

**REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
CONDUCTED AT THE ST. MARY'S SITE (18AP45), 107 DUKE
OF GLOUCESTER STREET, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, 1987—
1990**

VOLUME I: SITE HISTORY, RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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Abstract and Executive Summary

In celebration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Archaeology in Annapolis was invited to excavate the Carroll House and garden on 107 Duke of Gloucester Street in Annapolis, Maryland. The site, named the St. Mary's Site (18AP45) for the Catholic church on the property, is currently owned by the Redemptorists, a Roman Catholic congregation of priests and brothers who have occupied the site since 1852. Prior to the Redemptorists' tenure, the site was owned by the Carroll family from 1701-1852 and is perhaps best known as the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832), signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Excavations at the site were conducted during four consecutive summer seasons from 1987-1990. The investigation focused on three research questions. The first line of inquiry were questions surrounding the dating, architectural configuration, and artifact deposits of the "frame house," a structure adjoining the west wall of the brick Carroll House via a "passage" and later a three story addition. The frame house was partially demolished in the mid-nineteenth century but the construction was thought to pre-date the brick portion of the house. The second research question was spurred by documentary research which indicated that the property might have been the location of Proctor's Tavern, a late 17th-century tavern which served as the meeting place of the Maryland Provincial Assembly. Archaeological testing hoped to determine its location and, if found, investigate Annapolis' early Euro-American occupation. The third research question focused on the landscape of the site as it was shaped by its occupants over the past three hundred years. The research questions included investigating the stratigraphy, geometry, and architectural and planting features of Charles Carroll of Carrollton's terraced garden built during the 1770s, and investigating the changes to the landscape made by the Redemptorists in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

While no structural evidence associated with Proctor's Tavern was uncovered during limited excavations along Spa Creek, the historic shore of Spa Creek was identified, buried beneath deep fill deposits laid down during construction of the Carroll Garden. Features and deposits associated with this period likely remain intact in a waterlogged environment along the southeastern sea wall at the St. Mary's Site. Evidence of extensive earth moving by Carroll is present in the garden and was identified during excavation and coring. This strongly suggests that the garden landscape visible at the St. Mary's Site is the intact Carroll Garden, which survives beneath contemporary and late-nineteenth century strata. The extant surviving garden should be considered highly sensitive to ground-disturbing activities, and is also highly significant considering demonstrable associations with the Carroll family. Other garden-related features were also discovered, including planting holes, and a brick pavilion or parapet located along Spa Creek to the south of the site. The Duke of Gloucester Street wall was shown to be associated with the Carroll occupation of the site. Finally, intensive archaeological research was directed at the vicinity of a frame house constructed and occupied by the Carrolls to the east of the existing brick house, which was replaced by the Redemptorists in the nineteenth century with a greenhouse. These superimposed buildings were documented in detail and remain highly significant features at the St. Mary's Site.

Acknowledgments

This report is the result of many individuals' contributions; acknowledgments are due, and the task of thanking those involved is complicated. As such, there are those to be thanked for their initial involvement both in the field and in the production of earlier material for this report, and there are those to be acknowledged for their help in seeing it completed. All are owed the same gratitude. Dr. Robert L. Worden never failed with his generosity regarding time, information, and encouragement. Dr. Worden maintained a constant dialogue with the project and did everything in his power to ensure that the historical research was complete and accurate, and the authors are solely responsible for any shortcomings. Also remembered are several seasons' field crews whose dedication, good humor, and endurance, particularly during the long dry summers of drought and baked clay, made this work possible. Supervision of fieldwork was carried out by the staff of Archaeology in Annapolis, and this only begins to describe the contribution that each has made: Dr. Mark P. Leone, Director, Advisor and Teacher; Dr. Paul A. Shackel, Field Supervisor; Dr. Barbara J. Little (1987-1988) and Elizabeth Kryder-Reid (1989-1990), Site Supervisors; Steve Austin, Sam Brainard, Laura Galke, Mary Ellen D'Agastino, and Mark Warner were site supervisors; and Terry Churchill, Julie Earnstein, Carey O'Reilley, and Paul Mullins directed the field laboratory, staffed over several years both by students and volunteers. Parker Potter helped to produce an effective public program during fieldwork at the St. Mary's Site. All can be credited with continuing patience and encouragement.

George Logan's summary of the prehistoric and historic background of the St. Mary's Site was useful and necessary, as was his permission to cite the results of his 1991 field season report, which details the results of archaeological investigations on the interior of the Carroll House. Carey O'Reilley carefully produced final versions of all field maps, plans and profiles, and these were digitized over several years by Debra Stoe, John Buckler, Dan Reyes, Andrew Budacki and others. Jessica Neuwirth provided assistance in gathering materials necessary to complete this report from several sources, and offered a number of possible handholds when the task seemed to be confounded. Julie Earnstein assisted with the details of final production after everyone involved had run out of time and energy to spare. Certainly many more participated in production of the report first-hand, including Lynn Jones, Laura Galke, Janice Bailey-Goldschmidt and others. Any omissions or inaccuracies that this work might contain remain the sole responsibilities of the authors.

We would like to extend sincerest thanks to the Redemptorist Congregation at St. Mary's Parish for the access to the site they afforded us, and for their generous hospitality, and also the guidance of Rev. Alfred Rush, C. Ss. R. at the Redemptorist Archives in Brooklyn, NY; we remember Dr. Ronald Hoffman, editor of the Carroll Papers; Sally Mason; Dr. Edward C. Papenfuse, Archivist of Maryland; the Historic Annapolis Foundation; and the Charles Carroll of Carrollton 250th Anniversary Committee for extending the initial invitation to conduct this research.

This project has been funded by a grant from the Maryland Humanities Council to the Charles Carroll of Carrollton 250th Anniversary Committee, with matching grants from Anne Arundel County, C & P Telephone, the Carroll Foundation (London), Citibank, the First National Bank of Maryland, and the Maryland Commission on the Capital City. Additional support for the project was provided by St. Mary's Church, The University of Maryland at College Park, the Historic Annapolis Foundation, the Redemptorists, and the Charles Carroll of Carrollton 250th Anniversary Committee.

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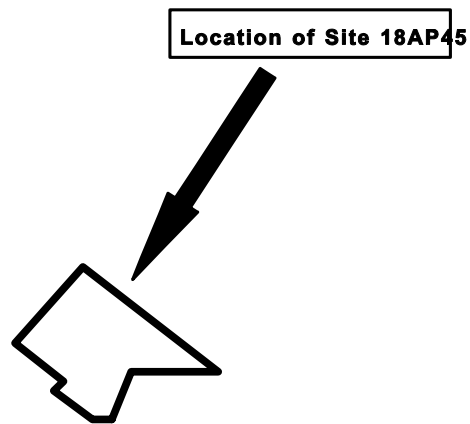
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PART I

INTRODUCTION

I. Project Location and Description

In celebration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Archaeology in Annapolis was invited to excavate the Carroll House and garden at 107 Duke of Gloucester Street in Annapolis, Maryland (**Figure 1.1**). The site, named the St. Mary's Site (18AP45) for the Catholic church on the property, is currently owned by the *Congregationis Sanctissime Redemptoris* (Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer or C.Ss.R), more commonly known as the Redemptorists, a Roman Catholic congregation of priests and brothers who have occupied the site since 1853. Prior to the Redemptorists' tenure, the site was owned by the Carroll family from 1701-1852 and is perhaps best known as the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832), signer of the Declaration of Independence.



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Coastal Survey Map, United States-East Coast-Maryland: Annapolis Harbor. Published in 1997 by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Excavations at the site were conducted during four consecutive summer seasons from 1987-1990. The investigation focused on three research questions. The first line of inquiry were questions surrounding the dating, architectural configuration, and artifact deposits of the "frame house," a structure adjoining the west wall of the brick Carroll House via a "passage" and later a three story addition. The frame house was partially demolished in the mid-nineteenth century but the construction was thought to pre-date the brick portion of the house. The second research question was spurred by documentary research which indicated that the property might have been the location of Proctor's Tavern, a late 17th-century tavern which served as the meeting place of the Maryland Colonial Assembly. Archaeological testing hoped to determine its location and, if found, investigate Annapolis' early Euro-American occupation. The third research question focused on the landscape of the site as it was shaped by its occupants over the past three hundred years. The research questions included investigating the stratigraphy, geometry, and architectural and planting features of Charles Carroll of Carrollton's terraced garden built during the 1770s, and investigating the changes to the landscape made by the Redemptorists in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

This report presents the results and interpretations of the excavation seasons 1987-1990,¹ including the broader ecological and historical context of the site, stratigraphic analysis, descriptions of excavated features, artifact analysis, and research of the documents associated with the site. Since the completion of this research project, detailed and nuanced interpretations of the site have been published in a number of forums, and these are also summarized within. Finally, recommendations on the likely presence, integrity, sensitivity and significance of extant cultural resources at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45) are presented, based on the results of these four seasons' archaeological and historical research.

II. Administrative History

As stated at the beginning of this section, Archaeology in Annapolis, a cooperative and continuing project between the Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland at College Park, was invited in 1986 to conduct archaeological research both within the Carroll House and in adjacent garden areas of the St. Mary's Site by the Redemptorists of St. Mary's Parish and the Charles Carroll of Carrollton 250th Anniversary Committee, for the 250th anniversary celebration of the birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Archaeology in Annapolis, a project that had been active in the City of Annapolis since 1981, outlined a long-term research plan that would proceed over five years beginning in 1987.

¹The excavations of the interior of the Carroll House done during the 1991 season have been fully reported by Logan et al. (1992).

Funding for the support of this extended project of archaeological research was provided in part by the Charles Carroll of Carrollton 250th Anniversary Committee, and these funds were matched by a contribution from the Maryland Humanities Council, and also from the University of Maryland at College Park's Designated Research Initiative (DRIF). Financially the project was to be administered through the Historic Annapolis Foundation, and would operate as an archaeological field school staffed by graduate and undergraduate students from the University of Maryland and elsewhere.

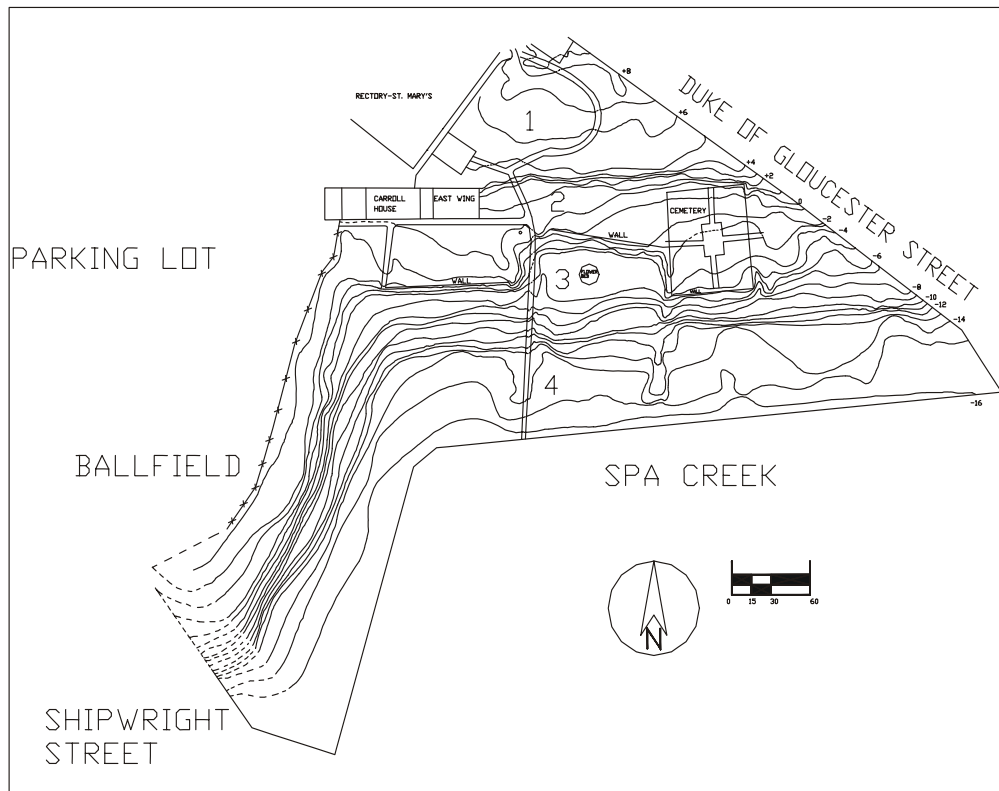
Thus, in addition to the initial contributions of the Carroll House Advisory Committee, major support for this research came through two projects. Funding was provided by the Maryland Humanities Council for Archaeology in Annapolis to conduct a project under the direction of Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, entitled "Archaeology and the Political Meaning of Charles Carroll of Carrollton" (MHC Grant #880-H/J). This project was to include intensive archaeological research at the St. Mary's Site in a public setting, as a continuation of and improvement on Archaeology in Annapolis' commitment to public education in the city of Annapolis, with site tours, interpretation of a working archaeological site by archaeologists, and an informative brochure. These public education efforts would complement the anniversary celebration planned by the Anniversary Committee for 1987. Support for investigations at the St. Mary's Site was also made available by the University of Maryland's DRIF program, as part of a broader research project directed by Mark Leone entitled "Changing Maryland Capitals: An Archaeological Exploration of Late 17th- and Early 18th-Century Annapolis, Maryland," which explicitly proposed a program of archaeological research on the property associated with the Carroll House, followed by synthetic analysis of this data and data from other investigations in the historic district of Annapolis (proposal submitted 10/23/87, on file at the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland at College Park).

III. Environmental Setting

Physiography and Topography

The St. Mary's site (18AP45) is located in Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is located on the western shore of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province, within Maryland Research Unit 7 which is the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-Rhode-West Drainages. The topography of the western shore of the Atlantic coastal plain province is characterized as gently rolling uplands. The Carroll family's eighteenth-century property holdings were extensive and the present boundaries of the Redemptorists' approximately nine acre property represent only a small portion of the Carrolls' land. The Charles Carroll House and garden are situated on a plot of land

that slopes down from Duke of Gloucester Street to the north shore of Spa Creek² near its intersection with the Severn River (**Figure 1.2**).



Climate

Anne Arundel County presently has a temperate mid-continental climate. Rainfall is moderate, but the city's location and the surrounding Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries provide humidity. Snowfall is also moderate. Mean temperatures for the Annapolis area include a low of 34°F in January and a high of 79°F in July (Fassig 1917:181, Steponaitis 1980:3-4).

² What is known today as Spa Creek is labeled as "Carrol's Creek" on Capitaine's 1781 map, *Harbour and City of Annapolis*. By the time of the Redemptorists' occupation in the mid-nineteenth century it was called Spa Creek. It is referred to in this report as Spa Creek.

Vegetation and Fauna

Between 25,000 B.C. to 15,000 B.C. the Chesapeake area forests consisted of spruce, pine, some fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 B.C. the forests had become dominated by oak-hickory, representing a more varied and thus more exploitable environment (Wright 1973). Modern vegetation in the county includes oak, chestnut, and hickory forests in the upland areas of the coastal plain and evergreen forests in the lowland coastal plain (Braun 1967:245). Faunal species dominant in the coastal plain include deer, small mammals, such as rabbit, squirrel, and fox, and birds, such as turkey and water fowl (Shelford 1963). The evidence of faunal and floral remains from the site are discussed in detail below, but, in general, the urban context of the site reduced the diversity of faunal and floral species, even in the eighteenth century in comparison with less densely populated areas in the county.

Geology and Soils

The substrata soils in the Chesapeake area are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel which overlie crystalline bedrock. Though the topographic relief in the area is not diverse, the sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture, and degree of permeability (Brush, Lenke and Smith 1977:7). The natural soils in the project area are of the Monmouth Series; sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient, formed from unconsolidated beds of fine textured sediments. The soil is deep, strongly acidic, well drained, olive colored, and tends to be highly erodible. The soil profile is made up of 40-70% glauconite (green sand) at any point (Kirby and Matthews 1973).

Much of the soil within the project area has been artificially deposited by human activity, including two major earth moving episodes. During the 1770s a terraced garden was created by cutting into the hillside to create slopes and filling out to create terraces. At this time much of the lowest terrace was created by building a stone "seawall" along the shore of Spa Creek and backfilling it (see **Figure 1.2**). The second major earth moving episode occurred during the late 1940s when the Redemptorists leveled the top of the hill to the west of the Carroll house³, heavily altering the slope of the hillside down to Spa Creek on the south western portion of the site. At this same time the Redemptorists built the cemetery in the Carroll garden on the eastern half of two

³This area is labeled ballfield on the map of the site (see **Figure 1.2**), but was further graded and paved in the early 1990s to serve as a parking lot for the St. Mary's school and parish. The label has not been changed since the substantial earthmoving that created this ballfield is cited frequently throughout this report, and initially did serve as fill for the athletic field.

upper terraces. In each of these cases, the fill was principally clay subsoil, although the lowest terrace filled in by Carroll on the 1770s also contained deposits of marine clay.

Past and Present Land Use Patterns

During the prehistoric period, the area was utilized by Native Americans, although there has been no evidence recovered of prehistoric occupation of the St. Mary's site. From the late seventeenth century through the mid-nineteenth century, the land has occupied by Euro-American settlers for residential purposes with supporting outbuildings, surrounding yards, pastures, fields, and gardens. From 1853 to the present, the site has been the home of a Catholic congregation, the Redemptorists, which has housed on the site a school for priests (a novitiate), a primary and secondary school, a parish church, and a rectory. In addition, the property has also housed a convent for the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

IV. Organization of this Report

This document is intended to report, with as much detail and clarity as possible, the results of the research project that has been introduced and defined over the past several pages. The first volume of this report details the research strategies, historical and contextual data, and the results of archaeological investigations at the St. Mary's Site between 1987 and 1990. Part 1 was intended to familiarize the reader/researcher with the project location, setting, and origin, has served its purpose. The actual conduct and results of this extended project of historical archaeological research will be presented in the following sections. In Part 2, a detailed statement on the history and background of the St. Mary's Site, an overview of previous research and publications about the site is provided, including a discussion of the cultural history of the site extending from the prehistoric to the present day, and an extended narrative presentation of the history of the site during occupations by the Carroll family from the early eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth, and the Redemptorists from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day.

Part 3 of this report consists of a discussion of the scholarly objectives of this project, and briefly summarizes the basic research design. Included is an overview of the methodology implemented at the St. Mary's Site, a discussion of laboratory methods and procedures used for the handling and analysis of cultural materials recovered from the site, and a summary of the research questions and hypotheses that informed this investigation.

During this study, archaeological excavations, meant to expose large areas and recover artifacts from intact cultural deposits, were supplemented by non-destructive archaeological methods. These included a ground penetrating radar survey of the site, and systematic recovery of small-diameter soil cores or columns from different parts of the site. The strategies, and the results

of both of these non-invasive approaches is presented in Part 4. Following this, the results of archaeological excavations at the St. Mary's Site in the 1987–1990 field seasons is presented in Part 5. This includes a generalized scheme of stratigraphy for the St. Mary's Site, detailed descriptions of major deposits identified at the site, and significant text on structures, features, and artifacts encountered.

A synopsis and analysis of all data recovered during these archaeological investigations is presented in Part 6. In this section, the large amount of information presented in Part 5 is summarized, highlighting what we believe to be key findings of this research project and evaluating research questions and objectives initially put forward in Part 3. Finally, detailed recommendations on future treatment of the St. Mary's Site are rendered in Part 7, including the likely presence, extent, and sensitivity of significant, intact archaeological resources. Several appendices follow the main body of the report, including raw data, detailed analyses of some materials recovered from the site, and historical notes resulting from Elizabeth Kryder-Reid and Robert Worden's research on the site. The complete inventory and catalogue of historic and prehistoric artifacts recovered during these excavations is included, along with applicable coding schemes used by Archaeology in Annapolis, in Volume II under a separate cover.

PART 2

BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND CULTURAL HISTORY

I. Introduction

The documentary record for 18AP45 is extensive. Not only have there been published histories of both the Carroll family and the Redemptorist order, but there is a wealth of primary documents related to the site. The Carroll papers include inventories, journals, ledgers and account books, wills, and extensive personal and business correspondence. Furthermore, much of Charles Carroll of Carrollton's political writings have been published (Onuf 1974) and his life has been portrayed in several biographies (Rowland 1898, Gurn 1932, Smith 1942, Hoffman 1975, Mason 1975, Papenfuse 1975, VanDevanter 1975, Hanley 1982, 1983). In addition to the family papers there is a wide array of deeds, court records, plat maps, and other documents collected at the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis, Maryland.

The microfilm edition of the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Family Papers located at the Maryland Historical Society consists of the papers of the direct lineal forebears and descendants of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832) and of their in-laws when such manuscripts pertain to direct forebears or descendants. Culled from over 60 different collections by Ronald Hoffman and Sally Mason, the editors of the Carroll papers, the documents span nearly 225 years. For transferral to microfilm, the manuscripts were organized into seven categories: Correspondence, 1703-1908; Business and Financial Papers; Ledgers and Account Books; The Baltimore Company Papers; Land Papers; Charles Carroll of Carrollton Estate Papers; Miscellaneous Papers. The corpus includes more than 7,000 documents.

The Redemptorists' tenure at the site is also well documented, through the usual records such as deeds, insurance maps, tax documents, correspondence, as well as through an extensive photographic collection and through the Redemptorist Chronicles. A photographic collection dating to 1864 presents a remarkable record of changes at the site, while in the daily entries of the Chronicles, a priest detailed the spiritual, and occasionally the secular, life of the Congregation. There is also a somewhat dated and celebratory history of the order written by a Redemptorist, Henry Borgmann (1904).

In addition to the documentary record associated with the site, there has been an extensive architectural study of the Carroll house including physical analysis, such as paint analysis and dendrochronology, undertaken in conjunction with the restoration of the house interior by Charles Carroll House, Inc. (reports on file, Charles Carroll House).

The results of these investigations and the documentary evidence are included, where pertinent, in the following cultural history of the site. Additionally, there have been a number of compelling publications and findings made with data from the St. Mary's Site since fieldwork was completed in 1990. These have included the results of archaeological investigations undertaken on the interior of the Carroll House by George Logan (reported in 1992), and several contextual interpretations of the St. Mary's Site, most notably relating to the significance of the Carroll Garden

(Kryder-Reid 1991a-b, 1994b, 1994c, 1996; Leone 1987, 1988; Leone *et al.* 1989; Leone and Kryder-Reid 1992; Leone and Shackel 1990), but also concerning the construction of gender among the Redemptorists (Kryder-Reid 1994a). While some of these published works have been derived from the data presented in this report, all of them put the importance of the archaeology at the St. Mary's Site into perspective, and also clearly support the site's historic significance. For this reason they are also summarized in this part of the report, referring the reader to appropriate sources for more detailed information.

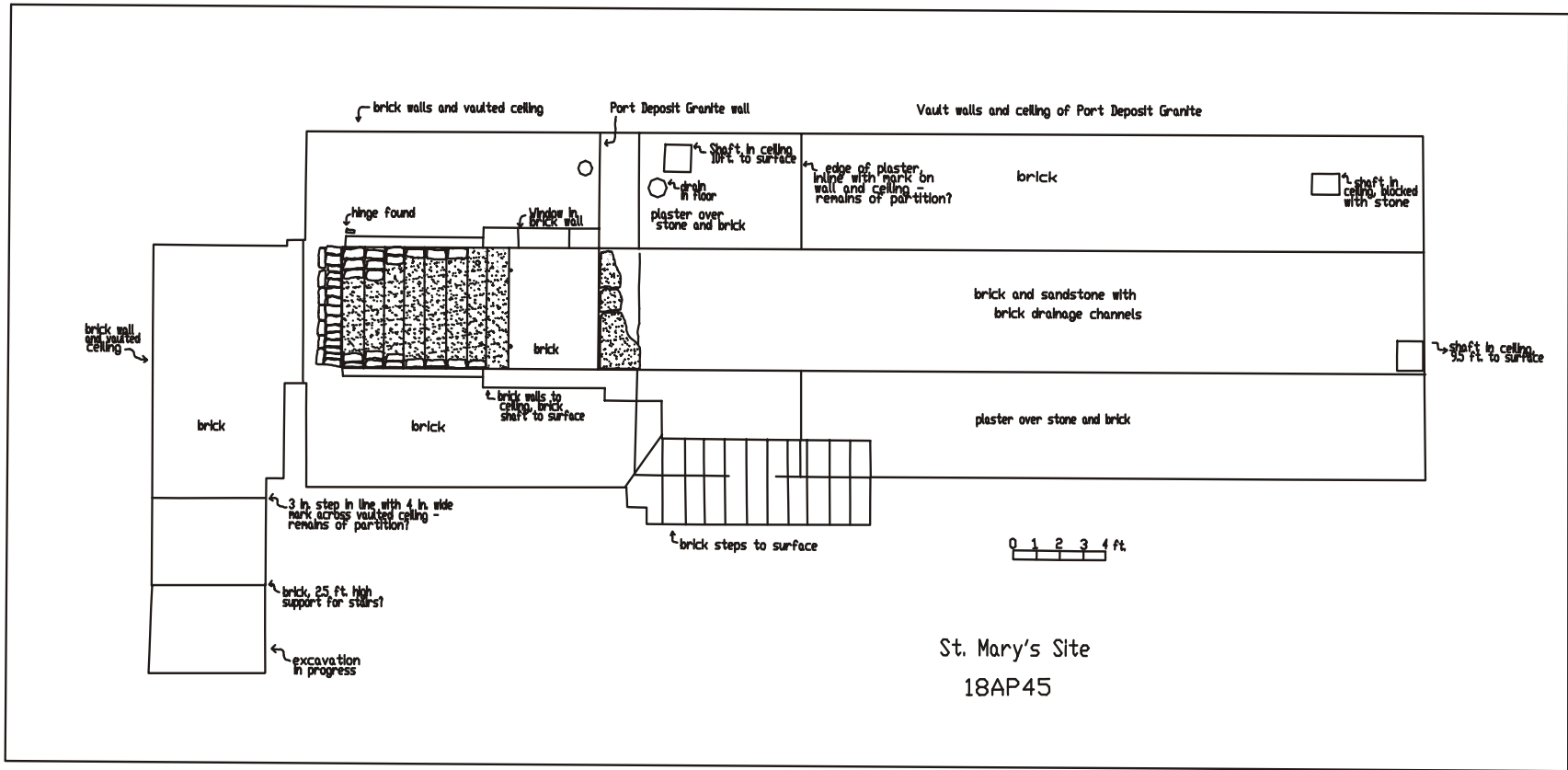
II. Previous Investigations and Literature Review

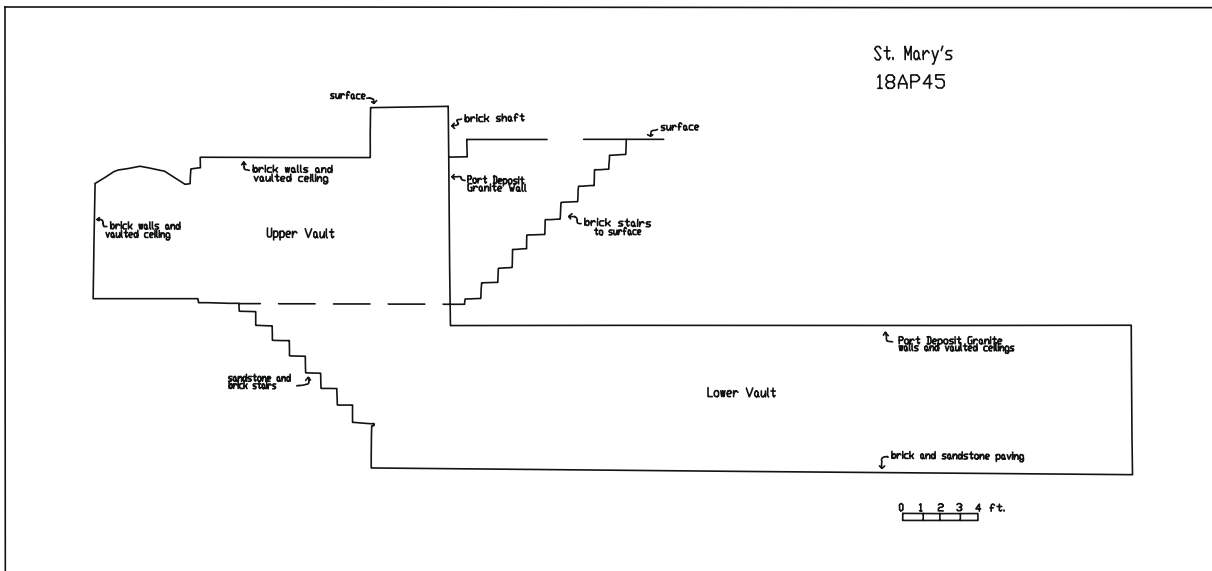
The Archaeology in Annapolis excavations beginning in 1987 were the first major archaeological investigation at the St. Mary's Site¹. Although no documentation is available or known, St. Clare Wright, then president of Historic Annapolis Foundation, reported that prior to the installation of tie rods to support the garden wall along Duke of Gloucester Street, shovel tests were put in along the wall and the tie-rod trenches were monitored. (St. Clare Wright, personal communication, 1987). Mrs. Wright also reported seeing, many years earlier, yellow Dutch brick along the Spa Creek shore of the garden during the demolition of an outbuilding near the western edge of the Carroll seawall.

During construction activities at the St. Mary's Site, a wine vault was uncovered to the west of the Carroll House. A group of volunteers cleared out the stone vault during the summer of 1987. Some of the artifacts found in the fill were saved, but it was not systematically excavated or screened, and the operations were not monitored by archaeologists. Measured drawings of the vault were later made however—see **Figure 2.1a-c** below. The vault is also shown in **Figure 2.2**.

The research design and excavations, as initially conceived for the St. Mary's Site, were informed by the numerous excavations in the Historic District in Annapolis, particularly the investigations of contemporaneous landscape gardens such as the Ridout House (Hopkins 1986) and the Paca Garden (Little 1967, 1968; South 1967). Such works provided the orientation for this study, as initially conceived in 1986 and 1987, when the opportunity to investigate the property first arose.

¹In the summer of 1982, informal excavations were conducted at this property at the invitation of the Carroll House Advisory Committee, under the direction of Anne Yentsch. These investigations included limited shovel testing along the Shipwright Street perimeter of the St. Mary's property.





Since the completion of fieldwork at the St. Mary's Site in 1987–1990, and prior to the preparation of this report, a number of interpretations of the archaeology of this site have been

presented as major papers at professional meetings, and published in several books and journals (some already mentioned above). Most of these have pertained to the significance of the formal garden constructed by the Carrolls at the St. Mary's Site.

Leone and Shackel (1990) published an initial analysis of the Carroll garden, based on a topographic map of the site produced in 1986. In this paper they present a model for the original organization and functioning of the garden. In design the Carroll garden is very different from most urban gardens in Annapolis, which like the garden constructed by William Paca are rectangular and symmetrical. The Carroll garden is based on a 3-4-5 right triangle, with terraces of varying width descending to Spa Creek to the south of the house. Leone and Shackel's analysis, and later interpretations of the Carroll garden stress the manipulation of lines of sight in order to create optical illusions and a variety of visual effects. Kryder-Reid has pursued the Carroll landscape as a self-conscious metaphor and embodiment of its designer, the formal landscape as myth (1991, and most elegantly in 1996). In this formulation, which highlights the agency of Charles Carroll of Carrollton as a significant and controversial political figure in Annapolis history, the garden at 18AP45, with its visual effects designed to highlight the intellectual, political, and financial power of the man behind it, serves to legitimate Carroll in these arenas. Kryder-Reid demonstrates that, as a Catholic politician in Protestant-dominated Annapolis, Carroll was threatened in all of these areas (in a sense the garden can be considered as evidence of these threats).

Kryder-Reid has also published on the significance of the St. Mary's Site to a historical and archaeological understanding of male gender (1994a). The Redemptorists, as an all-male, moderately cloistered community, offer a case study, both of religious ideology that views the female sex in a particular light, and of the active construction and maintenance of gender identity. Examining late-nineteenth century gender roles in the household, Kryder-Reid suggests that some members of the Redemptorist community were conditioned to accept tasks important to the maintenance of the group, that would generally be associated with femininity. Further, these tasks appear to be distributed along the lines of status: those members of the community who are training to one day become priests are relieved of many duties interpretable as feminine in the Victorian era, such as cooking and gardening, and were less restricted concerning interactions with women outside of the Redemptorists' compound. In contrast, those brothers destined to a life in service to the order seem to have filled feminine roles in the household, while subject to the masculinist ideology that kept the order cloistered and segregated.

All of these examinations of the landscape of the St. Mary's Site represent a tremendous amount of intellectual work that has gone into the site since the completion of archaeological fieldwork. They demonstrate the effectiveness of this research project as it was initially conceived. However, one of the most important discoveries at Site 18AP45 took place not in the garden, but in the interior of the house. The interior of the Carroll House was subjected to a program of archaeological research in 1991, following the completion of research on the exterior. Just as the eventual goal of archaeological research in the garden was the recovery of data that would facilitate a faithful reconstruction of the garden while minimizing negative impacts to existing cultural resources, Logan (1992) directed a program of research that would provide architectural information about the house. However, findings in the Carroll House interior would be much more

relevant to the enslaved former inhabitants of the house. In the east wing of the Carroll House, believed to be slave quarters during the Carroll period of occupation (based on architectural and artifact data), a discreet deposit of material was recovered that was identified contextually and ethnographically as an intentional cache of artifacts, in the pattern of traditional African religion: “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 or value systems... virtually identical to artifacts found on sites occupied by Anglo-Americans, [they] may have been used in ways, or may have been selected for reasons shared by African Americans but completely unknown to Anglo-Americans (1992:136).” Thus an inverted bowl, several smoky quartz crystals, a smooth black pebble, a cut glass bead, shell native to Florida or the West Indies, and a broken ivory ring, all represent the symbolic control of space occupied by enslaved Africans within Anglo-American households, and the continuation of a practice with correlates in West African religion (1992:137).

The significance of this find cannot be overemphasized, for it would in subsequent years dictate an important new direction for study. Evidence of a syncretic, hybridized African-American religion or cosmology has in fact been uncovered at other sites in Annapolis, in the form of artifacts arranged in a way that is explicit and intentional, interpreted as divining or conjuration in association with the Yoruba religion and later, in a nineteenth century context, Hoodoo (Cochran 1999a, 1999b, 1999c; Galke 2000; Jones 1995, 1999, 2000; Neuwirth and Cochran 2000). The contextual evidence used in identifying these caches of material was derived in part from Logan’s findings at the Carroll House.

III. Cultural History

Prehistoric Land Use

There was no evidence excavated of prehistoric occupation of the site. The extensive earth moving in the investigation area coupled with its intensive use by Anglo-Americans over the past 300 years may have destroyed such evidence, had it ever existed (see Logan 1992:11–15 for a brief but detailed discussion of human occupation of Anne Arundel County and the Annapolis area prior to the arrival of Europeans in the seventeenth century).

Historic Occupation of the St. Mary’s Site (18AP45)

The tract history of this site is summarized in the following time line. There are three major periods to be considered for the St. Mary’s Site (these periods become definitional to the scheme of stratigraphy for the St. Mary’s Site, as will be seen in **Part 5**). In the second half of the seventeenth century, the vicinity of the site was a commercial wharf, and is the possible location of Proctor’s Tavern (mentioned in Lindauer 1997), which served as the meeting place of the Maryland Legislature after the capital was moved to Annapolis and before the first State House was completed

(DRIF Proposal and Grant Application, M. P. Leone, 10/23/87). Later the property was purchased and occupied by three generations of Carroll, at which time the existing house and formal falling garden took shape. In the mid-nineteenth century the property was sold to the Redemptorists, who currently maintain the property. The extended history of the ownership, architecture, and landscape associated with the site is explored in more detail below.

Brief Time Line for Site 18AP45

(Also see Megastrata Designations, in **Part 5** of this report)

- ca.1600s During the second half of the 17th century, the St. Mary's site was an active commercial wharf area and is the possible location of Proctor's Tavern.
- 1701 Charles Carroll the Settler purchases lots 1,2, and 3 along Carroll Creek, now Spa Creek (Lot numbers refer to the lots designated on the Stoddart map, reconstructed in 1718)
- 1706 Charles Carroll the Settler purchases lots 4 and 5
- 1717 Charles Carroll the Settler purchases lots 6,7, and 8.
- 1720 Death of Charles Carroll the Settler
- 1782 Death of Charles Carroll of Annapolis
- 1832 Death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton
- 1852 Redemptorists purchase Carroll House and adjacent property, for a nominal price from Carroll of Carrollton's granddaughter
- 1853 Redemptorists take up residence in the Carroll House and undertake subsequent architectural and landscape changes.

Charles Carroll the Settler (1660-1720)

Charles Carroll the Settler, grandfather of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, emigrated to America from Ireland in 1688 to escape English discrimination of Catholics and to serve as Attorney General. He settled originally in St. Mary's City, but soon followed the seat of government to Annapolis after the capital was moved there in 1695. In Annapolis, the Settler practiced law and began acquiring property. In 1716 Carroll was appointed Lord Baltimore's sole agent and Receiver General and he began amassing one of the largest fortunes in the colony. His estate was probated in 1720 at 4,897 pounds, 1 shilling, and 1 1/4 penny. (Hoffman 1988)

Charles Carroll of Annapolis (1702-1782)

The Settler's son, Charles Carroll of Annapolis, diversified and expanded the Carroll family estate with a number of investments, including the Baltimore Iron Works in the early eighteenth century, as well as shipping interests, agriculture, rentals, and mortgages. Starting in 1721, when the Annapolis property was bequeathed to him, and into the late eighteenth century, Carroll of Annapolis began building at the St. Mary's site in brick. The initial house, a two and a half story, brick structure was constructed adjacent to the wooden frame house of Charles Carroll the Settler. Carroll of Annapolis inherited the property in Annapolis, as well as the house, with his mother's death in 1742. When his son, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, returned from France in 1765 he was given the 10,000 acre property at Carrollton, and took up residence in the Annapolis house, while Carroll of Annapolis oversaw other family investments and plantation operations at Doughoregan Manor (in what is now Howard County) until his death in 1782 (Papenfuse 1975:57 in Kryder-Reid 1991:214; Logan 1992:24) From his country seat, Charles Carroll of Annapolis continued to supervise his son's handling of the family financial interests, chiefly real estate, money lending, and the Baltimore Company. Carroll of Annapolis also oversaw the propagation and sale of Doughoregan's plantation crops, principally tobacco, until his death in 1782, at which time those duties were assumed by Charles Carroll of Carrollton (Elder 1975; Hanley 1982; Hoffman 1988).

Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832)

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was born in the family's Annapolis house in 1737 and lived there until sent to France in 1748, for the religious education denied to Catholics in Maryland. He studied classics, mathematics, and other subjects at the Jesuit College of Saint-Omers, continued at the College of Louis-le-Grand in Paris, studied Roman and French civil law in Bourges and Paris, and in 1759, studied English law in London, although he was never officially admitted to the Inner Temple. Upon his return from Europe in February 1765, Charles Carroll of Carrollton began to establish himself in Annapolis. He was given the 10,000 acre estate, Carrollton Manor in Frederick County, from which he derived his appellation. He took the Annapolis house as his principle residence, however, and his father moved permanently to Doughoregan.

In 1768 Charles Carroll of Carrollton married his cousin Mary "Molly" Darnall (1749-1782), and the two had seven children of whom three survived to adulthood.² At this time, Carroll also began to be involved in colonial politics, a particularly difficult challenge because, as a Catholic, Carroll was not allowed to vote or hold elected office. In 1773, Carroll became embroiled in a debate over Gov. Eden's fee proclamation with Daniel Dulaney which was published in the *Maryland Gazette* under the pseudonyms Antilon (Dulaney) and First Citizen (Carroll). Carroll argued the right of the assembly to set fees while Dulaney defended the Governor. Carroll continued to offer his considerable resources and education to the service of the colony, serving in 1774 as a member of the Annapolis Committee of Correspondence and in the same year attending as an observer (because of religious restrictions on him) to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. In 1775

² The surviving children were Mary Carroll (married Richard Caton) Charles Carroll of Homewood, and Catherine Carroll (married Robert Goodloe Harper). For a detailed genealogy of the Carroll family see Van Devanter 1975: following p.xvi.

Carroll served as a member of the Maryland Committee of Correspondence and the Committee of Safety and the following year served with Benjamin Franklin, John Carroll and Samuel Chase on a mission to Canada to obtain support for American independence. Carroll served from 1776 to 1778 as a Maryland delegate to the Continental Congress and was one of the four Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Congress' Board of War and he drafted the Maryland Constitution which was accepted in 1776. From 1777-1800 Carroll served as a Maryland State Senator, turning down the opportunity to serve as a delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention in 1787. Carroll was elected to the United States Senate in 1792 but resigned the same year when laws were passed precluding simultaneous service in state and federal senates (Hanley 1982).

Following his political career, Carroll continued his ever expanding business interests in ventures such as the First and Second Banks of United States, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the C&O Canal. Eventually Carroll retired from public life in 1821 and moved to his daughter Mary Caton's, home in Baltimore, where he lived as the "Last Living Signer" until his death on November 14, 1832.

The Redemptorists

In 1852, twenty years after Charles Carroll of Carrollton's death, his four granddaughters transferred the Annapolis property to the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (*Congregationis Sanctissimi Redemptoris* or C.Ss.R), a Roman Catholic congregation of priests and brothers known commonly as the Redemptorists. Under the stipulation that it be used solely for religious purposes, the congregation has retained ownership of the site ever since.

The Redemptorist Congregation was founded in 1732 in Italy and one hundred years later established its first American province in northern Ohio and Michigan. After seven years, the priests settled in Pittsburgh and in 1840 established a house in Baltimore. In 1852, the Redemptorists were preparing to move their Novitiate (a school for candidates' preparation for orders) out of Baltimore when the Carroll property became available. The Carroll house and St. Mary's church were selected for the new site, and the Redemptorists took residence in 1853 (Borgmann 1904:13). The Redemptorists' primary ministry was the care of Catholics in the city ("ipsi curam Catholicorum huius civitas eiusque vicinitas suscipiant", *Chronicles*, introduction). It has included the St. Mary's parish, a Novitiate from 1853-1862 and from 1867-1907, a "major seminary" or "Theologate" (1862-1868), St. Mary's primary and secondary school, and various missionary activities, both domestic and foreign.

The original Annapolis community was divided into a hierarchy which was, in turn, part of the larger Redemptorist power structure. The Annapolis house was under the charge of a supervisor, or Father Rector, assisted by other priests who served as parochial priests, missionaries, and instructors. With the responsibility of answering to his superior, the Rector was responsible for all activities at the house, including the maintenance and alteration of the physical plant. During the Novitiate and Theologate years, students at various points on the path to priesthood included professed students, choir-novices, and choir-candidates. There were also numerous lay brothers who

served the community in various non-ordained functions such as maintaining the grounds and assisting in the parish.

Redemptorist community life was based on the professed vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and of perseverance in the Congregation until death (Anonymous 1928:34). The Chronicles record few details of daily life at the Annapolis house, but conditions were austere and the routine highly regimented. Students were required to wear the same habits and "under linens" in order to preserve poverty and the communal life ["Ne paupertati ac vitae communi offeratur damnum eodem vestitu et lintea utentur omnes subjecto"] (Visitatio Canonica, Dec. 2, 1861). Under the direction of the first Rector, Father Gabriel Rumpler, a strict schedule of meditation, manual labor, and spiritual exercise was performed in silence with the exception of recreation times for "an hour of fraternal conversation" (Borgmann 1904:25). What were known as "free days" when students were able to take picnics and other recreation were at the disposal of the Rector to dispense. The Rector and his "Prefects" enforced numerous rules, such as the restrictions on talking, and were entitled to read all letters coming and going (Visitatio Canonica Feb. 28, 1882). This controlled regimen was, as the Congregation's historian notes, essential to the training of young priests:

Many of these young men, nay boys of sixteen to eighteen, had left homes which every comfort rendered sweet. They had left loving parents and affectionate sisters and brothers to consecrate themselves heart and soul to their Divine Master.... With manly courage they embraced the austerities of the religious life, remembering that, only by suffering and self-denial, could they become true disciples of their Redeemer, and true apostles. Thus we find delicate youths undergoing hardships that might be found unbearable even by the robust (Borgmann 1904:24-25).

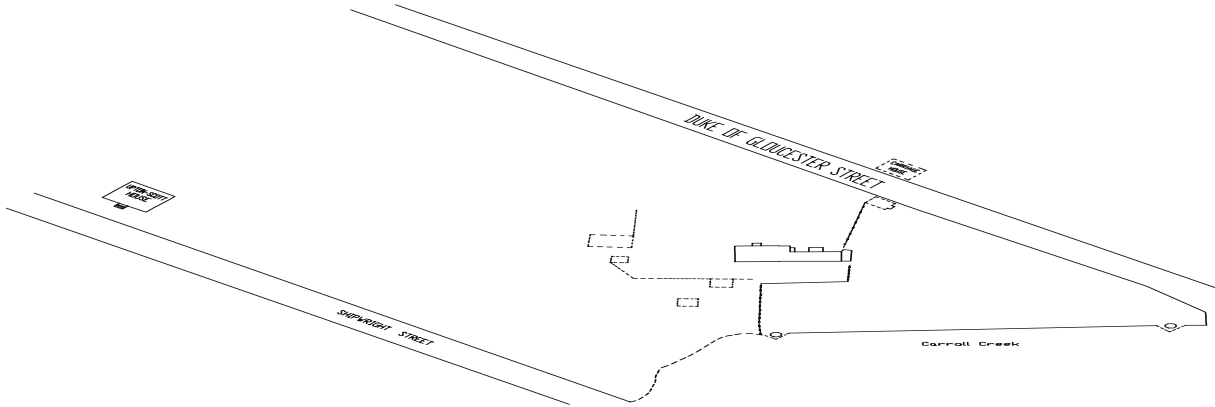
The creation of this Redemptorist identity was not only in the daily routine, but also in the physical transformation of both the house and the garden.

Architectural and Landscape History of the St. Mary's Site

Early deed records are inconclusive as to the structures of the property during the first quarter of the 18th century, however, a study sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities suggests that the house listed in the 1720 inventory of the Settler's estate was probably on lot 5, now the site of St. Mary's Church (Lindauer 1997).

The main dwelling house, which stands today as the Carroll House, has a complex history of construction and demolition dating to the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Dendrochronology indicates that the oldest portion of the existing brick dwelling was begun in 1721/22 by Charles Carroll of Annapolis following his father's death. In 1723 a reference is made to "C.C.'s brick house" in the family account books, and mention of building materials such as "diamond glass, window lead, and sodder" throughout the 1720s suggest that construction continued for some time (Elder 1975:64).

To the east of the brick house was a "frame house," which is described in the 1798 tax assessment as "a framed addition 52 x 22 feet, two story." (Federal Tax Assessment of 1798 for Middle Neck Hundred, Anne Arundel County, Hall of Records, Annapolis.) Although listed as a frame structure, excavations have revealed sandstone foundations, a brick first story wall on the south side, and possibly brick ends. The construction date of this frame house is considered to be

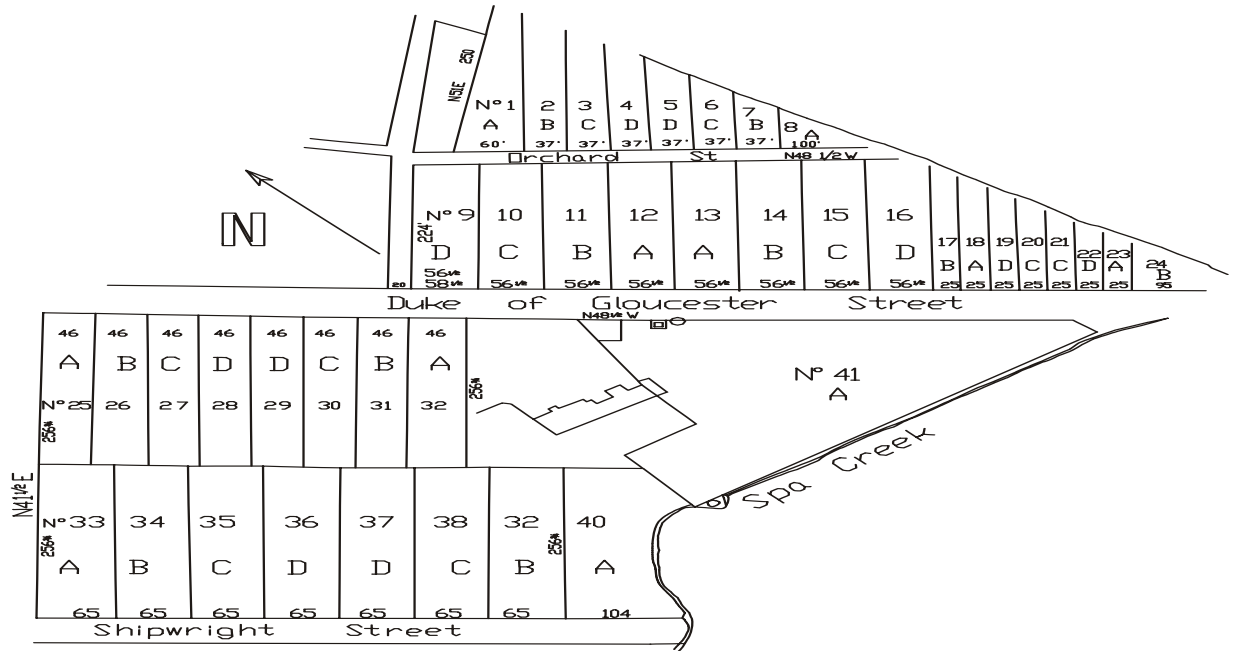


quite early, likely the later half of the seventeenth century, around 1680, as was demonstrated by Logan (1992; so comments Robert L. Worden in personal communication to Mark P. Leone, 2/24/2001).

A second major phase of construction was initiated by Charles Carroll of Carrollton after his marriage to Mary (Molly) Darnall in 1768. Carroll of Carrollton added a two-story east wing or "passageway" in 1772/73 which connected the brick house with the frame house to the east, although it is not clear whether all floors were connected between the two buildings. Carroll refers to the "passage" in 1771 ("I had the opinions about Escheats wh you mentioned, it was in the walnut tree press wh stood in the passage between the two houses..." [CCA to CCC, Nov. 1771, MS.206]). Elder feels that the passageway was not expanded to the three story addition which stands today until the 1780s or 1790s judging from the brick work at the first and second story level and from the arched window on the north side of the addition (Elder 1975:72). Approximate conditions at the Carroll property in *ca.* 1785 are shown in **Figure 2.3** below.

Carroll added architectural embellishments to the existing brick and frame house in the 1770s. In 1793/94 an additional story and new roof were added to both the main block of the brick house and to the east wing. (Heikkinen and Egan 1986). In addition to the one and a half story expansion, porticos were added to the north entrances of the brick and frame house, as well as a porch on the east end of the frame house. An 1853 plat map shows the foot print of the expanded house (**Figures 2.4** and **2.5**), while the Sachse print offers the best view of these architectural details (see **Figure 2.6**). Carroll's correspondence further details their manufacture:

The Stones for yr Bases & Capitalls are not all got, only 4 of them, it is difficult to raise them so thick as the Stone is jointy. Steps may be easier raised. The Stone Cutters wish to have a draft of yr Bases & Capitalls, they could rough the stones to

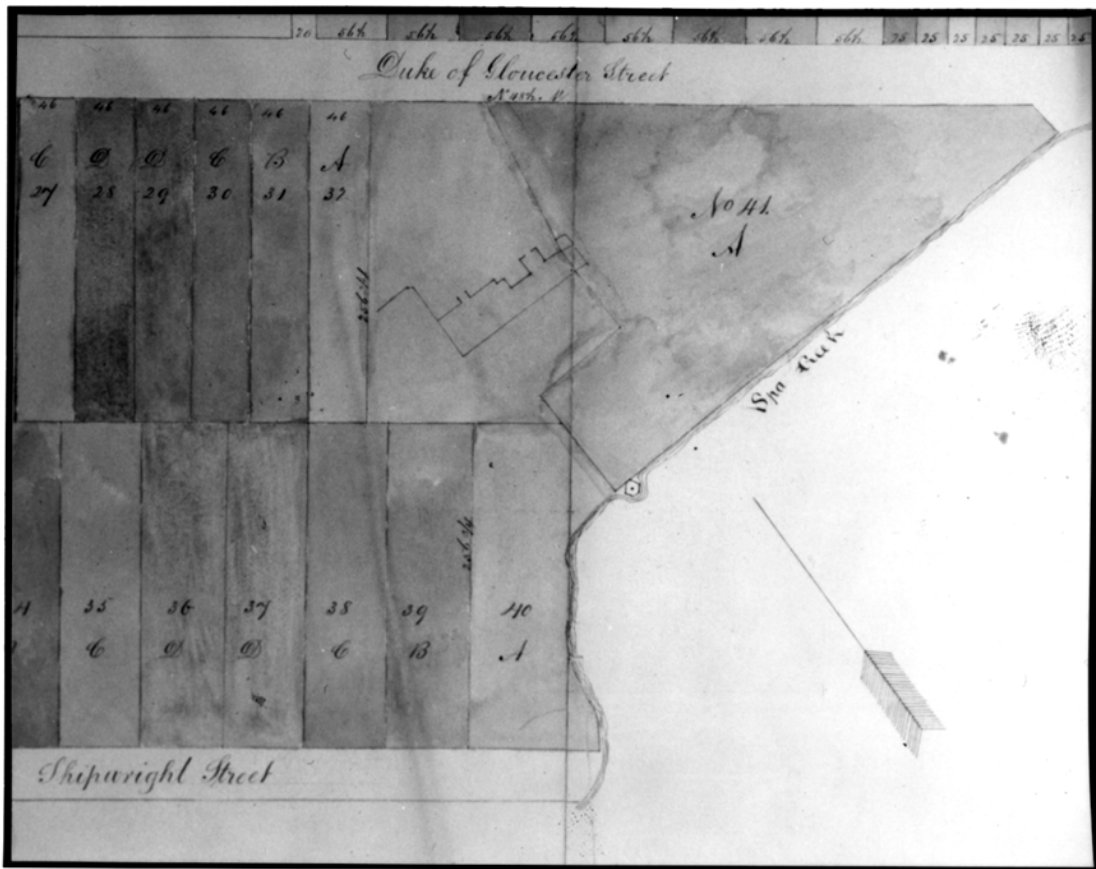


that draft, & have a great deal of Carriage for a stone 2 feet square, & such Solid Stone is very Heavy. (CCA to CCC, April 20, 1770. MdHi Ms.206, no. 127)

As to yr Molds, Robert is not clear, nor could Timothy make the matter plain to Him, If you Intend 4 Pillars it is plain the Bases Capitalls & Astracals must be all alike for each Pillar, But if you intend only 2 Pillars in fron & Pillasters adjoining to the House, then the Bases Capitalls & Astracals to the Pillasters will only be ½ work. (CCA to CCC, May 4, 1770, MdHi Ms.206, no.129)

While neither the porticos nor the porch have survived, it has been suggested that several tooled sandstone blocks in the Redemptorist wine vault stairs to the west of the house are reused east porch steps (Wollon 1988).





