and archaeological evidence, then, it is possible that the date of construction for the south wall of the Garage is prior to 1687.

Level D was excavated down to sterile soil, but not before F522 was discovered. This was a shallow pit along the east edge of the unit. This feature could not be dated archaeologically and had no apparent relationship to any of the other levels or features excavated from the unit.

[During excavation of N20 W62, excavators noticed the joint between the post-1897 west



wall of room 10 and the south wall of the same room. The pre-1897 corner of this structure is apparently intact, as the Redemptorist-period bond to the brickbats extending northward out of this corner was visible. The stone foundation of the room's south wall is also continuous to the southwest corner.]

### **N30 W62**

**Summary** - This unit was a 2.5foot x 10 foot trench located along the north half of the room's west wall. It was opened to investigate the area beneath a pre-1897 chimney stack whose outline could be seen in a pre-1897 photograph of the Carroll House. In that photograph the west one-third of the Frame House's ground story is concealing the hearth, fireplace, and chimney stack base from view. The primary goal of excavation was to determine the size of the fireplace, its hearth, and to recover any remains of hearth-related activities.

As was later discovered across the entire room a layer of 20th-century coal ash fill was lying beneath the 1991 concrete floor surface. It was excavated as level A and was discovered to be almost nonexistent in the north 3.5 feet of the unit. Underlying level A in this area was a masonry surface, which was identified as F509. South of F509 was loamy sand with crushed brick and mortar, suspected to be related to the destruction of the pre-1897 wall. This level contained few datable artifacts, however, nineteenth-century bottle glass and a crucifix pendant help date it to Redemptorist occupation. In the south end of the unit on top of level B was the west end of a sawn plank. It measured approximately one foot (north-to-south) at its widest point, was approximately two inches thick and extended across the entire 2.5 foot width of the unit. This feature was on the same east-west line as F505 in N30 W41, and even though the two features are of different construction they appeared to be parts of the same turn-of-the-century plank floor support. Prior to excavation after the concrete floor had been removed, both plank and brick sections of this footer were visible in places where the coal ash was thin.

Underlying level B immediately south of F509 was a thin layer of crushed mortar overlying F517 (a base for the south edge of F509 consisting of broken nineteenth-century wine bottles set in mortar. To the south of this feature was a layer of reddish brown sandy loam (Level C) that sloped gradually up toward the south end of the unit. The level dates to to post-1820 based on the presence of annular decorated whiteware ceramics, but its probably the result of nineteenth-century Redemptorist occupation, based on the presence of a significant amount of coal, coal clinker, and slag.

Underlying level C and also sloping up gradually toward the south end of the unit was a dark reddish sandy soil that appeared to have been oxidized by extreme heat. This layer was

excavated as level D--corresponding stratigraphically to level C in N20 W62. Soil characterizing level D slowly faded to typical, sandy subsoil found elsewhere in this room, therefore the unit was closed at the base of level D.

#### **N30 W41**

**Summary** - This unit was a 2.5 foot x 10 foot trench located in the center of the Garage and extending south from the north wall of the room. It was opened to gain a stratigraphic profile of archaeological deposits in the Garage, and to locate any features and/or artifacts relating to the Frame House. It was discovered that virtually no artifacts remained from activity within the Frame House and that the area had been excavated out and refilled with 19th and 20th century fill. Some of the fill could have resulted from the 1897 demolition of the east wall of the East Wing. This fill included coal ash and brick and mortar rubble.

Once levels A and B were removed F505 was discovered--the remains of a floor footer made of reused brick extending east/west across the south edge of the unit. Level C, consisting mostly of brick and mortar rubble, extended across all but the northernmost one foot of the unit. Level D underlay level A in that end of the unit and level C to the south. Beneath level D in the north end, a slope of clayey soil similar to soil first found during the excavation in the north end of the East Wing (see unit 1-C) was discovered. Level E was a transition layer to subsoil.

#### **N20 W41**

**Summary** - This unit was the south extension of N30 W41. The same stratigraphy was discovered in this trench as in N30 W41 and a profile of the entire fill of this area of the Garage was completed by excavating here. In addition F505 was identified as the remains of a footer for a plank floor, which pre-dated the concrete floor. The footer in this location consisted of bricks and brickbats dry-laid in a base of clay. The feature was lying under the coal ash fill and on top of the brick and mortar rubble, implying that the plank floor post-dated the 1897 wall destruction.

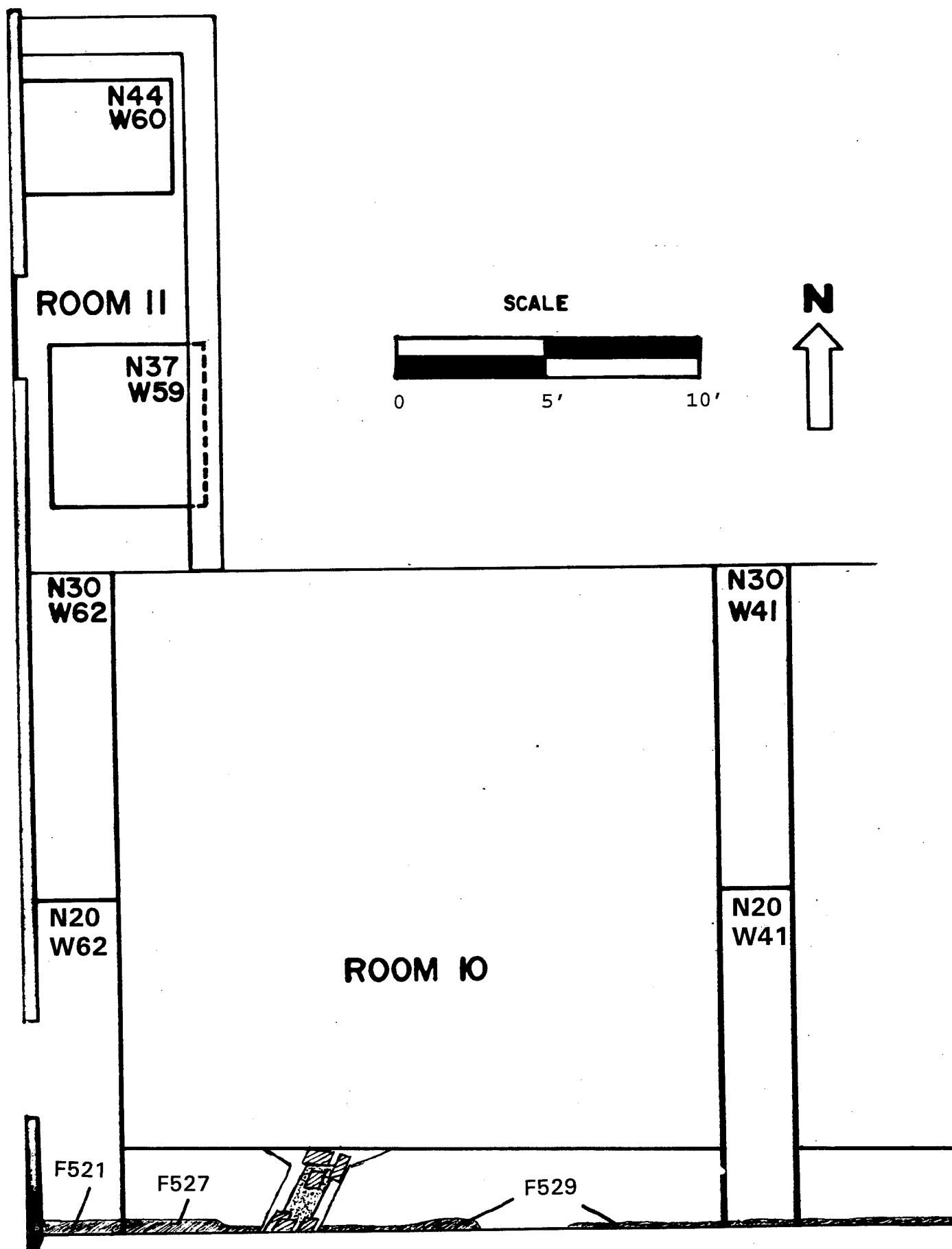


Figure 55  
 Room 10 and Room 11 - Plan of Excavated Units, F521, F527, and F529  
 (Brick and slate feature in South Wall Trench is a 20th-cent.  
 Redemptorist drainage feature.)

### South Wall Trench

After excavating F521 in N20 W62 and recovering only tinglazed earthenware and small numbers of nondiagnostic artifacts, it was decided to open a trench along the entire south wall of room 10 and excavate all that remained of this possible 17th-century feature. The primary incentives for excavating the entire builder's trench were twofold: to recover more datable artifacts from the feature; and to do the work prior to upcoming construction activity. The excavation trench measured approximately 2.5 feet x 33 feet (The length of the south wall).

Levels A and B were removed, without screening or recording, to gain access to the early builder's trench along the south wall of the Garage. Sufficient documentation of the overlying layers had already been recorded during excavation of N30 W62, N20 W62, N30 W41, and N20 W42. Feature 521, part of the south wall's builder's trench, was first discovered in N20 W62. Features 529 and 527 parts of the same feature recorded farther east along the same wall. Except for one approximately three-foot section between N20 W62 and N20 W41, the builder's trench was continuous along the entire south wall. Depths of F521 and F527 ranged from 0.2 feet (on top of a foundation stone in F521) to 1.4 feet (in the center of F527). The long section identified as F529 became gradually thinner and more shallow before disappearing 0.5 feet west of the room's east wall (not shown in Figure 55). This trench dates as early as the mid to late 17th century, and thus suggests that this wall is the original Frame House foundation pre-dating Carroll ownership. The builder's trench is extremely narrow, which indicates that the wall may have been built from the outside, sometimes flush against the wall of the trench. Unfortunately, no other evidence for 17th- or 18th-century activity in this area remained because of the apparent transformation of this structure from dwelling space (Frame House) to storage area (Garage) and greenhouse to the east of the current one-story structure ("Hot house). It was evident through excavations in the Garage, including this trench, that most previous deposits had been removed and then the area had been filled in with construction debris (brick rubble). Artifacts recovered from the builder's trench included tin-glazed earthenware (delft), Chinese porcelain, clear vessel glass, heavily patinated green bottle glass, wrought nail fragments, a small yellowish-colored brick later identified as a Dutch- yellow brick, animal bone, egg shell, and oyster shell.

Although bricks are not usually datable to any high degree of accuracy, the Dutch-yellow brick appears to be an exception. Mr. Tony Lindauer recovered more of these bricks during monitoring of later construction activities to the west of the Carroll House in the spring of 1992. He then consulted with Dr. Al Luckenbach, archaeologist for Anne Arundel County and with Dr. Henry Miller, Director of Archaeology for St. Mary's City Commission in St. Mary's

County, Maryland. This consultation resulted in the identification of these bricks as Dutch-yellow. Such bricks were brought to the colonies by Dutch traders as ballast and then used as building material. Dutch trade in Maryland was relatively short-lived legally, beginning in Anne Arundel County with early settlement in the 1650s and ending in the 1660s (Lindauer and Luckenbach, personal communication). To date, most identified dutch-yellow bricks recovered from 18AP45 have been surface finds during monitoring. The one brick excavated from F527 was part of builder's trench fill and not part of any intact structure. The presence of these bricks provides additional evidence that at least one mid to late 17th-century structure once stood on the property. Common only to the 1650s and 60s in Maryland, these bricks further implies that a building was present in the immediate area as long as twenty years prior to the 1687 land deed referred to in the historic background section of this report. The building(s) appears to have been constructed at least partly of brick (such brick may have been used only for fireplace and/or hearth.) With the current body of data, however, it cannot be determined whether the recovered bricks were part of what is now a one-story section of the Frame House, or part of some other structure on the property.

### **PORCH ROOM 11**

#### **N37 W59**

**Summary** - This unit was a 5 foot x 5 foot unit that was placed to investigate the space under the current porch structure. An entrance into the Garage is located here, and it was hoped that archaeological remains associated with this door would be revealed during excavations of this unit. Levels A and B are the brick floor and sand fill for the 1991 brick floor, respectively. These were removed and level C lay beneath, a shallow layer of loam with mortar and coal flecks. The TPQ of post-1820 indicates a relatively late deposit, probably associated with the installation of the current floor. Feature 403 was an early pipe and associated trench that was located along the east edge of the unit and parallel with the east wall of the porch. This feature dates to post-1795, but is likely that this pipe was installed after 1820, based on TPQ's for levels underlying the feature. Also, F404 was found and excavated after F403. This feature was located along the south edge of the unit and consisted of sandstone, and may be remnant of the Frame House foundation, however this cannot be proven because no diagnostic artifacts were found. (It is more likely that this feature was related to the enclosed entrance to the East Wing.) F416 was discovered and may relate to the brick platform in the Garage (F509) and the brick floor surface in the East Wing that was flush with the floor footers (top of level B in N39 W65

and F455a in N44 W65). Levels D, E and F were subsequently excavated and date to post-1820 (TPQ for level F).

At this point, a soil distinction was noted between levels G and H, but this difference appears to be random and may be explained as a disturbance from previous activity here (possibly the recent renovation or extension of the porch--built in 1984--which would have disturbed the soil underneath). Feature 421 was discovered extending out from the west wall and is probably also related to the brick floor in the East Wing and F509 in the Garage. Level I was removed and F431 was exposed. This feature is an apparent builder's trench for the east wall of the porch. No diagnostic artifacts were found to date this trench and wall. Level J was

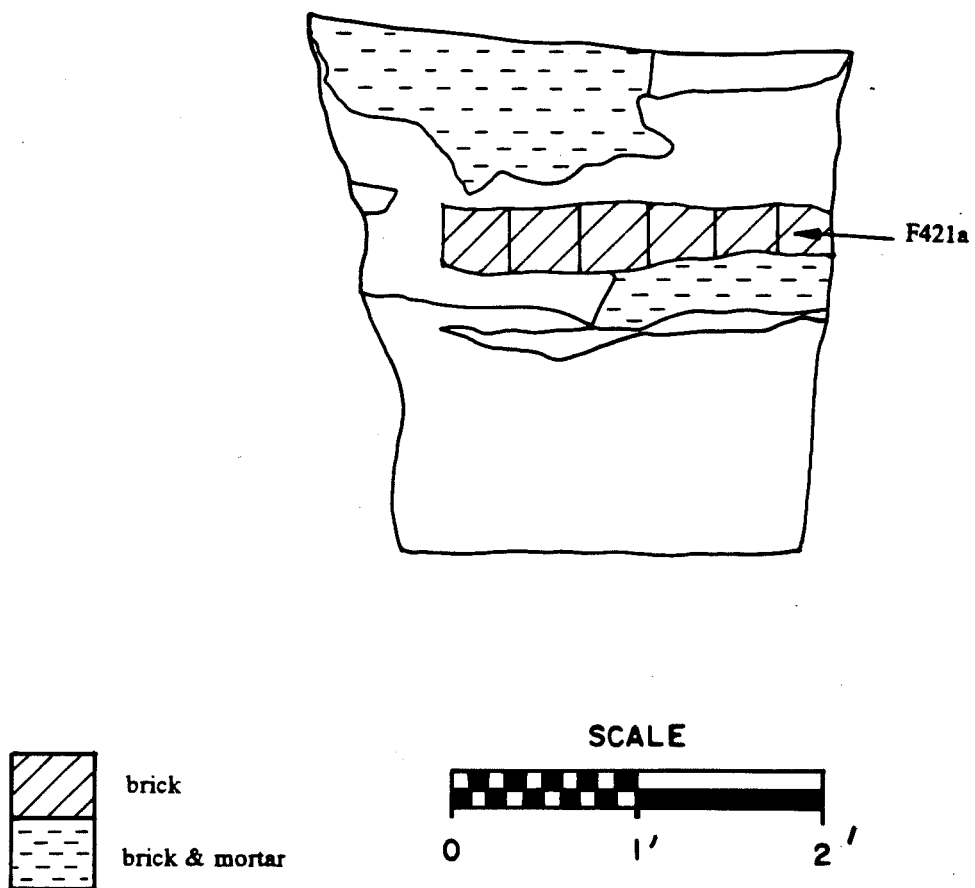


Figure 56  
N37 W59, West Profile

more of the same soil as level I, a loam mottled with green clay. Features 426 and 427 were removed and explained as dark soil stains that may be a rodent disturbance.

Levels K, L, and M were removed down to sterile soil and the unit was closed. The unit was excavated down approximately 1.93 feet.

#### **N44 W60**

**Summary** - This unit was opened to investigate the area beneath the porch, an area below an original entrance to the first story. The unit was located within the confines of the inside of the walls of the current structure and the remains of a previous wall bisecting the porch. Level A was the brick floor surface that was removed to expose the tops of levels B and C running adjacent to one another. Level B was distinguished from C by a very light brown soil color and hard packed compaction. This level was removed down to expose the top of level C, a sloping level with some brick and mortar rubble within. Level C extended across the entire unit. At the base of level C, F485 was discovered and was thought to be a builder's trench for the west wall of the room (exterior wall of the house). This was true and the same trench was also found along the southern wall remains. No dates for either of these trenches was available, however, it seems likely that they are original Carroll-period construction remains. The fact that the trench is associated with both the west and south walls marking the unit's balks indicates that they were built at the same time. Level D was excavated from across the entire unit and contained some artifacts at the top of the level. This level was excavated down to expose the soft sediments of sterile soil.

#### **ROOM 11 SUMMARY**

Two units were placed under the current East Porch in order to date the current structure archaeologically, to search for evidence of an entrance structure which pre-dated the current East Porch, and to investigate any intact remains along the north side of the Garage (Frame House foundation). Documentary evidence of this pre-East Porch entrance structure has been identified in the 1858 sketch of the Carroll House which appeared as a border illustration on the Sachse Bird's Eye View of Annapolis (Marion E. Warren Collection MSA SC 1890-3025), and on the footprint drawing on an 1850 Chancery Court plat of the house (MSA 19, 959-249-21) (Figure ). The north half of this room is also the only area outside of the original part of the east wall of the East Wing, so excavations were conducted here. The two units excavated in this room were N44 W60, a 2.5 foot x 5 foot unit placed in the north half of the room, and N37 W59, a 5 foot x 5 foot unit placed in the south half of the room. Oddly, there is no megarata

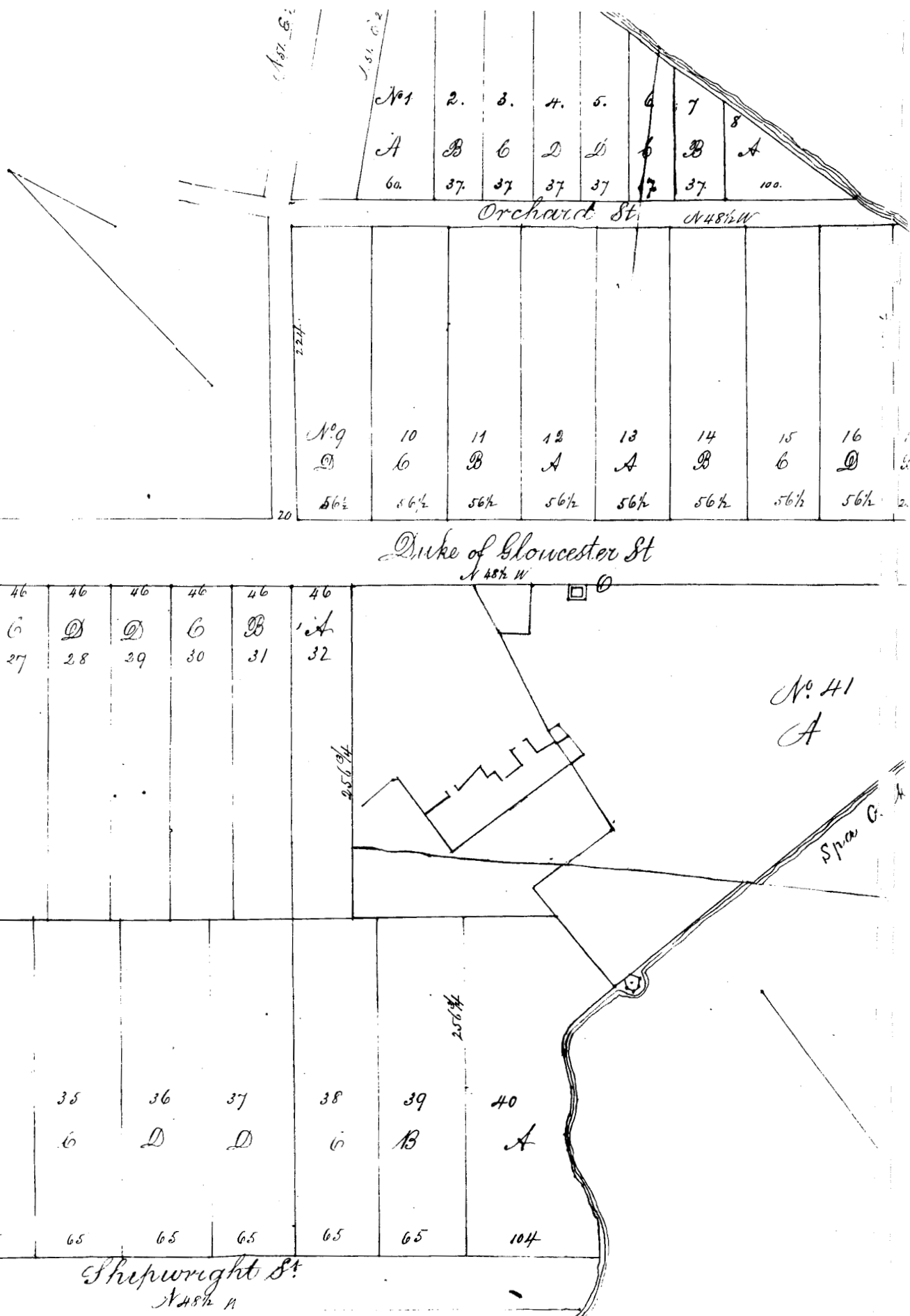




Plate 6

Detail of the Carroll House from Sachse print (1858)  
(MD. State Archives\Marion E. Warren Collection MSA SC 1890-3025)

Figure 57  
 Baltimore City Superior Court (Plats) 1850  
 Acc. No. 19, 959-249-2



20	46 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	20	20	20
----	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	----	----	----

Duke of Gloucester St  
 48 1/2 W

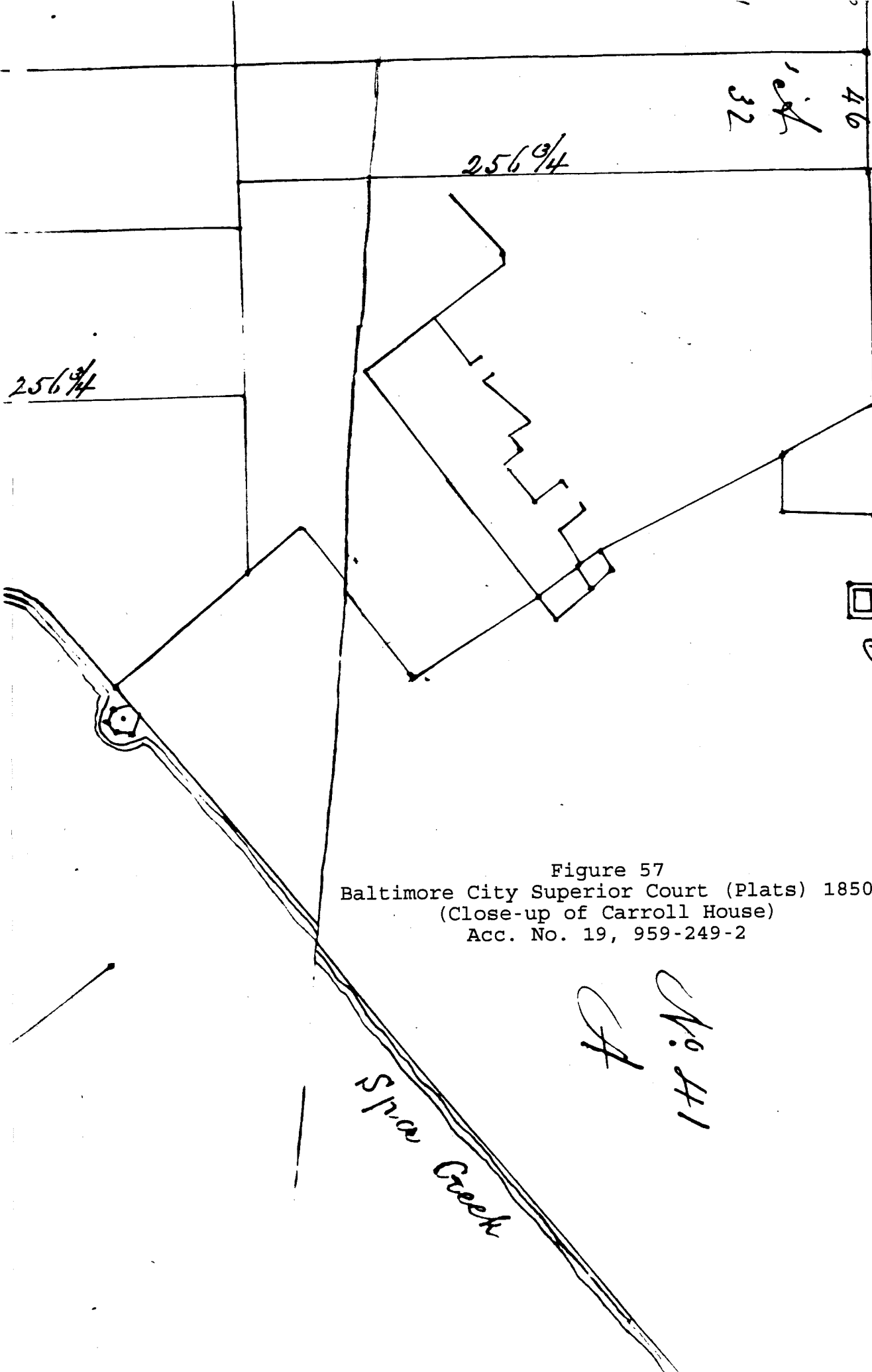


Figure 57  
 Baltimore City Superior Court (Plats) 1850  
 (Close-up of Carroll House)  
 Acc. No. 19, 959-249-2

No 41  
 J

Spa Creek

connection between these two units, indicating that some heavy disturbance has removed any similarities between the north half and the south half of this room. This distinction may be a result of the installation of F421, the floor surface that extends through the doorway into the East Wing and also into the Garage (F509). This feature extends under a portion of the west wall of this room that was rebuilt in 1897, indicating that a brick floor was in place before and probably after the wall was rebuilt. The doorway between the East Wing and the East Porch is thought to have been used as a service entrance into the work area of the ground-story floor. F421 may be the floor surface that was being used during the time when this door was a service entrance. If this is the case, then there was an access to the outside through this door and probably its enclosure.

A partially destroyed wall runs east/west across the room which probably related to the previous enclosed entrance structure which was probably removed when the Frame House was razed. This, however, was not proven through archaeological investigations. Builder's trenches were found along this wall and the wall between this room and the East Wing, but no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, so no date of construction can be assessed.

While no solid dates could be assessed through excavation in this room, some interesting features were located. The previous brick floor found in units in the East Wing was also found in this room, indicating a contemporaneous use probably associated with the service entrance between the two rooms. This floor also shows up in the Garage (N30 W62, F509). The exact connection between the Garage and the Porch however, was not clear at the completion of this report. It is hoped that further historical research may clarify activities which took place in this section of the house.

## SITE SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS

The Carroll House site (18AP45) was excavated over a period of four and one half months beginning in June and ending in mid-October, 1991. Research questions were formulated based on architectural observations and previous knowledge of discreet activity areas within rooms with the intention of identifying changes in uses of space over a period of some 300 years of occupation. Given the nature of intact archaeological remains (highly variable from room to room), the project was highly successful in achieving its goals of recovering ample archaeological data from the ground story prior to disturbance from the interior restoration. With respect to interpreting changes in the uses of work space over time, the project achieved only limited success in the 1721 core (rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in Figure 1) and in the Garage (room 10 in Figure 1), but was rewarded with unexpected discoveries in both the East and West Wings (room 9 and rooms 7 and 8, respectively).

As has been stated earlier in this report, the majority of archaeological remains found within the Carroll House date to the 19th century, a time of multiple residents of the property (Carroll of Carrollton, renters, and Redemptorists) and of much change inside the house. There were, however, very definite 18th-century features which were found that enlightened archaeologists and interested others about certain uses of the ground story in areas now covered by the West and East Wings.

The results of archaeology done within the core of the 1721 house have revealed relatively little about the use of space over time. Excavations in the Kitchen (room 1), Hallway (room 2), Stairway (room 5), and the Bathroom (room 6) showed that those areas had been previously cleaned out, leaving virtually no remains of activities that took place here, and that all surviving deposits were related to Redemptorist renovations and reconstructions dating to the late 19th and 20th centuries. One conclusion, which may explain why very few archaeological remains were found in these rooms, is the changing of floor surfaces. For example, in room 1, possible evidence of two previous floor surfaces were found. This discovery and results of stratigraphic analysis, have led archaeologists to conclude that during the installation of new floors, the old floor remains were removed, the ground was leveled, and the new surface was laid. The fact that Carroll-period floors probably laid directly on subsoil coupled with the likelihood of ground leveling between old floor removal and new floor installation explains why archaeological deposits related to activities in the rooms are conspicuously absent.

Archaeologists hypothesized that the ground story of the house was used as a domestic work space but this research has shown that such a general statement is not accurate. Specifically, the ground story was the site of a number of different activities including work. Analysis supports

the hypothesis that the East Wing was living space occupied by Carroll family slaves. It is apparent, based on the rich collection of late 18th- and early 19th-century domestic artifacts including a number of specific objects that are expressive of West African religious traditions, that slaves used the room during the late 1700s through the end of Carroll family occupation (1821). General comparisons have shown that the East Wing assemblage is characteristic of slave material culture in the Mid-Atlantic Region. A thorough, comparative analysis between this assemblage and others was beyond the scope of this report.

East Wing usage changed dramatically in the later 19th century when Redemptorists constructed a large, commercial-scale bread oven in the south half of the East Wing that was accessed from the east side of the adjacent, 18th-century Kitchen. It appears that an unknown number of suspended wooden floors existed in this East Wing ground story room both before and during Redemptorist occupation. While the bread oven was still in use, however (between 1853 and around 1913), the Redemptorists filled and leveled the ground surface and installed a brick floor from the north side of the bread oven to the north wall of the East Wing. After the oven was torn down, additional brick was laid over the oven ruins to cover the entire room. Specific uses of the available floor space in this room during the Redemptorist-period is still unknown, however, the predominance of butchered animal bone and other domestic-related materials such as ceramics and vessel glass suggest that activities associated with foodways continued here until the brick floor was installed.

