

Archaeological Investigations at the Adams-Kilty House (18AP107)

131 Charles Street, City of Annapolis
Anne Arundel County, Maryland 21401

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Abstract

The Adams-Kilty House (18AP107) was built in the late 18th century and historical documents revealed that the property has undergone a great deal of change to its landscape and architecture over the course of the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries. Renovations continue on the house and even were taking place during the archaeological excavations.

The basement level was where African Americans lived and worked. This area was the focus of the archaeological investigations. The deposits in the home were disturbed by renovations which had been conducted in earlier times, mainly the installation of utility pipes. There were bundles of artifacts associated with West African spirit practices (nails, shards of glass, and an insulator) found in two locations within the basement, which were disturbed by a utility pipe eruption. No further investigations are recommended for this site.

Acknowledgments

The Adams-Kilty House is owned by Carol and Howard Safir, who invited the members of Archaeology in Annapolis to design and carry out archaeological explorations of their property in 2005. Archaeology in Annapolis was founded in 1981 as a partnership between the University of Maryland and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. By the time of the excavations at the Adams-Kilty House, the partnership was between the University of Maryland and the Banneker-Douglass Museum, the State of Maryland's Center for African American History and Culture.

Donna Hole, Chief of Historic Preservation in the Department of Planning and Zoning for the City of Annapolis, suggested the possibility of archaeology at the Adams-Kilty House. Ms. Hole provided the initial introduction of members of Archaeology in Annapolis to Mrs. Safir. Dr. Jim Gibb, City Archaeologist for Annapolis, also provided substantial help in suggesting and organizing our excavations at the Adams-Kilty House.

The members of Archaeology in Annapolis are deeply grateful to the Safir family for the availability of their property, their hospitality, and the use of their facilities. We are particularly grateful to the family for their patience during the excavations, their willingness to accept our intrusion onto their property, and for waiting for this report.

The members of Archaeology in Annapolis express long-term gratitude to the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for the long history of annual grants to the Historic Annapolis Foundation and, more recently, to the University of Maryland, for the analysis of archaeological materials and for their write-up in the form of reports like this one.

Matthew M. Palus helped to organize the initial meetings with the Safir family and helped to collect the documentation on the house held by Carol Safir. Mr. Palus organized the initial phase of excavation, including the placement of excavation units.

Jennifer J. Babiarz and Lisa Kraus supervised much of the excavation, facilitated the discovery of the location of remains, and helped make the important decision that one season's work was adequate to our purposes.

The students in this session of the 2005 field school are responsible for the bulk of the work, and we extend appreciation to each one of them; Thomas Fitzwater, Michael Gubish, Alexandra Jones, Eyal Katz, Erin McCord, Andrew Myers, Amelia Viars, Jennifer Wicker.

This site report was written by Alexandra Jones and Amelia Chisholm. Ryan O'Connor produced all of the digital images throughout the report.

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Introduction

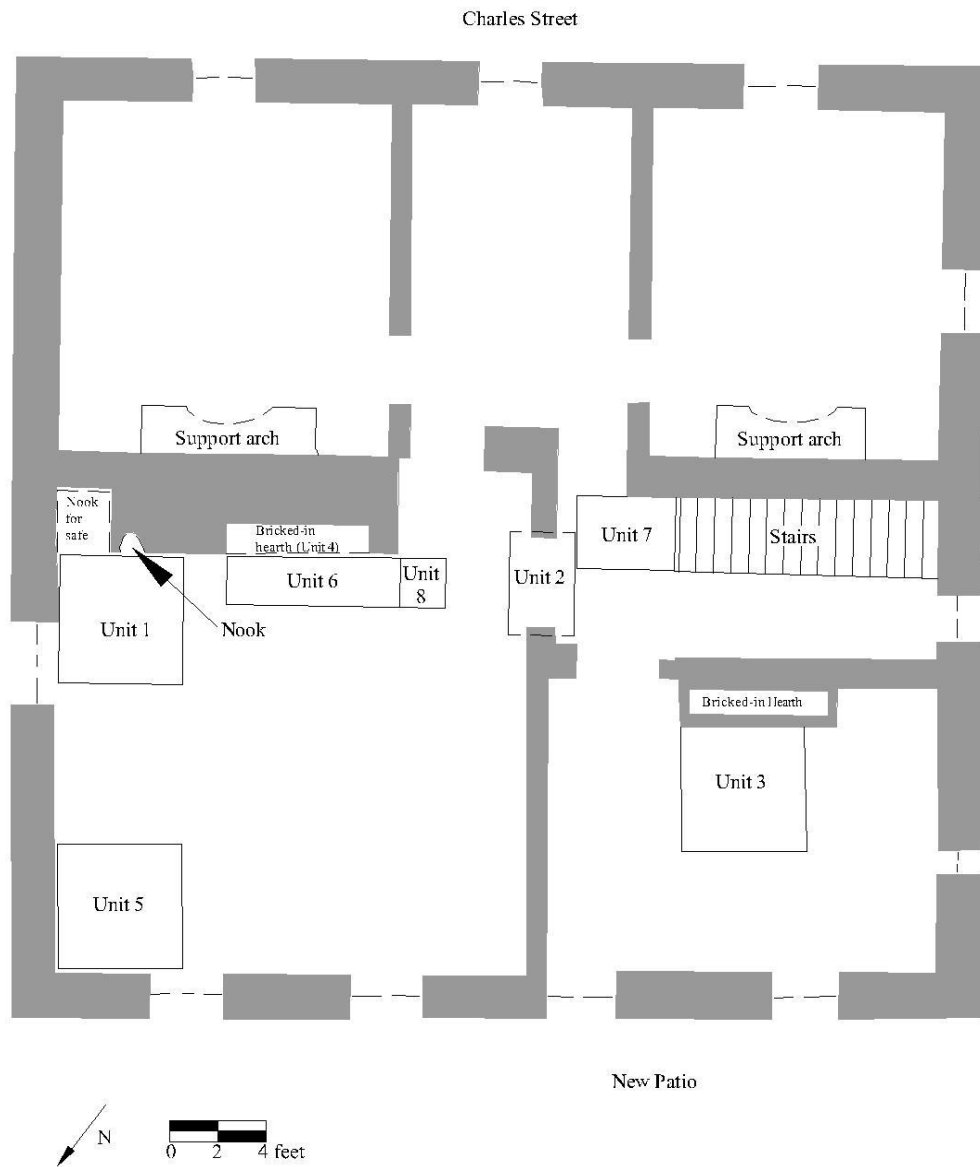
The Archaeology in Annapolis project conducted archaeological investigations during the summer of 2005 in the Adams-Kilty House. During this time period eight units were opened in various locations throughout the basements of this house.

This archaeological excavation was designed to reveal information about African American religious and ritualized practices in Annapolis and specifically about the African Americans who inhabited and worked within the Adams-Kilty House. The investigation was conducted as a part of a larger question of whether most African Americans in Annapolis, enslaved or free, participated in some form of African Diasporic ritualized practices and, if so, how was the space was negotiated to serve their practices.

Some of the artifacts recovered from excavations were objects which could be utilized for African American religious purposes, such as the nails, straight pins, and the glass objects with specific checkered patterns.

In the Adams-Kilty House the context in which these artifacts were recovered was disturbed by two utility pipes, which had been placed in the ground. The artifacts were recovered from areas in which there is archaeological evidence suggesting one of the water or sewer pipes may have erupted. Hence, the artifacts could not, with complete certainty, be associated with African Americans and their religious practices.

Adams-Kilty House
Planview of basement
1 June, 2005



Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
11/01/06

Figure 1: Site Plan View of Units Excavated in Basement

The project area is located on the western shore of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province, within Maryland's Research unit 7, (Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsico-Magothy-Severn-Rhode-West) drainages (Figure 3). The topography of the western shore is characterized as gently rolling uplands.

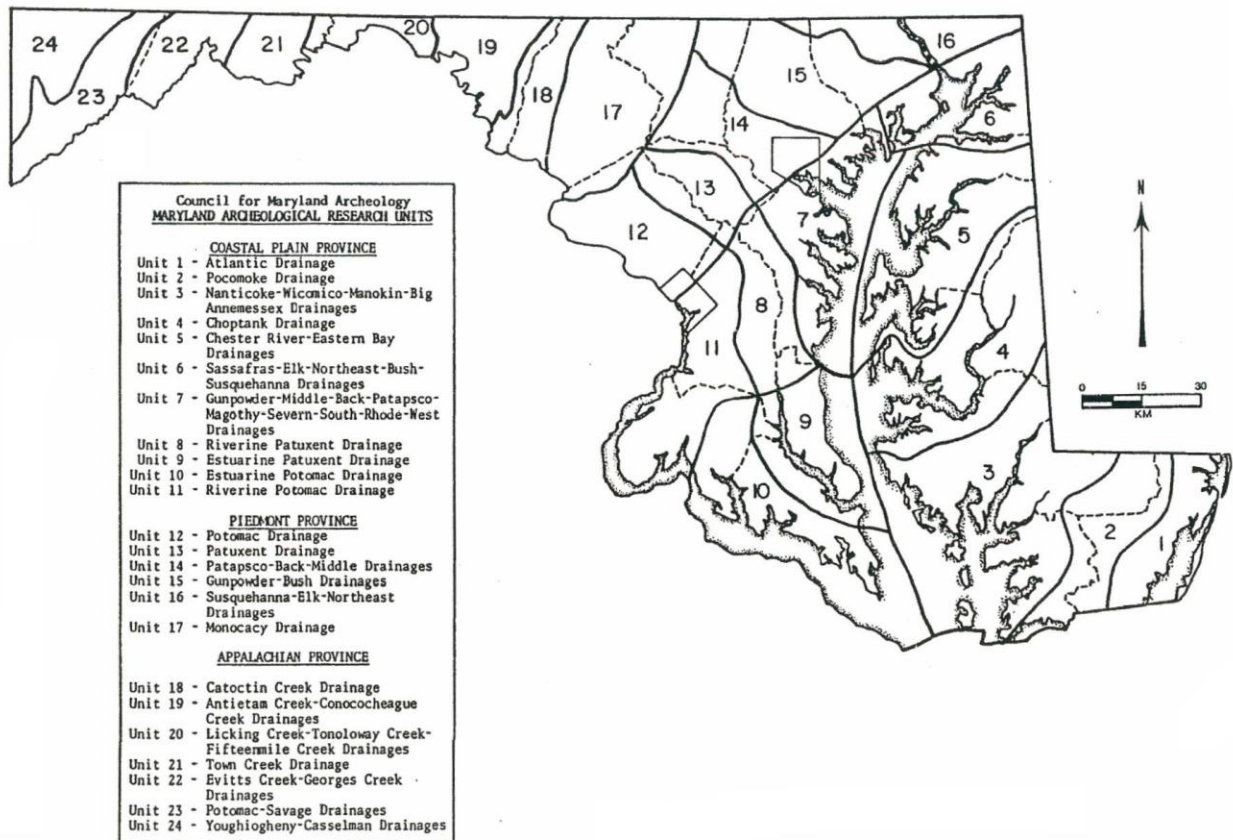


Figure 3: Council for Maryland Archaeology Maryland Research Units Map

The Adams-Kilty House faces southeast onto Charles Street, with a private access way on the southwest. There is a small yard located in the rear of the house on the northeast side. The house is 2 stories over a high basement, with a 5 bay front. The main block of the house is thirty-five feet square, plus a rear addition (Silverman 1984:5).

The Adams-Kilty House is already listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP), and is a resource within the Annapolis Historic District, as described on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Adams-Kilty House MIHP AA-393; Annapolis Historic District is NRHP AA-2046).

Climate

Anne Arundel County presently has a temperate mid-continental climate. Rainfall is moderate, but the city's location and surrounding bodies of water provide humidity (Fassig 1917:181; Steponitis 1980:3-4). This type of climate is marked by well-defined seasons. Snowfall is moderate. Mean temperatures for the Annapolis area include a low of 32.8 degrees Fahrenheit in January and a high of 87.7 degrees Fahrenheit in July (Maryland State Climatologist Office 2006).

Vegetation and Fauna

Between 25,000 BCE to 15,000 BCE the forests of the Chesapeake region included spruce, pine, varieties of fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 BCE the forests became a mixture of hardwood and pinewood, having become dominated by oak and hickory, representing a more varied and more exploitable environment for human groups (Haynes 2002:43). Contemporary vegetation in Anne Arundel County consists of 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 region are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravels, which overlie crystalline bedrock. Although

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). The soil in the immediate project area is characterized as a silty topsoil which has been disturbed through a variety of human activities, including the importation of fill from other areas in Annapolis. Much of the soil within the project area is of the Monmouth series: sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient formed from beds of fine sediments. The soils are deep, acidic, well drained, contain a high percentage of glauconite (olive green sand), and tend to be prone to erosion (USDA 1973).

Cultural Context:

During the prehistoric period, the area may have been utilized by Native Americans, although there has been no evidence recovered of prehistoric occupation of the Adams-Kilty site. The earth moving in the investigation area coupled with the intensive use by Anglo-Americans and African Americans over the past 300 years may have destroyed such evidence, if it had ever existed (see Logan 1992:11-15 for a detailed description of the human occupation of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County prior to the arrival of Europeans during the 17th century).

Historic Background

The first permanent English colony was established at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, and European exploration of the Chesapeake Bay area continued from that point onward. Maryland was established as a proprietary colony, when it was granted to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, in 1629. The colony was officially settled in 1634 at St. Mary's City, which eventually became the capital, when Leonard Calvert successfully negotiated an accord with the Piscataway Indians (Stevens 1937). Relationships between the Native Americans and the Europeans were, at times peaceful and at others, marked by periods of tension and hostility. By the 1650s, Europeans were becoming aggressors, and forcibly driving out the native groups.

Though disease and warfare destroyed most of the chiefdoms of tidewater Virginia, groups that did survive, like the Piscataway, were either forced out of their homelands or had to learn to live under European rule.

The following history of the growth of Annapolis is written using guidelines created by the Maryland Historical Trust, and is outlined in *Maryland's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Weissman 1986). This historical overview is drawn from previous works in Annapolis (i.e. Aiello and Seidel 1995, 1996; Matthews 1996; Cuddy and Shellenhammer 2005).

Euro-American Contact and Settlement Period 1570-1680 CE

From 1634, the first settlement of the colony, until the 1680s, the majority of Maryland's population farmed tobacco for export, resulting in very little urban growth (Carr 1974). Most of the tobacco farmers in the colony were generally subsistence based or produced a nominal profit. These farmers relied heavily on larger plantation owners to process and ship their tobacco. Economically, Maryland became part of an early export-based economy (Kulikoff 1988).

By the late seventeenth century, enslaved African labor was relied upon by the Chesapeake tobacco economy. Initially, the work force consisted of indentured laborers who would work for a specific length of time and in return, receive passage to the colony. The importation of Africans increased significantly as more and more indentures began to survive their labor periods and required land grants and freedom dues (Breen and Innes 1980). Many racist discourses were legally codified in the region at the turn of the century (Epperson 1991). Maryland was then becoming a central player in the slave trade and the city dock in Annapolis was one of many sites for the sale of enslaved Africans (Brugger 1988:46).

The development of Annapolis as a town began in 1649 with the arrival of non-conformist Puritans, starting a settlement named Providence (Lindauer 1997:2). They settled on the north shore of the Severn River at Greenbury Point, across from present-day Annapolis (Ware 1990:67). The settlement was short-lived, but in that short span of time the balance of power in

Maryland shifted north from the original Catholic settlement at St. Mary's City. In 1649, the Proprietor of Maryland created new Conditions of Plantations wherein each settler was granted 100 acres for himself and 100 acres for each family member or servant who came with him into the colony. The property could be kept as long as they procured a warrant for the property, in hope to increase settlement in the colony, especially by Protestants (Lindauer 1997:2). Settlements began to extend up the rivers of the western shore of Anne Arundel County from St. Mary's City towards the Providence area (Ridgley 1841).

Thomas Todd, Sr., Thomas Hall, and Richard Acton were the first three known landowners on the Annapolis Peninsula, all owning plantations on the southern shore of the Severn River in the 1650s. Todd's land, which was surveyed in 1651 and was over 100 acres is located between the Severn and College Creeks, and makes up most of the modern Historic District and Naval Academy lands (Lindauer 1997:3-4). In the 1660s a small village developed around Acton's Cove on Spa Creek (Ware 1990:68). In 1668, Cecil Calvert established a port of entry for unloading and selling all goods and merchandise brought into the province to encourage town development and to receive all revenues due to him by trade. This port was placed on 19 acres of Acton's land. By 1670 this area was known as "Towne land at Proctors," so called for Robert Proctor, tavern keeper, who also patented land at the mouth of Spa Creek (Moss 1976:550; Ware 1990:68).

Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680-1820 CE

Although there had been settlers in Annapolis since 1651, it stayed a small port town throughout most of the 17th century. The Acts of 1683, chapter 5 of the General Assembly, appointed commissioners to lay out a town at "Proctor's." The earlier 1682 Act for the Advancement of Trade was enacted by the Assembly to create new ports of entry for the tobacco trade. The town around this new port of entry was renamed Anne Arundel Town, or Arundelton, in honor of Cecil Calvert's wife, Anne Arundel (Lindauer 1997:9). 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. Richard Beard surveyed the city and staked it into one hundred, one-acre lots, with streets, alleys and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Nancy Baker's (1986:192) analysis of Beard's 1683 survey indicates that the first extensive late 17th century settlement in Arundelton was concentrated along the shoreline, in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets. A variety of mid-17th century sites near Annapolis, however, suggest that the earliest occupations along Spa Creek were on the slightly higher ground near spring heads, and not along the shore.

In 1689, Maryland became a royal colony as a result of the "Glorious Revolution" when William and Mary became the sovereign rulers in England. The capital of Maryland was moved from the predominantly Catholic St. Mary's City to "Arundelton" in 1694 under the direction of the second Royal Governor, Sir Francis Nicholson. In 1695 'Arundelton' was renamed Annapolis, after the heir to the throne, Princess Anne. Also that same year, Richard Beard resurveyed the town to lay out new town lots (Ware 1990:68). Sir Francis Nicholson is given credit for redesigning Beard's city plan, probably imposing his new design onto or wholly replacing a haphazard grid (Baker 1986).

Nicholson borrowed from established Baroque design perspectives used in many European cities, by placing the two major public buildings, the church and the Statehouse, on the two dominant hills in town. They were surrounded by circles, out of which radiated avenues and small streets, into the town. This design manipulated optical perspective, by creating long lines of sight to the two prominent, central circles, as well as vistas to and from the water and other public buildings, depending on the viewers' point of view (Reps 1972). In 1718 a commission was directed to resurvey the city to encourage tradesmen to locate within the town. This work was completed by John Stoddert, who laid out the original town blocks and divided off twenty half-acre lots east of the powder-house and reserved ten acres of public pasture to the north.

Stoddert's plan of the city provides the first map showing the layout of the streets and lots in Annapolis, as Beard's surveys were destroyed in the State House fire of 1704 (Lindauer 1997).

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 initial period was a time of uncertainty as the new town became established in the economy of the region. Nicholson's decision to move the capital to Arundelton ensured that the town would survive, but not necessarily grow. John Oldmixon (1741), an eighteenth-century historian, was not sure that Annapolis would ever become much of a town. Baker (1986) has identified two phases of land development within the city during this time of uncertainty. Between 1695 and 1705, a small planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the city but quickly sold them off. The second phase from 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. Thomas Bordley and Daniel Larkin laid claim to most of the town and most of the town's residents paid what the two demanded in order to secure title to their property. Land speculation linked the affluence of these men and their family's social influence.

Papenfuse suggests that after 1715 property became valuable when Annapolis became more economically stable because of the return of the proprietary government and the development of local industry. 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). Between 1715 and 1740, Annapolis' population had doubled (Ware 1990:69). Early in Annapolis's economic development tanning had become a stable industry. Other crafts did not develop as quickly. 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 Annapolis harbor since the Puritans first settled in 1650, however, associated crafts such as ropewalks or block and sail makers did not appear in the city until after 1735 (Papenfuse 1975:10).

Between 1745 and 1754, free white males began to find employment in the colony's growing civil service bureaucracy (Baker 1986:204). As the colony grew so did the need for political administration. Governor Horatio Sharpe created and maintained a highly organized government bureaucracy. He drew residents to Annapolis because of his rigorous enforcement of Lord Baltimore's proprietary system (Ware 1990:69). People were practicing their original craft, while at the same time expanding into other businesses such as dry goods importing (Papenfuse 1975:15; Baker 1986:202). All of this led to an increase in the city's economic vitality. There was, however, a brief decline of the economy in Annapolis from 1754 through 1763 when this period of growth was interrupted by the French and Indian War. The diversion of resources to the war effort, combined with stresses on mercantile networks through privateering and naval warfare, dampened the economy during this period.

By the middle of the century, the port of Annapolis was becoming increasingly busy and recorded annual growth in shipping during the decade before the American Revolution (Middleton 1953; Brugger 1988:107). A large portion of this shipping involved tobacco; Maryland's exports increased from about thirty million pounds in the 1720s to one hundred million pounds by the 1770s. Agricultural diversification, increased shipments of wheat (Brugger 1988:64), and a growing trade in indentured servants and slaves combined with tobacco profits to encourage development of a merchant class. With these economic developments, Annapolis started to grow rapidly. Fourteen major townhouses were constructed in Annapolis between 1764 and 1774, accompanying gardens increased in number, and construction on a new State House was begun in 1772 (Papenfuse 1975:16; Ridgley 1841:144-146).

Annapolis was quickly becoming one of the cultural centers of the colonies. The period between 1763 and 1774 is referred to as Annapolis' "Golden Age." This period was

characterized by a decline in small industry, such as tanning and shipbuilding. At the same time, however, obvious consumption among wealthy Annapolitans increased, turning Annapolis into one of the centers of elite style in colonial America (Papenfuse 1975:6).

This age of affluence was halted by the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. The battles did not directly impact the city; several British warships sat anchored outside of the city during the war, but did not fire on it (Riley 1976[1887]:177-178). Annapolis erected a new State House between 1772 and 1779, and, in conjunction with its central location in the new country, tried to use this to attract the national government to the city. Annapolis served as the nation's capital from November 26, 1783 until August 13, 1784. The Maryland State House was the scene of George Washington's resignation as commander and chief of the Continental Army and it was where the Continental Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris in 1784, ending the war for independence. Notwithstanding Annapolis as the temporary seat of the national government, the city went through its share of hardships at the end of the eighteenth century. A depression had a serious effect on the town's fortunes in 1785-1786, and this was followed by a collapse in the tobacco market in 1793 (Papenfuse 1975). With the emergence of Baltimore as the preeminent port in this part of the Chesapeake, Annapolis' sole strength seemed to lie in its role as the state capital. As the town's fortunes declined, so too did the number of landed gentry and merchants within the city. Government officials, tradesmen, shopkeepers and professionals made up the bulk of the city's population.

Economic strategies to attract new businesses 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. The State records were moved inland, local boats were pressed into service, and several companies of militia were called into the city. Between 1813 and 1814 the British fleet sailed past Annapolis several times. However, Annapolis was not attacked. Instead, the British engaged and were defeated by the American forces outside of the

Baltimore harbor at Fort McHenry in September 1814. Within a year the war was ended (Greene 1980:69-70).

