A Cultural Resource Survey of the College Creek Area Annapolis, Maryland

by

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ABSTRACT

The following report describes a phase I survey of the College Creek area. In this area, a total of 177 shovel tests were completed. The survey revealed a shell midden, tentatively identified as belonging to the Woodland phase. In addition, disturbances caused by a railroad and conrete factory were noted. Further excavation is needed to ascertain the complete nature of the College Creek site, 18 AP 46.

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INTRODUCTION

The following is a report of a survey performed by "Archaeology in Annapolis," a cooperative project between Historic Annapolis, Inc. and the University of Maryland, College Park. The survey encompassed approximately 240 square meters of land owned by the United States Naval Academy and the State of Maryland. The Naval Academy plans to deed the property to the Naval Academy Athletic Association, and in turn they seek to develop on this land a Marriott Hotel. This project is subject to review under the Federal Historic Preservation legislation, thus the Maryland Historic Trust deemed a survey necessary to identify and evaluate any archaeological resources which would be inpacted by the proposed development.

The project area is located within the Annapolis city limits on the west bank of College Creek, northeast of Rowe Boulevard and southeast of the present Maryland State Archives (Figures 1,2 and 3). Construction will impact both Naval Academy and state owned land on the banks of College Creek, except for a 30.48 m (100 ft) buffer zone around the water's edge (Figure 4).

The survey for the proposed area of impact was performed by a crew of three, between May 13, 1987 and May 20, 1987. The crew consisted of two field assistants, Eileen Williams and Michael Burrey, and was surpervised by Dr. Paul Shackel.

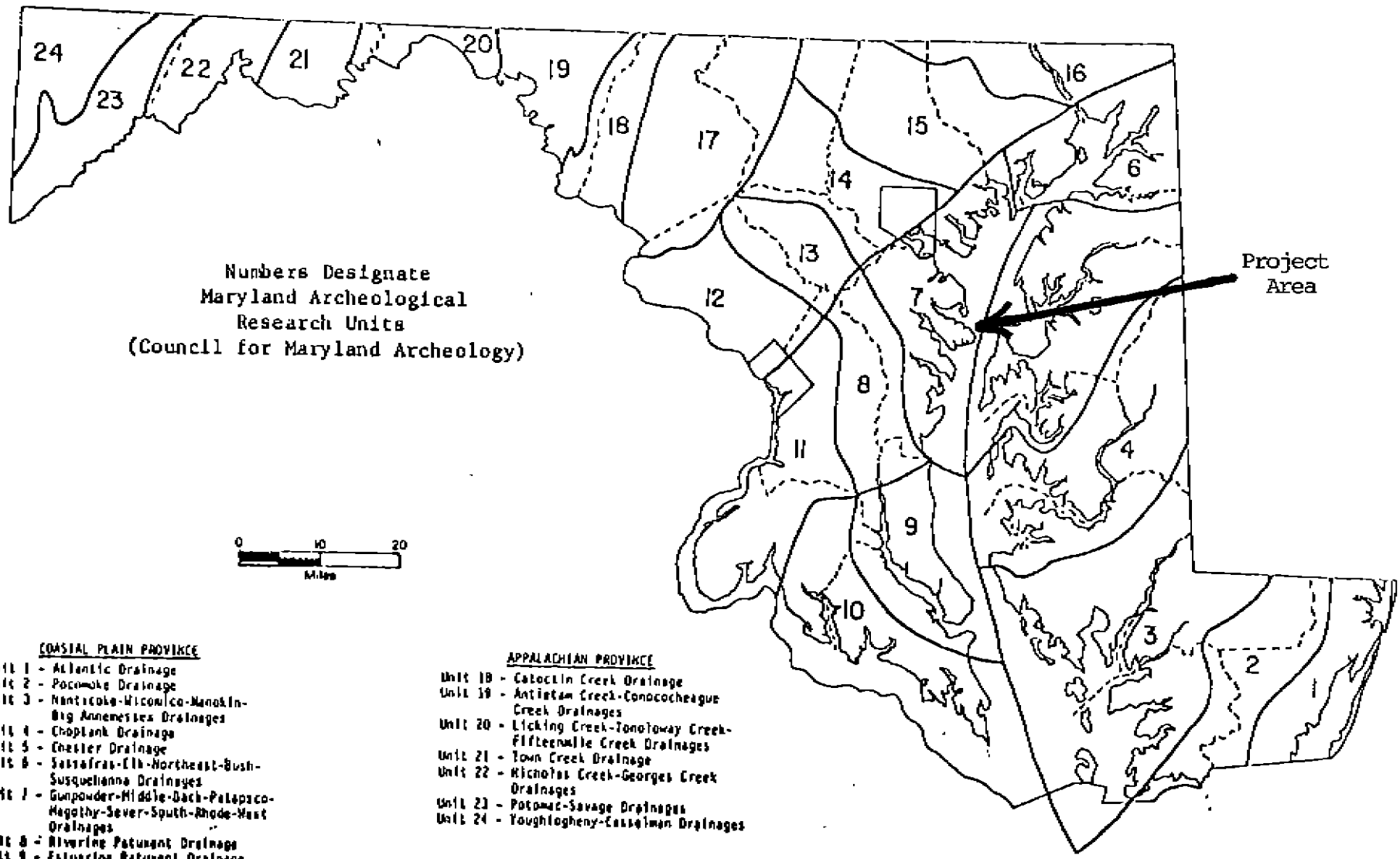


Figure 1. Council for Maryland Archaeology Research Unit Map. College Creek is in Research Unit 7.

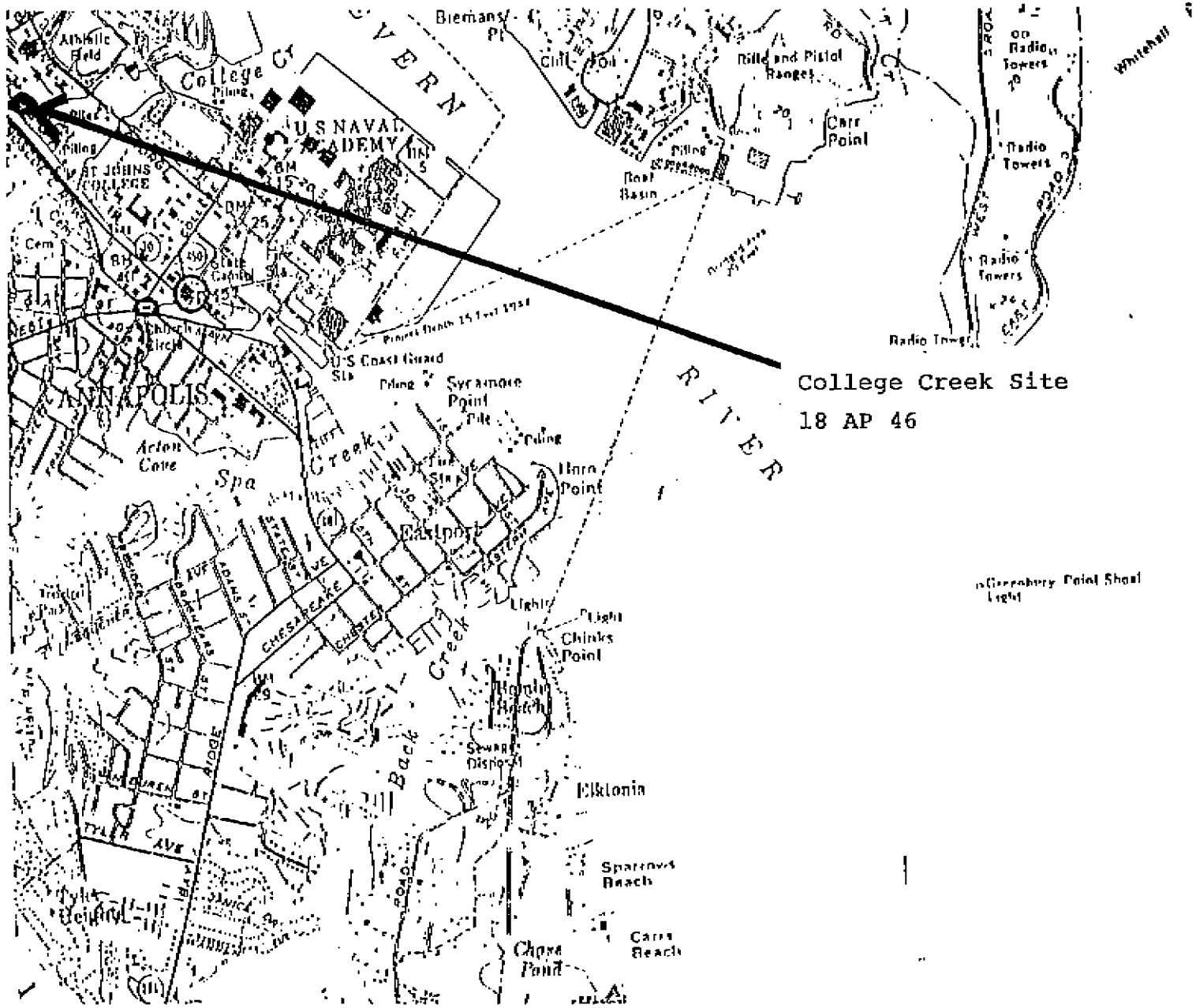


Figure 2. Annapolis, MD U.S.G.S. Quad. Map. Scale: 1:24,000.

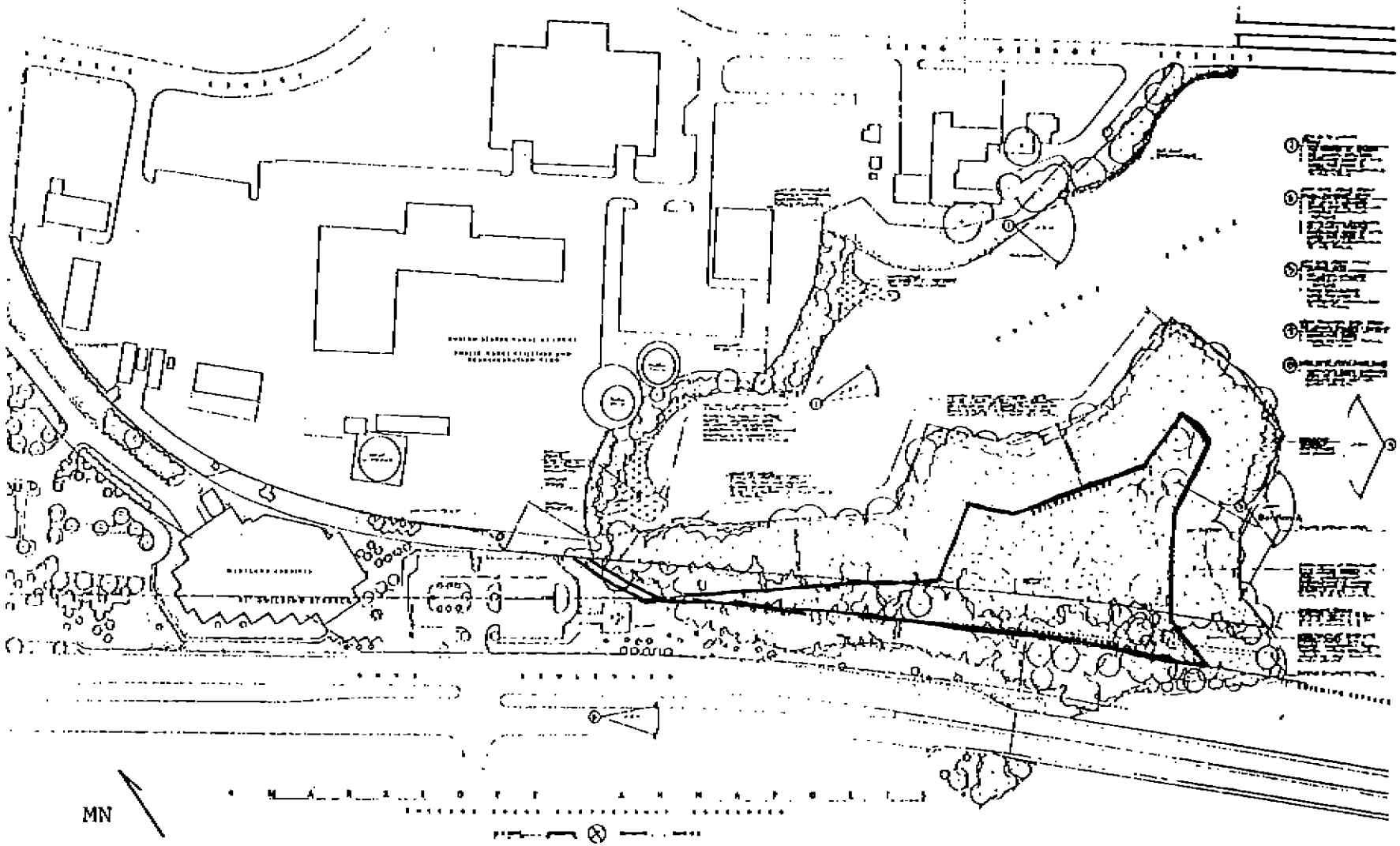


Figure 3. College Creek, College Creek Partnership Developers. Scale: 1.5cm = 120m

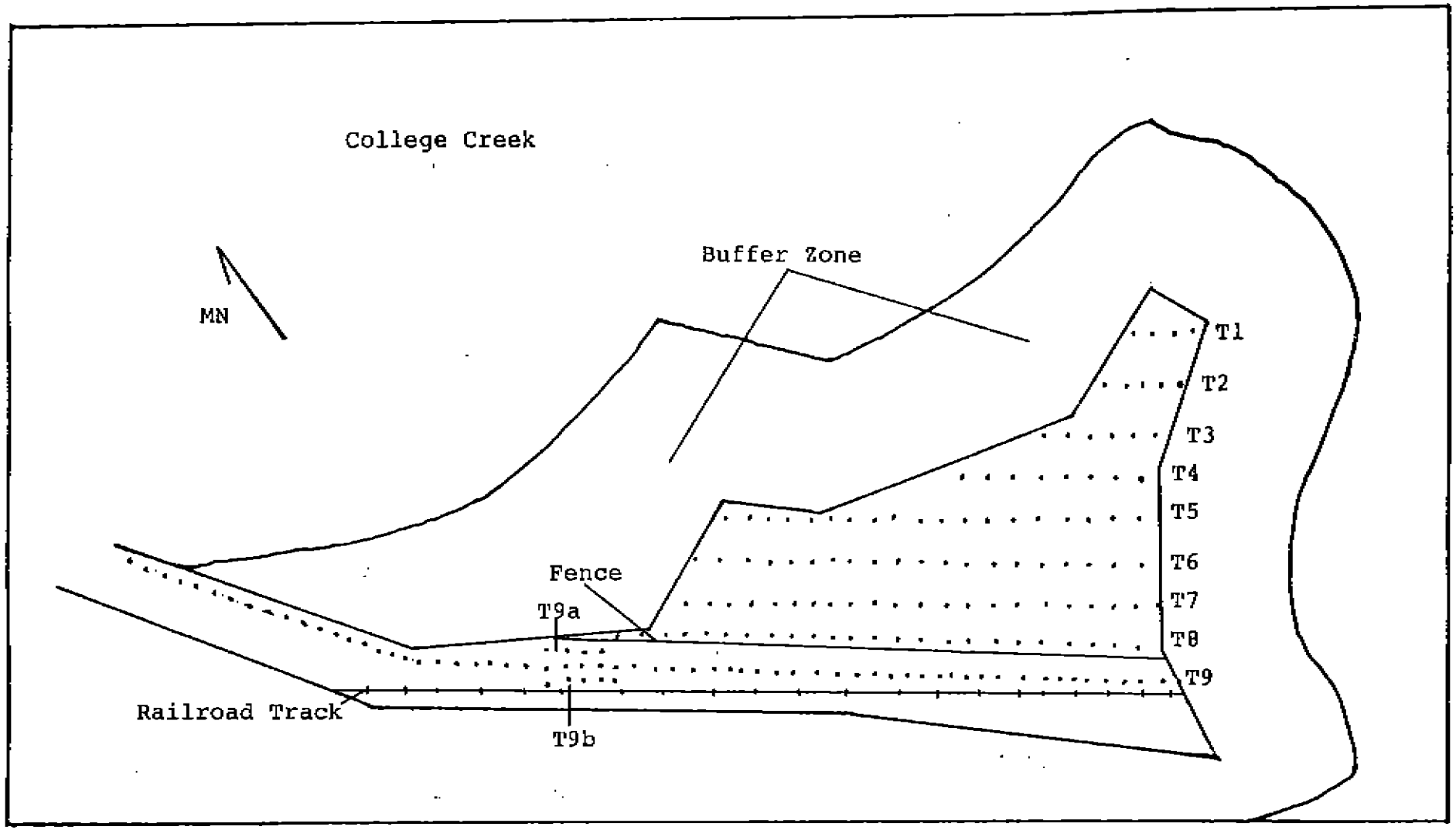


Figure 4. The area surveyed at College Creek. Dots indicate shovel tests. Scale: 1"; 40 meters.

LITERATURE SEARCH

A literature search for both prehistoric and historic information was conducted for the College Creek project. Dr. Jean Russo performed the historic research at the Maryland Hall of Records. The prehistoric research was conducted at the Maryland Historic Trust Library, which contains site and survey reports for the Maryland area. From these resources, a sensitivity model was generated for the area to be archaeologically surveyed.

PREHISTORY

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Stage (13000-7000 B.C.) is not well documented in the northeastern United States, though evidence from the region suggest humans have lived here for 10,000-20,000 years. In the west, the most widespread complex is the Llano or Clovis, typified by fluted points, scrapers, and blades. These artifacts are often in association with extinct megafauna of the Pleistocene, suggesting a way of life centering on big game hunting (Humphrey and Chambers 1977:7-9).

In the east however, finds showing evidence for Paleoindians are usually isolated fluted points (Steponaitis 1980:63). There are however, several sites in the east which reveal evidence for Paleoindian occupation of the region. Two important surface sites are the Williamson site in Dinwiddie County, Virginia and the Shoop site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The artifacts recovered include fluted points, blades, scrapers and wedges, which are similar between the two sites and similar to the Clovis complex in the west. Two deeply stratified sites include the Shawnee Minisink site in the Deleware Water Gap and the Thunderbird site in the Shenandoah Valley. Both these sites yielded radio carbon dates that were contemporaneous with the Clovis complex in the west (Humphrey and Chambers 1977:8-9).

Steponaitis (1983:63-64) notes that while the eastern Paleo complex is similar to the western Clovis complexes, eastern artifacts have never been found in direct association with Pleistocene megafauna. Humphrey and Chambers (1977:9) state that eastern evidence is "...complicated by significent variation among artifacts both in minor detail and major form." Thus, the lifeways of the big game hunters of the west cannot be transferred to the east.

Instead, evidence suggests that the Paleoindians of the east had a much more diversified subsistence strategy. This is because of several factors, indentified by both Steponaitis (1983) and Humphrey and Chambers (1977). As Humpreys and Chambers (1977:9) note:

> While big game hunters in the Great Plains and Southwest were ranging over thousands of square miles of essentially open grassland, their eastern cousins were faced with the great variety of ecological niches in the first coniferous, then decidious forest which covered the land...human groups living in the forest must have depended increasingly on locally available plants, small game, reptiles and shell fish...This regional and seasonal variation in food and resources would understandably result in considerable variation in cultural adaptive strategies and their material manifestations.

Steponaitis notes that Paleoindian base camps identified by diverse artifact assemblages, non-random distribution of lithic debris, activity areas and postholes and molds, are found in riverine environments. Further, that quarry sites were identified by a lack of tools, and the presence of large amounts of debitage and a crypto-crystalline rock source. (Steponaitis 1983:66). This indicates that eastern Paleoindians were not following migrating animals but were occupying sites on a seasonal basis.

Investigation of Paleoindian sites is hindered as many sites are inundated with the rise in water level at the end of the Pleistocene. With the end of the Pleistocene several other adaptation were also occurring, the period of cultural adaptation to the new environment is known as the Archaic Period (Humphreys and Chambers 1977:11).

Archaic Period

The end of the Pleistocene saw many environmental changes, including the inundation of some riverine environments, a change from mixed coniferous forests to northern hardwoods, and a more temperate climate. The Archaic period is one of cultural adaptation to these changes and is further divided

into subphases, known generally as Early Archaic, Middle Archaic and Late Archaic.

The Early Archaic (7500-6000 B.C.) is characterized artifactually by two artifact traditions, the Corner Notched tradition (7500-6800 B.C.) and the Bifrucate tradition (6800-6000 B.C.). The Corner Notched tradition is based on the change from fluted points to corner notched points, reflecting a different hafting technique and utilization. The general artifact assemblages of Paleo and Archaic peoples are very similar, thus prompting some to infer that the differences between the two peoples were what they hunted (Steponaitis 1983:69-70).

The Bifrucate tradition involved the scheduled use of a number of seasonal available resources. The Bifrucates were made from Rhyolite or Quartz in the Appalachian Mountains.

Circa 6000 B.C. the weather changed from cool and dry to warm and wet. This marked the beginning of the Middle Archaic. This period is represented by several traditions, with the Bifrucate tradition possibly extending into this period.

Marrow Moutain points were part of a tradition extending from 5000-4200 B.C. These points were made of rhyolite and black chert, with associated assemblages of scrapers, large bifaces, choppers, hammers, atlatl weights and axes. These peoples occupied inland swamps with transient camps on second and third order streams (Steponaitis 1983:76-77).

Another tradition was characterized by the Guilford lanceoloate points made of quartzite. The assemblages were generally the same as the Marrow Moutain assemblages with the exception of scrapers being absent. The increase in the number of points indicates either an intensification of use in the

area, or an increase in population (Steponaitis 1983:78-79).

The Late Archaic saw a change to a warm and dry climate and the beginning of an oak-hickory forest. During this time period (4000-1000 B.C.) there were several traditions. Two distinctive traditions were the Piedmont tradition with long stemmed points, and the Laurentian tradition, rare in this area. Also appearing for the first time is the broad spear which indicated utilization of new resources, possibly estuary resources (Steponaitis 1983:80-81). Also appearing at this time are seatite or soapstone vessels reflecting a more sedentary way of life. As Humphrey and Chambers (1977:11) note:

> By 1000 B.C. there is clear evidence from substanial midden deposits along major rivers and tributary streams of larger populations. The Indians of this period followed a more sedentary way of life oriented heavily to fishing and mollusk collecting as well as hungting and gathering.

