

Information on Caches or African-American Bundles
Found by Archaeology in Annapolis and the Eastern Shore

Compiled From Archaeology In Annapolis Site Reports
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April 2019

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Archaeological Investigation at Slayton House
18AP74
Annapolis, Maryland

Report prepared for
Historic Annapolis Foundation

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May, 2000

INTRODUCTION

The Archaeology in Annapolis project conducted excavations during three summers at Slayton House site. A test excavation in 1995 revealed intact stratigraphy, several major features, and the intact 18th century ground surface. In 1996 and 1997, excavations were carried out in the house as well as the yard. A total of 46 excavation units of various sizes were excavated on the site and 135 features were discovered.

In general this archaeological excavation was designed to reveal information about the lives of the people, both black and white, who lived on the property, and their affect on the landscape. Of particular interest were the African Americans, both slave and free, who lived in the ground floor of the house or in the outbuildings. Effort was made to discover evidence of the retention of an African-related belief system or folk beliefs like that which was discovered in 1991 at the Carroll House. Also of interest was evidence of the work that occupied these people.

In regard to the landscape, project archaeologists wondered if the early 20th century decorative landscape was indicative of how the yard had always been used. Was the 18th and 19th century yard a pleasure garden or a more utilitarian space?

Analysis of soil strata and artifacts showed six strata, broadly defined temporally, that indicated major changes in the landscape. The major features found included the 18th century ground surface, a drainage channel that began in front of the house, ran through the house and down the length of the yard, evidence of two outbuildings, three different layers of brick sidewalk, a privy, a well, and two major layers of fill used to raise and level the ground surface. The artifacts recovered consisted primarily of domestic refuse in the form of ceramic tablewares, glassware, faunal material, and architectural materials such as brick, stone, nails, and window glass.

Some of the artifacts found were the type of items that may have been associated with African-related beliefs such as conjuring or divination. These included white buttons, a brass bell, a Chinese coin, beads, pins, crab claw, and a peanut shell with a pin and bead attached. However, these items were not found in as discrete a deposition and in as close an association with each other as the cache of artifacts found at the Charles Carroll House. The context inside the Slayton House was severely disturbed in most of the units excavated. Water and sewer pipes had been installed in all of the ground-floor rooms at various times during the late 19th and early 20th century, thus the artifacts found at Slayton House cannot be unequivocally attributed to activities relating to an African-related belief system or to the practice of African-American folk beliefs.

During the course of the excavation it became clear that many changes had been made in the house and the yard. Some evidence was found that indicated the kind of work performed by the African Americans who lived in the house. Some evidence was found that may indicate the practice of an African-related belief system or African-American folk beliefs. A great deal of evidence was found to indicate that the yard had been used for utilitarian purposes in the 18th and 19th centuries. The yard was mainly a work space and a place that supplied the needs of everyday life. It was heavily used and modified repeatedly by the people who lived there.

digging along beside the drain, cleaning it out and rebuilding it higher, putting capstones on top, and putting in another layer of fill to cover the drain and create a new yard surface, occurred in the middle 19th century, no earlier than circa 1840.

Before the above activities occurred, and around the time the house was built, a shallow drain was built when Level I was the ground surface. This original drain was about 2 courses of brick high and was covered with brick; it extended from outside the ground floor front door of the house at the south end of the property to near the present-day garage at the north end of the property. Layers of fill were brought in to raise and level the ground surface, and brick walk (Feature 36) and flower or planting beds (Level H) parallel to it were installed on each side of the walk. The original drain was most likely built when the house was built. The fill (Level G), the brick walk (Feature 36), and the planting bed (Level H) may have been built at the same time as the house, or when Mrs. Ogle moved in around 1784, or later when Gibson moved in around 1799. These activities could not be more finely dated, but very likely happened before 1800.

Level J and Feature 45 are believed to represent occupation layers previous to Ridout's acquisition of the property. Feature 45 was the remains of tree stump decay and Level J contained much bone and oyster shell, and burned wood but no datable artifacts. Level K was sterile soil.

Unit 7

Unit 7 was located in the northeast corner of the old kitchen (rear ground-floor room). The first two levels consisted of the current brick floor, which dated to the late-19th century, and the bed of sand on which it was laid. Levels C was a thin layer of ash and sand that dated to the mid to late 19th century. Levels D and E were thin contiguous layers of sandy clay which dated to the mid to late 19th century. Feature 26 was a brick floor that dated to the late 18th century.

In Level E, several white buttons and a straight pin were found. These items may relate to the retention of African spiritual practices such as conjuring and divination by the African Americans who lived in the house in the 19th century. Other such items which may relate to such practices were found in Features 27 and 28. These two features, which were excavated separately, must be considered together because the ceramics pieces from both features mend with each other. These features were located along the east wall of the unit, contiguous with each other, and were about .045' deep. F.27 contained a white button and a grey button, a grey stoneware butter crock with a water and fish design on it, pieces of a whiteware soup plate, and pieces of an ironstone wash basin. F.28 contained a bone button, a white glass button, a metal button, pieces from two different flowerpots, and pieces of the same whiteware soup plate and ironstone wash basin as found in F.27.

Levels F and G, and Feature 39, dated to the late 18th to early 19th century. Level G was excavated to investigate the foundation for the house. It was discovered that the bricks of the house wall were laid directly on the hard clayey sand in narrow trenches with no other foundation beneath them.

Unit 8

This unit was located in front of the fireplace in the old kitchen. The brick floor and the thick layer of ash beneath it were laid down sometime in the 1870s or after. A whole medicine

bottle with the date 1871 molded into the glass was found in the layer of ash.

Level C and the bricks on top of it may represent an earlier brick floor which dated to sometime after 1820. This evidence, along with such evidence from other units in the room, indicated that there were several earlier brick floors. Feature 24, a deposit of sand with many artifacts, also dated to this period.

Levels D and E, and Feature 29, date to the late 18th century. Levels D and E were the hard-packed clayey sand which was the ground surface on which the house was built. Level D was located within the fireplace and had turned red due to exposure to heat from cooking fires. Feature 29 consisted of two lines of bricks set into the soil along the east wall of the unit. This feature dates to the late 18th century but its exact purpose is not known.

Unit 9

This unit was a 6' by 2' trench located in the north half of the yard just to the east of the brick pathway. It was adjacent to Units 4 and 40. Level A was a late 20th century layer. Levels B and C were fill dirt that dated to the late 19th century. Levels D and E were fill dirt put in during the mid 19th century, possibly after the drain was rebuilt. Features 31, 33, 34, and 35 were all found at the top of Level F. Features 31, 33, and 34 were all interpreted as having been post holes and post molds. Feature 35 was a discrete deposit of trash. These features and Level F all date to the early to middle 19th century. Level G was slightly darker than the layers immediately above it which indicated that it was a late 18th century, circa 1774, ground surface similar to such layers in other units on the site.

Unit 10

This unit was located in the south half of the yard on the east side. The top 0.8' of soil was fill dating to the early to mid 20th century. Feature 37 was a planting hole or the remains of the rotted roots of a bush or tree. It dates to the 20th century. Level E was approximately 1' deep as excavated. The upper part of Level E was probably fill put on the yard around the middle 19th century; this date is based on the presence of transfer-printed porcelain or ironstone. This was ground surface at one time because it was darker in color than the levels immediately above or below it. The lower half of Level E was clayey fill which contained artifacts; it was probably part of the first episode of fill put in just after the house and the drain were constructed in the late 18th century. Level F was clean, clayey fill with no artifacts and may have been soil excavated from where the house now stands. The top of Level G was the ground surface in the late 18th century at the time Ridout started the construction of the house. Level G was darker in color than the level above it, indicating the presence at one time of vegetation growing and decomposing in it.

Unit 11

This unit was located inside the east shed in the northeast corner. This was a very shallow unit and did not show much evidence of cultural activity. After the brick floor surface had been taken up, Level A was excavated. It consisted of sand associated with the laying of the brick floor and dated to the 20th century. Level B was the same clayey sand found in Units 1 and 2 and in all units located inside the house on which the house and the two sheds were built. Artifacts were located only in the top 0.10' of this layer which may indicate that the building had

a dirt floor for a time after its construction. Feature 44 was identified as the remains of a rotted tree root and contained artifacts dating to the mid 18th century.

Unit 12

Unit 12 was located in the northeast corner of the present-day kitchen. A 2' by 2' section of the current wood floor was removed in an area where the wood had rotted. Beneath this was the remains of a previous wood floor which we removed. Level A and Feature 40 were beneath the earlier wood floor and date to after 1870. They overlay a brick floor, designated Feature 41, which was similar to the brick floor in the old kitchen (rear ground-floor room) encountered immediately beneath the 20th century concrete floor in that room.

Level B was directly under the brick floor and contained artifacts such as a black bead, a grey glass button, 9 straight pins, and a piece of crab claw. These items may have been placed here purposely as a bundle of objects intended for spiritual purposes. This level dated to around 1810 at the earliest.

Levels C and D consisted of the hard-packed clayey sand surface on which the house was built. These levels date to the late 18th century.

An interesting aspect of Unit 12 was Feature 42, a cavity approximately 7" square located inside the walls of the house in the corner where the north and east walls of the room meet. It was at the same elevation as Feature 41 (brick floor) and was discovered as the bricks of Feature 41 were being removed. Inside the cavity was a black, hard, tar-like substance, like that found in Feature 40, with artifacts embedded in it. The artifacts recovered from F.42 included white lamp-globe glass painted with pink floral pattern, a clear glass lamp chimney base, bottle glass with a paper label, a tumbler base, a wine bottle base, some bone and nut shells. The artifacts are similar to those found in Feature 40. These artifacts were probably placed inside the wall when part of the north wall was modified to install a dumb-waiter to transport food to the butler's pantry directly above. They may have been purposely placed in this "hidey hole" for a particular reason, perhaps relating to the fostering of good luck or other folk belief practices. These artifacts dated to the late 19th century (after 1870).

Unit 13

This tiny unit was placed in the corner formed by the left side of the fireplace and the west wall of the old laundry room (front ground-floor room). Other than Unit 14, which was placed in the fireplace in this room, this was the only area not covered by late 20th century concrete which was impossible to break up without power hammers. These units were the only two areas of this room that were excavated.

Unit 13 consisted of three layers beneath the late 19th century brick floor. The earliest layer consisted of silty sand containing burned wood and shell, fish bone and scales, and pearlware. It dated to the late 18th or early 19th century.

Unit 14

This unit was located on the hearth of the fireplace in the front ground-floor room which was the old laundry mentioned by John Gibson in his advertisement to sell the house in 1810 (Maryland Gazette, Dec. 5, 1810). Architectural historians had thought earlier that this room had not had a fireplace or a source of heat in it (Graham et al., 1997). The archaeology demonstrated that indeed there had been a fireplace in this room; it would have been necessary,

brick walk. Based on an 1885 Sanborn map, we expected to find the remains of an outbuilding in this location. No outbuilding remains or debris were found in Unit 17, but perhaps the outbuilding on the map was the privy building above the barrel privy found in Unit 25 just to the south of Unit 17.

Levels A and B of Unit 17 were associated with mid to late 20th century activity; Level C, a very thin layer, dated to the later 19th or early 20th century. Level D was a layer of fill probably put down in the middle of the 19th century after the drain was reconstructed.

Levels E, F, and G were earlier fill put down in the late 18th or early 19th century after the house was built. These levels surrounded Feature 66 which was a rectangular area against the south wall of the unit. The unit only caught part of the feature which can be seen clearly in the profile drawing of the south wall. The feature consisted of a layer of silty loamy soil about 0.4' deep overlying a layer of densely packed oyster shell. This bottom layer of the feature is similar to layers in other units which were covered in shell; these layers date to circa 1774. The sides of the feature were quite vertical and there may have been a structure here, perhaps a planting bed or cold frame such as the asparagus bed mentioned by Gibson in his advertisement to sell the house in 1810 (Maryland Gazette, December 5, 1810).

Levels H and I of Unit 17 were ground surface about the time the house was built. Level J and Feature 67, an area of almost solid clay at the top of Level J, date to around the middle of the 18th century and indicate activity on the site prior to Ridout's acquisition of the land.

Unit 18

This was a shallow unit excavated in the storage closet beneath and beside the stairway in the ground floor hall. The thin early 20th century concrete floor extended into this storage closet; it was broken up and removed. The first layer of this unit was the brick floor, made of broken bricks which were heavily mortared together, and the sand beneath the bricks, both of which dated to the late 19th century, after 1870. In this layer, artifacts that may be related to folk beliefs and the use of objects for good luck charms were found. These included a Chinese coin on a leather cord, a brass bell, and 3 straight pins.

Feature 62, a dark stain containing bits of wood, was located along the east wall of the unit by the doorway into the closet and may represent an earlier wooden doorstep that had rotted away. Feature 63 was located in the northeast corner of the unit and may represent the remains of a post and post hole for an earlier door frame.

Level E was the hard-packed clayey sand surface on which the house was built, and Levels C and D were laid down soon afterward as both contained late creamware, ca. 1775.

Unit 19

This was a 5' x 5' unit located in the middle, east side of the yard near Units 3, 5, 23, 31, and 33, to discover more about the foundation found in that part of the yard. Levels A and B were early 20th century fill. Levels C1 and C2 were fill put in after the building was destroyed in the late 19th or early 20th century. All the above layers had whiteware in them.

Levels D1 and D2 were fill that may have been put down after the drain was reconstructed or may be fill that was put in right after the building was constructed. There was no appreciable difference in these layers and Levels E1 and E2 with regard to datable artifacts but there was a soil color difference. Levels E1, E2, and F2 were probably put in right after the outbuilding was constructed. The top of Levels F1 and G2 were ground surface in the late 18th

an earlier brick walk but it is unclear whether this is comparable to the 18th century brick walk represented by Feature 36 in Unit 6 and Feature 15 in Unit 3. Excavation of this level revealed the pipe trench and the sewer pipe (Feature 123). The sewer pipe rests on 18th century brick which was probably the floor of the original brick drain installed when the house was built. Level F was fill that was put in soon after the original drain was constructed and dates to the late 18th or early 19th century. Feature 130, a spill of mortar, was found at the base of Level F. Level G was not excavated but may represent a late 18th century surface dating to around the time the house was built. The bricks at the base of the pipe trench beneath the sewer pipe cut into Level G slightly.

Unit 40

This unit was placed in the middle of the brick walk about 15 feet north of Unit 39. Level A consisted of the current brick walkway, the soil on either side of it and a thin layer of soil beneath the bricks. All of this material dates to the mid to late 20th century. Feature 112, which consisted of a line of bricks laid end to end on their edges, was similar to the border on the section of brick walk (Level C) found in Unit 39. Feature 113, a lens of mortar, and Level B which was contiguous with the feature, and Feature 119a, a previous brick walk, all dated to the early 20th century. All of these layers and features were subsequent to the excavation of a trench and the installation of a sewer pipe, Feature 126a, which dated to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Levels C and D were located on either side of the pipe trench (Feature 126a) and are believed to be fill that was put in after the drain was rebuilt in the mid 19th century. Bricks at the top of Level E indicated the presence of a late 18th century brick walk and Level E soil dated to the late 18th or early 19th century. Feature 126b consisted of bricks laid side by side across the bottom of the pipe trench; these represent the base of the original drainage channel and date to the late 18th century. Level F was not excavated because of time constraints.

Unit 41

This 2' by 2' unit was placed in the middle east side of the yard against the fence between Slayton yard and the adjacent yard to the east. This was done in an effort to catch the corner of the foundation in order to have an accurate measurement of the building. It was also done to learn whether in the eighteenth century the building crossed what is now a fence line or if the yards were as sharply delineated then as they are now. Level A dated to the 20th century; Levels B and C were fill that was put in after the outbuilding was destroyed and dated to the late 19th or early 20th century. Feature 124 was the mortared stone foundation that was discovered in Units 3, 5, 19, 31, and 33. Level D was excavated to approximately 1' and dated to the early to mid 19th century. The corner of the foundation was evident in this unit and the east wall of the foundation ran directly beneath the current fence line. The outbuilding was constructed so that the east wall was right on the lot line, but did not encroach on the property to the east.

Unit 42

This unit was located in the hallway between the front and rear ground-floor rooms along with Units 30, 37, and part of 43. In the hallway, there was no late 19th century brick floor as had been found in all units located in the old kitchen (rear room). There was evidence for a late

19th century brick floor beneath the cement floor along the east side of this unit.

The 20th century cement floor was broken up and removed to reveal a layer of ashy sand which was interrupted by a water pipe in this unit and in Unit 43. This ashy sand was labeled Levels A and B. Level C was the hard-packed clayey sand on which the house was built in the late 18th century.

This unit contained many artifacts including many bones, ceramics, a metal button, oyster shells, glass, and several pins. Some of these items are the sort of things that could have been used in the practice of an African-related belief system or in African-American folk medicine. However, the context does not indicate conclusively that this is so.

Unit 43

This unit was located partially in the old kitchen and partially in the hallway between the old kitchen and the front room (18th century laundry room). The 20th century cement floor was broken up and removed to reveal a layer of ashy sand in the south half of the unit and a section of the late 19th century brick floor in the north half. Both of these layers were interrupted by a water pipe in this unit and in Unit 42, which was probably installed in the early 20th century. In Unit 43, Levels A1, A2, B1, and B2 dated to the late 19th century. Levels C1 and C2, and Feature 127 may date to the mid to late 19th century after the drain that ran through the house was no longer used. There was an intact brick doorsill (F.128) (partially destroyed in Unit 34) which may have been installed at the time the house was built. Water-worn or rodent-made trenches (F.129) on either side of the doorway may date to the mid 19th century, and Levels D1, D2, and E1 all date to the late 18th century.

Unit 44

This unit was located just inside the old kitchen by the doorway to the rear passage. It overlapped the doorsill by about 1.5'. Level A consisted of a section of the post-1870 brick floor which in this unit had been interrupted to install a sewer pipe for plumbing. The pipe trench and layers of soil on top of it (Levels B, C, D, and E) dated to the late 19th or early 20th century. Feature 131 was the brick drain built in the late 18th century and Level F was the clayey sand surface on which the house was built.

Trench 1

This unit was a 2' wide by 6' long trench located on the west side of the yard between Units 16 and 22. This unit was excavated in 1995 and gave us the first evidence of an intact late 18th century layer that dated to around the time the house was built. Level A was fill that was the 20th century surface. Levels B, C, and D were fill dating from mid to late 19th century, part of the second episode of fill put in after the drain had been cleaned and rebuilt. Level E was ground surface at one time; Levels E and F were fill that were part of the first episode of fill put shortly after the house and outbuildings were constructed. The TPQ of Level E is 1820. Feature 6 and Level G were the shell-covered layer that was ground surface at the time the house was

SITE SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Slayton House site was tested and excavated during three successive summers. A total of 45 various-sized units were dug. The research questions focused on two main topics, the landscape and the people. One focus was the use of and changes to the landscape over time. The other focus was the people, both black and white, who lived on the property. The results of the archaeology show a great deal of evidence for the use of the land and the changes made to the landscape. Much of the work done on the property and the changes made to the landscape were organized and directed by the white owners but actually performed by the slaves and free black people who lived and worked on this site. Some evidence from the excavations inside the house may point to the retention of African-derived spiritual practices by black people, both slave and free.

In the following description of the archaeological results, the excavations of the yard and the excavations inside the house will be treated separately. These two areas were extremely different in regard to soil stratigraphy and artifact content. The only thing common to both the house and the yard was the brick drainage channel which ran from the front ground-floor door, through the house, out the back door, and down the length of the yard.

The Yard

There is both documentary and archaeological evidence for an earlier domestic site on this property. The archaeological evidence of this earlier habitation was found below the late 18th century layer and consisted of artifacts such as North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware, and white salt-glazed stoneware. The late 18th century layer was discovered in all the units in the south two thirds of the yard and was characterized by soil that was darker in color than the layers above it. The darker color was the result of organic matter becoming incorporated into the soil when it was the ground surface. In a large area in the middle and west side of the yard this darker layer was covered with a layer of oyster shells. In a smaller area on the west side, the oyster shell was broken into very small pieces and showed evidence of having been burned; near this was an area containing burned shell mixed with sand. This is the sort of material that was used to make mortar in the 18th century and these particular layers dated to the time the house was built, 1774, or perhaps a little later, around 1800, when the outbuildings were constructed.

When the house was built the drainage channel, which ran through the house and down the length of the yard, was constructed at the same time. A brick sidewalk was laid over the drainage channel at that time. The outbuildings, one on the east side of the yard and possibly one on the west side, the sheds at the rear of the house, the privy, and the well were all constructed after the house was built, but possibly at different times between 1774 and 1810. This was also suggested in the architectural analysis which indicated that different brick bonds were used in the two buildings attached to the house; one was built with English bond brickwork and the other of American bond, indicating that they had been built at different times (Graham et al. 1998). The well and privy may have been constructed soon after the house was built, certainly by the time Mrs. Ogle took up residence there in 1784. The sheds and other outbuildings may have been built later but probably before the Gibsons lived in the house. The Gibson family and their slaves, 15 people in all, would have needed more utility buildings and storage space than Mrs. Ogle and her 3 or 4 slaves. Mrs. Ogle acquired much of what she needed through John Ridout, her son-in-law, and may not have

needed the same amount and configuration of storage space as a larger household might need.

After these outbuildings were constructed, a layer of fill was put in to raise and level the ground surface. Some time around the middle of the 19th century, between 1840 to 1860, the drainage channel was taken apart, cleaned out, and rebuilt. This time, it was built up taller than its original construction and it was capped with large flat stones. Another layer of fill was put in, and another brick walk laid down over the drain with flower beds planted along the sides of it. Archaeological investigation revealed that the yard had been a utilitarian space as was suggested by the 1810 advertisement in the Maryland Gazette newspaper.

Sometime toward the end of the 19th century, the outbuilding on the east side of the yard either burned down or was torn down; part of the foundation of this building remained and was covered with fill dirt. In the very late 19th or early 20th century, the well was filled up and the privy was cleaned out and filled up; these were then covered by another layer of fill dirt. The yard was leveled off and an early 20th century, circa 1925, landscape was created which included a stone-paved area for a table and chairs, a fish pond, a rustic bird bath, as well as ornamental plantings and specimen trees. This change in landscape probably happened when the Slayton family owned the property.

Inside the House

Inside the house, there was a great deal of disturbance to the archaeological deposits. There was no connecting intact stratigraphy from one unit to another. The only common factor among units was the brick drainage channel and the hard-packed clayey sand surface on which the house was built. The installation of many water and sewer pipes, the destruction of part of the drain, and the replacement of several brick floors served to disturb much of the archaeological deposit.

What we did discover inside the house was the extent of the brick drainage system, and that there had been a fireplace in the larger of the front ground-floor rooms. There had previously been some doubt about the existence of a fireplace in that room (Graham, et al. 1997).

The brick drain began outside the front door, went through the house and exited beneath the rear door. A section of it also ran along the base of the rear wall of the old kitchen to the west of the back door. This section may have been for drainage from a sink that may have been located in the northwest corner of the old kitchen to the right of the fireplace. The hearths of the fireplaces showed evidence of the work performed by the African Americans who lived and worked in the house. The soil beneath both fireplaces had turned red from exposure to heat. The kitchen fireplace soil was darker red indicating more intense use of the fireplace in the kitchen than of the laundry room fireplace. The soil of both fireplaces showed a circular area about 1' in diameter at the front edge on the left side where coals had been brought out to the front of the hearth to keep either food or irons hot but easily reachable.

An African-American Presence

Archaeologists have shown that African-American slaves retained elements of traditional African spiritual practices and that the material culture of such spiritual practices is reflected in the archaeological record (Brown 1994; Galke 1992, 1998; Jones 1995; LaRoche 1994; Logan 1992; Logan et al. 1992; Orser 1994; Patten 1992; Russell 1997; Wilkie 1995, 1997). Most of the objects found archaeologically have been Euro-American objects or American manufactured objects which were used by enslaved and free African Americans in recognizably African ways.

Among such artifacts found at the Charles Carroll House, located across Duke of Gloucester Street from Slayton House, were an English pearlware bowl, a glass bead, a brass ring, coins, pins, and cufflinks (Logan et al. 1992). Similar artifacts were found at Slayton House. In addition to these artifacts and in association with some of them, several caches of quartz crystals were found at Carroll House which may have been *minkisi*, or spirit bundles, composed by Carroll's slaves and used in traditional African ways (Jones 1995; Logan 1992).

A general characteristic of African belief and philosophy is that one can contact spirits or ancestors through the use of objects. Ways of communicating with ancestors and controlling spirit forces include divination, conjuring, witchcraft, sorcery, and curing. These practices are meant to control and direct the spirits, to predict fortune and misfortune, to protect from harm, and to gain knowledge about the future. Situations, questions, and problems "arise in daily life for which everyday knowledge is insufficient" (Peek 1991:2). Divination, conjuring, curing, and other spiritual practices provide "a system of knowledge in action, . . . and are a major expression of a social system and the means of maintaining its governing norms, . . . an interpretation of a people's experience with the world and the source of their philosophy" (Peek 1991:2).

Various objects are used in conjuring and divination. These include beads, cowrie shells, other kinds of shells, buttons, and rings. In Ifa divination, a chain is used which can be made of silver, lead, or iron, but the markers on the chain are seed shells or nut shells, or sometimes cowrie shells. In some cultures, bones are used for divination. They are not connected to a chain but the individual bones are scattered on a mat to form patterns (Bascom 1969; Peek 1991). The symbolism of various objects is not fixed or unalterable. The same objects can be used to represent different kinds of fortune or misfortune (Bascom 1969). The articles used for divination must be treated or charged to have power. New objects are considered to be blind and cannot connect with the spirit world until properly prepared. The diviner can then open a pathway with his/her objects through which spirits can "speak" to the living. The diviner translates the communication from the spirit, directing the power to whatever is troubling the client (Peek 1991).

Raboteau explains that conjure is both a theory to explain the mystery of evil and also a practice for controlling or counteracting it. Conjurers could put a harmful spell on a person or could remove the spell. The equipment used by the conjurer included a cane, a charm, and a conjure bag. The charmed objects contained in the conjure bag might include graveyard dirt, glass, pins, bones, reptiles, hair, roots, and herbs. Sometimes stones are used in conjuring, such as in certain rain-making rituals (Raboteau 1978; Mbiti 1969:181).

Many of the objects discussed above in relation to African conjuring and divination practices have been found on archaeological sites associated with African-Americans. Beads, cowrie shells, buttons, pins, rings, pieces of glass or ceramic, quartz crystals, smooth stones, bones, hair, and roots have all been found at African American sites including the Slayton House site (Galke 1992, 1998; Jones 1995; LaRoche 1994; Logan 1992; Logan et al. 1992; Orser 1994; Patten 1992; Russell 1997; Wilkie 1995, 1997). At Slayton House, the material expression of an African belief system or African-American folk beliefs was represented by artifacts such as white buttons, white ceramics, a ceramic sherd with a water motif, a Chinese coin, pins, and clear and white glass. The context of some of these artifacts is not clear and their deposition was more general rather than discrete, but they are the kinds of things that may have been used in traditional African ways.

The artifacts found in Unit 7 included six white porcelain buttons, 2 white shell buttons, and a pin. Artifacts from two features in this unit included pieces of a white ironstone bowl and a

Artifacts Possibly Related to Spiritual Practices			
Artifacts	Unit Where Found	Location of Unit	Date Range of Artifacts
porcelain doll parts, peanut shell with pin, brass button, white shell buttons, gold ring	Unit 8 Level B, throughout.	Unit in front of hearth in old kitchen	ca. 1870
6 white glass buttons, 2 white shell buttons, 1 straight pin	Unit 7, Level E, throughout	northeast corner of old kitchen	after 1845
whiteware soup plate sherds, ironstone wash basin, stoneware butter crock, a white button, a gray shell button	Unit 7, Feature 27a	along east wall of old kitchen, (unit was in northeast corner of old kitchen)	after 1845
a bone button, a white glass button, a metal button, whiteware soup plate sherds, ironstone wash basin sherds	Unit 7, Feature 28a	along east wall of old kitchen, (unit was in northeast corner of old kitchen)	after 1845
a black bead, a gray glass button, 9 straight pins, 1 fragment of crab claw	Unit 12, Level B	northeast corner of present-day kitchen	after 1828
tumbler base, bottle base, lamp chimney glass, green bottle glass, lamp globe glass (white with pink painted decoration)	Unit 12, Feature 42b, artifacts found inside wall in corner	unit was in northeast corner of present-day kitchen	after 1870
Chinese coin, brass bell, 3 straight pins	Unit 18, Level A	storage room under the stairs	after 1870

Table 1. Artifacts which may be related to African-derived spiritual practices or African-American folk beliefs.

chamber pot, and pieces of a stoneware butter crock. Because white is a significant color in African beliefs, connoting purity and honor, and indicating the world of the dead (Thompson 1983), these white objects may have had some significance to African Americans in the past. They may have been used in divination or conjuring practices. The butter crock was decorated with a wave-like pattern just under the rim and what may have been a whale or fish. Because water marks a transition between the world of the living and the world of the dead in African belief (Thompson 1983), the representation of water on the pieces of the butter crock may have been important to someone in the past.

In Unit 18, a Chinese coin on a leather cord, a small bell, and 3 pins were found. A pierced coin worn on a cord around the neck or the ankle was said to protect a child from harm (Puckett 1968 [1926]). This coin may have been worn in a similar manner.

A most interesting cache of items was found in Unit 12, inside the wall of the house in the northeast corner of the present-day kitchen, which originally may have been part of the old laundry room. In a small hole in the wall there were a number of pieces of different kinds of glass including a bottle base, a tumbler base, lamp globe glass and lamp chimney glass. These things were probably put into the wall when the north wall of the room was modified to construct a dumb-waiter to carry food up to the butler's pantry on the first floor of the house. This was a purposeful deposition of objects and may have had meaning in relation to African-American folk beliefs by the people who lived and worked here.

In another level of Unit 12, beneath the 1870s brick floor, several pins, a crab claw, a button, a black bead, and pink lamp globe glass, similar to that found inside the wall, were excavated. These items were part of the layer and nothing indicated a discrete, purposeful deposit, however, these items could have been used in spiritual practices.

A number of artifacts were found in Unit 8 which may have had significance in relation to an African or African-American belief system. These artifacts included a peanut shell with a bead pinned to it, a gold ring, doll parts, a brass button, white shell buttons, and a part of a white porcelain canning-jar cover. As mentioned earlier, white buttons have been used in African-related folk medicine to represent the world of the dead (Thompson 1983). The doll parts, also white, may have been used in a manner similar to ones found at the Levi-Jordan Plantation as part of a conjurer's kit (Brown 1994). A professor of folk life noted that the peanut shell may be significant as protection against earache (Dr. Gladys-Marie Fry, pers. comm.). However, all of these items were found throughout a 4" thick layer of coal ash.

Some of the artifacts found at Slayton House fit the general pattern of material culture associated with African-American domestic sites which may be related to spiritual practices and folk beliefs. Archaeology at Slayton House can contribute to knowledge about the expression of such beliefs in Annapolis.

The date is pre-1774.

Level K -- This level underlay Level J in the east side of the unit; the soil of Level K was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt, lighter in color and with much less mottling than Level J. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.66'. No artifacts were found. The unit was then cored to a depth of 1.98' below the base of the unit; the base of the core hole was at an elevation of 17.37' AMSL. No artifacts were found in the soil from the core.

At this point, two of the capstones were removed and the interior of the drain was excavated. The drain channel was designated Feature 16.

Feature 16a -- This feature consists of the bricks of the drainage channel. These were not removed; the drainage channel was left intact.

Feature 16b -- This feature consisted of the topmost layer of the water-lain sediment inside the drainage channel. This was a mixture of 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown and 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown silty sand. It was excavated to an arbitrary 0.2' depth. Artifacts included brick, coal, shell, bone and a piece of plastic. The TPQ is 1950, indicating that the drain functioned in some fashion until mid 20th century.

Feature 16c -- F.16c was the second level of sediment excavated from the drain channel. It was 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy silt and was excavated to an arbitrary 0.2' depth. It contained pieces of brick, coal, shell, and pearlware. The TPQ is 1780.

Feature 16d -- This level was excavated to an arbitrary depth of 0.2' and consisted of 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy silt. It contained pieces of brick, coal, and shell, as well as olive green bottle glass, and ceramics (gray stoneware, Chinese porcelain, and creamware). The TPQ is 1780.

Feature 16e -- This level was excavated to the base of the drainage channel, an average depth of 0.17'. The soil was 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy silt with pieces of brick, shell, and coal in it. Artifacts recovered included olive green bottle glass and ceramics (creamware and shell edged pearlware). The TPQ is 1780.

Unit 7

This unit was placed in the house, in the northeast corner of the rear ground-floor room which had been the old kitchen. The northeast corner of the unit was at N15.6E13 on the grid.

Level A -- This level consisted of the bricks and the sand between them. There was no Munsell taken of the sand. This level was about 0.20' deep.

Level B -- Level B consists of 10 YR 7/6 yellow sand probably laid down as a bed for the brick floor that was Level A. It extended across the entire unit and was excavated to an average depth of approximately 0.10'. Artifacts included coal, slag, glass, shell, bone, nails, and a piece of ironstone. This level was probably put down in the late 19th century.

Level C -- This level consisted of a mix of coal ash and sand, lighter colored in the northwest of the unit, more ash content in the southwest corner, and darker soil along the east side of the unit. The Munsell reading was 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.14'. Artifacts included bone, nails, glass, and a pin. No datable artifacts were found. The date is late 19th century.

Level D -- This level consisted of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil located in the northwest corner of the unit. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.10'. Artifacts included bone and glass; no datable artifacts were found. Excavation of this level revealed a brick floor located in the window alcove only. This was designated Feature 26 and is described below. The date of Level D is mid to late 19th century.

Level E -- Level E was contiguous with Level D and extended over the rest of the unit not occupied by Level D. The soil of Level E was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay. It was excavated to an average depth of less than 0.10'.

Artifacts included glass, nails, egg shell fragments, several buttons, a straight pin, and ironstone. The TPQ is 1845.

Feature 26a -- This feature consisted of a remnant of a brick floor. It was not tied into the courses of brick that formed the foundation, but seemed to be laid on top of the lower course of foundation brick. The feature was located only in the window alcove. The elevation of the top of the brick floor was 26.3' AMSL and the elevation at the bottom of the lower course of bricks of the foundation was 25.8' AMSL. The brick floor was not excavated but a small section of soil immediately to the south of it was. This was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay subsoil. No artifacts were found. The date is late 18th century.

Feature 27a -- This feature was located below Level E in the northeast corner of the unit. It consisted of 10 YR 4/3 dark brown sandy loam soil with some coal, ash, and oyster shell. The soil of this feature is looser than the soil of Feature 28. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.45'. This feature was interpreted to be the remains of a rodent burrow that was later filled in with kitchen trash. The artifacts recovered included bone, buttons, glass, a nail, and ceramics (whiteware, ironstone, and American stoneware). The date is ca. 1845-1870.

Feature 28a -- Feature 28 was located beneath Level E, in the southeast corner of the unit, contiguous with F.27a. The soil of Feature 28a was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown clayey loam which was more compacted than the soil of F.27a, and contained lumps of clay as well as coal, clinker, and mortar, and more fish bone and egg shell fragments than F.27a. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.41'. It was interpreted as having been part of a rodent burrow that was later filled in with kitchen trash. The artifacts found in this feature are virtually the same as those found in F.27a; the ceramics from this feature mended with the ceramics of F.27a. The artifacts recovered included bottle glass, buttons, bones, and ceramics (whiteware, ironstone, and American gray-bodied stoneware). The date is 1845-1870.

Level F -- This level was located in the center and southwest portions of the unit, contiguous with the surfaces Features 26, 27, and 28. It consisted of 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. Few artifacts were found, and those only at the surface of this level. They included bone, fish scale, glass, and a piece of annular whiteware. The date is 1820-1860.

The unit was then cored in the southwest corner to a depth of 1.3' below the base of the unit, to 24.8' AMSL. No artifacts and no change in soil color or texture were found in the core. This area of the unit was not excavated further.

Feature 39a -- This feature was noticed beneath the west edge of Feature 27. It consisted of 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with some brick chunks in it. It was a very thin layer of soil, less than 0.05'. It contained bone and fish scale, but no datable artifacts. The date is early to mid 19th century.

Level G -- This level was excavated in the extreme northeast corner of the unit, a 1.5' square area beneath F.27, to see what sort of foundation might be under the rear wall of the house and under the party wall between Slayton House and the house at 110 Duke of Gloucester. The soil of Level G was the same 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay as Level F. It was excavated to a depth of 0.38'. Some small fragments of shell and bone were found; no datable artifacts were found. The date is early 19th century.

We discovered that the house foundation consisted of three courses of brick, each successive lower course stepped out about 1" from the one above it. These were laid directly on the hard, sandy clay subsoil. There was an extremely narrow builders trench evident along some parts of the courses of brick forming the foundation, just wide enough to lay in the brick.

Unit 8

This unit was located in the house, in the room identified as the old kitchen. It was placed in front of the fireplace hearth; it overlapped the firebox by about 1' and encompassed the hearth in front the whole width of the fireplace.

Level A -- This level consisted of the brick floor and the dirt between the bricks. No Munsell reading was taken of the soil between the bricks. This level was approximately 0.20' deep. The artifacts included coal, mortar, brick, shell, bone, pipe stem, tiny ceramic sherds.

Level B -- Level B consist of a layer of coal ash made of many thin depositional layers of light and dark ash with inclusions of coal chunks and clinker. The Munsell readings for this layer were 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray, and 10 YR 7/1 light gray ash. This layer was excavated to an average depth of 0.41'. The artifacts recovered included bones, glass, mortar, plaster, shell, brass buttons, a whole medicine bottle (stamped 1871 on the glass), ceramics including porcelain, whiteware, and the porcelain limbs and head of a doll. The TPQ for this layer is 1871.

Level C -- This layer was located only in the south third of the unit. It consisted of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand with large chunks of brick, plaster, and pieces of iron in it. There were several bricks lying on the surface of this level which may indicate the remains of a previous brick floor. Level C was excavated to an average depth of less than 0.10'. Artifacts included much bone, shell, wood, pieces of iron, brick, buttons, and ceramics (American grey stoneware, pearlware, and whiteware). It dated to the mid to late 19th century.

The surface of the unit was covered now with soil of a consistent texture (the same as the sub-soil of the other units located in the house) but of distinctly different colors. Along the west side of the unit inside the fireplace the soil was 10 R 3/6 dark red as a result of continued exposure to heat. The soil over the rest of the unit was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown. There was a patch of coal dust in the southeast corner and a patch of lighter colored sand in the southwest corner. At this point, it was decided to separate this layer and call the red soil in the fireplace Level D and the brown soil across the remainder of the unit Level E. The coal dust was a very thin lens and was not given a feature designation. The sand in the southwest corner was designated Feature 24.

Feature 24 -- This feature was located near the southwest corner of the unit about 0.6' east of the west wall of the unit. It consisted of a patch of lighter colored sandy soil. The Munsell reading was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown. It was excavated to a depth of 0.30'. Artifacts included mortar, fish and mammal bones, eggshell, and ceramics (whiteware, yellowware). F.24a was interpreted to have been a rodent burrow. It overlay the red soil of part of Level D. The TPQ of Feature 24a is 1830.

Level D -- This level consisted of the 10 R 3/6 dark red clayey sand, very compacted, located along the west side of the unit within the fireplace. It was excavated to a depth of 0.26' and contained some small bone fragments and some burned shell fragments. No datable artifacts were found in this level. The date is late 18th to early 19th century.

Feature 29a -- This feature consisted of a row of bricks, most of them set on their edges, lined up along the extreme east edge of the unit. There was wood abutting the bricks but it was located within the east wall of the unit. The soil between and immediately under the bricks was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand. F.29a was excavated to a depth of 0.40' and contained the following artifacts: pieces of brick, mortar, coal, iron, and wood, glass, white salt-glazed stoneware, and a straight pin. Feature 29a appeared to be the remains of an earlier brick floor, or possibly the edge of the hearth area and the beginning of a wood floor. This floor would have been earlier than the floor indicated by the bricks on the surface of Level C. The bricks of F.29a were approximately 0.20' lower in elevation than the bricks lying at the surface of Level C. The date for this feature is late 18th century.

Level E -- Level E was located in the east 2/3 of the unit adjacent to Level D and immediately to the west of Feature 29a.

There was a thin lens of coal dust located in the southeast corner. This was considered part of Level E; it was removed and the artifacts were bagged separately. They included a couple of small bone fragments; no datable artifacts were found in the coal dust.

Level E consisted of 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand, very compacted, and very similar to the soil of Level D and to sub-soil found in other units located within the house. Level E was excavated to an average depth of 0.14'. Artifacts were recovered in the first bucket of soil and included tiny fragments of burned wood, flat glass and some nails. No other artifacts were found in this level. The date is late 18th century. This level was considered sterile and a core hole was dug to a depth of 1.4' below the base of Level E. No artifacts or soil changes were noticed in the soil from the core.

Unit 9

This unit was place in the lower part of the yard west of the brick walk and southwest of Unit 4 (excavated in 1995) to learn more about a paved area found in Unit 4. Unit 9 was a 2' by 6' trench placed at N156W3 on the grid.

20th century.

Level E -- This level extended over the entire unit and underlay both Levels C and D. It contained patches of harder, more orangey soil filled with tiny pieces of brick and charred wood. The Munsell reading for Level E was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown and the texture was sandy clay. It was excavated to an average depth of 1.03' and appeared to be a deep layer of fill. The artifacts included nails, brick, coal, shell, burnt wood, bone, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, blue transfer-printed porcelain). The date is 19th century.

Feature 43a and b-- Discovered at the base of Level E, **Feature 43a** was a patch of darker soil along the west wall of the unit about 1' from the south wall. It was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.57' and contained bits of brick, iron, window and bottle glass, blue transfer-printed pearlware. It could be the remains of a planting hole or a post hole. The TPQ is ca. 1790. **F.43b** was an area of lighter, hard-packed soil surrounding F.43a on the south and east sides. The soil of F.43b was 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay containing bits of brick. It was excavated to a depth of 0.17'. Artifacts included a bone button, bone fragments, nails, glass, and tiny pieces of transfer-printed pearlware. The TPQ is ca. 1790.

Level F -- At this level the unit was bisected to form a 3' by 5' area on the west side that was excavated further. Level F was a strip of soil that ran north-south down the middle of the unit which was composed of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. No artifacts were found.

Level G -- This level was to the north of F.43a and contiguous with and to the west of Level F. The soil was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay. Artifacts recovered included pieces of brick, a fragment of bone, tiny fragments of burned wood. Because of time constraints and the difficulty of excavating this soil, a core hole was made in the northwest corner of this unit. The base of the core was 22.94' AMSL. No artifacts were found in the soil taken from the core.

Unit 11

This 4' by 4' unit was placed in the northeast corner of the north section of the east shed that is attached to the rear of the house. The brick floor that was located within the unit and the dirt between the bricks was considered the surface and any artifacts contained therein were bagged separately from Level A.

Level A -- This level was directly below the brick surface and consisted of three different colors of sand. These included 10 YR 6/4 light yellowish brown, 10 YR 3/3 dark brown, and 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sand which were probably associated with the laying of the brick floor. This sand was excavated to a depth of 0.05' and contained brick, mortar, shell, nails, bone, pearlware, and plastic. The TPQ is post 1950.

Level B -- Level B was composed of two colors of clayey sand; 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown and 10 YR 3/3 dark brown. This level was more mottled looking because of root disturbance. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.54'. Artifacts included brick, nails, bone, glass, and ceramics (Chinese porcelain, hand-painted pearlware). The artifacts were located at the top of this layer of soil. The building may have had a dirt floor for a while after it was constructed, before the brick floor above Level A (sand) was constructed. The TPQ of Level B is 1795.

Feature 44a -- This feature was located beneath Level B in the northeast corner of the unit and was identified as the remains of a rotted tree root. The soil was 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay and was excavated to a depth of 0.23'. Artifacts included mortar, shell, brick, glass, and a piece of creamware. The TPQ is 1762.

This unit was cored and since no further artifacts or soil color changes were found, the unit was closed.

Unit 12

This unit was located in the house in the northeast corner of the present-day kitchen. We were not able to remove any solid part of the current wood floor, only a 2' by 2' section in the corner where the wooden floor had become rotten. Beneath the current wood floor, remnants of an earlier wood floor were found; the boards of this floor ran perpendicular to the current wood floor. A layer of newspaper covered the boards of the earlier wood floor. When these boards were removed, a layer of fine silty soil was evident.

Level A -- This layer consisted of 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown silty soil which was excavated to an average depth of less than 0.10'. Artifacts contained in this layer were plastic, newspaper, seeds, window and bottle glass, whiteware and porcelain. The TPQ for Level A is 1950.

Feature 40a -- This feature was located in the corner of the unit along the north and east walls. It consisted of black, crusty material with artifacts embedded in it. The unit slopes toward the northeast and F.40a appears to be something that was spilled which subsequently dried and hardened in the corner. It was excavated to a depth of 0.15' in the northeast corner. The artifacts contained included painted white lamp glass, clear glass, eggshell. The TPQ is 1870.

Feature 41a -- This feature consisted of a brick floor laid in a running pattern in a north-south direction. The bricks were removed; there were no artifacts in the soil between the bricks. The TPQ is 1870.

Feature 42 -- This feature, referred to as a "hidey hole", was a cavity approximately 7" square located inside the walls of the house in the corner where the north and east walls of the room meet. It was at the same elevation as Feature 41 (brick floor) and was discovered as the bricks of Feature 41 were being removed. It contained some sand and some deteriorated brick. Inside the cavity, which was designated F.42, was a black, hard, tar-like substance with artifacts embedded in it similar to that found in Feature 40. Artifacts recovered from F.42 included white lamp-globe glass painted with pink floral pattern, clear glass lamp chimney base, bottle glass with paper label, tumbler base, wine bottle base, some bone, and nut shells. Some of the artifacts are the same as those found in Feature 40. These artifacts were probably placed inside the wall when part of the other side of the north wall was modified to install a dumb-waiter to transport food to the butler's pantry directly above on the first floor of the house. The TPQ of Feature 42 is 1870.

Level B -- This layer was 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy soil located beneath Feature 41 (brick floor). This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.42' but was actually deeper along the walls of the house where dirt had earlier been dug out to make a shallow trench for laying the bricks of the house walls. The artifacts recovered included bones, eggshell, buttons, a black glass bead, straight pins, and ceramics (old-blue pearlware, brown transfer-printed whiteware). The TPQ of Level B is 1830.

Level C -- This layer was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand, very hard packed. This soil was the same color and texture as the subsoil in other units excavated within the house. The only artifact contained in this level was one small mammal bone, probably rodent. No datable artifacts were recovered.

Level D -- Level D consisted of hard-packed soil like that of Level C. It was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand similar to the subsoil found in other units excavated within the house. Level D was excavated to an average elevation of 25.75' AMSL although the surface sloped down toward the northeast. Artifacts included some bone and fish scale. No datable artifacts were found.

Unit 13

This unit was about 18" square and was located immediately to the south of the fireplace in the front, ground-floor room. In addition to the hearth of the fireplace, this was the only area of the floor in this room which had not been replaced with modern concrete. The surface of this unit was covered with older concrete which was broken with a sledge hammer and removed. Beneath the concrete was a brick floor which dated to the early 20th century.