The architect(s) of Charles Carroll of Carrollton's additions and other improvements is not known, but of the principle Annapolis architects of the time, William Buckland, William Noke, and Joseph Horatio Anderson, only Anderson is mentioned in the correspondence.

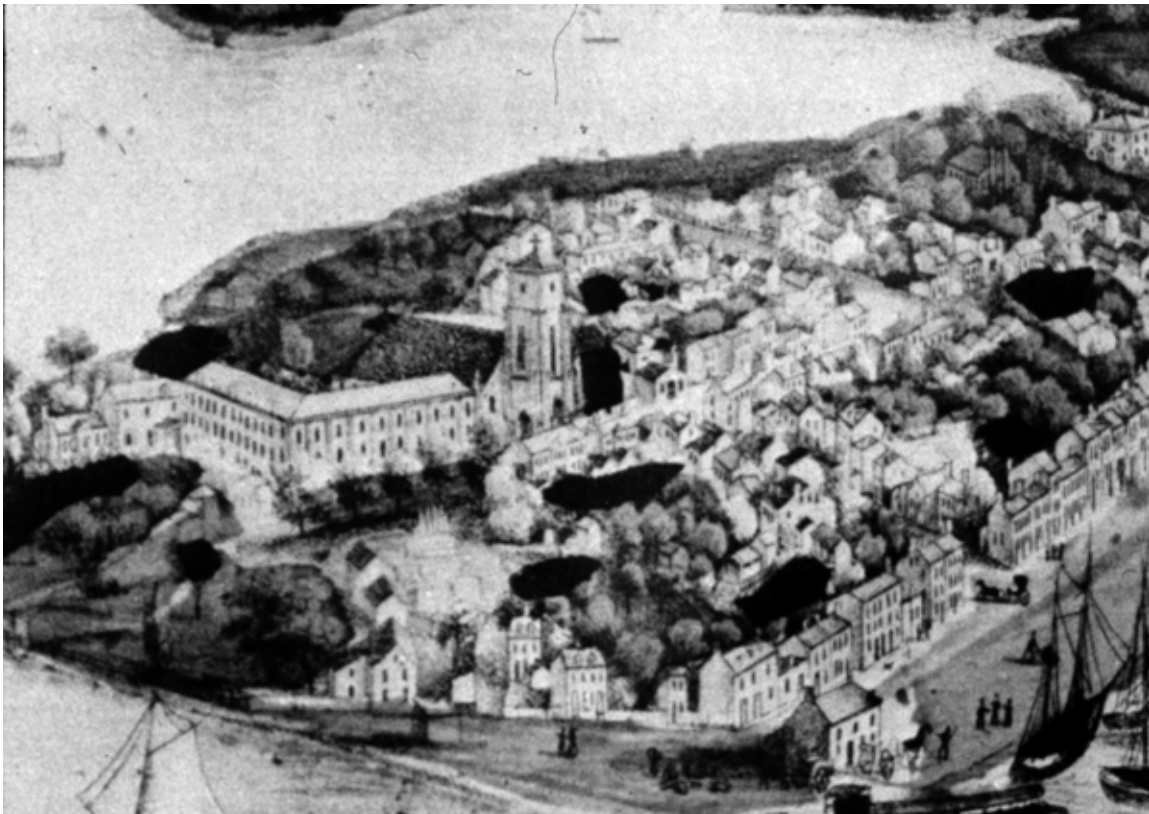
Mr Anderson called here [Doughoregan] on his way to Frederick on I think the 29 or 30th past and told me his people who would be here next day with a cart would call and leave the plan of my house. I have not seen him or his people. If he does not want the plan to make out a bill of scantling or any other purpose pray send it in the chariot with the child. (CCA to CCC. May 5, 1774. Ms 206. MdHi).

Anderson was also a tenant of Charles Carroll of Annapolis, signing a 70 year lease for lot #100 in 1772 (Anne Arundel Co. Land Records, IB 3, p.245).

The Redemptorists' Architectural Legacy

The Redemptorists, upon occupying the site in 1853, took up residence in the Carroll House. They added a two bay brick wing to the west of the house in 1855-56, and they began construction of the present St. Mary's Church which stands to the northwest of the Carroll House in 1858. The following year they began construction of the Rectory which fills almost the entire area between the Carroll House and Duke of Gloucester Street (see **Figure 2.7**, showing a detail of an etching by Sachse showing the church and rectory in ca. 1864, and also the photograph inside the front of Volume 1 of this report).

When the Redemptorists came to the site, they reported the frame house in dilapidated condition and they tore it down sometime before 1864. The Redemptorists converted the western half of the frame house to a carpenters' shop and built a greenhouse on the eastern half of the frame house foundations. A cistern was constructed to the north of the greenhouse (see discussion of the excavations of this feature below), presumably to capitalize on the run off of rain water from the roofs of the Rectory and Carroll House for non-potable uses such as laundry and watering the greenhouse plants.



An underground stone vault extending off the west end of the house is thought to date to 1866. A wood frame wine press stood over the vault by at least 1885 and torn down by 1910 when the Redemptorists built a wooden porch off the west wall of their 1856 addition (the framed wine press above the vault is shown in **Figure 2.8**)

Another underground stone vault of similar materials but wider and of a more gradual arched construction lies to the northeast of the Rectory abutting the Duke of Gloucester Street wall. The vault, which is comprised of a single main chamber connected to the northeast corner of the rectory by a vaulted stone passage, is not indicated on any of the historic maps and is not mapped in on the present site maps.³ The only indications of any structure being in the area are a building symbol on the 1781 Frenchman's map in the same approximate location and a shadow in the foreground of a nineteenth-century photo that may be a building or gatehouse in the approximate location. The proximity of the vault to the Redemptorist kitchen area with its connecting passage and construction similar to the vault off the west end of the 1856 addition to the Carroll House suggest that this vault also dates to the Redemptorist period, probably sometime during the 1860s.

³ The Redemptorists restricted access to the vault, currently unused, although the author was allowed to see it one time.



The Frame House was likely built by the Carrolls as a dwelling in the late seventeenth century. Extending from the eastern end of the frame house was a porch which visual evidence suggests extended from the first floor of the frame house (one floor above the kitchen and work areas) with stairs descending to the garden surface below.

Whatever the exact chronology, the resulting house was a massive, if somewhat plain, landmark in the city. It is one of the four buildings identified in the key of the 1781 map, Harbour and City of Annapolis, and was evaluated in 1798 at \$2,900 (compared to Brice's \$1800 and Chase-Lloyd's \$2500) (Elder 1975:71). Carroll of Annapolis estimated the building expenses and renovations as of November 1772 as "no less than L1200" with the largest costs being L10:10:0 for a "Team," L76:16:0 for planks, L66:5:0 for bricks, and L253:11:0 for unnamed expenses (CCA to CCC Nov. 7, 1772). The results seem to have been satisfactory for his father commented, "I am glad you are pleased with the House, I am Certain I shall be so." (CCA to CCC, Sept. 4, 1770. MdHi. Ms. 206). The Carroll house remains an excellent example of Georgian architecture particularly remarkable in its surviving heavy fielded plaster paneling and in its curving stairway with newel posts, closed string course, turned balusters, and massive handrails (Elder 1975:65).

In addition to the main brick structure, other buildings were on the property. The 1781 map shows several outbuildings to the west of the brick house, an area which was leveled during 1940s for the St. Mary's school ballfield and a parking lot. The 1798 Federal tax assessment lists a one-story "old stone house (40' x 20')," a brick wash house (20' x 24'), a brick wood house (56' x 16'), a wooden poultry house (18' x 14'), a brick stable (20' x 44'), a brick coach house (20' x 60'), and "one old brick dwelling house (40' x 24')." In 1821 an indenture agreement between Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Major Richard Jones describes the estate:

to wit, the two dwelling houses, one of wood, the other of brick now occupied by the said Carroll, also the stone washing house and cow houses, and wood house appertaining to the dwelling houses aforesaid, the stable and coach house, also the garden annexed to the wooden dwelling house, also the three Lots lying between the dwelling house of the said Carroll and the house of Elsworthy Burnie, now enclosed with post and rail fences...." (May 12, 1821)

In 1778, while in York, Pa., Carroll of Carrollton asked his father to have a laborer sent to Annapolis to build a bath:

If Joe has finished all the Jobbs at Annapolis, I wish you would set him about preparing stones to line a cold bath; the stones already raised at the soap stone quarry would be sufficient for this purpose, as the bath need not be in the clear more than 10 feet long & 8 broad & 4 feet 6 inches deep: When I return I will direct where it shall be dug (CCC to CCA, May 24, 1778, MdHi Ms.206 no. 479).

Charles Carroll to Carrollton also focused significant amounts of time and resources on transforming the landscape around the house. Situated on the rise with its sloping views to both Spa Creek (then Carroll's Creek) and the current harbor, the site offered an ideal setting for a terraced

landscape garden. Terraced gardens maximized the land available for planting, they created spaces for parterres (patterned planting beds), they took advantage of naturally prominent sites to create vistas both into and from the garden, and they were fashionable in the Chesapeake at the time. Furthermore, Carroll of Carrollton was well-positioned to participate in this popular pastime of the gentry. He had visited numerous gardens during his travels in England and France, he had purchased books on gardening as well as surveying equipment, and his father was himself an avid gardener⁴ (Kryder-Reid 1991, 1994b)

In the early 1770s Charles Carroll of Carrollton began the construction of a formal terraced garden. It was a right triangle in shape with borders formed by Duke of Gloucester Street as the hypotenuse (running NW to SE), Carroll Creek as the base, and the Carroll house marking the western leg.⁵ The garden was bordered by a brick wall with a stone footing along Duke of Gloucester Street, a stone sea wall along the creek, and by a line extending from the midpoint of the house itself along the western side of the garden. The garden's main elements within these boundaries are four broad and two narrow terraces connected by grass slopes between them. Movement between the terraces was navigated by grass ramps which were spaced at 90 foot intervals along the terraces. The main architectural elements of the garden were the octagonal pavillions that marked each end of the seawall and the house itself which abutted the garden with a pedimented porch off the east end of the Frame House.

The chronology of the garden construction is well-documented in Carroll's correspondence. The majority of the construction of the garden was completed from 1770-1778. The brick wall was at least partially completed by 1774:

⁴ Carroll of Annapolis wrote to his son, "My plantation where you lived has been greatly improved by Beautiful Meadows, a fine Orchard of the choicest Fruits of all sorts, a very pretty Garden well walled in & d so as to make it as pleasant an inland Seat as any in Maryland" (CCA to CCC, July 26, 1756, MdHi Ms.220). His mother also described a landscape, "This place that I write you in mine that miscarryed is greatly improved -- a fine flourishing young orchard with a variety of choice fruit, the garden enlarged & a stone wall around it, two fine large meadows, several houses built, all this done since you left it really is a pretty place" (Elizabeth Brooke to CCC, Sept 8, 1756. MdHi. MS 206).

⁵ The garden is not strictly a right triangle, but the variation is not immediately apparent to the visitor. For a discussion of the geometry of the garden, see Leone and Shackel (1990) and Kryder-Reid (1991).

When the tides are high I employ the masons in cutting coping stones for the brick wall wh is built & to be built round my garden (CCC to CCA, Oct 26, 1774, MdHi, Ms. 206).

The stone seawall was planned by 1770, but most of the construction seems to have been completed in the fall of 1774 to the spring of 1775. The pavillions at each end of the seawall were begun by July 1776 and finished in the winter of 1777-1778. Earth moving of one sort or another occurred continuously between 1770 and 1776, but the exact dates of the terrace construction are not known from the documentary evidence.⁶

The archival evidence for these garden elements is discussed in more detail below, and the archaeological evidence for the garden is described in Section 5.

The western boundary of the garden is one of the most problematic aspects of the site. The 1781 Frenchman's map depicts that western edge as a line from Duke of Gloucester Street to the east end of the Frame House porch. From the southeast corner of the porch the line runs to approximate location of the east end of the stone retaining wall along the south side of the south lawn. The line follows the wall to the west, turns 90 degrees, and runs south to the western end of the stone sea wall. It is unclear what the line on the map is indicating. Carroll's advertisement in the Maryland Gazette in 1770 cites "several idle disorderly Persons...continually forcing their Way into the Garden of the Subscriber...either by breaking down the Rails or leaping over them, in order to steal Fruit, and have done considerable Damage to the Trees and Shrubs in the Said Garden..." There is also a vague reference to the "enclosed space front and back" mentioned in an 1852 property settlement.

In contrast to the western edge, the southern boundary of the garden is well documented. In 1770 Carroll began plans for the construction of the sea wall mentioned in Peale's description (see below). In the best tradition of waterfront property owners, Carroll extended his property into Carroll Creek by building the wall into the Creek and backfilling it to create much of the lowest terrace of the garden. Much of this seawall survived intact until it was buried behind a wooden bulkhead built by the Redemptorists in 1982. The wall was built from the same ferruginous sandstone as the house foundations, perhaps because his father had disapproved so strongly of an earlier choice:

I do not approve of the Susquahanna stone for the Wall in the Water, it is true it will at 1st be Cheaper & the work will be sooner finished, But I am morally certain you will Have it to do over again, no Joint you Can make with yt Stone will prevent the Earths washing through it, so yt I am afraid you will be Penny wise & Pound foolish, I had if necessary rather be 40 years a doing it than not do it well & I am persuaded it

⁶ Father and son were very familiar with each other's gardening plans and so rarely referred to exact locations of the latest project under debate. In addition, the Annapolis house was only one part of the Carroll constellation of properties, and it is not always clear whether references are to Doughoregan, Carrollton, or Annapolis.

Cannot be done well without the Stones Squared as we Proposed. (CCA to CCC, Aug. 12, 1770, MdHi Ms.206, no.136)

Construction was completed during 1774 and 1775 as low tides permitted and the labor was available. Charles Carroll of Annapolis' continual advice and his son's dutiful reports offer a detailed view of the construction.

Pray defer the Stable bricking in the Garden or any other Jobs untill you have Completed the Stone Wall at the Bottom of yr Garden, it is imprudent to Have many Irons in the fier [sic] at once (CCA to CCC, Aug. 17, 1770, MdHi Ms.206 No. 137 [435])

If the raise the earth three feet above the coping stone wall will not the parapet wall be too high? By leveling the yard I suppose you will be obliged to add 1 or two steps going down to the middle store. (CCA to CCC, April 10, 1774, MdHi Ms 206).

You tell me you have not layed more than 3 courses of yr Stone Work till towards the Spring (CCA to CCC, Nov. 21, 1774, MdHi Ms206, No.279).

the tides continue too high to admit them to lay the stone wall - I keep the Negroes employed in filling up the spaces between the Stone crossway, & the foundation of the wall, & the garden pales. (CCC to CCA Sept 29, 1774. MdHi Ms. 206).

This is the 1st low tide of any continuance since the Masons came down: the foundation is almost prepared save a little levelling: they level as they lay the stones: they have laid 12 stones at the end next the wooden ware house, the corner stone at the other extremity near the street, & 2 intermediate stones as a direction for levelling ... & preserving a straight course. (CCC to CCA, Oct 26, 1774, MdHi, Ms. 206).

Till that time [spring] I shall not have laid more than 3 courses, & backed them up with stone, consequently the stones that are piled along the pales, & the heaps of rough Stones for backing the wall, will be in the way of their moving earth (CCC to CCA, Nov. 18, 1774. MdHi, Ms. 206).

By next Saturday you may for me a guess whether you will have Earth enough to raise the Earth 2 feet above the stone wall.... I advise you to take down the Stone Cutter's shop & wall & to level all the earth along the rise or slope, you will then have yr work regularly before you. (CCA to CCC, April 2, 1775, MdHi, Ms. 206).

The principle architectural features of the garden were two structures at the ends of the stone seawall. Carroll mentions plans for the pavillions, but does not name an architect.

the association papers wh Duvall delivered to me you will find in the drawer where I keep the plan of the Pavillions, or in some of those drawers: they are rolled up and covered with a brown paper or a lightish brown paper (CCC to CCA, March 8, 1776, MdHi, Ms. 206).

Unfortunately the plans of the pavilions have not survived. The best depiction of the western structure is an 1852 plat map, although the eastern pavillion is already gone. The most detailed description of the Carroll garden comes from the diary of Charles Wilson Peale, prominent painter and naturalist.⁷ Peale visited the Carroll garden in 1804 with a Mr. Wallace, but seemingly without the host in attendance.

from thence [Dr. Scott's] we went to Mr. Carrol [sic] of Carrlton's Garden. This like Mr. Wallace's is a falling garden on the border of the same creek - is enclosed with a brick wall, on the side of the creek about 150 yards: the wall is built in the water in a strait line within filled up into a fine terrace walk - Ladies often catch fish by angling over this terrace wall. At each end of the wall is an octagon building projecting beyond it, one is a Summer House and probably the other is a temple. It is locked up and at first sight they might be thought to be intended for such purposes but on finding that one has no holes, People are naturally led to believe that the internal structure is similar, since the outsides are perfectly so. [illegible] garden contains a variety of excellent fruit and the flats are a kitchen garden. (Diary of Charles Wilson Peale, vol. 20 pp.52-54 of B:P31-2, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia).

Carroll also records the construction of the pavilions, however cursorily.

Pray send down a boy with the iron clamps for the pavilions the work is at a stand for want of them (CCC to CCA, July 2, 1776, MdHi, Ms 206, no.352).

One of the Pavilions is almost roofed, if you should think proper to send one of your Carpenters to set the shingles on he must be here a Wednesday next otherwise wont wait for him, as the bricklayer wont begin at the other Pavilion till about 15 days time (Wm. Skerrett to CCA, July 5, 1777, MdHi, Ms. 206)

⁷ Peale painted numerous contemporaries of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and often included views of the sitters' gardens and houses in his portrait backgrounds. Examples include his Baltimore cousins Charles Carroll the Barrister and his wife Margaret Carroll at Mount Clare, John Beale Bordley, and William Paca. Peale painted numerous portraits of the Carroll family but most are of unknown whereabouts. His portrait of Mrs. Charles Carroll (Mary Darnall) and a posthumous portrait of Charles Carroll of Carrollton copied from a painting done by his son Rembrandt Peale survive, but neither show any views of the garden. It does not appear that Peale made any sketches of the Carroll garden (Van Devanter 1975: 186).

How do the carpenters go in Annapolis? I hope the pavilions are covered in, & the window frames perhaps, or planks to prevent the rain from driving in. (CCC to CCA, Oct. 5, 1777, MdHi, Ms. 206).

P.S. I like my Pavilions: they are rather too small (CCC to CCA Nov 2, 1777, MdHi, Ms. 206).

The garden was constructed by slaves from the extensive slave holdings at Doughoregan (some 330 in 1773).⁸ The slaves provided both skilled and unskilled labor. For example, Carroll of Carrollton noted in 1774 that "I keep the negroes employed in filling up the space between the Stone cossway, & the foundation or the wall, & the garden pales." He also used "two Negro masons" in 1771 (CCA to CCC, April 2, 1771, MdHi, Ms. 206, no. 155 [461]). Additional specialized laborers, such as gardeners, were generally purchased as indentured servants.

Hearing you say you wanted a gardiner, I have purchased the bearer Alexander Brodie, who says he has served a regular apprenticeship to the business. (CCC to CCA Oct 2, 1769. MdHi Ms. 206).

I have bought a gardiner from Capt Frost. I gave him L23 Curr. for him; ... he says he understands a kitchen garden pretty well; Mr Carroll's Gardiner examined him. he has 4 years to serve. (CCC to CCA May 27, 1772. MdHi Ms. 206)

You will doe well to purchase the Servants you mention. Examine the Gardiner strictly as to How long he served, in what Place, in what Places & Gardens He has worked since he was out of his apprenticeship, in what Branch He had been Chiefly employed, the Kitchen or Flower Garden or Nursery, whether he understans grafting, Inoculating, & Trimming, Whether He ever layed out a Garden, Whether He is an expert at levelling, making grass plots & Bowling Greens, Slopes & turfing them well &c., &c. Examine the Bricklayer also relating to the Several Branches of His Business. (CCA to CCC, April 10, 1775, MdHi, Ms. 206).

the new Gardiner understands little of his business, & seems to be of a lazy disposition: however under my direction, I believe he will be able to lay off my garden & work it agreeable to my design (CCC to CCA, Aug. 18, 1775, MdHi, Ms206, no.304).

The documentary record also reveals a great deal about the importance of water management in an eighteenth-century Chesapeake garden:

⁸ CCA to CCC, Dec. 3, 1773, MdHi Ms. 206, no. 244)

I also send downe Tom the Ditcher, See yt He does not Scower the Ditches too deep. Doe ym so yt the Water may run within 12 Inches of the Surface of yr Meadows otherwise you will ruin the Meadoe and next year have no grass. I was forced to make stops in the Ditches to keep the Water to A proper Height. Charge Tom not to remove them if he comes across them. (CCA to CCC, May 7, 1771, MdHi Ms. 206)

Do not make the ditches deep, if you doe the Meadow will yeild little grass, I speak from my Experience of yt Meadow, the Surface of the Water in the Ditches should not be more at most than 18 Inches below the Surface of the Meadow, to keep it so, I drove Stakes in Severall parts of the Ditches & Wattled those stakes to prevent the Current of the Water from deepening the Ditches, by this the Dirt was kept up to the tops of the Stakes (CCA to CCC, Oct 10, 1774, MdHi, Ms. 206).

Pray do not keep Tom & His son to any Business but Scowering yr Ditches & making new ones where necessary ... (CCA to CCC, Oct 21, 1774, MdHi, Ms. 206)

As early as 1770 Carroll of Carrollton was sowing clover seed and levelling ground. In the same year his father asked him to collect "Catalpa Seeds in yr owne garden...and [the Poplar seeds] along the fences" (CCA to CCC, Nov. 30, 1770, MdHi, Ms 206). In 1771 he discusses hanging gates, and his father advises him,

In levelling yr ground I hope you hve been Carefull to preserve the top Soil & to lay it on again, Sowe yr Clover seed when the Soilis moist, Rake it & when pretty fry Role it with yr Garden Roler if not too Heavy (CCA to CCC, Aug. 23, 1771, MdHi, Ms206. no170 [483])

In 1772 Carroll of Annapolis comments that "The fall in yr. yard as you describe it is as I would have it" (CCA to CCC, Sept. 22, 1772, MdHi Ms 206 no. 203 [528]) was likely referring to the area between the house and Duke of Gloucester Street, an area he elsewhere recommends to be made into "a Continental slope from the Gate to the Wash house...with a fall to the street" (CCA to CCC, Sept 17, 1772, MdHi Ms 206, no. 202).

Despite the fact that no plan or visual representation of the garden survives to provide information on the planting plan, the Carroll papers provide a wealth of information on the types of plants, their method of cultivation, and even evidence of planting patterns (See **Appendix C**). Much of the garden was planted in turf with grasses of white clover, English grass seed, and Timothy mentioned in Carroll's correspondence.

It is too late to sow the Ground before yr House... I shall reserve white Clover & English Grass Seed for you to be sowed in the Spring (CCA to CCC, Sept. 10, 1772, MdHi Ms.206, no.200).

If you make a Continental slope from the Gate to the wash house, I apprehend the Quantity of Water in great Rains going yt way may prove very inconvenient. I think

you should make as much of yt Road as you can with a fall to the street (CCA to CCC, Sept. 17, 1772, MdHi Ms 206, no.202).

In levelling yr ground I hope you have been Carefull to preserve the top Soil & to lay it on again, Sowe yr Clover seed when the Soil is moist, Rake it & when prety dry Role it with yr Garden Roler is not too Heavy. (CCA to CCC, Aug. 16, 1771. MdHi Ms. 206).

desier Young to collect Locust & Red Bud Seeds, Hickory & Walnuts Pine Cones, you may get Honey Locust Pods at Mrs. Ogles & Catalpa Seeds in yr owne garden, I suppose the Poplers have shed their seeds, But they may be found along th Fences (CCA to CCC, Nov. 30, 1770, MdHi, Ms. 206)

My slopes have suffered much by the Summer's heat: the roots of the grass in several places are destroyed & the turf perfectly bare: by lying [illegible] dung on them this winter, & springling [sic] them with grass seed in the spring, they may perhaps recover (CCC to CCA, Nov. 2, 1777, MdHi, Ms.206).

The correspondence provides a number of insights into the level of expertise acquired by both Carrolls in their landscaping efforts. Carroll of Annapolis devoted considerable effort in developing a vineyard and wine production operations to the point of bringing over French vigneron. Both were active participants in domestic and international networks of similar landowners trading seeds, cuttings, and plants.

the grafts are alive & likely to do well - & I am much obliged to my worth friend for them (CCC to Christopher Bird, Aug 27, 1767. MdHi, Ms. 203).

Make my compliments to Mr. Carroll & deire He would favour me with an order to Vignerons to let me have what Tochay Cuttings He can Spare (CCA to CCC, Nov. 14, 1777, MdHi, Ms.206).

My father wrote to you some time ago to direct a Nursery man to plant Some particular sorts of Vines mentioned in his Letter, that they might be ready to be Shipt when a good opportunity should offer. (CCC to Messrs Wallace Johnson & Muir, Merchants (Nantes), Arents Tobacco Collection, New York Public Library).

In addition to the knowledge required to supervise these horticultural enterprises, the letters also give evidence that the Carrolls had specialized facilities such as a Nursery.

Pray desier yr Gardiner to take up all the young Apple trees in the Nursery at the Quarter wh you do not think fit to reserve (CCA to CCC, Oct. 28, 1772, MdHi Ms. 206).

The weather has been very Severe ... & Consequently nothing Can be or is Hurt but my Cucumbers Raised under glasses in hot Beds, & thry are destroyed. (CCA to CCC, April 10. 1770. MdHi, Ms. 206).

The cumulative effect of Carroll's gardening efforts were impressive: a book and stationary dealer named Ebenezer Hazard traveled through Maryland in 1777, and noted in his journal for May 19th, Went to view the City....Some of the Gentlemen's Houses & Gardens are elegant; particularly the House of a young Gentleman of the name of Hammond, & the Garden of Charles Carrol Esqr. of Carrollton; this latter is most delightfully situated. (Shelley 1951:48-49.)

The Carroll House was leased to a man named Richard Ireland Jones in 1821, and the entire property was inherited by Mrs. Mary Caton, Carrollton's daughter, in 1832. Portions of the property were leased until 1853, with Joneses and Randalls named among the leasees. In 1846, the property was bequeathed by Mary Caton to her daughters. The Redemptorists took up their occupation at the site in 1853, commencing renovations to the house and property.

The Redemptorists

The Carroll house was used by the Redemptorists variously as a Rectory, a Chapel, a Novitiate, and a Second Novitiate. The interior of the house was altered significantly, numerous structures added, and the grounds transformed. Yet, to a surprising extent, mapping and excavation has shown that the original topography of the Carroll garden remains relatively intact. Interior alterations included removing a partition between the two south parlor rooms on the first floor, adding numerous partitions on the third floor to accommodate the novices and students' sleeping quarters, installing altars in the expanded second floor south room, and adding a three story wing on the west end of the house. They also tore down the dilapidated frame house on the east end of the house sometime between 1858 and 1864 (Borgmann 1904).

Several large structures and numerous smaller ones were constructed on the property. A large rectory was completed in 1862. A number of schools have stood on the land in various positions to the west of the existing parking lot. A vineyard was planted on the hill to the southwest of the house (**Figure 2.9**) and a wine press and vault extended from the west end of the house where the porch now stands (see **Figure 2.8** above). When the grape growing endeavor was abandoned around 1910, a mortuary chapel was built on the hill to accommodate the overflowing crypt of the church. A greenhouse stood to the south of the Church, one of at least three on the property.

Within the Carroll garden several barns were built in the area to the south of the house and a small farmyard was fenced in along the Spa Creek southwest shoreline. Most of these structures are known only from maps and photographs, although excavations in the Southwest Locale recovered circular-sawn timbers thought to have been part of the late 19th-century chicken houses. Several

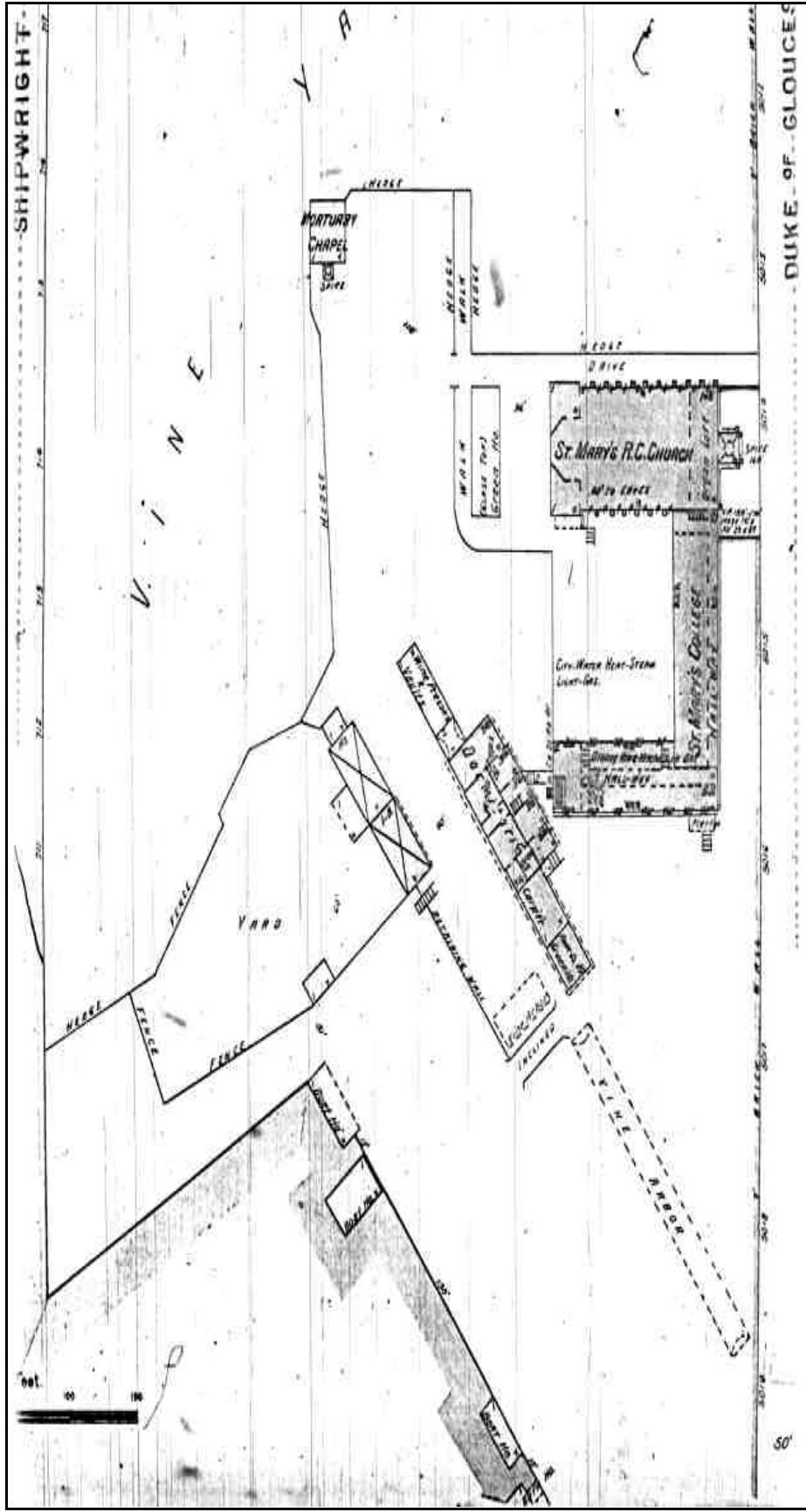
generations of boat and bath houses were built along the sea wall and boating was a favorite activity of the priests and brothers.

The Frame House, in disrepair, was torn down by the Redemptorists sometime between 1856 and 1864. At this time, the west half of the frame house foundations, including a portion of its south wall, were incorporated into a carpenter's shop area and later a garage for mowers and tools. The east half of the frame house foundations were used as the base of a greenhouse was built c. 1885 and torn down in 1911. There was also a greenhouse built along Duke of Gloucester Street to the east of Carroll's gate. Some of these landscape changes are represented in Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from this period of time, and a series of these maps is presented below in **Figures 2.10–2.13**.



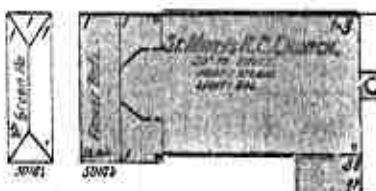
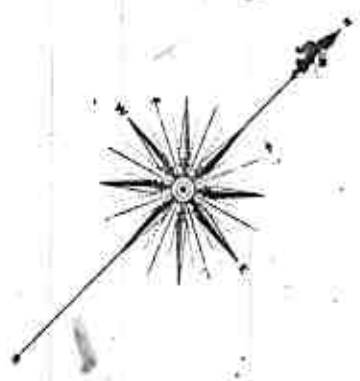
During the first quarter of the 20th century, almost all of the Redemptorist farm buildings were removed and the garden was restored to a recreational space. Statuary was erected, walks added, trees planted, and a summer house constructed.

In the late 1940s, extensive construction associated with the high school affected the garden as well. The leveling of the ballfield in 1948 entailed bulldozing the excess dirt off to the east creating a steeper slope into the garden and adding several feet of fill along the shoreline in the area referred to here as the Southwest Locale. The ballfield construction also involved tearing down the mortuary chapel and moving the cemetery into the garden. The grading for the cemetery destroyed parts of two terraces and one slope. The archaeological investigation of these features is detailed below.



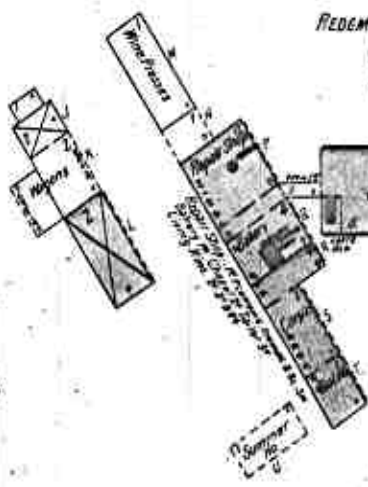
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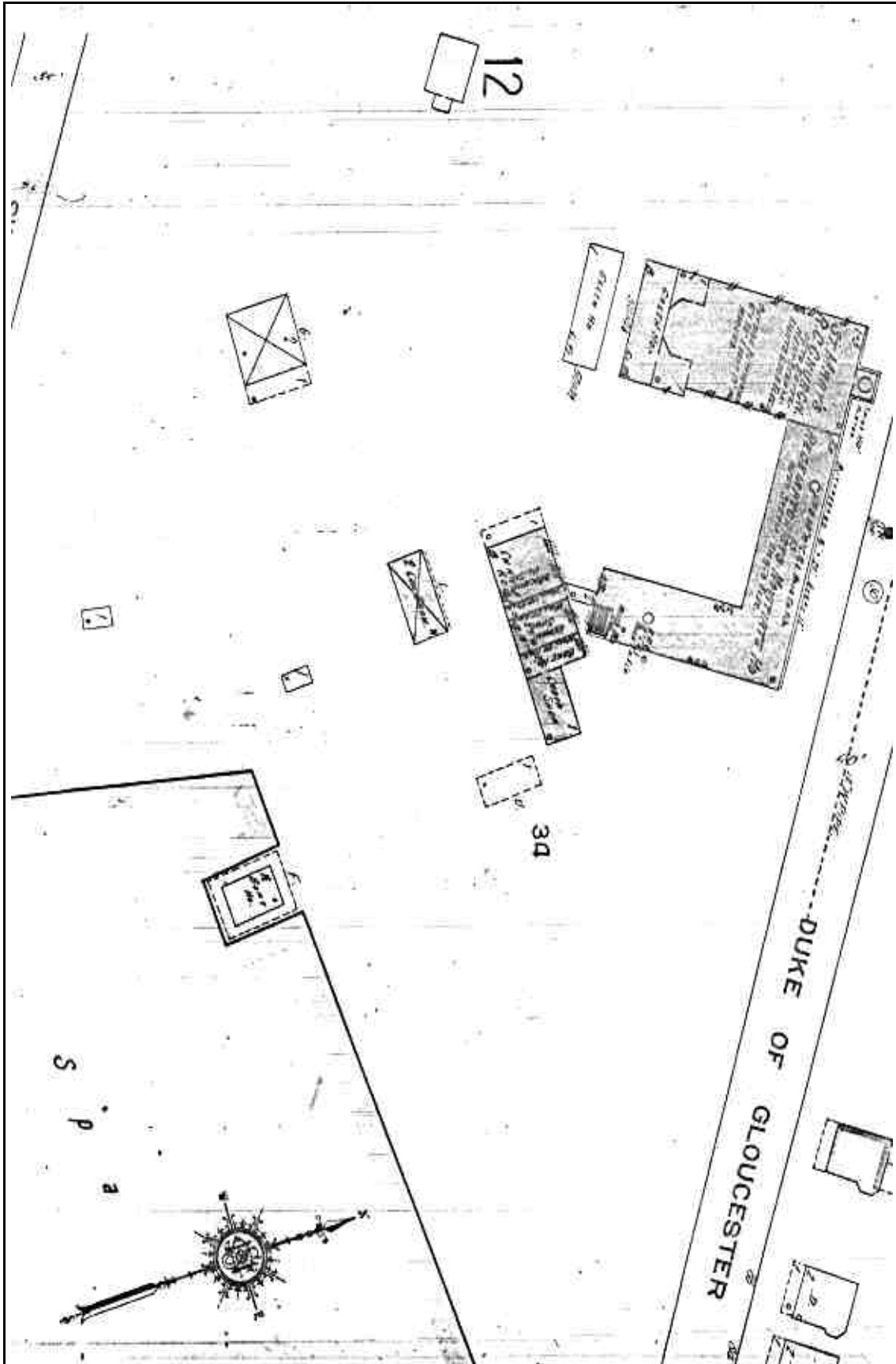


REDEMPTORIST'S NOVITIAE HOUSE

WINDOWS ALL AROUND
FOR LIGHT
IN THE FRONT
WEST SIDE
EMPTY 442



Vertical scale markings on the right side of the map, including numbers 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009.



In 1982, the Redemptorists built a wooden bulkhead along the Spa Creek shore approximately three feet in front of the 1770s stone sea wall of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. According to witnesses, the stone sea wall was already collapsing, but the pile driving contributed extensively to the damage. The Redemptorists continue to maintain the ornamental garden including planting trees, existing walks, and pruning the plantings. The cemetery is also used actively for burials of brothers and priests (Worden 1993).

IV. Background Research: Summary and Conclusions

To summarize this section, it may be best to say that the St. Mary's Site is associated in a clear way with several very important historic contexts. First, at least potentially, it is associated with the early development of Annapolis prior to the arrival of the State Legislature. If in fact the location of Proctor's Tavern were to be within the current project area, this would further reinforce this earlier, pre-Carroll period of significance. Second, and perhaps more importantly, is the association of the site with the Carroll family, particularly Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who, with advice and probably under great influence from his father, build the garden landscape that is detectible at the site today. Third and last, the association of the site with the Redemptorists is equally strong. Both of these latter contexts have significant documentary records that attest to these associations, and provide a great deal of context for interpretation.

Though the documentary materials reproduced here speak volumes, the context of the Carrolls and the Redemptorists has been expanded to include an even wider array of concepts by virtue of the extensive scholarship that has taken place in the past ten years. Interpretations of the site, rooted in data recovered during 1987–1990 excavations, now feeds back into the data and offer a variety of directions in which the archaeology of the St. Mary's Site now may go.

PART 3

RESEARCH DESIGN AND OBJECTIVES

I. Introduction and Current Objectives

The research design of the St. Mary's Site archaeological investigation was predicated on an agreement with the owners, the Redemptorists, to have access to the property for four years. The property being investigated, while having a fairly straight forward history of occupation, encompasses a site that contains two very different types of deposits: the densely utilized dwelling spaces adjacent to the Carroll House and the much larger surrounding landscape. Each of these two areas of the site involved different research questions and a different excavation strategy.

With the possibility of planning for multiple field seasons, the research design for the site was implemented in three components, using a variety of complementary technique:

1. The first component, conducted before the first field season during the fall of 1986 and the spring of 1987, involved a combination of reconnaissance strategies in order to assess the intact archaeological resources and to inform the excavation strategy. This phase included documentary research, a survey of historic and aerial photographs, mapping the existing surface and vegetation of the garden with a two-foot interval topographic map, and completing a remote sensing survey using soil resistivity, ground penetrating radar, and a magnetometer survey.
2. The second component of the research design, intensive excavations of the area within the "frame house" foundations, was conducted in the summer of 1987 and 1988. Stratigraphic excavations were undertaken with three principle objectives: a) to gain information on the construction, dating, and occupation of the Carroll frame house torn down in the mid-nineteenth century by the Redemptorists, b) to understand the articulation of the house and its porch to the adjacent garden, and c) to further an understanding of the development of the site throughout its 300 year history. This area of the site contained the highest density of artifacts representing both the Carroll and Redemptorist occupations.
3. The third component, conducted during all four field seasons, was the investigation of the landscape at the St. Mary's Site. Using documentary and photographic evidence, the topographic map, and the remote sensing survey, a research design was developed using complementary techniques of excavation and broad area survey via soil core sampling. Soil cores taken in perpendicular transects across the garden rendered a broad-brush picture of the stratigraphy of the terraced garden, while excavations in five by five foot or two and a half by five foot units were used strategically to date soil levels, to locate and identify garden features, and to investigate other possible features in the landscape. The principle objectives of these excavations were to explore the possible location of Proctor's Tavern, to investigate the construction of the 1770s garden, and tracing the transformation of the landscape through time.

II. Research Methodology—Approaching Archaeological Research at the St. Mary’s Site

The four seasons of archaeological excavation at St. Mary's were conducted in the summer and fall of 1987, and the summers of 1988, 1989 and 1990. The field crew was composed of students of the University of Maryland at College Park Field School, high school students enrolled in the Maryland Department of Education's Gifted and Talented Program, paid excavators, and volunteers from the local community and beyond. Supervision was carried out by the staff of archaeology in Annapolis: Dr. Mark P. Leone, Director; Dr. Paul A. Shackel Field Supervisor; Dr. Barbara J. Little, Site Supervisor (1987-1988); Dr. Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Site Supervisor (1989-1990); Steve Austin, Sam Brainard, Laura Galke, Mary Ellen D'Agastino, Mark Warner, site supervisors; and Terry Churchill, Julie Erstein, Carey O'Reilly, and Paul Mullins field lab directors. The artifacts were analyzed in the Archaeology in Annapolis labs at the University of Maryland and in Annapolis. Analysis has included washing, labeling, cataloguing, data entry (using DBase IV) of all artifacts, as well as a minimum vessel count of the ceramics from the Frame House Locale conducted by Paul Mullins (see **Appendix G**).

The site was mapped topographically and surveyed using three remote sensing techniques: ground penetrating radar, magnetometer, and soil resistivity testing. Bruce W. Bevan, a geophysicist from Geosight, conducted the testing on March 17-21, 1987, accompanied by archaeologists Eileen Williams, Mark Woods, Barbara Little, and Paul Shackel. Bevan produced a series of maps identifying below-ground features such as pipes, buried sidewalks, and other unidentified anomalies (see **Part 4** below and also his complete report in **Appendix E**). Specifically, he located anomalies near the Spa Creek waterfront in the southeast and southwest corners of the garden. Localized features were also noted in the level ground adjacent to the south side of the Carroll House and in two locations at the west end of the highest terrace. Because remote sensing techniques detect only the presence or absence of features, archaeological excavation was required to identify and date the disturbances.

A grid system was used to designate and locate units throughout the site. This grid was aligned with the face of the Carroll House for quick and easy reference during fieldwork, and “site north” is consequently skewed somewhat to the east of true north. The main reference point for the site grid is an arbitrary datum set in concrete on the second terrace of the garden. This datum was established during 1987 excavations and all excavations conducted Archaeology in Annapolis at 18AP45 have been tied into that point (identified as ON OS with an arbitrary elevation of 0.00). Archaeological units (five by five foot or five by two and a half feet) were identified by the location of the northeast corner of the unit using the grid coordinates (ex. the northeast corner of unit N35W10 is located 35 feet north and 10 feet west of the datum).

Site sampling was constrained by an agreement with the owners of the site, the Redemptorists, in that no more than 10 five-by-five foot excavation units could be opened at any one time in the garden area of the site (all of the site except the frame house locale) because the area was frequently used by the priests and parishioners. The placement of excavations throughout the site were located using a combination of random, systematic, and judgmental sampling strategies. The sampling strategy is discussed in more detail for each area of the site in the sections following.

Five test units were placed judgementally in the Southwest Locale based on the location of the anomaly identified by Bevan. In the Southeast Locale five units were randomly chosen from a stratified sample, and one unit was subsequently expanded to reveal a feature extending into two adjacent squares. In the Frame House Locale two units were placed to locate the foundations known from maps, documents, and existing structures. Five other units were placed randomly and then twelve additional units were opened as features were exposed. Based on visible surface remains, four units were judgementally placed throughout the garden to date and identify garden features. Finally, the soil coring indicated that the top terrace had the least disturbance and overburden, and therefore four units were located on the top terrace to try to identify surviving garden features. The exact location of the units on the top terrace was further determined by the intended placement of an air conditioning unit for the Carroll House (although the unit was subsequently installed elsewhere).

Units were excavated by natural soil levels, although arbitrary levels were designated if a natural level extended beyond 0.5 feet in depth. Forms and drawings were completed at the end of each level recording soil description, depth of excavation below datum (b.d.), artifacts and features in plan view. Architectural features were drawn in plan view and nonarchitectural features were bisected and profiled. Unit wall profiles were drawn at the completion of each unit. Soil levels were recorded with capital letters (A-Z, AA-ZZ) while features were designated by consecutive numbers preceded by a capital F (for Feature) and followed by lowercase letters indicating layers within the feature (ex. F37a, F102c). In the Frame House Locale, major structural features (i.e. foundation walls) were assigned feature numbers in multiples of 5 (ex F5, F15, F20). All soil, including the sod layer, was screened through a 1/4 inch mesh screen. Soil and floatation samples were taken from each level.

In addition to excavation, soil coring was implemented in part because of the challenge of investigating such a large area and in part because many of the research questions, particularly those concerned with the control of lines of sight, required a precise understanding of the history of the cutting and filling of the natural hillside. A split spoon assembly corer was used at approximately twenty foot intervals in perpendicular transects across the site (see **Part 4** for methodological details). The coring provided a record of the stratigraphic profile of the garden which, in conjunction with the excavated units, could be used to establish the chronology and techniques of the garden construction. The coring was also intended to identify areas of disturbance in the garden so that units could be placed in the areas with the highest likelihood on undisturbed remains.

III. Laboratory Methods

Artifacts were collected and assigned a provenience by unit and level, and transferred daily for analysis from the site to the field laboratory (the Historic Annapolis Foundation/Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory, at the time located in Victualling Warehouse, 99 Main Street, Annapolis). The field laboratory was under the direction of Terry Churchill and Julie Ernstein in 1987, Carey O'Reilly in 1988, and Paul Mullins in 1989 and 1990). Further analysis and data entry was completed in the archaeology lab at the University of Maryland, College Park.

Ceramics, glass, bone and other stable artifacts were washed while metals and other fragile objects were dry brushed. Materials in need of conservation were also identified. Once cleaned, artifacts were placed on a rack to dry. When they were dry they were removed from the rack, sorted by material type, and placed in reclosable plastic bags. Each bag was labeled with the provenience information and bag number. Provenience information is comprised of the site number (AP45), followed by unit designation and level. If a feature was present, the feature number and level followed the unit.

The same information that was printed on the bags was also printed on the ceramics, household glass, bone and other diagnostic artifacts. Tags with the provenience information printed on them were attached to items such as buttons and other diagnostics that either because of size or material could not be directly written on.

Artifacts were catalogued for data entry into Archaeology in Annapolis' database, Adam, which is based on dBase III Plus. During identification the type of artifact, decorative aspects and manufacturing technique are coded into a six digit mastercode. This code ensures that the same terminology will be used throughout to identify a particular artifact. The computer translates this code into a written description which is included on all printouts. Other attributes such as form, quantity, and color were also recorded on the catalogue sheet. Data was entered into the computer and printed out to be proofed against the original sheets. This is a tedious process but ensures the integrity of the data.

Once all artifacts from a unit had been entered into the computer and any errors corrected, a printout was produced. This master printout was used to write a unit summary for each unit and to determine the association of the excavated units with megastrata (discreet soil deposition episodes). Subsequent manipulations of the data required for completion of this report (including all counts and calculations presented in **Part 5**) were done using SPSS (release 8.0.1 May 1998) and Excel after the data had been translated from dBase and spot checked for accuracy. All artifact data from the St. Mary's Site is available in decoded form in Visual dBase and SPSS formats.

Ceramics from the Frame House were selected for crossmending because of the relative density of the ceramics and the archaeological integrity of the deposits. Ceramics from the garden excavations were not systematically crossmended. This decision was reached because of the relative paucity of ceramics and the pervasive filling in the garden which meant most ceramics were from secondary deposits. Crossmending began by laying out all the ceramics from one unit and attempting to mend the ceramics first within a level and then across levels. When it was determined that all mends had been made within a unit, the ceramics were put aside and the same procedure was followed for each of the remaining units. After all the units had been mended, the ceramics were laid out by type and mending between the units was conducted. Mending continued until no more could be achieved.

Paul Mullins conducted the minimum vessel analysis of the Frame House ceramics (see **Appendix G**). Vessel numbers were assigned and mends were recorded. Assignment of vessel numbers was based on vessel base fragments, but unique pieces were also given a vessel number. This information then became an integral part of the stratigraphic analysis. Types of reconstructed

vessels and their decorative attributes were also used as part of the dating strategy. The cross mending has not yet been coordinated with the ceramics from the excavation of the interior of the Carroll House conducted by George Logan in 1991 (Logan 1992), but the comparison of the two assemblages holds great potential.

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

PART 4

NON-INVASIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE ST. MARY'S SITE

During this study, archaeological excavations, meant to expose large areas and recover artifacts from intact cultural deposits, were supplemented by non-destructive archaeological methods. These included a geophysical or remote sensing survey of the site, and systematic recovery of small-diameter soil cores or columns from different parts of the site. The strategies, and the results of both of these non-invasive approaches is presented in this section of the report. The concept, methodology and results of each technique is presented separately, followed by a summary and discussion of the implications of these results for the archaeology at the St. Mary's Site.

I. Remote Sensing Survey

Prior to the initiation of archaeological investigations at the St. Mary's Site, a program of remote sensing was developed in order to locate subsurface features that have signatures detectable to such a survey. The location, extent, and depth of such underground features as wells, post holes, pits, pipes, walls and trenches can be detected from differential soil conductivity, radar or magnetic readings, as can more subtle features such as distinct lenses of fill and contacts between distinct fill types. The St. Mary's Site was subjected to a variety of remote sensing techniques from March 17–21, 1987.