The end of the War of 1812 also marked the beginning of Baltimore's complete ascendancy over Annapolis as a major mercantile center (Greene 1980:70). In 1817 the City of Baltimore began negotiations in the State Legislature to have the capital moved to Baltimore, with the city officials pledging all of the funds necessary to erect the needed public buildings. However, the legislature dropped the discussion after a year of debate. The matter was raised once again, in 1864, but was again dismissed (Riley 1976[1887]:254).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition and Economic Adaptation 1820-1870 CE

After 28 years of pushing for itself as the best home for the Naval Academy, Annapolis achieved that aim in 1845 when the Naval School opened in the city (Riley 1976[1887]:254, 264-265). During negotiations between the Navy and Annapolis, 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 Academy quickly became one of the city's largest and most stable employers. Up until the Civil War, Annapolis and southern Maryland was dominated by tobacco production and slave labor.

During the 1840s and 1850s Maryland experienced the growing tension between the northern unionists and southern secessionists. Rumored slave insurrections in 1860 resulted in a patrol guarding the South River section of Anne Arundel County. Although the insurrection never happened, it helped to fuel the growing animosity between the unionists and secessionists within Maryland (Riley 1976[1887]:281). In January of 1861, at a meeting chaired by Dr. Dennis Claude of Annapolis, a resolution was offered which denied the State's authority to secede from the Union. A similar resolution was passed two weeks later which stated in part that secession was "...no remedy for the grievous ills under which the slave holding State have so long been

suffering” (Riley 1976[1887]:284). The ambiguous loyalty of Maryland to the Union, combined with its geographic proximity to the Confederacy, resulted in a virtual occupation by Union Troops for most of the war.

In Annapolis, the Naval Academy was moved to Rhode Island and the Severn facility was transformed into a hospital and troop center (The Academy returned to the city in 1866). St. Johns College suspended its classes. Federal troops took possession of the campus and troops were camped there for awhile until a camp was established two miles outside the city. Throughout the Civil War 30,000 Union troops would be encamped in and about the city (Riley 1901:44).

Many Annapolitan merchants benefited from the Civil War by selling supplies to the troops quartered in the city (Riley 1976[1887]:320). There was, however, a short economic decline after the war. 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 making commerce dependent upon the spending of government officials. Riley, the city’s historian, remarked 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” (1976[1887]:319). This led to a revival of Annapolis in the late 1870s and building increased. New houses and shops were built along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George, and King Georges Streets on large residential lots that had formerly been held by single owners (Baker 1986:197). The state government and Naval Academy remained the city’s major industries.

Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1940

With the late 19th century came the growth of water-based industry. The infrastructure of the city was expanding as well. Prior to the war, in the 1850s, gas lines for gas lighting had been

installed at least on State Circle (Radoff 1972:235). On the eve of the war, telegraph lines connecting Annapolis, Baltimore, and Washington D.C. had been strung and put into operation. In the late 1880s electricity began to replace gas lighting, and water was starting to be provided to citizens of Annapolis (Radoff 1972:35). Business in the city was also greatly impacted by aspects of the industrial expansion. The dependability of steam power, the Baltimore and Annapolis Shortline Railroad was opened in 1887, and the construction of adequate wharves led to the growth of the seafood industry, as it was then possible to transport perishable goods more readily to market than with sail (Riley 1976[1887]:323; Stevens 1937). Oystering and other water-based per suits were important. A large number of oyster houses appeared along local rivers. The Bay was the major transportation route for imported everyday goods. Tobacco was still shipped out, along with fruits, vegetables, wheat and corn, fish, crabs, oysters and even poultry and cattle. Through the 1950s, growth continued in the seafood and vegetable canning industries, along with poultry farming.

Despite efforts by the city fathers to pull Annapolis out of its provincial character, the economic downturn of the 1920s and '30s prevented much significant growth, commercial or otherwise. A chronology of the city by Warren (1990: xxi-xxiii) provides some instructive figures from the period. Census statistics from 1930 shows a population of 12,531. Six hundred and twenty-seven men and women were employed at the time in 220 retail stores. Seventy-four food-oriented stores included 40 groceries, nine meat markets and a large number of bakeries. Twenty-eight automobile-related businesses are scattered through the city, including five garages, seven gas stations, and ten dealers. Outside of hotels, boarding houses and drug stores, there are 15 eating establishments, employing 59 people. Of these 15 establishments, only one is a restaurant, the rest are listed as lunch rooms.

Modern 1940-Present

The constrained economy of the depression eventually gave way to shifts associated with World War II and the post-war period. Training programs were intensified at the Naval Academy during the war, and both its population of students and resident employees grew (Sweetman 1979). Some portions of Annapolis suffered severe dislocations; residents of the Hell Point area, between Prince George and King George Streets, for example, had their homes appropriated by the Naval Academy for eventual expansion. Several of these residents were the focus of an oral history project carried out by Hannah Jopling, which created a picture of the effects that this dislocation had on the residents and their families (Bodor et al., 1993).

The post-war boom and increased mobility of the population resulted in heavy suburban growth in outlying areas such as Parole. The shifts of population and the growth of shopping areas and malls had an inevitable impact upon the social and economic structure of older communities within the city. This was compounded in areas west of Church Circle, by land appropriations similar to the Navy's Hell Point acquisition.

Like many American cities during the 1950s, the downtown commercial area suffered an economic decline. Fortunately, under the influence of historic preservationists, Annapolis escaped wholesale urban renewal. Instead, many of the city's remaining early buildings were restored and preserved. Annapolis' image as a quiet colonial town has become a profitable advantage, attracting a large number of tourists. Many of the surviving 18th and 19th century buildings are today used as museums and stores which cater to the successful tourist trade in Annapolis.

Adams-Kilty House History:

The land on which the Adams-Kilty house stands was originally denoted as lot #52 and was adjoined with lot #53 and #55, according to Stoddert's 1718 Map of Annapolis (Elder, 1965). The land was initially purchased in 1718 by William Gresham of Kent County, a larger

landowner. The land remained in the Gresham family and in 1770 it was willed by John Gresham to his brother Thomas Gresham. During this time, the property was still barren and undeveloped (Elder, 1965; Forman, 1967).

In 1772, Thomas Gresham accepted a bond from William Adams of Somerset County. Adams agreed to pay Gresham “one hundred and eighty pounds current money by December 5, 1772 and one hundred and twenty pounds sterling money of Great Britain in bills of exchange by May 14, 1773 (Elder, 1965, p.315,)”, for the three lots of land. Gresham died before complying with the bond and on April 22, 1788, Adams petitioned Richard Gresham, heir to Thomas Gresham, for the deed to the property. In 1789, it was determined that the Adams had paid for the lots of land and the deed to the land was decreed on November the 28 (Elder, 1965).

The Adams-Kilty home was built during the time in which Adams was waiting to receive the deed from the Gresham family. It is believed that the house was built in 1773 by William Buckland an English born builder and architect (Miller and Ridout, 1998). The house was built in a Georgian style with the interior reflecting an Annapolis style plan (Elder, 1965; Forman, 1967; Miller and Ridout, 1988). The architecture of the house is similar to homes built during the same time period by William Buckland. The Hammond- Harwood House and the Adams-Kilty House share similar floor plans; yet the floor plan in Adams-Kilty is reversed. Buckland, who was also working on the Chase-Lloyd House, chose to duplicate the entrance doorway of that house when constructing the doorway for the Adams-Kilty House (Elder, 1965).

The construction of the house was begun in 1773 by Buckland and it is believed that Buckland finished only the main structure of the house before his death in the fall of 1774. The house was unoccupied due to the Revolutionary War; the Adams Family chose to reside on their plantation instead of living in the city. The remainder of the property was unimproved as the war slowed private building for most of the city (Miller and Orlando, 1998).

On February 28, 1786 William Adams of Somerset County leased the property to Thomas Brooke Hodgkins of Annapolis for a period of twelve years beginning April 20, 1786

(Elder, 1965). The terms of the lease were for Hodgkins to pay an annual rent of “forty pounds in current money in Spanish milled dollars at seven shillings and sixpence each (Elder, 1965, p. 316)”. It also stipulated that Hodgkins:

Shall...put in order in a neat and decent manner (at his own proper cost and charge) the rooms of the said dwelling house which at present are impaired and also repair the windows and doors of the said house so far as may be reasonably needful, and shall erect or cause to be erected at his own cost sufficient enclosure (in the usual form of post and rail fencing) to enclose the said two acres of the ground, and shall also erect... a pump of water (if the same can be obtained) and shall also build a meat house, a wooden stable and a room for a carriage and enclose sufficient ground for a garden... (Miller and Orlando, 1998, p.24)

Before the term of the lease was up, William Adams died and it is uncertain whether Hodgkins moved from the home before the term of the lease.

William Adams died in 1795 in Somerset County. Adams died and the house along with the adjoining lots of land were sold as decided by the family. However, the history of the house is hard to establish between 1798 to 1799. According to “the tax list of 1798 for Middle Neck Hundred, Anne Arundel County... it listed General John Davidson as owner (Elder, 1968)”. General John Davidson throughout the years 1798-1799 was occupying the house for the Adams family and became the trustee along with Robert Denny over the selling of the property.

Among the papers pertaining to the Adams estate there is a written assent of John Davidson as assignee of William Adams’ widow to the sale of the Annapolis property. In his own words Davidson, “states I do hereby agree that the right of Dower I possess in the house belonging to the heirs of William Adams of Somerset County deceased shall be sold with the property,” but for relinquishing his claim he received one hundred and sixty-two pounds sterling from the proceeds of the sale (Elder, 1968).

The relationship between General John Davidson and the widow of William Adams is determined.

The property was sold at a public sale to William Kilty in 1799. Kilty purchased the property for £775. William Kilty, after owning the property for about 19 years, sold the property to Francis Hollingsworth in 1818. In 1824, Dr. George Wells purchased the property from Hollingsworth. Dr. Wells occupied the home for the greater part of the 19th century (Elder, 1965).

George Wells along with his family occupied the property and in 1908 the property was passed from Miss Annie Wells to another Mr. George Wells. In 1918 the property was given to Mr. George Wells's three nieces, Misses Beatrice, Frances, and Louise Wells.

The Adams-Kilty House was divided into two apartments some time between 1900 and 1910. Mr. Wells occupied one half of the house and the other portion of the property was rented out to Martha Volans and W.F. Lambdin (Annapolis city Directory of 1910). After the house was passed to the Wells' nieces according to the Annapolis city Directories for 1924 none of the family members seem to reside on the property.

In 1920, Ms. Beatrice Wells and her husband Walter Hart become the new owners of the property. Upon the death of Mr. Hart the estate was sold in 1944 by Mercantile Trust Company the executors of his will (Historical American Building Survey).

Research Design and Objectives

Archaeology in Annapolis, a long term research project sponsored by the University of Maryland's Anthropology Department, conducted excavations in June 2005 at the Adams-Kilty House. Archaeology in Annapolis has sought to study the historic city of Annapolis from an anthropological perspective and for more than a decade one of the focuses of the project's research design has been the African American presence and contributions to this city. In accordance with this larger research design, Adams-Kilty was excavated in order to understand the religious lifeways of African Americans through the landscape and spaces where they lived and worked. (Leone, 2005; Jones, 2000)

In 1991, Archaeology in Annapolis began excavating two major African American sites. One of the sites was the home of Charles Carroll. This home not only housed the Carroll family, but was also the home of a number of enslaved African Americans. The excavations of the ground floor of the Carroll House were the first excavations of enslaved persons quarters conducted in the city of Annapolis. It was also the first site to yield materials related to African American belief systems. Excavations of the floor uncovered a number of caches, which were believed to be purposefully placed in there locations. Through further research it was determined that the artifacts were religious bundles placed strategically in various locations of the ground floor (Jones, 2000; 2001).

In 1995, excavations at Slayton House began and one of the research questions focused on how African Americans inhabiting and working in this house lived. Excavations were conducted in the basement of this house with specific research goals of procuring artifacts utilized for ritual purposes. Instead of using probabilistic sampling, the excavations were conducted using nonprobabilistic sampling in areas of doorways, northeast corners, and hearths. This was based on the locations of the ritualized bundles excavated from the Carroll House. During the excavations at the Slayton House, artifacts were recovered from similar locations and are believed

to be religious caches. The research from this site was used to further the notion that African Americans in Annapolis were practicing a form of an African Diasporic religion tradition (Jones, 2000).

In 1998, excavations at the Brice House began. Archaeologists created a comprehensive research design which studied the life of all the 18th century occupants of the house. Through documentary evidence it had been established that the East Wing of the home was the area worked and lived in by African Americans. Excavations were conducted in this area specifically looking for signs of African American beliefs systems. A similar sampling technique was utilized to excavate the East Wing. Units were set up based on the past locations of the religious caches, which had been established based on excavations of the Carroll House and Slayton House as well as using anthropological insight into the religious systems involved. The artifacts recovered from the excavation of the Brice House were believed to be representations of ritualized objects.

The research questions for Adams-Kilty were formulated to address the larger project's questions about the lifeways of African Americans in Annapolis. In looking at African American lifeways the questions that have directed the excavations of Adams-Kilty are: 1) How are the African Americans living and working in this space and utilizing the landscape and 2) Are all African Americans in the city of Annapolis practicing some form of African Diasporic religion, which seems from archaeological evidence to be prominent in Annapolis.

The Adams-Kilty House basement is where the enslaved persons worked and lived, hence the excavations were conducted on this level. The excavations focused on locating artifacts which add to the understanding of the religious beliefs and practices of African Americans in Annapolis. To see if there is a consistent pattern, units were opened in doorways, hearths, and northeast corners. However, excavations were not limited to these locations.

Field Methodology

The excavation of the Adams-Kilty House took place over a two week period in the beginning of June 2005. The excavation consisted of eight units being opened within the basement of the house. The excavations were conducted by the University of Maryland's archaeological field school students and staff.

Due to the limitation of time and the great breadth of the research questions, certain locations within the basement were selected for unit placement based on understandings of African Diasporic religious practices that existed in Annapolis. Units were placed in the eastern most quadrant of the basement, in the kitchen, the bottom of the stairs, and a room potentially utilized as a living area for the laborers of the house. The units at the site were identified with ordinal numbers. This system was created in order to organize and collect accurate data of each unit as it was being excavated.

Before excavations on the units began, each unit was mapped and photographed. Excavators then removed the brick flooring by hand and in some cases with the use of a tool if the bricks were laid too tightly. The brick floor was identified uniformly throughout the site as level A. Once this level was removed, the units were excavated stratigraphically using masonry trowels. Arbitrary levels were used to identify the differing stratigraphic changes in the soil. Data collection for each level consisted of photographs, maps (profile and plan view), artifact lists, soil definition, and elevations taken with line levels pulled from known elevation points.

All soil collected was screened through ¼ inch mesh screens, unless otherwise noted in the field notes. There were some features from units in the house which were screened through 1/8 inch mesh in order to retrieve small artifacts such as matches and straight pins.

Upon the completion of each unit, the unit was backfilled. After the unit was backfilled the bricks were placed back in the same pattern and in the same location. Excavations did yield two features that contained artifacts in very close association to each other and had potential to be

ritual caches. However, the other units did not yield any objects which, with certainty, could be identified as ritualized objects. It was determined that further investigations were not warranted.

Laboratory Methodology

Artifacts recovered from the excavations at the Adams-Kilty House site were transferred at the end of two weeks to the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory in the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, where they are still currently stored. All bags were checked to ensure that each had received a bag number and that the provenience had been printed clearly.

The processing of artifacts was conducted in accordance with the Maryland Historical Trust's *Collections and Conservation Standards* (2005).

All of the artifacts recovered during the fieldwork were washed, cleaned, and dried. Durable materials (historic ceramics, glass, and stone) were washed in water, while delicate materials (mortar, decomposing shell, metal) were lightly brushed or not washed.

After cleaning and drying, the artifacts were sorted according to material type, and placed in resealable, acid free Mylar bags. Each bag was labeled with the provenience information and bag number. This information included the site number (18AP107), site name, unit designation, and level. If the contents of the bag were recovered from a feature within a unit(s), that information was also printed clearly on the bag.

Student and volunteer technicians printed this provenience information on every diagnostic artifact by applying a layer of clear sealant to the piece upon which the information was written in indelible ink, and then sealed with another layer of clear sealant. To those diagnostic artifacts that could not be labeled, an acid free tag with the same provenience information as those that were directly labeled was attached. Artifacts that were not diagnostic were treated as a single lot based on their provenience and received no further treatment other than the provenience information on their bags.

Following the processing and curation of the artifacts, all artifacts were described and these descriptions were recorded into an artifact catalog using a standardized format (Appendix 3). Artifacts were identified according to type, decorative attributes, and manufacturing

technique, which are in turn translated into a six-digit coding system developed by Archaeology in Annapolis. This codifying system ensures that the same terminology was and will be used throughout to identify an artifact. The computer then translated these codes into a written description, which was proofed against the original copies of the catalog. This process ensured the integrity of the data. This format was designed to maximize the quality of the artifact descriptions. Following the production of a handwritten paper hard copy, the artifactual information was then entered into Archaeology in Annapolis' database in Microsoft Excel, and then transferred to SPSS.

Once the data had been entered into the database, a master printout was produced to assist in the determination of the *Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ) for each deposit and to assess the integrity of the deposits. Those deposits with archaeological integrity were chosen for cross mending, minimum number counts, and other such analyses which were then used to construct the land use and depositional history of the site.

Following the processing and analyses, all artifacts were stored in acid free document boxes, with appropriate labeling for easy retrieval of individual bags and specimens. The artifacts are currently housed at the University of Maryland, College Park. All records and reports were placed in storage at the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory in Woods Hall of the University of Maryland at College Park. All records, reports and artifacts can be made accessible for further studies. All artifacts remain the property of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Safir and are in the care of the University of Maryland Anthropology Department/Archaeology in Annapolis Project and are housed in the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. All curation efforts were conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Curation* (United States Department of the Interior 1991).

Summary and Conclusions

Archaeology in Annapolis excavated the lower level of the Adams-Kilty house in June of 2005. The research design was to explore the lifeways of the African Americans who may have worked and lived within the Adams-Kilty House. The focus of the excavations was to explore possible retention of African spiritual practices.

The basement of the Adams-Kilty House is where the enslaved or free persons of African descent would have worked and lived, hence the excavations on that level. The excavations focused on locating artifacts which would add to the understanding of the religious beliefs and practices of African Americans in Annapolis. Thus, in order to see if there was a consistent pattern which existed among African/African American Diasporic spiritual practitioners in Annapolis, units were opened in doorways, hearths, and northeast corners, and a few other units in order to collect and accurate sample of the site.

Based on the understanding that during some religious rituals some African Americans buried their ritual caches in northeast corners of houses and under thresholds and hearths (Leone, 2005), there were the areas which were excavated within the lower level of the Adams-Kilty home. Four units were opened in the room which was once the kitchen. Unit 1 was placed in the northeast corner of the kitchen. Unit 5 was placed in the north corner of the kitchen and was the northeast corner of the basement. Unit 6 was placed in front of the hearth in the kitchen, and Unit 8 was placed directly adjacent to Unit 6. There was one unit opened in the threshold of the entrance to the kitchen, Unit 2. There is an adjacent room which also contains a hearth and Unit 3 was opened in front of the hearth. The last unit was opened in front of the stairs, Unit 7. (Refer to Figure 1)

Archaeologists found in the Carroll, Slayton, and Brice Houses, Euro-American objects or objects of American manufacture that were utilized by African Americans for religious practices. Archaeologists excavating the Adams-Kilty house used this information and were particularly interested in looking for objects located in clusters, placed purposefully in these

locations. In Unit 6 and Unit 8, which were located in the kitchen directly in front of the hearth, two clusters of artifacts were recovered.

The caches recovered were located in front of the hearth, which is an area believed to be used by African Americans as a location for ritual bundles. (Refer to Image 1) Analysis of the caches conducted in the field initially indicated these were in fact ritual caches. The bundles contained several nails, a porcelain insulator, a red bead, and several glass sherds with etched opaque white squares. Through understanding various African Diasporic Religions such as Santeria, Vodun, and Camdomblé and having knowledge of the materials utilized in these religious rituals, the excavators felt with great certainty they had recovered ritual caches. The nails made of metal, the red bead, and design on the insulator are all representations of symbols used in rituals for an African and African Diasporic deity, “Ogoun.” The design on the backside of the insulator is quite similar to the vévé of Ogoun, while the color red and the metal (represented by the nails) are all attributes of Ogoun.



Photograph: Matthew Palus 2005

Image 1: Photograph of Hearth in Main Kitchen

Further analysis of the artifacts was conducted at the lab in order to explore all lines of possible evidence. While laboratory analysis of the artifacts was being conducted, an historical investigation of the site was also being conducted. Utilizing the information gained from these investigations, lead to another possible explanation of the deposit of the artifacts. The bundles where located in level B of Unit 6 and Unit 8 and the artifacts were divided by a modern ceramic drain pipe. The cache located in Unit 6 was denoted feature 6. Feature 6 soil had a different color and texture (10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silt clay soil) from the surrounding level B soil (10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy soil). The cache which was located on the opposite side of the modern ceramic drain pipe in Unit 8 was denoted feature 11. Feature 11 shared the same soil characteristics as feature 6, (10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silt clay soil) and also differed in texture and color from the remainder of the level B soil. (Refer to Figures 4 and 5)

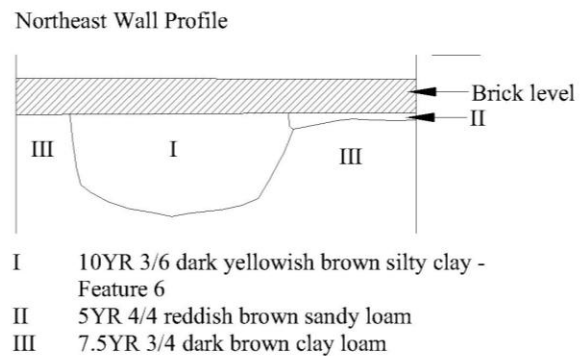
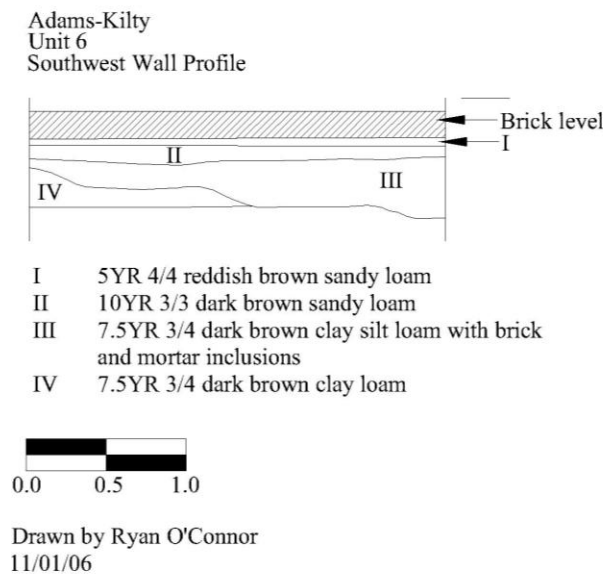


Figure 4: Profile Map of Unit 6 Southwest Wall

Figure 5: Profile Map of Unit 6 Northeast Wall

The ceramic pipe was broken and had a hole in it adjacent to the location of the artifacts in Unit 6 and Unit 8. The artifacts, based on the context they were recovered in, are objects which may have flushed out of the pipe when the pipe was punctured. The soil change signifies that the artifacts were associated with the pipe bursting. The dates of the artifacts also place the puncturing of the pipe around 1920. A porcelain insulator used by telephone companies dates to c. 1920. According to the oral accounts the house was a boarding house around that time.