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

Woodland Period

The Woodland period (1000-European contact-1500) is also divided into three phases; Early, Middle, and Late. During the Early Woodland period the introduction of cultigens into the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys from Mexico resulted in changes in those areas. However, in the northeast the Archiac way of life continued well into the Woodland period (Humphrey and Chambers 1977:17). As Humphrey and Chambers (1977:17) note:

> Pottery is the clearest indication of change in this early Woodland period. Changes in the frequency and distribution of Accokeek, Pope's Creek, and Mockley wares...indicate that shifts in food procurement strategies were taking place although all...predate the use of agricultural products.

However no major changes in cultural patterns were noted.

Circa 1000-1200 A.D., cultivated legumes were introduced into the area. This coincided with the development of improved strains of maize. These developments produced significant changes in the population structure of the area (Humphrey and Chambers 1977:17-19). Thus when Europeans explorers and colonists arrived they found sedentary populations relying on an intensified and integrated utilization of natural and cultivated resources.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Maryland was granted to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore in 1629, and was established as a proprietary colony. It was first settled in 1634 at St. Mary's City. It was during Maryland's years as a proprietary colony that it developed an economy based on tobacco export. The majority of people lived on farms and grew tobacco. The smaller farmers relied on the large plantation owners for the processing and shipping of the tobacco. These large plantations were self-contained as they had blacksmiths, coopers cobblers, as well as docks on their plantations. Thus, Maryland was organized to grow, process, and export tobacco (Middleton 1954).

In 1689, Maryland became a royal colony, as a result of the Glorious Revolution, when William and Mary became the sovereign rulers of England. The capital of Maryland was moved from St. Mary's to Annapolis and the first Royal Governor, Sir Francis Nicholson, was appointed to Maryland (Radoff 1971). In designing the city, Nicholson intentionally used a Baroque design for the political purpose of creating stability by using the church and the State House as the focus of his design. (Reps 1965).

Papenfuse (1975) described the city of Annapolis's growth in three phases. First was a period between 1694 and 1715, which was characterized by the town's seasonal swelling with the general assembly, and subsequent depopulation after the assembly left. Between 1715 and 1763, the town experienced bureaucratic growth and small industrial expansion, which increased the number of permanent residents. The era between 1763 and 1774 is known as Annapolis's Golden Age. This time is characterized by the decline of small industry, such as shipbuilding and tanning, while conspicuous consumption among the most prominent and richest members of the colony residing in Annapolis increased tremendously (Papenfuse 1975:6).

After this period of grandeur, Annapolis declined after the Revolutionary War, losing economic vitality and favor to Baltimore. This continued until the 1960's, when Annapolis became economically revitalized. This revitalization continues today, with its main economic base generated by tourism.

The project area was outside the Historic District of Annapolis, but within the city limits. It was first patented by Edward Dorsey and Norwood's Beall in 1668. During the subsequent selling of the properties, nothing indicated how much of the project area was originally part of Norwood's Beall or Dorsey's property, which shared a common border. Both parcels of land remained intact until the mid-19th century (Russo 1987).

After Edward Dorsey died, the property passed on to his wife, who remarried and sold it in 1706 to William Bladen. Thomas Bladden, William's son, then sold the property in 1721 to John Carpenter, a London ship captain. When Carpenter died, his land passed to the daughters of his eldest brother. The daughters then sold it to Edward Dorsey in 1754. The land soon passed to Thomas Dorsey, who sold the property to Richard Spriggs in 1780. Spriggs passed it on to his son-in-law, Hugh Thompson, in 1798, who after enlarging the property sold it in 1803 to William Catton. Catton in December 1803, resold it to Trustees of the Poor. The area became the site of the County poorhouse until 1828, when the Trustees sold the land, then known as Strawberry Hill, to George Mackubbin. Mackubbin then gave it to his son Richard, who sold it in 1864 to Lewis Fiery. Fiery resold the property in 1865 to Charles Reese, who kept it until 1886. The Baltimore & Annapolis Short Line Railroad acquired the land from the Reeses in 1886. The Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad retained the land until 1939, when the Naval Academy

Athletic Association bought the property; however, the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad retained the property within the railroad's right-of-way until 1970, when it and the Annapolis Concrete Co., its leasee, sold that portion to the state. In 1939, Annapolis Acres, Inc. sold the land to the Navy Academy Athletic Association. The Naval Academy Athletic Association then sold Parcel I to the United States Government in 1965, and Parcell II to the State of Maryland in 1969 (Figure 5). The Naval Academy Athletic Association retained the remaining portion of land to the present (Russo 1987). (Appendix II).

The Bealls and their descendants retained Norwood's Beall until 1806 when John Weems mortgaged the property to Jonathan Pinkney, who acquired the property in 1813, after Weem's demise. Pinkney's heirs sold the property in 1827 and subsequently the title to Norwood's Beall followed that of Dorsey (Russo 1987) (Appendix II).

Questions have been raised as to the exact location of the concrete factory, to determine its impact on the project area. Exact documentation is not available, however, the deeds indicate that the concrete factory was in Parcell III. Both Parcel II and Parcel III are northwest and southwest of Parcel I, respectively (Figure 5). Since Parcel I contains the project area, it is reasonable to assume that the College Creek site was not impacted by the concrete factory.

Besides deeds and wills, maps, charts and photographs were researched. Pertinent documents are reproduced here in Appendix III. These include the: 1834 "Claude" map; 1946 Chart of Annapolis Harbor and Vicinity; 1876 Severn River Chart; 1880's photograph of Bladen Street Station, and College Creek late 19th century Southern Map Co. Atlas; 1930 Sanborn map; 1954 Sanborn map; post-1950's aerial photographs (2); post-1972 aerial photograph

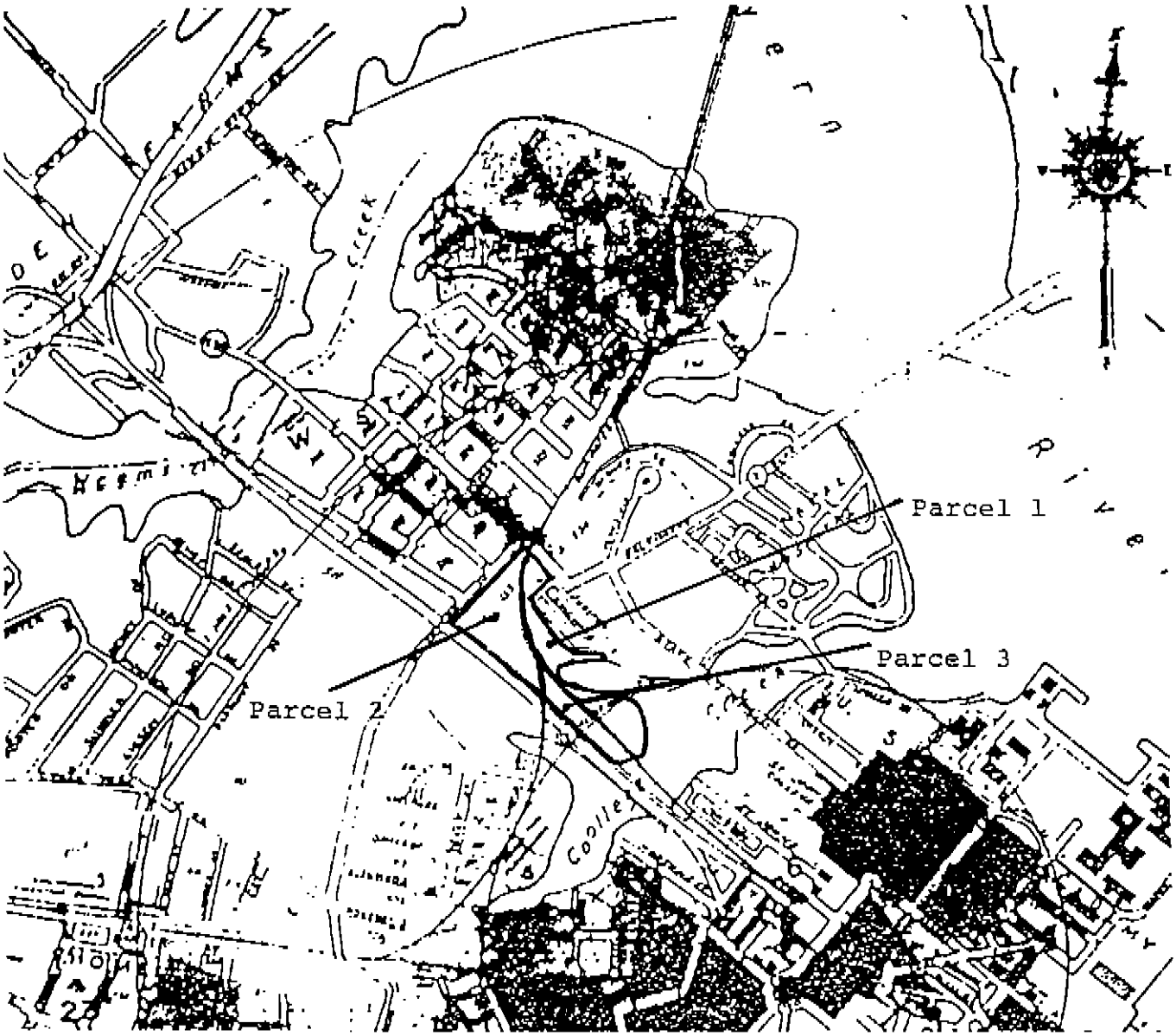


Figure 5. Parcels 1, 2, and 3. The 1954 Sanborn Insurance Map.

(Appendix III). Other maps at the Maryland Archives checked were: #187 (Matinent), #749 (Hopkins Atlas), #640 (Geological Survey), #634 and #1117 (Geological Survey), and #695. These maps did not reveal any pertinent information. The aerial views (Appendix III) were the only relevent materials which indicate the location of the concrete company (Russo 1987).

Thus, the historic documentation indicated that the project area was utilized as farmland until the late 1800's. After that, it was impacted by both the railroad in the southern portion of the project area and, to a limited extent, the conrete factory in the northwest section. However, given the evidence, it is unlikely the area was used for much other than farming. Thus the records revealed no historic site on the property.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located on the coastal plain of the Middle Chesapeake Bay region. Situated on the western shore of the Bay, the land surrounding the project area is characterized by rolling uplands with a wide diversity of deciduous trees and plants. (Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Tidewater Administration Coastal Resources Division 1979). The project area is located in Unit 7 of the Maryland Archaeological Research Unit Map, which places the project area in the Gunpowder Middle - Back - Patapsco - Magothy - Severn - South - Rhode - West drainages. Specifically, the project area is located 30.48 m (100 ft) from College Creek, a tidal creek and estuary which drains into the Severn River (Figure 1).

Between 25,000 BC to 15,000 BC the Chesapeake area forests were made up of spruce, pine, some fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 BC, the forests had become donimated by the oak-hickory, representing a more varied and thus more exploitable, environment (Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Tidewater Administration Coastal Resources Division).

The substrata soils in the Chesapeak area are formed by unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel. These overlie a crystalline bedrock. Though the topographic relief in the area is not diverse, the sediments do vary greatly in depth, texture, and degree of permeability (Bush et al 1977:7). The soil in the project area is a Monmouth, fine sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient. It is formed from unconsolidated beds of fine textured sediments. It is otherwise characterized by being deep, well drained, olive colored, strongly acidic, and having glauconite (green sand) make up 40-70% of its soil profile at any point. The site area in particular has a silty topsoil (Kirby & Mathews, 1973:38-39).

The most recent utilization of the project area was as farmland in the late 1800's. Currently, however, the project area is not under use and is covered by a small forest of deciduous trees. The fauna of the project area consists of small mammels, mice, rabbits, and foxes, and birds. Even though there is forest and ground cover throughout the project area, erosion is a serious problem along the banks of College Creek.

SENSITIVITY ESTIMATE

A search through the Maryland Historic Trust Archaeological Survey files revealed 32 prehistoric sites within a four mile radius of the College Creek area. Of these sites, four are thought to be from the Archaic phase, ten are from the Woodland phase, and the remaining 18 are prehistoric sites without a known cultural affiliation. Further, a predictive model by Steponaitis reveals that from the late Archaic, sites can be increasingly found in riverine environs. Thus, because of the location of the project area and the high density of aboriginal sites in the immediate vicinity of College Creek, this area was considered highly sensitive in terms of prehistoric remains, and a phase I survey was deemed necessary (Table 1).

After reviewing the historic documents of the area, such as deeds, maps, and aerial photographs, no historic sites were thought to exist within the area of impact. The concrete factory, which was built in the second quarter of the 20th century, has been documented to be outside of the project area. Despite the lack of documentation of the 18th century, the proximity to Annapolis' historic district suggested that there was a chance of locating sites with functions that were water related. Thus, the College Creek area was considered to be not as sensitive in terms of historic remains.

Table 1. Known Prehistoric Sites Within a 4 Mile Radius of the College Creek Site.

SITE NUMBER	PERIOD	DISTANCE FROM THE COLLEGE CREEK SITE (in Miles)	DIRECTION
AN 39	WD	.6	SE
AP 5	AR	1	NW
AN 147	PR	1	NW
AN 148	PR	1	NW
AN 211	AR	1	NW
AN 93	PR	1.5	NE
AP 4	PR	2	NW
AN 430	AR	2.5	SW
AN 158	PR	3	SE
AN 159	AR	3	SE
AN 194	WD	3	SW
AN 196	WD	3	SW
AN 207	WD	3	SW
AN 376	WD	3	SW
AN 377	PR	3	SW
AN 378	PR	3	SW
AN 436	PR	3	SW
AN 437	WD	3	SW
AN 467	WD	3	SW
AN 468	WD	3	SW
AN 480	PR	3	SW
AN 481	PR	3	SW
AN 482	PR	3	SW
AN 483	PR	3	SW
AP 11	PR	4	S

SITE NUMBER	PERIOD	DISTANCE FROM THE COLLEGE CREEK SITE (in Miles)	DIRECTION
AN 192	PR	4	S
AN 198	PR	4	NE
AN 448	PR	4	SW
AN 464	WD	4	SW
AN 466	WD	4	SW
AN 487	PR	4	SW
AN 573	PR	4	W

KEY: Period

PR - Prehistoric (period unknown)
AR - Archiac
WD - Woodland

Previous Investigations

The systematic excavation and interpretation of shell middens and their related assemblages as a specific focus of research in prehistoric archaeology is well documented. Much work has been entered for a variety of purposes and to varying degrees of success in the immediate vicinity of the College Creek study area, in surrounding Anne Arundel County, as well as in the Mid-Atlantic region and along the eastern seaboard as a whole.

Clearly, it is beyond the scope of the discussion at hand to provide an exhaustive treatment of the subjects of shell-midden archaeology or Woodland period studies conducted to date. Yet, it is necessary to consider a sample of the relevant research conducted within the study area and its environs in order to demonstrate the importance of the remains recovered from the College Creek midden within their local and regional contexts. This importance, it will be shown, is firmly rooted in the research potential of the site within a region of particularly high modern cultural stress (e.g., threats posed to the archaeological resource by residential, road, lime production, and other similar development interests) and the site's likelihood of producing interpretations that are not redundant (i.e., do not repeat findings and approaches utilized elsewhere in the same area and to the same ends) as a result of a research design that is more far-sighted than the simple compliance with preservation legislation or some prearranged scope of work.

In order to document the variety of prehistoric settlement and subsistence strategies (particularly those of the Woodland

period), future research at the College Creek site must tie into a network of research conducted elsewhere in the Mid-Atlantic region that acknowledges the fact that: "The variety of settlement patterns, community patterns, social organizations, and basic adaptations during Late Woodland times was much more complex than was originally thought (Custer 1986: 12). The gap that such research would fill would be to provide data from the Middle Chesapeake region (as described in Wright 1973) comparable to that gathered for other parts of the Mid-Atlantic (among them the Delaware Valley, the Delmarva Peninsula, the Susquehanna Valley, the Virginia Coastal Plain, the Virginia Piedmont, the Appalachian highlands, etc.).

A review of the literature, composed of published articles and reports, as well as unpublished reports on file at the Maryland Historical Trust, serves to highlight the importance of water resources in the basic day to day existence of prehistoric populations. It is of no great surprise, then, to note the preponderance of recorded and projected archaeological sites along the State's various waterways. Wilke and Thompson (1977) only too clearly demonstrate the predominance of sites located near water resources (be they wetland, offshore, or coastal water areas) over those located elsewhere. At the same time, it is of no little interest that while shell sites are far more numerous throughout the State than are non-shell sites (based on figures representing the minimum number of expected shell sites by county), only one county (Talbot) outnumbers the projected shell site figure for Anne Arundel County--the political unit in which

the College Creek site is located (Wilke and Thompson 1977: 103-128).

Both amateur/avocational and professional archaeologists alike have spent a great deal of time recording, testing, and otherwise documenting shell sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Of the sites enumerated below, some are within the immediate vicinity of the College Creek area whereas others are mentioned here because they are either chronologically or contextually comparable. Known prehistoric shell midden sites within the study area include: the Martin's Pond site (18AN141), the Back Creek Site (18AN157), the Luce Creek site (18AN143), the Ruf site (18AN65), the Sullivan Cove site (18AN106), the Sahlin site (18AN132), the Little Round Bay/Manderes Creek site (18AN132), and the Obrecht site (18AN113). The preceding list was compiled from various National Register nomination forms on file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Wright (1973), and Peck (1977). Other local (i.e., Anne Arundel County) sites of interest with midden components include: two prehistoric sites from the United States Coast Guard Yard at Curtis Bay (18AN523 and 18AN524), the Retriever site (18AN449), and the Purcell site (documented in Pogue, Clark and Akerson 1981; Koski-Karell 1981; and Barse, Clark, and Braley 1977, respectively).

For a better understanding of how an imaginative or otherwise innovative research design for the study of shell midden resources might be formulated, we should now turn to some of the previous work done on the subject. Perhaps the best point of embarkation is Wright (1973) which, with a few suggested

modifications forwarded by Barse, Clark, and Braley (1977), forms the basis for the prehistoric ceramic sequence for the Mid-Atlantic region. In the course of his short but informative book Wright reports the results of an archaeological survey of the Severn River area and reveals the presence of no less than 72 prehistoric sites. He uses data from eight of these sites and proposes a ceramic sequence composed of five phases. Also of utility is the skeletal framework for a midden topology composed of definitions for the following sorts of shell sites: small shell heaps, large shell heaps, small middens, and large middens (Wright 1973:9).

In this work's preface, Wright admonishes against stasis and hopes to inspire future researchers to "...move beyond the problems of phase definition to the problems of explanation" (Wright 1973: ix). Other researchers have taken up the cause as may be seen in subsequent work on materials from some of the sites Wright treated. Peck (1977: 13-32) analyzes lithics and other raw materials from the Obrecht site in order to address interregional contact and the notion of cultural influences southward from the Delmarva Peninsula and Delmarva Valley during Late Woodland times. Another foray into the realm of explanation comes in Gilsen's (1978: 11-16) application of a general approach to materials from shell midden and other estuarine types of sites as a means for arriving at a better understanding of prehistoric demographics (specifically, population fluctuations, mobility, and settlement densities).

Below, the present report suggests pursuing future research

(i.e., Phase II examination of the College Creek site) with the hopes of adding to the existing body of data on Woodland shell midden sites (and for comparative purposes, non-midden sites as well) in the Chesapeake. A good example of the utility of establishing a broad database (and not mistaking the excavation of the same type of site with the production of redundant information) may be seen in the following example. Barse, Clark, and Braley (1977: 1-11) discuss a site at which they recently completed work, the Purcell site, located along the south bank of the Magothy River in Anne Arundel County, which includes a midden dating to the Little Round Bay phase of the Late Woodland period. The authors then compare data between their site and the previously-mentioned Obrecht site in order to arrive at some specifics with regard to settlement and subsistence strategies for this time period. Data from the Purcell site are seen to support Wright's two suggested settlement types for the Little Round Bay phase (Wright 1973). The authors put forth a third possible settlement type for this phase on the basis of evidence from the discovery of an interior hunting camp along Gwynn Falls. Conclusions reached in their analysis include two important points: 1) more sites are needed for comparison and 2) floral and faunal remains need to receive more attention than they have in past analyses. Archaeologists would do well to heed the authors' final remarks: "The Purcell site represents but one small part of the total picture and the above settlement-subsistence pattern needs to be tested and revised by more detailed studies" (Barse, Clark, and Braley 1977: 10).

It would seem that as far as Phase I surveys go, very little in the way of an explicit statement of research design (not to be confused with research strategies and methodologies) is offered in the reports submitted to the state. As the purpose of the Phase I efforts is to determine the extent, integrity, National Register eligibility, and general research potential of a site, a larger research framework is not always in existence at that time. Taking somewhat of a long view; however, it is hoped that by considering how data gathered from the College Creek site in subsequent phases of investigation will contribute to broader local and regional comparisons and explanations, that the site's long-range potential for facilitating interregional comparisons and contributing to a better understanding of prehistoric lifeways in general is fully appreciated.

Potential Research Questions

Future research questions may concentrate on what is now seen by many as the traditional systems approach to archaeology (Hodder 1985). Questions of how the College Creek Site (18AP46) integrates with the systems ecological approach, ideas of trade, settlement pattern, and seasonality may all be addressed. These are all worthy questions and have been traditionally of great interest to prehistoric archaeologists. Many researchers have suggested expanding questions to incorporate the importance of the individual as an active agent in cultural change (Hodder 1986; Shanks and Tilley 1987; Miller 1985). Humans are social creatures that structure the world around them. In any cultural

context, their actions are not always practical, efficient, or logical. Human beings are actors in the evolutionary arena and are real historical entities who participate actively in social and cultural change. The individual has a choice, to maintain tradition or promote change. Sizes, types and variability of sites are part of human choice. Unless a larger sample of material goods are retrieved from the College Creek site (18AP46), it cannot be known if the social and cultural behavior of its occupants conformed to the general patterns of the behaviors found at the sites of other shell middens during the Late Woodland. Behavior at the site may be anomalous to the other sites, with new and innovative changes taking place.

