PACA GARDEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

18AP01

186 Prince George Street

Annapolis, Maryland

by

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Archaeology in Annapolis
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ABSTRACT

During the summer of 1990, the brick canal which provides spring water for the Paca Garden pond was undergoing repair, providing the opportunity for archaeological excavation. The Paca property (18AP01) has been the subject of several archaeological investigations since the mid-1960s, but the lack of proper documentation made further investigations necessary. Three units were excavated and are described fully within this report. These units revealed that on the lower terrace of the Garden, no eighteenth or nineteenth-century layers exist to the south and east of the canal. Within the boundaries of the canal, nineteenth- and twentieth-century layers of fill were recovered. In addition, a few eighteenth-century artifacts were recovered, providing some evidence for an eighteenth-century layer. Such information provides a clue to the construction techniques used to reconstruct the current garden. A summary of previous investigations and current findings are presented.

INTRODUCTION

During July and August, 1990, in conjunction with the canal reconstruction and drainage work within the Paca Garden, "Archaeology in Annapolis" was allowed to conduct investigations to enhance previous archaeological excavations which have taken place there. These former excavations were lead by Powell (1966), South (1967), and Little (1967-1968), Orr and Orr (1975), and most recently by Yentsch (1982). There were two primary goals in our 1990 investigations. First, it was hoped that the stratigraphy revealed in our work could be directly correlated with former archaeological activity, especially that of G. Little from 1967-1968, and thereby enable us to develop a comprehensive picture of the archaeology done in this area of the Paca Garden. Second, the search for eighteenth-century layers was pursued in order to discover what remains of the original garden. Funding for this project was provided by Historic Annapolis Foundation.

In addition to the wealth of archaeological attention, the Paca House and Garden have been the subject of recent scholarly pursuits as well (e.g. Leone 1984, 1987; Paca-Steele and Wright, 1987). The Paca property's historical significance is well established as one of the few locations in Annapolis where both an eighteenth-century garden and house remain. In addition, it served as the residence of William Paca, one of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Maryland.

This site served as a private residence from the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth century. The house and garden were greatly impacted during the early twentieth century

when a hotel was constructed within the garden and attached to the Paca House. To level the property for the hotel, as much as nine feet of fill was deposited within the garden.

In 1965, the house was purchased by Historic Annapolis, Inc., a non-profit organization dedicated to assessing and preserving the integrity of eighteenth-century Annapolis, and by June of 1967 archaeologists had been called upon in an effort to reconstruct the property to its eighteenth-century form.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Paca House is located within area 7 of the Maryland Historical Trust Research Unit Map (Figures 1, 2). The excavations occurred within the Paca Garden, located directly behind (NE) the house at 186 Prince George Street, in the heart of the Annapolis Historic District (Figure 3).

In July 1990, "Archaeology in Annapolis" investigated the archaeological resources remaining at the site. For two weeks, between July 9-14, excavations proceeded under the supervision of Laura J. Galke, with field crew consisting of 2-4 members of the University of Maryland Field school and later of crew members hired from that class. Barbara J. Little, Principal Investigator, provided advice in the field. The archaeology was conducted in conjunction with the reconstruction of the garden canal and the placement of drain pipes in the garden's lower fall (Figure 4).

The first goal of the archaeology was to determine whether any intact eighteenth-century surfaces had survived. Three excavation units were placed within the lower terrace of the garden to explore this possibility. Reconstructed eighteenth-century features from the garden include the terraces and falls, spring houses, canal, pond, summer house, and bridge. With the exception of the summer house and bridge, evidence for all these features was recovered archaeologically. While no eighteenth century structures were expected to be discovered, other more ephemeral eighteenth-century features characteristic of a formal garden were anticipated, including planting holes, shovel divots, or other garden activity residue.