The two caches found in Unit 6 and Unit 8 show a strong possibility of being used for religious purposes, based on anthropological knowledge of African Diasporic Religious practices. They could have been placed in front of the hearth by an African American laborer who may have been working in the home, but could also be a result of a pipe burst. The site is too disturbed by the 1920's event to determine which interpretation is more accurate.



Photograph: Matthew Palus 2005

Image 2: Photograph of Potential Cache

The artifacts that were recovered from other units also dated from 1780-1920. The dates were based on a porcelain insulator, ceramics, paper, and nails (see Image 2). The ceramics were mostly plain ceramic wares, which are believed to have been used by the renters of the house. People of lower economic status tended to use ceramics which were cheaper to purchase (Clemens, 2005). In Unit 3, the archaeologists recovered a large amount of faunal remains from the floor and in the same level with pieces of plain stoneware. This evidence places this unit post 1805, yet it is unlikely that a home owner would leave a pile of animal bones in the middle of the floor. These actions seem more likely to have occurred during the occupation by the renters.

The lower level of the Adams-Kilty house seems to reflect a dwelling which was thoroughly cleaned and taken care of by the owners of the property. The artifacts excavated show a house which was not cared for in the same way once it became a rental property. The artifacts reflect a dwelling which was occupied in the late 19th century and early 20th century by various people who had no ownership claims to the property.

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Appendix 1: Unit Summaries

Unit 1

We opened Unit 1 on Wednesday, June 1, 2005. It was a five by five foot unit, in the eastern corner of the Adams-Kilty House basement kitchen, between the window and the nook for the safe. We hoped to find some semblance of an African-American “cache” in the unit. It was opened in the eastern corner since there was not a northeastern corner in the basement. Hoodoo caches have been found in the past in Annapolis in the northeastern corner of rooms, but since there was not one, we went for the next best thing, the eastern corner. During the excavation we found a pipe trench running from the north to the west and on to the southern corner of the unit. We also found some sort of foundational layer of brick, which was also found along the northeastern and southeastern walls of the unit. The levels are all dateable to about the same time period, 1780- 1820, due to the prevalence of various pieces of creamware and pearlware.

Level A was opened on 1 June 2005 and it was determined that it would only include the brick floor of the basement. The bricks in the floor appear to be homemade and were for the most part were in the Herringbone pattern. There was a slight anomaly in the pattern in the eastern section of the unit that was probably due to the bricks being taken up and replaced or repaired. This formation is located at 0.70 feet away from the northeast wall of the unit, in the center of the wall. The bricks look like they have been replaced and cemented over. In the middle of this formation there is an exposed brick that looks like something was resting on this spot on the floor. A narrow oil line ran from an oil tank in the corner of the room along the south wall of the unit and the east wall of the unit. This pipe was covered with a thick bead of cement. The line was pinched off, but was leaking kerosene. The presence of this oil pipe forced the unit to be placed about 5 inches away from the south wall to avoid it. There were also two drains/downspouts associated with Level A, one in the northwest corner of the unit, and one in the southeast corner.

After the bricks were taken up, two very distinct layers became visible, levels B and C. Level B was found in a three and one-half foot square in the eastern half of unit 1, starting between 0.15 and 0.22 feet below the datum located in the eastern corner of our unit. Level B appears to have been intruded into by Level C, and is overlain by the brick floor, Level A, and underlain by Level D. The soil that we encountered in this unit was 10 YR 5/6, yellowish-brown sand, with small amounts of silty loam inclusions. Level B was only about one-tenth of a foot deep all the way around. In this level we found a piece of hand painted pearlware, which dates from 1780-1820. We also found undateable bone fragments, glass, and some fish scales. This level appears to have served as a leveler for the brick floor in Level A. It could also have been related to the repairs that were done on the floor.

After Level B was excavated we started to take down Level C. The soil in this level was a 10 YR $\frac{3}{4}$, dark yellowish brown, compacted loam. Level C is a likely pipe trench that intrudes into level B, is below level A, the brick floor, and is above level E. Level C starts at a depth of 0.14-0.26 feet below datum, and ends at a depth of 0.47-0.66 feet below datum. As we took the level down, we encountered a pipe running along the northwest wall of the unit. This pipe was terra cotta, and about three-quarters of a foot in diameter. This pipe connects to the drain/downspout found in Level A. Since the trench we found also extends along the southwest wall to the other drain/downspout found in Level A, we think that there might be another pipe located just outside of the unit. It seems that the pipe is not in a pipe trench per se, but the pipe was buried or embedded under Level C. In the pipe trench we found a few objects that date from the early nineteenth century and late eighteenth century. We found a pipe stem that could possibly date from late eighteenth century and a piece of creamware pottery from the period of 1762-1820. A ceramic marble from late nineteenth century was also found in the trench. It seems as though these items were deposited in the trench as the pipe was being installed.

Level D was a triangle shaped layer, extending about two feet out from the northeast wall and included the three feet in the center of that same wall. It tapered down towards the eastern

corner of the unit. The soil excavated in the layer was a very sandy loam with a Munsell of 10 YR 4/6, dark yellowish brown. This layer of soil was very similar to Level B, which is situated directly about this one. This level is possibly also sand, like Level B, that got mixed up with a mixed clay fill due to the small root activity within Level D. We were able to date this level through the use of the laws of superimposition. It was dated to about the same time as the levels above and below it since both of those levels were dated to the early nineteenth century. Level D starts at between 0.16 and 0.26 feet below datum and is less than a tenth of a foot deep. While we were excavating this unit, we came upon a second course of bricks that came out perpendicular to the northeast wall of the unit. We did not take out the dirt between the two layers of bricks all the way to the wall so how the two are connected is not fully known. This row of bricks could be part of a wall footing for the house.

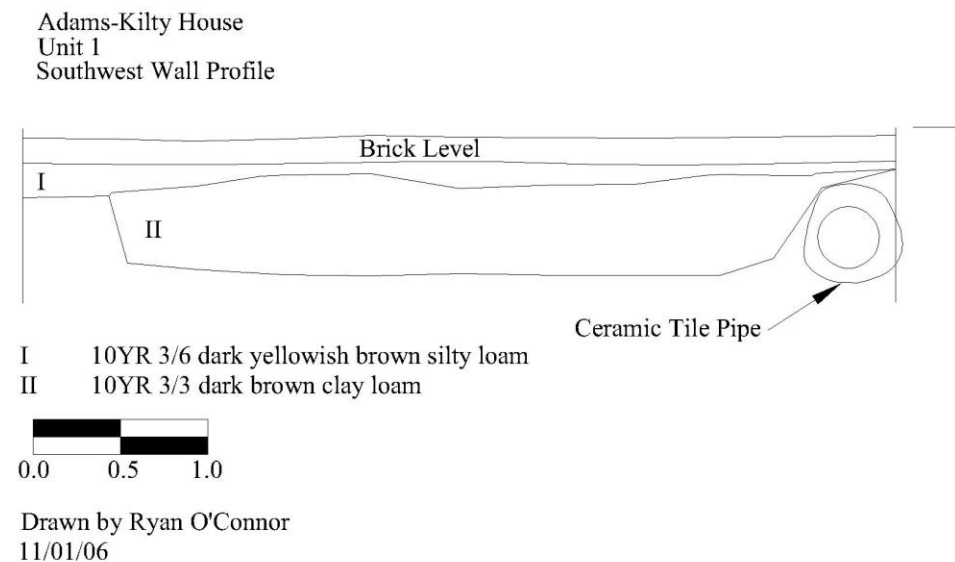
Beneath Level D, Level E was encountered. Level E was also discovered beneath Level B; but not under the area where the Level C, pipe trench was located. This layer of soil was composed of equal proportions of a 10 YR 4/6, dark yellowish brown, clay loam and 10 YR 3/4, dark yellowish brown, sandy loam. Level E was about 0.40 feet deep at its deepest, starting at between 0.30 and 0.66 feet below datum and ending with an elevation of between 0.64 and 0.87 feet below datum. In this level, in addition to undateable bone fragments, and charcoal, a piece of creamware pottery was found. This type of pottery dates from the period of 1762- 1820. The brick wall footing continues down into Level E on both the northeast wall and the southeast wall of the unit. Along the brick wall on the northeast wall there was a possible builder's trench stain as well as a possible rodent's burrow. These were not excavated separately from Level E. This level appears to be some sort of transitional layer with a lot of roots and rodents burrows, which indicate a lot of disturbance. At about 0.87 feet below datum it was determined that we reached sterile subsoil and excavation was discontinued.

On the southwestern third of the unit after about a foot of excavation we encountered a slightly different sandy loam from Level E and called it Level F. The soil in this layer was 10 YR

4/4, dark yellowish brown, and 10 YR 3/4, dark yellowish brown, sandy loam with mineral stains.

It was quickly determined that Level F was sterile subsoil, so there was no excavation of this level at all.

This unit was in a very disturbed part of the basement. There were numerous pipes and pipe trenches present in the unit as well as many rodent holes and roots towards the bottom of the unit. By dating the terra cotta pipe to the middle part of the nineteenth century we are able to say that it was greatly disturbed during this time, and maybe even later depending on when the repairs to the floor date from. The similar distribution of artifacts throughout the levels may indicate that there were major renovations or changes done during this time period, which could be contemporaneous with the installation of the pipe. The disturbances make it hard to put a specific time on the individual levels.



Unit 2

Unit 2 was placed in the doorway to the kitchen at the base of the stairs leading from the ground floor to the basement. This location was chosen as a likely site to find evidence of Hoodoo cultural practices by eighteenth or nineteenth-century African American inhabitants of the home. The unit is a brick floor with a strip of bare soil running across the door frame. Due to

the doorframe, the unit is a rectangle with brick walls that make indentations into the unit where the doorway is located. The unit's dimensions are 4.5 ft. by 2.9 ft. Unit 2 is oriented with north pointing to the corner directly opposite the stair. For purposes of note-keeping the unit was oriented with true north being called the northeast corner.

Level A consists of the brick flooring laid in a herringbone pattern with an approximately half-foot break in the brick in the middle of the unit where the doorway is. No soil was considered part of this level. A portion of the southeast corner is straight-laid brick. At some time in the early twentieth century, the doorway was closed with a block-mortared wall. An area of the brick in the northeast corner of the unit has a spill of mortar covering it which was likely due to the construction of this wall. No artifacts were found in between the bricks.

Level B is a thin layer of soil that covers the entire unit just below the brick floor that starts between 0.03-0.25 feet below datum and ends at a depth of between 0.20 and 0.27 feet below datum. Most of this soil was probably forced through the bricks during years of foot traffic. The soil is a 10 YR $\frac{3}{4}$, dark yellowish brown, very sandy loam. We excavated this level by hand using trowels. In the north side of the unit, where the wall comes into the unit to make the doorway, there is more brick under Level A that seems to be part of the wall foundation. The west side of the unit has a different tone to the soil that is a 5 YR $\frac{3}{3}$, dark reddish brown, sandy loam. This is due to the disturbance of part of this soil when sewer and water pipes were placed. Artifacts found in this unit include pieces of bone, metal and whiteware ceramic, wire nails, a piece of cut glass and some pieces of tempered safety glass. The safety glass found in this level dates as early as World War I, but due to how clean the glass was found, it is probably a more recent deposit. Level B ended when an area of brick was found in the northeast corner and sand was found in the southwest corner. The center of the unit (in the doorway) is a dark brown, nearly black color when Level B was removed and was called Feature 2.

We excavated Feature 2 next because the soil was very loose and would not have held up to have the area around it excavated. The majority of the unit was excavated using trowels, but

we uncovered a bone with some glass shards in the southern half of the feature and excavated that with toothbrushes. Feature 2 is centered in the unit east to west and is 0.55 feet wide, is the length of the unit (from north to south) and is one quarter of a foot deep on average; it is the soil in the middle of the doorway. The soil in this feature is a 10 YR 4/2, dark grayish brown, sandy loam with organic matter inclusions. This area was not covered with brick and at some point in the early twentieth century a block and mortar wall was built in the doorway. Our goal in the excavation of the trench was to determine if this feature was a builder's trench for the wall or the remnant of a door sill that was built-in with the original house. Based on scraps of wood that we found during excavation and the dark brown coloring of the soil we determined that this was the door sill that was built with the house. Further excavation of the unit showed that the sill extended into the brick walls that constitute the doorframe. The majority of the artifacts in this area were bones: fish, rodent and larger animals. We found the top half of a rusted nail that appears to be hand-wrought, but it is so rusted that it cannot be conclusively dated. A very small ceramic sherd is also among the feature artifacts. It appears to be white ware, but may be pearl ware and is very hard to determine due to the artifact's size. During excavation of Feature 2, we uncovered a sewer pipe. The trench associated with this pipe went through most of the northern half of the feature and disturbed what may have been found under the sill. Just south of this trench we unearthed a large bone, possibly a rib, with some glass shards around it. We did not find any personal items with this bone to indicate that it was a cache, but it was all discovered in a pile.

The pipe trench that we discovered while digging Feature 2 is Feature 3. We believe that the soil is mixed from all the levels which had to be dug through in order to install the pipe. This pipe is a red terra-cotta ceramic pipe approximately six inches in diameter that would have been used as a sewer pipe. Sewer systems were installed in Annapolis starting in the late nineteenth century, but due to the dating of the feature under this pipe, we believe this dates to the mid-twentieth century. The soil surrounding the pipe is a sandy clay loam of color 7.5 YR 3/4, dark

brown. Very few artifacts were located near this pipe: a bone, piece of shell and three pieces of the ceramic covering from the pipe itself. The pipe trench runs east to west in the unit one foot from the north wall and is one and 0.2 feet wide and about 0.5 feet deep. At the bottom of this pipe trench we found a second pipe at an elbow. This new pipe and trench was dug as a new feature: Feature 5.

Feature 5 is a one inch diameter metal pipe with a trench that runs along Feature 3 and makes a right turn toward the south at the west end of the unit. This pipe trench then runs the rest of the length of the unit to the southeast corner. The soil in the trench is a 10 YR 3/6, dark yellowish brown, sandy clay loam at the top and becomes a clay loam at the bottom. As with Feature 3, the soil in Feature 5 is a disturbed mix of all that was above the pipe. There were only a few artifacts here as well: a few pieces of plastic and a bent nail. This dates the feature to the early twentieth century. The trench is eight-tenths of a foot wide along the southern run and is 2.8 feet long from the north end of the trench to the southern wall of the unit. The portion of the trench that runs across the unit from east to west is half a foot wide. The average depth of the trench from the top of Level C is two-thirds of a foot.

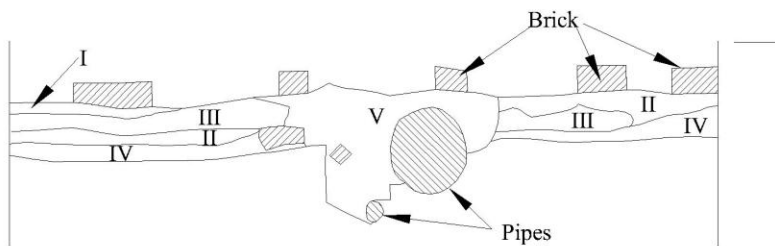
Level C is found below level B, and contains both Features 3 and 5. It is split into four sections by the three features in the unit. Level C has soil that is a 10 YR 3/6, dark yellowish brown, sandy loam. The average depth of Level C is 0.22 feet. The largest segment of this level is on the west side of the unit. The majority of the artifacts found in the unit were in Level C. These artifacts include multiple types of ceramic including redware and stoneware, bone, nails, a button that seems to be mother of pearl, glass and pipe stems. This level seems to be an organic loam that may have been there before the pipes were dug.

The next area that we excavated was Level D. Level D is a patch of 10 YR 5/6, yellowish brown sand in the southwest corner of Level C. It extends from the area of straight laid brick in an oval pattern into the unit nearly to Feature Two. The average depth of the sand is 0.1 feet with dimensions of 0.6 feet east to west and 1.6 feet north to south. On further excavation

the sand lens extends into the northeast corner of Unit 2 as well. There were no artifacts found in this area at all, so it is suspected to be an area of brick floor repair that is mid-twentieth century.

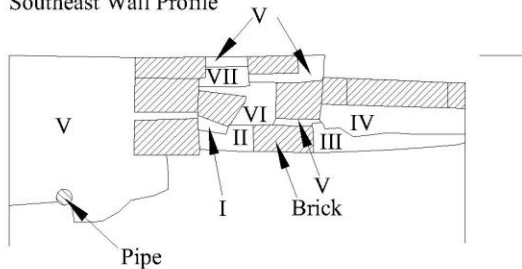
The bottom of the unit is covered with Level E. The soil of Level E is a 10 YR 3/6, dark yellowish brown clay loam. Level E extends across the entire unit and contains few artifacts, some small bones, and brick dust and mortar from features elsewhere in the unit. Feature 3, a pipe trench, and Feature 5, the narrower pipe trench, extends into Level E. The average depth of Level E is 0.06 feet and has subsoil below.

Adams-Kilty House
Unit 2
Southwest Wall Profile



- I 10YR 4/3 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- II 2.5YR 3/6 dark red sandy clay loam
- III 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand
- IV 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clay loam
- V 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy clay loam

Southeast Wall Profile



- I 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown sand
- II 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- III 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown clay loam
- IV 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam
- V 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy clay loam
- VI 10YR 4/1 dark gray sandy loam mottled with mortar
- VII 7.5 YR 3/4 strong brown sandy loam - Feature 2



Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
11/01/06

Unit 3

We placed Unit 3 in a small room directly to the left (south) as you enter the basement of the Adams-Kilty House. It is in front of a fireplace, which is right next to the door, the only entrance to the room. We chose this location for Unit 3 based on past excavations at other sites in Annapolis, MD. These sites had artifacts placed in similar locations, and were the location of Hoodoo caches, or evidence of West African spiritual practices. Excavators found these artifacts, called caches, in Northeast corners, door jambs, and in front of fire places. Unit 3 was placed near two of these spots. We also wanted to learn how people utilized this room in the past, since we knew the main room of the basement was the kitchen.

Unit 3 is 5 x 5 feet and was hand-excavated. We used 1/16 inch screen for Levels A – C, and ¼ inch screen for the rest of the levels. Unit 3 has six levels, A-F. The first level consisted of loose brick laid out on about one-third of the unit. Level B is a sandy soil base laid under the brick. At Level C, we found a compact, earthen living surface. Level D is a thick compact clay surface, which has few artifacts. Level E is the unexcavated subsoil. It was directly below Level D throughout the unit, except for a small strip of soil, Level F, which is just in front of the fireplace. We found this level after we had already labeled the subsoil Level E. So stratigraphically, Level F is between Levels D and E. Feature 1a – 1c starts in Level B and finishes in Level C. It is a basin-shaped pit that was packed with twentieth-century fill and covered in mortar. We found Feature 4 in the northeast section of the unit while excavating Level C. It is a brick surrounded by bone fragments. While finishing Level F, we found Feature 7, which is a hole filled with coal deposits, possibly a post-hole. Feature 9 is the brick and mortar rubble that makes up the fireplace base.

Level A is all brick. There were no artifacts found in this level. The brick in this unit and the rest of the room is loosely laid. Some pieces were fragmented and looked like they were

reused, since they had mortar on them. The brick had only been partially laid in the area where Unit 3 was placed, and was only on top of the northeast and northwest sides of the unit. This loose, fragmented floor contrasted to the rest of the basement, which is in a tight herringbone pattern. When we started Level A, we thought that the original floor in this room was packed earth, since the brick in the room now is reused.

Level B is a sandy base below the brick, and the soil is a dark, yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy loam. The soil consistency is very sandy with a high amount of coal mixed in. There is a fine layer of sand underneath the bricks on the northeast and northwest sides of the unit. In the south corner of the unit and halfway along the southeast wall there is a deposit of mortar sitting on top of Level B. It is mostly mortar debris with a high concentration of dust that is a pale brown, 10 YR 6/3 sand. This stratum has a mixture of artifacts and is disturbed since it did not have the layer of bricks above it. We found some straight pins, cloth, buttons, wire nails, and some broken oyster shells. The opening measurements went from 0.05 feet above datum to 0.2 feet below datum to a closing elevation at 0.09 to 0.25 feet below datum. We stopped digging Level B once we reached a darker red, compact layer. We also found Feature 1 while excavating this level. Most of Level B was exposed and even the parts with bricks were very loose, so it was open to disturbance.

Feature 1 is a pit that is about 1.06 feet at its central depth. Feature 1 was excavated in three arbitrary levels, called Features 1a, 1b, and 1c. It is basin shaped, and had a mortar rubble mixture that covered the top of it (Feature 1a). We noted the covering while excavating Level B. Feature 1a opening elevations are between 0.21 and 0.23 feet below datum. The feature's soil maintained a constant color and texture throughout levels 1a – 1c of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy silt loam. Level 1b is composed of soil that is twentieth-century backfill and lacks the mortar found in one 1a. We found a lot of wood and coal scraps, along with paper, wire nails, matches, a used matchbook, and glass fragments. The paper fragments include a small blue scrap that looks like a portion of a cigarette label. The other looked like it could part of an

advertisement. It is red and white with a picture of a blue can on it and says "RIVAL." The sides of the pit are easily defined since the soil is very loose and the walls are compact. Level 1c in the feature starts at 0.79 feet below datum and has an average central depth measurement of 0.87 feet below datum. We found less coal, and the base of the pit was pretty much defined at that point. The pit is approximately 2.2 feet long and starts almost directly on the southwestern wall of the unit. It is about 1.2 feet wide at the top from its northern and southern walls. Its central elevation at the bottom of level 1c is 1.27 feet below datum, and ends within Level D. Feature 1 has been identified as a pit that was backfilled during the 20th century.

The soil in Level C has two different colors, dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/4) and dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) silty-clay loam. Level C begins at a height of between 0.08 and 0.24 feet below datum and ends at a height of between 0.09 and 0.38 feet below datum. It is a compact, earthen living surface, which may have been the original floor that is contemporary to the herringbone brick in the rest of the basement. There are bits of coal, pockets of ash, and some tempered brick fragments, and a few glass pieces. Level C covered levels D and E.

We recovered Feature 4 while excavating Level C. Feature 4 is located in the northern corner of Unit 3. Its soil includes coal and brick fragments throughout and is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) silty loam. Feature 4 is located less than a tenth of a foot to the north of Feature 1, and is a deposit of bones as well as a brick located in the middle of the feature. The bones include jaw remnants, at least three teeth, a large vertebra, and a large bone that we could not identify. The brick differs from the ones that composed Level A. It appears handmade, and is more square-like in proportion. There are no bones under the brick. The opening measurements range from 0.26-0.39 feet below datum and closing measurements are between 0.39 and 0.51 feet below datum. Feature 4 may just be a cluster of artifacts in fill that was part of Feature 1, or associated with Feature 1.

Level D is very thick, compact clay, and may possibly be an earlier living surface. Level D starts at an elevation of between 0.20 and 0.48 feet below datum and ends between 0.23 and

0.98 feet below datum. The soil is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy loam. Feature 1 is still present in Level D. Findings include bone fragments, a piece of glass, and a piece of white salt-glazed stoneware with a date range of 1720-1805.

Level E is the subsoil, and the soil is a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sandy-silt loam. We did not excavate it; therefore it does not have any closing elevations. Its opening elevations range from between 0.25 and 0.73 feet below datum. D and F are the strata above it. No artifacts were discovered within Level E.