Other questions of post processual interest might include analyses of variability as it relates to social relations. Patterning or variability of design attributes on specific artifacts or within groups of artifacts, or within an assemblage of artifacts reflects different coherent underlying perceptions within a socio-cultural realm (David et al 1988: 378). The interrelatedness of artifact design or artifact assemblages is a prime index of group formation and relations of power and domination (Handsman 1988). These indexes of group relations are preserved in the archaeological records and can reflect sociological variability.

These studies of style indicate implicit interaction (Plog 1983), or explicit interaction (Wobst 1977). By studying pattern and design of material goods or patterns and variability of material goods, ideas of the acceptance or rejection of the

existing social order may be realized (Handsman 1988). Standardization of artifacts, such as pottery, and features such as dwellings, have been realized to be the product of the acceptance of the social order (David et al 1988: 378). When the traditional ways of life are abandoned, so is the social order. This can be reflected in the variability found at archaeological sites (David et al 1988). Material culture design attributes, patterning, and variability in the archaeological record can be deciphered as messages which were transmitted either implicitly or explicitly within a social and cultural realm.

What should be important in the analysis of the College Creek site is more than the traditional systems approach to archaeology. Research has proven that other questions pertaining to the importance of the individual and individual choice are viable avenues to approach the archaeological record and analyzing variability. Also, material culture studies have indicated that the goods are more than objects within a system of behavior, but rather they contain a symbolic quality which can create and reflect ideas of power and social domination within groups. Both of these ideas can be examined at the College Creek site when examining the material goods from a larger sample of artifacts as well as comparisons between other Late Woodland shell middens within the Chesapeake region. This type of research has proven to be an interesting way of interpreting archaeological remains in a contact and prehistoric context along the east coast of the United States (see Handman 1988).

Methodology

The objective of the College Creek survey was to assess the presence/absence of archaeological resources in the project area from a representative and systematic sample. If archaeological remains were found, their limits would be determined within the project area as well as cultural affiliation, function of the site and possible significance (see McNamara 1981: 8-9).

The shovel Test Pit (STP) survey for the College Creek area was performed from May 13, 1987 to May 20, 1987. The interval between transects was 10 m and each STP within the transect was placed at 5 m intervals. The close spacings of each STP was due to the high sensitivity of the area. Each transect ran in a northeast to northwest direction, parallel to Rowe Boulevard. They were numbered 1-9 with transect 1 being the closest to College Creek and 9 being the closest to Rowe Boulevard. Transects 9a and 9b were placed to the northeast and southwest of transect 9, and shovel tests were placed 5 m from each other. This was performed in order to define the limits of the site. In total, 177 shovel tests were dug. Shovel tests will be referred to by their transect and shovel test number (i.e. 1.4, with 1 being the transect number and 4 being the STP number (Figure 6).

Each STP was excavated with a shovel to subsoil, which was an average of 45 cm below surface. The removed soil was then troweled through, according to strata, for artifacts. The artifacts were bagged according to provienence (i.e. 4.6). All recovered artifacts were processed and stored at the "Archaeology in Annapolis" Victualling Warehouse lab, located at 77 Main

Street, Annapolis, Maryland. Processing consisted of the washing, labelling and cataloging of the artifacts.

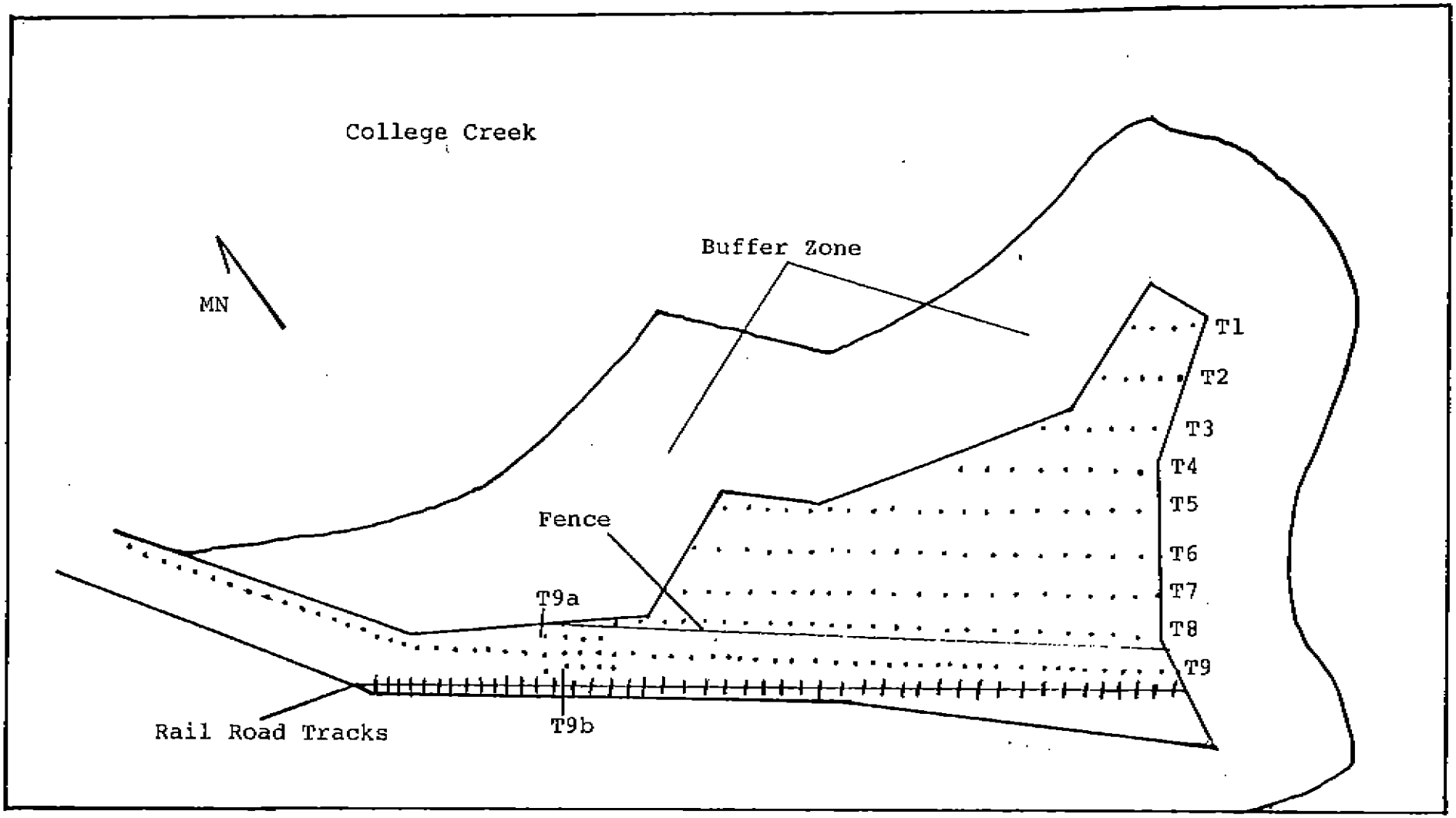


Figure 6. The area surveyed at College Creek. Dots indicate shovel tests. Scale: 1":.40 meters.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Transect 1 began 30.48 m (100 ft) northwest of the banks of College Creek and is in the northeastern most section of the impact area. A total of four STP's were excavated in transect 1. The topsoil for these STP's consisted of a dark humus layer (10 YR 3/1). This layer was dug to an average depth of 9 cm below surface (b.s.). The second layer was a medium brown loamy sand ranging from an average depth of 9 cm b.s. to an average depth of 17 cm b.s. The third layer was a yellow borwn (10 YR 5/6) sand that was considered sterile. This layer was excavated to an average depth of 43 cm b.s. No cultural material was found in this transect (Appendix I).

Transect 2 began 10 m southwest of transect 1 and 30.48 m (100 ft) from the water. Five shovel tests were excavated and in general, three layers were found. The first layer was characterized as a black humus layer (10 YR 3/1) with some roots. It was excavated to an average depth of 6 cm b.s. The second layer was characterized by a brown (10YR 3/4) loamy sand, and was excavated to an average depth of 14 cm b.s. The third layer was a yellow brown (10 YR 5/6) sand that was dug to an average depth of 29 cm b.s. No cultural remains were recovered.

Transect 3 was started 10 m southwest of transect 2 and 30.48 m (100 ft) from the water. The shovel tests contained three layers. The first layer was a black humus (10 YR 3/1). It was excavated from the surface to an average depth of 7 cm b.s. Layer two was excavated to an average depth of 15 cm b.s. and was characterized by a brown (10 YR 3/4) loamy sand. Layer three was a yellow brown (10 YR 5/6) sand that was found at 15 cm b.s. and excavated to an average depth of 37 cm b.s. No cultural remains were found along this transect.

Transect 4 was started 30.48 m (100 ft) from the water's edge 10 m southwest of transect 3. Eight STP's were excavated along this transect, and all were characterized by three layers of soil. The first layer was a black humus layer excavated from the surface to 7 cm b.s. The second layer is a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy loam and was excavated to an average depth of 14 cm b.s. The third layer was characterized by a yellow brown (10 YR 5/6) sand. This layer was excavated to an average depth of 41 cm b.s. No cultural remains were found in this transect.

Transect 5 began 30.48 m (100 ft) west of College Creek and 10 m southwest of transect 4. A total of 19 shovel tests were excavated, each having three layers. The first layer is characterized by a black (10 YR 3/1) humus layer. It was excavted from the surface to an average depth of 6 cm b.s. The second layer was characterized by a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy loan, and was excavated to an average depth of 17 cm b.s. The third layer was characterized by a yellow brown (10 YR 5/6) sand and clayish sand, and was excavated to an average depth of 39 cm b.s. No cultural materials were uncovered in this transect.

Transect 7 began 10 m southwest of transect 6 and 30.48 m west of College Creek. Shovel tests 7.1 and 7.2 had four stratigraphic layers but all the remaining shovel test had three layers. Shovel tests 7.3 to 7. 22 had a first layer which was a black humus (10 YR 3/1) topsoil and were excavated from surface to an average depth of 4 cm b.s. The second layer was characterized by a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) loamy sand and was excavated to an average depth of 12 cm b.s. The third layer was a yellow brown (10 YR 5/6) clayish sand and was found at 12 cm b.s. and was excavated to an average

depth of 42 cm b.s. No cultural remains were uncovered during the testing of STP's 7.3 - 7.22. The first two STP's, 7.1 and 7.2, had a fourth layer probably caused by root activity. The first layer was a black humus (10 YR 3/1) topsoil, excavated to an average depth of 4 cm b.s. The second layer was a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) loamy sand, excavated to an average depth of 14 cm b.s. The third layer was a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) clayish sand, excavated to an average of 22 cm b.s. The last layer was a yellow brown sand, excavated to an average depth of 46 cm b.s. No cultural material was retrieved from either STP.

Transect 8 was started west of College Creek and 10 m southwest of transect 7. There were 25 shovel tests excavated, all of which contained three layers. The first layer was a black humus (10 YR 3/1) layer, excavated from surface to an average depth of 6 cm b.s. The second layer was excavated to an average depth of 20 cm b.s. and was characterized by a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy loam. The third layer was a yellow brown (10 YR 5/6) sand and was excavated to an average depth of 39 cm b.s. No cultural remains were uncovered in this transect.

Transect 9 was started 10 m southwest of transect 8 and 30.48 m west of College Creek. Transect nine proved to be the most diverse of the transects, as it contained a proportionately large quantity of cultural material. The STP for transect 9 will be grouped and described as follows: SPT's 9.2-9.8, 9.11, 9.13-9.34, 9.38, 9.41, 9.45, and 9.46 are generally the same as the rest of the surveyed area; STP 9.1 was disturbed; STP's 9.12, 9.25, 9.36, 9.37, 9.39, and 9.42 seem to have been disturbed by railroad activities; STP's 9.35 and 9.36 are part of a shell midden; and STP's 47-61 appear to have been in a grated and disturbed area.

For shovel tests 9.2-9.8, 9.11, 9.13-9.34, 9.38, and 9.41, 9.45 and 9.46, the first layer was a black humus and was excavated from the surface to an average depth of 3 cm b.s. The second layer was a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) loamy sand excavated to an average depth of 17 cm b.s. The third layer was a yellow brown (10 YR 5/6) sand excavated to an average depth of 35 m b.s. The artifacts recovered from these STP's were mostly coal clinker, oyster shell, and bog iron.

STP 9.1 had five layers. The first layer was a black humus layer, excavated to 1 cm b.s The second layer was excavated to a depth of 17 cm b.s. and was a dark brown loamy sand. The third layer was a red brown loam excavated to a depth of 21 cm b.s. The fourth layer was excavated to a depth of 29 cm b.s. and was a dark brown loamy sand. The fifth layer was a yellow brown clayish sand excavated to a depth of 46 cm b.s. A piece of a fire brick was found in layer two, this along with the red color of the third layer may indicated burning. However, the presence of coal clinker in the adjacent shovel test (9.2) in the corresponding layer, does suggest that this layer probably dates no earlier than the 19th century. The deposition of dark brown sandy loam, red brown sandy loam, and then dark brown sandy loam in a limited area suggests an area of quick deposition. This deposition appears to be related to the construction of the railroad.

STP's 9.12, 9.25, 9.36, 9.37, 9.39, and 9.42 all seem to have been disturbed by filling for the railraod. This filling is represented by coal, coal ash, clinker, and gravel. In all cases, the disturbance was found resting on subsoil at an average depth of 34 cm b.s.

STP's 9.35 and 9.36 contain part of a large shell midden, from which an unfinished woodland projectile point was retrieved. The upper layers of

the STP's were a black (10 YR 3/1) humus layer, excavated to an average depth of 2 cm b.s. The next two layers were disturbed by railroad filling, and were excavated to an average depth of 47 cm b.s. The next layer was the undisturbed shell midden, which was excavated to an average depth of 79 cm b.s. and rested on subsoil. The midden is between 30 -35 cm thick at the center and found between 13 cm b.s. to 55 cm b.s.

Transect 9a and 9b were excavated to determine the extent of the shell midden. Transect 9a was started 5 m to the northeast of 9.34 and continued to the northwest, four STP's were excavated. Transect 9b was started 5 m to the southwest of 9.33 and continued northwest, five STP's were excavated. The first layer in 9a and 9b was a black (10 YR 3/1) humus excavated to an average depth of 4 cm b.s. The next layer, in transect 9a was a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy loam excavated to an average depth of 18 cm b.s. The second layer in transect 9b was a black cinder excavated to an average depth of 28 cm b.s. In 9a.1, 9a.4, 9b.2, and 9b.5, the third layer was a yellow brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy clay subsoil. In 9a.2, 9a.3, 9b.2, 9b.3, 9b.4, the third layer was either a dark brown (10 YR 3/4) or black (10 YR 3/1) sandy loam associated with large amounts of shell. This layer was excavated to an average depth of 47 cm b.s. The fourth layer was a yellow brown (10 YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil excavated to an average depth of 57 cm b.s. The shell midden was found in 9a.1, 9a.2, 9a.3, 9b.2, and 9b.3. In transect 9a, the shell was not as dense and may represent one perameter of the midden. We did not excavate further south to determine that boundary, as it was beyond the area of impact. The midden's size is at least 10 m wide and 15 m long.

STP's 47 - 61 were all excavated in a graded area. This is evidenced by the different fill lenses in each STP. The first layer of these was a

black (10 YR 3/1) humus layer excavated to an average depth of 3 cm b.s. The underlying layers ranged from a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) clay to a black (10 YR 3/1) silty gravel. STP's 54 - 61 were stopped in progress when concrete was reached at an average depth of 16 cm b.s.

RESULTS

The above was a general overview of the shovel tests excavated. The survey indicated several phenomena regarding the project area.

There is a high level of homogenity of the soils in the College Creek area. For the project area we can conclude that there are in general three layers of soil. The first layer is the A horizon, the second layer is the B horizon, and the third layer is the C horizon or subsoil. The stratigraphy which did not follow this general pattern were either disturbed by post 1850 activities or contained prehistoric cultural deposits. STP's 9.12, 9.25, 9.36, 9.37, 9.39 and 9.42 represent the filling of the area for the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad (Figure 7). In addition, some portion of the project area was impacted by the concrete factory, as represented by STP's 9.47 - 9.61 (Figure 8), however, there is no evidence historically or archaeologically that other portions of the project area were impacted by the concrete factory.

The project area is sensitive in terms of prehistoric remains as represented by the shell midden found in STP's 9.35, 9.36, 9a.1, 9a.2, 9a.3, 9b.2, 9.ba, 9.b3, and 9b.4 (Figure 9). A far as we could ascertain, the midden was 10 m northeast - southwest and 15 m northwest - southeast. The midden appeared to have extended several meters farther to northeast or southwest, but we did not test beyond the project area. In subsequent conversation with Mr. Richard Hughes, it was confirmed that our testing for the shell midden was adequate (R. Hughes personal communication to Paul Shackel, May 24, 1987). The shell midden has a Woodland phase cultural affiliation, as revealed by a recovered projectile point, found at the interface of the shell midden and subsoil (Figure 10). The point was a Lavanna point made of quartzite (Ritchie 1980) (Figure 11).

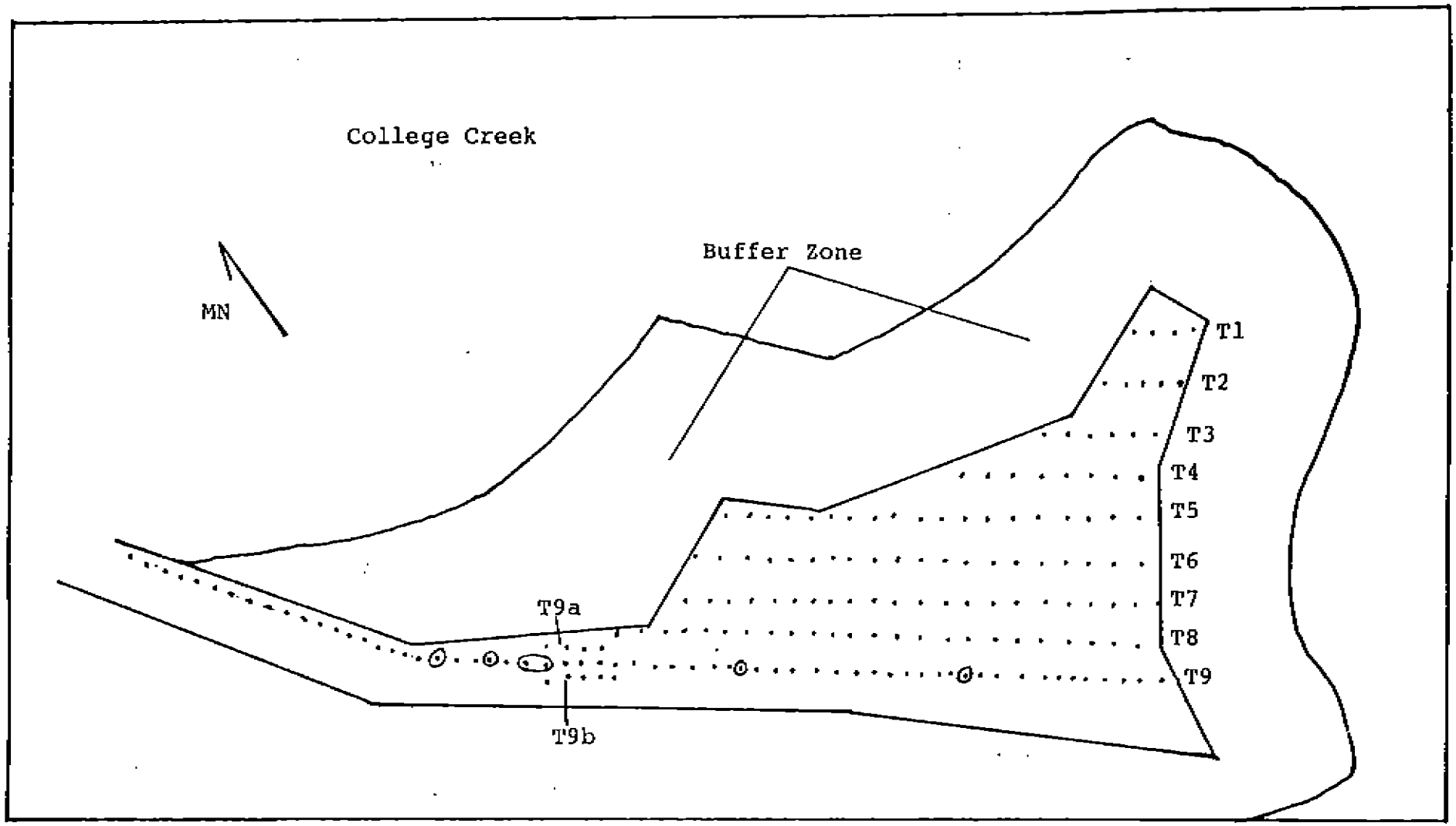


Figure 7. The surveyed area at College Creek. Scale 1": 40 meters. Circled STPs indicate area disturbed by filling for the railroad.