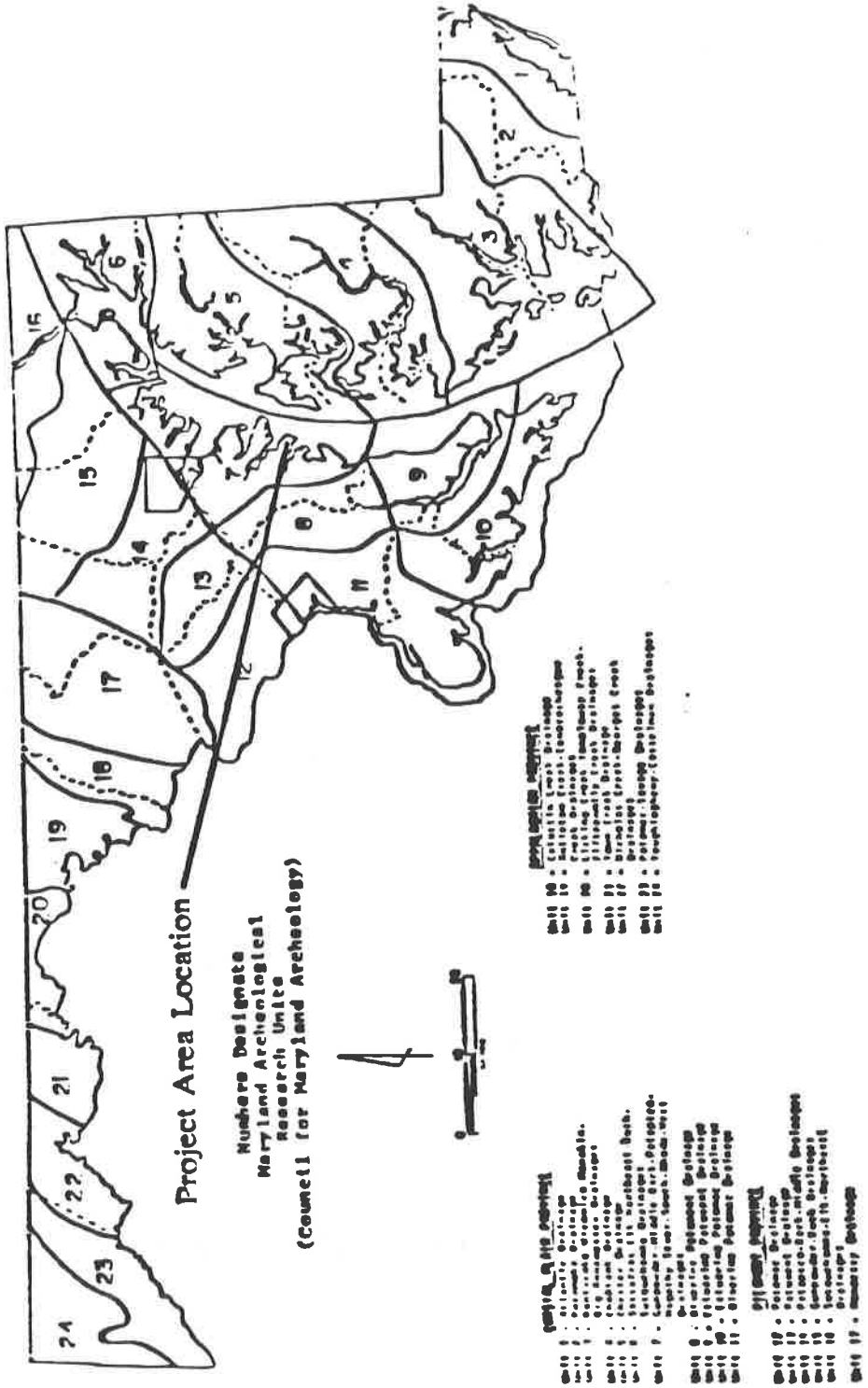


Figure 1
Maryland Historical Trust Research Unit Map

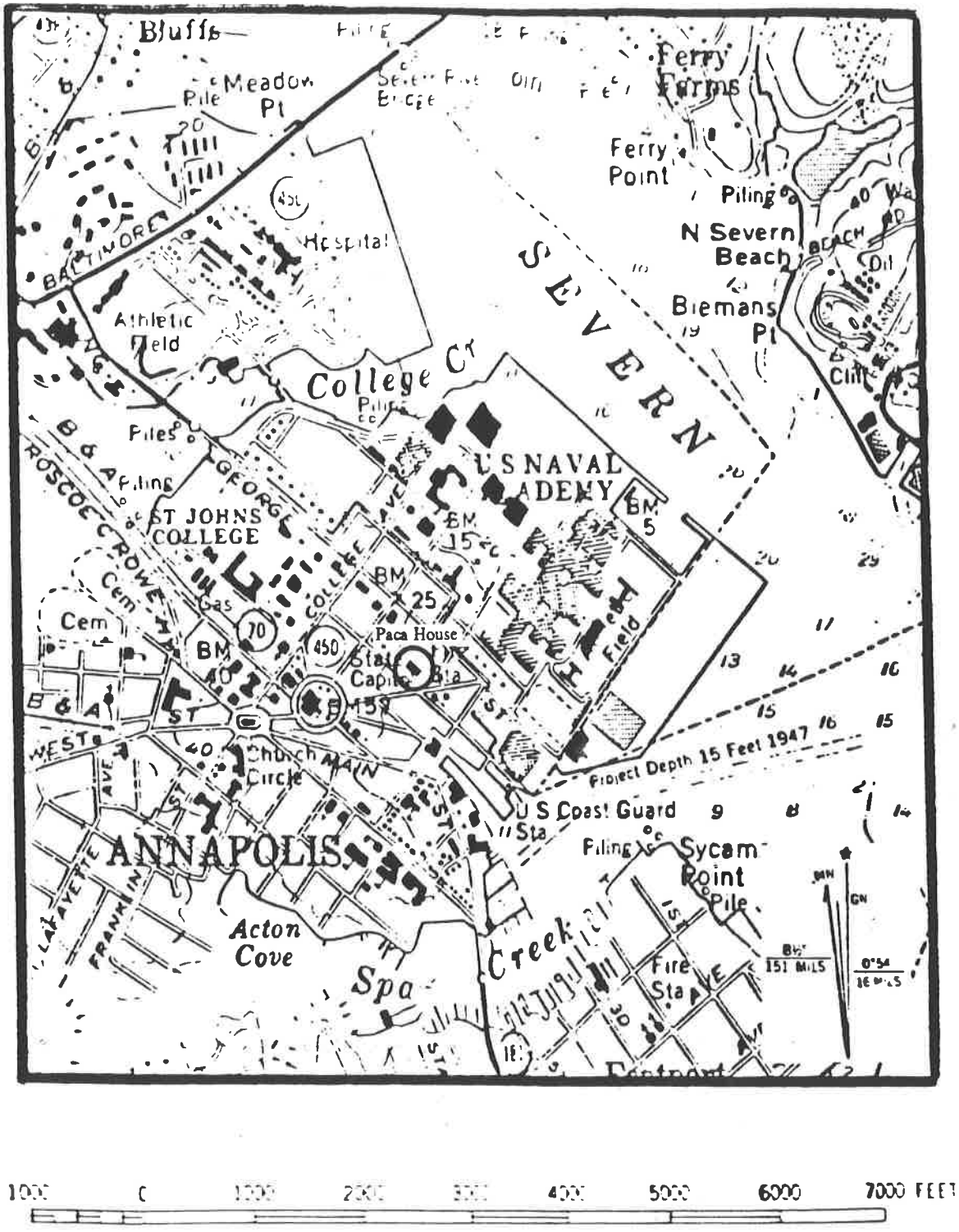


Figure 2
U.S.G.S. Quad Map

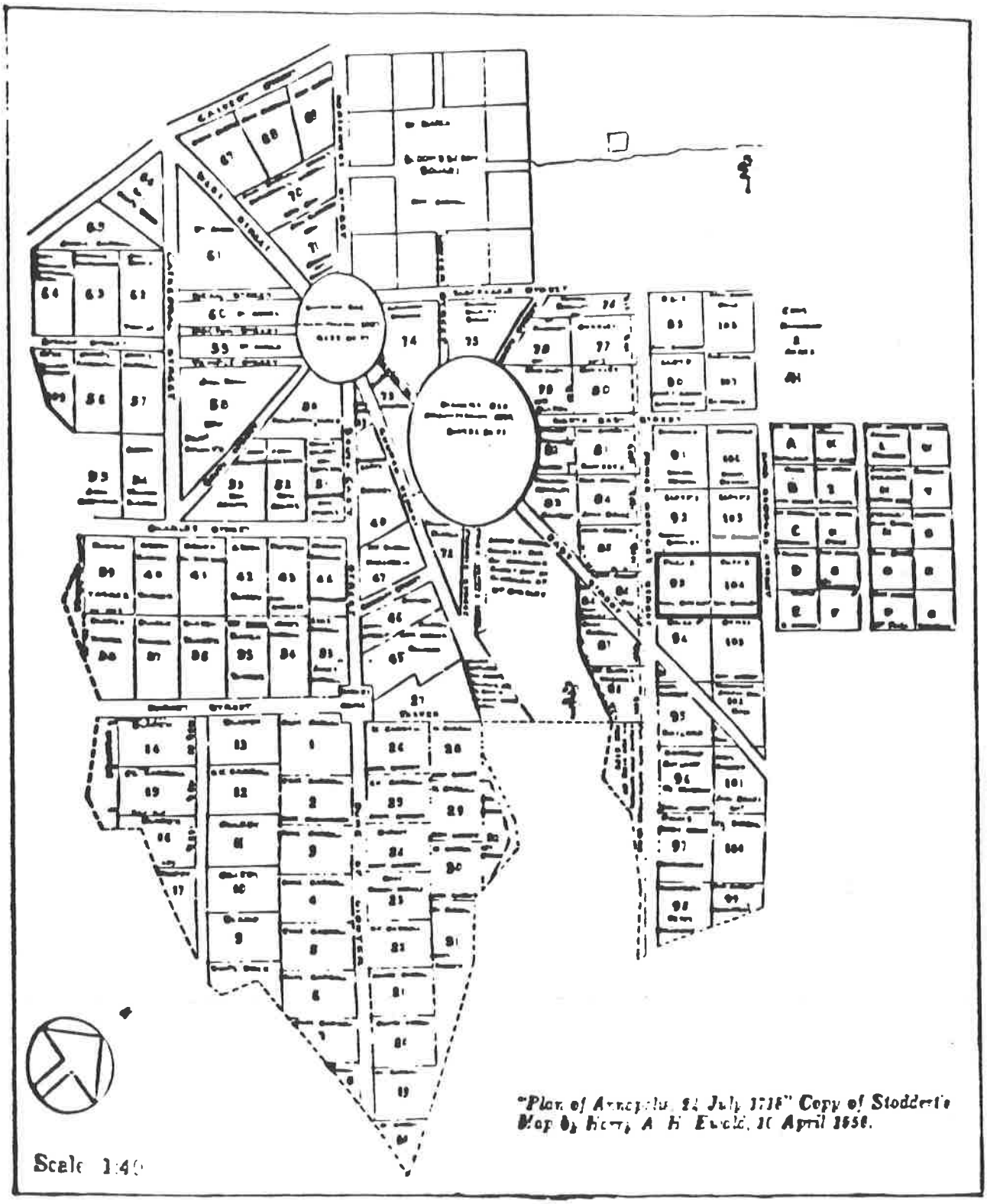


Figure 3
Stoddart Map of Annapolis, 1718

KING GEORGE STREET

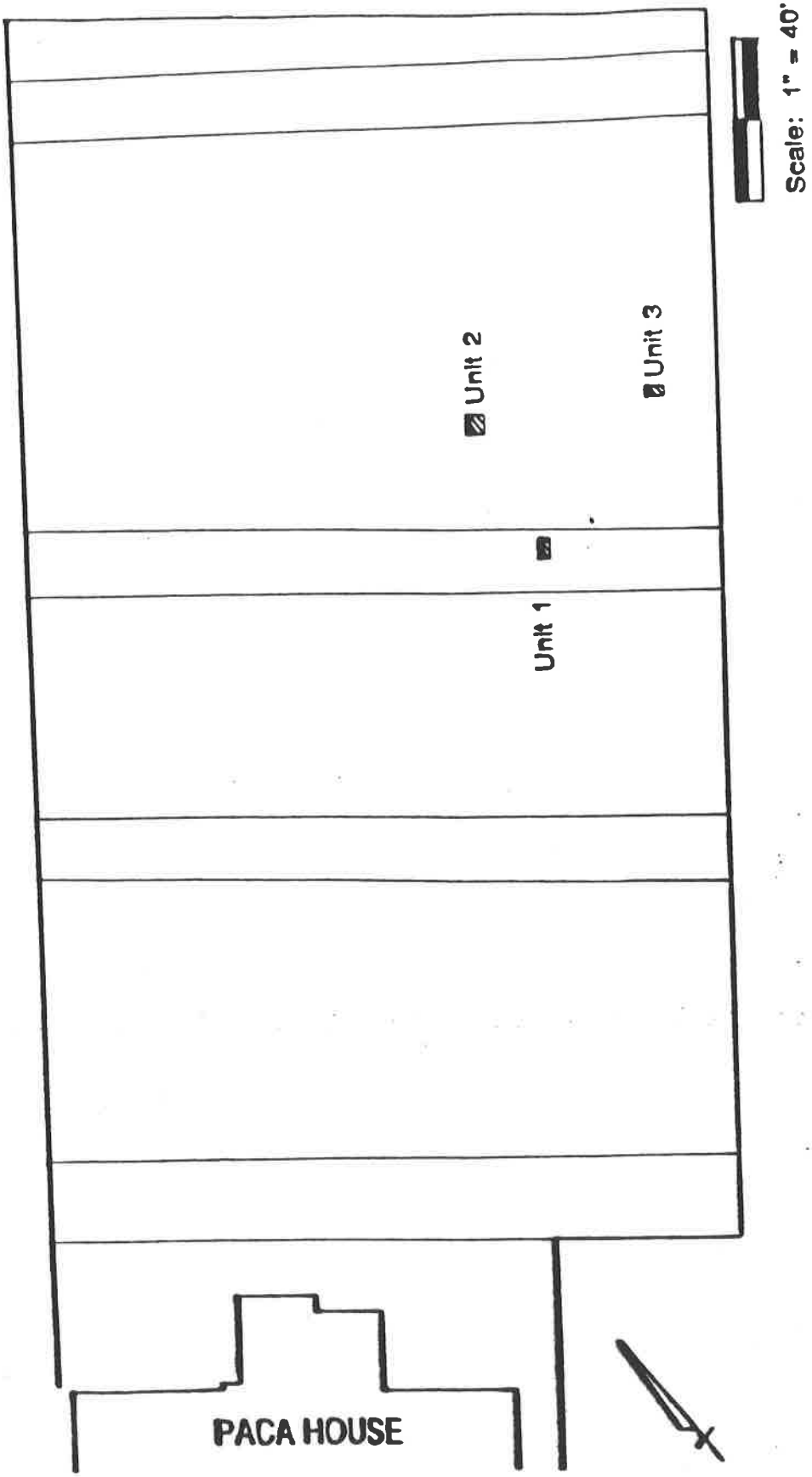


Figure 4
Location of 1990 Units

The second goal was to form a comprehensive interpretation of the archaeology of the portion of the Paca garden by comparing Little's 1968 profile maps with our own findings. No field notes survive from previous investigations in this portion of the garden and thus this goal was of extreme importance.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING/PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Physiography and Topography

The William Paca house and garden are located on Prince George Street in the Historic District of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. This property is bounded on the west by Prince George Street, on the east by King George Street, on the north by the property known as Gassaway-Feldmeyer house, and on the south by the Brice house. 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. 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, because of the stream running through the garden. From the mid 18th century until the beginning of the 20th century, the land was used for residential and gardening purposes. Then the site was a hotel until the garden and house were reconstructed in 1972.

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, gravers, bruins, denticulates, hammerstones, utilized flakes, and knives, as well as fluted points. (Kinsey 1972:327-330, Funk 1972:17-21, Gardner 1974:5, Custer 1984).

PaleoIndian populations were mobile, changing location throughout the year in order to utilize available resources. Based on work at the Flint Run Complex in Virginia (Gardner 1974:19-23, 42-44, 1977, 1979) several types of PaleoIndian sites have been identified. The largest of these sites are base camps, the main locus of habitation, which are identified by the variety within the artifact assemblage present at the site, non-random lithic distribution indicating discrete activity areas, and occasional pits and post molds. Base camps may have been occupied seasonally by aggregate bands. Examples of base camps include the Thunderbird site in the Flint Run Complex, Virginia and the Shoop site in Pennsylvania (Gardner 1974, Witthoft 1952). Smaller PaleoIndian sites may represent special purpose sites occupied by smaller groups for shorter periods of time. These sites include quarry sites, quarry reduction stations, base camp maintenance stations, and outlying hunting sites. Steponaitis notes that PaleoIndian base camps identified by diverse artifact assemblages, non-random distribution of lithic debris, activity areas, and post holes and molds, are found in riverine environments. Further, quarry sites were identified by a lack of tools, and the presence of large amounts of debitage and a crypto-crystalline rock source (Steponaitis 1980:66). This indicates that eastern PaleoIndians were not following migrating animals but were occupying sites on a seasonal basis.

Archaic Period 7500-1000 B.C.

The end of the Pleistocene was marked by environmental changes, including the inundation of some riverine environments, a change from mixed coniferous forests to northern hardwoods, and a more temperate climate (Whitehead 1972:308-310, Carbone 1976:121). Gradual changes in the flora and fauna, begun during the PaleoIndian Stage were continued through the Early Archaic Period, resulting in modern temperate flora and fauna populations

through most of the Middle Atlantic region (Guilday 1967:232). The Archaic Stage is one of cultural adaptation to these changes, it is further divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods.

The Early Archaic Period (7500 - 6000 B.C.) is characterized by the appearance of two artifact traditions, the Corner Notched tradition (7500 - 6800 B.C.) and the Bifurcate tradition (6800 - 6000 B.C.). The Corner Notched tradition was marked by a change from fluted points to corner notched points, reflecting different hafting techniques and utilization. The general artifact assemblages of Paleo and Archaic peoples were very similar, the differences between the two peoples was in what they hunted (Steponaitis 1980:69-70). The Bifurcate tradition involved the scheduled use of a number of seasonal available resources. In general, the settlement pattern for this period is similar to that of the PaleoIndian Stage (Gardner 1974, 1977, and 1979).

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

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

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

The Late Archaic Period (4000-1000 B.C.) was marked by a warm and dry climate and dominant oak-hickory forests. Four traditions flourished during the Late Archaic Period. The Piedmont tradition (4000-2000 B.C.) was an <u>in situ</u> 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.

Paca House and Garden

The possibility of prehistoric use of this property is indicated by Orr and Orr (1975) who suggest that the spring which currently provides water to the pond could have been used prehistorically as well, although no artifacts dating to this time period were recovered either then or in our own excavations. Based upon his research of historical records in the Maryland State Archives, Anthony Lindauer (personal communication) suggests that the bottom part of the garden was a low-lying marshy area in prehistoric times used primarily for transport by Native Americans. The lower subsoil discovered during this season's investigations supports the theory of a marshy area. This subsoil consists of an olive gray sandy clay to pure clay soil matrix with organic matter.

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 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. For several years 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 cites. 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

The Paca property occupies two lots, numbers 93 and 104 on James Stoddart's survey of Annapolis completed in 1718 (Figure 3). William Paca purchased this property in 1763, just four days after he had married. Details concerning the history of this lot can be found in Stanley South's 1967 volume on the Paca House (South 1967).

An early reference to the garden is given by Edward Burd in 1778, in which he states that Paca's House "...is extremely elegant and has a fine garden and two acres of ground belonging to it" (Burd quoted in South, 1967). A painting done of Paca by Charles Willson Peale portrays Paca in his garden with a summer house, bridge, bathhouse and garden wall in the background. This painting has been instrumental in providing clues for the reconstruction of the garden.

Paca sold his property in 1780 and during the subsequent century it changed hands several times, falling into various states of disrepair. The house itself was altered to allow the wings of the house to be rented separately from the main portion. In the late nineteenth century, the main portion of the house served as a boarding house (South, 1967).

In the year 1901, the property was purchased by the Annapolis Hotel Corporation. Until 1965, Paca's house served as a lobby for the two-hundred room hotel, Carvel Hall, which was constructed on the garden. In 1965, a developer bought the property and planned to build a high-rise complex on the site, an action which would have destroyed both the hotel and the Paca house and garden. The Historic Annapolis Foundation, then Historic Annapolis, Inc., raised the funds necessary to purchase the house, and persuaded the General Assembly of the State of Maryland to purchase the two-acre garden. Historic Annapolis

Foundation now manages the garden in a lease agreement with the State of Maryland (South, 1967).

In 1972, the garden was restored to its present condition, opened to the public, and declared a National Historic Landmark. The garden is presently open for tours and is also used for weddings, formal dinners, and ceremonies. The house itself is used by the Historic Annapolis Foundation for tours, office space, and meetings.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

The archaeological investigations which have contributed to the understanding of the Paca garden are presented here. Archaeology was part of the Historic Annapolis Foundation restoration process of the house and garden from the beginning. In 1966, National Park Service archaeologist Bruce Powell conducted field work in the garden from August 15 - 26. His investigation consisted of five trenches excavated through the use of a backhoe. Trenches 1 and 2 were placed along the west wall of the property (Figure 5) and were oriented north-south. The remaining trenches were placed on the bottom terrace; numbers 3 and 4 were oriented east-west and trench 5 was oriented north-south. Powell's findings included the remains of a structure dating to the seventeenth century or early eighteenth century within trench 1, the foundations of the eighteenth- century garden wall, and evidence for the summer house located at the east end of trench 5.

Glenn Little conducted the next phase of archaeology in 1967, trenching the final terrace of the garden extensively. No field notes or report survive from this period of excavations, but many of the profiles do exist and a map of the locations of his trenches also survives (Figures 6a & 6b). These maps are currently stored at the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Little's investigations revealed early eighteenth-century tanning boxes which predate Paca's occupation, as well as the pond, spring house, canal, and garden wall, which date to the late eighteenth century. While we hoped that our 1990 excavations would discover one of Little's trenches (Number 34, Figure 6a), we were not successful.

Kenneth Orr and Ronald Orr were responsible for the next phase of archaeology, which took place in 1975. It was conducted to increase data on the spring house, first revealed by the 1967 archaeology, and of the summer house structure, first encountered during the 1966 excavations. While no report and little other documentation exists for this series of excavations, the work was instrumental in the reconstruction of these structures.

The most recent excavations conducted were in 1982 by Anne Yentsch. No final report exists as yet for this phase of archaeology, but it also investigated the spring house, exploring the strata surrounding its features in an attempt to link it with Little's 1967 work.