Several geophysical survey techniques were brought to bear in areas within the former Carroll garden at the St. Mary's Site. The use of this technology often precedes archaeological excavations and serves as an inexpensive method for gathering information about soil stratigraphy and locations of possible cultural features that is not destructive to the surviving resource, and can allow archaeologists to develop a better-informed plan for approaching the archaeological deposits believed to be present at a site. There have been a number of publications discussing the application of remote sensing techniques to cultural resource surveys and archaeological research, focusing on such strategies as aerial photography, infrared satellite imaging, and a variety of on-the-ground techniques and technologies (see Bevan 1994; Clark 1990; Dobrin and Savit 1988; Heimmer 1992; Heimmer and De Vore 2000). Generally speaking, intensive on-the-ground geophysical survey techniques can be divided into two areas: passive geophysical methods and active ones (Heimmer and De Vore 2000:55--65). Passive methods rely on the measurement of existing and/or naturally occurring readable fields of energy. The earth's electromagnetic field and extant fluctuations in this field caused by local conditions is often useful to archaeologists, since anomalies and disturbances or disruptions can be easily detected against the background geomagnetic field at a site. Fluctuations in gravity are also detectable, though this method is less useful to archaeologists.

Magnetic anomalies detectable by a magnetometer will be produced by disturbance of homogenous site stratigraphy (general soil conditions at a site) due to natural or cultural activities, such as deposition of fill, digging and refilling, erosion or slide events, and so on. Some buried objects will also create their own magnetic fields that can be detected against

the background magnetic field. The simplest and least expensive instrument used in this type of survey is a proton magnetometer, and this type of device measures the absolute magnetic field at a singular point within a site. Because it takes several seconds to achieve a reading at a point with a proton magnetometer, continuous data collection is not possible.

Rather, readings are taken at select points within the site allowing the absolute strength of magnetic fields to be mapped over the site, possibly revealing locations of substantial sub-surface cultural features or artifacts.

Active (or induced) geophysical survey methods would be distinguished from passive ones in that they depend on the transmission of electrical, electromagnetic or acoustic signals into the ground with an instrument and the subsequent detection of a return signal altered by materials that are encountered (Heimmer and De Vore 2000:58). Alterations in the return signal can be detected as changes in wave properties (such as amplitude and wavelength) or as a time delay in signal return. The most useful active techniques for archaeology are electrical resistivity, electromagnetic ground conductivity, and ground penetrating radar (Bevan 1994:73--74; Heimmer and De Vore 2000:58). Electrical resistivity measures differential resistance to an electrical current due to subsurface conditions of water saturation. The ease with which an electric current is transmitted beneath the surface can be measured to learn about horizontal or vertical resistivity, though due to the nature of many historic archaeological deposits methods used to discover relatively shallow-depth anomalies arrayed laterally across a site are used more frequently.

Fluctuations in water saturation can identify soil deposits with different compositions and therefore water-absorption properties (i. e. clays versus sands). Variance in soil resistivity can also signify the presence of buried architectural features or rubble (Heimmer and De Vore 2000:59--60).

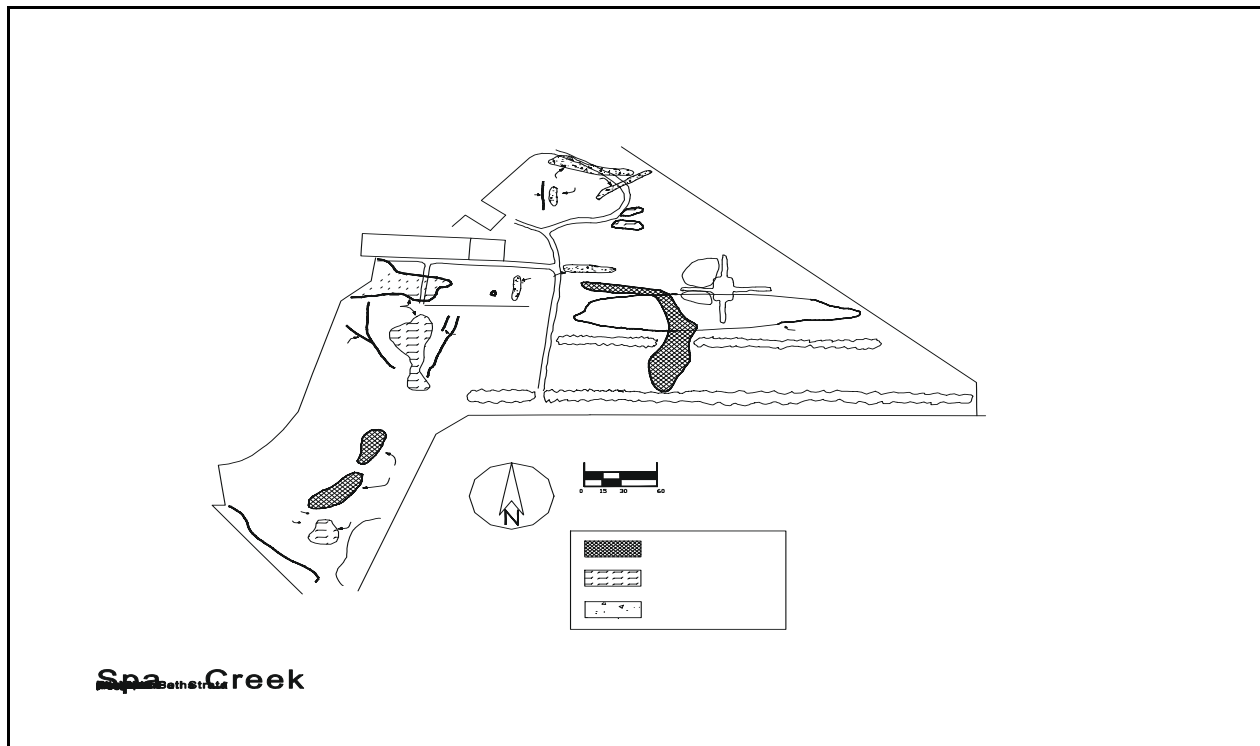
Ground penetrating radar (GPR) is another active geophysical survey method, that allows researchers to reconstruct soil strata, formations and objects with instruments calibrated to read and interpret radar signals returned from the subsurface. Different buried materials absorb and reflect the radar beam differently, and this can suggest the type of material that is present. The length of time it takes for the reflected signal to return to the instrument indicates the depth of the feature. The GPR unit can thus provide information about a vertical column of deposits including the number and thickness of distinct soil layers or strata, the presence of highly reflective materials such as stone or brick, compacted surfaces such as pathways, road and yard surfaces, and other interesting features. The GPR delivers continuous data, and so by moving the instrument across the ground surface at a consistent rate, information about a vertical profile of deposits along a transect can be recorded and interpreted by researchers. The depth of the soil profile is limited by the strength and penetration of the radar beam (usually several feet, depending on the nature of deposits). GPR readings are interpreted qualitatively, with anomalies standing out against otherwise consistently layered soil deposits (Bevan 1994:74--85; Heimmer and De Vore 2000:63--64).

Using the topographic map produced by Bill Roulette and Eileen Williams as a base map, the St. Mary's Site was surveyed using three remote sensing techniques: ground penetrating radar, magnetometer, and soil resistivity testing. Bruce W. Bevan, geophysicist

from Geosight, Inc., conducted the testing using an SIR System 7 ground penetrating radar manufactured by Geophysical Survey System with a model 3105 (180 MHz) antenna to profile 18,630 ft. (3.53 miles). In addition, 221 proton magnetometer measurements were made, while 210 electrical resistance readings indicate and soil resistivity of about 60 ohm-m. Bevan's report on the results of this survey are included with this report as **Appendix E**, and his method and results are summarized below.

The remote sensing survey was conducted in the presence of archaeologists Eileen Williams, Mark Woods, Barbara Little, and Paul Shackel. Horizontal provenience was maintained by a series of references to grid points along the eastern sea wall on Spa Creek, as well as grid points that traversed known locations at the site such as concrete sidewalks, hedges and trees, and other relatively features. Markers were placed in the ground at 50-ft points on the geophysical survey grid to aid in relocation of features that were identified in this survey, and all findings were referenced to existing landscape features. This semi-permanent grid would form the basis for site proveniences in subsequent seasons of fieldwork at the St. Mary's Site.

Bevan derived a detailed map incorporating data from ground penetrating radar to present the results of this survey (see **Appendix E**). The most significant finds are listed below (and depicted in **Figure 4.1**):



1. A deep filled pit or well is believed to be present south of the frame house locale, on the first terrace north of the retaining wall in this area. This feature appears to be less than five feet in width and at least seven feet deep. Soil resistivity data suggest that the feature is filled with rubble or sand

(excavation units were later placed on approximately this spot, however no such feature was uncovered).

2. Possible buried pathways were found on the northeastern side of the existing Carroll House (shell pathways were later found in these areas during excavation).
3. Utility lines were found to the south of the Carroll House, generally extending north-to-south towards the house.
4. Significant fill layers were detected in the southwestern locus of the site, probably reflecting the extensive earthmoving that took place in 1948 during construction of the school grounds.
5. Several areas of distinct earth fill were detected in the garden areas of the site. These would probably indicate recent (late nineteenth or twentieth century) activity at the site, due to the patchy distribution of detected fill soils.
6. Strong magnetic signals evidenced anchor rods supporting the existing sea wall on Spa Creek, and several other smaller (<5 lb) objects were detected.
7. Along the N40 line in the western area of the site, and in the area south of the Carroll House in the northwestern area of the site, irregular strata of soil that rendered a “sawtooth” pattern to GPR were detected. Bevan suggests that these indicate possible cultivation or plowing in this vicinity.
8. Lastly, a large buried soil interface was detected on the middle terrace of the garden, south of the existing Redemptorist cemetery. This feature may represent the existing contact of Redemptorists deposits with underlying garden soils. Bevan notes that the contact occurs approximately two feet below the existing ground surface.

In general, geophysical testing of the St. Mary’s Site suggested the presence of a number of discrete features, including (most promisingly) several paths, and a deep filled pit, privy or well. The survey also described large areas of filling that, taken together, affect many parts of the site. Especially extensive fill deposits occur in the southwestern locale, an early indication of the extent of filling that took place in this area during construction of the St. Mary’s School from 1948–1950. No evidence of outbuildings or structures in the Carroll garden were identified by Bevan’s remote sensing survey. This is surprising since many buildings were present in the garden over the period in which the property was used by the Redemptorists for agriculture. These outbuildings may have been constructed without substantial foundations. While researchers initially hoped this survey would produce a likely location for Proctor’s Tavern, it did not, though relatively few suggestions of features were noted along Spa Creek in the southeastern locale. Generally speaking, radar signals did not penetrate deeper than seven or eight feet below the ground surface, and may not have revealed deeply buried features.

II. Soil Core Sampling

A program of soil core sampling was implemented at the St. Mary’s Site after archaeological research was underway. While geophysical testing of the site was used in order to help plan archaeological research, coring was intended as a non-destructive method to investigate stratigraphy in the garden, once it became clear that the Carroll garden did in fact appear to be at least partially preserved beneath the ground. Initial archaeological excavation units suggested that Carroll deposits were preserved beneath upper fill associated with the Redemptorists, extending to the present day. Because the extant surviving terraces of the Carroll garden are likely to be extremely delicate, researchers faced the problem of investigating the surviving extent and method of construction of the terraces without the use of excavations units, as these might not remain stable in the long term and could seriously jeopardize the remaining terraces, by inviting erosion to begin. How could it be demonstrated to what extent the Carroll garden was intact beneath deposits from the later use of the site?

Archaeologists arrived at a method for taking vertical soil cores systematically from different parts of the site, using a hand-powered coring device resembling a hollow steel tube. This device cut cleanly through soil strata as it was driven into the ground; cores or columns of soil were extracted whole and examined for stratigraphic evidence in the same way one would examine an excavation unit. The result was a record of stratigraphic information along several transects across the site, including transects placed across terrace slopes, with the minimum possible impact to the deposits and terraces themselves. Soil columns up to eight feet in depth could be examined using this method (see **Figure 4.2** and **4.3** below).

There has been much debate over the appropriateness and proper methodology for mechanical soil sampling since the technique was introduced to archaeology. Two methods present themselves and both are in common use at archaeological sites today. Both are adapted from field methods used in soil sciences and geology to understand deep buried sediments, and were pioneered by archaeologists at Louisiana State University working in the Mississippi River Delta in the 1930s and 40s. One consists of drilling or augering, which pulls buried deposits to the surface for examination and sampling. The other (or one other) is coring, which samples an intact column of soil collected in a hollow metal sampling device or spoon (Stein 1986:505--506).

Kathleen Deegan (1981) used a portable mechanical auger powered by a gasoline engine in her survey of St. Augustine in 1976. The auger was used to drill holes into unpaved ground surfaces over a roughly 1300 m² area (about 15 city blocks), and the soils brought to the surface were examined for historical artifacts. By mapping the auger holes that produced sixteenth century artifacts, Deegan was able to plot the boundaries of the original town site of St. Augustine beneath the contemporary urban core of the city. In this example, mechanical augering simply produced data on the presence or absence of diagnostic artifacts from the sixteenth century, as an indicator of the existence of extant buried deposits. No stratigraphic information was recovered.



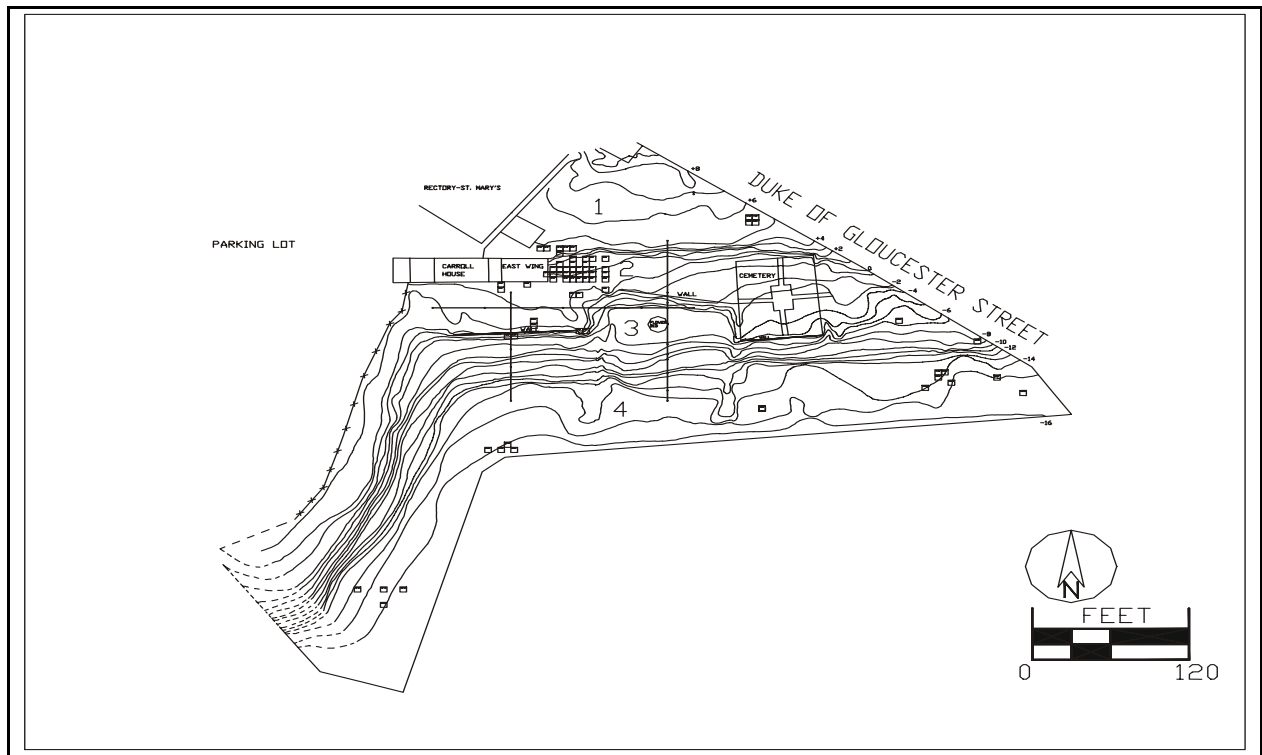
Julie Stein (1986, 1991) provides an overview of the application of coring methods to archaeological sites, and notes some important distinctions of the method. A core is defined as a minimally-disturbed section of subsurface material, and thus coring can be differentiated in that the recovered soils remain in their stratigraphic relationships. Cores are generally smaller in diameter and ideally are kept intact for study, and for this reason they do not often produce diagnostic historic artifacts for dating strata because they are not passed through a screen as are some auger-produced soils. However, in any site with stratified deposits, contacts between soil layers can be discerned if there are detectible soil color or texture variations. Thus, coring can be (and is) used to understand stratigraphic information and relationships over large areas. In short, augering or drilling is probably most useful for discovering the lateral extent of buried cultural deposits, especially if identifiable indicators such as diagnostic artifacts or shell are present. Coring is the alternative if researchers are interested in establishing stratigraphic relations over wide areas of a site without the expense or negative impacts of excavations or mechanical

trenching, which in most cases cannot safely penetrate soil strata as deeply. Coring is also useful in geoarchaeological research (see Holliday and Meltzer 1996 for a recent example).



For the present study, soil cores were taken systematically along transects at the St. Mary's Site in July and August of 1988, and the locations of coring transects and individual cores are presented in **Figure 4.4**. These cores extend stratigraphic information known from excavation units opened in different areas laterally across the site into areas that were not examined through destructive excavation procedures, allowing the stratigraphy of garden areas to be better understood. The formal objective of coring at the St. Mary's Site was to demonstrate or disprove the survival of the Carroll garden, since it was not certain at the outset whether the terraces visible in the garden at the Carroll House were original or a reconstructed or revival garden. The methodology for this survey is reported in Kryder-

Reid's dissertation (1991:140--184). A split spoon coring assembly powered by hand was driven into the ground using a 35-pound weight, in a method similar to the one described by Stein (1986). The spoon assembly could be split for easy extraction of two-foot core sections measuring 1 1/4 inches in diameter. In this way cores were taken to depths of over eight feet in some areas of the site by extending to coring device repeatedly down the same hole. Stratigraphic information in extracted cores was diagrammed to scale and represented soils were described as to their composition, inclusions and munsell color.



Soil cores were collected approximately every twenty feet along several transects oriented on the site grid, with some judgmental placement of cores to investigate specific landscape features or to aid in corroborating coring evidence with exposed stratigraphic profiles in excavation units. Two transects were oriented north-to-south, one on the East 60 and 80 grid lines extending from N97 to S105, and one on the West 60 grid line extending from N0 to S105. An east-west oriented transect was placed on the grid line at South 15 and extending from W120 to E80 and from E200 to E257. The resulting soil columns are diagrammed below in **Figures 4.5** through **4.7**. Additional judgmental cores were placed at S28.4 E236.5, S83 E312, S4 W3.87, N13 E0.5, N75 E40 and N75 E65. In all, a total of 42 cores were collected. Two difficulties should be mentioned here. First, coring was conducted in 1988 under conditions of drought. Penetration of soil strata was difficult at best, and the resulting columns were quite fragile. As such, some material at the top and bottom of each core section was shattered and lost. These hiatuses are represented in the following diagrams as darkened areas, which represent gaps in the stratigraphic record (since the coring hole was always measurable, the distance between intact segments could be judged accurately by field workers). Close to the water line, the opposite problem was encountered: as coring descended beneath the water table, soils were soft and muddy being highly water-saturated, and ran out of the end of the spoon. Second, because most soil columns recovered were so dry, and because soils at the St. Mary's Site are so similar throughout the vertical profile of strata, it was frequently difficult to judge color and composition changes in the small 1 1/4-inch diameter cores.

Despite these difficulties, it was possible to project three major surfaces from datable stratigraphic relations known from excavation units across unexcavated portions of the St. Mary's Site. The first and most obvious of these was the interface between contemporary soils, the A/B horizon of the cultivated lawn that now grows on the site, and the earlier soils laid down in the garden by the Redemptorists over the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. An interface was identified in most columns between deposits associated with the use of the site by the Redemptorists, and those earlier deposits corresponding to the construction and use of the garden by the Carrolls. Lastly, the interface between fill from construction of the garden by Charles Carroll of Carrollton (between ca. 1770 and 1779) and the underlying precultural clayey subsoil was detectible when deposits were sufficiently shallow for this interface to be reached. Two interfaces are illustrated diagrammatically in **Figures 4.5** to **4.7**, that between the recent A/B horizons and historic deposits associated with the Redemptorists, and the contact between Redemptorist deposits dating after approximately 1860 and underlying soil deposits associated through systematic excavation elsewhere in the site with the construction of the garden by Carroll. Because precultural subsoil was encountered inconsistently, it is not projected in these soil core diagrams.

III. Results of Preliminary Testing

Non-invasive archaeological testing was used at the St. Mary's Site both to aid in preparing a program of excavation, and to supplement information from archaeological excavation where it was not practical or allowable to excavate. The remote sensing survey and coring program conducted at the site provide substantial information that is equally important in considering the nature of extant buried cultural resources that survive at the site, when compared with results of excavation presented in the next chapter. While excavation results in the recovery of substantive data and can in a sense be said to represent important data from an archaeological site, and thus can mitigate future impacts to buried archaeological resources, the procedures described in this section recovered a great deal of information about surviving archaeological deposits while leaving them intact. In this sense, remote sensing survey and coring were among the most effective methods implemented during this study.

The remote sensing survey conducted at the St. Mary's Site identified a number of features within the garden including pathways, deep cultural features, and culturally modified soils such as probable plow zones and jumbled fill deposits, not to mention the locations of some public utilities. Importantly, this approach did not locate any features believed to represent locations of buried structures, foundations or walls. It is known that numerous structures have been present in the garden at the St. Mary's Site, and there was an especially heavy proliferation of outbuildings under the Redemptorists around the turn of the century. It is possible that these were ephemeral wooden structures, that they were thoroughly razed and the materials salvaged or recycled, or both. Relatively few trace features, such as pits, post holes, or garden beds were identified by survey of the site with GPR, but this is reasonable given the nature of soils at the site. GPR can best detect such features when they intrude into relatively pristine, natural soil strata. Given the extent of filling that took place in the Carroll garden, both by the Carrolls and the Redemptorists, it is likely that such intrusive features as pits and post holes have fill with similar mixed composition to the surrounding substrate.

Coring at the St. Mary's Site was an important method for projecting information about stratigraphy known from controlled excavations into broader areas of the site. While soils for two major areas are described in the next section, including areas in the flat space of lawn adjacent to the Carroll House, and in the southern part of the site adjacent to Spa Creek, coring has allowed a degree of confidence that deposits in the central part of the site are consistent with deposits uncovered in these excavations. Thus, the schema of deposits described in **Part 5** of this report applies in a broad way to deposits throughout the site. This fact has significant implications for how the site might be managed in a way that is responsible towards surviving archaeological deposits. The landscaping and terracing visible at the St. Mary's Site is strongly associated with the Carrolls based on coring data. Landscape features such as the ramp along the Duke of Gloucester Street wall, and surviving terraces east and south of the Carroll House appear to correspond to Charles Carroll of Carrollton's eighteenth-century formal garden, and the eighteenth-century surface of the Carroll garden appears to be present approximately two to three feet beneath the

contemporary ground surface, in many areas of the site, and is probably present beneath locales where filling was more intensive while the Redemptorists have occupied the property (i.e. within the cemetery and adjacent to the athletic field/parking lot to the west). Since these features are strongly associated with Carroll, and appear to have excellent integrity, they should be considered highly significant components of the property.

PART 5.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS: RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

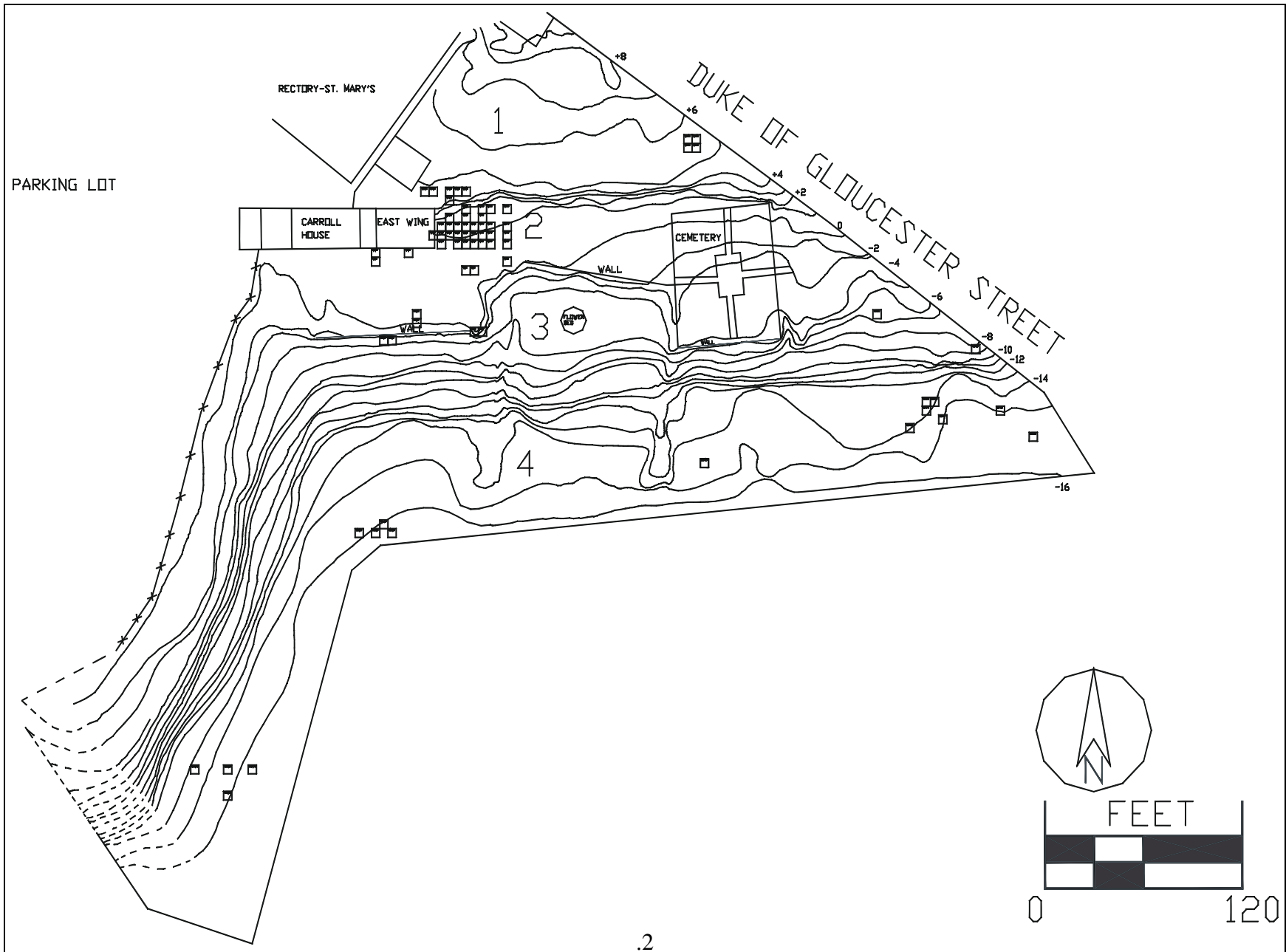
I. Introduction

This section details the results of four seasons of excavation at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45) from 1987 to 1990. As described in **Part 1**, archaeological investigations at this site were planned in several phases. The first phase entailed a combination of reconnaissance and testing that would inform subsequent research efforts. These earliest explorations of the site included detailed mapping and a geophysical survey of the property. In order to understand the garden landscape at Site 18AP45, manual coring was undertaken once the project was underway in order to minimize damage to those areas of the site while still allowing researchers to recover and examine soil columns, as detailed in **Part 4**. Several areas were then subjected to archaeological test excavations, followed by full-scale excavation in several areas of the site.

In this section, the results of archaeological investigations at the St. Mary's Site from 1987 to 1990 will be presented in several parts. The area of the frame house will be presented first, followed by the results of excavation in areas of the site adjacent to the waterfront and within the garden. This will be followed by a summary of the results of investigations in the Carroll Garden, including the probable integrity of garden deposits and features.

A note on elevations

At 18AP45 a permanent and arbitrary site datum was established for vertical control over proveniences throughout the site. This datum consists of steel rebar set in concrete, located at grid coordinates N0 E0, immediately south of the brick walkway extending along the southern-facing side of the Charles Carroll House, and west of the intersection with the path that extends southwards through the garden area (see **Figure 5.1**). The elevation of this datum is approximately 18 ft. above mean sea level, however the permanent site datum was not actually tied to a United States Geological Survey (USGS) marker. Throughout the investigation, and throughout this report, the permanent site datum is considered to have an elevation of zero, and all elevations are described in terms of distance above or below this point. Negative elevations will be identified as “below datum” in the text (or by the notation “ft-” in tables and charts), while positive elevations will be identified as “above datum” (or simply noted in “ft” when described in tables and charts).



II. Megastrata Assignments

In order to present stratigraphic information from many different areas of the site in a clear way, and to consolidate and resolve sometimes contentious approaches to stratigraphy among excavation units, many minor deposits of soil were consolidated into megastrata. Megastrata assignments are a convenient way of summarizing and presenting complicated stratigraphy at a site.

At Site 18AP45, megastrata were based on similar soils and soil contents, temporally diagnostic artifacts, and significant depositional events that can be seen archaeologically over wide areas of the site. Megastrata assignments are also tied to historical events considered to be important, and reflect archaeological markers of historical and cultural horizons at this site. See **Table 5.1** for site megastrata and substrata used in presenting and interpreting the results of archaeological investigations at Site 18AP45 from 1987 to 1990.

Because deposits at this site are not consistent in all areas of the site, some megastrata designations do not apply to some areas of the site. Though both areas have approximately continuous deposition from the occupation of 18AP45 by Carroll through to the present day¹, stratigraphy within the frame house locale is distinct from stratigraphy in other parts of the site. For this reason, Megastrata 1 through 4 apply to the frame house locale only, and Megastrata 5, 6 and 7 apply to all other areas (including the garden and shoreline areas). No megastratum assignment was made for acultural deposits/sterile subsoil.

III. The Frame House Locale

The Frame house locale is the single most intensively excavated area of the site. It lies to the east of the Carroll House and the adjoining brick garage or "carpenters shop" as it was first called (see **Figure 5.1**, overview of Site 18AP45, and **Figure 5.2**, plan of excavations within the Frame House Locale). The area was opened in 1987 and excavations continued throughout the 1988 season. It was investigated with three principle objectives: 1) to gain information on the construction, dating, and occupation of the Carroll frame house torn down in the mid-19th century; 2) to understand the articulation of the house and its porch to the adjacent garden, and; 3) to further an understanding of the evolution of the site throughout its 300 year history.

¹References to "the present day" or existing conditions and surface elevations at Site 18AP45 refer to conditions during the conduct of fieldwork at the site, from 1987 to 1990. Chronological information presented in this report, and the archaeological record that it describes, ends in the year 1990.

Table 5.1. Megastrata Assignments for Stratigraphy in the Frame House Locale and Garden Areas of Site 18AP45.

Megastratum 1	
Stratum 1a	ca. 1940 to present (open lawn)
Stratum 1b	1911 to ca. 1940 (open lawn)
Megastratum 2	
Stratum 2a	1911 (demolition of the greenhouse)
Stratum 2b	ca. 1885 to 1911 (occupation and use of the greenhouse)
Stratum 2c	ca. 1885 (greenhouse construction)
Megastratum 3	
Stratum 3a	ca. 1864 to ca. 1885 (unknown use of the frame house location)
Megastratum 4	
Stratum 4a	ca. 1853 to ca. 1864 (destruction of the frame house)
Stratum 4b	ca. 1800 to ca. 1852 (occupation of the frame house)
Stratum 4c	Late eighteenth century construction in the frame house locale (possibly for a porch or other renovation)
Stratum 4d	Original construction of the frame house, probably 1700-1750
Megastratum 5	
Stratum 5a	ca. 1950 to the present (Redemptorist occupation)
Stratum 5b	ca. 1948 to 1950 (filling associated with adjacent high school, cemetery)
Stratum 5c	ca. 1853 to ca. 1948 (Redemptorist occupation)
Stratum 5d	ca. 1865 to 1890 (outbuilding, possibly a springhouse in lower terrace)
Megastratum 6	
Stratum 6a	ca. 1780 to 1852 (Carroll garden occupation)
Stratum 6b	ca. 1770 to 1779 (Carroll garden construction)
Stratum 6c	ca. 1704 to ca. 1770 (Carroll-owned property, pre- garden)
Megastratum 7	
Stratum 7a	ca. 1650 to 1704 (pre-Carroll, historic period)
Stratum 7b	Before ca. 1650 (prehistoric occupation) ¹

¹ No megastrata assignment for pre-cultural/sterile subsoil.



Archaeological investigations immediately adjacent to the Carroll House exposed a sequence of foundations and subsequent activities that impacted these features (**Figure 5.3** showing architectural feature identified within the frame house locale). The sequence of building and demolition with intensive reuse of foundations and other architectural elements (see **Part 2** for historical background) was reflected in the archaeological record by a series of rubble layers containing building material debris as well as layers of intact domestic refuse. A thin strata of artifact-rich fill is present in association with sandstone foundations for a wood frame structure. The frame house was constructed by 1771 as indicated by the existence of a passage between it and the brick dwelling; unfortunately no definitive diagnostic artifacts were recovered from construction-related features that would date the frame house more precisely or convincingly. Conjectural dating places construction ca. 1700-1750 with the likelihood of a renovation in the late eighteenth century that obliterated earlier remains. Superimposed above these remains are significant deposits of cultural fill, evidence of activities associated with the Redemptorist occupation of Site 18AP45, including construction of a hothouse or greenhouse over the footprint of the Carroll frame house. The frame house was razed by 1864, some years after the Redemptorists took up residence at this site, and the greenhouse that was superimposed on the frame house remains was constructed at an unknown date before 1885. It was utilized by the Redemptorists until 1911 when it was itself demolished. This area of the site was subsequently landscaped as lawn space, and remained so until the time that archaeological research began in 1987 (**Appendix D** contains summary information compiled by Robert Worden and Elizabeth Kryder-Reid on architectural changes to the Carroll House and Gardens by the Redemptorists between 1853 and 1990).

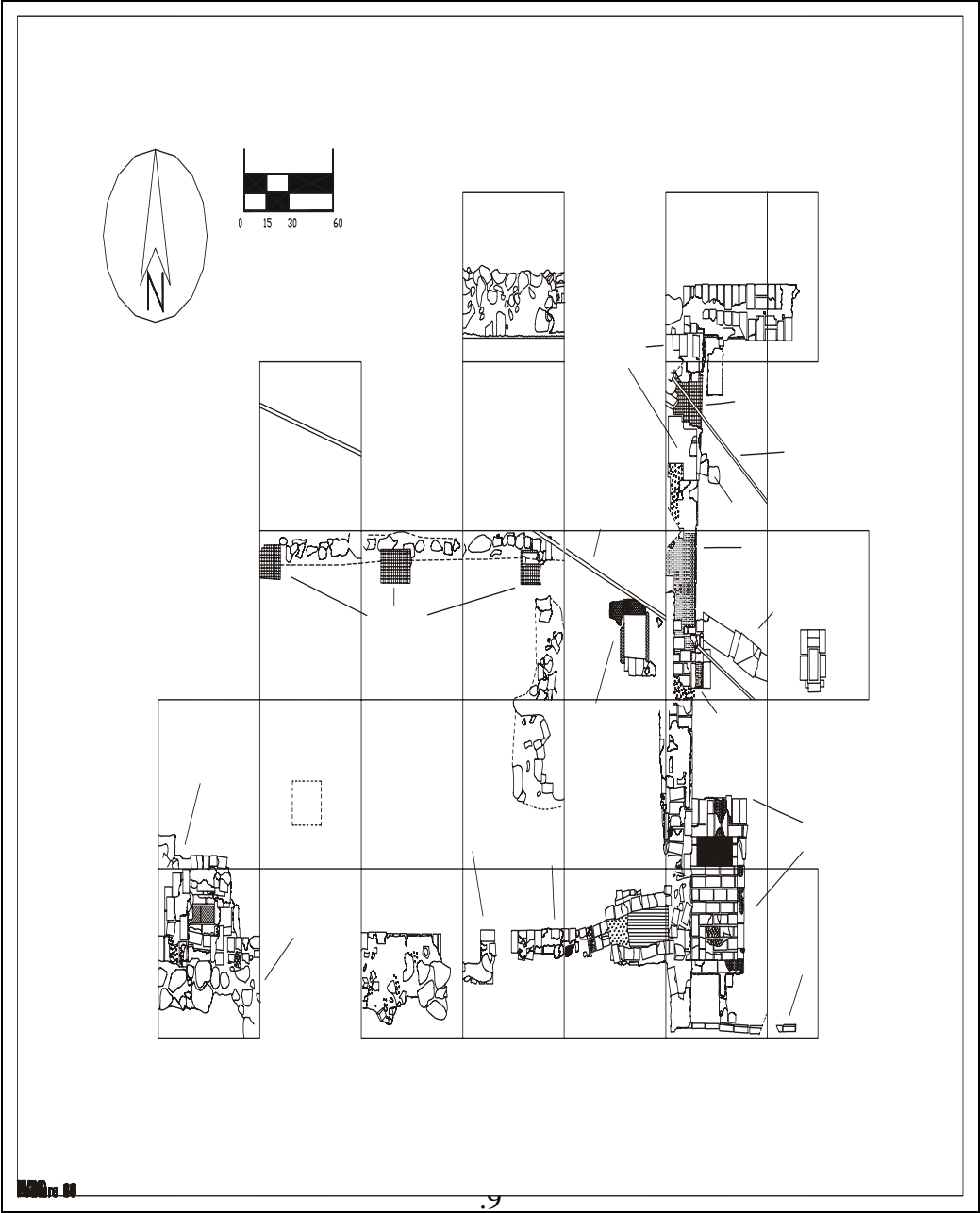
The following description of stratigraphy and features summarizes the investigations of three areas in the Frame house locale: the frame house foundations and interior rooms, the cistern to the north of the foundations that was filled with rubble from the demolition of the greenhouse, and the areas of the north portico projecting from the center bay of the north side of the frame house (see **Figure 2.6**, a detail of the Sachse drawing depicting the Carroll House).

Megastratum 1

Megastratum 1 refers to deposits in the vicinity of the former frame house, identified within excavations to the east of the Carroll House, which lie directly beneath the surface and correspond to soils laid down in the twentieth century. During this period (1911—1990) this vicinity was an open lawn or yard area.

Stratigraphy

Two strata have been identified within this Megastratum. The most recent stratum identified at the St. Mary's Site, **Stratum 1a** consists of a sandy or silty loam occurring directly beneath the sod layer. The stratum occurs over nearly all of the frame house locale and is equivalent to Stratum 5a in the garden areas of the site (see discussion of garden area stratigraphy below). Stratum 1a ranges from a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2 or 3/2) to dark brown (10 YR 4/3 or 3/3) and dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4 to 10YR 3/4). As stated, this layer was generally encountered directly beneath the sod, at elevations ranging from 3.93 ft above datum at the northern end of the Frame



house locale, 1.10 ft above datum over the frame house footprint, and 0.08 ft above datum on the lawn to the south of the frame house. The level was *ca.* 0.90–1.5 ft in thickness, being shallower to the south.

In some areas of the site, another level of fill was defined that post-dated the demolition of the Redemptorist greenhouse in this area of 18AP45. **Stratum 1b** appears to be confined to the vicinity of the frame house/greenhouse footprint. It consists of soils laid down between *ca.* 1911 and 1940, during which time this vicinity was open lawn space. Stratum 1b occurred at an upper elevation of 4.53 ft above datum at the northwester corner of the footprint, and at 1.77 ft above datum at the eastern end of the vicinity. The thickness of the level varied from 0.5–0.55 ft, and it generally consists of a dark brown (10 YR 3/3), dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) or yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) sandy loam with small inclusions of brick, mortar, and oyster shell.

Features

Some significant features encountered during excavation of Megastratum 1 include a brick-lined drain associated with the twentieth century; several post holes; a number of electrical conduits and associated utility trenches, and; a shell-paved walkway along the north side of the Carroll House. All features identified within Megastratum 1 are described in detail below. Summary information for all features identified during excavation of Megastratum 1 at Site 18AP45 is presented in **Table 5.2**, below.

Table 5.2. Summary of Features Occurring within the Frame House Locale in Megastratum 1 at the St. Mary’s Site (18AP45): *ca.* 1911 to 1990.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega-strata	Interpretation
1	N025 E005	0.24	n/a	1.85	1.25	1a	Brick-lined drain at surface
2	N035 W010	3.33	2.19	1.00	0.75	1a	Sandy area adjacent to a hard clay plug; thought to be planting holes but later determined to be non-cultural
3	N035 W010	3.16	3.05	0.50	0.50	1a	Isolated region of hard-packed clay
4	N035 W010	2.66	2.58	0.50	0.36	1a	Isolated pocket of sandy soils
6	N030 E000	1.96	1.17	<i>ca.</i> 4.0	>5.0	1a	Line of brick rubble, trench fill associated with an electrical conduit or water pipe
7	N030 W020	2.09	1.84	1.55	1.30	1a	Planting hole, somewhat irregular in shape
16	N020 W025	0.52	0.38	1.05	0.90	1a	Probable rodent disturbance; acultural
29	N020 W015	0.90	0.24-	0.90	1.20	1a	Shallow clay pocket
32	N020 W015	1.25	0.22	1.20	1.60	1a	Planting hole with flower pot fragments
51(a)	N025 W020	1.73	1.68	0.95	0.60	1a	Probable planting hole
51(b)	N025 W020	1.71	1.57	1.70	2.20	1a	Probable planting hole or root run; irregular shape, extends into N25W25
52	N020 W020	0.89-	1.12-	1.20	>4.5	1a	Irregular, linear feature, probable erosional feature or rodent disturbance

Table 5.2. Summary of Features Occurring within the Frame House Locale in Megastratum 1 at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): ca. 1911 to 1990.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Megastrata	Interpretation
61	N020 W025	1.53	0.84	0.70	0.55	1a	Possible post hole with post mold; same designation used for non-cultural feature in same unit, to the south of this feature
66	N020 W025	1.33-	1.33-	0.90	0.75	1a	Soil stain w/ slightly higher concentration of artifacts; probably acultural
69	N020 W025	1.19	0.75	0.75	0.65	1a	Irregularly shaped feature w/ coal flecks, some ash
84	N020 W030	0.18-	1.35-	1.10	0.50	1a	Deposit of soil w/ concentration of artifacts
85	N020 W030	0.69-	0.70-	2.10	0.30	1a	Possible builder's trench for 20th Century shed; very shallow feature
88	N035 E005	1.70	0.35	1.30	1.10	1a	Feature defined to allow convenient excavation of Feature 25 to the south (?); not cultural
89	N020 W020	1.52	0.04	1.00	1.00	1a	Balk between 4 units that collapsed and was excavated as a feature
302	N045 W015	4.25	3.73	2.10	2.25	1b	Concentration of brick fragments and shell, contiguous with Feature 303
303	N045 W010	4.30	3.93	1.80	2.75	1b	Concentration of brick and shell, possible brick walkway feature that parallels existing cement walkway; contiguous with Feature 302
304	N040 W020	3.48	3.11	1.50	1.90	1a	Possible root stain from 20th century tree; shallow
305	N035 E015	2.42	n/a	0.20	>5.00	1a	Late 20th century electrical wire (underground), no visible trench; excavation discontinued in southern half of unit

¹ Elevations are presented in feet above datum. Elevations below the site datum are indicated negative elevations by a minus (-) sign after the measurement.

Feature 1 consists of an in-ground box drain constructed with brick and mortar. The feature is located on the east side of the frame house locale, within Unit N25 E5, and is visible on the surface of the ground at ca. 0.24 ft above datum. The feature measures 1.85 ft North-south by 1.25 ft E-W, and has some depth; the center of the feature was found open, revealing a chamber that may have allowed material to be cleaned from the septic field in this area of the site. Excavation was discontinued within this unit upon discovery of the feature.

Feature 6, also discovered on the eastern side of the frame house locale, is comprised of a metal pipe that probably represents an electrical conduit or water line. Associated with this feature

is a trench containing mixed fill with moderate amounts of rubble and debris, including brick and mortar fragments, slate, oyster shell, faunal bone, nails, glass, and other trash. The feature and associated trench appear to date to the period after 1940, when the frame house vicinity was open lawn space. As such, the pipe may be associated with a disused sprinkler system for the lawn, or an outdoor water spigot.

The trench associated with Feature 6 was noted at an elevation of 1.96 ft above datum, and descends to a depth of 1.17 ft above datum. The pipe within the trench extends from the northwest to the southeast across Unit N30 E0, and is not seen in any other units. It descends somewhat to the south, occurring at an elevation of 1.59 ft above datum at the north end, and 1.27 ft above datum at the south end.

Feature 305 also appears to be a twentieth century utility placed in the frame house locale after 1940, observed within Unit N35 E15. The feature consists of an electrical line with no visible associated trench, lying horizontally at an elevation of 2.42 ft above datum. The line extends from east to west across the unit. Excavation was discontinued in the southern half of this unit upon discovery of this feature.

Several features were identified within upper portions of Megastratum I that were interpreted as planting features. These include Features 7, 32, 51a and 51b. **Feature 7** occurs within Unit N30 W20, and was first observed at an elevation of 2.09 ft above datum. The feature is irregularly shaped (as are most of the following planting features), with a size and depth that suggests a small planting, less substantial than a bed. Feature 7 measures from 1.30 to 1.55 ft in diameter, and has a surviving depth of 0.25 ft. The fill of the feature was dark and rich (10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown), and contained mortar, brick and shell fragments.

Feature 32 is a less ephemeral planting feature that was observed in Unit N20 W15. The feature occurs at an elevation of 1.25 ft above datum, and is over a foot in depth (1.03 ft surviving height). Feature 32 has an oblong shape, measuring 1.20 ft North-south and 1.60 ft E-W. Remains of an earthenware flower pot were discovered at the bottom of the feature, suggesting that this pit initially held a potted plant.

Features 51a and **51b** are two additional intrusive features that have been interpreted as garden plantings. Feature 51a was discovered in the northern central portion of Unit N25 W20, at an elevation of 1.73 ft above datum. It is shallow, less than a tenth of a foot in depth, and measured from 0.60 to 0.95 ft in diameter. Feature 51b extends from the eastern side of Unit N25 W25 into the western edge of N25W20. It is very irregular in shape, measuring 1.70 ft North-south and 2.20 ft East-west. Feature 51b was noted at approximately the same elevation as Feature 51a, though it is somewhat deeper extending to a depth of 1.57 ft above datum (0.14 ft surviving depth). Both features are filled with a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sandy silt, and probably represent plantings of small ornamental plants.

Feature 61 was observed immediately below the ground surface (1.53 ft above datum) within Unit N20 E25, in the northern half of the unit. It is a cylindrical feature intruding into lower deposits, suggesting a recent (late twentieth-century) post hole. Feature 61 contains a sandy clay fill

that is yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) in color. It measures from 0.55 to 0.70 ft in diameter, and is *ca.* 0.79 ft in depth.

Features 84 and 85 occur within Unit N20 W30, within the northeastern corner of the unit. Feature 85 was interpreted in the field as a builder's trench associated with the twentieth-century shed or "carpenter's shop" (see architectural history presented in **Part 2**). It is relatively slight, first encountered at 0.69 ft below datum and exhausted within one tenth of a foot. Maximum dimensions exposed in Unit N20 W30 measure 2.10 ft north-south by 0.03 ft east-west. Feature 85 contained a yellowish-brown (10 YR 5/6) sandy clay fill resembling mixed topsoil and subsoil, with artifacts including window glass, brick, a wine bottle base, and mammal bone.

Directly adjacent to Feature 85 was Feature 84, which occurred to the east and was considerably deeper. Feature 84 was first observed at an elevation of 0.18 ft below datum, and descended to a depth of 1.35 ft below datum. It measured 1.10 ft north-south by 0.50 ft east-west, and contained a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sandy clay with window glass, mortar, brick, plaster, charcoal, and a large piece of rumped copper sheeting. It's relationship to Feature 85 is uncertain, however artifacts present in Feature 84 fill suggest that it is associated with construction or destruction of an adjacent or nearby building, possibly the shed.

A deposit of oyster shell and brick was encountered in Units N45 W15 and N45 W10 that can be interpreted as a path associated with the twentieth century, and possibly earlier periods. An oyster shell path is visible on a 1904 photograph of Site 18AP45, extending past the northeast corner of the Carroll House, towards the location of a heating plant that served the rectory in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Remains of a shell path exposed at the base of Megastratum 1, identified as **Features 302 and 303**, extended east-to-west across the northern end of these two adjacent units. A two-foot swath of the path measuring nine feet long was exposed at an elevation of 4.25 ft above datum. The fill of the feature was relatively thick, descending to a depth of 3.73 ft above datum, for a total depth of *ca.* 0.57 ft. Pathway fill was a dark brown (10 YR 3/3), pebbly, silty clay containing brick fragments, mortar, bone fragments, window glass, machine-cut nails, and one upholstery tack, in addition to large amounts of shell.

A number of features were identified in association with Megastratum 1 during fieldwork, that were later determined to be non-cultural (associated with rodent activity, contemporary root disturbance, etc.) or lacked sufficient integrity to be interpretable. **Features 2–4 and 29** were lenses of soil that could be distinguished from adjacent soils as exceptional in some way, but could not be interpreted. **Features 16 and 52** were determined to be the result of rodent disturbance. **Features 66 and 69** were irregularly-shaped soil stains that contained artifacts and coal flecks, but were so slight and shallow that no function or significance could be determined. **Feature 304** is considered the result of modern root disturbance.

Lastly, **Features 88–89** refer to two balks excavated in Units N35 E5 and N20 W20, to allow other features to be excavated or examined more easily. Throughout these investigations, feature designations were also used to distinguish material and artifacts recovered during expedient excavation in different areas of the site. For instance, if a unit wall collapsed after a heavy rain, the material would be collected and sifted, and described as a feature even though it was not associated

with the existing archaeology of the site and could not be related to natural stratigraphy. In such cases the feature refers to excavation or recovery of materials that is conducted quickly and arbitrarily, not according to natural stratigraphy or existing cultural features or deposits.

Artifacts

Megastratum 1, being a mixed fill comprised of deposits from the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, contained cultural materials from all periods. No doubt a portion of these materials (albeit an unknown portion) represents refuse discarded by the Redemptorists during daily activities, or during episodes of construction in a casual, disorganized way. The majority of artifacts recovered in association with Megastratum 1, lawn fill dating to *ca.* 1911 to 1990, consisted of nails and other metal hardware (22.64 percent of the complete Megastratum 1 assemblage), construction materials including brick, tile, mortar, plaster, and stone (15.86 percent), and flat window glass (11.6 percent). Fragmentary faunal bone was also fairly common, comprising 9.8 percent of artifacts recovered from Megastratum 1. Ceramic and glass artifacts were comparatively rare. Artifacts recovered from Megastratum 1 at the St. Mary's Site are summarized in **Table 5.3** below

Table 5.3. Artifacts Recovered from Megastratum 1 at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): *ca.* 1911 to 1990.

Ceramics	N	Percent
Coarse Earthenware and Slipware	511	2.33
Tin Glazed Earthenware	9	0.04
Creamware	87	0.40
Pearlware	114	0.52
Whiteware	125	0.57
Yellow Ware	2	0.01
Other Earthenware	4	0.02
Other Refined Earthenware	26	0.12
Ironstone	21	0.10
Rockingham	1	0.00
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	4	0.02
Coarse Stoneware	22	0.10
Refined Stoneware	10	0.05
Chinese Porcelain	86	0.39
Other Porcelain	19	0.09
Other 19th Century Ware	4	0.02
<i>Total</i>	<i>1045</i>	<i>4.78</i>
Glass		
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	378	1.72
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	151	0.69
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	241	1.10
Medicinal Phial, 18th Century	11	0.05

Medicinal Bottle, 19th Century	1	0.00
Drinking/Serving Glass	36	0.16
Window Glass	2561	11.66
Mirror Glass	4	0.02
Glass, Unid.	636	2.89
<i>Total</i>	<i>4019</i>	<i>18.29</i>
Metal, Bone, Other Materials		
Nails	2894	13.17
Other Iron Objects	1110	5.05
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	970	4.42
Faunal Bone	2152	9.80
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Clam, Etc.)	1019	4.64
Other Organic Materials	648	2.95
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	1909	8.69
Brick, Whole or Part	1415	6.44
Coal/Clinker	1405	6.40
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	161	0.73
Tobacco Pipe Stem or Bowl	49	0.22
Textile	17	0.08
Synthetic/Recent Materials	1406	6.40
<i>Total</i>	<i>15155</i>	<i>68.99</i>
Other (Bog Iron, Natural Material, Etc.)	1691	7.70
Not Assigned	59	0.27
Total	21969	100.00

Megastratum 2

All deposits associated with Megastratum 2 in the frame house locale are comprised of material deposited during the construction, use, or demolition of the greenhouse formerly situated on this site by the Redemptorist order. The greenhouse or “hot house” first appears on the eastern side of the Carroll House on Sanborn insurance maps surveyed in 1885. By 1913 the greenhouse is absent, having been torn down during the same episode of landscaping that resulted in the filling of the wine cellar (see **Appendix D** for Worden and Kryder-Reid’s summary of architectural and landscape changes to Site 18AP45 from 1853–1990).