Level A -- This level was directly beneath the brick floor and consisted of soft, silty soil with a Munsell of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown. It was screened through window-screen sized mesh, and contained a great deal of fish bone and scale. It also contained a small brass button, a piece of iron, a chess piece, and some transfer-printed ceramic. This level was approximately 0.14' deep. The date is late 19th century.

Level B -- Level B was hard-packed sandy soil with a Munsell reading of 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown. It contained fish bone and scale, mammal bone, brick, mortar, coal, charred wood, and glass and ceramic (whiteware). Level B was approximately 0.35' deep and the TPQ was 1840.

Feature 66a, b, c -- Feature 66 was a rectangular area in the middle of the south wall of the unit measuring approximately 2.6' long and extending into the unit from the south wall a distance of 1.7'. It was noticed because of its shape and the slightly darker color of the soil in it.

Feature 66a contained 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam. It was approximately 0.47' deep and contained the following artifacts: bone, bits of brick and coal, cut nails, dark green bottle glass, creamware and pearlware (hand-painted blue). The TPQ is ca. 1780.

Feature 66b was differentiated from F.66a by a slight color change and a soil texture change. This layer was about 0.13' deep. The soil of layer b was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loam that was very compact. It contained small bits of charred wood, coal, and brick, large pieces of shell, glass, and creamware. The date is late 18th century.

Feature 66c was a layer of densely packed oyster shell. The matrix around the shell was 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam. Layer c was 0.11' deep. In addition to the shell, it contained bone, a hand-wrought nail, a brass button, and large chunks of brick. The date is late 18th century.

Level G -- This level extended across the entire unit; it underlay Level F and was adjacent to Feature 66. This level was cut into by Features 64, 65, and 66. The soil of Level G was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.64'. Artifacts recovered included large pieces of oyster shell, bone fragments, dark green wine bottle glass, tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese porcelain, and creamware. The date of this layer is late 18th century.

Level H -- This was a layer of 7.5 YR 4/4 brown sand located beneath Level G only in the northeast quadrant of the unit. It was rectangular in shape and measured approximately 3.5' by 1.8'. This layer was not affected by F.66. Level H was excavated to a depth of 0.17'. Artifacts included English brown stoneware tankard rim, oyster shell (½ shell sized pieces and small fragments), tiny pieces of brick, burned wood, bone, and pieces of iron. The date is mid to late 18th century. This layer was evidence for occupation of the lot previous to John Ridout's purchase of it.

Level I -- Level I was located beneath Level G and between Level H and F.66. It was 10 YR 3/4 sandy clay and was excavated to a depth of 0.63'. Artifacts recovered included bone fragments, oyster shell (½-shell sized pieces and fragments), brick fragments, rosehead nails, dark green wine bottle glass, pieces of a pipe bowl, and 3 pieces of North Devon gravel-tempered ware. The date for this level is mid 18th century (pre-1760). This level showed evidence for the lot having been occupied prior to Ridout's purchase of it.

Feature 67a -- This feature was a rectangular area located in the northeast corner of the unit beneath part of Level I. It was 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay with inclusions of pure clay. It was excavated to a depth of 1.04'. Artifacts included shell and brick fragments, a tiny bone fragment, and 2 pieces of tin-glazed earthenware. The date is mid-18th century. This feature showed evidence for the lot having been occupied prior to Ridout's purchase of it.

Level J -- Level J was contiguous with F.67 and extended over the rest of the unit. It was composed of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and contained some bone fragments, glass, and a nail. The date is mid 18th century. This layer was evidence for occupation of the lot previous to John Ridout's purchase of it. Because of time constraints, this unit was not excavated further.

Unit 18

This unit was a 3' by 3' square located inside the storage area immediately north of the stairs.

Level A -- This consisted of a brick floor made of half-bricks and irregularly shaped pieces of brick, heavily mortared, and lying on a bed of sand. The sand under the bricks was included in Level A; it was 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.40'. Artifacts recovered included a leather cord, a Chinese coin, a brass bell, nails, lead printer's type, 3 straight pins, fish bones, eggshell, glass, and ceramics (porcelain, creamware). The date is late 19th century.

Level B -- This level consisted of a very thin layer of 10 YR 6/2 light brownish gray sandy ashy soil extending over 2/3 of the unit. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.04'. Artifacts included bits of brick, stone, mortar, and wood; nails, glass, mammal and fish bone, 3 straight pins, and ceramics (creamware, flow-blue pearlware). The TPQ

is 1840.

Feature 62 -- This feature was a rectangular dark stain, measuring approximately 0.6' wide by 2.5' long, located along the east wall of the unit. It consisted of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay soil mixed with tiny bits of wood. It was excavated to a depth of 0.11'. Artifacts included small pieces of wood, and 2 bones; no datable artifacts were found. The date is early to mid 19th century. This feature was interpreted as having been a shallow post hole in the southeast corner of the unit and the remains of a door sill along the east wall of the unit.

Feature 63 -- This feature was a square dark stain in the northeast corner of the unit and a shallow depression which continued along the north wall of the unit. The north wall of the unit was up against the interior brick wall of the house which separated the storage room from the old kitchen. This feature may have been the post hole for an earlier door post and a shallow builder's trench that ran along the brick wall. The square area that may have been the post hole measured approximately 0.5' by 0.7', and the builder's trench was approximately 2.0' long by 0.3' wide. Feature 63 was excavated to a depth of 0.17'. Artifacts included bits of wood, brick, and mortar; a rosehead nail, and a tiny piece of greenish glazed redware. The TPQ is 1774.

Level C -- Level C consisted of 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay soil with some ash mixed in. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.25'. Artifacts recovered included small pieces of wood, brick, and shell-tempered mortar; coal, oyster shell, bone, egg shell, glass, and ceramic (creamware). The TPQ is 1774.

Level D -- This level consisted of 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.13'. Artifacts included a straight pin, pieces of metal, very small bits of brick and mortar, bone (some burned), glass, and ceramic (late creamware). The TPQ is 1774.

Level E -- Level E was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay soil, uniform in color and very hard-packed. This was the subsoil in all of the units in the house. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.12'. No artifacts were found. The base of this unit was at 25.74 AMSL, which is below the base of the brick wall along the north wall of the unit.

Unit 42

This 2' by 3.3' unit was placed in the ground floor hallway right next to the door to the front room (old laundry). It was adjacent to the east half of the door sill and was bordered on the west by Unit 37. The top layer was a concrete floor 1 ½" thick like the floor of the old kitchen (rear ground-floor room). After this was broken up with a sledgehammer and removed, the unit was excavated. There was no brick floor under the concrete as was found in the old kitchen, but there was evidence along the east side of the unit, beneath the concrete, of a previous brick floor.

Level A – This level consisted of 2.5Y4/3 olive brown loose soil and crumbled cement. It was excavated to a depth of from 0.10' to 0.30'. There was a water pipe directly beneath the concrete floor in the east half of the unit. This was not given a feature number.

The artifacts in this layer included shell, bone, fish bone and scale, pins, a button, pipe stem fragment, glass, ceramics. A small pile of bones was found directly under the concrete along the west wall of the unit and another along the south wall by the doorstep. The other artifacts were Other artifacts were found about 0.10' within the soil at various points in the unit. The date is 20th century.

Level B – Level B underlay Level A in the south and southeast sections of the unit and consisted of 2.5Y5/3 light olive brown loose, ashy, sandy soil. It was excavated an average depth of 0.40'. The artifacts in this layer included a couple of oyster shells, bones, and some glass and 1 piece of porcelain. Excavation of this layer revealed the channel that had been dug for the brick drain; this was located parallel to the west wall of the unit. In this unit the bricks lining the drain had been disassembled.

Level C – This level was located in the north half of the unit and in the southwest corner. It consisted of 2.5Y4/4 olive brown sandy clay and was similar to layers in other units which were the sterile surface on which the house was built. This level was not excavated.

Unit 43

This unit was located in the old kitchen with part of it extending into the hallway. The north half of the unit was in the old kitchen and, separated by the door step, the south half was located in the hall. It lay just to the east of and adjoining Unit 34. This unit measured approximately 4.5' by 3'. The current-day concrete floor was broken into pieces with a sledgehammer and pick and was removed; it was not given a level or feature number.

Level A – Level A1 was the brick floor in the north half of the unit. Level A2 was located in the hallway where there was no brick floor. Level A2 consisted of 10YR6/1 gray ashy sand with mortar mixed in. Level A1 was excavated to a depth of 0.20' and Level A2 was approximately 0.05' deep. The artifacts in these layers included many fragments of coal, nails, glass, bone, and ceramics (plain porcelain). The TPQ is 1870.

Feature 125 – This was a narrow trench and a 2" diameter water pipe that ran the entire length of the unit from north to south. It was excavated to a depth of 0.40'. The date is early 20th century.

Level B – Levels B1 and B2 underlay their respective Levels A1 and A2. These levels were composed of 10YR4/3 dark brown sandy soil, but B1 was somewhat more mottled. Level B1 was approximately 0.42' deep and Level B2 was about 0.20' deep. The artifacts in these levels included coal and clinker, metal, bones, glass, and ceramics (Chinese porcelain, creamware, bone china, plain whiteware and brown transfer-printed whiteware). The date is late 19th to early 20th century.

Feature 127 – This feature overlay Level C2 in the south part of the unit. It consisted of an area about 1.5' in diameter of plaster and charred wood. The Munsell reading was 7.5YR8/0 white for the silty plaster material. The artifacts in this feature included glass, metal, and many bones. The date is 19th century.

Feature 128 – This feature was a brick door sill two courses of brick deep. It was interrupted on the west (in Unit 34) when the drain in the hall was dismantled. This eastern section of the door sill was intact. The date is 19th century.

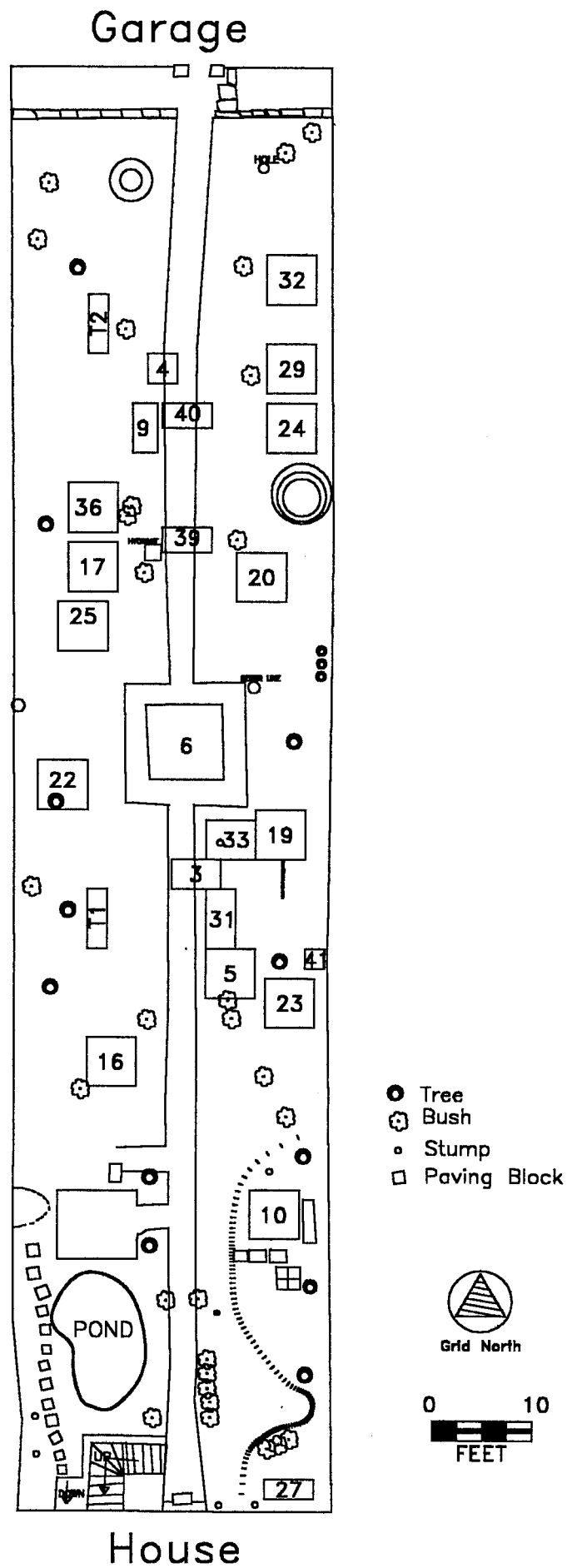


Figure 1: Site Plan, showing excavation units in the yard. African-American Bundles 22

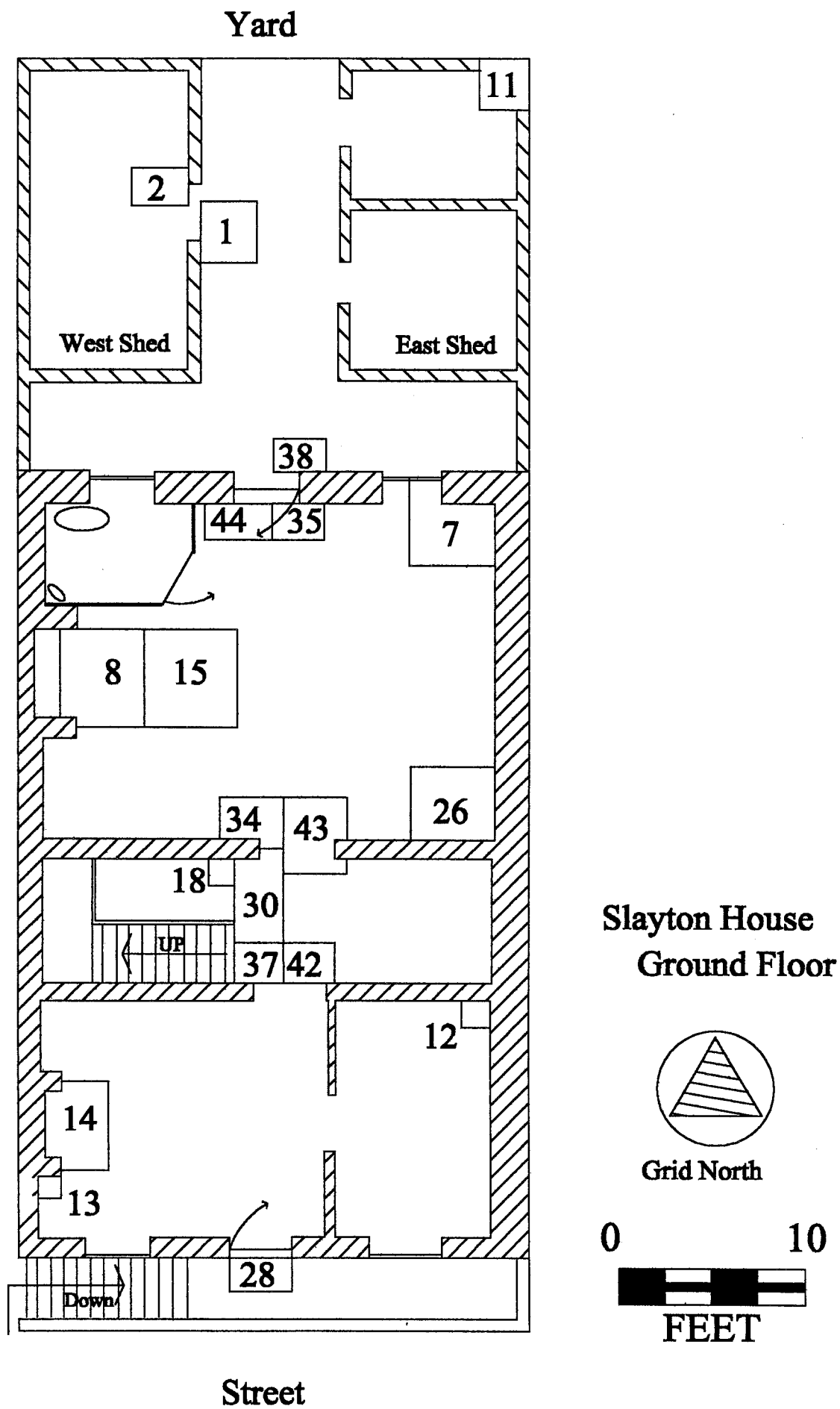


Figure 2: Site Plan, showing excavation units in the ground floor of the house. African-American Bundles 23

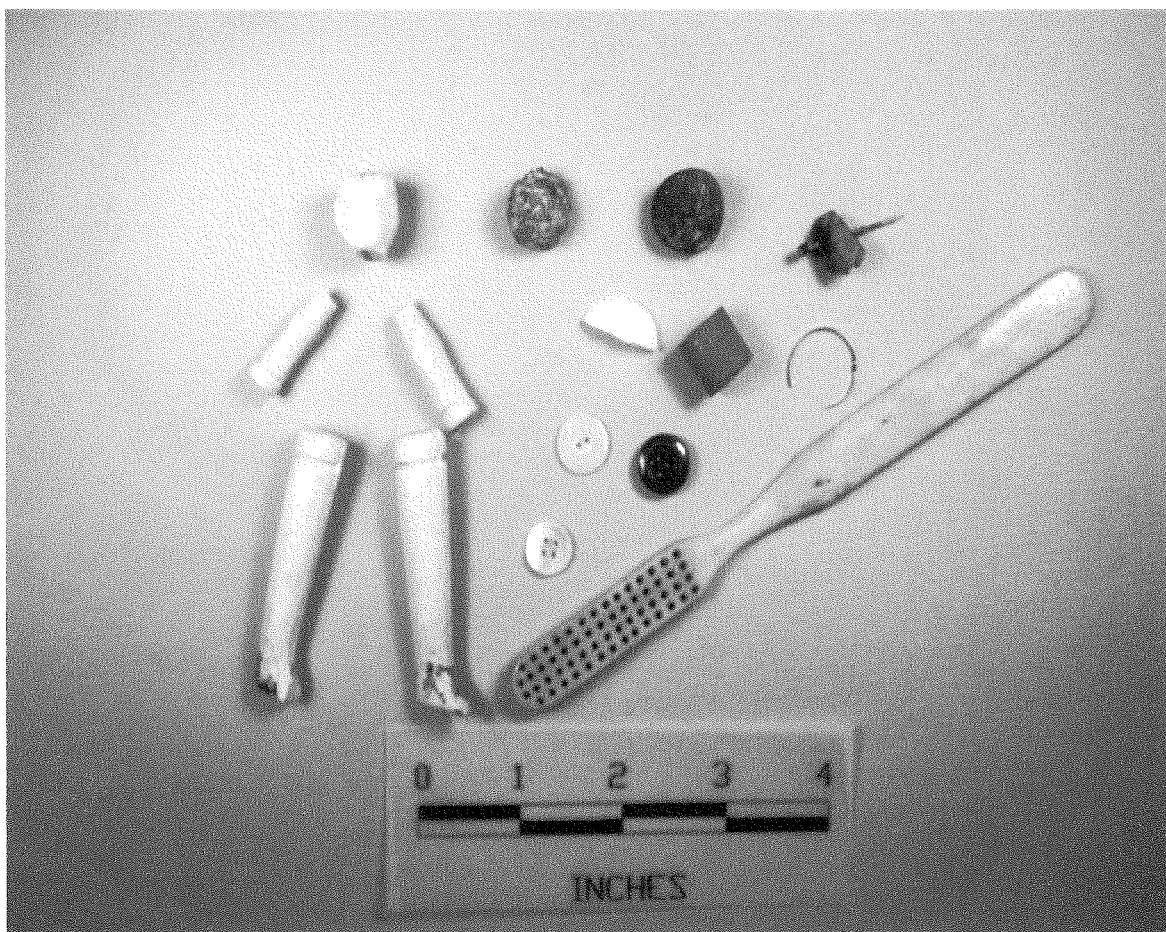


Plate 10: An assortment of artifacts found in Unit 8, in front of the hearth in the old kitchen, which may relate to African-American folk beliefs.

59a

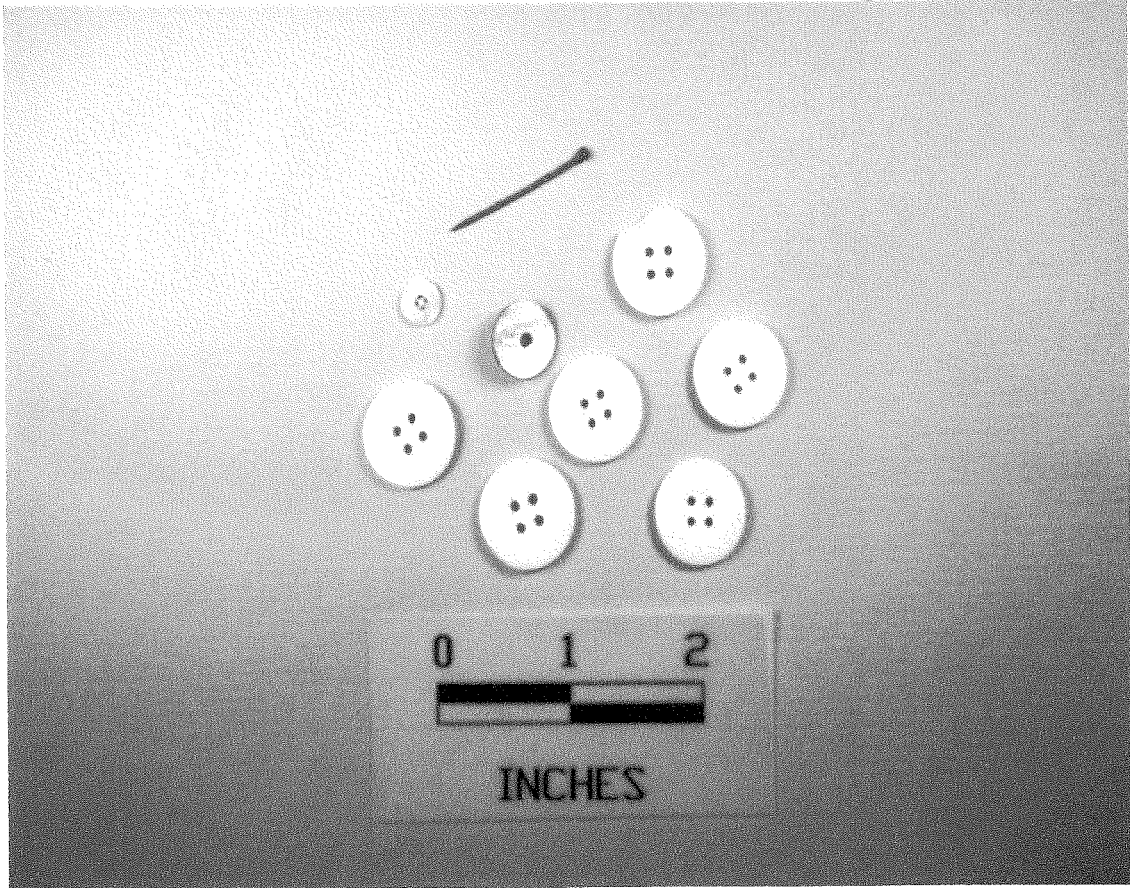


Plate 11: White buttons and a straight pin from Unit 7 in the old kitchen.

59b



Plate 12: Pieces of a stoneware butter crock decorated with waves and a large fish or whale. These were found, along with large whiteware and ironstone sherds, in Unit 7, Feature 27.

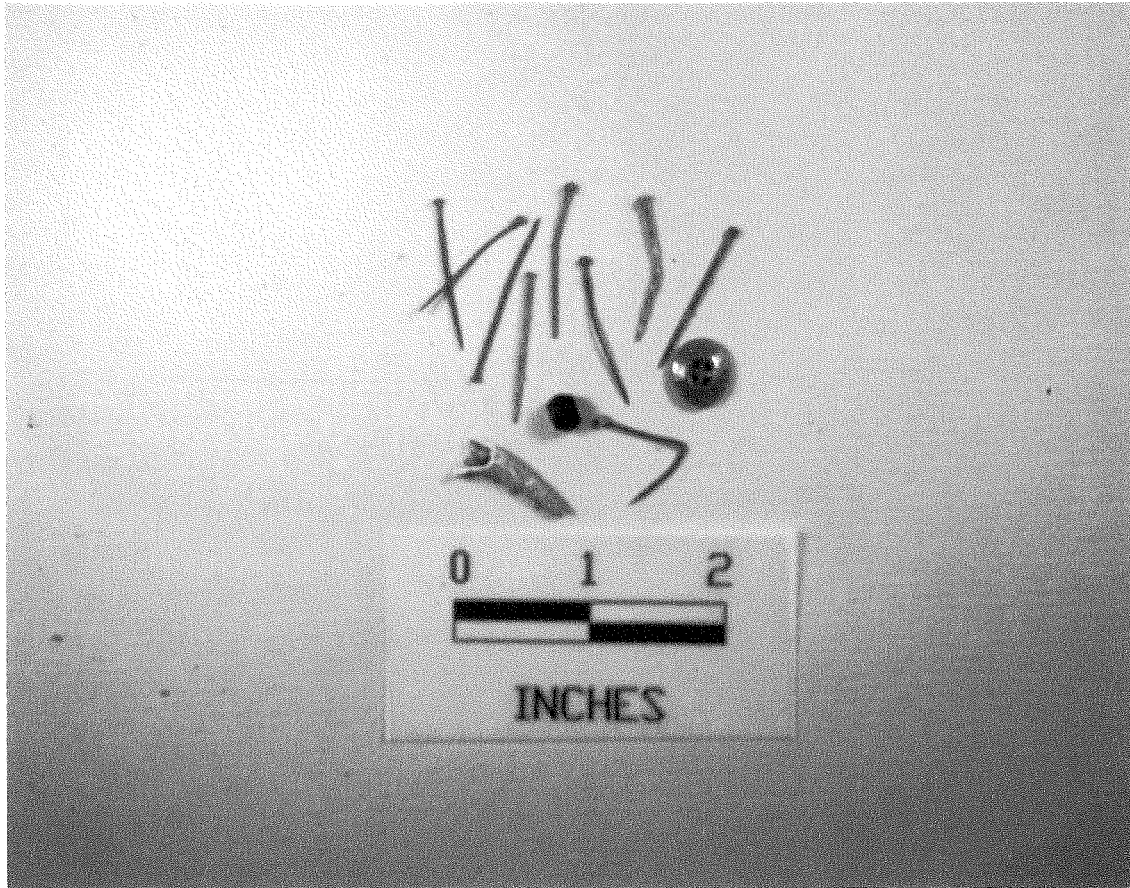


Plate 13: Pins, a fragment of crab claw, a bead and a button found in the northeast corner of the old laundry room (present-day kitchen) from Unit 12. These items may have been used in African-related spiritual practices such as conjuring or divination.

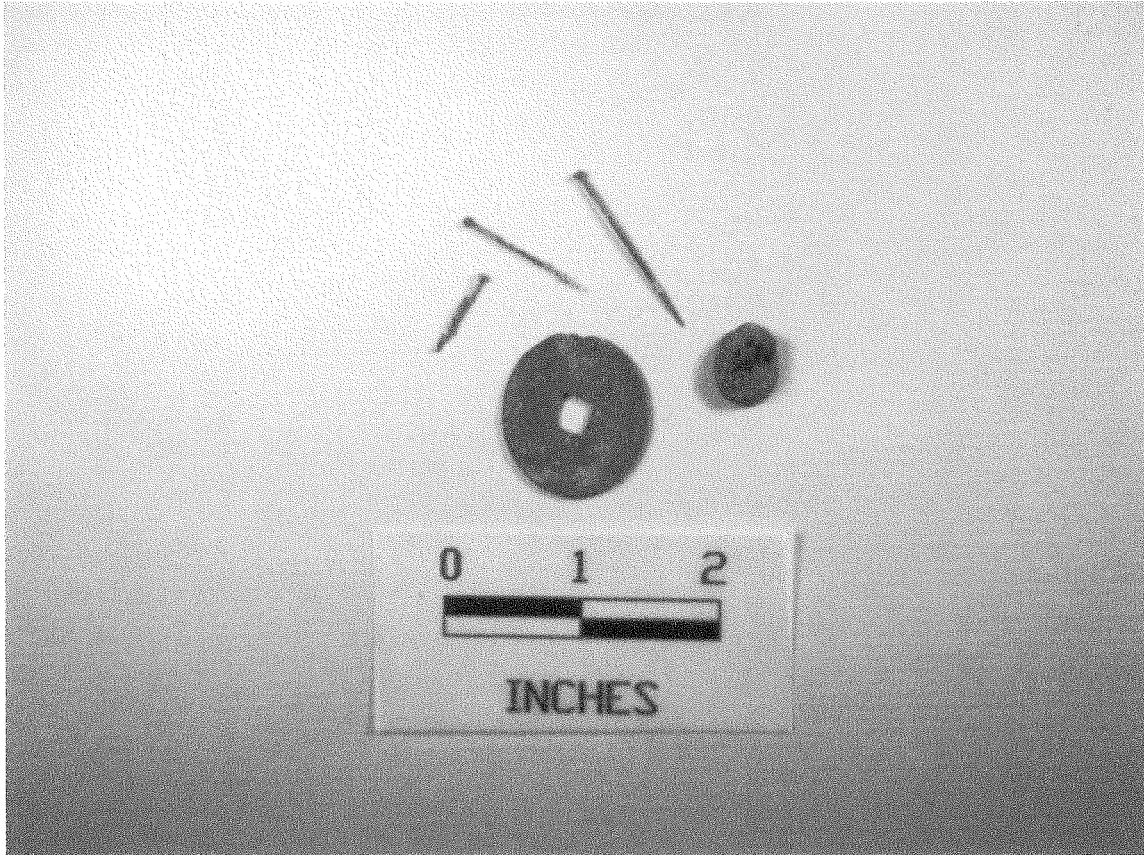


Plate 14: A Chinese coin, once held on a leather cord, a little brass bell, and straight pins from the northeast corner of a storage room beneath the stairs (Unit 18). These artifacts may have played a part in African-American folk beliefs.

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

18 AP 45

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Report prepared for
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A cooperative project between
Historic Annapolis Foundation
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N44 W65

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

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

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

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

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

N39 W65

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

Other East Wing Units

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

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

Unit 1-W

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

Alcove 1-S

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

Alcove 1-N

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

Unit 1-E4

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

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

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

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

Unit 2-E

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

PASSAGEWAY ROOM 9-S

N16 W66

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SITE SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N39 W65

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

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

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

PASSAGEWAY ROOM 9-S

N16 W66

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

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

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

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

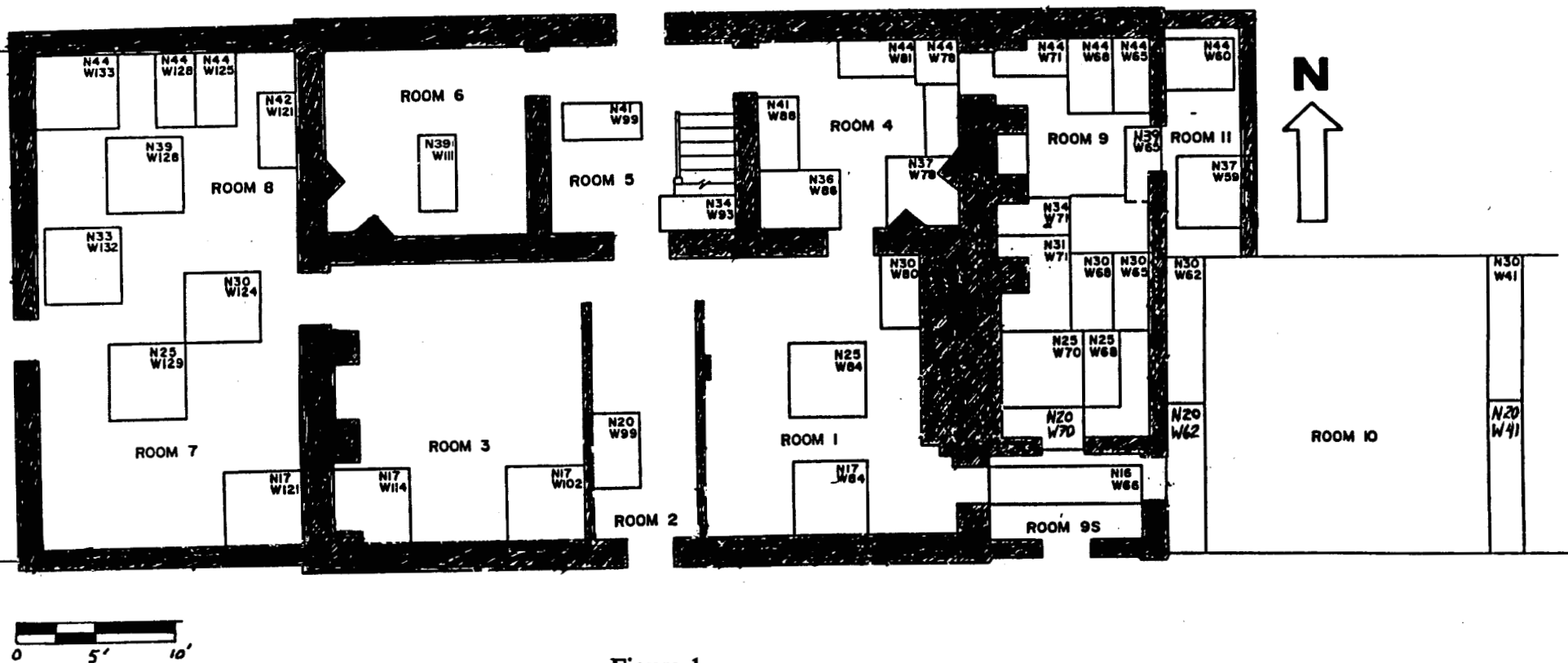


Figure 1
18AP45 - 1991 Archaeological Excavations
Charles Carroll House Ground Story

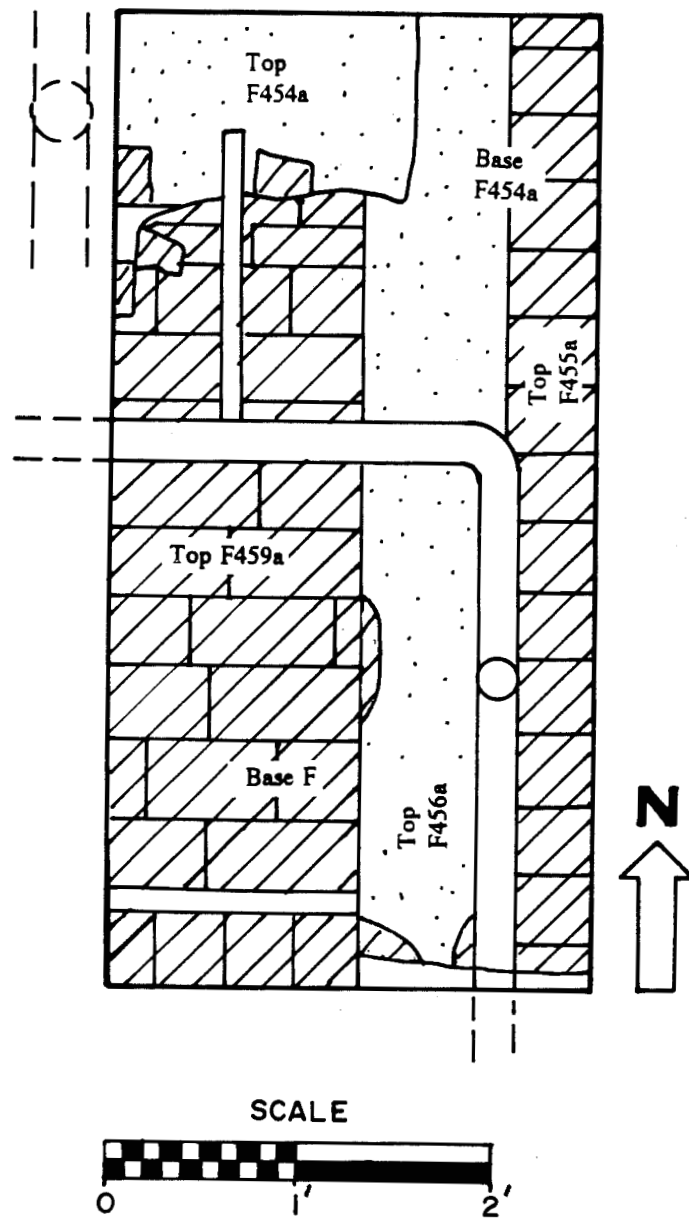


Figure 51
N44 W65, Base of Level E, Base of Level F

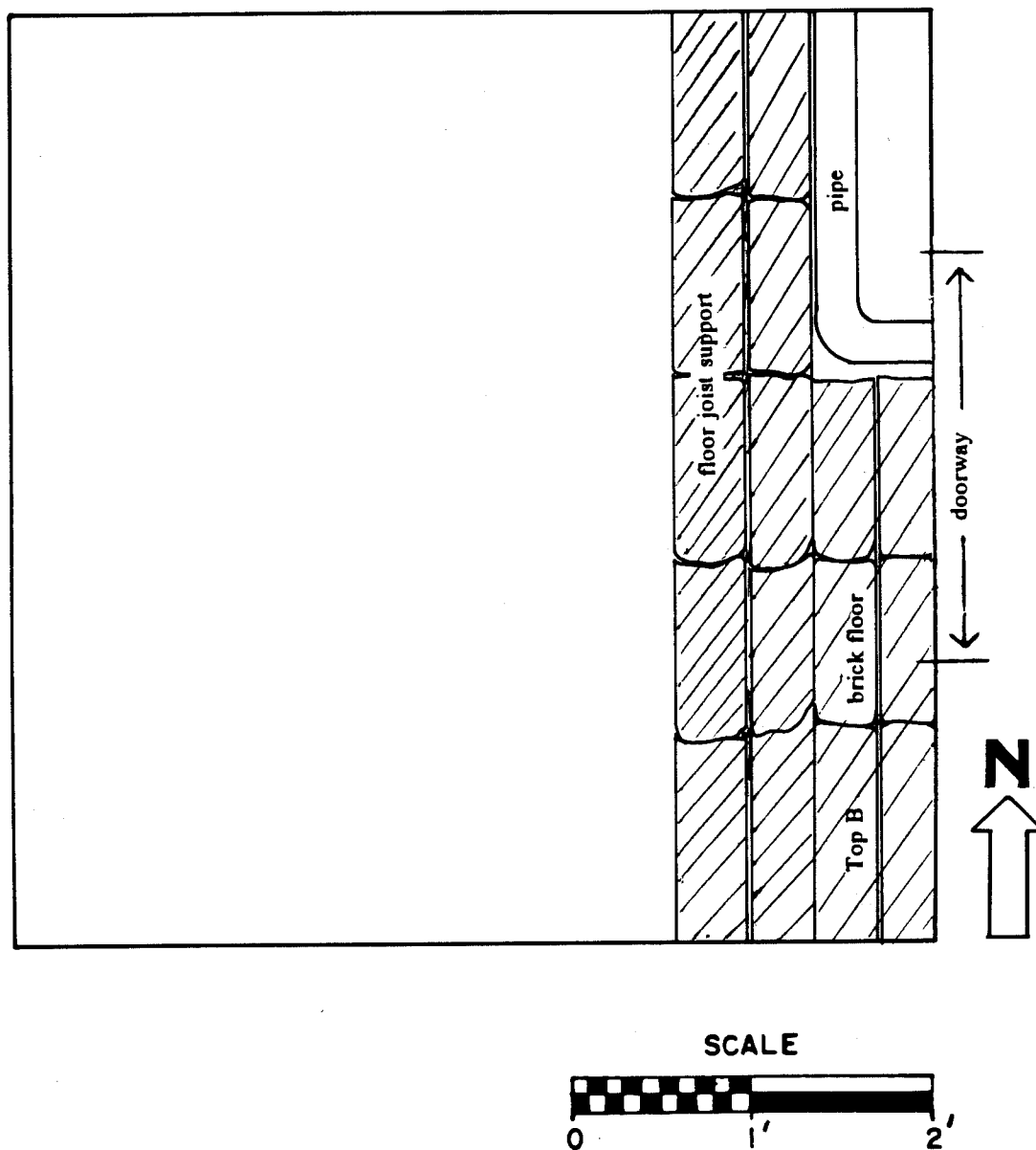


Figure 52
N39 W65 East 1/2, Level B

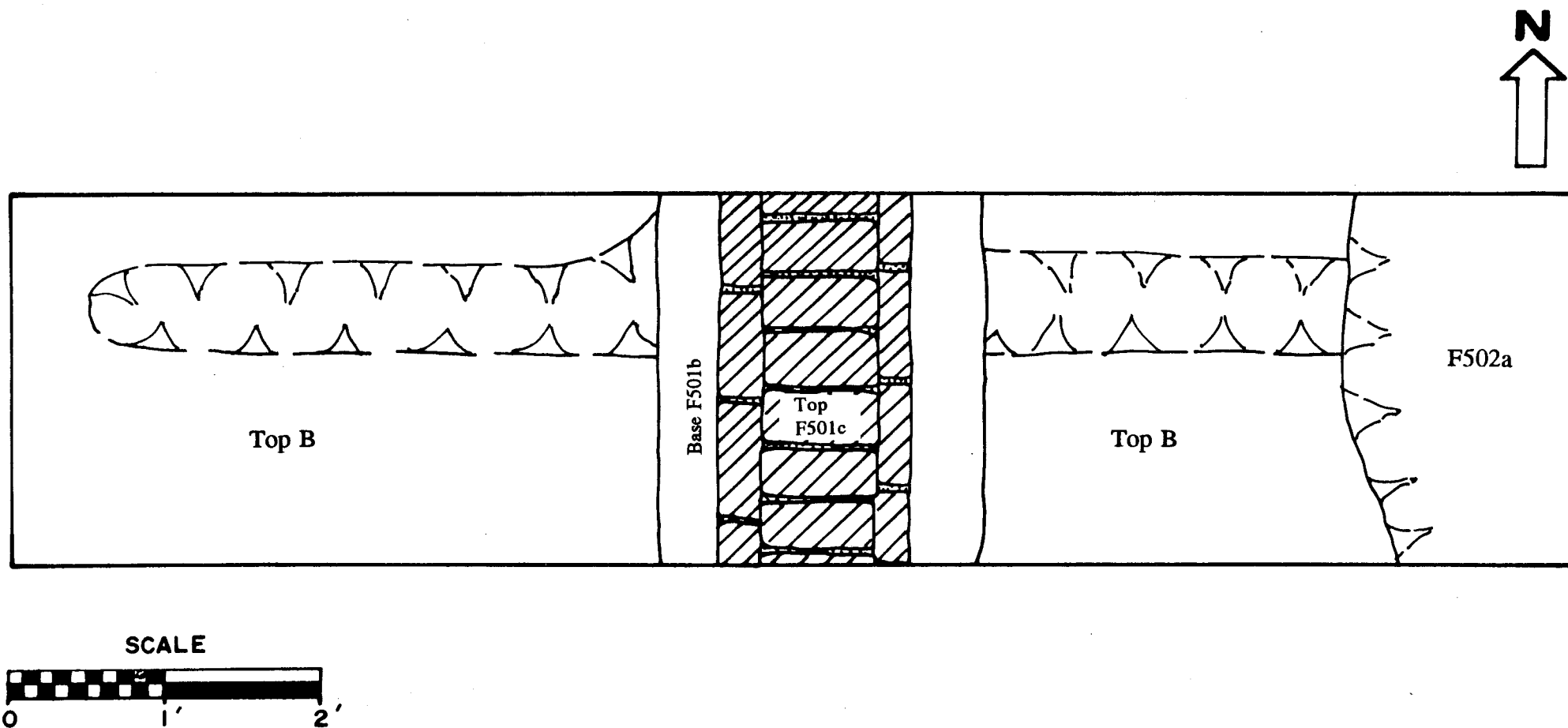


Figure 53
N16 W66, Top of Level B

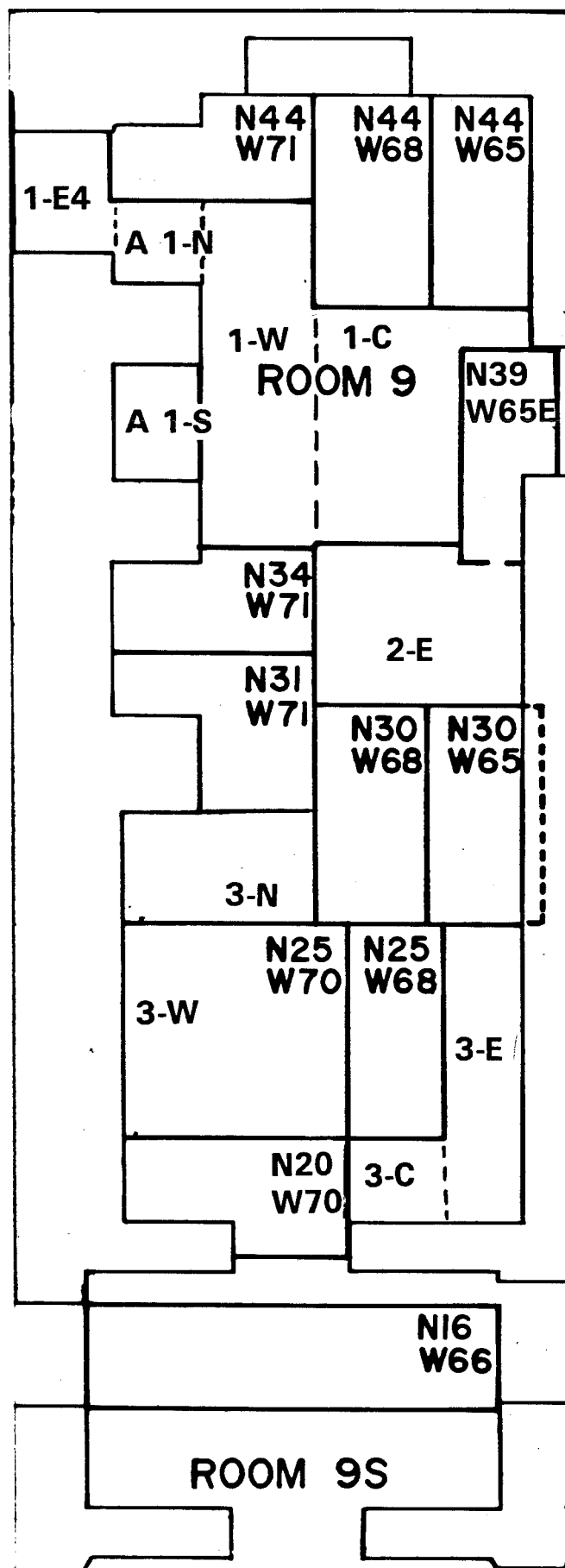
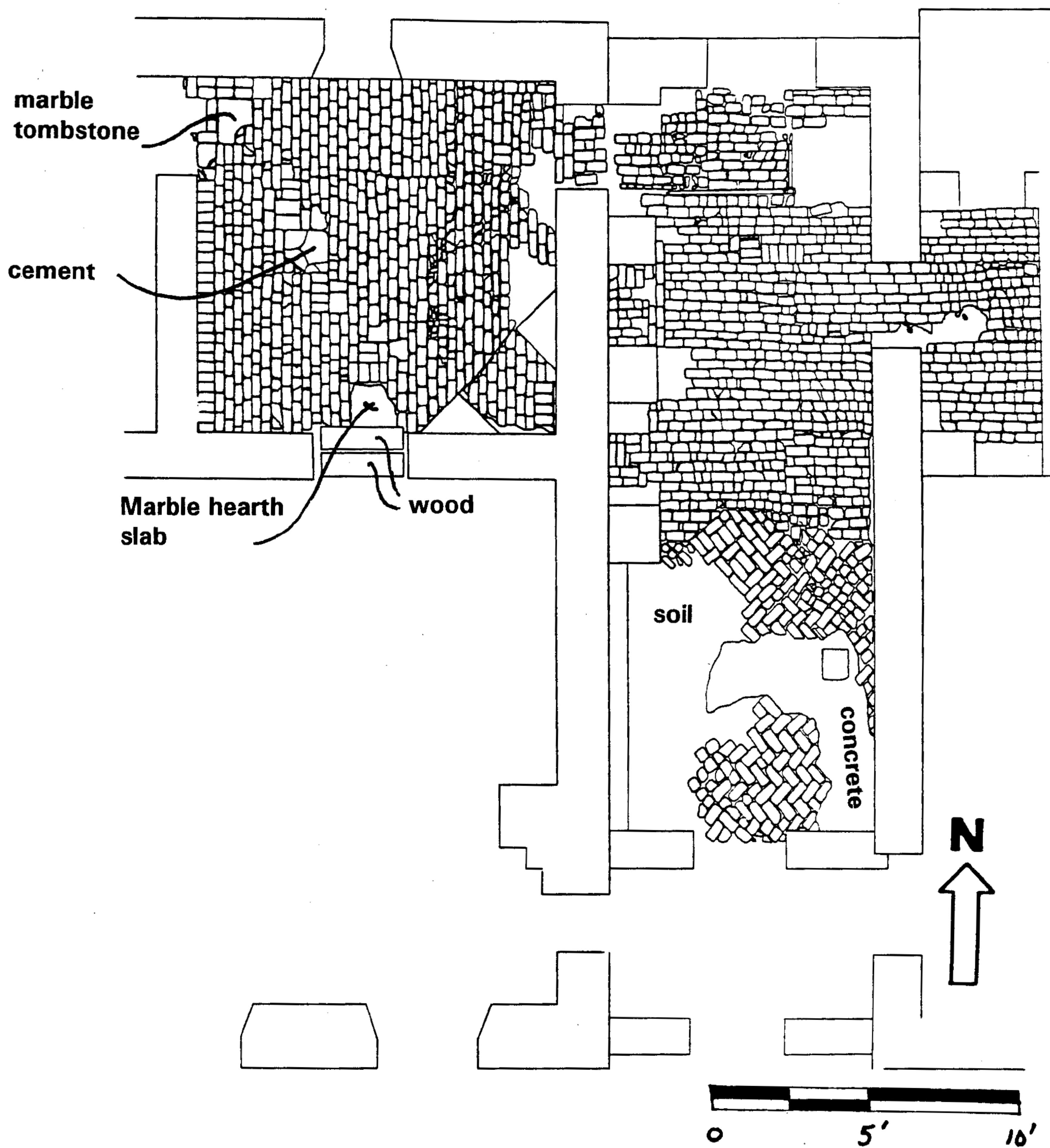


Figure 54
Room 9 and 9S - Plan of Excavated Units and Areas



Appendix B, Figure 8
18AP45 1991 Ground Story Floor Surfaces - Rooms 4, 9, & 11
 (Rooms 1, 2, 5, 9S, & 10 had concrete surfaces)



Plate 4

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

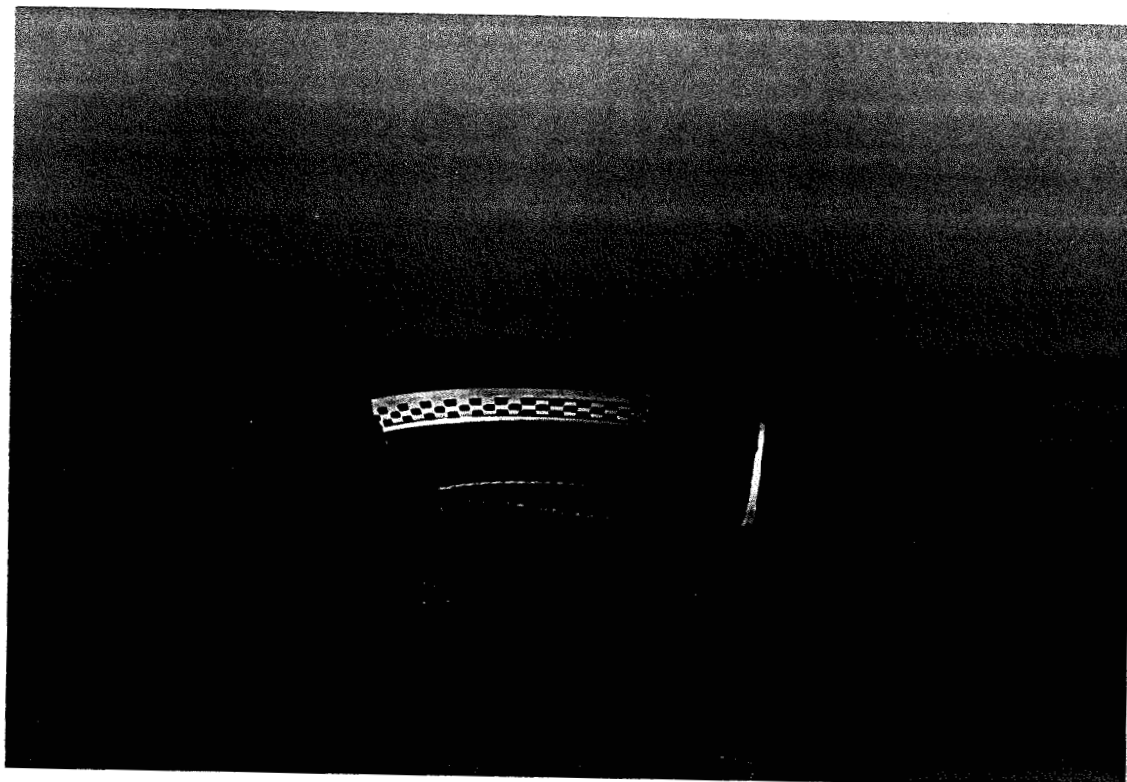


Plate 5
Shallow bowl vessel fragment with
engine-turned checkerboard design.
N34 W71.E

**Site Report for Phase III Archaeological Investigations at Reynolds Tavern
(18AP23), 4 Church Circle, Annapolis, Maryland. 1982-1984**

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A Cooperative Project between
Historic Annapolis Foundation,
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The University of Maryland at College Park

2013

ABSTRACT.