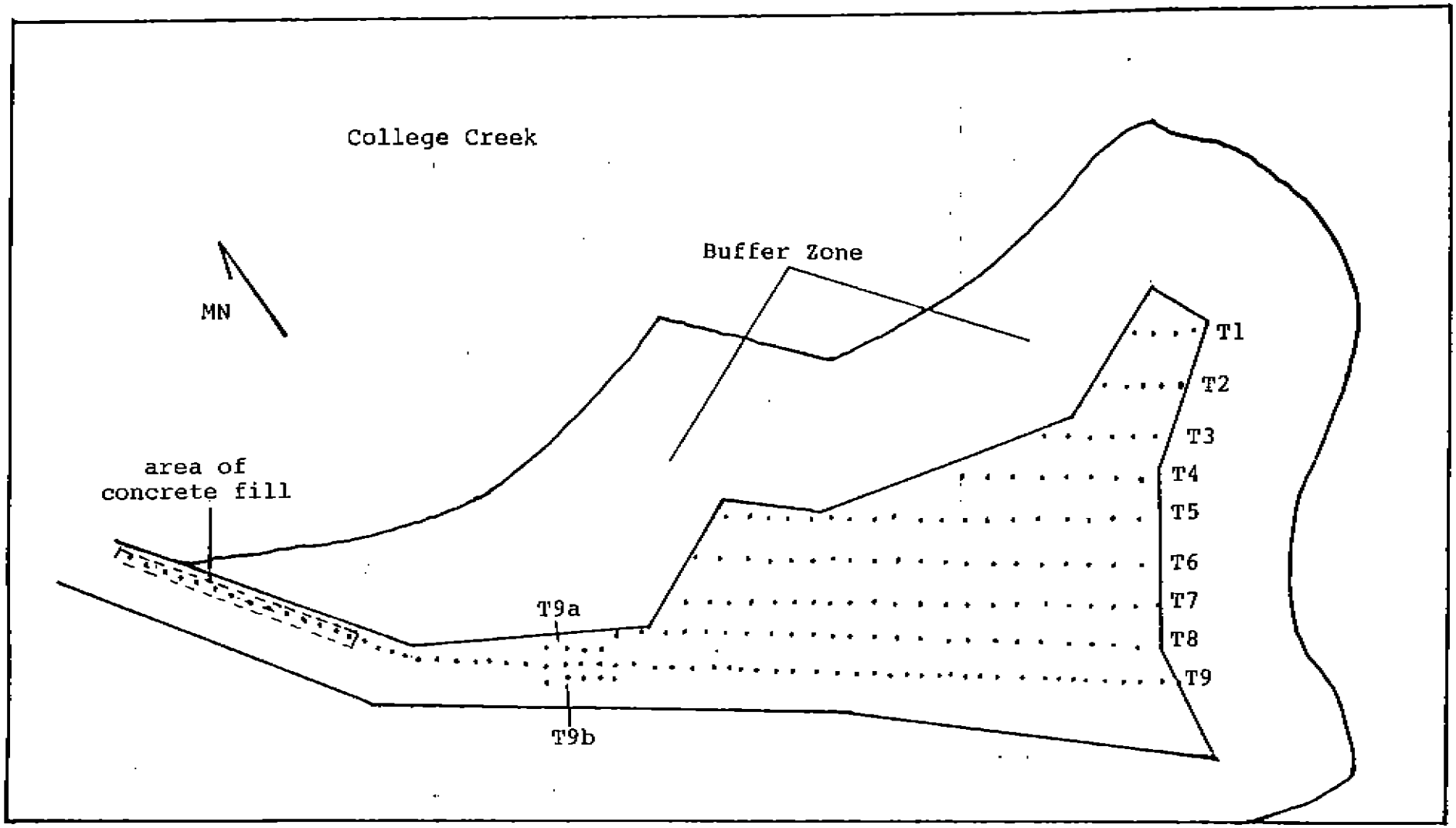


Figure 8. The surveyed area at College Creek. Scale 1": 40 meters. Outlined area indicates extent of concrete filling.

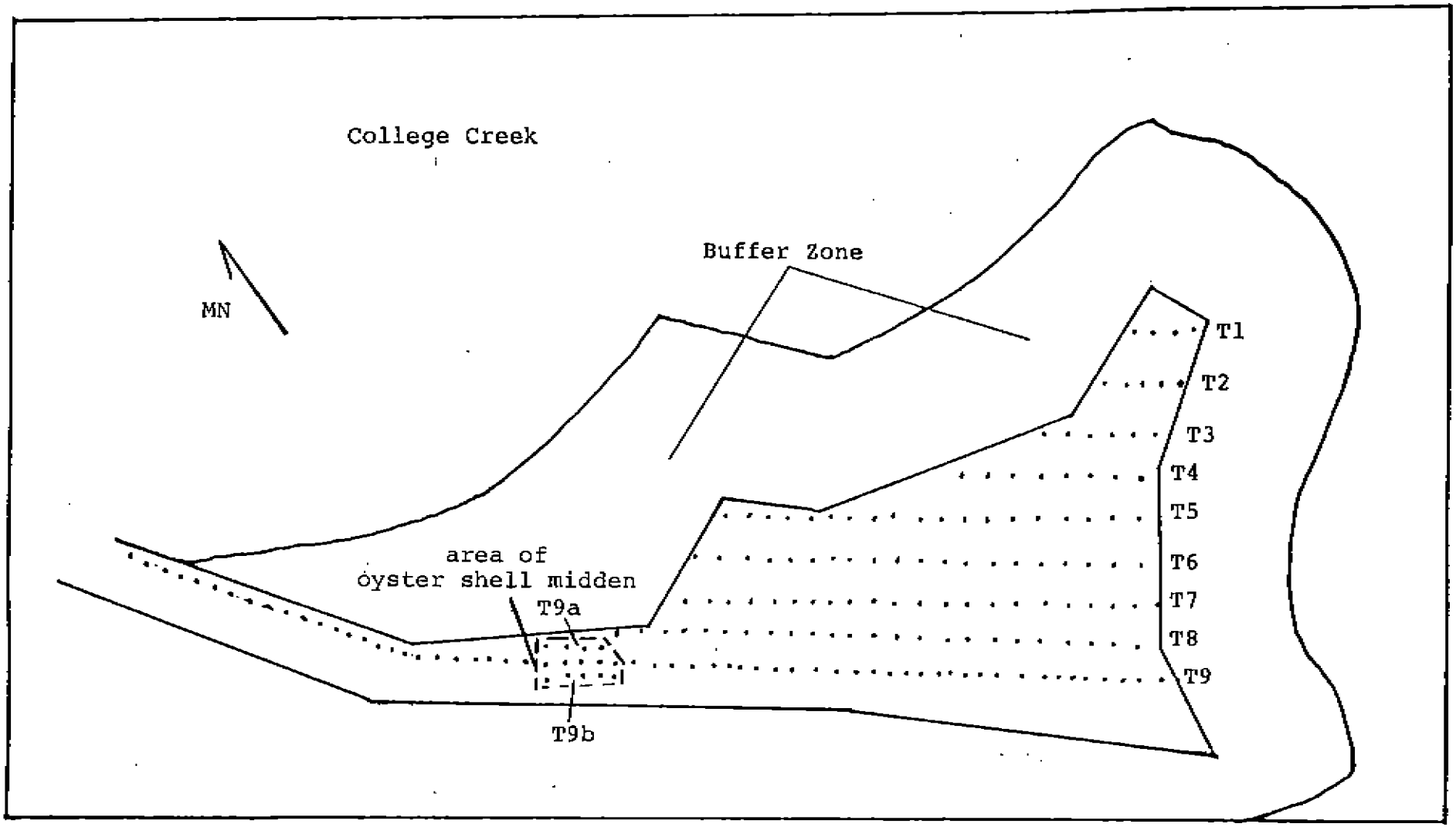
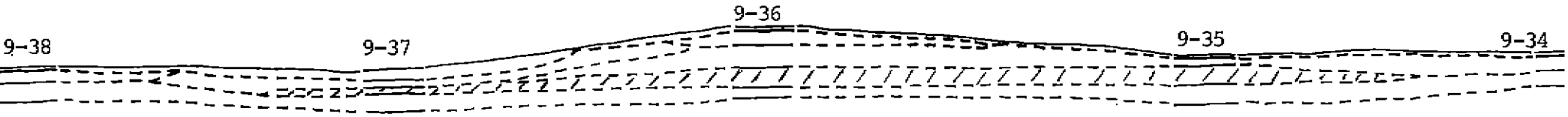


Figure 9. The area surveyed at College Creek. Scale 1": 40 meters.
The outlined area indicates the known extent of the shell midden.



STP	9-38	9-37	9-36	9-35	9-34
Layer*					
1.	Blk Hm	DkBr SiCl	Blk Hm	Blk Hm	Blk Hm
2.	DkBr SaLo	Blk SiGr	DkBr Lo Sa	DkBr LoSa	DkBr LoSa
3.	YlBr Sa	MdBr SiLo/Shell	DkBr LoSa	DkBr LoSa/Shell	YlBr Sa
4.		YlBr Sa	DkYlBr LoSa/Shell	YlBr Sa	
5.			YlBr Sa		

0 .5 1 m

* table of abbreviation can be found in shovel test summary

Key:

--- conjectural statigraphy
___ stratigraphy determined by STP
/// Shell mound

Figure 10. A Conjectural Profile of the Shell Mound at 18AP46

note: By request of the M.H.T. this conjectural profile was drawn. Please note that all measurements during testing were below surface and therefore some minor inaccuracies with the conjectural stratigraphy and exact elevations may exist.

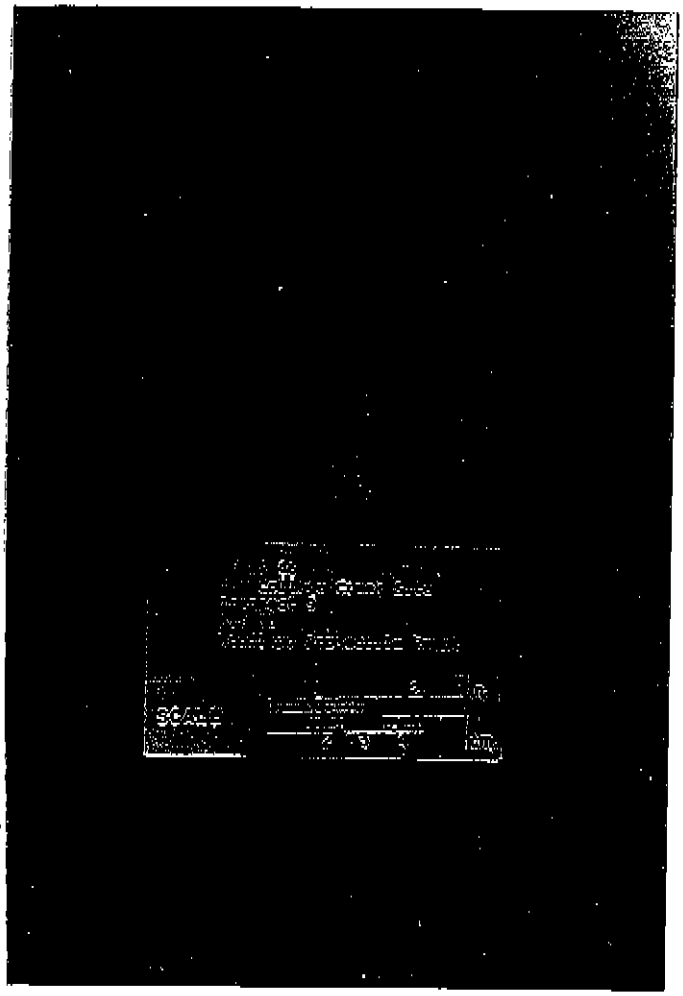


Figure 11. A Woodland Projectile Point.

Given the location and probable cultural affiliation of the shell midden, it was likely associated with a larger base camp to which people returned after seasonal rounds. The shell midden was only a camp's refuse, thus the larger camp would be close to the midden, although it was undetected in this survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After conducting a shovel test pit survey of the College Creek area, a Phase II survey is recommended for the College Creek site, 18AP46, to determine its National Register eligibility. This is because the developers of the College Creek area propose to build a 200 room structure with an underground parking area. Such major development would destroy approximately 95% of the known existing site.

The known site is a shell midden, a result of the increased estuary exploitation after the Late Archaic. However, habitation sites are usually close to, or adjacent to shell middens, but none were found in this survey (Steponaitis 1980). Excavation of the College Creek site would not only increase our understanding of prehistoric lifeways, but would also help in the development of predictive settlement pattern model for the prehistoric Chesapeake area.

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MAPS CITED

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1978 Anne Arundel County. On file at the Maryland Hall of Records

1878 Hopkins Map of the City of Annapolis MDHR#840

1846 Chart of Annapolis. Founded upon a Trigonometric Survey under the direction of G. M. Bache, Superintendent of the survey of the Coast of the United States. On file at the Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.

1966 General Highway Map. Ann Arundel County, MD MDHR#1124

1962 General Highway Map. Sheet A: Anne Arundel County, Maryland. MDHR#1123.

1962 General Highway Map. Anne Arundel County, Maryland MDHR#1119.

1962 General Highway Map. Anne Arundel County, Maryland MDHR#1122.

1962 General Highway Map. Sheet B: Anne Arundel County, Maryland MDHR#1121.

1950 General Highway Map. Anne Arundel County, Maryland. MDHR#1127.

1950 General Highway Map. Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Prepared by the Maryland State Roads Commission, Traffic Division. MDHR#189.

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1834 Map of Annapolis. Photocopies of hand done map. Lists public and private building. Gift of Peter H. Magruder. On file at the Maryland Hall of Records.

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1876 Second district, Anne Arundel County. Inset of Horn Point. MDHR#749.

1937, 1946 State of Maryland. Indicates Federal and State owned property. MDHR#516.

1949 United States Geological Survey Map of Anne Arundel County, showing topography and election districts. MDHR#1117.

1924 United States Geological Survey Map of Anne Arundel County, showing topography and election districts. MDHR#426.

MDHR#___ Maryland Hall of Records Reference Number

PHOTOGRAPHS

1888-89	Photograph of Bladen Street Station and College Creek. On file at the Maryland Hall of Records, Warren Collection #261.
Early 1950's	Aerial view of Annapolis. On file Maryland Hall of Records, Warren Collection #53.
Late 1950's	Aerial view of Annapolis. On file at the Maryland Hall of Records.
Post 1972	Aerial view of Annapolis. On file at Maryland Hall of Records, Warren Collection #3707-9.

Appendix I. Site Form

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Name of site College Creek Number 18AP46

Other designations County Anne Arundel

Type of site Prehistoric Cultural affiliation Woodland

How to reach site West on Rowe Blvd. to the Maryland Hall of Records, (MHR) make a right into the MHR's parkingllot, Walk from the parking lot east through woods to site.

Landmarks to aid in finding site MHR, College Creek, It is between the link fence and the Rail Road tracks in the woods.

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain 50 meters south of College Creek, 100 meters east of MHR parking lot.

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.

(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge 50.5 cm ; right edge 44.5 cm)

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) U.S.G.S. - Annapolis, 1:24000

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation

Naval Academy, Annapolis MD--positive

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits) The site is at least 10 meters wide and 30 meters long. 15 shovel test pits were excavated, ranging in depth from 50cm to 100cm. The site consists of a large shell midden with its longest axis parallel with College Creek.

Present use and condition of site, erosion Excellent.

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting" None.

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt) 50 meters south of College Creek-brackish.

Natural fauna and flora Deciduous trees, ferns, poison ivy.

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)

Oyster shell, projectile point (Madison-unfinished).

Specimens observed, owner, address

Specimens reported, owner, address

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography)

Recommendations for further investigations Futher investigation necessary.

Informant Address Date

Site visited by Paul Shackel 263-5553 Date

Recorded by Paul Shackel Address 194 Prince George St. Date 5-20-87

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts) Annapolis MD, 21401

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey
The Rotunda, 711 W. 40th St., Baltimore, Md. 21211

Appendix II. Shovel Test Summary

SUMMARY OF SHOVEL TESTS

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
1.1	1	0-9	Dk Bn Sa Lo	
	2	9-12	Md Br Sa Lo	
	3	12-40	Yl Br Si Sa	
1.2	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-11	Md Br Sa Lo	
	3	11-42	Yl Br Si Lo	
1.3	1	0-11	Blk Hm	
	2	11-27	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	27-45	Yl Br Si Sa	
1.4	1	0-8	Blk Hm	
	2	8-17	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	17-43	Yl Br Si Sa	
2.1	1	1-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-18	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	18-40	Yl Br Sa	
2.2	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-15	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	15-35	Yl Br Sa Lo	
2.3	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-10	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	10-35	Sa	
2.4	1	0-9	Blk Hm	
	2	9-12	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	12-40	Yl Br Sa	
2.5	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-15	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	15-47	Yl Br Sa	
3.1	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-15	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	15-40	Yl Br Sa	
3.2	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-18	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	18-35	Yl Br Sa	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
3.3	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-12	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	12-31	Yl Br Sa	
3.4	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-15	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	15-39	Yl Br Sa	
3.5	1	0-10	Blk Hm	
	2	10-17	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	17-45	Yl Br Sa	
3.6	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-14	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	14-35	Yl Br Sa	
4.1	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-13	Dk Br Si Sa	
	3	13-44	Yl Br Sa	
4.2	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-11	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	11-48	Yl Br Sa	
4.3	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-15	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	15-49	Yl Br Sa	
4.4	1	0-8	Blk Hm	
	2	8-16	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	16-41	Yl Br Sa	
4.5	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-13	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	13-45	Yl Br Sa	
4.6	1	0-9	Blk Hm	Mtl Fg
	2	9-17	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	17-35	Yl Br Sa	
4.7	1	0-8	Blk Hm	
	2	8-16	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	16-38	Yl Br Sa	
4.8	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-12	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	12-35	Yl Br Sa	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
5.1	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-37	Yl Br Sa	
5.2	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-22	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	22-41	Yl Br Sa	
5.3	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-17	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	17-46	Yl Br Sa	
5.4	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-13	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	13-38	Yl Br Sa	
5.5	1	0-7	Blk Hms	
	2	7-16	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	16-40	Yl Br Sa	
5.6	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-42	Yl Br Sa	
5.7	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-15	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	15-48	Yl Br Sa	
5.8	1	0-10	Blk Hm	
	2	10-18	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	18-38	Yl Br Sa	
5.9	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	16-38	Yl Br Sa	
5.10	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-16	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	16-38	Yl Br Sa	
5.11	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-14	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	14-35	Yl Br Sa	
5.12	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-18	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	18-37	Yl Br Sa	
5.13	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-12	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	12-37	Yl Br Sa	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
5.14	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-16	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	16-35	Yl Br Sa	
5.15	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-12	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	12-47	Yl Br Sa	
5.16	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-13	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	13-41	Yl Br Cl Sa	
5.17	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-15	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	15-42	Yl Br Cl Sa	
5.18	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-10	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	10-43	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.1	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-39	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.2	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-10	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	10-38	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.3	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-42	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.4	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-35	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.5	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-18	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	18-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.6	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-15	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	15-38	Yl Br Sa	
6.7	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-25	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	25-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.8	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-19	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	19-43	Yl Br Cl Sa	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
6.9	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-17	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	17-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.10	1	0-3	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	2	3-18	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	18-37	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.11	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.12	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-12	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	12-35	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.13	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-17	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	17-43	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.14	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-12	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	12-38	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.15	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-35	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.16	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-18	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	18-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.17	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-15	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	15-35	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.18	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-9	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	9-43	Yl Br Sa	
6.19	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-12	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	12-35	Yl Br Cl Sa	
6.20	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-15	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	15-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.1	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-14	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	14-24	Rt Dist	
	4	24-45	Yl Br Sa	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
7.2	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-14	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	14-20	Dk Yl Br Cl Sa	
	4	20-46	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.3	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-15	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	15-44	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.4	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-12	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	12-44	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.5	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-19	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	19-45	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.6	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-11	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	11-47	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.7	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-15	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	15-44	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.8	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-15	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	15-48	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.9	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-13	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	13-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.10	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-13	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	13-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.11	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-11	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	11-46	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.12	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-13	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	13-50	Yl Br Sa	
7.13	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-14	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	14-46	Yl Br Sa Cl	
7.14	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-15	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	15-44	Yl Br Sa Cl	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
7.15	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-11	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	11-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.16	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-14	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	14-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.17	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-14	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	14-44	Yl Br Cl	
7.18	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-13	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	13-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.19	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-15	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	15-43	Yl Br Sa	
7.20	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-10	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	10-43	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.21	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-11	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	11-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
7.22	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-12	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	12-38	Yl Br Cl Sa	
8.1	1	0-8	Blk Hm	
	2	8-26	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	26-37	Yl Br Sa	
8.2	1	0-10	Blk Hm	
	2	10-28	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	28-42	Yl Br Lo Sa	
8.3	1	0-8	Blk Hm	
	2	8-27	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	27-40	Yl Br Sa	
8.4	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-27	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	27-45	Yl Br Sa	
8.5	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-21	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	21-40	Yl Br Sa	
8.6	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-22	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	22-42	Yl Br Sa	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
8.7	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-17	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	17-40	Yl Br Sa	
8.8	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-16	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	16-37	Yl Br Sa	
8.9	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-23	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	23-40	Yl Br Sa	
8.10	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-40	Yl Br Sa	
8.11	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-22	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	22-37	Yl Br Sa	
8.12	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-37	Yl Br Sa	
8.13	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-40	Yl Br Sa	
8.14	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-21	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	21-41	Yl Br Sa	
8.15	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-19	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	19-40	Yl Br Sa	
8.16	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-17	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	2	17-40	Yl Br Sa	
8.17	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-21	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	21-42	Yl Br Sa	
8.18	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-17	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	17-40	Yl Br Sa	
8.19	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-17	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	17-43	Yl Br Sa	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
8.20	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-22	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	22-45	Yl Br Sa	
8.21	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-18	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	18-45	Yl Br Sa	
8.22	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-45	Yl Br Cl Sa	
8.23	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-18	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	18-42	Yl Br Cl Sa	
8.24	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-17	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	17-42	Yl Br Sa	
8.25	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-17	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	17-37	Yl Br Sa	
9.1	1	0-1	Blk Hm	
	2	1-17	Dk Br Lo Sa	Fire Bk
	3	17-21	Rd Br Lo	
	4	21-29	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	5	29-46	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.2	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-30	Dk Br Lo Sa	Cl Clk
	3	30-45	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.3	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-22	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	22-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.4	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-24	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	24-41	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.5	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-13	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	13-41	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.6	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-17	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	17-42	Yl Br Cl Sa	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
9.7	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-23	Dk Br Lo Sa	Oy Sh/Bog Ir
	3	23-64	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.8	1	0-9	Blk Hm	
	2	9-21	Dk Br Lo Sa	Cl Clk.
	3	21-42	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.9	1	0-1	Blk Hm	
	2	1-17	Disturbed Soil Yl Br Cl Sa & Dk Br Lo Sa	Cl Clk.
	3	17-30	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	4	30-45	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.10	1	0-1	Blk Hm	
	2	1-10	Disturbed Soil Yl Br Cl Sa & Dk Br Lo Sa	Cl Clk.
	3	10-22	Dk Br Lo Sa	Cl Clk.
	4	22-41	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.11	1	0-1	Blk Hm	
	2	1-23	Md Br Lo Sa	
	3	23-49	Yl Br Sa	1 pc Bg Ir
9.12	1	0-1	Blk Hm	
	2	1-5	Md Br Lo Sa	Cl Clk
	3	5-8	Blk C-C-A	Cl Clk
	4	8-12	Dk Br Lo Sa	Cl Clk
	5	12-41	U; r Sa	
9.13	1	0-1	Blk Hm	
	2	1-18	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	18-50	Yl Br Sa	
9.14	1	1-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-17	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	17-43	Yl Br Sa	
9.15	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-15	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	15-41	Yl Br Sa	
9.16	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-14	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	14-40	Yl Br Sa	
9.17	1	0-1	Blk Hm	
	2	1-7	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	7-41	Yl Br Sa	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
9.18	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-17	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	17-40	Yl Br Sa	
9.19	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-15	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	15-44	Yl Br Sa	
9.20	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-17	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	17-37	Yl Br Sa	
9.21	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-15	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	15-39	Yl Br Sa	
9.22	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-16	Dk Br Sa Lo	Cl Clk
	3	16-38	Yl Br Sa	
9.23	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	20-37	Yl Br Sa	
9.24	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-16	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	16-40	Yl Br Sa	
9.25	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-38	Sa and Cl Ash	Cl Clk
	3	38-45	Yl Br Sa	
9.26	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-16	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	16-41	Yl Br Sa	
9.27	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-15	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	15-40	Yl Br Sa	
9.28	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-9	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	9-40	Yl Br Sa	3 pc Bg Lr
9.29	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-19	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	19-40	Yl Br Sa	
9.30	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-10	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	10-40	Yl Br Sa	