Stratigraphy

Stratum 2a was identified beneath Megastratum 1 and consists of a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) or dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4 to 4/6) sandy loam. The level contains high amounts of rubble and structural debris, and has been interpreted as the destruction layer for the Redemptorist greenhouse that was razed in 1911. The level was discrete and in most units could be defined accurately by the presence of brick and mortar rubble and other inclusions. Stratum 2a was encountered at an upper elevation ranging from 3.29 ft above datum on the N45 line, and the level appears to slope down to the south. The top of the level was found at 2.27 ft above datum at the N30

line, and at *ca.* 0.50 ft above datum at the N15 line. Stratum 2a is highly variable in thickness and ranges from 1.1–0.25 ft, but appears to be thicker at the northern end of the locale. Bottom elevations for the megastrata seem to slope down to the south, and range from 2.19–0.13 ft above datum.

Beneath the strata representing the demolition of the Redemptorist greenhouse was an occupation layer. **Stratum 2b** corresponds to the occupation and use of the greenhouse in this locale from 1885–1911. It consists of a sandy loam with fine powdery sand, occasional moderate clay content, and inclusions of brick, mortar, coal and oyster shell. The stratum varies in color from yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) to dark brown (10 YR 3/3) and dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4 to 4/6). Like Stratum 2a above, this stratum slopes down to the south, its upper elevation varying from 2.13–0.24 ft above datum, and the closing elevation ranging from 1.24 ft above datum to 0.61 ft below datum. The thickness of the level is inconsistent, averaging approximately 0.40 ft.

Beneath this, **Stratum 2c** consists of fill associated with the construction of the greenhouse in this locale in 1885. This Stratum was observed in only one unit, N30W20, and consisted of a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy loam. The level extended from 2.66 ft above datum to 2.13 ft above datum. Though no real stratigraphic horizon has been linked to the construction of the greenhouse by the Redemptorists, a number of structural features have survived and are described thoroughly below.

Features

A variety of features describe the remains of the greenhouse constructed by the Redemptorists at the Frame house locale in the late nineteenth century. Several brick wall foundations from the greenhouse were found to be constructed over the original frame house foundations associated with the Carroll family. Specifically, the remains of the southern, northern and eastern walls to the greenhouse were identified. There is clear evidence that the greenhouse was heated: a large firebox was found at the southeast corner of the greenhouse footprint, and two other probable firebox features were located within the structure. Other features described in this section include builder’s trenches for walls and firebox/heating plant construction; a slate-lined drain or gutter; a very significant deposit of faunal bone considered to be a midden, and; several other deposits including spills of mortar and pockets of coal and ash, lenses of rubble and debris (see **Figure 5.3** for locations of most architectural features described in **Table 5.4** below).

Table 5.4. Summary of Features Occurring within the Frame House Locale in Megastratum 2 at the St. Mary’s Site (18AP45): *ca.* 1885 (Greenhouse Construction) to 1911.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega-strata	Interpretation
8	N015 W025	0.03	1.25-	0.70	0.50	2b	Concentration of ash and charcoal
10	N020 E000	1.23	n/a	16.30	1.60	2b(?)	Eastern brick wall of the Redemptorist greenhouse, extends along the W 5 line

Table 5.4. Summary of Features Occurring within the Frame House Locale in Megastratum 2 at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): ca. 1885 (Greenhouse Construction) to 1911.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Megastrata	Interpretation
							from N 10 to ca. N 26.4.
11	N025 E000	0.52	n/a	n/a	n/a	2a	Pipe w/ trench (given elevation is for the pipe itself); also in N30W20, N20E0, and N25E0
13	N030 W020	1.06	0.95	0.60	0.65	2b	Small shallow intrusion; probably acultural
17	N015 E000	0.74	0.98-	5.20	2.70	2a	Rectangular arrangement of laid bricks, with upper laid brick structure, possibly a firebox/fireplace
18	N015 E000	0.39	0.24-	4.10	>1.1	2b	Builder's trench for Feature 17; also in N20E0
22	N015 E000	0.14	0.09-	0.35	>3.7	2b	Possible builder's trench for Feature 23; occurs on north side of Feature 23
23	N015 E000	0.70	0.04	>0.4	5.30	2b	Single course of bricks extending e-w across the unit; possible walkway?
24	N015 E000	0.09	0.35-	1.30	0.60	2b	Pocket of coal at base of level
25	N035 E000	2.22	n/a	1.65	5.80	2c	Brick wall oriented e-w, interpreted as north wall of Redemptorist greenhouse
26	N015 E000	0.02	0.38-	1.00	1.30	2b	Pocket of coal at base of level (sim. To Feature 24)
27	N015 E000	0.72	0.96-	1.90	5.40	2a	Metal grate surrounded by triangular brick firepit; deposit of coke at top of grate
28	N030 W010	1.66	0.59-	n/a	n/a	2a	Rubble layer south of a wall; also in N35W10, layer J.
30	N015 W025	0.71	1.05-	3.80	4.00	2a	Brick and mortar feature, resembles a drain or fire pit; probably associated with the greenhouse
33	N030 E000	1.39	1.02	3.40	2.10	2c	Intrusive feature adjacent to Feature 55; construction related feature cut by recent pipe and pipe trench
36	N030 E000	1.25	1.01	0.40	1.10	2c	Builder's trench associated w/ brick wall to the west; also appears in N35E0
37	N015 W025	0.06-	n/a	1.10	1.20	2c	Builder's trench north of foundation wall (Feature 20) that appears to be associated with the Redemptorist construction rather than the earlier Carroll Frame house; the feature was not excavated
40	N015 W015	0.17	n/a	2.70	3.85	2c	Brick and stone wall, aligns with Feature 20 (sandstone foundation associated with Carroll frame house), probably Redemptorist construction on older foundation

Table 5.4. Summary of Features Occurring within the Frame House Locale in Megastratum 2 at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): ca. 1885 (Greenhouse Construction) to 1911.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Megastrata	Interpretation
45	N030 E000	1.68	n/a	4.30	1.90	2c	Brick wall or alignment contiguous with Features 10 and 25, possibly indicating a bricked-up doorway; Feature 65, tooled stone step is concealed by this feature
58	N025 W005	1.30	1.20	n/a	n/a	2b	Small pocket of coal in eastern edge of unit
63	N015 E000	0.06	0.51-	n/a	n/a	2b	Possible builder's trench for Feature 17; irregular outline
67	N025 W005	0.71-	1.10-	2.40	1.40	2a	Possible drain, or heating box?
70	N025 E000	0.32	0.11-	2.00	3.20	2b	Line of slate fragments, adjacent/parallel to Feature 11 (pipe), interrupted by wall in same unit; appears to be a closed drain or gutter constructed of slate
71	N025 W005	0.76	0.24	1.60	1.00	2a	Square stain of greenish clay
72	N030 E000	1.42	1.00	1.40	0.80	2c	Mortar spill, appears to be lying on a surface (interface between m/n)
82	N015 E000	1.06-	1.64-	3.50	4.20	2b	Large pit w/ bone midden, single depositional episode; also occurs in N15E5
83	N035 E000	1.41	0.01-	0.32	0.40	2a	Rubble fill south of Feature 25 in this unit
87	N025 W005	0.61	0.39	0.60	2.10	2b	Brick rubble concentration along adjacent pipe; may be construction debris from Feature 67
90	N035 E000	n/a	n/a	0.70	0.90	2c	Brick and Mortar pad or lip at intersection of Features 45 and 25
9(a)	N020 W005	0.59	0.48	1.20	0.48	2a	Probable rodent disturbance; acultural
9(b)	N020 W005	0.55	0.33	0.80	0.50	2a	Probable rodent disturbance; acultural

¹ Elevations are presented in feet above datum. Elevations below the site datum are indicated negative elevations by a minus (-) sign after the measurement.

Features 10, 25, and 40 identify brick foundations for three walls of the Redemptorist greenhouse. Feature 10 comprises the eastern wall of the greenhouse. It was observed within Units N15 E0 through N30 E0, extending along the eastern side of the W5 grid line. Feature 10 as exposed during excavation has a length of 16.30 ft, and its width varied from 1.0–1.2 ft (on historic maps the length of the east wall of this structure varies from 20–30 feet, while the north and south walls are a consistent 30 feet long; see Sanborn fire insurance maps for 1885, 1891, 1897, 1903 and

1908). First encountered at an elevation of 1.23 ft above datum, the base of the foundation was not revealed, however the exposed height of the wall foundation was approximately 1.35 ft at the conclusion of excavations. The exterior of the foundation appears to be whitewashed. At the southern end of the wall, adjacent to a set of furnaces or firebox-type heating plants (Features 17 and 27, described below), two flat iron bars are set into the brick foundation, and they probably relate to these structures rather than the upper story of the greenhouse. The top of Feature 10 is relatively flat and finished, with some mortar covering the brick, suggesting a wooden upper story into which glass panes would have been set with putty. The eastern face of Feature 10, with associated features, is depicted in **Figure 5.4**.

Two features define the limits of Feature 10. At the southern end of the wall, a line of articulated (though dry-laid) brick occurs at an elevation of 0.32 ft above datum (that may indicate the ground surface elevation at the time that the greenhouse was in use). This single course of brick was labeled **Feature 23**, and may represent a row of bricks that edge a walkway along exterior of the southern wall of the greenhouse. The bricks in Feature 23 occur at an elevation of 0.14 ft above datum, and are laid end to end on their narrow edge. Feature 23 defines a segment of this brick edging that is 3.70 ft long. The feature is oriented perpendicular to the east wall of the greenhouse, and has an associated builder's trench, **Feature 22**, which is narrow (0.4 ft wide within Unit N15 E0) and measures 0.66 ft in depth. At the north end of Feature 10, the eastern wall of the greenhouse is interrupted by **Feature 45**, which appears to represent a doorway filled with brick and mortar, abandoned prior to the destruction of the greenhouse in 1911. Feature 45 occurs within Units N30 E0 and N35 E0 at an upper elevation of 1.68 ft above datum. It measures 3.75 ft north-south by 1.9 ft east-west. Feature 6, an electrical conduit described above, crosses Feature 45 and has damaged it to an extent. Where undisturbed, brick within this filled doorway is carefully laid with mortar, in a pattern that is distinct from Feature 10, which it contacts on the south, and Feature 25, the north wall of the greenhouse that it contacts on the north. The exterior of Feature 45 is not whitewashed, in contrast with Feature 10.

Feature 25, which refers to the surviving foundation for the northern wall of the Redemptorist greenhouse, was uncovered in Units N35 E0 and N35 E5 (note that Feature 25 aligns with Feature 15 in Unit N35 W10, a sandstone and mortar wall foundation in Megastratum 4 associated with the earlier Carroll Frame House—the two are probably contiguous). Feature 25 was initially observed at an elevation of 2.22 ft above datum, and was exposed to a length of 5.80 ft east-west with a width averaging 1.65 ft. Like Feature 10, the north wall of the greenhouse is constructed with brick and mortar, though it is more substantial being two courses wide rather than one and a half courses. When excavation was discontinued adjacent to Feature 25, it was exposed to a height of 0.60 ft. Problematically, Feature 25 (the north wall of the greenhouse) extends east beyond Feature 10 (the east wall) by approximately 4.4 ft. This suggests the possibility that the area immediately to the east of Feature 10 was at one time an enclosed, indoor space; if Feature 10 does not represent the third wall of the Redemptorist greenhouse, then the eastern wall of the greenhouse footprint has yet to be located and uncovered. Feature 25 ends unevenly within Unit N35 E5, suggesting partial demolition of the foundation.

At the abutment of Features 25 and 45, a brick and mortar pad or lip became visible at 2.16 ft above datum. This pad corresponds in height to a ledge on the interior (south) side of Feature 25 in Units N35 E0 and N35 E5, and suggests the elevation of a floor. Occurring within the bricked-in doorway filled by Feature 45, this brick and mortar pad, identified as **Feature 90**, may represent a step or sill at the entrance to the greenhouse.

The south wall foundation of the greenhouse is defined by Feature 40, which is present in Unit N15 W15. Importantly, additional segments of the southern greenhouse wall are suggested by Feature 5 in Unit N15 W10, Feature 80 in Unit N15 W10, and Feature 20 in Unit N15 W25. All three of these features are wall/foundation segments that are more properly associated with Megastratum 4 and the Carroll Frame House; however, they retain some brick elements associated with construction of the greenhouse, and together describe a wall that extends approximately 25 feet from Feature 10, the eastern greenhouse wall, to the western edge of the Frame house locale. Feature 40 is simply the only intact segment of the south greenhouse foundation that was identified during archaeological investigation of the St. Mary's Site.

Feature 40 was partially exposed within Unit N15 W15, with a length of 3.85 ft east-west and a thickness of 2.70 ft north-south. It is constructed with one course of brick and mortar on the interior (north) side of the wall, but the exterior is constructed with mortared sandstone similar to the remaining Carroll Frame House walls: Feature 40 thus appears to be a composite wall incorporating older elements into the 1885 greenhouse wall. The top of the surviving wall was observed at 0.17 ft above datum. Feature 40 appears to extend beneath the ground surface to the west of this unit.

Builder's trenches associated with the construction of the greenhouse walls were difficult to discern, since the greenhouse was built more-or-less directly over the footprint of the earlier Carroll Frame House. Generally diagnostic artifacts buried within a builder's trench have associated it positively with one period or another. In some cases however, assigning a builder's trench to a megastratum was a speculative exercise. A trace builder's trench was associated with Feature 10. **Feature 36** was identified at an elevation of 1.25 ft above datum at the northern end of Feature 45, within Unit N30 E0 on the exterior of the wall. It is probably associated with the construction of the east wall of the greenhouse. Feature 36 was quite small and shallow, measuring 1.10 ft north-south by 0.40 ft east-west, and only 0.24 ft deep. It contained a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) sandy loam fill with one artifact, the shoulder and neck of a green wine bottle.

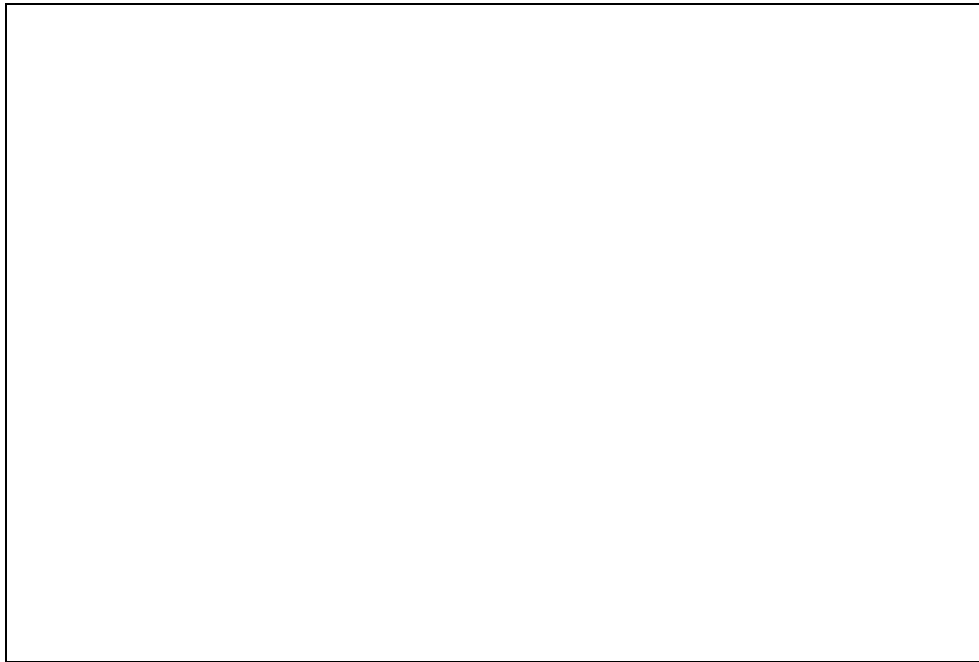
A trace builder's trench was also found in association with Feature 40, the southern wall of the greenhouse. **Feature 37**, although occurring on the north side Feature 20, the sandstone foundation for the Carroll Frame House, appears to correspond to the later construction of the Redemptorist greenhouse. Feature 37 was observed at an elevation of 0.06 ft below datum, at the corner of Feature 20 (contiguous with Feature 40) and Feature 30, the heating plant or drain associated with the greenhouse. It measured 1.10 ft north-south by 1.20 ft east-west. The feature was not excavated.

Evidence for the heating system associated with the Redemptorist greenhouse is extensive. Three features seem to describe the heating system for the greenhouse: Features 17 and 27, which occur in the southeastern corner of the structure, Feature 30, occurring in the southwest corner, and Feature 67, which is located in the approximate center of the east wall of the greenhouse.

Feature 17 occurs within Unit N15 E0, on the exterior of the greenhouse; it abuts Feature 10, the greenhouse's eastern wall. **Feature 27** lies on the opposite side of Feature 10, within the same unit, and the two features are probably related. Feature 27 contains a metal grate, and is probably a firebox intended to heat the greenhouse, while Feature 17 on the outside of the wall consists of a large brick-lined box with steps descending into it. The floor of Feature 17 is paved with standard bricks, which were not themselves burned even though the feature contained burned soils, ash, coal and burned brick. A metal frame, partially fragmented with two iron hinges or brackets occur on the top of Feature 10 between Feature 17 and Feature 27. This is suggestive of a portal, hatch or other opening in Feature 10–Feature 17 may have been constructed to allow maintenance of Feature 27 (see **Figure 5.4**), both to feed the fire and also to clean ashes and slag from within it. In fact, excavators noted during the 1988 field season that bricks on the east side of Feature 27 appear to have been laid in place in order to close off such a portal, preserving a large volume of ash, coke and clinker within the feature.

Feature 17 is relatively complex, both morphologically and stratigraphically. It contains stratified deposits that suggest the periodic use and eventual abandonment of the feature. Feature 17 consists of a brick box measuring 5.20 ft north-south by 2.70 ft east-west. A brick step measuring 1.20 ft north-south by 2.70 ft east-west occurs at the northern end of the feature, at an approximate elevation of 0.83 ft above datum. Bricks defining the edges of the box are laid end-to-end, one brick wide, at more-or-less the same elevation. South of this brick step, a stone step occurs at an elevation of 0.03 ft above datum. The brick-lined floor of Feature 17 occurs at an elevation of approximately

0.98 ft below datum (see **Figure 5.5**).



Fill within Feature 17 generally consisted of a sandy loam, ranging from olive (5Y 5/4) to dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4 or 4/4) to reddish brown (5Y4/4). Ten distinct natural levels of fill were defined within the feature during fieldwork, suggesting periodic filling with trash and soils. Feature fill contained nineteenth and twentieth-century ceramics, heavy window glass, bone, common nails, and large amounts of brick, coal, slag, and mortar. Glazed bricks were recovered bearing the mark “BERRY’S / PREMIUM / FIREPROOF” on one long side, and these bricks would show up at other greenhouse features, strongly implying contemporaneity. Within the bottom foot of fill in Feature 17, burned materials were present, such as burned brick, mortar and bone. Oxidized, reddish burned earth was observed at the bottom of the feature, mixed with dark brown (10 YR 2/3) ashy soil laden with coal fragments, with such artifacts as a metal rake, small metal barrel hoops, flower pot fragments, and still more coal and brick. These materials were lying approximately at the surface of the bricks that line the bottom of the feature. The rake is particularly suggestive of fire-tending.

A builder’s trench was present to the east of Feature 17, within Units N15 E0 and N20 E0. **Feature 18** corresponds to the construction of Feature 17, and was first observed at an elevation 0.39 above datum. The feature measures 4.10 ft north-south, which appears to be its complete length, and it is at least 1.1 ft east-west, descending to a depth of 0.24 ft below datum for a preserved depth of 0.63 ft. The fill of Feature 18 consists of a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy loam with inclusions of brick, coal, mortar, oyster shell, and window glass. Several bone china or ironstone fragments, redwares, a feather-edged stoneware, and cut nails were also recovered from the feature

during excavation.

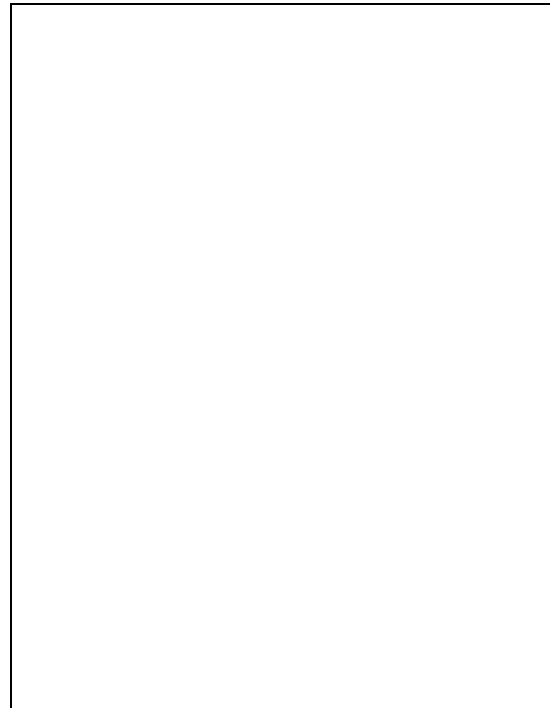
Feature 63 is a possible additional builder's trench associated with Feature 17. It was detected in the northeast corner of Unit N15 E0, outside of the east wall of Feature 17, at an upper elevation of 0.06 ft above datum. Feature 63 measures 1.20 ft north-south by 0.60 ft east-west, and is approximately 0.57 ft in depth. It contains a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy loam, with window glass, brick fragments, and mortar in very small amounts. The feature is slight and ephemeral, but contained construction-related materials suggesting an association with the construction of Feature 17.

Feature 27, the interior counterpart to Feature 17, occurs on the west side of Feature 10 within Units N15 E0 and N15 W5. It consists of a triangular arrangement of laid brick measuring 1.9 ft north-south by 5.40 ft east-west. The bricks of the feature lie flat, and are arranged end-to-end, one brick wide. Some of the bricks appear to have been trimmed to fit the arrangement, and they surround an iron grate to form an elongated firebox (see **Figure 5.5**). The upper surface of the feature occurs at an elevation of 0.74 ft above datum, and the lowest elevation recorded for the feature is 0.98 ft below datum. At the east site of Feature 18, where the grate articulates with Feature 10, two metal hinges are present, spaced approximately 1.25 ft apart, though no door or hatch is present. The space between these hinges has been bricked in haphazardly, trapping ashy material inside the firebox and demonstrating deliberate abandonment of the feature.

Fill within Feature 27 consists of a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) to dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy loam, containing fragments of coal and charcoal, ash, badly burned brick, and coke. Burned, oxidized soils are present adjacent to Feature 27, betrayed by a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) color. Window glass was present in moderate amounts within the feature, and other artifacts present included nails, ceramics, a pipe bowl with spur, a spike, an iron barrel hoop with rivets, and an 1880 "Indian Head" penny. At the bottom of Feature 27, directly beneath the iron grate is a layer of gray (2.5 Y 5/0) ash with lumps of charcoal, which occurs above a brick "floor" of the feature.

Feature 30 is another substantial brick feature that appears to have functioned as a heating unit for the Redemptorists' greenhouse. It is located within Unit N15 W25, first appearing at an elevation of *ca.* 0.71 ft above datum. Feature 30 is square in shape, measuring 3.80 ft north-south by 4.00 ft east-west, with a central shaft that is lined with mortar or plaster and descends to 1.05 ft below datum (see **Figure 5.6**). The entire feature is constructed with brick and mortar, with fire bricks at the base of the shaft, approximately 1.5 ft below the top of the feature. The shape of the feature is somewhat irregular, and brick coursing on the top of the feature to the north and the east seems to have been a later repair or addition.

Feature 30 reduces towards the bottom, so that the deepest portion of the feature measures just 0.75 ft square. At the base of the center shaft, an opening is present on the west side that appears to be a viaduct or channel extending horizontally beneath the western wall of the feature, that may have served as a flue for Feature 30. The point at which this flue emerges is not known. Fill within the feature is a fairly homogeneous slightly sandy loam with inclusions of brick, coal, and mortar in the upper part of the feature, and varies in color from a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) to dark brown (10 YR 4/2 to 3/3). A dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) silty loam was present in the lower feature. Within the very bottom of the feature, reddish burned soil (2.5 YR 4/6) with mortar, ash, nails, coal, clinker and brick was observed. The flue extending beneath the west wall of the feature is filled with coal, clinker and ash.



Two features were identified in association with Feature 30, each consisting of isolated pockets or spills of coal. **Features 24** and **26** are adjacent to Feature 30 on the south side of the feature, occurring within Unit N15 E0, at elevations of 0.09 ft and 0.02 ft above datum, respectively. Feature 24 is at the southwest corner of Feature 30, and measures 1.30 ft north-south by 0.60 ft east-west. It is 0.44 ft deep, and overlies Feature 20, the earlier sandstone foundation associated with the Carroll Frame House. Feature 26 is at the southeast corner of Feature 30, and measures 1.00 ft north-south by 1.30 ft east-west. It descends to a depth of 0.38 ft below datum, for a preserved depth of 0.40 ft.

Also found in association with Feature 30 was a concentration of ash and charcoal identified as **Feature 8**, which occurred within the upper fill of the feature itself against the eastern bricks. Feature 8 was observed at an elevation of 0.03 ft above datum, and measured 0.70 ft by 0.50 ft. It contained oxidized (burned) pink mortar, common nails, coal, and a clay marble. The significance of this deposit, which appears to be a dump of ash and trash, is uncertain. It does suggest use of the greenhouse structure after Feature 30 was filled and abandoned.

The third firebox occurring on the interior of the Redemptorist greenhouse is **Feature 67**, a smaller rectangular brick and slate lined feature measuring 2.40 ft north-south by 1.40 ft east-west. It occurs in the eastern portion of the greenhouse footprint, at the center of the eastern wall within Unit N25 W5 (**Figure 5.3**). Feature 67 has an upper elevation of 0.96 ft above datum and has a bottom elevation of 1.10 ft below datum. Fill within the feature consists of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) to dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) silty loam containing brick, mortar, coal, oxidized plaster, and other artifacts. Glazed “BERRY’S / PREMIUM / FIREPROOF” brick was recovered from within feature fill, as were stoneware and earthenware ceramics, nails, window glass, bone, and fragments of a red earthenware flower pot. The lack of substantial burned deposits or ash suggests

that this feature was intentionally filled with fresh clean material upon it's abandonment.

Feature 58 is a small pocket of coal that was identified adjacent to Feature 67, to the east of the feature. It was visible in the eastern profile of Unit N25 W5, with upper and lower elevations of 1.30 ft and 1.20 ft above datum, respectively. It contained only coal, charcoal and slag.

Several features defined within the vicinity of the greenhouse consist of pockets or layers of rubble and debris, probably associated with the destruction of the greenhouse in 1911. **Feature 28** is a substantial deposit of brick, stone and mortar rubble that covered much of Unit N30 W10. The feature was first observed at 1.66 ft above datum and continued to a depth of 0.59 ft below datum, for a deposit of rubble fill more than two feet thick. It extends from the south side of Feature 77, a sandstone foundation associated with the Carroll Frame House that will be described in a later section, across Unit N30 W10 into N25 W10. Feature 28 fill generally consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy loam, and it contained oyster shell, plaster, whiteware, mortar, glass, common nails, and bone.

A less extensive deposit of construction materials occurred within Unit N30 E0, which was defined as **Feature 72**. This feature consists of a spill of mortar and fill that seems to lie on a surface, at an elevation of 1.00 ft above datum. The fill of Feature 72 consists of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) loam with heavy amounts of brick mortar, one small sherd and a nail. The top of the feature occurs at 1.42 ft above datum, and the feature measures 1.40 ft north-south by 0.80 ft east west. A deposit of rubble occurred within Unit N35 E0, south of and adjacent to Feature 25. This deposit was labeled **Feature 83** upon discovery at 1.41 ft above datum. Feature 83 consisted of burned brick, unburned low-fired and high-fired brick, slate, and window glass in a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy clay loam matrix. The deposit is fairly thick, with a lower elevation of 0.01 ft below datum yielding a thickness of 1.42 ft. It measured 0.65 ft north-south by 3.40 ft east-west, and was not observed in adjacent units.

Feature 87 is located within Unit N25 W5, and also appears to be a deposit of rubble and debris from the destruction of the greenhouse, though it might also be associated with more recent impacts associated with the placement of a pipe within this unit. Feature 87 is shallow, occurring at an upper elevation of 0.61 ft above datum and descending to 0.39 ft above datum. It measures 2.10 ft by 0.60 ft, and is oriented lengthwise with **Feature 11**, a pipe (probably for water) that extends diagonally across this unit from northwest to southeast, passing just north of Feature 67. Feature 11 occurs at an elevation of 0.52 ft above datum, and was also observed within Units N30 W20 and N25 W10, and on the exterior of the greenhouse footprint in N25 E0. It crosses through Feature 10, the foundation of the east wall of the greenhouse, without damaging it in an obvious way.

Feature 11 is paralleled by **Feature 70**, a line of slate pieces arranged to form a crude box-like drain pipe or gutter. Feature 70 occurs within Unit N25 E0 just north of Feature 11 (see **Figure 5.3**), at an elevation of 0.32 ft above datum. A segment of the slate-lined drain measuring 3.20 ft east-west was uncovered within Unit N25 W0, and the drain is not exposed in any other units; it appears to end at the east foundation for the Redemptorist greenhouse, and was probably associated with that structure.

Outside of the greenhouse, to the east of Feature 17, a very significant dump or cache of butchered bone was located in association with Megastratum 2. **Feature 82**, located within Unit N15 E0, consists of a shallow pit filled with butchered bone, possibly resulting from a single dumping episode. The significance of the feature is uncertain, but it may relate to the operation of the greenhouse. Bone may have been ground or prepared in some way for use as plant food. Alternately, this bone may have been dumped within the greenhouse before it had been demolished, but after heating features within the structure had been filled and abandoned. In this second hypothesis, the presence of large volumes of food bone points to a second function for the greenhouse structure after it was no longer utilized in horticulture. A detailed analysis of the faunal material recovered from Feature 82 is presented at the end of this report as **Appendix A**.

Feature 82 was encountered at 1.06 ft below datum, and descended to an elevation of 1.64 ft below datum for a preserved depth of 0.58 ft. It measured 3.50 ft north-south by 4.20 ft east-west, and contained a dark organic brown (10 YR 3/3) clay loam with sawed cow bone, late creamware, nails, oyster shell, plaster molding, mortar, and brick fragments.

Several features that have been associated with Megastratum 2 were determined to be acultural, or have been difficult to interpret with available information. **Features 9a** and **9b** probably consist of rodent burrows and are not associated with the Redemptorist greenhouse. **Feature 13** is another small shallow intrusion that is probably the result of animal or plant action. **Feature 71** is a small pocket of greenish clay with no obvious function. Occurring adjacent to Features 6 and 65 within Unit N30 E0, **Feature 33** consists of a large deposit of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) sand that could be associated with the construction of the greenhouse (since it occurs at the exterior of the abutment between Features 25 and 45), or with disturbances incurred during placement of the twentieth-century pipe defined as Feature 6.

Artifacts

Because deposits associated with Megastratum 2 are so closely tied, chronologically and culturally, splitting this assemblage into artifacts associated with the construction, the use, and the demolition of the Redemptorist greenhouse would be non-productive. Instead, the complete assemblage for Megastratum 2 is presented in **Table 5.5** below, and discussed here.

Table 5.5. Artifacts Recovered from Megastratum 2 at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): ca. 1885 (Greenhouse Construction) to 1911.

Ceramics	N	Percent
Coarse Earthenware and Slipware	697	4.93
Tin Glazed Earthenware	7	0.05
Creamware	59	0.42
Pearlware	151	1.07
Whiteware	97	0.69
Other Refined Earthenware	23	0.16
Ironstone	18	0.13

Table 5.5. Artifacts Recovered from Megastratum 2 at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): ca. 1885 (Greenhouse Construction) to 1911.

Rockingham	1	0.01
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	4	0.03
Coarse Stoneware	25	0.18
Refined Stoneware	7	0.05
Chinese Porcelain	101	0.71
English Porcelain	8	0.06
Other Porcelain	5	0.04
Other 19th Century Ware	1	0.01
<i>Total</i>	<i>1204</i>	<i>8.51</i>
Glass		
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	298	2.11
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	134	0.95
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	53	0.37
Medicinal Phial, 18th Century	30	0.21
Medicinal Bottle, 19th Century	22	0.16
Drinking/Serving Glass	76	0.54
Window Glass	3581	25.31
Glass, Unid.	182	1.29
<i>Total</i>	<i>4376</i>	<i>30.93</i>
Metal, Bone, Other Materials		
Nails	2150	15.20
Other Iron Objects	364	2.57
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	143	1.01
Faunal Bone	2127	15.03
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Clam, Etc.)	557	3.94
Other Organic Materials	512	3.62
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	947	6.69
Brick, Whole or Part	406	2.87
Coal/Clinker	587	4.15
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	17	0.12
Tobacco Pipe Stem or Bowl	47	0.33
Worked Stone, Gunflint Debitage	12	0.08
Textile	2	0.01
Synthetic/Recent Materials	80	0.57
<i>Total</i>	<i>7951</i>	<i>56.20</i>
Other (Bog Iron, Natural Material, Etc.)	610	4.31
Not Assigned	7	0.05
Total	14148	100.00

The preponderance of artifacts recovered from Megastratum 2 deposits were associated with construction. Over 25 percent of the complete assemblage was comprised of window glass (not

surprising considering the context of these deposits), while brick, mortar, plaster, and other construction materials comprised less than ten percent. Nails of various types account for 15.2 percent of the artifacts recovered from this megastratum. Faunal bone accounts for just over 15 percent, including the materials recovered from Feature 82, and ceramic artifacts, including mostly earthenwares and slipwares, followed by porcelain, pearlware, whiteware, and stoneware, together make up 8.5 percent of the complete assemblage.

Megastratum 3

Stratigraphy

Stratum 3a, the only deposit associated with this Megastratum was observed in Unit N30E0 only; it represents deposits dating from *ca.* 1864-1885, a period of time when the frame house locale was probably open and used by the Redemptorists for unknown purposes (the frame house was demolished by 1864, and the greenhouse was not built on this location until *ca.* 1885). During this time the sandstone foundations for the frame house may have been exposed on the surface of the ground. Megastrata 3a is comprised of mottled yellowish brown and dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4 and 5/8) sandy loam. It has an upper elevation of 0.58 ft above datum and its lowest point was at 0.07 ft above datum. The fill of this level may have been disturbed during the installation of Feature 6, a pipe installed in the twentieth century and associated with Megastratum 1. The pipe trench extends through Unit N30E0, and fill from the pipe trench extends over a half of the unit.

Features

No features were identified in association with this time period in the frame house locale at the St. Mary's Site. However, several features occur adjacent to this deposit. Features 10 and 45, the eastern boundary of the Redemptorist greenhouse, define the western edge of Stratum 3a in Unit N30 E0, and Feature 6 defines the northern and eastern extent of the deposit. Sandstone slabs that describe Feature 55 (associated with Megastratum 4) are exposed at the top of Megastratum 3.

Artifacts

Few artifacts were recovered from this deposit. In general they consist of earthenware ceramics (35 percent of the assemblage for Megastratum 3), window glass (36.11 percent) and common nails (13.33 percent). In all, just 180 artifacts were collected from Megastratum 3 deposits, and the mix of construction materials and household refuse (a straight pin, a bone button, a flower pot) suggest a mid-to-late nineteenth century deposit of trash and fill. Artifacts recovered from Megastratum 3 are summarized in **Table 5.6** below.

Table 5.6. Artifacts Recovered from Megastratum 3 at the

St. Mary's Site (18AP45): ca. 1864 to 1885.

Ceramics	N	Percent
Coarse Earthenware and Slipware	63	35.00
Other Refined Earthenware	1	0.56
<i>Total</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>35.56</i>
Glass		
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	9	5.00
Window Glass	65	36.11
<i>Total</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>41.11</i>
Metal, Bone, Other Materials		
Nails	24	13.33
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	1	0.56
Faunal Bone	7	3.89
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Clam, Etc.)	1	0.56
Other Organic Materials	1	0.56
Brick, Whole or Part	3	1.67
Coal/Clinker	1	0.56
<i>Total</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>21.11</i>
Other (Bog Iron, Natural Material, Etc.)	3	1.67
Not Assigned	1	0.56
Total	180	100.00

Megastratum 4

Megastratum 4 is comprised of four distinct deposits associated with the frame house constructed by Carroll in the before the end of the seventeenth century. Deposits and features associated with the Carroll frame house were obscured to a large extent by the greenhouse structure superimposed upon it by the Redemptorists in the late nineteenth century. However, some rich cultural deposits remained and were sampled during this investigation. Material associated with the destruction of the frame house, and a thin layer of trash-filled soil, resulting from continual deposition during the occupation of the frame house, were best represented in Megastratum 4. Less well preserved were deposits associated with the construction of the frame house. A variety of features corresponding to the Carroll period were also discovered. These include the footprint of the frame house itself, traces of a fireplace, a cistern on the exterior of the frame house, and other features. Megastratum 4 was the earliest cultural deposit that was present in the frame house locale, and Megastratum 4 deposits were laid on top of the culturally sterile subsoil of the site.

Stratigraphy

Stratum 4a includes material associated with the destruction of the Carroll frame house between 1853 and 1864. Stratum 4a has a somewhat limited range in the frame house locale: it was

observed at an elevation of 1.40 ft above datum in three Units located at grid coordinates N45 W20, N45 W15, and N40 W20, at 1.09 ft above datum in Units N30 E0 and N25 E0, and at 1.02 ft above datum in N15 W10. Where Stratum 4a is absent, overlying Megastratum 2 deposits lie either on top of Stratum 4b, or they are in contact with culturally sterile subsoil. Strata 4a is generally described as a dark brown (10 YR 3/3), dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4 to 4/4), or yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) sandy loam, flecked with small coal fragments and concentrations of stone, brick, and mortar debris. The level varies in depth from 0.10 to 0.70 ft, being thickest to the south of the frame house footprint.

Stratum 4b is comprised of material deposited within the frame house locale during the occupation and use of the frame house in the end of the seventeenth century. These deposits are concentrated within the frame house footprint south of the N25 line, though they were also observed in Units N30 W20 and N35 E0, and to the southwest of the frame house at N10 W45. Stratum 4b was encountered at elevations ranging from 0.70–1.00 ft above datum within the frame house footprint, and at 0.09 ft below datum to the south and west. Deposits to the east of the frame house were complicated; material attributed to the occupation of the Carroll frame house was noted at 0.30 ft below datum in Unit N25 E0 and over two feet below datum in Unit N35 E0 to the north.

Stratum 4b deposits were described during fieldwork as a sandy loam laden with nineteenth-century artifacts. Soils were dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6 to 4/4) or yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8), and contained inclusions of coal, brick fragments, mortar and bone, and numerous household artifacts and personal items. In fact, Stratum 4b is very rich in artifacts. Of the total sample of 28,000 artifacts recovered from Megastratum 4, over 24,000 were contained in Stratum 4b, and these consisted mostly of faunal bone (representing food waste), window glass, nails and other construction material, and a variety of ceramics including a large proportion of porcelain.

Stratum 4c is a deposit corresponding to a construction episode that seems to post-date the original construction of the Carroll frame house. It may represent renovation of the frame house or the addition of an outbuilding. This stratum was observed in Unit N10 W45 only, and is defined by a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy loam first noted at an elevation of 0.87 ft below datum. Stratum 4c had a maximum thickness of *ca.* 0.60 ft, and contained occasional mortar and shell inclusions, with bone, lead artifacts including a lead button, and a straight pin. Feature 215, which occurs within Unit N10 W45, also contains fill that is associated with this construction episode.

Soils that correspond to the construction of the frame house were difficult to define. **Stratum 4d**, fill associated with the initial construction of the Carroll frame house, was represented by one deposit uncovered in N10W45, and also in N35E0 and in several features. A fill layer was observed during excavation in N10W45 that consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy loam with occasional fragments of mortar and shell as well as other artifacts. The level began at an elevation of 0.87 feet below datum, and was terminated at 1.55 feet below datum. In N35E0 a layer associated with this stratum was also defined, consisting of a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) sandy loam with similar inclusions. It was first observed at 2.17 feet above datum, and ended at 1.72 feet above datum.

Features

Thirty-two individual features were identified in association with Megastratum 4. These features relate to the construction, occupancy, and demolition of the frame house built by the Carrolls in the end of the seventeenth century, but some also relate to the use of adjacent areas. Features associated with Megastratum 4 describe three walls of the frame house, as well as several builder's trenches, a fireplace on the interior of the frame house, a cement-lined cistern and several planting features outside of and adjacent to the frame house, and a number of features that each consist of rubble and debris resulting from its destruction.

All features associated with Megastratum 4, including all architectural elements, are summarized in **Table 5.7** below.

Table 5.7. Summary of Features Occurring within the Frame House Locale in Megastratum 4, at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Original Construction of the Frame House (ca. 1800–1850) to 1864.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Megastrata	Interpretation
5	N015 W010	0.61	n/a	0.90	4.10	4d	Line of articulated brick oriented with southern wall of Carroll main house
12	N015 W010	0.23	0.09-	1.10	>5.0	4b	Builder's trench on north side of Feature 5.
15	N035 W010	2.40	1.03	2.10	>5.0	4d	Sandstone rubble foundation
19	N035 E000	2.24	1.12-	1.50	2.95	4d	Deposit w/ high brick/mortar content, poss builder's trench for Feature 25
20	N015 W025	0.27	n/a	2.80	>5.00	4d	Sandstone and mortar foundation; probably contiguous with Feature 40 in N15W15
21	N035 E000	2.10	1.87	0.70	1.90	4d	Irregular intrusive feature; cultural contents, possible planting hole
34	N025 W015	0.99	0.85	0.95	0.90	4b	Possible planting hole; shallow, ephemeral feature
41	N015 W015	0.27	0.08-	1.20	5.00	4b	Builder's trench associated w/ Feature 40 (brick and stone wall)
42	N020 W015	0.29	0.02	1.20	1.00	4b	Circular sandy stains; planting holes or other intrusive features; related to Feature 43
43	N020 W015	0.27	0.13	0.65	0.75	4b	Circular sandy stains; planting holes or other intrusive features; related to Feature 42
44	N020 W015	0.22	0.19	0.80	1.20	4b	Circular sandy stain, similar to Features 42-43
50	N025 W020	0.99	n/a	1.05	1.40	4b	Row of flat stones at N24 line, spaced 5 ft apart, possibly supports
53	N020 W020	0.19-	0.26-	1.90	2.30	4b	Square stain w/ charcoal and mortar, surrounded by grey sand
54	N025 W020	0.80	0.59	1.00	4.30	4b	Well-defined patches of sand; Features

Table 5.7. Summary of Features Occurring within the Frame House Locale in Megastratum 4, at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Original Construction of the Frame House (ca. 1800–1850) to 1864.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Megastrata	Interpretation
							54a-c extend e-w
55	N030 E000	1.51	1.04	0.6; 0.75	0.5; 1.0	4a	Sandstone blocks (2) possibly marking doorway; whitewashed on eastern side
56	N020 W020	0.35-	0.32-	0.65	1.20	4b	Dark stain in NE corner of unit
60	N020 W010	0.51	0.11	3.00	2.20	4b	Base of chimney/fireplace, also seen in N20W10
73	N015 W010	0.23	0.12	0.40	1.30	4b	Irregular, intrusive feature in NE corner of unit; very distinct
74	N020 W025	0.87	0.40	1.70	1.80	4b	Concentration of brick and rubble, either associated with Feature 61 (planting hole) or intruded by planting hole
75	N025 E000	0.72	n/a	2.10	0.90	4b(?)	Arrangement of brick, possibly a footing associated w/ Feature 10, or a brick step; feature is four courses high, partially whitewashed
76	N015 W010	0.22	0.02-	1.10	1.90	4d	Builder's trench, possibly an extension of Feature 12 excavated in 1987
77	N025 W020	0.61	0.01-	1.20	>15.0	4b	Line of mortar and brick in north part of unit, in line with Feature 50 (stone foundation blocks); also occurs in Units N25W15, and N25W20
78	N030 E000	0.65	0.17	2.55	1.85	4a	Charcoal concentration, rubble fill; also occurs at base of level L in N25E0
79	N015 W010	0.48	0.07-	0.70	0.75	4a	Soil deposited between Features 80 and 5
80	N015 W010	0.30	n/a	1.60	1.50	4d	Laid brick and stone feature, possible corner of Carroll Building
86	N030 E000	0.01-	0.29-	3.40	3.40	4a	Destruction layer with large fragments of mortar and brick; defined arbitrarily for convenient removal
91	N025 E000	0.15-	0.40-	2.10	1.80	4b	Mortar spill with brick fragments and stones
215	N010 W045	0.91-	1.43-	0.30	>5.00	4c	Builder's trench associated with garage and stone foundation
323	N045 W020	0.85	n/a	3.80	9.00	4a	Possible cistern consisting of brick walls faced with Portland cement, filled with demolition debris from the Redemptorist greenhouse; feature also occurs in Unit N70W15
329	N040 W020	1.99-	5.98-	1.00	1.00	4a	Arbitrary feature designation for a window excavated from placement of water pump to evacuate unit; acultural Window or "cat-hole" placed to explore

Table 5.7. Summary of Features Occurring within the Frame House Locale in Megastratum 4, at the St. Mary’s Site (18AP45): Original Construction of the Frame House (ca. 1800–1850) to 1864.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Megastrata	Interpretation
331	N040 W020	4.12-	5.57-	2.40	1.50	4a	thickness of fill level and locate base of wall; acultural

¹ Elevations are presented in feet above datum. Elevations below the site datum are indicated negative elevations by a minus (-) sign after the measurement.

There is archaeological evidence for three walls of the frame house, two exterior and one interior partition all oriented east-west across the frame house locale. Additionally, several features that have been incorporated into the east wall of the Redemptorist greenhouse (Feature 10) appear to correspond to the earlier Carroll structure. Two or more features define the southern wall of the frame house (see **Figure 5.3**). **Feature 20** is a foundation constructed with mortar and irregular sandstones, which occurs within Unit N10 W25. The top of the foundation is at an elevation of 0.27 ft above datum, somewhat lower than adjacent Feature 30, the heating plant or firebox in the southwestern corner of the greenhouse footprint. Feature 20 measures 2.80 ft wide, and extends the length of the unit.

Several other features occurring just south of the N15 line are aligned with Feature 20. These features include both sandstone and brick elements, and probably represent reuse of frame house foundations for the later greenhouse. Feature 40 (described in Megastratum 2) occurs within Unit N15 W15, with an upper elevation of 0.17 ft above datum. In Unit N15 W10, **Feature 80** is a narrow foundation constructed with brick and stone, that turns in a 90-degree angle from its east-west orientation. As such, it may indicate an angle in the exterior wall of the frame house building, though this is not corroborated by other elements of the frame house. Feature 80 occurs at 0.30 ft above datum, and is relatively short, measuring 1.60 ft north-south by 1.50 ft east-west. Nearby within Unit N15 W10 is another segment of wall that may be associated with either the frame house or the greenhouse. **Feature 5** extends east-west from N15 W10 in to N15 W5, measuring 4.10 ft long in total. It is a narrow wall foundation segment, constructed with brick and occasional stones, generally one brick (ca. 0.90 ft) wide or less. Feature 5 occurs at an elevation of 0.61 ft, and aligns with Feature 80 to the west and Feature 27 (the Redemptorist brick and iron firebox) to the east.

Feature 77, a clearly defined mortared sandstone foundation, occurs along the N25 line within Units N25 W20, N25 W15 and N25 W10. A fifteen-foot segment of the surviving feature was uncovered during field investigation, which is approximately 1.20 ft wide. The foundation occurs at 0.61 ft above datum. This foundation is less substantial than either the northern or the southern wall foundation associated with the frame house. It may represent the location of an interior partition wall. Three flat stones occur along the south side of Feature 77 that may represent supports for interior posts within the frame house. These stones collectively are identified as **Feature 50**, and they each measure approximately 1.0 to 1.5 ft north-south by 1.4 ft east-west. One is found within Unit N25 W20 at 0.97 ft above datum, one within N25 W15 at 0.99 ft above datum,

and one occurs at N25 W10 at 0.96 ft above datum.

The probable northern wall of the Carroll frame house is described by **Feature 15**, a wide stone foundation observed within Unit N35 W10 at 2.40 ft above datum. A five-foot segment of Feature 15 was exposed within this unit oriented east-west, measuring 2.10 ft wide. Feature 15 aligns with Feature 25 in Unit N35 E0 to the east, which is part of the brick foundation to the greenhouse and occurs at 2.40 ft above datum. What distinguishes these two features is their method of construction. Feature 15 consists of roughly mortared sandstones, while Feature 25 is capped with bricks neatly laid in mortar.

The location of the eastern wall of the frame house is suggested by several features that are visible beneath Feature 10, the brick foundation for the eastern greenhouse wall. Within Unit N30 E0 are two sandstone blocks, immediately east of Feature 10 and Feature 45, previously interpreted as a filled doorway. The two sandstone blocks were labeled **Feature 55**, and occur at 1.51 ft above datum. The northern block is flat and measures 0.6 ft north-south by 0.5 ft east-west, while the southern block measures 0.75 ft north-south by 1.0 ft east-west. Both of the blocks comprising this feature are whitewashed on their east-facing sides. They have been interpreted as the remains of a step associated with the frame house, possibly suggesting the location of an entrance. Alternately, this feature may be associated with the east-facing entrance to the Redemptorist greenhouse, however the stratigraphic relationship of these two features suggests that Feature 55 is earlier.

Feature 75 is a possible step on the east side of Feature 10, suggesting the location of another possible entrance to the frame house. Feature 75 occurs within Unit N25 E0 at 0.72 ft above datum, and is comprised of a brick and mortar platform that measures 2.10 ft north-south by 0.90 ft east-west. One alternative explanation for this feature would be a brick-paved walkway on the exterior of the structure.

One important feature that occurs on the interior of the frame house footprint is **Feature 60**, the subtle remains of a fireplace spanning Units N20 W10 and N25 W10. Feature 60 was detected at 0.51 ft above datum, and it measures 6.30 ft north-south by 2.40 ft east-west. The feature is defined by a dense deposit of brick and mortar rubble, in a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy loam matrix. Some bricks within the feature appear to be loosely articulated, as if they once lined the interior of a fire place. Artifacts present within Feature 60 fill include burned and unburned brick, mortar that has been fired and oxidized, plaster, window glass, bottle glass, fish scale and faunal bone, and a sherd of gold-leaf decorated porcelain.

A number of features were noted that relate to the construction of the frame house foundations. **Features 12, 41 and 76** are all building trenches occurring along the southern wall of the frame house. Feature 12 and Feature 76 both refer to the same feature in different units, a builder's trench located on the north side of Features 5 and 80. It consists of a 1.2 ft wide trench extending the length of the foundation (just over 5.0 ft). The feature was first noted at an elevation of 0.23 ft above datum, descending to 0.09 ft below datum. It contained moderately frequent artifacts such as bottle glass, creamware and willow pattern porcelain, oyster shell, brick and other materials in a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy loam matrix.

Feature 41 occurs on the north side of Feature 40, a substantial brick and stone wall, and is

somewhat ambiguous regarding association with the frame house or greenhouse. Since the greenhouse foundations clearly incorporated foundations of the earlier building, it is likely that this later construction did not require excavation, and therefore Feature 41 can be attributed to the Carroll period with some security. A five-foot segment of Feature 41 was uncovered measuring 1.20 ft wide. The feature occurs at an elevation of 0.27 ft above datum. It contains heavy deposits of mortar and brick, in a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy loam substrate.

Features 53 and 54 are definite cultural features, each consisting of a well-defined area of distinct fill that is square in shape. There were initially interpreted as a possible cellar to the frame house, but were shallow (0.3-0.4 ft deep) and were very similar in soil composition and artifacts to the deposits excavated by Logan (1992) and interpreted as accumulations beneath the floorboards of the ground floor. Furthermore, excavations within the Carroll House conducted by Logan (1992) demonstrated that a cellar did not exist for the frame house at any time. These deposits (Features 53-54) were excavated in the 1988 season and proved to be some of the only intact deposits associated with the Carrolls in the Frame House area.