The Vaulted Room (room 4) was found to have intact remains, but with a series of disturbances throughout. The major discovery here was a thin fill layer or builder's trench that extended underneath the wall between the Vaulted Room and the East Wing. It was concluded that the wall that separates the two rooms was repaired in the early 19th century, based on artifacts found in this layer under a repaired section of wall (N42 W78, F476b). As for the barrel vault that existed in this room, it seems likely that it is an original construct of the 1721 house based on architectural observation, however, this conclusion is not yet final. It also seems likely that it was altered or repaired during other architectural renovations in this room. The Redemptorists removed this barrel vault probably early in their occupancy (mid-19th century), and also constructed the subterranean wine cellar west of the West Wing as storage for large quantities of wine.

The West Wing can be considered a site within a site. Prior to 1855-56, this area of the house was an outside work area. It is believed that this area was used as such because every other part of the perimeter of the house served a specific purpose. The north side of the house was the formal entrance from street, or landside, and the two-story porch that was attached to the east end of the Frame House is thought to have been the formal entrance from the garden,

or waterside. The two doorways on the south side of the house were probably service entrances from the garden and were probably most frequently used by slaves entering and exiting the ground story of the house. Therefore, the only other area around the house that was usable as a work area was along the west side where the current West Wing stands. After 1856, the wing was added and the area was partially filled in with construction rubble and occupational deposits, most recently from the 20th century.

The first "site" located in this area is the space that existed here prior to 1856. Excavations revealed a great deal of information related to the use of this area. The cistern (F500), dating to the mid-18th century, was the most significant discovery and offered possible answers to questions of how the area was used (it appears that the cistern was used or partially filled in during the 1856 construction of the Wing). This Carroll-period feature, found in the north half of the Wing (room 8), only provided clues as to how the north half of this west-end space was used.

The only conclusion formed by excavations in the south half (room 7) was that this area had a minimal amount of stratified remains dating to the mid-18th century. The area experienced heavy traffic, probably during West Wing construction, which disturbed archaeological deposits and compacted the soil to the point where maddoxes were sometimes needed to excavate artifact bearing soil layers. Stratified soils in the south half of the Wing were virtually nonexistent.

The second "site" in the West Wing consisted of post-1856 strata deposited by the Redemptorists. These consisted mainly of work related materials (i.e., brick, nails, assorted iron fragments, modern ceramic types, etc.). The main feature discovery dating to this time period was the large pit (F503) located in room 8 (north half of the West Wing). While no specific use of this pit has been determined, it is apparent that the pit was initially excavated after the walls of the Wing were already built. The pit's shallowness, however (less than five feet deep), is not characteristic of this kind of feature (which are characteristically much deeper and more elaborately constructed). This pit was found to be equidistant from the north, east, and west walls of the Wing, so it was probably excavated after the Wing. It is possible that this pit may have been used as a cellar, and it is also possible that this was the original site for a makeshift wine cellar prior to construction of the three-level, fifty-foot-long vaulted wine cellar, which still exists under the West Porch, yard, and parking lot west of the house. These possibilities, however, cannot be proven absolutely unless further documentary research on uses of this area reveals supportive information.

The Garage (room 10) held valuable information as to its possible date of construction. Along the south wall of the room, a builder's trench was discovered that supplied a date of

construction to the mid- or late-17th century. This suggests that the south wall of the Garage is an original wall of the Frame House dating prior to the Carroll family ownership. It appears that during the late 19th or early 20th century, however, that the Garage was excavated out and then refilled with construction debris (coal ash, brick/mortar rubble).

In summary, the Carroll House was once the show piece property of its most famous occupant, Charles Carroll of Carrollton. With that history and with its current landscape, the property appears to be an unchanged shell reflecting its 18th century character, but it is actually much more. The architectural and archaeological data recovered over the last decade provide researchers with a wealth of information about the lifestyle of diverse peoples from the 18th through the 20th centuries and sensitive analysis of these materials will continue to produce new insights into their everyday lives.



## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Because planned interior restoration would destroyed floors and their underlying soil layers archaeology was a necessary and important strategy that was implemented to recover data that would have otherwise been lost. Almost 100% of the ground story subsurface area has now been disturbed, however, there are some specific areas where undisturbed archaeological remains may still exist, and should therefore be preserved. These areas include: beneath the wall that spearates room 4 from room 9, particularly the section behind the corner chimney support; the area beneath the forge in the southeast corner of room 8; and the entire northwest corner of the West Wing (the west half of room 8) -- now capped by a poured concrete floor. The original brick footers that once supported the raised wooden floor in the East Wing should also be preserved as completely as possible. Such preservation will not only allow for the possibility of future archaeological research (in the case of the cistern), but will also give the Redemptorists and the Charles Carroll House of Annapolis, Inc. the option of making archaeological remains a permanent part of of the site's ongoing interpretation for visitors.

Most of the house's foundation walls are thought to be lying directly on subsoil, however, if any structural repairs to foundations become necessary in the future, then soil deposits lying directly under foundation stones should be inspected and/or excavated by an archaeologist. This is a minor point, since dates of major construction phases have already been firmly established. Archaeologists should be on site during restoration activities that involve the excavation of any areas that may be archaeologically sensitive and have not yet been tested. These areas include select areas within the house as well as garden areas. Other recommend-ations for additional research on the archaeology of the Carroll House focus on the excavated collections.

Since the large assemblage of butchered animal bones excavated from the East Wing (from both Redemptorist and Carroll-period contexts) is in good condition, a thorough analysis of these faunal remains is strongly recommended. Such an analysis could not be undertaken for this report due to financial constraints.

A thorough, comparative analysis of the Carroll-period East Wing artifact assemblage (including also the Carroll-period assemblages from rooms 9S, 4, and 1) with assemblages from known slave quarter sites and domestic sites of free African-Americans in the region is strongly recommended, because it will contribute to a better understanding of African-American cultural heritage. Such research will help scholars interested in the African-American past better understand a wide variety of issues, including traditions associated with spiritual beliefs, foodways, expressions of economic and/or social status among slaves, the nature of participation

in market economies, and the ways in which people negotiated the transition from slavery to freedom.

The West Wing discoveries have suggested data on how a specific area of the House and surrounding property was used, but additional documentary research should be conducted to try and better understand this suspected work area.

## REFERENCES CITED

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.

Borgmann, Henry

- 1904 History of the Redemptorists at Annapolis, Maryland from 1853 to 1903. Ilchester, MD.: College Press.

Braun, E. L.

- 1967 Decidious 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

- 1977 The Natural Forests of Maryland: An Explanation of the Vegetation Map of Maryland. Prepared for the Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering. The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD.

Carbone, Victor A.

- 1976        Environment and Prehistory in the Shenandoah Valley. PhD  
              disseration, 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.

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.

Elder, William Voss, III

- 1975        The Carroll House in Annapolis and Doughoregan Manor. In  
              'Anywhere So Long As There Be Freedom': Charles Carroll of  
              Carroll, His Family and His Maryland, an exhibition and  
              catalogue organized by Ann C. Van Devanter, pp. 59-81.  
              Baltimore: Baltimore Museum of Art.

Eisenberg, Jerome

- 1981        A Collector's Guide to Seashells of the World. McGraw-Hill  
              book Co., New York.

Fassig, O.L.

- 1917        The Climate of Anne Arundel County. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.

Ferguson, Leland

- 1992        Uncommon Ground. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution 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.

Funk, Robert E.

- 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.

Galke, Laura J.

- 1992        "You Are Where You Live: A Comparison of Africanisms at two Sites at Manassas National Battlefield Park." Paper presented at "African Roots Explore New Worlds: Pre-Columbus to the Space Age," African American History Month Recognition. National Park Service, National Capital Region.

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.

Gruber, Anna

- 1991 The Archaeology of Slave Life at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello: Mulberry Row Slave Quarters "r, s, t". Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Vol. 46, Number 1.

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.

Heikkinen, Herman J. and Peter J.J. Egan

- 1989 Final Report: The Last Year of Tree Growth for Selected Timbers Within the Charles Carroll House (Period I) as Derived by Key-Year Dendrochronology, December, 1989. On file, Charles Carroll House, Annapolis, MD.

Herbert, Eugenia W.

- 1984 Red Gold of Africa. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan

- 1985 The Parks Canada Glass Glossary. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa.

Kelso, William M.

- 1984      Kingsmill Plantations, 1619-1800: Archaeology of Country Life in Colonial Virginia. Orlando: Academic Press, Inc.

Kinsey, W. Fred III.

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

Klingelhofer, Eric

- 1987      Aspects of Early Afro-American Material Culture: Artifacts from The Slave Quarters as Garrison Plantation, Maryland. Historical Archaeology. Vol. 21, Number 2.

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

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

Kirby, Robert M. and Matthews, Earl D.

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

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.

Kryder-Reid, Elizabeth Bradner

- 1991      Landscape as Myth: the Contextual Archaeology of an Annapolis Landscape. PhD on file, Department of Anthropology Brown University, Historic Annapolis Foundation, Charles Carroll House.



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  
Foundation.

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 of the Chesapeake Bay in  
the 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, Del.

Mullins, Paul R.

- 1988        James Madison University Archaeological Research Center  
Ceramic Typology. Ms on file, University of Maryland,  
Department of Anthropology.

Noel Hume, Ivor

- 1970        A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America. New York: Alfred  
A. Knoff.

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. Garden City, New York: Natural History Press.

Shelford, V.E.

1963      The Ecology of North America Urbana: University of Illinois Press.

Steponaitis, Laurie C.

1980      A Survey of Artifact Collections From the Patuxent River Drainage, Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust Monograph Series No. 1.

1983      An Archaeological Study of the Patuxent Drainage Vol. I. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series No. 24.

Thompson, Robert Farris

- 1983      Flash of the Spirit. New York: Random House, Inc. (Vintage Books Edition, 1984).

Turnbaugh, W.A.

- 1975      "Toward an Explanation of the Broadspire 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 A.D. 1600 Archaeology of Eastern North America, 6:60-72.

Whitehead, P.R.

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

Whitley, Cynthia A.

- 1991      The Monetary Material Culture of Plantation Life: A Study of Coins at Monticello. Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, Vol. 46, Number 1.

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.

#### Anne Arundel County Land Records

- 1706      Liber WT2, Folio 372-73, Maryland State Archives (MSA); St. Mary's Parish Archives.
- 1717      Liber IB2, Folio 364-66; Liber WT2, Folio 372-73, MSA.
- 1823      Liber WSG9, Folio 488, MSA.
- 1852      Liber WSG 9, Folio 488, MSA.
- 1858      Liber NWG 7, Folio 630, MSA.
- 1859      Liber NHG 8, Folio 221, MSA.

#### Anne Arundel County Wills

- 1700      Liber WT1, Folio 188-20, MSA.
- 1701      Liber WT1, Folio 197, MSA.
- 1720      Box C, Folder 11, MSA; Carroll House Archives.
- ?        Liber TG1, Folio 106-7, MSA >

#### Baltimore County Wills

- 1825      Liber 15, Folio 1, MSA; St. Mary's Parish Archives.



## **APPENDIX A**

### **LEVEL and FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS**

**(Organized by Room and Unit)**

## KITCHEN (ROOM 1)

### N17 W84

**Level A** consisted of concrete rubble broken up by a jackhammer. Some silt was also removed from beneath the concrete floor. This level averaged .40 feet in depth. Artifacts included a can opener, window glass bits, and one small bone. The TPQ for this level is 20th century.

**Level B** was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown thin layer of cement dust and sandy soil. Artifacts found here included plastic, some small animal bones, many nails, window glass, Chinese porcelain. The average depth is .07 feet. No specific TPQ for this relatively modern level.

**F430a** - This feature was the remains of a large "T"-shaped wood beam that was lying north/south across the unit at the base of level B. It is possibly related to a previous wood floor surface that may have existed here before the concrete floor was laid. It is approximately 4.3 feet in length and 1.8 feet at the top. No diagnostic artifacts were found in association with this feature.

**Level C** was a very hard packed 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand that contained chunks of mortar, shell, and brick. The only artifacts found in this level were window glass and construction debris. This level averaged .11 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**Level D** underlay level C and consisted of a very hard packed 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand and is similar to the level above. Artifacts found in this level include a small piece of window glass, small bits of oyster shell, a piece of slate, and a small fragment of tin-glazed earthenware. More construction debris was found in this layer, which averaged .40 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1750, based on the date of active importation of tin-glazed earthenware to the Colonies, but could be as early as the late 1600s.

**Level E** was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay, very hard packed, with brick fragments scattered throughout and located in the north half of the unit. This layer averaged .11 feet in depth and no diagnostic artifacts were found. Level E "popped up" when excavated, exposing the rest of level F, already visible in the south half of the unit. No TPQ for this level.



**Level F** was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown very hard packed sandy clay. This level was excavated down approximately .40 feet. The north half of the unit appeared to be sterile soil while in the southern 1/2, some brick and mortar flecks were still visible. One small piece of tin-glazed earthenware provides a TPQ of as early as the late 1600s.

**F451a** - This feature was a builder's trench for the south wall of the room. No diagnostic artifacts were found to date this wall, however, it is suspected that, because of the materials used in its construction and its general appearance, this feature is an original wall. The soil was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loamy clay that was excavated down approximately .80 feet before being stopped because of the tight space in which to work. (The unit was excavated down more in order to find the base of the wall and the trench).

**Level G** is also a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown very hard packed sandy clay that gradually became softer as the level was taken down. No artifacts were found in this level, which averaged .79 feet in depth. This level was located in the south half of the unit. No TPQ for this level (thought to be subsoil).

**Level H** was excavated down approximately .40 feet and consisted of a 10YR 3/4 clayey sand. This area was excavated to find the base of the south wall foundation. No artifacts were found here. No TPQ for this level.

**Level I** is stratigraphically the same as level H and was excavated down an arbitrary .60 feet and then stopped. Level I is sterile sub soil, but the base of the foundation was not reached. No TPQ for this level.

**Level J** exposed the base of the foundation for the south wall of the Carroll House. This level is sterile sub soil and was excavated down approximately .20 feet before the unit was ended.

No TPQ for this level.

### **N30 W80**

**Level A** consisted of the broken concrete and associated rubble. Artifacts found in this level included shoe leather, window glass, and wood fragments. The average depth of this level is

.32 feet. The concrete floor probably dates to the early second half of the 20th century.

**Level B** was a 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown coarse dry sand probably deposited as a base for the concrete floor. Artifacts found were bottle glass, charcoal, wood, metal, nails, eggshell, animal bone, plastic, cellophane, and newspaper fragments (it appeared that these modern artifacts were remains from a rodent's nest as evidenced by disturbed soil in the southeast corner). This layer averaged .04 feet in depth. The level probably dates to concrete floor construction even though its TPQ is post-1820.

**Level C** underlay level B in the south half of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 5/4 brown gritty sand that averaged only .05 feet. Artifacts found included window glass, metal, a small amount of animal bone, burnt wood, charcoal, stoneware bottle fragments. Artifacts found within the rodent burrow included newspaper, plastic, cellophane, and eggshell.

**Level D** was a 7.5YR 5/4 brown mortar-flecked loam in the north three quarters of the unit. Artifacts included bottle glass, a button, straight pins, a clothing hook, Chinese porcelain, stoneware, shell-edge pearlware, transfer-printed whiteware, Rhenish stoneware creamware, and a yellow glass candle holder. The average depth of this level is .13 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level E** underlay level D in the north three quarters of the unit and averaged only .04 feet in depth. This layer may be a continuation of level D above, as the soil is no different. Artifacts found here included 1 pipe stem fragment, 2 pieces of clear glass, and 2 small animal bone fragments. Level E overlay level F, which extended across the entire unit. No TPQ for this level.

**Level F** was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts found included Chinese porcelain, pearlware, eggshell, and bone. The TPQ for this level is post-1795.

**F435a** - This feature consisted of possible root stains that were intrusive into level G. The feature averaged .21 feet in depth and artifacts found here included brick and mortar flecks and some charcoal flecks.

**Level G** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam that was virtually sterile, with the exception of 1 small animal bone. This level averaged .15 feet in depth and had no

TPQ.

**F436a** - This feature is the same as F435a, a series of root stains, and was discovered at the base of level G and partially intruded into level H. Artifacts found included charcoal, and a small animal bone.

**Level H** was also a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam, sterile sub soil. No artifacts were found. This level was dug down approximately .25 feet before the unit was ended. No TPQ for this level.

#### **N25 W84**

**Level A** was the concrete floor and associated rubble that was jackhammered out. Three pieces of window glass were found in this layer that was an average depth of .44 feet and had no TPQ.

**Level B** was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam that contained window glass, whiteware, metal, and a few brass buttons. This layer may have been put down as a base for the concrete floor and its TPQ is post-1844 based on the presence of flow mulberry, transfer-printed whiteware.

**F429a** - This feature was an iron slab which measured about 2ft.x 2ft. and was found broken in situ (the iron fragments shown in Figure 16 were once one large fragment. The slab was approximately 0.15 feet thick. No other artifacts were found associated with this feature. In February, 1992, contractors dismantled the front of the mid 19th-century bread oven, which had filled in the large 18th century fireplace in the east wall of Room 1. A larger slab of forged iron was found within this bread oven construction. After closer inspection this "slab" appeared to be part of a fireback. It had crudely finished edges and a flat base. The lower central section of the supposed fireback was missing, and since the shape and thickness of F429a corresponds with the missing section of fireback, it appears that this feature is that missing section, and therefore dates to the second half of the 19th century.

**F434a** - A mortar surface with brick impressions was discovered at the base of level B in the southeast corner of the unit. This may relate directly to a previous brick/mortar floor surface that existed here before the current concrete floor. No diagnostic artifacts were found here,

however, because of its proximity with level B, it is likely that this feature is evidence of a Redemptorist-period brick floor. The average depth of this feature is .12 feet and it was not intrusive into level C.

**Level C** underlay level B across the entire unit and was a 10YR 4/3 dark brown clayey sand with bits of brick, mortar, and coal ash. Artifacts included brick, mortar, coal, animal bone, slate pencil, window glass, eggshell, and wood remains. This level averaged .08 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**Level D** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand and underlay level C. Artifacts included brick fragments, mortar, oyster shell, window glass, and nails. The average depth of level D is .33 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level E** was a "window" dug in the southeast corner (a portion of the unit, which was excavated to a greater depth than the rest of the unit, ensuring that subsoil had indeed been reached). The soil was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand that was excavated down approximately .50 feet. The only artifacts found here were 1 piece of brick and a crab shell fragment. No TPQ for this level.

**Level F** was sterile sub soil excavated from the "window" in the southeast corner. The soil was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand that was dug down approximately .30 feet before the unit was closed. No TPQ for this level.

## **HALLWAY (ROOM 2)**

### **N20 W99**

**Level A** was the twentieth century concrete floor measuring about .20 feet deep. No artifacts were found in this level.

**Level B** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand that contained wood, mortar, brick, and nails. This level was very thin and averaged only .03 feet in depth. Since the nails were in poor condition and could not be dated, this level has no TPQ.

**F432a** - This feature was a sandstone wall foundation along the west wall of the unit (west wall of hallway), of the same stone and mortar foundation found in N17 W102 and identified as F419a. The foundation is extremely wide relative to the thin 20th-century brick wall it supports. F432a was located at the base of level B and appears to be an original wall feature, since it is similar to other original wall construction in the house (it has been observed that all masonry walls of the original house were supported by iron laden sandstone block foundations).

**Level C** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand with charcoal flecks. This soil is similar to that in level B, but is more compact. Artifacts found in this level included a small copper buckle, animal bone, mortar, brick, nails, and a large piece of rotted wood. Level C averaged .11 feet in depth and overlay both F433a and level D. No firm date of deposition could be established for this level, however, the presence of modern plaster implies that it is the product of Redemptorist activities.

**F433a** - This feature was found at the base of level C and appeared as a mortar "splash" in the northern edge of the unit. The feature averaged .14 feet in depth and was removed to expose the top of level D. No TPQ for this feature.

**Level D** was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand that contained only a few bits of window glass, a nail fragment and a paper-like substance thought to be plant remains. The average depth of this level, which contained no diagnostic artifacts, is .08 feet.

**Level E** was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clayey loam that contained bog iron, mortar, and a piece of fabric (yarn thought to be intrusive), found near the top of the level. This unit was excavated down approximately .89 feet and determined to be subsoil. The unit was closed at the base of this level.

### **MUSEUM SHOP (ROOM 3)**

#### **N17 W102**

**Level A** was a floor surface made of cedar that probably dates to the late 19th century (Worden, personal communication). There were no artifacts found in this level and the average depth was .21 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**F419a** - This feature was a sandstone sill, or foundation, along the east wall of the unit that extended down an average of 2.90 feet to the base of the unit. It was found at the top of level B and served as the east wall of the unit from there down. This wall is an original wall based on its manner of construction(also see F432 in N20 W99). No significant buider's trench could be identified for this section of the foundation.

**Level B** was directly under the floor surface and was a 10YR 7/3 very pale brown sandy loam with some dark yellowish brown loamy sand (10YR 4/4). Artifacts found here included glass, nails, and paper remains, probably brought in by rodents. The average depth of this level is .14 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1850 based on modern wire nails and a screw.

**F420a** - At the base of level B was F420a, a mortar "splash" that averaged .05 feet in depth. The TPQ for this feature is post-1780 based on the level below. No association could be made for this feature. The Munsell designation for this feature was 10YR 8/2 white mortar.

**Level C** was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand extending across the entire unit and averaging .10 feet in depth. Artifacts found here included Chinese porcelain, painted plaster, window and bottle glass, an animal tooth, and a straight pin. The TPQ for this level is post-1780.

**Level D** was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay, and very hard packed. A tin concentration of gravel was scattered across the top of this level in the unit's northwest corner. It was removed without any special designation. Artifacts in level D included brick fragments, 1 piece of black (actually very dark olive green) glass, window glass, and a nail. This level averaged .39 feet in depth. There is no TPQ for this level.

**Level E** extended across the entire unit, and was a 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy loam mottled with a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam. Artifacts included clear and brown bottle glass, brick fragments, and mortar. This level averaged .21 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**F428a** - This feature was found at the base of level E and was located in the south central

part of the unit. It appeared as a softer pocket of 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown soil that contained small mortar fragments. The feature averaged .59 feet in depth and may be associated with rodent activity. No TPQ for this feature.

**Level F** was a "window" in the southeast corner of the unit along the south wall and consisted of a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam. No builder's trench was found for this wall. One piece of window glass was found in the top part of this level. Otherwise, this level was sterile and the unit was closed. Level F averaged 2.01 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

#### **N17 W114**

**Level A** was the current floor surface consisting of brick in the west, limited to the area within a support alcove for the brick closet (ca. 1853/54) on the first story above, and cedar wood planks in the east half of the unit (Worden: personal communication). The level averaged .21 feet in depth and no artifacts were found. No TPQ for this level.

**Level B** was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand. Artifacts found here included slipware, window glass, animal bone, metal fragments, a button, seeds and peach pits. This level averaged .40 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1850, based on wire nails.

**F445a** - This feature was discovered at the base of level B and was a brick floor surface contained within the alcove. The feature was 2 bricks deep along the eastern edge at the limit of the alcove and 1 brick deep within the alcove. The levels below this feature indicate that this floor surface was built after 1780.

**F448a** - A small trench, less than one foot wide (running east to west) was discovered starting in the center of the unit and sloping north - it was assigned feature number 448. The soil was a 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown loam. The trench extended north out of the unit and it was not completely excavated. The average depth of this feature is .50 feet and the TPQ is post-1840. This feature was possibly associated with the manual drill press on the wall above it. No other association could be made for this feature, which intrudes into level C.

**Level C** was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown very hard packed, loamy sand in the east half of the unit (east of F445) and was dug down to the base of F445a. Artifacts included brick, small animal bones, nails, metal, transfer printed pearlware, oyster shell, slate, mortar, and a pipe stem fragment. This level averaged .58 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1795.

**F458a** - This feature was a rodent burrow which extended under the base of F445a along the south edge of the unit. The depth of this feature is .20 feet. The soil was a 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sand.

**Level D** was located in the west half of the unit (west of the two-course eastern limit of F445, underlying the one-course surface within the alcove). It consisted of a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown very hard packed, loamy sand. The only artifacts found were creamware, animal bone, and wood fragments. This level averaged .34 feet in depth. Feature 453, a shallow pit-like anomaly, was found at the base of this level. The TPQ for this level is post-1780.

**F453a** - This feature was a shallow pit against the west wall of the room within the alcove in this unit. The soil matrix was slightly more yellow in color and softer in compaction (10YR 4/4). No direct use or association could be made for this feature, which averaged .20 feet in depth.

**Level E** underlay level C beneath the base of F445 to the east and was a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clayey sand. Artifacts included oyster shell, window glass, brick/mortar debris, and wood fragments. After approximately .35 feet, it was determined that sterile sub soil had been reached in this portion of the unit. No TPQ for this level.

**Level F** underlay level D and was excavated down approximately .16 feet. Artifacts included animal bone, a pipe bowl fragment, and fish scales. The soil in this level was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay. No TPQ for this level.

**Level G** underlay level F in the southwest quarter of the entire unit (under alcove) and contained a high concentration of brick rubble, probably associated with F453 above. This level is characterized by a 10YR 5/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with mortar and brick debris. This level was an average of 1.1 feet in depth and contained animal bone, oyster



shell, nail fragments, and brick and mortar. The TPQ for this level is post-1750.

**Level H** underlay level F in the northwest quarter of the unit and was a 10YR 5/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand that was free of any mortar or brick debris. This level was dug down approximately .80 feet to level with the base of G and then stooped when sterile soil had been reached. The only artifact found here was a piece of Chinese porcelain. The TPQ for this level is post-1780.

**Level I** underlay level G and was a 10YR 5/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand that was excavated down approximately .51 feet. There were no artifacts found in this level and it was ended when Feature 461 was uncovered. No TPQ for this level.

**F461a, b, & c** - This feature was a square post hole(.60'x .90') that was discovered at the base of level I. Three levels were excavated in this feature and basically contained the same rubble, but in varying sizes (i.e., level a had crushed brick, level b consisted of brick chunks, and level c contained small brick fragments and dust which marked the bottom of the feature). It was determined to be remains of a scaffolding post hole associated with the west wall of the house. The feature was located against the west wall (within alcove) and was filled with brick and mortar rubble. Because level H above the feature dates to post-1780, it is probable that this feature was made before 1780, and quite possibly during construction of the core of the house, but may also date to Charles Carroll of Carrollton's expansions. The average depth of this feature was approximately one foot--slightly more than three and a half feet below the top of level A (the cedar floor).

**Level J** was excavated in the northwest corner after F461 was removed. This level was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy clay that contained only one brick fragment. The average depth of this level is .50 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level K** was excavated down to find the base of the west wall of the room. The soil here was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay with sand and was excavated down approximately .87 feet when it was determined that sterile soil had been reached(the base of the room's west stone foundation wall was visible). No TPQ for this level.

## VAULTED ROOM (ROOM 4)

### N36 W86

Level A was the brick floor and associated sand fill between the bricks. The average depth of this level is .20 feet and artifacts found here included window glass, fragments of a drinking glass, iron fragments, and a wire nail. The TPQ for this level is post-1850.

Level B was a thin layer of soil that was excavated down only about .10 feet. Artifacts included wine bottle glass, mortar, glass, and bone fragments. No TPQ for this level.

F528a - This feature was discovered within level B and was excavated along the south wall of the unit. It was an apparent buider's trench, or possibly a trench that was filled in after repairs. Since it contained loosely packed soil and its outline was irregular for a builder's trench, it may have been disturbed by rodents. The feature averaged .50 feet in depth.

### N41 W88

Level A was the brick floor surface and associated soil between the bricks. Artifacts included coal, window glass, animal bone, mortar, brick fragments, shell, paper, and nails. The average depth of this level is .21 feet.

Level B was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand with a concentration of mortar in the northeast corner. Artifacts included oyster shell, animal bones, a tack, a clay marble, nails, Chinese porcelain, window and bottle glass, and charcoal. The average depth of level B is .16 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1782.

F400a - This is part of one of the most important features found in room 4. It was discovered at the base of level B and was the west end of the mortar and sandstone foundation for the north wall of the barrel vault. This foundation was approximately 1.6 feet wide and about 1.0 foot in depth (note: this feature was not excavated but was left in place). The feature was located in the north third of the unit and runs east/west.

F401a - This feature was located between F400 and the west wall of the unit. It consisted of a brick and mortar rubble concentration. This concentration of brick and mortar rubble

appears to have been architectural refuse associated with tearing down the vaulted enclosure, filling in a gap left by a foundation stone. There were no artifacts found here and the feature was approximately .25 feet in depth.

**Level C** underlay level B in the south two-thirds of the unit (south of F400a and F401a) and was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. Artifacts found in level C included a buckle, a champagne bottle top, window glass, and a brass tack. The average depth of level C was .29 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1795.

**Level D** underlay level B in the northernmost 0.5 feet of the unit. Level D was limited to the area north of F400a and F401a. It consisted of a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam with mortar, coal, and brick flecks. Artifacts found in this level included a straight pin, mortar, coal, and window glass. The average depth for this level is .88 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level E** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam that underlay level D. This level contained numerous straight pins, small rodent bones, oyster shell fragments, and tiny chunks of mortar and brick. This area has probably been disturbed by both rodent and human activities. The average depth for this level is .14 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1795

**F408a** - This feature was identified at the base of level E as a rodent disturbance in the southeast corner of the unit. It was approximately 0.4 feet at its deepest point. It consisted of a loosely packed soil similar to other rodent disturbances in the room.

**F410a, b, & c** - This was a builder's trench that related to both the west wall of the room (also the west wall of the unit) and to F400, the foundation for the north vaulted room wall. F410a was located against the south edge partially under F400 and was excavated down approximately .34 feet. No diagnostic artifacts were found in level a. Level b was located against the west wall in the south two-thirds of the unit and is a probable trench for the construction or repair of this wall. Artifacts found indicate a date of post-1795 for this trench. Level c was a section of the same trench located just north of level b, west of F400a and underlying F401a, and also related to the builder's trench for the west wall. The TPQ for this feature is post-1795, based on the date for level b.

**Level F** was located in the south two-thirds of the unit, was the last excavated level from this

unit and consisted of a 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam with bog iron. No artifacts were found in this level, which averaged .28 feet. The unit was ended after completion of this level. No TPQ for this level.

#### **N42 W78**

**Level A** was part of the current brick floor surface and associated soil in between and immediately below bricks. Artifacts included nails, leather fragments, coal, oyster shell, a screw, whiteware, iron fragments, window and bottle glass, paper scraps, animal bone, and walnut shells. The average depth of this level is .23 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1850.

**F474a** - This feature was a cement cap, that was poured into the east, terminal end of a terra cotta sewer pipe (identified as F477a in this unit and as F470a in N44 W81). The cement, an effective seal for the pipe, is thought to be a 20th-century feature.