Test	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
9.31	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-21	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	21-45	Yl Br Sa	
9.32	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-14	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	14-41	Yl Br Sa	
9.33	1	0-1	Blk Hm	Gr Gl
	2	1-15	Dk Br Sa Lo	Bt Bs Cl Clk
	3	15-38	Yl Br Sa	
9.34	1	0-1	Blk Hm	
	2	1-26	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	3	26-44	Yl Br Sa	
9.35	1	0-1	Blk Hm	Cl Clk
	2	1-13	Dk Br Sa Lo (Dist)	3 Cl Clk
	3	13-39	Dk Br Lo Sa Oyster Shell	Sh Md
	4	39-64	Yl Br Sa	1 Bg Lr 1 Wd Pr Pt
9.36	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-23	Dk Br Lo Sa	Cl Clk Wh Bt Gl 3 Pcs
	3	23-55	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	4	55-80	Dk Yl Br Lo Sa w/Oy Sh	Sh Md
	5	80-93	Yl Br Sa	
9.37	1	0-16	Dk Br Si Cl	Cl Clk
	2	16-29	Blk Si Gr	2 R.R. Sp.
	3	29-31	Md Br Si Lo	Bn Wd, Sh
	4	31-58	Yl Br Sa	
9.38	1	0-7	Blk Hm	
	2	7-20	Dk Br Sa Lo	1 Sh
	3	20-47	Yl Br Sa	
9.39	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-24	Dk Br Sa Lo Cl Lo	Bt Gl
	3	24-35	Dk Br Si Gr	
	4	35-49	Dk Br Si Lo	
	5	49-62	Yl Br Sa	
9.40			A disturbed area possibly excavated for a telephone pole	Br Gl, Cl Clk, Oy Sh
9.41	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-39	Md Br Sa Cl	Cl Clk, Gr Lr Fr
	3	39-47	Yl Br Sa	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
9.42	1	0-2	Blk Hm	
	2	2-8	Dk Br Sa Cl	
	3	8-36	Md Br Sa Cl	Gr
	4	36-49	Yl Br Sa	
9.43	1	0-19	Dk Br Sa Lo/Blk Lo	Oy Sh, Cl
	2	19-37	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.44	1	0-5	Blk Hm	
	2	5-25	Yl Br Sa Cl	
	3	25-33	Blk Hm	
	4	33-54	Md Br Sa Lo	
	5	54-62	Yl Br Sa	
9.45	1	0-8	Dk Br Sa Lo	Cl Cn
	2	8-17	Blk Cl Cn	
	3	17-33	Yl Br Sa Cl	
9.46	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-30	Yl Br Cl Sa	
	3	30-45	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.47	1	0-22	Dk Br Sa Lo	Pbls
	2	22-38	Yl Br Sa Cl	
9.48	1	0-6	Blk Hm	
	2	6-24	Dk Br Sa Lo	Ir pcs
	3	24-42	Yl Br Sa	
9.49	1	0-5	Blk Sa Lo	
	2	5-47	Blk Sa Lo Gr Fl	1 pc Bg Ir
9.50	1	0-4	Dk Br Sa Cl	
	2	4-10	Blk Hm	
	3	10-35	Yl Br Cl Sa	Br Frs
	4	35-42	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.51	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-23	Yl Br Cl Sa	
	3	23-33	Cinders	
	4	33-46	Yl Br Sa Cl	
9.52	1	0-8	Dk Br Si Cl	
	2	8-17	Yl Br Cl Sa	Mtr, Br Fg.
	3	17-21	Dk Br Sa Lo	Mtr
	4	21-32	Blk Si w/Gr	
	5	32-40	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9.53	1	0-12	Dk Br Lo Sa Stopped by Log	Log

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
9.54	1	0-10	Dk Br Cl	
	2	10-	Concrete	
9.55	1	0-5	Dk Br Cl	
	2	5-	Concrete	
9.56	1	0-20	Dk Br Cl	
	2	20-	Concrete	
9.57	1	0-7	Dk Br Cl	
	2	7-	Concrete	
9.58	1	0-10	Dk Br Cl	
	2	10-	Concrete	
9.59	1			
	2			
9.60	1	0-30	Dk Br Cl	
	2	30-	Concrete	
9.61	1	0-30	Dk Br Sa Cl Lo	
	2	30-42	Md Br Sa Cl w/cement	
	3	42-	Cement	
9a.1	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-21	Dk Br Lo Sa	Sh 20%
	3	21-40	Yl Br Sa	
9a.2	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-14	Dk Br Sa Lo	Cn/Sg
	3	14-32	Dk Br Sa Lo	40% Sh
	4	32-51	Yl Br Sa	
9a.3	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-33	Dk Br Sa Lo	Cn/Sg
	3	33-50	Dk Br Sa Lo	10% Sh
	4	50-64	Yl Br Sa	
9a.4	1	0-3	Blk Hm	
	2	3-24	Dk Br Sa Lo	
	3	24-50	Yl Br Sa	
9b.1	1	0-20	Dk Br Lo Sa	Cn/Gls
	2	20-60	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9b.2	1	0-20	Dk Br Lo Sa	Md Crm
	2	20-31	Blk Cdr.	Br Bt Gls
	3	31-34	Blk Lo Sa	
	4	34-52	Blk Lo Sa	Sh Md
	5	52-65	Yl Br Cl Sa	

Test No.	Layer	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Findings
9b.3	1	0-16	Dk Br Lo Sa	Cl Clk
	2	16-26	Blk w/Cdr	Cl Clk
	3	26-38	Yl Br Sa Cl	
	4	38-48	Blk Sa Lo	Sh Md
	5	48-60	Yl Br Cl Sa	
9b.4	1	0-4	Blk Hm	
	2	4-28	Blk Lo Sa w/Cdr	Cl Clk
	3	28-46	Dk Br Lo Sa	
	4	46-55	Dk Br Lo Sa	Sh Md
	5	55-72	Yl Br Sa	
9b.5	1	0-16	Dk Br Lo Sa	Cl, Cl Clk, Oy Sh
	2	16-25	Blk Lo Sa w/Cl Cdr	Cl Clk
	3	25-54	Yl Br Cl Sa	

K E Y

Colors

Dk - Dark
Md - Medium
Yl - Yellow
Rd - Red
Blk - Black
Br - Brown
Gr - Green

Soil Types

Hm - Humus
Sa - Sandy
Cl - Clayish
Lo - Loam
Si - Silty
Rt. Dist - Root Disturbance

Findings

Mtl - metal
Fg - Fragment (s)
Cl - Coal
Clk - Clinker
Pc - Piece
Bg - Bog
Ir - Iron
Cn - Cinder
Gl - Glass
Sh - Shell
Md - Midden

Wd pr pt - Woodland projectile point
R.R. Sp - Rail Road Spike
Bn Wd - Burned Wood
Br - Brick
Mtr - Mortar
Md Crm - Modern Ceramic

Appendix III. Deeds

College Creek Property

Parcel 1: Corner of Taylor Avenue and Annapolis Street

1874/320	6/1965	Naval Academy Athletic Association to United States of America parcel 1 of JHH 207/150, 8/14/1939 [see parcel 4] (except .072acres to State Roads Commission, FSR 120/167, 1934) subject to 3 easements to Baltimore Gas & Electric State Roads Commission Annapolis Metropolitan Sewerage Commission

Parcel 2: Corner of Taylor Avenue and Rowe Boulevard

2267/372	5/2/1969	Naval Academy Athletic Association trustees to State of Maryland, for use of Board of Public Works SRC plat #22739 3.16a part of JHH 207/150, 8/14/1939 [see parcel 4]

Parcel 3: Old Railroad Right of Way

2363/636	9/1970	Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Company and the Annapolis Concrete Company to State of Maryland for Board of Public Works part of Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad & Maryland Development and Realty Co. to Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad, 3/22/1938, FAM 179/137, parcel 3 and part of Wilson to Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad, 8/20/1935, FAM 142/333 beginning at intersection of right of way line of Rowe Boulevard with second parcel of JHH 207/150
FAM 179/137	3/22/1938	Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad & Maryland Development and Realty Company to Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Company parcel 3: 3 lots between College Creek and West Annapolis
GW 54/131	2/27/1907	Charles & Mary Coombs, Maine to Maryland Development & Realty Company
GW 60/260	7/27/1908	----- to Maryland Development & Realty Company
GW 61/456	9/13/1908	D. Randall to Maryland Development & Realty Company

GW 53/1 12/7/1906 trustees to Charles Coombs
GW 53/13 ditto
GW 54/25 ditto 81.33 acres on and near College Creek
GW 54/85 ditto
GW 54/86 ditto

SH 29/431 5/14/1886 Charles Reese to Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line
see below

and

GW 7/175 9/1/1897 Joseph Ricker et al to Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line

SH 31/490 11/18/1887 Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line et al to W. W. Brown et al

SH 30/500 4/28/1887 Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line to Joseph Ricker

SH 29/431 5/14/1886 Charles Reese to Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line

except:
FSR 53/425 Maryland Development to Davis-Smith see below
FSR 63/287 Maryland Development to State of Maryland
2/11/1930 land taken to enlarge Taylor Avenue to standards of state highway
strip 66' along track of railroad between north side of College Creek and south line of lot sold by USA to Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line

FAM 142/133 3/20/1935 John & Stella Wilson jr. to Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Company
all that railroad constituting division of Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad known as Annapolis Short Line, from Bladen Station to point at or near Shipley, Maryland
as per foreclosure order of 5/8/1935 Equity #1826
R. E. Duvall Co., Inc. v. WB&A Electric Railroad
FAM 142/330 6/14/1935 Louis S. Burger, trustee to John Wilson jr.

Parcel 4: Rowe Boulevard and College Creek

207/150 8/14/1939 Annapolis Acres, Inc. to Navy Athletic Association
4 tracts in West Annapolis
parcel a: 17.029 acres parcels a-c
parcel b: 4.278 acres from FSR 53/425
parcel c:
parcel d: 33.34 acres not relevant

FSR 53/425 6/13/1929 Maryland Development and Realty Company to Davis-Smith Realty Corporation
12/18 interest from GW 54/181
2/18 interest from GW 60/260
4/18 interest from GW 61/456

GW 54/181 2/27/1907 Charles & Mary Coombs, Maine to Maryland Development
three parcels
third parcel: 81.33 acres on and near College Creek
to Coombs from GW 53/1 4/18
GW 54/25 3/18
GW 53/13 2/18
GW 54/85 1/18
GW 54/86 2/18
all part of SH 29/431 see below

GW 53/1 12/7/1904 Trustees by will of Joseph Ricker, Maine to Charles Coombs, Maine
4 parcels, except railroad right of way, 67' wide
parcel #3 is College Creek land

SH 29/431 5/30/1888 Charles & Susan Reese, Philadelphia to Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line Railroad
2 parcels on Severn River opposite City of Annapolis, known as Dorsey Enlarged and Norwood's Beall; together equal farm known as Strawberry Hill, 233 7/8a (except two parcels sold to United States of America: SH 2/480 67 acres and SH 9/403 46 3/16 acres)

AC 1/411 9/12/1865 Lewis Fiery to Charles Reese
deed book not at Courthouse or Archives

NHG 12/145 3/6/1864 Richard & Virginia Mackbuin to Lewis Fiery, Washington County
all of Dorsey Enlarged, known as Strawberry Hill
as per patent to George Mackbuin, 3/14/1829
liber GGB #1/75, land office patents
and adjoining Norwood's Beall, 33 7/8 acres
part of NHG 7/613 3/7/1859

Norwood's Beall:

NHG 7/613 3/7/1859 Edward & Sophia Sparks, Jonathan Pinkney, and Gilbert & Jane Conner
agreement by Anne Pinkney, Mary Pinkney, Ellen Pinkney, Edward & Sophia Sparks, and Jonathan Pinkney to sell part of Norwood's Beall to Gilbert Conner, 3/1/1854
180.5 acres, belonging to their father, Jonathan Pinkney
bond to Conner to convey deed when purchase money paid
Anne, Ellen & Mary Pinkney subsequently sold shares to Jonathan, 1/8/1859
Conner has agreed to sell part of said property to Richard Mackubin

WSG 12/630 9/20/1827 Nicholas Brewer, Nicholas Brewer Jr., and George Mackubbin
7/8/1824 chancery case, Brewer & Brewer jr v. Nicholls, Spurrier, Arnold, and Pinkney
Norwoods Beall sold by Jonathan Pinkney to Rezin Spurrier to John Arnold to William Nicholls
division between Brewer jr and Mackubbin
94a to Mackubbin
beginning at stone at Sarrgate/NB boundary, s 86.5'e 39.34p to Todd's Range, s 76.5'e 220p to old poor house lot corner stone, n 43'e 14p, s 78'e 8p, n 51'e 18.6p to gate post, n 27.5'w 40p, n 74.5'w 151 2/3p, to beginning

WSG 9/441 6/6/1823 James & Priscilla Weems (widow of John B. Weems) Mills to Jonathan Pinkney
all dower rights of Priscilla to Norwoods Beall except part conveyed by Pinkney and part known as Rocky Neck

WSG 9/444 Jonathan Pinkney to James Mills
portion of Norwoods Beall in lieu of dower 50a
located near head of cove on Norwood's Creek and adjacent to Rocky Neck portion

WSG 2/311 7/12/1813 Nicholas Brewer, trustee for estate of John B. Weems, to Jonathan Pinkney
2/27/1813 decree all title of Weems to Norwood's Beall property mortgaged to Pinkney by Weems

NH 13/245 4/16/1806 John B. Weems to Jonathan Pinkney
mortgage of Norwoods Beall 638a

Federal Direct Tax	1798	Mary Weems	part of Norwoods Beall	150a
			part of Norwoods Beall	450a
Assessment	1783	Ann Beall	part of Norwoods Beall	450a
		John Weems	part of Norwoods Beall	150a

Mary Dorsey, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Beall Nicholson Dorsey, married John Weems

JB 5/261 11/11/1775 Elizabeth Dorsey (widow of Richard) and Anne Rutland, daughters and heirs of John Beall, to Mary Dorsey, daughter of Elizabeth and neice of Anne
150a of Norwoods Beall known as Rocky Neck

JB 4/150 8/13/1773 Thomas and Anne (nee Beall) Rutland to Anne (nee Dorsey) Beall
all rights of Anne Rutland to Norwoods Beall, devised by Beale Nicholson to Anne Dorsey Beall

JB 3/200 12/19/1771 Lancelot Jacques to Anne Beall
all rights to Norwoods Beall, as trustee of Anne Beall (Rutland)
Beall Nicholson, nephew of Anne Beall Rutland, devised rights to property to his sister, Anne Dorsey, who subsequently married Benjamin Beall, now deceased

BB 1/153 5/28/1756 Lancelot Jacques to Anne Beall & Beall Nicholson
Jacques to hold in trust for Nicholson if Anne Beall dies without heirs

BB 1/252 6/28/1756 Anne Beall, spinster, to Lancelot Jacques

RD 3/317 11/26/1735 Elizabeth Beall, widow of John, to Richard Dorsey, husband of Elizabeth Beall Nicholson, widow of William, & Beall Nicholson, heir of William
150a of Norwoods Beall, to westward of tract, including neck known as Rocky Neck

Wills 21/214 5/9/1734 John Beall
all estate, real and personal, to wife Elizabeth

Wills 20/306 3/2/1732 William Nicholson
150a, Rocky Neck, to wife during life and then to son, Beale

RD 2/290 12/3/1731 John Beall to William Nicholson
William Nicholson married daughter Elizabeth
bond to convey 150a of Norwoods Beall, where John Beall dwells, known as Rocky Neck, to Nicholson

Patents 1719
PL 4/8
IL A/277 (certificate

John Beall, by virtue warrant 1/17/1719 for resurvey
5 tracts: Norwood, 230a
Intake, 100a
Norwood's Recovery 104a
Proctor's Chance 30a
Gattenby 100a
+ vacant land = 638a

beginning at locust on south side of Severn and north side of Norwood's Cove, with river several courses to mouth of Norwood's Creek, with creek to its head by several courses, to pine marking Norwood at head of creek, southeast 150 perches, s 32' e 54p to post of Sandgate (property of Thomas Bordley), e 36p to oak as bound of Todd's Range, s 74' e 224p to stump on southside of branch, across branch n 43' e 14p, se 8p to head of Dorsey Creek, with creek several courses along several coves to beginning of Gattenby (also bound of Dorsey, belonging to Bladen heirs), with same nw 30p, then west 166p, then east northeast 204p to head of Norwood's Cove, then straight line to beginning

Norwood	2/8/1659	John Norwood
Intake	1/18/1660	John Norwood
Norwood Recovery	6/10/1686	Andrew Norwood
Procter's Chance	6/28/1680	Robert Procter
Gattenby	2/7/1659	Thomas Gates

Dorsey Enlarged.

Wills 1/20/1853
BEC 1/19

George Mackubbin
to son Richard, all my farm near Annapolis called Dorsey Enlarged, commonly known as Strawberry Hill, given to him ten years ago; devised in fee simple for legal title

Patents 05/14/1829
GGB 1/75

patent to George Mackubbin on basis of warrant for resurvey granted to Hugh & Elizabeth Thompson
Dorsey and part of Norwood's Beall
metes and bounds as in NH 12/309 above

College Creek Property (cont.)