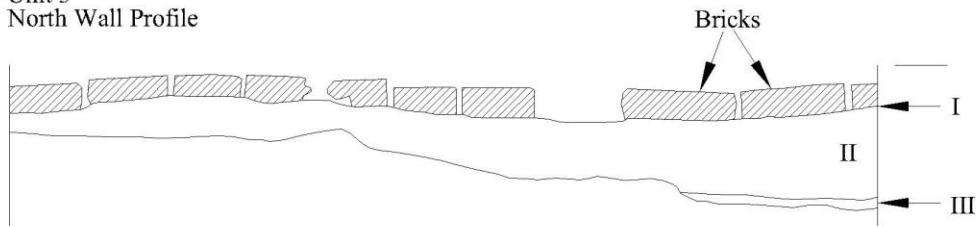
Level F is a very thin layer that runs in a strip parallel to the adjacent fireplace rubble, along the northeast wall of Unit 3. The level starts along the northwestern wall of the unit, in the northern corner. The northern side is about two feet wide and decreases to approximately one foot wide on the southern side. It continues outside the unit parameters. Its soil is dark yellowish-brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy silt with some coal inclusions. The only artifacts we found were some bits of fragmented shell. Level E and D are at the same depth, but their soil differs. The difference may be due to Level E's connection with the fireplace rubble (Feature 9). Level F has an opening elevation between 0.31 and 0.56 feet below datum and ends between 0.52 and 0.63 feet below datum.

Feature 7 lies within Level F and is circular, with a diameter of about 0.7 feet. We identified it while finishing Level F. It might have been a post-hole and coal deposits were found within the hole. Feature 7 was about 0.4 feet deep, with a closing central elevation of 0.91 feet below datum. Its soil was composed of dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4) sandy-silt loam with some clay inclusions. The soil in Feature 7 seemed to be very similar to the soil from Level D. No artifacts were found within Feature 7, except for the coal that was found throughout the soil in the feature.

Feature 9 is the rubble which makes up the fireplace base. It is composed of brick and mortar rubble. It runs from east to west, and starts about 0.7 feet into the unit along the southeastern side and continues beyond the unit parameters on the western side. It extends 0.8 feet from the fireplace on the west side and 0.45 feet on the eastern side. Since we did not

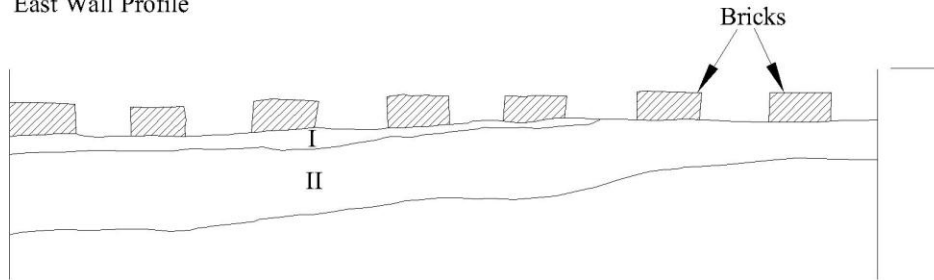
excavate to the rubble's base, which was cemented into place, the feature's top elevations extend from 0.8 to 1.06 feet below datum and no closing elevations were taken. From the excavation, we believe that this room would have had a dirt floor that was contemporary with the herringbone pattern that is still in the rest of the basement, and we did not find any evidence of hoodoo practices in Unit 3.

Adams-Kilty House
Unit 3
North Wall Profile

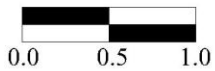


- I 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand
- II 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam
- III 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay loam

East Wall Profile

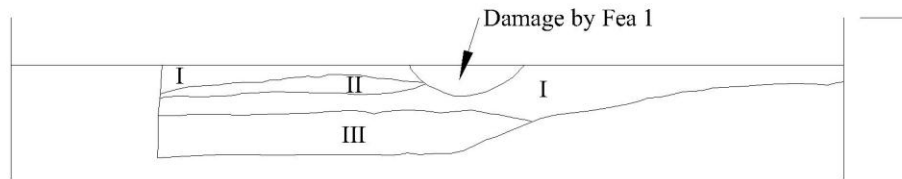


- I 2.5YR 3/6 dark red sandy loam
- II 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam



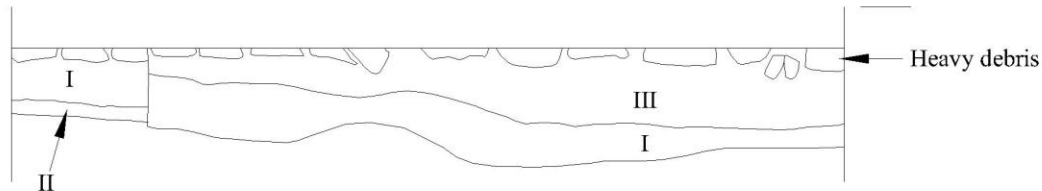
Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
11/01/06

Adams-Kilty House
Unit 3
West Wall Profile

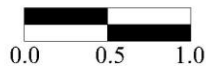


- I 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- II 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam
- III 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam

South Wall Profile



- I 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam
- II 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt
- III Brick chunks and large mortar pieces mixed with dust and other small debris



Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
11/01/06

Unit 4

Unit 4 was opened on Friday, June 3, 2005. This unit was located within the kitchen fireplace's firebox. This firebox had been walled up with ceramic construction tiles, which were demolished including all but the bottom row of tile and one row along the east wall, carefully using sledgehammers and picks. The bottom row of tiles and the row along the east wall of the hearth were left in place in an attempt to maintain the integrity of the crumbling east brick wall of the fireplace. The unit itself will be the space between the back wall (the south wall) of the fireplace and the row of tiles that was left in place. The firebox dimensions are 3.84 feet in height and 2.75 feet deep.

Level A is the ash remains within the area of the kitchen firebox between the back (south) wall and the row of ceramic tiles. A cast iron fireback was removed from the fireplace before excavation began. This was about 3.0 feet square and about 0.80 feet thick. This was removed to gain access to the ashes. The fireplace was just about filled up with ashes and cinders before it was tiled in. Most of the ash from the firebox was removed with shovels and discarded, although about 1 foot from the floor of the firebox artifacts started to turn up with increasing frequency. After this point, all ash was removed from the fireplace using hand tools and screened through 1/16 inch mesh to systematically remove the contents. The artifacts found included a larger variety of bones, especially bird and pig, as well as a piece of Jackfield pottery and a piece of hand-painted overglaze Chinese porcelain. Once the back (south) wall of the fireplace was exposed, it too was determined to be crumbling, although there was nothing to shore it up. Once all of the ash was removed down to the brick floor of the firebox, excavation was determined unnecessary, and the unit was closed. Instead a unit, Unit 6, was opened on the hearth area in front of the fireplace to continue to look for traces of West African spirit practices.

Unit 5

Unit 5 was opened on June 6, 2005. It was found to have four cultural strata and no features. This unit was opened in the northern corner of the kitchen, which is the northeastern room. There had previously been an oil tank that had sat in this corner of the room, which was removed by workmen on June 5, 2005. The unit was placed here because this was the closest to the northeast corner of the room, and northeast corners are potent locations within West African spirit practices. The unit's dimensions were 5 by 5 feet. The southwest side of unit 5 is irregular due to difficulty in removing the floor (Level A).

Level A is the brick flooring, laid out in a herringbone pattern. The bricks in unit 5 are black with soot and oil, due to the previously removed oil tank. These bricks, like the brick floor that was found in other units, were be labeled with chalk, mapped, and then removed. Level A

starts at a depth of 0.03 feet above datum to 0.03 feet below datum, and ends at a depth of 0.18-0.24 feet below datum. No artifacts were found during the removal of Level A.

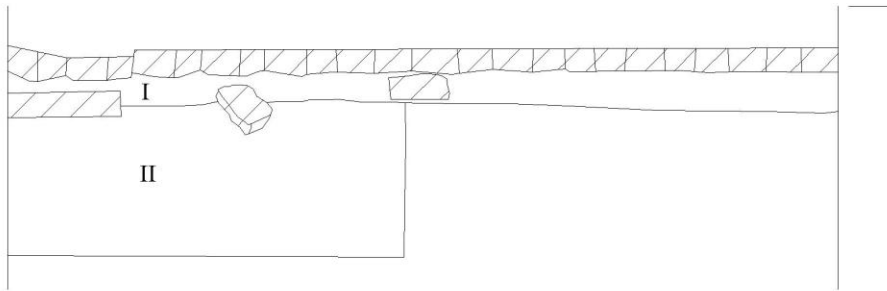
Level B underlies Level A, starting at a depth of 0.18-0.23 below datum, and ending at a depth of between 0.23 and 0.39 feet below datum. The soil is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy loam that contains a fair number of roots and a large number of small bones, probably rodents. Level B was more than likely a sandy layer put down for the installment of the brick floor (Level A), probably to make it level. Artifacts include bone, whiteware, and a hook and eye.

Underneath the loam of level B, a course of bricks was found along the northeast wall of the unit. This course of bricks continues along the northwest wall of unit 5. These brick courses and the subsequent level that they were found in were called Level C. The rest of the unit is a hard-packed rubble layer with a good sized amount of bricks and debris in a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sandy loam matrix. The rubble was in places large, some bricks were as large as half a brick. Level C starts at a depth of between 0.23 and 0.39 feet below datum and ends at a depth of 0.39 to 0.51 feet below datum. Some artifacts were recovered from this unit, including a piece of whiteware, some flat glass, bone, and miscellaneous metal. This level may also be, like Level B, rubble and sand used to create a level surface for the existing brick floor. The brick courses are abutting the exterior walls of the house, perhaps a footing like the brick courses in unit 1.

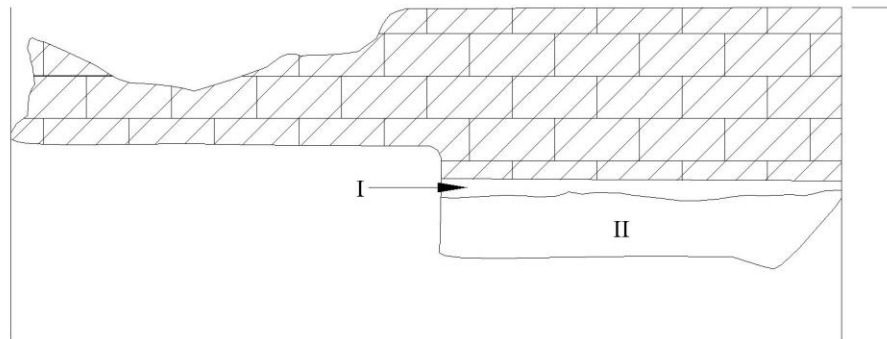
Below Level C was Level D, a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy clay loam that starts at a depth of between 0.39 to 0.51 feet below datum. Once the bricks along the northeast and northwest walls of the unit were taken up, Level D was found underneath, which then encompassed the entire unit. Level D was not excavated for very long before it was noticed it was the transition to subsoil, artifacts quickly petered out and the soil became thick and clayey. Only a few pieces of bone were discovered within this unit before it became sterile. In the eastern quarter of the unit an exploratory window of 2.4 feet by 2.4 feet was excavated in order to

determine where the base of the northeast wall of the house ended. This eastern corner of the unit had a soil that was a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy clay loam that was mottled with very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy clay loam with manganese staining. The eastern corner of unit 5 was excavated to a depth of 0.98 feet below datum, and this window exposed the base of the northeastern wall of the cellar, ending at about 0.80 feet below the surface of the floor.

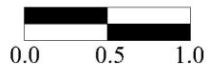
Adams-Kilty House
Unit 5
Southeast Wall Profile



Northeast Wall Profile



- I 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with heavy bricks, brick fragments, and mortar
- II 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam with manganese staining



Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
11/01/06

Unit 6

Unit 6 was opened on Wednesday, June 8, 2005. This unit is located in front of the hearth in what was the kitchen. Unit 6 is 2.5' x 7', and the west wall is located along the front of the hearth and contains a row of ceramic tiles that remained from the demolition of the walled-in hearth. This location was chosen because of the high probability that there could be a Hoodoo cache placed in front of the hearth.

Level A is the brick flooring, laid out in a herringbone pattern. These bricks, like those found in other units, were labeled with chalk, mapped, and then removed. These steps were done to facilitate replacing the bricks in the floor when excavation is finished. Level A starts at a depth of between 0.03 feet above datum and 0.10 feet above datum, and ends at a depth of between 0.15-0.17 feet below datum. No artifacts were recovered during the removal of Level A.

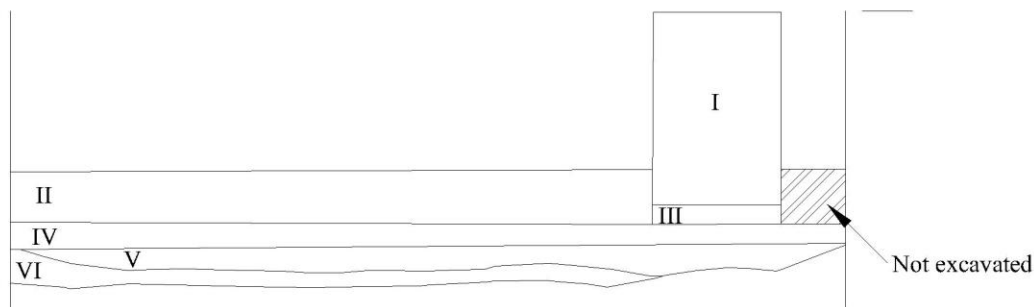
Level B underlies Level A, starting at a depth of between 0.15-0.17 feet below datum, and ending at a depth of between 0.20-0.28 feet below datum. The soil is mottled with five different colored sandy soils: dark red (10YR 3/6), reddish brown (5YR 4/4), dark brown (10YR 3/3), pale yellow (2.5YR 7/4), and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6). Level B was likely laid down during the installation of the brick floor, Level A, probably to make the floor level. Artifacts included in Level B include a button, whiteware, yellowware, and nails. Found within the southwest corner of Unit 6, and extending into the northeast corner of Unit 8, was Feature 6. The feature consists of a small assemblage of artifacts, including a number of wire nails, etched glass, a ceramic electrical insulator, a ceramic handle, and some pieces of shell. Around Feature 6 was a hard packed silty clay, colored dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6). Feature 6 was uncovered at a depth of 0.28-.032 feet below datum, and extends to a depth of between 0.54 and 0.61 feet below datum. This feature extends down through both Levels C and D, ending at a depth of just above the subsoil. This feature could be a potential cache, although a pipe found in Unit 8 (into which this feature extends) seems to have burst, causing the dark soil stain these artifacts were found in, and most likely disrupting anything that was already in the ground.

Level C is a thin layer of soil directly beneath Level B that extends the length of Unit 6, except for in the southwest part, where Feature 6 is located. This level starts at a depth of between 0.20 and 0.28 feet below datum, and extends to a depth of between 0.20 and 0.31 feet below datum. Level C is a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and yellow (10YR 7/6) sandy loam, more compact than Level B. This was a sandy sub-floor, probably laid when laying the brick floor. Artifacts found within Level C include glass, nails, bone fragments, and very small ceramic sherds.

Level D directly underlies Level C across the entire length of Unit 6. This level is a mixture of very hard packed strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silty clay soil, brick fragments, and mortar. Level D begins at a depth of between 0.25 and 0.36 feet below datum and ends in subsoil at a depth between 0.35 and 0.50 feet below datum. The only artifacts recovered from Level D besides the building materials were animal bone. Feature 8 was found within Level D, starting at a depth of between 0.30 and 0.45 feet below datum and extending down to a depth of between 0.41 and 0.52 feet below datum. This feature is linear in shape, located in the southern portion of the unit, extending along the hearth wall. Feature 8 is a mixture of brick fragments, mortar, shell, and a dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) clay. It seems to be associated with the hearth, perhaps remnants of construction. Other than building materials, very few artifacts, including some ceramic sherds, were recovered from Feature 8.

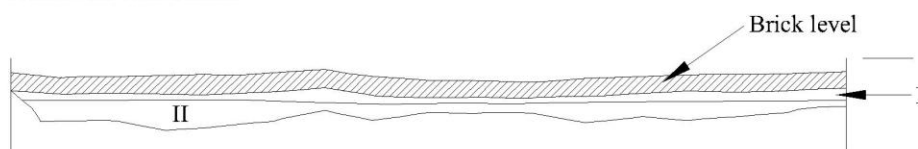
Below Level D, and Features 6 and 8, across the entire unit, Level E is found. Level E is the subsoil, a dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay loam, with no artifacts found within it. Excavation was stopped on June 9, 2005 at an average depth of 0.50 feet below datum.

Adams-Kilty House
Unit 6
Southeast Wall Profile

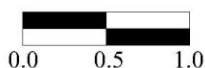


- I Southern brick wall of hearth
- II Cement construction tile
- III Mortar (above floor bricks)
- IV Floor bricks
- V Mortar
- VI 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown clay loam

Northwest Wall Profile



- I 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown and 10YR 7/6 yellow sandy loam
- II 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown clay loam



Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
11/01/06

Unit 7

Unit 7 was opened on June 8, 2005. It was found to have five cultural strata and one feature. This unit was a 3 by 3 foot square that was opened at the foot of the stairs leading into the basement. Unit 7 was placed in this location because the foot of stairs is often a place of significance in Hoodoo and spirit management, and therefore this may be a likely place to find a cache.

Level A is the brick flooring, laid in a straight pattern, unlike much of the rest of the basement, which was laid in a herringbone pattern. One of the rows is made up of particularly broken bricks, perhaps indicating that the floor was laid using leftover brick. These bricks, like

the brick floor that was found in other units, was labeled with chalk, mapped, and then removed. These steps were done to help facilitate replacing the brick floor once the unit was completely excavated and then backfilled. Level A starts at a depth of between 0.125 feet above datum to 0.1 feet below datum, and ends at a depth of between 0.08 and 0.32 feet below datum. Artifacts were found on the top of Level A, a collection of modern items including an ink pen and safety glass. These were swept up and collected prior to the removal of Level A.

Level B underlies Level A, starting at a depth of between 0.08-0.32 feet below datum and ends at a depth of between 0.19-0.24 feet below datum. The soil is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sandy loam. This level includes artifacts such as wood, bone, seeds, glass, and some whiteware. Level B is most likely a layer of debris from the brick repairs, or that fell between the cracks of the floor that was not well laid in unit 7.

Level C is a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) sandy sand loam that was found across the unit beneath Level B. Level C starts at a depth of between 0.16-0.24 feet below datum and ends at a depth of between 0.27-0.36 feet below datum. Within this level there was found a fair amount of bone, mostly bird and fish, a few sherds of porcelain, oyster shell, walnut shells, and a straight pin. This level is a layer of sand that was used to level the brick floor when it was re-laid or repaired.

Feature 10 lies within Level C. It is a depression that is found along the southeast wall of the unit, starting at a depth of between 0.24-0.44 feet below datum, and ends at a depth of 0.50 feet below datum. The feature consists of a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) sandy loam. Within this indentation there were a variety of ceramics, including creamware, whiteware, and stoneware, as well as bone, and copper straight pins. This feature is believed to be a water stain, a place where water would pool because the floor slopes towards the south corner of the unit. It could also be that there was a concentration of artifacts within this corner because there is a gap in the brick floor (Level A) about this corner of the unit, which items would have been able to fall through.

Level C overlies both Levels D and E. Level D is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) clay loam with inclusions of mortar, brick, and coal that starts at an opening elevation between 0.27 and 0.36 feet below datum and ends between 0.32 and 0.44 feet below datum. The level covers most of the unit except for the northwestern wall of the unit. Very few artifacts were found within Level D, including a nail, a piece of bone, and a few pieces of oyster shell.

Level E is also a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) clay loam with inclusions of mortar, brick, and coal that starts at a depth of between 0.32 and 0.42 feet below datum and transitions to the subsoil between 0.42 and 0.49 feet below datum. Level E is slightly darker in color than Level D, and is found only on the northwest wall of the unit, extending an average of 1.0 feet south into the unit. There are bone and teeth remains within the level. Level E is possibly the remains of a prior floor, evidenced by the debris that distinguishes it from Level D. Sterile subsoil underlies both Levels D and E.

Unit 8

Unit 8 was opened on June 10, 2005. It was found to have two cultural strata, and contained two features. This unit was opened adjacent to Unit 6 along its east wall. The unit was placed here to further explore Feature 6, the potential cache, which was found within Unit 6. Unit 8's dimensions were 2.5 feet by 2.5 feet.

Level A is the brick flooring of the basement, laid out in a herringbone pattern. These bricks, like those found in other units, were labeled with chalk, mapped, and then removed. These steps were done to facilitate replacing the bricks in the floor when excavation was finished. This level was recovered at a depth of between 0.16-0.05 feet above datum. No artifacts were recovered during the removal of Level A.

Level B is a thin layer of fill located directly beneath Level A, the brick floor. It starts at a depth of between 0.01 feet above datum and 0.14 feet below datum. Level B is dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sand. It was most likely deposited during the installation of Level A, the brick

floor, to level the ground surface. One piece of ceramic and some nails were the artifacts recovered from Level B.

Feature 6 was also found within Level 8, throughout most of the unit. The feature was first located between the depths of 0.05 feet above datum and 0.13 feet below datum. Feature 6 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR $\frac{3}{4}$) loose fill surrounded by sand, over a clay loam. This feature seems to be a continuation of Feature 6 in Unit 6, and therefore this feature could be a potential cache, although a pipe found in Feature 11 (found within Unit 8 as well) seems to have burst, causing the dark soil stain these artifacts were found in, and most likely disrupting anything that was already in the ground.

Feature 11 is located within the western half of Unit 8, starting at the same level as Feature 6, 0.05 feet above datum to 0.53 feet below datum. Running from the northwest corner of the unit diagonally through the middle of the southern wall is a terra cotta utility pipe. On either side, the southeastern corner of the unit and on the northern side of the pipe is a brown (No Munsell) silty loam, mottled with brick and mortar, which has been interpreted as the pipe trench. There are broken pieces of terra cotta pipes both on top of and on the northern side of the pipe. This pipe, Feature 11, may be the cause of Feature 6, the dark stain with a large amount of artifacts within it that was found in both this unit and Unit 6. Feature 11 appears to have broken or burst at some time in the past, accounting for the dark soil, Feature 6, around the pipe. This could have introduced or interrupted the artifacts that appear to be a cache, causing some doubt as to their veracity. Excavation was stopped in Unit 8 at this time.

Appendix 2: Level and Feature Descriptions

UNITS EXCAVATED IN 2005

Unit 1

This is 5'x5' unit was placed in the east corner of the main kitchen, located in front of the bread oven. The north corner of the unit is 8" from the northern most corner of the room. The northern side of the unit runs along the north wall. The west side of the unit is located against the wall of the bread oven. The floor of this unit was covered with brick, which was laid down in a herringbone pattern.

Level A- Level A consisted of the brick surface, which was placed in a tightly packed herringbone pattern. There are two circular cement deposits located in the northern portion of the unit in between the brick flooring. Directly underneath the cement deposits were plastic tubes used to carry kerosene along the northeastern and southeastern wall.

Level B- Level B is a sandy deposit placed underneath Level A to level the brick surface. It was 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand. This level was .1' in depth. Artifacts included bone fragments, glass, fish scales, and a sherd of hand painted pearlware.

Level C- Level C is located beneath Level B, this layer is 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown soil. Level C is a pipe trench, which has a kerosene pipe extending along the northwest wall of the unit. The pipe is 3/25' in diameter and is made of ceramic material. The artifacts located in the trench consist of a pipe steam, a sherd of creamware, and a ceramic marble.