**Level B** underlay level A and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loam mixed with building debris. Feature 474, a cement cap for a large terra cotta pipe, and F476a, a probable rodent burrow, were both located in this level. Artifacts found in level B included Chinese porcelain, whiteware, stoneware, coal, window and bottle glass, straight pins, animal bones, and a lot of oyster shell. The average depth of this level is .23 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level C** underlay level B in the north half of the unit and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with a significant amount of clay mottling. Artifacts included a large quartz crystal/cobble (broken), brick and mortar fragments, Chinese porcelain, window glass, oyster shell, and nails. The large crystal was imbedded in the northeast corner balk and was not identified until it was removed at a later date. The average depth for this level was .30 feet. The TPQ is post-1805.

**F477a, F478a, & F483a** - These features are all associated with installation of an eight-inch diameter terra cotta sewer pipe, first identified as F470 in N44 W81. The first indication of this pipe in this unit came at the base of level A as the cement cap. The pipe trench was then discovered at the base of level C, which was a severely disturbed soil layer. The level was closed arbitrarily with positive identification of the trench outline. The pipe itself

(F477a), was resting on the bottom of the trench, which was dug approximately 0.2 ft. into subsoil.

F483a was a small trench immediately south of the pipe's east end. It appears this trench or pocket was dug so that a brick and mortar "cradle", or support, could then be built to stabilize the pipe. All features associated with the sewer pipe are estimated to date from around the turn of this century--possibly the 1930s, when the sewer line was installed through the garden (Worden: personal communication).

**Level D** underlay level B in the southern 3/4 of the unit and was a 7.5YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam with a high concentration of oyster shell. Artifacts found in this level included Chinese porcelain, annular pearlware, lead glaze earthenware, nails, bottle and window glass, straight pins, a bone tooth brush fragment, and a small amount of animal and fish bone. The average depth of level D is .44 feet. Seven features were located at the base of levels C & D:

F478 - pipe trench for large terra cotta sewer pipe.

F479 - probable rodent burrow.

F480 - possible trench for F476a, but has been disturbed by rodent activity.

F481 - North end of oyster shell midden extending from N37 W78.

F482 - apparent occupation deposit or builder's trench along East wall.

F483 - trench for sewer pipe support.

F487 - possible section buider's trench for room's east wall(northern extension of F482a).

These features were all excavated archaeologically. The TPQ for level D is post-1820.

**F481a** - This north section of an oyster midden (i.e. F406 in N37 W78) was identified at the base of level D in this unit. The feature consisted of a light brown sandy loam with a high concentration of oyster shells. Excavation for this midden (about 0.6 ft. to 0.7 ft. in depth) destroyed much of an existing builder's trench (F482a).

**F476, F480, F482 & F487** - F476a is the easternmost extent of the north foundation wall for the vaulted enclosure, which covered the southern majority of Room 4. The foundation may once have extended to the east end of the room, but was disturbed by the installation of the

sewer pipe. F476a measured approximately 1.5 ft. (east-west) x 1.3 ft. (north-south) x 0.5 ft. (top-bottom). It consisted of two large sandstone blocks, mortar and some broken brick set in mortar. This east end of the foundation appears to have been a repair to an already existing wall, because it was not as solidly built as the large central foundation section to the west. Also, F476a overlies a thin cultural deposit (F476b & F480a), which has a TPQ of post-1805. This thin feature appears to have been a partially filled in builder's trench, since it was beneath and south of the foundation and it followed the foundation's southern side. The feature underlay level D and consisted of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with noticeable amounts of charcoal, bone, oyster shell, and coal bits. Recovered artifacts include a machine cut nail and hand-painted polychrome pearlware, as well as bones, shell, and charcoal. The layer was approximately 0.2' deep. F476c was a suspected rodent disturbance that was probably related to F479a. It was approximately 0.2 feet deep and contained no diagnostic artifacts.

F482a was slightly lower in elevation than F476b and F480a, but it consisted of the same soil, had the same approximate depth from top to bottom, and followed the room's east wall. Just as F476b was under F476a (the vault's north wall foundation), F482a also underlay the east wall of room 4 to the back of room 9 chimney support. The portion covered by the wall was not excavated. No TPQ for this specific feature.

F487a, located north of F478a (terra cotta sewer pipe trench), was identified at the base of level C. It appears to have been part of the same overall feature as F482a. It was also approximately 0.2' deep and underlay a small section of east wall foundation at a slightly higher elevation. No TPQ for this specific feature.

**Level E** underlay level C in the north extreme of the unit and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey loam. The TPQ for this level is post-1797. Both features 487a and 478a are intrusive through this level. The average depth of this level is .32 feet.

**Level F** was determined to be sterile soil and the unit was ended. The soil was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam excavated from the south three quarters of the unit.

#### **N44 W81**

**Level A** was the current brick floor surface and associated fill between and immediately below bricks. The average depth for this level is .18 feet and artifacts found here included window glass, wood, and some metal fragments. No TPQ for this level.

**Level B** underlay level A and was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts found here included nails, transfer print pearlware, redware, Chinese porcelain, a Tootsie Roll wrapper (thought to be intrusive), a straight pin, window and bottle glass, and animal bone. This level is most likely fill for the current floor surface. The average depth of level B is .30 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1795.

**Level C** underlay level B in the northern 1/2 of the unit and was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown very wet loamy sand. The only artifact recovered from this level were brick and mortar fragments, oyster shell, and dark green bottle glass. This level averaged .71 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**Level D** underlay level B in the southern 1/2 and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown clay. Artifacts found here included clear glass, oyster shell, mortar and brick, nails, annular whiteware, window glass, animal bone, and coal. This level averaged .19 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F470a** - This feature was a 7 inch sewer pipe (and some soil on top of the pipe) that extended diagonally through the unit, found at the base of level D. Artifacts found in this feature indicate a misleading TPQ of post-1780. The average depth of this feature was .26 feet .

**F471a** - This was the pipe trench associated with feature 470a and was located at the top of level E. Chinese porcelain found in this trench gives a similar TPQ of post-1780. The trench was excavated down approximately .37 feet before ending.

**Level E** underlay level D and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand. Artifacts found here included pearlware, whiteware, and brick fragments. The average depth of this level is .22 feet. The TPQ for this level is 1820.

**Level F** underlay level E and was a 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown clay mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand. No artifacts were found here. This level averaged .13 feet and was ended when a sand deposit was found in the southwest corner of the unit. No TPQ for this level.

**Level G** underlay level F in the southwest corner of the unit and was a 10YR 7/2 light gray

sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand. This fill may be related to the pipe trench(F471). Although one small glass fragment was found here, the level was determined to be sterile at its base and the unit was ended here. No TPQ for this level.

### **N37 W78**

**Level A** was the brick floor surface and associated fill between and immediately below bricks. Artifacts included window glass, a 1970 one cent, flower pot fragments, bottle glass, nails, coal, slate, and coarse earthenware. This level averaged .17 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is 1970 (Lincoln Head cent).

**Level B** underlay level A and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. Artifacts found here included flower pot fragments, coarse earthenware, whiteware, a plastic button, bottle and window glass, oyster shell, nails, animal bones, coal, Chinese porcelain, redware, and straight pins. The average depth of this level is only .04 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F402** - This feature was excavated in four levels(a-d) which correspond with four areas in the unit. It was determined that they were part of a rodent burrow containing a lot of coal ash (10YR 5/4) overlying a portion of possible builder's trench. The average depth of this feature is .23 feet and it was located throughout the unit.

**F406a** - This feature was an oyster shell deposit(7.5YR 5/4) which was intrusive into level D. Artifacts found here included pearlware, a bottom of a tin can, bone, wood, and mortar, along with lots of oyster shell. this feature was located in the north central part of the unit and averaged .21 feet in depth.

**Level C** underlay level B in the western 1/4 and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand with construction debris. Artifacts included window and bottle glass, brown stoneware, pearlware, a brass button, shell, cork, and animal bone. The average depth of this level is .06 feet. The TPQ for this level is pre-1903 based on bottle glass.

**Level D** underlay level B in the eastern 2/3 of the unit and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. The artifacts found here included pearlware, whiteware, window and bottle glass. The average depth of this level is .19 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-



1820.

**Level E** underlay level D across the entire unit and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts found here included oyster, coal, small crushed bones, nails, Chinese porcelain, whiteware, stoneware, creamware, and wine bottle glass. This level averaged .32 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level F** was a window in the southeast corner of the unit and is the same soil as above(10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam). Artifacts found here included oyster shell flecks, 1 piece of window glass, and brick flecks. The average depth of this level is .40 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level G** underlay level F and was a 7.5YR 4/4 yellowish brown loam that contained coal, charcoal, glass, and brick. This level may have been disturbed by rodent activity. The average depth for this level is .49 feet and it was stopped arbitrarily. No TPQ for this level.

**Level H** underlay level G and is sterile sub-soil(7.5YR 4/4 yellowish brown loamy sand). No artifacts were found here, and the unit was ended.

#### **N44 W78**

**Level A** was a brick floor surface and associated fill between and immediately below bricks. No artifacts were found in this level, which averaged .13 feet in depth.

**F424a** - This was a rodent burrow located at the base of level A and intrusive into level B.

**Level B** underlay level A and was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. This level has been very disturbed by rodent activity. Artifacts found here included whiteware, clear and olive bottle glass, nails, and animal bones. The average depth is .34 feet. Feature 526 appeared as a darker soil in the southeast corner of the unit, and may be a rodent burrow. Also, Feature 525, a square hole with construction debris infill, may be a scaffolding hole. The unit was ended after level B was excavated because sterile soil had been reached.

**F526a** - This feature was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam which may relate to the same type of soil seen in N42 W78 undermining the vault north wall and the room's east wall.

The average depth of this feature is .32 feet.

**F525a** - This feature appears to have been a scaffolding hole that contained mid-19th century artifacts and brick and mortar rubble. The soil here was a 10YR 4/4 dark brown sandy loam. The feature was located in the northeast corner of the unit and averaged .35 feet in depth.

### **STAIRWAY ROOM 5**

#### **N41 W99**

**Level A** was excavated after the concrete floor surface was removed with a jackhammer. This level was a 10YR 5/2 grayish brown coal ash layer that was intentionally filled in to raise the level for the current floor. Artifacts found here included modern European porcelain, whiteware, ironstone, a cellophane candy wrapper, window glass, and a crucifix pendant. The average depth of this level is .84 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1840. The candy wrapper is from suspected rodent disturbance.

**Level B** underlay level A and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Artifacts included whiteware, bottle and window glass, and brick and mortar. The average depth of this level is .12 feet. Sterile soil was discovered at the base of this level and the unit was ended. No TPQ for this level.

**F523a** - This feature was a 20th century pipe trench for a sewer pipe running from the lavatory, across Room 5 and under its south doorway, under the east wall of the hallway, and finally under the south wall of the kitchen (the section of the trench in this unit was not excavated). This trench had been dug into sterile soil and no diagnostics were found associated with it.

#### **N34 W93**

**Level A** was a thin layer of the room's concrete floor - clearly a 20th-century surface. This level averaged .19 feet in depth. Nondiagnostic artifacts including glass, bone and wood were collected.

**Level B** underlay the concrete floor and was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand fill for the floor. Artifacts included window glass and a piece of ironstone. The average depth of this level is .03 feet. Based on its association with the modern cement floor, this level is most likely a 20th century deposit.

**Level C** underlay level B across the entire unit and was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown coal ash/sand. Artifacts found included copper piping, leather fragments, window and bottle glass, Chinese porcelain and large amounts of nails and unidentified iron objects (most probably also nail fragments). The level was ended arbitrarily after approximately .63 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1840, based on a piece of ironstone.

**Level D** was a continuation of level C and was ended after approximately .30 feet. Artifacts included whiteware, window glass, coal, concrete block and a piece of rubber. The TPQ for this level is early 20th century.

**Level E** underlay level D and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown very fine sandy soil that extended across the entire unit. The level contained very few artifacts, which may have been intrusive, but no distinct features were identified. Artifacts found here included pearlware, window glass, and nails, as well as coal. This level was ended arbitrarily after approximately .40 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1782 (based on pearlware).

**Level F** was a continuation of level E. More artifacts began to appear near the base of the level, which excavators ended arbitrarily after approximately .51 feet. Artifacts found included a brass button and window glass. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level G** was still a continuation of levels E and F. Excavators closed this level at an average depth of less than 0.50 feet after defining a large ambiguous feature defined as F437. This feature was possibly the source of artifacts recovered from levels E and F. Level G averaged .43 feet and included coal, slag, mortar, brick, bone, shell, flat glass, a wine glass base, and two sewer pipe fragments. No TPQ for this level, however, the presence of sewer pipe fragments suggests a date of deposition no earlier than mid to late 1800s.

**F437a** - This feature was located at the base of level G along the west half of the unit's north balk. It measured 2.9 feet east-west x 2.0 feet north-south and was approximately 1.0 foot deep. The feature soil was quite similar to the surrounding level G soil. The only

characteristics distinguishing F437a from level G were the feature's more loosely packed soil containing a few artifacts. This appears to have been an intrusion (possibly rodent burrows) through levels E, F, G, H and into level I, which was not defined until volunteers had excavated to the base of level G. Levels E through I were stratigraphically similar, each with thin, vague sedimentary lenses sloping through them. The feature was assigned a late 19th-century TPQ based on a particular style of mold-made wine bottle neck.

**Level H** was the same soil as the previous three levels and was ended after approximately .11 feet with the discovery of F440, a natural deposit of sandy soil in the southwest corner of the unit. Artifacts found in this level include glass fragments, a button, bone, stone, brick, and shell, providing no TPQ.

**F440** - This feature was simply the highest, northeast corner of bog iron-laden subsoil. As initially defined, this feature extended diagonally across the northeast corner of the unit, covering about a one foot area along the north and east balks. Excavators soon realized that the feature soil sloped down to the south and west, underlying level I. The top of this subsoil consisted of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy soil overlying a darker orange brown soil with a high concentration of bog-iron. The bog iron then quickly gave way to a greenish brown sandy clay. This order of subsoil layers corresponds closely with the soils excavated from the base of N41W88. No artifacts were recovered from F440. No TPQ for this level

**Level I** underlay level H across all but the northwest corner of the unit. The soil is still a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown fine sandy soil. No artifacts were found here and the level was ended after approximately .55 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level J** was excavated from the northwest corner of the unit and was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam. This level averaged 1.05 feet before it was ended arbitrarily. Small amounts of glass, shell and bone were recovered providing no TPQ for this level.

**Level K** underlay level J in the west half of the unit and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown fine sandy soil. Artifacts included small amounts of bone and coal. The average depth for this level is .61 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level L** underlay level J in the east half of the unit and was a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown hard sandy loam with some green clay. The average depth of this level is .59 feet. No

artifacts were found here. No TPQ for this level.

Level M was sterile 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown clayey loam sub-soil that was excavated down approximately .43 feet. No artifacts were found here and the unit was ended. No TPQ for this level.

### LAVATORY ROOM 6

#### N39 W111

Level A was the current brick and primarily flagstone floor surface and associated fill between and immediately below floor. Artifacts included a screw and a piece of glass. The average depth of this level is .18 feet. TPQ for this level is post-1852.

Level B was a thin layer of mortar and oyster shell (no Munsell designation) that underlay level A. No artifacts were found in this level, which averaged .13 feet. No TPQ for this level.

Level C underlay level B across the entire unit and was a 10YR 3/4 sandy clay, very hard packed and sterile. No artifacts were found. This level was ended and it was determined that sterile soil had been reached so the unit was closed. No TPQ for this level.

F507a - This feature was an apparent posthole that was 0.18 ft. in depth and was found at the base of level B. The soil in the feature was very similar to that of level B, and may simply be an extension of level B. No other explanations could be given as to the identity of this feature.

### WEST WING ROOM 7/8

#### N44 W128

Level A was the flagstone floor and associated dirt (10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand) that averaged .25 feet in depth. Artifacts included a 22-cal. cartridge, window glass, iron bolts, nails, mortar, wood, decorative clear glass, an iron hook, animal bone, oyster shell, and a

button. Levels B, C and D were all exposed at the base of level A. The TPQ for this level is post-1850.

**Level B** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam that was in the north two-thirds of the unit. Artifacts here included window and bottle glass, tin glazed earthenware, nails, animal bone, iron fragments, fish bone, coal clinker, oyster shell, a screw, and brick fragments. The average depth of this level was .05 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level C** underlay levels A and B across most of the unit. The soil here was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loam. Artifacts included coal, charcoal, oyster shell, window and bottle glass, brick and mortar fragments, nails, a door latch, animal bone, wood fragments, and a porcelain electrical conduit. The average depth of this level is .11 feet. TPQ for this level is late 19th-century based on the porcelain electrical conduit.

**Level D** was a 7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown sandy loam that underlay levels A and C. Artifacts included iron nails, brick, and oyster shell. The average depth of this level is .35 feet and the level was ended with the discovery of F492 and F493. The TPQ for this level is post-1805.

**F492a & b** - These features were found at the base of level D and appeared to be two post holes. The features were square (0.3ft.x 0.3ft.) and were surrounded by brick fragments or whole bricks. No diagnostic artifacts were found in either of the features. No TPQ for this feature.

**F493a** - This feature was discovered at the base of level D and was a pipe and associated trench running diagonally across the south edge of the unit. This pipe was also found in N44 W125 and in N33 W132 and may be a water pipe leading from the wine cellar into the pump located in the lavatory. No diagnostic artifacts were found here, but it is known that this is a Redemptorist-period pipe. Based on the 1880s date given for purchase and installation of the pump in Redemptorist records (Worden: personal communication), this water pipe dates to the post 1880s.

**Level E** underlay level D and is the same type of soil, but with a slightly higher concentration of ash and slag. Artifacts included iron nails, window glass, Chinese porcelain, and a porcelain button. The average depth of this level is .12 feet. The TPQ for

this level is post-1820.

**Level F** underlay level E and was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam with construction debris. Artifacts included pipe stem fragments, window glass, iron nails, whiteware, North Devon gravel-tempered coarse earthenware, a brass ring, bone, slate, a straight pin, pearlware, and slipware. At the base of this level, a higher concentration of coal was noticed in the north half of the unit, while in the south half, the soil was mortar-flecked. The average depth of this level is .86 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level G** underlay level F in the south half of the unit and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey loam. This appeared to be the upper fill layers of F503(see N30 W124). Artifacts were coarse earthenware, coal, nails, window and bottle glass, combed slipware, porcelain, whiteware, pipe fragments, and oyster shell. The average depth of this level is 1.34 feet and the TPQ is post-1820.

**Level H** underlay level G in the south one-third of the unit and was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown loam with inclusions of clay. This level contained mostly brick and mortar rubble and artifacts included nails, whiteware, glass, and a pipe stem fragment. This level is part of the fill of F503. The average depth of this level is .42 feet and it was excavated down to sterile green clay. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level I** underlay level F in the north two-thirds of the unit and was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey loam with inclusions of green clay. Artifacts found here included whiteware, white saltglaze stoneware, porcelain, glass, a screw, and charcoal. This level may be overflow of the fill from F503 to the south. The average depth of this level is .63 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level J** underlay level I in the northern two-thirds of the unit and was a 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown clayey loam with heavy inclusions of green clay. Artifacts included animal bone, whiteware, white saltglaze stoneware, pipe bowl fragments, and charcoal. The average depth of this level is .90 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1840.

**Level K** underlay level J and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loam with small pockets of green clay. The only artifacts found were small pieces of brick and oyster shell, but these were not kept. This level was excavated down to the parged surface of F500 (see N33

W132). The level averaged .16 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**Level L** was a strip of soil along the eastern edge of the unit that was not part of the fill for F500 or F503. It was a 10YR 4/3 dark brown loam with brick and shell flecks. Artifacts found here were clam shell, and white saltglaze stoneware. This strip was excavated down to sterile soil and the unit was ended. The average depth of level L is .47 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1720.

#### **N44 W125**

**Level A** was the brick floor surface that was removed to expose the soil beneath. Artifacts included nails, glass, a screw, metal tubing and sanitary porcelain. The level averaged .21 feet in depth and has an approximate TPQ of early 20th century.

**Level B** underlay the brick floor surface and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam, moderately compacted with inclusions of sand. Artifacts included nails, a spike, a .22 caliber bullet, glass, and whiteware. This level was laid down for the leveling of the ground surface. It has a TPQ of post-1850, but was most likely deposited later, since it overlay evidence of the suspected 1880s iron water pipe (F460a).

**F460a** - This feature was a pipe and associated trench running across the south edge of the unit. Artifacts found here included nails, corroded metal spikes, white salt glazed stoneware and foil. This feature was also located in the adjacent unit (N42 W121). The depth of the trench associated with the pipe is approximately .25 feet. The only diagnostic artifact recovered from this portion of the feature was white salt-glazed stoneware (post-1720), however the undatable foil suggests a somewhat later date. Documentation of the late 1880s pump thought to be related to this pipe gives it a more accurate date of post-1890.

**Level C** underlay level B across the entire unit and was a 5Y 3/1 very dark grey charcoal-flecked loam with patches of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included nails, foil, coal, glass, and a metal pipe fragment. The average depth of this level is .16 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level D** underlay level C across the unit and was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. This layer averaged .23 feet in depth and artifacts recovered from here included



unidentified nails, bone, glass, and a copper tack. No TPQ for this level.

**Level E** was a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam with pockets of white ash and mortar. Artifacts found here included nails, window glass, whiteware, and oyster shell. The average depth of this level is .05 feet and is a distinct layer of thin sand probably laid down for a previous floor surface. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F463a** - This feature was found at the base of level E and was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy loam with brick and mortar fragments. It was located in the northwest corner of the unit and was excavated down to an extremely hard packed clay surface. This may relate to scaffolding which was used to build the West Wing. Artifacts found here included nails, whiteware, and window glass. The feature was excavated down approximately .12 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level F** underlay level E and was a 10Yr 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay with mortar in the south half of the unit. The fill of F503 became apparent during excavation of this level, and digging was continued in the south half of the unit. Artifacts found here included bone, brick, shell, glass, nails, whiteware, creamware, earthenware, and coal. The average depth of this level is .09 feet and the TPQ is post-1820.

**Level G** underlay level F in the south half of the unit and consisted of a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with lots of rubble. Artifacts included oyster shell, brick, whiteware, porcelain, slate, and bone. The average depth of this level is .62 feet and the fill is part of F503. During removal of this level, the area of the level decreased and was only found in the south one-third of the unit. The TPQ is post-1820.

**F464a** - This feature was a builder's trench for the north wall of the room. This feature was 1.7 feet in depth. The soil in this feature was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown wet sandy loam with some clay. Recovered artifacts include brick, mortar, and flat glass, which provide no TPQ for this level.

**Level H** was excavated from the west half of the unit and north of level G. The soil is similar to levels F and G and is 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay with some sand. Artifacts included window glass, animal bone, earthenware, a pipe stem, and bottle glass. The average depth of this level, which has no TPQ, is .37 feet.

**Level I** underlay level G in the south one-third of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay mottled with patches of 5Y 3/2 olive gray clay with lots of brick and mortar rubble. Artifacts included whiteware, pearlware, creamware, animal bone, window and bottle glass, nails, and oyster shell. The level was stopped arbitrarily after a depth of .45 feet. It has a TPQ of post-1820.

**Level J** underlay level I and was the same soil matrix as the level above. Artifacts included whiteware, earthenware, annular pearlware, nails, glass, a shell button, coal, a chert flake, a pipe stem fragment, and large mammal bone. This level was ended after .67 feet when a heavy concentration of brick rubble was uncovered. The TPQ for this level is also post-1820.

**Level K** underlay level H in the west half of the unit and was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy clay with mortar and brick flecks. As this level was excavated down, an interface between sandy loam in the east and a more clayey soil in this level was followed sloping downward toward the west. The level averaged .57 feet in depth and artifacts included brick, oyster shell, one unidentifiable nail, and mortar. No TPQ for this level.

**Level L** was excavated beneath level F in the east half of the unit and was sterile soil (10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam). The level averaged .42 feet in depth.

**Level M** underlay level L in the east half of the unit and was sterile soil. It was determined that the deposits of clay to the west of this level cut through this level and it was later realized that this was part of F503. This level averaged .49 feet in depth.

**Level N** underlay level K in the west edge of the unit and was excavated down to sterile soil. The slope of the interface was uncovered until it went into the west wall of the unit. Artifacts included bone, shell, brick, mortar, and glass--providing no TPQ. The level averaged .48 feet in depth.

**Level O** underlay level J in the south third of the unit. The soil was a 7.5YR 4/2 brown loam with mortar and brick chunks. Whiteware, nails, bottle glass, earthenware, animal bone, window glass, shell, and mortar were the principal artifacts found in this level, giving it a TPQ of post-1828. This level was removed down to expose the green sterile clay of subsoil, and the interface between these two distinct strata was obvious.

### **N33 W132**

**Level A** was a 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray sand with mortar fragments mottled with a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam. Artifacts included animal bone, pipe stem fragments, wire insulation, bottle glass, many nails, and a screw. This layer was a thin dusting of crushed cement and mortar and averaged .25 feet in depth. This was a loosely packed layer with modern intrusions.

**Level B** was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam that contained many nails, 2 animal bones, whiteware, window and bottle glass, a copper tack, and a metal bead. This level underlay level B across the entire unit. The average depth for this level is .36 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level C** was a 5Y 6/1 light gray coal ash with mortar and coal flecks. This level appears to be the uppermost fill for a large deep feature that covers all but the southwest one-quarter of the unit. Artifacts included many nails, whiteware, a marble fragment, bits of wood, animal bone, bottle glass and window glass, metal fragments, and a fragment of yellowware. This level averaged .69 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1840.

**Level D** underlay level C in the north half of the unit and consisted of a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with a 5Y 4/3 olive green clay. This level averaged .66 feet in depth and overlay level E. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F496a** - After level D was removed, F496, a rodent burrow located in the southwest corner of the unit was found. This feature consisted of a circular trench filled with soft 10YR 3/3 sandy loam. Artifacts found here included some small mammal bone (probably rodent), and the partial jaw of a drum fish. The average depth of this feature is .46 feet. No TPQ for this feature.

**F500** - This was the first portion of this large feature subsequently found in other units in the West Wing (see N44 W128, N44 W133, N39 W128). The feature was distinguished by a mortar surface that had been applied to hard packed sandy clay. It was found to start in the center of the unit and sloped down towards the north. After the removal of all the soil above, it was also found in the northeast corner of the unit. Here, it sloped steeply into the northeast corner balk of the unit. The bottom of this slope was later uncovered in the south

edge of N39 W128. After excavation of this unit, the feature was found to level out in the north quarter of the unit, but continued on a gradual slope towards the east. Some waterlain sediments were excavated from just above the mortared surface, indicating that water had been at rest here, thus allowing for the settling of silt from the water. This process is known as puddling.

Excavators had uncovered the south edge of a large cistern, or water catchment basin that had been partially destroyed during the construction of the West Wing and by the digging of F503 (see N30 W124). Feature 500 was laid directly over sterile soil and was approximately 2.5 feet in depth, with a deeper section found in N39 W128. No artifacts were found associated with the installation of this feature, however, some diagnostics were found in the fill directly above, therefore providing an idea of the earliest possible time for the filling of this feature. The feature had also been cut by the construction of the west wall of the West Wing. Therefore, this cistern was in place sometime before the 1856 construction of the wing, when this area was outside of the extant house.

No date for the construction of the cistern could be determined as a result of excavating this unit, however, evidence shows that the cistern walls were most likely intact until the walls of the West Wing were built.

**Level E** underlay level D in the east half of the unit and was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loose sandy soil mixed with crumbled mortar. Artifacts included nails, a pipe stem fragment, animal bone, window glass, a metal button, annular pearlware, whiteware, transfer printed whiteware, and blue/gray stoneware. The average depth for this level is 1.19 feet and overlay level F. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level F** underlay level E in the east half of the unit and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with flecks of brick, mortar, 1 piece of pearlware, and charcoal. This level averaged .50 feet in depth and was excavated down to sterile soil. The TPQ for this level is post-1795.

**Level G** was in the west half of the unit and underlay level D. The soil was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loam with a shallow lens of sand in the northeast corner. Level G was excavated from within this feature. The average depth of this level is .44 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1840.

**Level H** underlay level G and consisted of a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam

with some clay inclusions in the west one-third of level H. Artifacts included saltglaze stoneware, animal bone and teeth, sponge print whiteware, window glass, burned oyster shell, blue underglaze whiteware, and Chinese porcelain. The average depth of this level is .39 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1840.

**Level I** underlay level H within the confines of F500 and consisted of a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand with waterlain sediment deposits of alternating silt/clay layers. Artifacts included brick, shell, mortar parging fragments, lead-glazed earthenware, glass fragments. Level I removed the rest of the fill of F500 in this unit. No TPQ for this level

**Level J** was excavated from the extreme southwest corner of the unit and the level was closed after excavating approximately .20 feet of sterile soil. One piece of tin glazed earthenware was found near the top of this level. The TPQ for this level is post-1671.

#### **N42 W121**

**Level A** was the brick floor surface. This level averaged .35 feet in depth. Artifacts included nails, glass, nut shell, small shell fragments, and rusty iron. The TPQ for this level is post-1850.

**Level B** underlay level A and consisted of a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand. Artifacts included brick fragments, an iron ring, and 1 piece of bottle glass. This level averaged only .05 feet and is probably related to the leveling of the ground for the current brick floor surface. No TPQ for this level.

**Level C** was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay that was excavated in association with a pipe running diagonally across the unit. Artifacts included nails, egg and oyster shell, window and bottle glass, brass pin, wood fragments, and a pipe elbow fragment. The average depth of this level is .07 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1805.

**Level D** underlay level C in the south half of the unit. The soil here was a 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy ash. Artifacts included an eyebolt, miscellaneous iron fragments, nails, window glass, a lead draw pull, and a decorative glass fragment. This level averaged .15 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**F462a** - This feature was found at the base of level D and was located in the southwest corner of the unit. It was the eastern extent of a trench that had been filled with burned brick, mortar, and coal ash. This feature is very similar to F461 (see N17 W114). The feature was 1.4 ft.x 1.6 ft. and intruded through levels E through I. The average depth of this feature is 1.27 ft. No TPQ for this level.

**Level E** underlay level D and extended across the entire unit. The soil was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand. This level averaged .10 feet in depth and the only artifacts were a few nails, and some stone foundation fragments. No TPQ for this level.

**Level F** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand that underlay level E only in the north half of the unit. Artifacts included window glass, creamware, mortar, oyster shell, and nails. This level averaged .09 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1769.

**F466a** - This feature was located against the base of the forge, along the south edge of the unit. It was a builder's trench for the forge. The trench was very shallow, averaging only .10 feet in depth, and was only .20 feet wide. The trench had been cut by F462a. The only artifacts recovered were brick and mortar providing no TPQ.