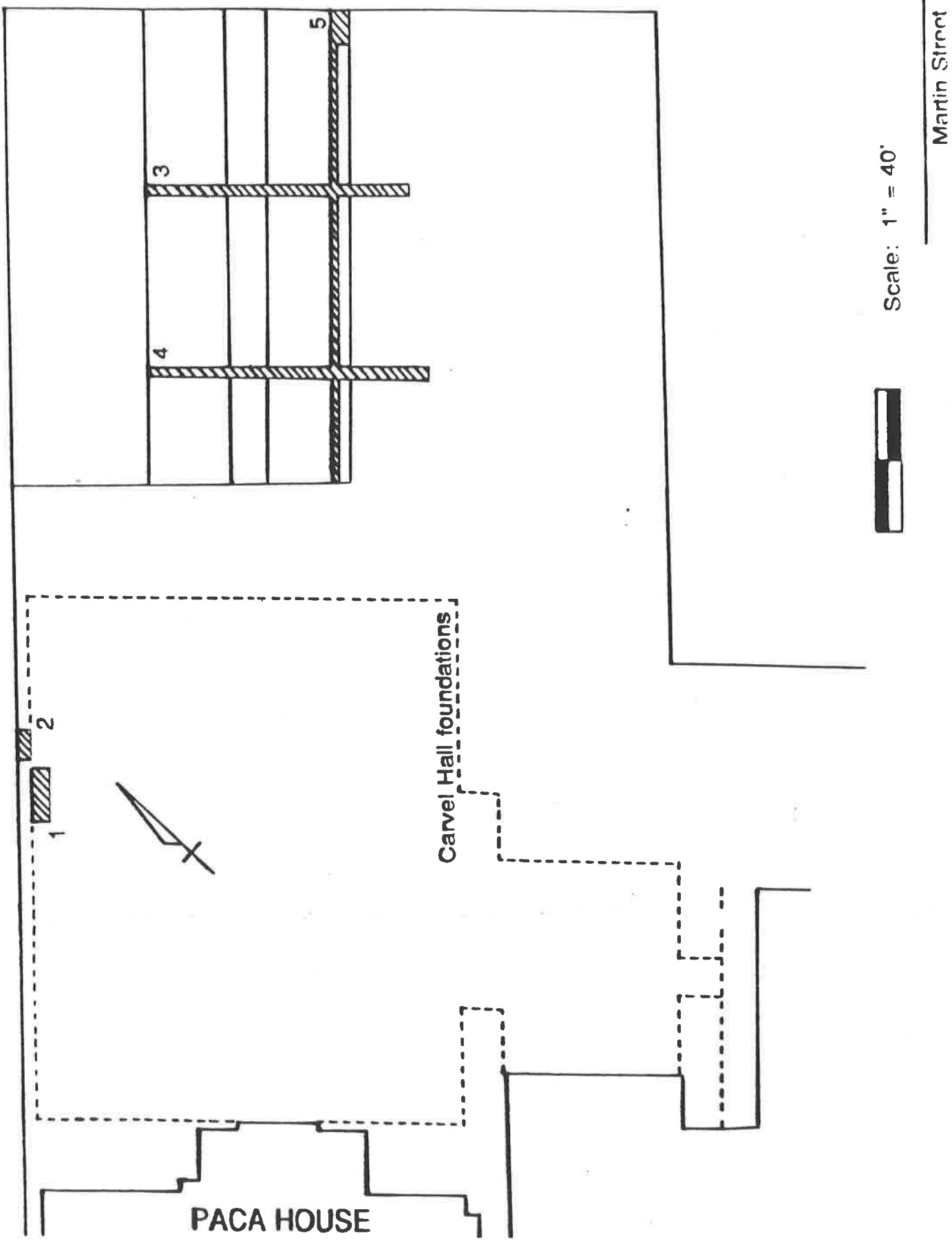


Figure 5
Location of B. Powell's 1966 Excavation Units

KING GEORGE STREET

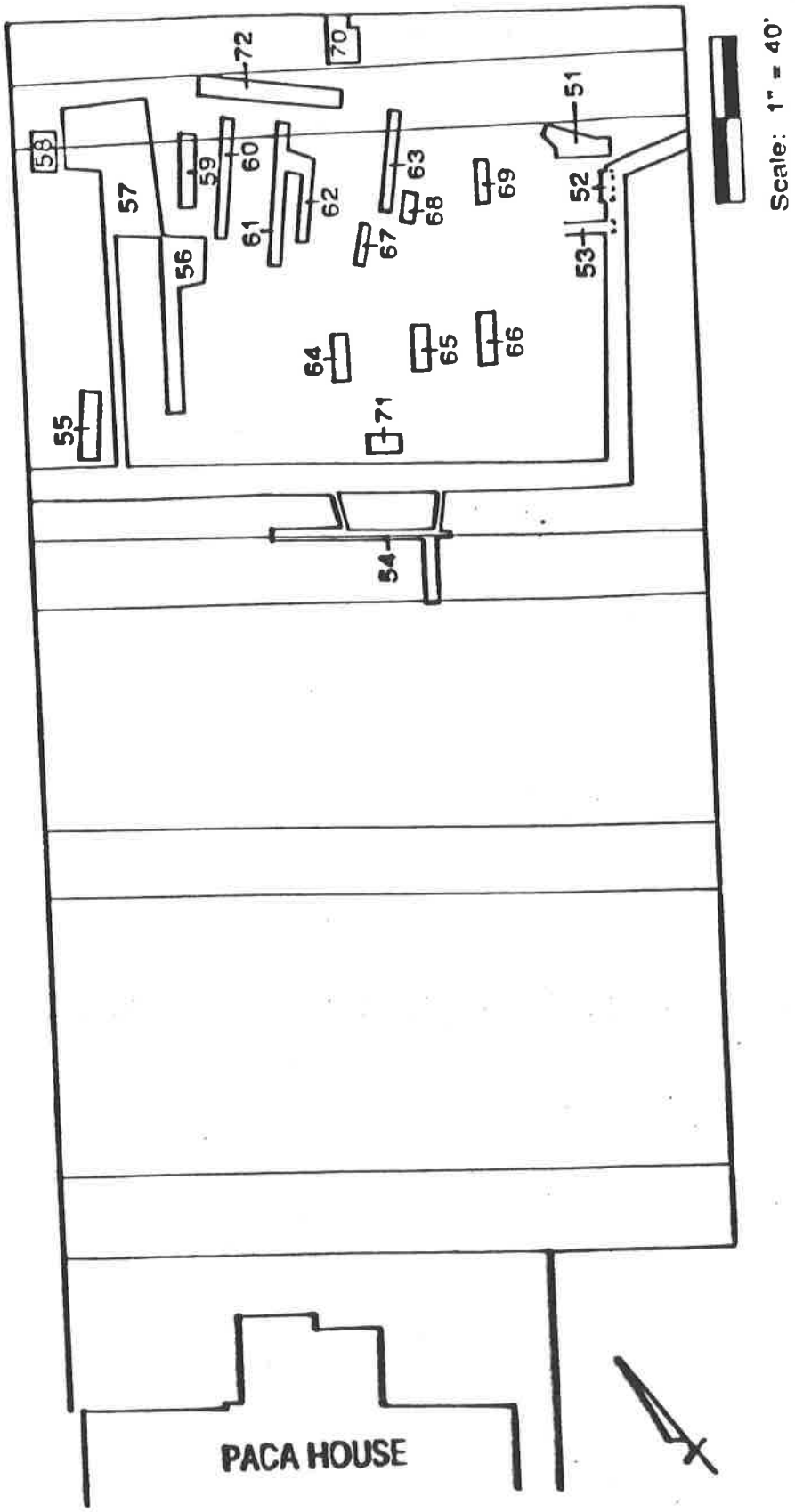


Figure 6b
Location of G. Little's 1967-68 Excavation Trenches 51-72

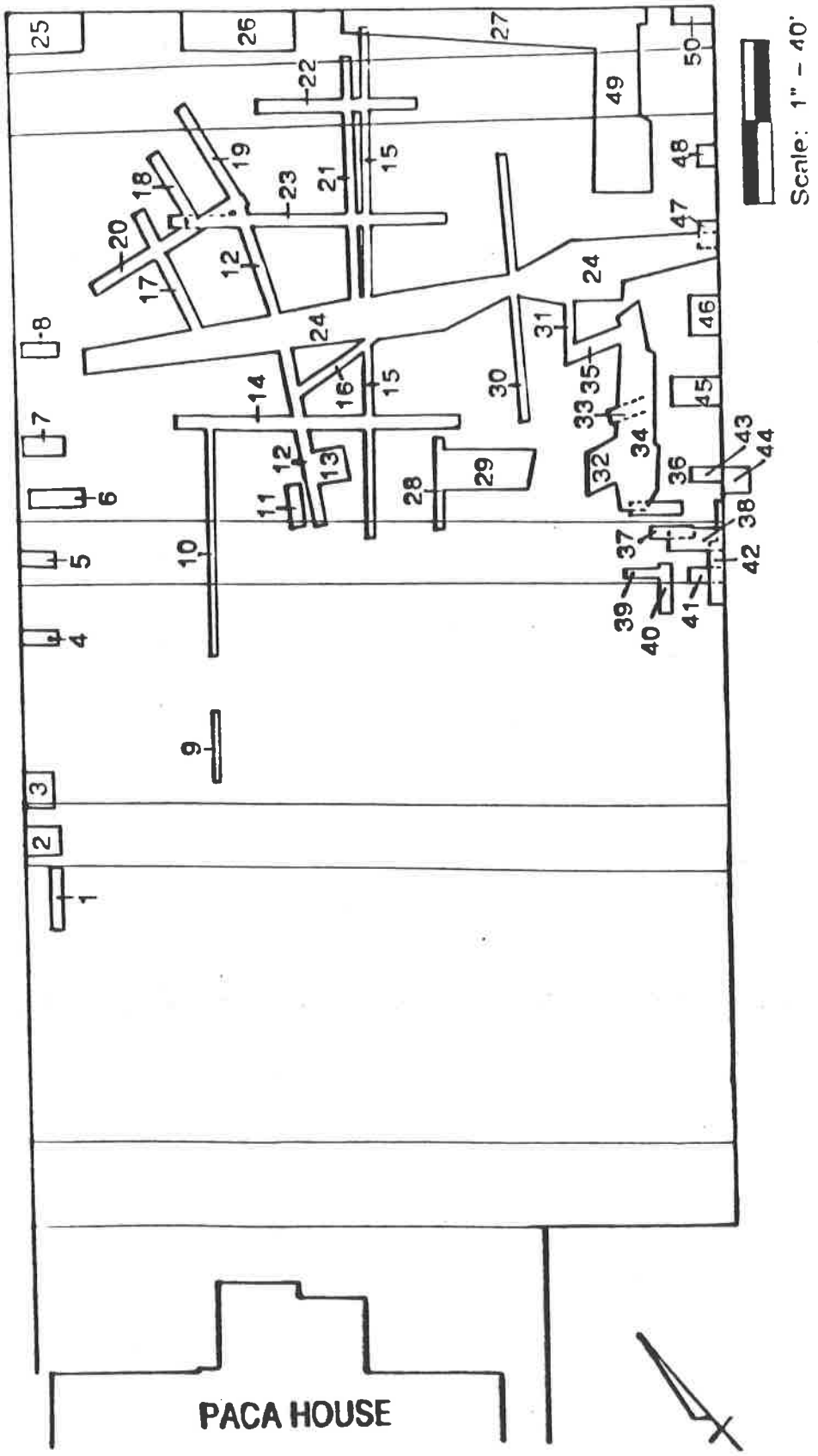


Figure 6a
Location of G. Little's 1967-68 Excavation Trenches 1-50

RESEARCH GOALS

Since Archaeology in Annapolis began in 1981, over two dozen archaeological sites have been investigated by this joint project of the Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland. Ranging from testing phases to full- scale excavation, these archaeological explorations have contributed greatly to the understanding of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century social and economic history of Annapolis. Landscape archaeology has been a focus of the project (e.g. Leone, Ernstein, Kryder-Reid, and Shackel, 1989), and because of this, the Paca garden has received a significant amount of attention (Leone 1984, 1987; Paca-Steele and Wright, 1987). Conducting archaeology in the Paca garden provided perhaps a final opportunity to gain knowledge concerning its degree of archaeological integrity. One of our primary concerns was to establish how much of the eighteenth century survived.

A second and equally important goal was to discover one of the former archaeological trenches in order to construct an accurate physical relationship between our excavations and previous archaeology. If this goal was not met, at least we could compare our excavated stratigraphy with the formerly excavated stratigraphy. Despite all the archaeology which has been performed within the gardens, little or often incomplete documentation exists. While previous archaeological work has contributed greatly to the reconstruction effort of the garden, discovering outbuildings, the terraces and falls, etc., no site report has been published on work completed there.

The research goals of this project are of interest to those who are concerned about the nature of the underlying strata within the Paca garden and serve also as a lesson for investigators of any kind who have a responsibility to document their discoveries.

METHODOLOGY

The time table for this excavation was two weeks, allowing for the excavation of four 2.5 ft. x 5 ft. units. Three of these units were originally to be placed on the lower fall, but after the first week of excavation, it was decided that, instead of opening a fourth excavation unit on the third fall (Figure 4) and getting redundant results, expanding a unit already in progress (Number 2, Figure 4) would give more information concerning features and strata within that portion of the garden.

The three units were placed so as to best meet our research goals. Units 1 and 2 were designed to give information concerning intact layers and were placed to avoid earlier excavations. Unit 3 was placed to intersect with one of the trenches excavated by Glenn Little in 1967-68.

Excavation proceeded using the natural stratigraphy to define the distinction between layers. When a layer reached a depth of 0.5 ft., it was arbitrarily ended, and a new layer begun. Unit layers were assigned capital letters (i.e. A, B, C....etc.) while feature layers were designated lower-case letters (i.e. a, b, c,...etc.). The features themselves were given numbers (i.e. F.1, F.2, F.3,...etc.).

The soil was excavated using shovels and trowels, and was sifted through a standard quarter-inch screen. Soil samples and flotation samples were taken of every cultural layer. Samples drawn from twentieth-century strata were not kept.

The artifacts discovered were bagged, and sent to be processed at the archaeology laboratory facility provided by the Historic Annapolis Foundation in Annapolis. There, the artifacts were washed, labeled, cataloged, stored, and are currently available for study.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

This section provides an overview of the findings of the archaeological investigations of July 1990. All three units were excavated to subsoil. Their stratigraphy can be linked not only within our own site excavations but also can be linked to the strata recovered by Glenn Little in his 1967-1968 excavations, since his profiles remain on file at Historic Annapolis Foundation.

Twentieth Century

Several strata may be linked to represent the twentieth century. These include the sod, layer A, a 10YR 4/3 dark brown loam, which was approximately 0.1 ft. in depth in all three units (Fig. 7 #1; Fig. 8 #1; Fig. 9 #1). There was substantial evidence for the 1971 topsoil brought in to restore the garden to its current form (Lucy Coggin, Paca Garden Director, personal communication). This layer of fill varies in depth from 0.6 ft. in Unit 2 to 1.2 ft. in Unit 3, and had a mixture of eighteenth to twentieth century artifacts. In Unit 1, this fill is represented by layers B and C, each a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loam with fragments of brick, coal, mortar, and oyster shell (Fig. 8 #1, 3). In Unit 2, this same layer was excavated as B and C in the east half of the unit, and as B/C in the west half, all of which are characterized by a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loam with fragments of brick, coal, mortar, and oyster shell (Fig. 7 #2). Unit 3 differs in the composition of its late twentieth-century fill, which is comprised of several micro layers of fill. The first of these layers, B, is a 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow clay which overlay a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clay loam (Fig. 9 #2). Layers C, D, and E were all a brown to dark brown clay loam to

sandy clay best represented as a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown soil and possessing the brick, coal, mortar, and oyster shell characteristic of this 1971 fill episode (Fig. 9 #6). Also representative of the twentieth century is layer F, a 5Y 3/2 dark olive gray sandy clay mottled with a 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy clay with few fragments of brick, mortar, and coal. Layers G and H are also of the twentieth century characterized by a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown mottled with a 5Y 3/2 dark olive gray sandy clay with the inclusions of brick, coal, mortar, and shell decreasing with depth (Fig. 9 #7).

Feature 5a (Fig. 9 #8) occurs below layer H (Fig. 9 #7) of Unit 3 and contains the articulated skeleton of a small dog. No evidence for a burial pit was discovered, suggesting that the remains were thrown in during the filling episode which characterizes this layer. While the bone is in very poor condition, it appears that much of the torso and front long bones occurred in this layer. The hind legs, Feature 5b, were discovered below layer I, separated from the upper torso both in current depth and physically during its original deposition, yet oriented in the same manner and representing the same individual. Layer I (Fig. 9 #9) is a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy clay mottled with a slightly sandy 5Y 3/2 dark olive gray clay containing reduced amounts of brick, mortar, coal, and oyster shell.

Late Nineteenth Century

The next set of linked strata represents another fill layer dating to the late nineteenth century. It was not encountered in Unit 1 and there is little evidence for it in Unit 3. It is best represented in Unit 2, by layers D and E. This layer (Fig. 7 #4)consists of a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay to sandy clay with inclusions of brick, coal, and mortar. Layer F (Fig. 7 #6), a 5Y 4/2 olive gray slightly sandy clay mottled with a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish

brown very sandy clay, represents the base of this nineteenth-century fill layer. Powell describes this layer as found in his 1966 excavations, ascribing it to the changes which took place in the garden in 1897, at which time the surface of the garden was raised (1966:5).

Numerous planting features in Unit 2 intrude into these layers and date to the nineteenth century. The presence of so many planting features within this layer suggests that when the garden was raised in 1897, it was replanted, and it was thus continued to be used as a garden during this time. Features 1 through 4 all consist of varying shades of yellowish brown sandy loam, to sandy clay. Feature 1, a tree root, was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy loam. Feature 2 was a deep planting feature, lined with large granite blocks, with a soil composition of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy clay mottled with a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam mottled with a 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown clay. The granite blocks were intriguing, in that they were each finished on one side, and they resemble those granite blocks found at the base of the garden wall. None of these stones had any mortar present on them. The bottom of Feature 2 consisted of a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam and was approximately 0.6 ft. in depth (Figure 7). Features 3 and 4 were associated as a planting hole and a root mold respectively. Feature 3 was characterized by a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. This feature had small fragments of brick, coal, mortar, and shell. Feature 4, the root mold, was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay with a higher frequency of brick, mortar and some coal. It revealed itself as a heart-shaped discoloration in the center of Feature 3.

Late Eighteenth - Early Nineteenth Century

A late eighteenth or early nineteenth century layer is found only in Unit 2. The evidence for this is scant, consisting of a handful of ceramics dating to this period which were found in layers G and H (Fig. 7 #6). Tin-glazed earthenware and blue-on-white porcelain are among the findings of these two layers. These layers are represented by a 5Y 4/2 olive gray sandy clay much like layer D in color in Unit 1, with the exception that D represented the base of twentieth century disturbance in Unit 1. No features were found in these two layers to indicate a living surface of any kind.

Subsoil

Sterile subsoil in this garden is varied in color among the three units. In Unit 1, layer E (Fig. 8 #4,5) was a 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with a 5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy clay containing iron laden sandstone concretions. In Unit 2, Layer I (Fig. 7 #7) was a 5Y 3/2 dark olive gray sandy clay to pure clay, and was very moist due to the presence of natural springs in this portion of the garden. In Unit 3, subsoil is represented by layers J and K (Fig. 9 #10,11). Layer J was a sterile layer with a Munsell of 5Y 3/1 very dark gray sandy clay mottled with a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clay with bog iron concretions. Layer K is characterized as a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy clay "swirled" with 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy clay.

CORRELATION OF 1990 EXCAVATIONS WITH PREVIOUS FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

In several cases, it was possible to link strata excavated in 1990 with those excavated earlier. This was not possible for work by Orr and Orr (1975) or by Yentsch (1982) but was to a limited extent with Powell's work and to a greater extent with Little's.

The stratigraphy discovered during the 1990 excavations compares well with the 1967-68 excavations done by Glenn Little. Profiles of most of his trenches survive and describe in a general way the layers he found. These strata were described by color and often soil texture without reference to the Munsell soil color chart.

The closest G. Little trench to Unit 1 was number 54 (Figure 6b), to Unit 2 was number 29, and to Unit 3, number 34 (Figures 6a & 6b).

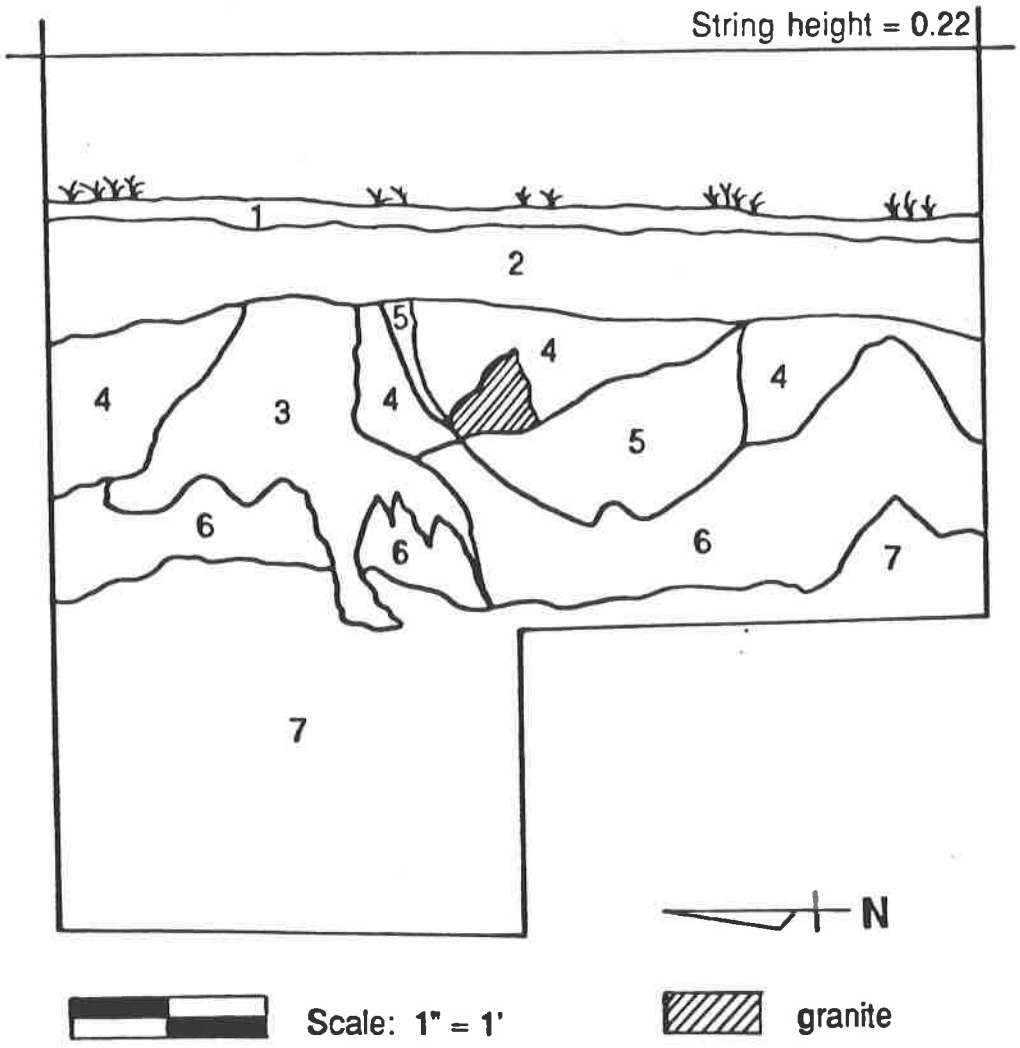
The profile of trench 54 (Figure 10) reveals a shallow trench, about two-and-one-half feet deep comprised of four distinct layers of soil. Its comparison with Unit 1 demonstrates two layers which may correspond to our 1990 excavations. Of the uppermost two layers within trench 54, the second layer is not described at all on the profile and the top layer simply does not match any of our findings, perhaps being disturbed during the reconstruction of the garden in the early 1970s. The third layer down from the surface is described as a "dark green sandy clay" and corresponds with our Layer D, a 5Y 3/2 dark olive clay mottled with a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay. The current mottling of this layer may be the result of garden renovation since the late 1960s. Beneath this layer is one described as a "yellow-brown sandy clay," possibly corresponding to our Layer E, a sterile layer of 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay mottled with 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy clay with concretions of iron laden sandstone.