WSG 13/538	5/3/1828	Trustees of the Poor of Anne Arundel County to George Mackubbin Dorsey and additions resurveyed for Hugh and Elizabeth Thompson, Baltimore, as Dorsey Enlarged, known as Strawberry Hill at mouth of Dorsey/Spriggs Creek, along Severn to Freeman's/Norwood's Cove to head of same, s 67'15" w 186 perches to spot indicated as bounded post identified as boundary of Sprigg's land, s 81'15' e 8.25 perches running to include 2nd and last boundary s 15'15"e 50 perches to end of 'n 26' w 34p' line of Norwood's Beall, s 30' e 34', n 74' e 128 perches to cove of Dorsey/Spriggs Creek, with same to north shore of mouth of cove, then with cove and creek to mouth of of creek to beginning 200 3/4a
MH 11/309	11 6/1807	William Caton to Trustees of the Poor Dorsey, south side of Anne Arundel [Severn] River up river for 120 perches to Freeman's Cove, up cove to line of land of Capt. John Norwood, with Norwood's line sw 20¼ perches to oak, with land of Thomas Gates to creek, then to beginning 60a
TH 11/104	11 8/1850	Hugh and Elizabeth Sprigg Thompson to William Caton [Elizabeth Thompson a daughter of Richard Sprigg]
Federal Direct Tax	1798	Hugh Thompson Dorsey and Strawberry Hill 1781 no improvements listed
Assessment	1783	Richard Sprigg Dorsey 60a
DI 6/181 Genl Ct of Western Shore	6/1/1780	Thomas Dorsey to Richard Sprigg Dorsey 60a beg at pine on a point, up river 120 perches to Freeman's cove, up cove to line of land of Capt. John Norwood, with same sw 20¼ perches to oak in line, with Thomas Gates land to creek, with creek to beginning
Wills 31/80	1760	Edward Dorsey land near Annapolis called Dorsey to wife Henrietta Maria (nee Chew) and then to two daughters

Reference	Date	Entry
BB [illegible]	[illegible] 175[illegible]	Joseph and Mary Elliott, Exeter, GB and John and Dorothy Burnett, Devon, GB, coheirs of John Carpenter, to Edward Dorsey Carpenter died intestate; Mary and Dorothy, heirs as daughters of eldest brother, Thomas Dorsey 60a. late in the occupation of Carpenter, adjoining Norwood and Gattenby
Accounts [illegible]	1751	Elizabeth Carpenter, widow of John, married George Plater, Esq., St. Mary's County
RCW [illegible]	[illegible]	Thomas Bladen, heir of William, to John Carpenter Dorsey on Severn River 60a adjoining Norwood and Gattenby, now in possession of John Carpenter
[illegible]	[illegible] 1700	John and Mary Dorsey Israel to William Bladen Mary Israel, widow of Edward Dorsey Dorsey, 60a. and 2 lots in Annapolis
Patents [illegible]	[illegible]	Edward Dorsey Dorsey 60a by assignment from George Yates as assignee of Capt. [illegible]

College Creek Property 5

Rent Rolls:

14/49 Dorsey surveyed 8/23/1668 for Edward Dorsey on south side Ann. Arundel River
Edward Dorsey from Joseph & Mary Elliott and John & Dorothy Burnett 12/31/1754

14/91 Norwoods Beall resurveyed 3/31/1729 for John Beall
150a Richard Dorsey
438a Elizabeth Beale
Anne Beall & Beale Nicholson from Jacques 6/28/1756

15/75 Dorsey surveyed for Dorsey as above
John Carpenter frm. William Bladen 1/2/1731

15/177 Norwoods Beall resurveyed for John Beall as above
Richard Dorsey & wife from Elizabeth Beall 11/6/1735

16/68 Dorsey Edward Dorsey from Elliott & Burnett BB 1/84
Richard Spragg from Thomas & Elizabeth Dorsey DD 6/491

16/91 Norwoods Beall 150a Richard Dorsey
438a Elizabeth Beall
Anne Beall & Beale Nicholson from Jacques

1874/320
NAAA to USA
1965 #1

2267/373
NAAA to State
1969

Archives Site

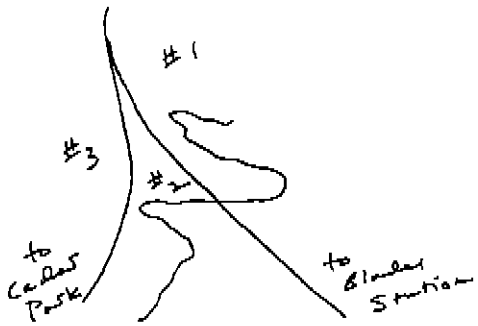
parcel 4
207/150
AnnaAcres/NAAA
1939

2363/636
RR & Conc.Co/MD
1970

Right of Way

FAM 179/137
MdDevel to RR
1938

FSR 53/425
MdDevel/Davis-Sm
1929



GW 54/181
Coombs/Md Devel
1907 12/18

GW 60/260
/Md Devel
1908

GW 61/456
Randall/MdDevel
1908

GW 53/1
GW 54/25
GW 53/13
GW 54/85
~~GW 54/86~~

GW 7/175
SH 31/490
SH 30/500

SH 29/431
Reese/Short Line
1886

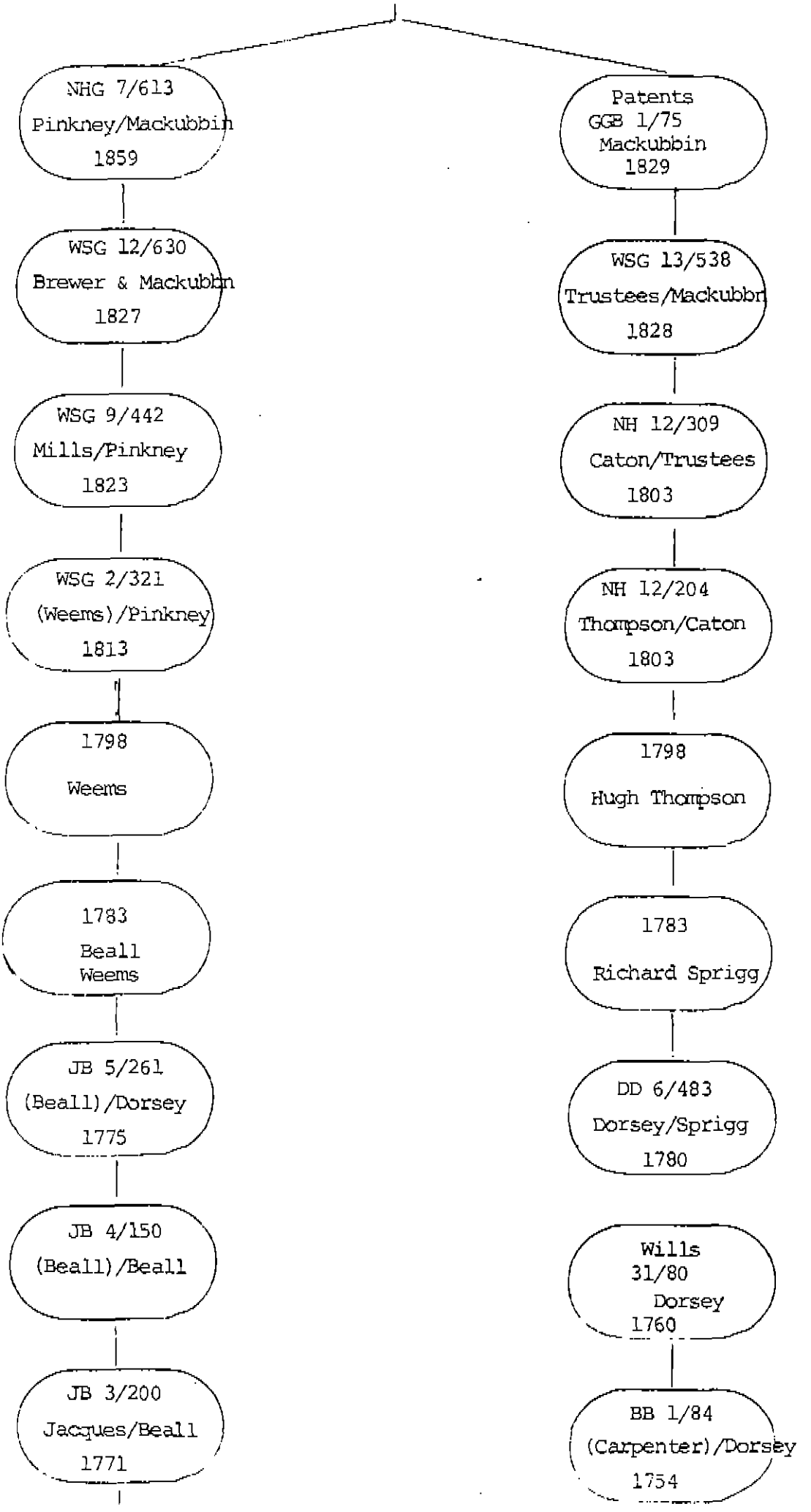
SH 9/403
Reese/USA
1869

SH 2/480
Reese/USA

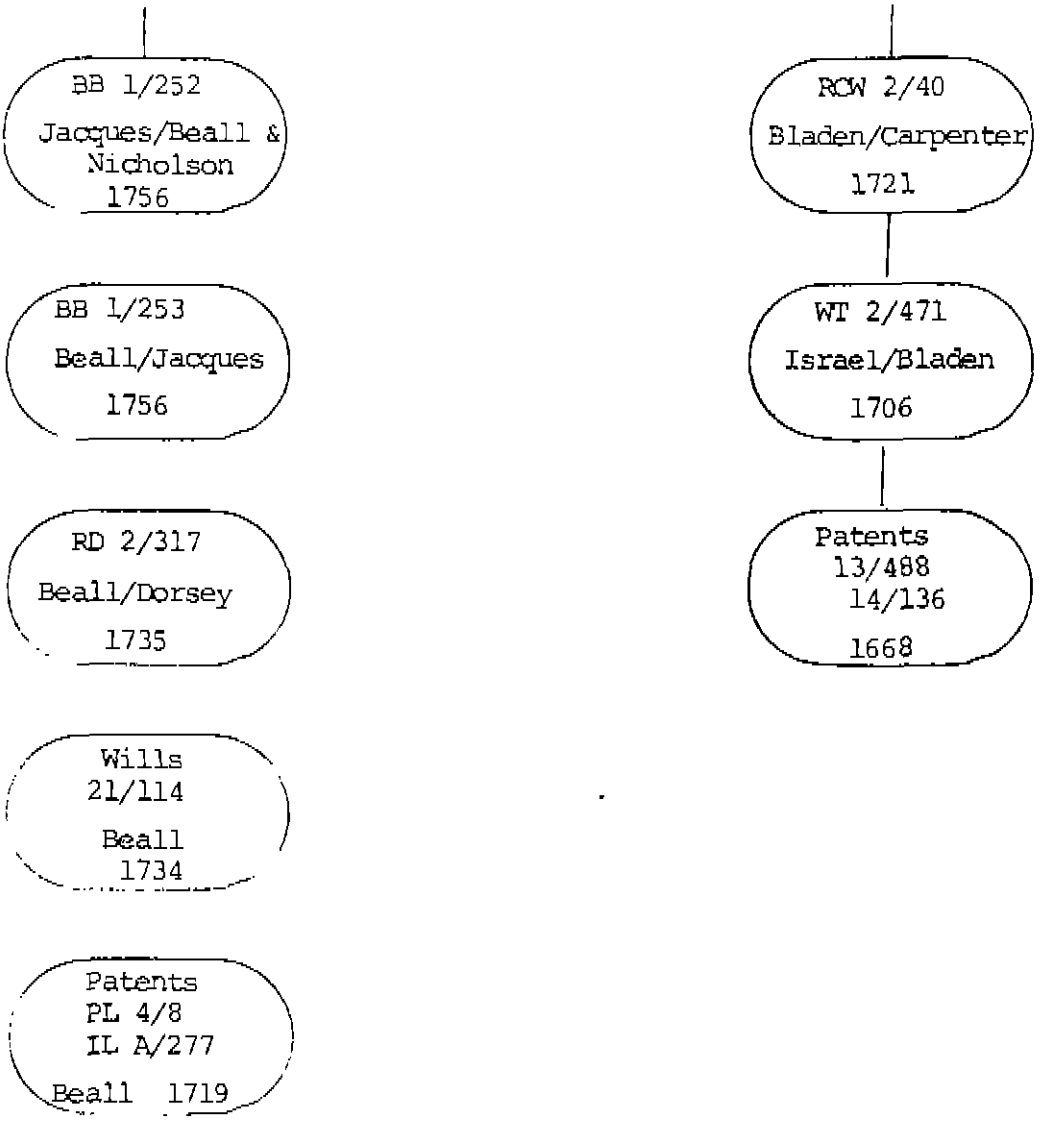
AC 1/411
Reese/Fiery
1865

NHG 12/145
Mackubbin/Fiery
1864

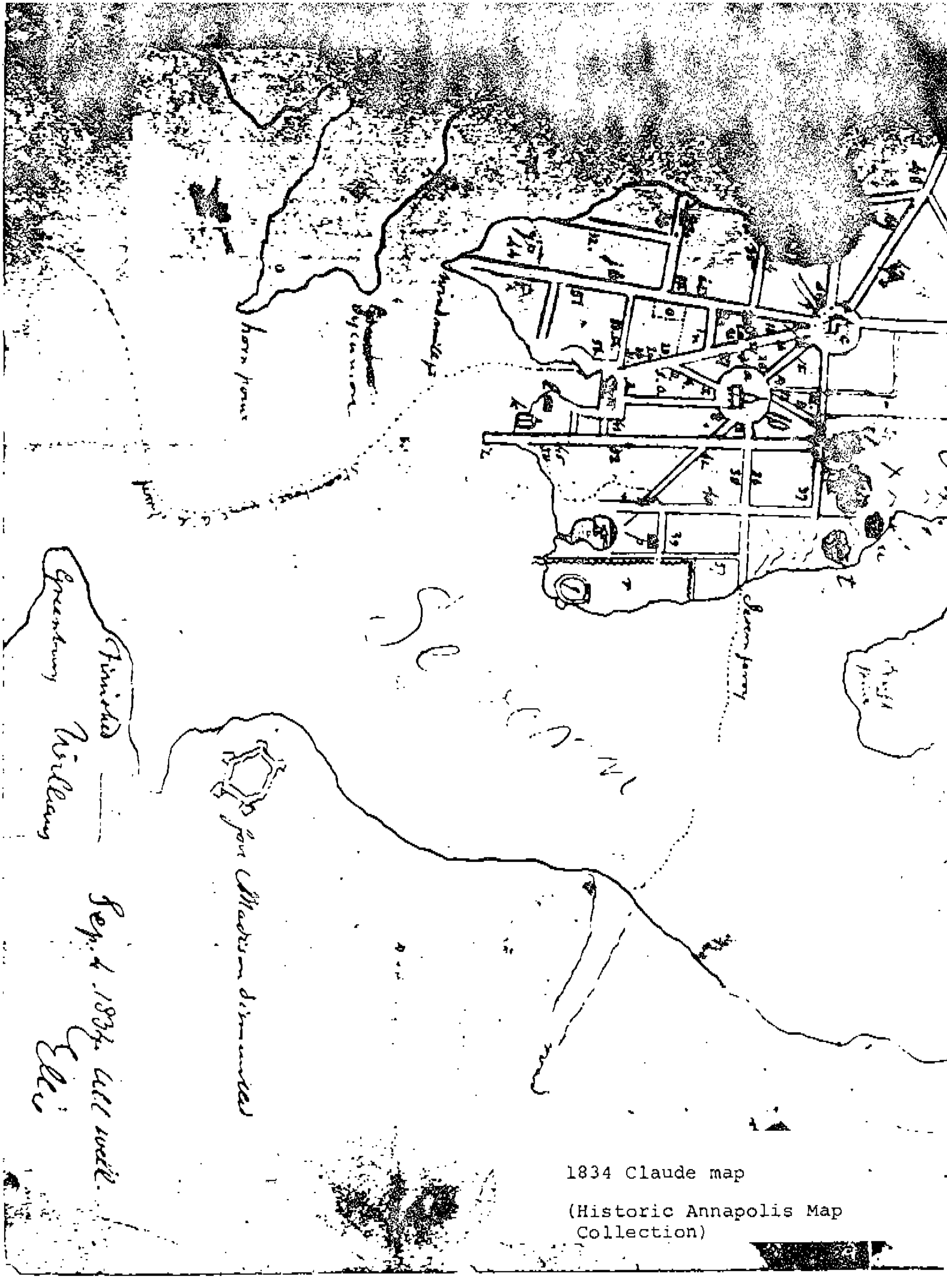
Wills
BEG 1/187
Mackubbin
1853


NHG 7/613
Pinkney/Mackubbin
1859
WSG 12/630
Brewer & Mackubbin
1827
WSG 9/442
Mills/Pinkney
1823
WSG 2/321
(Weems)/Pinkney
1813
1798
Weems
1783
Beall
Weems
JB 5/261
(Beall)/Dorsey
1775
JB 4/150
(Beall)/Beall
JB 3/200
Jacques/Beall
1771
Patents
GGB 1/75
Mackubbin
1829
WSG 13/538
Trustees/Mackubbin
1828
NH 12/309
Caton/Trustees
1803
NH 12/204
Thompson/Caton
1803
1798
Hugh Thompson
1783
Richard Sprigg
DD 6/483
Dorsey/Sprigg
1780
Wills
31/80
Dorsey
1760
BB 1/84
(Carpenter)/Dorsey
1754

III

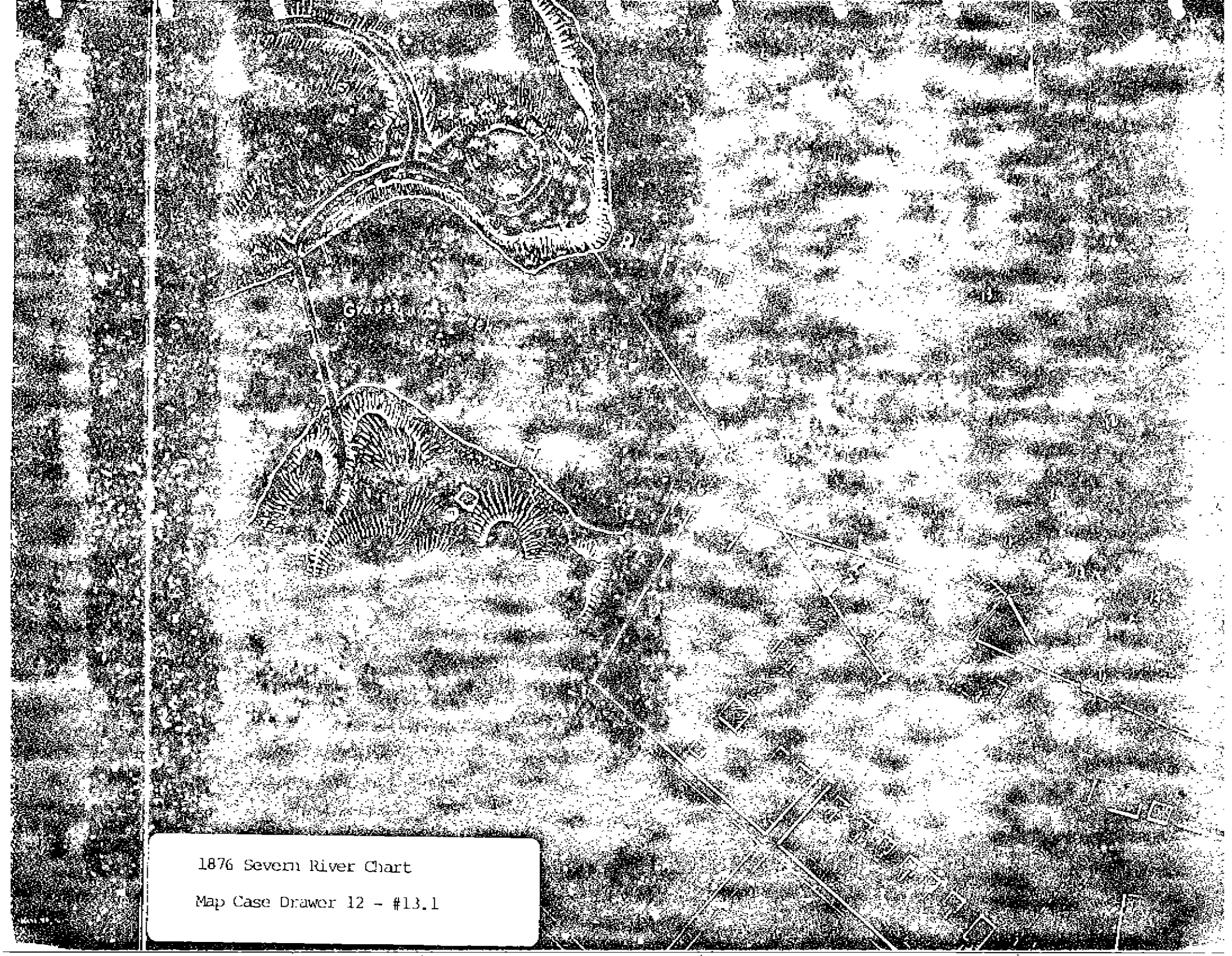

BB 1/252
Jacques/Beall & Nicholson
1756
BB 1/253
Beall/Jacques
1756
RD 2/317
Beall/Dorsey
1735
Wills
21/114
Beall
1734
Patents
PL 4/8
IL A/277
Beall 1719
RCW 2/40
Bladen/Carpenter
1721
WT 2/471
Israel/Bladen
1706
Patents
13/488
14/136
1668

Appendix IV Maps and Photographs



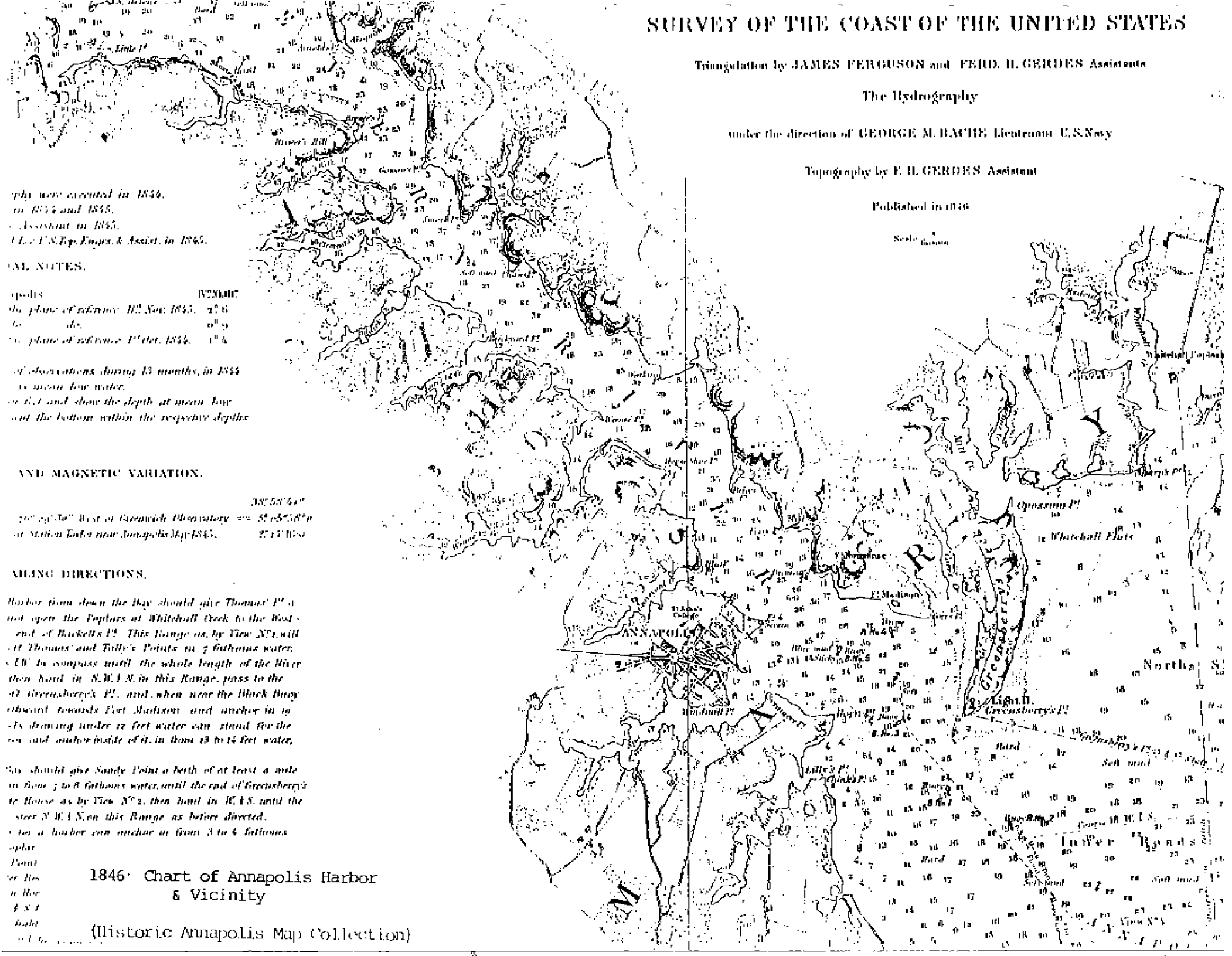
1834 Claude map

(Historic Annapolis Map Collection)