**Level G** overlay level F in part of the north half extending into the south one-third of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand with brick and mortar flecks. This level averaged .16 feet in depth. Artifacts included an iron meat hook, white saltglaze stoneware, and porcelain. The TPQ for this level is post-1780.

**Level H** underlay levels F and G and extends across all but the southeast corner. The soil was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included oyster shell, and mortar flecks (not collected). The average depth of this level is .56 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level I** was located in the southeast corner and was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam that contained brick and mortar debris. Artifacts included brick and mortar fragments. The average depth of this level is .37 feet. No TPQ.

**Level J** underlay level H and I across the entire unit and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sterile loamy sand. No artifacts were found here and the soil was thought to be

subsoil. This level was taken down approximately .27 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level K** was excavated approximately .70 feet to ensure that subsoil had indeed been reached.

### **N30 W124**

**Level A** was the wood floor in the south half and brick floor in the north. Artifacts associated with this level included nails, plexiglass fragments, styrofoam, brick, and mortar. This level averaged .14 feet. The TPQ for this level is post 1962.

**Level B** underlay level A in the northeast quarter of the unit and consisted of a 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand. Artifacts included rodent bones, a porcelain electrical unit, a light bulb base, wire nails, and window glass. This layer averaged .23 feet in depth. This is also a twentieth-century layer.

**Level C** underlay level A and B in the north half of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 5/1 gray coal ash layer. The average depth of this level is .24 feet. Artifacts included window glass, iron, bone, fabric, whiteware, and white saltglaze stoneware. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level D** was a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam with sawdust that covers the south half of the unit underlying level A. This level averaged .34 feet in depth. Artifacts included creamware, pearlware, whiteware, white saltglaze stoneware, glass, plaster, and some fragments of paper and leaves, indicating some rodent disturbance. The TPQ for this level is post-1850.

**Level E** underlay level C in the north half of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand with a thin dusting of coal ash (remnant from level C). Artifacts included animal bone, whiteware, walnut shell, a piece of cardboard insulating material, dark green bottle glass, wall plaster, and brick and mortar fragments. This layer is a probable fill layer for the most recent floor surface(brick and stone). The average depth of this level is .13 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level F** underlay level E in the north half of the unit and is the fill of F503, a large pit with

the southeast corner of this pit located in this level. The soil here is a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown coal ash with 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sand. Artifacts included coal and clinker, mortar and plaster, nails, a screw, yellowware, and bottle glass. The average depth of this level is .16 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1830.

**F503** - This feature was not identified as a feature until after the unit was excavated. The reason for this is because the extent of the feature was not known during the excavation of this unit. At the base of level F, an isolated area of softer, fill-like soil was noted. As this level was dug separately from the other areas of the unit, an edge was uncovered running along the east edge of the unit and turning 90 degrees to the west. This created a southern balk that was about 2 feet wide, and was left unexcavated until after the fill type soil was removed. It was then realized that the "balk" was the corner of a large pit. Feature 503 contained fill to a depth of approximately 3.5 feet, with many different stratified deposits (see level's J through P). Since this feature was not named when it was first discovered, the levels excavated from within it were all designated as levels rather than as layers within a feature.

**Level G** was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay that underlay level F within the confines of F503. The average depth of this level is .40 feet. Artifacts included nails, iron scraps, bone, coal, whiteware, creamware, and pearlware. The TPQ for this level is post-1825.

**Level H** underlay level G in the central one-third of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay that contained many corroded nails, window and bottle glass, and charcoal. This layer averaged .40 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**Level I** was a 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey sandy ash strewn with mortar chunks and brick fragments. Artifacts included nails, charcoal, a pipe stem fragment, and a piece of creamware. The average depth of this level is .32 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level J** was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay that underlay level I, still within the confines of F503. Artifacts included porcelain, transfer print pearlware, whiteware, nails, a pipe stem fragment, oyster shell, and brick and mortar fragments. The average depth of this level is .17 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.



**Level K** underlay level J in the confines of F503 and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay that averaged .60 feet in depth. This level contained much brick and mortar debris. The TPQ for this level is post-1830.

**Level L** was located in the extreme northwest corner of the unit and was a 10YR 4/3 dark brown coal ash deposit that contained nails, and a fragment of bottle glass. The average depth of this level is 1.20 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level M** underlay level K and was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red loamy sand that averaged only .05 feet in depth. Artifacts included creamware, pearlware, porcelain, window glass, wine bottle fragments, nails, and brick. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level N** underlay level M and consisted of a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red loamy sand and a 7.5YR 5/4 brown loam that contained lots of construction debris. Artifacts included whiteware (annular, transfer-print), blue underglaze Chinese porcelain, grey-bodied stoneware, creamware, animal bone, window and bottle glass, nails, clam and oyster shell, a molded pipe bowl fragment, and a bone handle. This level appears to be more of the fill in F503. The average depth of this level is .75 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level O** underlay level N and was a 5YR 5/6 yellowish red loam with a high concentration of brick and mortar rubble. Artifacts included Chinese porcelain, transfer print pearlware, hand painted pearlware, whiteware, and grey-bodied stoneware. The dominant artifact type was plaster including plaster with cornice and panel molds from a partition on the first story, probably removed in 1910. The average depth of this level is .49 feet. The TPQ for this level is, therefore post-1910. Otherwise the TPQ based on ceramics is post-1825.

**Level P** was a 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown hard, loamy sand that was removed and determined to be subsoil. No artifacts were found in this level. The average depth of this layer is .38 feet. This is the last layer within the confines of F503. The remaining levels excavated were along the outside edge of F503 (south and east walls). No TPQ for this level.

**Level Q** was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with an area of charcoal flecks in the southeast corner. This level was excavated along the south and east edges of F503, an area about 1.75 feet wide. Artifacts found in level Q included Chinese porcelain, saltglaze

stoneware, window glass, scratch-blue white stoneware, and oyster shell. The east part of level Q is sterile soil, while along the south edge, there is still cultural disturbance. The average depth of level Q is .22 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1780.

**F467** - This feature was located along the south edge of the unit and underlay level D. It was discovered in the south profile of F503 and was determined to be a post hole that had been partially destroyed by the excavation of F503. F467a was the top layer of soil which was removed to define the outline of the feature. Once this was done, level b was dug and contained a concentration of mortar and brick. Level b was dug down approximately 1 foot and was stopped arbitrarily. The TPQ for level b is post-1780. Level c was dug down approximately .35 feet and followed the interface between the post hole and subsoil. Level d averaged .90 feet in depth and was excavated down to sterile soil. The TPQ of this feature is post-1780.

**F468a, b, c, and d** - This feature, found in the center of F467, was a post mold containing remains from a thick post. When this feature was first discovered, there was a hollow part that extended down about 1.4 feet where no soil was found. The hollow part was level a, and the top of level b began with the soil that was a fine silty loam with bits of decayed wood from the post. This was excavated down another 1 foot to the base of the post hole. No diagnostic artifacts were found in the post mold, however, based on the TPQ for the post hole, this post was probably set in place sometime after 1780.

**Level R** was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown loamy ash with charcoal flecks. Artifacts included a pipe stem fragment, animal bone, and bottle glass. This level was very thin and averaged 0.15 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**Level S** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown very dry and hard-packed, clayey sand. The only artifacts were oyster shell fragments. The average depth of this level is .62 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level T** underlay level S and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand that was determined to be sterile sub-soil. No artifacts were found and the average depth of this level is .60 feet. The unit was ended at this time. No TPQ for this level.

**N17W121**

**Level A** was part of the wooden floor in the West Wing. The average depth of this level is .30 feet. No artifacts were found associated with this floor. The TPQ for this level is 20th century.

**Level B** was a 10YR 4/3 dark brown loamy sand that lay directly beneath the wooden floor. Artifacts included walnut shells, a candy wrapper, animal bone, metal scraps, nails, window glass fragments, screws, and slate. This level averaged .17 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1850.

**Level C** underlay level B and was a 10YR 4/3 dark brown loamy sand. Artifacts included grey-bodied stoneware, whiteware, coal, brick, shell, newspaper, and a possible rubber fragment. This level averaged .17 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1828 based on ceramics found here, but the presence of cellophane makes this a 20th century level.

**F407a** - This feature was located in the northeast corner of the unit and was characterized by a high concentration of mortar and rubble. The only explanation available is that this is construction related and dates to post-Carroll occupation. The feature was excavated down approximately .19 feet and overlay level F in the unit.

**Level D** underlay level C and was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand. The artifacts included animal bone, plastic, fabric, nails, wood, shell button, nut shells, charcoal, and a pipe stem fragment. This level averaged .29 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1828.

**F412a** - This feature was a square post hole discovered at the base of level D and located in the south-central part of the unit. It was apparent that this related to scaffolding used for construction purposes possibly during the addition of the West Wing (as indicated by TPQs for adjacent levels and levels below the feature). The feature was very shallow and was only excavated down .03 feet before being completely removed.

**Level E** was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam that underlay level D in the extreme southeast corner of the unit. No diagnostic artifacts were found. This level averaged .09 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**Level F** was a 10YR 8/1 white mortar layer that was located in the west half of the unit,

underlying level D. Artifacts included bits of window glass, animal bone, oyster shell. The average depth of this level is .18 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1848.

**Level G** underlay levels D and F and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown very hard packed loamy sand. Artifacts included animal bone, charcoal, and whiteware. This level averaged .44 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F414a** - This feature was discovered at the base of level G and appeared as a sand pocket in the southwest corner of the unit. During excavation, near the base of the feature, three slightly articulated bricks with mortar were found against, but not connected with, the south wall of the unit. The average depth of this feature is .11 feet and the soil was a 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand.

**Level H** was a "window" in the southeast corner of the unit and was excavated to find the base of the foundation. Artifacts included two fish scales and mortar. The soil was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown very hard packed loamy clay. This level was taken down approximately .95 feet and determined to be sterile soil. No TPQ for this level.

#### **N25 W129**

**Level A** was the wooden floor (joists run north-south, planks run east-west). No artifacts were kept, because this is a modern floor and the level averaged .35 feet in depth.

**Level B** directly underlay the floor planks and consisted of a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown very dry silt with sawdust. Artifacts included nails, window glass, screws, washers, a bottle cap, animal bone. This layer is 20th century refuse. This level averaged .09 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1850.

**Level C** underlay level B and consisted of a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish moderately compacted, brown silt. Artifacts included yellowware, whiteware, Chinese porcelain, a small chain fragment, and window glass. This level averaged only .03 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1830.

**Level D** underlay level C and was a 7.5YR 4/3 dark brown silty loam. Artifacts included Chinese porcelain, yellowware, whiteware, white salt-glaze stoneware, redware, pearlware,

chert flake, bottle and window glass, animal bone and teeth, a bone button, coal, nails, brick, and a pipe stem fragment. The average depth of this level is .16 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1840.

**Level E** underlay level D in the south half of the unit and was a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown moderately compacted, silty loam. Artifacts included Chinese porcelain, redware, pearlware, bottle, window, and decorative glass, animal bone, oyster shell, 2 pipe stem fragments, transfer print whiteware, and tin-glazed earthenware. This level was shallow, averaging only .08 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1840.

**Level F** underlay level E across the entire unit and consisted of a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty loam mottled with 10YR 8/2 white mortar and brick debris. Artifacts included Chinese porcelain, annular whiteware, saltglazed stoneware, animal bone, window and bottle glass, copper tacks, a straight pin, mortar, redware, a pipe bowl fragment, and other pipe stem fragments. The average depth of this level is .14 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level G** underlay level F across the entire unit and consisted of a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown very hard packed silty sandy clay. Artifacts included Chinese porcelain, saltglazed stoneware, glazed earthenware, redware, yellowware, one piece of slipware, animal bone, nails, window and bottle glass, and pipe fragments. The average depth of this level is .09 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1830.

**Level H** underlay level F across the entire unit and consisted of a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clayey loam with oyster shell flecks. Artifacts included window and bottle glass, animal bone, scratch blue white saltglaze stoneware, slipware, Chinese porcelain, stoneware, upholstery tacks, and nails. The TPQ for this level is post-1782.

**Level I** was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown extremely hard packed clayey loam that contained white saltglaze stoneware, Chinese porcelain, transfer print pearlware, animal bone, brick, and oyster shell. These artifacts were found mainly in the top .05 feet of this level. This level averaged .25 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1782.

**Level J** was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown extremely hard packed clayey loam that has been determined to be subsoil. No artifacts were found in this level, which averaged .25 feet

in depth. This was the last level excavated from this unit.

#### **N44 W133**

**Level A** was arbitrarily excavated down approximately 2.38 feet and included everything from the top of the floor surface down to the sediment fill of F500 (cistern).

**Level B** was the waterlain sediment fill of F500 that averaged .27 feet in depth and was excavated down to sterile green clay subsoil.

#### **N39 W128**

**Level A** was excavated arbitrarily from the top of the current floor surface down to the waterlain sediments above F500. This level was dug down approximately 3.42 feet and stopped arbitrarily. The TPQ for this level is post-1825.

**Level B** was the remaining waterlain sediment (sand/clay) resting above F500. It was realized that F500 had been cut by F503. The deepest part of the cistern remained undisturbed in the southeast corner of the unit. No artifacts were found in association with either F500 or F503. These were the only two levels excavated from this unit. The TPQ for this level is post-1805.

### **EAST WING ROOM 9**

#### **N25 W70**

**Level A** was the brick and concrete floor and soil between and just underneath the brick. This soil was a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand used to level the ground surface for the current floor. Feature 439 (modern water pipe) was uncovered in this level. Artifacts included cigarette filters, rubber bands, and plastic. The average depth of level A is .34 feet and it overlay level B.

This was a 20th-century floor surface.

**F439a** - This feature was a copper pipe found within the concrete of level A. The brick floor in the south section of this room was trenched when the modern pipe was installed, then

concrete was poured to secure it. The pipe was approximately three inches in diameter.

**Level B** was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand with a concentration of construction debris (brick, nails). The average depth of level B is .12 feet. No TPQ for this level. Artifacts included window glass, brick, nails, animal bone, and coal.

**Level C** was a layer of coal ash mixed with sand (10YR 5/1 coal ash mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand). Artifacts included coal, clear window glass, a straight pin, pipe stem fragment, and fragments, molded plaster and whiteware. The average depth of level C is 0.10 feet. TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level D** was a 2.5 Y 6/8 olive yellow sand with thin lenses of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown color. There was some brick and mortar rubble within this layer. The average depth of this layer is .29 feet and it overlay level E. Artifacts included Chinese porcelain, peach pits, animal bone, nails, glass (window and dark green bottle), charred wood. The TPQ for this level, based on one piece of porcelain, is post-1780, however, since it partially overlay F457a in the south, it is most likely an early 20th-century layer.

**F457a** - This feature was also named F441 in records--all information has been consolidated under F457. It is the southeast section of the foundation for the Redemptorist-period bread oven. Only the south interior edge of the foundation was uncovered in this unit. The exterior edge of this wall was uncovered as part of N20 W70. The feature was at the base of level D and was lying over both level H and F447. The entire depth of the feature was approximately 0.7' deep. Levels H and I were the only cultural layers underlying F457.

**F442a** - was brick and mortar rubble along the west edge of the unit and was found overlying the top of F447. It was discovered to be intrusive into level D and, therefore, postdates both F447 and F457. This feature appears to be simply part of the bread oven destruction remains. It was approximately 0.2 feet deep and no datable artifacts were recovered from this feature.

**F447a** - was a section of the brick and mortar floor footer south of the chimney support arches along the west side of the room. It underlay level D and F457, proving that the footer predates the bread oven. Additional evidence comes from the observation that the bread oven overlies an occupation layer (level H) which postdates the footer. The footer is

approximately 0.7 feet wide by 5.0 feet long by 0.7 feet deep, consisting of three courses of brick and a partial mortar cap. It extends the length of the unit north-to-south.

**Level E** Three features were located at the top of level E: F457, F442, and F447. Level E was a 2.5 Y 6/4 light yellowish brown loamy sand with brick fragments, window and bottle glass, animal bones, straight pins, and more peach pits. The average depth for this level is .41 feet. Level E overlay level F and had a TPQ of post-1780.

**Level F** was excavated from within the confines of F447 and F441 and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included animal bones, dark and clear window and bottle glass, pipe bowl and stem fragments, peach pits, a hand blown medicine bottle, creamware and annular as well as blue transfer printed whiteware fragments. Level F overlay level H. The TPQ for this level is post-1820 (1830-1850).

**Level G** was 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand that was excavated from between the west wall and F447. Artifacts included creamware, handpainted polychrome pearlware, bone buttons, animal bone, oyster and clam shells, fish bones, eggshell fragments. The average depth of level G is .53 feet and was excavated down to sterile sub-soil. The TPQ for this level is post-1780.

**Level H** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sand with flecks of mortar and brick. The average depth is .21 feet and artifacts included animal bones, window glass, tin-glaze earthenware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, and mortar and brick flecks. Based on stratigraphic associations, this level post-dates F447 and pre-dates F457. The TPQ for this level is post-1780.

**F469a** turned out to be probable rodent disturbances found at the base of level H. The feature consisted of four shallow (0.03 feet deep) dark stains measuring from 0.2 feet to 0.4 feet across. These dark stains with brick flecks and mortar dust were randomly scattered within the center of the unit. The feature is similar to stains identified at the base of other units immediately north of this unit. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this feature.

**Level I** was excavated down approximately .60 feet and was determined to be subsoil. There



were some artifacts found in this level, but they were isolated to within the top .10 feet of this layer. This level is a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown hard packed sand. No TPQ for this level.

#### **N25 W68**

**Level A** was a silt/rubble layer that lay beneath the current concrete pipe infill. It was a 10YR 7/1 light grey mortar and concrete rubble layer that had an average depth of .08 feet. No artifacts were found.

**Level B** was a layer of coal ash that has been found throughout most of the south one-third of the East Wing and was .45 feet deep on average. Artifacts found were nails, annular whiteware, Chinese porcelain, and window and bottle glass. Level B overlay F457 (Redemptorist bread oven) in the south and level C in the north. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level C** was a deposit of refuse containing many animal and fish bones, straight pins, transfer print whiteware, Chinese porcelain, lead glazed earthenware, pipe stem fragments, bone and shell buttons, slate, a clay marble, and window and bottle glass. This deposit was removed from within the confines of F441 (bread oven foundation). There was a possible remnant of an applied mortar surface at the base of F441, also the base of level C, and the average depth of Level C is .35 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level D** was excavated down to subsoil, however, some artifacts were found at the top of this level. These include animal bone, window glass, a crab claw fragment, and an animal tooth. The average depth of this level is .21 feet. No TPQ for this level.

#### **N20 W70**

**Level A** was the current brick floor installed by the Redemptorists. The bricks were removed as level A, exposing the sand fill beneath (level B). Artifacts found included slate fragments, wood, mortar and brick, wire nails and glass. The average depth of level A is .20 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1857.

**Level B** was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand that was probably laid down to level the

ground surface for the Redemptorist brick floor. Artifacts within this level were window glass, brick fragments and mortar chunks. This thin layer averaged only about .05 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**Level C** was a 7.5YR 5/4 brown sand with mortar and brick dust. This level was excavated down to expose the mortar/sandstone foundation for the Redemptorist bread oven (F457a). The average depth for level C is .15 feet. Artifacts include brick and mortar, a bottle neck fragment, nails and window glass. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F488a** - This feature was identified at the base of level C and was surrounded by level D. It consisted solely of a 1.8 feet. x 0.3 feet. section of a wooden board. The board was approximately 0.1 feet. thick and was found lying directly over a brick surface, first thought to be part of a unique east-to-west brick floor footer. It was later realized that the brick feature (F489a) was part of a brick lined drain extending from the south East Wing exit, underneath both the floor surface of the existing Southeast Passage (Room 9S) to the sill of the doorway leading to the outside terrace.

**Level D** was excavated from the southeast corner of the unit and consisted of a loosely packed deposit of mortar/brick rubble. It did not extend across the entire unit, but was limited to an area measuring approximately 2 feet across surrounding F488a. Artifacts included bottle glass, fish scales and other bones, charcoal, and bits of coal. This level differed from level C only in compaction. No soil distinction was noted. The TPQ for this level is post-1820. The average depth of this level is .05 feet.

**F489a** - This feature is the northern portion of a covered brick drain that allowed water from the East Wing to drain underneath the doorway to the south (the south wall of the house). Judging from similar construction techniques and comparable opening elevations, this feature appears to have been contemporaneous with the brick floor footers in the East Wing. Furthermore, the fill inside the drain was similar to the lower occupation layers of the East Wing. It appears that the south end of the drain (south of N16 W66) was sealed and the space inside the drain then filled up with debris from the East Wing. Perhaps as occupation layers built up in the space beneath a suspended wooden floor, the drain ceased to function properly, so its south end was sealed and it quickly filled up with East Wing debris. The drain's south end may also have been filled in years after it had ceased to drain by someone who just thought it was a hole in the wall.

The area immediately north of the drain had been disturbed by construction of the bread oven. No other evidence of a brick drain was found to the north in any part of the East Wing. F489a was underlying both F488a and level D. F489a and F501a, b, c, and d are all parts of the same general feature. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this architectural feature. Artifacts recovered from inside the drain have been catalogued as F501d.

**Level E** underlay level D in a small pocket (1.5 feet x .50 feet.) in the southeast section of the unit and was 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand with small bits of brick and mortar. This level marks an area where bricks were removed from the drain and fill deposited after this removal. Feature 488 was overlying this level and was a sill board running between the threshold of the south entry into the East Wing. Level E had an average depth of .40 feet and was the last cultural layer of this unit. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

### **N30 W65**

**Level A** was the brick floor and associated soil. This brick floor consisted of two distinct patterns, herringbone to the south and running bond to the north. This level had an average depth of .14 feet and artifacts included animal bone, glass, metal fragments, slate, and plastic. Level A overlaid levels C, D, and E. The TPQ for this level is 20th century.

**Level B** was excavated from the south two-thirds of the unit and was a 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy sand. Artifacts included coal, glass, oyster shell, nails, and brick/mortar dust. This layer averaged .11 feet in depth and was excavated down to level C. No TPQ for this level.

**Level C** was a 10YR 5/2 grayish brown ash layer--an isolated deposit in the south two-thirds of the unit. Level C was excavated down to level D. This layer was approximately .18 feet thick and contained window glass, coal slag, metal fragments, nails, oyster shell, and a piece of graphite. The TPQ for this level is post-1850.

**Level D** underlay level C and was a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown loam with mortar dust and fragments. The average depth in this layer is .15 feet and contained a high concentration of mortar in association with F417 (brick floor footer). Artifacts included mortar, bone, glass, and oyster shell. Level D overlaid level I. No TPQ for this level.

**Level E** underlay level A only in the north one-third of the unit and consisted of a 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown loamy sand. The average depth of this layer was .35 feet and contained many fish and other animal bones, stoneware fragments, and oyster shell. Level E was stopped arbitrarily to gain better control in this region of the East Wing. The TPQ for this level is post-1850.

**F411a** - This feature was identified at the base of level E in the northeast corner of the unit, was intrusive into level F, and overlay F417a. It was approximately 0.2 feet deep and was distinguished from level F as a lighter, sandier soil with some mortar dust. A similar deposit was identified in the south profile of N34 W71 that overlay the section of footer in that unit (F413a). Remains of a suspected floor joist were also identified at the base of level E. These remains were not given a feature number, but were identified, mapped and photographed at the base of level E. This joist remains were discovered in the northwest section of the unit, about 1.3 feet south of the northwest corner. The wood extended eastward from this balk to the western edge of F417a. There was no evidence of joist remains overlying F417a, however two wrought nails were lying at the base of level E immediately east of the joist remains. These nails, centrally located over F417a, were lying point-to-point. The joist remains and the two nails provide evidence that the joists had been toenailed (nailed at angle) to a sill plate lying directly over the brick footers.

**Level F** underlay level E in the north one-third of the unit and was a 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown loamy sand. Artifacts included an 1805 half cent, a clay marble, porcelain, pearlware, window and bottle glass, animal bones and a bone button. This layer averaged .51 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1805.

**F417a** - This feature was a section of the east three-course brick floor footer. It is part of a single architectural feature that was continuous along the entire east edge of the East Wing. This section of the footer is 0.7 feet wide by 0.75 feet deep, and it rested on subsoil. Artifacts bagged as part of the underlying level H are thought to have been part of F415a, part of a probable rodent disturbance also identified in N30 W68 and in area 2-E.

**Level G** underlay level F in the north one-third of the unit and was composed of a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy loam with bits of charcoal, mortar, and brick. Creamware, a hand blown medicine bottle, lots of egg shell, animal and fish bones, and some glass were the

artifacts recovered from this level. The approximate depth of this level is .35 feet and was excavated down to the base of F417. The TPQ for this level is early 19th century.

**Level H** underlay level G in the north one-third of the unit. F415, a possible post hole or rodent hole, was discovered within this level and removed. Artifacts in this level include egg shell, fish and mammal bones, charcoal and brick bits. Level H was taken down approximately .15 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**F415a** This feature was identified at the base of level H as two small stains--the larger of the two stains measured approximately 0.7 feet across and 0.2 feet deep. They were composed of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with noticeable amounts of brick flecks, small bones, egg shells and charcoal. These non-diagnostic artifacts are characteristic of the overlying levels and it is thought that these stains are evidence of rodent disturbance. Other similar features were identified elsewhere in this wing.

**F472a** is part of F415a identified within the boundaries of N30 W68. No TPQ for this feature.

**Level I** underlay level D in the south two-thirds of the unit and was composed of mostly mortar and some loamy dirt. Level I was the remaining soil in pockets over the top of the bread oven foundation. The approximate depth of this level is .11 feet. The only artifacts found were animal bone. No other diagnostic artifacts were found. Feature 418, a row of sandstone chunks running East/West, was exposed in this level. No TPQ for this level.

**Level J** was excavated from the north one-third to the west of F411. Artifacts included egg shell and a few fish scales. The approximate depth of this level is .94 feet. F472, a suspected rodent burrow, was uncovered in this level. No TPQ for this level.

**Level K** See N30 W68

**Level L** was excavated together with level L of N30 W68 in the unit's north one-third only. It is a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand that was approximately .30 feet in depth. Level L was determined to be subsoil.

**N30 W68**

**Level A** was the brick floor surface that averaged .20 feet in depth and the associated sand fill between the bricks. The brick pattern in the north quarter of unit was a running bond and the rest was laid in a herringbone pattern. A crown bottle cap was the only artifact found. The TPQ is post-1892.

**Level B** was a 10YR 5/6 mottled sand with flecks of brick, mortar and charcoal. Artifacts included redware, window glass, animal bone, wine goblet base, and whiteware. The average depth of this level was .16 feet and overlay level C and D. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level C** was excavated from the south two-thirds of the unit and consisted of a 10YR 4/1 dark gray coal ash with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Artifacts included nails and a metal button. The average depth for this level is .15 feet. Level C was removed and the top of F473 was exposed. This was originally called level F, but was later given a feature number, therefore, level F does not exist in this unit. No TPQ for this level.

**F473a** - This feature was a portion of the stone foundation for the 19th-century bread oven underlying level C in this unit. This section of the bread oven's north foundation was 3.0 feet thick (north to south), 1.1 feet deep and covered the entire unit east to west. The feature consisted of sandstone and mortar with some occasional brick fragments, which may have been destruction debris.

**Level D** was excavated from the north one-third of the unit and consisted of a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. Artifacts included buttons, animal bone, wine bottle lip with cork in place, and straight pins. This layer averaged .10 feet in depth. F438 was discovered at the base of this layer and was determined to be wood remains from a previous floor. No TPQ for this level.

**F438a and b** - This feature was part of a decaying floor joist. It was discovered at the base of level D in this unit and was excavated in two stratigraphic layers. Layer a was loose silty soil described as 10YR 3/4 dusky red, powdery rotted wood and contained a few non-diagnostic artifacts. Layer b was a small section of intact wood. The feature was approximately 0.2 feet wide (thickness of the wood joist) and the two layers together were 0.43 feet deep. The base of F438b was at the same approximate elevation as the base of level E. Since there was no evidence of the joist installation having disturbed level E, the

joist must have pre-dated level E deposition.

**Level E** underlay level D in the north one-third of the unit. This unit was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand and artifacts recovered included animal bone, coal, mortar and brick, a few straight pins, transfer print pearlware, Chinese porcelain, brown stoneware, peasant palate pearlware, two marbles, eggshell fragments, buttons, window, and bottle glass. The TPQ for this level is post-1795. This level averaged .55 feet in depth.

**Level F** is the same as F473, the stone bread oven foundation.

**Level G** underlay level E in the north one-third of the unit and consisted of a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. Features 443 and 444 were excavated at the base of this level. The average depth of this level is .23 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**F443 and F444** - These two related features both consisted of mixes of light brown sandy soil and green clay. They were identified at the base of level G in this unit, which coincides with the base of F473 (bread oven foundation). No TPQ for these features makes dating them impossible. They appear to pre-date construction of the bread oven, since they underlie its foundation, however they may be associated with its construction. Judging from their depths (approx. 0.04 feet, the features appear to be isolated, incidental lenses near the base of the oven foundation.

**Level H** was excavated under level G in the north one-third of the unit and averaged only .03 feet in depth. The soil consisted of a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included animal bone and glass. No TPQ for this level.

**F446a** - This feature was composed of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish sandy loam, with flecks of brick and mortar dust. It is thought to be part of the same general rodent disturbance first identified as F472a in N30 W65. The feature was located near the northeast corner of the unit and was approximately 0.2' deep. No TPQ for this level.

**Level I** was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loam that underlay level H. Artifacts included a bone disc, a brass tack, animal and fish bones, mortar and charcoal. Feature 450 was found in this level and determined to be a rodent hole. The average depth of this level is .30 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**F450a** - This feature, like F446a identified at the base of level H in this unit, was part of a general rodent disturbance. The soil was identified as a dark yellowish brown sandy soil with noticeable amounts of brick flecks, mortar dust, charcoal, small bones, and other small, non-diagnostic artifacts. The feature was confined to the north one-third of the unit and was between 0.18 feet and 0.52 feet deep.

**Level J** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, loosely compacted, sandy loam. Artifacts included animal bone, a pipe stem, and many fish bones. Level J averaged .50 feet in depth and overlay level K in the north one-third of the unit. No TPQ for this level.

**Level K** was excavated along with level K in N30 W65 and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sand and averaged .76 feet in depth. Artifacts included fish vertebrae, small mammal bones, and charcoal. Level K overlay level M in the north one-third of the unit. No TPQ for this level.

**Level L**-see N30 W68.

**Level M** was in the southwest corner of the unit with the bread oven foundations and consisted of a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam with a high concentration of mortar, brick and charcoal. This level is the same stratigraphic layer as levels C and D in N25 W68. Artifacts included soft paste porcelain, a pipe stem fragment, green bottle glass, a fragment from a pair of scissors, fish bones and small mammal bones, and unidentified iron fragments. The average depth of this level is .29 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1780.