This report details the archaeology completed at Reynolds Tavern in the years 1982, 1983, and 1984. It was completed in 2013, nearly 30 years after the excavation took place, using archival materials such as the draft interim reports, unit summary forms, original notes and photographs which are currently stored in the University Archives at Hornbake Library, at the University of Maryland, College Park. This report has been a collaboration across time and space, drawing from preliminary reports written by Anne Yench and Susan Mira in 1982 and Joe Dent and Beth Ford in 1983, as well as original notes from students of the field schools held there during those years, various analyses by scholars from many universities (including the University of Maryland, University of Georgia, and the College of William and Mary), and historical research by Nancy Baker. Thomas Cuddy began the writing of this report in 2002, completing the first three chapters in addition to the artifact analysis that led to the post-excavation identification of the African bundles in the Reynolds Tavern basement. This remarkable discovery was made along with Mark Leone of the University of Maryland, founder and director of Archaeology in Annapolis, who also served as the Principle Investigator during all three years of the Reynolds Tavern excavations. Dr. Leone contributed the fifth and final chapter to this report, the Conclusions and Recommendations, during its final compilation in 2013. The final report, including the fourth chapter on the archaeology itself, was written in part and compiled by Patricia Markert of the University of Maryland in the spring of 2013.

Reynolds Tavern has been part of the landscape of Annapolis for two-hundred and fifty five years (at the time of the publication of this report). It sits on Church Circle facing St. Anne's Church, and is a beautiful example of 18th century Georgian architecture as well one of the defining features of Historic Annapolis today. It currently operates as a popular restaurant and pub, but has served variously as a hat shop, a tavern, an inn, a library and a bank over time, among other things. Its long history contributes to its significance as an archaeological site, and also as a historic marker in present day Annapolis.

The archaeology conducted at Reynolds Tavern shed light on life in 18th and 19th century Annapolis, illuminating details of the occupants' lives through the material traces they left behind. These include an 18th century cobblestone road that ran diagonally through the Tavern's yard, telling of the movement through early Annapolis; a large and intact well, which was found

to contain a 19 foot wooden pipe; a large, ovular privy containing many of the objects used on a day to day basis at the Tavern or the structures around it; a subterranean brick storage feature in the basement of the Tavern, which may have been used by Reynolds during his days operating a hat shop; and also in the basement, two African caches of objects, providing a glimpse into West African spiritual practices alive in historic Annapolis and the presence of African American individuals at the Tavern in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The purpose of this report is to detail these archaeological investigations and their findings, so that a public record will be available and the archaeology completed at Reynolds Tavern can continue to contribute to the history of Annapolis.

Objective: N.A.

Level A is consistent with the other basement units: a light brown fine soil with brick and cement rubble. Artifacts were a mixture of 18th, 19th, and 20th century material including annular and pearlware, pipestems, nuts, nails, pins, buttons, a thimble, and a considerable amount of bone. At about 1.40 feet depth below datum, Level B was identified as a light brown, loose fine soil with a few whole and partial bricks. This level continued deeper along the southern wall, bypassing Level C and continuing to Level D. Artifacts found include bone, pins, shell-edged pearlware, annular ware, delft, white saltglaze, rosa antigua, a bone brush and three copper pennies. Level C, a light brown packed soil with slag, mortar, and brick rubble (again, consistent with the other units), began at approximately 1.60 feet depth below datum. Near the bottom of this level in the center of the square was a roughly rectangular post mold that continues well into Level D. Very few artifacts were recovered in this level, but included bones, glass, wood, and crab shell claw fragments. Level D extended from about 1.70 feet depth below datum to closing elevations at about 1.85 feet depth below datum, continuing beneath the foundations and becoming completely sterile. A few possible post molds appeared in this level, but may have been rodent disturbance.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 6 (258)²²

Size: 5'x5' (3'x5' excavated due to brick wall through south half of unit)

Date Opened: 8/8/84

Objective: N.A.

This unit was also located in the Central Hall. Level A began after the removal of the cement floor, at about 1.25 feet depth below datum, and consisted of a light brown fine soil with cement rubble. Artifacts found in this level include bones, nails, creamware, and two buttons: one of brass and one of mother of pearl. The top of a wooden stake appeared in Level A, which after further excavation was found to continue through Level D. Level A ended at about 1.30 feet depth below datum. Level B, a loose, light medium brown soil, was found to contain several whole bricks, the continuation of the wooden stake from Level A, and artifacts including porcelain, hand-painted pearlware, nails, bones, an iron rod, a pipe bowls and stems, brass pins

²² One of the African caches.

and buttons, bottle glass, and a whole painted medicine bottle. This level appears to be a deposition layer dating to the early to mid-19th century.

Level C, from 1.35 (in the northwest corner) to 1.60 feet depth below datum (in the southeast corner), consisted of a very loose light brown soil with some brick, cement rubble, and rotted wood. A few whole bricks were found, though in no apparent patterning. The remains of wood appeared in some areas, as well as a second wooden stake surrounded by a layer of loose-packed pinkish soil, which was only about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The artifacts found in this level include pipe bowls and stems, bones, pins, brass buttons, sea shell, porcelain, a whole medicine bottle containing a red powder, oyster shells, delft, and bottle glass. This assemblage of artifacts was later realized to have been a cache associated with African ritual practice (see Appendix XIV for Leone and Cuddy's article; Figure 4.59). Level C continued slightly beneath the brick wall to the south of the unit to a depth of about 2.20 feet depth below datum, and about 1.85 feet depth below datum along the north end of the unit. Level D was a light brown packed dirt with brick, slag, and mortar rubble, and was only found in the north half of the unit (Level C continues to Level E along the south half). Both wooden stakes found in previous levels end in this level at an approximate depth of 2.30 feet depth below datum. Significantly fewer artifacts were found in this level. It appears to represent the first building phase of the site, and its absence along the southern wall may indicate that it was dug out for the construction of the brick wall. The wooden stakes appear to have been placed later, possibly at the installation of the cement floor. Level E consisted of a packed medium brown sandy clay, with some brick and mortar towards the top of the level before giving way to sterile soil. Four possible post molds were found in this layer, but after further excavation were found to be rat disturbance. This level was closed at a depth of 2.20 feet depth below datum.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 7 (259)

Size: 5'x5' (3'x5' excavated due to brick wall through south half of unit)

Date Opened: 8/28/84

Objective: N.A.

The existing brick wall cut along the southern third of this square. Level A in this unit is consistent with the levels directly beneath the cement floor in all basement units. Two wooden stakes were encountered in this level, along with two whole bricks. Artifacts included bones, pins, pits, nuts, seeds, buttons, and porcelain. At about 1.40 feet depth below datum, Level B was encountered as a loose to loosely packed light medium brown soil. Along the brick wall, a wooden beam was found above a trench filled with medium brown soil, likely the builder's trench (Figure 4.60). Artifacts included a concentration of unshucked oyster shell to the south of the wood beam. A thin layer of ashy powder was encountered at the bottom of Level B. Level C, at roughly 1.90 feet depth below datum, was a light brown packed soil with brick slag and mortar bits, and had a 'baked' appearance. This was not fully excavated. The trench along the south wall of the square was excavated to a depth of about 2.20 feet below datum, and yielded artifacts such as pins, delft, glass, and a glass wine goblet. Level C, as in other basement units, was likely the rubble from the initial construction phase of the Tavern and showed signs of being affected by fire.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 8 (260)²³

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 8/16/84

Objective: N.A.

This unit was excavated in two parts: north of the doorway and brick wall, with the stairs forming the western edge of the square, and south of the doorway.

North part of Unit 8: roughly 3x3, due to stairs to the west and doorway to the south.

²³ Second African American cache identified in the north half of Unit 8, close to the base of the stairs.

Level A, consistent with this level in other basement units, is the typical rubble layer from beneath the cement floor, and yielded artifacts such as bone, glass, pipe stems, nails, a glass button, porcelain, and an unidentifiable copper half-penny. In Level B, a light medium brown fine loose soil at about 1.25 feet depth below datum, several features were discovered. A piece of wood was found to run along the doorway, and another found to run in front of the staircase. Two wooden stakes intruded on these wooden beams. The trench, likely the builder's trench, was found along the south wall, and around the stairs the dirt at the bottom of Level B seemed to be "baked", suggesting that it was exposed to fire. A possible post hole appeared in the northeast quadrant with a ring of medium packed dirt around it. This was identified later (by Thomas Cuddy in 2002) as one of the African American bundles (Figures 4.61). Level B, a thick, loose deposition layer rich in cultural material, demonstrated structural evidence of a possible earlier staircase and evidence of a possible fire. These features continued in Level C, at about 1.75 feet depth below datum, consisting of the thin packed layer of "baked" dirt, an ashy film associated with that layer, the loose dirt of the trench and the light packed light brown soil that surrounded the possible post hole in the northeast corner (Figure 4.62). This level was identified to be not so much a soil layer as a series of features that rest between Level B and the sterile clay of Level D. Some artifacts were found during the excavation of the trench, including a pipe stem and delft. Level D, a hard packed light medium brown clay at about 1.80 to 2.10 feet depth below datum, is sterile of cultural material and slopes down from west to east.

South part of Unit 8: roughly 2'x5' between doorway and brick basement feature.

Level A was slightly different than the northern section of the unit on the other side of the doorway, and consisted of a packed light brown soil with mortar and brick rubble. The rubble layer yielded to a mortar layer in the doorway, which still showed some brick impressions in the mortar. Level B, from 1.10 feet to 1.30 feet depth below datum in only the south half of the unit, was not present at the doorway where the mortar was encountered. Few artifacts were found in this Level B, but included iron nails and other iron objects, mostly found closer to Level C. This layer of hard packed soil may have been from the floor level of the room, or from a construction phase or fill. Level C, a layer of mortar with some brick rubble, is not present along what they term in the notes as the "brick hat shop feature", referring to the brick feature to the south of the

square. A void encountered along the brick feature to the south was likely a builder's trench. In the doorway itself to the north, the mortar layer was excavated to reveal a layer of laid bricks. A broken bottle, early 19th century, was found in the southwest corner, but appeared to be intrusive and most likely from Level B. Level C seemed to represent a floor level or a building phase, and appeared to predate the brick "hat shop" feature to the south. At about 1.40 (in the center) to 1.55 (in the southwest quadrant) feet depth below datum, Level C was encountered as a light medium brown lightly packed clay with some brick and mortar rubble. This level was highest in the center and lowest in the doorway, and did not exist along the hat shop feature and the empty builder's trench to the south. Some brick rubble appeared in this level, along with a thin layer of mortar between the doorway and the builder's trench along the brick feature. From 1.55 (C) to 1.65 (SW) feet depth below datum, Level E was identified as a hard-packed soil, very mottled with light, medium, and dark brown soil, and contained brick, mortar, and slag fragments. No distinguishable features were found in this level. Level F, a light orange brown sandy first, medium packed, with brick and slag rubble, began at about 1.70 feet depth below datum in the center and southern section of excavation. A thin layer of yellow sand was found at the bottom of this level, directly on top of Level G. This level may have represented the first construction phase of the Tavern, possibly when the outside walls were built. Level G was a hard-packed, sterile, light medium brown clay, encountered at 1.90 feet depth below datum in the center and southern sections of excavation (the northern edge of the unit was the doorway, and not excavated past 1.30 feet depth below datum).

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 9 (261)

Size: 5'x5' (3'x3' excavated due to brick wall through south half of unit and stairs along east half)

Date Opened: 8/28/84

Objective: N.A.

The platform of the wooden stairs covered most of the eastern half of this square, so only the uncovered area were excavated in this unit. Level A consisted of a light brown powdery dirt with cement rubble, and artifacts from this level included annular ware, creamware, and bone.

At 1.40 feet depth below datum, Level B began as a light brown powdery loose dirt (the same as

Level A but without the cement rubble). This level gave way to Level C at 1.60 feet depth below datum. Level C was made up of a light brown hard-packed soil (possibly baked) with brick and slag rubble. Part of a post hole, the rest of which is in Square 4, was present along the north edge of the unit. There were also two depressed areas, one along the brick wall to the south and the other in the northwest quadrant, in which Level B extended to a depth of 1.85 feet below datum into Level C. Level C ended in sterile soil; no closing depths were taken.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 10 (262)

Size: 5'x5' (irregularly shaped, roughly 2'x3' in the northeast quadrant)

Date Opened: 8/28/84

Objective: N.A.

This unit was located in the Central Hall of the excavations in the basement of Reynolds Tavern. Level A, a loose, powdery light brown soil with rubble, was likely a result of Level B mixing with the rubble of the cement floor. This level extended from 1.24 feet depth below datum to about 1.40 feet depth below datum. Artifacts recovered included creamware, annular ware, and bone. Level B consisted of a loose light brown soil and had considerable rodent disturbance, especially in the northwest corner. Artifacts found included bones, pins, creamware, annular ware, buttons, a coin, and pearlware. It extended to a depth of approximately 1.60 feet depth below datum. Level C, a light brown, hard-packed soil, contained brick, slag and mortar bits and may have been affected by fire. No diagnostic artifacts were found in this level. It likely dates to the initial building phase of the Tavern. This level ended in sterile soil, though no closing depths were taken.

Summary and Discussion of Significant Archaeological Findings

The 1984 excavations at Reynolds Tavern were small in scale, focusing entirely on the Central Hall of Tavern basement. Though no large features of significance could be found in such a small excavation area (roughly 10 feet by 25 feet, constricted further by the stairs in the

southwest quadrant), these excavations do provide important information about the Tavern's construction and use over time.

Builder's Trench

Evidence of a builder's trench along the north wall in Units 2, 3 and 4, and along the south wall in Unit 7, was identified, though whether this trench was associated with the initial construction phase of the Tavern or a later floor was uncertain at the time of excavation. In Units 2 and 7 the remains of a wooden beam were found directly over the trench, which may indicate a former wooden floor. A builder's trench along the outer foundation walls of the Tavern was also uncovered in 1983, but based on the notes from both years it is difficult to determine whether or not these two trenches are from the same construction period. Artifacts found in the trench in the Central Hall seem to date mostly to the 18th century, suggesting that it is in fact associated with the earlier uses of the Tavern, and possibly the initial construction phase.

Central Hall Floor

Through Units 1 through 10, a deposition layer of artifacts from the 19th and 20th centuries was present in the levels closer to the surface (mostly A and B). This indicates the floor surface of the Tavern directly before the cement floor was installed. Remains of wood in these levels suggest that the floor was once wooden, though from the notes it is difficult to associate a wooden floor with a particular period of occupation. Beneath the 19th and 20th century deposition layer, there is evidence that the floor surface was once burned, indicating a possible fire in the building's basement in the 18th or 19th century. At roughly 2 feet below the surface, a sterile clay was encountered, which was interpreted to have been the original floor surface of the Tavern.

African Caches

In 2002, Thomas Cuddy and Mark Leone recognized certain findings in Units 6 and 8 to have been African American caches from the late 18th or early 19th century. These caches of artifacts, likely bundled in cloth, were intentionally placed in the Central Hall in the southeast corner (Unit 6) and at the base of the stairs (Unit 8) according to Western African beliefs about spirit for managing spirits of the dead. Artifacts included coral, shell, a bottle containing red powder,

pieces of metal, and ceramic. A full inventory of the artifacts associated with these caches is provided in Table 4.5 for Unit 6 and 4.6 for Unit 8. Cuddy and Leone's article on the findings is included in this report at Appendix XIV.

Table 4.5: Artifacts found in the African cache, Unit 6 (Cuddy and Leone 2010).**Table 9.1. Objects in Cache 481, Basement Unit 6**

Material	Item	Description	Quantity	
Bone	Bird bone	Fragments	64	
	Fish bone	Fragments	81	
		Scale	1	
	Mammal bone	Butcher cut-sawn	4	
		Fragments	212	
		Skull fragments—large	3	
	Teeth	2 mandibles included	6	
	Worked bone	Fragments	2	
Ceramic	Earthenware	Red bodied, dark brown glaze, int. PG glaze	1	
Glass	Bottle, blown-in-mold fragments	Amber-olive green	3	
		Aqua	3	
	Drinking glass	Clear, 6 rims	17	
	Glass canister	Aqua	9	
	Glass decanter	Whole	1	
	Glass, general	Aqua chimney glass	11	
		Aqua, slightly curved	2	
		Clear, curved	2	
	Glass, round bottle pieces	Dark olive green	23	
	Window glass	Aqua, flat	13	
	Wine glass base	Clear, fragments	1	
	Wine glass fragment	Clear	1	
	Metal	Metal	Brass	70
			Brass, strap	1
Iron			1	
Iron, flat-thin			1	
Lead shot			1	
Lead, inside to bullet?			1	
—			9	
Nails/general		—	9	
Organic		Charcoal	—	4
		Organic materials	Eggshell	4
	Plant remains	Peach seeds	8	
Shell	Blue Crab Shell	Claws	16	
		Shell fragments	4	
	Coral	Red Sea Coral	3	
	Oyster Shell	Whole	3	
Stone	Stone, architectural or worked	Flint pebble	1	
		Quartz pebble	1	
		Red slate	1	
		Sandstone	1	
	Worked stone	Grey stones, different sizes	5	
Total			595	

Table 4.6: Artifacts found in the African cache, Unit 8 (Cuddy and Leone 2010).**Table 9.2. Objects in Caches 496–99, Basement Unit 8**

Material	Item	Description	Quantity
Bone	Bird bone	—	24
	Fish bone	Scales	3
		—	49
	Mammal bone	—	128
	Teeth	—	3
	Worked bone	Backs of 2-piece buttons	2
		Button backs from 2-piece buttons	2
Ceramic	Creamware	Saucer w/overglaze transfer print	1
		Twisted decoration, hand-painted gold gilding	1
		One underglaze blue transfer print	13
	Coarse gray bodied	—	1
	Coarse interior lead glaze	Red bodied, brown interior	1
		Red bodied, brown oxide interior	1
	Porcelain—Chinese	One underglaze color transfer print	2
	Porcelain—Chinese blue on white	Blue on white overglaze	1
		—	12
	Porcelain	Blanc de Chine—like	1
	Pearlware—annular	Speckled decoration	1
	Pearlware—shell edge	General	1
	Pearlware—shell edge	Blue and white, w/overglaze transfer print	2
		Underglaze transfer print	2
	Pearlware	—	1
	Refined earthenware w/ blue-white tin glaze	Bowl w/overglaze decoration	1
		Large bowl frag. w/overglaze transfer print	1
		Large plate frag. w/overglaze transfer print	1
		—	3
	Nottingham	—	1
	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green, round fragments
Bottle neck		Dark olive green	1
Bottle—blown-in-mold		Clear vial base	1
		Aqua	1
		Aqua vial neck	1
Square case bottle		Dark olive green fragment	6
Window glass		Aqua, flat	14
Glass—general		Aqua chimney glass	3
		Chimney glass	1
		Clear drinking	12
Wine glass stem		Clear	2
Metal		Brass	Button eye
	Straight pins		2
	Large furniture tack		1
	Small ring		1
	Small ring w/ fabric		2

Table 4.6 cont.: Artifacts found in the African cache, Unit 8 (Cuddy and Leone 2010).

AMERICANIZATION OF AFRICAN DESCENT GROUPS				213
Table 9.2. (continued)				
<i>Material</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	
		Tack	1	
		Button w/bone backing	1	
		—	61	
	Copper	1-piece buttons, 1 very ornate	3	
		2-piece button, fragment	1	
		3 coins, 3 1-piece buttons	6	
	Iron	Button	1	
		Hinge	3	
		Links	2	
		—	11	
	Nail—general	—	19	
	Nail—hand wrought	—	4	
Organic	Charcoal	—	5	
	Leather	Small fragments	5	
	Organic material	Eggshell	13	
	Plant remains	Bark	25	
		Corks	2	
		Peach seeds	26	
		—	1	
Shell	Blue crab	Claws	8	
	Clam	Whole	2	
	Mussel	Fragment	1	
	Oyster	Whole	8	
	Worked shell	2-piece button w/glass inset and brass tang	1	
Stone	Stone—natural	—	1	
	Worked stone	Gray marbles	2	
		—	1	
Tobacco	Pipe-stem 4/64ths	—	7	
	Pipe-stem 5/64ths	—	3	
	Pipe-stem—immeasurable	Broken	1	
Total			547	

The cobblestone roadway was built of well rounded, large stones reminiscent of sea stones. They contain no rough edges, and form a curved roadbed roughly five and a half feet wide with a gutter running down the middle. The road dates to the eighteenth century and may be identified with a now extinguished roadway that extended from Church Circle off to the southwest. There is a literary reference to the City deeding this road to William Reynolds. In the over forty excavations that Archaeology in Annapolis has been responsible for in the Capital City, this is the only such road to be discovered. Its extent, completeness, care in construction, and quality and uniformity of the cobbles all make it a remarkable public works project. Either the entire road is still intact, buried, or most of it is.

A major well, forty feet deep, was discovered and fully excavated just outside the back wall of the Tavern in the northwest corner of the backyard. The top of the well, a brick circle, was completely intact, and just below the modern surface. The modern cap is a large round piece of concrete. The well was brick-lined all the way to the bottom and still ran to the water table. About ten feet down from the surface, Robert Sonderman, the excavator, found a wooden water pipe, about fifteen feet long, with a four inch wide hole drilled all the way through it, in the middle. The wooden water pipe was completely intact, was lifted out, and was subject to considerable conservation efforts. The condition and location of this extraordinary artifact are not known now. The well has not been used as a dump and excavation showed little garbage of any kind. Careful excavation produced no significant collection of faunal material, preserved metals, ceramics, or glass.

A smokehouse, about ten feet on a side and 12 feet tall with a wood framed roof sits on the property in the southwest corner. The building is original to the property, but its construction date is not known. It is probably later 18th century because it cuts through the cobble walkway. The smokehouse has three brick floors, each indicating a central fire. Portions of each floor were excavated and the central bricks in each case were fire cracked and burned out. If this is not the only standing 18th century smokehouse in Annapolis, it is one of very few. It is a beautiful building, now sitting in the restaurant's back yard, still intact and protected.

The Basement floor of Reynolds Tavern has two large rooms and a corridor leading to an ascending staircase. In the larger of the two rooms excavators found a large, partially buried, brick structure with sockets for wooden trestles which were to sit on hinges. At the time of excavation this was called a vault and there was guesswork that it might have been a place for

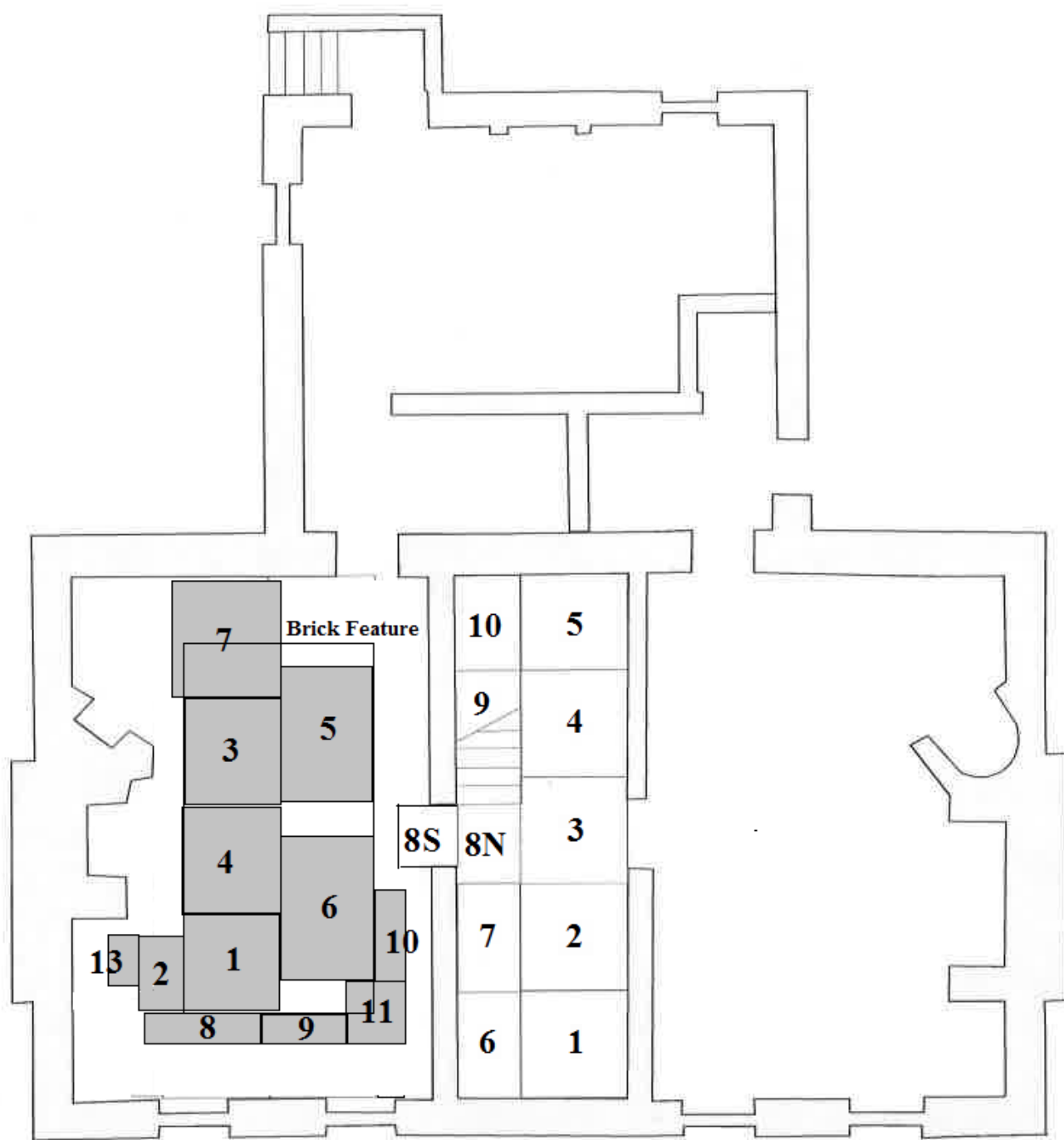
William Reynolds to keep his pelts cold before he turned them into hats. The structure was excavated. Little was found and not enough to validate any particular interpretation. The vault, if it is one, dates to the 18th century and remains in place today.

Dr. Thomas Cuddy made two remarkable discoveries when analyzing the contents of two assemblages excavated from the corridor of the Tavern's basement. These assemblages were part of the 1984 excavations. Dr. Cuddy began the preparation of the final site report on Reynolds Tavern about eight years ago and examined the contents of two deposits from the basement of the Tavern. The deposits were discrete with one buried at the foot of the staircase and the other near one of the interior doors.

Tom Cuddy and Mark Leone quickly realized that the contents of the assemblages constituted bundles from deposits made using West African traditions for managing the presence of spirits of the dead. In all likelihood, these deposits were put together and buried by African Americans, either in the late 18th or early 19th century. Both deposits, often called caches, contained straight pins, white buttons and disks, other white materials, white broken dishes, some black items, and other materials that we know now are strongly associated with bundles buried according to West African traditions for the purpose of controlling and commanding spirits that would heal, protect, or punish. Thus, Thomas Cuddy found in his analysis of earlier excavated materials a strong African presence to Reynolds Tavern, put there by African Americans. This important and complimentary discovery is one of many made by archaeologists working in Annapolis who have added definitive materials showing what was left from Africa in the City and what carried on through generations of captivity in slavery and subsequent racism.

Behind the smokehouse a large brick-lined privy cellar was discovered. It is not plain whether this two-seater was associated with the Tavern or was in the very famous garden built and maintained by William Ferris who had a house and prominent yard just next door to William Reynolds. The brick-lined privy had apsidal ends, and was partially excavated in 1983. All artifacts recovered from this privy were from the first third of the 19th century. The rest of the privy remains unexcavated and is still intact.

Archaeological materials from Reynolds Tavern were exhibited as part of the celebration of Annapolis Charter 300, the 2008 effort to celebrate the charter of Annapolis issued under Queen Anne in 1708. A National Park Service grant from the Preserve America's Treasures program produced a large exhibit at the Banneker-Douglass museum and smaller exhibits at five



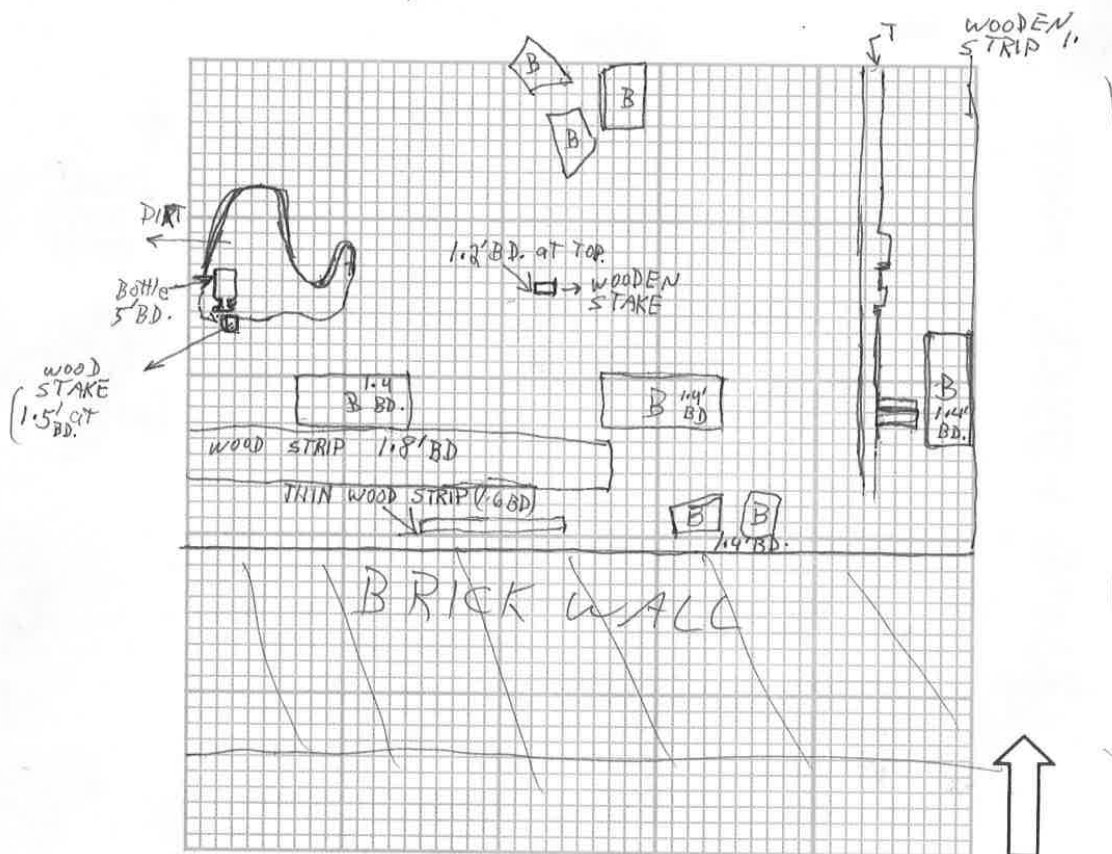


Figure 4.60: Plan view sketch of Level C in Unit 6. Feature in the top left quadrant was later identified as one of the African bundles at Reynolds Tavern.

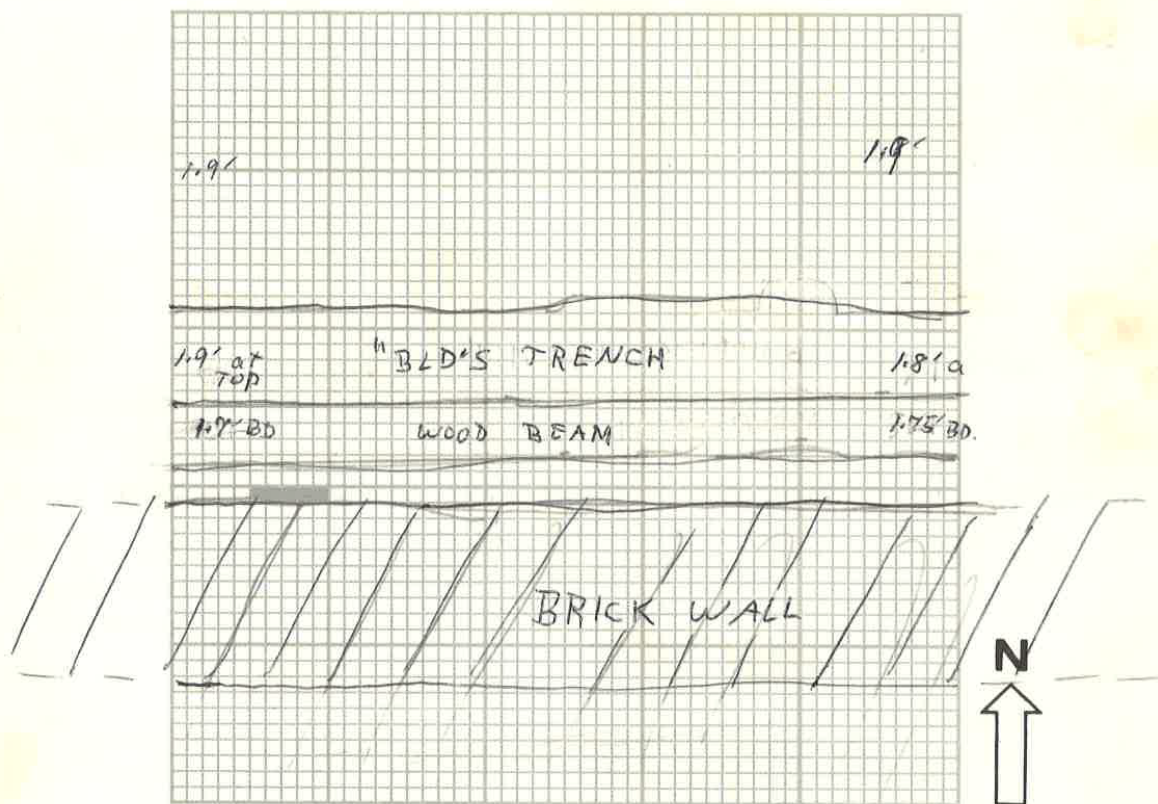


Figure 4.61: Plan view sketch of Unit 7, showing location of builder's trench and wooden beam.

**Archaeological Investigations at the James Brice House
(18Ap38)**

A National Historic Landmark Site

**42 East Street, City of Annapolis,
Anne Arundel County, Maryland**

Archaeology in Annapolis

**Department of Anthropology
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College Park, Maryland 20742**

September, 2000

Abstract

Beginning in the summer of 1998, Archaeology In Annapolis performed a multi-phased archaeological investigation in and around the James Brice House, a National Historic Landmark with associated archaeological deposits (18Ap38), located at 42 East Street in the historic District of the city of Annapolis, Maryland. The work was done under a series of contracts to the International Masonry Institute, owners of the structure. Funding for the project was provided by the IMI and the Maryland Historical Trust.

A total of twenty-eight units were excavated during the initial portion of the project, and another four were excavated in support of a secondary project designed to rehabilitate the retaining wall located at the southern edge of the South Yard. In addition, several trenches excavated during construction at the site were profiled, and the lowering of the grade in the South Yard was monitored by Archaeology in Annapolis staff.

Testing in the South Yard revealed evidence of a number of filling and landform modification episodes dating from the periods following construction of the Brice House up to the beginning of the twentieth century. Further evidence of twentieth century modification to the yard space was revealed in the form of a number of utility trenches and related features. Features related to no-longer extant stairs including brick piers and postholes were discovered in a number of areas. Finally, an oyster shell drainage feature and associated evidence of African-American religious practices were recovered from a trench and excavation unit at the western edge of the yard space.

Excavation in the interior of the West Wing revealed the presence of three major stratigraphic units with a large number of associated structural and depositional features. The first of these depositional units consisted of twentieth century deposits associated with modification of the interior of the Wing, and the majority of this material had been recently disturbed. The second stratigraphic unit consisted of material associated with the construction of the Brice House between 1767 and 1773. The final stratigraphic unit in the West Wing consisted of structural features and a floor deposit dating to the early 18th century. This material is potentially related to a store owned by Captain John Brice and his son John Brice II.

Excavations in the East Wing and Hyphen also revealed a number of stratigraphic units related to the initial construction and subsequent modification of the Brice House structure. In addition, a large deposit of late nineteenth and early twentieth century material associated with the religious practices of African-American occupants of the house was discovered beneath remnants of a brick floor in the interior of the East Wing.

rubber fragment suggests that the post that was once associated with Features 3 and 4 was removed, and both features were backfilled either at the same time or shortly after the removal of the front-loading stairs, after 1868 but before 1908 (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 2-8, Figure 8, see also Figures 10, 11, and 13 above). These features, and their potential associations, are discussed further in the following summary section.

Four distinct, but closely associated features were located within Unit 3, situated adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing within the trench excavated by IMI contractors. In addition to the depositional features, a $\frac{1}{2}$ " copper rod that formed the base of a lightning rod for the house was located near the adjacent wall of the West Wing. A series of nails and fragments of metal holders for the lightning rod were also present on the face of the wall above the ground surface. The location of the lightning rod within the unit is depicted on Figure 32 below.

The largest and most visually distinctive of these deposits was a dense oyster shell valve deposit designated Feature 3. however, two artifact clusters designated Features 1 and 2 were found at the top of this deposit. As was discussed in the preceding paragraphs, initial stratigraphy revealed in this unit consisted of several layers of deposits associated with Stratigraphic Units 2 and 3. Figure 31 above indicates the position of the feature complex as revealed in the sidewall of the construction trench.

Following excavation of Level 3 within Unit 3, a cluster of artifacts was revealed at an elevation of 22.03 feet amsl, at the top of the shell deposit that would subsequently be excavated as Feature 3. This material was embedded within the surrounding soil matrix that comprised the interface between Levels 3 and 4.

This artifact cluster was designated Feature 1. The area was approximately 2.8 feet wide (north to south) by .9 feet (east to west). The eastern edge of the feature may have been truncated by the excavation of the surrounding construction trench. The maximum total thickness of the feature was 0.23 feet. Figure 32 presents a planview of the surface expression of the feature.

The soil matrix within the area of Feature 1 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) friable coarse sand containing many charcoal flecks. The soil was also laden with artifacts similar to those recovered from the over-and underlying Levels 3 and 4. The surface expression of the feature was defined on the basis of the presence of a number of artifact types that had not been previously observed within the overlying strata.

All of the artifacts recovered from Feature 1 in Unit 3 are summarized on Table 10. A total of 27 artifacts located within the feature were point provenienced, and the location of each of

Table 10:

Artifact Summary
Unit 3, Feature 1Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard
Stratigraphic Unit 3

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE	% ASSEMBLAGE EXCLUDING BUILDING MATERIALS
Ceramic	5	1.47%	9.80%
Oyster Shell	4	1.18%	7.84%
Bone	4	1.18%	7.84%
Brass Pins	13	3.83%	25.49%
Brass Buttons	1	0.29%	1.96%
UID Iron Fragments	4	1.18%	7.84%
Slag	4	1.18%	7.84%
Vessel Glass	4	1.18%	7.84%
Flat Glass	12	3.54%	23.53%
			100.00%
Building Materials:			
Other Stone	2	0.59%	Range Date for artifacts found in Unit3, Feature 1: 1780-1850
Nails (All Types)	15	4.42%	
Brick	263	77.58%	Feature Date: 1840 +
Mortar/Plaster	8	2.36%	
Building Material Total	288	84.96%	
Grand Total:	339	100.00%	

Note: 27 Of The Artifacts Included In This
Table Were Point Provenienced.
See Figure 32 For Location And Type.

these finds is indicated on Figure 32. Of note among these artifacts were 13 brass pins or pin fragments. Nine of these artifacts had round wire heads, while 1 had a flat, machine made head. The remainder were shaft fragments. Other point provenienced artifacts included 3 flat glass fragments with a light green tint, an oyster shell valve, an undecorated flat brass button with wire loop shank, a brick fragment, 4 unidentified corroded iron fragments, and a small cluster of ceramic sherds that included 1 buff-bodied unglazed earthenware sherd, 1 undecorated creamware rim sherd, 1 undecorated whiteware body sherd, and a second small brick fragment.

An additional 312 artifacts were recovered from the soil matrix that surrounded the most dense portion of the feature. Two hundred and eighty-six of these artifacts were small brick fragments. The majority of the remainder was also primarily building material, including two handwrought nails, 13 other unidentifiable nails or nail fragments, eight mortar fragments, 1 slate roofing fragment, and 1 bog iron fragment identified as possible building material. Also present was additional glass, primarily light green tinted flat fragments but including 4 non-diagnostic probable bottle fragments, several slag fragments, and four bone fragments, 2 rodent and 2 larger mammal fragments.

Excavation of Feature 1 and portions of the surrounding soil matrix revealed the presence of an additional deposit of artifacts located immediately beneath the most dense portion of Feature 1. This material was designated Feature 2. Artifacts on the surface of this feature were point provenienced, and as the material was removed, it became evident that a small hole had been excavated into the underlying shell deposit designated Feature 3, and the majority of the artifacts that comprised Feature 2 had been placed therein. Three additional artifacts were located outside of the hole, but like the others, were located on top of the shell deposit subsequently excavated as Feature 3. A total of 9 point provenienced artifacts were recovered from the feature, and the position of each within the overall planview of the feature is indicated on Figure 33.