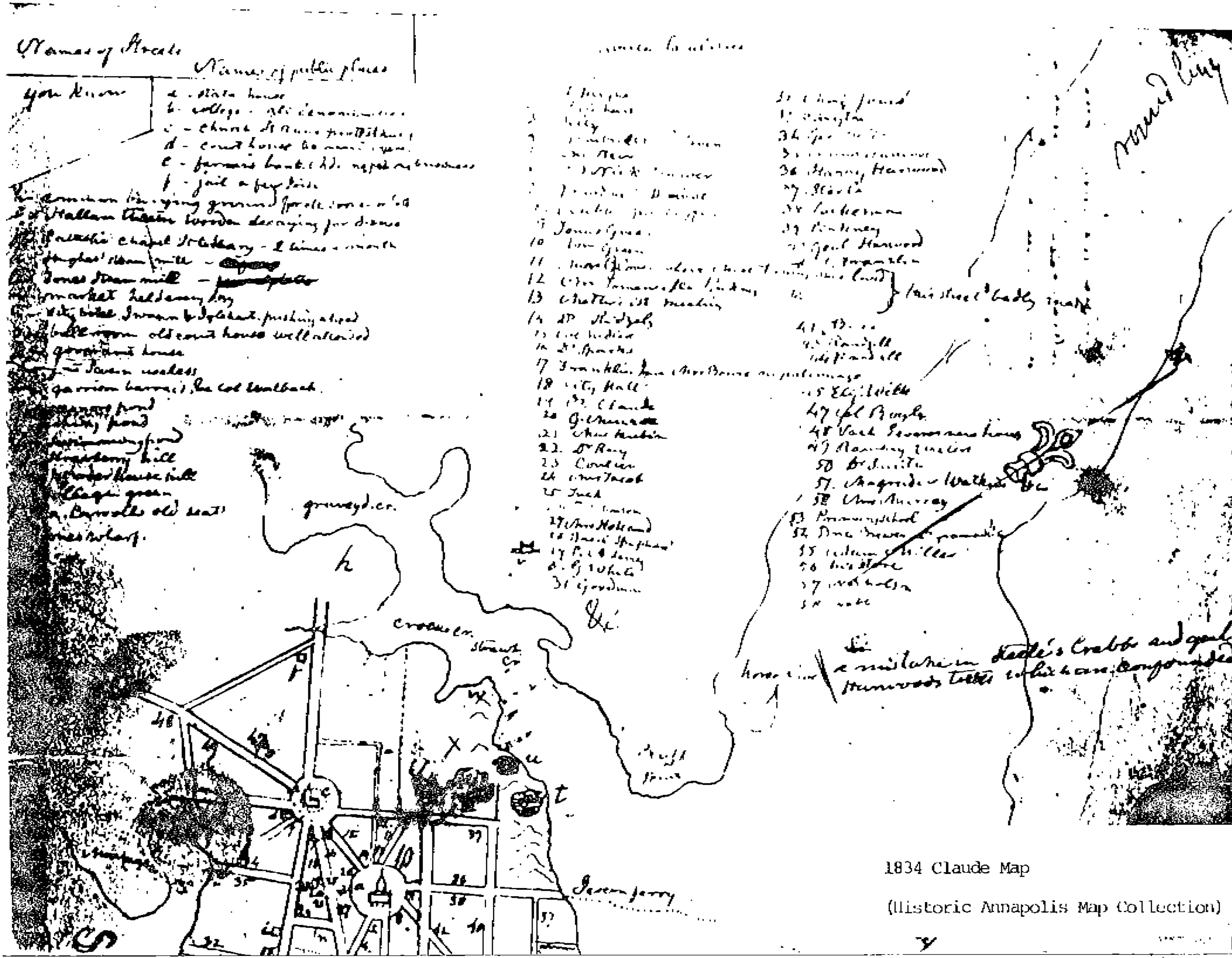
1876 Severn River Chart

Map Case Drawer 12 - #13.1



1846 Chart of Annapolis Harbor & Vicinity

(Historic Annapolis Map Collection)

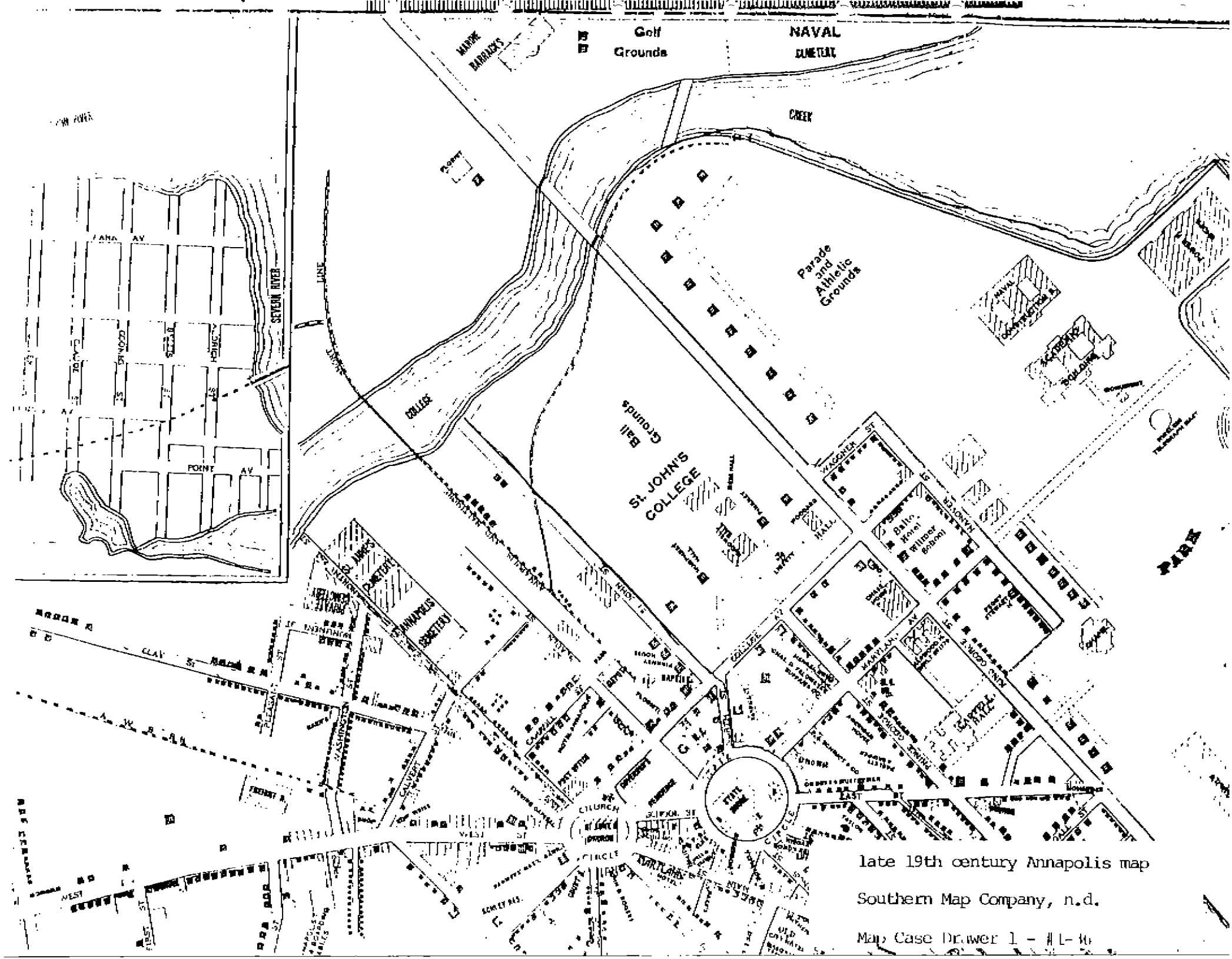


1834 Claude Map

(Historic Annapolis Map Collection)

1888-89 Photograph of Bladen Street Station & College Creek

Archives - Warren Collection #261



late 19th century Annapolis map

Southern Map Company, n.d.

Map Case Drawer 1 - #1-8

Note: Paste over New Report of May, 1931, which is now void.

Annapolis, Md.

ANNAPOLIS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

NEW REPORT, APRIL, 1934

ANNAPOLIS MD.

INCLUDING
SOUTH RIVER PARK
EDGEWATER BEACH
BAY RIDGE
PINES ON THE SEVERN
HERALD HARBOR

CITY OF GENERAL

POPULATION: 10,047 (1930 U.S. Census). (19,500 estimated).

METEOROLOGY: Prevailing winds N.W. [winter], southerly [summer].

TOPOGRAPHY: Surface rises gradually south and west from Severn River. Moderate grades with elevations ranging from 0' to 132' above sea level.

STREETS: Approximately 4% streets unimproved.

FIRE FIGHTING FACILITIES

WATER SUPPLY: Municipally owned. Gravity and direct pressure system from wells having combined capacity of 2,100,000 gallons flow per day. Total pumping capacity 20,448,000 G.P.D. Total storage capacity, elevated storage, 1,250,000 gallons, impounded, 85,000,000 gallons.

Pressures range from 45 to 58 lbs. with an average of 55 lbs.

Average daily consumption 3,000,000 gallons.

FIRE DEPT.: Partly paid with 1 chief, 18 firemen and 2 miscellaneous personnel. 5 stations.

11 combination pumper, hose and booster trucks and 2 aerial ladder trucks.

FIRE ALARM: Electric sirens at each station.

STRUCTURAL REGULATIONS

ROOFING: Wooden shingle roofs prohibited within City Limits.

S-688-SD-34

CORRECTION RECO

APR 1930

ANNAPOLIS MD

1

POPULATION 14,000 Combined Population of Annapolis, West Annapolis, Germantown and Eastport [illegible]

Prevailing Winds:—[illegible]

GRADES:—Level. [illegible]

PUBLIC LIGHTS—[illegible]

WATER FACILITIES

ANNAPOLIS & EASTPORT

[illegible]

Naval Academy. [illegible] U. S. Naval Academy has independent water works [illegible].

FIRE DEPARTMENT

[illegible] Co.—American-LaFrance [illegible]

[illegible] Co.—American-LaFrance [illegible]

[illegible] Co.—American-LaFrance [illegible]

[illegible]

WEST ANNAPOLIS

[illegible]

EASTPORT

American-LaFrance [illegible]

[illegible]

No Fire Limits.

[illegible]

NOTE:— [illegible]

INCLUDING

[illegible]

1930 Sanborn Map, Cover Sheet
Archives - Sanborn Microfilm

Shackel, Paul A.
1986 Conspicuous Consumption and Class Maintenance. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology Meetings, New Orleans, Louisiana, April.

Shackel, Paul A
1986 The Creation of Individuality and Segmentation in Anglo-America. Paper presented at the Northeastern Anthropological Anthropological Meetings, Buffalo, New York, March.

Shackel, Paul A.
1984 Artifact Pattern Recognition at the Nicoll House, Suffolk County, New York. Paper presented at the Northeastern Anthropological Association Meetings Hartford Connecticut, March 24, 1984 and at the Society for American Archaeology Meetings at Portland Oregon, April 14, 1984.

SYMPOSIA CHAIRMANSHIPS:

1987 Co-chair with Barbara J. Little and Margaret Purser. Symposium on "The Meaning of Consumption: Ongoing Research in Historical Archaeology." Society for American Archaeology Meetings, Toronto, Canada, May.

1986 Co-chair with Barbara J. Little. Symposium on "The Cognitive Past: Ongoing Research in Historical Archaeology." Society for American Archaeology Meetings, New Orleans, Louisiana, April.

TECHNICAL PAPERS EDITED:

Williams, Eileen
1987 Phase I Survey of the Proposed College Creek - Marriott Inn Site. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, Maryland.

Roulette, Billy Ray
1986 Excavations at Hancocks Resolution, 18AN169, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, MD.

Williams, Eileen
1986 Excavations at 178 Prince George St, 18AP38, Annapolis Md. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis, Inc. Annapolis, MD.

Secreto, Patricia and Eileen Williams
1986 Excavations at the Shiplap House, 18AP30, 18 Pinkney St, Annapolis, MD. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, MD.

Shackel, Paul A and Eileen Williams
1986 Excavations in St. Anne's Churchyard, 18AP43, Church Circle, Annapolis, MD. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis,Inc., Annapolis, MD.

Hopkins, Joseph W and Williams, Eileen
1986 Excavations at The State House Inn, 18AP42, State Circle, Annapolis, MD. A Final Report. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, MD.

TECHNICAL PAPERS:

Mark P. Leone and Paul A. Shackel
1986 Archaeology of Town Planning in Annapolis, Maryland. Final Report to the National Geographic Society. NGS Grant Number 3116-85.

Shackel, Paul A.
1986 Archaeological Testing at the 193 Main St. Site, 18 AP 44, Annapolis, MD. Report of the Archaeology In Annapolis Project. University of Maryland, College Park and Historic Annapolis Inc.

1984 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Brewer Cross Road Bridge Over Great Valley Creek, Town of Great Valley, Cattarugas County, New York (PIN 5751.79). Report of the Archaeological Survey. State University of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology.

1984 A Cultural resource Survey of the Route 5 Bridge Over Black Creek, Town of Stafford, Genesee County, New York (PIN 3034.35). Report of the Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (30). State University of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology.

1984 A Cultural Resource Survey for Taylor Devices, Tonawanda Island, North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York. Report of the Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (4). State University of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology.

1984 A Cultural Resource Survey of Genesee Street Intersection with Ransom Road, Town of Lancaster, Erie County, New York, PIN 5512.19. Report of the Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (3). State University of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology. May 15.

1984 Cultural Resource Survey of Pipelines in the Vicinity of Markhams and Cottage Roads, Town of Dayton, Cattarugas County, New York. Report of the Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (4). State University of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology. February 15.

1984 A Second Survey of the Plumb House Estate. Report of the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey (84-1). January 1.

1983 A Survey of the Lower Quintuck Creek: In Search of the Original Nicoll Homestead. Report of the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey (83-1).

1982 A Preliminary Report on a Partial Survey of the Hollins Property: In Search of the Original Nicoll Homestead. Report of the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey. (82-2).

1982 A Partial Survey of the Plumb House Estate: In Search of the Original Nicoll Homestead. Report of the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey. (82-1).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO TECHNICAL PAPERS:

Butterbaugh, Kirk W.

1984 Cultural Resource Survey of the Brockport Sand and gravel Mining Area; Town of Clarendon, Orlean County, New York. Report of the Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (1). State University of New York at Buffalo. department of Anthropology. January 17.

GRANTS, AWARDS, CONTRACTS

$ 1,300 Testing in the St. Anne's church yard. (Administered through Historic Annapolis, Inc.).

$ 7,859 Phase I for the proposed site of construction of the Marriott Annapolis, College Creek, Annapolis, MD. May, 1987. (Administered through Historic Annapolis, Inc.).

$ 2,485 Phase I for the Gotts Court Area, Annapolis, Maryland. May, 1987. (Administered through Historic Annapolis, Inc.).

ACTIVITIES:

President - Anthropology Graduate Association; 1984 - 1985.

Co-chairperson - Anthropology Graduate Student Seminar; 1984-1985.

LECTURES:

May 12, 1987 "The Importance of Archaeology at Church Circle, Annapolis, Maryland." Presented to the Vestry Committe of St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Maryland.

March 31, 1987
"An Analysis of Probate Inventories of the Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake Region: A Symbolic Interpretation." Presented to Barbara J. Little's North American Archaeology Class, University of Marvland, College Park.

March 23, 1987
"The Enlightenment in Historical Archaeology." Presented to the History Honor Society, Notre Dame College, Baltimore, MD.

March 5, 1987
" A Symbolic Interpretation in Historical Archaeology." Presented to Dr. Mark Leone's Introduction to Archaeology Class, University of Maryland, College Park.

February 27, 1987
"Current Research in Annapolis." Presented to the Anne Arundel County Archaeological Assn., Annapolis, MD

October, 25, 1986
"Graduate Training in Anthropology." Presented at Dr. Margaret Nelson's Graduate Seminar Class, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York at Buffalo, Amherst, NY.

November, 6 1985
"The Development of Segmentation and Standardization in Society." Presented to Dr. Mark Leone's Intro. to Anthropology Class. University of Maryland, College Park.

October, 15, 1985
"An Introduction to Historical Archaeology." Presented to St. Martins Elementary School, Annapolis, MD.

September 9, 1985
"Historical Archaeology: A Multidisciplinary Approach." Presented to Suffolk County Communittee College, Selden, NY.

July 7, 1984
"An Introduction to Historical Archaeology and the Nicoll Project." Presented to Sachem High School, Lake Ronkonkoma, NY.

July, 12, 1983
"Progress on the Nicoll Excavation." Presented to the The Long Island Archaeological Project, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY.

June 22, 1983
"The Nicoll Excavation." Presented to the Islip Town Republican Club. Islip, NY.

June 14, 1983
"The Nicoll Excavation." Presented to The Long Island Archaeological Project. State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY.

INTERVIEWED BY:

Television and Radio

Moody Broadcasting Network	9- 9-86
Annapolis Cablevision, Annapolis, MD Ch. 6	1-14-86
Cablevision, Prince George County, Maryland	10- 1-85
WNYIT-Cablevision-Nassau County, N.Y.	8- 4-83
Cablevision-Suffolk County, N.Y.	9-23-82
WLIW -TV. Garden City, Long Island, N.Y.	8-20-82
WALK -Radio. Patchogue, Long Island, N.Y.	8-12-82
	8-15-82
WNBC -TV. New york City, N.Y.	8-12-82
WCBS -Radio. New York City, N.Y.	8-12-82
WINS -Radio. New York City, N.Y.	8-12-82
WCTO -Radio. Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y.	8-12-82

Newspapers

The Capital, Annapolis, MD	5-26-87
The Sun, Baltimore, MD	5-10-87
The Capital, Annapolis, MD	4-13-87
The Sun, Baltimore MD	4- 9-87
The Publick Enterprise, Annapolis, MD	11 - 86
The Capital, Annapolis, MD	9-12-86
The Capital, Annapolis, MD	8-28-86
The Capital, Annapolis, MD	4-23-86
The Capital, Annapolis, MD	12-24-85
Suffolk Life, Suffolk County, N.Y.	9-15-84
Suffolk County News, Suffolk County, N.Y.	8-17-84
New York Times	8-21-83
Newsday, Long Island, New York	8- 4-83
Suffolk County News, Suffolk County, N.Y.	7-28-83
Newsday, Long Island, N.Y.	6-28-83
Long Island Business	2-23-83
Suffolk County News, Suffolk County, N.Y.	8-19-82
Graphic, Suffolk County, N.Y.	9-19-82
Suffolk Life, Suffolk County, N.Y.	8-18-82
Central Islip News, Central Islip, N.Y.	8-18-82
New York Daily News, New york City, N.Y.	8-16-82
Newsday, Long Island, N.Y.	8-13-82

REFERENCES

Dr. Mark P. Leone
Department of Anthropology
Woods Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland
301-454-6972 (office)
202-362-4088 (home)

Dr. Ezra B. W. Zubrow
Department of Anthropology
Amherst Campus
Spaulding Quad
State University of New York at Buffalo
Amherst, New York 14261
716-636-2414

Dr. Ben A. Nelson
Department of Anthropology
Amherst Campus
Spaulding Quad
State University of New York at Buffalo
Amherst, New York 14261
716-636-2414

Dr. William B. Stein
Department of Anthropology
Amherst Campus
Spaulding Quad
State University of New York at Buffalo
Amherst, New York 14261
716-636-2414

Curriculum Vita for Eileen Williams

Permanent Address
511 North Rockglen Rd.
Baltimore, MD 21229
947-3212

Present Address
1504 Bolton St.
Baltimore, MD 21217
669-8237

EDUCATION

Graduating in December 1987: B.A. Anthropology-University of Maryland, College Park.

EXCAVATION EXPERIENCE

September 1986-May 1987: Archaeology in Annapolis-Assistant Archaeologist. Supervisor: Paul A. Shackel, Ph.D. The responsibilities for this job were diverse, including artifact analysis for various historic sites, writing three site reports for past excavations, and sundry administrative tasks. Also, during the month of January, 1987, I supervised the excavation of an historic site in downtown Annapolis, this included the excavation of early 18th century deposits. Project Director: Mark P. Leone, Ph.D.

August 1986: Archaeology in Annapolis-Assistant Archaeologist. Supervisor: Mr. Bill Roulette. This was the surveying of an 18th century garden, with the objective being to produce a topographic map. Project Director: Mark P. Leone, Ph.D.

June 1986-July 1986: Archaeology in Annapolis-Assistant Archaeologist. Supervisor: Mr. Bill Roulette. The Hancock Resolution Excavations. This was the excavation of a late 18th century tenament home.

March 1986-May 1986: Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology (BCUA)-Staff Archaeologist. Supervisor: Mr Gary Norman. The Mount Clare Excavations. This was the excavation of a Colonial mansion's kitchen area. Additional responsibilities included assigning and working with volunteers, instruction other staff archaeologist on flotation procedures, and contributing to educational placard and public tour content.

September 1985-March 1986: BCUA-Staff Archaeologist. Supervisor: Ms. Louise Ackerson. The Mount Clare Excavations. Responsibilities for this job entailed supervising a nighttime volunteer lab, soil and flotation analysis, and processing flotation samples.

May 1985-August 1985: BCUA-Staff Archaeologist. Supervisor: Mr Gary Norman. The Mount Clare Excavations. This phase of the excavations were to locate the pattern of an 18th century orchard for the now completed orchard restoration.

October 1984-May 1985: Archaeology in Annapolis-Volunteer Coordinator. Supervisor: Mark P. Leone. During this time I was responsible for starting, continuing, and supervising a volunteer lab on the University of Maryland's College Park campus. Project Director: Mark P. Leone, Ph.D.

April 1985: Archaeology in Annapolis-Archaeologist. Supervisor: Mr. Donald Creveling and Joseph Hopkins, III, Ph.D. For two consecutive weekends the State House Inn excavations explored how the State House Circle has changed over time.

August 1984-Archaeologist. National Park Service-Supervisor: Ms. Sheree Lane. The Slateford Farm Excavations. This was a phase I survey of Slateford Farm, located in the Deleware Water Gap region of Pennsylvania. The excavations were random stratified shovel test pits. Project Director: Roger Mueller, Ph.D.