**Level N** underlay level M in the south one-fifth of the unit and consisted of a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks. Artifacts included a brass disc (possibly a coin), eggshell fragments, fish bones, crab claws, buckshot, window and bottle glass, mammal bones, and a coin with no date visible. This appears to be an occupation layer under F473 (bread oven foundation). F475 was found in this level and was determined to be a rodent disturbance. The average depth of this level is .12 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level O** was dug down approximately .30 feet and was sterile sub soil. Level O underlay level N and F475.

**N31 W71**



**Level A** was a 10YR 7/6 yellow sand used to level ground surface for installation of the current brick floor. The average depth of this sand is .08 feet. Artifacts included bottle glass, clear decorative glass, a screw, slate, and animal bone. Level A overlay level B. The TPQ for this level is 20th century.

**Level B** was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown, moderately compacted sand layer. Artifacts included glass, peach pits, porcelain, brown stoneware, pipe stem fragments, and animal bone. The average depth of this level was .14 feet. The TPQ for this level is late 19th-century based on a particular type of mold made wine bottle neck.

**Level C** underlay level B and was composed of a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand. The approximate depth of this level is .24 feet and artifacts included animal bone, transfer printed whiteware, porcelain, pearlware, redware, porcelain hand-painted marble, peach pits, pipe stem fragments, and a brass button. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F511a** - This feature, identified at the base of level C, consisted of two distinct, partially decayed wooden beams. They functioned as floor joists and appear to have been notched so as to fit securely over F491a (section of brick floor footer). The northern-most joist was located 0.8 feet south of the north balk and was 0.2 feet wide. It extends from the west balk eastward beyond the east boundary of the unit. The south joist was 1.1 feet south of and parallel to the north one and was also 0.2 feet wide. Both features were approximately 0.3 feet deep, but most significantly, the bases of the joist remains corresponded with the base of level D. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this feature.

**F491a** - This feature was a section of the northwest brick floor footer discussed. It was identified at the top of level D along with F511a. This section of footer has the same 2-course wide 3-course deep characteristic as described elsewhere. The feature is approximately 0.7 feet wide, it is parallel with the east balk, and it extends from the center of the north balk to the south balk. The feature's west side abutts a brick chimney support column along its south half. Level G appears to be the only layer underlying F491a.

**Level D** was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand and differed from level C in soil compaction. Artifacts from this level included mammal and fish bones, transfer print pearlware, porcelain, a medicine bottle neck, straight pins, a brass button, window glass,

shoe leather, and a clay marble. At the top of level D was F511, remnants of two wooden joists associated with F417 (brick floor footer) and extending east/west across the unit. This layer averaged .20 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1795.

**Level E** underlay level D and F511 and consisted of a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty, sandy loam with some rodent disturbance in the northwest quarter of the unit. Artifacts included wine bottle glass, hand painted porcelain, brown stoneware, white saltglaze stoneware, four buttons, a pipe stem fragment, and animal bones. This level averaged a depth of .26 feet and was ended when a mortared "surface" was exposed. This surface may relate to the period of construction of F491 (brick floor footer). The TPQ for this level is post-1762.

**Level F** underlay level E on both sides of F417 and consisted of a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam that contained many straight pins, a medicine bottle, animal and fish bones, glazed brick, nails, bone disc button, and hand painted pearlware. The level of mortar found at the base of level E was approximately .30 feet in depth and level F was ended after this "surface" was removed. The TPQ for this level is post-1759.

**Level G** was the last cultural layer excavated from unit N31 W71. Artifacts included porcelain, creamware, animal and fish bone, brick, nails, and bottle glass. Level G was excavated down approximately .48 feet and was then determined to be subsoil, identified as 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown moderately compacted loamy sand. The TPQ for this level is post-1780.

**F515a** - This feature was identified at the base of level G and was intrusive into subsoil. It consisted of two roughly circular stains made of loose sandy soil each approximately 0.4 feet deep. Both features contained small animal bones, and charcoal. A pearlware fragment was also recovered from the larger stain. Based on elevations and on the similarity of assemblages, this feature appears to be part of the general rodent disturbance identified in units throughout this area of the room.

#### **N34 W71**

**Level A** was the current brick floor and associated soil between the bricks. The average depth of this level is .25 feet and artifacts included nails, window glass, oyster shell, a

screw, and slate fragments. The TPQ for this level is post-1850.

**Level B** was the sand fill layer just underneath level A in which coal, oyster shell, window glass, green bottle glass and mortar fragments were found. The average depth was .04 feet and the soil was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand used to level ground for the brick floor. The TPQ for this level is post-1805.

**Level C** was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand underlying level A in the west half of the unit and level B in the east. Artifacts included animal bone (mammal, fowl, and fish), window and bottle glass, oyster and clam shell, nails, straight pins, a clay marble, pearlware, Rockingham, stoneware, hand painted pearlware, Chinese porcelain, and creamware. The average depth of this level is .15 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1840, however, plastic was found in a rodent burrow here.

**F405a** - This feature was located at the base of level C and was a wooden floor joist running across the unit (remnant from previous wooden floor and associated with F413). Joist remains similar to this one were identified in N31 W71, N30 W68, and N30 W65. The base of this feature was identified within level C. Annular whiteware recovered from this feature gives it a TPQ of post-1820s.

**F413a** - This feature was the first section of brick floor footer identified in the East Wing. It ran north/south and was identified at the base of level D, with that soil layer extending slightly below the top of F413a. This section of the brick footer had the same characteristics as other sections. Levels G and H appear to be the only occupation layers that pre-date the feature.

**Level D** underlay level C and F405 and consisted of a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand covering the entire unit. The average depth of this layer is .62 feet. Artifacts included buttons, straight pins, window and bottle glass, pearlware, Chinese porcelain, lead glaze redware, creamware, and Rockingham. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level E** underlay level D and was started after an arbitrary .50 feet was excavated in level D. This layer was excavated down approximately .31 feet and had the same type of soil as in level D. Artifacts included creamware, white saltglaze stoneware, lead glazed coarse earthenware, Chinese porcelain, egg shell, straight pins, and animal bones. The TPQ for this

level is post-1805.

**Level F** was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand with mortar and brick dust mixed. At the top of F in the east half of the unit was a hard packed mortar surface found in other regions of the East Wing and correlating with the base of F413. The average depth of this layer is .38 feet, and artifacts included animal bones, nails, a button, straight pins, dark green bottle glass. No TPQ.

**Level G** was a hard packed 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay excavated from the west half of the unit (west of F413). The average depth of this layer is 1.20 feet and was removed to expose the top of H, which extends across the entire unit. Artifacts from level G included brick, mortar, and the base of a wine glass. No TPQ for this level.

**Level H** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with mortar and brick rubble and is a transition to subsoil. The only artifacts recovered from this layer were brick flecks and fish bones. F422 and F423 were found at the base of this level and were probable rodent disturbances. F424 and F425 were also located here. The average depth in this layer is .13 feet. No TPQ.

**F422a** - This feature was slightly darker and sandier than the surrounding level I soil and contained noticeable amounts of brick flecks and mortar dust. It was located in the unit's northeast corner and was less than 0.1 feet deep with a level base extending to the north. It may be a construction layer dating prior to the completion of the East Wing. This is based solely on the fact that it was sealed below artifact-bearing levels which pre-date construction of the footers. There was no TPQ for this feature.

**F423a** - This small stain underlying level H was located along the east balk of the unit. Its only distinguishing characteristics were that it was slightly darker than the surrounding soil and contained a few non-diagnostic artifacts. This shallow stain is part of the general rodent disturbance concentrated in this area of the East Wing. No TPQ for this feature.

**F424a and F425a** - These features appear to be remnants of a post hole/post mold feature. It was identified at the base of level H as a rectangular stain, with a darker center, located centrally in the west half of the unit. The hole measured 1.0 foot x 0.5 feet and was approximately 0.5 feet deep. The mold, off-center to the east edge of the hole, measured 1.0

foot x 0.2 feet and was also 0.5 feet deep. This structural feature was located directly beneath the apex of a chimney support arch, and it is stratigraphically among the earliest features in the room. These pieces of evidence support the hypothesis that the slot-shaped post (F424a) was used during construction of the chimney support, possibly as a support for a wooden form used to shape the brick arch. After completing construction, the builders would have then removed the form, pulled out the post, and filled in the resulting hole. Subsequent soil deposits then sealed this feature. No TPQ for this feature.

**Level I** was dug down approximately .63 feet through a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand that contained one piece of bone, and one piece of mortar. No TPQ.

**Level J** was dug down another .20 feet and was determined to be subsoil.

#### **N44 W71**

**Level A** was the current brick floor and was approximately .20 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F486a** - This was an iron pipe and its associated trench that was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included earthenware, animal bone, plaster, brick, and other construction type materials. This feature was excavated down approximately .32 feet.

**Level B** was a shallow layer of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam located in the east half of the unit. Artifacts included window and bottle glass, oyster shell, nails, fish and animal bones, and brick and mortar fragments. The average depth of this layer is .15 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1845.

**Level C** was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam that was dug down approximately .20 feet. Artifacts included a large spoon, nails, many fish and animal bones, window and bottle glass, a threaded metal pipe, wall plaster fragments, and transfer print pearlware. The TPQ for this level is post-1805.

**Level D** underlay level C across entire unit and was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with waterlain sediments that had washed through a hole in the north wall of the East Wing. The average depth of level D is .42 feet. Artifacts included Chinese porcelain,

transfer print whiteware, hand painted pearlware, brown stoneware, one brass button, oyster shell, one large spike, nails, straight pins, fish and animal bone, window and bottle glass. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F490** - This feature is a mortar/concrete support platform located in the north-central part of the unit and associated with F486a. This feature was removed, averaging .50 feet in depth. There is no TPQ for this feature, however, the pipe was probably installed during Redemptorist ownership. Feature 490b, found in the northeast corner of the unit, was a deposit of coal ash, which upon further investigation, turned out to be part of a repair or drainage trench for this section of the north wall. The trench consisted of upper coal ash layers, which may have been deposited to help drainage. This hypothesis is based on the observation during the project that the East Wing's northeast corner flooded frequently.

**F491** - This feature is the brick floor footer that runs north/south through the middle of the unit.

**Level E** underlay level D, F490a, and F490b across the entire unit and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown wet sandy loam. Artifacts found within this layer, which averaged .30 feet in depth, included overglaze European porcelain, blue underglaze porcelain, transfer print pearlware, blue banded pearlware, brown stoneware, a wine glass fragment, bottle glass, lead glaze earthenware, a bone comb fragment, a bone pipe stem and molded pipe bowl, as well as other pipe stem fragments, a brass ring, lead shot, clay marbles, an iron knife fragment, creamware, bone discs, and stoneware. The TPQ for this level is post-1795.

**Level F** was under level E and consisted of a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam covering the entire unit. Feature 495a,b, and c, which was located at the top of level F, was a builder's trench for the north wall of the East Wing. Coal ash mixed with a sandy loam was removed from this trench. Artifacts associated with level F included Chinese porcelain, European porcelain, window and bottle glass, pipe stem fragments, a brass ring clip, many straight pins, nails, animal bone, oyster shell, and redware. The average depth of level F is .15 feet and overlay levels G and H. The TPQ for this level is post-1805.

**F495** - This feature was a builder's trench along the north wall of the East Wing that was excavated in three levels. Level a was the coal ash deposit mentioned as F490b. This was dug down approximately .34 feet. Level b consisted of a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy

loam with porcelain, glass, and pearlware, indicating a TPQ of post-1782. This layer averaged .18 feet in depth. Level c was dug down approximately .62 feet and found the base of the north wall. The width of this feature was approximately .30 feet.

**F497a** - This was actually an extension of level F into level G and it appeared as a pit. The average depth of this feature is .18 feet.

**F498a** - This is the same as F497a and level F and it extended down only .10 feet before it was completely removed to expose level G.

**Level G** was located in the east half of the unit and was a 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy loam with brick fragments. This level may relate to the construction of F491 (brick floor footer). The only artifacts found were a piece of flat bottle glass, and a small shell. The average depth of this level is .07 feet and was removed to expose level J (subsoil). No TPQ for this level.

**Level H** was distinguished from level G, because it contained a mortar-flecked soil whereas level G had a brick-flecked soil. This level was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown wet loam mottled with 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown clayey sand. The average depth of this level is .11 feet. Artifacts included a nail, brick flecks, and some animal bone. No TPQ for this level.

**F499** - This feature was located in the west half of the unit and was a builder's trench for the north wall of the alcove. The feature was excavated in two levels, with level a consisting of a 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown clay that contained no artifacts and was excavated down approximately .32 feet. Level b was an odd layer that had the consistency of wet concrete. It looked like crushed mortar, tiny pieces of oyster, and gravel combined in a hard-packed, wet deposit against the wall. This was dug down approximately .31 feet before sterile clay was exposed and the base of the wall was found. No artifacts were found to date this trench.

**Level I** was excavated after level H in the west half of the unit and after approximately .25 feet, was determined to be subsoil, a 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown clay.

**Level J** was excavated under level F in the east half of the unit and after approximately .30 feet it was determined to be sterile sub soil, also a 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown clay.

## Unit 1-C

Level A was excavated non-archaeologically and included two stratigraphic layers; the sand fill (10YR 7/8 yellow) beneath the current floor, and a sandy loam (10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown). Artifacts recovered in this level included many fish and mammal bones, annular whiteware, Chinese porcelain, lead glazed earthenware, saltglaze stoneware, European porcelain, black and white pearlware, window and bottle glass, brass buttons, bone discs, nails, leather, straight pins, pipe stem fragments, and burned wood. The average depth of this level is .10 feet, and was dug down to the top of F491 (brick floor footer).

Level B was .56 feet in depth on average and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. This level was excavated down to the base of the brick floor footer. Artifacts included animal bone, oyster shell, nails, Chinese porcelain, whiteware, saltglaze stoneware, brass buttons, bone discs, chain woven textile fragment, eggshell, crab claws, brass rings, upholstery tacks, pipe stem fragments.

Level C started at the base of the brick floor footers (F491) and was excavated down to subsoil. The mortar surface that had been found in other regions of the East Wing at this elevation was removed as part of level B, and all materials underneath were recorded as part of level C. The artifacts found in this level included mortar, nails, a piece of white saltglaze stoneware, animal and fish bones, and burned wood. The TPQ for this level is post-1720. The average depth for this level is .47 feet.

## N44 W68

Level A - see Unit 1-C

Level B - see Unit 1-C

Level C was the first level excavated as part of N44 W68. Feature 516 was discovered in this unit, which consisted of a two-brick-wide wall running north-south and then turning 90° to the east and abutting the brick floor footer (F456). The unit was confined to the space within these walls. The levels above level C were excavated as part of Unit 1-C, and this unit began with a brick floor surface that was also found in N44 W65 at the base of level F.



This floor was called F459 in N44 W65 and was removed as level C. One small piece of sponge-print whiteware was found and the average depth is .21 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1840.

**Level D** was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellow sand. The average depth of this level is .23 feet and still contained within F516 (brick wall enclosure). The only artifacts recovered from this level were olive brown bottle glass, and clear, lead glazed earthenware. F512, a builder's trench for the north wall, was found at the base of level D and is intrusive into subsoil. The TPQ for this level is post-1840.

**Level E** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loam with mortar and brick flecks that was located in the south half of the brick enclosure under level D. Artifacts included a straight pin, animal bone, a knife handle fragment, and window and bottle glass. This was an extremely thin lens averaging .02 feet in depth. F513, probably a rodent disturbance, was found at the base of level E. This feature was partially underlaying F516 in the southwest corner. The TPQ for this level is post-1769.

**Level F** seems to be a transition layer between levels E and G. It was composed of a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with a 10YR 4/6 sand. Artifacts from this level included black lead glazed earthenware, window glass, and animal bone. The average depth of this level is .08 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level G** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil layer that was excavated across the entire unit, including underneath F516. This layer was excavated down approximately .25 feet and no artifacts were found, so the unit was closed.

#### **N44 W65**

**Level A** was the current brick floor and sand in between. The average depth of this level is .20 feet. Artifacts included earthenware, window glass, nails, animal bone, a straight pin, and shell. F449, a patch of soft, chalky mortar running east/west in the south part of the unit, was found at the base of level A, and is intrusive into levels B and C. No TPQ for this level.

**F449a** This feature was identified at the base of level A as 10YR 7/4 very pale brown

chalky, mortar-like soil. It extended east to west across the south half of the unit and was approximately 1.5 feet north to south at its widest. This chalky soil was overlying roughly laid bricks (F449b) and, in its east end, the portion of a pipe (F453a) that had a valve on its top side. Containing plastic bags, this feature was a relatively recent deposit.

**F449b** This layer consisted of one row of bricks laid side by side across the south half of the unit. The easternmost brick of this layer abutted the valve of a pipe (F453a) to the east and overlay an approximately 0.8 feet trough lined with thin stone slabs (F449c). The bricks appear to have been a support for another pipe that once connected with the valve of F453a and extended to the east.

**F449c** This layer was a trough, lined with stone and brick, that was lying under the pipe valve mentioned above. Since the pipe was lying directly on the trough edges, it appears that this feature had been constructed as both a support and drain for the valve. No artifacts were found in this feature.

**Level B** underlay level A in the north two-thirds of the unit and was a 10YR 7/8 yellow sand. Artifacts included whiteware, earthenware, window and decorative glass, nails, and a knife blade fragment. The average depth of this level is .11 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820

**F452a** This feature consisted of 10YR 5/3 greyish brown coal ash and was identified as a shallow builder's trench for an "L"-shaped pipe underlying level B. It ranged from 0.1 foot. to 0.8 feet. wide and was approximately 0.2 feet. deep. No datable artifacts were recovered from this feature.

**F453a** The north section of this "L"-shaped pipe (2-inch diameter) was exposed at the base of level B and the rest of it was exposed in the next stratigraphic layer in the unit's south end (level D). Its south end was 0.5 feet west of the southeast corner. From there, it extended north 2.8 feet where it turned 90 degrees and then continued to the unit's west balk. Near the west balk, a connecting 1-inch pipe extended north and, judging from a brick support mortared to the north wall, this small pipe once extended to that support. This is a portion of a pipe that extends from room 4, through room 9, into room 11, and finally into room 10. It apparently is a water pipe, but its specific function is not known.

**Level C** underlay level A and B in the north two-thirds of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 5/3 sandy ash that contained window glass, brick, nails, a screw, and animal bone. The average depth for this level is .12 feet. The TPQ for this level is early 20th century.

**Level D** underlay level A in the south quarter of the unit and consisted of a 7.5YR 4/3 dark brown coal ash. Artifacts included annular pearlware, window and bottle glass, animal bone, nails, plaster and brick. The TPQ for this level is post-1790.

**Level E** extends across the entire unit under levels C and D. The soil in this level was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loam. Artifacts found here included earthenware, creamware, pearlware, white saltglaze stoneware, pipe bowl and stem fragments, window and bottle glass, a bolt with nut, slate, 1801 one cent, and a gilded lead medallion. Level E was dug down approximately .34 feet and overlay level F in the southwest quarter of the unit. The TPQ for this level is post-1805.

**F454a** This feature was identified at the base of level E in the north end of the unit. It consisted of a mortar surface in its east end and stacked brick with mortar joints in its west end. It appears to have been a support for the 1-inch pipe connected to F453a. This brick and mortar feature is similar to F449c and has no TPQ.

**F455a** This feature was a single row of tightly laid half bricks wedged between the brick floor footer (F456a) and the east and north walls of the wing. The surface was one course deep (approx. 0.3 feet) and extended south of the unit. The sandy base for these bricks was deposited after the adjacent footer was in place, so the footer clearly predates this added feature. It is thought that these bricks were laid during Redemptorist occupation, since the underlying sand (level G) dated to post-1820.

**F456a** This was the northeast section of the room's east brick floor footer that has been described in other units. In this unit, the footer was the usual two courses wide and three courses deep and at the north end it was mortared to the East Wing's north wall.

**Level F** consisted of a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loam. Artifacts included annular whiteware, window and bottle glass, nails, animal bone, and brick. The average depth for level F is .15 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F459a** This was a one-course-deep brick floor surface, located throughout the unit west of F456a. The top of this surface was approximately 0.15 feet lower than the tops of F455a and F456a, but despite this difference in elevation, it is thought that all three were related sometime after 1820. Level C in N44 W68 was an extension of this same surface. The bricks were approximately 0.3 feet thick and were laid on top of a sand base during the same period as F455a to the east (post-1820).

**Level G** extended across the entire unit and on both sides of the brick floor footer (F456). The soil was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand and artifacts recovered from this level included pearlware, Chinese porcelain, window and bottle glass, animal and fish bone, eggshell, slate, and brick. The average depth for level G is .05 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level H** contained a concentration of twelve quartz crystals and eight reworked quartz flakes in direct association with a clear glass, faceted bead, a black polished stone and a handpainted pearlware bowl base. These artifacts were excavated from the extreme northeast corner of the unit, bounded on the west by the brick floor footer (F456a), on the east by the East Wing's east wall, and on the north by the East Wing's north wall. The soil layer itself extended across the entire unit, but not underneath the footer, indicating that the footer was in place before the artifacts were deposited. The soil in this level was a 10YR 4/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was a very thin layer that was removed on both sides of F456. Other recovered artifacts included pearlware, white salt glaze stoneware, Chinese porcelain, pipe stem fragments, window and bottle glass, animal and fish bone, bone discs with single holes, copper buttons, a 1773 George III Virginia half penny, and an 1803 Liberty head one-cent piece. The average depth of this level is .05 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1803.

**F465a** The top of this feature was identified at the base of level H along the east and north walls. It was part of the stone foundation for the east and north walls of the East Wing. On this interior side, these foundations were approximately 0.2 feet wider than the brick walls. A builder's trench for the north foundation was identified at the base of level I, however, no artifacts were found in it.

**Level I** was excavated from both sides of F456 and underlay level H. Artifacts found included brick and mortar fragments, a small mammal bone (these artifacts were found in the west half of the unit). The east half of the unit (east of F456) included two more clear quartz

crystals that were recovered from the same general locale as the crystals from level H, mortar, and animal bone. The base of F465 is also the base of level I. The average depth of this level is .42 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level I** was a "window" in the north section of the unit to determine that the clay was subsoil. No artifacts were found in this level. The soil in level J was a 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sandy clay mottled with 5Y 4/2 olive gray clay. A slight builder's trench was found for the north wall, but was not assigned a feature number in this particular unit.

### **N39 W65**

**Level A** was excavated non-archaeologically. Level A was dug down from the top of the current brick floor to the top of the brick floor footer. Artifacts found in this approximately .49 foot level included window glass, bottle glass, animal bone, annular pearlware, grey bodied stoneware, whiteware, nails, and straight pins. A brick surface was found at the base of this level and at the same level as the top of the footers. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level B** consisted of the early brick floor surface discovered at the base of level A. This surface was removed along with associated mortar in which it was set. Artifacts recovered from level B included two clear quartz crystals, an ivory bracelet or ring fragment, shell fragments (including a bubble shell indigenous to either Florida or the West Indies), an iron spike, a large round-head threaded bolt, bottle glass, animal bone, window glass, nails, straight pins, fish bones, coal, a brass ring, pipe stem fragments, lead-glazed coarse earthenware, and Chinese porcelain. The TPQ for this level is post-1840. The average depth of this level is .53 feet.

**Level C** was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand that contained only a few small brick fragments, some mortar, and oyster shell. After about .40 feet of digging, a stone foundation was encountered along the east balk and determined to be related to the East Wall foundation. Excavation of level C was continued to try and find the base of this foundation, but because of space limitations, this was not possible. Level C was approximately .89 feet in depth. The unit was ended here. No TPQ for this level.

### **PASSAGEWAY ROOM 9-S**

## **N16 W66**

**Level A** was a layer of mortar fragments that was excavated in a trench-like strip running east-west down the middle of the unit. Level A also extended north-south between the outside door and the entry into the East Wing. The top of level A was not identified until after the concrete floor had been removed with jack hammers and the loose dusty soil underneath it had been removed as non-provenienced surface material. Jack hammer operators had pounded through concrete and into the underlying soil, disturbing soil and breaking artifacts. It was because of this modern disturbance that the surface was cleaned off before initiating intensive excavations. Level A artifacts included bottle and window glass, animal bones, brick and mortar fragments, blue and white Chinese porcelain, upholstery tack heads, straight pins, a piece of ivory, a George III 1/2 penny(1775), and a small clear quartz crystal fragment. The average depth of this level is .20 feet. While there was one very tiny piece of whiteware (post-1820), all other artifacts would suggest a TPQ of 1795.

**F501a** - This layer was identified at the base of level A and consisted of 10YR 3/4 very hard packed sandy clay. It was overlying a brick feature which was later identified as an 18th- or early 19th-century brick drain. Level a of this feature appears to have been a clay cap purposefully spread over the drain and packed down. It ranged in depth from 0.04feet to 0.13feet. This "cap" may have served to protect the bricks. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this level.

**F501b** - This level of the feature was the builder's trench fill immediately east and west of the north-to-south brick drain (F501c). The soil consisted of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand with scattered fragments of brick and mortar throughout. Both levels b and c were defined at the base of the feature's level a. F501b was approximately 0.7 feet deep and was overlying subsoil. No TPQ for this feature level.

**F501c** - This layer was the covered brick drain, which extended north-to-south through the middle of room 9S. It was a well-preserved brick and mortar feature which had allowed drainage from room 9 to a square hole beneath a door sill of the south exterior entrance to room 9S. The drain operated prior to construction of the Redemptorist-period bread oven. Since its elevation corresponds closely to the brick footers in room 9 and the fill inside it (F501d) is similar to the Carroll period layers in room 9, this drain appears to be contemporary with the footers. Two courses of alternating stretchers form the sides of this

drain and one course of headers spans the area between the sides to form the cap or top to the drain. No TPQ for this brick feature.

This brick feature is almost identical to a much longer drain discovered in the East areaway of Belair Mansion (18PR135) in Prince George's County, Maryland. The only significant difference between the two is that Belair's drain "B" has a two-course brick base on which the two sides rest, whereas this Carroll House drain rests directly on sandy subsoil. It seems that an absorbent base would have inhibited drainage flow. The drain was filled in with soil and artifacts, but it could not be determined whether the drain was plugged up at its south end first, or whether it filled up and was then plugged because it had stopped working.

**F501d** - This feature layer was the sediment fill inside the confines of F501c overlying subsoil. The soil was approximately 0.5 feet deep and consisted of a yellowish brown fine sandy soil containing an assortment of small 18th and early 19th-century artifacts.

**F502a and b** - This feature was a shallow trench along the unit's eastern balk. A modern drainage pipe had extended from a one-foot square concrete depression at floor level in the southeast corner of room 9, (identified as a water catchment) through the south wall separating room 9 from room 9S at an elevation slightly below the 1991 floor levels. The pipe had extended from the northeast corner of N16 W66 southward almost to the unit's south wall. It then had turned 90° to the east extending underneath the doorway linking room 9 with room 10. This pipe was removed as part of Southeast Passage excavation. The trench left behind was filled mostly with concrete rubble and, given its association with the unnamed concrete feature in room 9, post-dates the bread oven's destruction.

**F504a and b** - These were two separate portions of a single rodent disturbance, which were identified at the base of level A immediately east of and adjacent to level B (identified only in the west quarter of the unit). The feature consisted of 10YR 5/4 pale yellowish brown fine sandy loam, which was dry and powdery. Artifacts included straight pins, amber glass, fish and chicken bones, and rodent bones. The bones, the loose soil texture, and the uneven, curved base of the feature all suggest this was a rodent burrow.

**Level B** underlay the concrete floor and was adjacent to level A. The soil here was a 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam that contained mortar and brick flecks. The average depth of this level is .31 feet. F504 was found at the top of level B and was a probable

rodent burrow. No TPQ for this level.

**Level C** underlay level B and was a 10YR 6/6 pale brownish yellow with brick and mortar flecks. Artifacts included clear vessel glass, an iron fragment, window glass, slate, and a piece of burned Chinese porcelain. This level may relate to the construction of the 1720s Southeast Passage. The average depth of this level is .42 feet. Feature 502, a trench associated with the reconstructed 1897 East Wing wall, was located in this level. No TPQ for this level.

**Level D** underlay levels A, B, and C and was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown hard-packed sandy soil. No artifacts were found in this level and it was determined to be subsoil. The unit was ended after this level was completed.

### **GARAGE ROOM 10**

#### **N20 W62**

**Level A** underlay the current concrete floor and consisted of mainly coal ash extending across the entire trench. The approximate depth of this level is .22 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level B** was a brick/mortar rubble layer that covered the entire unit as well as the entire garage. Artifacts found here included bottle glass fragments, pipe stem fragments, nails, and animal bone. The average depth of this level is .51 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1850.

**F518a** - This feature was a wooden plank running east/west in the extreme south of the trench. No artifacts were collected with this feature, which averaged .35 feet in depth. This may be part of the fill deposit which is found in all of the garage. No TPQ for this feature.

**F520a** - This feature was found in the south half of the trench and appeared as a solid brick and mortar platform at the top of level C. It is thought that this feature relates to the doorway from the Garage into the Southeast Passage (i.e., a step from Garage into Passageway). This feature averaged .31 feet in depth and was removed to expose level C below. No artifacts were found in association with this feature.



**Level C** was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red, very dry and hard compacted loam. Artifacts included animal bone, unidentifiable nails, and window glass. Level C averaged .15 feet in depth and there was a very thin layer of mortar dust covering the top of the level, indicating that it was exposed at some time. No TPQ for this level.

**F521a** - Discovered at the base of level D, this feature was a builder's trench along the south bulk of the trench (same as south wall of the Garage). This builder's trench contained tin-glazed earthenware fragments, one small piece of Chinese porcelain, gray stoneware (possibly Rhenish) and small amounts of other nondiagnostic artifacts, indicating that it may be a 17th century feature. This suggests that the south wall of the Garage may have been an original wall pre-dating Carroll-period occupation. The average depth of this feature is 1.21 feet. Based on dates of peak export to the colonies of Chinese porcelain (1780-1820) and of tin-glazed earthenwares (1750-1775), this feature would date to post-1780. However, dates of large-scale production and export to England for these wares push possible dates for this feature back to post-1671 (a date after which tin-glazed earthen ware was common in England). Varieties of tin-glazed earthenware are commonly found on 17th-century archaeological sites in the Chesapeake Region, so assigning this early date to the builder's trench acceptable.

**Level D** was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown with a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red loam in the north half of the unit. No artifacts were found in level D and the unit was ended here.

**F522a** - This feature appeared as a square pocket along the east edge of the trench and averaged .17 feet in depth. Containing small amounts of bone and shell, no explanation or association could be made for this feature. No TPQ for this feature.