The uppermost elevation of Feature 2 was identified at 21.80 feet amsl. The small hole that contained the majority of the artifacts associated with the feature extended to 21.71 feet amsl. The three artifacts located outside the hole were found at elevations between 21.65 and 21.31 feet amsl, yielding a total thickness for the feature of 0.49 feet. The actual thickness of the feature is obscured to some extent by the north to south slope associated with the surface of Feature 3. The surface expression of the "hole" element of Feature 2 was 0.8 feet north to south by 0.4 feet east to west, total dimensions of the feature were 1.75 by 0.4 feet.

The soil that comprised the matrix of Feature 2 consisted of a moderately compact dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) coarse sand. A total of 18 artifacts were recovered from the feature, nine of which were point provenienced. All of the artifacts recovered from the feature are summarized on Table 11. All four of the brass pins were point provenienced, and all were either shaft fragments or had round wire heads. Other point provenienced artifacts included a buff-bodied undecorated stoneware sherd, a heavily corroded handwrought nail with an adhering brass pin, a patinated dark olive green bottle glass fragment, and two turtle bone fragments, one of which was carved. Artifacts recovered from the soil matrix included 3 small brick fragments, 3 oyster shell fragments, a hand wrought nail with a "T" head, one unidentifiable bone fragment, and one small brass sheet metal fragment.

The two turtle bone fragments that were recovered from Feature 2 are unique in a number of ways. They are the only two fragments of bone associated with an amphibian species recovered from the South Yard. One of the fragments is a portion of a marginal carapace scute, probably from a *Kinosternon*, or mud turtle species (Ernst, Barbour, and Lovich 1994: xxii, 167-171). The second fragment is a gular plastral scute, also probably from a *Kinosternon* species. The ventral surface of this fragment exhibits a hand carved rectilinear decorative motif. A drawing of this artifact is presented here as Figure 34.

The anomalous character and close spatial association of the artifacts associated with Features 1 and 2 in Unit 3 suggest that they are a portion of a single, deliberate deposition. Although 3 additional pins were recovered from Feature 3 immediately beneath Features 1 and 2, none were recovered anywhere else within the South Yard. In addition, no other non-utilitarian carved bone fragments were recovered from the site. The feature complex is located immediately outside an east window in the West Wing Wall, and is further located in close proximity to a lightning rod associated with the West Wing. It appears probable, albeit not conclusively demonstrable, that these features represent a cache of materials associated with African or African-American religious practices.

Dating the features designated 1 and 2 is rendered somewhat problematic by the paucity of temporally diagnostic material recovered. As noted above, diagnostic ceramics included a single sherd of undecorated creamware and a single sherd of undecorated whiteware. The creamware could date as early as the last decades of the 18th century, but the whiteware is later, dating no earlier than 1820. The majority of the brass pins have round wire heads, although there was a single flat machine made pin. The machine made pin dates to no earlier than 1840. However, the presence of a mixture of pin types at a ratio of over 20:1

Table 11:

Artifact Summary
Unit 3, Feature 2Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard
Stratigraphic Unit 3

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Ceramic	1	5.56%
Oyster Shell	3	16.67%
Bone	2	11.11%
Worked Bone	1	5.56%
Brass Pins	4	22.22%
UID Brass Fragment	1	5.56%
Brick	3	16.67%
Vessel Glass	1	5.56%
Hand Wrought Nails	2	11.11%
Total:	18	100.00%

Note: 9 Of The Artifacts Included In This
Table Were Point Provenienced.
See Figur 33 For Location And Type.

Range Date for
artifacts found in Unit3, 1780-1850
Feature 2

Feature Date 1840 +

indicates a probable date for the feature shortly after the development of machine made pins, rather than much later in time.

Immediately beneath Features 1 and 2 was the shell deposit that provided the initial impetus for the excavation of Unit 3. The portion of this deposit within the unit was designated Feature 3. The uppermost elevation of this feature was located at 21.81 feet amsl, and the surface of the deposit sloped to 21.68 feet amsl at the southern end within the unit. Following excavation, the maximum total thickness of the shell deposit was found to be 0.86 feet, extending to a depth of 20.95 feet amsl at its southern end. The surface expression of the feature was 2.9 feet north to south by 1 foot east to west, although both the southern and eastern edges of the deposit had been truncated by the excavation of the construction trench (Figure 35, Photo Plate 1). The base of the feature following removal of the shell was relatively flat, although it sloped gently to the east.

The matrix that comprised Feature 3 was primarily whole oyster shell valves, although some dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) coarse sand was present in interstitial spaces. The deposit was compact overall. An additional brass round head pin was recovered from the surface of the deposit. Other artifacts recovered from the feature are summarized on Table 12.

As indicated, the vast numerical majority of material from Feature 3 was 1223 whole oyster shell valves. Also present was a relatively small amount of building material, including 24 cut or handwrought nail fragments. No wire nails were recovered. Also present were 5 dark olive green bottle glass fragments, 2 flat glass fragments, 3 round head brass pins (one from the surface of the feature), an unidentifiable lead fragment, coal, mammal and bird bone (probably chicken or turkey) fragments, 6 ceramic sherds, and 2 5/64" bore tobacco pipe stems.

The 6 ceramic sherds recovered from the feature comprised the most temporally diagnostic material therein. These sherds consisted of two peasant palette decorated pearlware sherds from the same vessel, one undecorated pearlware rim sherd, 1 hand painted blue pearlware rim sherd, 1 undecorated buff-bodied stoneware sherd, and 1 lead or manganese glazed redware body sherd. The pearlwares date to the period between 1780 and 1820, the remaining material could be either earlier or later. However, the absence of more recent diagnostic material, in conjunction with the dominance of pearlware among the ceramics recovered indicates a date of origin for the feature sometime between the above-cited dates.

Additional chronological data for the shell deposit designated Feature 3 may be derived from the fact that it is present over the undisturbed builder's trench for the east wall

located in the retaining wall trench. The latter set of features is discussed further below.

The second class of features associated with Stratigraphic Unit 3 consisted of the artifact concentrations and the shell deposit in Unit 3 that were excavated as Features 1, 2, and 3. The shell deposit (Feature 3) was associated with modifications to the yard space after the construction of the house. The shell feature located in the eastern portion of the yard during the monitoring of grade lowering may represent a similar deposit, but lack of complete excavation makes this speculative.

Features 1 and 2 in Unit 3 were associated with the mid-19th century occupants of the house. While the exact function of the features remains unknown, it appears that the concentrations of artifacts that make up the features were deliberately deposited together. The contents of the features have strong parallels with material that is associated with the practice of African-influenced religious practices within North America (see East wing results section below for additional discussion of such material). It is also possible that the pierced token recovered during the monitoring of the retaining wall trench is associated with such practices, but the context from which this artifact was recovered is unclear.

The research design for this investigation articulated a number of specific goals for the work to be conducted in the South Yard. These included the determination of the nature, age, and extent of intact features or deposits associated with no-longer extant stairways or other improvements to the South Yard present within areas of impact associated with new stair construction, and also included determination of the age and probable function of the oyster shell deposit located adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing. Further, a determination of the nature, age, extent, and significance of archaeological resources associated with any period of occupation of the parcel was to be made within areas of impact associated with rehabilitation of the retaining wall or lowering of the grade. These construction-related excavation activities eventually encompassed the entire horizontal expression of the yard area. Finally, an effort was to be made to determine the nature, age, and extent of features that may reflect the presence of a no-longer extant formal garden within the South Yard.

Features 3 and 4 in Unit 1 and the brick pier feature located in the retaining wall trench comprise the material associated with the front-loading stairway that was located during this investigation. Figure 40 indicates the position of these features in relation to the postholes located in the CHRS unit designated number 19. The nature and contents of these features was discussed in Section 04.00 above. Based upon the

No artifacts other than brick were associated with Stratum 1. Twelve hundred and ninety-nine (1299) bricks or brick fragments totaling 12227.20 pounds of brick were removed from the surface of the excavation units. The bricks were hand-made, and were, in general, relatively homogenous in size and shape. The bricks laid in the rectangular pattern were identical to those laid in herringbone pattern, and it is possible that if the rectangular pattern does indicate later repair of the floor, the original bricks were reused.

The brick floor was laid over a layer of bedding sand designated Stratum 2. Table 44 summarizes the proveniences and nature of all excavated contexts assigned to this stratum. As indicated, the stratum was ubiquitous within the units excavated throughout the East Wing, indicating that at one time the overlying brick floor was also present throughout the interior space. The uppermost elevation at which the stratum was encountered was 22.975 feet amsl, and the lowermost was 22.705 feet amsl. Thickness of the stratum ranged between as little as 0.03 feet (Unit 27) and as much as 0.40 feet (Unit 28), with an average thickness of 0.1525 feet or 1.83 inches. There was little variation in thickness or slope of the stratum within individual excavation units.

The soil that comprised Stratum 2 was a very homogenous, friable, fine sand. Color of the stratum ranged between brown and brownish-yellow (10YR 5/3 to 10YR 6/8) in the units in the South Room to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) or brown (7.5YR 5/4) in the North Room. In general, the color of the bedding sand was lighter where the overlying floor was more intact. Based upon the texture and color of the sand, it appeared that the material had been imported to the site to prepare the surface prior to laying the overlying brick floor. The origin of the material remains unknown.

The presence of the more recent tongue and groove plank floor over the brick and sand flooring system resulted in the creation of an entirely dry environment within the interior of the East Wing. Some moisture infiltrated the North Room of the wing during the course of the current investigation, but the South Room had been entirely dry since the floors were laid, and one result was preservation of a wide range of organic or otherwise fragile artifacts not usually recovered from such historic contexts. A very large and dense assemblage of artifacts were recovered from Stratum 2, and this material was determined to be related to two depositional contexts. The first of these relates to accidental or incidental loss of materials during use of the interior space between the installation of the floor system in the middle of the 19th century and continuing through the early 20th century. The second context consists of a diverse assemblage of materials that had been deliberately placed

Table 44:

Bedding Sand
Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 2
Provenience Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
East Wing Interior

Unit	Provenience	Room	Elevation	Color	Texture
23	Level 1a & 1b	South Room	22.925-22.855 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
19	Level 1a & 1b	South Room	22.895-22.835 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
28	Level 1a & 1b & 1c	South Room	22.945-22.513 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
29	Level 1	South Room	22.905-22.705 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
30	Level 1	South Room	22.975-22.825 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
31	Level 1	South Room	22.925-22.825 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
25	Level 1	South Room	22.705-22.555 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
22	Level 1	South Room	22.755-22.555 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
24	Level 1	South Room	22.755-22.655 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
26	Level 1a & 1b & 1c	North Room, Hallway	22.855-22.705 amsl	10YR 5/4 - 10YR 5/6	Friable Silty Sand
20	Level 1b and 5	North Room	22.97-22.74 amsl	10YR 4/4	Friable Silty Sand
27	Level 1	North Room	22.72-22.69 amsl	7.5YR 5/4	Friable Silty Sand

beneath the brick flooring prior to the installation of the wooden plank floor in the early 20th century. A number of these artifacts are depicted on photo plates in the attached Appendix C.

Table 45 summarizes all artifacts recovered from the Stratum 2 soils. As noted above, these artifacts were recovered with the use of fine (1/16") mesh screens. A total of 6999 individual items were recovered, indicating a overall high density within the deposit. The horizontal distribution of artifacts did vary to some extent across the stratum, with highest densities occurring in those portions of Units 23, 19, 28, and 26 immediately adjacent to the former threshold for the original doorway. The deposit associated with Stratum 2 was also distinguishable on the basis of the presence of relatively large quantities of "small finds" that included leather, textiles, and other miscellaneous materials. In addition, the assemblage contained just 1864 artifacts classified as building material, representing 26.63% of the total. All other major depositional strata excavated during the course of this project contained much higher proportions of building material.

As was the case with the other strata, however, the largest component of the building material assemblage was brick. In addition, large quantities of mortar and plaster fragments, and milled lumber fragments of various dimensions were present. A total of 256 nails or nail fragments were also present; this material included 7 handwrought, 30 cut, and 10 wire nails. The remainder were unidentifiable shaft fragments. A miscellaneous building material category was used here to summarize the presence of tar paper, wall paper, and several more recent sheet rock fragments. The Other Stone category consisted of 12 slate roofing fragments.

Despite the overall density of the deposit, a total of just 70 sherds of various ceramics were recovered. As indicated on Table 45, 44 of these sherds were earthenware, 2 were stoneware, and 11 were porcelain. The two stoneware sherds consisted of single body sherds of a coarse buff bodied utility vessel and a coarse, grey bodied utility vessel with a brown salt glaze. The 11 porcelain sherds consisted of 4 doll parts, all recovered from Level 1 of Unit 27 (adjacent to the fireplace in the North Room), 5 undecorated tableware body sherds, and 2 buttons, one with a metal loop shank.

The 44 earthenware sherds recovered from the stratum included one handpainted creamware body sherd and one undecorated yellowware body sherd, both from tableware vessels. Also recovered were two ironstone utility vessel sherds, and a single sherd of Rockingham ware. The largest portion of the assemblage was comprised of 19 whiteware sherds with various decorative

Table 45:

Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 2
Bedding Sand

Brice House (18Ap38)
East Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	2	0.03%
Worked Shell	10	0.14%
Porcelain	11	0.16%
Leather Fragments	12	0.17%
Tobacco Pipe	13	0.19%
Worked Bone	14	0.20%
Lithic Artifacts	22	0.31%
Synthetic Materials	28	0.40%
Earthenware	44	0.63%
Paper	49	0.70%
Other Organic Materials	55	0.79%
Textiles	85	1.21%
Other Shell	106	1.51%
Wood Artifacts	144	2.06%
Wood Fragments	158	2.26%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	216	3.09%
Seeds/Nuts	309	4.41%
Glass	316	4.51%
Oyster Shell	420	6.00%
Metal Artifacts	954	13.63%
Bone	2167	30.96%
Building Materials:		
Other Stone	12	0.17%
Miscellaneous Building Material	70	1.00%
Nails (All Types)	256	3.66%
Lumber Fragments	359	5.13%
Mortar/Plaster	477	6.82%
Brick	690	9.86%
Building Material Total	1864	26.63%
Grand Total:	6999	100.00%

motifs that included sponge and handpainted types. Ten of these sherds were undecorated. The remainder of the earthenware vessel sherds were comprised of 9 fragments of coarse red or buff bodied wares that were either undecorated or exhibited a black or brown glaze. One of these sherds was identified as a portion of a relatively modern flower pot. The final twelve artifacts classified as earthenwares were marbles. One of these artifacts had a white glaze, the remainder were undecorated.

The final 13 artifacts in the ceramic assemblage associated with Stratum 2 were kaolin tobacco pipe fragments. Seven of these were unidentified fragments, but 2 were identifiable as 4/64" bore stems, one of which exhibited a dot and band pattern. The remaining four artifacts in this category were undecorated 5/64" bore stem fragments.

The 13 tobacco pipe fragments do not provide an adequate sample to identify the temporal period of deposition for Stratum 2. However, the whitewares that comprise a large portion of the earthenware assemblage date to the period between 1820 and 1900, with a median date of approximately 1860. The ironstone sherds may be as early as 1840, but the total range for the ware extends to as late as 1950. The yellowware sherd dates from the mid-19th century through the early 20th century, and overlaps the period of use for the whiteware. The creamware sherd dates from the mid to late 18th century, and is the only sherd of this time period recovered within excavated units in the East Wing. Based on the preponderance of whiteware in the assemblage, it appears that the stratum dates as early as the middle 19th century, and deposition probably continued through the early 20th century. Additional diagnostic glass and metal artifacts were also recovered, and these are discussed below. The temporal dimensions of the stratum are summarized at the end of this section.

A total of 316 glass artifacts or fragments were also recovered from Stratum 2. As a whole, this portion of the assemblage also differed from the glass recovered from other strata across the site insofar as a significant proportion of the material was comprised of whole artifacts that included 85 beads and 30 buttons. Despite the presence of these artifacts, the largest single component of the glass was bottle or other vessel fragments. A total of 10 dark olive green wine bottle fragments were recovered, along with 101 other more recent fragments from colorless, amber, green, and blue bottles. Also included within this category was a single whole, blown in mold, 12 panel colorless bottle with a basal pontil scar. When found, this bottle was filled with sand and contained a single unidentified seed fragment. A drawing of this artifact is presented here as Figure 67. Miscellaneous glass within the assemblage included 72 fragments of flat window glass, 12 lamp chimney fragments, 1 mirror fragment, and 3 table glass fragments. Two of the table

glass fragments were from tumblers, and the final fragment was from a colorless drinking glass.

The 30 glass buttons recovered from the Stratum 2 deposits included 18 Prosser buttons, one with an embossed weave design. All were of white or milk glass. Seven fragments unidentifiable as to type were also recovered. The remaining five buttons included three flat disk forms of milk glass, one two hole brown glass specimen, and one brown glass button with metal backing and shank fragment. The three flat disk milk glass buttons were probably at one time a portion of composite artifacts with a metal backing. The Prosser buttons date to the mid-19th century, while the remainder are datable largely through stratigraphic association.

The 85 beads recovered from Stratum 2 were comprised primarily of white or black seed beads. Also present were several larger cylindrical, circular, faceted, and square forms. Sixty-two, or 72.9%, of these artifacts were recovered from beneath bricks in Unit 19, immediately in front of the infilled doorway. An additional 13, or approximately 15%, were recovered from the two adjacent units (Units 23 and 28). Two were recovered from Unit 26, immediately north of the infilled doorway, and the remainder were distributed in lesser numbers throughout the other units in the south room. None were recovered from the two units (20 and 27) excavated adjacent to the remnants of the fireplace in the North Room. A number of these artifacts are discussed further below.

A very diverse assemblage of metal objects was also associated with Stratum 2. A total of 954 metal artifacts were recovered, 564 of which consisted of iron fragments that were either unidentifiable, can fragments, or were pieces of hardware associated with the structure itself. Additional iron artifacts included 9 buttons, one of which had originally been covered with cloth, 2 grommets from unidentified articles of clothing, and 26 straight pins, 2 of which were identified as having machine made heads.

The next largest category of metal by type was copper, and a total of 252 artifacts were assigned to this class. Forty-four of these artifacts were either unidentifiable fragments, pen or pencil parts, or fragments of lamps. Also recovered were 24 buttons or other clothing fasteners, and 176 straight pins including 116 identified as machine made. A single undecorated thimble, a medallion or other small pendant, and 6 coins were also recovered. Four of the coins were heavily patinated and unidentifiable. One was a U.S. two-cent piece dating to the period between 1864 and 1873, and one was a U.S. cent dating to 1852 that had been pierced for use as a medallion or other pendant. This artifact is depicted on Figure 68 and is discussed

further below.

Fifty-nine brass artifacts comprised the next largest component of the metal assemblage. Seven of these artifacts were unidentifiable fragments. Forty were straight pins, and were differentiated from those identified as copper or iron on the basis of patina color and texture. Just one of these pins had a machine-made head. Twelve of the 19 remaining artifacts were buttons. Four of these were flat and otherwise undecorated, although one had a wire loop shank fragment adhering. One of the remaining eight buttons was decorated with a handpainted floral motif. The final seven were all from mid-19th century or Civil War-era military uniforms. Four were sleeve buttons from Naval uniforms. One additional naval uniform button was also present, this artifact was a larger coat button with an anchor motif. This type was manufactured during the mid-1850s by the Scovill Manufacturing Company. The remainder were decorated with an eagle motif, and are from Army uniforms dating after 1854.

Eleven lead and 31 other metal artifacts were also recovered. Eight of the lead artifacts were small shot, 2 were unidentifiable fragments, and the last was a possible lamp part. The 31 other metal artifacts included 2 modern staples, a paper clip, 16 straight pins not identifiable as brass, copper, or iron, and 11 unidentified fragments. The final other metal artifact was a brass and solder cartridge box plate decorated with a U.S. eagle. The artifact dates to the period between 1839 and 1874, and is depicted here as Figure 69.

The largest category of cultural material other than Building Material was comprised of faunal remains. A total of 2167 fragments of bone were recovered. This material consisted of 1428 fish bone fragments, primarily scales; 149 mammal bone fragments, including one possible human tooth; 99 bird bone fragments, primarily chicken or other large fowl, and 109 rodent bone fragments, including 2 unidentified teeth. This element of the assemblage also departs substantially from the pattern established in other portions of the site insofar as there is substantially larger proportions of fish and rodent species bone present. There are two potential causes for this pattern. The first of these is the presence of higher levels of bioturbation associated with the presence of rodents in the area. It is probable that the rodent bone represents the remains of animals who died beneath the wooden floor level. The presence of enhanced proportions of fish bone is slightly more problematic. The pattern may be indicative of the overall use of related foods throughout the history of the Brice House. However, based on the ceramic and other temporally diagnostic material within the stratum, it is apparent that this material is associated with a 19th and early 20th century occupation of the Wing, and may be indicative of just that period of use of the structure.

The shell recovered from Stratum 2 was also more varied in terms of species present than shell recovered from other portions of the site. This portion of the assemblage was dominated by 420 oyster shell valves or fragments, but an additional 106 shell fragments were also recovered. These included 4 blue crab claw fragments, 6 mussel species fragments, and 2 clam species fragments. The remainder consisted of either unidentifiable fragments or exotic species. A number of these shell fragments are discussed further below.

A category of cultural material that was relatively unique to this stratum was floral remains of various types. This class included 309 seeds or nut shell fragments, and 158 wood fragments. While a number of the seed and nut species remain unidentified, varieties present include various cucurbits (common squash, pumpkin, and melon), peanut, black walnut, hickory, and pecan shells, and finally, peach and cherry pits. In addition, a single coconut shell fragment was recovered. The 158 wood fragments consisted of artifacts that were not visibly modified, and included a cluster of unspiciated roots. It is important to note that although rodent burrows were present within the wing, there was no evidence of bioturbation related to in-situ growth of trees or other plants.

A total of 144 wood artifacts that exhibited visible modification were also present (this total does not include the 359 lumber fragments discussed above). Eighty-one of these were partially burned match sticks, and 20 were bottle corks or cork fragments. Also present were 7 wooden buttons, one thread spool, one fragment of a flat disk, and 33 fragments of larger, but unidentifiable artifacts.

Although broken into various categories on the above-cited Table 45, the remaining artifacts that comprise the Stratum 2 assemblage can be classified as various "small finds". Worked bone recovered from the stratum consisted of 7 handle fragments, probably from tableware or utility knives, 2 white cylindrical beads, and 5 fragments of four-hole buttons. Worked shell included 10 buttons, including 4-hole, 2-hole, and 3-hole forms. One of these buttons was an Italian mother-of-pearl specimen, and one was a cylindrical form.

Other clothing or personal artifact classes included leather and textile fragments. There were a total of 12 leather fragments recovered, and all were either shoe or belt parts. Two exhibited small nail holes along one edge. Eighty-five fragments of various textiles were also recovered. These artifacts were identified as either cotton or linen, and black, brown, red, orange, and blue specimens were recovered. While the majority of the textile fragments recovered were related to civilian clothing, it is possible that the red cloth fragments were the

remains of piping or other decorative elements from a military uniform. Also included within this category was a small amount of thread and a single embroidered cotton star.

The final category of material that was assignable to the general small finds category were 22 lithic artifacts. Of note here was a single quartz tertiary flake. Also present were 4 slate pencil fragments, and single mica and granite fragments. The remaining 17 lithic artifacts consisted of highly polished pebbles that were not native to the bedding sand that comprised Stratum 2, or to the Collington soil matrix that underlies the site as a whole. These artifacts were all either black or white in color.

A category of materials not found elsewhere on the Brice House site, but that was present in relatively large quantities in Stratum 2, consisted of paper and other organic materials. A total of 49 paper fragments were recovered, the majority of which were newsprint of unknown, but historic origin. Also present were paper fragments colored with green and red ink, several cardboard fragments, and a single cigarette rolling paper. Interestingly, no modern cigarette filters or butts were recovered. Fifty-five artifacts were assigned to the other organic material category. These artifacts consisted primarily of chicken or other species feathers, which were recovered from Units 22, 19, and 24. Also present were smaller amounts of egg shell and a single hank of hair recovered from Unit 23.

A total of 216 fragments of coal, charcoal, and slag were recovered from Stratum 2 deposits. The majority of these artifacts were recovered from excavation units placed adjacent to the no-longer extant fireplaces at the northern and southern ends of the wing. In addition to these artifacts, 28 fragments of various synthetic materials were also recovered. These included a number of bakelite comb fragments, bakelite or plastic buttons, cellophane wrapping material, a piece of probable wire insulation, and several otherwise unidentifiable fragments. The mechanism by which these artifacts were incorporated into the stratum cannot be precisely determined, however, rodent disturbance or deposition during one of the 20th century remodeling construction episodes are probable causes.

Many of the artifacts that were recovered from Stratum 2 are undoubtedly related to incidental or accidental deposition during the 19th and early 20th century occupation of the East Wing prior to installation of the wooden tongue and groove floor. However, a number of artifacts were located directly beneath intact sections of the overlying Stratum 1 brick floor that had not been disturbed. These artifacts included the whole bottle depicted above on Figure 67, the cartridge box plate (Figure 69), and a number of other items too large to have been lost between cracks

in the then-extant brick floor. In addition, the context of a number of artifacts recovered from this stratum indicated deliberate rather than accidental deposition. For example, remnants of a jack knife, a large black glass bead, and several additional artifacts were all found in close association adjacent to the base of the infilled doorway in Unit 28 (Photo Plate 9). All artifacts that can be positively identified as deliberately placed or cached material are summarized on Table 46. Undoubtedly, additional artifacts recovered from Stratum 2 are associated with these caches. Pending further research, additional artifacts will be determined to be associated with the deliberately placed material.

As the proveniences indicated on Table 46 demonstrate, relatively extensive deposits of artifacts had been deliberately placed beneath individual bricks that comprised intact portions of Stratum 1. Additional material was buried next to doorways, and in the northeast corner of the South Room in the East Wing. Further artifacts determined to be associated with these caches were recovered from Unit 26, immediately north of the infilled doorway at the southern edge of the North Room, and in front of the hearths in both the North and South Rooms. The density of these concentrations of artifacts, the relatively large size of much of the material, and the diversity and nature of these artifacts rules out an interpretation of these elements of the deposit as occupational and/or occasional debris. This evidence, together with the temporal range of the material, suggests that not only were many of the artifacts deliberately placed, but also that they were placed at different times throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The nature of these artifacts and their locations within the East Wing also suggest that these objects were placed as part of the practice of an African influenced religious belief system in North America, often referred to as Hoodoo.

Figure 70 presents a schematic diagram of the cache related material summarized in Table 46. The following paragraphs describe the contexts from which this material was discovered in more detail, and present an interpretation of the Hoodoo practices commonly associated with such deposits. In Unit 19, located about three feet in front of the south side of the now-infilled doorway between the North and South Rooms, a small intact molded bottle with a pontil mark (dating from the first half of the 19th century), filled with soil and a single seed had been placed beneath the herringbone brick floor, on top of yellow bedding sand. Also recovered from the area immediately surrounding the bottle was a concentration of artifacts including two clamshell fragments, two buttons, half of a wooden disk, one glass sherd, a matchstick, and various faunal materials including fish bones. To the west of the bricked in doorway, where the concentration of artifacts met the east/west dividing wall, another set of intentionally placed artifacts was found in Unit

Provenience

Artifact

South Room (Adjacent To Infilled Doorway)
Unit 19 Level 1A

Colorless, Faceted, Molded Bottle
Free-Blown Rim, Pontil Scar on Base

1 Unidentified Seed

1 Aqua Bottle Glass Fragment

2 Fish Bones

1 Four Hole White Prosser Button

1 Four Hole Wooden Button

1 Match Stick

1 Wooden Disk Fragment

2 Clam Shell Fragments

1 Bent Cut Nail Fragment

1 Black Polished Stone

1 Red Cotton Fabric Fragment

1 Tree Root Fragment

Unit 28 Level 1A

1 Medium Mammal Bone Fragment

1 Black Glass Button With Shell Inlay

1 Brown Glass Button Fragment

1 Black Glass Round Bead

5 Iron Fragments

2 Bone Knife Handle Fragments,
1 with Metal Shield Inlay

1 Undecorated Whiteware Body Sherd

South Room (Adjacent To Fireplace)
Unit 22 Level 1A

4 Chicken Feathers

North Room (Current Hallway)
Unit 26 Level 1B

1 United States One Cent Piece
With Pierced Hole

North Room (Adjacent to Fireplace)
Unit 27 Level 1A

2 Molded Porcelain Doll Arms
From Soft Bodied Doll

2 Molded Porcelain Doll Legs
From Soft Bodied Doll

1 3 Hole White Prosser Button

1 4 Hole White Prosser Button

1 Wood Fragment

28, including fragments of a jack knife with an inlaid brass shield, a large black round glass bead, two buttons, and one mammal rib bone fragment. The doorway between the rooms was also marked on the north side with a pierced coin. In front of the South Room hearth, a number of white feathers were recovered from Unit 22. In front of the hearth in the North Room, porcelain doll parts, white buttons, and a fragment of wood were found clustered together in Unit 27.

The artifacts described above were tightly clustered, in specific areas within Stratum 2, and represent a small proportion of all artifacts from Stratum 2 within the East Wing. Other artifacts found in Stratum 2, while not immediately located with the clusters, were associated by close proximity to the caches. A number of these artifacts can also be associated with objects used by practitioners of Hoodoo through analogy to ethnographic descriptions. The relationship between the known cache artifacts, and the other artifacts associated by proximity, bears careful further study. These other artifacts encompassed the bottle and associated artifacts in the south room in a distinct, rough semicircular concentration extending to both sides of the doorway. Artifacts recovered included Union Civil War era brass military buttons and a boss from a cartridge case, numerous glass buttons and beads, scraps of fabric including one relatively large piece of red cotton, pins and pin fragments, peach pits and other seeds, a medium sized root mass, two polished black stones, three coins dating from 1870-1900, and several personal artifacts including a small brass pendant with an inscribed "M" on the face.

Elements of the Stratum 2 deposits within the East Wing resemble other Hoodoo caches, known through ethnographic and archaeological study. Hoodoo, practiced throughout the nineteenth and twentieth-century, can best be described in anthropological terms as a creolized form of sympathetic magic. "[Hoodoo and] conjuration can be compared to setting up a kind of circuitry-a bricolage of diverse, symbolically resonant materials" (Brown 1990:20), whose end goal, according the folklorist Newbell Niles Puckett, (who worked in the South in the early 20th century) is to either "attract or drive away the powers making for good and evil" (Puckett 1926:240).

Within this complex system of both human and spirit management, literally anything which is in the imagination of the conjurer can be used to create charms in a way that seeks to symbolize the politics of everyday life (Puckett 1926:240). It is known historically that these charms or caches, which usually came in the form of small cloth bundles, filled bottles or strategically placed, tightly knit discrete deposits, were made up of numerous objects found in daily life. For practitioners of Hoodoo, the everyday use of an object was not necessarily

important in the power of a cache, but rather what was important and made a cache ritually significant might have been an image on a button, a motif or carving, or the conjoining of many objects. Commonly referenced cache materials include personal objects of the afflicted, or objects of the person to be afflicted, pierced coins, polished black stones, buttons, beads nails, pins and pin fragments, doll parts, cloth (usually red flannel), seeds, chalk, assorted faunal material (including the ubiquitous black cat bone) and, lastly, assorted natural curiosities including gnarled twisted roots (see Puckett 1926, Leone and Fry 1999, Wilkie 1997).

The burying of objects (or specific caches) at points of access, doorways, gates, windows and fireplaces, has several implications in Hoodoo practice. The two most common of which are to deny access to witches and spirits or to cause harm to a person that passes the concealed object (Puckett 1926). Particular objects are placed in an area that will eventually be found by the conjured party, thus calling attention to a particular grievance.

The use of pierced coins is perhaps the most documented of all Hoodoo charms. This charm, often worn around the ankle or neck is used as means of bringing luck or as is often cited, a cure or easement of a multitude of maladies including rheumatism (Puckett 1926: 362, Wilkie 1997). The recovery of coins buried beneath doorways is as yet unprecedented in folklore accounts. However, with its direct association with other known ingredients of Hoodoo charms and its specific archaeological context, it seems to attest to an intentional placement of artifacts in adherence with specific known cultural practices.

Folklore accounts collected throughout the south in the late nineteenth century also recount the use of bottles placed beneath doorways as common practice in Hoodoo (see Davis 1898, Puckett 1926). The December 1898 issue of Southern Workman, describes a Hoodoo doctor who uncovered "an ordinary bottle partly covered in the dirt: inside of it is usually found a heterogeneous mixture of dissimilar articles" including a piece of a knife blade and pins curiously bent, as well as other assorted artifacts (Davis 1898).

An archaeological analogy for the placement of Hoodoo materials in an apparently ritually charged space can be seen at the Fanthorp Inn site, also found in Texas. Workmen dismantling an interior fireplace, at the north side of the house, uncovered a small cloth bundle containing four rectangular paper packets, each containing a white powder tentatively identified as either white clay or chalk. Also found within the bundle was a small amount of faunal material. This material placed between chimney stones, appears to date to the 1850's, and similar to both the

Brice House and Levi Jordan plantation caches appears to have been ritually placed in adherence with known cultural practices (Sauer n.d.).

While the materials that formed the caches of artifacts within the East Wing have many parallels to materials used by Hoodoo practitioners, the manner in which these artifacts were arranged also suggests parallels to African based spiritual practices more specifically from the Congo region of West Central Africa. When taken as a whole, the cached materials and those associated formed a semi-circle within the south room/laundry of the east wing. The north room/kitchen had been disturbed to a great extent by 20th century construction, but some materials were recovered by the hearth, forming the other half of a circular deposit of material placed deliberately throughout the Brice House east wing.

Descriptions of similar materials laid out in a circular pattern taken from depictions of Vodun, Santeria, Condomble, and Hoodoo indicate that the materials from the Brice house probably represented sacred drawings on the ground--possibly a cosmogram. The origins of the cosmogram can be traced to the BaKongo symbol of the circle of life. This region of west central Africa contributed many people to the slave trade in the Americas, with people of this region making up approximately 40% of enslaved people brought into the port of York, in Virginia, during the mid-18th century (Kulikoff 1988).

A BaKongo cosmogram is most typically represented by a cross surrounded by a circle, and is an image of the cosmos. The horizontal line is the kalunga line that separates the living and the dead as well as night and day. The vertical line is the line that connects god above with the dead below. The human soul voyaged in life along the path described by the circle of the cosmogram--from birth, to full strength, to old age and fading strength, to death, and finally re-birth in death. This voyage mirrored the path of the sun from rise to set. The cosmogram is found in many different iterations in the African diaspora. The image or metaphor of the crossroads, a place where two worlds come together, and where one can go to meet the dead, the devil or god, can be found in many African influenced religions. Graveyards in voodoo and hoodoo represent the ultimate crossroad, where the dead and the living meet, and the living go to seek the help of the dead. The symbol of the cosmogram might be worn on a necklace, inscribed on the bottom of ceramic vessels (as Leland Ferguson found on Colonoware pots in South Carolina and Georgia, Ferguson 1992 and 1989), or placed on the ground within an enclosed room, such as at the Levi Jordan plantation in Brazoria, Texas (Brown and Cooper 1990).

Materials excavated at the Levi Jordan plantation appear as

similar to materials recovered at the Brice House, both in content as well as context. The Levi Jordan plantation materials include four separate caches, placed at the corners of a room, so as to line up and create a cross or cosmogram in the room's center (Brown 1998). The four caches were comprised of a silver coin deposit (seven coins total wrapped in cloth and buried in the floor to the north); two cast iron pots wrapped in chains and filled with associated artifacts (glass, shells, metal objects, soil and small faunal remains) buried in front of the doorway to the west; a "Conjuror's kit" comprising of cast iron kettle bases, chalk, sealed brass bullet casings, medicine bottles, a thermometer, polished stones, a doll and other associated artifacts buried in the room's northeast corner; and a deposit of burned ocean shell, iron nails and spikes buried beneath the room's hearth (Brown 1998, Brown and Cooper 1990). This material, recovered in situ, substantiates folklore accounts of Hoodoo practices recorded throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and further supports the existence of materials related to African based African-American religious belief systems in the archaeological record.

In the Brice House, the east/west axis of the cosmogram was marked by the masonry wall that divided the north and south rooms of the East Wing (see Figure 70 above). The north/south axis of the cosmogram was marked by the sight line that runs through the original door that separated the two rooms and ends at a hearth at either end of the east wing. If viewed from above, the two hearths in the north and south rooms marked a north/south axis; the masonry dividing wall marked an east/west axis, and the now-infilled doorway between the rooms marked a "crossroads" of this interior space. Both hearths were marked with artifacts—feathers at the south hearth, and porcelain doll parts near the north hearth. The doorway between the rooms was also marked with a pierced coin, an object commonly understood to represent good luck, or a wish for the smooth journey of the soul through life.

The symbolism of the pierced coin plays on the circle of the cosmogram which depicts the motion of the person or soul in their voyage of life. The rest of the collection of artifacts fanned out from the central doorway in a circular pattern.

The presence of these deliberately placed caches of artifacts suggests that this space was ritually marked, and charged with meaning. This space was laid off from other spaces in the house, entrances and crossroads marked with the intent to protect the inhabitants, and glorify the spirits. The tracing of images on the ground has a long history within BaKongo tradition, which includes the action of drawing on the ground with sand or chalk to create a crossroads, between this world and the other world of spirits. This creates an appropriate place to meet with the spirits as supplicants. The material in the Brice House (and in Brazoria Texas as well) marks out an interior space in just

such a manner, to create an interior landscape with spiritual significance. In another instance where ritual space was marked out through placement of objects or ritual action, BaKongo tradition as it influenced Cuban creolized religious forms indicates that a practitioner should secure the four corners of the space where the person was working ritually—with objects, incantations, or action. Within these secured rooms objects are set up, sometimes hidden (if local authorities were unfriendly to creolized religions like the Regla de Mayombe) or in the open, if such worship was acceptable. Robert Farris Thompson (1983) suggests that African American yard art rose directly out of this tradition of marking space and creating ritual landscapes which found the mysterious and spiritual in everyday objects. Yards decorated with white stones, pinwheels, bottles hung in trees, broken pottery and iron pipes evoke symbols of the dead (white objects), and create vehicles (bottles with holes) which will drive away or keep close various spirits, depending on the intent of the spirit. Reflective objects (like hub caps or mirrors) attract spirits so they can be useful or contained, while round objects (from tires to ceramic dishes) encourage the smooth journey of the human soul in life and death.

08.03 East Wing Stratigraphic Unit 1 Summary

The brick flooring that comprised the uppermost strata in Stratigraphic Unit 1 was directly associated with the underlying bedding sand. Based upon the coins, ceramics, and identifiable buttons, it is evident that this flooring system was not original to the structure, but represents a mid-19th century modification to the interior of the East Wing. This flooring system remained in use until the steam pipes were installed and the overlying wooden tongue and groove flooring was installed. These later modifications to the interior space occurred during the first or second quarter of the 20th century, either during the period when the Carvel Hall Hotel Corporation owned the Brice House (1911-1927), or at the beginning of the Saint John's College period of ownership of the property in 1927. Some of the modifications probably occurred when the structure was owned by the Carvel Hall Hotel Corporation, but the major subdivision of the Wing into smaller apartments did take place following the purchase of the property by Saint John's College.

The almost 7000 artifacts that were associated with Stratum 2 were deposited as a result of two distinct behavioral patterns. The first of these is closely related to the loss processes defined by Schiffer (1987: 76-78), and have been termed accidental or incidental in the preceding paragraphs. These artifacts are associated with the actual use of the interior of the structure as a laundry, kitchen, and living quarter. Much of the faunal material, and many of the other classes of artifacts described above, are related to these uses. The installation of the wooden tongue and groove flooring, an event which may have occurred as early as 1911, but more probably closer to 1927, effectively halted deposition of artifacts into the floor layers.

The remaining elements of the Stratum 2 deposit have been interpreted as having a symbolic dimension that transcends the function that were originally associated these objects. Deposition of this material may have begun concurrently with the installation of the brick flooring, and none is associated with the 18th century occupation of the East Wing interior. As observed above, the installation of the wooden tongue and groove flooring prevented the placement or manipulation of the artifacts related to the caches and associated material.

08.04 East Wing Stratigraphic Unit 2: 18th Century Flooring and Construction-related Features

The majority of the individual features identified within the East Wing are assigned to this stratigraphic unit. The initial features that make up the strata assigned here are related to the construction of a joist and mortar bedding flooring system (Strata 3 and 4). The fireplaces in both the North and South Rooms of the Wing interior, a builder's trench associated with the east exterior wall of the Wing, builder's trenches associated with the interior masonry dividing wall, and a series of postholes that appear to be associated with the construction of the building comprise the remaining strata associated with Stratigraphic Unit 2 (Strata 5-7). At the base of these features or feature complexes are the final two strata identified within this area of the site. The first of these is Stratum 8, which consists of a low density of building material and shell in the upper layers of otherwise undisturbed subsoil beneath all cultural deposits. The final cultural stratum consists of single pit feature of probable prehistoric origin, described below as Stratigraphic Unit 3.

Two closely associated strata comprise the uppermost elements of Stratigraphic Unit 2. These are Stratum 3, a mortar bedding layer, and Stratum 4, a series of four joist trenches located in the South Room of the Wing interior (Photo Plate 10).

The mortar bedding that comprises Stratum 3 is present in all units excavated in the interior of the East Wing with the exception of Unit 20, located adjacent to the fireplace along the north wall of the North Room. However, fragments of the mortar bedding are present in Unit 27, located next to Unit 20.

The proveniences and elevations for the mortar bedding designated Stratum 3 are indicated on Table 47. The stratum was very thin, with total thickness averaging .11 feet (1.32 inches) and ranging between 0.25 and 0.03 feet, at elevations between 22.855 and 22.375 feet amsl. In general, the surface of the stratum was very level, and the variation in thickness resulted from infilling of natural depressions or unevenness in the underlying surface. In most cases, this surface was undisturbed subsoil with few artifacts present, but additional features that intruded into the subsoil were present in some areas.

The mortar that comprised Stratum 3 was a coarse grained, oyster shell tempered compound that contained very few other artifacts. In total, 331 pounds of the mortar were removed from the excavation units. Samples of the mortar totaling 805 fragments were retained, and the remainder was discarded in the field following weighing and screening. Other building material recovered from the screened mortar included 132 small fragments of brick, 3 unidentifiable nail fragments, 5 untempered plaster

Table 47:

Mortar Bedding
Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 3
Provenience Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
East Wing Interior

Unit	Provenience	Room	Elevation	Condition
23	Level 2	South Room	22.855-22.805 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
19	Level 2	South Room	22.835-22.805 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
28	Level 2	South Room	22.515-22.485 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
29	Level 2	South Room	22.705-22.595 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
30	Level 2	South Room	22.825-22.765 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
31	Level 2	South Room	22.825-22.575 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
25	Level 2	South Room	22.555-22.375 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
22	Level 2	South Room	22.555-22.405 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
24	Level 2	South Room	22.655-22.455 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
26	Level 2	North Room	22.835-22.805 amsl	Fragmentary, Mixed With 10YR 5/6 Silty Sand
20	Not Present	***	***	***
27	Level 2	North Room	22.660-22.500 amsl	Fragmentary, Mixed With 7.5YR 3/4 Silty Sand

fragments, and 7 lumber fragments. Two wood charcoal fragments, 1 flat window and 1 colorless curved glass fragment, and 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment were also present. Sixteen iron concretions of probable non-cultural origin were recovered from the stratum, as well as 214 oyster shell and 1 mussel shell fragments. It is probable that this shell represents large pieces of tempering material from the mortar itself that were separated from the matrix during screening.

In the South Room of the Wing, a series of four floor joist trenches designated Stratum 4 were associated with the mortar bedding. Together, these strata appear to represent the original flooring system for the interior of the East Wing, and probably date to the late 18th century period of construction for the Wing as a whole. Table 48 identifies the provenience, elevation, and morphology of these features. The horizontal location of each is depicted on Figure 71, and Figure 72 is a profile of the southern wall of the steam pipe trench that formed the north edge of Units 25, 22, and 24. The profiles of three of the four joist trenches is indicated thereon. The profile of Joist Trench 1 had collapsed during the asbestos abatement effort in the area, and was not clearly definable at the time the drawing was prepared.

The northern end of each joist trench was located at the interior masonry dividing wall, and total lengths varied between 11 and 14 feet. The two center trenches, designated 2 and 3 from east to west, ended at the edge of the firebox and hearth features described below as Stratum 6. In addition, the trenches cut through the top of the builder's trench feature designated Stratum 5. On the basis of this evidence, it is apparent that both the fireplace and interior dividing wall were in-situ at the time the flooring system that was comprised of Strata 3 and 4 was installed. Total width of the trenches varied between 0.6 and 1.0 feet, and Joist Trench 3 had a larger pocket cut into the surrounding subsoil and underlying builder's trench feature at its northern end. Three of the four trenches (1, 2, and 4) were very similar in depth, ranging between 0.72 and 0.788 feet, while the trench designated 3 was just .49 feet in maximum depth.

The majority of each joist trench intruded into undisturbed subsoil, although deeper features were present along their northern and southern edges. At the time they were exposed, three of the four trenches contained a soil matrix of friable, dark grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/2 to 10YR 5/8) silty sand. Joist Trench 4 contained soil of the same texture, but the color ranged between brown and brownish-yellow (10YR 5/3 to 10YR 6/8). Each of the trenches contained a large amount of decayed wood, indicating that the actual joists had decomposed therein.

The soil matrix within each trench was laden with a large

Table 48:

Joist Trenches
Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 4
Provenience Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
East Wing Interior

	Proveniences	Elevation Range	Total Length	Width Variation	Maximum Depth	Fill Matrix
Joist 1	Unit 23, Feature 1	23.055 - 22.325 amsl	14 Feet	0.6 - 0.9 Feet	0.73 Feet	10YR 4/2-5/8 Silty Sand With High Density Mortar Fragments
	Unit 29, Feature 1					
	Unit 25, Feature 1					
Joist 2	Unit 19, Feature 2	22.893 - 22.105 amsl	11 Feet	0.7 - 1.0 Feet	0.788 Feet	10YR 4/2-5/8 Silty Sand With Brick, Shell, and Mortar Fragments
	Unit 22, Feature 1					
	Unit 29/30 Features 2/2					
Joist 3	Unit 19, Feature 1	22.745 - 22.255 amsl	11.33 Feet	0.7 - 0.9 Feet	0.49 Feet	10YR 4/2-5/8 Silty Sand With Brick, Shell, and Mortar Fragments
	Unit 30, Feature 1					
	Unit 24, Feature 2					
Joist 4	Unit 28, Feature 1	22.875 - 22.155 amsl	13.33 Feet	0.7 - 1.0 Feet	0.72 Feet	10YR 5/3-6/8 Silty Sand With Brick, Shell, and Mortar Fragments
	Unit 31, Feature 1					
	Unit 24, Feature 1					

amount of cultural material (Table 49). Material categorized as lumber fragments comprised the largest volume of this material, although only 356 fragments representing 14.68% of the 2425 total artifacts were assigned to this category. Overall, this stratum reverted to the pattern of dominance of building material characteristic of all other strata excavated at the site with the exception of Stratum 2 in Stratigraphic Unit 1 discussed above. It is important to note, however, that there was direct contact between Stratum 2 and this stratum, and the soils that comprised each were very friable. It is probable that much of the artifact assemblage recovered from Stratum 4 is present as a result of mixing between the two. This is further supported by the fact that the joist trenches appear to have decayed or decomposed in place. It is probable that many of the artifacts, and indeed much of the soil matrix, within the joist trenches actually represents material that fell or collapsed into the trenches as the joists decayed. This process would account for variation in the elevation of the intact portions of the brick floor system described above as Stratigraphic Unit 1, and would also account for the similarity in soil matrix and content other than building material between Strata 2 and 4.