Level D- Level D is a triangular shaped section within the unit located beneath Level B. It extended two feet out from the northeast and two feet from the southeast wall. The soil is 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand. This level also contained a second course of brick, which was located perpendicular to the north wall, which could have been the foundation for the house. There was one bone fragment found in the level.

Level E- Level E encompasses the entire unit with the exception of Level C (the pipe trench). Level E is composed of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay and 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sand. The average depth of the layer is .75' in depth. Bone, charcoal, and creamware were among the artifacts found in this level.

Level F- Level F is the level located underneath Level C and E. It is 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. No artifacts were found. This was sterile sand. The unit was cored to .89" in depth below the base level.

Unit 2

This unit is 4.6' x 2.9' unit, which is located in the doorframe of the northeastern door, which is the entranceway of the main kitchen. The north side of the unit is facing the kitchen and the south side of the unit is facing the stairs. The unit is paved in a brick herringbone pattern with a strip of soil running across the doorframe.

Level A- Level A is a brick herringbone pattern level, with a strip of exposed soil 1/2' width running from the east wall to west wall of the doorframe. The soil is 10YR 4/2 dark grayish

brown sand. The brick in the southeast corner is laid in the straight-laid pattern. The northeast corner of the unit had a mortar deposit from a possible mortar wall structure that existed. No artifacts were recovered from between the brick paved flooring.

Level B- Level B is the layer of soil, which is below Level A. Level B consists of two types of soil. The first is 10YR 3/4 yellowish brown sand and the second is 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown sand. There was brick located in the northern corner of the unit that is part of the wall foundation. Artifacts found in the level consist of bone fragments, metal, whiteware ceramic, wire nails, a piece of cut glass and pieces of safety glass.

Feature 2- Feature 2 is located in the center of the unit. It is .55' in width (extending east to west) and it is the length of the unit (extending north to south). The soil in the feature was 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sand. This was the area that was not covered by the brick paved floor. Wood was recovered from this area and extended into the brick wall. This could be a wood deposit from the original doorsill. The artifacts recovered from this feature included fish, rodent, and large animal bones, a nail, and ceramics.

Feature 3- Feature 3 is the pipe trench, which is located 1' from the north wall of the unit and is 1/10' wide and 6" in depth. The pipe that is located within the pipe trench is a red ceramic pipe with average diameter of six inches. The soil in the trench is 7.5YR dark brown sandy clay. Bone, a piece of shell, and three sherds of ceramic were the artifacts recovered from the pipe trench.

Feature 5- Feature five is a second pipe trench that extends along Feature 3, yet this trench makes a right turn towards the south wall in the western portion of the unit. The trench is 8/10' wide along the southern run and 2.8' in length from the northern end of the south wall. There is an elbow pipe located in this pipe trench. The soil in the pipe trench is 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. The soil is disturbed as a result of the pipe being placed into the ground. Artifacts found in the trench include plastic, and a bent nail.

Level C- Level C is below the pipe trenches and is split into four sections due to the three features in the unit. Level C is 10YR dark yellowish brown sand. The artifacts recovered were ceramic sherds, bone, nails, a button, glass, and pipe stems.

Level D- Level D is a section of soil located in the middle of a section of Level C, which is located in the southwestern corner of the unit. It extends 6/10' from the east to west and 1 6/10' north to south. The soil in the section of the trench is 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand. No artifacts were uncovered in this section.

Level E- Level E is the level located underneath Level C and Level D. The soil was 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay. There were a few bones found in this level.

Unit 3

Unit 3 is a 5' x 5' unit located in the room directly to the left of the stairs. This unit was placed in the room directly in front of the hearth. The south wall of the unit was against the front of the hearth. This unit was partially paved with bricks and the other portion was exposed soil.

Level A- Level A was the partially paved brick floor. The bricks utilized to cover the floor were originally utilized for other sources. The floor was not placed in any pattern and the bricks had mortar from being utilized for other functions. There were no artifacts found between the brick flooring.

Level B- Level B was the level that was partially exposed and not covered by the brick floor and it continued under Level A (brick floor). The soil for Level B is 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand. The soil had high concentrations of coal in it as well as, artifacts such as straight pins, cloth, a button, nails; shells, fruit pits, and nutshells were found in this level.

Level C- Level C is directly underneath Level B. The soil is composed of two different types of soil, 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown silt clay and 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silt clay. Level C appears to be a compact earthen floor, which has high concentrations of coal, ash, and brick fragments. Artifacts such as glass, shell and bone were found within this level.

Feature 1-

Feature 1a begins in Level C; it is a circular pit, which is covered by mortar, brick fragments, and soil. The soil is 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand. The soil is very soft and had a great deal of coal fragments mixed into the soil. The artifacts recovered from this level were nails, paper, shell, glass, wood, and coal.

Feature 1b is located within Feature 1 just under Feature 1a. The soil is 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt. This level within the feature contains large quantities of coal. Paper, nails, matches, shell, and wood with a design were the artifacts found.

Feature 1c is the layer beneath Feature 1b. The soil is 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand. This level in the feature had less coal than the previous levels in the feature. Nails and seeds were the artifacts recovered from this level.

Feature 4- Feature 4 is located in the northeastern corner of the unit on top of Level C. Feature 4 is a mammal bone deposit. The soil surrounding the deposit is 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown silt. The deposit is made up of teeth, vertebrae, and jaw fragments totaling five bone fragments. The other artifacts included a piece of brick and a sherd of pottery. The average depth of the deposit is .4'.

Level D- Level D is the level underneath Feature 4 and Level C. Level D is 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay. This is part of the compact earthen floor. Level D covers the area around Feature 1. In this level Feature 1 is still present. Artifacts recovered include bones, glass, and piece of stoneware. Level D ends at an average depth of .71'.

Level E- Level E is an area which extends the full length of the south wall of the unit with an average width of 1.3' and the northwest corner. Level E is the same depth as Level D. Level E is 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sand. No artifacts were found in this level. Level E ends with an average depth of .51'.

Level F- Level F is a section of soil, which stretches the length of the unit east to west, and it is under Level D and just above Level E in the southern region of the unit. Level F is adjacent to Feature 1 on the southern wall of the feature and in front of the fireplace on the south wall. Level F is 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand. Shells were the only artifacts recovered from this level.

Feature 7- Feature 7 is a circular section under Level E located in the northeastern corner of the unit. The Feature 7 is a possible posthole. The soil in the feature is 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy silt. Artifacts recovered from the feature consisted of coal. The feature had a depth of .37' from the top of Level E.

Feature 9- Feature 9 is the base of the fireplace, which is located along the southern wall of the unit and is average of .62 meters in width. The feature is a mortar and brick rubble deposit located

at the base of the fireplace. No artifacts recovered from this feature, due to the feature being cemented together.

Unit 4

Unit 4 is located inside the main kitchen hearth. The hearth was sealed closed by ceramic tiles and filled with ash. All of the ceramic tiles and ash were removed with the exception of the bottom row. The unit was located between the back wall of the fireplace and the bottom row of the ceramic tiles.

Level A- Level A consisted of the ash located just above the brick floor of the fireplace. The ash was a mixture of soil and ash that ranged from 5YR 4/1 dark grey, 5YR 7/7 pinkish grey, and 5YR 2.5/1 black fine ash. There were a number of artifacts recovered from this level including bone, glass, shells, milk tabs, ceramics (porcelain and whiteware), and a metal plate. Level A was the only level excavated in the unit.

Unit 5

Unit 5 is a 5'x5' unit located in the north corner of the kitchen which is northeast room in the basement.

Level A- Level A is the brick paved floor, which is laid in a herringbone pattern. There were no artifacts recovered from the floor.

Level B – Level B is located under Level A. Level B is a 10YR dark yellowish brown sand used for the installment of the brick flooring. Artifacts such as whiteware, a hook and eye, shell button, a copper nail, brick, coal, and oyster shells, and mortar were uncovered in this level.

Level C- Level C is located beneath Level B and it covers the entire unit. This level consists of 10YR dark yellowish brown sandy soil, large brick fragments and mortar. The artifacts from this level were shell edge whiteware, metal, flatglass, and bone.

Level D- Level D is level above the subsoil and just underneath Level C. The level was mottled with 10YR 3/3 dark brown and 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay soil. This level had a few pieces of brick and mortar. Bones were the only other artifacts to come out of this level. The end average depth of this unit was .5'.

Unit 6

Unit 6 is a 2.5' x 7' located directly in front of the hearth in the kitchen. The west wall of the unit is among the ceramic tiles, which seal the front of the hearth.

Level A- Level A of the unit is the brick paved floor that was laid in a herringbone pattern. There were no artifacts recovered from the brick flooring.

Level B – Level B is the sandy soil placed underneath the brick flooring. The soil was mottled with five different types of soil, 10YR 3/6 dark red, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, 5Yr 4/4 reddish brown, 2.5YR 7/4 pale yellow, and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy soil. Artifacts contained in this level included a button, nails, glass, bone fragments, and ceramic shards.

Feature 6- Feature 6 is located in Level B in the southwest corner of Unit 6 and extended into the northeast corner of Unit 8. Feature 6 contains a ceramic pipe with a hole in the pipe; the pipe extends through Unit 6 and Unit 8. It is believed the soil change is a result of the hole in the pipe. The soil around the pipe in the feature is 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silt clay. In this feature

artifacts were found that could denote a possible cache that might have been displaced do to the pipe bust. Nails, glass, ceramic electric insulator, and ceramic handle were the artifacts recovered from the feature. Feature 6's average depth was .54'.

Level C- Level C is a thin layer of soil under Level B, which extends the length of the unit except for Feature 6. This level is 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown and 10YR 7/6 yellow sandy soil. The artifacts recovered from this level include nails, sherds of ceramic, bone fragments, and glass.

Level D- Level D is the level directly under Level C and extends the entire length of the unit. This level was a mix of very hard packed 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown and 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silt clay soil, brick fragments and mortar. Animal bones were the artifacts recovered from this level.

Feature 8- Feature 8 is located on the southern portion of the unit, extending along the west wall. Feature 8 is a mixture of brick fragments, mortar, shell, and 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown clay soil. Ceramic sherds were the artifacts recovered from this feature.

Level E- Level E is the subsoil level located under Level D. It is a hard packed 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown clay soil. No artifacts were found in the level. The ending average depth is .56'.

Unit 7

Unit 7 is a 3' x 3' square at the base of the stairs in the basement.

Level A- Level A is a brick paved floor laid in a straight pattern. There were no artifacts uncovered from the brick floor.

Level B- Level B is the level located just under the brick flooring. This level is 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand soil and sediment from the brick flooring. The artifacts found in this level are ceramic sherds, wood, bone, a bead, seeds, glass and foil.

Level C- Level C is located under the Level B soil. It consists of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand. Animal bone, ceramic sherds, shell, and a copper pin were the artifacts recovered from this level.

Feature 10- Feature 10 is located along the south wall adjacent to the stairs. This feature is located at the base of the steps and the south side of the feature sloped downward. The feature consisted of 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown soil. The feature was denoted by the high concentration of ceramics, bone and it also contained a copper straight pin.

Level D- Level D is located under Feature 10 and Level C. This level was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay. The level contained mortar, shell, brick fragments, and animal bone.

Level E- Level E is the level under Level D, which expands across the whole unit. The soil in this level is 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay. It contained small amounts of mortar, coal, and brick fragments. Animal bone fragments, teeth, and a femur were uncovered in this level.

Unit 8

Unit 8 is a 2.5' x 2.5' unit located adjacent to Unit 6, Unit 8 and Unit 6 share Unit 8's north wall.

Level A- Level A of Unit 8 is a brick paved floor laid in a herringbone pattern. No artifacts were recovered from between the brick floor.

Level B- Level B is the layer of soil located under the Level A (brick floor). Level B is a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil. A pottery sherd and nails were the artifacts recovered from this level.

Feature 11- Feature 11 is located in the southwest corner of Unit 8. The soil in this feature is of a different texture from the soil in Level B. The soil in the feature is brown silt. The feature might have developed as a result of the hole in the pipe extending from Unit 6 through Unit 8.

Appendix 3: Artifact Catalogue

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
ARTIFACT CATALOG COMPUTER CODES

(Where XX appears, substitute codes from attribute list)

CERAMICS

<u>Earthenware</u>	100000
<u>Coarse Earthenware</u>	120000
Unglazed (describe in comments)	120001
Aboriginal (describe in comments)	123000
Iberian Storage Jars (1763)c.1745-1780-- ext wash,int clear glaze [p.143].....	124000
Interior Lead Glazed (describe in comments)	120002
Exterior Lead Glazed (describe in comments)	120003
Int/Ext Lead Glazed (describe in comments)	120004
Black Glazed Redware (only true black glaze)	127100
Staffordshire Manganese Mottled (late 17th, early 18thc) buff body streaked brown glaze, very porous.....	126000
North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware (1713)c.1650-1775--red to gray body, apple green glaze	121100
Buckley Ware (1746)c.1720-1775--streaked body, black glaze [pp.132-133,135]	122000
Coarse Agate (1780)c.1750-1810--marbled body--date excludes doorknobs, [p.132]	129500
<u>Slipwares</u>	129000
Slip Combed (1733)c.1670-1795 [pp.107,134-135]	129005
Combed + Dotted (1733)c.1670-1795 [pp.107,134-135]	129400
Trailed (describe in comments)	129006
North Devon Sgraffito (1680)c.1650-1710--incised dec [pp.104-105]	129100
American Brush Trailed (describe in comments) [p.99] ...	127500
American Brush Trailed w/ copper green dec [p.99]	127508
Other Coarseware Attributes (describe in comments)	120009
<u>Refined Earthenwares</u>	130000
<u>Tin Glazed Earthenware</u>	112000
White Glazed (1720)c.1640-1800 (may have blue tint) [p.109]	112011
Blue Dash Chargers (1670)c.1630-1720--rim dec [pp.108-109]	112012
Identifiable Design Motif (describe in comments)	112013
Manganese stippling (green or brown stipple dec)	112016
Blue on White (other)	112017
Polychrome Palette (describe in comments)	112018
Other (describe in comments)	113200

CERAMICS (CONT.)

Whieldon-Wedgewood wares	131099
Agateware (1758)c.1740-1775--thin, clr glz [p.132].....	131100
Tortoiseshell (1755)c.1740-1770--brown + white dec [p.123]	131200
Clouded (1755)c.1740-1770--multi-color dec [p.123]	131300
Cauliflower (vegetable motifs)	131400
Other (describe in comments)	131500
 Creamware	 132000
Undecorated (1791)c.1762-1820--comment if deeper yellow [pp.125-128]	132020
Annular (1798)c.1780-1815--slip dec [p.131]	1321XX
Handpainted (1788)c.1765-1840	1322XX
Transfer Printed (1790)c.1765-1815 [p.126-128]	1324XX
Shell edged	1325XX
Featheredge	132600
 Pearlware	 133000
Undecorated (1805)c.1780-1830 [p.128-132]	133020
Annular (1805)c.1790-1820--slip dec [pp.131-132]	1331XX
Handpainted	1332XX
underglaze blue (1800)c.1780-1820 [pp.128-129]	133221
underglaze polychrome (1805)c.1795-1815-- peasant palette [p.129]	133222
Transfer Printed (1818)c.1795-1840 [pp.128-130]	133434
Shell Edged (1805)c.1780-1830 [p.131]	1335XX
 Whiteware	 134000
Undecorated (1860)c.1820-1900 [pp.130-31]	134020
Annular (slip dec)	1341XX
Handpainted	1342XX
Transfer Printed	1344XX
Shell Edged	1345XX
Fiesta	1346XX
 Yellow Ware	 135000
Undecorated	135020
Annular (slip dec)	1351XX
 Other 19thc. Wares (describe in comments)	 138000
Other 18thc. Wares (describe in comments)	138500

CERAMICS (CONT.)

HIGHLY FIRED REFINED WARES (these types of ceramics are under debate as to whether they are earthenware or stoneware) . 250000

Black Basalt (1785)c.1750-1820--dry, black body	
[pp.121-122]	2361XX
Rosso Antico (1733)c.1690-1775--dry, red body; sprig molded	
[pp.121-122]	236252
Engine Turned (1769)c.1763-1775--dry, red body;	
incised lines [p.121]	236251
Jasper (1774 to early 19thc) dry, color tinted;	
sprig molded	236352
Lead Glazed Refined Redware	2365XX
Jackfield (1760)c.1740-1780--red to purple body,	
black glz [p.123]	2370XX
Astbury (1738)c.1725-1750--red body, white sprig	
molding [p.123]	238052
Shaw (1741)c.1732-1750--red body, int wht slip [p.118].	2390XX
Ironstone (1870) c.1840-1900, [p.131]	136000
Undecorated	136020
Rockingham (19thc) hard, buff body, mottled br glz	137500
Undecorated	137520

STONEWARE

Coarse Stonewares	200000
Gray Bodied	220000
rhenish blue and gray (1668)c.1650-1725--	
w/manganese dec [pp.280-281]	221047
rhenish blue and gray	221048
rhenish blue and gray (1713)c.1650-1775--incised	
[pp.280-81]	221050
rhenish blue and gray (1738)c.1700-1775--	
stamped or geometric designs [pp.284-285]	221048
American blue and gray (mid 18th-19thc) thick cobalt	
dec [p.101]	211000
w/albany slip (int slip--indicates later ware) [p.101].	213000
Hohr (1700)c.1690-1710--plain gray, incised or sprig	
molded [p.284]	220050
Other gray bodied (describe in comments)	220009
Frechen (1625)c.1550-1700--Bellarmino Bottles	
[pp.55-57]	222000
Brown Bodied	229999
English Brown (1733)c.1690-1775 [pp.112-14]	230000
Burslem (1738)c.1700-1775--crouch ware [p.114]	232000
Fulham (1733)c.1690--1775--mugs and tankards	
[pp.112-114]	233000
American Brown (mid 18thc) [p.100]	212000
Other Brown Bodied (describe in comments)	230500

CERAMICS (CONT.)

Refined Stonewares	240000
Nottingham (1755)c.1700-1810--drab body, luster br glz	
[p.114]	231000
White Saltglazed (1763)c.1720-1805--date excludes plates	
and molded vessels [pp.115-117]	235000
slip-dipped WSG (1745)c.1715-1775--gray body w/wht	
slip [pp.114-115]	235100
scratch brown (1725)c.1720-1730--incised, br dec	
[p.117]	235350
scratch blue (1760)c.1744-1775--incised bl dec [p.117]	235450
debased scratch blue (1780)c.1765-1795--incised,	
sloppy bl dec [p.118]	235550
handpainted (describe in comments)	2356XX
transfer printed (1760)c.1755-1765 [p.128]	2357XX
molded (1753)c.1740-1765-plates	
(describe in comments) [p.115]	235056

PORCELAIN

Porcelain (undistinguished)	300000
Chinese general	310000
undecorated	310020
blue on white (1730)c.1660-1800 [p.257]	310021
batavian c.18thc--ext brown glz [p.18]W	310037
imari overglaze enamels (1740)c.1700-1780--red + gold	
[pp.258-259]	310038
famille verte (1696)c.1662-1730--translucent enamels	
[pp.15-16]W	310040
famille rose 18thc (1730-)--opaque enamels;	
intro of wht [pp.16-17]W	310039
encre de chine (1762)c.1730-1795--black ink lines	
[pp.17-18]W	310042
blanc de chine (1700)c.1650-1750--molded, all wht,	
no sheen [p.45]W	310044
canton (1815)c.1800-1830-diagnostic rim design [p.262]	310041
other Chinese (describe in comments)	310043
English (1770)c.1745-1795--softer paste,	
some transfer print [p.137]	3200XX
bone china (c.1794-) very thin, very white paste	321000
Other Porcelain (describe in comments-put semi-pcln here)	340000

HANDPAINTED DECORATIVE ATTRIBUTES

No further analysis	00
Undecorated	20
Blue on White	21
18thc. palette (peasantware)	22
19thc. palette (reds, etc...)	23
Stenciled	24
Sponged	25
Luster Glazed	26
Finger-trailed	27
Mocha	28
Banded	29
Overglaze Painting	30
Gold Gilding	31

TRANSFER PRINTED DECORATIVE ATTRIBUTES

No Further Analysis	00
Overglaze Transfer Print	32
Underglaze Black	33
Underglaze Blue	34
Underglaze-other 18thc colors	35
Underglaze-19thc colors	36
Flow Blue	37
Decalcomania	38
Underglaze Green	39
Underglaze Red	40

OTHER DECORATIONS

Incised/applied design	50
Engine-turned	51
Sprig-molded, relief dec	52
Molded rim (identify design)	53
Molded	54
Incised	55
Applied	56

TOBACCO PIPES

Pipes general	500000
Bowls, plain	510000
Bowls, marked	511000
Bowls, molded	512000
Stems, unmeasurable	520000
Stems, plain 4/64	520004
Stems, plain 5/64	520005
Stems, plain 6/64	520006
Stems, plain 7/64	520007
Stems, plain 8/64	520008
Stems, plain 9/64	520009
Stems, marked 4/64	521004
Stems, marked 5/64	521005
Stems, marked 6/64	521006
Stems, marked 7/64	521007
Stems, marked 8/64	521008
Stems, marked 9/64	521009

GLASS

Glass general	600000
Flatglass	609999
Window	610000
Bull's eye	610001
Mirror	660000
Bottle Glass	629999
Wine/Liquor Bottle (dk olive green)	630000
wine/liquor neck	630001
wine/liquor base	630002
wine/liquor frag	630003
Round Bottle (whole)	630084
round neck	630081
round base	630082
round frag	630083
Case Bottle-square (whole)	630074
case neck	630071
case base	630072
case frag	630073
Medicinal Phial-18thc.	621000-16*
Medicinal Bottle-19thc. (see Hume, p.73).....	620017-21*
Blown-in-Mold Bottle (whole).....	631000
blown-in-mold neck	631100
blown-in-mold base	631200
blown-in-mold frag	631300
Machine Made Bottle (whole).....	632000
machine made neck	632100
machine made base	632200
machine made frag	632400
Drinking Glass	640000
Wineglass (whole)	641000
wineglass frag	641090
wineglass bowl	641091
wineglass stem	641050-75*
wineglass base	641085-89*
(see Noel Hume, p.190)	

Drinking Glass (cont)

Tumbler (whole)	642000
base	642001
rim	642004
body	642005
stenciled or etched	642002
faceted body	642003
other 18thc. attributes	643000
other 19thc. attributes	643200
 Serving Glass	 650000
Decanter.	651000
top	651005
 Urinal Bottle.	 652000
 Storage Jar	 653000
canning/mason jar	653001
 Lighting Glass	 654000
 Cosmetic Jar	 655000

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS

Nails General	710000
Handwrought	711000
rose head	711001
L-head	711002
headless	711003
Cut	712000
Modern (wire)	713000
Plaster	720000
Shell Tempered	721000
Shell Tempered, painted	721001
Shell Tempered, lath marked	721002
Horse Hair Tempered	721003
Modern	722000
Mortar	730000
Shell Tempered	730001
Modern (concrete goes here)	730002
Stone	
Stone, Natural (bog iron goes here)	750000
architectural or landscape	
worked	752000
paving	752001
step or landscape	752002
other building related	752003
Worked for Flints	752004
Worked, other	752005
Prehistoric Materials	880000
Stone debitage	752006
Stone Tools (specify)	752007
Stone Tool Fragment	752008
Brick	
Brick General	760000
wall brick	760001
well brick (curved)	760002
coping brick	760003
marked	760004
paving brick	760005
fire brick	760006

Tile (ceramic)	
Tile General	770000
roofing	770001
paving	770002
flooring	770003
drain (terra cotta)	770004
Sewer Pipe	780000
Fire Place Tile	1150XX
Organic Materials (egg shell goes here)	800000
Bone, Fragments (turtle)	810000
mammal	810001
bird	810002
bird/rodent	810005
rodent	810006
fish	810003
teeth	810004
Shell, Fragments	820000
oyster	820001
clam	820002
blue crab	820003
mussel	820004
other (describe in comments)	820005
Wood, building related	840000
worked, other	840001
natural	840003
form identifiable	840004
unidentifiable	840099
Leather	850000
form identifiable	850001
Textile	860000
form identifiable	860001
Paper	855000
Charcoal	840002
Plant Remains	870000
leaves	870001
seeds and nuts (specify)	870002
pollen samples	870003
Soil Samples	870500
Worked or Shaped Shell	881000
form identifiable	881001

Organic Materials (cont)

Worked or Shaped Bone	881500
form identifiable	881501
Worked or Shaped Horn	882000
form identifiable	882001
Coal/Clinker	870004
Coal	870005
Clinker	870006
Bog Iron (same code as stone, natural)	750000

Metal Materials (Slag)

Iron	910000
form identifiable (other than nails).....	910001
Brass	920000
form identifiable	920001
Pewter	930000
form identifiable	930001
Lead	940000
form identifiable	940001
debitage-puddles	940002
printing type	943000
Copper	960000
form identifiable	960001
Silver	970000
form identifiable	970001
Other Metal	950000
form identifiable	950001
Synthetic/Recent Materials	980000
Synthetic/Recent Samples	981000
Mixed Materials	990000
form identifiable	990001

Forms Key

0000-1000 = General Ceramic Attributes

5000-5999 = Glass General/Table Glass

6000-6999 = Storage Vessels

7000-7999 = Cooking

8000-8999 = Misc. Ceramics and Glass

9000 = Misc Artifacts

9100-9199 = Architectural/Hardware

9200-9299 = Kitchen

9300-9399 = Clothing

9400-9499 = Personal

9500-9599 = Tools

9600-9699 = Weapons

9700-9799 = Harness

9800-9899 = Decorative

9900-9999 = (unassigned)

Form codes below may be grouped by material rather than numerically
i.e. Flower Pot appears under ceramic.