### **N30 W62**

**Level A** was a 10YR 4/1 grey coal ash layer that was under the current concrete floor surface of the garage. This level averaged .16 feet in depth and artifacts included rubber hose, nails, window glass, and copper wire.

**Level B** was a 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown loamy sand with crushed brick and mortar. Artifacts included a crucifix pendant, bottle glass, animal bone, nails, painted plaster, and an animal tooth. The average depth of this level is .46 feet.

**Level C** was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clayey loam. No artifacts were found in this level, but the red soil here indicates that this area had been heated, possibly by the Frame House fireplace.

**F509** - This platform-like feature was uncovered almost directly beneath the coal ash surface of level A, but was not excavated until after level C. The feature is a large set of steps and a landing made of brick set in mortar that extends south from the doorway into the area under the East Porch. The identification of "steps" may more accurately be described as a stepped brick surface, since the bricks were not noticeably worn as brick stairs would have been. The platform is 6 courses high and is laid in a stepped fashion. The dimensions of this feature are approximately 6 feet long and 4 feet wide, and it is apparent that some of it had been torn away. The feature was partially excavated to expose F517a, a large deposit of broken wine bottles set in mortar along the south base of F509.

**F514a** - This feature is a wood floor joist running east/west in the north edge of the trench. No artifacts were collected in association with this feature.

**Level D** was a 2.5YR 2.5/4 dark reddish brown loam subsoil. This level averaged .50 feet in depth and the unit was ended here.

**F517a** - This feature was a layer of broken wine bottles set in mortar which served as a base for F509, the brick platform. The wine bottles all date to the early 1800's. The average depth of this feature is .49 feet and it was partially excavated to expose the sterile soil below.

#### **N30 W41**

**Level A** was a coal ash layer that averaged only .11 feet in depth. This level underlay the concrete floor of the garage and artifacts included window and bottle glass, whiteware, a plastic wrapper, nails, and bone. The average depth of this level is .11 feet. The TPQ for this level is 1940.

**Level B** was a 10YR 2/2 loam that averaged .12 feet in depth. Level B underlay level A in the south two-thirds of the unit. The TPQ for this level post-1805, based on one cut nail that was found.

**Level C** underlay level B and was a 2.5Y 4/4 clay that contained whiteware, nails, bone, oyster shell, and aluminum foil. The TPQ for this level is post-1933. The average depth of this level is .79 feet. The presence of alluminum foil suggests a 20th-century date of deposition.

**F505a** - This feature was the remains of a one-course-high brick floor footer that extended east to west across the south edge of the unit. It was overlying the brick and mortar rubble layer that was later found to extend across the entire room. The feature also consisted of a clay fill presumably deposited as a base for the bricks. The bricks were reused half bricks that contained mortar on the bottoms. Artifacts included amber glass, shell, and concrete fragments. The feature was sitting on a 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown clay. No TPQ for this feature.

**Level D** was a 10YR 3/4 sandy loamy clay with mortar/brick flecks and was located in the north one-third of the unit. Artifacts included Chinese porcelain, pipe stem fragments, animal bone, nails, and window glass. The average depth of this level is .16 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1780.

**Level E** underlay levels C and D and was a 10YR 5/6 dark red sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included animal bone, window and bottle glass, nails, tacks, and oyster shell. No TPQ for this level.

#### **N20 W41**

**Level A** was a mottled coal ash and brick dust layer. No artifacts were recovered. The level averaged .23 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**Level B** was a 10YR 2/2 loam that underlay level A across the entire unit. Artifacts included whiteware, nails, window glass and bottle glass. The average depth of this level is .10 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F505a** - See N30 W41

**Level C** was a mixture of crushed mortar, sand, and brick with a 2.5Y 4/4 clay. The only artifacts included window and bottle glass, nails, glazed brick, and some animal bone. The

average depth of this level is .74 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level D** underlay level C and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loamy clay. The only recovered artifact was a large fish scale. The average depth of level D is .09 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level E** was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay sterile layer that was excavated from the north one-fifth of the unit. No artifacts were found and the average depth of this layer is .37 feet. No TPQ for this level.

### **PORCH ROOM 11**

#### **N37 W59**

**Level A** was the brick floor and associated soil between and immediately below the bricks. No artifacts were recovered, but some coal and mortar were noted in this level. The average depth of this level is .21 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**Level B** underlay the brick floor and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand. Artifacts included coal, window glass, nails, animal bone, a button, transfer-print whiteware, and Chinese porcelain. The average depth of this level is .05 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1828.

**Level C** underlay level B across the entire unit and was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand with a higher concentration of sand in the Southeast corner. Artifacts included a hand-carved bone fragment, a straight pin, nails, window and bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, coal, and animal bone. The average depth of this level is .17 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1840.

**F403a** - This feature was found at the base of level C and located against the west wall of the unit. This feature was a pipe trench for a pipe that ran north/south through the unit. Artifacts included pearlware, window glass, a pipe stem, and coal. This feature averaged .15 feet in depth. The TPQ for this feature is post-1795.

**F404a** - This feature was a sandstone foundation remain that may have related to the Frame House foundation, though no artifacts were found to prove this. (It is more likely that this

feature related to the enclosed entrance to the East Wing.) The feature was located along the north edge of the unit and in the northeast corner. No TPQ for this level.

**Level D** underlay level C and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. Artifacts included nails, fish bone, a mirror fragment, window glass, brick, coal, and mortar. The average depth of this level is .06 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**F409a** - This feature was a soft deposit of 10YR 4/3 brown loamy sand that contained mid-19th century artifacts. It was located against the east edge of the unit and was excavated down approximately .21 feet. No explanation of this feature is available. No TPQ for this level.

**Level E** underlay level D across the entire unit and was a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown clayey sand. Artifacts included brick chips, mortar, nails, window glass, pearlware, and Chinese porcelain. The average depth of this level is .14 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1795.

**Level F** underlay level E and was a heavy rubble concentration and a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand. Artifacts included bottle glass, pearlware, white saltglaze stoneware, Chinese porcelain, a pipe stem fragment, many straight pins, and animal bone. The average depth of this level is .29 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**F416a** - This feature was a brick and mortar surface that may relate directly to F509 in the garage and the brick floor that extends through the door and into the East Wing. The feature was located in the the north-central part of the unit and was excavated down approximately .21 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1820.

**Level G** underlay level F and was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loam with lumps of green clay. The only artifacts were animal bone, shell, North Devon (coarse earthenware), and Chinese porcelain. The average depth of this level is only .04 feet and was found only in patches across the unit. The TPQ for this level is post-1780

**Level H** underlay level G in the northwest and northeast corners of the unit and was a 5YR 4/4 reddish brown clayey loam. Artifacts included unidentified copper fragments, nails, window glass, and some animal bone. The average depth of this level is .10 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**F421a** - This feature was an extension of brick and mortar from the west wall of the unit. This surface is most likely associated with the floor surface that was found to extend underneath the doorway and into the East Wing. The feature was .30 feet in depth and bottomed out on a green clayey soil. No artifacts were found. No TPQ for this level.

**Level I** underlay level H in the northwest corner of the unit and was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark greenish brown clay. The only artifacts found in this level were two bone fragments. No TPQ for this level.

**F431a** - This feature consisted of a 10YR 3/3 dark greenish brown wet sand with mortar chunks that appeared to be a builder's trench for the east wall of the porch. No artifacts were found in this trench and thus no date of construction could be assessed. The average depth of this feature is .30 feet. No TPQ for this feature.

**Level J** underlay level I across all but the center of the unit and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included three strands of metallic thread, eggshell, leather fragment, fish and animal bone, nails, and a pipe stem fragment. The average depth of level J is .34 feet. No TPQ for this level.

**F426a** - This feature was a dark soil stain probably made by rodent disturbance. Some small mammal bone was found. The depth of this feature was .67 feet and it was located in the center of the unit. No TPQ for this feature.

**F427a** - This feature is the same as above, however, it was located further to the east and was only .20 feet in depth. No TPQ for this feature.

**Level K** underlay level J across the entire unit and was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand. The only artifacts included brick fragments and mortar. The average depth of this level is .22 feet and was ended with the discovery of F431, a deposit of clay and mortar that may be a builder's trench for the east wall of the porch support. No TPQ for this level.

**Level L** underlay level K and was a 10YR 3/3 dark greenish brown wet sand. No artifacts were found in this level, which averaged .41 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**Level M** underlay level L across the entire unit and was a 10YR 3/3 dark greenish brown

sandy loam. This level was dug arbitrarily to determine that subsoil had been reached. This level averaged .46 feet and the unit was closed after this level had been excavated. No TPQ for this level.

#### **N44 W60**

**Level A** was the current brick floor surface and associated fill between and immediately below the bricks. The average depth of this level is .36 feet. The TPQ for this level is post-1805.

**Level B** directly underlay level A in the west one-third of the unit and was a 10YR 5/3 brown hard packed sand. Level B averaged .27 feet in depth. The TPQ for this level is post-1805.

**F484a** - This feature was located along the west balk of the unit and is a strip of mortar relating to the most recent construction of the wall. No TPQ for this feature.

**Level C** underlay level A and B across the entire unit that contained brick rubble running across the unit (N/S). This level was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. This level averaged .35 feet in depth. No TPQ for this level.

**F485a** - This feature was a builder's trench for the west wall foundation. It was characterized by a purple colored soil which ran along the west wall and then turned 90 degrees east and ran along the south edge of the unit. This feature averaged .50 feet in depth and no TPQ could be given for this feature. No TPQ for this feature.

**Level D** underlay level C across the entire unit and was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Some artifacts were found in the extreme top of this level, but after approximately .42 feet, it was determined that subsoil had been reached, and the unit was closed. No TPQ for this level.





**APPENDIX B**

**MEGA STRATA SUMMARY**

**PROFILES**

**and**

**TABLES**

**PLAN OF MAJOR**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES**

**1991 GROUND STORY FLOOR SURFACES**

## **MegaStrata Summary**

### **Definition:**

The mega strata for the site is defined as follows:

Megastratum I dates from 1821 to 1991. 1821 was when Charles Carroll of Carrollton moved to Baltimore and no longer used the house as his principal urban residence. During this time period the house was rented out for 31 years, after which the property was transferred to the Redemptorists who made many modifications to the it.

Megastratum II dates from 1768 to 1821 which is the period of occupation by the Charles Carroll of Carrollton family. Megastratum III is defined as the period from 1720 to 1768 when Charles Carroll of Annapolis used the property as his primary urban residence. Megastratum IV is dated 1706 to 1720 when the property was owned by Charles Carroll the Settler. Megastratum V is defined by any cultural layers deposited before the Carrolls owned the property. Sterile soil is not considered to be part of any megastratum as it does not show evidence of human occupation.

The megastrata were defined by these time periods, because this reflects occupation by different individuals or groups and allows for comparative study of the changes that occurred during those periods.

### **East Wing (room 9)**

Megastrata for the East Wing (room 9) examined unit profiles running the length of the room in a north-south line from just inside the south door to the north wall of the house (Appendix B, Fig.1). A megastratum line running east to west across the width of the room was also examined (Appendix B, Fig. 2 ).

Megastratum Ia in the East Wing consists of all layers that were overlying the Redemptorist-period bread oven foundations. They include: the brick floor in the south one-third of the room (Appendix B, Fig. 8) and the sandy base and coal ash beneath the brick floor. Megastratum Ib includes the foundation of the bread oven and several distinct soil layers that covered the entire room. Based on artifacts, these soil layers date to post-1820. Megastratum I has an average depth of 0.6'.

Megastratum II has an average depth of 0.9' and begins at about 0.2' down from the top of the three-brick-high joist supports, or footers, which run the length of the room north-to-south. It includes several distinct depositional layers as well as a shallow cultural layer below the joist supports. Below this mega stratum layer is sterile soil.

### **Kitchen (room 1)**

In the kitchen, the megastrata profile (Fig. 3) included profiles from three units running in a north-south line from the south wall of the house to the door into the Vaulted Room (room 4). Megastratum Ib consisted of evidence of a previous brick floor (perhaps a Redemptorist hearth) and of Redemptorist remodeling activity to the front of the bread oven. This level has an average depth of 0.6 ft. There were very few artifacts in this layer and it appears that most evidence of previous occupation was eliminated when the previous floor was removed and the 20th-century concrete floor was installed. Mega stratum II has an average depth of 0.9' and, though it contains few artifacts, represents a time period of pre-1821. Evidence for particular activities and well-stratified occupation levels were not found in this room because of successive floor replacements by Redemptorists starting probably in 1853. Beneath Megastratum II was sterile soil.

### **West Wing (rooms 7 & 8)**

For the West Wing, three megastrata profiles were examined: two separate profile lines running in a north-south direction, approximately two-thirds the length of the room, from just south of mid-room to the north wall of the house (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6), and one line running east-west across the middle of the room (Fig. 4).

Megastratum I has an average depth of 3 feet, and includes all the fill in both the large rectangular pit, excavated and filled by the Redemptorists, and above the mortar pargeted pit referred to as a cistern. The stratigraphic relationship between the two large features was first discovered in N44 W125 and N44 W128. Most of the earlier feature (F500) was destroyed by West Wing construction and much of the rest of it was destroyed during excavation of the more recent pit (F503). The clearest graphic representation of the two pit-features is shown in figure 7 of this appendix. The earlier pit, identified in this report as a cistern, predated the West Wing and may possibly have been built under the direction of Charles Carroll of Annapolis. However, since very few datable artifacts were found in association with this mortar pargeted cistern, the feature has been identified as part of megastratum II, with a date range of 1720-1821.

The fill in the large rectangular pit (Feature 503) has been designated as mega stratum Ib and the earlier feature and its fill, which were cut through when the rectangular pit was created was designated as mega stratum II. No well-stratified levels that would indicate specific occupations were found in room 8.

The mortar pargeted surface of the cistern, Feature 500, and a shallow layer of water-lain silt overlying it were considered to be part of mega stratum II, dated to pre-1821 based

on artifacts found. Also included in mega stratum II is Feature 467, a post hole (App. A, Fig. 4) located near the center of the West Wing. Below the pargeted surface was subsoil.

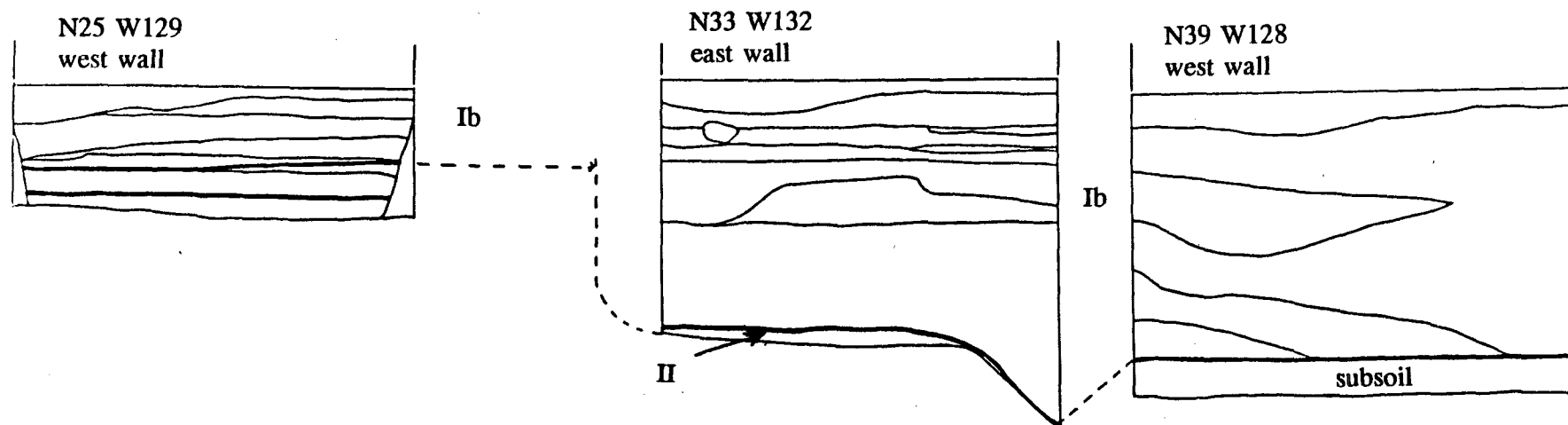
There appears to be no depositional connection between units in room 7 (south half of West Wing) and units in room 8 to the north. This is shown by the discontinuity of megastratum layers between units N25 W129 and N33 W132 (App. A, Fig. 6). The contents of N33 W132 was the fill of Feature 503 and reflects Redemptorist activity. The edge of the feature is south of N33 W132, an area that was not excavated. The projected location of the edge of the rectangular pit is shown in figure 7.

The layers of unit N25 W129 are stratified and reflect not only Redemptorist activity in levels A through F, but also earlier, Carroll period activity in levels G, H, and I. This unit is similar to unit N17 W121 located in room 7 along the south wall of the house.

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
WEST WING MEGA STRATA

UNIT	MEGA STRATA 1	MEGA STRATA 2	STERILE
N25W129	A, B, C, D, E,	F, G, H, I	J
N30W124	A - O, Q, R	P, F467, F468	
N39W128	A	MORTAR TARGETED SURFACE	B
N44W125	A - E, G, I, J, L, M, O F464	F, H, K, N F500	
N33W132	A - F F496	SILT F500	UNDER MORTAR TARGETING

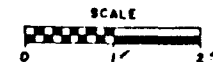
Appendix B, Table 2  
West Wing Mega Strata Summary



# **LEGEND**

Ib - Redemptorist-period Occupation (post-1821)

II - Carroll-period Occupation (1720-1821)  
(Carroll of Annapolis & Carroll of Carrollton)

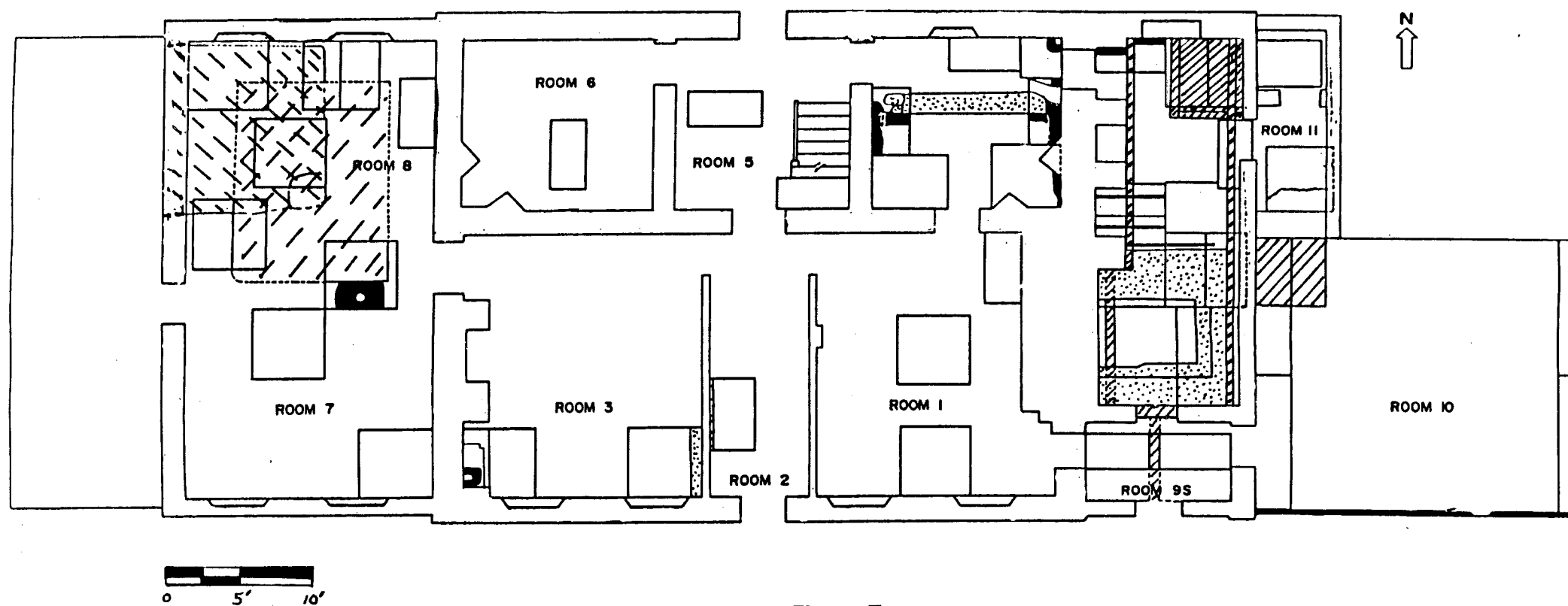


**Appendix B, Figure 6**  
**Room 7/8 - West Profile**

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
WEST WING MEGA STRATA

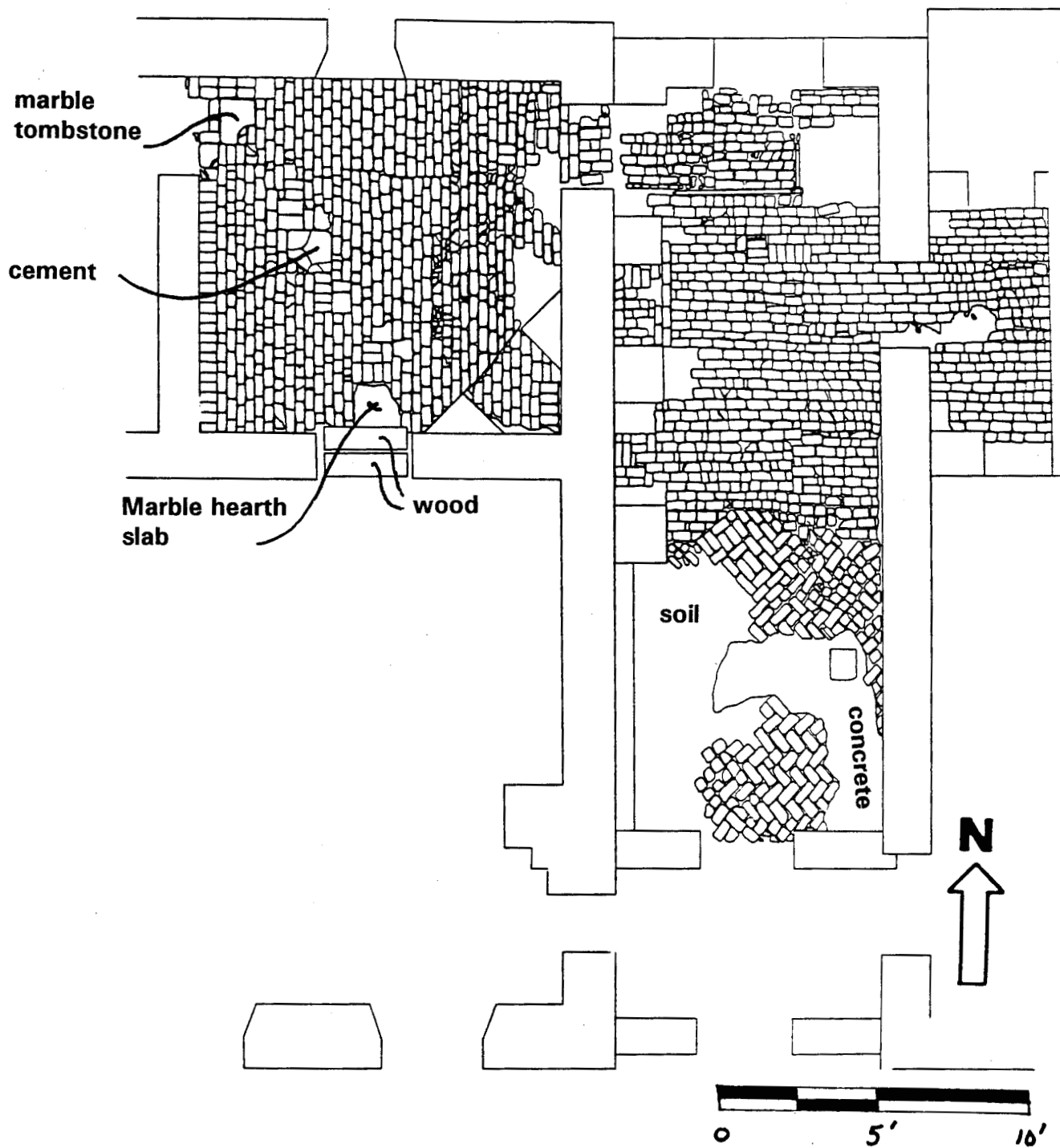
UNIT	MEGA STRATA 1	MEGA STRATA 2	STERILE
N25W129	A, B, C, D, E,	F, G, H, I	J
N30W124	A - O, Q, R	P, F467, F468	
N39W128	A	MORTAR PARGETED SURFACE	B
N44W125	A - E, G, I, J, L, M, O F464	F, H, K, N F500	
N33W132	A - F F496	SILT F500	UNDER MORTAR PARGETING

Appendix B, Table 2  
West Wing Mega Strata Summary

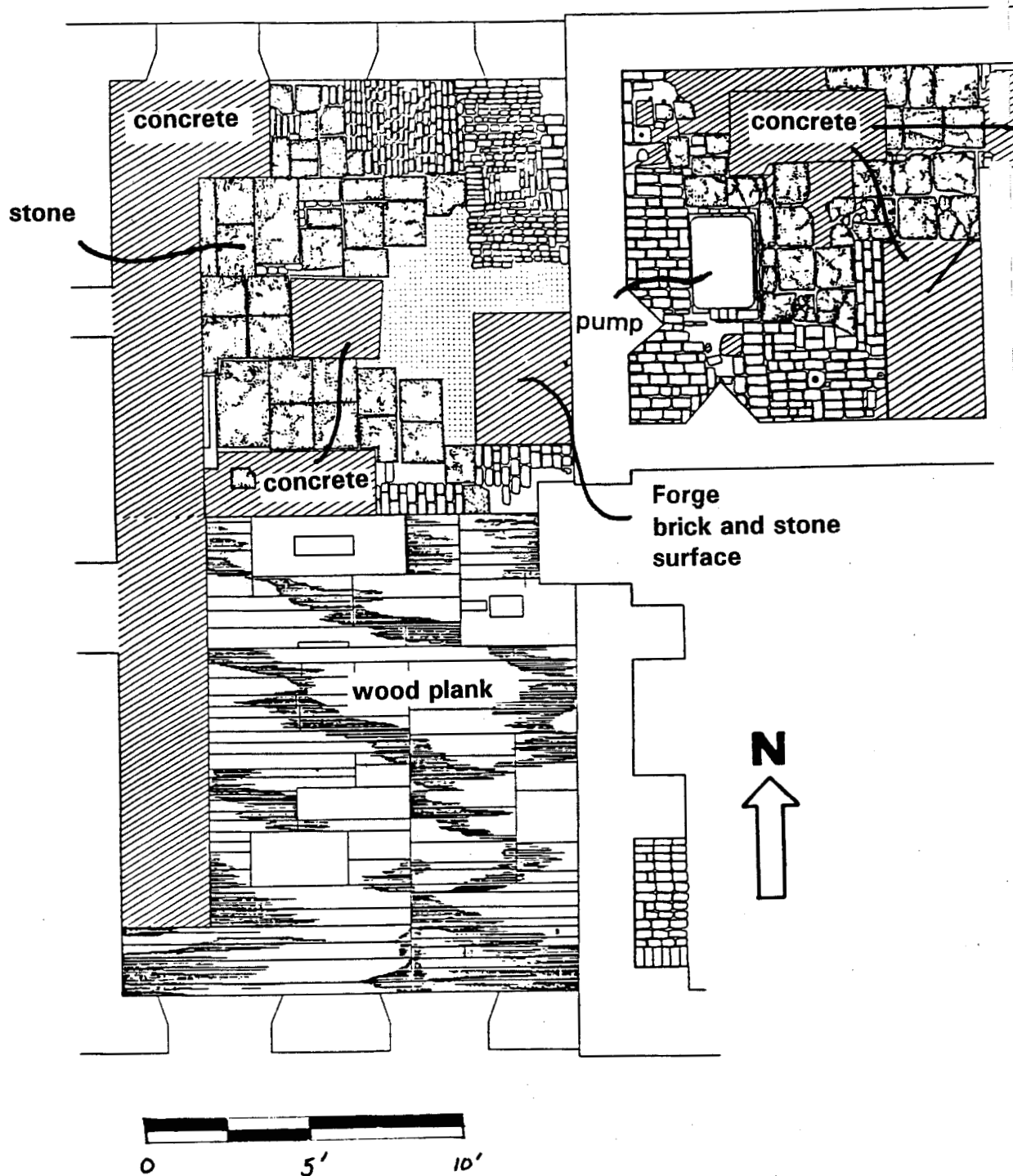


**Appendix B, Figure 7**  
**18AP45 Plan of Major Archaeological Features**  
**(Carroll House Ground Story)**





**Appendix B, Figure 8**  
**18AP45 1991 Ground Story Floor Surfaces - Rooms 4, 9, & 11**  
**(Rooms 1, 2, 5, 9S, & 10 had concrete surfaces)**



**Appendix B, Figure 9**  
**18AP45 1991 Ground Story Floor Surfaces - Rooms 6, 7, & 8**  
 (Room 3 had a cedar plank surface with brick alcoves in west end)

## APPENDIX C

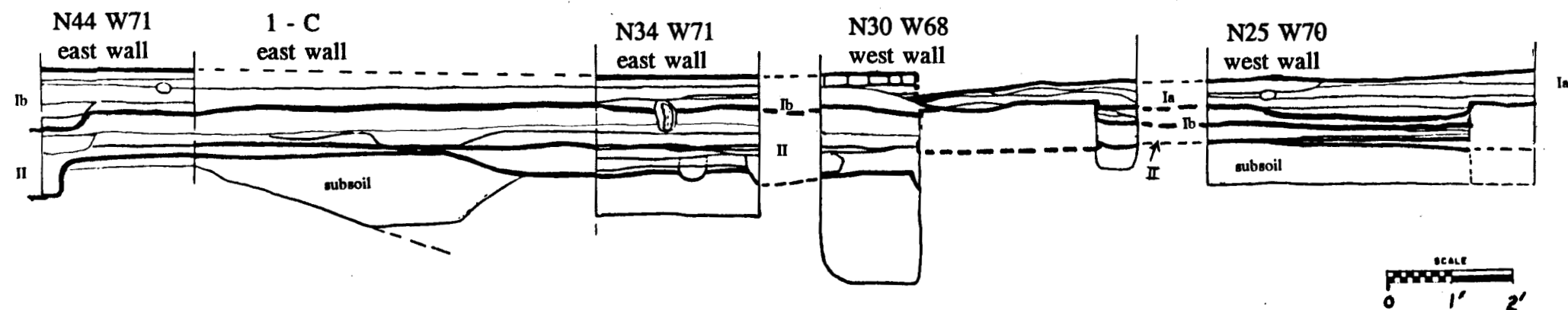
### MINIMUM VESSEL TABLES

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING CERAMIC VESSELS

VESSEL #	VESSEL TYPE	PROVENIENCE	# SHERDS
TG #1	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	N25W70.G	1
TG #2	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	N25W70.G	1
TG #3	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	N25W70.F	