In any event, building material made up over 47% of the 2462 artifacts recovered from Stratum 4. In this case, brick, mortar, and lumber fragments made up the majority of the building material assemblage. None of the 114 nails recovered were identifiable as to type. Other stone was comprised of slate and sandstone fragments, associated with the roof and foundation of the building respectively. The miscellaneous category included 4 tar paper fragments.

Bone fragments comprised the next largest category of material recovered from the floor joist trenches. Fish bone, primarily scales, was represented by 571 fragments. Twenty-nine rodent, 43 bird, and 27 mammal bone fragments were also present, as well as 78 fragments unidentifiable as other than bone. Other faunal materials present included 3 egg shell fragments categorized as other organic material, 116 oyster shell fragments, and 45 other fragments of unidentifiable shell.

A total of just 10 ceramic sherds were recovered from within the Stratum 4 joist trenches. One of these was a 5/64" diameter tobacco pipe fragment, and 4 were undecorated porcelain sherds. The remaining five were all earthenwares, and consisted of 2 whiteware body sherds, 2 pearlware body sherds, and 1 coarse, brown bodied sherd with interior lead glaze, probably from a utility vessel. As was observed above, the whiteware dates to the period between 1820 and 1900, with a median date of approximately 1860. The pearlware is earlier, dating to the period between approximately 1780 and 1830. However, given the depositional context described above for this stratum, these

Table 49:

Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 4
Joist Trenches

Brice House (18Ap38)
East Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Worked Shell	1	0.04%
Leather Fragments	1	0.04%
Tobacco Pipe	1	0.04%
Other Organic Material	3	0.12%
Worked Bone	3	0.12%
Lithic Artifacts	3	0.12%
Porcelain	4	0.16%
Synthetic Materials	4	0.16%
Earthenware	5	0.20%
Paper	6	0.24%
Textiles	6	0.24%
Wood Artifacts	14	0.57%
Other Shell	45	1.83%
Glass	64	2.60%
Seeds/Nuts	70	2.84%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	73	2.97%
Metal Artifacts	139	5.65%
Oyster Shell	116	4.71%
Bone	732	29.73%
Building Materials:		
Miscellaneous Building Material	4	0.16%
Other Stone	27	1.10%
Nails (All Types)	114	4.63%
Brick	294	11.94%
Lumber Fragments	356	14.46%
Mortar/Plaster	377	15.31%
Building Material Total	1172	47.60%
Grand Total:	2462	100.00%

artifacts are more indicative of the date after the flooring system represented by the mortar bed (Stratum 3) and the joist trenches (Stratum 4) were in use.

Sixty-four fragments of glass or glass artifacts were present in the joist trenches. Five of the fragments were flat window glass, and an additional 40 were fragments of various bottles with green, amber, aqua and colorless types. Also recovered were four dark olive green wine bottle fragments. The remaining glass artifacts consisted of 7 buttons, two identified as Prosser types, and 8 beads. The beads consisted of 2 black cylindrical forms, and black, colorless, aqua, white, and blue seed bead specimens.

Metal artifacts were represented in Stratum 4 by 139 items. Fifty-nine of these were iron, primarily unidentifiable fragments but including three pins with machine made heads. Also present were 3 small lead shot, 34 brass items, and 43 copper items. The brass artifacts included a small ring of unknown function, a possible pen cap, 3 buttons; one of possible military origin, and 29 straight pins. The copper artifacts included 30 straight pins, 4 of which had machine made heads. The remaining 13 copper artifacts included 6 miscellaneous clothing parts that included grommets or hooks, one writing pen part, and 4 buttons. The buttons included one sleeve button from a naval uniform identical to those described above in Stratum 2, one flat button with a loop shank that was also decorated with a U.S. eagle, and 2 other button fragments, one with glass inlay decoration. The final copper artifact was an unidentifiable fragment.

Textiles, paper, worked shell, worked bone, and wood artifact categories were consistent with those described above for Stratum 2. Both the worked shell and bone consisted of buttons, while the textiles were comprised of fragments of cotton cloth. Wood artifacts consisted of 14 matchsticks. Synthetic materials recovered from this stratum consisted of four fragments of a bakelite comb, probably the same one that contributed similar fragments to Stratum 2.

Other materials recovered in small quantities from the joist trenches included three lithic artifacts, comprised of 1 slate pencil fragment, 1 quartz flake fragment, and 1 black flint or chert flake fragment. The Seeds/Nuts category contained 70 items representing species consistent with those described above for Stratum 2. The leather category was represented by 1 shoe heel. Finally, 73 charcoal, coal, and/or slag fragments were recovered.

As was noted above, the content of the joist trenches includes artifacts that are probably associated with the overlying Stratum 2 bedding sand. Temporal diagnostics recovered

from the joist trenches were limited, and those present probably indicate removal of the flooring system during the mid-19th century. This flooring system was comprised of the joist trenches (Stratum 4), the mortar bedding (Stratum 3), and a probable wooden floor of unknown form that was entirely removed when the overlying, later brick and bedding sand system was installed. It is probable that the flooring system represented by Strata 3 and 4 was the original floor installed in the Wing interior at the time the building was constructed because there are no additional deposits beneath the mortar bed that represent intact occupation-related deposits. While the joist trenches do cut into the builder's trenches and fireplace related features described below as Strata 5 and 6, it is probable that together these strata represent stages in a single construction process. The overlying brick floor and associated bedding sand (Strata 1 and 2) do, however, represent a later addition to the structure.

The joist trenches that comprised Stratum 4 were not present in the North Room of the East Wing interior. However, this is probably a result of disturbance related to the installation of the steam pipe trenches and the removal of the 20th century tongue and groove flooring before the current investigation was initiated. In addition, the joist trenches did not intrude into the fireplace hearth area in the South Room, and the intact material that was excavated in the North Room was all associated with the fireplace along the north wall of that area. These features, and the features associated with the fireplace in the South Room together comprise Stratum 6. The joists in the South Room did, however, cut into the builder's trench feature located at the base of the interior dividing wall that separated the two rooms. This feature complex, and a spatially discrete section of a builder's trench located in the South Room Unit designated 25 comprise Stratum 5, and are described below.

10.00 Summary of Archaeological Investigation

The archaeological deposits investigated during this project have been described at length in the preceding report. The purpose of this section is to provide a summary of the major findings by area and by period of occupation, describe the value and usefulness of the investigation, and finally, to summarize some of the insights generated by the archaeological research. Like the remainder of the report, this section has been structured by site area.

The archaeological record of human occupation in the South Yard area was investigated through the excavation of a number of systematically placed units. In addition, a series of construction trenches in the yard provided several larger scale stratigraphic exposures. Finally, monitoring of excavation of topsoils from the surface of the yard allowed for the identification of the horizontal expression of a number of features.

The South Yard differed from the other foci of the investigation in that it was and is an essentially public space, open to the view of all passers-by. The archaeological deposits tested and recorded during this project recorded modifications to this space that occurred between the time of initial construction of the house late in the 18th century through the early 20th century. Of particular note among these discoveries were the structural features related to modification and reconfiguration of the entrance stairway. By 1868 these stairs had been modified to a front-loading configuration that remained in-situ until approximately 1908, when the retaining wall that bounds the yard was installed. By 1929, the front-loading stairs had been replaced by a side-loading configuration. Sometime after this date, the stairway was again modified to a front-loading configuration extant in modified form until the CHRS investigation in 1984 (Basalik, brown, and Epperson 1984).

A second highlight of the archaeological investigation of the South Yard was the discovery of apparently cache-related deposits adjacent to the base of the lightning rod along the exterior of the east wall of the West Wing. While the exact meaning of the cache remains unknown, it is clear that it had some ritual significance, and it is related to African or African-American religious practices. Additional material associated with such practices was discovered within the East Wing, and is summarized below.

The latest archaeological deposits located in the South Yard are related to the construction of the retaining wall in approximately 1908, the installation of various sub-surface utilities through the 20th century, and various utilitarian and

landscape-related features discovered and recorded during monitoring. These artifact deposits and features together provide insight into the ways in which a public yard space was maintained and modified through the approximately 225 year period of historic occupation of the parcel.

Although the South Yard had been the subject of some previous archaeological investigation, the West Wing had been much more intensively tested prior to the work reported here. As a result, a portion of the current work consisted of relocating partially excavated units, and completing the recovery of unexcavated cultural deposits. In addition, a series of new excavation units were placed within the interior of the wing to enable a more complete interpretation of the archaeological deposits contained therein.

The area under the West Wing had been used as a building site prior to the construction of the extant late 18th century structure. The archaeological record reflected this previous use through evidence of modification of the building methods both enabled and necessitated by the condition of the site when the standing structure was built. The large fill deposits used to level the site, apparent use of the existing cellar as a pit for slaking lime and mixing mortar, and large builder's trenches are all insights into the flexibility of 18th century construction methods.

A series of deposits of artifacts and faunal remains, and associated structural features, were located beneath the fill soils and features associated with the construction of the extant house. These deposits date to the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and have been interpreted as evidence of a commercial structure on the lot, probably a store owned by either Captain John Brice or John Brice II, respectively grandfather and father of James Brice. At the present time, this aspect of the site represents the earliest archaeological evidence of a commercial structure in the city of Annapolis. Although the data reported in this report provides valuable insight into the details of construction and contents of such a structure, it is probable that the full value of the data recovered during this investigation will be realized through additional comparative research beyond the scope of this investigation.

As observed above, the structure is located at an angle to East Street, and is probably oriented to street and lot layouts associated with the initial Beard plan for the city, dating to ca. 1683, rather than with the 1694 Nicholson plan. This orientation may indicate that the initial use of the lot, and possibly the structure, occurred after 1683 but before 1694. This fact regarding the archaeological deposit provides further insight into the ways in which space was structured, and the ways

in which those structures changed through time in early Annapolis.

Unlike either the West Wing or South Yard, no previous archaeological work had ever been conducted in the East Wing. Therefore, the initial portion of the work done there was devoted to identifying the extent of potentially significant resources beneath the wooden flooring that covered the area when this project began. After such resources were identified, the focus shifted to data recovery through the excavation of a number of systematically placed units.

Like the West Wing, one of the major highlights of the East Wing work was the collection of data related to the actual construction of the Brice House in the late 18th century. Many of the individual features identified within the East Wing were assigned to the stratigraphic unit that was related to the construction of an original joist and mortar bedding flooring system. The fireplaces in both the North and South Rooms of the wing interior, a builder's trench associated with the east exterior wall of the wing, builder's trenches associated with the interior masonry dividing wall, and a series of postholes that appear to be associated with the construction of the building comprised the remaining features associated with the 18th century construction of the wing.

Later deposits in the East Wing area were associated with a brick and bedding sand flooring system that lay immediately beneath the wooden floor that covered the area when this project was started. Based upon the coins, ceramics, and identifiable buttons recovered from this association, it is evident that this flooring system was not original to the structure, but represents a mid-19th century modification to the interior of the East Wing. This flooring system remained in use until the steam pipes were installed and the overlying wooden tongue and groove flooring was installed during the first or second quarter of the 20th century.

The artifacts recovered from within and around the bedding sand associated with the brick flooring yielded a great deal of information regarding the continued influence of various African cultural beliefs in Maryland. The survival of such beliefs is taken for granted in much of the deep South, where, for example, the Gullah people still speak a pidgin African dialect, and where numerous examples of African based architecture, pottery, and lifeways have been found (Ferguson 1992, Herskovitz 1942). However, the survival of such beliefs and practices has long been doubted in portions of the upper of Chesapeake where limited evidence has been found. The discovery of the Brice House materials adds to the growing picture of African cultural survival in this border South region.

Materials related to the African American practice of Hoodoo between the mid-19th to early 20th centuries were found scattered throughout the East Wing of the Brice House. Hoodoo, practiced throughout the Americas in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, can best be described in anthropological terms as a series of practices, based in African traditions from West and West Central Africa, and combined with European traditions, whose end goal was to manage the spirit world for the use of the living.

While the materials that formed the caches of artifacts within the East Wing have many parallels to materials used by Hoodoo practitioners, the manner in which these artifacts were arranged also suggests parallels to African based spiritual practices more specifically from the Congo region of West Central Africa. The presence of these deliberately placed caches of artifacts suggests that this space was ritually marked and charged with meaning. This space was laid off from other spaces in the house, entrances and crossroads marked with the intent to protect the inhabitants, and glorify the spirits. The tracing of images on the ground has a long history within BaKongo tradition, which includes the action of drawing on the ground with sand or chalk to create a crossroads, between this world and the other world of spirits. This creates an appropriate place to meet with the spirits as supplicants. The material in the Brice House marks out an interior space in just such a manner, to create an interior landscape with spiritual significance.

It is necessary to look to the future in order to fully assess the value and usefulness of this investigation as a whole. The current program of construction and reconstruction work at the site has disturbed much of the archaeological deposits that survived the various periods of historical modification to the house and yard. This investigation has recovered valuable data regarding 18th century land use and methods of construction, lifeways of the 19th and early 20th century inhabitants of portions of the house, and has revealed patterns of modification to public yard spaces from the initial period of construction on the site to the present. The use of this data in comparative urban archaeological studies comprises much of the value of this investigation.

While many site reports such as this one become a part of a largely untapped but growing body of grey literature related to compliance archaeology, this investigation has already provided basic data for a number of conference papers and articles scheduled for publication in scholarly journals. In addition, the publicity generated during the course of fieldwork and subsequent analysis phases of the project have served to heighten public awareness of both archaeology and history in Annapolis.

These factors also comprise an important part of the value of such an investigation.

The results of this project will generate as many questions as they have answers regarding the nature of Annapolis' past. The purpose of this report was to summarize, describe, and interpret the data recovered from the excavations that comprised the fieldwork portion of the project. It is impossible to exhaust the potential questions that may structure such an investigation. New questions and research directions will be derived as the body of knowledge regarding the archaeology of Annapolis expands. This project has made a contribution to that process.

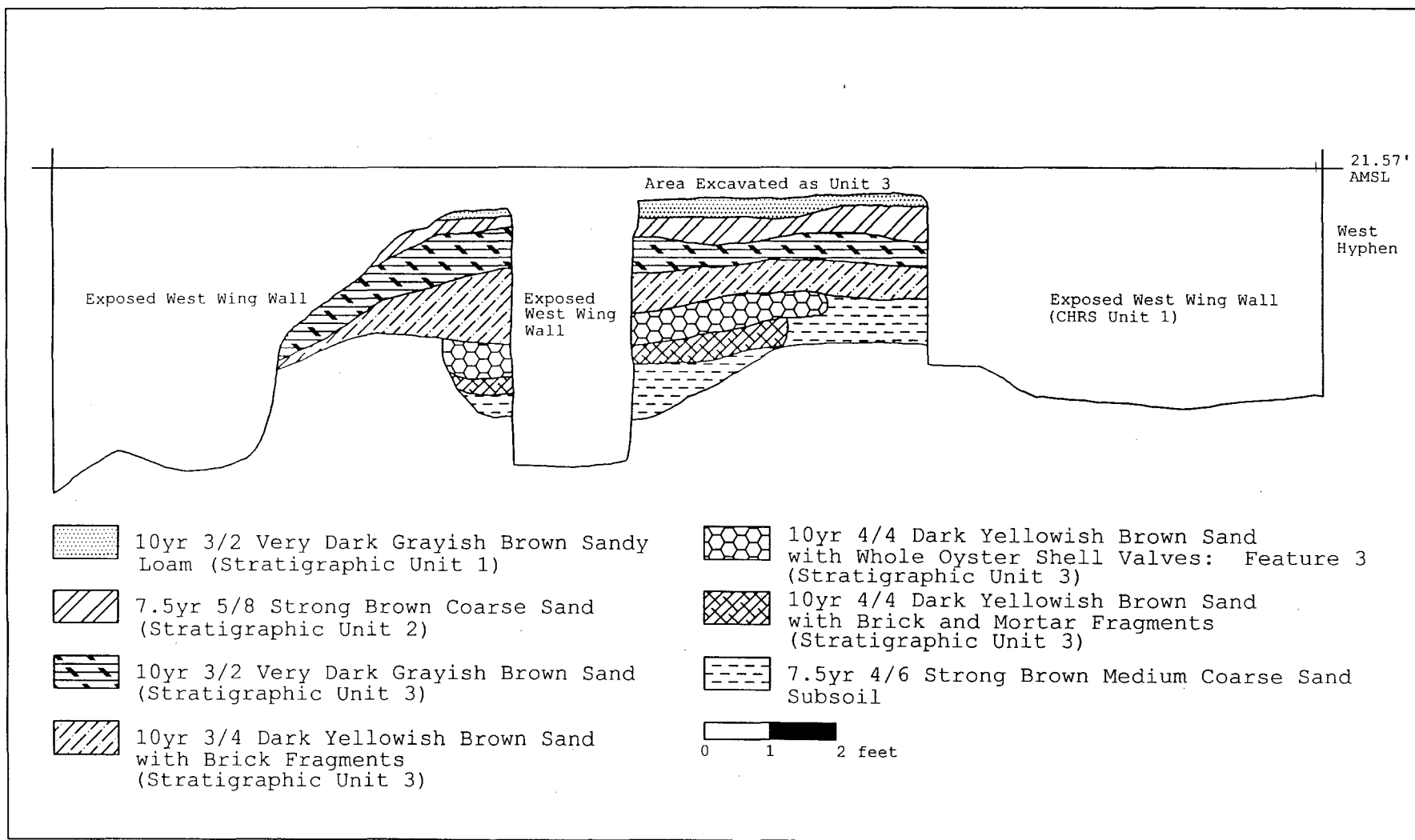


Figure 31: West Profile of West Wing Construction Trench Showing Position of Unit 3 and Associated Feature Complex

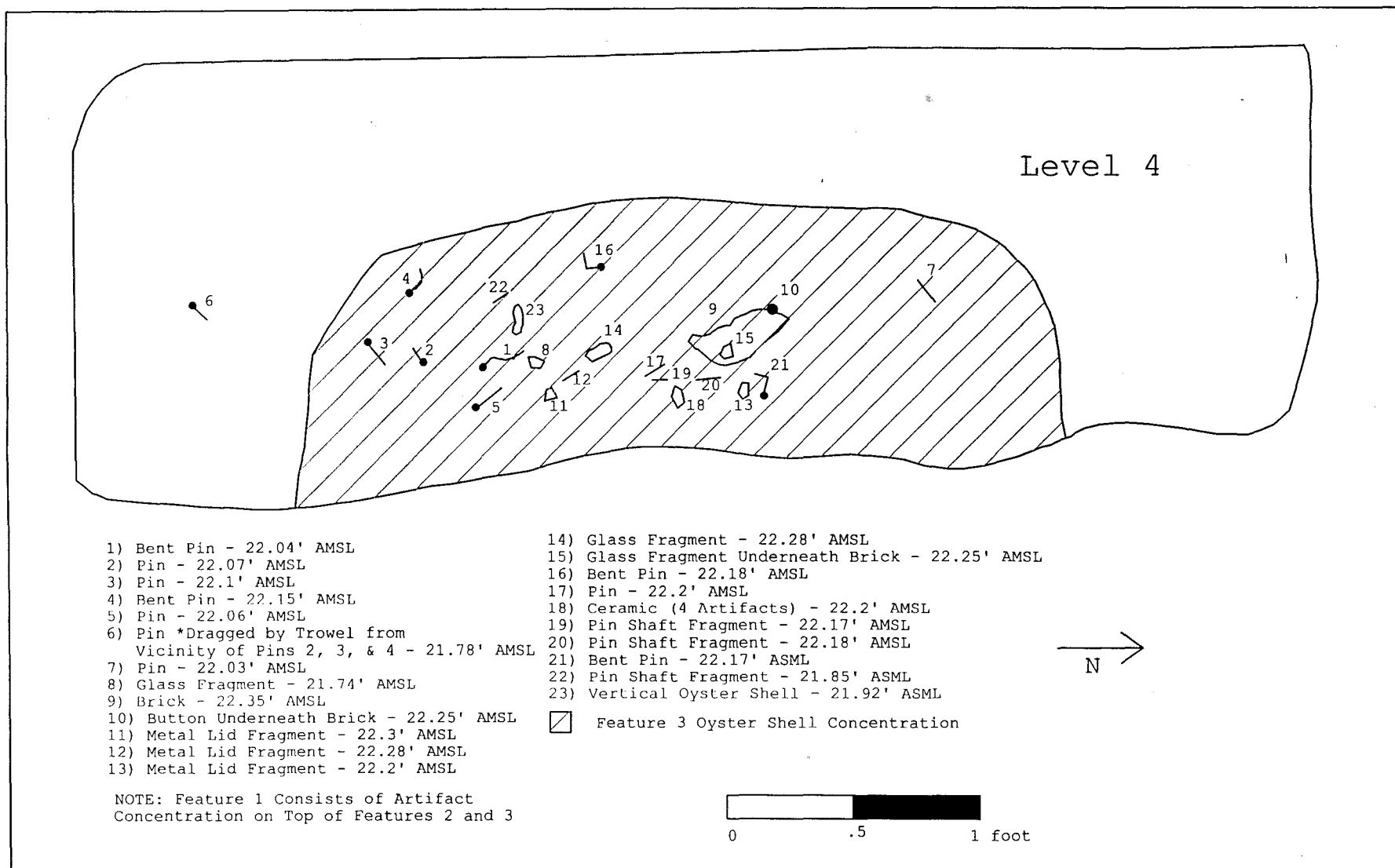


Figure 32: Unit 3 Feature 1 Planview, Brice House South Yard

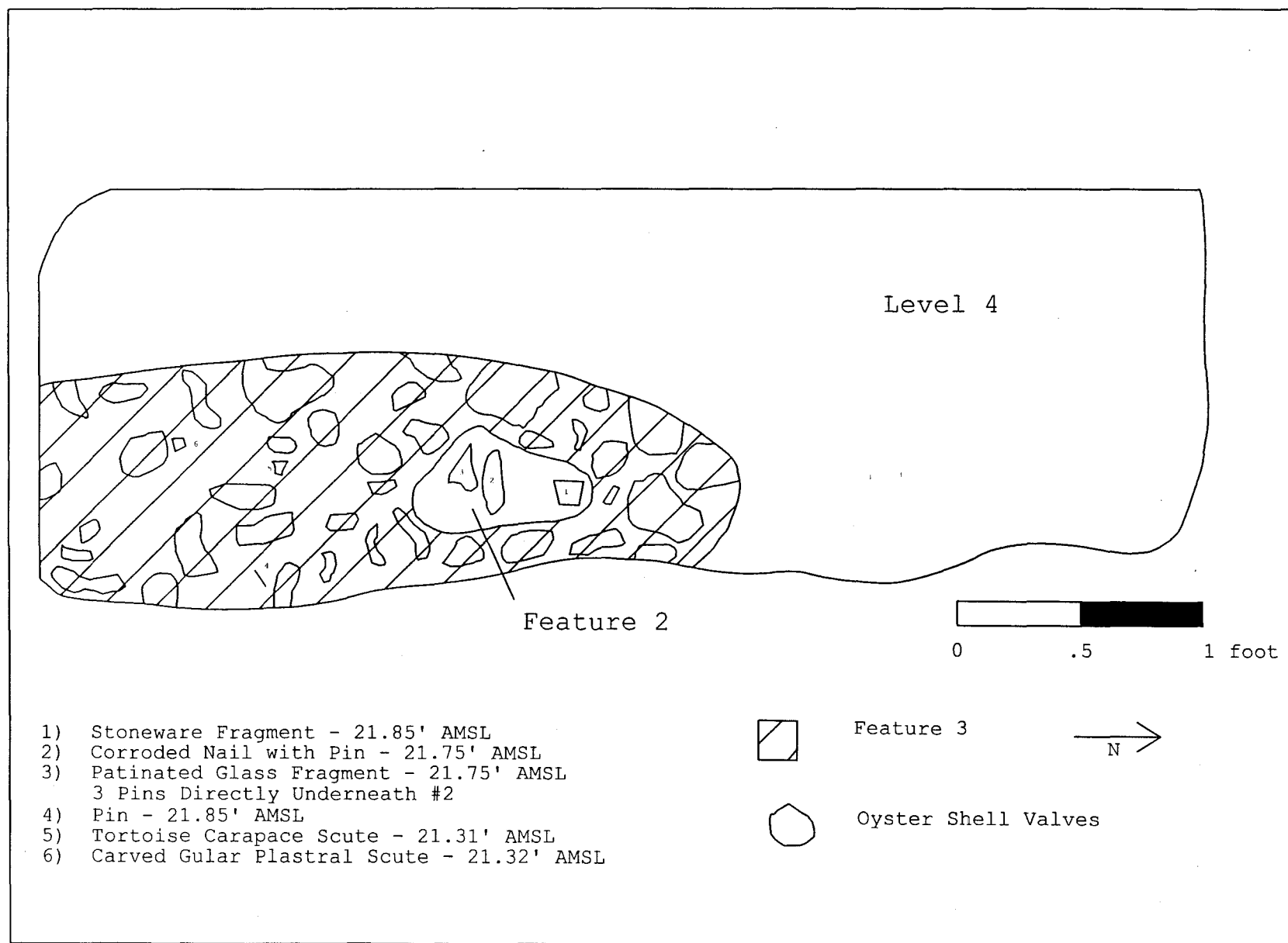


Figure 33: Planview of Unit 3 Feature 2 Planview, Brice House South Yard

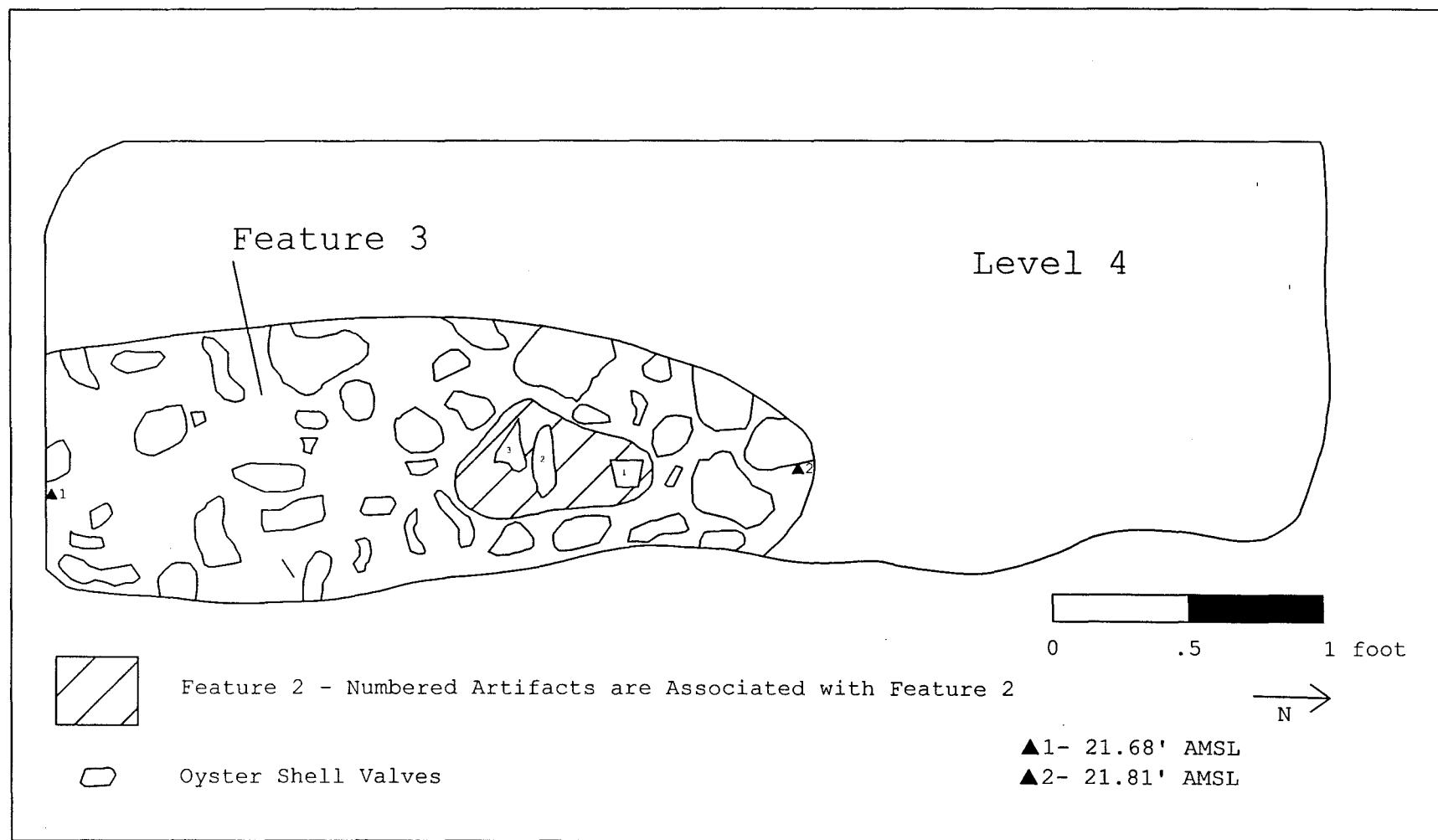


Figure 35: Planview of Unit 3 Feature 3 Planview, Brice House South Yard

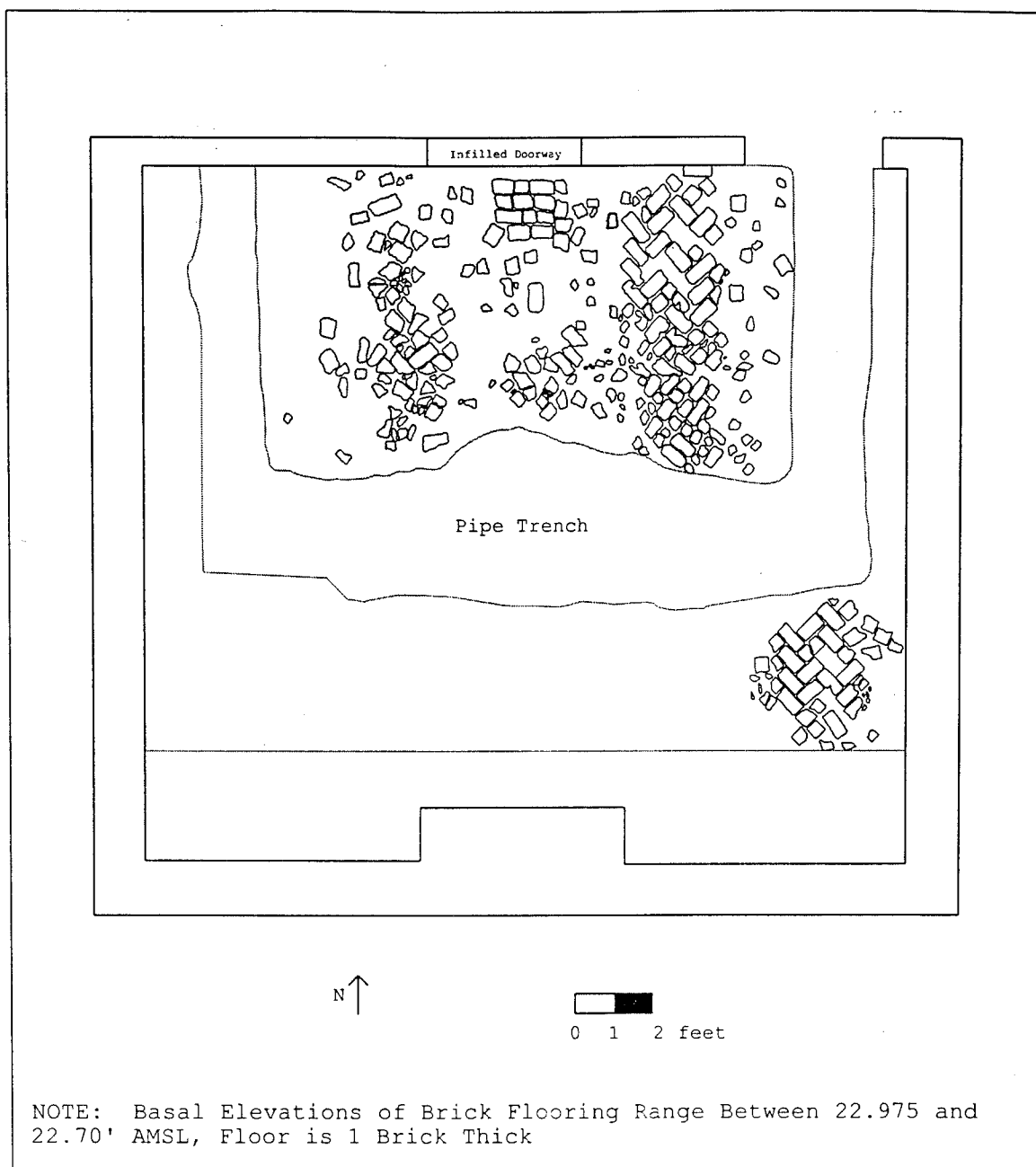


Figure 66: Planview of Brick Flooring (Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 1) South of Masonry Dividing Wall. South Room, East Wing Interior

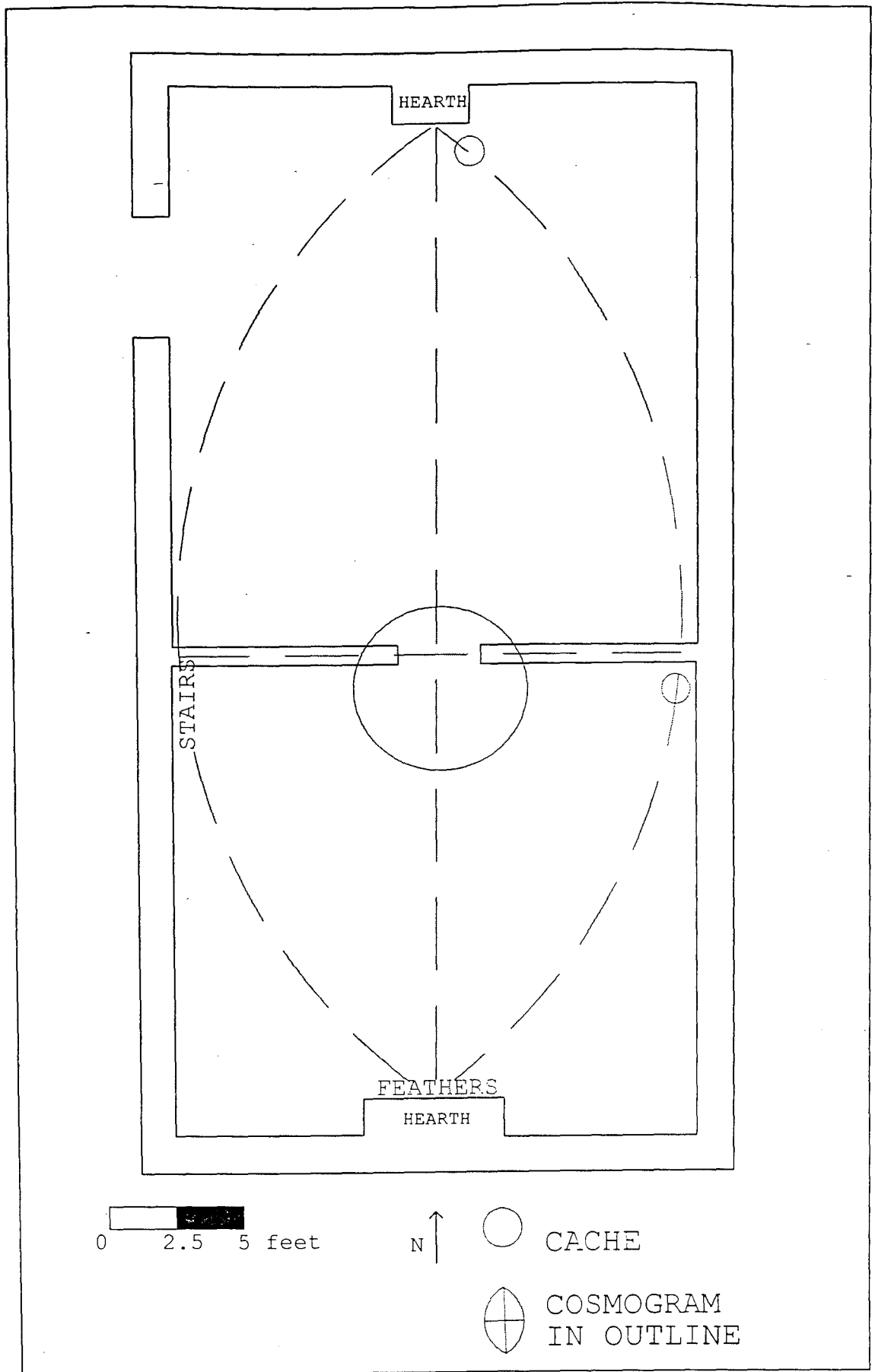


Figure 70: Schematic Diagram of Cache-Related Deposits (Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 2), East Wing Interior

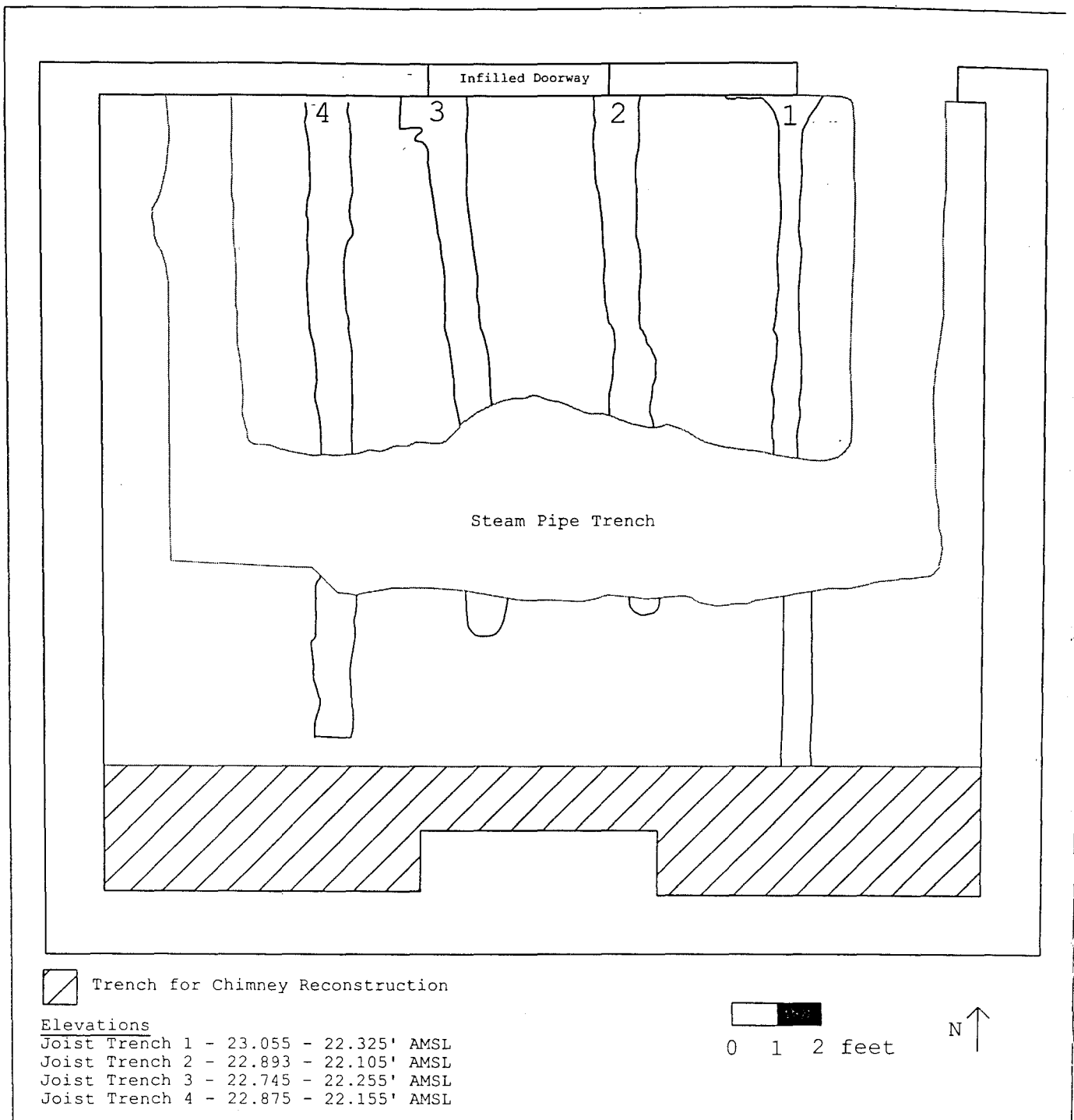


Figure 71: Planview of Joist Trench Features, (Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 4) South Room, East Wing Interior

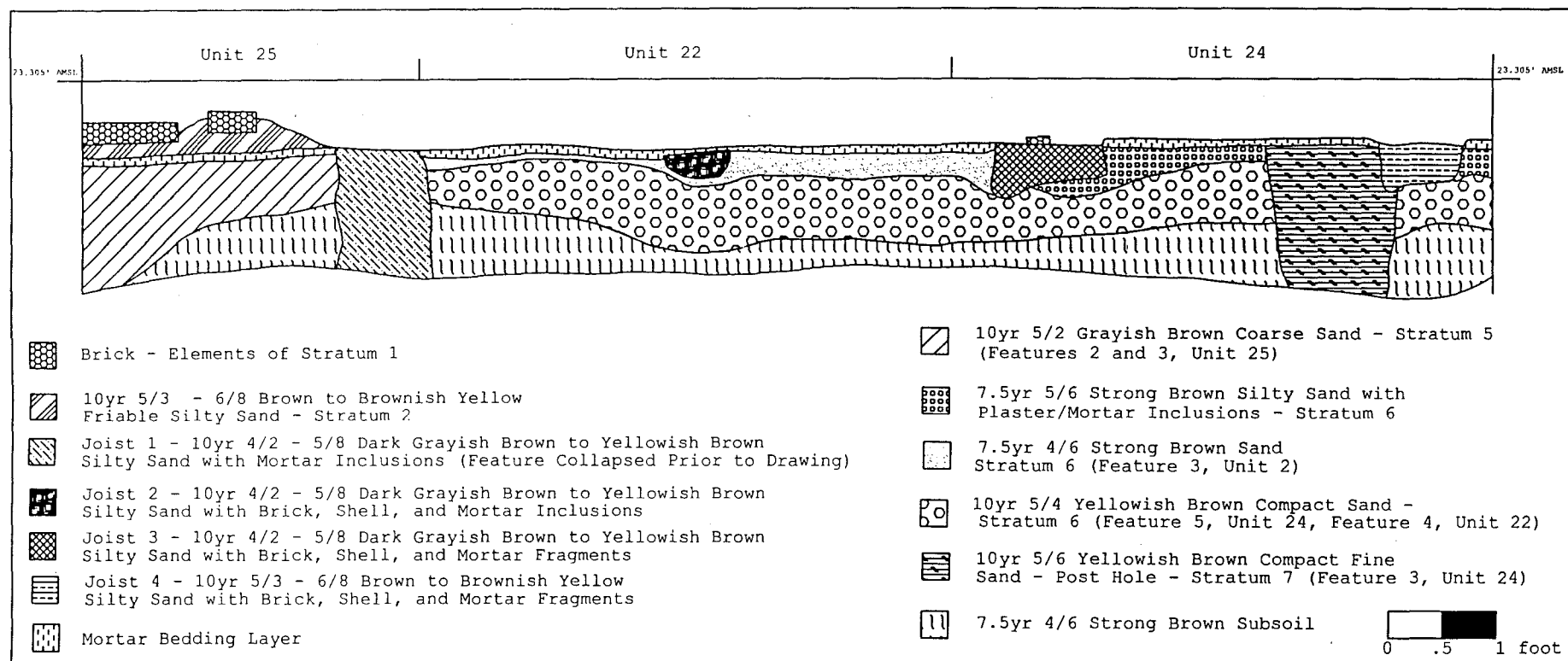


Figure 72: Profile, Southern Edge of Steam Pipe Trench at Northern Edge of Units 25, 22, and 24

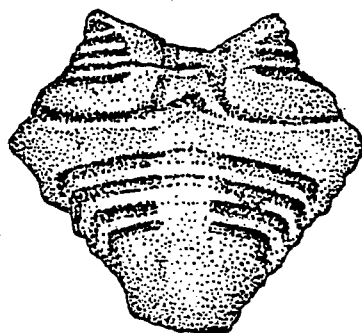


Figure 34: Carved Gular Plastral Scute, Probable Kinosternon Species, Unit 3 Feature 2, Brice House South Yard Artifact Depicted Full-Size.