Unit 2, closest to trench 29, contains a late nineteenth-century fill layer. Powell (1966) describes finding this layer in his own excavations: "Artifacts from the lowest rubble layer are not particularly old, many of them dating from the nineteenth century. This is not surprising, however, since apparently the first major changes in the garden elevations were made in 1897." (1966:5). In Unit 2, this layer corresponded with our Layer D, a 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay loam with fragments of brick, coal, and mortar. In G. Little's profile of trench 29 (Figure 11), it appears to be the uppermost layer represented, described as a "yellow, brown, green with brick bats, mortar, coal ash and black organic matter." No notes survive of this layer which indicate any interpretation, soil type, or date, but the similarity of the inclusions suggest that these layers are the same.

Below this layer, Little describes a layer which is a "yellow brown sandy clay" which varies in depth from about 0.5 ft. to 1.0 ft. This seems to correspond with Layer E in Unit 2, a 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy clay loam...with patches of 5Y 4/3 olive sandy clay containing fragments of brick and coal. Below Layer E, Layer F was comprised of a 5Y 4/2 olive gray sandy clay mottled with 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown very sandy clay, and apparently links with Little's next strata described simply as "dark green with brick flecks, roots, twigs." Little's trench number 29 continues to a greater depth, approximately another 1.0 ft. to 1.5 ft., in which he discovered two sterile layers, the upper one being a "yellow brown mottled with green" varying in depth from about 0.5 ft. to 1.0 ft. and a layer below, a "red brown hard sand with bands of iron oxide" with a thickness of no greater than 1.0 ft.

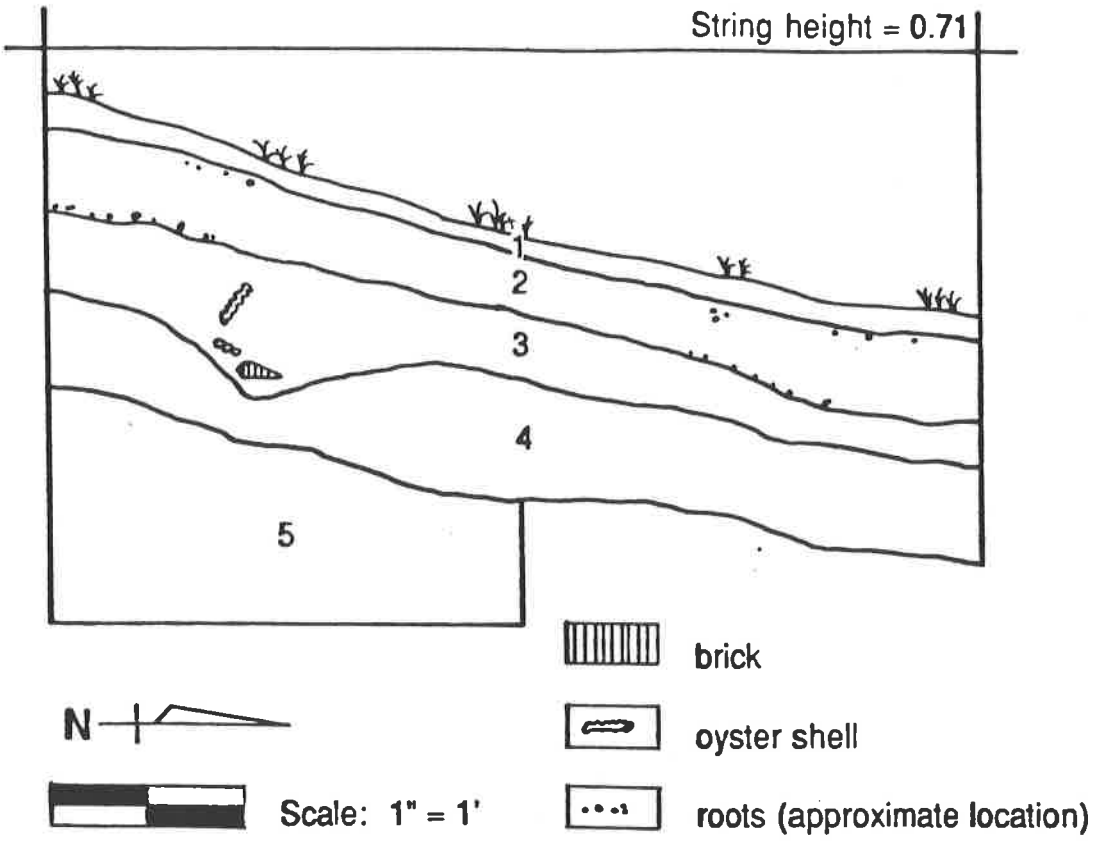
Unit 3 was placed so as to intersect with Little's trench number 34 (Figure 6a). While we were unsuccessful in this endeavor, a comparison between trench 34 and Unit 3 is useful.

The top stratum of this 5 ft. deep trench (number 34, Figure 12) is described as a "dark olive green with scattered brick bats" and is 1.5 ft.- 2.0 ft. thick. Directly beneath this layer is a 0.5 ft. thick "coal ash (with a) heavy concentration of artifacts." Finally, a 3.0 ft. layer described as "dark green (with) scattered mortar (and?) brick bats." Each of the layer descriptions presented above is present on the surviving profile maps completed soon after the Little excavations, but none of them seems to represent the layers discovered in Unit 3. In fact, a 1970 penny which postdates Little's excavations was found within Layer G, which lies about 0.8 ft. below the present surface. This indicates that at least the top 0.8 ft. of the soil in this area of the garden was deposited no earlier than 1970. No layer of coal ash was uncovered during our excavations, unlike that of Little's. The lowest and sterile strata of Unit 3, Layers J and K, are also not represented in the Little profiles. Unit 3 was approximately 2.0 ft. deep, corresponding (in depth only) to the uppermost strata of trench 34 described above, yet not matching in color or content. Since soil type was not described in the profile drawings, no comparison on this level is possible. This data indicates that garden reconstruction impacted the stratigraphy in this portion of the garden, which may also account for the reason that trench 34 was not encountered in our investigations.



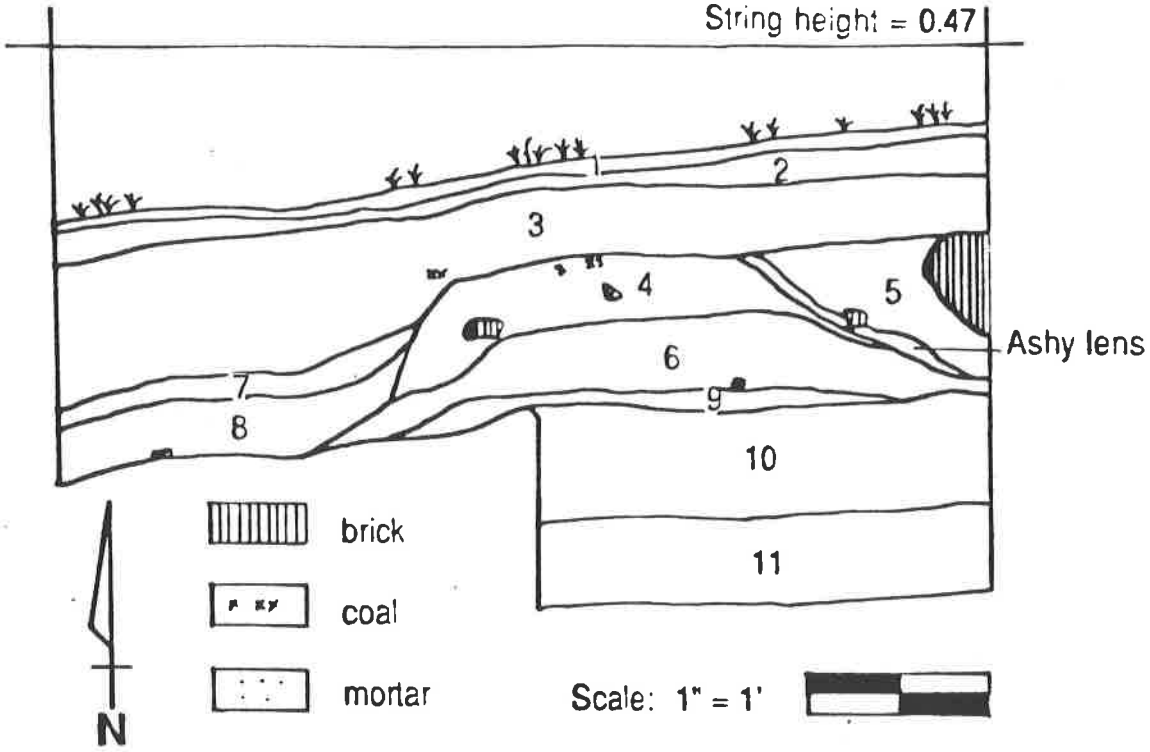
1. 10YR4/3 Dark Brown Loam and Sand
2. 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Loam with brick, coal, mortar and shell
3. 10YR4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay
4. 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay Loam with brick, coal and mortar
5. 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Clay Loam
6. 5Y4/3 Olive Sandy Clay
7. 5Y3/2 Dark Olive Very Sandy Clay

Figure 7
Profile of East Wall, Unit 2



1. 10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Loam (sod)
2. 10YR4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Loam with brick, coal, shell and bog iron
3. 10YR4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Loam mottled with 5Y4/2 Olive Gray Clay
4. 5Y3/2 Dark Olive Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay
5. 2.5Y3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Clay mottled with 5YR3/4 Dark Brown Sandy Clay with bog iron inclusions

Figure 8
Profile of West Wall, Unit 1



1. 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Loam
2. 5YR6/6 Reddish Yellow Clay overlying 5YR3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Clay Loam mottled with 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Loam
3. 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay Loam with flecks of brick, shell, coal, water-rolled pebbles and charcoal inclusions
4. 10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown mottled with 10YR3/2 Very Dark Gray Brown Sandy Clay with brick, coal, charcoal and mortar
5. 10YR4/3 Brown/Dark Brown Sandy Clay with coal, mortar and dense brick inclusions
6. 5Y3/2 Dark Olive Gray Sandy Clay mottled with 5YR4/4 Reddish Brown Sandy Clay with brick, mortar and coal fragments
7. 7.5YR3/4 Dark Brown mottled with 5Y3/2 Dark Olive Gray Sandy Clay with mortar, brick, coal and some oyster shell
8. 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay mottled with 5Y3/1 Very Dark Gray Slightly Sandy Clay with brick, coal, mortar and shell fragments
9. 5Y3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Sandy Clay mottled with 5Y3/1 Very Dark Gray Slightly Sandy Clay and 5Y3/2 Dark Olive Gray Slightly Sandy Clay
10. 5Y3/1 Very Dark Gray Slightly Sandy Clay mottled with 5YR3/4 5YR3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Clay
11. 5YR3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Sandy Clay "swirled" with 2.5Y4/3 Olive Brown Sandy Clay