TG = TIN GLAZED EARTHENWARE





### LEGEND

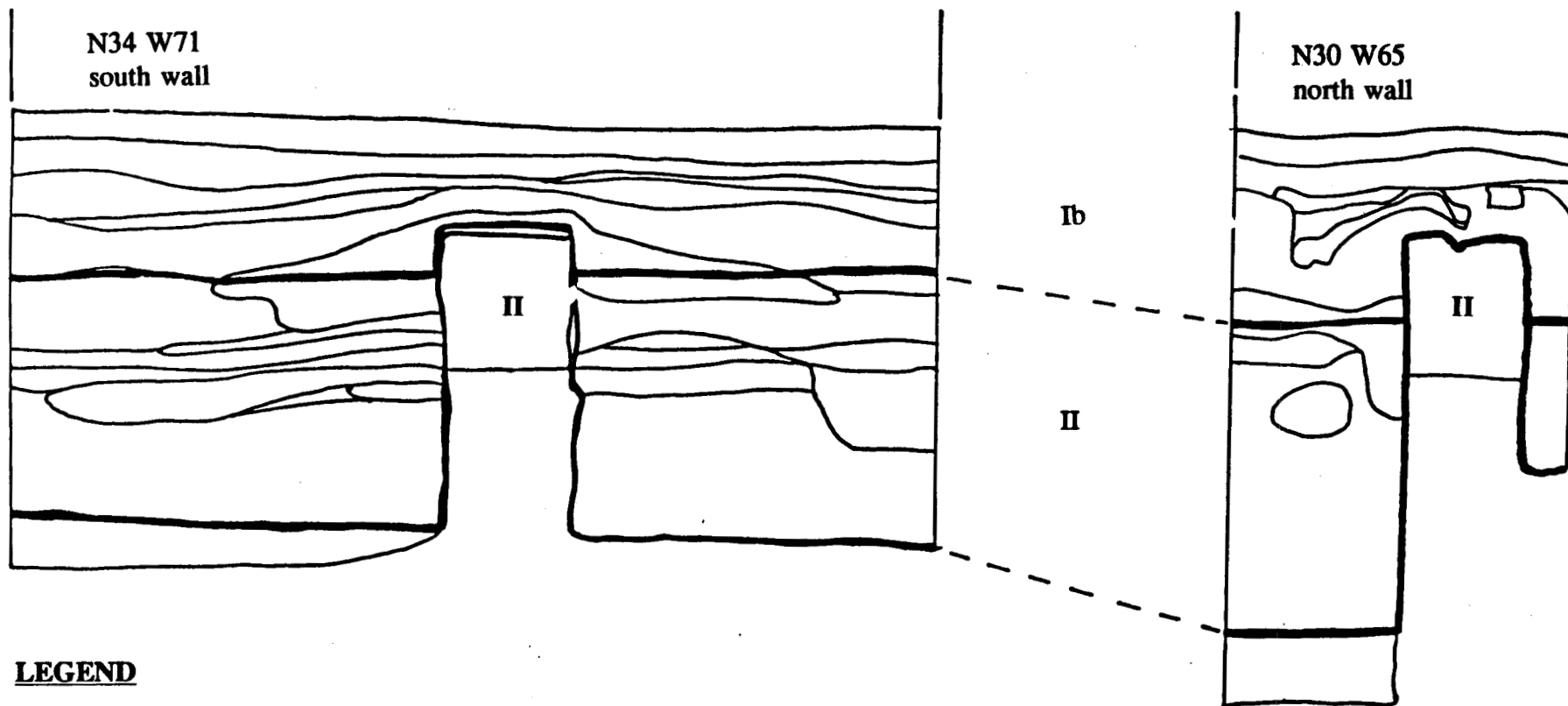
- Ia - Bread Oven Destruction (post-1913)
- Ib - Redemptorist-period Occupation (post-1821)  
(includes renters' occupation)
- II - Carroll-period Occupation (1768-1821)  
(Charles Carroll of Carrollton)

Appendix B, Figure 1  
Room 9 - East Profile

CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING MEGA STRATA

UNITS	MEGA STRATA 1a	MEGA STRATA 1b	MEGA STRATA 2	STERILE
N25W70	A, B, C, D F439, F442 (F459, F441)		E, F, G, H F447	I
N30W68 (N31W71 & 2W)	A, B, C, F438	D, M F473	E, G, H, I, N F475, F443, F444, F446	J, K, L, O
N34W71		A, B, C, D F405	E, F, G, H, F413, F422 F423, F424 F425	I, J
N44W71		A, B, C, D F490, F486, F495a	E, F, G, H F495b&c, F497 F498	I, J
N30W65		A, B, C, D, E	G, H, I, J, F	L

Appendix B, Table 1  
East Wing Mega Strata Summary



# **LEGEND**

- Ib - Redemptorist-period Occupation (post-1821)  
(includes renters' occupation)
- II - Carroll-period Occupation (1768-1821)  
(Charles Carroll of Carrollton)

**Appendix B, Figure 2**  
**Room 9 - North Profile**

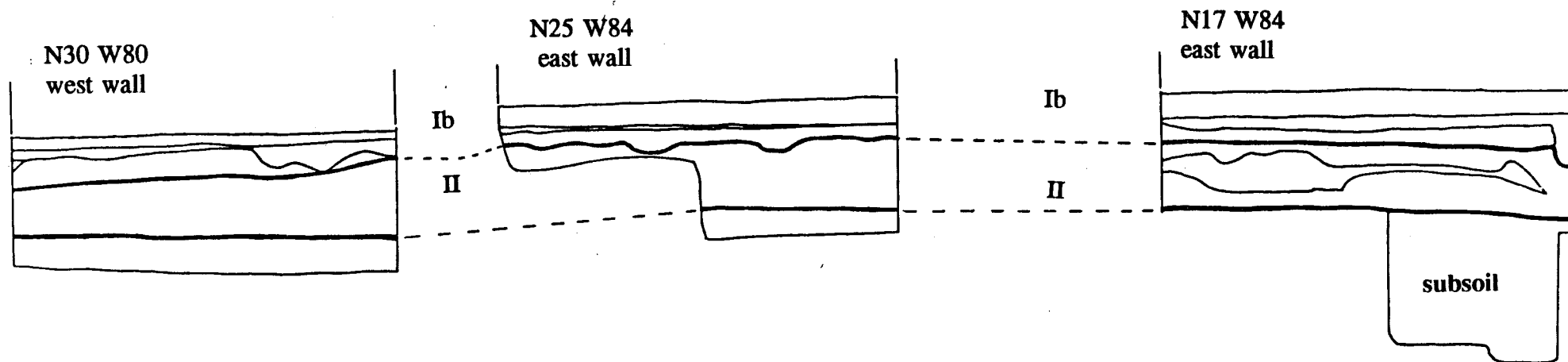




CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING MEGA STRATA

UNITS	MEGA STRATA 1a	MEGA STRATA 1b	MEGA STRATA 2	STERILE
N25W70	A, B, C, D F439, F442 (F459, F441)		E, F, G, H F447	I
N30W68 (N31W71 & 2W)	A, B, C, F438	D, M F473	E, G, H, I, N F475, F443, F444, F446	J, K, L, O
N34W71		A, B, C, D F405	E, F, G, H, F413, F422 F423, F424 F425	I, J
N44W71		A, B, C, D F490, F486, F495a	E, F, G, H F495b&c, F497 F498	I, J
N30W65		A, B, C, D, E	G, H, I, J, F	L

Appendix B, Table 1  
East Wing Mega Strata Summary



# **LEGEND**

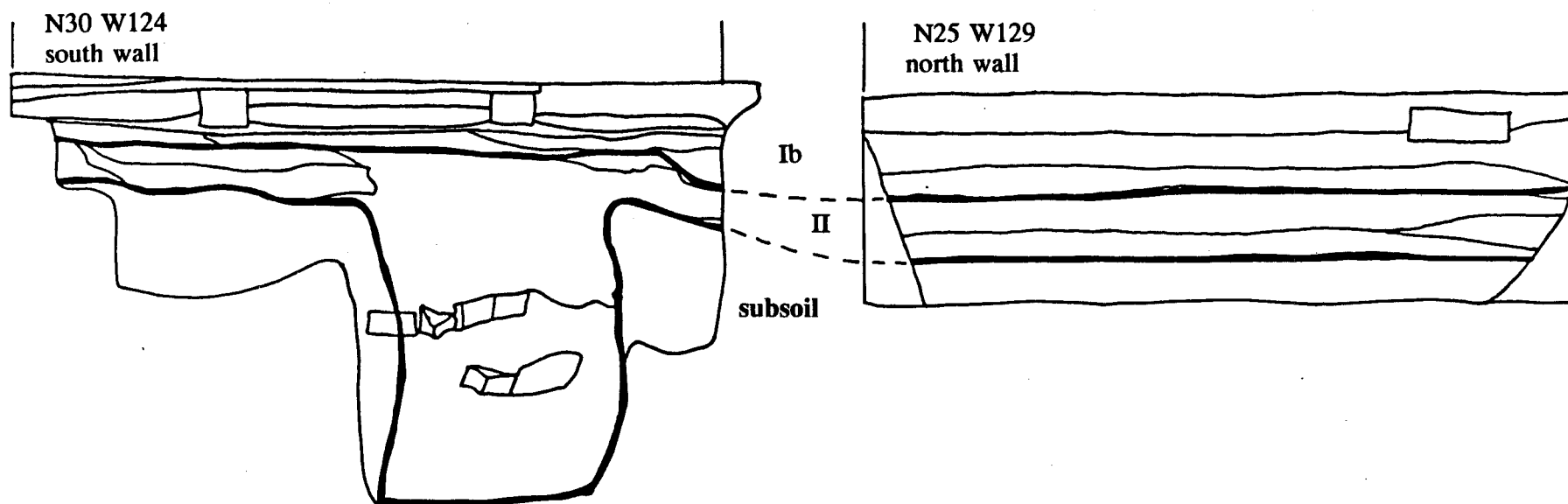
- Ib - Redemptorist-period Occupation (post-1821)  
(includes renters' occupation)
- II - Carroll-period Occupation (1720-1821)  
(Carroll of Annapolis & Carroll of Carrollton)

**Appendix B, Figure 3  
Room 1 - East Profile**

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
KITCHEN MEGA STRATA

UNIT	MEGA STRATA 1	MEGA STRATA 2	STERILE
N17W84	A, B, C F430	D, E, F F451	G, H, I, J
N25W84	A, B F434, F429	C, D, E	F
N30W80	A, B, C, D, E F435	F F436	G, H

Appendix B, Table 3  
Kitchen Mega Strata Summary



# **LEGEND**

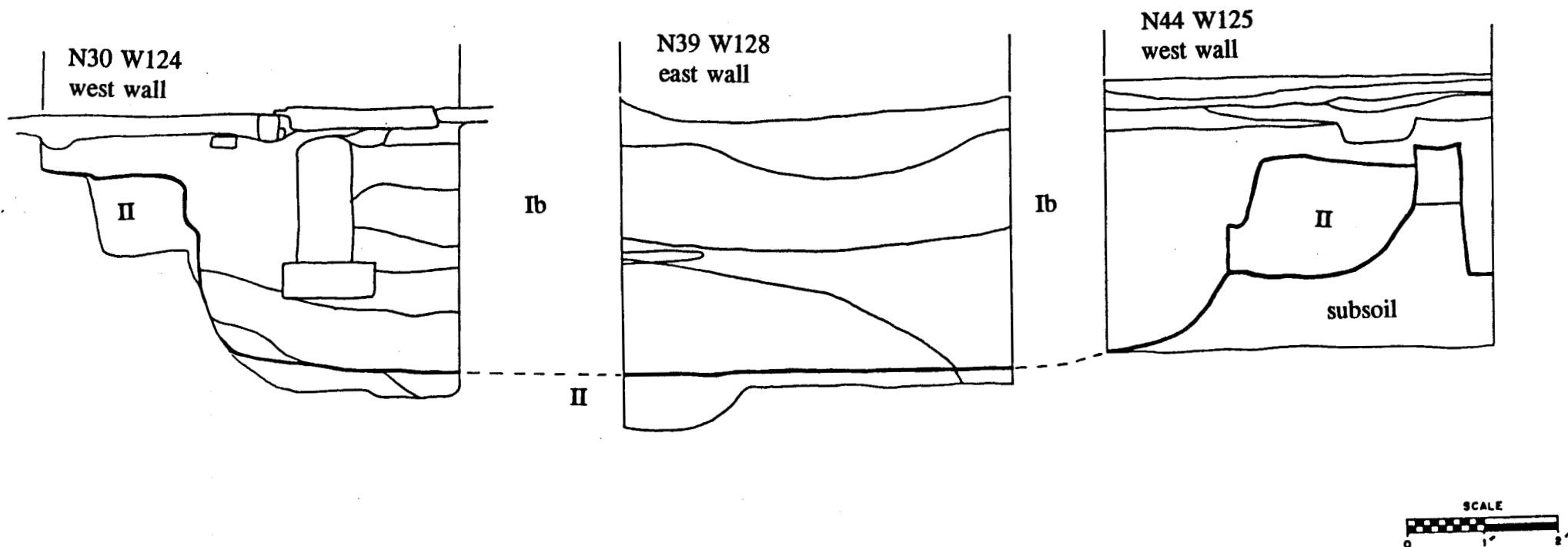
- Ib - Redemptorist-period Occupation (post-1821)
- II - Carroll-period Occupation (1768-1821)  
(Charles Carroll of Carrollton)

**Appendix B, Figure 4**  
**Room 7/8 - South Profile**

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
WEST WING MEGA STRATA

UNIT	MEGA STRATA 1	MEGA STRATA 2	STERILE
N25W129	A, B, C, D, E,	F, G, H, I	J
N30W124	A - O, Q, R	P, F467, F468	
N39W128	A	MORTAR PARGETED SURFACE	B
N44W125	A - E, G, I, J, L, M, O F464	F, H, K, N F500	
N33W132	A - F F496	SILT F500	UNDER MORTAR PARGETING

Appendix B, Table 2  
West Wing Mega Strata Summary



# **LEGEND**

Ib - Redemptorist-period Occupation (post-1821)

II - Carroll-period Occupation (1720-1821)  
(Carroll of Annapolis & Carroll of Carrollton)

**Appendix B, Figure 5**  
**Room 7/8 - West Profile**

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING CERAMIC VESSELS

VESSEL #	VESSEL TYPE	PROVENIENCE	# SHERDS
CE #1	HOLLOWWARE RED BODY DARK BROWN GLAZE	N20W70.C	2
CE #2	HANDLE RED BODY	RM9.1C.B RM9.2E.A	1 1
CE #3	MILK PAN RED BODY DARK BROWN GLAZE	N31W71.C	1
CE #4	STORAGE VESSEL RED BODY CLEAR GLAZE	RM9.1E.4.C RM9.2E.C	1 1
CE #5	HOLLOWWARE RED BODY	N34W71.E	1
CE #6	STORAGE VESSEL RED BODY INTERIOR CLEAR GLAZE	RM9.1W.A	1
CE #7	HOLLOWWARE RED BODY INTERIOR CLEAR GLAZE	N31W71.D	1
CE #8	HOLLOWWARE RED BODY DARK BROWN GLAZE	N31W71.B	1
CE # 9	HOLLOWWARE RED BODY DARK BROWN GLAZE	N25W67.5.C	1
CE #10	HOLLOWWARE RED BODY DARK BROWN GLAZE	RM9.1C.B	1
CE #11	HOLLOWWARE RED BODY GINGER GLAZE	RM9.2E.C	1
CE #12	HANDLE RED BODY DARK BROWN GLAZE	N44W71.F	1

CE = COARSE EARTHENWARE

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING CERAMIC VESSELS

VESSEL #	VESSEL TYPE	PROVENIENCE	# SHERDS
WS #1	PLATE	N25W70.P	2
WS #2	PLATE BARLEY	N30W65.E	1
WS #3	PLATE BARLEY	RM9.1C.B	1
WS #4	HOLLOWWARE	RM9.2E.C	2
SB #1	BOTTLE/JUG FINISH	N34W71.C RM9.2E.A	2 1
SB #2	BOTTLE/JUG NECK MOTTLED	RM9.1C.B	1
SB #3	BOTTLE/JUG NECK MOTTLED	N44W71.D	1
SB #4	BOTTLE/JUG	N44W71.E	1
SB #5	HOLLOWWARE CLEAR GLAZE	RM9.A1S.B	1
SG #1	STORAGE VESSEL AMERICAN BL & GY STONEWARE	N31W71.C	1
SG #2	STORAGE VESSEL AMERICAN BL & GY STONEWARE	N39W65E.A	1
SG #3	HOLLOWWARE WESTERWALD	N25W70.F	1
SG #4	BOTTLE IMPRESSED BROWN GLAZE	N44W68.B	1
SG #5	HOLLOWWARE BROWN INTERIOR	N16W66.A	1

WS = WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE  
SB = BROWN BODY STONEWARE

SG = GRAY BODY STONEWARE



CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING CERAMIC VESSELS

VESSEL #	VESSEL TYPE	PROVENIENCE	# SHERDS
CP #1	CUP/BOWL HANDPAINTED	N16W66.SF	4
CP #2	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N16W66.SF	3
CP #3	PLATE HANDPAINTED	N16W66.SF	4
CP #4	FLATWARE HANDPAINTED	N25W70.E	2
CP #5	CUP/BOWL HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N25W70.F N25W70.NP	2 1
CP #6	PLATE BASE HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N34W71.D N31W71.E	1 1
CP #7	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.2E.C	1 1
CP #8	SAUCER/BOWL HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	RM9.2E.C	3
CP #9	BOWL HANDPAINTED	RM9.1W.B	1
CP #10	PLATE HANDPAINTED	RM9.1W.B	1
CP #11	PLATE RIM HANDPAINTED	N44W65.H	1
CP #12	PLATE RIM HANDPAINTED	N44W71.F	1
CP #13	PLATE RIM HANDPAINTED	RM9.3C.D	1
CP #14	PLATE RIM HANDPAINTED	N25W70.F	1
CP #15	PLATE RIM HANDPAINTED	RM9.1C.B	1
CP #16	PLATE RIM HANDPAINTED	RM9.1C.B	1

CP = CHINESE PORCELAIN

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING CERAMIC VESSELS

CP #17	PLATE RIM HANDPAINTED	N31W71.B	1
CP #18	PLATE BASE HANDPAINTED	N44W65.H	1
CP #19	PLATE BASE HANDPAINTED	N25W70.F	1
CP #20	PLATE BASE HANDPAINTED	N16W66.SF	1
CP #21	PLATE BASE HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	RM9.2E.C	1
CP #22	FLATWARE BASE HANDPAINTED	RM9.A1N.A	1
CP #23	FLATWARE HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE GILDING	N31W71.C	1
CP #24	FLATWARE HANDPAINTED	N25W70.F	1
CP #25	FLATWARE HANDPAINTED	N44W71.E	1
CP #26	FLATWARE HANDPAINTED	N44W71.F	1
CP #27	FLATWARE HANDPAINTED	N25W67.5.C	1
CP #28	FLATWARE HANDPAINTED	N44W71.D	1
CP #29	FLATWARE HANDPAINTED	N39W65E.B	1
CP #30	FLATWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.1W.B	1
CP #31	FLATWARE HANDPAINTED	N25W70.H	1
CP #32	FLATWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.A1S.C	1
CP #33	CUP HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	RM9.A1S.C RM9.2E.A	1 1

CP = CHINESE PORCELAIN

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING CERAMIC VESSELS

VESSEL #	VESSEL TYPE	PROVENIENCE	# SHERDS
CP #34	CUP HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N44W65.H	1
CP #35	CUP HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N25W70.F	1
CP #36	CUP HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N16W66.SF	1
CP #37	CUP WITH HANDLE HANDPAINTED	N34W71.D	1
CP #38	SAUCER/BOWL HANDPAINTED	RM9.A1S.B	4
CP #39	SAUCER/BOWL HANDPAINTED	N32W71.D RM9.2E.A	1 1
CP #40	SAUCER/BOWL HANDPAINTED	RM9.A1S.B	2
CP #41	SAUCER/BOWL HANDPAINTED	RM9.1W.B	1
CP #42	SAUCER/BOWL HANDPAINTED	RM9.1C.A	1
CP #43	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N25W67.5.B	1
CP #44	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.A1N.A	1
CP #45	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.1C.A	1
CP #46	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.2E.C	1
CP #47	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	N31W71.D	1
CP #48	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.1W.B	1
CP #49	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.1W.B	1

CP = CHINESE PORCELAIN

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING CERAMIC VESSELS

VESSEL #	VESSEL TYPE	PROVENIENCE	# SHERDS
CP #50	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.1W.A	1
CP #51	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	N25W70.NP	1
CP #52	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED GILDED	RM9.A1S.A	1
CP #53	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	N16W66.SF	1
CP #54	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.3N.B	1
CP #55	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N44W68.D	1
CP #56	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N44W68.D	1
CP #57	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N30W68.E	1
CP #58	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N25W70.NP	1
CP #59	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	RM9.1W.B	1
CP #60	RIM HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N16W66.A	1
CP #61	BODY HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	N16W66.A	1

CP = CHINESE PORCELAIN

## **APPENDIX D**

### **STAFF QUALIFICATIONS**

THOMAS WEADOCK BODOR  
701 Warren Drive  
Annapolis, MD. 21403

**EDUCATION** UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado, June 1990.  
Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology; Minor in Spanish.  
Relevant Courses: Archaeological theory and method,  
social organization, museum methods, advanced  
anthropology.

**HONORS** Ruth Underhill Anthropology Award, June 1990.

**WORK  
EXPERIENCE** HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS, INC., Annapolis, MD.  
Archaeologist  
Gained experince in historical archaeology with  
University of Maryland field school(Summer 1989).  
Hired on to complete excavations at five sites in  
historic district of Annapolis. Most recently, acted  
as assistant supervisor(Summer 1991-present). Also,  
Winter 1989, Summer 1990.

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY, OCRM, Tempe, AZ.  
Research Assistant  
Excavated remains of the Salado culture in the  
Tonto Basin of central Arizona with the Roosevelt  
Archaeology Project, a major on-going mitigation.  
Gained skills in methods of processes of prehis-  
toric archaeology. Fall 1990-Summer 1991.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER ANTHROPOLOGY LAB, analysed  
and catalogued prehistoric bone tools from excava-  
ted site in New Mexico. Spring 1990.

HOME PRO, INC., Annapolis, MD.  
Office Manager  
Managed office of home inspection company for the  
central Chesapeake Bay region. Dealt directly with  
real estate firms in giving estimates and setting  
appointments. Summer 1988.

**ACTIVITIES** Student Environmental Action Coalition(SEAC)  
Assisted in coordinating the first Earthday of-  
ficially recognized by the University of Denver.  
Active member, 1989-1990.

University of Denver Museum of Anthropology  
Worked with three fellow student in designing a new  
foundation for reopening of the museum, 1989.

Anthropology Club, co-founder and membership re-  
cruiter, 1990

Alpine Club, active member, 1987-1990.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon, National Fraternity.

**REFERENCES** Available upon request.

## RESUME

**NAME:** Marian Craig Creveling

**ADDRESS:** 1707 Forestville Rd  
Edgewater MD 21037  
301-956-0123

**EDUCATION:** B.A., Anthropology, Cook College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1981.

**EXPERIENCE:**

8/90 to Present      Staff Archaeologist/Laboratory Supervisor  
Historic Annapolis Foundation, 194 Prince George St. Annapolis, MD 21401.

Supervising and instructing volunteers in proper procedures for processing artifacts. Coordinating projects between the Annapolis laboratory and the lab at the University of Maryland. Setting priorities and scheduling projects. Trouble shooting computer programs and instructing volunteers in the use of them. Coordinating between the field and the lab. Assisting the field archaeologists with planning and excavation during summer field school and winter excavations and working with HAF staff members in archaeological related projects. Planning for future improvements to the facilities and program.

8/89-7/90      Museum Technician, (GS 7) National Park  
Service, National Capital Region, Museum and Archeological Storage Facility (MARS), Lanham, MD.

Organizing and cataloging prehistoric and historic archaeological collections for the Regional Archeology Program. Responsibilities include instructing coworkers in collections management, and artifact

identification and analysis. Also assisting the director with the daily management of the laboratory.

10/83-7/89

Assistant Laboratory Supervisor, Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 100 Halsted St. East Orange, New Jersey 07019

Served as the Acting Laboratory Supervisor of Louis Berger's East Orange Laboratory from October, 1988, to May, 1989, during the Laboratory Supervisor's Leave of Absence.

Assisted the laboratory director in establishing standardized laboratory procedures.

Set priorities and deadlines with Principal Investigators and laboratory staff to ensure that artifact processing and analysis were completed accurately, on time, and within the scope-of-work and budget constraints.

Responsible for ordering supplies and equipment, and reviewing time sheets to ensure projects were billed properly.

Contributed to sections of written archaeological reports and proposals including: The Eastern States Project Proposal, and The Conservation of Waterlogged Artifacts from I-79/279 (see publications).

Assisted LBA's Computer Systems Analysts with the development and implementation of an artifact processing database utilizing the RBase database program. Supervised the data entry and manipulation of the database. Upgraded and modified the database to meet Principal Investigators and Field Directors needs. Instructed Laboratory Technicians and Assistants in the use of RBase, Word Perfect and Lotus Supervised up to 25 staff members with varying archaeological experience during the processing, analysis and conservation of artifacts from over 30 Prehistoric, Historic and Urban Archaeological projects including:

Assisted LBA's Conservator in writing a proposal for the conservation



of waterlogged artifacts from proposed Interstate 79/279, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania for Parsons Brinckerhoff. Supervised the collection documentation and conservation of waterlogged artifacts using a freeze drying process. Contributed written sections to the final report.

Served as Laboratory Director for Eastern States Project, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Applied Archeology Center, Rockville, MD. Designed, implemented and supervised a laboratory reorganization plan, in conjunction with the NPS staff. Laboratory reorganization included developing a collections management system, and creating a volunteer laboratory program and library. Also supervised the processing and analysis of a minimum of 5 Historic, Industrial and Prehistoric archaeological projects. Transferred artifact data from RBase to the dBase compatible Automated National Cataloging System (ANCS) used by the NPS.

Served as Project Laboratory Supervisor for Ft. Drum Project, Watertown, NY.

Supervised the analysis of Historic and Prehistoric artifacts from over 20 sites in the East Orange and Watertown laboratories.

Worked with up to 7 Principal Investigators to prioritize and establish work plans for each site. Coordinated the transfer of artifacts from Ft. Drum to the East Orange laboratory at the end of each field season. Supervised computer data entry and conservation of artifacts for the archaeological testing within Block 1192, Wilmington, Delaware, for the City of Wilmington.

Helped to design and prepare an exhibit of Barclays Bank artifacts, New York City, New York for the Barclays Bank Group, Water St, New York City, New York.

Supervised the computer data entry and artifact conservation for Phase III archaeological investigation of the Fountain-Mouquin House Site, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York, for Lockwood, Kessler and Bartlett, Inc.

Supervised the artifact processing and computer data entry for phase II and phase III archaeological survey, testing and mitigation of the METRO Greenbelt Storage Yard, Beltsville, Maryland, for Wallace Roberts & Todd, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Supervised the computer data entry for phase I & II archaeological data recovery at the East Creek Mill Site, Cape May County, New Jersey, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Participated in the artifact conservation, analysis, and report preparation of archaeological investigations at the Assay Site, New York City, New York, for HRO International Ltd.

Participated in the conservation and identification of artifacts recovered from Block 1184, Christina Gateway redevelopment project, for the City of Wilmington, Delaware.

Project Laboratory Supervisor, Barclays Bank Project, New York City.  
Supervised the analysis and computerization of artifacts. Contributed to  
Artifact Analysis section of final report.

November 1986      Archaeologist, Brookdale Community College  
April 1987 and The National Park Service (Cooperative Agreement),  
Gateway National Recreation Area, Sandy Hook Unit, Sandy Hook, NJ

Instructed students and faculty in two weekend workshops in  
archaeological site survey and excavation techniques.

1979-1983      Archaeological Field and Laboratory Technician in excavation (Survey -  
Mitigation) and artifact analysis for prehistoric and historic sites  
for various archaeological contracting firms, including: Louis Berger &  
Associates Inc., Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research Corporation,  
The National Park Service, and Rutgers Archaeological Survey Office.

Field School Instructor for Rutgers University in cooperation with  
Louis Berger & Associates Inc., during the summer of 1982 at the  
Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark, Trenton, NJ.

Supervised and instructed Young Adult Conservation Corps workers  
during Phase I testing along the high dune line in August 1979 at the  
Gateway National Recreation Area, Sandy Hook Unit, Sandy Hook,  
NJ.

#### PROFESSIONAL PAPERS:

1989      With Michael Alterman and Ellen Berner. Volunteer Program. Written for the  
National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Applied Archeology Center, Rockville,  
MD., as part of Work Order #4, CX-2000-8-0011.

- 1988 With Michael Alterman and Ellen Berner. Equipment And Supply Tracking, Space Assessment, Library Reorganization, Equipment and Supply Needs, Artifact Collections Management. Reports written for the National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Applied Archeology Center, Rockville, MD., as part of Work Order #4, CX-2000-8-0011.
- 1987 With Suzanne Rimmner Kahn. "Metallurgist at the Barclays Bank Site, New York." Paper presented in the symposium "New Approaches to other Pasts" at the 1987 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Franklin Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
- 1986 With Terry H. Klein and Jay R. Cohen. "Chemists, Druggists, and Merchants at the Barclays Bank site: A Study of Late 18th and 19th-Century Consumer Behavior." Paper presented at the 1986 SHA/CUA Annual Meeting, Sacramento, California.

#### COMPUTER EXPERIENCE:

Experienced in the use of IBM, PC and compatibles; Software experience includes; Rbase, Lotus 123, WordPerfect, Excell and dBase III plus.

#### PROFESSIONAL

AFFILIATIONS: Council for Northeast Historic Archaeology  
Council of Maryland Archaeology.  
Society for Historic Archaeology.

**Lynn Jones**  
1401 Billman Lane  
Silver Spring, MD 20902  
(301) 933-5672

**Education:**            **B.A. Anthropology/Cum Laude**  
University of Maryland, 1990

**Candidate for Masters of Applied Anthropology**  
University of Maryland, degree expected 1993

**Academic Honors:**        **Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society**

**Skills:**

**Field Archaeology:**

Excavation, supervision of crew in field, training of student and volunteer excavators, transit work, photography, soil resistivity.

**Laboratory Archaeology:**

Historic artifact analysis, training and supervision of volunteers, students and lab assistants, organization of collections and reference library.