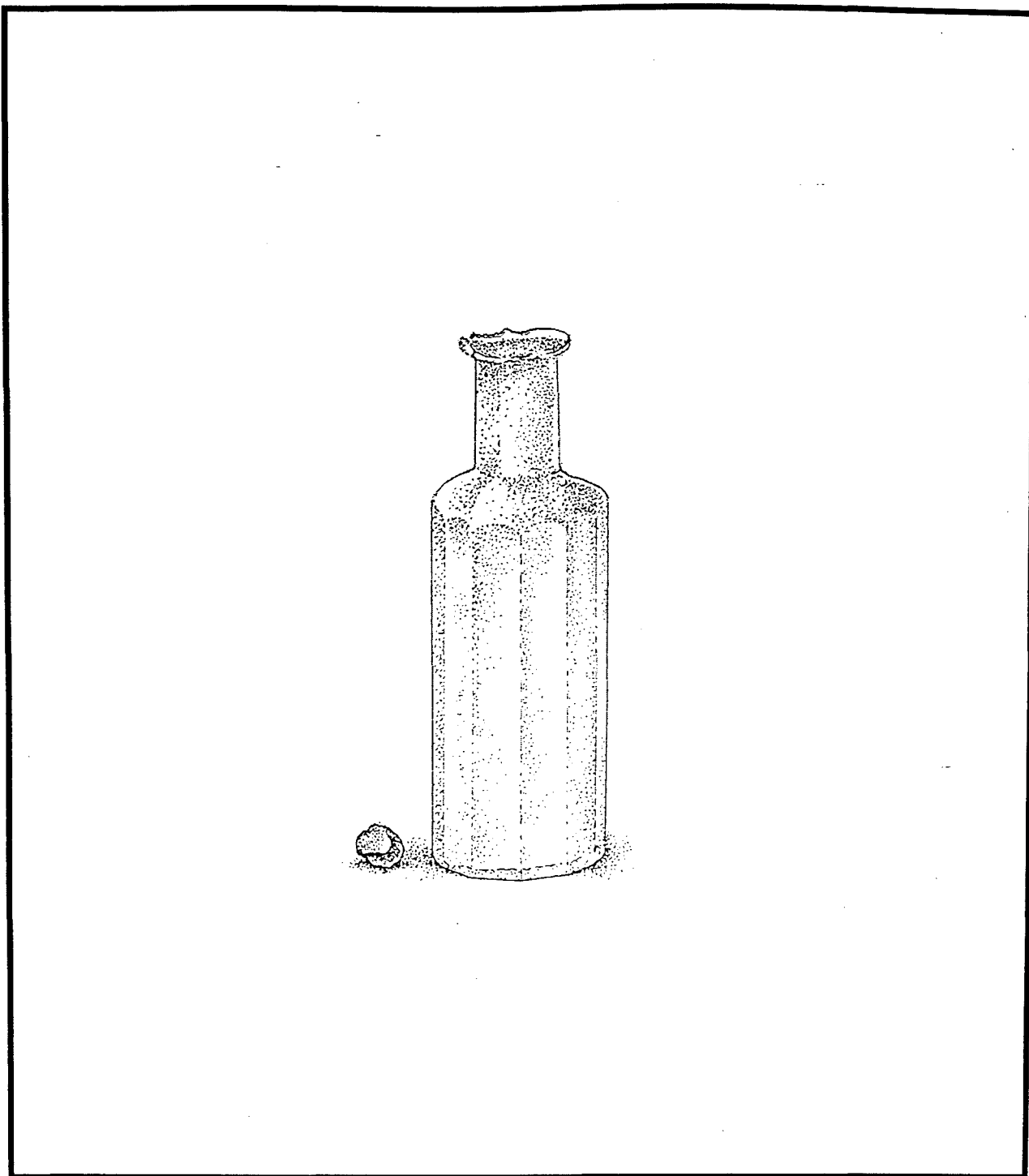


Figure 67: Whole Panel Bottle and Associated Seed
(Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 2). Unit 19, South Room,
East Wing Interior. Artifact Depicted Full Size



Figure 68: 1852 U.S. Cent Pierced for Use as Medallion or Other Pendant (Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 2). Unit 26, North Room, East Wing Interior. Artifact Depicted Full Size



Figure 69: Cartridge Box Plate, ca. 1839-1874 (Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 2). Unit 19, South Room, East Wing Interior. Artifact Depicted Full Size

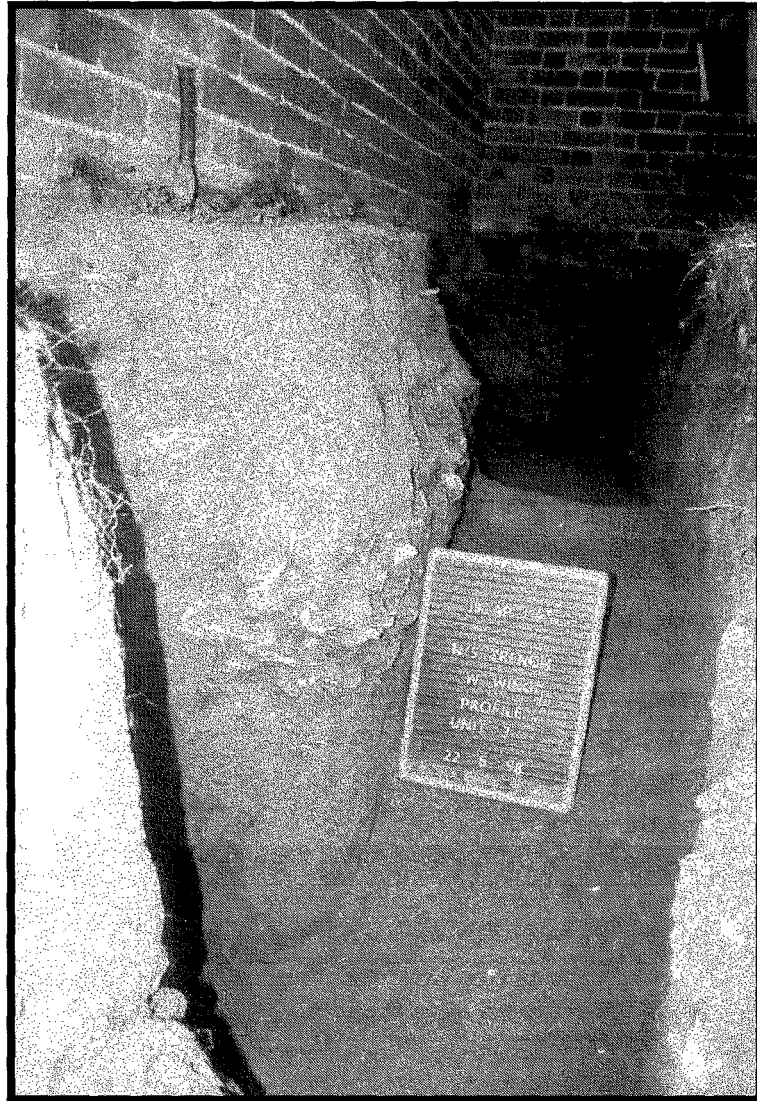


Photo Plate 1. Stratigraphy of Unit 3, South Yard.

Note: Features 1, 2, and 3 are located within shell deposit visible in foreground.

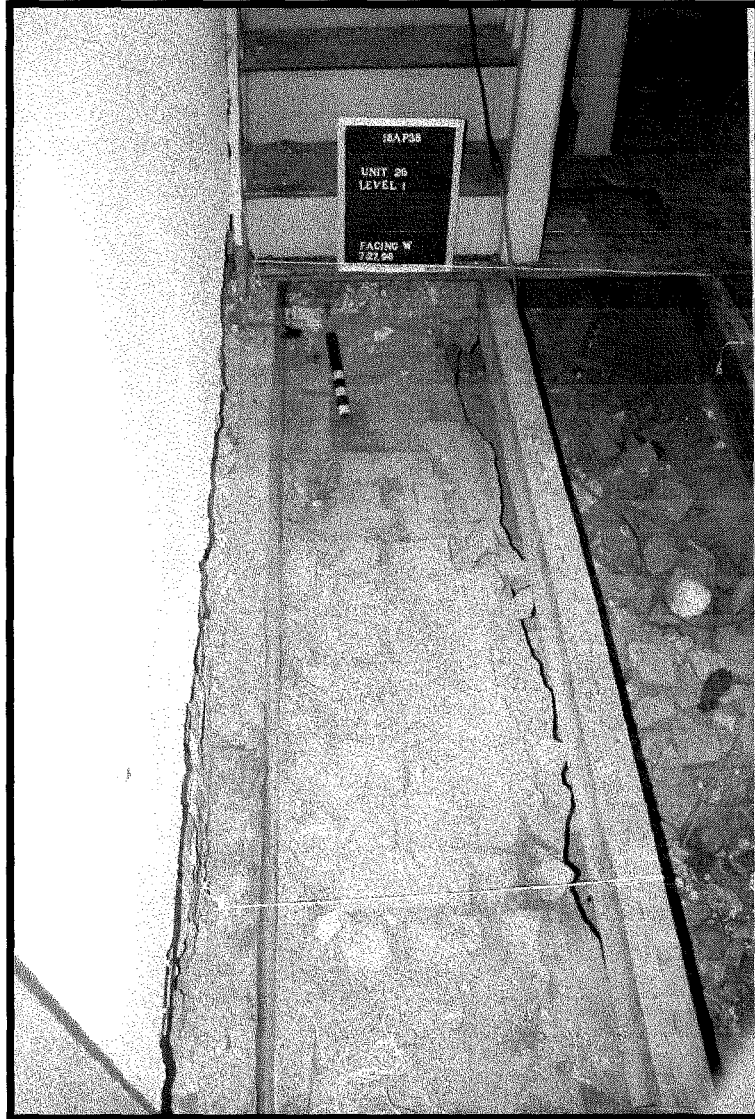


Photo Plate 8: Intact Brick Flooring Beneath In-Situ Floor Joists, Unit 26. Stratum 1, Stratigraphic Unit 1, East Wing Interior.

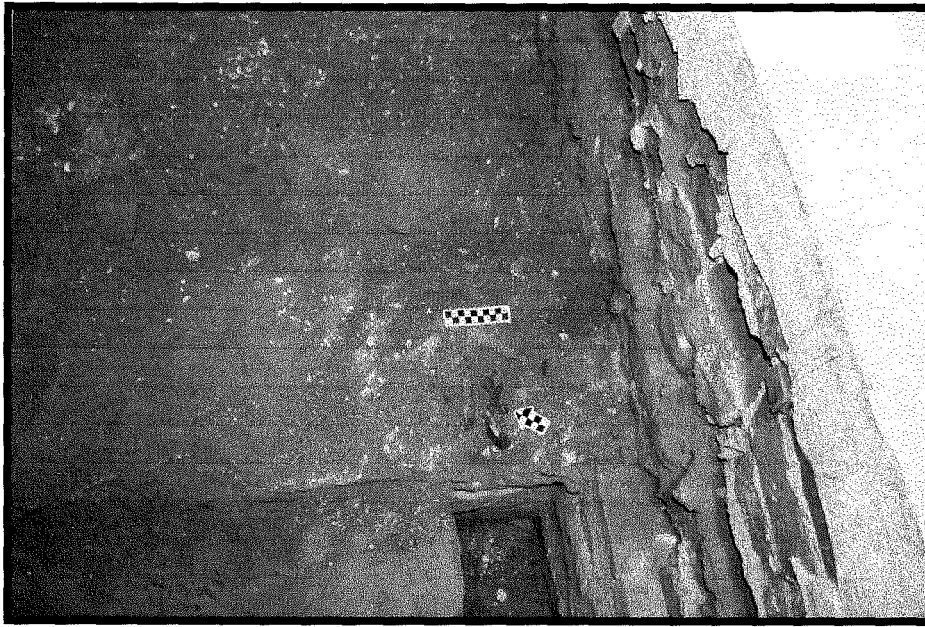


Photo Plate 9: Cache-Related Artifacts. Unit 28 (South Room), Northeast Corner. Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1, East Wing Interior.

Upper Image Shows Context of Deposit, Lower Image is Close-Up of Artifacts In-Situ.

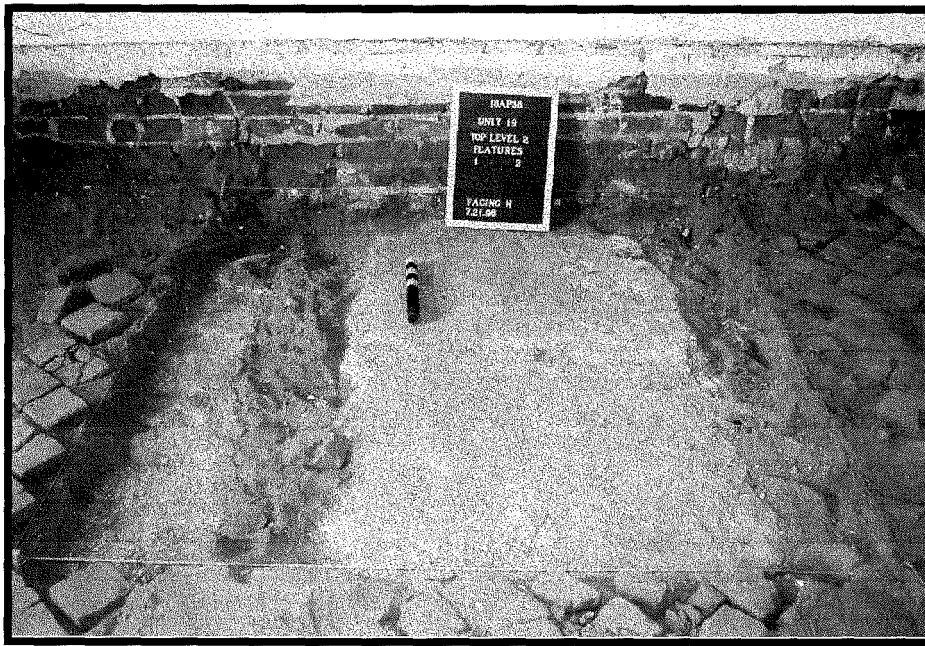


Photo Plate 10: Overview of Portions of Intact Brick Flooring (Stratum 1, Stratigraphic Unit 1), Underlying Floor Joist Trenches and Mortar Bedding (Strata 3 and 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2). Units 19 and 23, South Room, East Wing Interior.

Upper Image Shows Trenches Prior To Removal of Contents, Lower Shows Features After Excavation.

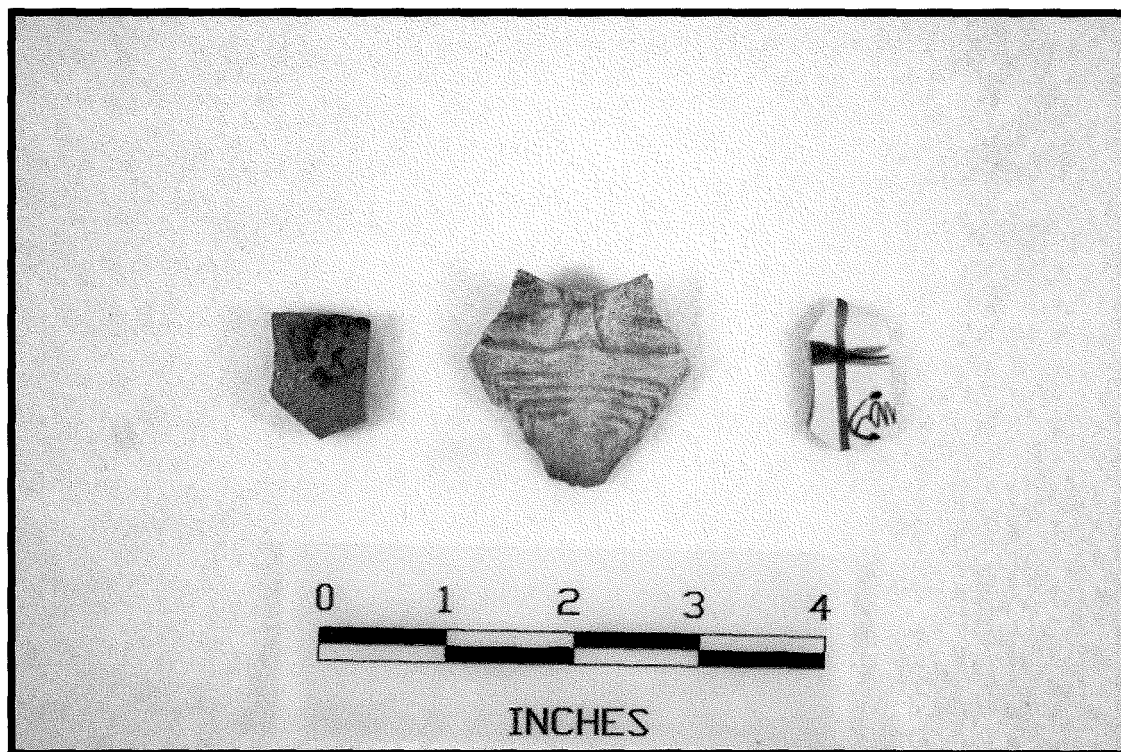


Photo Plate 1: Carved Turtle Bone and Ceramic. Feature 2, Unit 3 (Stratigraphic Unit 3). South Yard

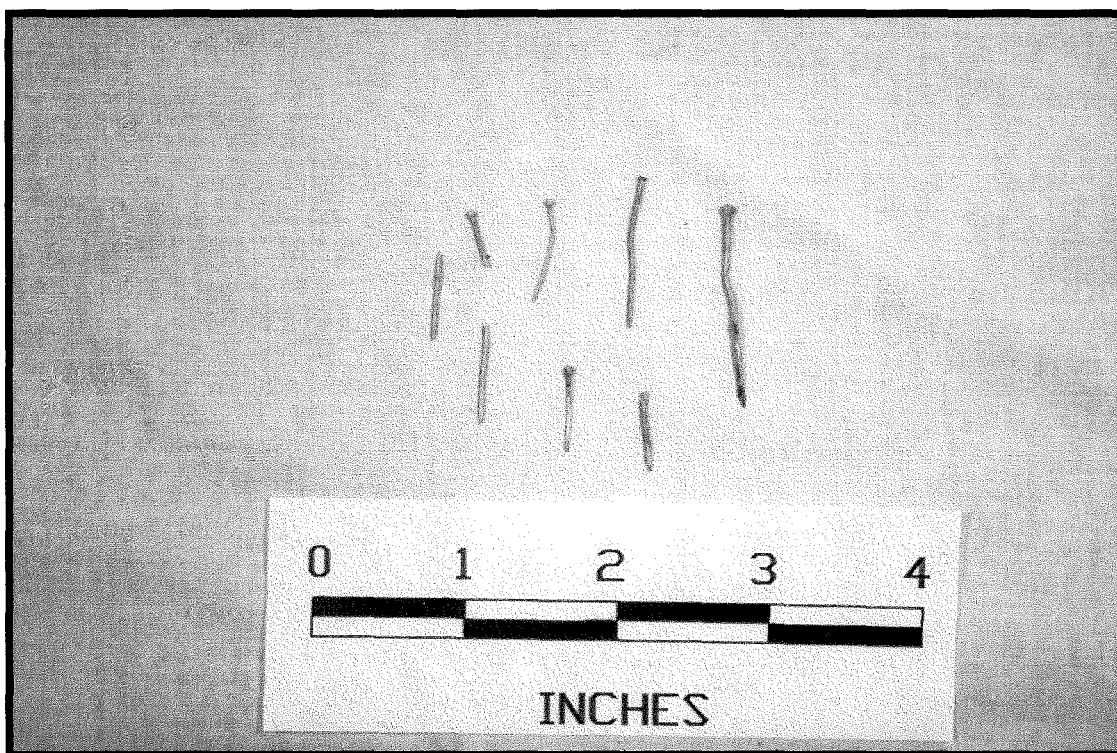


Photo Plate 2: Brass Pins and Pin Fragments. Feature 1, Unit 3 (Stratigraphic Unit 3). South Yard

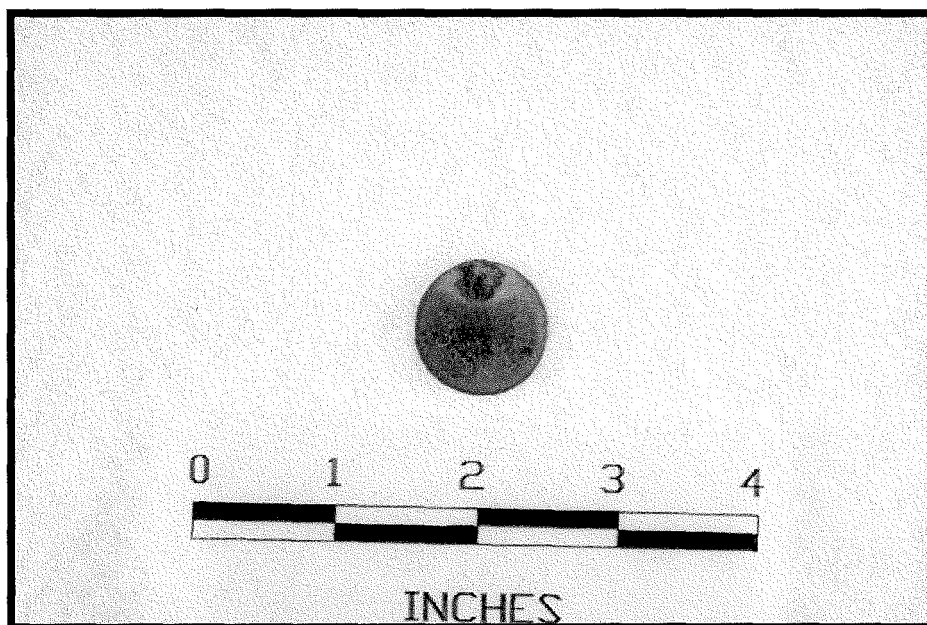


Photo Plate 4: Front and Reverse of Pierced Token. Retaining Wall Trench, Middle West Quarter. South Yard

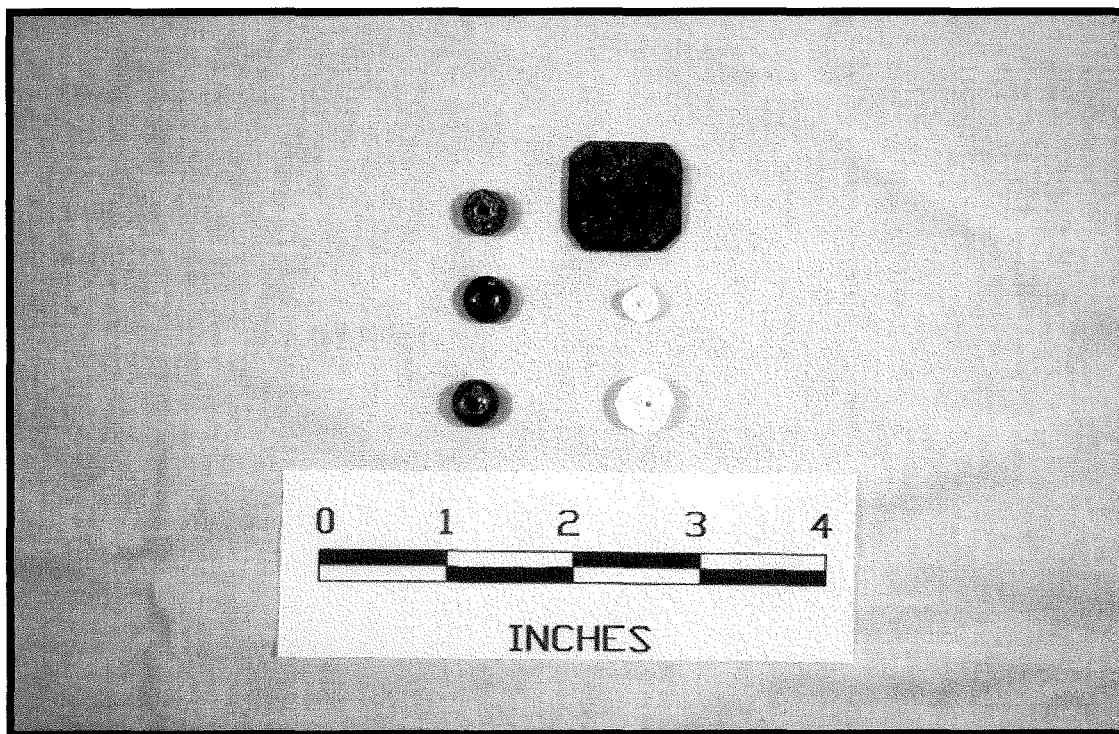


Photo Plate 11: Glass Beads, Unit 19, Level 1A (Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1). East Wing Interior, South Room

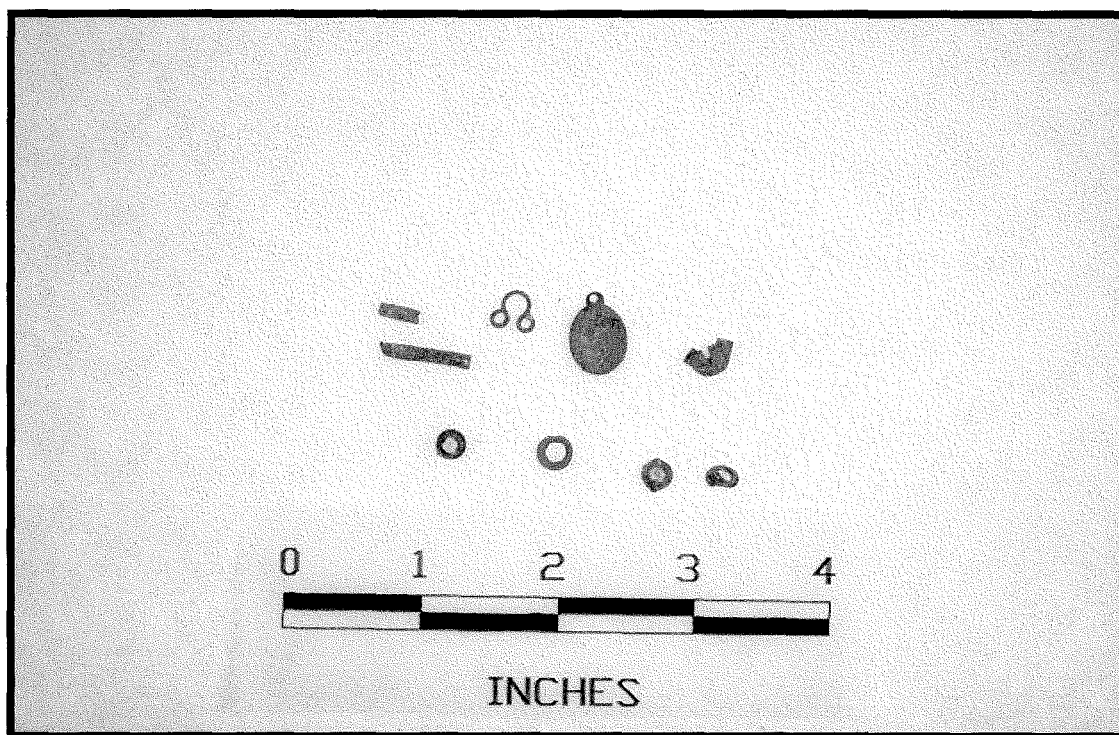


Photo Plate 12: Various Brass Artifacts, Unit 19, Level 1A
(Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1). East Wing Interior, South
Room

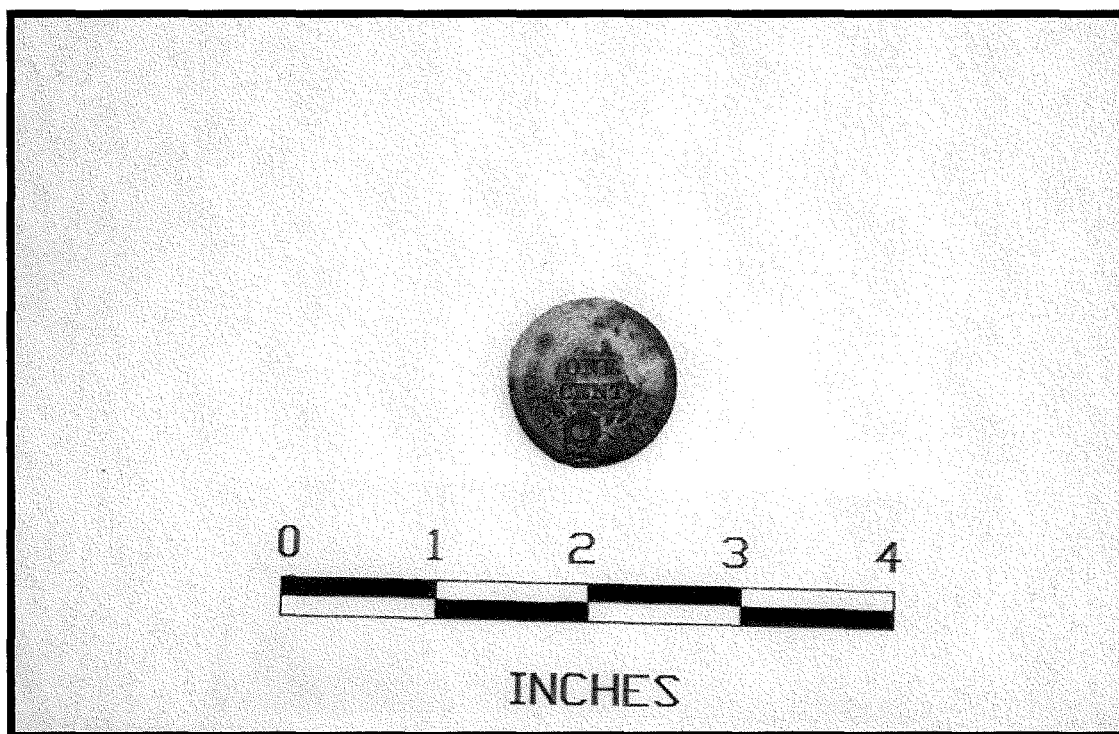


Photo Plate 13: Pierced U.S. One Cent Coin, 1852. Unit 26, Level 1B (Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1). East Wing Interior, North Room

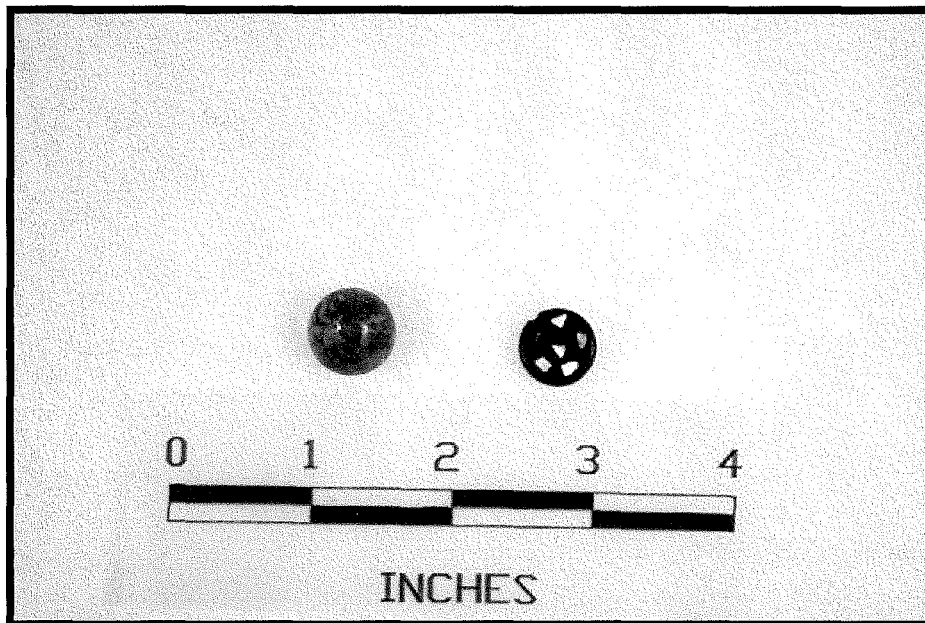
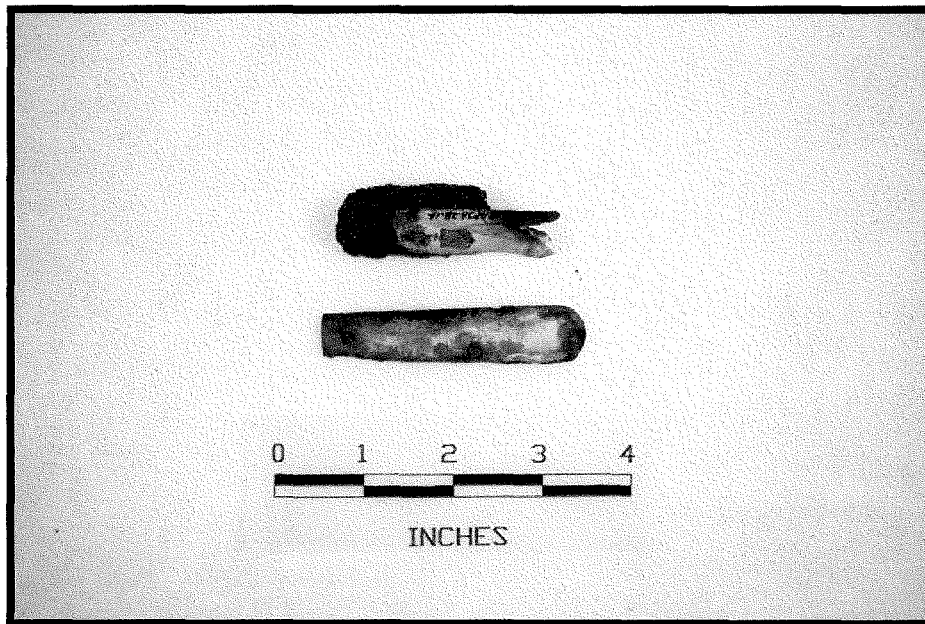


Photo Plate 14: Jackknife Fragments, Glass Bead, and Inlay Button. Unit 28, Level 1A (Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1). South Room, East Wing Interior

Note: Artifacts Are Depicted on Photo Plate 9, Section 08.00 Above.

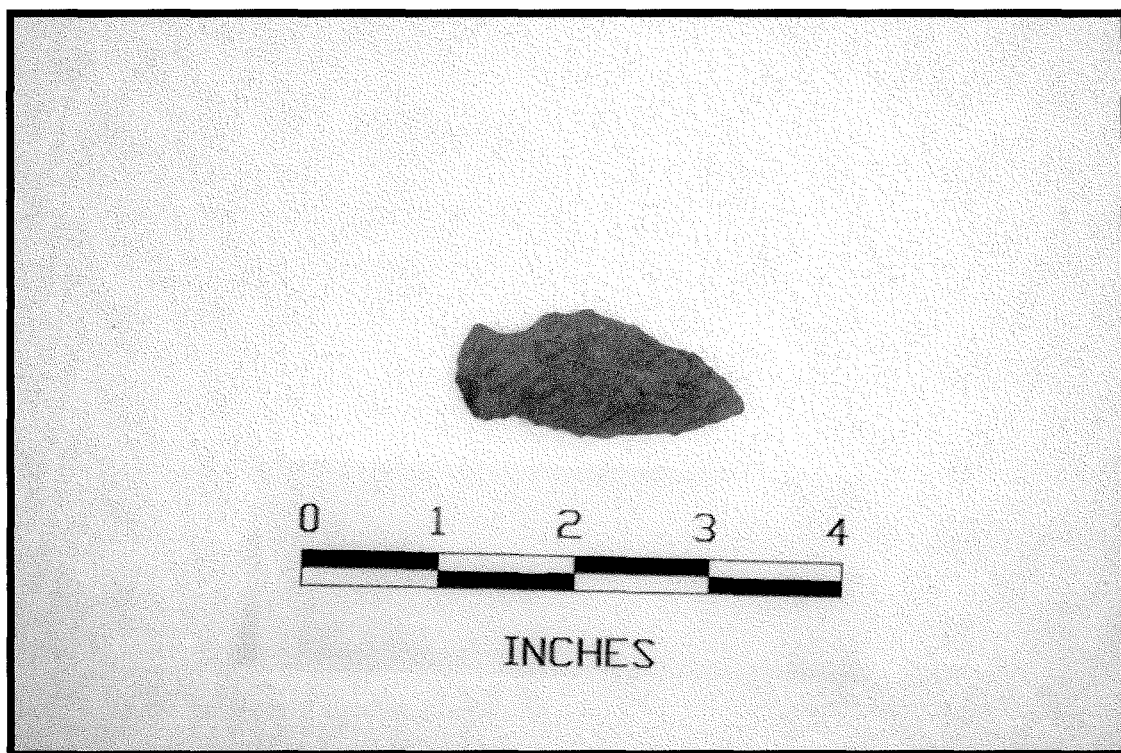


Photo Plate 15: Rhyolite Selby Bay Projectile Point. Unit 29, Feature 3 (Stratum 9, Stratigraphic Unit 3). South Room, East Wing Interior.

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

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November 2006
Edited, November 2010

Abstract

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

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

Summary and Conclusions

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

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

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

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

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

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



Photograph: Matthew Palus 2005

Image 1: Photograph of Hearth in Main Kitchen

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

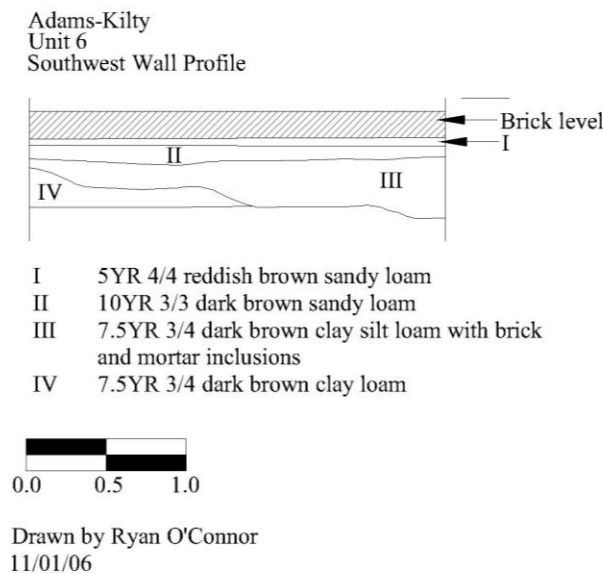


Figure 4: Profile Map of Unit 6 Southwest Wall

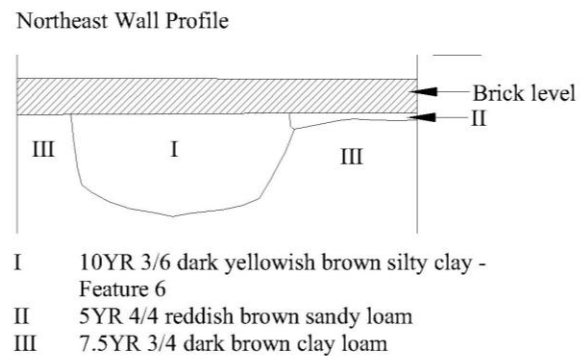


Figure 5: Profile Map of Unit 6 Northeast Wall

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

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



Photograph: Matthew Palus 2005

Image 2: Photograph of Potential Cache

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

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

Unit 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 4

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

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

Unit 5

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 8

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

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

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

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

REVIEW DRAFT

**Phase II Archaeological Testing at the James Holliday House on East Street (18AP116),
Annapolis, Maryland, 2010-2012**



By

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Report Prepared for the
City of Annapolis and
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2013

18AP116 STP 4

In West African Spirit practices, it is common for objects to be placed in locations of crossroads. These crossroads often include thresholds of doorways and bottoms of stairs. In order to explore one of these possible locations for the placement of items indicative of West African Spirit practices, a one foot by one foot test unit was placed at the bottom of the stairs that lead into the basement of the house, near the center of the western wall of the basement. At the bottom of the stairs, and on the top of the unit, was a wooden crate that appears to have been placed at the bottom of the stairs to be used as the last step and to level the floor at the bottom of the stairs. This crate was easily lifted up, and the unit was placed in the center of the space it covered. This small test unit, or shovel test pit (STP), was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.5 feet below the current ground surface and contained three stratigraphic levels. Although shovel test pits are usually excavated using a shovel, the location of this unit prevented shovels from being used, and trowels were used instead. The unit was excavated stratigraphically and screened through ¼ inch mesh.

Level A was a silt surface scatter level that contained mostly modern artifacts, including pieces of copper wire, plastic, vinyl record fragments, corroded iron nails, flat glass, and several fragments of bone, including a mammal pelvic bone. This level was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.106 below the current ground surface. **Level B** was thin sandy silt fill level that contained no artifacts other than small flecks of mortar. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.148 feet below the current ground surface. **Level C** was a sandy silt scatter deposit that contained several artifacts, including pieces of brick, and mortar, two clay marbles, animal and fish bones, glass, cut nails, a piece of plastic, and a silver-colored saint's medallion. This medallion is a St. Gerard Majella medallion with Our Lady of Perpetual Help on the back. St. Gerard is the patron saint of childbirth and motherhood and is frequently associated with difficult pregnancies.²

² http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=150



Figure 25: STP 4, Bottom of Excavation, Facing South
Photograph by Kathryn Deeley, 6/12/12

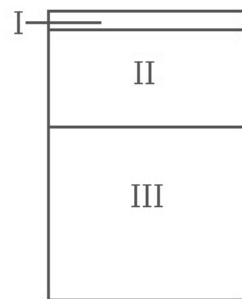
Interpretation

This unit shows how some artifacts may have been lost or swept aside as part of the cleaning of the basement space. However, the presence of the silver medallion is suggestive. It could be that this medallion was associated with the part of the family that converted to Catholicism in the early 20th century and may have just been lost. However, the eyelet of the medallion is not broken, so it seems unlikely that it would have fallen off of a chain. It may have, instead, been deliberately placed underneath the stairs, serving dual purposes of being a Catholic Saint's medallion and a shiner. In West African spirit practices, small reflective objects, such as charms, mirrors, and pieces of porcelain, were believed to attract benevolent spirits who could be captured within the objects themselves (Thompson 1983; Davidson 2004: 34; see Chapter IV: Artifact Interpretation, Temporal Period: Mid 19th century for further discussion).

Table 10: Excavation Summary of STP 4

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
STP 4	A	0	0.106	0.106	10 YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silt	Surface Scatter	55	1910
STP 4	B	0.102	0.25	0.148	7.5 YR ¾	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Disturbed Fill	N/A	No Datable Artifacts
STP 4	C	0.25	0.752	0.502	7.5 YR ¾	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Scatter/ Sweeping deposits	58	1910

**18AP116
STP 4
West Profile**



I: 7.5 YR 3/4 Dark Brown Sandy Silt
 II: 7.5 YR 2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Sandy Silt
 III: 7.5 YR 3/4 Dark Brown Silty Clay

Drawn on 6/12/12 by Marcella Stranieri, Clio
 Grillakis, and Andrew Brown
 Digitized on 10/29/13 by Kathryn Deeley

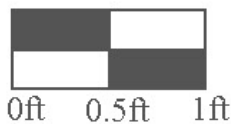


Figure 26: STP 4 Profile of West Wall

The presence of whiteware gives this level a TPQ of 1820. However, whiteware was popular through the early and mid-19th century.

In Unit 19, of the relatively small number of artifacts recovered from the coal ash spillover level, datable artifacts in Level G included cut nails, whiteware, pearlware, and a 9/64 tobacco pipe stem. The presence of whiteware in the level gives Level G a TPQ of 1820. However, whiteware was popular throughout the early and mid-19th centuries.

Datable artifacts in the yard scatter of Level H of Unit 19 included creamware, yellowware, whiteware, pearlware, ironstone, tinfoil, cut nails, and a prosser button. A single, small piece of tinfoil was found in this level, which likely dates to the late 19th century. However, the rest of the artifacts in this level date to the early to mid-19th century, which is why this level was included in the mid-19th century temporal period.

Feature 99b in Unit 19 was a brick semi-circle that is a possible garden feature. There were no artifacts in this feature beyond the bricks that constituted the semi-circle itself. But because the association of this feature with Feature 99a, and level H, and because it was found below level F, this feature is included in the mid-19th century temporal period.

In Unit 19, Level I contained datable artifacts that included a pierced Spanish Real, cut nails, ironstone, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. A single piece of very early plastic was found in this level, which suggests a TPQ of 1866. However, the rest of the artifacts date to earlier in the mid-19th century and it is possible that this piece of plastic fell out of the wall of the unit from an earlier level. The Spanish Real has a date of 1789 on it, but since it was found in a level with artifacts from the mid-19th century, it was likely curated and repurposed. Pierced silver coins are common in African American archaeological contexts as “shiners” or reflective good luck charms worn around the neck or ankle as a way to ward off evil spirits (Leone, Fry and Ruppel 2001: 148-149; Ruppel et. al. 2003: 333; Edwards-Ingram 2001: 38; Davidson 2004: 34).

There were no datable artifacts in Level G of Unit 21. However, because both Level G and Level H were found below Level F, both these levels were included in the mid-19th century temporal period.

In the kitchen scatter level of Level H in Unit 21 the only artifacts with certain dates were several pieces of whiteware, and pearlware. There is a copper coin that has a possible “51” on the back, which indicates that this level dates to at least the mid-19th century. However, because the lettering on the coin is not clear, the TPQ for this level is 1820, because of the presence of whiteware.

In Unit 21, Level I was a kitchen scatter level with datable artifacts including a prosser button, pearlware, whiteware, creamware, Rockingham ware, cut nails. Prosser buttons were invented in 1840, making 1840 the TPQ for this level.

The only datable artifact from Level J in Unit 21 was a single piece of creamware. This gives the level a TPQ of 1742. However, we know that the house wasn’t constructed until the very late 18th or early 19th century, and the archaeology indicates that the site wasn’t occupied

analyses of the ceramics indicate that the Holliday family was not conforming to these ideals and instead were demonstrating an overall preference for a brightly colored, mis-matched dinner table.

Also in the mid-19th century context was a 1789 Spanish Real, a silver coin about the size of a dime, that was pierced from the back to front and was found immediately adjacent to a jewelry clasp.



Figure 27: Photograph of Pierced 1783 Spanish Reale with brass ring attached, back of the coin on the left and front of the coin on the right

Photograph by Benjamin Skolnik, 7/11/11

The Spanish Real was a unit of currency for Spain for several centuries after the mid-14th century, and was most popular between 1530s and 1850s. During the colonial period, Reales were circulated throughout the U.S. and were valued at 12 ½ cents and were called a “bit” with “two bits” being slang for a quarter (Allen 2009:107). These coins were no longer being accepted as currency by the mid-19th century.

However, pierced coins are commonly found in African American archaeological contexts. Coins were often used as charms to contain healing spirits or ward off harmful ones (Edwards-Ingram 2001; Ruppel et. al. 2003). Most protective charms were worn on the body, although some were also placed by doors, steps and gates (Ruppel et. al. 2003). Using coins as charms seems to have come from European origins, and silver coins especially were worn as charms against witchcraft (Davidson 2004: 27). Silver coins are highly reflective and therefore may have been seen as “flash” and used as a way to translate the idea of “the ‘flash of the spirit,’” a Kongo term used by religious practitioners to describe inanimate objects that are naturally

reflective” (Davidson 2004: 34). According to Timothy Ruppel’s readings of the Virginia slave narratives, coin charms were used to for a number of protections including children during childhood, to help ease the pain of teething, the protection of an individual from conjure, the prevention of rheumatism, bringing luck, preventing sickness, avoiding indigestion, and preventing cramps (Leone, Fry and Ruppel 2001: 148-149; Wilkie 1997: 86-7 in Edwards-Ingram 2001:39; Davidson 2004: 34). These protective charms were typically worn on ankle, neck, on a string of beads, in shoes, or carried, and under the floor by a door (Leone, Fry, and Ruppel 2001). The presence of this pierced silver coin indicates that the Holliday family may have continued to embrace translations of West African spirit practices during the mid-19th century.

Late 19th century - the Briscoe Period

The artifacts found dating to the late 19th century are predominantly evidence of the domestic occupation of the site. In general, there were fewer artifacts recovered from this time period, including fewer animal bones, oyster shells, ceramics, and glass. The overall reduction in the total number of artifacts found from this period likely reflects a reduced number of occupants living in the house during this period. During the mid-19th century, James Holliday lived at 99 East Street with his seven children (See Appendix A). By the late 19th century, four of those children had died and two had moved away. When James Holliday died in the late 19th century, he left the house at 99 East Street to his wife and daughter, Matilda and Eleanora, who lived there alone until Eleanora married Benjamin Briscoe and had three children. Benjamin Briscoe was a sailor, and therefore associated with the Navy like James Holliday. Briscoe was instead aboard ships for extended periods of time and would therefore not be contributing to domestic discards.

There appears to be some remnants of the mid-19th century modification of the property and the construction of the two properties on either side of 99 East Street, 101 and 97 East Street. The brick townhome at 101 East Street was likely completed by the late 19th century, but the frame structure that was built at 97 East Street was not completed until after James Holliday’s death in 1882, at which point Matilda Holliday, his wife, had a structure built at 97 East Street “in order to equalize the distribution of property among her children” (Anne Arundel County Circuit Court 1886). This structure burned down in 1989 (MIHP AA-492). This structure was not constructed in 1885, but was completed by 1891, according to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of 1885 and 1891.

Also in the late 19th century, there is an increase in the number of buttons, fasteners, and sewing materials found. This reflects the presence of a dressmaker at the site. Eleanora Holliday Briscoe is listed in the 1880 census as a dressmaker (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880). There is also an increase in the number of slate pencils, marbles, and toys found at the site. Archaeologists associate toys with children without a second thought. But the lives of children are not often discussed in the archaeological record. When children and their toys are discussed, the toys are more often than not associated with a specific gender or gender role (Kamp 2001; Calvert 1992). The most obvious is something like a porcelain doll, which is almost exclusively associated with little girls. The role of little girls was to help in the house, helping with younger children, and with housework, and were typically more house bound than their brothers (Calvert

Briscoe Brown. Like the sewing materials and buttons, most of the toys and slate pencils were recovered from the northern basement units.