Figure 9
Profile of North Wall, Unit 3

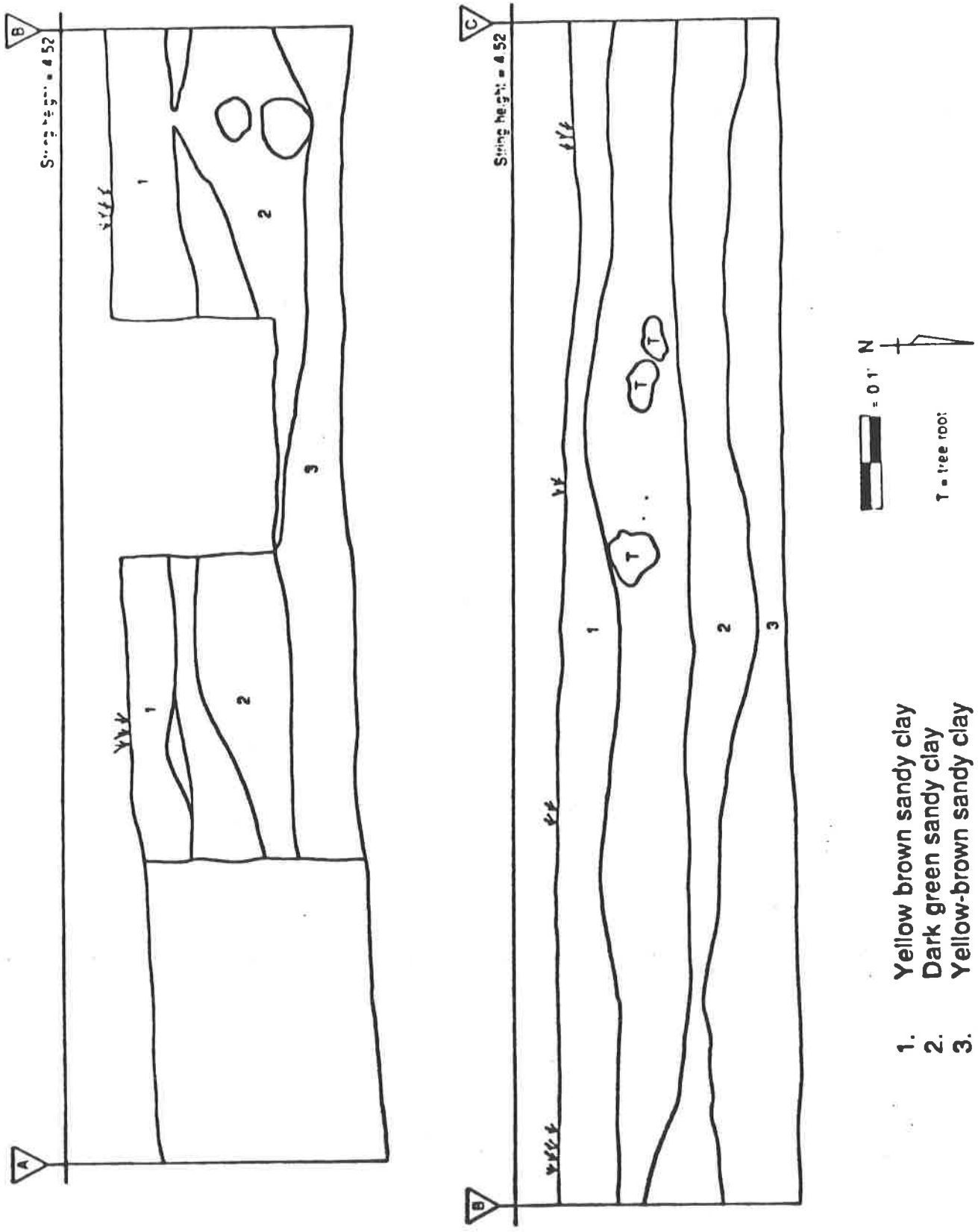


Figure 10
Profile of G. Little's Trench 54, South Wall

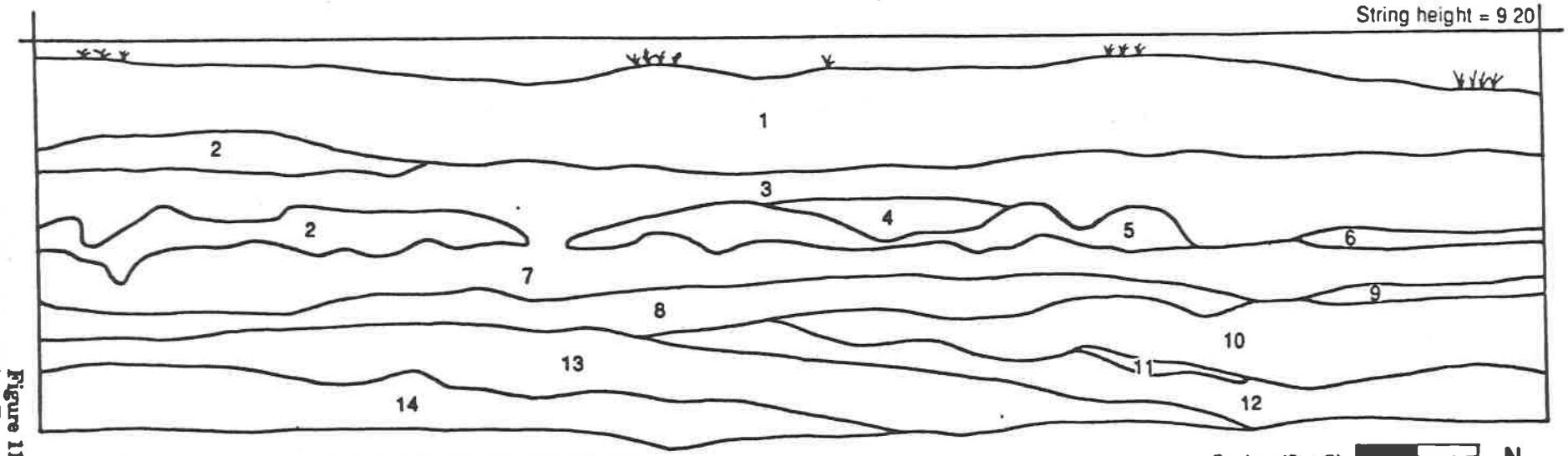
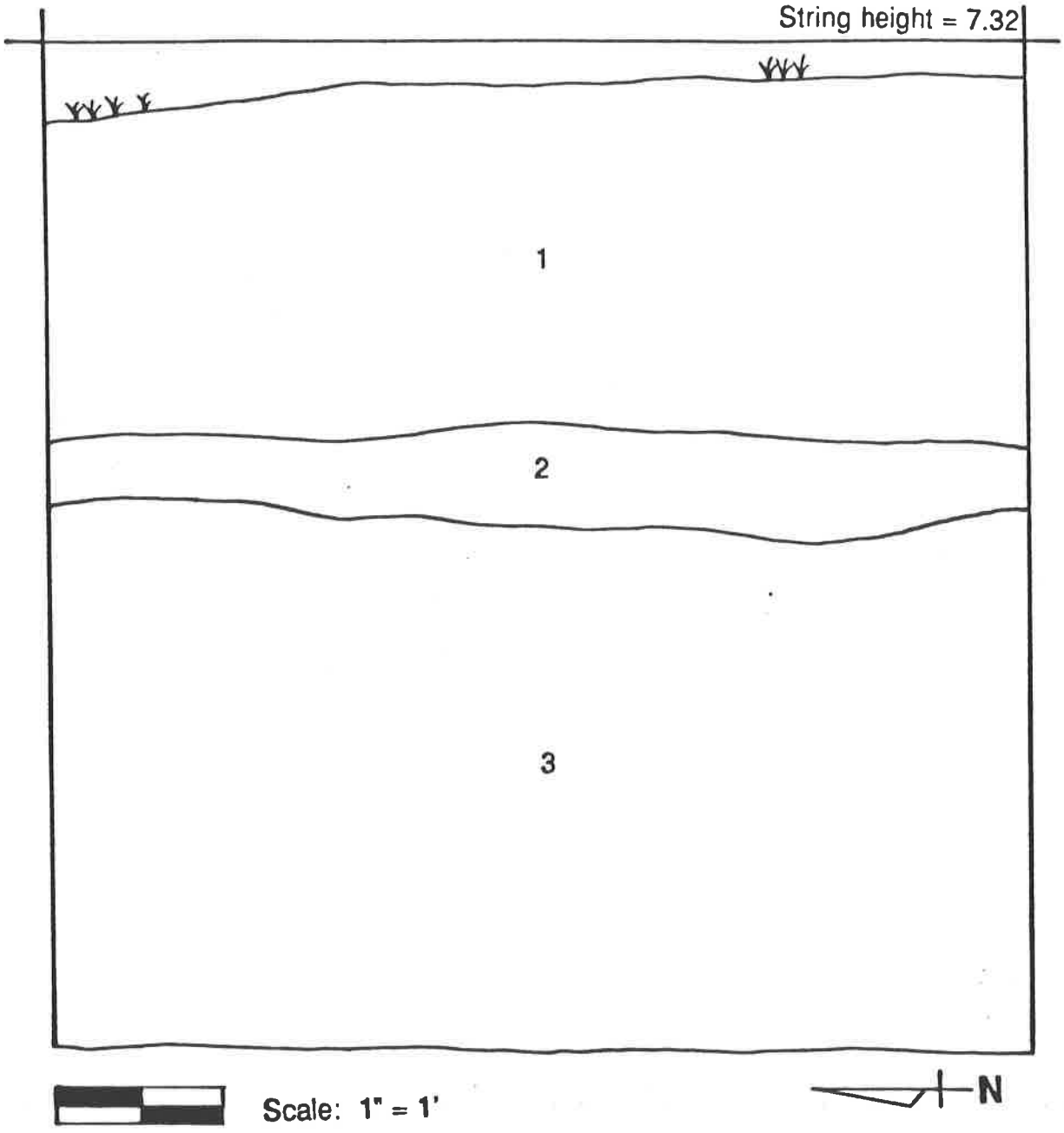


Figure 11
Profile of G. Little's Trench 29, South Wall

1. Yellow, brown, green with brick bats, mortar, coal ash and black organic matter
2. Light green sand
3. Yellow brown sandy clay
4. Light green mottled yellow tan
5. Light green sandy clay
6. Black organic matter
7. Dark green with brick flecks, roots, twigs
8. Light yellow green with brick chips
9. Dark green clay
10. Yellow green with brick bats
11. Green purple
12. Yellow brown
13. Yellow brown mottled with green
14. Red brown hard sand with bands of iron oxide



1. Dark olive green with scattered brick bats
2. Coal ash, heavy concentration of artifacts
3. Dark green, scattered mortar, brick bats

Figure 12
Profile of G. Little's Trench 34, East Wall

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The 1990 archaeological remains indicate that to the south and east of the current canal, no significant eighteenth or nineteenth-century layers remain intact. Twentieth-century fill episodes rest directly on top of sterile subsoil. Within the canal (to the north and west) the stratigraphy is intact, revealing the late twentieth-century fill episode, the late nineteenth-century fill episode, and some scant evidence of an eighteenth-century layer. The presence of numerous planting features indicates that the garden was still intact and active during the nineteenth century. In short, most of the eighteenth-century garden has been disturbed, or destroyed altogether by late nineteenth and twentieth-century activity. The portion of the garden to the north of the canal provides the best opportunity for discovering eighteenth-century stratigraphy.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our excavations provided an opportunity to establish the integrity of the stratigraphy of the Paca garden. Although this site has been the subject of several episodes of archaeology, the lack of documentation made our goals imperative. The findings of our investigations will allow future development of the garden and archaeology to proceed in a more knowledgeable manner. Archaeological monitoring of future development is still necessary and especially important when conducted on the north side of the canal.

The current archaeology documented the changes brought to the garden over the past two hundred years, allowing previous investigations to be substantiated and future investigations to be informed.

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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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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

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1984 "Interpreting Ideology in Historical Archaeology Using Rules of Perspective in the William Paca Garden in Annapolis, Maryland." In David Miller and Christopher Tilley, eds. Ideology, Power and Prehistory. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, pp. 25-35.
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, edited by Susan Kent, pp. 604-633, Columbia University Press: New York.

Leone, Mark P., Julie H. Ernstein, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, and Paul A. Shackel
1989 "Power Gardens of Annapolis," Archaeology March/April: 35-29, 74, 75.

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.
1990 Plane and Solid Geometry in Colonial Gardens in Annapolis Maryland in William M. Kelso and Rachel Most, ed. Earth Patterns: Essays in Landscape Archaeology. The University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville: pp. 153-167.

Little, J. Glenn II
1967/1968 "Re: Archaeological Research on Paca Garden, November 8, 1967 and May 24, 1968," Letters on File, William Paca Garden Visitors' Center, Annapolis, Maryland.

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

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1953 Tobacco Coast: A Maritime History of the Chesapeake Bay in theColonial Era. Newport News, Virginia: The Mariners' Museum.

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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.

Orr, Kenneth G. and Ronald G. Orr
1975 "The Archaeological Situation of the William Paca Garden, Annapolis, Maryland: The Spring House and Presumed Pavilion House Site," Manuscript on file William Paca Garden Visitors' Center, Annapolis, Maryland.

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1987 "The Mathematics of an Eighteenth-Century Wilderness Garden," Journal of Garden History 6(4):299-320.

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1966 "Archaeological Investigation of the Paca House Garden, Annapolis, Maryland," Manuscript on file, William Paca Garden Visitors' Center, Annapolis, Maryland.

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1965 The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning In The United States. Princeton, Princeton University Press.

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1901 Annapolis..."Ye Ancient Capital of Maryland". Annapolis: Annapolis Publishing Co.

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Shelford, V.E.
1963 The Ecology of North America Urbana: University of Illinois Press.

South, Stanley
1967 "The Paca House, Annapolis, Maryland," Manuscript on file, Historic Annapolis Foundation, Annapolis, Maryland.

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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.

Turnbaugh, W.A.
1975 "Toward an Explanation of the Broadspear Dispersal in Eastern North American Prehistory". Journal of Anthropological Research, 31: 51-68.

Turner, E. Randolf
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.

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.

Yentsch, Anne E.
1982 "Spring House Excavations, William Paca Garden," March 15, 1982, Letter on file, William Paca Garden Visitors' Center, Annapolis, Maryland.

APPENDIX I

STAFF CURRICULUM VITAE

Curriculum Vitae for **LAURA J. GALKE** 8/90

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

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

CURRENT POSITION:

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

EDUCATION:

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

RESEARCH INTERESTS:

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

EXCAVATION AND SURVEY EXPERIENCE:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

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

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology

TECHNICAL PAPERS:

Galke, Laura J.
1990 Excavations at the William Paca Garden, 18AP01, Annapolis, Maryland. Archaeology in Annapolis. On

file at the Historic Annapolis Foundation, Annapolis, MD.

Shackel, Paul A. and Laura J. Galke
1988 Excavations at Church Circle, 18AP43, Annapolis MD. Archaeology in Annapolis. On file at the Historic Annapolis Foundation, Annapolis, MD.

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

In Preparation

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

REFERENCES:

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

Dr. Barbara J. Little
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD. 20742
301/454-5354

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

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

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

Barbara J. Little 10/90

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

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

Current Position: Visiting Assistant Professor

Education

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

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

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

Academic Awards and Honors

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

Research Interests

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

Current Research

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

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

Consumption and production in complex societies

Nineteenth-century mortuary practices in southern United States

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

The Eastern Cherokee - New Echota

Publications

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

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

1989 Scales of Historical Anthropology: An Archaeology of Colonial Anglo-America. Antiquity 63:495-509. With Paul A. Shackel

1989 Review of Daniel W. Ingersoll,Jr. and Gordon Bronitsky, editors; Mirror and Metaphor, Material and Social Constructions of Reality. (University Press of America, 1987). American Antiquity 54 (4):873-4.

1988 Craft and Culture Change in the Eighteenth Century Chesapeake; pp. 263-292 in The Recovery of Meaning. Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr., Editors. Washington,DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.

1988 Review of Ian Hodder, Reading the Past (Cambridge University Press 1986). American Anthropologist 90:1:179.

1988 Echoes and Forecasts: Group Tensions in the Archaeological Record. The International Journal of Group Tensions 18(4):215-229.

1985 A Comparative Analysis of Spatial Patterns; American Archeology vol.5, no.1. pp. 34-40.

1985 Co-Editor with Ezra B. W. Zubrow of American Archeology 5:1.

1984, 1985 Co-Editor and founder of Buffalo Forum, an interdisciplinary journal; SUNY Buffalo.

Publications in Press

New Perspectives in Maryland Historical Archaeology. Co-edited with R.Joseph Dent. (1990) Special edition of The Maryland Archaeologist.

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

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

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

In Preparation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Books under contract

Text-aided Archaeology
Telford Press, Caldwell, NJ.

The Historic Chesapeake: Archaeological Contributions.
Volume co-edited with Paul A. Shackel.
Smithsonian Press, Washington, DC.

Professional Papers

1990 Postprocessual archaeology and the hermaphroditic mind. To be presented at the American Anthropological Association meetings November 28-December 2, New Orleans, LA.

1990 Excavations at a family cemetery in Northern Virginia. Society for Historical Archaeology meetings January 10-14, Tuscon, AZ.

1989 An Archaeological View of Text. American Anthropological Association meetings November 15-19, Washington, D.C.

1989 Historical Anthropology in Annapolis, Maryland: Ongoing Research. Society for American Archaeology meetings April 5 -9, Atlanta, GA.
Co-authored with Paul A. Shackel.

1989 An Archaeology of Text? Society for Historical Archaeology meetings January, Baltimore, MD.

1988 The Machine in the Annapolis garden: Craft and Technology fo Printing and the Landscape. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology meetings October 14-16, Quebec City, Quebec.

1988 Studies of Group Tensions in Historical Archaeology. The International Organization for the Study of Group Tensions, June 24-26,Princeton, NJ.

1988 The Structuring of Meaning in Annapolis, Maryland. Society for American Archaeology meetings April 28 - May 1, Phoenix, AZ.
Co-authored with Paul A. Shackel.

1987 Material Culture as "Common Sense:" The Historical Archaeology of Printing. American Studies Association International convention Nov. 1987, New York; in session: Material Culture and the Structuring of American Society: Contributions from Historical Archaeology.

1987 Cows, Printers and Capitalists and the growth of Annapolis. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology meetings October 1987, St. Mary's City, MD.
Co-authored with Paul A. Shackel.

1987 Archaeology in Annapolis. Presentation at "Tidewater Archaeology Days," August 1, St. Mary's City, MD
with Paul A. Shackel.

1987 The Authority of Media: Print Culture and Material Culture in the Colony and State of Maryland. Society for American Archaeology meetings April, Toronto, Ontario as part of symposium: The Meanings of Consumption: Ongoing Research in Historical Archaeology, organized by P.A.Shackel, B.J.Little and M.Purser.

1987 The Archaeology and History of Printing in Pre-industrial Annapolis, Maryland. Society for Historical Archaeology meetings January, Savannah, GA.

1986 The Green Family Print Shop in Annapolis, Maryland. Eastern States Archaeological Federation meetings Oct. 31, Wilmington, DE.

1986 Completing the Picture: Archaeology and History at the Green Family Print Shop in Annapolis. Talk given May 22 at colloquium series at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution.

1986 Consuming Ideology: Printing and Printers in the Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake. Society for American Archaeology meetings, April, New Orleans, LA. in symposium: The Cognitive Past: Ongoing Research in Historical Archaeology; organized by B.J.Little and P.A.Shackel.

1986 Changing Domestic and Business Structures of the Green Family of Printers in Annapolis, Maryland. Northeastern Anthropological Association meetings, March 21, Buffalo, NY.

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

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

University Courses Developed

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

Introductory courses:
Introduction to Archaeology
Human Evolution and Prehistory

Upper level undergraduate courses:
Historical Archaeology
Interpretation in Archaeology
Public Archaeology (cross-listed with American Studies)
Archaeology of the New World

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

Graduate seminar:
Management and Cultural Process

Teaching Experience

Sept.1989 - present
University of Maryland, College Park. Upper level undergraduate lecture; graduate directed readings; graduate seminar; graduate committee work and internship guidance.

Sept. 1987 - July 1989
George Mason University. Visiting Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

1985-1988 Summer field seasons
University of Maryland, College Park. Department of Anthropology. Field school in urban historical archaeology. (Summer 1988 as Visiting Assistant Professor).

Sept.1986 - May 1987
University of Maryland, College Park. Lecturer and Lab Supervisor, Department of Anthropology.

1987 Spring and Fall
Anne Arundel Community College. Teacher for gifted and talented High School program "Scepter". Class entitled "Digging for Facts: Artifacts in American Culture" for grades 6 to 9, and 8 & 9. Co-taught with P. Potter, then J. Ernstein.