June 1984-The Meteponto Excavations-Archaeologists/Lab Assistant. Supervisor: Marshal Becker, Ph.D. This excavation explored a Greek colony in Southern Italy, ca. 400 B.C. My responsibilities included the excavation and cleaning of skeletal remains. The bulk of analysis was carried out by Dr. Becker, but I did learn to age and sex human skeletal remains.

January 1984-May 1984: BCUA. Staff Archaeologist. Supervisor: Ms. Louis Ackerson. The Brewery Excavations. This job entailed the opening, maintaining, and supervising of the BCUA's laboratory. Also established was a volunteer program.

November 1983-January 1984: BCUA-Archaeologist. Supervisor: Ms. Carmen Weber. The Dickeyville Excavations. The excavations consisted of a phase I and II surveys of 18th and 18th century mill sites along the Gwyns Falls. Shovel tests were used to determine archaeological sites and excavations concentrated on a textile mill.

June 1983-August 1983: BCUA-Field School Student. Supervisors: Mr. J.W. Josephs and Charles Cheek, Ph.D. The Brewery Excavations. The excavations explored an 18th and 19th century brewery in downtown Baltimore. The fieldschool taught basic archaeological technique, as well as how to present a public tour.

TECHNICAL PAPERS:

Hopkins, Joseph W. III, Ph.D. and Eileen Williams
1987 The Final Report for the Excavations at The State House Inn, Annapolis MD.

Williams, Eileen
1987 The Final Report for the Excavations at 178 Prince George St., Annapolis MD.

Williams, Eileen and Patricia Secreto
1987 The Final Report for the Excavations as Shiplap House, Annapolis MD.

REFERENCES

Paul Shackel, Ph.D.
Archaeology in Annapolis
c/o Historic Annapolis Inc.
182 Prince George St.
Annapolis, MD 21401

Mark P. Leone, Ph.D.
Archaeology in Annapolis
c/o Historic Annapolis
182 Prince George St.
Annapolis, MD 21401

Ms. Louise Ackerson
Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology
c/o Peale Museum
800 E. Lombard St.
Baltimore, MD 21211

JULIE HEVENER ERNSTEIN

Address: (Home) 9075-I North Laurel Dr.
Laurel, MD 20707

(Business) Historic Annapolis, Inc.
194 Prince George St.
Annapolis, MD 21401

Telephone: (Home) 301-953-7782

(Business) 301-263-5553

Date of birth: July 3, 1962

Place of birth: Washington, DC

Social security number: 217-84-9533

Marital status: married, no children

Professional field: archaeology

Areas of specialization: U.S. Historical Archaeology (with special interests in landscape archaeology, urban and industrial archaeology and the application of oral histories to archaeology); second area--New World Prehistoric Archaeology (North American and Mesoamerica); related area--Anthropology (with an emphasis in folklore studies and narrative analysis).

Education:

1987-present	Boston University, Boston, MA Ph.D. Candidate (all requirements fulfilled with exception of dissertation)
1984-1987	Boston University, Boston, MA M.A., Archaeology
1980-1984	University of Maryland, College Park, MD B.A., Anthropology

Field, Research, and Related Professional Experience:

1988	Faculty, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park; Instructor for ANTH 389A (Research Problems in Anthropology), ANTH 499A (Field Methods in Archaeology), and ANTH 699A (Advanced Field Training in Archaeology); Mr. Melvin Bernstein, Administrative Dean, Office of Summer Programs; May-August.
1988	Volunteer, Foresight Science and Technology, Inc. (lobbying firm representing interests of the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology), telephoning Congressional offices in support of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act; Loretta Neumann, Senior Lobbyist; March.
1987-present	Research Assistant and Archaeology Laboratory Supervisor; "Archaeology in Annapolis" Project, Annapolis, Maryland; Drs. Mark P. Leone, Richard J. Dent, and Ann E. Yentsch, Co-directors; 9/87-present.

1987-present	Part-time faculty, Anne Arundel Community College, Division of Continuing Education and Community Services; teach three courses: an introductory course in artifacts and American material culture to "gifted and talented" students, an introductory course in historical archaeology to adults, and a short course on the archaeology of Annapolis to adults; Ms. Gloria Lighthizer and Ms. Lynn Barrett, Program Coordinators, respectively; Fall, Spring, and Summer semesters.
1987	Archival Assistant; Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland; Mr. Richard A. Blondo, Intern Coordinator; June-August.
1987	Project Oral Historian; Spencer-Pierce-Little House Project, Newbury, Massachusetts; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Principal Investigator; January-June.
1986-1987	Assistant Editor; Northeast Historical Archaeology, Journal of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Editor.
1986-1987	Field Assistant; Spencer-Pierce-Little House Survey, Newbury, Massachusetts; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Principal Investigator; weekends of excavation over course of academic year.
1986	Excavator; Lowell National Historic Park Project (Kirk Street Agents' House Excavation), Lowell, Massachusetts; Drs. Ricardo J. Elia and Mary C. Beaudry, Principal Investigators; August.
1986	Laboratory Coordinator and Cataloguing Supervisor; Lowell National Historic Park Project (Boot Mill Boarding House Excavation), Lowell, Massachusetts; Drs. Ricardo J. Elia and Mary C. Beaudry, Principal Investigators; June-July.
1986	Part-time faculty, North Shore Community College, Division of Continuing Education and Community Services; designed and taught an introductory archaeology course in the "Kids to College" Program; Mr. Paul Willenbrock, Assistant Dean and Program Coordinator; Spring semester and summer term.
1985	Excavator; Assorted contract projects, Office of Public Archaeology, Dr. Ricardo J. Elia, Director; June-August.
1985	Excavator; Thompson's Island Project, Boston Harbor, Dorchester, Massachusetts; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Director; June.
1985	Volunteer Excavator; Hooper-Lee-Nichols House Project, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Director; May.

1985 — Field and Laboratory Assistant; Jason Russell House Project, Arlington, Massachusetts; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Director; March-April.

1982 — Excavator; "Archaeology in Annapolis," University of Maryland Field School, Annapolis, Maryland; Drs. Mark P. Leone, Richard J. Dent, and Ann E. Yentsch, Co-directors, June-July.

Additional Experience:

Basic surveying and drafting for archaeology; copy editing, proofreading, and preparation of archaeological articles and reports for publication; documentary and archival research; preservation and conservation of archaeological and ethnographic materials.

Foreign Languages:

French (reading ability).

Publications and Reports:

1988 — Research Update, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter 11 (July): in press.

1987 — "A Proposed Course of Action for Implementing Systematic Oral Historical Research at the Spencer-Pierce-Little House Property, and Some Comments on the Potential Contributions of Oral Histories to the Archaeology of the Houselot," report submitted to Dr. Mary C. Beaudry (Principal Investigator) and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Delivered Papers and Guest Lectures:

1988 — "Landscape Archaeology and the 18th Century Gardens of Annapolis, Maryland;" guest lecture delivered to ANTH 241 (Introduction to Archaeology); Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park; May 5, 1988.

1988 — "Landscape Archaeology in the Chesapeake, A Case Study: the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Garden, Annapolis, Maryland;" guest lecture delivered to ANTH 298 (the Archaeology of the Chesapeake); Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park; May 6, 1988.

Symposia Organized:

1988 — "Recent Archaeology in Annapolis," multi-paper symposium to be presented at the annual meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Quebec City, October 14-16, 1988.

Awards:

1985-1987 — Journal Fellow, Journal of Field Archaeology, award offerred annually by the Association for Field Archaeology.

1984-1985	University Fellow, Boston University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
1984	Phi Beta Kappa
1984	General Honors Citation
1984	Honors Thesis Project Award

Professional Memberships:

The Center for Archaeological Studies, Boston University

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

The Society for Historical Archaeology

The Society for Industrial Archaeology

References:

Dr. Mary C. Beaudry
Department of Archaeology
Boston University
675 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, MA 02215
(617) 353-3415

Dr. Mark P. Leone
Department of Anthropology
Univeristy of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 454-6972

Mr. Al B. Wesolowsky
Managing Editor
Journal of Field Archaeology
675 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, MA 02215
(617) 353-2357

Academic transcripts available upon request.

addenda

a. to Publications and Reports:

1988 with Paul A. Shackel and Eileen Williams, "A Cultural Resource Survey of the College Creek Area, 18AP46, Annapolis, Maryland," report prepared for the Naval Academy Athletic Association, Annapolis, Maryland, by "Archaeology in Annapolis," a cooperative venture between Historic Annapolis, Inc. and the University of Maryland, College Park; Dr. Paul A. Shackel, Principal Investigator.

b. to Delivered Papers and Guest Lectures:

1988 with Paul A. Shackel, "An Archaeology of Knowledge: Deconstruction and the New Maryland Hall of Records," paper delivered at the annual meetings of the National Association of Government and Research Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

c. to References:

Dr. Barbara J. Little
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
George Mason University
Fairfax, VA
(703) 323-3492

Dr. Paul A. Shackel
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 454-4154

Views - aerial

Aerial view of Annapolis

post-late 1950s

Aerial view of Annapolis

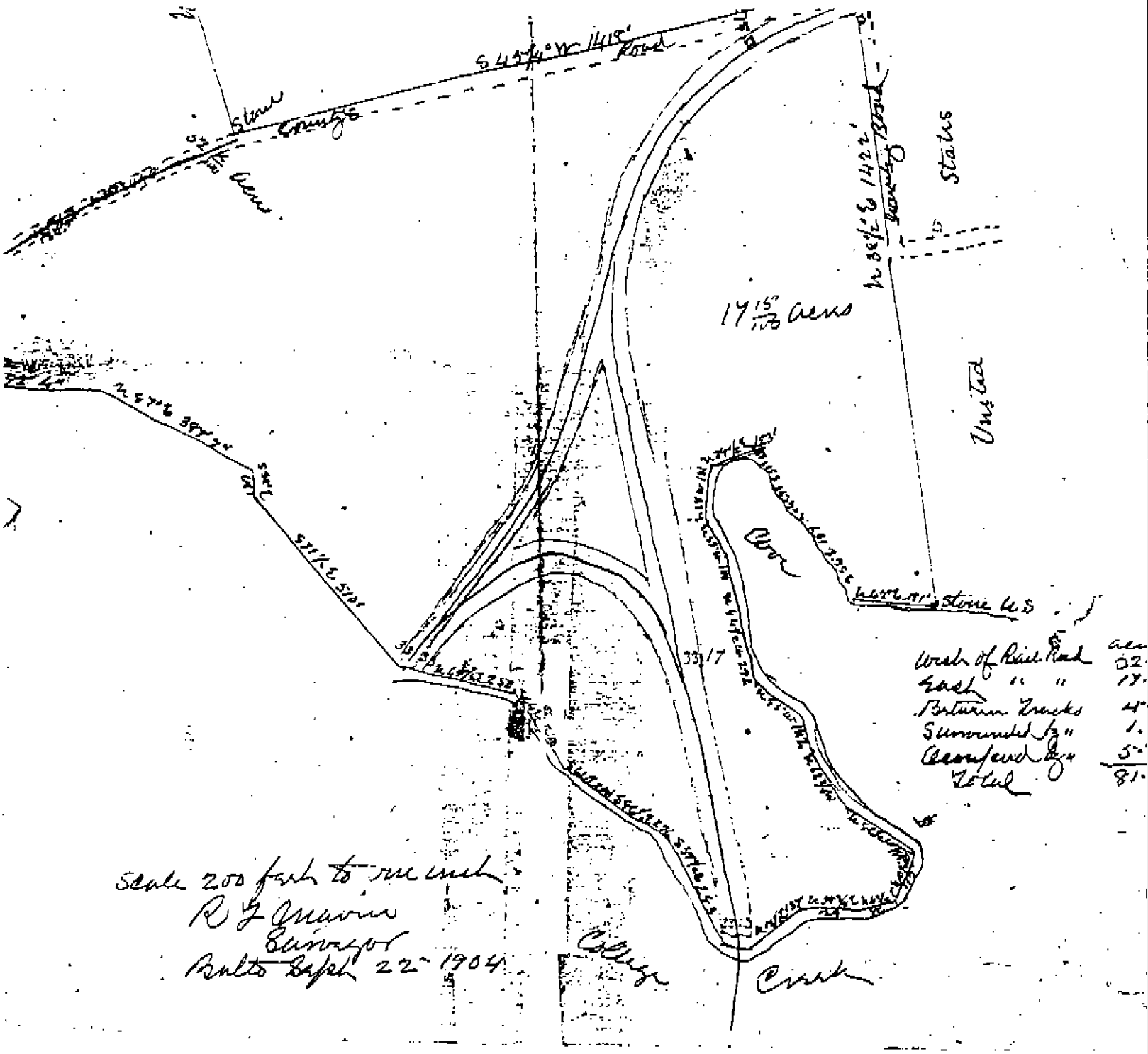
[illegible]

Aerial view of Annapolis

post-1972

Plat accompanying deed 1874/320

1967 Naval Academy Athl. Assoc.
to United States Government



Plat accompanying GW 53/1

1906 Ricker trustees to Coombs

Appendix V. Vitas

Curriculum Vita for PAUL A. SHACKEL 6/87

Permanent Address
7 Jet La.
Holbrook, NY 11741
516-472-3891

Present Address
2008 Hilltop La. #206
Annapolis, Md. 21403
(hm) 301-268-4208
(wk) 301-263-5553

EDUCATION:

Ph.D. Anthropology - State University of New York at Buffalo. June 1987. Awarded with Distinction.
Dissertation Topic: A Historical Archaeology of Personal Discipline.

M.A. Anthropology - State University of New York at Buffalo. February 1984.
Master's Project: Patterning at the Nicoll House, Suffolk County, New York.

B.A. Anthropology and Sociology - State University of New York at Buffalo. Graduated Cum Laude - June 1981.

Research Interests

1. Historical Archaeology of the Eastern United States.
2. Symbolic Archaeology.
3. Ethnoarchaeology.
4. Ethnohistory.
5. Capitalism in Early and Colonial America.
6. The creation of a social hierarchy in a developing complex society

EXCAVATION AND SURVEY EXPERIENCE:

February 1986 - present: Archaeology in Annapolis (A Collaboration between the University of Maryland and Historic Annapolis Inc.) - Staff Archaeologist. Responsible for the supervision of all archaeological field operations on a daily basis. This includes the direction of up to 15 staff members and 30 volunteers, proposal/budget preparation, field supervision and the supervision and editing of final reports. Also responsible for the supervision of the Victualling Warehouse and College Park laboratories. Dr. Mark P. Leone: Principal Investigator.

December 1985 - January 1986: Archaeology in Annapolis: Site Director for the 193 Main St. Site. Supervised five trained archaeologists on an 18th - 20th - century Euro-American habitation site. Annapolis, Maryland. Dr. Mark P. Leone: Principal Investigator.

October 1985: Archaeology in Annapolis: Assistant Site Director for a cultural resource survey on Church Circle, Annapolis, MD. A late 17th - 20th - century churchyard. Dr. Mark P. Leone: Principal Investigator.

June - August 1985: Archaeology in Annapolis: Assistant Site Director for the Shiplap House Site. An 18th - 20th-century habitation site. Supervised four field assistants and trained field school students and volunteers. A public program site, Annapolis, Md. Dr. Mark P. Leone: Principal Investigator.

April - May 1985: Archaeology In Annapolis: Field Assistant/Assistant Supervisor for the State House Inn Site. An 18th - 20th-century habitation site. A public program site. Annapolis, Md. Dr. Mark P. Leone: Principal Investigator.

October 1984: SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Crew Chief for a cultural resource survey in the Town of Great Valley, New York (PIN 5751.79). Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

September 1984: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Crew Chief for a cultural resource survey in the Town of Stafford, New York (PIN 4034.35). Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

June - August 1984: Nicoll Archaeological Project, Town of Islip, New York.: Project Director. Trained and supervised ten Suffolk County Community College students in an approved field school during the month of June. Supervised and trained members of the Suffolk County Youth Conservation Corp. and students in an enrichment program from Sachem High School during the months of July and August.

May 1984: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Crew Chief for a cultural resource survey in North Tonawanda, New York. Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

May 1984: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Crew Chief for a cultural resource survey in the Town of Lancaster, New York (PIN 5512.19). Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

April 1984: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Field Assistant for a cultural resource survey in the Town of Poland, New York. Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

February 1984: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Crew Chief for a cultural resource survey in Dayton, New York. Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

December 1983: New York State Museum: Field Assistant on a Survey and excavation of the Groveland Shaker Community in Sonyea, New York. Mr. Phil Lord : Principal Investigator.

June - August 1983: Nicoll Archaeological Project, Town of Islip, New York: Project Director. Supervised and trained ten students from Suffolk County Community College in an approved field school during the month of June. In July and August I also provided archaeological training for eight Youth Conservation Corp. workers.

April 1983: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Field Assistant.

January 1983: Town of Islip. Laboratory work and data analysis.

June - August 1982: Nicoll Archaeological Project, Town of Islip, New York: Project Director. Contracted to locate the William Nicoll Homestead, the founding family of the Town of Islip in 1683. Supervised and trained a crew of eight field assistants. Duties included: extensive library research, surface survey, shovel testing, cataloging artifacts, map drawing, excavation, report writing and public relations.

May - November 1981: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Field Assistant. Survey and excavation of the Ranger and Duffy Sites. Principal Investigator: Dr. Mark Aldenderfer. Field Directors: Dr. Frank Schieppati and David Kieber.

October - November 1980: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Field Assistant. Excavation of the Miller Site in Boston Valley, New York. Principal Investigator: Dr. Mark Aldenderfer. Field Director: Fran Pickin.

May - August 1980: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Field Assistant. Route 31 relocation project, Wayne County, New York,PIN 3037.00. Principal Investigator: Dr. Mark Aldenderfer. Field Director: Patrick Valentine. Crew Chief: Dr. Frank Schieppati.

June - August 1979: Summer field school student sponsored by Northwestern University. Excavation of the Elizabeth Burial Mounds. Directors: Dr. Stuart Struever and Dr. Jane Buikstra.

1978: Adult Field School sponsored by the Center for American Archaeology (formerly known as The Foundation for Illinois Archaeology). Director: Dr. Stuart Struever.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

Fall 1987 - Lecturer atUniversity of Maryland, College Park. To Teach The Chesapeake (an introduction to the ecology, prehistory and historical archaeology of the Cheasapeake area).

Fall 1986 - Instructor at Anne Arundel County Community College for a course titled Artifacts in American Culture with Barbara Little and Parker Potter.

Spring 1986 - Teaching Assistant for Millard Fillmore Academic College at the State University of New York at Buffalo. Instructor for: Historical Archaeology of New York State. (An Introduction to Theory and Method in Historical Archaeology.)

Fall 1985 - Assisted Dr. Mark P. Leone with an Independent Study at the University of Maryland, College Park. Topic: The Development of Segmentation and Individuality Associated with Dining as Found in the Archaeological Record.

Fall 1984 - Teaching Assistant for Millard Fillmore Academic College at State University of New York at Buffalo. Instructor for: Exploring the Unknown: Introduction to Archaeology.

Summer 1983 & 1984 - Adjunct Instructor at Suffolk County Community College. Instructor for Introduction to Field Work in Anthropology.

TEACHING HONORS:

Spring 1986: Nominated for Excellence in Teaching for a Graduate Teaching Assistant.

COMPUTER EXPERIENCE:

Acting Budget Master (Spring semester 1985)
Responsible for the creation and money allocation of computer accounts for faculty, students and staff belonging to the Departments of Anthropology and Linguistics at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Knowledge of: Pascal, BMDP, Minitab, and an assortment of programs used on personal computers.

MUSEUM EXHIBIT DISPLAYS:

" The Toothbrush in Western Civilization" with Dr. Mark P. Leone

- A display of toothbrushes which demonstrates the changing attitudes of a non standardized, communal Medieval life to one which was increasingly standardized and socially segmented .
- On display at the tour office adjacent to the State Capital in Annapolis, Maryland.
- March 15, 1986 - September 1987.

MUSEUM EXHIBIT CONSULTANT:

"Tableware and Daily Life" by Christine Hoepfner
- a display of tableware which demonstrate the changing attitudes in daily life and dining ettiquete of colonial Anglo - Americans.
-on display at the Tobacco Prise Historic Building.
-September 1986 - April 1987.

"Tea and Workers" by Christine Hoepfner
- a display of teaware which demonstrate the increasing routinized behavior as reflected in the tea ceremony and everyday life.
- on display at the Victualling Warehouse Museum.
- September 1986 - September 1987.

"The Nicoll Family"
- a display of artifacts providing an interpretation of the everyday life of the Nicolls, a prominant 18th and 19th - century family on Long Island.
- displayed at the Town of Islip Museum.
- May 1983 - October 1983.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

American Anthropological Association
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies
Anthropological Society of Washington
American Studies Association
Suffolk County Archaeological Association
Pi Alpha Sigma Honor Society
Alpha Kappa Delta - International Sociological Honor Society

PUBLICATIONS:

Mark P. Leone, Parker B. Potter Jr, and Paul A. Shackel.
1987 Toward A Critical Archaeology. CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY Vol 28(3).

Shackel, Paul A.
1987 "Conspicuous Consumption and Class Maintenance: An Example From the Nicoll House Excavations." In THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF LONG ISLAND, PART 1: THE SITES. Edited by Gaynell Stone and Donna Ottusch-Kianka. Suffolk County Archaeological Association and the Nassau County Archaeological Committee.

Shackel, Paul A.
1986 "Mean Ceramic Dating and Its Applicability to the Nicoll House," LONG ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT NEWSLETTER. Edited by Laurie Schroeder, Stephanie Rippel-Erikson, and Edward Johannemann. Published by the Suffolk County Organization for the Promotion of Education.

Shackel, Paul A.
1985 "Quantitative Patterning at the Site Level: A Case Study in Historical Archaeology." AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY. Vol. 5 (1).

Shackel, Paul A.
1984 "Archaeology and History: A Case Study with the William Nicoll Homestead." LONG ISLAND FORUM. October.

Shackel, Paul A.
1983 "Archaeological Dig at the Nicoll Homestead." LONG ISLAND FORUM. July.

IN PRESS:

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