In addition to the toys and buttons, the STP under the steps in the basement yielded a small, tin Saint's medallion. This medal was dedicated to St. Gerard Majella, the patron saint of motherhood and childhood. The medal is interesting because of its possible dual meaning. The St. Gerard medallion is very similar in size and physical function as the pierced silver Reale found in the backyard from the mid-19th century, and could be interpreted as another protective charm with roots in West African Religious practices. However, during the early 20th century several members of the Briscoe and Brown families converted to Catholicism. Joseph Anthony Brown's family had been members of St. Mary's Catholic Church since at least the mid-19th century. Eleanora Holliday Briscoe was conditionally baptized by St. Mary's Church on her death bed in 1923. Lucy Briscoe, who married Joseph Brown, in 1904 (St. Mary's Church Archive). Eleanor Briscoe Portilla, it appears never converted to Catholicism, even though she was married at St. Mary's Catholic Church. There is a lot of documented evidence of syncretism between West African Religions and Catholicism (Hazzard-Donald 2013; Young 2007; Thompson 1983).

All of the materials recovered from the three units in the basement, the brick pad, and the coal dust circles that all date to the early 20th century indicate that the basement of the house continued to be utilized as a space for cooking, sewing, and child rearing into the early 20th century. This means that the modern kitchen, which was part of the addition, did not exist in the early part of the 20th century and that the addition on the house wasn't built until later in the 20th century, possibly as late as the mid-20th century.

In the backyard of the site a heavily corroded iron gun was recovered from the early 20th century occupation levels near the addition to the original structure. The corrosion on the gun makes it difficult to determine the make and model of the gun, and the small size suggests the possibility that this gun is actually a toy. However, the presence of a gun at the site is highly suggestive given the family lore associated with the extra-curricular activities of Cosme Portilla.

Phase I/II Archaeological Testing on Fleet Street (18AP111), Cornhill Street (18AP112), and 26 Market Space (18AP109), for the Proposed Fleet and Cornhill Streets Reconstruction Project, Annapolis, Maryland, 2008

By

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Archaeology in Annapolis
A Cooperative Project between
Historic Annapolis Foundation,
The Banneker Douglass Museum and
The University of Maryland at College Park

2008

ABSTRACT

From 3/31/08 to 5/30/08 staff from the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park (UMCP), Archaeology in Annapolis Project, conducted archaeological testing on city-owned public right-of-ways at 26 Market Space (18AP109), on Fleet Street (18AP111), and on Cornhill Street (18AP112) prior to the upcoming undergrounding and replacement of city-owned utilities along and beneath these streets. In addition, from 06/02/08 to 06/20/08, undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in the University of Maryland, Field School in Urban Archaeology conducted further testing of city-owned public right-of-ways on Cornhill Street (18AP112). This Phase II investigation has been conducted at the request of the City of Annapolis, Department of Public Works (DPW) as part of the Fleet and Cornhill Streets Reconstruction Project. The project area comprises the streetscapes of what is referred to as the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood. Eleven test units were used to evaluate archaeological integrity and significance of these sites and to evaluate the potential effects of planned construction on archaeological resources.

Background research shows that the Fleet Street neighborhood was initially developed in the late 17th and early 18th century. Throughout the later 18th, 19th and 20th centuries the area became known as an ethnically diverse working class neighborhood in the heart of the city. Historical residents of the project area have included in the early 20th century native people of European, African descent, and a community of Russian Ashkenazi Jews in the early 20th century. Previous archaeological investigations found evidence of intact archaeological resources within the project area dating from the 18th to 20th centuries.

In addition to providing evidence of patterns of Annapolis' historical urbanization, several features excavated in the course of this project have shed light on the development of public space within this working class neighborhood. These features include a corduroy or log road dating to the first quarter of the 18th century; what is believed to be a Yoruba ritual bundle dating to the first quarter of the 18th century; and a series of city improvements (i.e. curbs, sidewalks, and a public well) dating from the 18th through 20th centuries.

A high degree of archaeological integrity at all three sites has the potential to add considerable knowledge concerning both Annapolis city development, and an ethnically diverse working class community. A

All three sites are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Because of the integrity and uniqueness of the archaeological record within the project area, it is recommended that further archaeological research be done. Included within this recommendation is the need to process flotation and macrobotanical samples recovered in the field.

18AP111 - 79-81 East Street (Test Unit 4)



Photograph by Jocelyn Knauf

Figure 4.17(Unit 4 at 79-81 East St.) Blacktop sidewalk outside 79-81 East Street - shows blacktop sidewalk surface present at the time of excavation. Sidewalk runs behind the back entrance to both 79 & 81 East St. residences, but is located on Fleet St.

Test Unit 4 measured 3.6' x 5', was located on Fleet Street but affected the backyard entrance associated with the buildings at 79 & 81 East Street, with the southern most edge of the unit aligned with the curbstones. Test Unit 4 was laid in where the sidewalk appeared to have had modern repair work of some kind requiring the replacement of the cement. Test Unit 4 was excavated to a depth of roughly 4.3' below current sidewalk grade. Originally, this unit contained seventeen stratigraphic levels and nine features, however, with analysis of the paperwork and given the level of disturbance from rain and washout, the amended total numbers fifteen levels and eight features (see Table 4.5).

Modern Occupation

Level A, an extant blacktop sidewalk, **Level B & Level C**, the associated bedding sand for the sidewalk, covered the entire unit. The artifacts recovered from of these layers included pipe stems, modern electric wire insulator, and a bottle cap, giving all the TPQ of mid-20th century. **Feature 15**, the builder's trench for the curbstones, was seen to cut through the original builder's trench for the older placement of the slate curbstones (F.1, see 14 Fleet Street unit summary for further information). This trench was filled with brick rubble and was excavated in arbitrary levels. The feature was initially uncovered at a depth of 0.63' below datum and reached a depth of 1.86' below datum, giving the feature a total thickness of 1.23'. The trench had a TPQ of 1820 based on whiteware. However, the trench is clearly associated with the modern sidewalk placement and not the original sidewalk it is likely that this trench actually dated to the mid-20th century as well. **Feature 19**, a brick sidewalk, was discovered 0.56' below datum and appears to be an early 20th century walking surface based on the good condition of the bricks and the lack of deterioration. There were no artifacts recovered and no TPQ assigned. In **Level D & Level E** the bedding sand associated with the brick sidewalk (F.19) was excavated separately but seem to have been the same level. Combined, the two levels had a thickness of 0.49', starting directly beneath the brick sidewalk (F.19) and extending down to the top of what appears to be the first layer that dates to the 19th century.

19th Century Occupation

Level F, a course, sandy fill layer, was found at 1.21', and appears to have been the bedding sand of a side walk that would have been laid in the 19th century and was presumably removed prior to the newer addition still present (F.19). **Level G**, a 19th century oyster shell

layer, was found 1.39' below the current sidewalk surface and extended down to 1.48' below datum. It is possible that this was a walking surface used prior to the first paved walkway (referred to above in Level F description). **Level H**, oyster shell and debris layer, appears to be base of the walking surface (Level G). There were assorted bits of refuse including nails, bottle glass, pearlware and whiteware. **Feature 18**, the remains of the original builder's trench for the slate curbstones, was found approximately 1.75' from the current street surface and extended down almost 1.0'. It appears that the original placement was 0.75' lower than today's sidewalk, which would place the original sidewalk directly on top of Level G, the presumed bedding sand of the original sidewalk. Artifacts included nails, faunal bones, a copper button, pipe stems, pearlware and whiteware. **Level I**, a hard-packed fill layer, was found underlying the oyster shell walking surface and base (Levels G & H). It appears to have been left open as a walking surface for a time due to all the domestic refuse found present. It may have been a means to ensure a well tamped surface prior to construction of the shell walkway. The artifacts recovered included nails, glass bottle shards, and whiteware. **Levels J & K**, were found at the same time spanning the entire unit. Together they appear to be the remains of the 19th century, backyard boundaries to 79 & 81 East Street. Level J is an ash deposit that appears to have collected at the outer boundary of what may have been an alley or road at the time. Level K is a brick sidewalk or yard surface that indicates where the back of the property is likely to have extended. **Level L**, a brick rubble layer, was found at the same level as the 19th century ash and brick surfaces (Levels J & K), however, it was seen to undercut both and contain earlier material. It is most likely the resurfacing technique used to level and raise the area in preparation for the brick surface (Level K) and other developmental changes to the area from that time. The artifacts recovered included nails, bottle glass, faunal bones, metal buttons, pearlware, and lots of metal. **Feature 23**, sandy fill, was found under Level K, the brick sidewalk or possible yard surface. It was probably used as bedding sand or some leveling material. Artifacts included slag, nails, glass and whiteware. The TPQ for Levels F-K, as well as Features 18 & 23, is 1820, due to whiteware being the latest diagnostic artifact recovered in all cases. The TPQ for Level L is 1779, however this serves as supporting evidence for the interpretation that Level L was not an exposed surface for the most part and was probably used as fill. This would explain why it contained older material, as it would have been left intact and uncontaminated by modern debris.

18th Century Occupation

Level M, a hard packed clay surface, was uncovered around 2.3' feet under the current walking surface. The low artifact count in association with the compact nature of the level, lend to the interpretation that this is a late 18th century path or road. **Feature 30**, a brick rubble scatter, was discovered at the base of the mid-late 18th century clay road surface (Level M). The only artifacts recovered were burned brick and oysters shell and lead-glazed earthenware, giving this a TPQ of 1690, but as it is wedged between two layers dating to the last half of the 18th century, it would seem logical to attribute it to that period as well. **Feature 35**, a rectangular soil stain, was found at the base of F.30 and appears to have been the remnants of a post hole that had been filled with clay. There were no artifacts recovered from this feature. **Feature 25**, sand and ash deposit extending across the southern wall of the unit, was found at approximately 2.6' below datum. It appears to be some kind of debris or rubble layer cutting through Level N and ending just on top of Level O. The artifacts recovered included faunal remains, glass bottle, Wieldonware, and pearlware, giving this feature a TPQ of 1779. **Level N**, a clumpy, sandy, fill

or alluvial layer, was found at approximately 3.1' below datum and extended 0.1' deep. The artifacts recovered included creamware giving this level a TPQ of 1762. **Level O**, a hard clay surface, was found underlying the sandy deposit and extended down 3.5' below current sidewalk surface, giving a total depth of 0.3'. The artifacts recovered included white salt-glazed stoneware



Photograph by Matthew Cochran

Figure 4.18(Unit 4 at 79-81 East St.) **Clay road and drainage ditch** - shows Level Q, the early 18th century packed-clay road surface (lower-right); F.39, the drainage ditch (upper-left); and also F.41, what we have reason to believe is a West African religious bundle (protuberance in the upper-right portion of the ditch). Most notably, the cache contained a pre-historic stone ax head, approx. 300 pieces of lead shot, and dozens of copper straight pins and hand wrought nails.

which gave this level a TPQ of 1720. **Level P**, a thin, sandy deposit, was on top of the ditch feature to the north of the hard packed road surface. Artifacts included bone, tin glazed earthenware, North Devon, and creamware, giving this level a TPQ of 1762. **Level Q**, a hard packed, thick layer of clay, was uncovered 3.5' below datum. It was apparent immediately that this was a road surface lying in Fleet Street that was utilized prior to the city. This was obvious due to the angle of the road surface, cutting in a diagonal line from the south west corner to the northeast corner of the unit. Artifacts recovered included pipe stems, faunal remains, dark olive bottle glass, English-Brown stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, and some American stoneware, giving the TPQ of 1730 for this level. **Feature 39**, a sand filled depression next to the road surface, manifested fairly quickly as the road (Level Q) was excavated. Thin ephemeral-stratified, waterborne deposits were the clue that this was a drainage ditch associated with the road. The ditch was approximately 1.0' deep and 1.0' wide, and was cut into the underlying subsoil. The ditch ran east to west with an even sloping grade throughout the unit directly adjacent to the road (see Figure 4.18). Diagnostic artifacts within the ditch fill included a single sherd of North Devon gravel tempered ware, and a sherd of Jackfield-Type earthenware, giving a TPQ of c. 1740 for the filling of the ditch.

Waterborne sand and loam fill within the ditch indicates that the ditch was open as a viable channel for water drainage for an extended period of time during the first and second quarter of the 18th century. Thin layers of alternating sand and loam waterborne micro-strata were encountered as the ditch was excavated, indicating that the ditch was slowly silted in over the course of approximately 40 years. This approximate 40 year fill date is based on the date of the associated road (Level Q, c. 1720), and the fill layer directly above of the ditch (Level P, c. 1762). While the ditch fill was excavated as a single stratigraphic episode (F. 39), it was clear at the time of excavation that the ditch had been filled in gradually. Based on these field observations it seems likely that the ditch was silted in due to occasional water runoff carrying sand and loam from the road surface into the ditch itself. Micro-strata comprising the ditch fill consisted of thin bands of alternating sand and loam deposits, irregularly layered and spread throughout the ditch. This layering process was the result of water periodically running through the ditch; the ditch then drying out; followed by more water running through the ditch, etc.—all the while, leading to a gradual accumulation of silt within the ditch itself. At the time of excavation, these site formation processes were noted, however, it was impossible at the time to excavate each one of these thin bands separately. Micro-strata comprising the ditch fill were simply too ephemeral to be excavated as separate and distinct individual levels. Again, due to the irregularity of this siltation process within the ditch, Feature 39 was excavated as one single stratigraphic episode.

Feature 41, a chipped and ground stone prehistoric grooved axe, surrounded by pieces of lead shot and copper alloy straight pins concretized together within a clay soil matrix, was found at the base of the ditch (F.39). Surrounded by the near sterile waterborne ditch fill mentioned previously, the axe and associated concretized materials was given a distinct feature number, because it appeared as a distinct grouping of artifacts at the base of the ditch (see Figure 4.18). No evidence was found to suggest that the prehistoric axe and associated artifacts had been excavated into the ditch fill. Rather, the axe and associated materials appear to have been placed in the bottom of the ditch, while it was open and unsilted, directly on top of the subsoil from which it had been dug out of. Micro-strata, comprised of thin waterborne sand and loam deposits were found surrounding Feature 41 and comprised the remaining ditch fill. This accumulated soil matrix filling the ditch and surrounding the axe and associated artifacts, suggests that Feature 41 had been placed in the ditch while the ditch was open and actively in use as a water drainage course for the adjacent road. Feature 41 appears to have been buried as the ditch slowly silted in over time, rather than having been buried intentionally. Waterborne micro-strata comprised of alternating sand-loam deposits surrounding the axe and associated materials support this interpretation. Feature 41 was mapped and photographs were taken while it was in situ. The entire feature, including the concretized mass surrounding the prehistoric grooved stone axe was then removed. During the removal process of Feature 41, a corner of the surrounding clay soil matrix broke off, giving a glimpse of the construction of the feature. Feature 41 (the axe, pieces of lead shot, and copper alloy pins) appears to have been contained within either a cloth or leather bag, that had degraded over time. This collection of materials is believed at this time to be an African ritual bundle, placed near the cross road of Fleet Street and East Street in open public space. Based on a TPQ from the associated ditch fill above Feature 41, this bundle was likely placed in the open ditch during the first quarter of the 18th century, where it remained until it was silted over and buried.

Interpretation



Photograph by Matthew Palus

Figure 4.19(Unit 4 at 79-81 East St.) Ax head - is the double sided stone ax head found in what we have reason to believe is a West African religious bundle (F.41). This ax is currently thought to represent Shango, the Yoruba god of thunder, lightning and storms. He is commonly represented, in Yoruba folklore, by a double sided ax on his head.

Test Unit 4 presented us with seven episodes of development. 1) is the original dirt road (Level Q & F.39) seen in association with the corduroy road (for more information see Level R description in the 14 Fleet Street unit summary) . 2) is the 18th century update to the road on Fleet Street (Levels M-P) which established its direction in the location we see today . 3) is the utilization of the area as part of the backyard surface (Levels K & L), backing up to the edge of the road (Level J) . 4) is oyster shell yard-scatter or possible oyster shell path on the edge of the property (Levels G, H, & I) . 5) is 1820's era urbanization seen in the builder's trench and bedding sand used for associated brick sidewalk (F.18 & Level F) . 6) is the early 20th century sidewalk replacement (F.19, Level D, & Level E) . 7) is the late 20th century resurfacing of sidewalk (Levels A, B & C).

Based on this evidence, it is likely that Level A, the extant sidewalk and Level B & C, the bedding sand under the cement sidewalk, date to the last quarter of the 20th century. The remains of the previous brick sidewalk (F.19) found below the extant walking surface along with the current placement of the slate curbstones appear to have been part of the updates for the street in the second or third quarter of the 20th century based on the artifacts retrieved from the builder's trench and bedding sand (F.15 & Level D).

The original brick sidewalk that was constructed in the episode corresponding to the original placement of the slate curbstones was not found. However, evidence of the sidewalk was

still intact in the discovery of the bedding sand from this sidewalk (Level F) and the remains of the original builder's trench (F.18). The bricks from this sidewalk appear to have been removed to make way for their replacement, seen in F.19.

The three layers below this sidewalk (Levels G, H, & I) were the remains of oyster shell yard scatter or possible oyster shell path on the edge of property that would have been present through the first quarter of the 19th century. The layers below this represent a period when this portion of the streetscape did not serve strictly as a sidewalk or pathway. Level J appears to indicate where the yard surface ends and the ditch of the road begins due to the collection of ash and debris articulated in a horizontal strip spanning the entire south wall of the unit. Levels K & L appear to have been the backyard, part of which is brick-paved (Level K), part of which appears to be yard scatter or fill (Level L) that may have been used to level the yard surface in anticipation for the brick paving.

The next four levels (Levels M-P) appear to be an effort to align the northern portion with the southern portion of Fleet Street, resulting in the basic street alignment we see today. Below these levels we see the original road surface (Level Q & F.39) which was at an inconsistent orientation to the layout of Fleet Street seen today. It may be evidence of a pre-Fleet road plan or it could simply be evidence of a less direct path due to land formations and lack of mitigation efforts that would have been necessary to construct a straight or more direct route initially. Running along side the road surface there was a drainage ditch with micro strata that is commonly found due to the accumulation of silts from water runoff. Within the ditch was found a bundle (F.41) that appears to have been intentionally placed in the running water that would have been present in the ditch. In the following section ("Stages of City Development") more focus and attention will be attributed to this artifact and the possible implications.

Table 4.5: Unit 4 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQ
4	Level A	0.23	0.37	0.14	N/A	N/A	Sidewalk	N/A	20 th c.
4	Level B/C*	0.37	0.55	0.18	10YR4/6	Sand	Bedding sand	36/38	20 th c.
4	Feature 15**	0.63	1.86	1.23	10YR4/4	Silty sand	Builder's trench for curbstones	40/42/49	1820
4	Feature 19	0.56	0.72	0.16	N/A	N/A	Brick sidewalk	N/A	N/A
4	Level D	0.72	1.16	0.44	10YR4/6	Sand	Bedding sand	51	1859
4	Level E	1.16	1.21	0.05	10YR4/4	Sand	Bedding sand	54	N/A
4	Level F	1.21	1.39	0.18	10YR5/8	Sand	Fill layer	55	1820
4	Level G	1.39	1.48	0.09	10YR4/6	Silty sand	Oyster shell surface	57	1820
4	Level H	1.48	1.69	0.21	5YR4/4	Sandloam	Base of oyster shell surface	58	1779
4	Feature 18	1.74	2.66	0.92	7.5YR4/6	Sandloam	19 th c. trench for curbstones	61	1820
4	Level I	1.69	2.02	0.33	7.5YR5/4	Clay	Fill layer	63	1820
4	Level J	2.05	2.1	0.05	10YR3/2	Sandloam	Ash layer	69	1820
4	Level K	1.98	2.25	0.27	N/A	N/A	Brick sidewalk	71	N/A
4	Feature 23	2.355	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sand	Soil staining	75	1820
4	Level L	2.17	2.39	0.22	10YR3/6	Sand	Walking surface	70	1779
4	Level M	2.39	3.14	0.75	5YR4/6	Clay sand	Walking surface	80	1779
4	Feature 25	2.63	2.77	0.14	2.5Y4/4	Sand	Top of road	83	1779
4	Feature 30	3.10	3.40	0.30	10YR4/6	Silty sand	Brick rubble	90	1690
4	Level N	3.14	3.27	0.13	10YR5/8	Sand	Alluvial deposit	91	1762
4	Level O	3.27	3.56	0.29	10YR3/6	Clay	Road surface	94	1720
4	Level P	3.47	N/A	N/A	10YR4/6	Sand	Road ditch fill	95	1762
4	Level Q	3.52	3.67	0.15	7.5YR4/6	Clay	Road surface	96	1730
4	Feature 35	3.6	3.7	0.10	7.5YR4/6	Silty sand	Post hole	N/A	N/A
4	Feature 39	4.17	4.32	0.15	10YR4/6	Sand	Ditch for road	104	1740

* Levels B and C combined

** Levels within Feature 15 (A-D) combined

Stages of City Development: Temporal Periods

This section of the report will attempt to tie together the archaeology that was performed on site numbers: 18AP109, 18AP111, and 18AP112. This section will use the archaeological features, stratigraphic levels and historical archives to link test units through all the sites into common temporal periods. While some of the archaeology will speak for itself, the majority of the archaeology reflects the historical references that were mentioned in Chapter 3. The temporal periods that will be discussed in this section will be Pre-1770(Annapolis Development); 1770-1830 (Fleet-Cornhill Neighborhood Development); 1830-1880 (Urbanization I); 1880-1930 (Urbanization II); 1930-present (The Modern Period).

Temporal Period Pre-1770 (Annapolis Development)

18AP111 (Fleet Street)

In 1704, a large fire in the newly chartered city of Annapolis burned nearly all of the earliest records pertaining to most of the Anne Arundel County land and court proceedings. What little historical evidence we have comes from land records and Annapolis General Assembly records after the fire. The earliest debatable reference to Fleet Street is the 1781 Frenchman's map. However, the archaeology completed on Fleet Street has proven that this area of modern Annapolis was being developed before these earliest records would indicate, and potentially before the charter of the city itself.

In 1723, Robert Gordon bought a plat of land known as the Ship-carpenter's Lot. This plat of land was located in the area that is currently home to Middleton's Tavern and the Tobacco Prize, Market Space itself and also encompassed the bottom of modern Fleet Street. Gordon developed this plat of land and historical references discussed his building a road that reached across his plat of land to the shore line of the 1720s (Jacobsen 1973). The James Stoddard map of 1718 has a plat boundary that matches the plat of land that Robert Gordon owned. The northwestern boundary of Gordon's plat on the Stoddard map aligns with today's road configuration of Fleet Street, running at a southeast, diagonal, off-shoot from East Street and heading straight toward the City Dock.

The archaeology on Fleet Street from April 1, 2008 to June 1, 2008 yielded evidence that this area was for commercial use. The road that Robert Gordon is said to have made was found at 14 Fleet Street (Unit 2), four and half feet below the modern sidewalk surface. The road (level R) was constructed out of hewn timbers placed side by side with layers of compacted wood shavings, sand, and other materials placed over that, and a final clay cap on top. The timbers would have been the solid base of the road. The layers above it - the sand and wood chippings - would have been the water mitigation technique. The clay cap would have served as the traversable, dry road surface. The date associated with the timber road, or the corduroy road, is 1720. White salt glazed refined stoneware was found in the stratigraphic level right above the base level of the corduroy road (the hewn timbers), which has a TPQ (terminus post quem) of 1720 (Hume).

At the upper end of Fleet Street we discovered what may be a higher portion of this same road or perhaps an adjoining road. Outside of 79-81 East Street (or the back yard to that residence, which is on Fleet Street), a test unit was placed approximately 200 feet up the road from 14 Fleet Street, where the corduroy road was discovered. This portion is not a corduroy road, but instead was made out of very hard-packed clay. The

test unit that was placed on the upper end of Fleet Street (Unit 4) yielded a road (Level Q) that is thought to be connected to the one at 14 Fleet Street. This portion of the road is located three and a half feet below current street grade. This road was associated with a ditch (Feature 39) which was located on the north side of the road.

The ditch itself became a significant archaeological find. Not only did it help date the road to the 1740s with the discovery of North Devon gravel temper ware (Hume), but the ditch also yielded a unique artifact. Positioned upright at the bottom of the ditch was a stone axe head surrounded by copper pins, metal nails, lead shot, a piece of molded glass in the shape of a gun flint, and other metals, all concretized together. This bundle is believed to have been placed intentionally at the bottom of this ditch, probably when there was water flowing through the ditch, and was probably placed in a protective cloth sack or bag to keep the bundle together. This bundle is believed to be the symbol of a religious practice native to Western Africa.

The axe head itself is double-sided and is currently thought to represent Shango, the Yoruba god of thunder, lightning and storms ("Shango." Encyclopedia Mythica from Encyclopedia Mythica Online.<http://www.pantheon.org/articles/s/shango.html> [Accessed September 12, 2008]). Shango is most closely related to St. John in the Catholic faith (*Praising His Name In The Dance: Spirit Possession in the Spiritual Baptist Faith and Orisha Work in Trinidad, West Indies (Studies in Latin America and the Caribbean)*, by Kenneth Ant Lum, 2000.). The other artifacts that were recovered along with the axe head all have to do with munitions, fire, and power. First, the axe head itself is an object of power and destruction. The lead shot that was concretized to the axe is used as ammunition. The molded glass in the shape of a gun flint is theoretically the spot where the spark would be generated to fire off the lead shot and the use of a crystalline material that refracts light would have served a dual purpose. Finally, all the copper pins and metal nails that were near the axe head and found in the surrounding area shows that metal working was involved with this bundle. The metal nails are hand wrought, attributing further meaning to the bundle. The act of smithing is an act involving intense heat, skill and power, which could explain why the metal nails and copper pins were placed in with this bundle.

On the other side of the road at 45 Fleet Street (Unit 3) approximately 30 feet away from test unit 4, there was a post hole discovered 3.3' below current street grade. This places a boundary for the western side of the road. Although the road was not found in test unit 3, the post hole would have certainly been placed to the west of the road since they both date to the same time period and are at the same depth.

18AP109 (Market Space)

At the opposite end of Fleet Street, at 26 Market Space (Unit 1), archaeological testing showed the existence of a former shore line. Levels J through P from this unit all contained material that dated to the early 18th century. Most of the diagnostic material recovered was white saltglaze stoneware that was used to date these layers to the 1720s (Hume). In addition to these ceramics, both worked and natural wood was found in these levels. The wood that was placed at this location is most likely pine. There is a mix of domestic artifacts seen with white saltglaze and the pine wood found together. According to local historian Jane McWilliams, pine wood was brought in from outside of Annapolis during a land reclamation phase in the early 18th century. It would appear that this is almost certainly that land reclamation phase.

Summary

The Phase II testing of the streetscapes in front of selected addresses along Fleet Street (18AP111), Cornhill Street (18AP112), and at 26 Market Space (18AP109) indicate that archaeological resources at all three sites have a high degree of archaeological integrity, and are historically significant. Individual test units provide contributing evidence that all three of these streets meet National Register Criterion D for potential inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Testing on all three of these sites has proven the potential for archaeological resources to add considerable knowledge to the historical development of the working class Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood, and more broadly, knowledge of the development of the City of Annapolis over the past three hundred years. In addition, archaeological resources within the project area have the distinct potential to shed light on the lives, cultural practices, and varying uses of public space by those that inhabited the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood.

Archaeological testing within the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood has revealed considerable differences between the historical record and the archaeological record. While background historical research was certainly necessary and useful for archaeological testing in the course of this project, archaeological testing has led to both a series of questions as well as answers that could not have been gotten to through historical documents alone. In some instances the archaeology on these sites has complemented written historical documents; in other instances it has challenged the historical record by shedding light on cultural groups left out of historical documents.

In the case of Fleet Street (18AP111), archaeological testing has challenged ambiguous historical records concerning both the date and development of the street. Archaeology has proven that Fleet Street dates certainly to the first quarter of the 18th century and potentially to the last quarter of the 17th century, approximately one hundred years earlier than was previously thought. The discovery of a log or corduroy road at the lower end of Fleet Street, near Market Space, and an earthen road surface at the upper end of Fleet Street, near the junction with East Street, gives us an important insight into early town development. Dating to the time of the Charter of the City of Annapolis in 1708, this road acted as a commercial thoroughfare connecting industrial spaces near the area of the current City Dock to industrial spaces on College Creek. Surviving historical documents from this time period have hinted at the location of shipyards and sawyards in the vicinity of City Dock, but have given us relatively little tangible evidence of the daily lives of early Annapolitan craftsmen and women. In addition to recovering artifacts directly related to shipbuilding and carpentry activities located along Fleet Street, archaeological testing recovered clear environmental data suggesting that the water line was much closer to the junction of Fleet and Cornhill Streets than it is at present. Archaeological testing at 26 Market Space (18AP109) recovered data to support interpretations that the area currently under Market Space was filled in during the first half of the 18th century, and that most if not all of the land on which Market Space now stands is reclaimed. This significance of archaeological discoveries made on Fleet Street cannot be understated, warranting special consideration in upcoming construction and improvement activities.

Archaeological testing on Fleet Street has also recovered early 18th century evidence for an African presence in Annapolis' formative years. A possible Yoruba ritual bundle, intentionally placed in public, in a ditch along Fleet Street suggests that Annapolis' early history is as much African as it is European. The significance of this

unique discovery cannot be understated. Historical records throughout the 18th and 19th century document the presence of Africans and later African Americans in Annapolis, however, in many instances historical documents represent these individuals anonymously as either chattel or at best as single names divorced from cultural traditions and ethnicity. The discovery of a first quarter of the 18th century Yoruba ritual bundle in public space not only confirms the presence of Africans in Annapolis in the early 18th century, but also confirms the retention of African cultural practices.

In many ways archaeological testing on Cornhill Street has complemented historical records concerning the development of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood. Archaeology has shown that Cornhill Street was planned and laid out by Charles Wallace beginning in the 1770s and that archaeological resources are by and large intact. This discovery has led to the interpretation that much of Cornhill Street was developed in one relatively intensive episode during the last quarter of the 18th century, and has witnessed relatively little change since. This lack of what could be termed destructive modernization means that much of the late 18th century historical character of the Cornhill Street streetscape is intact. Significant archaeological features found along Cornhill Street include a public well likely built in the last quarter of the 18th century, an earthen roadbed indicating the original 18th century road alignment, and earthen sidewalk surfaces likely dating to the initial phase of development.

As previously stated, testing in the course of this project has revealed considerable differences between the historical record and the archaeological record. Archaeological evidence recovered on Fleet Street (18AP111), Cornhill Street (18AP112), and at 26 Market Space (18AP109) has revealed a complexity of urbanization throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries that was only hinted at by historical documents. Archaeological features encountered in the course of this project physically document changes in the streetscapes of both Fleet and Cornhill Streets and at 26 Market Space. Significant changes represented by these features include the modernization of city infrastructure including water, gas, and City owned utilities throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In addition, significant archaeological features recovered in the course of this testing have shown the modernization of Annapolis' City owned right of ways, including street and sidewalk paving episodes dating to the first quarter of the 19th century. While evidence of modernization efforts was found at all three of these sites, archaeology has shown that there is a discrepancy in terms of when each of these sites was modernized. This discrepancy, manifested over a roughly fifty year time period, is related to commercial and class interests within the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood. Chronologically, the first of these sites to be modernized in terms of City owned utilities was at Market Space, where a series of gas and sewage pipes suggest a modernization date as early as the late 1860s. Cornhill was the next to be modernized, with water and sewer pipes installed in the 1880s. And, Fleet Street was the last of these sites to be modernized, with water pipes installed post 1900. Based on this chronology, it seems likely that modern City owned utilities were installed differentially depending on wealth, with commercial interests at Market Space having the first priority, followed by middle class interests on Cornhill Street, and lastly working class African Americans residents on Fleet Street.

The archaeological documentation of 19th and 20th century cultural and demographic change within the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood is less readily apparent. Historical documentary evidence narrates an emigrant and ethnic experience within the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood during the early 20th century that is not immediately

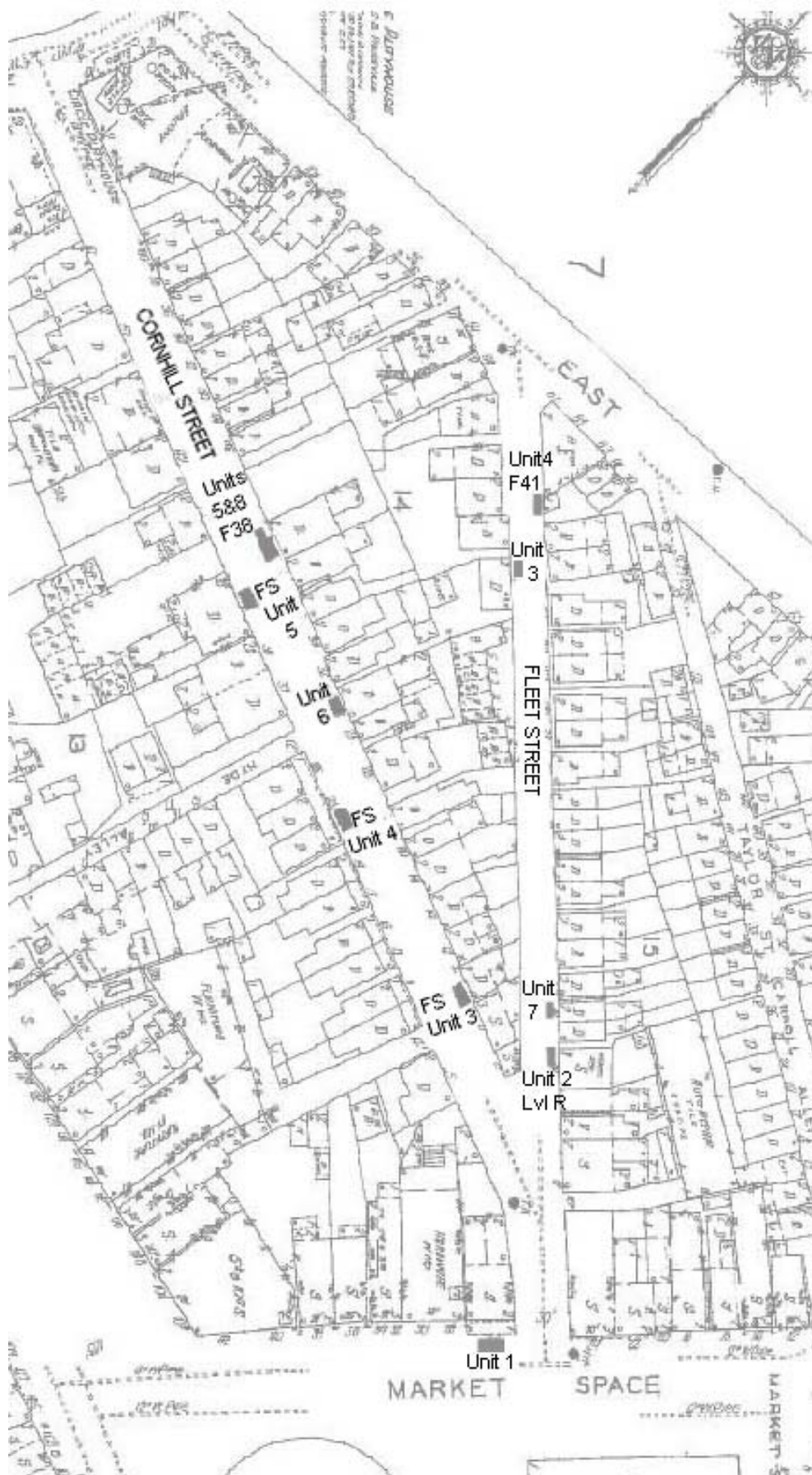


Figure 2.1 Location of all test units, site boundaries and key features

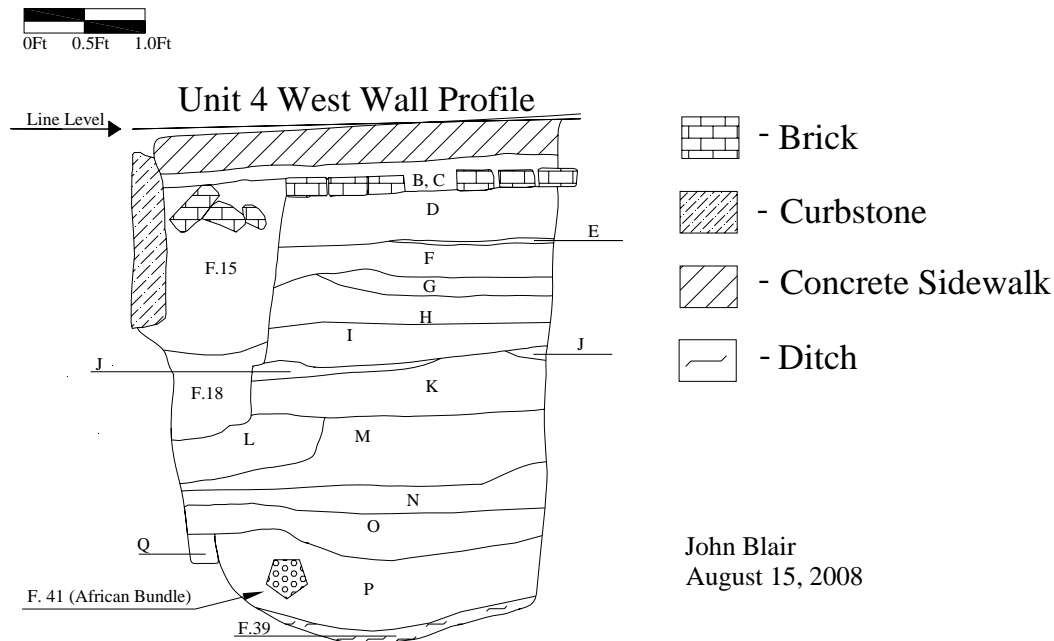


Figure 4.20(Unit 4 at 79-81 Fleet Street)
Levels and feature distinctions here are made with the use of Arabic numerals and alphabet characters. Unit 4 yield a road that is connected to the road at unit 2 at 14 Fleet Street. The road is Q and the road ditch is P.

Level B,C	10YR3/4-dark yellowish brown-very sandy loam
Level D	10YR7/3-very pale brown-sand
Level E	7.5YR4/3-brown-sandy loam
Level F	10YR4/3-dark yellowish brown-sand
Level G	7.5YR3/4-dark brown-sandy loam
Level H	5YR5/6-yellowish red with 7.5YR4/6-strong brown-silty sand
F.15	10YR4/4-dark yellowish brown-silty sand
F.18	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-silty sand
Level I	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-sand
Level J	10YR4/1-dark gray-sandy loam
Level J	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-silty sand
Level K	10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-silty sand
Level L	10YR3/3-dark brown-silt with ash
Level M	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-silty sand
Level N	10YR5/8-yellowish brown-sand
Level O	10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-clay
Level P	10YR5/8-yellowish brown-sand
Level Q	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-sandy loam
F.39	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-sandy loam
F.41	African Bundle - Axe head, lead shot, copper pins, nails

Plan View of Feature 39, with Ax Head and Level Q

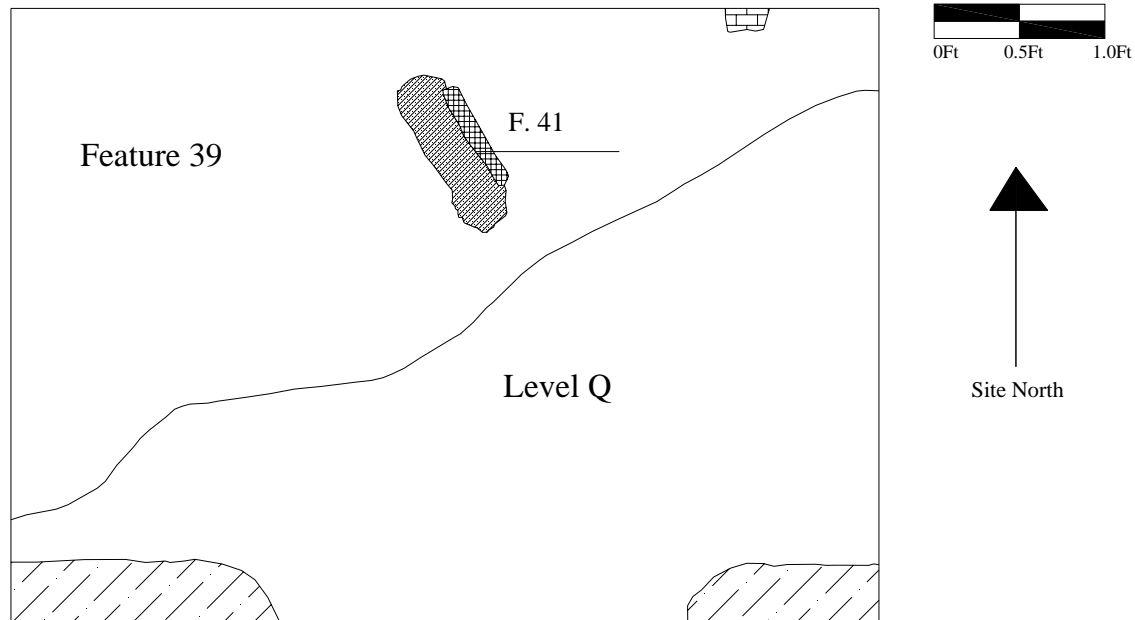






Figure 4.21(Unit 4 at 79-81 East Street) shows the plan view of level Q, the clay road surface, and feature 39, the drainage ditch containing the African bundle (F.41). These are significant because they give us evidence of a broad, intact stratigraphy on Fleet Street and a cultural context with significance for the area.

John Blair
September 3, 2008

Level Q 7.5YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-road
Feature 39 10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown- ditch

-  Slag, copper pins, lead shot inclusions adhered to ax head
-  Ax Head
-  Brick
-  Curbstones

*****REVIEW DRAFT*****

**Phase II Archaeological Testing on Wye Greenhouse (18TA314), Talbot
County, Maryland, 2008**

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Report Prepared for
Tilghman Family

Archaeology in Annapolis, a Cooperative Project between
Historic Annapolis Foundation, The Banneker Douglass Museum and
The University of Maryland at College Park

2009

18TA314: Wye Greenhouse (Unit 2)

Test Unit 2 measured 5' x 5' and was located on the north side of the Greenhouse, and straddled the doorway of the slave quarter attached to the rear of the Greenhouse. Test Unit 2 was excavated to a depth of 2.02' below current grade and contained eight stratigraphic layers and four features. (See Table 5.3 for details).

Modern Activities – 20th Century



Figure 5.5 – Unit 2 Level A and Modern Drain (F.1) – This is the existing condition of Unit 2 prior to excavation. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Level A was the modern occupation surface and dates to the 20th century. The artifacts that were recovered from the level consisted of mortar, brick, wire nails, and glass, both bottle and flat. **Level B** was an early 20th century surface which contained cut and modern nails, oyster shell and flat glass.

Feature 1 was a modern gravel drain, which was installed sometime in the 1980s. Its purpose was to help stop the water damage to the foundation. The gravel extended out horizontally almost a foot and ran parallel to the north wall. This drain was about half a foot deep and the bottom was lined with plastic. Artifacts were not kept from this feature.

Occupation – 19th Century

Feature 2 was a brick pad that was discovered approximately 0.37' below the surface. Feature 2 consisted of approximately 35 bricks, some whole, but most were broken. There were also 3-4 natural cobbles or other stones used in the articulated surface. There was an extension of Feature 2 found in Unit 1 which did not span the entire unit. The bricks were found approximately a half foot under current grade, and were about two tenths thick.



Figure 5.6 – Unit 2 Brick Pad (F.2) – This brick feature was constructed out of both whole and fragmented brick as well as natural stone. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Level C was the level directly underneath the brick pad (Feature 2). This level was 0.15' deep and there was a heavy concentration of river rock pebbles found which indicates that it was used as a method of leveling and capping the lower levels of debris in Level D. There was a high artifact yield from this level of primarily domestic material. Level C artifacts consisted of transfer print whiteware, a worn down copper coin or button, and two prehistoric projectile points, corroded metal, bone, both flat and bottle glass, and a large amount of smooth river rock. One of the points was made out of low quality quartz and the other was made from gray chert. The chert point was broken and not found in situ, however, both pieces were recovered. These points were not in their original context. Given the amount of 19th century material it is certain that these points were relocated to their present position sometime in the mid 19th century. Based on the presence of whiteware, this level has a TPQ of 1820.



Figure 5.7 – Unit 2 Quartz Point – After removal of the brick feature (F.2) a prehistoric quartz projectile point was discovered. It is similar other prehistoric points found in the area that date to the late woodland period (500-1000CE). Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Feature 4 was a slightly recessed, darkened area of soil directly under the drip line of the living quarter. This feature was at first thought to demarcate the builder's trench but was found to be associated with the brick pad (Feature 2). The area was sunken by approximately .5' from the rest of the brick from Feature 2 and contained a dark silty loam with no artifacts. Under the soil a continuation of brick (Feature 2) was found to run against the foundation beneath the threshold. Feature 4 was redefined in the field to refer to the discolored sterile strip of soil created by the drip line of the living quarter.

Phase of Alteration

Level D was a rubble level that was associated with the earlier occupation of the quarter in the 1780s. This level was 0.22' thick and defined by the presence of heavily deteriorated brick fragments from an alteration phase that occurred in the 18th century. This level is also found in Unit 1, Level E. Artifacts recovered included English brown stoneware, terra cotta wares, hand-wrought nails, oyster shell and bricks.





Figure 5.8 – Unit 2 Drip Line (Feature 4) – The Builder’s Trench revealed a dry-laid foundation supporting the living quarter behind the main block of the greenhouse. The clay subsoil showed “pockets” or small voids, most likely due to rodent and root disturbance. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Level E, was a clay cap that was 0.25’ thick which was used to grade the area during the initial construction phase in the 18th century. There was no solid diagnostic material that was recovered from this layer, but nothing dated into the 19th century. Artifacts included hand-wrought nails, brick and mortar. The hand-wrought nails are a type called Rose-head (in reference to the shape of the head of the nail) and indicate that this material would be common in the 1700s. We did not get a more narrow date range from the material collected out of this unit.

Feature 6 was the builders’ trench that was associated with the north wall of the Greenhouse, which was the southern boundary of the unit. The trench was about 0.59’ deep and approximately 0.8’ wide. The artifacts that were recovered from this unit included red earthenware, brick, nails, and oyster shell. The builders’ trench exposed a seven layer brick foundation that was dry-laid. This is strikingly different from the foundation seen in Unit 1 which had a thick build-up of oyster shell mortar squeezing out from between all the bricks. This means that the living quarter of the greenhouse where Unit 2 was located was built in a different sequence than the shed to the east where Unit 1 was located.



Figure 5.9 – Unit 2 Builder’s Trench (Feature 6) – The Builder’s Trench revealed a dry-laid foundation supporting the living quarter behind the main block of the greenhouse. The clay subsoil showed “pockets” or small voids, most likely due to rodent and root disturbance. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Level F, was possibly contact occupation within what would have been the original surface level. It was part of the original A-horizon and contained much rodent and root system disturbance within the level. The only material recovered was some hand-blown, thick, black glass. This kind of glass is very dark, olive green, frequently contains evidence of air bubbles and impurities, and is common throughout most of the 18th century. Because of this, black glass does not reveal a more specific date range without an identifying mark.