1987, 1986 Summer
Teacher for Maryland Board of Education Gifted and Talented High School Program "DIG" 7/14/87 - 8/8/87; 7/86-8/86. Taught at excavation sites of "Archaeology in Annapolis" project.

1986 Spring and Fall
Anne Arundel Community College. Historical Archaeology workshop (Spring: co-taught with P. Potter); "Artifacts in American Culture" (Fall: co-taught with P.A.Shackel and P.Potter).

1986 Spring
University of Maryland, College Park. Assisted Mark Leone with research seminar in Historical Archaeology. Designed and supervised research on the colonial newspaper The Maryland Gazette.

Professional Experience

June 1989-present	Department of Anthropology Scientific and Administrative Liaison with National Park Service: administer cooperative agreement, identify CRM needs in National Capital Region, advise on projects, review projects; Archaeology in Annapolis project: Administrator for Archaeology: budget preparation and oversight; project design and field supervision; report writing, editing and supervision; computer program supervision.
1988 Summer 1987 Summer	Archaeology in Annapolis project: Director of Carroll House excavations in Annapolis (18AP45) and University of Maryland field school Project Director: Dr. Mark Leone
1986 - 1987	Supervisor for Archaeology in Annapolis College Park laboratory: supervision of employees and volunteers in processing and analyzing archaeological materials; creation and guidance of student projects. Position concurrent with lectureship.
1986 Summer	Archaeology in Annapolis project: Director of Jonas Green print shop excavation (18AP29) and University of Maryland field school Project Director: Dr. Mark Leone
1985 Summer	Archaeology in Annapolis project: Co-Director of Jonas Green print shop excavation and University of Maryland field school; Project Director: Dr. Mark Leone.
1984 Fall	SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey: supervision of crews in field; surface survey, shovel testing, structure survey, photography; Director: Dr. Ben Nelson.

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

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

Grants

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

Memberships and Affiliations

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

APPENDIX II

UNIT SUMMARIES

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

~~MAP~~ 1

Unit: 1 Date Opened: 7-9-90 Date Closed: 7-12-90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Unit opened on final fall to the south of the canal to determine if any 18th century layers remain intact. Intentionally placed to avoid the G. Little trenches of 1967-68. No evidence of 18th or 19th century layers found.

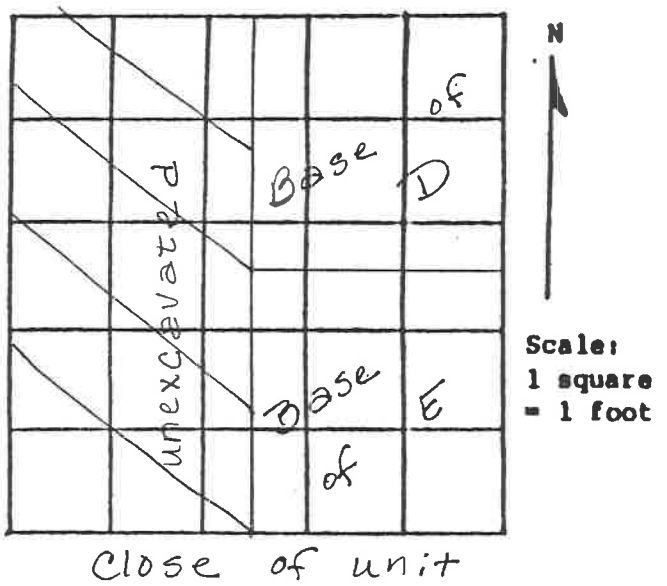
Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above	Level below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
A	Surface, sod layer, overlies B	--	B	1971 1	.56AD .60BD	.35AD .70BD	10YR3/4 D Y B Loam
B	1971 fill layer, overlies layer C, mix of 18th - 20th century artifacts	A	C	1971 3	.35AD .70BD	.20BD 1.06BD	10YR4/4 D Y B Loam with Brick, Coal Mortar & Shell Fragments
C	Fill layer, fewer artifacts and inclusions than layer B	B	D	late 20th C 7	.20BD 1.06BD	.41BD 1.22BD	10YR4/4 D Y B Loam mottled with 5Y4/2 Olive Gray Clay
D	20th century layer, overlies E	C	E	20th C 8	.41BD 1.22BD	.91BD 1.58BD	5Y3/2 Dark Olive Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay
E	Sterile subsoil	D	--	-- 11	.91BD 1.44BD	1.97BD 2.0 BD	2.5Y3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Clay mottled with 5YR3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Sandy Clay, with inclusions of Bog Iron throughout

18AP 1 Unit 1

tus:
n Progress ☐ Excavated ☐ Backfilled ☒

rawings:

Number	Subject	Comments	
3	Profile	West Wall	July 16, 1990
4	Profile	North Wall	July 16, 1990
5	Profile	East Wall	July 17, 1990
6	Profile	South Wall	July 17, 1990



Summary Paragraph:

Unit 1 was excavated to determine if intact stratigraphy dating to the 18th century remained. This unit was placed so as to avoid previous archaeological trenches. A 20th century layer of fill lay directly atop sterile subsoil. No features were present.

18AP 1

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: 2 **Date Opened:** 7-9-90 **Date Closed:** 7-24-90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Unit was opened (only E 1/2) to determine if any 18th century layers remained intact and to hopefully intersect with a previous archaeological trench dug in 1967-68 by G. Little. Unit was later expanded to a full 5' x 5' unit to help interpretation of feature #2, a planting feature. Switched to 1/2 unit (E 1/2) after layer D.

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above	Level below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
A	Surface, sod layer	--	B	1990 2	.68BD .99BD	.82BD 1.14BD	10YR4/3 Dark Brown Loam
B	1971 fill (East 1/2 od unit)	A	C	1971 4	.94BD 1.14BD	1.03BD 1.19BD	10YR4/3 Dark Brown Loam w/ frags of Brick, Coal, Shell and Mortar
C	Continuation of 1971 fill (east half)	B	D	1971 6	1.03BD 1.19BD	1.43BD 1.53BD	10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Loam w/Frags Brick, Coal, Mortar, Shell
B/C	1971 fill (west half of unit)	A	D	1971 17	.82BD .92BD	1.36BD 1.44BD	10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Loam w/ Frags of Brick, Coal, Mortar, Shell
D	19th century fill layer with planting features (1 - 4) across entire unit	B, B/C	E	19th C 36	1.45BD 1.53BD	1.78BD 2.09BD	10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay Loam w/ Frags of Brick, Coal & Mortar
E	Continuation of 19th century fill (east 1/2)	D	F	19th C 40	1.78BD 2.09BD	2.30BD 2.56BD	10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay Loam mottled w/ 10YR4/6 Sandy Clay Loam w/ patches of 5Y4/3

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: 2 Date Opened: 7-9-90 Date Closed: 7-24-90
Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above	Level below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
E	Continued - see previous page						Olive Sandy Clay to Clay, all with fragments of Brick, Coal, Mortar
F	Bottom of fill layer (east Half) characterized by mottling	E	G	19th C 42	2.30BD 2.56BD	2.73BD 2.94BD	5Y4/2 Olive Gray Slightly Sandy Clay Mottled with 10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Very Sandy Clay
G	Probably continuation of 19th century disturbance, arbitrary .5' layer, taken out in N E quarter of unit.	F	H	? 18th C 43	2.73BD 2.94BD	3.26BD 3.35BD	5Y4/2 Olive Gray Clay with some, few Brick frags.
H	Arbitrary .5' layer with a few possible 18th C artifacts. Springs begin to fill unit	G	I	18th C 44	3.26BD 3.35BD	3.81BD 3.99BD	5Y4/2 Olive Gray Sa Clay
I	Arbitrary .5' level, except for occasional brick fleck, it is sterile.	H	--	-- 45	3.81BD 3.99BD	4.42BD 4.52BD	5Y3/2 Dark Olive Gray Wet Clay Sand to Clay
F1a	Feature 1 represents a root stain, 'a' is west bisection	C	D	L19th E20th 9	1.46BD	1.70BD	10YR5/8 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

18AP 1

Unit: 2 Date Opened: _____ Date Closed: _____

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above	Level below	TPQ and Bag #'s		Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
F1b	East bisection of this root feature	C	D	L19th E20th	10	1.42BD	1.70BD	10YR5/8 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam
F2a	F2 represents a planting hole, 'a' is the west bisection	C	D	L19th E20th	12	1.53BD	2.79BD	10YR6/6 Brownish Yellow Loamy Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam mottled w. 2.5Y5/4 Lt Olv Br Clay
F2b	layer 'b' is the east bisection of planting hole	C	D	L19th E20th	13	1.55BD	2.02BD	10YR6/6 Brownish Yellow Loamy Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Br. Silty Loam mottled w/ 2.5Y5/4 Lt Olv Br Clay
F2c	layer 'c' is the portion of this planting feature revealed when the west half of the unit was opened	B/C	D	E20th	21	1.39BD	1.54BD	10YR4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay

Unit: 2 Date Opened: _____ Date Closed: _____
Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above	Level below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
F3a	layer 'a' is the west bisection of this planting feature	B/C	b	L19th E20th 20	1.47BD	1.50BD	10YR4/4 Dark Yellow Brn Sandy Clay w/ sm frags Brick, Coal, Mortar, Shell
3b	layer 'b' was opened after a distinct southern edge of this feature allowing a better definition of it	a	c	L19th E20th 22	1.50BD	1.61BD	10YR4/4 Dark Yellow Brn Sandy Clay w/ small frags Brick, Coal, Mortar, Shell
3c	layer 'c' was a lens of sandy clay within this feature	b	e	L19th E20th 23	1.61BD	5.51BD	10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay
3e	continuation of planting hole fill	c	-	L19th E20th 29	1.61BD	1.95BD	10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay
3d	layer 'd' corresponds in composition and depth to layers 'a + b' in the west half of feature	C	3f, 4a	L19th E20th 20	1.43BD 1.51BD	1.58BD 1.61BD	10YR4/4 Dark Yellow Br Clay Sand w/ flecks of Brick, Coal, Mortar, & some Shell
3f	continuation of planting hole fill	d	g	L19th E20th 33	1.58BD 1.61BD	1.69BD 1.70BD	10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

18AP 1

Unit: 2 Date Opened: _____ Date Closed: _____

Objective of Unit Excavation:

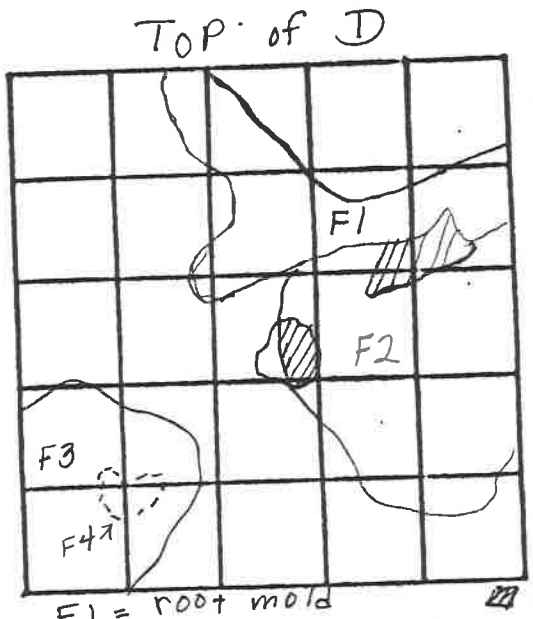
Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above	Level below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
3g	continuation of planting hole fill, base of	f	D	L19th E20th 35	1.69BD 1.74BD	1.74BD 1.94BD	10YR5/6 Yellowish Brown
	feature						Sandy Clay mottled with
							5Y4/4 Olive Clay
4a	plant root or mold within feature 3						
	'a' is west half of bisection of feature	3c	3e	L19th E20th 27	1.66BD	1.76BD	10YR4/4 Dark Yellowish Brn
							w/ flecks of Brick & Mortar
4b	plant root or mold within feature 3, 'b' is	3d	3f	L19th E20th 31	1.60BD	1.69BD	10YR4/4 Dark Yellowish
	east half of bisection of this feature						Brown w/ flecks of Brick
							and Mortar
4c	base of root mold, separate physically from	3f	3h	L19th E20th 34	1.69BD	1.87BD	10YR4/4 Dark Yellowish Brn
	F. 4a and b, but assumed to be related						Clay with inclusions of
							Brick, Mortar, Coal

18AP 1 Unit 2

Unit Status:
In Progress ☐ Excavated ☐ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number	Subject	Comments	
1	Feature 1 Profile od east wall of bisection		July 11, 1990
2	Feature 2 Profile of east wall of bisection		July 13, 1990
7	Feature 3 Profile of east wall of bisection	includes Feature 4	July 17, 1990
12	East wall profile of unit		July 23, 1990
13	North wall profile of unit		July 23, 1990
14	West wall profile of unit		July 24, 1990
15	South wall profile of unit		July 24, 1990



Summary Paragraph:

Unit 2 was opened to determine if any intact 18th or 19th century layers remained to the north of the canal. Beneath the approximately .5' of 20th century fill lay a late 19th century fill layer which dates, according to B. Powell (1966), to 1897. This fill contained 4 features, all relating to plantings. While a few examples of 18th century ceramics were discovered, no intact living surface or garden features were discovered, possibly being disturbed during the 19th century fill episode.

18AP 1

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: 3 **Date Opened:** 7-12-90 **Date Closed:** 7-22-90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Unit opened to west of entrance to garden, to east of north/south run of canal to determine if any intact 18th century layers are present. Placed at this location to avoid pedestrian traffic. Unsuccessfully attempted to intersect one of G. Little's 1967 trenches (#39).

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above	Level below	TPQ and Bag #	TPQ and #	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
A	Surface, sod layer	-	B	1990	14	.90BD 1.26BD	1.0 BD 1.33BD	Very Dark Grayish 10YR3/2 Brown Loam
B	20th century fill layer, overlies C	A	C	1970	15	1.0 BD 1.33BD	1.10BD 1.44BD	5YR6/6 Reddish Yellow Clay Overlying 5YR3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Clay Loam Mottled with 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Loam
C	20th century fill - mix of 18th century and 20th century artifacts - overlies layer D, G	B	D, G	1970	16	1.10BD 1.44BD	1.17BD 2.14BD	10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay Loam with Flecks of Brick, Coal, Shell, Pebbles.
D	20th century fill layer	C	E, F	1970	19	1.17BD 1.64BD	1.58BD 1.70BD	10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Mottled With 10YR3/2 V. Dark Gray Brown Sandy Clay with fragments of Brick, Coal, Charcoal, Mortar
E	20th century fill layer	D	F	1970	24	1.58BD 1.58BD	1.70BD 1.97BD	10YR4/3 Brown/Dark Brown Sandy Clay with Coal, Mortar & Brick Fragments
F	20th century fill, forms a "hump" or high spot in unit, associated with F. 5a.	D, E	H	1970	25	1.71BD	1.93BD	5Y3/2 Dark Olive Gray Sandy Clay Mottled with few Frags Bricks, Mortar & Coal

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: 3 Date Opened: 7-12-90 Date Closed: 7-22-90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above	Level below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
G	20th century fill: 1970 penny	C	H	1970 28	2.06BD 2.14BD	2.08BD 2.25BD	7.5YR3/4 Dark Brown mottled with 5Y3/2 Dark Olive Gray Sandy Clay with inclusions of Mortar, Brick, Coal, Shell
H	Fill Layer - 20th century ?	E,F,G	I	20th C 30	1.64BD 2.17BD	1.96BD 2.25BD	7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay mottled with 5Y3/1 V. Dark Gray Slightly Sandy Clay with Some Brick, Coal, Mortar, Shell
I	Probable 20th C. fill continuation	H	J	20th C 37	1.96BD 2.25BD	2.05BD 2.48BD	5YR3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Sandy Clay mottled with a Slightly Sandy Dark Olive Gray Clay: 5Y3/2 with small Mortar, Brick, Oyster Shell Fragments
J	Sterile subsoil - excavated as a 2.5' x 2.5' window	I	K	-- 39	2.05BD 2.29BD	2.47BD 2.70BD	5Y3/1 Very Dark Gray Sandy Clay mottled with 5YR3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Clay with Bog Iron Concretions in Small Quantities