A number of important features associated with Megastratum 4 were located outside of the frame house footprint during excavation. **Feature 323** is a substantial cistern that was discovered within Unit N45 W15, on the northern side of the frame house footprint (**Figures 5.7 and 5.8**). The feature extends into adjacent Unit N40 W20. Feature 323 was first noted at an elevation of 0.85 ft above datum, and the portion of the feature exposed during this investigation measured 3.80 ft north-south by 9.00 ft east-west. It is constructed with brick and mortar, with neatly parged walls that may be smoothed with Portland cement. The interior of the feature was filled with debris and rubble associated with the destruction of the Redemptorist greenhouse, indicating that the feature may have been open and exposed for some time after the frame house was abandoned and demolished.

Feature 215 was detected in Unit N10 W45 at an elevation of 0.91 ft below datum. This feature consists of a builder's trench adjacent to the existing Carroll House (formerly the Redemptorist carpenter shop), associated with the frame house. This builder's trench corresponded to similar features observed along the southern foundation of the frame house footprint. Its survival suggests that features associated with the Carroll frame house are probably preserved within the east wing of the existing house, where construction activities have not been so extensive as they have in the vicinity of the greenhouse and its associated heating plants. This supposition was tested when archaeological investigations were conducted within the east wing of the Carroll House in 1991 (Logan 1992). Feature 215 measures 0.30 ft in width and more than five feet in length. It contained a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy loam fill.

A number of features within the frame house locale are associated with the eventual destruction of this structure, which took place at some point between 1853 and 1864. These features all consist of isolated pockets or occurrences of rubble and debris from the Carroll structure. **Feature 78** occurs within Unit N30 E0 at an upper elevation of 0.65 ft above datum. It consists of a concentration of charcoal and rubble in a fill deposit measuring 2.55 ft north-south by 1.85 ft east-west. The fill of this feature is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sandy loam that contains nails, fragments of a glass wine bottle, and burned brick. Potentially identifiable carbonized wood was recovered from this feature, though to date it has not been analyzed. **Feature 86** was also interpreted as a deposit of rubble associated with the destruction of the frame house. It contained

large fragments of brick and mortar in a dark brown (10 YR 4/3) clay loam. Occurring at 0.01 ft below datum within Unit N30 E0, Feature 86 resembles a deposit associated with Stratum 4a and was defined as a feature to simplify its treatment and excavation. **Feature 91** occurs to the south of Feature 86, within Unit N25 E0, and consists of a mortar spill with fragments of very sandy mortar resembling that used in the frame house foundations, and also small brick and stone fragments. These materials occurred within a matrix of olive brown (2.5 Y 4/4) sandy loam. The spill was observed at an elevation of 0.15 ft below datum, and measured 2.10 ft north-south by 1.80 ft east-west. **Feature 332** was an additional feature relating to the destruction of the Carroll frame house. It consists of a wooden plank that was found in the cat hole defined as Feature 331 below. The plank is painted white and seems to be a structural element from the Carroll structure. It was located at 5.43 ft below datum within Unit N40 W20, well outside of the frame house footprint.

Insignificant or uninterpretable features from this context included two features determined to be rodent disturbances (**Features 56 and 73**), two arbitrary excavations including **Feature 329**, which was required for placement of a water pump within Unit N40 W20, and **Feature 331**, a window or “cat-hole” placed within the same unit to investigate a particular fill level in an expedient manner. Several other intrusive features were identified within and adjacent to the frame house footprint that include **Features 21, 34, 42–44, and Feature 74**. Feature 21 was noted at 2.10 ft below datum in Unit N35 E0, and measured 0.70 ft north-south by 1.90 ft east-west. It contained a yellowish brown (10 YR 5.8) sandy loam fill with chips of brick and blobs of greenish clay. Given its location outside of the frame house, Feature 21 may be interpretable as a planting hole. The other irregular intrusive features are not so easy to understand. All of them occur at elevations ranging from 0.99 to 0.22 ft above datum within the frame house footprint, eliminating the possibility of planting features. Each measured one foot in diameter or less. No immediate interpretation of these features presents itself; they may be disturbances associated with rodent activity, which became filled with cultural materials from overlying strata. Finally, **Feature 79** describes a deposit of soil occurring between Features 5 and 80 in Unit N15 W10, that could not be attributed to any cultural event or function, and is probably a “perceptual feature,” isolated by researchers during fieldwork.

Artifacts

As stated above, the overwhelming majority of artifacts recovered from this context are associated with Stratum 4b, occupational deposits from the Carrolls deposited in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and subsequently by tenants. The majority of artifacts recovered from this context consist of faunal bone, which comprises 47.13 percent of the sample. Logan (1992:161) also describes heavy deposition of butchered animal bone inside of the east wing of the Carroll House, an area known from the historical and archaeological record to be slave quarters. Certainly the ground floor of the main section of the Carroll House would have been a utilitarian space during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and it is believed that the frame house communicated with the interior ground floor.

Other artifacts recovered from Megastratum 4 included nails, brick and other construction-related materials (12.85 percent of the sample recovered), window glass (7.90 percent), wine, liquor or case bottle fragments (6.06 percent), and ceramics predominated by imported Chinese porcelain (1.79 percent) and utilitarian earthenwares (1.38 percent). A tally of the complete artifact assemblage for Megastratum 4 is presented in **Table 5.8** below.

Table 5.8. Artifacts Recovered from Megastratum 4 at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Original Construction of the Frame House (ca. 1700–1750) to 1864.

Ceramics	N	Percent
Coarse Earthenware and Slipware	395	1.38
Tin Glazed Earthenware	34	0.12
Whieldon-Wedgewood Ware	1	0.00
Creamware	154	0.54
Pearlware	174	0.61
Whiteware	107	0.37
Yellow Ware	6	0.02
Other Earthenware	4	0.01
Other Refined Earthenware	40	0.14
Ironstone	10	0.03
Rockingham	1	0.00
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	8	0.03
Coarse Stoneware	40	0.14
Refined Stoneware	25	0.09
Chinese Porcelain	511	1.79
English Porcelain	4	0.01
Other Porcelain	14	0.05
<i>Total</i>	<i>1528</i>	<i>5.34</i>
Glass		
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	1736	6.06
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	337	1.18

Table 5.8. Artifacts Recovered from Megastratum 4 at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Original Construction of the Frame House (ca. 1700–1750) to 1864.

Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	13	0.05
Medicinal Phial, 18th Century	93	0.32
Medicinal Bottle, 19th Century	48	0.17
Drinking/Serving Glass	220	0.77
Window Glass	2262	7.90
Glass, Unid.	572	2.00
<i>Total</i>	<i>5281</i>	<i>18.45</i>
Metal, Bone, Other Materials		
Nails	1562	5.46
Other Iron Objects	345	1.21
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	632	2.21
Faunal Bone	13490	47.13
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Clam, Etc.)	1288	4.50
Other Organic Materials	696	2.43
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	1411	4.93
Brick, Whole or Part	703	2.46
Coal/Clinker	373	1.30
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	14	0.05
Tobacco Pipe Stem or Bowl	121	0.42
Textile	24	0.08
Synthetic/Recent Materials	11	0.04
Prehistoric Stone Materials	1	0.00
<i>Total</i>	<i>20671</i>	<i>72.21</i>
Other (Bog Iron, Natural Material, Etc.)	1144	4.00
Not Assigned	2	0.01
Total	28626	100.00

IV. The Archaeology of the Garden at the St. Mary's Site

Archaeology within the exterior frame house site was held to be somewhat distinct from archaeology in the area formerly hosting the Carroll garden, and in the rest of the St. Mary's Site. In speaking of the archaeology of the garden at Site 18AP45, that is to say areas aside from the frame house locale, seven major loci need to be considered. Outside of the frame house, archaeology was conducted in the following vicinities: 1) along the walk in front of the Carroll House; 2) above and beneath the retaining wall south of the Carroll House; 3) at several locations along the wall separating the St. Mary's Site from Duke of Gloucester Street; 4) in the southeast locale of the St. Mary's Site, from grid lines at S25 through S80; 5) at the juncture of the two sea walls south of the Carroll House around grid point W55 S150, and; 6) in the very southern corner of the property east of the existing athletic field, at the southwest locale on the S285 and S300 grid lines.

All of these areas are described within a single stratigraphic scheme in this section. Three megastrata have been defined, that include: materials associated with early, pre-Carroll periods of European occupation of the St. Mary's Site (Megastratum 7); Garden construction and utilization at the site by Carroll from *ca.* 1704 to 1852 (Megastratum 6), and; the Redemptorist occupation of the St. Mary's Site from the 1853 to the present day (Megastratum 5).

Megastratum 5

As noted above, deposits at 18AP45 that were encountered outside of the frame house were organized within a sequence of megastrata that is separate from megastrata assignments for the frame house locale (megastrata 1–4). Though separate, these two schemes cover a similar range of dates and cultural periods. Megastratum 5 refers to deposits in the garden that are associated with the Redemptorists, and includes deposits from the mid-nineteenth century through to the present day. Most strata within Megastratum 5 are temporally defined in a more precise way. However, in a strict sense, deposits in this megastratum outside of the frame house footprint are chronologically equivalent to Megastrata 1 through 3 deposits within the frame house locale.

Because strata defined within this megastratum have widely differing temporal associations (Stratum 5a corresponds to deposits after 1950 while Stratum 5c refers to material deposited between *ca.* 1853 and 1948, nearly a 100-year span of time), features and artifacts are discussed separately for each stratum rather than in conglomerate, as was done for Megastrata 1–4 above.

Stratigraphy

This megastratum is comprised of natural stratigraphic layers that correspond to deposits outside of the frame house locale from *ca.* 1853 to the present day. These deposits, spanning a 150 year time period, have been disentangled with varying success in different areas of the garden. Stratum 5a is the most recent layer in the Carroll House garden, consisting of fill deposited from *ca.* 1950 to 1990. This layer is distinct in that it overlies a clear layer of fill deposited between *ca.* 1948 and 1950 during construction of St. Mary's school and parking lot to the northwest and west of the Carroll House. This mid-twentieth century fill layer, labeled Stratum 5b, represents a substantial episode of earth-moving and modification to the garden landscape, and a positive chronological marker at Site 18AP45. A third stratigraphic layer, Stratum 5c is associated with Redemptorist deposits from the mid-nineteenth century into the twentieth, that predate this deposition from 1948–1950. Finally, a cultural deposit was observed on the lower terrace adjacent to Spa Creek that seems to correspond to the occupation of a smokehouse or other outbuilding between *ca.* 1865 and 1890. This discreet deposit in the eastern corner of the garden was called Stratum 5d.

Stratum 5a, essentially a recent topsoil, varied in different areas of the site, though it generally consisted of a dark brown (10 YR 3/3), dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4 to 3/6) or yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) sandy loam. Beneath concrete slabs of the sidewalk laid in 1899 immediately south of the Carroll House (in Unit N10 W45) a very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) fine-textured silt was noted as well, at 0.11 ft below datum, and the stratum was just 0.22 ft in thickness. In the northern area of the yard, north of the Redemptorist cemetery established the garden in 1948,

Stratum 5a was encountered at 5.89 ft above datum, and made a transition to a dark brown to very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/3 to 3/2) compact silty loam with rounded pebbles towards the bottom of the stratum at 4.43 ft above datum.

In the southern-central part of the site, where the two sea walls on Spa Creek come together, Stratum 5a extends from 15.84 ft to 17.62 ft below datum, and has more densely deposited artifacts than other areas of the site including such items as copper pipe, Styrofoam, and red nylon shag carpet. The thickness of this stratum and the “trashy” contents found to the south of the Carroll House is suggestive of repeated and possibly haphazard deposition of material (perhaps periodic flooding or storm surging) in the last half of the twentieth century. In the southern or southwestern corner of the site, this stratum starts between 14.64 and 15.04 ft below datum, and is relatively thin, *ca.* 0.37 ft. Along the Duke of Gloucester Street wall, in the southeastern corner of the site, the top of Stratum 5a is at 8.85 ft below datum, and the layer is approximately one foot in thickness.

Excavation in garden areas of Site 18AP45 revealed a very deep deposit of fill in two areas of the site that was laid down during construction activities from *ca.* 1948–1950. **Stratum 5b** was encountered beneath Stratum 5a at 7.23 ft below datum east of the Redemptorist cemetery, along the Duke of Gloucester Street wall, and continued to a depth of 10.29 ft below datum. It was similar to upper strata except in contents, being a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4 to 3/6) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6 or 6/6) sandy loam or silty loam, with brick, coal, charcoal, shell, coal clinker, and other materials. In the southwest locale, Stratum 5b consisted of a sandy loam or sandy clay loam. The fill level had a different consistency and color, and seemed to hold more water than deposits along the Duke of Gloucester Street wall. Its color varied from a very dark grayish brown (2.5 Y 3/2) organic material, to a brownish yellow color (10 YR 6/8), to a pale olive (5YR 6/4). Excavations in the southwest locale encountered Stratum 5b at 15.31 ft below datum, and when excavations reached 19.10 ft below datum (*ca.* 4.06 ft below existing ground surface, at or below mean sea level) the bottom of this fill had not been reached. At this depth, excavation was discontinued in this vicinity because excavation units became flooded with seeping groundwater. As stated above, it is believed that this deep fill was deposited during preparations for construction of the school and grounds west of 18AP45, and also when the Redemptorist cemetery was established in the former Carroll Garden in 1948. In both of these areas, the extent of filling activities is obvious at the surface upon cursory examination by a visitor. This fill concealed a number of architectural and landscape features associated with the pre-1948 Redemptorist occupation of the site.

Stratum 5c was a catch-all used to identify layers simply associated with the Redemptorists without referring to any specific historical events. A number of deposits were found in areas outside of the frame house locale that could not be dated convincingly, except to say that they were associated with the Redemptorist occupation of Site 18AP45 between *ca.* 1853 and filling operations during the years 1948–1950. For instance, adjacent to the retaining wall to the south of the Carroll House (Feature 200), fill observed between 0.29 ft below datum and the top of underlying strata associated with the Carrolls at 1.78 ft below datum could not be precisely associated with any period, and so falls within this broad range of dates. Near the retaining wall, Stratum 5c had a thickness of 1.49 ft, and consisted of a brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) to dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4 to 4/4) sandy loam or sandy clay loam. The stratum was generally mottled in appearance and contained a variety of artifacts in moderate density.

No deposits were assigned to Stratum 5c in the southwestern locale of the site, where most layers could be confidently associated with Stratum 5b, the fill deposited during construction in the mid-twentieth century. Along the sea wall at *ca.* S150 W55, and in adjacent units, some difficult deposits did appear, from 17.87 ft to 18.48 ft below datum (just beneath Stratum 5a deposits, more-or-less). This material consisted of a gritty sandy loam with a very dark brown color (10 YR 3/2) grading into a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6). The soil contained moderately dense artifacts, such as brick, slag, mortar, shell, ceramic and glass, and generally suggested a trashy fill. In the southeastern portion of the site, Stratum 5c occurred beneath 5b deposits, between *ca.* 9.07 ft and 11.83 ft below datum, appearing as a dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4 to 4/6 or 10 YR 5/8) sandy loam.

It is important to note that, though thick strata identified as Stratum 5c occur in different areas of the site (described above adjacent to the retaining wall, and in the seawall area and southeastern locale), since this deposit is associated with the Redemptorists' occupation and repeated modification of the site over time (1853-1948), Stratum 5c deposits across the site do not necessarily correspond well with one another and should not necessarily be taken to represent the same depositional event or process. Stratum 5c adjacent to the retaining wall south of the house is not the same deposit as Stratum 5c adjacent to the sea wall. They are grouped in this discussion for lack of better information, but should not be taken for the same context since there is no evidence to that effect.

Finally, in the southeastern locale of the site, a significant feature was uncovered near the lowest excavated depths at 18AP45, consisting of a subterranean structure dating to the last quarter of the nineteenth century, possibly representing a smoke house or spring house. **Stratum 5d** deposits were associated with this feature and represent the occupation and use of this feature from *ca.* 1865 to 1890. Stratum 5d was observed in three units within the southeast locale only (S75 E270, S75 E275, and S80 E270), and occurred between approximately 15.71 ft and 21.65 ft below datum. A very deep deposit, this stratum was described as a sandy loam with variable color, ranging from dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4 to 3/6) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) to dark brown (7/5 YR 4/4). It contained a variety of nineteenth century artifacts such as pipe stem, green bottle glass, ceramics, and also oyster shell, window glass, brick, coal and mortar. This stratum provides an excellent sample of cultural material associated with the early (mid- to late-nineteenth century) use of the St. Mary's Site by the Redemptorists.

Features

Fourteen features were identified in association with Stratum 5a deposits. Several of these related to the existing wooden sea wall at the southern end of Site 18AP45, which was rebuilt with new materials in 1982. Possible planting holes and several post holes were also observed. Stratum 5a features are summarized in **Table 5.9** below, followed by a more detailed description for each feature.

Table 5.9. Summary of Features Occurring within the Carroll Garden in Stratum 5a at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Redemptorist Occupation from 1950 to the Present.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Interpretation
202	S040 W060	6.42-	6.58-	1.45	1.35	Buried religious items; chalice, paten and possible plaster statue
203	S150 W055	17.46-	n/a	n/a	n/a	Iron rod (approx. 2.5-ft. long segment) directed towards modern pier
204	S150 W055	17.84-	n/a	1.50	>2.5	Metal plate/slab probably associated with 1982 bulkhead construction
205	S150 W065	16.95-	17.26-	1.40	>2.5	Pebble conglomeration; top of old seawall
208	S150 W065	17.10-	n/a	n/a	n/a	Metal rod (approx. 1.0 ft.-long segment) anchoring modern bulkhead; similar to Feature 203, cuts across Feature 205
210	S040 W060	6.73-	6.86-	0.65	0.70	Planting hole
211	S150 W055	18.20-	n/a	1.30	>2.50	Line of rocks underlying Feature 204, probably represents previous seawall along Spa Creek
212	S150 W055	18.12	18.59	1.15	2.40	Layer of loose soil with slag and coal, adjacent to Feature 211
228	S035 E000	3.75-	4.48-	1.40	0.95	Mottled soil; acultural
231	S040 W060	7.01-	8.79-	0.50	0.55	Post mold
234	S035 E000	4.50-	4.66-	0.40	0.55	Post mold at corner of cement wall, within Feature 228
300	N075 E130	4.51	n/a	1.80	0.50	Post or "log" placed vertically, anchor for steel support rod for the Duke of Gloucester Street wall. No apparent post hole
327	S025 W040	0.01-	2.20-	1.00	5.00	Designation for the balk at the southern end of this unit; levels excavated as feature levels, not really a cultural feature
501	S025 E240	6.83-	7.75-	n/a	n/a	Discontinuous patches of hard-packed mottled soil, possible planting pits

¹ Elevations are presented in feet above datum. Elevations below the site datum are indicated negative elevations by a minus (-) sign after the measurement.

As might be surmised from the table above, many features associated with this stratum relate to the bulkhead installed at the St. Mary's Site in 1982, and with evidence of a sea wall uncovered during this study. Several features offer structural support for the existing sea wall. **Feature 203** consists of a steel tie rod presumably linked to a vertical wooden post in the sea wall, identified in the southwestern corner of Unit S150 W55 at 17.46 ft below datum. **Feature 208** is another steel tie rod interpreted as 1982 sea wall construction, occurring within Unit S150 W65 in the northeastern corner of the unit at 17.10 ft below datum. The steel rod in this feature is laid within a trench measuring *ca.* 0.35 ft wide and containing a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy loam.

Beneath Feature 203 in Unit S150 W55 is a complex of features that seems to represent surviving elements of a previous sea wall, or a stone foundation for a structure along Spa Creek,

possibly a boat house. The older sea wall is constructed of shaped granite stones covered with a cap of concrete. The concrete cap, called **Feature 204**, occurs at an elevation of 17.86 ft below datum, directly beneath Feature 203 above. Feature 204 is 1.3 ft wide and is oriented east-west, with a 2.5 ft segment exposed within this half-unit. Beneath this cap is a layer of placed granite stones, **Feature 211**. Feature 211 is substantial, held together by mortar and unfinished, suggesting below-ground elements of a structure. Feature 211 was first noted at 18.20 ft below datum, and was exposed to a maximum height of *ca.* 0.80 ft. **Feature 212**, a deposit of fill, lies to the north side of the granite wall and this has been interpreted as a builder's trench for construction of Feature 211. Feature 212 occurs at 18.32 ft below datum in Unit S150 W55, and contains a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) coarse sandy loam, with a threaded fragment of glass (possibly a machine-blown bottle or jar finish), slag and clinker material. Though artifacts suggest that Features 204, 211–212 were constructed in the nineteenth century, it should be noted that water seepage continually flooded excavations at the depth of these features, making fine stratigraphic distinctions difficult; it is not yet possible to date these earlier structural features convincingly, and the possibility that they could be features associated with Carroll's landscape should not be forgotten.

Feature 208 crosses over the top of **Feature 205**, a region of heavy pebbles and gravels within Unit S150 W65. Feature 205 appears to be a segment of a linear concentration of gravels, possibly a path or walkway along the water. It occurs at approximately 16.95 ft below datum within this unit, and is relatively thin, generally less than 0.20 ft in thickness. The concentrated gravels and pebbles are contained in a matrix of dark brown (10 YR 3/3) silty loam that also contains blue transfer-printed whiteware, window glass, tile, coal, shell and brick fragments.

A very interesting and evocative feature occurs on the margin between Units S40 W60 and S40 W55, consisting of a buried assemblage of religious items including a paten, chalice, and fragments of a plaster statue. These materials were excavated as **Feature 202**, and represent an intentional interment of sacred objects that required such an elaborate disposal. The fill of this burial was first noted at 6.09 ft below datum, and the objects themselves were observed at *ca.* 6.45 ft below datum. The paten (a flat or concave plate mounted on a wooden handle, held under the chin of the recipient during the Sacrament of Communion) had the initials "I J S" inscribed in the center of the upper face. Both the paten and the chalice (also used during Communion) were badly corroded and were covered with a layer of burned cloth and ash, possibly representing vestments interred on the same occasion, by Brother Louis Hoerher, C. Ss. R in the 1960s (according to his own statements made when these objects were uncovered in 1987). Beneath all of these objects was a concentration of plaster fragments, believed to represent a piece of statuary also buried with these objects.

Two post holes were also noted south of the Carroll House. **Feature 231** occurs within Unit S40 W60 at 7.01 ft below datum, and consists of a round post hole bearing dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) silty loam, with a post mold filled with a black (10 YR 2/1) loam. The feature has an overall depth of 1.78 ft. The post mold in Feature 231 is rectangular, with dimensions of 0.50 ft by 0.85 ft, and the post hole, which was not detected until the mold had been partially excavated, is round and measures *ca.* 1.0 ft in diameter. **Feature 234**, a second post hole occurring within Unit S35 E0, is adjacent to Feature 200, the Portland cement wall extending north-to-south across this area. Feature 234 is oval in shape and appeared at 4.50 ft below datum. The feature has a depth of only 0.16 ft,

and measured 0.40 by 0.60 ft. It was filled with a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) loam with small inclusions of mortar, brick fragments, and coal.

Along the Duke of Gloucester Street wall, an additional post was located that may have supported the wall in some fashion. **Feature 300** was observed at 4.51 ft above datum within Unit N75 E130, approximately seven feet from the wall separating the Carroll House from Duke of Gloucester Street. It consists of a substantial wooden post measuring more than 1.8 ft in diameter, which occurs on the western side of the unit. No fill was associated with this feature.

Several planting features were identified in association with this stratum. **Feature 210** occurred within Unit S40 W60, at an elevation of 6.73 ft below datum, and is fairly shallow, just 0.10 ft in depth. Feature 210 contained a dark humic loam that was very dark grayish brown in color (2.5 Y 3/2), and contained fragments of glass and mammal bone. The feature measured 0.65 ft by 0.70 ft. **Feature 501** also relates to twentieth-century plantings in the Carroll Garden. It is located in the southeast locale of the site in Unit S25 E240. Feature 501 actually consists of three distinct deposits extending from north to south across this unit. These three deposits became visible at elevations ranging from 6.83 to 7.16 ft below datum, and averaged around 0.70 ft in depth. Each of these intrusive features was irregular in shape, with a diameter ranging from 1.0 to 1.5 ft. Feature fill was a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy loam

Two features were designated in association with Stratum 5a that are not considered to be cultural. **Feature 228** was a squarish area of mottled soil within Unit S35 E0 that appears to be non-cultural or is too deteriorated for interpretation; **Feature 327** is found in Unit S25 W40 and consists of a balk that was designated as a feature for ease of removal.

The next stratigraphic level in this Megastratum is Stratum 5b, which refers to deep deposits of fill laid down in *ca.* 1948–1950. None of the three features associated with this level are considered to be very significant (see **Table 5.10** below). **Feature 505** is a linear intrusion that was observed within S25 E240 at 8.20 ft below datum, and may represent a deep gash or scar from plowing, possibly with a harrow or spring-tooth type device. Alternatively, this feature may have resulted from the use of heavy machinery on the site during filling operations, possibly left by a tractor tread or tire. Feature 505 is long, extending five feet from the north end of the unit to the south, and measures about a foot wide throughout. It has a lower elevation of 8.60 ft below datum for a preserved depth of approximately 0.40 ft. The fill of this feature was a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy loam containing brick fragments, charcoal, oyster shell, bone, and stoneware sherds.

Table 5.10. Summary of Features Occurring within the Carroll Garden in Stratum 5b at the St. Mary’s Site (18AP45): 1948 to 1950 Construction Fill.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Interpretation
505	S025 E240	8.20-	8.60-	>5.00	1.10	Linear feature exposed in level h, possibly a plow

Table 5.10. Summary of Features Occurring within the Carroll Garden in Stratum 5b at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): 1948 to 1950 Construction Fill.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Interpretation
506	S025 E240	8.20-	8.50-	4.10	0.90	scar Region of dark soil intruding into level I
509	S025 E240	8.99-	9.90-	3.00	2.00	Patch of lighter-colored soil; no obvious interpretation

¹ Elevations are presented in feet above datum. Elevations below the site datum are indicated negative elevations by a minus (-) sign after the measurement.

Features 506 and 509 are slight intrusive features located in Unit S25 E240 that have no obvious interpretation. Feature 506 extends from 8.20 ft below datum to 8.62 ft below datum, and is filled with a sandy loam containing olive-colored bottle glass, creamwares, brick fragments and bone. Feature 509 consisted of an amorphous patch of differentiated fill, and was excavated in an arbitrary window from 8.99 ft below datum and descended to 9.90 ft below datum. The significance of the feature did not become clear.

Twenty-seven separate features have been grouped into the context of Stratum 5c that were identified in the garden areas of Site 18AP45. These features are summarized in **Table 5.11**, and include several structural features, post holes, possible pathways, and gardening or planting features, as well as modern intrusive features associated with placement of utilities at the site. The exact date for these features is not clear, only that they are related to the Redemptorist occupation of the St. Mary's Site. Each of these is described in some detail below.

Table 5.11. Summary of Features Occurring within the Carroll Garden in Stratum 5c at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Redemptorist Occupation from ca. 1853 to 1948.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Interpretation
31	N000 W005	0.51-	0.86-	4.70	1.95	Features 31a-b are irregular grey soil stains
38	S095 E335	16.56-	17.10-	3.60	1.70	Possible planting hole or other disturbance
64	N000 W010	0.62-	0.99-	1.00	0.90	Artifact concentration w/ chamber pot, spittoon, etc.
68	N000 W005	2.18-	3.53-	2.20	1.60	Oblong pit w/ wood planking cover, w/ a single brick on top of boards (for weight?)
100	S285 W155	18.59-	18.96-	>4.00	>2.50	Articulated wooden beams, poss. Late 19th century outbuilding Feature consists of large rocks adjacent to Feature

Table 5.11. Summary of Features Occurring within the Carroll Garden in Stratum 5c at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Redemptorist Occupation from ca. 1853 to 1948.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Interpretation
217	S150 W055	18.35-	19.54-	4.30	>10.0	211, possibly fall from earlier seawall
223	N010 W065	0.78-	1.52-	0.80	2.50	Arbitrary feature designation for a balk removed to expose Feature 214
225	N005 W065	0.70-	0.95-	1.15	0.40	Shallow, dark stain with brick and pebble fragments; part of pipe trench Feature 232
232	N005 W065	1.09-	1.94-	1.50	2.30	Pipe trench; brick fragment concentration in trench excavated before feature was identified as Feature 225
233	S040 W060	7.31-	7.88-	0.52	0.50	Square post mold with dark fill
301	N035 E015	2.33	1.80	n/a	n/a	Concentration of oyster shell; possible pathway through the garden?
306	S025 W040	1.80-	2.10-	1.50	1.15	Horizontal concentration of wall plaster, circular, possibly representing a post hole
307	N070 E125	4.32	4.22	1.95	>5.00	Green gley concentration, possibly suggesting a path or related disturbance from installation of Feature 300 (post and rod for support of brick wall)
308	N035 E015	2.10	1.00	4.00	1.50	Possible planting stain with flecks of shell; relatively shallow, ephemeral feature
314	S025 W040	1.51-	3.55-	n/a	n/a	Building debris (brick and mortar) in a redeposited context; feature consists of 4 loci, 314 a-d, scattered across the floor of the unit, and was later associated with Feature 321
321	S030 W040	1.71-	n/a	0.35	4.10	Dark stain found to be contiguous with Feature 314, both features combined as Feature 314
333	N025 W040	2.91-	3.92-	1.00	2.50	Arbitrary feature designated to determine relation of debris uncovered in this level; acultural
500	S085 E280	16.08-	16.16-	0.40	>5.00	Trench with 20th century electrical wire
507	S080 E315	17.19-	17.32-	0.80	0.60	Small plug of differentiated soil, possibly a planting hole
508	S080 E315	17.10-	17.19-	2.00	2.00	Shallow, irregular feature, probably part of an upper level; acultural
511	S075 E270	18.87-	20.02-	0.50	0.50	Circular clay concentration; possible clay plug from a planting hole or a disturbance
512	S075 E270	18.82-	20.01-	0.70	0.55	Circular clay concentration; possible clay plug from a planting hole or a disturbance
513	S075 E270	18.91-	19.36-	1.10	0.80	Circular clay concentration; possible clay plug from a planting hole or a disturbance
519	S025 E240	10.33-	10.45-	1.00	1.30	Somewhat irregular intrusive feature, possibly a planting hole
522	S080 E270	16.06-	17.66-	0.90	2.10	Irregular patch of dark soil, possibly rodent activity; probably acultural
533	S075 E270	n/a	n/a	1.10	1.50	Window excavated into SE corner of unit for placement of water pump to evacuate excavation

Table 5.11. Summary of Features Occurring within the Carroll Garden in Stratum 5c at the St. Mary’s Site (18AP45): Redemptorist Occupation from ca. 1853 to 1948.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Interpretation
534	S075 E275	21.60	22.47	2.10	3.00	unit; acultural, rescue excavation Window excavated in south of unit to expose base of post features 525 and 531

¹ Elevations are presented in feet above datum. Elevations below the site datum are indicated negative elevations by a minus (-) sign after the measurement.

Features 68 and 100 are minor structural features associated with the Redemptorists, occurring in different areas of the site. Feature 68 is located within Unit N0 W5, and appears to be an oblong pit covered with wooden planks, with one brick atop one of the planks, possibly for weight. The feature was identified at an elevation of 2.18 ft below datum and the exposed portion in this unit measures approximately 2.2 ft north-south by 3.4 ft east-west. It was shallow, bottoming out at 3.53 ft below datum for a preserved depth of 1.35 ft. Feature 68 was filled with a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) silty loam that contained rotted wood and few artifacts. Feature 68 was obviously some sort of depression on the Redemptorist landscape that was covered with wooden planks. Though the contents of the feature did not provide an interpretation, structures appear on historic maps of the site in this location, including a “vine arbor” from before 1885–1897 and a “summer house” from 1903 onwards. Feature 68 may have been left after the summer house in this locale had been removed in the early-to-mid twentieth century.

Feature 100 occurs within Unit S285 W155, in the southwestern locale of the St. Mary’s Site. It consists of several pieces of articulated wood, lying flat at a depth of approximately 18.66 ft below datum in the western half of the unit. The wood construction of this feature is in excellent condition due to saturation with water; at this depth, water actually seeped into the unit making accurate stratigraphic analysis impossible, which is one reason why Feature 100 cannot be more precisely linked with the chronology of Redemptorist occupation at this site. A fence line is depicted in this location on Sanborn maps of the St. Mary’s Site in 1897, and a set of structures identified as chicken coops are present from 1903 to 1913 (see **Figures 2.5 to 2.8**). Either of these would be a plausible explanation for Feature 100. Hardware found with the feature suggests that the chicken coop is a more likely explanation. Artifacts deposited around the feature include an iron door hinge, nails, brown-colored table glass, lamp glass and window glass, a pressed glass bottle (possibly a flask), ironstone and whiteware ceramics, brick fragments, shell, coal, and roofing slate fragments.

A number of possible planting or garden-related features were encountered that are included in this Stratum. Most of the following features occurred in the southeast locale of the St. Mary’s Site: **Feature 38** occurs in the southeast locale within Unit S95 E335, at 16.56 ft below datum. It is a fairly large, irregular feature measuring 3.60 ft north-south by 1.70 ft east-west and containing a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy clay loam that is clear in contrast with surrounding soils.

The bottom of the feature is at 17.10 ft below datum for a preserved depth of 0.54 ft. **Feature 507** is located in Unit S80 E315 at an elevation of 17.19 ft below datum, and measures *ca.* 0.80 ft north-south by 0.60 ft east-west. It is a shallow round intrusion, just 0.13 ft in depth, filled with a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy loam with flecks of charcoal, brick, and shell. **Features 511, 512** and **513** were identified in Unit S75 E270, and comprise a series of possible planting holes characterized by a mixed fill containing clay subsoil as well as cultural fill. The three features occur in the southwestern corner of the unit, at elevations ranging from 18.82 ft to 18.91 ft below datum. Feature fill consists of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy clay mottled with yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) clay subsoil, which was presumably mixed into the feature fill when these plantings were first shoveled out. Each of these features ranges from 0.50 to 1.30 ft in diameter, and is approximately one foot in depth.

Feature 519 was found adjacent to the Duke of Gloucester Street wall in Unit S25 E240. It consists of a roughly triangular, shallow intrusive feature with a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) fine silty loam fill. Feature 519 was first observed at 10.33 ft below datum and extended to 10.45 ft below datum. It occurs in the northeast corner of this unit, and measures 1.0 ft by 1.3 ft.

Feature 308 was found in Unit N35 E15 north of the frame house locale. It also consists of a possible planting feature, but was in fairly poor condition. Feature 308 was noted at 2.10 ft above datum and measured 4.0 ft north-south by 1.5 ft east-west. It contained a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) loam flecked with shell fragments, and the presence of shell in this feature suggests an alternative interpretation. Feature 308 may be a deposit of fill relating to a shell path (Feature 301, described below) extending on the north side of the Redemptorist greenhouse in the frame house locale.

On the north side of the Redemptorist greenhouse/frame house locale, evidence of a shell path was discovered within Unit N35 E15 and labeled **Feature 301**. Feature 301 consisted of a deposit of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) silty clay loam that contained heavy amounts of oyster shell, and was generally similar to Feature 303 in Unit N45 W10, another suspected shell-paved pathway. Feature 301 occurred at 2.78 ft above datum and had a lower elevation of 1.80 ft above datum.

Two post holes occur in association with this stratum, **Feature 233** in Unit S40 W60 and **Feature 306** in Unit S25 W40. Feature 233 occurs at 7.31 ft below datum and consists of a post hole measuring 0.55 ft in diameter with a small squarish post mold measuring 0.20 ft by 0.30 ft. The fill of the feature, which descends to 7.88 ft below datum, is a very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) to dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) loam with black (10 YR 2/1) organic loam in the post mold. Feature 306 is somewhat larger, measuring 1.5 ft north-south by 1.15 ft east-west. It is filled with a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy loam with no visible post mold, and descends from 1.80 ft below datum to a depth of 2.10 ft below datum.

Evidence of a structure adjacent to the existing wood sea wall was seen in Stratum 5a above, within Unit S150 W55, consisting of a stone and mortar wall (Feature 211) with a concrete cap (Feature 204). **Feature 217** represents evidence of another structure within this same vicinity. Feature 217 occurs in the northern part of Unit S150 W55, at an elevation of 18.35 ft below datum. It consists of a scatter of large stone blocks, probably rubble. Likely sources might be an earlier sea

wall that was displaced by Features 211 and 204, or a structure with a stone foundation that was pulled down in the nineteenth or early twentieth century. Sanborn insurance maps (various) show that a number of boat houses were present along the eastern sea wall on Spa Creek in the latter nineteenth century. One was demolished in the vicinity of Feature 217 between 1908 and 1913, and this could have contributed these debris.

Feature 307 is located within Unit N70 E125, and consists of a discreet deposit of clay extending east-to-west across the northern end of the unit. The fill of the feature consists of a very dark grayish brown (2.5 Y 3/2), almost olive-colored silty clay, with few artifacts including a hand-forged nail, window glass, oyster shell and brick fragments. The feature occurs at approximately 4.32 ft above datum and the portion exposed within this feature measures 1.2 ft wide. Two likely interpretations of this feature were advanced during fieldwork. It may represent a pathway of tamped soil that has a clay-like texture, that more or less follows the Duke of Gloucester Street wall. Alternatively, it may be a deposit associated with the installation of Feature 300, a post apparently placed as a support for the Duke of Gloucester Street wall in adjacent Unit N70 E130, in which case it would represent the extent of disturbances associated with that repair/reinforcement.

Two features pertaining to placement of utilities were classified into Stratum 5c. **Feature 232** is a utility trench containing a thick pipe, possibly for water or sewage. The feature occurs within Unit N5 W65, and extends from southwest-to-northeast across the unit. A *ca.* 1.5-foot segment of the pipeline was exposed during this study. The pipeline itself is found at an elevation of 1.34 ft below datum, and the pipe trench extends from 1.09 ft below datum to 1.94 ft below datum. When Feature 232 was first encountered, a concentration of brick fragments and pebbles within a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy loam fill was first taken to be a different feature, and was given the designation **Feature 225**. However, Feature 225 is comprised of fill associated with the utility trench for Feature 232.

Feature 64 is a concentration of artifacts occurring within Unit N0 W10, at an elevation of 0.62 ft below datum. The artifacts were found within a discreet space, clustered in the southeastern corner of this unit. Only two ceramic vessels are actually represented by the feature: a Rockingham spittoon and a plain whiteware chamber pot, both badly fragmented. The interment of these particular objects together does not appear to be haphazard, and in fact begs an explanation. The feature is suggestive of the everyday functions of the Redemptorist household. However, little more will be made of the feature in this report.

As with other strata at Site 18AP45, some features are associated with this context that are difficult to interpret and do not offer important information about the site, due to lack of integrity or failure to recognize the significance of the features and interpret them successfully. For instance, **Feature 31** is an intrusive feature that was observed in Unit N0 W5, that consists of two parts, a rounded portion in the northwestern corner of the unit measuring 1.65 ft in diameter, and an elongated portion to the south of it measuring 2.5 ft north-south by 1.0 ft east-west. The feature is flush with artifacts, containing nails, brick and mortar fragments, oyster shell, whiteware, window glass, buttons, coal, and a threaded metal bottle, probably manufactured in the early twentieth century. Fill of the feature is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy loam. Feature 31 may be associated with the structure (identified on historic maps as an arbor and later as a summer house)

formerly standing to the south of the Redemptorist greenhouse, however in and of itself the feature does not suggest a function.

Other ambiguous features include **Feature 314**, a deposit of building debris (brick and mortar) located within Unit S25 W40 at 1.51 ft below datum; **Feature 32**, a designation assigned to a dark stain in the same unit that later proved to be contiguous with Feature 314; **Feature 508**, a shallow irregular feature in Unit S80 E315 that occurs at 17.10 ft below datum and is probably a remnant of an earlier stratigraphic level that was not excavated entirely, and; **Feature 522**, an irregular intrusive feature within Unit S80 E270 that was determined to be a non-cultural disturbance due to rodent activity.

Feature 223 refers to an arbitrary excavation designated to remove a balk from Unit N10 W65. In Unit N25 W40, another arbitrary window was excavated as **Feature 333** in order to better understand strata present in this unit; it should also be considered non-cultural and insignificant. In Unit S75 E270 an arbitrary window was excavated in the southeast corner of the unit once excavation had reached the water table, to allow placement of a pump to evacuate the unit of water. Finally, in Unit S75 E275, a window was excavated in order to expose the lower limits of post features 525 and 531. Though these two post hole features are associated with the next stratum (Stratum 5d), the material from this arbitrary window was grouped with Stratum 5c as a less secure provenience.

The last stratum to be discussed in Megastratum 5 is associated with the structure that was identified in the southeast corner of the site, interpreted as a smoke house or possibly a spring house utilized in the nineteenth century from *ca.* 1865 to 1890. Features associated with this deposit, Stratum 5d, and/or this structure are summarized in **Table 5.12** and then explained further.

Table 5.12. Summary of Features Occurring within the Carroll Garden in Stratum 5d at the St. Mary’s Site (18AP45): Outbuilding Fill, *ca.* 1865 to 1890.

Feature No.	Unit		Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Interpretation
502	S075	E270	18.56-	n/a	0.50	1.90	Post mold in a post hole or post trench, possibly associated with Features 503-4 in a fence line
503	S075	E270	18.76-	n/a	0.40	0.95	Dark stain, possibly representing a post hole, possibly associated with Features 502 and 504 in a fence line
504	S075	E270	18.64-	n/a	0.40	0.80	Dark stain representing a post mold and hole, possibly associated with Features 502-3 in a fence line
510	S075	E270	18.98-	n/a	0.40	0.30	Pedestaled clay and wood feature, later determined to be woody root matter
516	S075	E270	21.34-	n/a	4.00	0.30	Wooden beam connected to a post in Feature 502 by a mortise and tenon joint
525	S075	E275	18.91-	n/a	0.20	0.30	Small, vertical wooden post, seems to follow an E-W line of posts at southern edge of unit

Table 5.12. Summary of Features Occurring within the Carroll Garden in Stratum 5d at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Outbuilding Fill, ca. 1865 to 1890.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Interpretation
526	S080 E270	19.83-	n/a	0.15	1.00	Vertical post at northern edge of unit
529	S075 E275	19.12-	n/a	0.18	0.70	Patch of dark soil surrounding the top of a wooden post
530	S075 E275	19.05-	n/a	0.25	0.50	Patch of dark soil surrounding the top of a wooden post
532	S075 E275	19.10-	20.81-	1.50	3.00	Region of greenish-grey soil surrounding Features 525 and 531
535	S075 E275	21.65-	n/a	0.50	5.00	Horizontal board articulated with Features 525 and 531; exposed in Feature 534
536	S075 E275	21.65-	n/a	2.00	0.50	Horizontal board articulated with Features 525 and 531; exposed in Feature 534

¹ Elevations are presented in feet above datum. Elevations below the site datum are indicated negative elevations by a minus (-) sign after the measurement.

Remains of the subject structure in Stratum 5d occur within just a few units in the southeast locale (see **Figure 5.9**). No clues have been found in the historical record that suggest a function or significance for this building, however its size and method of construction indicate a small, wooden outdoor structure that would have served some purpose to which the rest of the Carroll Garden was put to use by the Redemptorists: agriculture. Because the units in which this structure was discovered flooded with ground water so badly, it was initially thought that it might represent a smoke house, spring house, or perhaps an ill-planned ice-house mentioned in the Redemptorist Chronicles (Kryder-Reid 1991). While its distance from the Rectory suggests it to be an unlikely location for a spring house, the high water table on the lowest terrace and the apparent course of an underground spring in the area may have been deciding factors in its location.

The structure describing Stratum 5d is constructed with circular-sawn wooden boards fixed together with nails. Some uprights appear to be sunk into the soil and serve as posts. Features associated with this structure consist of upright posts, set into post holes or elongated trenches and oriented with the long axis directed east-to-west, the post holes themselves with associated feature fill, and flat-lying boards filling in some of the areas between these posts to form a loose and open “frame” (features comprising this wooden frame are shown in profile in **Figures 5.10** and **5.11**).

In Unit S75 E275, six upright posts and three horizontal boards are present. Elevations for the flat-lying boards (**Features 516, 535–536**) range from 21.34 ft to 21.65 ft below datum, while vertical elements have top elevations from 18.64 ft (**Feature 502**) to 19.12 ft below datum (**Feature 529**). Also in Unit S75 E275, a window excavated for placement of a pump to evacuate water from the excavation area was designated **Feature 534**. In Unit S75 E270, three additional vertical posts were encountered, with discernable post holes. These included **Features 502a, 503, and 504**, posts with top elevations of *ca.* 18.65 ft below datum and post holes at their bases that were not excavated. Features 502, 516 and 535 extended into this unit as well. Two additional vertical boards occur within Unit S80 E270, including **Feature 526** at 19.83 ft below datum and **Feature 528** at 19.19 ft below datum.

Artifacts

Nearly forty thousand artifacts were recovered from deposits associated with Megastratum 5

at the St. Mary's Site. The complete assemblage from this context is presented in summary form in **Table 5.13**, below. Because each stratum defined within this context potentially represents a very different sample of material, frequencies and proportions of artifacts will be considered for each stratum in this discussion, allowing some comparisons to be made between contexts associated with the Redemptorist use of Site 18AP45. It should be noted that Stratum 5b, representing fill brought in to prepare certain areas of the site for construction in the mid-twentieth century, probably contains artifactual materials that are not associated with the Redemptorists, being brought in with mixed "Annapolis fill."

Table 5.13. Artifacts Recovered from Megastratum 5 at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Redemptorist Occupation from 1852 to 1990.

	Stratum 5a		Stratum 5b		Stratum 5c		Stratum 5d	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Ceramics								
Coarse Earthenware and Slipware	215	1.76	63	2.45	402	2.88	95	0.93
Tin Glazed Earthenware	13	0.11	3	0.12	74	0.53	13	0.13
Whieldon-Wedgewood Ware	0	0.00	1	0.04	3	0.02	0	0.00
Creamware	51	0.42	16	0.62	97	0.70	20	0.20
Pearlware	60	0.49	45	1.75	213	1.53	21	0.21
Whiteware	164	1.35	62	2.41	96	0.69	13	0.13
Yellow Ware	5	0.04	1	0.04	1	0.01	0	0.00
Other Earthenware	4	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00
Other Refined Earthenware	24	0.20	5	0.19	53	0.38	16	0.16
Ironstone	29	0.24	19	0.74	29	0.21	0	0.00
Rockingham	5	0.04	1	0.04	28	0.20	1	0.01
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	5	0.04	0	0.00	9	0.06	0	0.00
Coarse Stoneware	21	0.17	26	1.01	71	0.51	5	0.05
Refined Stoneware	18	0.15	4	0.16	66	0.47	13	0.13
Chinese Porcelain	49	0.40	22	0.86	109	0.78	11	0.11
English Porcelain	6	0.05	2	0.08	9	0.06	0	0.00
Other Porcelain	10	0.08	2	0.08	18	0.13	0	0.00
Other 19 th Century Ware	0	0.00	4	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
<i>Total</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>5.57</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>1279</i>	<i>9.18</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>2.03</i>
Glass								
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	167	1.37	78	3.03	354	2.54	61	0.60
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	45	0.37	40	1.56	133	0.95	18	0.18
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	649	5.32	93	3.62	52	0.37	9	0.09
Medicinal Bottle, 19 th Century	0	0.00	2	0.08	2	0.01	0	0.00
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	4	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Drinking/Serving Glass	9	0.07	16	0.62	35	0.25	17	0.17
Window Glass	1072	8.79	164	6.38	1778	12.76	52	0.51
Glass, Unid.	486	3.99	100	3.89	337	2.42	9	0.09
<i>Total</i>	<i>2432</i>	<i>19.95</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>19.17</i>	<i>2691</i>	<i>19.31</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>1.62</i>
Metal, Bone, Other Materials								

**Table 5.13. Artifacts Recovered from Megastratum 5 at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45):
Redemptorist Occupation from 1852 to 1990.**

	Stratum 5a		Stratum 5b		Stratum 5c		Stratum 5d	
Nails	678	5.56	78	3.03	1466	10.52	49	0.48
Other Iron Objects	171	1.40	67	2.61	124	0.89	10	0.10
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	165	1.35	36	1.40	89	0.64	7	0.07
Faunal Bone	448	3.68	152	5.91	2243	16.09	117	1.14
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Clam, Etc.)	1439	11.81	221	8.59	836	6.00	198	1.94
Other Organic Materials	584	4.79	107	4.16	563	4.04	365	3.57
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	1496	12.27	74	2.88	973	6.98	224	2.19
Brick, Whole or Part	954	7.83	232	9.02	949	6.81	376	3.68
Coal/Clinker	1009	8.28	290	11.28	920	6.60	726	7.10
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	51	0.42	20	0.78	13	0.09	2	0.02
Tobacco Pipe Stem or Bowl	48	0.39	36	1.40	224	1.61	31	0.30
Textile	120	0.98	0	0.00	222	1.59	0	0.00
Synthetic/Recent Materials	586	4.81	70	2.72	8	0.06	1	0.01
Prehistoric Stone Materials	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00
<i>Total</i>	<i>7749</i>	<i>63.57</i>	<i>1383</i>	<i>53.77</i>	<i>8631</i>	<i>61.93</i>	<i>2106</i>	<i>20.59</i>
Other (Bog Iron, Natural Material, Etc.)	1326	10.88	415	16.14	1326	9.51	7746	75.74
Not Assigned	3	0.02	5	0.19	10	0.07	1	0.01
Total	12189	100.00	2572	100.00	13937	100.00	10227	100.00

Artifacts recovered from Stratum 5a, associated with the later half of the twentieth century, were predominated by glass items, shell (mostly oyster), and construction materials. Window glass alone comprised 8.79 percent of the sample for Stratum 5a. Construction materials including plaster, mortar and stone comprised 12.27 percent of the sample, shell made up 11.81 percent of the sample, and coal accounts for 8.28 percent of the sample. Domestic materials are not so common in Stratum 5a: a few hundred ceramics were recovered out of over 12,000 artifacts. Fragments of machine-made bottles were relatively frequent however at 5.32 percent of the sample.

Stratum 5b artifacts were distributed similarly to those in Stratum 5a, however the assemblage for 5b was much smaller, comprised of only 2,572 artifacts. Percentages of machine-manufactured bottles (3.62 percent of the sample), shell (8.59 percent), brick (9.02 percent) and coal (11.28 percent) were consistently high.

It is interesting and frankly natural to consider bottles that are machine manufactured and artifacts made with synthetic materials, such as plastic or rubber, as indicators of relatively recent deposits. While these types of artifacts comprise a respectable proportion of assemblages from Strata 5a and 5b, known to have been deposited in the latter half of the twentieth century, these artifacts are far more rare in assemblages associated with Strata 5c and 5d. This may suggest that Stratum 5c, ambiguously dated to the period of Redemptorist occupation before 1948, may actually correspond to Redemptorist occupation of the site in an earlier, more limited time period, given the similarities between artifact assemblages from Strata 5c and 5d.

As a final note, artifact percentages in Stratum 5d are somewhat deflated due to exaggerated counts of one type of object. Iron-laden sandstone was used as a construction material throughout the site and as it was difficult to distinguish from bog iron, ferrous oxide nodules that form naturally in some iron-laden soils, samples were collected throughout the site, and in some cases probably represent material expressed from underlying subsoil that is streaked and stained with iron-bearing clays. A tremendous amount of bog iron was collected from deposits in Stratum 5d, numbering over 7,000 pieces. In actuality, the assemblage for Stratum 5d is actually quite small and contains a mix of household materials such as ceramics, bottle glass, food remains, and construction debris.

Megastratum 6

The Redemptorists made thorough use of the St. Mary's Site in the late nineteenth and twentieth century. Kryder-Reid (1991a:278–325) documents the landscape modifications that the Redemptorists immediately undertook in order to transform an elite landscape into a conspicuously ordinary and productive one. These activities impacted the Carroll landscape, but also had the effect of preserving it in many places. The diverse activities that took place in the garden during the Redemptorist period left a signature on archaeological deposits associated with those work-a-day activities, allowing surviving deposits from the Carrolls to stand in (relatively) sharp relief.

Intact cultural deposits and features from the Carroll period are divided into three major periods, revolving around the construction of the formal garden present at the site by Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Following the tremendous earth moving activities completed by the Redemptorists in the mid-twentieth century, during construction of St. Mary's School, the initial construction of the garden by Carroll is probably the next most visible event at the site archaeologically, and comprises a significant stratigraphic horizon.

Stratigraphy

Deposits within Megastratum 6 are associated with the ownership of the St. Mary's Site by the Carroll family. The creation of the garden by Charles Carroll of Carrollton at the St. Mary's Site is the most visible event occurring in this period archaeologically, and Megastratum 6 deposits are thus organized into pre-garden strata (*ca.* 1704 to 1770), garden construction (*ca.* 1770 to 1779), and deposits associated with the occupation, use and improvement of the garden (1779 to 1852). Garden construction (Stratum 6b) and occupation (Stratum 6a) deposits were observed most widely at the site.