**Writing and Editing:**

Content editing and copy editing for archaeology manuscripts and reports; report writing; preparation, compilation and technical assistance with reports.

**Public Program and Community Outreach:**

Team planning meetings, writing and editing placard text, scheduling production for museum exhibit; archaeology site tours for visiting public and school groups; laboratory lecture and workshop; ethnographic research and interviewing.

**Experience:**

Sept. 1991 to May 1992 - **Assistant Director**, Archaeology Laboratory, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeology in Annapolis Project, under the direction of Dr. Mark P. Leone.

Representative for archaeology at Kunta Kinte Commemoration and Heritage Festival, Annapolis, MD. September 1991.

July 16 thru July 26, 1991 - **Site Supervisor**. Jonas Green Print Shop site. Archaeology in Annapolis Project, under the direction of Dr. Barbara J. Little.

June 3 to August 23, 1991 - **Assistant Site Supervisor**. Charles Carroll House site. Archaeology in Annapolis Project, under the direction of George C. Logan.

June 3 to July 12, 1991 - **Instructor**, Field School in Urban Archaeology, University of Maryland.

Sept. 1990 to May 1991 - **Assistant Director**, Archaeology Laboratory, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeology in Annapolis Project, under the direction of Dr. Mark P. Leone.

Representative for archaeology at Kunta Kinte Commemoration and Heritage Festival, Annapolis, MD. September 1990.

Assisted in production of "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood Through Archaeology" exhibits at the Banneker-Douglass Museum and Shiplap House Museum, Annapolis, MD.

August 1990 - **Field Excavation**, 10 Francis Street, Annapolis, Maryland. Archaeology in Annapolis Project, under the direction of Dr. Barbara J. Little.

June to August 1990 - **File Reorganization**, Organization of Archaeology in Annapolis Project records and files, under the direction of Dr. Barbara J. Little.

Presented hands-on archaeology laboratory workshop for group of high school students.

Sept. 1989 to June 1990 - **Laboratory Assistant**, Archaeology Laboratory at the University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeology in Annapolis Project, under the direction of Paul R. Mullins

August 1989 - **Field excavation**, Gott's Court site, Annapolis, Maryland. Archaeology in Annapolis Project, under the direction of Mark S. Warner.

June to July 1989 - **Field School**, University of Maryland. Carroll Garden site, urban historical archaeology. Site director: Dr. Elizabeth Kryder-Reid.

#### **Publications and Reports:**

1990 with Laura J. Galke, Report on Excavations at 10 Francis Street (18AP55). Principal Investigator: Dr. Barbara J. Little.

1992 with George C. Logan, Marian C. Creveling, & Thomas W. Bodor, 1991 Archaeological Excavations at the Charles Carroll House in Annapolis, Maryland (18AP45). Principal Investigator: Dr. Mark P. Leone.

#### **Professional Affiliations:**

Society for Historical Archaeology  
Council for Maryland Archaeology

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING CERAMIC VESSELS

VESSEL #	VESSEL TYPE	PROVENIENCE	# SHERDS
CW #1	PLATE MOLDED	N25W70.G	2
CW #2	CHAMBERPOT	N34W71.C	2
CW #3	HOLLOWWARE BASE	N25W70.F N25W70.NP	1 1
CW #4	SAUCER/BOWL HANDPAINTED	N25W70.F	1
CW #5	HOLLOWWARE BAT PRINTED	N25W70.F	1
CW #6	HOLLOWWARE BEADED RIM	N30W65.G	2
PW #1	BOWL/CUP HANDPAINTED	N16W66.SF	7
PW #2	PLATE TRANSFERPRINT WILLOW	N16W66.A	3
PW #3	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	N34W71.B RM9.1C.B	1 1
PW #4	BOWL TRANSFERPRINT	N44W65.H N44W68.D RM9.A1N.B	1 1 1
PW #5	BOWL/SAUCER TRANSFERPRINT "OLD BLUE"	N44W71.C RM9.1E.4.B RM9.1W.A	2 1 1
PW #6	BOWL TRANSFERPRINT "OLD BLUE"	N30W68.E N34W71.E N25W67.5.C	1 1 1
PW #7	HOLLOWWARE MOCHA	RM9.2E.B RM9.2E.C RM9.1W.B	1 1 1
PW #8	BOWL HANDPAINTED	N44W65.6	6
PW #9	PLATE TRANSFERPRINT WILLOW	N31W71.D	2

CW = CREAMWARE

PW = PEARLWARE

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING CERAMIC VESSELS

VESSEL #	VESSEL TYPE	PROVENIENCE	# SHERDS
PW #10	PLATE SHELLEDGE GREEN SCALLOPED	RM9.1C.A	1
PW #11	CUP HANDPAINTED	N25W67.5	1
PW #12	CUP HANDPAINTED	N34W71.C	1
PW #13	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	N25W70.F447.a	1
PW #14	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.1W.A	1
PW #15	CUP HANDPAINTED	RM9.A1N.B	1
PW #16	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	RM9.1N.B	1
PW #17	SHALLOW BOWL HANDPAINTED	N34W71.D	1
PW #18	HOLLOWWARE HANDPAINTED	N34W71.C	2
PW #19	CUP HANDPAINTED	N31W71.F515.a	1
PW #20	CUP HANDPAINTED	N31W71.D N30W68.NP	1 1
PW #21	CUP HANDPAINTED	N31W71.F	1
PW #22	SHALLOW BOWL ENGINE TURNED CHECKERBOARD	N34W71.E	1
PW #23	HOLLOWWARE ENGINE TURNED CHECKERBOARD	RM9.1C.A	1
PW #24	HOLLOWWARE ENGINE TURNED ANNULAR SLIP	RM9.1C.A	1
PW #25	HOLLOWWARE ANNULAR SLIP	RM9.1W.A	1

PW = PEARLWARE



CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING CERAMIC VESSELS

VESSEL #	VESSEL TYPE	PROVENIENCE	# SHERDS
PW #26	HOLLOWWARE ENGINE TURNED ANNULAR	N16W66.SF	1
PW #27	PLATE TRANSFERPRINT WILLOW	N44W68.NP	1
PW #28	PLATE TRANSFERPRINT WILLOW	N31W71.C	1
PW #29	POSS PLATE TRANSFERPRINT	RM9.1W.B	2
PW #30	HOLLOWWARE TRANSFERPRINT "OLD BLUE"	RM9.1W.B	1
PW #31	HOLLOWWARE TRANSFERPRINT	N44W68.D	4
PW #32	HOLLOWWARE BASE	RM9.1AS.A	1
BB #1	POSS LID	N31W71.B	1
RE #1	HOLLOWWARE RIM	N31W71.E	1
RS #1	HOLLOWWARE RED BODY ENGINE TURNED	RM9.A1N.B	1
RS #2	HOLLOWWARE RED BODY CLEAR GLAZE	N30W68.B	1
RK #1	HOLLOWWARE	N30W71.C	1
IR #1	HOLLOWWARE UNDECORATED	N20W70	2

PW = PEARLWARE

BB = BLACK BASALT

RE = REFINED  
EARTHENWARE

RS = REFINED STONEWARE

RK = ROCKINGHAM

IR = IRONSTONE

CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE  
EAST WING CERAMIC VESSELS

WW #1	PLATE TRANSFERPRINT BLUE & WHITE	N16W66.SF	2
WW #2	HOLLOWWARE ANNULAR	N39W65.E RM9.2E.A RM9.2E.B N16W66.SF	7 1 1 1
WW #3	HOLLOWWARE SPONGED	N44W68.C N44W68.D	1 1
WW #4	HOLLOWWARE SPONGED	N44W68.D RM9.2E.A	2
WW #5	PLATE TRANSFERPRINT BLUE & WHITE	N31W71.D RM9.A1S.B	1
WW #6	HOLLOWWARE ANNULAR	N36W65E.A	1
WW #7	PLATE HANDPAINTED BAND ON RIM	RM9.A1S.B	1
WW #8	PLATE SHELLEDGE	RM9.2E.A	1
WW #9	HOLLOWWARE	RM9.2E.A	1
WW #10	PLATE TRANSFERPRINT BLUE & WHITE	N16W66.SF	1
WW #11	HOLLOWWARE TRANSFERPRINT BLUE & WHITE	RM9.1W.B	3
WW #12	HOLLOWWARE POSS. LARGE BOWL	N44W68.A	1
WW #13	HOLLOWWARE ANNULAR BLUE & WHITE	N25W67.5.B	1
* WW #14	SHALLOW BOWL TRANSFERPRINT	N25W70.F N31W71.C N34W71.D RM9.2E.B	1 1 1 1
WW #15	HOLLOWWARE ANNULAR	RM9.3E.A	1

WW = WHITEWARE

**CURRICULUM VITAE**  
(January 1991)

**Mark P. Leone**

Dept. of Anthropology  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
(301) 405-1428

**Home Address:**

3631 Ordway St., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20016  
(202) 362-4088

**Born:**

June 26, 1940

**Education:** 1963 B.A. Tufts College, History.  
1966 M.A. University of Arizona, Anthropology.  
1968 Ph.D. University of Arizona, Anthropology.

**RESEARCH AREAS:** North American Archaeology; Historical Archaeology; Outdoor History Museums; Mormons.

**PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT:**

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Princeton University, 1968-1975.

Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1976-1990; Professor, 1990-present.

Advisory Committee on Advancement, Promotion and Tenure, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of Maryland, College Park, 1977-1978.

Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, 1978.

Acting Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1978-1980.

Director, University of Maryland Field School in Urban Historical Archaeology, 1983-present.

Instructor, Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, Fall 1983.

Adjunct Faculty, Anne Arundel Community College, Fall 1983.

Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Capetown, July-September, 1988 (with clearance from anti-apartheid groups).

**RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUPPORTED BY GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS**

Western Apache ethnoarchaeology. Doris Duke Oral History Project, Arizona State Museum. Spring, 1968.

**Mormon cultural ecology in the 19th century. Princeton University Committee on Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Summer 1969; Sept.-Jan. 1970; Summer 1972. Archival work on 19th-century Mormonism and field research on Arizona Mormons. NIMH Small Grant, 1970-1972.**

**Conference on Marginal Religious Movements in America Today. Organized with Irving I. Zaretsky, Princeton University, April, 1971. Supported by Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research; National Endowment for the Humanities; Lucius N. Littauer Foundation; and the Center for Urban Ethnography, University of Pennsylvania.**

**Evolution of Mormon Society. National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for Independent Study and Research, 1975-1976.**

**Ethnographic uses of American history, Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. Graduate Research Board, University of Maryland College Park, Summer 1977.**

**Ethnographic research on the uses of history at St. Mary's City, Maryland. Graduate Research Board, University of Maryland, College Park, Summer 1981.**

**Graduate School, University of Maryland, College Park. Grant to travel to the Third Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference, Reading, U.K., December, 1982.**

**\*Historical archaeology and program of public interpretation within the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. Reynolds Tavern site (1743) and Victualling Warehouse site (1790). Maryland Humanities Council; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1982, 9 months each.**

**Historical archaeology used to create an archaeological interpretation for the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. National Endowment for the Humanities, Museum and Historical Organizations Program, 1983-1985, 2 years; Maryland Humanities Council, 1983, 9 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1984.**

**Excavations in eighteenth century sites in Annapolis and their interpretation, including Victualling Warehouse (1790), and Jonas Green Print Shop (1720-1830), and Governor Calvert site (1720-1850). Maryland Heritage Committee, 1984, for Maryland's 350th Anniversary; Maryland Humanities Council, 9 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1985.**

**Archaeological excavation of the 1694 settlement plan of Annapolis; eighteenth century sites; and associated analysis and interpretation, including to the visiting public. National Geographic Society, 1985, 10 months; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1985, 4 months; Maryland Humanities Council, 1985, 11 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1986.**

**Archaeological excavation and interpretation at Jonas Green Print shop, Hyde House (1740), State House Inn (1740) sites. Maryland Humanities Council, 1986, 11 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1987; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1986, 5 months; Maryland State Board of Education, Summer 1986.**

**Excavation and public interpretation of Charles Carroll of Carrollton house and garden for 250th anniversary of the birth of this signer of the Declaration of Independence. Maryland Humanities Council (6th consecutive grant), 1987-1988,**

18 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis (4th consecutive grant) FY 1988; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City (4th grant) 1987, 3 months; Maryland State Board of Education (2nd grant), Summer, 1987.

Excavation at Proctor's Tavern (1680) in Annapolis and computerization of data from Archaeology in Annapolis. University of Maryland, Designated Research Initiative Fund Award, 1987-1990, 3 fiscal years.

Excavation at Sands House (1720); 22 West Street (1720); Hyde House (1740) in Annapolis. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1989.

For videotape on archaeological interpretations; for excavations around State Circle. Maryland Humanities Council, Summer 1989; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1990.

African-American Historical Archaeology, Franklin Street site (1780-1790). Maryland Humanities Council for public interpretation; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County for excavation, 1990-91.

For research on Annapolis and writing An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis, Distinguished Faculty Research Fellowship, 1990-91.

For finishing An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis. National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for College Teachers and Independent Scholars, 1991-92.

\*Archaeology in Annapolis was begun in 1981. Since then, at least \$1.5 million has been raised through these and other sources for the project.

#### **POSITIONS AND OFFICES HELD IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES**

National Science Foundation, Advisory Panel for Anthropology. 1977-1979.

Governor's Consulting Committee on Historic Places in the State of Maryland (nomination panel for the National Register of Historic Places), 1978-present.

American Association of University Professors, College Park Chapter, Secretary 1979; President 1980-1981.

Board of Managers, Anthropological Society of Washington; President-Elect 1983-1984; President 1984-1985.

Member, Executive Committee, Society for American Archaeology, 1983-1986.

Chairman, Government Affairs Committee, Society for American Archaeology, 1986-1988.

Member, Board of Directors, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, 1985-1988.

Treasurer-Elect, 1988; Acting Treasurer, 1989; Treasurer, 1989-1992; Society for American Archaeology.

#### **EDITORIAL ACTIVITY**

Advisory Editor, Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought, 1979-1982.

Advisory Editor, Studies in Historical Archaeology, Stanley South, Editor. Academic Press, 1979-1985.

Advisory Editor, Series entitled "Social Archaeology," Ian Hodder, Editor. Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1986-present.

Editorial Board, Wintherthur Portfolio, 1989-1992.

Editorial Board, Rural History, Cambridge University Press, 1989-1992.

#### CONSULTATIVE POSITIONS

Intergraphix Design Associates. Museum exhibit design for Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado, Summer, Fall, 1982.

Historic Annapolis, Inc., for historical archaeology in Annapolis, Maryland, 1981-present.

Office of the Mayor of Baltimore, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. A public interpretive program for historical archaeology in downtown Baltimore, Maryland, 1983-1984.

Consultant, Jefferson-Patterson Historical Park and Museum, St. Leonard's, Maryland, 1984-1985, 9 months.

#### BOOKS, EDITED AND WRITTEN

1972 Contemporary Archaeology, editor. Southern Illinois University Press.

1974 Religious Movements in Contemporary America, co-edited with Irving R. Zaretsky. Princeton University Press.

1979 Roots of Modern Mormonism. Harvard University Press.

1988 The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States, co-edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Smithsonian Institution Press.

In Press Anthropological Perspectives on Mormons, co-edited with John L. Sorenson.

In Press An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis, with Barbara J. Little, Parker B. Potter, Jr., and Paul A. Shackel.

In Press American Landscapes, with Neil A. Silberman. Prentice Hall.

#### ARTICLES

1968 Neolithic Economic Autonomy and Social Distance. Science 162:1150-1151, 6 December.

1971 Modern American Culture, The Decline of the Future? Journal of Popular Culture IV:4:863-880, Spring. Also in Crisis on Campus, Nye, Russell B., Ray B. Browne, and Michael T. Marsden, editors. Bowling Green University Press, 1971.

1971 Western Apache Ecology: From Horticulture to Agriculture, with P. Bion Griffin and Keith H. Basso. In Apachean Culture History and Ethnology, Basso, Keith H. and Morris E. Opler, editors, pp. 69-73. University of Arizona Press.

1972 The Evolution of Mormon Culture in Eastern Arizona. In Utah Historical Quarterly 40:2:122-141, Spring.

- 1972 Issues in Anthropological Archaeology. In Contemporary Archaeology, Leone, M. P., editor, pp. 14-27. Southern Illinois University Press.
- 1973 Archaeology as the Science of Technology: Mormon Town Plans and Fences. In Research and Theory in Current Archaeology, Redman, Charles L., editor, pp. 125-150. John Wiley and Sons. Reprinted in Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, Schuyler, Robert L., editor. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., 1978.
- 1973 Why the Coalville Tabernacle Had to Be Razed. Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought 8:2:30-39.
- 1974 The Economic Basis for the Evolution of Mormon Culture. In Religious Movements in Contemporary America, Zaretsky, I. I. and M. P. Leone, editors, pp. 722-756. Princeton University Press.
- 1977 The New Mormon Temple in Washington, D. C. In Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things. Special Publication Series 2:43-61. Reprinted in Sunstone (a Mormon journal), September-October, 1978.
- 1977 The Role of Primitive Technology in Nineteenth Century American Utopias. 1975 Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, pp. 87-107.
- 1977 Forward. In Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology, South, S., editor, pp. xvii-xxi. Academic Press.
- 1978 Time in American Archaeology. In Social Archaeology: Beyond Subsistence and Dating, Redman, Charles L., et al., editors, pp. 25-36. Academic Press.
- 1981 Archaeology's Relationship to the Present and the Past. In Modern Material Culture, Gould, Richard A. and Michael B. Schiffer, editors, pp. 5-13. Academic Press.
- 1981 Mormon "Peculiarity": Recapitulation of Subordination. In Persistent Peoples, Castile, George P. and Gilbert Kushner, editors, pp. 78-83. University of Arizona Press.
- 1981 The Relationship Between Artifacts and the Public in Outdoor History Museums. In The Research Potential of Anthropological Museum Collections, Cantwell, A. M., J. B. Griffin, and Nan Rothchild, editors, pp. 301-313. New York Academy of Sciences.
- 1981 Childe's Offspring. In Symbolic and Structural Archaeology, Hodder, Ian, editor, pp. 179-184. Cambridge University Press.
- 1981 Some Opinions About Recovering Mind. In American Antiquity 47:742-760.
- 1982 Annapolis Public Archaeology, with A. St. Clair Wright and Anne E. Yentsch. In Maryland Humanities Winter/Spring:10-11.
- 1983 "Archaeology in Public" in Annapolis, Maryland, with A. St. Clair Wright and Anne E. Yentsch. In Livability Digest 2:3:22-23.
- 1983 Historical Archaeology and Reshaping the Myths of American Origins. In The George Wright Society Forum 3:2:1-16.
- 1983 Land and Water, Urban Life and Boats: Underwater Reconnaissance in the Patuxent River on Chesapeake Bay. In Shipwreck Anthropology, Gould, R. A., editor, pp. 173-188. University of New Mexico Press.
- 1983 Method as Message. Museum News 62:1:35-41.

- 1983 The Role of Archaeology in Verifying American Identity. In Archaeological Review from Cambridge 2:1:44-50.
- 1984 Interpreting Ideology in Historical Archaeology: Using the Rules of Perspective in the William Paca Garden in Annapolis, Maryland. In Ideology, Representation and Power in Prehistory, Tilley, C. and D. Miller, editors, pp. 25-35. Cambridge University Press.
- 1984 Archaeological Annapolis: A Guide to Seeing and Understanding Three Centuries of Change with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. (A guidebook to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland) Reprinted, 1989.
- 1985 Ethnographic Inference and Analogy in Analyzing Prehistoric Diets, with Ann M. Palkovich. In The Analysis of Prehistoric Diets, Gilbert, R. I., Jr. and J. H. Mielke, editors, pp. 423-431. Academic Press.
- 1985 Varied Epistemologies in Historical Archaeology. In Historical Archaeology West of the Blue Ridge: A Regional Example from Rockbridge County, McDaniel, John M. and Kurt C. Russ, editors, pp. 91-98. Washington and Lee University Press.
- 1986 Liberation Not Replication: "Archaeology in Annapolis" Analyzed, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 76:2:97-105, June 1986.
- 1986 Symbolic, Structural, and Critical Archaeology. In American Archaeology Past, Present, and Future, Meltzer, D., D. Fowler, and J. Sabloff, editors, pp. 415-438. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1987 Public Interpretation: A Plurality of Meanings. In A Key Into the Language of Woodsplint Baskets, McMullen, Ann and Russell G. Handsman, editors, pp. 165-167. Washington, Conn.: American Indian Archaeological Institute.
- 1987 Rule by Ostentation: The Relationship Between Space and Sight in Eighteenth Century Landscape Architecture in the Chesapeake Region of Maryland. In Method and Theory for Activity Area Research: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach, Kent, Susan, editor, pp. 604-633. Columbia University Press.
- 1987 Middle-Range Theory in Historical Archaeology, with Constance A. Crosby. In Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology, Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, editor, pp. 397-410. New York: Plenum Press.
- 1987 The Preserved is Political, with Christine Hoepfner and Parker B. Potter, Jr. In ICOMOS Information, July/September:10-16.
- 1987 Archaeology in Public in Annapolis: Four Seasons, Five Sites, Seven Tours, 32,000 Visitors, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. American Archaeology 6(1): 51-61.
- 1987 Toward a Critical Archaeology, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. and Paul A. Shackel. In Current Anthropology 28:3:283-302.
- 1987 Forks, Clocks, and Power, with Paul A. Shackel. In Mirror and Metaphor, Ingersoll, Daniel and Gordon Bronitsky, editors, pp. 45-61. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America.



- 1988 The Relationship Between Archaeological Data and the Documentary Record: Eighteenth-Century Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland. Historical Archaeology 22:1:29-35.
- 1988 The Georgian Order as the Order of Merchant Capitalism in Annapolis, Maryland. In Recovery of Meaning, Leone, Mark P. and Parker B. Potter, Jr., editors, pp. 235-261. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1989 Power Gardens of Annapolis, with Julie Ernstein, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, and Paul A. Shackel. Archaeology 42:2:34-37; 74-75.
- 1989 Issues in Historic Landscapes and Gardens. Historical Archaeology 23:1:45-47.
- 1989 Living History and Critical Archaeology and the Reconstruction of the Past, with Russell G. Handsman. In Critical Traditions in Contemporary Archaeology, Pinsky, Valerie and Alison Wylie, editors, pp. 117-135. Cambridge University Press.
- 1989 Establishing the Meaning of Objects in Context. In Perspectives on Anthropological Collections from the American Southwest, Hedlund, Ann L., editor, pp. 141-148. Anthropological Research Papers, No. 40. Arizona State University Press.
- 1989 Keynote Address: Sketch of a Theory for Outdoor History Museums. Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM), Proceedings of the 1987 Annual Meeting, Vol. X, 1989, pp. 36-46. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1990 Seeds of Sedition, with Barbara J. Little. Archaeology May/June:36-40.
- 1990 Plane and Solid Geometry in Colonial Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland, with Paul A. Shackel. In Landscape Archaeology, Kelso, William and Rachel Most, editors, pp. 153-167. University of Virginia Press.
- 1990 The Georgian Order in Annapolis, with Paul A. Shackel. Maryland Archaeologist, Special Publication.
- In Press Critical Perspectives on Work Concerning Charles Carroll of Carrollton, with Elizabeth Kryder-Reid. In Symbolic and Semiotic Approaches to Archaeology, Peebles, Christopher S., editor. Indiana University Press.
- In Press Active Genealogies. In Anthropological Perspectives on Mormons, Sorenson, John L. and M. P. Leone, editors.
- In Press Materialist Theory and the Formations of Questions in Archaeology. In New Directions in Archaeology: The Processual/Post Processual Debate, Preucel, Robert W., editor. Southern Illinois University Press.
- In Press A Plan for the Archaeology of Ethnicity in Annapolis, Maryland, with J. Ernstein, E. Kryder-Reid, B. Little, P. Mullins, P. Potter, P. Shackel, and M. Warner. In Digging the African-American Past: Archaeology and the Black Experience, Bailey, Ronald and Theresa Singleton, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- In Press Artifacts as Expressions of Society and Culture: Memory and Subversive Genealogy, with Barbara J. Little. In Learning from Things, Kingery, David and Steven Lubar, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press.

- In Press Symbolic Violence, Material Culture and Class Structure in 18th-Century Annapolis, Maryland, with J. Bailey-Goldschmidt and E. Kryder-Reid.
- In Press The Rationalization of Sound in Mid-eighteenth Century Annapolis, Maryland, with Elizabeth Kryder-Reid and Janice Bailey-Goldschmidt. In Material Culture, World View, and Culture Change, Beaudry, Mary and Anne E. Yentsch, editors. Telford Press.
- In Press The Reburial Issue and the Future of Archaeology: A Critical Theory Perspective, with Robert Preucel. In Conceptual Issues for American Archaeology in the 21st Century, Wandsnider, Lu Ann, editor. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University.
- In Press Legitimation in Archaeology or the Classification of Archaeological Sites and the People Who Excavate Them, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. American Antiquity.
- In Press Overview of Archaeological Discoveries in Annapolis Since 1981. In The Historic Chesapeake: Archaeological Contributions, Little, Barbara J. and Paul A. Shackel, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- In Press An Anthropological View of Great Basin Kingdom. In "Great Basin Kingdom" Revisited Thirty Years Later, Alexander, Thomas G., editor. Utah State University Press.
- In Press Establishing the Roots of Historical Consciousness in Modern Annapolis, Maryland, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. In Museums and Communities, Karp, Ivan and Christine Mullins Kreamer, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press.

#### SHORTER PIECES

- 1978 On Text and Interpretation. Current Anthropology 19:3:664-665.
- 1978 Comment on "Descriptive Statements, Covering Laws and Theories" by D. Read and S. LeBlanc. Current Anthropology 19:2:324.
- 1980 Mormonism Lacks Another Side Inside. The San Diego Union, March 2, p. C7.
- 1982 History Perceived and History Preserved. Newsletter, Oral History of the Mid-Atlantic Region 6:2:13-14.
- 1983 Comments on Museums in the Twentieth Century. Selected Proceedings From the Sleepy Hollow Conference on Interpretive Issues for Outdoor Museums and Historic Houses, Nov. 15-17, 1982. pp. 18-20. Blatti, J., editor. New York Council for the Humanities.
- 1986 Annapolis: Reflections of the Age of Reason. Script of 12-slide projector, 20-minute audio/visual introduction to the material culture of 18th century Annapolis for visitors to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. Produced by Telesis, Inc. Sponsored by Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland.

## ***GEORGE C. LOGAN***

**Home Address:**

63 East Street, Apt. 3  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
(301) 268-5895

**Born:**

May 21, 1962

**Education:**

M.A.Ed. Secondary School Teaching with an emphasis in  
Museum Education; The College of William and Mary;  
Spring 1991

B.A. Anthropology; The College of William and Mary;  
Spring 1985

**Current Position:**

Supervisor of Public Programs for "Archaeology in  
Annapolis." This is a long-term archaeological research  
program sponsored jointly by University of Maryland,  
College Park and Historic Annapolis Foundation.

**Research Interests:**

Museum Education  
Educational Programming  
Curriculum Development  
Historical Archaeology

**Publications:**

1991 "Archaeology in Annapolis." Co-authored with Mark S. Warner.  
In The Annapolis Book. Annapolis, MD: Platinum Publishing.

In Press "An Archaeology of African Americans in Annapolis, Maryland:  
Who Asks the Questions? Who Listens to the Answers?" Co-  
authored with Mark Leone, Barbara Little, Mark Warner, Parker  
Potter, Jr., Paul Shackel, Paul Mullins, and Julie Ernststein.  
To be printed in Studies in African-American Archaeology.  
Editor: Theresa Singleton. Charlottesville, VA: University  
of Virginia Press.

## **Professional Papers:**

- 1991 "Urban Archaeology and Community Outreach." Co-authored with Barbara Little, Mark Warner, and Benjamin Ford. Presented at the Society for Applied Anthropology Annual Conference, March 16.

## **Educational Experience:**

1989 - Present

Archaeology in Annapolis project.

**Supervisor of Public Programs:** conceptualize on-site programs, walking tours, and museum exhibits; write and edit site tours and other educational materials; train students and staff members as archaeologist/guides; coordinate summer educational activities (walk-in and scheduled site tours, walking tours of the Historic District focusing on archaeology, museum exhibit tours, and hands-on activities); create and implement evaluation techniques for tours and exhibits; develop press relations (local, regional, and national); write press releases.

1991 (Spring & Fall)

Anne Arundel Community College Sceptor Program.

**Instructor:** "Digging for Facts: Artifacts and American Culture."

Class offered as part of a gifted and talented program available to students grades 6 through 9.

1988 National Park Service, Jamestown Festival Park, Jamestown, VA.

**Volunteer Interpretive Guide:** conducted walking tours of the park's three living history sites for visiting school groups, grades 4 & 5.

## **Exhibits:**

1990 Kunta Kinte Commemoration and Heritage Festival, Annapolis, MD.

Created two photographic exhibits focusing on the African American historical archaeology that was in progress during the fall festival.

1991 "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood Through Archaeology."

Exhibit focuses on three archaeological sites that were occupied by African Americans during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Displays combine artifacts, photographs, oral history excerpts, and archaeological interpretations to emphasize the message that plural voices compose the past. Open from April 15 through June 29 at the Banneker-Douglass Museum, Annapolis, MD. and from July 15 through December 31, 1991 at the Shiplap House, Annapolis, MD.

Responsibilities: working with archaeologists, exhibit designers and educators to develop educational messages; consulting with designers about interpretations of archaeological materials; and assisting in production details.

**Archaeological Experience:**

1989-1991 Archaeology in Annapolis project

**Archaeological Site Director:** Plan and direct a four-month excavation project; oversee five-person paid staff and thirty-person volunteer crew; prepare final site report according to state guidelines.

**Fieldschool Supervisor:** Co-supervised three archaeological fieldschools sponsored by the Univ. of MD, College Park.

Director: Dr. Mark Leone

1988 & 1989

William and Mary Archaeology Project Center, Inc.

**Full-time Field Crew Chief and part-time Excavator:** supervised a crew of 4 to 7 during Phase II archaeological survey.

Director: Mr. Robert Hunter

1987 Dept. of Archaeology, National Trust for Historic Preservation,  
Montpelier Station, VA

**Field Technician:** participated in Phase I survey and site excavation; instructed fieldschool students; interpreted research for visitors; completed historical background research for survey final report. Director: Ms. Lynne Lewis

1985-1986

Department of Archaeology, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation  
(Monticello), Charlottesville, VA.

**Staff Archaeologist:** instructed fieldschool students, interpreted  
research for visitors; acted as site supervisor for a university  
field methods class and for limited site excavations.

Director: Dr. William Kelso.

**Professional Memberships:**

American Association of Museums

American Association for State and Local History

Museum Education Roundtable

Society for Historical Archaeology