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

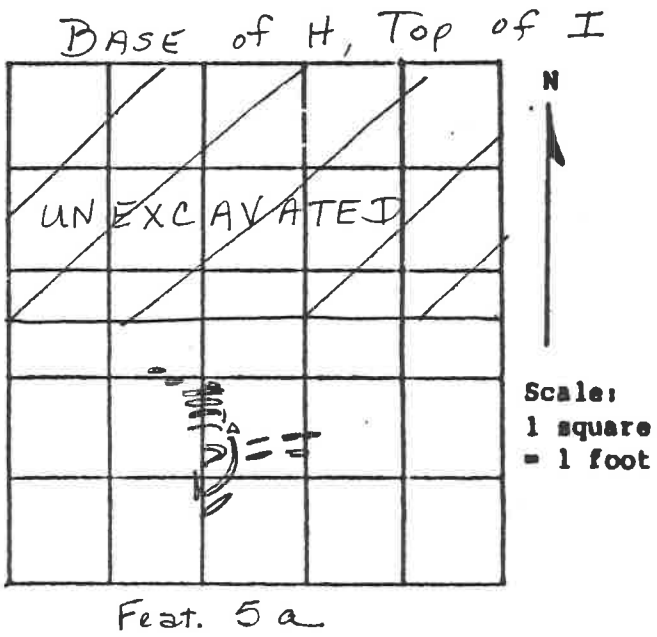
Unit: 3 Date Opened: 7-12-90 Date Closed: 7-22-90
Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above	Level below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
K	Sterile subsoil, excavated as a 2.5' x 2.5' window - base of unit.	J	--	-- 41	2.47BD 2.70BD	3.04BD 3.21BD	5YR3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Sandy Clay 'Swirled" with 2.5Y4/3 Olive Brown Sandy Clay
F5a	'Burial' of small animal (dog or cat) fairly articulated when buried. No burial pit, assoc. with layer F, hump of fill possibly used to cover body.	H	I	20th C 32	1.96BD 2.33BD	2.08BD 2.36BD	7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay mottled with 5Y3/1 Very Dark Gray Slightly San. Clay
F5b	'Continuation' of burial (F5a) occurs at a greater depth and suggests that the animal may not have been fully articulated, but in 2 pieces.	I	--	20th C 38	2.47BD	2.60BD	? I - 5YR3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Sandy Clay mottled with 5Y3/2 Dark Olive Gray Slightly Sandy Clay

Status:
In Progress ☐ Excavated ☐ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number	Subject	Comments
8	Profile	North Wall
9	Profile	South Wall
10	Profile	East Wall
11	Profile	West Wall



Feat. 5a

Summary Paragraph:

This unit was opened in hopes of intersecting with previously performed archaeology, specifically G. Little's 1967 trench #39. No evidence of this trench was discovered. 20th century fill lay directly atop sterile subsoil. One feature was discovered, number 5, and represents a dog or cat which was imbedded within the 20th century fill. There was no evidence of an associated burial pit. Combined with unit 1, this unit indicates that to the south and east of the canal, no intact stratigraphy remains dating to historic periods.

APPENDIX III

ARTIFACTS

University of Maryland November 30, 1992

Listing of All Artifacts within the PACA GARDEN AP01

Sorted by:

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IPTION
+- BAG-NUMBER = 01 ----------								
1		A	001	750000		2		STONE/NATURAL
1		A	002	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
1		A	003	730001		3		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
+- BAG-NUMBER = 02 ----------								
2		A	001	820000		2		SHELL/FRAGMENT
2		A	002	730000		1		MORTAR
2		A	003	870004		3	COAL	CLINKER/COAL
2		A	004	980000		1		SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
+- BAG-NUMBER = 03 ----------								
1		B	001	310021	0035	1		POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE
1		B	002	340000	0035	1		POR/OTHER
1		B	003	134433	0032	2	CLOVER LEAF MOTIF	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR BLK
1		B	004	134129	0034	1		WHTWR/ANNULAR/BANDED
1		B	005	133000	0032	4		P-WARE/GENERAL
1		B	006	340000	0034	2		POR/OTHER
1		B	007	120001	0033	1		CRS/UNGLZ
1		B	008	120002	0033	1	CLR GLZ	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1		B	009	134000	0033	14		WHTWR/GENERAL
1		B	010	134000	0032	1		WHTWR/GENERAL
1		B	011	220009	0032	1		CRS/GY BD OTHER
1		B	012	121100	0034	1		CRS/N. DEV GRAY TEMP
1		B	013	120000		2	SAND TMPRD	CRS EARTHENWARE
1		B	014	120000	0031	1	SAND TMPRD	CRS EARTHENWARE
1		B	015	780000		1		CERAMIC SEWER PIPE
1		B	016	760000		2		BRICK
1		B	017	820001		14	WHL	SHELL/OYSTER
1		B	018	820001		15	FRAGS	SHELL/OYSTER
1		B	019	730001		3		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
1		B	020	510000		2	FRAGS.	PIPE-BOWL/PLN
1		B	021	520005		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1		B	022	870002		2		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
1		B	023	752003		2	SLATE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED
1		B	024	712000		3		NAIL/CUT
1		B	025	710000		7		NAIL/GENERAL
1		B	026	750000		1		STONE/NATURAL
1		B	027	750000		3	BOG IRON	STONE/NATURAL
1		B	028	870004		6		CLINKER/COAL
1		B	029	950000		2	UNIDENT	OTHER METAL
1		B	030	960001		1		COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1		B	031	980000		3	POSS. ASBESTOS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1		B	032	980000		1	PLASTIC	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1		B	033	610000		36		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1		B	034	630003		9		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
1		B	035	630003		1	MLD	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
1		B	036	630083		10	CLR	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1		B	037	600000		2	LIGHTING GLASS,CLR	GLASS/GENERAL
1		B	038	600000		3	LIGHTING GLASS,BL	GLASS/GENERAL
1		B	039	600000		21	CLR FRAGS	GLASS/GENERAL

Listing of All Artifacts within the PACA GARDEN AP01

Sorted by:

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IPTION
1	B		040	630083		4	BR	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	B		041	630082		1	LT BL W/EMB "IBURNV"	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE
1	B		042	630082		2	LT BL	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE
1	B		043	630081		2	LT BL	BOTTLE, ROUND NECK
1	B		044	600000		2	PRESSED GLASS, DIFF. DESIGNS	GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		045	600000		5	FLASHED	GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		046	630082		2	CLR	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE
1	B		047	642001		2	CLR	TUMBLER BASE
1	B		048	630073		1	CLR	CASE BOTTLE,SQ.,FRAG
1	B		049	600000		4	THIN, GN	GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		050	630082		1	GN	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE
1	B		051	630083		1	GN	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	B		052	653000		3		STORAGE JAR
1	B		053	600000		1	POSS. ETCHED	GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		054	600000		8	LT BL FRAGS	GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		055	630083		5		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	B		056	810001		10		BONE/MAMMAL
1	B		057	810000		5		BONE/FRAGMENT
*- BAG-NUMBER = 04 ----------								
2	B		001	133100	0032	1	BR	P-WARE/ANNULAR
2	B		002	300000		1		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
2	B		003	630083		5		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	B		004	730000		7		MORTAR
2	B		005	710000		2		NAIL/GENERAL
2	B		006	870004		8		CLINKER/COAL
2	B		007	820001		3		SHELL/OYSTER
2	B		008	760000		5		BRICK
2	B		009	630083		3	PAINTED ORANGE LETTERS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	B		010	810000		2		BONE/FRAGMENT
2	B		011	750000		1	SLATE	STONE/NATURAL
2	B		012	870000		1		PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 05 ----------								
NP	NP	NP	001	220000	0035	1		CRS/GY BD
NP	NP	NP	002	134400	0033	2	WILLOW PTRN	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR/GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	003	120001	8500	1	RIM	CRS/UNGLZ
NP	NP	NP	004	134553	0032	2	GN, EVSC	WHTWR/SHLEDG/HLD
NP	NP	NP	005	134433	0033	1	PRINTED "D HOT M","DUR","MO"	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR BLK
NP	NP	NP	006	133434	0033	1	CROSS HATCHED DEC	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
NP	NP	NP	007	134129	0032	1		WHTWR/ANNULAR/BANDED
NP	NP	NP	008	134000	0032	3		WHTWR/GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	009	134000	0032	2	FLARED	WHTWR/GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	010	134000	0035	2		WHTWR/GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	011	134000	0033	11		WHTWR/GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	012	134053	0032	1		WHTWR/MOLDED RIM
NP	NP	NP	013	134434	0034	1	MM 7/86	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
NP	NP	NP	014	135000	0034	1		YW-WARE/GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	015	134000	0032	1		WHTWR/GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	016	134229	0033	1	LT BL,BR	WHTWR/HNDPT/BANDED
NP	NP	NP	017	133200	0033	1	LT BL	P-WARE/HNDPT GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	018	120001	0035	1	WHT	CRS/UNGLZ
NP	NP	NP	019	134229	0032	1	BR	WHTWR/HNDPT/BANDED
NP	NP	NP	020	134000	0035	1		WHTWR/GENERAL

Listing of All Artifacts within the PACA GARDEN AP01

Sorted by:

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IPTION
NP	NP	NP	021	120003	0036	1	CROCK LID?	CRS/EXT PB GLZ
NP	NP	NP	022	136000	0032	1		HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	023	134000	0033	2		WHTWR/GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	024	134223	0033	1	MAROON	WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C.
NP	NP	NP	025	235056	0032	1	D.D.B.	REF/WSG-MOLDED
NP	NP	NP	026	235000	0033	1		REF/WSG GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	027	136000	0035	1	MOLDED	HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	028	340000	0033	1	HND PNTD LT BL	POR/OTHER
NP	NP	NP	029	340000	0032	1	TEA SAUCER	POR/OTHER
NP	NP	NP	030	340000	0032	1		POR/OTHER
NP	NP	NP	031	310021	0032	1		POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE
NP	NP	NP	032	340000		1	DRESSER KNOB	POR/OTHER
NP	NP	NP	033	650000	0033	1	MILK GLASS	SERVING GLASS
NP	NP	NP	034	600000	0033	1	JAR?WHT	GLASS/GENERAL
NP	NP	NP	035	620017	0035	1	MM "W" "T" "WT" "AB"	MED BOTTLE-19TH C.
NP	NP	NP	036	631200		1		BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-BASE
NP	NP	NP	037	630082		1	AQ	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE
NP	NP	NP	038	630083		4	AQ	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
NP	NP	NP	039	630083		4	CLR	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
NP	NP	NP	040	630071		1	AQ	CASE BOTTLE,SQ. NECK
NP	NP	NP	041	631100		1	CLR	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-NECK
NP	NP	NP	042	642001		3		TUMBLER BASE
NP	NP	NP	043	642003		2	ONE WITH RIM	TUMBLER,FACETED BODY
NP	NP	NP	044	630002		1	GR	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE
NP	NP	NP	045	630082		1	BR BEER	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE
NP	NP	NP	046	730000		1		MORTAR
NP	NP	NP	047	810001		1	RIB	BONE/MAMMAL
NP	NP	NP	048	810004		1	PIG	BONE/TEETH
NP	NP	NP	049	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
NP	NP	NP	050	910001		1	SPIKE	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE
NP	NP	NP	051	950000		1	CAN PULL TAB	OTHER METAL
NP	NP	NP	052	980000		1	CHARGE CARD FRAG	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
NP	NP	NP	053	211000		1		CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.
NP	NP	NP	054	134434		2		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
NP	NP	NP	055	133222		1		P-WARE/POLYCHR (PEASANT)
NP	NP	NP	056	630073		1	DK GN	CASE BOTTLE,SQ.,FRAG
+- BAG-NUMBER = 06 ----------								
2	C		001	820001		2		SHELL/OYSTER
2	C		002	820001		2	BURNED	SHELL/OYSTER
2	C		003	870004		4	COAL	CLINKER/COAL
2	C		004	750000		9		STONE/NATURAL
2	C		005	752001		1	STONE W/ MORTAR ATTACHED	STONE/PAVING
2	C		006	730002		1	PAINT ATTACHED	MORTAR/MODERN
2	C		007	730002		3		MORTAR/MODERN
2	C		008	760000		4		BRICK
2	C		009	710000		8		NAIL/GENERAL
2	C		010	910000		2		IRON
2	C		011	810001		10		BONE/MAMMAL
2	C		012	810000		2		BONE/FRAGMENT
2	C		013	609999		12		FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
2	C		014	609999		6	GN	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
2	C		015	630083		21	BR/BEER	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	C		016	630083		14	CLR	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG

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Sorted by:

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IPTION
2	C		017	630083		7	GN	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	C		018	630081		1	GN	BOTTLE, ROUND NECK
2	C		019	630003		3		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
2	C		020	642003		1	EMB "B"AND"N"	TUMBLER,FACETED BODY
2	C		021	630083		1		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	C		022	127100	0033	1		CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR
2	C		023	120000	0033	3	WASH ON EXT.	CRS EARTHENWARE
2	C		024	120000	0033	2		CRS EARTHENWARE
2	C		025	120004	0033	1	INT. CLR OVER BR	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ
2	C		026	235000	0033	5	MLD MOTIF	REF/WSG GENERAL
2	C		027	120004	0032	1		CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ
2	C		028	212000	0032	1	BR SALT GLZ	CRS/BN BD AM BN
2	C		029	134000	0034	9		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	C		030	133000	0032	1		P-WARE/GENERAL
2	C		031	132000	0034	2		CRMWR/GENERAL
2	C		032	137500	0033	1		HI FIRE/ROCKINGHAM
2	C		033	300000	0032	1		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
2	C		034	310021	0033	1		POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE
2	C		035	510000		1		PIPE-BOWL/PLN
+- BAG-NUMBER = 07 ----------								
1	C		001	820001		20		SHELL/OYSTER
1	C		002	870002		3		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
1	C		003	840001		1	CHARCOAL	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER
1	C		004	710000		1		NAIL/GENERAL
1	C		005	750000		3		STONE/NATURAL
1	C		006	610000		1		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	C		007	630083		3	GN	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	C		008	630083		1	BN	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	C		009	630083		3	CLR	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	C		010	630003		7		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
1	C		011	120000	B500	3		CRS EARTHENWARE
1	C		012	236500	0033	1	CLR GLZ	HI FIRE/PB GLZ REF RDWR
1	C		013	236500	0033	1	BR GLZ	HI FIRE/PB GLZ REF RDWR
1	C		014	135000	0034	1		YW-WARE/GENERAL
1	C		015	134000	0034	1		WHTWR/GENERAL
1	C		016	300000	0033	1		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
+- BAG-NUMBER = 08 ----------								
1	D		001	760000		2		BRICK
1	D		002	820001		1		SHELL/OYSTER
1	D		003	820000		8		SHELL/FRAGMENT
1	D		004	810000		3		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	D		005	710000		2		NAIL/GENERAL
1	D		006	910000		1		IRON
1	D		007	910000	9320	1		IRON
1	D		008	870002		3		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
1	D		009	630003		1		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
1	D		010	609999		3		FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
1	D		011	630073		1		CASE BOTTLE,SQ.,FRAG
1	D		012	600000		1	POSS CHIMNEY	GLASS/GENERAL
1	D		013	120001		2		CRS/UNGLZ
1	D		014	120002		1	BR GLZ	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1	D		015	134000		2		WHTWR/GENERAL

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SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IPTION
1	D		016	235000		1		REF/WSG GENERAL
1	D		017	310021		1		POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE
1	D		018	870002		1	POSS PUMPKIN/SQUASH	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
*- BAG-NUMBER = 09 ----------								
2	a	1	001	820001		3		SHELL/OYSTER
2	a	1	002	730001		1		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
*- BAG-NUMBER = 10 ----------								
2	b	1	001	760000		4		BRICK
2	b	1	002	820000		3		SHELL/FRAGMENT
2	b	1	003	750000		1		STONE/NATURAL
2	b	1	004	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 12 ----------								
2	a	2	001	820001		6		SHELL/OYSTER
2	a	2	002	820002		1		SHELL/CLAM
2	a	2	003	730000		2		MORTAR
2	a	2	004	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
2	a	2	005	750000		1		STONE/NATURAL
2	a	2	006	640000		3		DRINKING GLASS
2	a	2	007	630083		3		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
*- BAG-NUMBER = 13 ----------								
2	b	2	001	820001		6		SHELL/OYSTER
2	b	2	002	750000		5		STONE/NATURAL
2	b	2	003	870004		3		CLINKER/COAL
2	b	2	004	870002		2		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
2	b	2	005	760000		2		BRICK
2	b	2	006	730001		4		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
2	b	2	007	710000		1		NAIL/GENERAL
2	b	2	008	610000		10		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
2	b	2	009	630083		1	GN	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	b	2	010	630083		2		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	b	2	011	630083		1	EMB	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	b	2	012	120000	8500	2		CRS EARTHENWARE
2	b	2	013	127100	0033	1		CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR
2	b	2	014	135000	0033	1		YW-WARE/GENERAL
2	b	2	015	134000	0034	3		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	b	2	016	132000	0034	1		CRMWR/GENERAL
2	b	2	017	237000	0033	1	MOLDED MOTIF	HI FIRE/JACKFIELD
2	b	2	018	300000	0034	1		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
2	b	2	019	240000	0034	2		REF/STONEWARE/GENERAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 14 ----------								
3	A		001	870004		2		CLINKER/COAL
3	A		002	820001		2		SHELL/OYSTER
3	A		003	710000		2		NAIL/GENERAL
3	A		004	980000		1	PAINT CHIP	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
3	A		005	133000	0033	1		P-WARE/GENERAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 15 ----------								
3	B		001	820001		2		SHELL/OYSTER
3	B		002	730000		1		MORTAR