Stratum 6a refers to deposits associated with the occupation of Site 18AP45 by Charles Carroll of Carrollton and household, in the years after the Carroll garden was completed from 1779 to *ca.* 1852—somewhat longer than the period of time covered by Stratum 4b through Stratum 4d in the frame house locale. These deposits generally consisted of a sandy loam to a sandy clay loam with a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6 to 4/6) or yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) color.

Stratum 6a was not observed in waterfront areas of the site, including the southwestern locale, the sea wall area, or the southeastern locale, although features associated with this time

period did occur in some of these areas. One important feature for this stratum, Feature 314, occurred within Unit S25W40 above the retaining wall south of the Carroll House, and comprised a significant deposit of Carroll material; this feature was identified late in the 1990 season, and was not excavated completely or exhausted. Deposits associated with this period were also observed beneath the concrete sidewalk along the south side of the Carroll House at *ca.* 0.86 ft below datum, and varied from 0.46 to 0.98 ft in thickness. Adjacent to the Duke of Gloucester Street wall in units north of the Redemptorist cemetery, the strata was noted at 4.23 ft above datum and had unclear lower limits. An ambiguous transition to Stratum 6b is seen at elevations from two to four feet above datum. Further to the east along the Duke of Gloucester Street wall, Stratum 6a was noted at 9.90 ft below datum in Unit S25 E240 and at 11.02 ft below datum at S45 E300. In this vicinity the level was from 0.77 to 1.26 ft deep.

As noted in an earlier part of this report, one of the most significant objectives of this study was to explore the construction of the Carroll garden, which took place in the late eighteenth century, while minimizing impact to the terraces, which there is every reason to believe would be irreversible. Because of these circumstances, no excavations were conducted on the upper terraces at the St. Mary's Site. However, archaeologists were successful in exploring garden construction fill along the ramp that follows the Duke of Gloucester Street wall on the northeastern margin of the site, and on the first terrace of the garden along Spa Creek, which was judged to be sturdy enough to withstand some excavation. In these areas, substantial deposits that were interpreted as landscaping fill were exposed, referred to here as **Stratum 6b**.

Stratum 6b deposits were fairly deep, particularly in the southeastern region of the site, where it was necessary for Carroll to reclaim land from the shore of Spa Creek in order to achieve the garden's current geometry. Garden fill consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6 to 4/6) or yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) sandy loam containing small fragments of brick, coal, charcoal flecks, and very few artifacts (as remarked by virtually all technicians in the field). The elevation at which garden construction fill was first encountered in the southeast locale, which is interpretable as the ground surface at the time that the garden was completed, was relatively close to mean sea level and varied from 17.14 to 18.02 ft below datum, or *ca.* 2.0–2.5 ft below the modern ground surface. The depth of excavations into Stratum 6b varied in this area, from 1.99 ft to 5.58 ft; in Unit S95 E335, excavators descended to 22.79 ft below datum, without penetrating the fill layer completely.

On the ramp extending most of the length of the Duke of Gloucester Street wall, two excavation units revealed a less substantial construction fill layer, at 10.41 ft below datum in Unit S25 E240, and at 11.99 ft below datum in Unit S45 E300. The stratum continued to 11.27 ft below datum in the former and 13.42 ft below datum in the latter, and seemed to be a vertically thicker deposit towards the south.

Pre-garden deposits associated with the Carroll period at the St. Mary's Site (*ca.* 1704–1770) were difficult to discern, sometimes resembling fill, sometimes appearing to be more trashy, though in general deposits from **Stratum 6c** had low amounts of cultural material and lay directly on top of culturally sterile subsoil. In the area east of the frame house, at Unit N35 E15, Stratum 6c was encountered at 1.76 ft above datum, and appeared as a olive (5 Y 4/4) silty clay layer that was approximately 0.75 ft in depth. North of the Redemptorist cemetery, along the Duke of Gloucester

Street wall, this level occurred at from 4.03 ft to 4.37 ft above datum and was 2.66 ft thick, appearing as a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6 to 4/6) or yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) sandy loam with yellow-colored mottles (10 YR 7/8).

One deposit in the southeastern area of the site was interpreted as a pre-garden layer, identified as Stratum 6c. Within Unit S90 E260, at 21.21 ft below datum, an olive-colored (5 Y 4/4) sandy clay was noted that transitioned to a light olive brown (2.5 Y 5/6) sand towards the bottom of the stratum. This layer contained kaoline clay pipe fragments, nails, sherds of North Devon gravel-tempered ware, wood, bottle fragments and other artifacts, and is interpreted as early Carroll deposits on the unmodified, sandy bank of Spa Creek.

Features

Nearly all cultural features identified in association with Megastratum 6 correspond to Stratum 6a, the context of Carroll’s occupation of Site 18AP46 after the garden had been completed. Stratum 6b was frequently too deep to be penetrated with hand excavation, and in any case few deposits that could be thought of as “features” were uncovered. For Stratum 6c, several features associated with the Duke of Gloucester Street wall intruded into pre-garden strata. All features identified within Megastratum 6 are presented in **Table 5.14** below, and surveyed in the following text.

Table 5.14. Summary of Features Occurring within the Carroll Garden in Megastratum 6 the St. Mary’s Site (18AP45): Carroll Occupation from ca. 1704 to 1852.

Feature No.	Unit		Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega-strata	Interpretation
39	S110	E135	15.91-	16.71-	2.80	>5.0	6a	Linear intrusive feature at base of d, soft sandy clay loam w/ mortar and brick, pipe trench or something associated w/ 1982 seawall const; may also be an erosional feature
46	S095	E335	17.48-	17.78-	0.35	0.40	6a	One in a set of small, dark stains in this unit; significance not established
47	S095	E335	17.58-	17.88-	0.80	0.70	6a	One in a set of small, dark stains in this unit; significance not established
48	S095	E335	17.45-	17.55-	0.80	0.75	6a	One in a set of small, dark stains in this unit; significance not established
49	S095	E335	17.56-	17.77-	0.50	0.45	6a	One in a set of small, dark stains in this unit; significance not established
214	N010	W065	1.36-	2.49-	1.60	1.80	6a	Concentration of charcoal, oyster shell and brick fragments
227	S145	W060	16.97-	18.70-	0.90	<2.50	6a	Intrusive feature partially exposed in this unit, containing small fragments of brick, mortar, coal, and shell
230	S145	W060	17.71-	n/a	0.65	>2.50	6a	Wall, detected by presence of mortar adjacent to Feature 227
310	N070	E130	4.13	3.81	2.80	4.50	6a	Distinct deposit of silty clay, may be

Table 5.14. Summary of Features Occurring within the Carroll Garden in Megastratum 6 the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Carroll Occupation from *ca.* 1704 to 1852.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Megastrata	Interpretation
311	S030 W040	1.89-	2.73-	0.50	1.60	6a	continuous with Feature 307, may be acultural Post hole-post mold complex adjacent to Feature 312, another post hole
312	S030 W040	1.76-	3.07-	1.20	0.75	6a	Post hole (no post mold detected) adjacent to Feature 311, another post hole
313	N075 E125	4.45	4.15	n/a	n/a	6a	High spot in lower level (level g); acultural
314	S025 W040	1.51-	2.68-	n/a	n/a	6a	Post hole containing eighteenth-century artifacts, occurring within Feature 327
315	N070 E125	4.39	3.70	1.25	1.75	6a	Post hole and post mold occurring in the SW corner of this unit
317	N070 E125	4.18	n/a	n/a	n/a	6a	Root stain interrupting Feature 315, excavated separately; acultural
318	N075 E125	3.99	3.63	n/a	n/a	6a	Six semicircular features suggestive of shovel divots; associated with features 319 and 320
319	N075 E125	3.93	3.62	1.10	>4.50	6a	Dark stain; possible root or garden-related feature
320	N075 E125	3.88	3.82	1.90	0.80	6a	Roughly rectangular stain associated with Feature 318 (shovel divots); garden/planting feature
322	N075 E125	3.82	3.51	1.20	1.40	6a	Irregular dark stain partially beneath Feature 319, possible garden feature
324	N070 E125	3.79	3.54	n/a	n/a	6a	Orange-mottled features scattered about the unit, possibly representing shovel divots or other planting/gardening features
325	N070 E125	3.79	3.43	2.20	>4.50	6a	Possible drainage/watering ditch extending E-W across the unit; associated with Feature 324
326	N035 W015	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6a	Distinct concentration of brick and mortar fragments, possibly a pipe trench
514	S025 E240	10.22-	10.61-	0.80	0.90	6a	Possible posthole in SW corner of unit
515	S025 E240	10.61	n/a	n/a	n/a	6a	Planting features or possibly "shovel divots"
520	S025 E240	10.33-	11.28-	3.10	1.60	6a	Region of heavily mottled sandy loam fill, possible planting feature
521	S080 E315	17.99-	18.27-	0.35	1.05	6a	Concentration of charcoal and mortar flecks in a slight depression
523	S025 E240	10.96-	11.21-	n/a	n/a	6b	Rodent burrow; acultural
524	S025 E240	11.01-	11.12-	0.50	1.10	6b	Fill adjacent to Feature 523, somewhat

Table 5.14. Summary of Features Occurring within the Carroll Garden in Megastratum 6 the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Carroll Occupation from *ca.* 1704 to 1852.

Feature No.	Unit	Top Elevation (ft) ¹	Bottom Elevation (ft) ¹	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Megastrata	Interpretation
209	S045 E300	8.69-	n/a	>5.0	>5.00	6c	distinct, excavated separately; also probably acultural Bog iron/fieldstone foundation that serves as footer for modern Duke of Gloucester Street Wall
224	S045 E300	11.69-	12.59-	0.60	>5.00	6c	Builder's trench for Duke of Gloucester Street wall
235	S045 E300	13.19-	13.79-	0.40	>5.00	6c	Mortar concentration adjacent to Feature 209, the Duke of Gloucester Street wall

¹ Elevations are presented in feet above datum. Elevations below the site datum are indicated negative elevations by a minus (-) sign after the measurement.

The most significant archaeological findings associated with the Carrolls' garden were an array of landscaping features such as plantings holes, post holes, drainage ditches, and individual shovel divots identified during fieldwork. Also noted in excavation of this megastratum were features associated with a small brick structure south of the house on the lowest terrace, possibly the western pavilion or parapet constructed by Carroll, and the construction of the Duke of Gloucester Street wall.

Several gardening features identified within Units N75 E125 and N70 E125 are depicted in **Figure 5.12**. These features may be taken to indicate the approximate ground surface when the garden had been completed by Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1779. **Feature 319** is located within Unit N75 E125, adjacent to the Duke of Gloucester Street wall and north of the Redemptorist cemetery. It is linear, extending from east to west across the northern end of this unit, and measures *ca.* 1.10 ft wide and at least 4.5 ft long. The feature was first noted at 3.93 ft above datum and had a preserved depth of 0.31 ft. Fill within this feature consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy clay loam containing late eighteenth century artifacts. This feature was not noted in adjacent Unit N75 E130.

Feature 322 is adjacent to Feature 319, possibly intruding into it. It consists of a smaller, irregular intrusion measuring *ca.* 0.80 ft in diameter and 0.31 ft deep. Feature 322 was noted at 3.82 ft above datum and contains a fill similar to that of Feature 319, consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy clay loam. South of this feature, another elongated intrusion is present, oriented north-south. This trench-like feature, **Feature 320**, measures 1.9 ft long and 0.80 ft wide, and was noted at an elevation of 3.88 ft above datum. It contained a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy loam fill, and was less than 0.10 ft in depth. Directly adjacent to this feature and partially superimposed over it are a number of slight intrusions interpreted as shovel marks or divots. Collectively these six slight features are referred to as **Feature 318**. These features, though extremely subtle, are believed to be cultural because of their regularity, and because the individual features are so cleanly cut from underlying fill. Each of these was investigated individually, and they typically had top elevations from 3.99 ft to 3.85 ft above datum, with depths of 0.05–0.15 ft. Being relatively slight and shallow, Feature 320 might also be trace evidence of soil turning, mixing or aeration within a lawn or garden area.

Within Unit N70 E120 was another series of shallow slight features that were also interpreted

as possible shovel divots. Six of these features are dispersed over this unit, identified together as **Feature 324** (also seen in **Figure 5.12**). Individual shovel marks associated with this feature occurred from 3.73 to 3.60 ft above datum and were similar to marks identified as Feature 318. Another feature was detected extending from east to west across this unit, consisting of an elongated, somewhat irregular trench or ditch. **Feature 325** measures 2.20 ft wide and more than 4.50 ft long, and was first observed at an elevation of 3.79 ft above datum. Fill of the feature is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sandy loam, with inclusions of charcoal and notable gravel-sized stones. It is shallow, just 0.36 ft deep, and the shape of the feature suggests erosion. For this reason, Feature 325 was interpreted as a drainage or an irrigation ditch, possibly the result of erosion from run-off water.

Other planting features were observed in the southeastern locale of the site, within Unit S25 E240. **Feature 520** is a fairly large intrusion, occurring in the southeast corner of the unit at 10.33 ft below datum. It measures approximately 3.10 ft north-south by 1.60 ft east-west, with a depth of just under one foot. Feature 520 contained a mottled sandy loam fill, colored dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) with inclusions of brick, oyster shell, a sherd of North Devon gravel tempered ware, a nail fragment, and a piece of dark green bottle glass. Another planting feature was also present in Unit S25 E240, in the southwestern corner of the unit. This feature was labeled **Feature 514**. It was encountered at an elevation of 10.22 ft below datum and measured *ca.* 0.90 ft in diameter with a depth of 0.39 ft. The fill of Feature 514 is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy loam. Meanwhile, the northern end of the unit contained a number of evenly spaced elliptical features interpreted as shovel marks similar to those represented by Features 318 and 324. The shovel marks in Unit S25 E240 were identified as **Feature 515**, and occurred at elevations ranging from 10.23 ft to 10.36 ft below datum. They typically contained a distinct yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) fine silty loam. Shovel marks comprising Feature 515 occur in a row, spaced evenly across the unit from east to west, and probably represent soil turning or mixing with an iron-bitted shovel (the marks suggest a spade rather than a square-bitted shovel).

Two possible post holes were found within Unit S30 W40, called **Feature 311** and **312**. Feature 311 was noted at an elevation of 1.89 ft below datum. Only half of the feature was exposed within this unit, and the post hole seems to have a diameter of *ca.* 1.60 ft. The feature contained a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy loam, and a post mold was visible in the center of the feature that was somewhat darker. The feature continued to a depth of 2.73 ft below datum for a preserved depth of 0.84 ft. Feature 312 was first detected at 1.76 ft below datum and was similar to Feature 311, measuring approximately 1.20 ft in diameter and having a lower elevation that was somewhat deeper at 3.07 ft below datum. Features 311 and 312 were directly adjacent to one another, and both occurred along the southern side of this unit.

Feature 314 is another post hole identified at an elevation of 1.51 ft below datum in Unit S25W40. The feature contained a fill that was relatively rich in eighteenth-century artifacts (including porcelain tableware sherds and a molded pipe bowl) and consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4 to 3/6) sandy loam. The post hole descended to a depth of 2.68 ft below datum, and occurred in association with Feature 327.

Feature 315 consists of an additional post hole with a detectible post mold, within Unit N70 E125. Feature 315 appears to represent a fairly substantial post; a quarter of the post hole was

located within the southwest corner of this feature, and suggests a diameter of approximately 2.0 ft for the complete feature. Feature 315 was detected at 4.39 ft above datum and descended to 3.70 ft above datum for a preserved depth of 0.69 ft. Fill within the post hole was a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) loam, with a somewhat darker postmold that contained bits of decayed wood.

One very significant structural feature was noted during excavation of Stratum 6a, consisting of **Feature 230** in Unit S145 W60. Feature 230 is a wall segment constructed of brick and mortar, occurring at the western end of the eastern sea wall, at the lower end of Carroll's terraced garden. As such, it probably represents a parapet or pavilion Carroll was known to have constructed as a framing and focal point for his garden and house (this structure is discussed in a letter from Charles Carroll of Annapolis to Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1775; see **Part 2** for a summary of the garden's construction, and also Kryder-Reid 1998, 1991:158–211). This feature was encountered at 17.71 ft below datum. Because excavations in this area began to fill with water at this depth, no other portions of the structure represented by Feature 230 was documented during the present study. However, a builder's trench for the feature was observed in the same unit, somewhat before the wall itself became evident. **Feature 227** is located north of Feature 230 in Unit S145 W60, at the northern end of the unit. It is an elongated feature oriented east-to-west, the exposed portion measuring 1.10 ft wide and 2.5 ft long. Feature 227 was encountered at 16.97 ft below datum and descended to a depth of 18.70 ft below datum, for a preserved depth of 1.73 ft. The fill of the feature is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy clay loam with fragments of brick, mortar, coal and shell, and also window glass, faunal bone, earthenware and porcelain ceramics, and a possible nail.

Evidence for construction of the Duke of Gloucester Street wall, another feature very important for the operation of Carroll's garden landscape, was observed in association with Stratum 5c. Three features relate to the Duke of Gloucester Street wall in Unit S45 E300. **Feature 209** is the fieldstone foundation for the wall, located at an elevation of 8.69 ft below datum in this unit. **Feature 224** is a builder's trench for the wall, first identified at a significantly lower elevation, 11.69 ft below datum. Feature 224 measures 0.60 ft wide and approximately 0.90 ft deep. It contains a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy loam that is distinct from adjacent levels and contains relatively few artifacts. A third feature associated with the Duke of Gloucester Street wall is **Feature 235**, which represents a spill of mortar in the western side of Unit S45 E300, south of the actual wall (Feature 209) and builder's trench (Feature 224). Feature 235 appears as a concentration of mortar fragments, which occurs along the length of the Duke of Gloucester Street wall in this unit at an approximate elevation of 13.22 ft below datum.

Two features associated with twentieth century activity at the St. Mary's Site intruded into Carroll-period deposits and were recorded in association with megastratum. **Feature 39**, a modern intrusion located within Unit S110 E135, extends from north to south across the unit and measures up to 2.80 ft wide. The feature consists of an irregular wide linear intrusion, first noted at 15.91 ft below datum and descending to 16.71 ft below datum. It contained a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sandy loam with heavy amounts of brick and mortar, as well as window glass, bottle glass, pipe stem fragments, faunal bone and nails. Feature 39 is believed to be somehow associated with the installation of the sea wall in this area of the site in 1982; alternatively, it may be an erosional feature as well. On the north side of the frame house locale, in Unit N35 W15, is an additional modern feature believed to be a pipe trench, called **Feature 326**.

Features were designated within Megastratum 5 that could not be interpreted with available evidence, or were not associated with cultural (read human) activities at Site 18AP45. These included **Features 46–49**, four shallow pockets that occurred in Unit S95 E335 that do not appear to be cultural; **Feature 310**, which is a deposit of clay fill within Unit N70 E130 that could not be interpreted; **Feature 313**, which was a natural phenomenon resulting from soil deposition that was erroneously labeled a feature in Unit N75 E125, and; **Feature 317** that is a root run extending along the north side of Feature 315 in Unit N70 E125. **Feature 521**, observed in the northern end of Unit S80 E315, appears to be a concentration of mortar, brick and charcoal measuring approximately 0.35 ft north-south and 1.0 ft east-west, with no immediate explanation. Also, **Feature 524** in Unit S25 E240 is clearly the result of horizontal root action and decay.

Artifacts

As with Megastratum 5, artifacts are presented and discussed separately for each of the substrata within Megastratum 6. To recapitulate the contexts in which these materials were found, Stratum 6a consists of material deposited during the occupation and use of the garden at this site by the Carroll of Carrollton family and household. Stratum 6b refers to material deposited during construction of the garden, while Stratum 6c refers to Carroll-related material deposited before the garden was constructed.

It is interesting to note a diversity of ceramic types in association with Strata 6a and 6b, and the comparatively limited range of ceramic types for Stratum 6c. In all cases, the ceramic assemblage is weighted towards the more utilitarian wares: coarse earthenwares, slipwares, and tin-glazed earthenwares. Wine or case bottles occur within Strata 6a and 6b, while blown-in-mold bottle fragments occur within Stratum 6c, as well as a single fragment of a machine-made bottle, probably indicating a certain degree of disturbance or mixing that may have introduced such an artifact.

In all contexts, the assemblages are dominated by construction materials. Brick is by far the most common object in each category. Finally, a great deal of bog iron was collected from Stratum 6c, and this has skewed the frequencies of cultural artifacts, as presented (see **Table 5.15**).

Table 5.15. Artifacts Recovered from Megastratum 6 at the St. Mary’s Site (18AP45): Carroll Occupation from ca. 1704 to 1852.

Ceramics	Stratum 6a		Stratum 6b		Stratum 6c	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Coarse Earthenware and Slipware	180	3.82	56	4.58	67	2.85
Tin Glazed Earthenware	37	0.78	48	3.93	1	0.04
Creamware	2	0.04	1	0.08	0	0.00
Pearlware	3	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00
Whiteware	0	0.00	1	0.08	0	0.00

Table 5.15. Artifacts Recovered from Megastratum 6 at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45): Carroll Occupation from ca. 1704 to 1852.

	Stratum 6a		Stratum 6b		Stratum 6c	
Other Refined Earthenware	3	0.06	8	0.65	0	0.00
Coarse Stoneware	3	0.06	3	0.25	0	0.00
Refined Stoneware	6	0.13	5	0.41	0	0.00
Chinese Porcelain	7	0.15	3	0.25	1	0.04
<i>Total</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>5.11</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>10.23</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>2.93</i>
Glass						
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	49	1.04	19	1.55	0	0.00
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	14	0.30	1	0.08	5	0.21
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04
Medicinal Bottle, 19 th Century	0	0.00	2	0.16	0	0.00
Drinking/Serving Glass	2	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
Window Glass	46	0.98	13	1.06	0	0.00
Glass, Unid.	23	0.49	23	1.88	1	0.04
<i>Total</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0.30</i>
Metal, Bone, Other Materials						
Nails	147	3.12	56	4.58	15	0.64
Other Iron Objects	39	0.83	5	0.41	2	0.09
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	13	0.28	6	0.49	0	0.00
Faunal Bone	241	5.11	128	10.47	3	0.13
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Clam, Etc.)	566	12.00	86	7.04	3	0.13
Other Organic Materials	403	8.54	94	7.69	311	13.23
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	182	3.86	89	7.28	38	1.62
Brick, Whole or Part	1337	28.34	176	14.40	694	29.52
Coal/Clinker	69	1.46	27	2.21	12	0.51
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tobacco Pipe Stem or Bowl	83	1.76	99	8.10	11	0.47
Synthetic/Recent Materials	2	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
<i>Total</i>	<i>3083</i>	<i>65.35</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>62.68</i>	<i>1089</i>	<i>46.32</i>
Other (Bog Iron, Natural Material, Etc.)	1260	26.71	273	22.34	1186	50.45
Total	4718	100.00	1222	100.00	2351	100.00

IV. Summary of Garden Features at the St. Mary's Site

During excavations in the frame house locale at 18AP45, a stratum associated with the occupation of the site by the Carrolls in the nineteenth century, with substantial architectural features

and deposits of cultural material, was found to be preserved beneath intact deposits and features associated with the Redemptorist occupation of this site, and it can truthfully be said that resources identified in that locale were treated exhaustively. Intact cultural deposits and features associated with both periods were investigated to the extent that their potential to yield further information can be said to be exhausted.

It is critical to realize however that cultural resources relating to the garden and broader landscape at the St. Mary's Site have *not* been treated exhaustively. Perusal of the few features described in association with Megastrata 5 and 6 above will reveal how much there is yet to learn about the landscape of the site. This study is best used to demonstrate the intactness of the landscape, filled as it has proven to be, with buried features and deposits. The landscape shows that both the Carroll landscape and the historic Redemptorist landscape have survived. However, only a scant sample of data and information have been recovered from these areas. Discovery and recording of a large number of features during archaeological investigations in garden areas of the St. Mary's Site does at the same time provide evidence for interpretations of the landscape in several different periods.

V. Megastratum 7 (Pre-Carroll Occupation) and Culturally Sterile Subsoil at the St. Mary's Site

Two strata were defined to identify cultural deposits potentially present at the St. Mary's Site that pre-date the purchase of the property by Charles Carroll the Settler in 1704. Annapolis was settled in 1651 and became a commercial center in the last part of the seventeenth century, when it was made an official port of entry for the tobacco trade. The Carroll property on Spa Creek is believed to have been an active wharf at that time (see Part 2 of this report for more complete information on historic patterns of land use at 18AP45). **Stratum 7a** describes cultural deposits at the St. Mary's Site associated with early European occupation and use of the area.

Deposits associated with Megastratum 7 are important in that they answer one of the primary research questions developed in grants and other plans for work at the St. Mary's Site, centering around the possible location of Proctor's Tavern. As discussed in **Part 3**, historic maps placed Proctor's Tavern on the historic shore line of Spa Creek, and in fact archaeological testing succeeded in identifying the attitude of the shoreline prior to earth-moving and garden construction by the Carrolls. An area of waterfront, more specifically beach gravel, was identified in the southeast locale of the site during the 1987 field season, both through the use of ground penetrating radar and limited excavations. Also found were soil stains and brick fragments suggesting the presence of a structure nearby (Research Proposal submitted to DRIF by Mark Leone, 10/23/87).

Deposits tentatively assigned to Stratum 7a were encountered in two areas of the site. In Unit N10 W45, a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy clay containing occasional oyster shell, charcoal flecking, mortar and brick occurred from 1.37 ft to 3.61 ft below datum. At Unit S45 E300 a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) sandy clay loam occurs at 13.29 ft below datum and continues to 13.56 ft below datum. These strata were characterized by very low density artifact inclusions such as oyster shell, shell-tempered mortar and worked stone,

brick fragments, coal, and slag or clinker material. Six large sherds of seventeenth-century earthenware were observed when these deposits were initially found, in the southeast locale of the site. One nail fragment, one brass upholstery tack, and one delft sherd were also eventually collected (**Table 5.16**).

While these artifacts and the character of the soils in which they were found were sufficient to convince researchers that Megastratum 7 deposits along the historic shoreline were both genuine and undisturbed material pre-dating the Carrolls, no further evidence of Proctor’s Tavern was found during subsequent seasons of fieldwork.

Table 5.16. Artifacts Recovered from Megastratum 7a at the St. Mary’s Site (18AP45): Materials Recovered from Early Historic Contexts, ca. 1650 to 1704.

Ceramics	N	Percent
Earthenware and Slipware	6	3.72
Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	0.62
Metal, Bone, Other Materials		
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	2	1.24
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Clam, Etc.)	14	8.70
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	17	10.56
Brick, Whole or Part	7	4.35
Coal/Clinker	3	1.86
Other (Bog Iron, Natural Material, Etc.)	111	68.94
Total	161	100.00

An additional layer was included within the stratigraphic scheme for the site in anticipation of prehistoric or pre-contact Native American deposits or features potentially present at 18AP45, designated **Stratum 7b**. While a small number of possible prehistoric artifacts were recovered during archaeological investigations at the St. Mary’s Site, no intact deposits or features associated with Native American cultures were encountered during four seasons of excavation. It is probable that 300 years of occupation and use by Europeans, including extensive modification to the landscape, have eradicated or seriously compromised any evidence of prehistoric occupation at 18AP45.

Finally, **Sterile Subsoil** at the St. Mary’s Site generally consists of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4 to 4/6) silty clay, often containing moderate amounts of iron-laden sandstone and mineralized iron oxides or bog iron. Subsoil was not exposed in all excavation units at the site: in some units excavation was discontinued when researchers were satisfied that the unit had answered specific questions asked of it, while in others safety considerations constrained further excavation. As units along Spa Creek descended to the level of the water table, they became filled with water and similarly had to be abandoned. Subsoil was encountered in the vicinity of the frame house at

0.36 ft above datum to 1.25 ft below datum, in the area north of the Redemptorist cemetery along the Duke of Gloucester Street wall at 2.99 ft above datum, adjacent to the retaining wall south of the Carroll House at 8.18 ft below datum, and along the Duke of Gloucester Street wall to the southeast at 13.90 ft below datum.

Just as the destruction of the Redemptorist greenhouse, and the earlier construction of the garden at Site 18AP45 by Charles Carroll of Carrollton are both important stratigraphic landmarks or horizons allowing soil profiles in different areas to be corroborated, so did the artifact-free silty clays defining subsoil help researchers to tie together soils occurring across the site. Positive identification of sterile strata through hand excavation provided information important for calibrating and understanding the results of core sampling at the St. Mary's Site.

PART 6

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH RESULTS

I. Introduction

Archaeology in Annapolis, a cooperative and continuing project between the Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland at College Park, was invited in 1986 to conduct archaeological research both within the Carroll House and in adjacent garden areas of the St. Mary's Site (18AP45) by the Redemptorists of St. Mary's Parish and the Charles Carroll of Carrollton 250th Anniversary Committee, for the 250th anniversary celebration of the birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The site is located within the historic district of the city of Annapolis, at 107 Duke of Gloucester Street, on Spa Creek in Anne Arundel County.

The St. Mary's Site potentially held information about prehistoric Native-American occupation of the region (though no substantial evidence of prehistoric occupation in the form of features or deposits were encountered), as well as several periods of historic occupation. These included: 1) potential deposits along Spa Creek associated with the earliest occupation of Annapolis in the mid- to late-seventeenth century, and in the later seventeenth century before the Carroll garden was constructed—the greatest objective from this period would be Proctor's Tavern, an important social center and meeting place of the Maryland Provincial Government before the construction of the first State House; 2) features and deposits associated with the Carroll family, most notably from the construction of the formal terraced garden extant at the site, and ; 3) finds associated with the use and occupation of the site by the Redemptorists (more properly the *Congregationis Sanctissime Redemptoris*, Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer) from the mid-nineteenth century into the present. Investigations were designed in order to treat each of these potential associations, demonstrating the presence, integrity and extent of any archaeological deposits for these contexts.

II. Summary of Findings

Archaeological investigations were conducted at the St. Mary's Site over four years, including work in the summer and fall of 1987, and through three consecutive summers in 1988, 1989, and 1990. This substantial investment of time and resources allowed for the development of a sophisticated research program, which was outlined in **Part 3** above. Essentially, it consisted of extensive documentary research, geophysical survey of the project area with ground penetrating radar, followed by archaeological testing and data recovery procedures that included areal excavations as well as less destructive soil coring in the most sensitive areas of the site. One locus defined as potentially significant was the region east of the existing Carroll House, which was identified as the possible location of a wooden structure and appropriately labeled the Frame Fouse Locale. The Frame House Locale was subjected to near-exhaustive archaeological investigations. In the garden areas of the site, a number of loci were identified as important. These included findings along the Duke of Gloucester street wall, in the southwestern area of the garden along Spa

Creek, at the juncture of the sea walls on Spa Creek, and in the southeast area of the site, again in low-elevation, water logged areas along Spa Creek. The major findings in these areas will be summarized below.

Beneath the existing lawn at the St. Mary's Site, immediately to the east of the existing house, two distinct strata associated with structural remains were located and thoroughly investigated. Contemporary topsoil of the existing lawn is deposited atop substantial structural remains that are associated with a greenhouse operated by the Redemptorists from 1885–1911. Evidence of this structure consisted of intact segments of the northern, southern and eastern walls of the greenhouse, and importantly a number of heating installations that yield evidence of how this structure operated. A small heating element is located in the projected southeast corner of the greenhouse foundation, with an iron grate and brick firebox on the interior and a brick-lined pit on the exterior, probably meant to feed and service the plant. Other heating features were located in the southwestern corner of the foundation, and at the center of the eastern wall of the greenhouse. Outside of the greenhouse foundation, located north of the frame house locale, a concrete-lined cistern was located, and deposits on the interior of this feature remain intact (it was located but not investigated beyond this).

The greenhouse construction in the area east of the existing Carroll House was substantial, and comprised a very significant impact to an earlier structure at that location. "The frame house locale" was labeled for the structure formerly present at this site, seen in a lithograph by Sachse dating to ca. 1858 and believed to appear as it had been modified in the late eighteenth century. Evidence of this structure, and artifact-rich deposits associated with the occupation of the site by the Carrolls from this period, were found intact in some areas within and beneath the greenhouse footprint. Features associated with the frame house included possible remains of a fireplace in the central portion of the greenhouse footprint, wall foundations constructed of sandstone, generally unmodified stones, set in mortar. The later greenhouse walls were constructed exclusively with brick, and were in some cases build on top of, or incorporated earlier sandstone walls from the Carroll frame house.

The frame house locale was investigated most intensely during this study. Part of the decision to do this much research in this area was a concern for the integrity of features and deposits in other parts of the site, where the garden is dramatically landscaped. For this reason, investigations outside of the frame house took place on the lowest terrace of the garden, which is broad and stable, and on the uppermost terrace to the north or the east of the frame house locale.

In the first season of this research project, a great deal of attention was directed at the southeastern area of the St. Mary's Site, where it is believed the history shoreline of Spa Creek is present, buried beneath several feet of fill deposited by the Carrolls. Findings of the geophysical survey of the site, and also several seventeenth-century ceramic artifacts recovered from a secure context in the southeast locale, both suggested that in fact this early wharf area had been discovered. It was hoped that further excavation would reveal the location of Proctor's Tavern. However, conclusive evidence of this structure was not uncovered, though the potential presence of such deposits should not be dismissed.

Several features occurred in these areas of the site that are associated with the nineteenth-century occupation of the site by the Redemptorists. Limited excavations in the southwest locus at the St. Mary's Site uncovered a wooden frame structure, slightly built, probably representing a utilitarian outdoor structure, possibly a chicken coop or shed. In the southern central portion of the site, where the sea walls come together, there was clear evidence of periodic repair of the sea wall. To the southeast, another wooden structure was located in the waterlogged soil, that may represent a smokehouse used by the Redemptorists. In all three of these areas, excavations were necessarily minimal because of water continually seeping into the excavation units. These excavations should be characterized as testing as regards level of effort, and none of these loci has been exhausted.

Important features in the Carroll garden were uncovered, including gardening features in different areas of the site, generally comprised of intrusive stains interpreted as planting features, and regular, crescent-shaped "divots" that appear to be shovel marks from turning soil, either for later planting or mulching. Also, along Spa Creek, at the western end of the eastern sea wall (near the juncture of the two sea walls) a partial brick foundation was found that suggests a structure described in letters between Charles Carroll of Carrollton and his father. This structure may be described as a parapet or pavilion, and probably would have served to as a framing point for the garden when it was viewed from the water (Kryder-Reid 1996). The foundation and builder's trench for the Duke of Gloucester Street wall were uncovered in association with Carroll-period deposits, conclusively demonstrating that this substantial wall was constructed by the Carrolls.

Perhaps some of the most important data produced in this study relate to the sequence of soil deposition at the St. Mary's Site, seen both in excavations and in soil cores taken throughout the garden. Prior to these efforts, the landscape of the site, including the strikingly well-preserved terraced garden, could not be convincingly attributed to the Carroll family or some other context. Archaeological investigations presented in this report demonstrate the strong association that seems to exist between the surviving garden and the Carrolls, clearly modified in later years by the Redemptorists. Thus the archaeology of the St. Mary's Site shows the conveyance of an elite landscape, of an elite member of Annapolis economic, political and social scene, to an ascetic order, the Carrolls' philosophic opposite. The negotiations between Carroll and the greater city of Annapolis, and the subsequent negotiations that took place at least indirectly between the Redemptorists and both of these parties, is written upon the landscape at the St. Mary's Site.

The archaeology of the St. Mary's Site¹ has contributed significantly to the understanding of the architecture and landscape constructed by one of Maryland's most prominent colonists, and it has offered new insights into the meaning of that landscape for its owner and for those who viewed and

¹Far more sophisticated interpretations of the archaeological findings at the St. Mary's Site from 1987 to 1990 are presented in Elizabeth Kryder-Reid's 1991 Doctoral dissertation on the archaeology of the Carroll Garden entitled "Landscape as Myth: the Contextual Archaeology of an Annapolis Landscape." Because reiteration of these interpretations would be a duplication of effort, and because the importance of this report lies in basic documentation, description and evaluation of these findings, the reader is referred to this and subsequent scholarship summarized in **Part 2** of this report.

processed through that space. The reconstruction of the original 1770s configuration and accurate plotting of the three dimensional space formed by slopes and terraces allowed a reconstruction of the visual logic of the site, specifically, an understanding of the visual organization for viewers from different vantage points. These findings in turn allowed conjectures of the different audiences of the garden and interpretations of the design intent for those audiences. This linking of the scientific recovery of the physical remains to the three-dimensional space of the 1770s to the disparate and pluralistic social world of Maryland during the Revolution is an example of the insights offered through contextual, interpretive archaeology. The perspectives of fellow garden connoisseurs walking through the terraces, such as Charles Wilson Peale, were recorded in the documentary record, but only the physical remains revealed the garden as it was designed to be seen by the vast majority of Annapolitans, from the public right-of-way along the water.

The plan Carroll chose was prescribed for the most part by these existing boundaries, but Carroll turned them to his advantage by planning a triangular garden, a design unique in the colonies. Unlike the rectangular terraced gardens of Paca and Rideout in Annapolis or Robert Carter at Carter's Grove, or again William Paca at Wye House, Carroll's design did not center on the house as its principal axis point. Instead, the design highlighted views two and from the garden and two and from the house by accentuating the oblique relationship of the house and garden.

The archaeology has also revealed the transformation of the built environment through time, a change which reflects the changing uses and perceptions of the land by the Redemptorists. The history of changing land use revealed in the excavations provides not only a record of the transformation from formal garden to farmyard to private, sacred space, it also reveals a powerful means by which the identity and claims of the Redemptorist community were enacted through their shaping of and working on the landscape.

III. Recommendations and Conclusions

Having stated these findings, some conclusive statements and recommendations can be made, in the hope of supporting reasonable measures toward protecting significant intact archaeological deposits at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45). This information should also be considered in planning additional research at the site.

The findings of the excavations of the St. Mary's site indicate the need for further archaeological testing in a number of areas, particularly if plans for the reconstruction of the garden and its architectural features proceed.

The area to the south of the brick portion of the house, which is referred to in this report as the south terrace and is bounded on the north by the Carroll House and on the south by the stone retaining wall, merits further archaeological investigation. The very limited testing of the half unit in this locus suggests that the area of the garden has been spared major disturbance during the Redemptorists time and may offer some of the best preserved deposits dating to the Carroll period. Further investigation into the south terrace area is a critical element in understanding the design of the Carroll garden as both an aesthetic space and a social space. It is not clear from maps and documentary sources whether the south terrace was conceived as part of the terraced garden or a utilitarian work space used mainly by slaves, or a combination of the two. Interpretation of the landscape to date has focused on the geometry of the garden, the circulation of people through the garden, and the control of sight to visitors and passersby. Understanding how the south terrace was implicated in the visual logic and the social use of the land is essential to a more complete interpretation of the garden.

A second area of potential for further archaeological investigation is the location of the pavilions at the east and west ends of the original stone seawall. The water table prevented controlled excavations for dating the exposed stone and brick remains identified adjacent to the sea wall in the south of the site, but should Carroll House of Annapolis, Inc. wish to proceed with a reconstruction of the garden, the pavilion is clearly the most important architectural elements and visually prominent features in the garden. Further excavations are required to determine the exact location of the pavilions and to provide evidence for their dimensions. Excavations may also provide evidence for how the pavilions were situated on the seawall, particularly given the suggestion from the 1853 plat map and from visitors' accounts that the pavilions partially overhung the river. The construction of the 1982 wooden bulkhead clearly had a major impact on the Carroll stone seawall, but the stretches of wall between the tie rods may still reveal the evidence needed to inform a reconstruction effort.

A third area of potential significance is the possibility of opening up a broad area on the highest terrace where the shovel divots were found. This sort of excavation strategy was precluded by the agreement with the Redemptorists to limit the number of open squares at any one time, but the findings of the archaeological integrity of the area, the presence of the historic boxwood alley, and the relative shallowness of the remains make the area a strong candidate for the broader excavations needed to identify the patterns of planting holes and beds which are more easily identifiable in larger excavation areas.

Excavations on the top terrace may also be useful in determining the age and location of a structure indicated on the 1781 Frenchman's map abutting Duke of Gloucester Street at the top of the triangle formed by the street and the western edge of the garden. This area is currently partially paved by a concrete pad and is also the vicinity of the stone vault which leads from the kitchen entrance of the Rectory. Investigations into the possibility of existing below-ground remains of an early structure should definitely be undertaken before any construction or digging is done in this area.

Finally, it would be relatively easy and highly informative to commission a measured drawing of the brick and stone wall which runs along Duke of Gloucester Street, the hypotenuse of the triangular garden. **The wall is a significant historical element in the landscape and should be systematically recorded.** It is also a relatively complex architectural feature for a garden wall. It not only echoes the topography of the garden, following its slopes and terraces, but it was also built to be a retaining wall to keep the soil within the garden from collapsing into the street below. The wall therefore was built with a massive stone base, brick for the above ground height, and a stone capping. In addition, the wall has been subject to numerous repairs and additions over the years including complete replacement at its southern most extent where it meets the Spa Creek. The area in front of St. Mary's Church, while dating to the Redemptorist period, is also of historical significance and should be recorded as a contributing element of the mid-nineteenth century church. Finally, a measured drawing may also reveal any surviving evidence of the street side access to the garden through a gate or other opening.

Considered in terms of "level of effort" and the intensity of archaeological investigations directed at different portions of the St. Mary's Site, the frame house locale has obviously been most thoroughly documented. Structural remains of the Carroll frame house, and the Redemptorist greenhouse are intact in this area, and some features contain intact cultural fill, such as the concrete-lined cistern associated with the Redemptorists. Most other areas of the site have been subjected to a level of effort corresponding to archaeological testing, or on the terraced slope of the site, expedient (though systematic) survey. **It is the carefully considered conclusion of this study that no part of the site is insignificant, and no part of the site examined during this study does not contain important, intact archaeological deposits.**

Evidence of garden construction by Carroll, in the form of discreet layers of fill transported to the site in construction the falls, ramps and terraces, has been demonstrated to survive virtually intact, buried beneath historic and contemporary soils of the Redemptorists. The extant surviving landscape is very much the historic landscape, rather than a reconstructed one. In many ways, the layout of the Carroll garden is a mystery, and garden areas of the St. Mary's Site should be considered extremely valuable and extremely sensitive archaeologically.

Further, deep deposits along Spa Creek, fill that corresponds to Carroll's attempts to reclaim land and extend the shoreline in the garden, appear to have definitely buried a previous, historic shoreline, which was discovered in excavations at the S110 line in the southeast locale. Though specific features predating this fill episode were not identified during this study, it should be presumed that beneath this area, north of the existing sea wall, the previous shoreline survives intact, and seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century deposits, features, and structures may be present. Since the water line virtually insures excellent preservation in this area (as is demonstrated by the intact wooden structures located during this project), further investigation targeting this context would add a new dimension to the documented history of the site.

Lastly, a number of historic structures associated with the Redemptorist occupation of the site were uncovered during this study, and many more are present on history maps of the site that were not located. These structures remain to be identified, and the projected location of these structures should be considered sensitive to ground-disturbing activities.

What had been in the eighteenth century a segregated space, an expression of the reason and rational of an elite gentleman, became in the nineteenth century an expression of a community whose world was defined by faith and whose students were trained through labor. That community's work then changed and as their identity became more public, their private preserve became sacred. Through these changes and the symbolic processes which enacted them, the landscape has continued to be an expression of the Redemptorists' changing identity.

Throughout the twentieth century the physical boundaries of the garden shifted, but the remaining garden area, now much closer to the original 1770s configuration, remains the private reserve of the Redemptorists. A school recreation field had replaced the mortuary chapel, and parking space needs have required the paving of most of the area to the west of the Carroll house. While the rest of the Redemptorists' property became the open grounds of the school and parish, the area around the house which had been Carroll's original garden was marked as the "Fathers' area." In 1962, the Chronicles record

A new fence (heavy wire) being installed around property to protect the privacy of Fathers' area and also the cemetery. Too many outsiders have been using the property for strolling and parking cars. Fence will extend from Carroll House across back of playing field and down the entrance on Shipwright St. Also the stone wall will have a fence on top of it. The bank of the creek, a favorite spot of trespassers, will be fenced off on the bridge end. Good idea altogether (Chronicles, May 10, 1962).

Fences, "no trespassing" signs, and guard dogs continue to preserve the sanctuary.

It is therefore a remarkable fact that, at the Redemptorists invitation, a group of approximately 20 archaeologists have spent the past four summers digging up this space and asking questions about its occupants of two hundred years ago. Clearly, the meaning of the landscape continues to change as the identities of its occupants and viewers transform it and are transformed by it. The question of what the form of the landscape will come to be is a question of the construction of selves, and it is a question of power. In Carroll's landscape, he was the controller of form; in the Redemptorists' times it has been the Rector. In each case it has been the force in control of its identity which has molded the landscape and therefore molded those on it. Now the actors on the stage include highly invested parishioners with a dream and a foundation for the restoration of the house, a private preservation organization with the desire to control standards throughout Annapolis' Historic District, the Maryland Historic Trust with an easement on the house exterior (as well as on parts of the interior), state and local funding agencies with a multiplicity of interests and connections, and an archaeological project called Archaeology in Annapolis (**Figure 6.1**). As in the previous landscapes, the construction of the space is not merely a display of its owners. The landscape is the position of oneself in relation to others and others in relation to one's self. It is the creation of a disciplining space which constructs as it is constructed, acts as it is enacted.



PART 7

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APPENDIX A: ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL REMAINS FROM FEATURE 82 AT THE ST. MARY'S SITE, 18AP45.

Mark S. Warner

Introduction and Sample Context

Feature 82 is located in the frame house locale of the St. Mary's site (18AP45). While historical occupation of the site extends from the late seventeenth century to the present, this locale contained structures dating from the 1720s to *ca.* 1912. The feature is adjacent to the foundation remains of two structures. The first, a frame house, was occupied or owned by the Carroll family from 1706 until 1852 when it was sold to the Redemptorists of St. Mary's parish. The priests tore down the frame house, probably in the late 1850s, and by 1885 they had built a glass and wood hot house which remained standing until *ca.* 1912 over the eastern half of the frame house foundations.

Feature 82 is a bone midden located in the southeast quadrant of unit N15E0 and the southern half of N15E5(W 1/2). The feature extends into the east wall of N15E5, and underneath Feature 17 to the west and Feature 23 to the south. Other artifacts found in association with the bones were creamware sherds, coal, oyster shell, molded plaster, and brick fragments. The feature was approximately 0.5 ft. thick at an average depth of 1.15 ft. to 1.56 ft. below datum or 2.07 to 2.48 ft. below surface. The soil of the midden was a 10 YR 3/3 dark brown clayey loam. Because of the feature's association with the hot house, it is most likely associated with occupation of the site from 1885–1912.

Identification Procedure

The faunal remains were analyzed by three students (two undergraduate and one graduate) in the Anthropology Department at the University of Maryland, with consulting assistance from two students in the School of Agriculture. The bones were analyzed to ascertain species, specific bone type or skeletal element, and evidence of human modifications. Identifications were made using standard zooarchaeological techniques and with the assistance of the comparative type collections available in the Archaeology Lab at the University of Maryland, and also specimens on loan from the Smithsonian Institution. The sample analyzed was collected using dry screening through a 1/4" mesh screen. No microfaunal analysis of the feature has been undertaken although floatation samples were collected during fieldwork.

The preservation of the bones in the feature was excellent as is demonstrated by a high frequency of complete or nearly complete bones. The bones were washed with water, air-dried, labeled with provenience information, and assigned a specimen number. No conservation other than protective packing was undertaken.

Results

The faunal remains from Feature 82 totaled 597 bones, 274 of which were large enough to be identified by specific bone type and species (**Table 1**). All but four of the identifiable bones were from the genus *Bos*, common name cow. (The other four bones consisted of two fragments of pig maxilla, one 3rd metacarpal and one unidentified medium mammal fragment). The data from the feature demonstrates a high incidence of butchering (45% of the identifiable bones demonstrated evidence of butchering) and an apparent preference for specific cuts of meat. Scapulas, cervical, and thoracic vertebrae and ribs comprise 72% of the total assemblage of identifiable bones (see **Table 2**). The evidence of butchering on those four types of bone represents 92% of all modified bone that was found. The butchering techniques used on the bones indicate the purchase of commercially butchered meat. According to the Agriculture school consultants, all of the marks on the bone demonstrate a consistent butchering technique and a precision of sawing which is attainable only by professional butchers. Coupled with the disproportionate amounts of specific skeletal elements, this implies acquisition of professionally butchered meats rather than processing of carcasses on-site by the Redemptorists.

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF FAUNAL REMAINS.

Bone(Cow)	Unmod.	Cut	Sawn	Hacked	Cut & Sawn	Total (n)	% of Total
<i>Vertebra:</i>							
Atlas	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.37
Cervical	15	4	27	—	—	46	17.03
Thoracic	14	1	20	—	1	36	13.33
Unident.	58	—	3	—	—	61	22.59
Lumbar	—	—	2	—	—	2	0.74
Scapula	1	—	24	—	—	25	9.26
Rib	53	—	35	—	—	88	3.59
Femur	3	—	3	1	7	7	2.59
Tibia	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.37
Humerus	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.37
Ulna	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.74
Total	148	5	115	1	1	270	100.00

Due to time constraints, the scapulas were the only bones whose butchering techniques were analyzed in detail. Of the 24 scapulas that were determined to be modified by humans, all 24 had been sawn. Three distinct butchering techniques were tentatively identified by the author. The identification of the cutting techniques was corroborated by other members of the anthropology

department and the agriculture department consultants, though they were not recognized as a standard butchering technique today.

TABLE II. PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS.

Bone	unmodified	modified	Total
Cervical	15	31	47
Thoracic	14	22	36
Scapula	1	24	25
Rib	53	35	88
Total:	83	112	196

The first technique (A, seen in Figure 1) was identified by two cuts across the width of the bone. The more distally located cut proceeded in a distal direction very close to, or across, the acromion process at a 115 to 135 degree angle from the anterior edge of the bone. The second cut was 2 to 10 cm. proximal to the first cut and proceeded in a proximal direction at a 45 to 65 degree angle from the anterior edge of the bone. Five of the scapulas, totaling 21% of the butchered scapulas, were cut in this fashion (see Table 3).

The second technique (B, also represented in Figure 1) had two approximately parallel cuts across the width of the bone. The cuts were 11.5 to 13 cm. apart and went in a slightly distal direction from the anterior edge of the scapula. Eleven examples, totaling 46%, were identified.

The third technique (C, Figure 1) was similar to the second type except that the distance between the two cuts was only 7 to 10 cm. apart. Six scapulas of this type, representing 25% of the butchered scapulas were identified.

Two modified butchering technique were not unidentified on scapulas recovered from Feature 82, totaling 8% of the sample. One was too fragmentary to determine anything more than the fact that it had been sawn. The other was a possible butchering variation of the second technique identified, but could not be conclusively demonstrated to be more than similar.

The three butchering techniques identified probably represent three different kinds of roasts. It is not possible to determine if the three butchering techniques identified were standard cuts without a more extensive knowledge of butchering techniques of the late 19th to early 20th centuries or with comparative faunal assemblages from similar time periods.

TABLE III. Scapula Butchering Techniques

Technique	No.	% of Total
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Type I	5	21
Type II	11	46
Type III	6	25
Unident.	2	8
Total:	24	100

Analysis

The evidence of professional butchering appears to indicate that the occupants patronized commercial sources for their meat. Historical documents have indicated that the Redemptorists did raise some animals on the property, including one or two cows, but the number of scapulas found in a single deposit is much greater than the number of cows that could have possibly been raised at one time on the property.

The large size of the cuts of meat and their location indicates the utilization of lower quality and less expensive meats by the occupants of the site. Meat from the forequarter of the cow is considered to be tougher and consequently inferior to meat from the hindquarter of the cow, as is reflected in a 1983 statistic that meat from the forequarter costs \$91.00 per 100 pounds of meat compared with \$122.25 for 100 pound of meat from the hindquarter of an animal (Romans, et. al. 1985, 400).

The large size of the bones indicates services with large cuts of meats, such as roasts, which more efficiently feed a group than do individual portions such as chops or steaks. Based on the numbers of scapulas, vertebrae, and ribs that were found, most of the meat was of a less expensive variety. The presence of seven femurs, however, suggests that on occasion better quality meats were served to the residents, though they were still served in the form of roasts. This complements the documentary record which records periodic feasts to celebrate occasions such as a priest's new appointment or the anniversary of his profession. The faunal remains from Feature 82 appear to indicate that typically large, comparatively inexpensive roasts were consumed by the Redemptorist community.

A final question is the nature of the deposit itself. Feature 82 was the only large concentration of faunal remains found on the site. It was uniform both in species represented and in types of bone. It was also a dense well-defined concentration, a very discreet feature. This analysis has shown that the bones were from a professional butcher, rather than the deposit of on-site butchering, which explains the uniformity of the sample, but why were they deposited where they were and in the way they were?