FORMS

Identifiable Ceramic Fragment Attributes

Spout	0030	Lid	0036
Handle	0031	Cup	0037
Rim	0032	Plate	0038
Hollow Body Frag ...	0033	Bowl	0039
Flat Body Frag	0034	Figurine	9801
Base	0035	Flowerpot	8500

Identifiable Glass Fragment Attributes

Hollowware	5998	Jar	6300
Flatware	5999	Canning Jar	6951
Bottle	6200	Jar lid liner	6952
Bottle finish	6201	Lamp Globe	8761
Carboy	6970	Lamp Base	8763
Perfume	9416	Lamp Chimney	8762
Patent medicine	6960	Candle sticks	8760

Identifiable Attributes

Window Came	9110	Thimble	9340
Hinges gen or type unknown..	9125	Wig Curler	9345
door	9126	Coin	9410
furniture	9127	Comb	9415
other	9129	Jewelry	9420
Locks general.....	9135	Key	9430
door	9136	Doll/Doll Parts ...	9441
Keyhole	9146	Marble	9442
Screw	9150	Game Piece	9443
Upholstery Tacks (brass) ...	9176	Slate Pencil	9445
Wire	9180	Toy	9446
Insulator	9181	Writing Implement ..	9460
Drain/Sewer Pipe ...	9102	Toothbrush	9406
Cutlery	9201	Bead	9401
Buckles	9305		
shoes	9306	Spring	9550
other	9308		
Button	9310		
1-piece	9311	Weapon Related	
2-piece	9312	Gunflints	9640
Collar button	9426	Shell Casing	9660
Clothing Fastener ..	9316	Shot, Ball, Bullet .	9661
Pin	9320		
handwrought	9321	Harness Related	
machine made	9322	Horse shoe	9726
Safety	9323		
Scissors	9335		

Add Skates
Regular tack ?

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Cataloguing Abbreviations
for use in "Comments" section

COLORS

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

BODY TYPES

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

ABBREVIATIONS CONTINUED

METALS

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

SPECIFIC PATTERNS/EDGE DECORATIONS

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

PLACE CODES

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

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE ATTRIBUTES

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

FORMS

Identifiable Ceramic Fragment Attributes

Spout	0030
Handle	0031
Rim	0032
Hollow Body Frag	0033
Flat Body Frag	0034
Base	0035
Lid	0036
Cup	0037
Plate	0038
Bowl	0039
Figurine	9801
Flowerpot	8500

Identifiable Glass Fragment Attributes

Hollowware	5998
Flatware	5999
Bottle	6200
Bottle finish	6201
Carboy	6970
Perfume	9416
Patent medicine	6960
Jar	6300
Canning Jar	6951
Jar lid liner	6952
Lamp Globe	8761
Lamp Base	8762
Lamp Chimney	8762
Candle sticks	8760

Identifiable Attributes

Window Came	9110
Hinges general or type unknown.....	9125
door	9126
furniture	9127
other	9129
Locks general.....	9135
door	9136
Keyhole	9146
Upholstery Tacks (brass)	9176
Wire	9180
Insulator	9181
Drain/Sewer Pipe	9102
Cutlery	9201
Buckles	9305
shoes	9306

other	9308
Buttons	9310
1-piece	9311
2-piece	9312
Collar button	9426
Identifiable Attributes (cont)	
Pins	9320
handwrought	9321
machine made	9322
Safety	9323
Scissors	9335
Thimbles	9340
Wig Curlers	9345
Coins	9410
Combs	9415
Jewelry	9420
Keys	9430
Dolls/Doll Parts	9441
Marbles	9442
Game Pieces	9443
Slate Pencils	9445
Writing Implement	9460
Toothbrushes	9406
Bead	9401
Weapon Related	
Gunflints	9640
Shell Casing	9660
Shot, Ball, Bullet	9661
Harness Related	
Horse shoe	9726

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag Number	Item	Master Code	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
3	B	0	1	1	810001	0	4	
3	B	0	1	2	810005	0	2	
3	B	0	1	3	870002	0	7	sunflower, acorn, bean
3	B	0	1	4	610000	0	3	
3	B	0	1	5	630083	0	1	
3	B	0	1	6	654000	8761	5	
3	B	0	1	7	609999	0	2	
3	B	0	1	8	630083	0	1	
3	B	0	1	9	629999	0	1	fragment
3	B	0	1	10	730002	0	1	paint from wall
3	B	0	1	11	750000	0	2	
3	B	0	1	12	920001	9320	4	
3	B	0	1	13	840099	0	1	match
3	B	0	1	14	600000	9310	1	
3	B	0	1	15	840000	0	7	
3	B	0	1	16	855000	0	31	newspaper
3	B	0	1	17	860000	0	6	
3	B	0	1	18	960000	0	14	bits of copper
3	B	0	1	19	340000	0	2	plumbing fixture
3	B	0	1	20	134000	0034	1	
3	B	0	1	21	820001	0	28	
3	B	0	1	22	760000	0	15	
3	B	0	1	23	910001	9125	1	
3	B	0	1	24	910001	9150	1	
3	B	0	1	25	910001	0	1	nut and bolt
3	B	0	1	26	910001	0	3	staple
3	B	0	1	27	712000	0	4	
3	B	0	1	28	713000	0	35	
3	B	0	1	29	600000	0	1	safety glass
2	B	0	2	1	730000	0	6	
2	B	0	2	2	820001	0	8	
2	B	0	2	3	870005	0	2	

2	B	0	2	4	120004	9102	1	
2	B	0	2	5	133020	0	1	
2	B	0	2	6	609999	0	1	
2	B	0	2	7	610000	0	2	
2	B	0	2	8	600000	0	2	saftey glass
2	B	0	2	9	642003	5998	1	
2	B	0	2	10	630083	6200	1	
2	B	0	2	11	713000	0	8	
2	B	0	2	12	710000	0	9	rotted into wood
2	B	0	2	13	855000	0	4	unknown paper w/ holes small
2	B	0	2	14	810002	0	2	
2	B	0	2	15	810001	0	10	
1	B	0	3	1	820001	0	21	7.9GRAMS
1	B	0	3	2	810001	0	5	
1	B	0	3	3	810002	0	6	
1	B	0	3	4	840004	0	1	match sticks
1	B	0	3	5	600000	0	7	glass frags
1	B	0	3	6	920001	9176	1	
1	B	0	3	7	710000	0	2	
1	B	0	3	8	910000	0	2	metal frags
1	B	0	3	9	133221	0	1	
1	B	0	3	10	120004	0	2	
1	B	0	3	11	760000	0	1	
1	B	0	3	12	220000	0	1	
1	B	0	3	13	134000	0	6	
1	B	0	3	14	120002	0	1	uid prpl glaze
1	B	0	3	15	133221	0032	1	
1	B	0	3	16	134100	0	1	
2	B	2	4	1	730000	0	4	
2	B	2	4	2	820001	0	2	
2	B	2	4	3	810001	0	6	
2	B	2	4	4	810002	0	4	
2	B	2	4	5	810005	0	4	
2	B	2	4	6	910000	0	4	
2	B	2	4	7	710000	0	1	
2	B	2	4	8	133000	0	1	
2	B	2	4	9	630083	0	1	

2	B	2	4	10	609999	0	2	
2	B	2	4	11	870002	0	1	
3	B	1a	5	1	840002	0	2	
3	B	1a	5	2	820001	0	7	
3	B	1a	5	3	752001	0	6	
3	B	1a	5	4	840000	0	9	
3	B	1a	5	5	840003	0	7	
3	B	1a	5	6	855000	0	1	cigarette
3	B	1a	5	7	870002	0	3	walnut and unknown
3	B	1a	5	8	920001	9320	1	straight pin
3	B	1a	5	9	609999	0	6	
3	B	1a	5	10	610000	0	1	
3	B	1a	5	11	855000	0	4	advertisement
3	B	1a	5	12	910000	0	4	
3	B	1a	5	13	713000	0	1	
3	B	1a	5	14	712000	0	9	
3	B	1a	5	15	711000	0	4	
3	B	1a	5	16	960001	9180	1	wire in red casing
3	B	1a	5	17	810000	0	1	burnt
3	B	1a	5	18	800000	0	7	clay
3	B	1a	5	19	720000	0	2	
3	C	4	6	1	870005	0	1	
3	C	4	6	2	820001	0	1	
3	C	4	6	3	300000	0	2	
3	C	4	6	4	810004	0	3	
3	C	4	6	5	810001	0	46	
3	C	4	6	6	820002	0	1	
2	C	0	7	1	870005	0	1	
2	C	0	7	2	730000	0	2	
2	C	0	7	3	820001	0	6	
2	C	0	7	4	752000	0	1	
2	C	0	7	5	810005	0	9	
2	C	0	7	6	810001	0	9	
2	C	0	7	7	820002	9310	1	
2	C	0	7	8	609999	0	3	
2	C	0	7	9	710000	0	3	
2	C	0	7	10	910000	0	6	

2	C	0	7	11	520004	0	2	
2	C	0	7	12	120001	0	1	
2	C	0	7	13	220000	0	1	
2	C	0	7	14	134000	0	3	
2	C	0	7	15	310043	0	1	"Oriental Lowestoft"
2	C	0	7	16	132000	0	1	
2	B	3	8	1	820001	0	3	
2	B	3	8	2	810004	0	1	
2	B	3	8	3	810001	0	2	
2	B	3	8	4	120004	9102	4	
1	C	0	9	1	820001	0	3	
1	C	0	9	2	730000	0	3	
1	C	0	9	3	810000	0	2	
1	C	0	9	4	100000	9442	1	
1	C	0	9	5	609999	0	5	
1	C	0	9	6	520004	0	1	
1	C	0	9	7	500000	0	1	
1	C	0	9	8	132020	0	3	
1	C	0	9	9	100000	0	2	
1	C	0	9	10	120004	0	10	
1	C	0	9	11	910000	0	5	
1	C	0	9	12	900000	0	1	
1	C	0	9	13	940000	0	1	
1	C	0	9	14	710000	0	2	
3	B	1	10	1	855000	0	2	wallpaper
3	B	1	10	2	810000	0	2	
3	B	1	10	3	870002	0	1	bean
3	B	1	10	4	855000	0	1	paper matchbook
3	B	1	10	5	855000	0	24	
3	B	1	10	6	820001	0	6	
3	B	1	10	7	840003	0	3	
3	B	1	10	8	840004	0	1	wooden matches
3	B	1	10	9	752000	0	7	
3	B	1	10	10	712000	0	7	
3	B	1	10	11	910000	0	5	
1	D	0	11	1	810001	0	1	
3	C	1	12	1	820001	0	5	

3	C	1	12	2	730000	0	2
3	C	1	12	3	870005	0	4
3	C	1	12	4	752000	0	1
3	C	1	12	5	840001	0	1
3	C	1	12	6	710000	0	1
3	C	1	12	7	910000	0	2
3	C	1	12	8	855000	0	10
3	C	1	12	9	630083	0	1
1	B	0	13	1	910000	0	2
1	B	0	13	2	810001	0	1
1	B	0	13	3	810000	0	2
1	B	0	13	4	134000	0	1
3	C	0	14	1	730000	0	6
3	C	0	14	2	820001	0	39
3	C	0	14	3	810001	0	21
3	C	0	14	4	609999	0	3
3	C	0	14	5	940000	0	1
3	C	0	14	6	910000	0	7
3	C	0	14	7	710000	0	1
3	C	0	14	8	235000	0	2
3	C	0	14	9	136000	0	2
2		5	15	1	820001	0	1
2		5	15	2	520005	0	1
2		5	15	3	752000	9445	1
2		5	15	4	810000	0	2
2		5	15	5	840001	0	1
2		5	15	6	712000	0	1
2		5	15	7	910000	0	2
2		5	15	8	609999	0	4
2		5	15	9	133000	0	1
2		5	15	10	132000	0	1
2		2	16	1	840003	0	18
2		2	16	2	820001	0	2
2		2	16	3	610000	0	3
2		2	16	4	810001	0	6
2		2	16	5	810002	0	9
2		2	16	6	810005	0	13

2		2	16	7	810006	0	7	
4	A	0	17	1	820001	0	13	
4	A	0	17	2	870005	0	1	
4	A	0	17	3	870002	0	3	walnuts and bean
4	A	0	17	4	609999	0	1	
4	A	0	17	5	630083	0	3	
4	A	0	17	6	800000	0	2	eggshells
4	A	0	17	7	840003	0	1	burnt
4	A	0	17	8	900000	0	5	
4	A	0	17	9	810001	0	25	
4	A	0	17	10	810002	0	12	
4	A	0	17	11	810000	0	41	
4	A	0	17	12	855000	0	20	
4	A	0	17	13	855000	0	5	milktops
4	A	0	17	14	860000	0	1	
4	A	0	17	1	820001	0	2	
4	A	0	17	2	870002	0	5	walnuts and beans
4	A	0	17	3	237000	0033	1	glaze turned black
4	A	0	17	4	609999	0	1	
4	A	0	17	5	630083	0	5	
4	A	0	17	6	62999	6201	1	
4	A	0	17	7	910000	0	7	
4	A	0	17	8	855000	0	6	milktops and paper frags
4	A	0	17	9	810001	0	23	
4	A	0	17	10	810002	0	39	
4	A	0	17	1	760000	0	3	
4	A	0	17	2	820001	0	4	
4	A	0	17	3	720000	0	1	
4	A	0	17	4	855000	0	2	
4	A	0	17	5	950000	0	51	tin can sanitary
4	A	0	17	1	820001	0	1	
4	A	0	17	2	730000	0	1	
4	A	0	17	3	134000	0	1	
4	A	0	17	4	870002	0	6	beans and nuts
4	A	0	17	5	609999	0	2	
4	A	0	17	6	630083	0	2	
4	A	0	17	7	855000	0	21	milktops and paper frags

4	A	0	17	8	840001	0	32	
4	A	0	17	9	810002	0	23	
4	A	0	17	10	810000	0	15	
4	A	0	17	1	870005	0	1	
4	A	0	17	2	855000	0	2	
4	A	0	17	3	870002	0	4	nuts and beans burnt
4	A	0	17	4	760006	0	2	purple burnt brick
4	A	0	17	5	134000	0	3	
4	A	0	17	6	120002	0	1	
4	A	0	17	7	310043	0032	1	oriental lowestoft hp. oglaze
4	A	0	17	8	609999	0	10	
4	A	0	17	9	630083	0	2	
4	A	0	17	10	600000	0	7	
4	A	0	17	11	610000	0	6	
4	A	0	17	12	810001	0	20	
4	A	0	17	13	810002	0	44	
4	A	0	17	14	810005	0	5	
4	A	0	17	15	810006	0	4	
4	A	0	17	16	810000	0	24	
4	A	0	17	17	310000	0	1	
3	D	0	18	1	820001	0	6	
3	D	0	18	2	920001	9320	1	straight pin
3	D	0	18	3	713000	0	1	
3	D	0	18	4	910000	0	1	
3	D	0	18	5	134000	0	1	
3	D	0	18	6	810001	0	45	
5	B	0	20	1	820001	0	10	
5	B	0	20	2	760000	0	4	
5	B	0	20	3	730000	0	3	
5	B	0	20	4	870005	0	2	
5	B	0	20	5	800000	0	2	eggshell
5	B	0	20	6	820002	9310	1	
5	B	0	20	7	600000	9310	1	
5	B	0	20	8	920001	9316	2	
5	B	0	20	9	920000	0	1	brass plant design
5	B	0	20	10	910000	0	1	
5	B	0	20	11	710000	0	2	

5	B	0	20	12	713000	0	1	
5	B	0	20	13	609999	0	10	
5	B	0	20	14	610000	0	3	
5	B	0	20	15	100000	0	1	burnt creamware or pearlware
5	B	0	20	16	127100	0	3	
5	B	0	20	17	134000	0	3	1 is all blue exterior modern
5	B	0	20	18	810000	0	70	
5	B	0	20	19	810001	0	11	
5	B	0	20	20	810002	0	33	
5	B	0	20	21	810005	0	10	
5	B	0	20	22	810006	0	3	
5	B	0	20	23	235000	0	2	
2	E	0	21	1	810005	0	6	
5	C	0	22	1	820001	0	1	
5	C	0	22	2	730000	0	1	
5	C	0	22	3	760000	0	3	
5	C	0	22	4	609999	0	2	
5	C	0	22	5	133500	0	1	
5	C	0	22	6	810001	0	1	
5	C	0	22	7	810002	0	15	
5	C	0	22	8	810000	0	16	
7	A	0	23	1	730000	0	2	
7	A	0	23	2	855000	0	4	
7	A	0	23	3	600000	9442	2	
7	A	0	23	4	600000	0	109	saftey glass
7	A	0	23	5	870002	0	1	
7	A	0	23	6	840003	0	2	
7	A	0	23	7	860000	0	1	ball of lint made of string
7	A	0	23	8	810001	0	1	
7	A	0	23	9	810002	0	1	
7	A	0	23	10	810000	0	2	
7	A	0	23	11	980000	0	1	ink pin
7	A	0	23	12	910000	0	4	
7	A	0	23	13	713000	0	1	
7	A	0	23	14	910001	9150	5	2 screws have nutsand staples
7	A	0	23	15	810001	0	2	
7	A	0	23	16	960001	9180	1	

7	A	0	23	17	910001	0	1	pipe
7	A	0	23	18	340000	0	4	
5	D	0	24	1	730000	0	1	
5	D	0	24	2	810001	0	2	
6	B	0	25	1	820001	0	6	
6	B	0	25	2	870005	0	2	
6	B	0	25	3	800000	0	10	
6	B	0	25	4	870002	0	1	
6	B	0	25	5	609999	0	2	
6	B	0	25	6	600000	9310	1	
6	B	0	25	7	840003	0	2	
6	B	0	25	8	713000	0	1	
6	B	0	25	9	910000	0	6	
6	B	0	25	10	810002	0	40	
6	B	0	25	11	810005	0	2	
6	B	0	25	12	237054	0	1	
6	B	0	25	13	221047	0	1	
6	B	0	25	14	135000	0	1	
6	B	0	25	15	132020	0032	1	
6	B	0	25	16	132230	0032	1	
6	B/C	0	26	1	750000	0	1	
6	B/C	0	26	2	920001	9310	1	
6	B/C	0	26	3	238052	0	1	
6	B/C	0	26	4	820001	0	2	
3	F	0	28	1	820001	0	1	
3	F	0	28	2	855000	0	1	
6	C	0	29	1	800000	0	3	
6	C	0	29	2	630083	0	1	
6	C	0	29	3	910000	0	2	
6	C	0	29	4	132000	0	1	
6	C	0	29	5	810002	0	7	
6	D	0	30	1	750000	0	1	
6	D	0	30	2	712000	0	1	
6	D	0	30	3	630083	0	1	
6	D	0	30	4	810001	0	11	
6	D	0	30	5	810006	0	3	
7	B	0	31	1	870005	0	3	

7	B	0	31	2	730000	0	3	
7	B	0	31	3	870002	0	7	
7	B	0	31	4	840003	0	14	
7	B	0	31	5	600000	0	12	safety glass
7	B	0	31	6	609999	0	3	
7	B	0	31	7	855000	0	2	matches
7	B	0	31	8	855000	0	3	wallpaper
7	B	0	31	9	810002	0	9	
7	B	0	31	10	100000	9401	1	red bead
7	B	0	31	11	710000	0	1	
7	B	0	31	12	910000	0	12	
7	B	0	31	13	300000	0	1	bathroom fixture
7	B	0	31	14	134221	0	2	
6		8	32	1	132534	0	1	
6		8	32	2	910000	0	1	
7	C	0	33	1	820001	0	16	
7	C	0	33	2	980000	0	1	plastic bottom of sharpie
7	C	0	33	3	870002	0	2	walnut
7	C	0	33	4	600000	0	2	safety glass
7	C	0	33	5	609999	0	2	
7	C	0	33	6	132000	0	1	
7	C	0	33	7	920001	9320	1	straight pin
7	C	0	33	8	910000	0	13	
7	C	0	33	9	810002	0	8	
7	C	0	33	10	810005	0	17	
7		10	34	1	730000	0	1	
7		10	34	2	820001	0	4	
7		10	34	3	910000	0	1	
7		10	34	4	870005	0	1	
7		10	34	5	920001	9320	2	
7		10	34	6	609999	0	2	
7		10	34	7	810002	0	2	
7		10	34	8	134221	0	2	
7		10	34	9	134000	0	1	
7		10	34	10	133222	0	1	multicolored decoration
7	D	0	35	1	820001	0	1	
7	D	0	35	2	910000	0	1	

7	D	0	35	3	810000	0	1	
8	B	0	36	1	840001	0	1	
8	B	0	36	2	609999	0	1	
8	B	0	36	3	855000	0	2	wallpaper
8	B	0	36	4	120004	9102	3	
8	B	0	36	5	730000	0	8	
8	B	0	36	6	910001	9150	1	
8	B	0	36	7	710000	0	2	
8	B	0	36	8	910000	0	5	
8	B	0	36	9	713000	0	1	
7	E	0	37	1	870002	0	2	walnuts
7	E	0	37	2	810000	0	6	
8		11	39	1	100000	9102	6	
8		6	38	1	609999		11	square pattern frosted
8		6	38	2	980000	9310	1	
8		6	38	3	100000	9102	1	
8		6	38	4	920000	9320	1	straight pin
8		6	38	5	730000		3	
8		6	38	6	760000		1	
8		6	38	7	855000		2	wallpaper
8		6	38	8	730000		1	
8		6	38	9	760000		1	
8		6	38	10	721003		1	
8		6	38	11	711000		31	
8		6	38	12	712000		24	
8		6	38	13	710000		12	
8		6	38	14	712000		1	brass piece attached
8		6	38	15	910000		3	
8		6	38	16	910000		1	staple
8		6	38	17	870005		1	
8		6	38	18	900000		2	
8		6	38	19	713000		7	
8		6	27	1	609999		7	square pattern
6		6	27	2	920000		1	
6		6	27	3	300000		1	electric washer
6		6	27	4	120001		1	southwestern prehistoric
6		6	27	5	820001		1	

6	6	27	6	100000	9102	2
6	6	27	7	730000		2
6	6	27	8	870005		5
6	6	27	9	710000		37
6	6	27	10	711000		8
6	6	27	11	712000		10
6	6	27	12	713000		3

Appendix 4: Site Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: 10/16/2006

Check if update: ☐



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18 AP107

County: City of Annapolis

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: Adams-Kilty House
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: _____
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):
Late 18th-19th century urban house lot
4. Prehistoric _____ Historic x Unknown _____
5. Terrestrial x Submerged/Underwater _____ Both _____

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): _____
Chart No.: Annapolis Quadrangle MD 7.5 Series (1957/1978) |
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)
7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 7
8. Physiographic Province (check one):

<input type="checkbox"/> Allegany Plateau	<input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge and Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Piedmont
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Valley	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Western Shore Coastal Plain
<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Ridge	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): _____

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Spa Creek/Severn River Stream Order: _____
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

<input type="checkbox"/> Ocean	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/Tidal River	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: 335 meters (or _____ feet)

Number: 18AP107
BASIC DATA FORM

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

13. Current water speed: _____ knots 14. Water Depth: _____ meters

15. Water visibility: _____

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: _____

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff
<input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat	<input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat
<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace	<input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop
<input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace	<input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave
<input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other:

_____ Rolling Uplands

18. Slope: _____

19. Elevation: _____ meters (or less than 20 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

<input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled	<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive
<input type="checkbox"/> No-Till	<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreational
<input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential
<input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruin
<input type="checkbox"/> Pasture	<input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

21. Condition of site:

☐ Disturbed
☒ Undisturbed
☐ Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

<input type="checkbox"/> Plowed	<input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted
<input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding	<input type="checkbox"/> Dredged
<input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic
<input type="checkbox"/> Collected	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

23. Extent of disturbance:

☐ Minor (0-10%)
☐ Moderate (10-60%)
☐ Major (60-99%)
☐ Total (100%)
☐ % unknown

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

The site is a residential lot on the northwest side of Charles Street, near to the intersection with Duke of Gloucester Street in the historic district of Annapolis, Maryland. It is just north of Acton Cove on Spa Creek.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

See attached stratigraphic profiles.