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SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IPTION
3	B		003	760000		1		BRICK
3	B		004	609999		1		FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
3	B		005	630083		1		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
3	B	2	006	120000	8300	1		CRS EARTHENWARE
+- BAG-NUMBER = 16 ----------								
3	C		001	820001		16		SHELL/OYSTER
3	C		002	752001		2	SLATE	STONE/PAVING
3	C		003	750000		8		STONE/NATURAL
3	C		004	870004		7		CLINKER/COAL
3	C		005	860000		1		TEXTILE/GENERAL
3	C		006	840000		6		WOOD/BUILDING RELATED
3	C		007	980000		1	LINOLEUM	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
3	C		008	730002		1	PLASTER ATTACHED	MORTAR/MODERN
3	C		009	730001		7		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
3	C		010	760000		6		BRICK
3	C		011	710000		8		NAIL/GENERAL
3	C		012	810000		2		BONE/FRAGMENT
3	C		013	610000		18		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
3	C		014	609999		1		FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
3	C		015	642003		2		TUMBLER,FACETED BODY
3	C		016	630083		5	GN	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
3	C		017	630083		6		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
3	C		018	600000		1	CHIMNEY GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL
3	C		020	950000		1	TIN	OTHER METAL
3	C		021	950000		1	MODERN KEY	OTHER METAL
3	C		022	236500	0032	1		HI FIRE/PB GLZ REF RDWR
3	C		023	133227	0033	1	YW, BL	
3	C		024	112017	0033	1		REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ
3	C		025	136000	0032	1	TRNSFR PRNT BL, WHT	HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL
3	C		026	220000	0033	1		CRS/GY BD
3	C		027	132000	0032	1		CRMWR/GENERAL
3	C		028	133000	0035	1		P-WARE/GENERAL
3	C		029	133000	0034	1		P-WARE/GENERAL
3	C		030	134000	0033	1		WHTWR/GENERAL
3	C		031	240000	0034	1	YW GLZ, GY STREAK BDY	REF/STONEWARE/GENERAL
3	C		032	240000	0034	2		REF/STONEWARE/GENERAL
3	C		033	510000		1		PIPE-BOWL/PLN
3	C		034	770003		1		CERAMIC TILE/FLOORING
3	C		019	520006		2		PIPE-STEM/PLN 6/64"
+- BAG-NUMBER = 17 ----------								
2	B\C		001	820001		1		SHELL/OYSTER
2	B\C		002	730000		1		MORTAR
2	B\C		003	760001		1		WALL BRICK
2	B\C		004	752003		1	SLATE / ROOFING	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED
2	B\C		005	820001		3		SHELL/OYSTER
2	B\C		006	750000		1	QUARTZ	STONE/NATURAL
2	B\C		007	600000		1	20TH CENT, PK EXT	GLASS/GENERAL
2	B\C		008	211000	0033	1	MTTLED BL GLZ	CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.
2	B\C		009	220000		1		CRS/GY BD
2	B\C		010	134434		1		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
+- BAG-NUMBER = 18 ----------								
2	NP		001	600000		1	BRND OR MELTED	GLASS/GENERAL

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SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION
2	NP		002	630003		1	DK GN	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
2	NP		003	610000		2		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
2	NP		004	310021		1		POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE
2	NP		005	112011		1		REF/WHT SN GLZ
2	NP		006	220009		1	EXT BR GLZ	CRS/GY BD OTHER
2	NP		007	132000		2		CRMWR/GENERAL
2	NP		008	120000		1	SMALL FRAG	CRS EARTHENWARE
2	NP		009	100000		1	SMALL FRAG	GENERAL E-WARE
2	NP		010	712000		1		NAIL/CUT
2	NP		011	710000		7		NAIL/GENERAL
2	NP		012	820000		1		SHELL/FRAGMENT
2	NP		013	760000		2		BRICK
2	NP		014	870004		3		CLINKER/COAL
2	NP		015	750000		5		STONE/NATURAL
2	NP		016	780000		2		CERAMIC SEWER PIPE
2	NP		017	810000		6		BONE/FRAGMENT
2	NP		018	820001		2		SHELL/OYSTER
2	NP		019	810001		6		BONE/MAMMAL
2	NP		020	870002		1		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
2	NP		021	630001		1		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK
2	NP		022	630083		1	MELTED	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	NP		023	112000	0033	1	GLZ GONE	REF/SN GLZ
2	NP		024	112011	0033	1		REF/WHT SN GLZ
2	NP		025	220000	0033	1	BR EXT	CRS/GY BD
2	NP		026	132000	0033	2		CRMWR/GENERAL
2	NP		027	310021	0035	1		POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE
2	NP		028	134000	0035	1	BADLY STAINED	WHTWR/GENERAL

*- BAG-NUMBER = 19 ----------

3	D		001	870004		7		CLINKER/COAL
3	D		002	820001		6		SHELL/OYSTER
3	D		003	820000		1	MUSSEL	SHELL/FRAGMENT
3	D		004	760000		2		BRICK
3	D		005	730001		3		MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER
3	D		006	710000		6		NAIL/GENERAL
3	D		007	950000		1	THIN TIN	OTHER METAL
3	D		008	920001	9430	1		BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE
3	D		009	810000		1		BONE/FRAGMENT
3	D		010	610000		13		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
3	D		011	642003		5		TUMBLER,FACETED BODY
3	D		012	642003	0032	1		TUMBLER,FACETED BODY
3	D		013	630083		2	GN	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
3	D		014	630083		2	MILKY	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
3	D		015	630083		1	PINK	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
3	D		016	630083		2	BN BEER	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
3	D		017	630083		3	CLR	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
3	D		018	651000	0035	1		DECANTER
3	D		019	630003		1		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
3	D		020	600000		1	CHIMNEY GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL
3	D		021	236500		1		HI FIRE/PB GLZ REF RDWR
3	D		022	133221	0033	1		P-WARE/UNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL
3	D		023	132000	0033	1		CRMWR/GENERAL
3	D		024	133000	0032	2	STAINED	P-WARE/GENERAL
3	D		025	133000	0034	1		P-WARE/GENERAL

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SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION
3	D		026	230500	0033	1	CLR GLZ	CRS/BN BD OTHER
3	D		027	220009	0033	1	BR GLZ	CRS/GY BD OTHER
3	D		028	300000	0034	1	POSS BRND	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
3	D		029	721000		4		PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER
3	D		030	760001		1	WHT	WALL BRICK
+- BAG-NUMBER = 20								
2	a	3	001	820001		9		SHELL/OYSTER
2	a	3	002	870004		3		CLINKER/COAL
2	a	3	003	750000		1		STONE/NATURAL
2	a	3	004	710000		2		NAIL/GENERAL
2	a	3	005	760000		4		BRICK
2	a	3	006	870004		5		CLINKER/COAL
2	a	3	007	730000		5		MORTAR
2	a	3	008	750000		1	BOG IRON	STONE/NATURAL
+- BAG-NUMBER = 21								
2	c	2	001	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
2	c	2	002	820001		1		SHELL/OYSTER
2	c	2	003	760000		1		BRICK
2	c	2	004	609999		1		FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
+- BAG-NUMBER = 22								
2	b	3	001	900000		1		METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL
2	b	3	002	760000		2		BRICK
+- BAG-NUMBER = 23								
2	c	3	001	870002		1	CRVD	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
2	c	3	002	630003		1		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
2	c	3	003	631300		1		BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-FRAG
2	c	3	004	620017		1		MED BOTTLE-19TH C.
2	c	3	005	760000		2		BRICK
2	c	3	006	710000		1		NAIL/GENERAL
2	c	3	007	750000		1		STONE/NATURAL
2	c	3	008	630083		3		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	c	3	009	870000		1		PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL
+- BAG-NUMBER = 25								
3	F		001	630003		1	PATINA	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
3	F		002	212000		1		CRS/BN BD AM BN
3	F		003	310021		1		POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE
3	F		004	134434		2		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
3	F		005	235056		1	D.D.B.	REF/WSG-MOLDED
3	F		006	130000		1	PB GLZ	REFINED EARTHENWARE
3	F		007	132000		1		CRMWR/GENERAL
3	F		008	134000		1		WHTWR/GENERAL
3	F		009	760000		3		BRICK
3	F		010	820001		1		SHELL/OYSTER
3	F		011	840002		1		CHARCOAL
3	F		012	710000		13		NAIL/GENERAL
3	F		013	610000		1		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
3	F		014	609999		3		FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
3	F		015	630083		2		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
3	F		016	730000		4		MORTAR

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SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IPTION
3	F		017	810000		3		BONE/FRAGMENT
3	F		018	840002		1		CHARCOAL
+- BAG-NUMBER = 26								
2	d	3	001	750000		1	BOG IRON	STONE/NATURAL
2	d	3	002	730000		1		MORTAR
2	d	3	003	750000		4		STONE/NATURAL
2	d	3	004	870004		9		CLINKER/COAL
2	d	3	005	760000		10		BRICK
2	d	3	006	610000		1		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
2	d	3	007	630003		2		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG
2	d	3	008	134000		1		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	d	3	009	870004		3		CLINKER/COAL
2	d	3	010	820001		7		SHELL/OYSTER
2	d	3	011	130000		1		REFINED EARTHENWARE
2	d	3	012	630083		1		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
+- BAG-NUMBER = 27								
2	a	4	001	840000		1		WOOD/BUILDING RELATED
2	a	4	002	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
2	a	4	003	820000		1		SHELL/FRAGMENT
2	a	4	004	720000		2		PLASTER
2	a	4	005	760000		2		BRICK
+- BAG-NUMBER = 28								
3	G		001	720000		1		PLASTER
3	G		002	760000		2		BRICK
3	G		003	710000		1		NAIL/GENERAL
3	G		004	950000		1		OTHER METAL
3	G		005	820000		3		SHELL/FRAGMENT
3	G		006	870002		1		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
3	G		007	840001		1		WOOD/WORKED,OTHER
3	G		008	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
3	G		009	134000		3		WHTWR/GENERAL
3	G		010	960001	9410	1		COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE
3	G		011	600000		1		GLASS/GENERAL
+- BAG-NUMBER = 29								
2	e	3	001	720000		1		PLASTER
2	e	3	002	750000		6		STONE/NATURAL
2	e	3	003	760000		11		BRICK
2	e	3	004	820000		2		SHELL/FRAGMENT
2	e	3	005	870004		4		CLINKER/COAL
2	e	3	006	134000		2		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	e	3	007	610000		2		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
2	e	3	008	810000		1		BONE/FRAGMENT
+- BAG-NUMBER = 30								
3	H		001	720000		3		PLASTER
3	H		002	710000		1		NAIL/GENERAL
3	H		003	712000		2		NAIL/CUT
3	H		004	760000		5		BRICK
3	H		005	910001		1		IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE
3	H		006	820000		4		SHELL/FRAGMENT

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SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IPTION
3	H		007	235000		1		REF/WSG GENERAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 31 ----------								
2	b	4	001	134000		1		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	b	4	002	870004		2		CLINKER/COAL
2	b	4	003	720000		1		PLASTER
2	b	4	004	760000		1		BRICK
*- BAG-NUMBER = 32 ----------								
3	a	5	001	870002		1		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
3	a	5	002	810000		60		BONE/FRAGMENT
*- BAG-NUMBER = 33 ----------								
2	f	3	001	820000		1		SHELL/FRAGMENT
2	f	3	002	870002		1		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
2	f	3	003	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
2	f	3	004	600000		1		GLASS/GENERAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 34 ----------								
2	c	4	001	760001		1		WALL BRICK
2	c	4	002	720000		1		PLASTER
*- BAG-NUMBER = 35 ----------								
2	g	3	001	760000		1		BRICK
2	g	3	002	720000		1		PLASTER
2	g	3	003	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL
2	g	3	004	820000		1		SHELL/FRAGMENT
*- BAG-NUMBER = 36 ----------								
2	D		001	820002		3		SHELL/CLAM
2	D		002	820001		10		SHELL/OYSTER
2	D		003	810002		1		BONE/BIRD
2	D		004	810001		9		BONE/MAMMAL
2	D		005	750000		6		STONE/NATURAL
2	D		006	760000		4		BRICK
2	D		007	730000		3		MORTAR
2	D		008	770000		1		CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL
2	D		009	870004		2		CLINKER/COAL
2	D		010	610000		12		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
2	D		011	630000		2		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)
2	D		012	630002		1		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE
2	D		013	630000		3		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)
2	D		014	630083		7		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	D		015	640000	0032	1		DRINKING GLASS
2	D		016	710000		7		NAIL/GENERAL
2	D		017	910001		1	METAL BAND W/RIVETS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE
2	D		018	910001	9180	1		IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE
2	D		019	510000		3		PIPE-BOWL/PLN
2	D		020	520004		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"
2	D		021	520005		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
2	D		022	870002		2	BRND	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
2	D		023	860000		1	POSS TAR PAPER	TEXTILE/GENERAL
2	D		024	720000		2		PLASTER
2	D		026	810004		1		BONE/TEETH

Listing of All Artifacts within the PACA GARDEN AP01

Sorted by:

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IPTION
2	D		027	134000	0034	20		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	D		028	134000	0033	2		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	D		029	134000	0035	4		WHTWR/GENERAL
2	D		030	134221	0032	1		WHTWR/HNDPT/UNDERGLZ BL
2	D		031	134221	0034	1		WHTWR/HNDPT/UNDERGLZ BL
2	D		032	134221	0033	1		WHTWR/HNDPT/UNDERGLZ BL
2	D		033	134200	0034	1	18TH OR 19TH PALLETTE (GN)	WHTWR/HNDPT-GENERAL
2	D		034	300000	0034	2		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
2	D		035	300000	0035	1	FOOT RING	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
2	D		036	235000	0032	1		REF/WSG GENERAL
2	D		037	235550	0033	1		
2	D		038	235550	0034	1		
2	D		039	120004	0033	2	BR	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ
2	D		040	120001	0033	1		CRS/UNGLZ
+- BAG-NUMBER = 37								
3	I		001	710000		2		NAIL/GENERAL
3	I		002	760000		3		BRICK
3	I		003	720000		4		PLASTER
3	I		004	820000		4		SHELL/FRAGMENT
3	I		005	600000		1		GLASS/GENERAL
3	I		006	609999		2		FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
3	I		007	211000		1		CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.
+- BAG-NUMBER = 38								
3	a	56	001	810000		5		BONE/FRAGMENT
+- BAG-NUMBER = 39								
3	J		001	760000		1		BRICK
+- BAG-NUMBER = 40								
2	E		001	820000		7		SHELL/FRAGMENT
2	E		002	870002		10	SOME BRND	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
2	E		003	810002		1		BONE/BIRD
2	E		004	800000		1		ORGANIC MATERIAL
2	E		005	760000		2		BRICK
2	E		006	710000		1		NAIL/GENERAL
2	E		007	870004		2		CLINKER/COAL
2	E		008	520008		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 8/64"
2	E		009	510000		1		PIPE-BOWL/PLN
2	E		010	630003		1		WINE BOTTLE(DK GL GN)FRAG
2	E		011	610000		2		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
2	E		012	609999		1		FLAT GLASS, GENERAL
2	E		013	630083		3		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
2	E		014	620017		2	17-21? SEE NUMB!	MED BOTTLE-19TH C.
2	E		015	134434	0033	1		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
2	E		016	134129	0034	1		WHTWR/ANNULAR/BANDED
2	E		017	235000	0033	1		REF/WSG GENERAL
2	E		018	134053	0032	1		WHTWR/MOLDED RIM
2	E		019	133000	0035	1		P-WARE/GENERAL
2	E		020	134000	0033	3	QUESTIONABLE SMALL FRAGS	WHTWR/GENERAL
2	E		021	120001	8500	1		CRS/UNGLZ
+- BAG-NUMBER = 42								
2	F		001	750000		1		STONE/NATURAL