Prehistoric

Level G was the sterile portion of the buried A-horizon in this unit. This portion was approximately 0.35’ deep and contained no artifacts. **Level H** was the yellow clay subsoil that is found through the entire site. The subsoil was reached approximately 2.02’ below current grade. No artifacts were recovered from this level.

Interpretation

Test Unit 2 was divided into four major strata with a fifth being the subsoil. The four major strata consist of modern activity, occupation of the 19th century, alteration phase, and Prehistoric. The area within the unit has been used over many hundreds of years. The only strata that fell into the prehistoric context were Levels G and H. Despite the fact that they were sterile of material culture the presence of a sterile buried A-horizon (Level G) indicates that the surface is either contemporary with or predates occupation of the area in the 1650s. Level H is sterile subsoil and would have not have been exposed to human contact.

The next stratum was the alteration layers. Based solely upon the archaeology, we have discovered that the living quarter associated with this test unit dates to the earliest phase of development on the portion of the current Greenhouse. Once we excavated the builders' trench the architecture that we could see showed us a different foundation style from the rest of the main block. This will be discussed in greater detail in the discussion section of this chapter. The artifacts recovered in this stratum indicated it was an older and more heavily occupied area than the shed to the east. This is due to the fact that it was the only unit of the two units placed on the northern side of the Greenhouse that contained any substantial amount of domestic artifacts from the 18th Century (English brown stoneware, bottle glass, etc.).

The next stratum was the 19th century occupation layers. The artifacts that we recovered in this unit also indicated that it was a more heavily occupied area during this period. This is due to the higher yield of domestic artifacts from this stratum (ceramics, pipe stems, bottle glass, etc.). In addition, it should be noted that the only prehistoric artifacts found in this unit were discovered in this stratum. The two points recovered from the unit signifies that the land in the area was being used by Native Americans prior to European occupation. However, the fact that points were found in a solidly 19th century stratum indicates that these items were placed there intentionally by those occupying the area during the early 19th century. Based on the type of points recovered and their consistency with surrounding prehistoric materials that have been found, it is likely that these were originally found in the area and simply relocated with a specific meaning or purpose in mind. This is a common practice seen within the slave community. The quartz point was found lying pointed due north directly under a brick from the brick pad. The brick this point was discovered under was slightly off center and to the west of the threshold but still where foot traffic would have been crossing. The symbolic placement of points has been seen throughout the mid-Atlantic region under floorboards, thresholds, under traversable thoroughfares, in rafters, and behind walls. It was used as a way to ward off spirits and protect areas where one crossed paths.

The last stratum is the modern activity layers which would have consisted of the levels associated with the post alteration layers. This is also the stratum that is associated with the activities of the area after the addition of the potter's shed to the main block of the Greenhouse on the northeast side. This stratum has a few more domestic artifacts, but not nearly enough to link domestic activities to this building. The modern activities primarily represent the conversion of this area from being a living quarter to being utilized for storage and other utilitarian purposes.

Table 5.3: Unit 2 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.
2	FEATURE 1	0.35	0.67	0.32	n/a	Pea gravel	Modern Drainage trench	n/a
2	A	0.24	0.28	0.04	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Top soil	2
2	B	0.28	0.37	0.90	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Occupation debris from modern drain	3
2	FEATURE 2	0.37	.63	0.26	n/a	Brick	Brick pad	n/a
2	FEATURE 4	1.00	1.10	0.10	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Drip Line	13
2	C	0.57	0.72	0.15	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Occupation pre-brick	8
2	D	0.72	0.94	0.22	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Brick rubble & domestic refuse	11
2	E	0.94	1.19	0.25	10YR 2/2 10YR 6/8	SiLo/ Clay	Grading method used to level surface	14
2	FEATURE 6	1.40	1.99	0.59	10YR 4/2	Clay Lo	Builder's trench	18
2	F	1.19	1.37	0.18	10YR3/1	SaClLo	Poss. contact occupation	19
2	G	1.37	1.72	0.35	10YR3/1	SiLo	Sterile A-Horizon	21
2	H	1.72	2.02	0.30	10YR6/3	Clay	Sterile Sub-soil	22

The above chart details stratigraphic levels and features as they were encountered in the course of excavations. Represented in this chart are descriptions of levels and features that include elevations below unit datum, average depth measurements, soil descriptions, and level and feature interpretations.

Artifact Summary and Interpretation

Artifacts reflected in the chart below (Table 5.4) help to show the use of the area outside of the Greenhouse's Slave Quarter based on the total number of artifacts recovered. Artifacts recorded within this table show the highest concentration of materials appearing in Level C and in Feature 2, which was the brick work surface. These materials are composed of glass, faunal and ceramic materials. This helps us to determine that the high concentration of domestic artifacts represent a period of significant occupation of the Greenhouse. The relatively small number of these items found in the other levels by comparison, shows that there was a lack of occupation during the mid to late 18th century and also a drop off after the mid 19th century.

Table 5.4 – Unit 2 Artifact Summary

Name	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Feat. 2	Feat 4.	Feat. 6	Total	Percent
Ceramics	1	0	39	11	0	0	1	1	0	0	53	2.8
Flower Pots (terra cotta)	1	0	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1.2
Other Ceramics	0	0	23	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	31	1.7
Glass	23	212	396	71	5	4	8	287	0	0	1006	53.7
Window (Flat)	22	210	388	71	3	0	0	287	0	0	981	52.4
Bell Jar	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Bottle	1	2	8	0	2	4	8	0	0	0	25	1.3
Architectural Material	24	152	122	32	13	21	2	162	0	0	528	28.2
Bricks	0	2	26	0	3	17	2	41	0	0	91	4.9
Nails	24	150	96	32	10	4	0	121	0	0	437	23.3
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Faunal Material	1	2	148	72	13	1	0	16	0	0	253	13.5
Bones	1	2	73	51	13	0	0	16	0	0	156	8.3
Shells	0	0	75	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	97	5.2
Identified Domestic Artifacts	5	4	1	7	1	1	0	11	0	0	30	1.6
Metal	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0.4
Other	4	0	1	6	1	1	0	10	0	0	23	1.2
Total	54	370	707	193	33	27	11	477	0	0	1872	100.0

this specific strategy. Again, a more detailed faunal analysis is needed to verify this claim. Taken together, ceramics, personal-related artifacts and faunal remains offer a clear indication that the Greenhouse's north shed was in fact a living area during the last decade of the 18th century through the first half of the 19th century (c.1790-1840).

Perhaps more telling of the labor relations and potential aesthetics of the Greenhouse's enslaved residents is a single artifact found associated with this ceramic assemblage, from a context dated to c. 1820-1840. Located in front of the north shed/slave quarter's doorway, directly beneath a brick-work yard, was a single white quartzite prehistoric spear point, roughly four inches long by two inches wide. The point was carefully placed facing north and away from the entrance of the quarter. Similar finds of white quartzite and quartz projectile points are ubiquitous on Slave sites in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and a host of Southern States (Leone and Fry 1999, 2001). In many instances these points have been located near doorways, fireplaces, house foundations and interior root cellars. These finds have been interpreted by archaeologists and historians as belonging to a set of African/African-American spiritual practices colloquially referred to as Hoodoo. Widely practiced by African-Americans throughout the 19th century, these practices were often associated with utilizing spirits believed to help or protect individuals. In this particular case, a spear point may have been meant to point or direct a spirit away from the house, or quarter.



Figure 5.48 – Unit 2, Spear Point in Front of Slave Quarter Door – Artifacts related to African-American Hoodoo practices are widely found throughout the Southern United States. A spear point found in front of the doorway to the Greenhouse's slave quarter may bear witness to cultural tradition. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

The significance of this particular object lies not in its uniqueness. Rather, the ubiquity of these finds across the Southern United States demonstrates the presence of West African cultural practices. That this set of particular cultural/spiritual practices survives into the mid to late 19th century (and in some instances the late 20th century) suggests that the culture of enslaved of African-Americans was different from that of Anglo-European cultures of the same time period. As such, if Hoodoo can be read as a testament to cultural differences, then it may comment on the ceramic assemblage associated with the Greenhouse's enslaved inhabitants. Artifacts recovered from the assemblage detailed above, such as domestic-related ceramics, food-related faunal remains, personal objects such as buttons and a shoe buckle, and a single Hoodoo related white quartzite spear point, are direct archaeological evidence of the lives of the Greenhouse's enslaved African-American inhabitants.

20th Century Greenhouse Use and Preservation

By the twentieth century, Wye House had undergone substantial changes and the Wye Greenhouse has proven to be no exception. Emancipation left Wye House with a substantial problem. How to maintain a plantation system when the labor base has been emancipated? Changes came in two pragmatic forms. First, tenant farming gave way to a gradual change to mechanized farming, and second, a plantation that had once been in the thousands of acres of arable land gave way to a plantation that not only shrank in size, but also became partially grown over.

Archaeology and photographic documentary evidence suggest that the Wye Greenhouse also underwent similar changes. Photos from the turn of the twentieth century suggest that the Greenhouse was no longer used as much as it had once been. Photos document broken windows on the south façade and sections of exterior stucco that had begun to peel off. Archaeology on the interior of the north shed/slave quarter addition mirrors this gradual disuse of the Greenhouse. In particular, a wooden floor that had once covered the interior space was allowed to rot in place without repair, or, perhaps had been removed altogether. In any event, the lack of a viable floor surface in the north shed/slave quarter addition made this an uninhabitable place.

The pattern that emerges through the archaeology and the documentary sources is that of a gradual disuse and perhaps a change in the importance of the Greenhouse. By the 1930s, the Greenhouse was something of an aesthetic relic—not a ruin—but clearly a structure that no longer was being put to its full, original 18th century use. With a sense of irony, the 20th century Greenhouse is perhaps best thought of as an image: A structure whose aesthetic is more important than its functional value. This development returns us to Charles Willson Peale's vision of the Greenhouse.

Unit 2 - Plan View of Feature 2

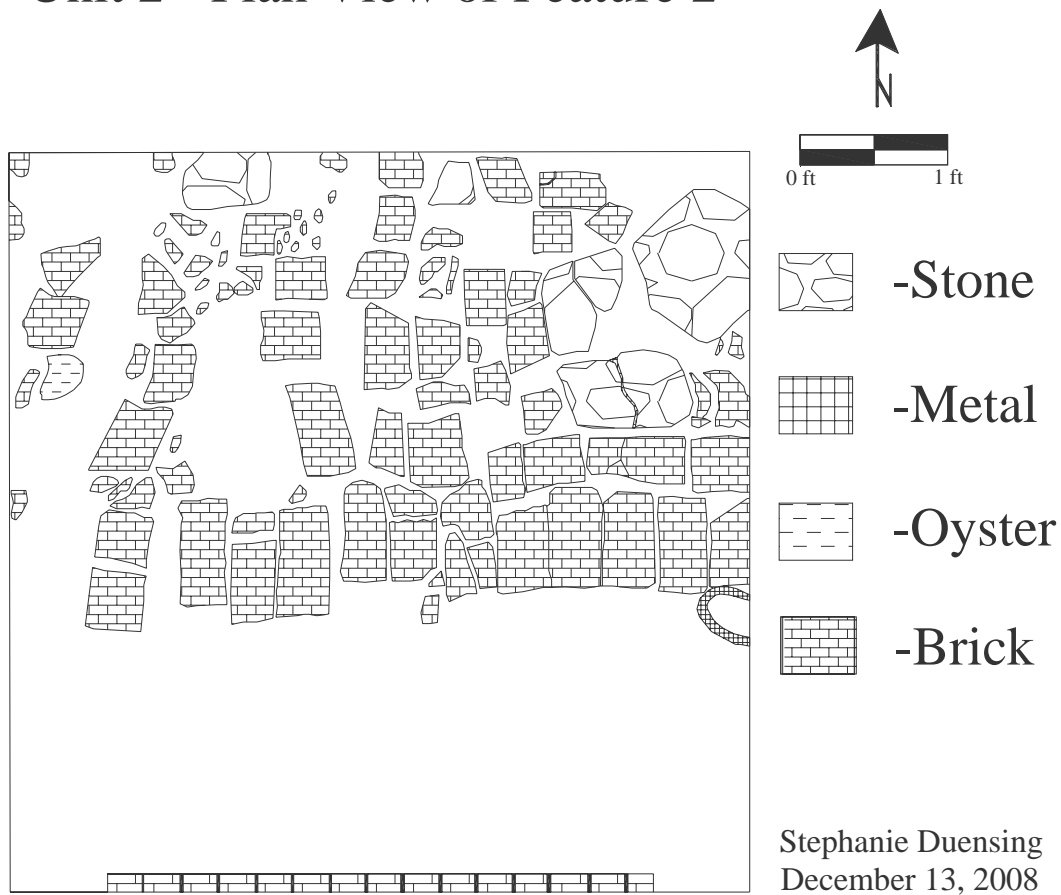
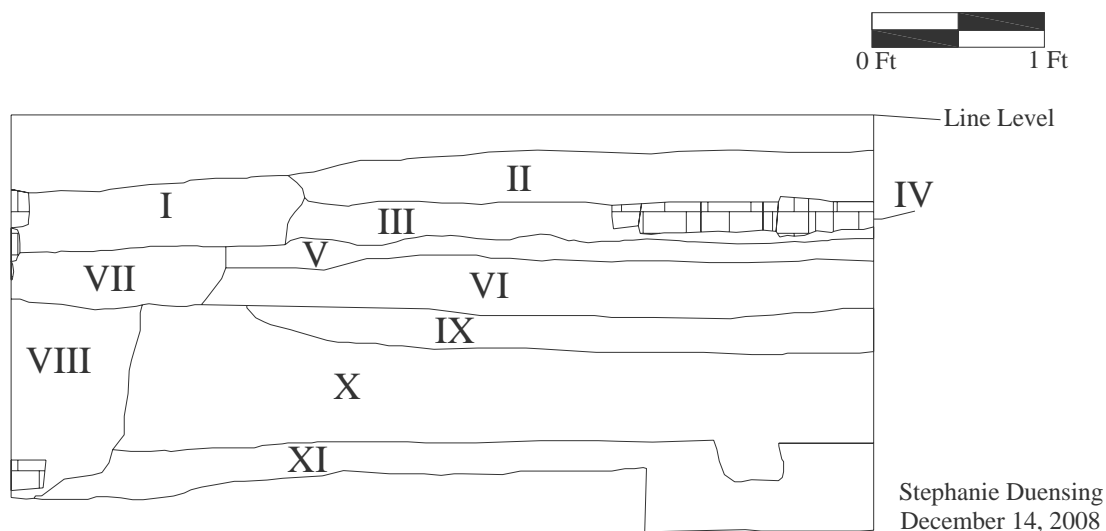


Figure 5.12 – Unit 2 Plan View of Feature 2 – This is the remains of the brick and stone paved working surface found mostly intact and littered with 19th century materials.
Digitized by Stephanie Duensing

Unit 2 - West Wall Profile



- I. Feature 1 - Pea Gravel
- II. Level A - 10YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Loam
- III. Level C - 10YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Loam w/ 25% River Rock
- IV. Feature 2 - Brick Pad
- V. Level D - Brick Rubble & 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam
- VI. Level E - 10 YR 6/8 Brownish Yellow Clay w/ 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Loam
- VII. Feature 4 - Drip Line - 10YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Loam
- VIII. Feature 6 - Builder's Trench - 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam
- IX. Level F - 10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray Silty Loam
- X. Level G - A Horizon - 10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray Silty Loam
- XI. Level H - Sterile Subsoil - 10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Clay

Figure 5.13 – Unit 2 West Wall Profile – Pictured here you can see the builder's trench (VIII), the brick work surface (IV), and the 18th century destruction level (V). Digitized by Stephanie Duensing

Wye Orangery Floor Plan with Test Units

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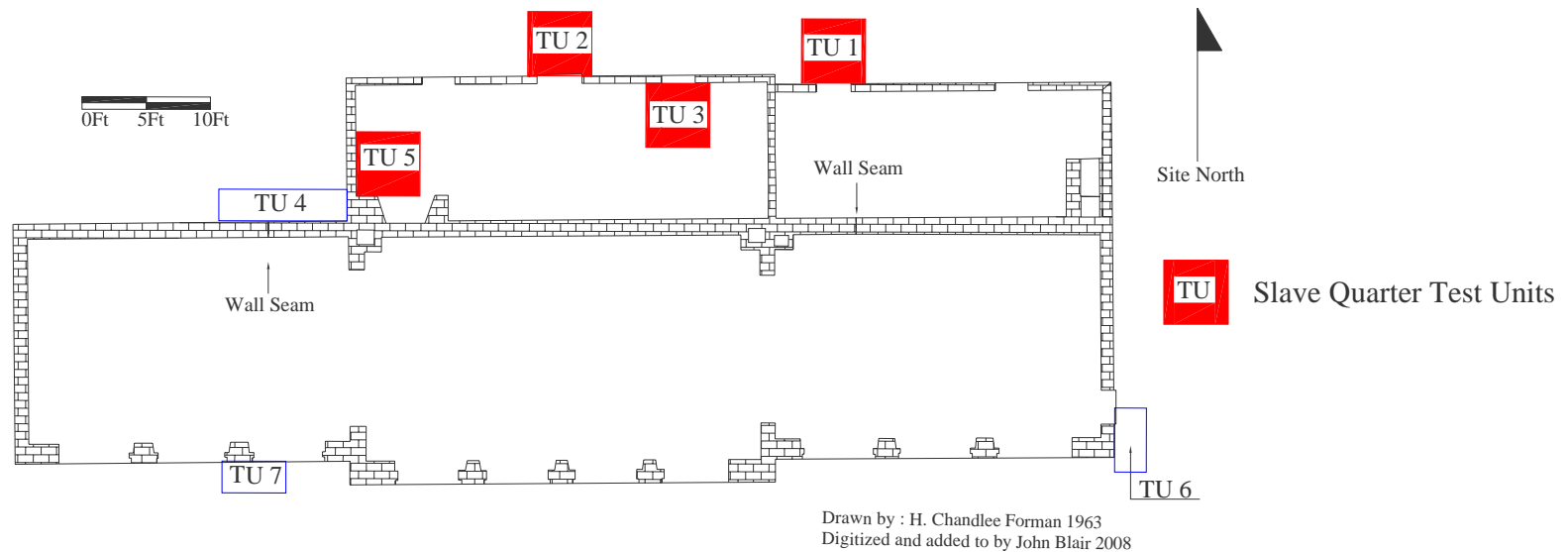


Figure 5.46 – Location of Slave Quarter Test Units – Test Units 1,2,3 and 5 contained artifacts related to Greenhouse Gardening practices, as well as domestic materials associated with the Greenhouse’s enslaved African-American residents. Digitized by John Blair



Figure 5.10 – Unit 2 Quartz Point – After removal of the brick feature (F.2) a prehistoric quartz projectile point was discovered. This point was situated facing North under the walking surface of the threshold. Photo by Stephanie Duensing



Figure 5.11 – Unit 2 Brass Button – This small, brass button was found in association with the brick pad (Feature 2) and the prehistoric projectile points also recovered in Level C. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

**Phase II Archaeological Testing of the Hothouse Structure (18TA314), Talbot
County, Maryland
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2013

CHAPTER 3: CULTURAL CONTEXT AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Wye House History

The Wye House occupies land situated on the Wye River in the center of Talbot County, Maryland. When Edward Lloyd I arrived in Talbot County around 1660 as part of the original Virginian colonizers, he built the Wye House Plantation with immediate access to the Wye River and, therefore, Chesapeake Bay. When the estate passed to Edward Lloyd IV in 1770 (Speckart 2011:190), his redesign and modernization of the landscape in the years after his inheritance demonstrated his desire to establish himself unquestionably as the new master of the estate. It is during the period just after the property transferred to Edward Lloyd IV that the currently-standing Greenhouse was erected and the entire axis of the plantation reoriented (Forman 1967).

The most famous national figure associated with the Wye House plantation was Frederick Douglass, who was enslaved there as a child. The writings in his autobiographies provide researchers at the Wye House with context for the landscape and daily life. His descriptions of the buildings and layout of the plantation, however, are drawn from his early life as a slave. This would have influenced his perspective and sense of boundaries. For example, Douglass describes the contents of the garden, but does not mention the Greenhouse or any other garden buildings. His aversion to that portion of the landscape is explained by the lengths to which the plantation owner went to keep the enslaved away from the garden:

The colonel [Lloyd] had to resort to all kinds of stratagems to keep his slaves out of the garden. The last and most successful one was that of tarring his fence all around; after which if a slave was caught with any tar upon his person, it was deemed sufficient proof that he had either been in the garden, or had tried to get in. In either case, he was severely whipped by the chief gardener. (Douglass 1845:26)

That area of the plantation was meant to be off-limits to him, and consequently, much of our understanding of the greenhouse buildings must come from contemporary scientific gardening books, historical documents that the Lloyds kept of the Wye House Plantation, and the archaeology conducted there.

West African Spirit Practices

With the focus of Archaeology in Annapolis on the lives of the enslaved at Wye House, there has been interest in religious practices and to what extent those practices derive from Africa. It is important to note that the translation of cultural beliefs or practices from Africa to the New World is not exact, and the expression of identity is dynamic. The new identity of diasporic groups is constantly negotiated within the specific hostland, with individuals deciding which elements, symbols, or traditions of their former country to preserve and how to incorporate those of the host society. The same symbols may take on different meanings in different locations and different materials may take on the same meanings.

This understanding comes from a body of literature that shows the ways in which African Americans—who were often forced to hide such beliefs in enslavement—used iconography and

ways of understanding the spiritual realm. As Euro-Americans attempted to convert the enslaved to Christianity throughout the diaspora, the religious beliefs of both groups were changed. Drawing from Herskovits, Andrew Apter (1991) expresses the “evolving synthesis” of African religious identities, arguing that cultures in contact and conflict go through processes of resistance and revision in the formation of new dominant ideologies.

Using historical and ethnographic understandings of West African spirit practices, Mark Leone (Leone and Fry 1999) and Fennell (2003) have found that there is a significant pattern in buried bundles or caches found in African-American contexts in the United States that represent a mediation of the spirit world through particular materials. More important, perhaps, than what the objects are is the materials from which they are made, their color, arrangement, or placement within a space, since many objects used in this way are found and repurposed. For example, the caches often include quartz crystals, iron nails, beads, or coins and were often found below entryways and/or in the formation of a cosmogram (Leone and Fry 1999; Fennell 2003).

With this in mind, a buried arrangement of artifacts found outside of the door to the Greenhouse slave quarter in 2008 can be interpreted as a cache. The artifacts included a metal coin and two projectile points—one made of chert and one of quartz. Another cache in the furnace of the Greenhouse hypocaust consisted of a stone pestle in the keystone position. As understood from ethnographic studies of West African practices, these found and repurposed objects were placed deliberately to direct spirits away from the entrance and to emphasize the importance of the forge to particular West African religious beliefs (Blair et al. 2009; Leone 2011).

Scientific Gardening History

The eighteenth century saw an increased interest in empirical science, experimentation, and the control over nature, and the elite looked to enlightenment principles of philosophy, rationality, and scientific inquiry in the founding of the new Republic. Fervor for gardening and greenhouses became a part of the standard for high society, and “Gentlemen used their offices and gardens to experiment with science. They examined, collected, and compared the plants in their gardens and greenhouses” (Sarudy 1998:105). Greenhouses allowed them to cultivate exotics and bring plants to bloom out of season. These “scientific gardeners” competed with one another and shared their ideas and specimens, creating a social network in the pursuit of botanical knowledge.

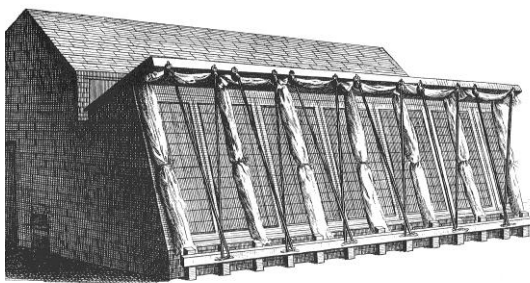


Figure 3: A hothouse heated by a furnace in the rear shed and a system of flues. Published in the *Dictionnaire Encyclopedie* (Diderot and d’Alembert 1760, reproduced in Woods and Warren 1988:58).

Hothouses are a structure similar to a greenhouse, but with the addition of an artificial heating element on top of the heat provided by the sun. Through the use of stoves, hot-beds, hypocausts, and warming pits, gardeners were able to achieve far higher temperatures and more closely regulate the climates inside the structures of hothouses. Along with greenhouses, hothouses became permanent and necessary fixtures of elite gardens. According to William Speechly, gardener and the author of *A Treatise on the Culture of the Pine*

CHAPTER 5: ARCHAEOLOGY AND INTERPRETATIONS

Introduction

One 3x3 ft. and one 5x5 ft. were placed to the southeast of the currently standing Greenhouse. Based on the historical records and the GPR report, this was the most likely location of a 16x16 ft. Hothouse structure that existed on the property from the late-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries. Units 10 and 11 were placed in an east-west oriented line in order to locate the north wall of the structure.

18TA314: Wye House Hothouse

Unit 10

Description

Unit 10 measured 3' by 3' and was located southeast of the standing Greenhouse. The northwest corner of Unit 10 was placed 27 feet east and 9.6 feet south of this building in order to find the most likely location of the north wall of the Hothouse, according to the GPR report. It was excavated to an average depth of 2.69 feet below datum (ftbd). Within this test unit, there were seven stratigraphic levels and four features.

Level A started at 0.21 ftbd and ended at 0.26 ftbd and consisted of a 7.5YR3/2 dark brown loam. There were no artifacts recovered from Level A, which represents the top soil.

Level B started at the ground surface which was 0.26 ftbd and ended at 0.40 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR4/3 brown clay-loam. Artifacts recovered from Level B consisted of 1 fragment of window glass.

Level C started at 0.40 ftbd and ended at 0.48 ftbd and consisted of a 7.5YR3/4 dark brown loam. Artifacts recovered from Level C include 1 small piece of chert worked for gunflint, 1 small cut nail, 29 fragments of flatglass—18 of which have a green tint—2 dark olive fragments of bottle glass, 2 small pieces of oyster, and 2 small pieces of brick. This level likely represents remains of the destruction of the Hothouse.

Feature 19 is brick rubble concentrated in the southern half of the unit, likely the remains of the north wall of the Hothouse which have fallen in or been used to fill in the structure after destruction. The soil around this rubble consisted of a 7.5YR4/3 dark brown loam with some inclusions of peagravel. The top of Feature 19 was at 0.44 ftbd and the bottom was at 0.67 ftbd. Artifacts recovered from this level include 2 fragments of flatglass, 4 fragments of oyster shell, and 25 pieces of brick, weighing 1.88 lbs.

Level D started at 0.57 ftbd and ended at 0.72 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR3/6 dark yellowish-brown clay-loam. Excavations of Level D began in the northern half of the unit, with the later stages of Feature 19 in the southern portion. There were patches of ash, especially in the southern portion of the unit, underneath Feature 19. Artifacts recovered from Level D

include 2 pieces of chert gunflint, 1 sherd of refined earthenware—which likely had a tin glaze at one point—3 fragments of bottle glass, 5 pieces of window glass, 3 cut nails, 1 tooth with an intact root, 6 small fragments of oyster shell, and 17 pieces of brick, weighing 4.01 lbs.

Feature 20 is a concentration of brick rubble in the southern part of the unit, with larger and less fragile bricks than Feature 19. The soil around the rubble consisted of a 10YR3/6 dark yellowish-brown loam. The top of Feature 20 was at 0.58 ftbd and the bottom was at 0.77 ftbd. Artifacts recovered from this feature include 1 general nail and 38 pieces of brick, weighing 10 lbs.

Level E started at 0.76 ftbd and ended at 1.38 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR3/4 dark yellowish-brown clay-loam. Artifacts recovered from Level E include 7 pieces of French gunflint, 3 pieces of British gunflint, 11 sherds of unglazed red coarse earthenware, 1 piece of an undecorated pipe bowl, and 1 piece of a dark green wine/liquor bottle. Organic materials included 14 fragments of mammal bone and 9 pieces of oyster shell, which weighed 0.77 lbs. Architectural materials consisted of 28 fragments of window glass, 3 cut nails, 27 pieces of brick, weighing 5.34 lbs., and 17 pieces of mortar, weighing 1.28 lbs. Level E very similar to Level D and likely part of the same deposit, but appeared underneath Feature 20.

Feature 22 is a mortar deposit running east-west across the unit, cutting through Level F close to the northern wall of the unit. The feature consisted of a 2.5Y8/3 pale yellow mix of mortar and soil. The top of Feature 22 was at 1.33 ftbd and the bottom was at 1.59 ftbd. Artifacts recovered from this feature include 1 unworked piece of chert, 3 fragments of window glass, and 82 pieces of mortar, weighing 8.59 lbs.

Level F started at 1.38 ftbd and ended at 2.14 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR4/3 brown loamy-clay. Artifacts recovered from Level F include 2 pieces of window glass, 1 piece of shaped bone, 5 unidentifiable nails, 5 pieces of unworked chert, 2 lumps of corroded iron, 1 stone pestle, 3 pieces of brick, weighing 0.22 lbs., and 19 pieces of oyster shell, weighing 1.04 lbs.

Level G started at 2.14 ftbd and ended at 2.57 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark grayish-brown silty-clay. Artifacts recovered from Level G include 1 fragment of dark olive bottle glass, 1 small piece of brick, and 5 fragments of oyster shell, weighing 0.30 lbs.



Figure 6: Posthole feature (F. 24) and Level G in progress in Unit 10.

Feature 24 is a posthole in the northeast corner of the unit, roughly underneath where the north wall of the Hothouse is suspected to have been. The soil consisted of a 10YR5/6 yellowish-brown clay. The top of Feature 24 was at 2.41 ftbd and the bottom was at 3.27

ftbd. Organic materials recovered from this feature consist of 7 fragments of oyster shell, weighing 0.40 lbs.

Excavation ended at 2.57 ftbd at sterile subsoil and 3.27 ftbd at the bottom of a posthole feature (F. 24).

Interpretation

The features of brick and mortar destruction found in Unit 10 in an east-west orientation suggest that this is the location of the north wall of the 16x16 ft. structure seen in the GPR report. Since much of the wall is no longer intact, it is likely that the building was destroyed and filled in when it was no longer in use in the mid-nineteenth century.

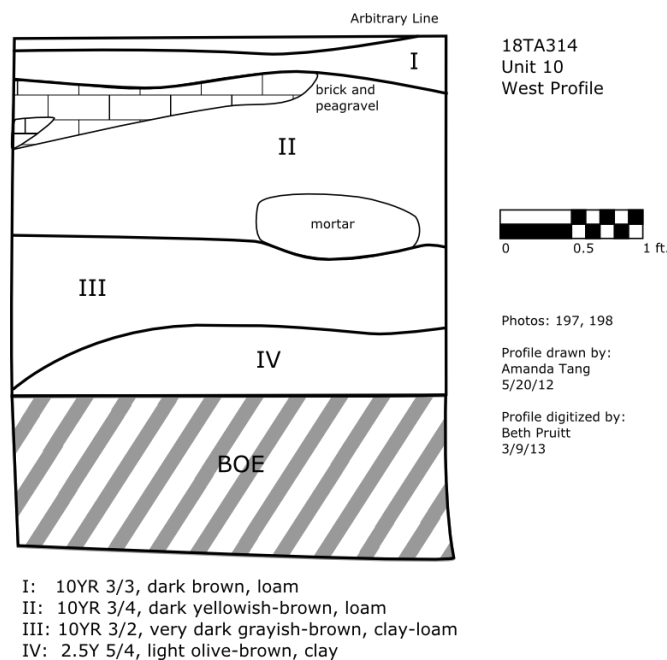


Figure 7: Unit 10 western profile wall, showing the layer of wall destruction.

Unit 11

Description

Unit 11 measured 5' by 5' and was located southeast of the standing Greenhouse. The northwest corner of Unit 11 was placed 15 feet east and 7.6 feet south of this building, and 7 feet to the west of Unit 10, in order to find the most likely location of the northwest corner of the Hothouse, according to the GPR report. It was excavated to an average depth of 3.24 feet below datum (ftbd). Within this test unit, there were six stratigraphic levels and four features.

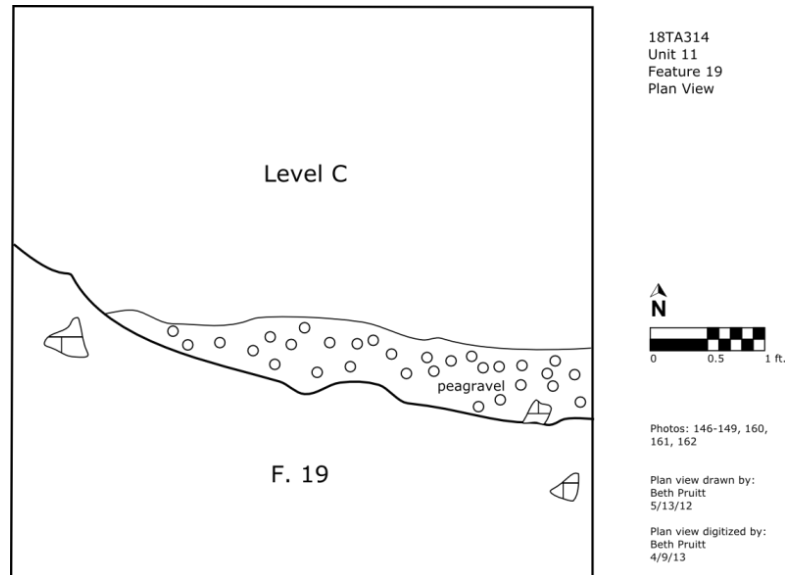
Level A started at the ground surface which was 0.17 ftbd and ended at 0.15 ftbd and consisted of a 7.5YR3/3 dark brown loam. There were no artifacts recovered from Level A, which represents the top soil.

Level B started at 0.15 ftbd and ended at 0.24 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy-clay. The only artifact recovered from Level B was a BIC electronic lighter. This suggests that this level represents a modern context.

Level C started at 0.24 ftbd and ended at 0.39 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR4/3 brown loamy-clay with brick and peagravel inclusions. Artifacts recovered from Level C include 1 small sherd of earthenware, 1 sherd of undecorated ironstone—which appeared in

American contexts after 1842—1 sherd of blue underglaze transfer-printed whiteware—dating to the middle of the nineteenth century—4 British gunflints, 4 French gunflints, 1 fragment of bottle glass, and 1 thin iron hook. Organic materials recovered include 2 small pieces of oyster shell, 3 fragments of mammal bone, and 1 fin bone from a fish. Architectural materials include 46 fragments of flatglass—34 of which are tinted green—1 small piece of brick, 8 cut nails, and 5 unidentifiable nails. Level C represents the fill layer after the destruction of the Hothouse.

Feature 19 is brick rubble, probably continued from Unit 10, in the southern half of the unit. The soil around this rubble consisted of a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy-clay. The top of Feature 19 was at 0.30 ftbd and the bottom



was at 0.71 ftbd. Artifacts recovered from Feature 19 consisted largely of 136

Figure 8: Plan view of the brick rubble feature (F. 19) in Unit 11, with a mixture of brick, mortar, and peagravel.

pieces of brick, 2 of which were glazed, weighing 42.76 lbs. Other architectural materials included 20 fragments of window glass, 5 cut nails, 8 pieces of mortar, weighing 1.32 lbs. Also recovered were 5 fragments of mammal bones, 3 wine/liquor bottle fragments, 1 stone pestle, 8 sherds of coarse earthenware, 3 French gunflints, 2 corroded lumps of iron, 1 small piece of quartz, and 10 pieces of oyster shell, weighing 1.50 lbs. This level likely represents the wall rubble from the destruction of the Hothouse.

Level D started at 0.39 ftbd and ended at 1.77 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR2/2 very dark brown loamy-clay with inclusions of peagravel and small pieces of brick. These inclusions are likely spill-over from the destruction of the wall in the southern section of the unit. Artifacts recovered from Level D include six pieces of a dark green wine/liquor bottle, 8 shards of coarse red earthenware—6 of which were unglazed, 2 of which possessed a black glaze on the inside—1 fragment of a tobacco pipe stem measuring 4/64" (dating to around 1750-1800), 16 pieces of French gunflint, and 6 pieces of British gunflint. Organic materials included 24 fragments of mammal bone and 34 pieces of oyster shell, weighing 3.16 lbs. Architectural materials were prevalent in this level, consisting of 73 fragments of window glass, 11 cut nails, 22 pieces of mortar, weighing 3.16 lbs., and 60 pieces of brick, weighing 25.12 lbs.

Feature 21 is a nearly intact segment of a brick wall, likely part of the north wall of the Hothouse. The feature is oriented east to west, with five bricks laid side-by-side and mortar in between. The soil around the bricks consist of 10YR 2/2 very dark brown



Figure 9: Intact hothouse wall segment (F. 21) in Unit 11.

loamy-clay. The top of Feature 21 was at 0.75 ftbd and ended at the top of Level E. Artifacts recovered from this feature included 5 pieces of brick, weighing 16.60 lbs. and 2 pieces of mortar, weighing 0.70 lbs.

Level E started at 1.77 ftbd and ended at 2.08 ftbd and consisted of a mottled 90% 2.5Y3/3 dark olive brown and 10% 2.5Y5/6 light olive brown clay-loam. This level did not contain the inclusions of Level D, and the soil began a transition to more clay. Artifacts recovered from Level E consist of 1 fragment of window glass.

Feature 23 is a layer of more compact soil running underneath the wall of Feature 21. The soil consisted of a 2.5Y4/4 olive brown loamy-clay with inclusions of brick and mortar. The top of Feature 23 was at 1.33 ftbd and the bottom was at 1.57 ftbd. Artifacts recovered from this feature include 1 unworked piece of chert, 1 fragment of window glass, 1 medium-sized mammal bone, and 2 pieces of unglazed coarse earthenware that are possibly pieces of a roof tile. Architectural materials included 37 pieces of mortar, weighing 7 lbs., and 9 pieces of brick, weighing 14 lbs. This feature may have been a lower level of the north wall, possibly part of the base to level the ground.

Level F started at 2.08 ftbd and ended at 2.21 ftbd and consisted of a 2.5Y4/4 olive brown loamy-clay. There were no artifacts recovered from Level F, which represents sterile subsoil.

Feature 25 is a posthole, just outside of where the north wall of the Hothouse is suspected to have been in the north-central part of the unit. It is roughly aligned on an east-west axis with Feature 24. The soil consisted of a mottled 50% 10YR5/8 yellowish-brown and 50% 10YR2/1 black clayish loam. The top of Feature 25 was at 2.29 ftbd and the bottom was at 4.26 ftbd. There were no artifacts recovered from this feature.

Excavation ended at 2.21 ftbd at sterile subsoil and 4.26 ftbd at the bottom of a posthole feature (F. 25).

Interpretation

Like Unit 10, the brick and mortar rubble in Unit 11—and especially the in-place portion of brick wall represented in Feature 21—strongly indicate that this is the north wall of the structure in the GPR report. Although excavators were unable to discover the extent of the wall by finding the northwest corner, it was probably not much farther west-ward. The diagnostic artifacts

recovered in the fill of this unit place the date of destruction of the building in the mid-nineteenth century.

Conclusions

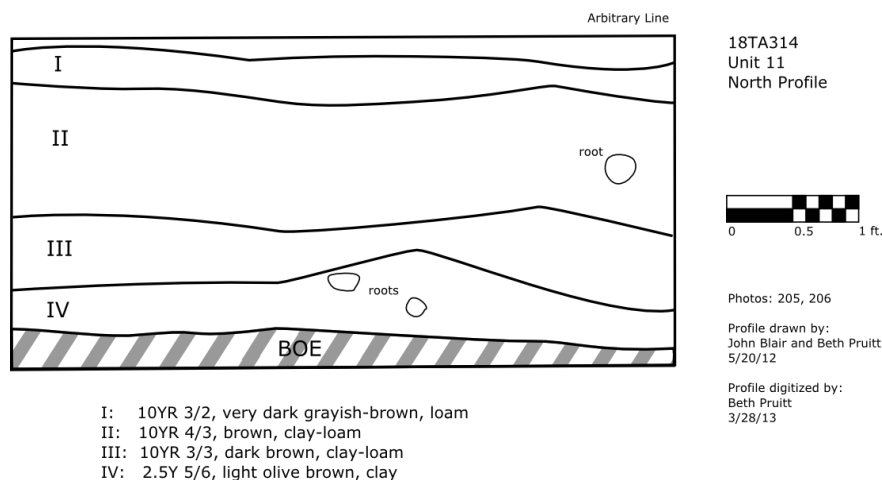


Figure 10: Unit 11 northern profile wall, outside of the hothouse structure.

The high prevalence of brick and mortar (48% of the total artifacts recovered), flatglass (21% of the total artifacts recovered), and earthenware flower pots (91% of the total ceramics recovered) lends support to the hypothesis that the structure excavated is the 16x16 ft. Hothouse described in the 1798 federal tax records.

The presence of chert worked into gunflints coming from Europe in both Units 10 and 11 is curious, but not inexplicable. Kent (1983) has suggested that large amounts of chert and quartz have found their way into East Coast plantation contexts due to their use in ship ballast. The French style of gunflints on American shores date from the late eighteenth century and the British style dates to the nineteenth- and early twentieth century. These dates roughly correlate to the early- and mid-nineteenth dates of the transfer-printed whiteware, ironstone, and pipestem also excavated in the rubble fill. However, it is odd that these pieces of worked chert are found so readily in the Hothouse, when they were not in the Greenhouse or slave quarter excavations.

The transition from flintlock technology to percussion caps was wide-spread by 1830. With the flint becoming obsolete, it is also possible that the gunflints were in use at Wye House until the mid-nineteenth century and were simply used as fill at the time that the Hothouse would have been torn down.

The postholes along the perimeter of the wall indicate that the Hothouse at Wye House was possibly constructed using a hotbed technique described in eighteenth-century gardening books, such as *Every Man his own Gardener*, found in the Lloyd library. The authors recommend staking the area around which the hotbed is to be created, then laying a bed of dung within the boundaries of the stakes. This will begin to naturally produce heat. Once this is completed and the dung has fermented, the frame can be constructed around it (Mawe and Abercrombie 1782:2). *A General Treatise of Husbandry & Gardening* by Richard Bradley, a contemporaneous manual to *Every Man*, additionally suggests laying pebbles on the bottom of a brick-lined pit as a foundation for the hotbed to better maintain the heat (Bradley 1726:281). This could explain the prevalence of peagravel in the destruction levels.

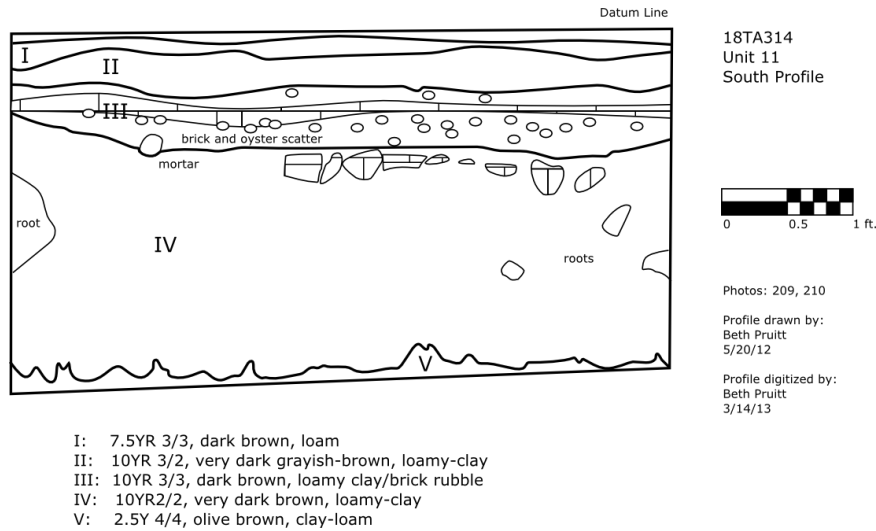


Figure 11: Unit 11 southern profile, showing the destruction inside of the hothouse structure.

Any layers of the hotbed laid for the Hothouse were not stratigraphically intact at the time of excavations, and have likely been churned up in the destruction of the building. Aside from the small patches of ash in Level D of Unit 10, there is little indication that the Hothouse was heated by a furnace or stove. The main artificial heating element appears at this time to be a hotbed.

In both units, there were contexts which contained items that may relate to the caches discovered in the 2008 excavations of the Greenhouse connected to West African spirit practices. In Level F of Unit 10 in the 2012 excavations, archaeologists recovered nails, chert, two lumps of iron, and a stone pestle. In Feature 19 of Unit 11, there were nails, chert gunflints, a single piece of quartz, two lumps of iron, and a stone pestle. It is more than a coincidence that these same materials are found together in the rubble of a second greenhouse structure. Due to the destruction of the building, any purposeful arrangement of the items has been disrupted. Finding them together, however, suggests a relationship between the objects in a manner that has been observed previously at Wye House.

Table 2: Artifacts From 18TA314 Hothouse

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	2	0.2
Refined Earthenware	1	0.1
Earthenware	29	2.9
Ironstone	1	0.1
Whiteware	1	0.1
Total Ceramics	34	3.3
Bottle Glass	17	1.7
Flatglass	210	20.7
Total Glass	227	22.3
Cut Nails	31	3.1
General Nails	21	2.1
Iron	5	0.5
Total Metals	57	5.6
Brick	324	31.9
Mortar	168	16.5
Total Construction Materials	492	48.4
Bone	48	4.7
Oyster Shell	99	9.7
Total Organic Materials	147	14.5
Gunflint	46	4.5
Natural Chert	7	0.7
Quartz	1	0.1
Stone Pestle	2	0.2
Total Lithics	56	5.5
Tobacco Pipe	2	0.2
Plastic	1	0.1
Total Small Finds	3	0.3
Total	1016	100

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From these preliminary excavations of this structure, there is strong evidence that this is the 16x16 ft. Hothouse listed in the 1798 direct tax records and one of the hothouses built around 1785. There is little of the north wall remaining, but the recovered artifacts—mainly consisting of flower pots, window glass, and brick—suggest a building associated with gardening activity. It was likely built to house and force exotic plants prior to the construction of the hypocaust in the Greenhouse. It was torn down sometime in the mid-nineteenth century, by which time the Greenhouse would have been equipped to deal with these types of plants, perhaps rendering the Hothouse redundant. The construction and tearing down of multiple Greenhouse structures gives form to the interest in scientific gardening held by the Lloyds. These buildings are indicative of a period of time, the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, of great botanical experimentation at Wye House.

Since this continued research into the greenhouse structures at Wye House have revealed multiple greenhouse and hothouse structures, the accepted dates of the hypocaust addition to the standing Greenhouse has shifted from 1784 to between 1798 and 1822. This may necessarily shift the focus of researchers from Edward Lloyd IV as the manager of these scientific gardening achievements to his wife. With the widowed Elizabeth Lloyd as the executor of the Wye House and its gardens during its very late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century developments, it is important to examine how the lady of the household may have contributed to its realization.

There is the possibility of found and repurposed objects by the enslaved at Wye House like those in the Greenhouse caches, though the destruction of the wall prevents us from seeing how the materials were arranged or hidden. The presence of the same materials—quartz, chert, metal, and shaped stone—found in the same context, however, suggest that they were originally deposited together and meant to form a cache. These finds in both units can be interpreted as evidence of spiritual protection provided to the building by the enslaved.

For future excavations, opening units to the south in an attempt to locate the eastern or western walls would test the hypothesis that the postholes continue around the rest of the perimeter, which would support or refute the idea that this Hothouse was constructed using the hotbed methods described in eighteenth-century gardening books.