26. Site size: _____ meters by _____ meters (or 40 feet by 40 feet)

27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:

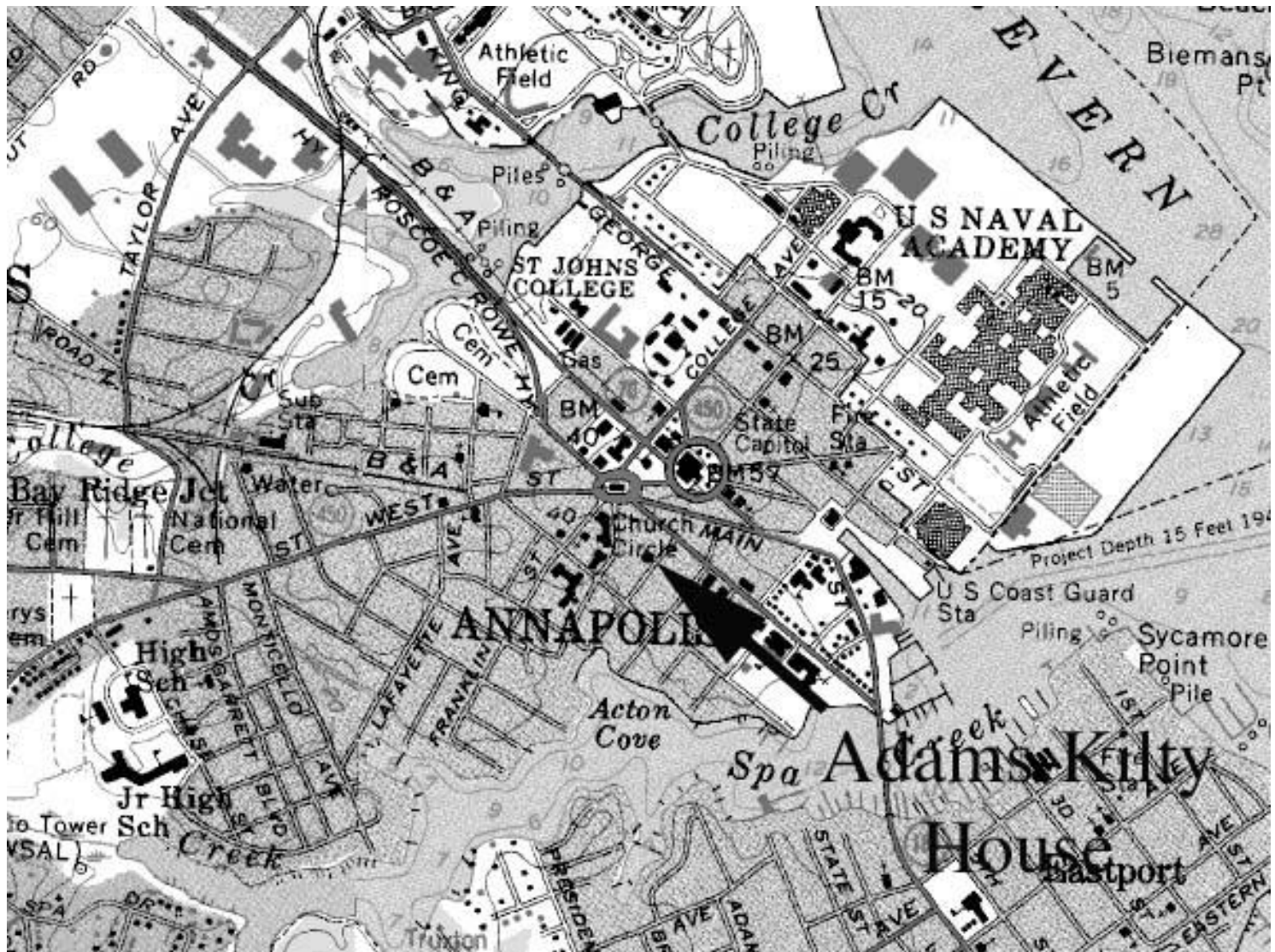
See attached map of Adams-Kilty interior cellar, where the current excavations were undertaken.

Scale:

North arrow:

Number: **18AP107**
BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

☐ Unknown
☐ Paleoindian
☐ Archaic
☐ Early Archaic
☐ Middle Archaic
☐ Late Archaic
☐ Terminal Archaic
☐ Woodland
☐ Adena
☐ Early Woodland
☐ Middle Woodland
☐ Late Woodland

☐ CONTACT

HISTORIC:

☐ Unknown
☐ 17th century
☐ 1630-1675
☐ 1676-1720
☐ 18th century
☐ 1721-1780
☒ 1781-1820
☐ 19th century
☒ 1821-1860
☒ 1861-1900
☐ 20th century
☒ 1901-1930
☐ post-1930

☐ UNKNOWN**E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA**

29. Type of investigation:

☐ Phase I
☒ Phase II/Site Testing
☒ Phase III/Excavation
☐ Archival Investigation

☐ Monitoring
☐ Field Visit
☐ Collection/Artifact Inventory
☐ Other: _____

30. Purpose of investigation:

☐ Compliance
☒ Research
☐ Regional Survey

☐ Site Inventory
☐ MHT Grant Project
☐ Other: _____

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

☒ Non-systematic surface search
☐ Systematic surface collection
☐ Non-systematic shovel test pits
☐ Systematic shovel test pits
☒ Excavation units
☐ Mechanical excavation
☐ Remote sensing
☐ Other: _____

32. Extent/nature of excavation: 7 units sized as 5'x5' squares, 1.5'x1.5' squares, or rectangles 2.5' wide and 2.5', 4', or 7' long. All excavated by natural stratigraphic levels and screened through both 1/4' or 1/16' mesh.

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

☐ Prehistoric
☒ Historic
☐ Shipwreck

34. Ownership: ☒ Private ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ Local/County
☐ Unknown

Site Number: 18AP107**BASIC DATA FORM**

35. Owner(s): Mr. and Mrs. Howard Safir
 Address: 131 Charles St. Annapolis, MD 21401-2632
 Phone: (917) 535-1109 (cell)
36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: Same - Homeowner
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____
37. Other Known Investigations: None

38. Primary report reference or citation: Report in preparation

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?
☒ Slides ☒ Field record ☐ Other: _____
☒ Photos ☐ Sonar
☒ Field maps ☐ Magnetic record
40. If yes, location of records: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD
41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Unknown
42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: Mr. and Mrs. Howard Safir
 location: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD
 and brief description of collection: approximately 15 boxes of collected material, including primarily faunal bone and architectural/construction materials. Few ceramics include creamware and pearlware.
43. Informant: Homeowner
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____
44. Site visited by Matthew Palus
 Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD
 Phone: 301-405-1429 Date: _____
6/11/2005
45. Form filled out by: Amelia Chisholm
 Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD
 Phone: 301-405-1429
 Date: 07/27/2005

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

Site is an eighteenth- and nineteenth-century residence. Much of the land associated with the Adams-Kilty house has been subdivided and built over, and most of the extant property is covered by construction. Excavations were completed in the interior, brick-paved cellar of the Adams-Kilty House. The cellar is presumed to have been slave quarters for the building, as the attic is unfinished, has a low ceiling, lacks windows, etc. A number of rooms were tested, and a large eighteenth-century cooking hearth and bread oven, with fire-back and furniture intact, was cleared and examined. Debris within the hearth included a quantity of animal bone. Most of the site had very thin stratigraphy, with paving bricks placed almost directly on top of a hard-packed clay floor.

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18AP107

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. ☒ domestic
☐ industrial
☐ transportation
☐ military
☐ sepulchre
☐ unknown

- b. ☒ urban
☐ rural
☐ unknown

c. standing structure:

- ☒ yes
☐ no
☐ unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:

- ☐ yes
☒ no
☐ unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- ☐ artifact concentration
☐ possible structure
☐ post-in-ground structure
☐ frame structure
☒ masonry structure
☐ farmstead
☐ plantation
☐ townsite
☐ mill (specify: _____)
☐ raceway
☐ quarry
☐ furnace/forge

other industrial (specify):

- ☐ road/railroad
☐ wharf/landing
☐ bridge
☐ ford
☐ battlefield
☐ military fortification
☐ military encampment
☐ cemetery
☐ unknown
☐ other:

3. Ethnic Association:

- ☐ Native American
☒ African American
☒ Angloamerican
☐ other Euroamerican (specify):

- ☐ Hispanic
☐ Asian American
☐ unknown
☐ other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ☒ ceramics
☒ bottle/table glass
☐ other kitchen artifacts
☒ architecture
☐ furniture
☐ arms
☒ clothing
☐ personal items

- ☒ tobacco pipes
☐ activity items
☐ human skeletal remains
☒ faunal remains
☒ floral remains
☒ organic remains
☐ unknown
☐ other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

- Tobacco pipe bowls (3) _____
 Transfer Print cream-colored wares (3) _____
 Light yellow creamware (12) _____
 Pearlware (2) _____
 Whiteware (20) _____
 Grey stoneware, utility wares (30) _____
 Machine cut nails (30) _____
 Wire nails (70) _____

- Hand wrought nails (5) _____

Number: 18AP107
HISTORIC DATA FORM

6. Features present:

☒ yes
☐ no
☐ unknown

7. Types of features present:

☒ construction feature
☒ foundation
☐ cellar hole/storage cellar
☒ hearth/chimney base
☐ posthole/postmold
☐ paling ditch/fence
☐ privy
☐ well/cistern
☐ trash pit/dump
☐ sheet midden
☐ planting feature

☐ road/drive/walkway
☐ depression/mound
☐ burial
☐ railroad bed
☐ earthworks
☐ raceway
☐ wheel pit
☐ unknown
☒ other:
Utility trenches, poss. African American "cache"

8. Flotation samples collected:

analyzed:

☐ yes
☒ no
☐ unknown

☐ yes, by _____
☐ no
☐ unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

analyzed:

☐ yes
☒ no
☐ unknown

☐ yes, by _____
☐ no
☐ unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): _____

11. Additional comments:

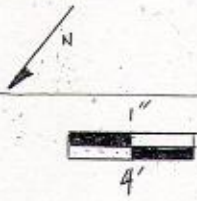
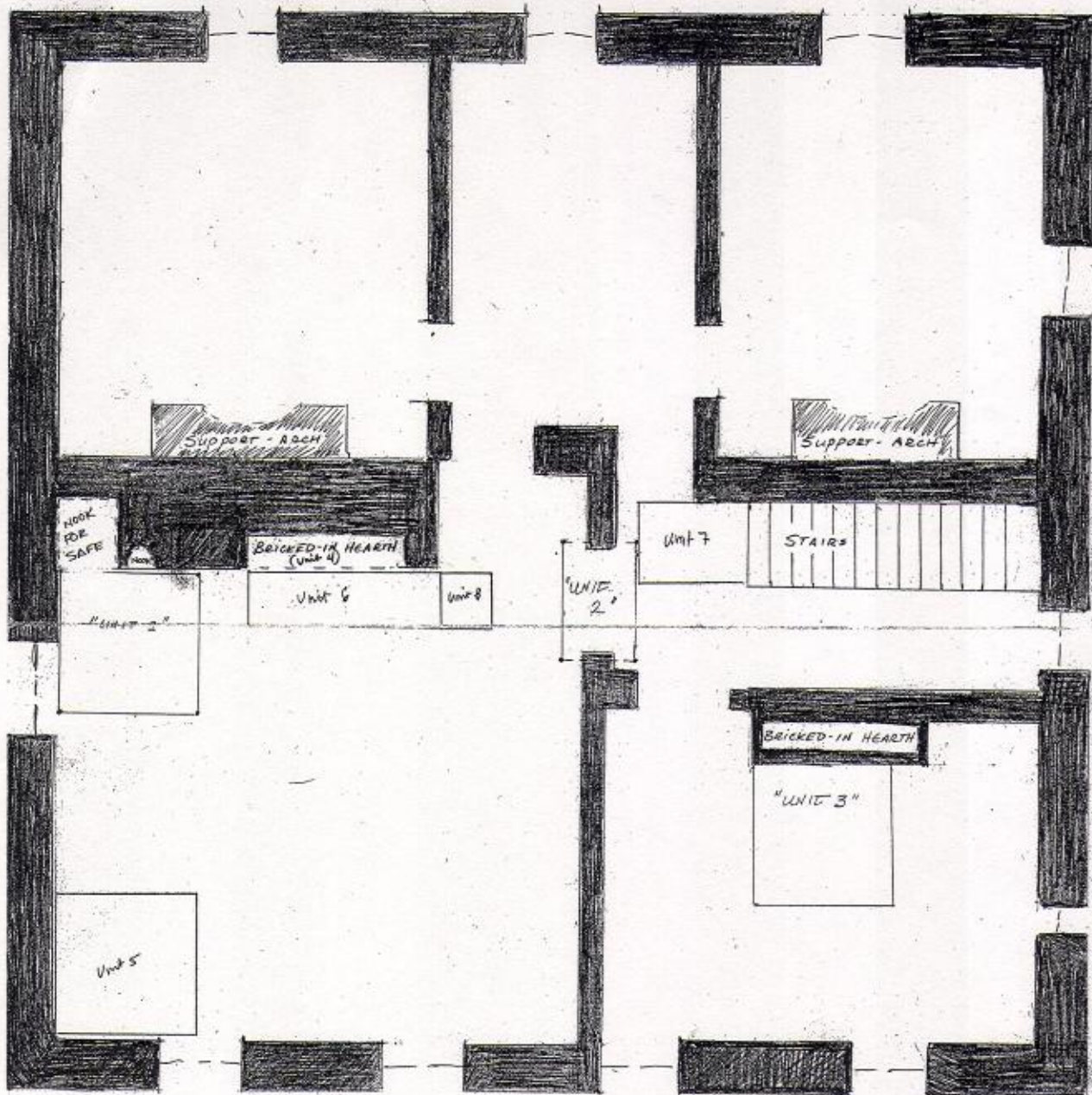
12. Form filled out by: Amelia G. Chisholm

Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD

Date: 07/27/2005

For 27.

CHARLES STREET



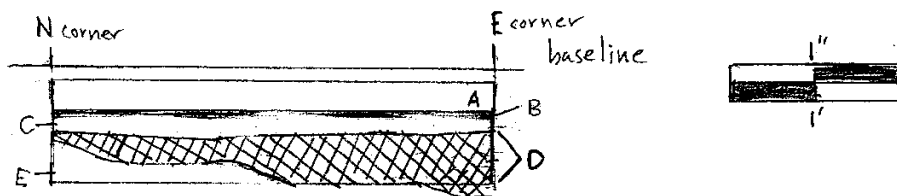
ADAMS-KILTY HOUSE
PLANVIEW OF BASEMENT
1 JUNE, 2005

LISA KRAUS

For 25. Profile of Unit @ Adams-Kilty

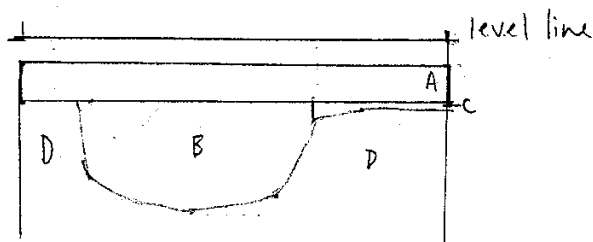
Adams-Kilty
Unit 6
NE Profile
9 June 2005
AM, MG, EK

Northeastern Side



- A - brick floor
- B - sandy loam base for brick floor 5 YR 4/4 redish brown
- C - tightly packed sandy loam 10 YR 3/3 dark brown
- D - clay silt loam, lots of brick & mortar inclusions, thickest part (E side):
7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown same as feature 8
- E - hard clay loam pack, no cultural material
7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown

Southwestern Side



- A - brick floor
- B - feature 6
- C - sandy loam redish brown 5 YR 4/4
- D - hard clay loam pack
7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown

Appendix 5: Staff Qualifications

CURRICULUM VITAE
September 2008

Mark P. Leone

Dept. of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 405-1425

Home Address:
5057 Overlook Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 362-4088

Born: Waltham, Massachusetts, June 26, 1940

EDUCATION

1963 B.A. Tufts University, History.
1966 M.A. University of Arizona, Anthropology.
1968 Ph.D. University of Arizona, Anthropology.

RESEARCH AREAS

North American Archaeology; Historical Archaeology; Outdoor History Museums.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Princeton University, 1968-1975.

Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1976-1990.

Professor, 1990-present.

Acting Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1978-1980.

Director, University of Maryland Field School in Urban Historical Archaeology, 1983-present.

Instructor, Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, Fall 1983.

Adjunct Faculty, Anne Arundel Community College, Fall 1983.

Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, August 1993 - 2003.

Chair-elect, College Park Senate, 1999-2000; Chair 2000-01.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUPPORTED BY GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS, FROM 1996

Maryland Humanities Council 1995, for Bordley Randall House excavations in Annapolis, open to the public. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for support of the laboratory analyses for current excavations. FY1996.

Grants from the Maryland Historical Trust, 1995-1996, 1996-1997. To build a GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis using archaeological, cartographic, documentary, and photographic resources.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House (1774). FY1997.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House, FY1998.

Grant from City of Annapolis, Department of Planning and Zoning for GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis, with John Buckler, 1998.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for laboratory analyses of Brice (1766) and Upton Scott (1770) Houses, FY 1999.

Grants from International Masonry Institute for excavations at Brice House, with James Harmon, 1998-1999.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for laboratory support for analyses of Slayton and Brice Houses, FY2000.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for running the archaeological laboratories of Archaeology in Annapolis. FY2001.

“Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall,” with Jessica Neuwirth. Funded by Diane Brendsel. June 2000- June 2002.

Grant from Maryland Historical Trust for “Banneker-Douglass Archaeology, Phase I/II,” with Eric Larson. August 2000 - May 2001.

Grant from the Mayor and the City of Annapolis for public interpretations of the William Paca Garden and for running the laboratory of Archaeology In Annapolis. July 2002 - June 2003.

“Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall: the Quarter.” Funded by Diane Brendsel to the University of Maryland Foundation. 2003 - 2004.

“Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall: the Quarter, the Avenue, and the Shoreline of Wye Island.” Funded by Diane Brendsel to the University of Maryland Foundation. 2004 - 2005.

Grant from the Mayor and the City of Annapolis for Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory, University of Maryland, College Park. July 2005 - June 2006, 2007, 2008.

BOOK EDITOR

Series Co-Editor with Joan Gero and Robin Torrence. WAC 5 (World Archaeological Congress 2003) series of fifteen volumes. University College Press, London. Left Coast Press, Los Angeles, California, since 2004.

BOOKS

1979 Roots of Modern Mormonism. Harvard University Press.

1995 Invisible America, with Neil A. Silberman. Henry Holt Co.

2005 The Archaeology of Liberty in an American Capital: Excavations in Annapolis. University of California Press. (James Deetz Book Award 2008, Society for Historical Archaeology).

EDITED BOOKS

1972 Contemporary Archaeology, editor. (5 printings.) Southern Illinois University Press.

1974 Religious Movements in Contemporary America, co-edited with Irving R. Zaretsky. Princeton University Press.

1988 The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States, co-edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Smithsonian Institution Press. Paperback edition 1994. Reprinted with a new Prologue, Percheron Press, 2003

1999 Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism, edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

GUIDEBOOK

1984 Archaeological Annapolis: A Guide to Seeing and Understanding Three Centuries of Change with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. (A guidebook to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland) Reprinted, 1989. Reprinted in *Contemporary Archaeology in Theory*, edited by Robert W. Preucel and Ian Hodder. Blackwell Publishers, 1996.

REFEREED JOURNAL ARTICLES FROM 1995

1995 A Historical Archaeology of Capitalism. American Anthropologist 97(2): 251-268.

- 1998 Seeing: The Power of Town Planning in the Chesapeake, with Silas D. Hurry. Historical Archaeology, 32:4:34-62.
- 1999 Conjuring in the Big House Kitchen: An Interpretation of African American Belief Systems, Based on the Uses of Archaeology and Folklore Sources, with Gladys-Marie Fry. Journal of American Folklore, Summer 1999; 112:445:372-403.
- 2002 The Political Economy of Archaeological Cultures. With Christopher N. Matthews and Kurt Jordan. Journal of Social Archaeology, 2:1:109-134.
- 2003 Hidden in View: African Spiritual Spaces in North American Landscapes. With Timothy Ruppel, Jessica Neuwirth, and Gladys-Marie Fry. Antiquity. 77: 296: 321-335.
- 2005 Perspective and Surveillance in Eighteenth-Century Maryland Gardens, Including William Paca's Garden on Wye Island. With James M. Harmon, and Jessica L. Neuwirth. Historical Archaeology, 39:4: 131-150.
- 2005 The Archaeology of Black Americans in Recent Times. With Jennifer Babiarz and Cheryl LaRoche. Annual Reviews of Anthropology. 13: 15: 575-599.
- 2006 Foundational Histories and Power. Archaeological Dialogues 13:2:23-28.
- 2006 How the Landscape of Fear Works in Spring Valley, a Washington, D.C. Neighborhood. City and Society. XVIII (1). 36-42.
- 2006 LIDAR for Archaeological Landscape Analysis: A Case Study of Two Eighteenth Century Maryland Plantation Sites. With James M. Harmon, Stephen D. Prince, and Marcia Snyder. American Antiquity 71:4:649-670.
- 2007 Beginning for a Postmodern Archaeology. In "Revolution Fulfilled? *Symbolic and Structural Archaeology* a Generation On." Review Feature: *Symbolic and Structural Archaeology* edited by Ian Hodder. Cambridge Archaeological Journal 17:4:203-207.
- 2008 CA Comment on: Time to Destroy. Current Anthropology 49:2:266-267.
- 2008 Overview, for Review Feature (3 reviews of the "Archaeology of Liberty in an American Capital: Excavations in Annapolis"). Cambridge Archaeological Journal 18:1:102-105.

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS (Refereed), FROM 2000

- 2000 L'archeologia Storica Nelle Terre Dei Colonizza. (Historical Archaeology in the Land of the Colonizer.) In Archeologia Teorica, edited by N. Terrenato, pp. 267-280. Edizioni All' Insegna del Giglio, Florence.
- 2001 Spirit Management among Americans of African Descent. Mark P. Leone, Gladys-Marie Fry and Tim Ruppel. In Race and the Archaeology of Identity, edited by C. Orser, pp. 143-157, University of Utah Press.
- 2003 Where is Culture to be Found by Historical Archaeologists? Prologue, pp v-xxi. In The Recovery of Meaning. Leone, M.P. and Parker B. Potter Jr., eds. Percheron Press.
- 2003 The Origins of Questions in Historical Archaeology. In Essential Tensions in Archaeological Method and Theory. Edited by Van Pool, T.L. and C.S. Van Pool. Pp. 17-22. University of Utah Press.
- 2006 Critical Archaeology: Politics Past and Present. With Matthew M. Palus and Matthew D. Cochran. In Historical Archaeology, edited by Hall, Martin and Stephen Silliman. pp. 84-104. Blackwells.

- 2007 How to Work the Past: Middle Range Theory in Historical Archaeology. In Expanding Method and Theory in Americanist Archaeology, edited by Skibo, James, Michael Graves, and Miriam Stark. Pp 21-39. University of Arizona Press.
- 2007 New Africa: Understanding the Americanization of African Descent Groups through Archaeology. With Thomas W. Cuddy. In The Collaborative Continuum: Archaeological Engagements with Descendent Communities, edited by Colwell-Chanthaphonh, Chip and T. J. Ferguson, pp. 203-223. AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.
- 2007 The Role of Theory in Public Archaeology. In Constructing Post-Medieval Archaeology in Italy: A New Agenda, edited by Gelichi, Sauro and Mauro Librenti, pp. 35-40. All'Insegna del Giglio, Florence.
- 2008 The Foundations of Archaeology. In Ethnographic Archaeologies: Reflections on Stakeholders and Archaeological Practices, edited by Castañeda, Quetzil E. and Christopher N. Matthews, pp. 119-137. Alta Mira Press, Lanham, MD.

VISITING UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS AND CLUSTERS OF LECTURES AT FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

- Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, 1978.
- Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa, July-September, 1988.
- “Critical Theory in the Archaeology of 18th Century Annapolis.” Invited lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, July, 1988.
- “Historical Archaeology of Annapolis, Maryland.” Invited lecture at the South African Archaeological Society, University of Cape Town, South Africa, August, 1988.
- “Outdoor History Museums.” Invited lecture at the South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa, August, 1988.
- “Forks, Clocks, Music, and Power in 18th Century Annapolis, Maryland.” Invited lecture at the Department of Archaeology, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa, September, 1988.
- Visiting lecture at the University of Lund, Sweden, October, 1990.
- Visiting lecture at the University of Gothenberg, Sweden, November, 1990.
- Visiting lecture at the University of Oslo, Norway, November, 1990.
- Visiting lecture at the University of Tromso, Norway, November, 1990.
- “The Tabernacle and the Clock.” Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology and Paleanthropology, University of New England, Armidale, Australia, July, 1992.
- “Archaeology in Annapolis and African American Research.” Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney, Australia, July, 1992.
- “The Political Role of 18th Century Landscapes in the Chesapeake Region of America.” Paper presented at the Australian Garden Historical Society, LaTrobe University, Victoria Archaeological Survey, Melbourne, Australia, August, 1992.
- “The Ideological Role of Material Culture in 18th Century Annapolis, Maryland.” Paper presented at the Departments of Archaeology and History, LaTrobe University, Melbourne, Australia, August, 1992.

“The Use of Marxist Idea of Ideology.” Paper presented at the Second Australian Rock Art Congress, Cairns, Australia, August, 1992.

“Is an Archaeology of Mind Possible?” Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, June, 1993.

“Enlightenment Time Ideology and the Maintenance of West African Spirit Management in the American South.” Paper presented at the Wenner-Gren Conference on Time and Temporalities, Majorca, Spain. 2000

“Design for City-wide Archaeological Excavations to Facilitate the Development of Heritage Tourism.” Lectures presented at the Tangir American Legation Museum Society. Tangir, Morocco, April, 2005.

Ten lectures in Pompeii, Rome, and Florence for Study Abroad, University of Maryland, College Park, January 2006, January 2007.

Six lectures to be given through the Astor Travel Program, at Oxford University, University of Sheffield, and University of Southampton, March 2009.

HONORS

The major honors on this CV are two fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities (1975-1976, 1991-1992), election as Chair of the University of Maryland, College Park Senate (2000-2001), and the Distinguished Lecture in Archaeology for the American Anthropological Association in 1996.

ALEXANDRA JONES
Alexandracj@hotmail.com
2231 14th St. NE. Washington, DC 20018

EDUCATION

Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley

Anthropology, May 2008 Advanced to Candidacy, May 2006

African American Religious Practices in the Archaeology of Annapolis
Dr. Laurie Wilkie (Co-Chair), Dr. Rosemary Joyce (Co-Chair), and Dr. Stephen Small

M.A. University of California, Berkeley

Anthropology, Dec 2004

Howard University

History, May 2003

Dual B.A. Howard University

History and Anthropology May 2001

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

Department of Education, 2003- 2006

Adjunct Instructor

Anthropology Study Strategies

A course designed for students concurrently enrolled in Introduction to Anthropology who are interested in developing effective learning strategies.

Study Strategies

A course designed for freshman and continuing students who are interested in developing effective learning strategies.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

Department of Anthropology, 2005- 2006

Archaeology Teaching Associate

Introduction to Archaeology 2AC (American Cultures)

A course designed to introduce archaeology to students through exploring the many cultures of the United States.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Department Of Education, 2001- 2003/ 2006- Present

Substitute Teacher

General Education

Instructed students Pre-Kindergarten to High School according to the curriculum created by District of Columbia, Department of Education.

NON-PROFIT EXPERIENCE

ALVANINA BRIDGE FOUNDATION

VICE- PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS, 2006

Vice-President and Member of the Board of Trustees

Coordinate national programs for students to enhance their leadership and entrepreneurship abilities.

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES, 2001-2003

Graduate Coordinator for Student Organizations and Student Government

Coordinator

Facilitated communication between the university and the student run organizations.

WHITMAN WALKER CLINIC, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Education Department, 1999-2000

HIV/AIDS Educator/Advocate

HIV/AIDS Education

Educated minority women on preventive health practices.

RESEARCH INTERESTS

African American Archaeology
African Diaspora Religions
Chesapeake Archaeology
Caribbean Studies

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

University of Maryland, College Park, 2005 (Summer)

Field Archaeologist**PAKBEH REGIONAL ECONOMY PROJECT, YUCATAN, MEXICO**

Howard University, 2000 (Summer)

Field Archaeologist**NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM OF MEMPHIS**

Collection and Archives Department, 1999 (Summer)

Archivist/Researcher

Catalogued and processed historical artifacts, video collections, and researched information for annual summer festival.

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS

Politicizing Whiteness: The Lasting Effects of Colonization on African American Archaeology (2006 January). Paper Presentation. Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Sacramento, California.

Religious Practices of the African Diaspora in Caribbean and the United States (2005, November). Lecture Presentation. Albany State University, Albany, Georgia.

ABSTANANCE: HIV/AIDS, STD's, and Safer Sex Practices for Youth. (2001, June). Youth Presentation. The Metropolitan Police Summer Camp. Washington, DC.

HIV/AIDS and How it Affects African American Women (2000, January). "Brown Bag" Presentation. Howard University, Washington, DC.

FELLOWSHIPS

Graduate Opportunity Fellowship, University of California, Berkeley, 2003-2008

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Anthropological Association
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING**Anthropology 300: Teaching Anthropology**

University of California, Berkeley, 2005

Archaeology Field School
University of Maryland, College Park, 2005

Languages

Spanish

Appendix 6: Adams-Kilty House 2005 Press

Annapolis House Yields Clues to Hoodoo Mysteries

By RAY RIVERA
Washington Post Staff Writer

Sifting through the debris of an 18th-century townhouse being renovated in Annapolis last month, the archaeologist and his students found what they were looking for under the brick floor near the kitchen hearth.

There, in a shallow five-inch pit, lay eight bent nails, a clear glass spindle, a plate of glass

etched with a checkerboard design and a white pierced disk the size of a 50-cent piece.

What University of Maryland archaeologist Mark Leone and his team of students had discovered was evidence of hoodoo, a New World variant of ancient West African mystical traditions carried across the Atlantic by black slaves.

The practice, meant to influence healing and ward off misfortune, was continued well into

the 20th century by freed descendants who lived and worked in the homes of wealthy white families as cooks, laundresses and gardeners.

But Leone's research in Annapolis has raised an intriguing question: Scholars have yet to find hoodoo artifacts in homes owned and rented by the city's emerging black middle class in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In other

See HOODOO, B2, Col. 1

Students of Hoodoo Unearth More Clues in Annapolis

HOODOO, From B1

words, while poorer blacks were keeping hoodoo alive, upwardly mobile African Americans were abandoning it.

"That's not to say that middle-class African Americans were giving up their African traditions, but they were finding different ways to express it," said Leone, who has led much of the research in Annapolis for the past 25 years.

The findings released last week add to the complex picture of black life in Annapolis and throughout the region in the decades before and after emancipation.

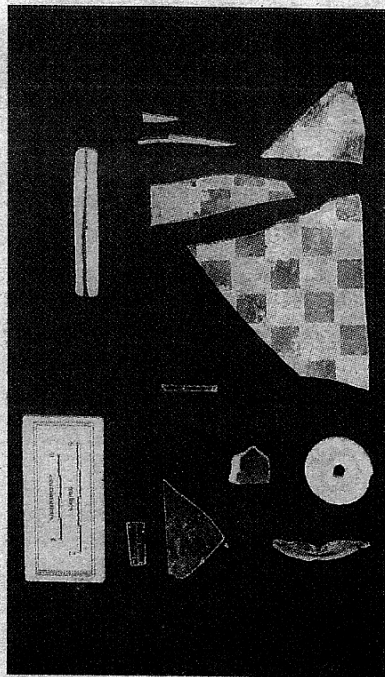
Hoodoo, which is practiced today, was widespread throughout the antebellum South.

Like other African-derived folk practices such as Santería in Cuba and voodoo in Haiti, it mixed elements of Christianity with conjuring rituals involving herbs, dolls, pins and other everyday items bundled together as mojos worn on the body or buried in and around homes.

Flourished upon by Christian slave owners and later by white employers, the rituals were often conducted in secret — what many scholars now see as a form of cultural resistance.

"In part you're talking about a sense of power and control," said Charles L. Perdue, who teaches folklore at the University of Virginia. "When you have no control over your destiny at all, anything you can do to increase the notion that you can exercise some power over your environment is a benefit to your psychic health."

Leone found the first inklings of hoodoo in Annapolis during an excavation in the early 1990s of the



The hoodoo cache found in the Adams-Kilty House includes a pierced white disk, glass etched with a checkerboard pattern, a clear glass spindle, a red-glazed pottery fragment and an earthenware handle.

BY MATTHEW M. PAULS

Charles Carroll House, home to a signer of the Declaration of Independence who had vast slave holdings.

Buried in a shallow pit in the northeast corner of the house were crystals, shards of glass, beads and a polished black stone. Researchers then didn't understand their meaning or why it appeared that the objects had been placed deliberately in the northeast corner.

The find drew the attention of Frederick Lamp, then curator of African art at the Baltimore Museum of Art. He suggested the materials might be a kind of *nkisi*, a grouping of religious artifacts used in religious rituals by the Bakongo people of West Africa.

Subsequent finds in Annapolis were unearthed in the Brice and Slayton mansions and, just last month, the Adams-Kilty House on Charles Street. The earliest materi-

als date to 1790 and the latest to 1920.

Based on the oral narratives of former slaves, African American folklore and studies of West African rituals, researchers theorize that the ritual bundles — variously called mojos, *tobys* or "hands" — contain three key elements:

The first is something to catch and hold the spirit in place. In the Adams-Kilty cache, it was a piece of glass with a checkerboard design. The glass is transparent and looks like ash or water, mimicking the environment spirits travel in, Leone said.

Another element is something that belongs to the person to be affected by the spirit. This latest cache didn't appear to have such an object. Leone theorizes that it might have been the cloth, which disintegrated, used to wrap the cache. In the Brice house, the cache included a button

engraved with the letter M, possibly belonging to a member of the Martin family, which owned the home in the late 19th or early 20th century, Leone said.

The third element is something that relates to the problem to be solved. In the Adams-Kilty case, it was probably the bent nails, which might signify arthritis.

Researchers have also learned exactly where to look. Under thresholds, hearths and stairwells — places spirits were believed to congregate and use as entry points, Leone said. Another common location is beneath the northeast corners of houses, but the reason for that placement remains a mystery, scholars say.

During the same period they were excavating the homes of wealthy white families, researchers conducted digs at a half-dozen homes owned or rented in the 19th and 20th centuries by middle-class African Americans. They included the historic Maynard-Burgess House, home to John Maynard, a free black man born in 1810 who later bought his wife and stepdaughter out of slavery.

Maynard was part of a black middle class that began emerging around the 1830s, buying property and working as carpenters and waiters and running their own businesses.

Leone said the lack of evidence of hoodoo may reflect "the difficult choices facing African Americans who strived for acceptance and advancement, but wanted to remain connected to their traditions."

Swarthmore College religion professor Yvonne P. Chireau, author of "Black Magic: Religion and the African American Conjuring Tradition," said she isn't surprised by Leone's findings.

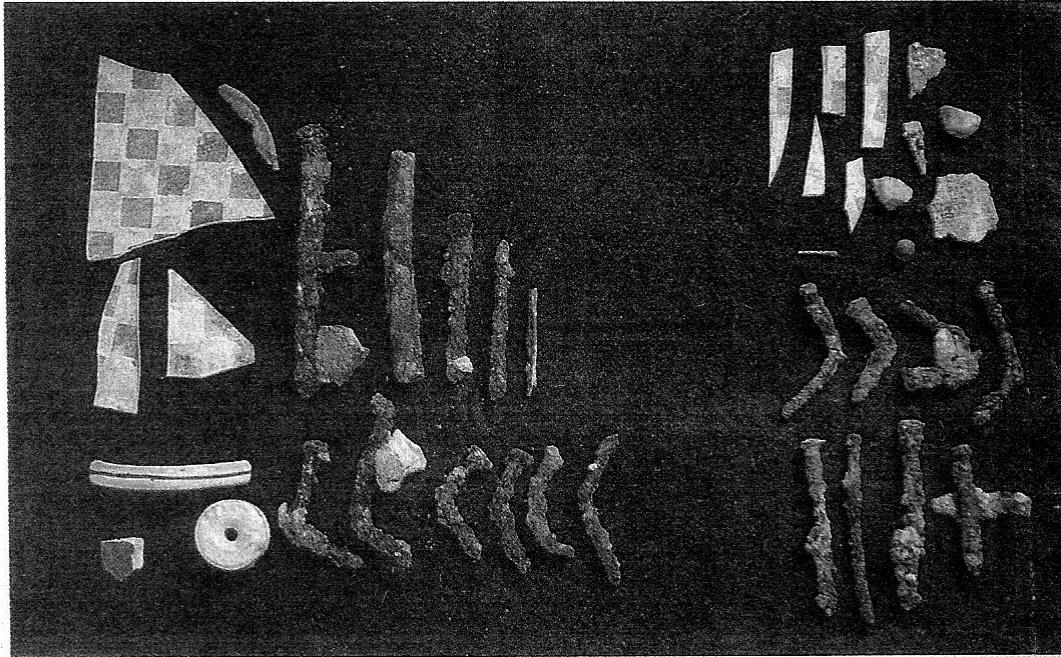
"There was a real split among black folks after the Civil War," she said, "in terms of whether they should abandon these traditions... and (move toward) what's called an ideology of racial uplift — an emerging middle class joining American society."

Still, she predicted that further study would reveal pockets where even middle-class blacks clung to elements of the practice, particularly when it came to health.

The move away from folk traditions is not unusual as groups move from one economic class to another, said Perdue of UVA.

"Obviously when you have some money, you have some control," Perdue said. "Of course, you still had racism to deal with, but you would inevitably developed some ability to control your future."

Archaeologists' discovery of a cache of objects in an Annapolis home conjures up clues to an ancient West African spiritual practice.



NANINE HARTZENBUSCH: SUN STAFF PHOTOS

Samples of items found in an Annapolis home, which may be related to the ancient West African practice of hoodoo. They date from the early 20th century, a time when ancient folk practices like hoodoo were thought to have all but vanished.

Unearthing a house's spiritual secrets

By JAMIE STIEHM
SUN STAFF

Two small bundles of rusted nails and a pierced white disc might seem ordinary at first glance, but to archaeologist Mark P. Leone and his team of students from the University of Maryland, College Park, they represent a major discovery.

The items were part of an African-American hoodoo cache concealed in the hearth of a Georgian mansion in Annapolis that was unearthed this summer. And to Leone, the striking part is that they are not that old. They date from the early 20th century, a time when ancient folk practices like hoodoo were thought to have all but vanished.

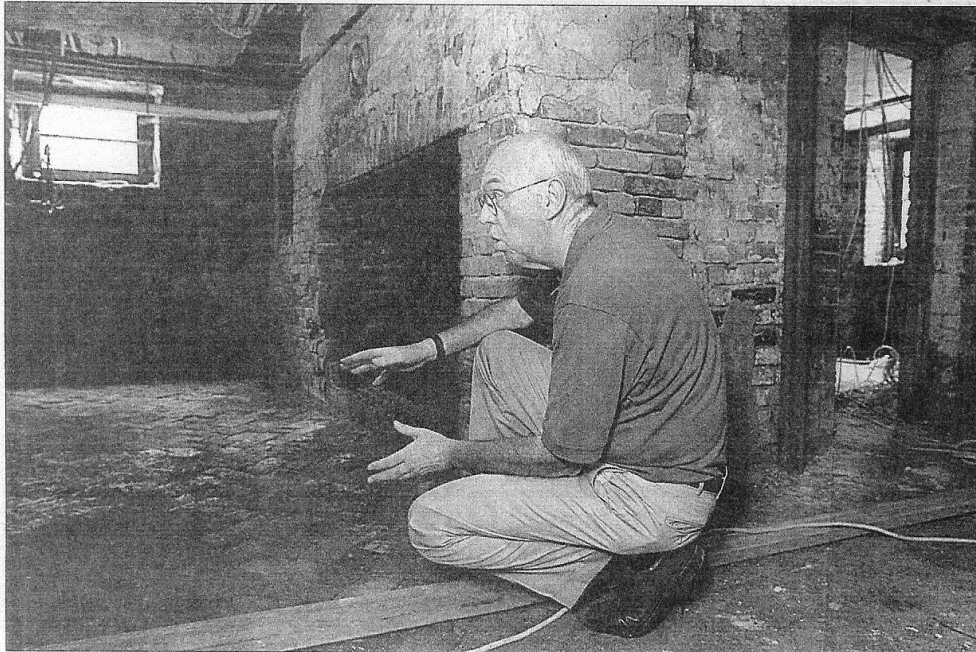
"This corroborates the work we've done on the survival of West African spirit traditions into the early 20th century," Leone said.

The most telling find, he said, was a pierced white disc that had been manufactured to be part of an electrical insulator. The quarter-sized disc had been transformed into a symbol of the spirit realm, or "cosmogram."

"The [electrical disc] can't be a moment older than the manufactured parts," Leone said inside the Revolutionary War-era house, now empty and under renovation. He was given permission to investigate the historic house's secrets by the new owners, former New York police commis- [See Hoodoo, 7c]



Alexandra C. Jones examines a tray of items found in an Annapolis home recently. For her doctoral dissertation at the University of California at Berkeley, she will spend hours analyzing the hoodoo items.



NANINE HARTZENBUSCH: SUN STAFF PHOTOS

Archaeologist Mark P. Leone of the University of Maryland, College Park shows the basement area in an Annapolis house where he and his team found hoodoo items.

House reveals hoodoo secrets

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sioner Howard Safr and his wife, Carol, as a service to city history.

Leone, an expert in the movement of African slaves to the United States, and their culture, had a hunch the house's secrets would be found intact in its well-preserved wooden and brick bones. The only thing that had disturbed the caches, which were used as medicinal remedies, was a sewer pipe. "One look would tell an archaeologist it's all here," Leone said as he walked to the basement kitchen hearth.

"Because spirits come and go

through openings," he added, "you'll find such caches in a hearth, a doorway or the threshold of a stairway."

What remains to be discovered is who prepared the medicinal caches, which were intended to ease, cure or ward off sickness or pain and are known as "spiritual pharmacopoeias."

"It was likely a woman who put it down," Leone mused. "A woman gifted with the ability to manage spirits."

That woman likely labored in the large downstairs kitchen as a cook or some kind of domestic servant, Leone said. Though she was not a slave — the finding dates decades after the emanci-

pation of blacks in the South — she was versed in ancient spirit traditions that slaves had brought from West Africa.

There were several things the kitchen conjurer knew by heart, probably by oral tale-telling, Leone said. First, spirits are considered the remains of the dead. Spirits wander through woods and water and will try to find a way back to their original home, Leone said. Finally, Leone said, spirits "can be directed. That's what these caches do."

In all likelihood, the hoodoo bundles were assembled and hidden without the knowledge of the house's white owners.

Alexandra C. Jones, 27, a na-

tive of Washington, will try to identify the kitchen conjurer from the shadows of history. For her doctoral dissertation at the University of California at Berkeley, she will spend hours analyzing the artifacts and town records in Leone's lab.

Leone described Jones as an "inheritor of scientific exploration" because she is exploring the past.

The rusty nails and white pierced disc are proof of the human spirit's endurance, Jones said.

"It's about preserving who you are," she said, "and having power over your own self."

Leone, who has studied Afri-

can-American culture and archaeology in Annapolis for more than a dozen years, said he works with both city and Historic Annapolis Foundation officials. He has made Annapolis the focus of his summer work. During the school year, he teaches undergraduate and graduate courses.

Over the years, he has developed a healthy respect for — and even belief in — the power of hoodoo and other West African spirit traditions.

"The important thing is that hoodoo works for those that practice its remedies," Leone said.