One possibility is that the location was simply a convenient discard area near the kitchen on the ground floor of the Carroll House. Its immediate proximity to the hot house, however, also

suggests the possibility that the bones were deliberately curated for agricultural purposes, perhaps for the production of bone meal. If the latter is true, it is also possible, although unlikely, due to the uniformity of bone types, that the bones were acquired directly from a butcher or other source specifically for their gardening utility and not for food.

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APPENDIX B: GREENHOUSE TECHNOLOGY IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Janice Bailey-Goldschmidt

In discussing the Redemptorist greenhouse and its features, it is helpful to review some of the technology of period greenhouses.

According to a number of sources there are four types of greenhouses not including the more formal conservatory genre. The first type, the "even span greenhouse" is the most typical form. If viewed lengthwise, it is symmetrical on both sides. Before 1885, the majority of commercial greenhouses were of this construction (Taft 1926:7).

The even span houses usually run north and south, as this not only brings the plants, on both sides of the houses, into full sunshine during part of the day, but better than any other direction, or any other kind of house, provides for a perfect distribution of the rays of light and heat upon all sides of the plants (Taft 1926:).

A disadvantage of the even span type, however, is that the northern third of the house has little light and is therefore not recommended for forcing (growing out of season) plants. A second construction type is the "lean-to greenhouse". This type of structure has no glass at all on the north side; all sun is through the southern exposure. The chief flaws of the design are the lack of direct sunlight in the afternoon and the unevenness of plant growth given the unidirection light (Taft 1926:13). Such houses are well-suited, however, for growing grapes.

A third variety is the "sidehill greenhouse" which is a modified lean-to variety built into the side of a hill, a type clearly inappropriate to the Frame House Locale.

The fourth popular variety is the "three-quarter span greenhouse".

The cost of building these houses is about the same as for an even span, but owing to the fact that the north wall is from six to seven feet high, there will be even less loss of heat from the north side of the roof, and the south pitch of the roof will take in more of the light and heat rays, than would be the case with a span roof house (Taft 1926:16).

Three-quarter span houses are usually built in an east-west direction and are the most efficient in terms of available sunlight. They are therefore ideal of plants such as roses or lettuce which require a great deal of light. Although all extant photographs and maps show only the southern glass exposure of the Redemptorists' greenhouse, its orientation and probable function (grapes and garden vegetables and flowers) suggest it was either an even-span or three-quarter span greenhouse.

Though construction costs may not have been a major investment for the Redemptorists, the maintenance of a greenhouse is a substantial undertaking implying that the greenhouse played a significant part in the community. The maintenance of glass was the primary difficulty. Certain glass scorched plants while other types did not let in enough light. By 1851 (Leuchars 1851:107) greenhouse manuals were suggesting that lightly tinted green glass was the ideal median between the two extremes. By 1917, manuals were rejecting tinted glass as a waste an obstruction to "a large part of the heat, light and chemical energy of the sun's rays" (Wright 1917:97).

Glass also varied in its thickness, coming in single or double thick panes. There are twelve panes to an inch of single thick glass while double thick is eight panes to the inch (Wright 1917:97). Though the double thick variety is more expensive, it is also more effective in preventing breakage such as from hail. Taft (1926) maintains that sheet glass was the most common greenhouse material, but Wright (1917) says that the cost is prohibitive.

An alternative to sheet glass is "lights" of glass which come in a variety of sizes from 7 x 9 inches to 20 x 24 inches. Wright states that "Of 136 practical growers consulted on this point, 108, or nearly 80 per cent., favored either 16 x 20 or 16 x 24 inch glass" (Wright 1917:100). The glass was attached to the sashing of metal or wood with putty. The glass may have had lapped glazing in which the pane overlay the edge of the pane below it or have butted glazing and rest directly against the adjoining pane. Butted glazing required a 30 degree angle to the roof in order to avoid severe leakage, and it was more difficult to repair.

The heating systems available during the latter half of the 19th century were varied. Both steam and hot water were common, each with their advantages and disadvantages. Hot water requires less attention than steam which fails if the fire gets too low. Steam systems are less expensive to set up, but hot water heating is more fuel efficient. "Everything considered, the man who has less than 10,000 square feet of glass, will find hot water with an open tank the best method to use" (Taft 1926:133). Heating by hot air through a traditional flue system was less common and practical only for small houses.

**APPENDIX C: REFERENCES TO PLANT TRADING AND NETWORKING
IN THE CARROLL PAPERS, 1758-1782**

Assembled by Elizabeth Kryder-Ried

CCC Charles Carroll of Carrollton

CCA Charles Carroll of Annapolis

(CCC to CCA, Aug. 10, 1758, MdHI Ms.206 no.33 [137])

I think of the agreeable moments which we passed together, those promades which we made in the Tuileries, the Louvre, the Palais royal, those little expeditions in the environs of Paris

CCA to CCC, April 16, 1759, MdHi Ms.220 [157])

I see you have taken a Tour to the South of France & I hope it not only pleas'd but improved you wch is the Reasonable end of Travelling.

I also advise you to take another view of Versails & ye Court, & such a one as to be able to give a Tollerable acct of each, & I think by the Acct I have had & read of Chantilly you ought not to leave France without seeing it, ye Park & Gardens with a curious eye. I know not whether Fountainbleau or Compregne be so much worth yr notice. I mention then as places ye King honors with his Presence.

(CCC to CCA & EC, Nov. 13, 1759, MdHi Ms. 206, no.44 [172])

P.S. Be pleased to send by ye 1st opportunity a pound of genetian root, 2 red birds, a mocking bird alive if possible, if not, preserved in his feathers, and a dead humming bird preserved also, and some of ye best peach plants.

(CCC to CCA, April 10, 1760, MdHi Ms.206, no.49 [182])

[saw Mr. Calvert - dined with him and Lord Baltimore at Mr. Sharpes (brother of the Maryland Governor)]

(CCC to CCA Sept. 16, 1760, MdHi Ms.206, no.54 [198])

[at Calvert's house, went to Lord Baltimore's country seat at Epsom and saw races]

I spent the last month in the company of my old Master Mr Jenison. After a stay of two weeks at Wardour, the place of his residence, we went to Bath, from thence to Bristol & to Oxford ... the country delightful

(CCC to CCA, March 30, 1761, MdHi Ms.206, No.63 [221])

Have you any flowers peculiar to Maryland? If there be such, pray Let me have some of their seed.

(CCC to CCA, June 14, 1763, MdHi Ms.206 No.95 [294])

I returned yesterday from Ryegate where I was friendly entertained by Mrs. Bird, Mr. Bird's sister at her country home.

(CCA to CCC, July 20, 1763 MdHi Ms.1974 No.1310 [297])

Keeson ye Gardiner sent me by Mr. Webb... I should be obliged to him [Mr. Webb] is he could provide me with one or 2 such Gardiners as Keeson, but they must be single men... I will endeavor to find ye things he desires, & Keeson shall have ground enough to raise whatever plant or flowers he pleases for Mr. Webb

(CCC to CCA, Jan. 27, 1764, MdHi Ms. 206 No.104a-c [313])

[taking the waters at Bath, will see Mr. Baker at his seat near Southampton, "Grove Place"]

(Sept. 17, 1766 CCC to Christopher Bird Ms203.1 p.63 [355])

Pray do not follow my example and forget to ... put your Father in mind of the Morello grafts from Nightengale Hall.

(March 8, 1767 CCC to Christopher Bird, Ms. 203.1 p.85 [364])

the grafts are alive & likely to do well - & I am much obliged to my worthy Friend for them.

(CCA to CCC, April 10. 1770. MdHi, Ms. 206).

The weather has been very Severe ... & Consequently nothing Can be or is Hurt but my Cucumbers Raised under glasses in hot Beds, & they are destroyed.

(CCA to CCC, Nov. 30, 1770, MdHi, Ms. 206)

desier Young to collect Locust & Red Bud Seeds, Hickory & Walnuts Pine Cones, you may get Honey Locust Pods at Mrs. Ogles & Catalpa Seeds in yr owne garden, I suppose ye Poplers have shed their seeds, But they may be found along the Fences

(CCC to Edmund Jennings, Dec. 18, 1770. MdHi Ms.203.2 [458])

I shall send you also by the same opportunity some seeds of ye most curious of our shrubs & trees: the number will be but small because your letter without date requesting me to send you such came too late for me to make a good collection this year. I shall not be able to collect the most rare & valuable till next fall-

(CCA to CCC, Aug. 16, 1771. MdHi Ms. 206).

Severall Small Boys & Girls Have been employed ... in picking English grass & white Clover seed. Ye 1st was allmost all shed, of ye latter I think I shall send you enough ...

(CCA to CCC, March 11, 1772 MdHi Ms.206 no.180a-c [500])

If Colonel Sharpe has sent ye Alpine Strawberries Vine Plants, send ym.

(CCA to CCC, March 26, 1772, MdHi Ms.206 no. 181 [503])

Among other things I send you 200 cabbages I mention them for fear yt lazy Gardener should not plant them out out [sic]

(CCC to CCA May 27, 1772. MdHi Ms. 206)

I have bought a gardiner from Capt Frost. I gave him L23 Curr. for him; ... he says he understands a kitchen garden pretty well; Mr Carroll's Gardiner examined him. he has 4 years to serve.

(CCA to CCC, Oct. 28, 1772, MdHi Ms. 206)

Pray desier yr Gardiner to take up all ye young Apple trees in the Nursery at ye Quarter wh you do not think fit to reserve & to put them into ye Ground in Bundles Covering ye Roots well so yt they may be ready for my Wagon....

(CCA to CCC, March 18, 1774, MdHI Ms. No. [577] [Eddie])

P.S. The boy carries 6 pear trees, send them to Col. Loyde with my compliments

(CCA to CCC, March 19, 1774, MdHI Ms.206, no.247 [578])

I sent a message to Mr. Smith the owner of Capn Lawrences Vessell to forward yr Books & the Garden Seeds to you by ye first opportunity

(CCC to Wallace & Co., Aug.17, 1774 [no index or MdHi number])

I shall not import next year a Coppers worth from England

(CCC to CCA, Sept. 12, 1774. MdHi Ms.206 no.261 [595])

[from Philadelphia] I have an invitation to dine with the governor. I waited on him this morning in consequence thereof at his country house I shall dine next Thursday with Mr. Richard Penn -- he is a very sensible man -- I like his character and honest behaviour. I went this morning to see Harry Hill's country seat; he was absent - I dined yesterday with Mr. Griffen: we had a genteel company & as a genteel dinner. Matthew Tilghman came to town yesterday.

(CCA to CCC, March 30, 1775, MdHi Ms.206 no.286 [626])

Send me ye cutting Mr Cooke brought from St. Marys I will graft some, perhaps one or more may take. I suppose you have moved much earth & yt the Sink is done or nigh done

(CCA to CCC, July 27, 1775, MdHi Ms.206, no.301 [645])

I have spoke to Mr. Ridout to send me by Nick some twigs of Mr. Ogles Peaches wh will save you the trouble of applying there, Sears knows ye large White Peach & ye other best sorts he has ... direct Him to tye the different sorts in separate parcells, direct ye Person You send to Carry a wide mouthed bottle & to fill it with water & put ye Twigs into it.

(CCA to CCC, Aug. 1, 1775 [not in index])

.... Some of Every sort of Peach Cuttings You sent have been budded

(CCA to CCC, March 27, 1777, MdHi Ms.206 no.383 [736])

P.S. I have sent You some Privet, Plant in Quincunxes, the Bottom of yr Hedge not to exceed 12 inches in width

(CCA to CCC, April 10, 1777, MdHi Ms.206, no.388 [742])

P.S. I sent you some White Clover & English grass seed, Mr. Deards knows where it is. Stir the earth lightly in yr front yard, sowe it & rake t. I send you some Tuberosse Roots.

(CCC to CCA, May 24, 1777 [Phil.], MdHi Ms.206, no.397 [752])

Has the Vineyard suffered? Last Sunday I rode to see the Vineyard 5 miles off from this city: it is in bad order: the vines are chiefly the meunier Burgundy, he has one sort, the name of wh he knew not of wh I bespoke cuttings. G. Cadwallader has promised to procure for me some rooted plants of Jones Vines -- you remember they are mentioned in the Pena. Philosophical publication.

(CCA to CCC, Nov. 14, 1777, MdHi, Ms.206).

Make my compliments to Mr. Carroll & desire He would favour me with an order to Vignerons to let me have what Tochay Cuttings He can Spare

(CCC to CCA, Nov. 15, 1777, MdHi Ms.206 no.447 [808])

Inclosed you have the Barrister's answer about the Tokai cuttings.

(CCC to CCA, April 17, 1779 MdHi Ms.206 n0 515 [886])

P.S. I fear last night's frost has done great mischief. it has bit some french beans in my garden: John tells me it has no other mischief as he can yet discover, but it has destroyed the peas & beans in Mr. Ridout's and Docr. Murray's garden.

(Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer to CCA [Philadelphia], May 2, 1779

MdHi Ms.206 No.522 [893])

I have sent Mrs Darnall by Mr. Ridout two small Pots of Dentifrice -- Docr Baker had not any brushes

(CCA to CCC, March 22, 1781, MdHi Ms.206, no.640 [1024])

I received ye Bean cuttings from Howard's I think Mr Ridout might have sent those he promised

(CCC to Messrs Wallace Johnson & Muir Merchants (Nantes)

April 18, 1782, Arents Tobacco Collection (NYPL))

I am in hopes of Manufacturing linen enough to Cloath my People I shall not import any; The freight of Goods from France hither is most exhorbitant.... P.S. My father wrote to you some time ago to direct a Nursery man to plant Some particular sorts of Vines mentioned in his Letter, that they might be ready to be Shipt when a good opportunity should offer.

APPENDIX D: CHRONOLOGY OF REDEMPTORIST ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES TO THE CARROLL HOUSE AND GARDENS, 1853-1990

Robert Worden and Elizabeth Kryder-Ried

Date(s)	Description
1853	Carroll House "thoroughly repaired and altered to suit its new purpose"; large rooms "divided off into small cells by canvas partitions"; "upper part" [third story] used for a chapel; "lower part" had a refectory with a kitchen; other parts used for "recreation"; common room [NE parlor] warmed through grate connection to kitchen; an oratory also noted somewhere in the house; perhaps at this time SW closet made fireproof with brick floor, walls and vaulted ceiling
1853-64	Frame house (east wing) in "decaying condition," torn down
1856	3-story, 16 room wing added to the west end of the House; bricks from parapet wall along the waterfront used in its construction; fire on the roof of the house.
c.1860	North porch probably removed with the construction of the Rectory; two-level passageway connects first and second stories of the House and Rectory (ground level between buildings remains open as a walk-through)
c.1866	Winepress building (sometimes referred to as "brewery") and vaults added at the west end of the House
<1880	Rider Compression Engine placed in NW room on the ground floor to pump water from the spring (location?); heating grate probably added in the floor of the room above.
1880	Fire in an unspecified part of the Carroll House
1882	Grist mill ordered torn down
>1885	Oven built in the original kitchen fireplace, ground floor
1893	"Men came and repaired the walls and ceilings of the house and also to give it a good white washing" (unclear whether referring to Carroll house or to Rectory)
1894	Novice chapel noted on first story undergoing repairs and repainting under the direction of Lt. Clayson.
1897	East wall "bulged out nearly a foot and threatened to give way at any time"; replaced with new facade; old bricks reused for the interior wall; north-south tie rods installed; floors on the second and possibly on the third stories raised 8". Entire Carroll House, except the new east wall, painted grey.

Date(s)	Description
1898	Stairway "substantially repaired"; finishing touches put on the novice chapel: "It has been painted in light colors and richly ornamented in gold."
1899	Diamond-shaped concrete pieces laid to make walkway along south side of the Carroll house
1904	Steam heat mentioned as being tested in Carroll House
1907	Fire in "packing room" on the third story, damage done to walls
1908	"Loca" (lavatory) removed from the first story; fire breaks out between the roof and ceiling of the carpenter shop (which incorporated surviving section of the Frame House)
1910	Winepress building removed; west porch added; "old Noscomium" remodeled into a "beautiful chapel," walls and woodwork painted white, two large chandeliers suspended from the ceiling; first story room (probably east wing) referred to as "old apothecary" remodeled as a "little oratory" with a "little alcove noted in it with an altar"; NW parlor remodeled as a "neat vestry"; "old tailor" shop (probably second story library) remodeled into "one larger room with the partition walls between several of the small rooms...removed."
1911	"old Annex" (structure built over the foundations of the eastern portion of the Frame house, also referred to as the conservatory) torn down; part of the area landscaped with a lawn; wine cellar vaults ordered to be filled in
1920	Painting inside the House
1922	Unspecified repairs done in house
1923	Pine floors laid in novice chapel; NE parlor and east wing "antiquated hearths walled up"; chapel redecorated and new altars installed
1924	Passageway and hallways of House get new hardwood floors; novice common room on second story enlarged and refloored with hardwood; chapel and common room "decorated and put in presentable condition"
1926	Fire in the roof of the carpenter shop; gabled roof replaced with flat roof and 2" x 4" wooden balustrade
1927	West porch painted; pressed metal ceiling added to novice chapel

Date(s)	Description
1928	Brick boiler room added beneath two story passageway between Carroll House and Rectory
1930	Carroll House appraised at "sound valuation" of \$20,372.50; ten practice altars, oak vestment cases, and pine pews noted in House; tongue-and-groove floor noted in carpenter shop
1946-47	Novice chapel moved to third story; large rooms on first (and possibly 2nd) floor used for St. Mary's High School classrooms; first story of west wing being used as a barber shop
1948	Mortuary Chapel to west of Carroll House torn down; burials removed to new cemetery created on the middle two terraces of the Carroll garden; hill top to west of Carroll House leveled to create a ball field for St. Mary's school and parking for church (fill pushed to the east), statuary of Mary holding crucified Christ installed to east of cemetery
1953	Fire in common room (2nd story library) leads to its remodeling
1955	Resilient tile flooring installed on third story (probably had already been installed on first and second floors in 1946)
1962	Chainlink fence installed to close of "Carroll Gardens"
1964	Three trapdoors (which had been there since as least 1864) removed from south roof of House, replaced with roofing slate; tops of chimneys recemented and shingles removed and replaced; tongue-and-groove floor removed from carpenter's shop, dirt graded, 3" concrete floor laid
1977	Chimneys repointed and reflashed; dormers and cornices repaired and repainted; foam insulation installed in attic
1982	Wooden bulkhead built approximately 10 feet in front of stone sea wall built by Carroll, wooden wall backfilled with soil and metal tie rods installed to secure wall, (some of sandstone from seawall removed and stored north of frame house, it appears to be the same iron-laden sandstone as the house foundations
1983-1986	Exterior restoration of Carroll House: 48 windows, 4 doors repaired or replaced, west porch rebuilt reusing many old parts, new east porch added to door into east wing; succo layer removed from around ground story; south door in central block returned to original (wider) width

Date(s)	Description
1987	Tree planted near chain link fence to south of Carroll House in honor of 250th anniversary of the birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton; plaque on stone base installed to west of house over area of wine cellar vaults.

APPENDIX E:

A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT THE CARROLL HOUSE
Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Completed for the Historic Annapolis Foundation

by

Bruce W. Bevan

Geosight

Pitman, New Jersey

April 3, 1987

APPENDIX F:

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES ENCOUNTERED AT

THE ST. MARY'S SITE

1987-1990

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
1	N025	E005	A	0.24	n/a	1.85	1.25	1a	Brick-lined drain at surface	87
2	N035	W010	C	3.33	2.19	1.00	0.75	1a	Sandy area adjacent to a hard clay plug; thought to be planting holes but later determined to be non-cultural	87
3	N035	W010	C	3.16	3.05	0.50	0.50	1a	Isolated region of hard-packed clay	87
4	N035	W010	C	2.66	2.58	0.50	0.36	1a	Isolated pocket of sandy soils	87
5	N015	W010	D	0.61	n/a	0.90	4.10	4d	Line of articulated brick oriented with southern wall of Carroll main house	87
6	N030	E000	C	1.96	1.17	ca. 4.0	>5.0	1a	Line of brick rubble, trench fill associated with an electrical conduit or water pipe	87
7	N030	W020	G	2.09	1.84	1.55	1.30	1a	Planting hole, somewhat irregular in shape	87
8	N015	W025	N	0.03	1.25-	0.70	0.50	2b	Concentration of ash and charcoal	87
10	N020	E000	C	1.23	n/a	16.30	1.60	2b(?)	Eastern brick wall of the Redemptorist greenhouse, extends along the W 5 line from N 10 to ca. N 26.4.	87
11	N025	E000	E	0.52	n/a	n/a	n/a	2a	Pipe w/ trench (given elevation is for the pipe itself); also in N30W20, N20E0, and N25E0	87
12	N015	W010	H or M	0.23	0.09-	1.10	>5.0	4b	Builder's trench on north side of Feature 5.	87
13	N030	W020	H	1.06	0.95	0.60	0.65	2b	Small shallow intrusion; probably acultural	87
14	N020	W025	B	1.33	1.19	0.70	0.80	99	Small pocket of silty soil, possible run-off or erosional feature	87
15	N035	W010	G	2.40	1.03	2.10	>5.0	4d	Sandstone rubble foundation	87
16	N020	W025	D	0.52	0.38	1.05	0.90	1a	Probable rodent disturbance; acultural	87
17	N015	E000	E-H	0.74	0.98-	5.20	2.70	2a	Rectangular arrangement of laid bricks, with upper laid brick structure, possibly a firebox/fireplace	87
18	N015	E000	G	0.39	0.24-	4.10	>1.1	2b	Builder's trench for Feature 17; also in N20E0	87
19	N035	E000	H	2.24	1.12-	1.50	2.95	4d	Deposit w/ high brick/mortar content, poss builder's trench for Feature 25	87

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
20	N015	W025	C	0.27	n/a	2.80	>5.00	4d	Sandstone and mortar foundation; probably contiguous with Feature 40 in N15W15	87
21	N035	E000	J	2.10	1.87	0.70	1.90	4d	Irregular intrusive feature; cultural contents, possible planting hole	87
22	N015	E000	D	0.14	0.09-	0.35	>3.7	2b	Possible builder's trench for Feature 23; occurs on north side of Feature 23	87
23	N015	E000	D	0.70	0.04	>0.4	5.30	2b	Single course of bricks extending e-w across the unit; possible walkway?	87
24	N015	E000	H	0.09	0.35-	1.30	0.60	2b	Pocket of coal at base of level	87
25	N035	E000	E	2.22	n/a	1.65	5.80	2c	Brick wall oriented e-w, interpreted as north wall of Redemptorist greenhouse	87
26	N015	E000	I	0.02	0.38-	1.00	1.30	2b	Pocket of coal at base of level (sim. To Feature 24)	87
27	N015	E000	D	0.72	0.96-	1.90	5.40	2a	Metal grate surrounded by triangular brick firepit; deposit of coke at top of grate	87
28	N030	W010	F	1.66	0.59-	n/a	n/a	2a	Rubble layer south of a wall; also in N35W10, layer J.	87
29	N020	W015	A	0.90	0.24-	0.90	1.20	1a	Shallow clay pocket	87
30	N015	W025	M	0.71	1.05-	3.80	4.00	2a	Brick and mortar feature, resembles a drain or fire pit; probably associated with the greenhouse	87
31	N000	W005	H	0.51-	0.86-	4.70	1.95	5c	Features 31a-b are irregular grey soil stains	87
32	N020	W015	B	1.25	0.22	1.20	1.60	1a	Planting hole with flower pot fragments	87
33	N030	E000	H	1.39	1.02	3.40	2.10	2c	Intrusive feature adjacent to Feature 55; construction related feature cut by recent pipe and pipe trench	87
34	N025	W015	D	0.99	0.85	0.95	0.90	4b	Possible planting hole; shallow, ephemeral feature	87
35	N020	E015	B	1.44	n/a	1.20	>5.0	99	Foundation stones w/ associatd brick and stone rubble--frame house porch or steps?	88

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
36	N030	E000	H	1.25	1.01	0.40	1.10	2c	Builder's trench associated w/ brick wall to the west; also appears in N35E0	87
37	N015	W025	L	0.06-	n/a	1.10	1.20	2c	Builder's trench north of foundation wall (Feature 20) that appears to be associated with the Redemptorist construction rather than the earlier Carroll Framehouse; the feature was not excavated	87
38	S095	E335	E-H	16.56-	17.10-	3.60	1.70	5c	Possible planting hole or other disturbance	87
39	S110	E135	D	15.91-	16.71-	2.80	>5.0	6a	Linear intrusive feature at base of d, soft sandy clay loam w/ mortar and brick, pipe trench or something associated w/ 1982 seawall const; may also be an erosional feature	87
40	N015	W015	C	0.17	n/a	2.70	3.85	2c	Brick and stone wall, aligns with Feature 20 (sandstone foundation associated with Carroll frame house), probably Redemptorist construction on older foundation	87
41	N015	W015	J	0.27	0.08-	1.20	5.00	4b	Builder's trench associated w/ Feature 40 (brick and stone wall)	87
42	N020	W015	H/I	0.29	0.02	1.20	1.00	4b	Circular sandy stains; planting holes or other intrusive features; related to Feature 43	87
43	N020	W015	H/I	0.27	0.13	0.65	0.75	4b	Circular sandy stains; planting holes or other intrusive features; related to Feature 42	87
44	N020	W015	I	0.22	0.19	0.80	1.20	4b	Circular sandy stain, similar to Features 42-43	87
45	N030	E000	F	1.68	n/a	4.30	1.90	2c	Brick wall or alignment contiguous with Features 10 and 25, possibly indicating a bricked-up doorway; Feature 65, tooled stone step is concealed by this feature	88

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
46	S095	E335	J/K	17.48-	17.78-	0.35	0.40	6a	One in a set of small, dark stains in this unit; significance not established	87
47	S095	E335	J/K	17.58-	17.88-	0.80	0.70	6a	One in a set of small, dark stains in this unit; significance not established	87
48	S095	E335	J/K	17.45-	17.55-	0.80	0.75	6a	One in a set of small, dark stains in this unit; significance not established	87
49	S095	E335	J/K	17.56-	17.77-	0.50	0.45	6a	One in a set of small, dark stains in this unit; significance not established	87
50	N025	W020	E/F	0.99	n/a	1.05	1.40	4b	Row of flat stones at N24 line, spaced 5 ft apart; supports marking edge of cellar?	88
52	N020	W020	E	0.89-	1.12-	1.20	>4.5	1a	Irregular, linear feature, probable erosional feature or rodent disturbance	88
53	N020	W020	H/I	0.19-	0.26-	1.90	2.30	4b	Square stain w/ charcoal and mortar, surrounded by grey sand	88
54	N025	W020	H	0.80	0.59	1.00	4.30	4b	Well-defined patches of sand; Features 54a-c extend e-w, may mark edge of cellar	88
55	N030	E000	O/P	1.51	1.04	0.6; 0.75	0.5; 1.0	4a	Sandstone blocks (2) possibly marking doorway; whitewashed on eastern side	88
56	N020	W020	I	0.35-	0.32-	0.65	1.20	4b	Dark stain in NE corner of unit; poss corner of cellar, disappears after initially recorded	88
57	N020	W020	I	0.36-	0.28-	1.70	0.55	99	Dark stain in NW corner of unit	88
58	N025	W005	D	1.30	1.20	n/a	n/a	2b	Small pocket of coal in eastern edge of unit	88
59	N015	E015	H	0.30	0.01	1.10	1.50	99	Oyster shell midden, with some brick	88
60	N020	W010	H	0.51	0.11	3.00	2.20	4b	Base of chimney/fireplace, also seen in N20W10	88
61	N020	W025	A/B	1.53	0.84	0.70	0.55	1a	Possible post hole with post mold; same designation used for non-cultural feature in same unit, to the south of this feature	88
62	N015	E015	I	0.10	0.26	0.95	0.60	99	Planting hole intruding into level I	88
63	N015	E000	L	0.06	0.51-	n/a	n/a	2b	Possible builder's trench for Feature 17; irregular outline	88

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
64	N000	W010	D/F	0.62-	0.99-	1.00	0.90	5c	Artifact concentration w/ chamber pot, spittoon, etc.	88
65	N030	E000	M	4.11	n/a	2.85	1.85	99	Tooled stone step beneath Feature 45 (brick greenhouse wall), step or sill for doorway	88
66	N020	W025	D	1.33-	1.33-	0.90	0.75	1a	Soil stain w/ slightly higher concentration of artifacts; probably acultural	88
67	N025	W005	E/F	0.71-	1.10-	2.40	1.40	2a	Possible drain, or heating box?	88
68	N000	W005	X	2.18-	3.53-	2.20	1.60	5c	Oblong pit w/ wood planking cover, w/ a single brick on top of boards (for weight?)	88
69	N020	W025	D	1.19	0.75	0.75	0.65	1a	Irregularly shaped feature w/ coal flecks, some ash	88
70	N025	E000	M/N	0.32	0.11-	2.00	3.20	2b	Line of slate fragments, adjacent/parallel to Feature 11 (pipe), interrupted by wall in same unit; appears to be a closed drain or gutter constructed of slate	88
71	N025	W005	J	0.76	0.24	1.60	1.00	2a	Square stain of greenish clay	88
72	N030	E000	M	1.42	1.00	1.40	0.80	2c	Mortar spill, appears to be lying on a surface (interface between m/n)	88
73	N015	W010	I	0.23	0.12	0.40	1.30	4b	Irregular, intrusive feature in NE corner of unit; very distinct (poss rodent disturbance?)	88
74	N020	W025	I	0.87	0.40	1.70	1.80	4b	Concentration of brick and rubble, either associated with Feature 61 (planting hole) or intruded by planting hole	88
75	N025	E000	H	0.72	n/a	2.10	0.90	4b(?)	Arrangement of brick, possibly a footing associated w/ Feature 10, or a brick step; feature is four courses high, partially whitewashed	88
76	N015	W010	K	0.22	0.02-	1.10	1.90	4d	Builder's trench, possibly an extension of Feature 12 excavated in 1987	88

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
77	N025	W020	I/J	0.61	0.01-	1.20	>15.0	4b	Line of mortar and brick in north part of unit, in line with Feature 50 (stone foundation blocks); also occurs in Units N25W15, and N25W20	88
78	N030	E000	O/P	0.65	0.17	2.55	1.85	4a	Charcoal concentration, rubble fill; also occurs at base of level L in N25E0	88
79	N015	W010	B/C	0.48	0.07-	0.70	0.75	4a	Soil deposited between Features 80 and 5	88
80	N015	W010	F	0.30	n/a	1.60	1.50	4d	Laid brick and stone feature, possible corner of Carroll Building	88
81	N015	E000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Void	88
82	N015	E000	O	1.06-	1.64-	3.50	4.20	2b	Large pit w/ bone midden, single depositional episode; also occurs in N15E5	88
83	N035	E000	E/F	1.41	0.01-	0.32	0.40	2a	Rubble fill south of Feature 25 in this unit	88
84	N020	W030	E	0.18-	1.35-	1.10	0.50	1a	Deposit of soil w/ concentration of artifacts	88
85	N020	W030	F	0.69-	0.70-	2.10	0.30	1a	Possible builder's trench for 20th Century shed; very shallow feature	88
86	N030	E000	N/A	0.01-	0.29-	3.40	3.40	4a	Destruction layer with large fragments of mortar and brick; defined arbitrarily for convenient removal	88
87	N025	W005	M/N	0.61	0.39	0.60	2.10	2b	Brick rubble concentration along adjacent pipe; may be construction debris from Feature 67	88
88	N035	E005	I	1.70	0.35	1.30	1.10	1a	Feature defined to allow convenient excavation of Feature 25 to the south (?); not cultural	88
89	N020	W020	N/A	1.52	0.04	1.00	1.00	1a	Balk between 4 units that collapsed and was excavated as a feature	88
90	N035	E000	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.70	0.90	2c	Brick and Mortar pad or lip at intersection of Features 45 and 25	88
91	N025	E000	Q	0.15-	0.40-	2.10	1.80	4b	Mortar spill with brick fragments and stonesq	

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
100	S285	W155	I/J	18.59-	18.96-	>4.00	>2.50	5c	Articulated wooden beams, poss. Late 19th century outbuilding	87
200	S035	W005	C	4.60-	6.97-	2.40	>5.00	99	Retaining wall extending e-w, with Mortared sandstone foundation and several brick courses	89
201	S035	W005	B	4.47-	5.34-	3.35	1.45	99	Base of wall perpendicular to Feature 200; demolished after 1900	89
202	S040	W060	B/C	6.42-	6.58-	1.45	1.35	5a	Buried religious items; chalice, paten and possible plaster statue	89
203	S150	W055	C	17.46-	n/a	n/a	n/a	5a	Iron rod (approx. 2.5-ft. long segment) directed towards modern pier; poss recent, occurs in 20th century fill	89
204	S150	W055	D/E	17.84-	n/a	1.50	>2.5	5a	Metal plate/slab probably associated with 1982 pier construction	89
205	S150	W065	B/C	16.95-	17.26-	1.40	>2.5	5a	Pebble conglomeration; top of old seawall, pebble path?	89
206	S040	W055	C	6.09-	6.41-	2.50	1.40	99	Arbitrary feature declared for convenience in excavating level C; acultural	89
207	S035	W005	B	3.35-	4.53-	0.70	0.70	99	Concentration of mortar adjacent to, but not associated with brick wall (Feature 201)	89
208	S150	W065	E	17.10-	n/a	n/a	n/a	5a	Metal rod (approx. 1.0 ft.-long segment) anchoring modern pier; similar to Feature 203, cuts across Feature 205, the pebble conglomerate	89
209	S045	E300	C	8.69-	n/a	>5.0	>5.00	6c	Bog iron/fieldstone foundation that serves as footer for modern Duke of Gloucester Street Wall	89
210	S040	W060	C	6.73-	6.86-	0.65	0.70	5a	Planting hole	89
211	S150	W055	G	18.20-	n/a	1.30	>2.50	5a	Line of rocks underlying Feature 204, probably represents previous seawall along Spa Creek	89

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
212	S150	W055	G	18.12	18.59	1.15	2.40	5a	Layer of loose soil with slag and coal, adjacent to Feature 211 and possibly associate with it's construction	89
213	N010	W065	C	0.60-	n/a	0.40	>5.00	99	Sewer pipe, in use, no trench observed	89
214	N010	W065	D/E	1.36-	2.49-	1.60	1.80	6a	Concentration of charcoal, oyster shell and brick fragments	89
215	N010	W045	C/D	0.91-	1.43-	0.30	>5.00	4c	Builder's trench associated with garage and stone foundation	89
216	S035	W005	F	6.65-	6.69-	0.80	0.80	99	Dark stain adjacent to Feature 200; possible posthole	89
217	S150	W055	I	18.35-	19.54-	4.30	>10.0	5c	Feature consists of large rocks adjacent to Feature 211, possibly fall from earlier seawall	89
218	S035	W005	C	4.57-	6.95-	1.00	3.00	99	Fill adjacent to Feature 200	89
219	S035	W005	G	6.71-	6.75-	0.40	0.55	99	Possible post mold adjacent to Feature 200	89
220	S035	W005	G	6.57-	8.16-	1.35	19.50	99	Dark soil stain adjacent to Feature 200; identified as rectangular post hole	89
221	S035	W005	G	6.75-	6.75-	0.20	0.50	99	Rectangular soil stain	89
222	S040	W055	E	7.53-	8.41-	0.85	1.40	99	Post hole-post mold complex adjacent to Feature 200	89
223	N010	W065	n/a	0.78-	1.52-	0.80	2.50	5c	Arbitrary feature designation for a balk removed to expose Feature 214	89
224	S045	E300	K	11.69-	12.59-	0.60	>5.00	6c	Builder's trench for Duke of Gloucester Street wall	89
225	N005	W065	A/B	0.70-	0.95-	1.15	0.40	5c	Shallow, dark stain with brick and pebble fragments; part of pipe trench Feature 232	89
226	S040	W055	F	7.48-	7.71-	0.20	0.35	99	Small dark stain with clearly defined edges, intruding into level f	89
227	S145	W060	E/F	16.97-	18.70-	0.90	<2.50	6a	Intrusive feature partially exposed in this unit, containing small fragments of brick, mortar, coal, and shell	89

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
228	S035	E000	D	3.75-	4.48-	1.40	0.95	5a	Mottled soil; acultural	89
229	N010	W045	J	2.45-	3.12-	1.70	4.30	99	Concentration of bog iron fragments above possible sandstone wall	89
230	S145	W060	F	17.71-	n/a	0.65	>2.50	6a	Wall, detected by presence of mortar adjacent to Feature 227	89
231	S040	W060	D/E	7.01-	8.79-	0.50	0.55	5a	Post mold	89
232	N005	W065	A-E	1.09-	1.94-	1.50	2.30	5c	Pipe trench; brick fragment concentration in trench excavated before feature was identified as Feature 225	89
233	S040	W060	E/F	7.31-	7.88-	0.52	0.50	5c	Square post mold with dark fill	89
234	S035	E000	F/G	4.50-	4.66-	0.40	0.55	5a	Post mold at corner of cement wall, within Feature 228 (?)	89
235	S045	E300	M	13.19-	13.79-	0.40	>5.00	6c	Mortar concentration adjacent to Feature 209, the Duke of Gloucester Street wall	89
236	S040	W060	F	7.67-	7.88-	0.40	0.50	99	Deposit adjacent to wall Feature 200, possibly a builder's trench	89
237	S045	E300	O	13.31-	13.62-	0.70	0.30	99	Root stain or rodent burrow; acultural	89
238	S035	E000	K/L	3.56-	6.03-	3.40	0.25	99	Builder's trench associated with Feature 201; also seen in Unit S35W5 (not excavated)	89
300	N075	E130	A/B	4.51	n/a	1.80	0.50	5a (?)	Post or "log" placed vertically, anchor for steel support rod for the Duke of Gloucester Street wall. No apparent post hole	90
301	N035	E015	C	2.33	1.80	n/a	n/a	5c	Concentration of oyster shell; possible pathway through the garden? (see 1904 Forbed photograph)	90
302	N045	W015	D	4.25	3.73	2.10	2.25	1b	Concentration of brick fragments and shell, contiguous with Feature 303	90

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
303	N045	W010	D	4.30	3.93	1.80	2.75	1b	Concentration of brick and shell, possible brick walkway feature that parallels existing cement walkway; contiguous with Feature 302	90
304	N040	W020	B	3.48	3.11	1.50	1.90	1a	Possible root stain from 20th century tree; shallow	90
305	N035	E015	D	2.42	n/a	0.20	>5.00	1a	Late 20th century electrical wire (underground), no visible trench; excavation discontinued in southern half of unit	90
306	S025	W040	E	1.80-	2.10-	1.50	1.15	5c	Horizontal concentration of wall plaster, circular, possibly representing a post hole	90
307	N070	E125	E	4.32	4.22	1.95	>5.00	5c	Green gley concentration, possibly suggesting a path or related disturbance from installation of Feature 300 (post and rod for support of brick wall)	90
308	N035	E015	F	2.10	1.00	4.00	1.50	5c	Possible planting stain with flecks of shell; relatively shallow, ephemeral feature	90
309	N070	E130	F/G	4.28	4.16	0.20	1.00	99	Shallow stain, low volume, probably acultural	90
310	N070	E130	F/G	4.13	3.81	2.80	4.50	6a	Distinct deposit of silty clay, may be continuous with Feature 307, may be acultural	90
311	S030	W040	H	1.89-	2.73-	0.50	1.60	6a	Post hole-post mold complex adjacent to Feature 312, another post hole	90
312	S030	W040	H	1.76-	3.07-	1.20	0.75	6a	Post hole (no post mold detected) adjacent to Feature 311, another post hole	90
313	N075	E125	F/G	4.45	4.15	n/a	n/a	6a	High spot in lower level (level g); acultural	90

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
314	S025	W040	G	1.51-	3.55-	n/a	n/a	5c	Building debris (brick and mortar) in a redeposited context; feature consists of 4 loci, 314 a-d, scattered across the floor of the unit, and was later associated with Feature 321	90
315	N070	E125	F	4.39	3.70	1.25	1.75	6a	Post hole and post mold occurring in the SW corner of this unit	90
316	N070	E125	F	4.23	n/a	1.60	0.10	99	Root stain interrupting Feature 315, excavated separately; acultural	90
317	N070	E125	G	4.18	n/a	n/a	n/a	6a	Root stain interrupting Feature 315, excavated separately; acultural	90
318	N075	E125	I	3.99	3.63	n/a	n/a	6a	Six semicircular features suggestive of shovel divets; associated with features 319 and 320	90
319	N075	E125	I	3.93	3.62	1.10	>4.50	6a	Dark stain; possible root or garden-related feature	90
320	N075	E125	I	3.88	3.82	1.90	0.80	6a	Roughly rectangular stain associated with Feature 318 (shovel divets); garden/planting feature	90
321	S030	W040	I	1.71-	n/a	0.35	4.10	5c	Dark stain found to be contiguous with Feature 314, both features combined as Feature 314	90
322	N075	E125	I	3.82	3.51	1.20	1.40	6a	Irregular dark stain partially beneath Feature 319, possible garden feature	90
323	N045	W020	X	0.85	n/a	3.80	9.00	4a	Possible cistern consisting of brick walls faced with portland cement, filled with demolition debris from the Redemptorist greenhouse; feature also occurs in Unit N70W15	90

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
324	N070	E125	H	3.79	3.54	n/a	n/a	6a	Orange-mottled features scattered about the unit, possibly representing shovel divets or other planting/gardening features	90
325	N070	E125	H	3.79	3.43	2.20	>4.50	6a	Possible drainage/watering ditch extending E-W across the unit; associated with Feature 324	90
326	N035	W015	J	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6a	Distinct concentration of brick and mortar fragments, possibly a pipe trench	90
327	S025	W040	N/A	0.01-	2.20-	1.00	5.00	5a	Designation for the balk at the southern end of this unit; levels excavated as feature levels, not really a cultural feature	90
328	N045	W035	D	3.68	1.19	1.30	2.00	99	Linear deposit of fill w/ flecks of shell, brick, charcoal; possible pipe trench or fenceline	90
329	N040	W020		1.99-	5.98-	1.00	1.00	4a	Arbitrary feature designation for a window excavated from placement of water pump to evacuate unit; acultural	90
330	N45	W35	G	3.34	2.92	0.70	0.80	99	Concentration of bricks in southeast corner of unit	90
331	N040	W020	S	4.12-	5.57-	2.40	1.50	4a	Window or "cat-hole" placed to explore thickness of fill level and locate base of wall; acultural	90
332	N040	W020	V	5.43-	5.93-	0.90	4.50	4a	Wooden plank with white paint located at base of Feature 331; associated with frame house debris	90
333	N025	W040	I	2.91-	3.92-	1.00	2.50	5c	Arbitrary feature designated to determine relation of debris uncovered in this level; acultural	90
500	S085	E280	C	16.08-	16.16-	0.40	>5.00	5c	Trench with 20th century electrical wire	88
501	S025	E240	D	6.83-	7.75-	n/a	n/a	5a	Discontinuous patches of hard-packed mottled soil, possible planting pits	88

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
502	S075	E270	K	18.56-	n/a	0.50	1.90	5d	Post mold in a post hole or post trench, possibly associated with Features 503-4 in a fenceline	88
503	S075	E270	K	18.76-	n/a	0.40	0.95	5d	Dark stain, possibly representing a post hole, possibly associated with Features 502 and 504 in a fence line	88
504	S075	E270	K	18.64-	n/a	0.40	0.80	5d	Dark stain representing a post mold and hole, possibly associated with Features 502-3 in a fence line	88
505	S025	E240	H/I	8.20-	8.60-	>5.00	1.10	5b	Linear feature exposed in level h, possibly a plow scar	88
506	S025	E240	I	8.20-	8.50-	4.10	0.90	5b	Region of dark soil intruding into level I	88
507	S080	E315	J	17.19-	17.32-	0.80	0.60	5c	Small plug of differentiated soil, possibly a planting hole	88
508	S080	E315	K	17.10-	17.19-	2.00	2.00	5c	Shallow, irregular feature, probably part of an upper level; acultural	88
509	S025	E240	K	8.99-	9.90-	3.00	2.00	5b	Patch of lighter-colored soil; no obvious interpretation	88
510	S075	E270	M	18.98-	n/a	0.40	0.30	5d	Pedestalled clay and wood feature, later determined to be woody root matter	88
511	S075	E270	K	18.87-	20.02-	0.50	0.50	5c	Circular clay concentration; possible clay plug from a planting hole or a disturbance	88
512	S075	E270	K	18.82-	20.01-	0.70	0.55	5c	Circular clay concentration; possible clay plug from a planting hole or a disturbance	88
513	S075	E270	K	18.91-	19.36-	1.10	0.80	5c	Circular clay concentration; possible clay plug from a planting hole or a disturbance	88
514	S025	E240		10.22-	10.61-	0.80	0.90	6a	Possible posthole in SW corner of unit	88
515	S025	E240	R/S	10.61	n/a	n/a	n/a	6a	Planting features or possibly "shovel divets"	88
516	S075	E270	S	21.34-	n/a	4.00	0.30	5d	Wooden beam connected to a post in Feature 502 by a mortise and tenon joint	88

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
517	S075	E270	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	99	Designation for soil excavated after a cave-in disaster in the Unit; combines fill from several levels.	88
518	S075	E270	bb	20.42-	20.56-	0.90	0.5		Square post mold with dark fill	88
519	S025	E240	R/S	10.33-	10.45-	1.00	1.30	5c	Somewhat irregular intrusive feature, possibly a planting hole	88
520	S025	E240	S	10.33-	11.28-	3.10	1.60	6a	Region of heavily mottled sandy loam fill, possible planting feature	88
521	S080	E315	O	17.99-	18.27-	0.35	1.05	6a	Concentration of charcoal and mortar flecks in a slight depression	88
522	S080	E270	C	16.06-	17.66-	0.90	2.10	5c	Irregular patch of dark soil, possibly rodent activity; probably acultural	88
523	S025	E240	U	10.96-	11.21-	n/a	n/a	6b	Rodent burrow; acultural	88
524	S025	E240	U	11.01-	11.12-	0.50	1.10	6b	Fill adjacent to Feature 523, somewhat distinct, excavated separately; also probably acultural	88
525	S075	E275	K/L	18.91-	n/a	0.20	0.30	5d	Small, vertical wooden post, seems to follow an E-W line of posts at southern edge of unit	88
526	S080	E270	K	19.83-	n/a	0.15	1.00	5d	Vertical post at northern edge of unit	88
527	S075	E275	I	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Void	88
528	S080	E315	L	19.19-	n/a	0.15	0.60	99	Region of greenish clay in NW corner of unit; somewhat irregular	88
529	S075	E275	L	19.12-	n/a	0.18	0.70	5d	Patch of dark soil surrounding the top of a wooden post	88
530	S075	E275	L	19.05-	n/a	0.25	0.50	5d	Patch of dark soil surrounding the top of a wooden post	88
531	S080	E270	M	19.23	n/a	0.15	0.70	find	Wooden post feature located within balk at NE corner of unit	88
532	S075	E275	N	19.10-	20.81-	1.50	3.00	5d	Region of greenish-grey soil surrounding Features 525 and 531	88

Summary of Features Encountered at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45)

1987--1990

Feature No.	NS Unit Coord	EW Unit Coord	Level	Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)	NS dim. (ft)	EW dim. (ft)	Mega	Interpretation	Season
533	S075	E270	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.10	1.50	5c	Window excavated into SE corner of unit for placement of water pump to evacuate excavation unit; acultural, rescue excavation	88
534	S075	E275	S	21.60	22.47	2.10	3.00	5c	Window excavated in south of unit to expose base of post features 525 and 531	88
535	S075	E275	S	21.65-	n/a	0.50	5.00	5d	Horizontal board articulated with Features 525 and 531; exposed in Feature 534	88
536	S075	E275	S	21.65-	n/a	2.00	0.50	5d	Horizontal board articulated with Features 525 and 531; exposed in Feature 534	88
51(a)	N025	W020	B	1.73	1.68	0.95	0.60	1a	Probable planting hole	88
51(b)	N025	W020	B	1.71	1.57	1.70	2.20	1a	Probable planting hole or root run; irregular shape, extends into N25W25	88
9(a)	N020	W005	G	0.59	0.48	1.20	0.48	2a	Probable rodent disturbance; acultural	87
9(b)	N020	W005	G	0.55	0.33	0.80	0.50	2a	Probable rodent disturbance; acultural	87

APPENDIX G:

**MINIMUM CERAMIC VESSEL ANALYSIS
AND SUMMARY LIST**

Paul R. Mullins

Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990

Type	Vessel	Context (Site Strata)	Ware	Type	Form	Primary Decorative Technique	Other Decorative Technique	Mold Motif	Color 1	Color 2	Rim Diam.	Base Diam.	Ht	Base Sherds	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds
CP	1	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPBT	804	HPUN			BLUE	BRWN				0	0	1
CP	2	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	500	HPOV			BLAK	REDD	3.5"			0	7	1
CP	3	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	804	HPUN	MOLD		BLUE		4.5"		3.0"	0	2	0
CP	4	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNR	500	HPUN			BLUE	BRWN	3.0"	0	2.25"	0	9	0
CP	5	1b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	804	HPUN			BLUE		5.0"	0	0	0	4	0
CP	6	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	503	HPUN		EVSC	BLUE		3.5"	1.75"	2 1/8"	0	6	0
CP	7	2b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	503	HPUN		EVSC	BLUE		3.5"	1.75"	2.0"	2	2	0
CP	8	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	500	HPUN			BLUE		0	1.50"	0	1	0	1
CP	9	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	500	HPUN			BLUE		0	1.50"	0	1	0	0
CP	10	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPCR	502	HPUN		OTHR	BLUE		3.0"	0	0	0	3	0
CP	11	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	300	HPUN			BLUE	BRWN	6.0"	0	2.5"	0	4	1
CP	12	2b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	301	HPUN			BLUE		2X4"	2X4"	5/8"	1	1	0
CP	13	2b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	806	HPUN			BLUE		4.75"	0	7/8"	0	4	3
CP	14	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNR	506	HPUN			BLUE	BRWN	6.0"	4.0"	1.5"	0	16	0
CP	15	2a	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	301	HPUN	MOLD	EVSC	BLUE		7 1/2"				4	
CP	16	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	200	HPUN			BLUE		9"	5 1/2"	3/4"	1	2	
CP	17	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPCR	200	HPUN			BLUE		7 3/4"	4 1/2"	7/8"		3	

**Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990**

Type	Vessel	Comments	Units 1	Units 2	Units 3	Units 4	Units 5
CP	1	PROBABLY CUP; ONLY SHERD OF BATAVIAN IN ASSEMBLAGE	N25W10.I				
CP	2	INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR BLACK RIM BANDS WITH CHINESE FIGURE EXTERIOR MOTIF; SLIGHTLY FLANGED RIM; VERY THIN VESSEL	N20W15.I, N20W15.F, N20W15.G (2), N25W15.E, N20W10.F	N25W10.F, N25W10.G			
CP	3	MAY BE SHALLOW BOWL; POOR QUALITY LANDSCAPE MOTIF		N20W15.I (2)			
CP	4	COULD BE SMALL BOWL; LANDSCAPE MOTIF	N20W10.H, N20W15.I (2)	N25W20.H, N20W25.S1/2.D	N15W15.B, N20W15.G	N20W25.S1/2.D (2)	
CP	5			N25W20.P, N20W15.G	N25W15.H, N20W15.G		
CP	6	MATCHING DECORATION, SIZE, VESSEL FORM OF CP-7. MOLDED BODY PANELS.		N20W10.I (2), N20W10.G, N15W15.H, N15W15.I (2)			
CP	7	MATCHING VESSEL TO C-6	N15W15.F, N25W10.H	N15W10.D, N15W10.I			
CP	8	MATCHING INTERIOR CENTER MOTIF TO VELLELS CP6,CP7,CP9, BUT CP8/9 ARE UN-MOLDED,DIFFERENT SIZE; MAY SIMPLY JUST BE SIMILAR MOTIFS.					
CP	9	MATCHING INTERIOR CENTER MOTIF TO CP6,CP7,& CP8; CP8/9 ARE UNMOLDED & HAVE DIFFERENT EXTERIOR MOTIFS THAN CP6/7; CP8/9 MAY ALSO HAVE DIFFERENT MOTIFS FROM EACH OTHER.	AP45 N15 W15.H				
CP	10	STRAIGHT-WALLED,HANDLED CUP; NO ADEQUATE VESSEL CATEGORY WAS AVAIL (I.E. IS NOT A MUG/TANKARD OR COFFEE CUP)		AP45.N20W15.G(3)			
CP	11	FLORAL MOTIF	AP45.N25W20.I,AP45.N25W20.F77.a	AP45.N25W20.H(1)	AP45.N25W15.C(1)	AP45.N25W20.F77.a(1)	
CP	12	LANDSCAPE MOTIF; OVAL, SHALLOW VESSEL, FORM TYPE UNKN; SAND ADHERING TO VESSEL BASE.		AP45.N15W25.E, N25W20.H			
CP	13	LANDSCAPE MOTIF; NO VESSEL IN CHINESE PORCELAIN ASSEMBLAGE WILL ACCOMODATE THIS LID.	AP45.NP.1	AP45.N20W20.NP(2), N25W20.F(2), N20W20.H, N25W20.H	AP45 N25W20.F (2)	AP45 N20W20.H (1)	AP45 N25W20.H (1)
CP	14	DENSELY PAINTED, WELL-EXECUTED LANDSCAPE MOTIF.		AP45 N15W15.H (2),AP45 N15 W15.J (1)	AP45 N20W20.G (1),AP45 N20 W20.I (2),AP45 N20 W15.G (1),AP45 N20 W15.F (1) AP45 N20 W20.C (1),AP45 N20 W10.G (2)	AP45 N20 W10.G (2)	AP45 N15 W15.H (1),AP45 N25 W15.H (1),AP45 N15 W15.G (1),AP45 N20 W15.G (1)
CP	15	IDENTIFIED BY BORDER DESIGN ONLY; NO CENTRAL MOTIF	AP45.ILLEGIBLE W10.H, AP45.N15W25.K	AP45.N15W15.F, AP45.N15W15.G			
CP	16		AP45.N20W15.G	AP45.N20W25.F, AP45.N20W20.I			
CP	17	LANDSCAPE MOTIF		AP45.N20.W10.F, AP45.N20.W15.G (2)			

Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990

Type	Vessel	Context (Site Strata)	Ware	Type	Form	Primary Decorative Technique	Other Decorative Technique	Mold Motif	Color 1	Color 2	Rim Diam.	Base Diam.	Ht	Base Sherds	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds
CP	18	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	200	HPUN		OTHR	BLUE	BRWN	9"	5 1/2"	1 1/4"	1	10	
CP	19	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPCR	301	HPUN			BLUE		8"				1	
CP	20	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPCR	301	HPUN			BLUE		7"				1	
CP	21	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPCR	301	HPUN			BLUE		7"				2	
CP	22	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPCR	301	HPUN			BLUE		9"				1	
CP	23	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	200	HPUN			BLUE		10"	5"	1 1/4"	5	3	1
CP	24	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPCR	200	HPUN			BLUE		7"	4"	3/4"	1	1	
CP	25	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	301	HPUN			BLUE	BRWN	8"				3	
CP	26	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNR	506	HPUN			BLUE		3	1	2			
CP	27	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	804	HPUN			BLUE			3"		1		
CP	28	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	301	HPUN			BLUE		5 1/2"				1	
CP	29	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNR	506	HPUN			BLUE		5"				2	
CP	30	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	200	HPUN			BLUE		8"				3	
CW	11	2a	CREAMWARE	CWNT	807	TPUN			redd				3/4"			1
CW	12	4b	CREAMWARE	CWNT	804	DIPP			BRWN	GREN			1/2"			1
PW	1	2a	PEARLWARE	PWNT	506	HPUN			BLUE		6"				5	
PW	2	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	506	HPUN			BLUE	GREN	6"	3"		1	6	2
PW	3	2b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	500	HPUN			BRWN	BLUE	3"				1	1
PW	4	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	300	HPUN			GREN		6"				2	

Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990

Type	Vessel	Comments	Units 1	Units 2	Units 3	Units 4	Units 5
CP	18	LANDSCAPE MOTIF; DISTINCTIVE BORDER DESIGN; CAN'T IDENTIFY		AP45.N25W20.I (3), AP45.N25W20.H, AP45.N25W20.G, AP45.N25W20.F, AP45.N20W20.F89.b	AP45.N20W10.H (2)	AP45.N25W20.I, AP45.N20W20.F89.b	
CP	19	IDENTIFIED BY DISTINCTIVE BORDER DESIGN; NO CENTRAL MOTIF RECOVERED	AP45.N25W15.H				
CP	20	IDENTIFIED BY DISTINCTIVE BORDER DESIGN; NO CENTRAL MOTIF RECOVERED	AP45.N15W15.F41.2				
CP	21	IDENTIFIED BY DISTINCTIVE BORDER DESIGN; NO CENTRAL MOTIF RECOVERED	AP45.N20W10.F, AP45.N20W15.F				
CP	22	IDENTIFIED BY DISTINCTIVE BORDER DESIGN AND DIAMETER; NO CENTRAL MOTIF RECOVERED	AP45.N20W25.S1/2.D				
CP	23	BUSY LANDSCAPE MOTIF WITH DISTINCTIVE BORDER DESIGN WHICH CAN'T IDENTIFY	AP45.N15W15.H, AP45.N20W15.F	AP45.N20W15.I, AP45.N20W10.G, AP45.N20W15.F (2), AP45.N20W10.H, AP45.N15W10.F12a, AP45.N15W15.H			
CP	24			AP45.N20W20.H, AP45.N20W20.F53a			
CP	25	NO CENTRAL DESIGN RECOVERED	AP45.N25W10.H	AP45.N20W15.E1/2J, AP45.N25W15.E			
CP	26		AP45.N25W10.H	AP45.N20W15.E, AP45.N20W20.H			
CP	27		AP45.N20W20.I				
CP	28	IDENTIFIED ON BASIS OF DISTINCTIVE BORDER MOTIF; NO CENTRAL DESIGN RECOVERED	AP45.N25W20.I				
CP	29	IDENTIFIED DISTINCTIVE BORDER MOTIF; NO CENTRAL DESIGN IDENTIFIED	AP45.N25W20.H, AP45.N20W20.I				
CP	30	IDENTIFIED ON BASIS OF DISTINCTIVE RIM; VARIATION OF THIS BORDER DESIGN ALSO ON VESSEL CP-31	AP45.N20W15.F, AP45.N20W2.F53a, AP45.N20W25.S1/2D				
CW	11	flat vessel fragment; motif illegible	AP 45.N30E(0).D				
CW	12	DISTINCTIVE DECORATION	AP45.N45W20.W				
PW	1		AP45.N20W251/2.D	AP45.N25W10.J, AP45.N25W10.H (2), AP45.N20W20.F			
PW	2	ALSO YELLOW AND BROWN COLORS	AP45.N20W15.H	AP45.N20W10.F, AP45.N25W15.H (2)	AP45.N20W15.F, AP45.N25W15.D	AP45.N20W25S1/2.D, AP45.N20W15.I, AP45.N25W15.H	
PW	3		AP45.N20W15.G, AP45.N15W25.F				
PW	4	EARTH TONE GREEN BAND AT RIM, INK RUNS FROM BAND; MUCH CRAZING; AIR BUBBLES PRESENT	AP45.N25W15.F, AP45.N25W15.I				

Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990

Type	Vessel	Context (Site Strata)	Ware	Type	Form	Primary Decorative Technique	Other Decorative Technique	Mold Motif	Color 1	Color 2	Rim Diam.	Base Diam.	Ht	Base Sherds	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds
PW	5	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	300	HPUN			BLUE		5"				2	1
PW	6	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	804	HPUN			BLUE		4"				2	
PW	7	2a	PEARLWARE	PWNT	601	HPUN			BLUE		6"				4	1
PW	8	2a	PEARLWARE	PWNT	804	HPUN			BLUE		UNKN				1	2
PW	9	2a	PEARLWARE	PWNT	500	HPUN			BLUE		3"				3	
PW	10	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	300	HPUN			GREEN	BRWN						7
PW	11	2a	PEARLWARE	PWNT	201	TPUN	MOLD	EVSC	BLUE		7"	4"	5/8"	4	5	
PW	12	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	300	TRUN	MOLD		BLUE			4"		2		
PW	13	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	804	TRUN			BLAK						1	
PW	14	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	201	MOLD		EVSC	BLUE		7"				6	
PW	15	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	506	TRUN			BLUE		4"			1		
PW	16	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	301	TRUN			BLUE							1
PW	17	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	201	TRUN			BLUE		7"				1	
PW	18	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	804	TRUN			BLUE							1
PW	19	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	201	TRUN			BLUE		7"			1	2	3
PW	20	0	PEARLWARE	PWNT	201	TRUN	MOLD		BLUE		7"				1	
PW	21	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	501	TRUN			BLUE		3"				1	
PW	22	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	804	TRUN			BLUE							1
PW	23	1a	PEARLWARE	PWNT	301	TRUN			BLUE						1	
PW	24	0	PEARLWARE	PWNT	500	SPST			BRWN	GREEN	4"				1	
PW	25	4b	PEARLWARE	PWNT	200	SHEL		EVSC	BLUE				1"		2	
PW	26	4a	PEARLWARE	PWNT	807	HPUN	MOLD	OTHR	GREEN	BLUE			3/4"			1
WW	1	4b	WHITEWARE	WWNT	505	HPUN	MOLD	OTHR	GREEN	BRWN	4"				1	
WW	2	2a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	601	HPUN			GREEN	REDD	6"				2	
WW	3	2b	WHITEWARE	WWNT	300	DIPP			BLUE	WHIT	6"				1	

**Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990**

Type	Vessel	Comments	Units 1	Units 2	Units 3	Units 4	Units 5
PW	5	CRAZING		AP45.N20W20.F53a, AP45.N20W20.F53d (2)			
PW	6			AP45.N20W15.F, AP45.N25W15.H			
PW	7	GEOMETRIC MOTIF ON EXTERIOR, INTERIOR RIM BAND	AP45.N15W15.F, AP45.N25W10.G, AP45.N20W15.G	AP45.N15W10.F79b, AP45.N25W19.F			
PW	8	INTERIOR DESIGN	AP45.N20W15.F	AP45.N25W10.H, AP45.N20W0.G			
PW	9	INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DESIGN	AP45.N20W15.F, N20W15.H, N15W15.G				
PW	10	PEASANT PALLETTE		AP45.N25W15.F (4), AP45.N20W15.H	AP45.N25W20.H, AP45.N20W15.I		
PW	11	IMPRESSED MAKERS MARK; "EARLY IN THE 19TH C. THE NAME (DAVENPORT) WAS LETTERED IN AND ARC SHAPE ABOVE AN ANCHOR" (HUGHES AND HUGHES, 1956).		AP45.N20W10.J(2), AP45.N15W15.F (6), AP45.N15W15.G			
PW	12			AP45.N20W20.G, AP45.N20W20.NP			
PW	13		AP45.N20W15.G				
PW	14	BLUE RIMMED SHELL EDGE		AP45.N20W10.G (4), AP45.N15W10.H (2)			
PW	15		AP45.N20W25(N1/2).M				
PW	16		AP45.N25W20.H				
PW	17		AP45.N20W20.H				
PW	18		AP45.N20W10.G				
PW	19		AP45.N20W20.H, AP45.N20W15.G, AP45.N25W20.H	AP45.N10W10.I, AP45.N25W10.F60c, AP45.N25W15.H			
PW	20	WILLOW PATTERN	AP45.N25W15.NP				
PW	21	WILLOW PATTERN WITH HANDLE	AP45.N20W25(S1/2).D				
PW	22	WILLOW PATTERN	AP45.N20W20.H				
PW	23	WILLOW PATTERN	AP45.N30W20.A				
PW	24	MULTI-COLORED SPONGED EXTERIOR WITH PAINTED BROWN INTERIOR RIM BAND; ALSO HAS COLOR BLUE	AP45.NP				
PW	25	NO IMPRESSED EDGE		AP45.N30W20.N, AP45.N30W20.O			
PW	26	MOLDED MOTIF IS A TREE; THIS MAY BE A SOFT-PASTE PORCELAIN	AP45.N45W20.W				
WW	1	MOLDED LEAF MOTIF AT RIM HIGHLIGHTED WITH PAINTING	AP45.N20W20.H				
WW	2			AP45.NOW5.D, AP45.N15W5			
WW	3		AP45.N15E5.O				

**Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
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Type	Vessel	Context (Site Strata)	Ware	Type	Form	Primary Decorative Technique	Other Decorative Technique	Mold Motif	Color 1	Color 2	Rim Diam.	Base Diam.	Ht	Base Sherds	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds
WW	4	1b	WHITEWARE	WWNT	804	DIPP			BLUE	WHIT					2	3
WW	5	1a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	804	DIPP			BLUE	WHIT						1
WW	6	4b	WHITEWARE	WWNT	804	DIPP			BLUE	WHIT	5 1/2"				1	
WW	7	2b	WHITEWARE	WWNT	300	DIPP			BLUE	WHIT	6"				1	1
WW	8	0 NOT FH	WHITEWARE	WWNT	804	DIPP			GREN	WHIT	6-8"				2	
WW	9	0 NOT FH	WHITEWARE	WWNT	804	DIPP			BLUE	WHIT					1	1
WW	10	2a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	804	DIPP			BLUE	WHIT	3-4"				1	1
WW	11	4b	WHITEWARE	WWNT	404	DIPP		OTHR	BLUE	WHIT					2	5
WW	12	2a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	301	TRUN			BLUE					1		
WW	13	4b	WHITEWARE	WWNT	301	TPUN			BLUE		UNKN		2"		1	
WW	14	4b	WHITEWARE	WWNT	500	TPUN			REDD							1
WW	15	0	WHITEWARE	WWNT	807	TPUN			GREN				1/2"			1
WW	16	1b	WHITEWARE	WWNT	301	TRUN			BLAK				1 1/4"			1
WW	17	0	WHITEWARE	WWNT	807	TPUN			PURP				1/2"			1
WW	18	1a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	507	SPST			GREN		6"	3 1/4"	1"	1		1
WW	19	2a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	804	SPST			REDD	BLUE	4"				1	
WW	20	1a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	804	SPST			REDD				1/2&3"		1	1
WW	21	1a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	202	SHEL		EVSC	GREN		8"				3	
WW	22	2a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	200	SHEL		EVSC	BLUE		8 1/2"				1	
WW	23	4b	WHITEWARE	WWNT	200	SHEL		UNIM	BLUE				3/4"		1	
WW	24	0 NOT FH	WHITEWARE	WWNT	807	SHEL		BEAD	GREN				1"		1	
WW	25	2a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	203	UNDC					9"				1	
WW	26	2a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	807	MOLD		BEAD					1 1/8"		1	
WW	27	2a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	202	UNDC					8 1/2"				1	
WW	28	5c	WHITEWARE	WWNT	702	UNDC					CA 9"				1	
WW	29	2a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	506	UNDC					CA 6"				1	
WW	30	5c	WHITEWARE	WWNT	700	UNDC					11 3/4	5 5/8	4 1/8	2	4	5
WW	31	2b	WHITEWARE	WWNT	204	SHEL		UNIM	BLUE		10"				2	

**Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
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Type	Vessel	Comments	Units 1	Units 2	Units 3	Units 4	Units 5
WW	4		AP45.N15W30.NP, AP45.N15W25.M (4)				
WW	5		AP45.N35E0.C				
WW	6	COLOR IS BLUE WITH WHITE AND BROWN ANNULAR BANDS	AP45.N20W25.N				
WW	7	COLOR IS PALE BLUE AND OFF WHITE WITH BROWN ANNULAR BANDS	AP45.N15E5.O (2)				
WW	8		AP45.N25E15.B, AP45.N25E15.A				
WW	9		AP45.N25E15.G (2)				
WW	10	SOME KIND OF RIDGE IS PRESENT AROUND THE EXTERIOR OF VESSEL, BELOW RIM		AP45.N20E0.F17a, AP45.N15E0.F27d			
WW	11	ROULETTE RIM		AP45.N20W20.G (5), AP45.N25W10.H, AP45.25W20.H			
WW	12	POSSIBLE HISTORICAL STYLE	AP45.N20E0.I				
WW	13		AP45.N20W25(S1/2).D				
WW	14		AP45.N25W20.I				
WW	15		AP45.N45W2_ (ILLEGIBLE)				
WW	16		AP45.N15W10.D				
WW	17		AP45.N15W15.E_ (ILLEGIBLE)				
WW	18	GREEN SPONGED INTERIOR BRIM	AP45.N35E0.C, AP45.N35W10.H				
WW	19	EITHER CUP OR SMALL BOWL	AP45.N45W20.N				
WW	20	SMALL CUP OR BOWL	AP45.N15E0.E, AP45.N1535W1/2.M				
WW	21	EARLY WHITEWARE (ca.1820S)	AP45.N35E0.E, AP45.N35E0.F, AP45.NP				
WW	22	ENAMEL NOT CONFORMING TO MOLD (i.e. ONLY A BAND AROUND VESSEL RIM)	AP45.N20E0.I				
WW	23		AP45.N20W10.G				
WW	24	BEADED BORDER WITH ADDITIONAL MOLDING, POSSIBLY SHELL EDGE	AP45.N25E15.F				
WW	25		AP45.N25W10.E				
WW	26	PROBABLY FLATWARE; IDENTIFIED BY DISTINCTIVE MOLDING	AP45.N20W25.E				
WW	27		AP45.N20W10.E				
WW	28	MAY BE BASIN	AP45.N0W10.F64a				
WW	29		AP 45. N30W20 J				
WW	30	SLIGHTLY OVOID VESSEL SHAPE; SOME BLUE IN GLAZE, PROBABLY EARLY WHITEWARE, IE. TRANSITIONAL PEARLWARE/WHITEWARE.		AP45 N0W10 O(3), AP45 N0W10 F64a(7), AP45 N0W10 F64b			
WW	31		AP45 N15 E0 F12d, AP45 N15 E0 F18d				

Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
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Type	Vessel	Context (Site Strata)	Ware	Type	Form	Primary Decorative Technique	Other Decorative Technique	Mold Motif	Color 1	Color 2	Rim Diam.	Base Diam.	Ht	Base Sherds	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds
WW	32	2a	WHITEWARE	WWNT	807	TPUN			BRWN				3/4"			1
IR	1	4a	IRONSTONE	IRUN	804	UNDC						2 3/4"		1		
SB	1	4b	COARSE STONEWARE	SBUN	804	UNDC			TAN							5
SB	2	4c	COARSE STONEWARE	SBUN	804	UNDC			TAN	BRWN						3
SB	3	4b	COARSE STONEWARE	SBUN	804	UNDC			TAN	BRWN						1
SB	4	4b	COARSE STONEWARE	SBUN	804	INCI			BRWN							2
SB	5	4b	COARSE STONEWARE	SBUN	600	UNDC			BRWN		1/2"				1	
SG	1	2a	COARSE STONEWARE	SGUN	804	UNDC										3
SG	2	4a	COARSE STONEWARE	SGUN	804	HPUN			BLUE		CA.7"				1	
SG	3	4b	COARSE STONEWARE	SGUN	604	HPUN			BLUE		5"				1	
SG	4	5c	COARSE STONEWARE	SGUN	703	HPUN			BLUE		8"				1	4
SG	5	4b	COARSE STONEWARE	SGWW	804	INCI			BLUE							1
SG	6	1a	COARSE STONEWARE	SGWW	804	HPUN			BLUE							1
WS	1	4b	WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	WSNT	205	MOLD		BRCN			12"				1	
WS	2	0	WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE	WSNT	200	UNDC									1	
WS	3	4b	WHITE SALT GLAZE	WSNT	807	UNDC							1 1/4"			1
WS	4	4b	WHITE SALT GLAZE	WSNT	500	UNDC					CA 2"	CA 2"	2 1/2"			2
WS	5	4b	WHITE SALT GLAZE	WSSB	804	INCI			BLUE							
WS	6	4b	WHITE SALT GLAZE	WSSB	807	INCI			BLUE							1
RK	1	5c	ROCKINGHAM	RKNT	703	MOTL			BRWN	BRWN	6 1/2"	6 1/2"	3 3/4"	9	2	5
BB	1	4b	BLACK BASALT	BBNT	405	ENGN	UNDC					CA 3"		1		
JK	1	1a	JACKFIELD	JKNT	807	UNDC										1
RA	1	4b	ROSSO ANTICO	RANT	405	MOLD									1	1
AS	1	2a	ASTBURY	ASNT	405	MOLD										1
AS	2	4b	ASTBURY	ASNT	405	ENGN									1	2
NT	1	1b	NOTTINGHAM	NTNT	301	UNDC					8"				1	
NT	2	2a	NOTTOMGHAM	NTNT	804	MOLD					6"				1	

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Type	Vessel	Comments	Units 1	Units 2	Units 3	Units 4	Units 5
WW	32	TENTATIVE I.D. OF WARE TYPE; VERY SMALL SHERD; COULD BE CREAMWARE BODY	AP45 N35W10 E				
IR	1	PROBABLY BOWL	AP45.N45W20.X				
SB	1			AP45.N20W15.F(2)	AP45.N20W15.F(3).		
SB	2			AP45.NP(1), N0W5.O(2)			
SB	3	ENGLISH BROWN STONEWARE	AP45.N20W25(S 1/2).D				
SB	4	INCISED LINES ON BODY	AP45.N20W30.F53.b, N25W15.H				
SB	5	AMERICAN BROWN	AP45.N20W15.G				
SG	1	GREY BODY WITH BROWN IRON OXIDE WASH; PROBABLY JAR		AP45.N25W10.J (2)	AP45.N25W10.H		
SG	2	AMERICAN BLUE/GREY; INCISED LINES ON BODY	AP45.N45W20.W				
SG	3	AMERICAN BLUE/GREY	AP45.N20W25.J				
SG	4	AMERICAN BLUE/GREY		AP45.N0W5.Q	AP45.N0W10.K (2)	AP45.N0W5.H	AP45.N0W10.C
SG	5	INCISED SPIRAL MOTIF; PROBABLY STORAGE JAR OR CHAMBER(SLIGHTLY GLOBULAR FORM)	AP45.N25W15.I				
SG	6	POOR QUALITY, WASHED-OUT COBALT; THIN VESSEL, MAY BE MUG/TANKARD	AP45.N45W20.F6g.				
WS	1		AP45.N20W15.J				
WS	2	OCTAGONAL PLATE	NOT RECORDED DURING MVC				
WS	3	HANDLE ONLY; PROBABLY TO TEA POT OR PITCHER	AP45.N20W15.I				
WS	4	STRAIGHT WALLED HANDLED CUP; A VERY SIMILAR VESSEL IS ILLUSTRATED IN MOUNTFORD(1971), PLATE 59		AP45.N20W20.J	AP45.N20W25.N		
WS	5	TANKARD OR BOWL	AP45.N20W20.I				
WS	6	DEBASED SCRATCH BLUE; VESSEL PROBABLY BOWL OR CUP.	AP45.N20W15.G				
RK	1	DRAIN HOLE CA 1 1/2" DIAMETER		AP45.N0W10.F64a(14) N0W5.Q(2)			
BB	1		AP45.N20W10.I				
JK	1	ONLY JACKFIELD SHERD IDENTIFIED IN ASSEMBLAGE; PROBABLY A TEA VESSEL	AP45.N20W25.C				
RA	1	LEDGED TEAPOT WITH EDGE OF MOLDED MOTIF	AP45.N20W20.F, AP45.N20W25.S1/2.D				
AS	1	HANDLE ONLY; PROBABLY WENT TO PITCHER OR TEAPOT	AP45.N25W10.G				
AS	2	GEOMETRIC ENGINE-TURN PATTERN(WAVY LINES); LEDGED INTERIOR	AP45.N25W20.H(2), AP45.N25W20.I				
NT	1	PROBABLY PLATE RIM	AP45.N20E15.D				
NT	2	MAY BE SMALL BOWL	AP45.N25W10.F				

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Type	Vessel	Context (Site Strata)	Ware	Type	Form	Primary Decorative Technique	Other Decorative Technique	Mold Motif	Color 1	Color 2	Rim Diam.	Base Diam.	Ht	Base Sherds	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds
RE	1	2b	REFINED EARTHENWARE	RERR	804	SLIP										1
RE	2	1a	REFINED EARTHENWARE	RENT	507	MOTL			BRWN					1		2
RE	3	2b	REFINED EARTHENWARE	RENT	807	UNDC										1
TG	1	2a	TIN-GLAZE	TGUN	804	UNDC					CA21/ 2				1	1
TG	2	4a	TIN-GLAZE	TGUN	804	HPUN			BLUE						1	
TG	3	4b	TIN-GLAZE	TGUN	804	HPUN			BLUE						1	2
CE	1	1a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUN	807	INCI	SLIP		WHIT	REDD						1
CE	2	0	COARSE EARTHENWARE,N. DEVON	CEUN	807	UNDC										1
CE	3	1a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUN	807	UNDC										2
CE	4	1a	COARSE EARTHENWARE,N.DEVON	CENF	807	UNDC										1
CE	5	1a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUN	804	UNDC						13/4"		1		
CE	6	4a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEBU	804	UNDC										1
CE	7	2b	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CECG	804	UNDC									1	5
SL	1	2a	SLIPWARE	SLOT	301	SLIP					ca.11"				1	1
CE	9	5c	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CECG	301	SLIP							1"		1	
CE	10	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CECG	604	UNDC						5 1/2"		1		6

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Type	Vessel	Comments	Units 1	Units 2	Units 3	Units 4	Units 5
RE	1	WHITE SLIPPED INTERIOR, YELLOW SLIPPED EXTERIOR BAND ON BROWN EXTERIOR BODY UNDER CLEAR GLAZE; PROBABLY PART OF A TEA SERVICE, E.G. A CREAMER;	AP45.N15W5.E				
RE	2	VERY DENSE BODY WITH BRIGHT, ROCJINGHAM TYPE MOTTLED GLAZE; TYPICAL LATE 19TH C.COLOR, FOOTRING TYPE.	AP45.N15W15.A(2), AP45.N15W25.A				
RE	3	VERY DENSE., DULL YELLOWISH BODY, PROBABLY LATE 19THC.; IDENTIFIED ON BASIS OF DISTINCTIVE COLOR.	AP45.N15.E0.F				
TG	1	LIGHT RED BODY COVERED WITH WHITE SLIP AND GLAZED OVER SLIP; LIGHTLY ROLLED RIM	AP45.N20E0.H, AP45.N20E0.G				
TG	2	BLUE BANDED RIM	AP45.N30E5.N				
TG	3	INTERIOR BLUE BANDS, ABSTRACT EXTERIOR MOTIFS; VESSEL HEAVILY COVERED WITH MORTAR ADHERED TO GLAZE.		AP45.N15W25.J, AP45N20W15.H	AP45.N20W15.I		
CE	1	MAY BE NORTH DEVON, BUT BODY IS DARKER RED THAN NORTH DEVON;WHITE COLOR APPEARS RED UNDER CLEAR LEAD GLAZE, INCISED TO REVEAL RED BODY.	AP45.N20W5.C				
CE	2	GRAVEL-TEMPERED WITH APPLE GREEN LEAD GLAZE	AP45.N25W5.NP				
CE	3	GRAVEL-TEMPERED WITH INTERIOR BROWN GLAZE; PROBABLY NORTH DEVON, BU HAS NO GREY BODY CORE; MATCHING THESE TWO TOGETHER AS A SINGLE VESSEL IS TENTATIVE ASSIGNMENT.	AP45.N15W25.D, AP45.N35E5.W1/2.I				
CE	4	UNGLAZED, FINE TEMPERED NORTHDEVON	AP45.N20E0.D				
CE	5	DARK BROWN HAND GLAZED EXTERIOR, UNGLAZED INTERIOR;VESSEL FORM UNKNOWN; VERY DENSE RED REARTHENWARE BODY LIKE BUCKLEY, BUT LACKS LAYERS OF YELLOW CLAY IN BODY.	AP45.N20W30.B				
CE	6		AP45.N45W20.Z				
CE	7	POURING VESSEL, SMALL POURING GUTTER; CLR GLZ BODY W/ LARGE STAIN SPOTS UNDER GLAZE; VESSEL INTERIOR UNDERGLAZE	AP45.N15E5.W1/2.M, AP45.N15E0.L, AP45.N15E0.19d, AP45.N15E0.K	AP45.N15E5.W1/2.M, AP45.N15E0.NP			
SL	1	NOTCHED VESSEL RIM; SLIP ON EDGES OF SHERD; SLIP PATTERN PROBABLY TRAILED; TRAILED OR COMBED	AP45.N25W10.D, AP45.N15E15.D				
CE	9	MAY HAVE BEEN SLIP DECORATED ELSEWHERE ON VESSEL; VERY CHALKY WHITE BODY W/ CLR KEAD	AP45.N0W5.L				
CE	10	CLR GLZ INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR; STRAIGHT-WALLED CROCK/JAR	AP45.N25W10.H (2), AP45.N25W10.I	AP45.N25W10.H (4)			

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Type	Vessel	Context (Site Strata)	Ware	Type	Form	Primary Decorative Technique	Other Decorative Technique	Mold Motif	Color 1	Color 2	Rim Diam.	Base Diam.	Ht	Base Sherds	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds
CE	11	4b	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CECG	607	UNDC										25
CE	12	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CECG	702	UNDC							1 1/2"		1	
CE	13	5c	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CECG	807	UNDC							1 1/2"		1	
CE	14	4b	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEBG	804	UNDC			BLAK				1 3/4"			1
CE	15	5c	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUN	804	MOTL						C.9.5"		1		
CE	16	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					6 1/8"	3 7/8"	5 1/8"	3	8	9
CE	17	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					5 3/8"	3 1/2"	4 5/8"	1	8	3
CE	18	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC			MAUVE		3 1/8"	2"	3 1/4"	2	3	
CE	19	1a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 6"				3	
CE	20	1a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 6"				1	
CE	21	1a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 6"				1	
CE	22	5a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C4.5"				1	
CE	23	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 5"				1	
CE	24	3a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 6"				1	
CE	25	4b	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 6"				1	
CE	26	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C.6.5"				1	
CE	27	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 7"				1	
CE	28	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 4"				3	
CE	29	0	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	804	UNDC					C 5.5"				2	
CE	30	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C 5.75				1	

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Type	Vessel	Comments	Units 1	Units 2	Units 3	Units 4	Units 5
CE	11	HANDLED VESSEL W/ INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR GLZ; GLOBULAR SHAPE	AP45.N20W15.F, AP45.N25W15.G, AP45.N25W10.I (2), AP45.N25W10.H (5), AP45.N25W10.J, AP45.N20W10.H,AP45.N20W10. F(3),AP45.N20W10.I,AP45.N25 W15.H,AP45.N15W10.F79	AP45.N25W10.H (2)	AP45.N25W10.J, AP45.N20W20.H	AP45.N20W15.F (2)	AP45.N20W15.H, AP45.N20W15.F
CE	12	CLR GLZD EVERTED RIM SHERD; COULD ALSO BE PAN OR BASIN	AP45.N15W25.L				
CE	13	LIGHT APPLE-GREEN LEAD-GLZD ROLLED RIM SHERD	AP45.N0W5.F31.a				
CE	14	BLACK LEAD GLZ ON INTERIOR AND PARTIALLY ON EXTERIOR; DENSE DARK RED BODY	UNRECORDED DURING MVC				
CE	15	CARAMEL GLZ A LA ROCKINGHAM; VERY THICK GLASSY GLZ; I HAVE NO IDEA WHAT THIS IS	AP45.N0W5.I				
CE	16	WHEEL TURNED W/ DRAIN IN BASE		AP45.N30E0.I (17), AP45.N25E0.I (2), AP45.NP			
CE	17	MOLDED W/ DRAIN IN BASE		AP45.N15E0/N20E0.F17h (7), AP45.N20E0.F17?, AP45.NP (4)			
CE	18	WHEEL TURNED W/ DRAIN IN BASE		AP45.N20E0.F17e, AP45.N15E0/N20E0.F17h, AP45N15E0/N20E0.F17i, AP45.N15E0/N20E0.F17g			
CE	19	MOLDED "STACKER" RIM	AP45.N20W15.C	AP45.N20W15.F32?, AP45.N20W15.C			
CE	20	MOLDED "STACKER" RIM	AP45.N20W15.C				
CE	21	MOLDED "STACKER" RIM	AP45.N45W20.E				
CE	22	STACKER RIM, PROBABLY MOLDED	AP45.N0W5.E				
CE	23	WHEEL TURNED	AP45.N15W25.O				
CE	24	MOLDED	AP45.N30E0.I				
CE	25	WHEEL TURNED	AP45.N20W10.F				
CE	26	WHEEL TURNED	AP45.N45W20.N				
CE	27		AP45.N25W5.E				
CE	28		AP45.N15E0/N20E0.F17h	AP45.NP (2)			
CE	29	UNGLZD, BUFF-BODIED; CLAY HAS HIGH % OF MICA; POSS. FLOWER POT OR SHALLOW HOLLOW WARE VESSEL FORM; I DON'T BELIEVE THIS IS A FLOWER POT	AP45.N25W10.NP, AP45.NP				
CE	30	IRON STAINS FROM WIRE WRAPPED AROUND VESSEL BELOW ROLLED RIM	AP45.N25W10.H				

Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990

Type	Vessel	Context (Site Strata)	Ware	Type	Form	Primary Decorative Technique	Other Decorative Technique	Mold Motif	Color 1	Color 2	Rim Diam.	Base Diam.	Ht	Base Sherds	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds
CE	31	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 5"				1	
CE	32	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 4"				1	
CE	33	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 6"				2	
CE	34	4b	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 5"				1	
CE	35	1a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 8"				1	
CE	36	4a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					6"				1	
CE	37	1a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					4"				2	
CE	38	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C.5.5"				1	
CE	39	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 7"				3	
CE	40	0	COURSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 3"				3	
CE	41	2b	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C. 5"				1	
CE	42	0 NOT FH	COARSE EARTHENWARE	CEUG	800	UNDC					C.4.5"				1	
CP	31	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	506	HPUN			BLUE		Ca 6"				2	1
CP	32	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	502	HPOV	GILD		REDD	BLAK	Ca 3.5	1.75"	2"	1	13	6
CP	33	1a	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	506	HPOV			BLAK		5.24	3.25	1.25	2	8	
CP	34	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	200	HPOV			REDD	GREN		4.5		1		3
CP	35	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	500	HPOV			BLAK	REDD	2.5				2	
CP	36	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	506	HPOV			GREN	YELO					5	
CP	37	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	506	HPOV			REDD		5.25	Ca.3	1.25	1	1	
CP	38	4b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	500	HPOV	MOLD	EVSC	BLAK		3.25				2	
CP	39	2b	CHINESE PORCELAIN	CPNT	500	HPOV			BLAK		Ca 3				2	

**Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990**

Type	Vessel	Comments	Units 1	Units 2	Units 3	Units 4	Units 5
CE	31	IRON STAINS FROM WIRE WRAPPED AROUND VESSEL RIM	AP45.N25W10.H				
CE	32	IRON STAIN WHERE WIRE WAS WRAPPED AROUND VESSEL'S EXTERIOR AT RIM	AP45.N25W10.G				
CE	33			AP45.N25E0.I (1), AP45.N30E0.I (1)			
CE	34		AP45.N20W15.F				
CE	35	VESSEL COMPOSED OF CLAY WITH DISTINCTIVE RED INCLUSIONS	AP45.N30E0.F6.G				
CE	36		AP45.N30E0.K				
CE	37			AP45.N15W25.C (1), AP45.NP (1)			
CE	38		AP45.N25W10.H				
CE	39		AP45.N15W10 (1)	AP45.N15W5.E (1), AP45.N25W5.D (1)			
CE	40	VERY THIN BUFF BODY WITH HINT OF WHAT MAY BE A BAND OF SLIP; NO GLAZE IN BODY	AP45.N15W10 (1)	AP45.N15W10 (2)			
CE	41		AP45.N15E5.W1/2.H				
CE	42		AP45.N50E0.D				
CP	31	IDENTIFIED ON BASIS OF DISTINCTIVE GEOMETRIC BORDER MOTIF; A VARIATION ON THIS DESIGN ALSO ON VESSE CP30	AP45.N15W15.J	AP45.N15W10.H, AP45.N20W15.E			
CP	32	FLORAL MOTIF	AP45.N20W15.H(2), N20W20.H	N20W15.F(2), N20W10.I, N20W15.H(5), N20W15.G, N25W15.I	N20W15.F(2)	N20W20.I, N20E0.G	N25W15.I, N20W15.H
CP	33	BANDED BORDER WITH FLORAL DESIGN; CP-37 (SAUCER) MAY BE MATCHING VESSEL, HAS SAME BORDER MOTIF; VESSEL CP-38 (CUP) HAS SAME BORDER MOTIF, MAY ALSO MATCH.	AP45.N20W20.F3.d	N25W20.I, N20W20.F89.a(3), N25W20.K, N20W20.H	N20W20.H(2)		
CP	34	BLAK. CENTRAL BITD MOTIF WITH FLORAL ELEMENTS	AP45.N20W25.F	N25W20.H(3)			
CP	35	YELO. CHINESE FIGURE MOTIF	AP45.N20W15.I(2)				
CP	36	BLAK. FLORAL MOTIF	AP45.N25W15.I, N20W20.H(2)	N20E0.G, N20W15.F			
CP	37	BANDED BORDER. SAME MOTIF A/VAND SIZE AS CP-33; CP-37 HAS NO FLORAL ELEMANTS ON REMAINING VESSEL, BUT MAY BE MATCH; CP-38 (CUP) HAS SAME BORDER MOTIF IN BLACK.		AP45.N25W15.H, N20W10.H			
CP	38	SAME BORDER AS CP-33 AND CP-37 (SAUCERS); MAY BE BLACK FLORAL(?) EXTERIOR MOTIF.	AP45.N20W10.I, N15W10.F12.a				
CP	39	GEOMETRIC RIM MOTIF; SHERDS DAMAGED BY SOIL ABRASION.	A[45.N15W10.N, N20W10.I				

**Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990**

Type	Vessel	Context (Site Strata)	Ware	Type	Form	Primary Decorative Technique	Other Decorative Technique	Mold Motif	Color 1	Color 2	Rim Diam.	Base Diam.	Ht	Base Sherds	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds
EP	1	4b	ENGLISH PORCELAIN, BONE CHINA	EPBC	500	HPOV	GILD		BLUE		Ca 3"	1.5"		1	7	13
EP	2	4b	ENGLISH PORCELAIN, BONE CHINA	EPBC	506	HPOV			REDD				1.5		1	
EP	3	4b	ENGLISH PORCELAIN, BONE CHINA	EPBC	506	HPOV	GILD		BLAK				1.25			1
EP	4	1a	ENGLISH PORCELAIN, BONE CHINA	EPBC	807	LSTR			PURP				.5"			1
EP	5	4b	ENGLISH PORCELAIN, HARD PASTE	EPHP	500	HPUN	GILD	EVSC	BLUE		4.25	2	2.5		2	
OP	1	0 NOT FH	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN, EUROPEAN	OPEH	807	UNDC						3.25 L		1		
OP	2	2a	HARDPASTE	OPHP	200	HPOV			UNKN			3.5		1		
OP	3	1a	HARD-PASTE PORECLAIN, EUROPEAN	OPEH	301	UNDC							1.5		1	
OP	4	2a	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	OPHP	507	UNDC						3" ?	1.125	1		
CW	1	2a	CREAMWARE	CWNT	500	TPOV			REDD		3"				1	1
CW	2	4b	CREAMWARE	CWNT	806	MOLD		BDRL			3"				1	
CW	3	4b	CREAMWARE	CWNT	203	MOLD		ROYL			Ca 9"				5	
CW	4	4b	CREAMWARE	CWNT	804	MOLD		BEAD			C 3.5	2		6	3	3
CW	5	1a	CREAMWARE	CWNT	203	MOLD		NWQN			Ca 9"				2	
CW	6	4b	CREAMWARE	CWNT	200	MOLD		FETH			?				1	
CW	7	4b	CREAMWARE	CWNT	404	UNDC									10	2
CW	8	2a	CREAMWARE	CWNT	301	MOLD									1	

**Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990**

Type	Vessel	Comments	Units 1	Units 2	Units 3	Units 4	Units 5
EP	1	CHINESE MOTIF	AP45.N25W10, N20W15.G, N20W10.G, N25W15.H	N20W10.G(2), N20E0.I, N25W15.I, N20W15.H, AP45.NP	N20W15.I, AP45.NP	N20W15.G(3)	N20W10.I, N20W10.H
EP	2	CHINESE STYLE RIM MOTIF; IDENTIFIED ON BASIS OF DISTINCTIVE RIM MOTIF.	AP45.N25W10.F77.a				
EP	3	FLORAL MOTIF HIGHLIGHTED WITH GILDING	AP45.N25W10.F77.a				
EP	4	PROBABLY TEA VESSEL; IDENTIFIED ON BASIS OF DISTINCTIVE DECORATION.	AP45.N15W25.C				
EP	5	CHINESE LANDSCAPE MOTIF W/ GEO. GILDING; THIS VESSEL HAS A GLAZED FOOTRING AND GILDING NO USED ON CHINESE WARES. VESSEL FORM CORRESPONDS TO CAUGHLEY VESSEL PORFILES IN CUSHION. MAY BE A CHINESE WARE W/ GILDING ADDED IN ENGLAND. GUESS LATE	AP45.N20W20.G, N20W20.J				
OP	1	MAY BE SAUCE BOAT OR TUREEN; LATE 19TH C. VESSEL FORM.	AP45N15E15.I				
OP	2	HEAT ALTERED; SPARSE CENTRAL MOTIF, POSSIBLY FLORAL, DESTROYED; FOOTRING DESIGN NOT CHINESE.	AP45.N20E0.G				
OP	3	IDENTIFIED BY DISTINCTIVE FOOTRING AND HEAVILY WORN GLAZE.	AP45N25W5.C				
OP	4	VESSEL FRAG. FEELS AS THOUGH IT HAD MOLDED RIM PANELS RISING FROM VESSEL WELL TO RIM.	AP45.N25W10.C				
CW	1	TENATIVE WARETYPE, RED TRANSFER PRINTED LETTERING	AP45.N25W25.F, UNLABELED				
CW	2		AP45.N25W20.I				
CW	3			AP45.N20W20.F89.b, N20W15.F, N25W15.I	N20W15.F(2)		
CW	4	ILLUSTRATION OF BOWL W/ THIS DECORATION AND DIMENSIONS IN CAMPBELL (CREAMWARE, PARKS CANADA 1984) P. 231		AP45.N20W25.K(5), N20W25.L(2), N20W25N.M(2)	N25W20.NP, N25W20.F77.a, N25W20.F77.d		
CW	5			AP45.N35E0.F19.a, N35E5W.I			
CW	6		AP45.N20W15.F				
CW	7	VESSEL MAY BE SAUCEBOAT; ONLY GUTTER OF VESSEL RECOVERED.	AP45.N25W10.H, N25W15.I, N20W10.G, N25W10.H, AP45.NP	N15W15.I, N25W15.F, N20W15.F(5)			
CW	8	VESSEL WITH SIMILAR SCALLOPED EDGE AND BODY MOLDING DESCRIBED IN CAMPBELL(CREAMWARE) P. 188 AS A SALAD DISH.	AP45.N20W10.E				

Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990

Type	Vessel	Context (Site Strata)	Ware	Type	Form	Primary Decorative Technique	Other Decorative Technique	Mold Motif	Color 1	Color 2	Rim Diam.	Base Diam.	Ht	Base Sherds	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds
CW	9	4b	CREAMWARE	CWNT	200	UNDC					Ca 6"				1	
CW	10	4b	CREAMWARE	CWNT	804	TPOV			BLAK				5/8"			1
CE	8	2a	COARSE EARTHENWARE, SLIPWARE	SLMT	301	SLIP			WHIT		Ca 11"				1	1

**Minimum Ceramic Vessel List, St. Mary's Site (18AP45)
Frame House and Carroll Garden
1987--1990**

Type	Vessel	Comments	Units 1	Units 2	Units 3	Units 4	Units 5
CW	9	OCTAGONAL PLATE WITHOUT RIM MOLDING; AND OCTAGONAL PLATE W/ DIAMOND BORDER IS ILLUSTRATED IN CAMPBELL P. 172; THIS VESSEL HAS A SLIGHTLY CONCAVED BRIM; OCTAGONAL CREAMWARE ARE CATALOGED IN WEDGWOOD 1802 SHAPE INVENTORY (NOEL-HUME 1985:116)	AP45.N20W20.G				
CW	10	BLACK BAT PRINT LETTERING "-TRIDES/-D-" IN CURSIVE WITH FLOURISHES MARKING EDGE OF REMAINING MOTIF OR CARTOUCHE; THIN VESSEL, MAY BE CUP.	AP45.N20W25S.D				
CE	8	NOTCHED VESSEL RIM; SLIP ON EDGES OF SHERD, SLIP PATTERN PROBABLY TRAILED	AP45.N25W10.D, N15E15.D				

APPENDIX H:

SOIL PROFILES AND DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE ST. MARY'S SITE (18AP45), 1987–1990

Figure H.1. Profile on East 15 Grid Line, Facing East.

Figure H.2. Profile on East 0 Grid Line, Facing East.

Figure H.3. Profile on West 5 Grid Line, Facing East.

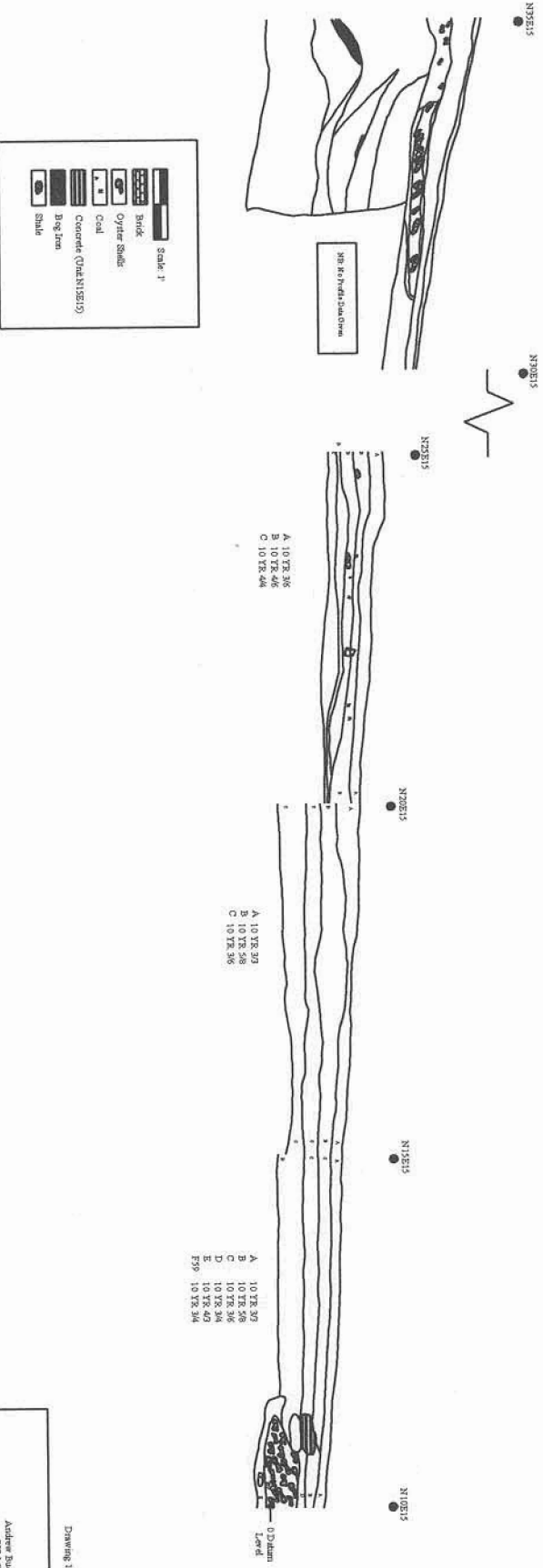
Figure H.6. Profile on North 15 Grid Line, Facing North.

Figure H.7. Profile on North 20 Grid Line, Facing North.

Figure H.8. North Profile of Unit N20 E15.

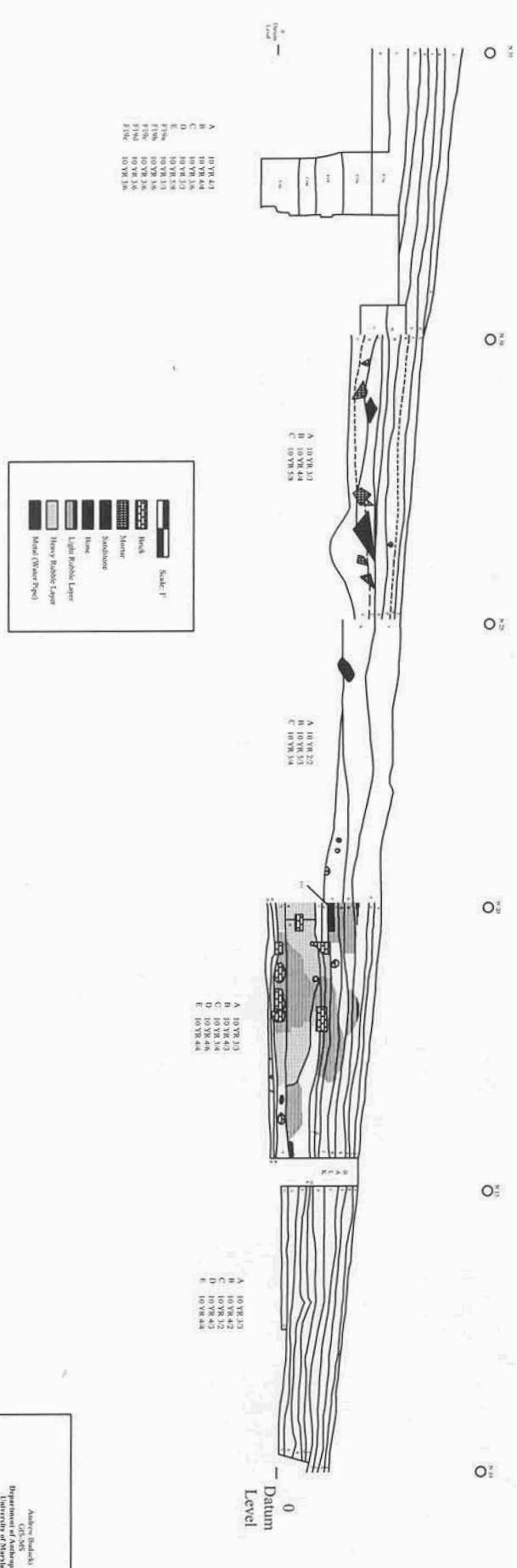
Figure H.9. Profile on North 25 Grid Line, Facing North.

Figure H.10. Four Profiles for Unit N70 E125.



Drawing 147

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- A 10 YR 4.1
- B 10 YR 4.4
- C 10 YR 5.6
- D 10 YR 5.5
- E 10 YR 5.2
- F10a 10 YR 3.1
- F10c 10 YR 3.6
- F10d 10 YR 3.6
- F10e 10 YR 3.6

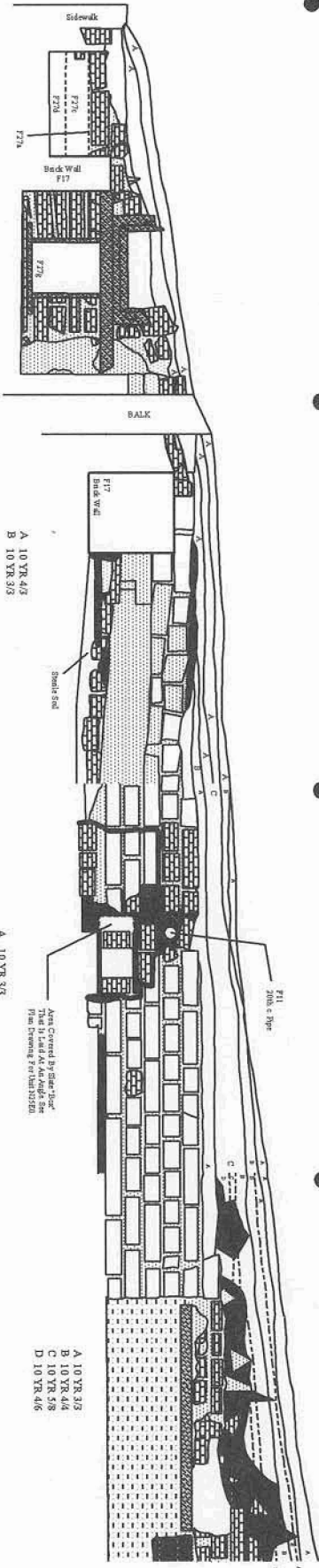
Scale: 1"

- Brick
- Mortar
- Sandstone
- Base
- Light Rubber Layer
- Heavy Rubber Layer
- Metal (Water Pipe)

- A 10 YR 3.3
- B 10 YR 4.3
- C 10 YR 3.6
- D 10 YR 4.6
- E 10 YR 4.4

- A 10 YR 3.7
- B 10 YR 4.2
- C 10 YR 3.2
- D 10 YR 4.5
- E 10 YR 4.4

A 10 YR 3/3
 F27a 10 YR 3/5
 F27c 10 YR 3/5
 F27d 10 YR 4/4
 F27e 10 YR 3/5



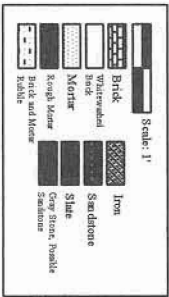
N10W5

N15W5

N20W5

N25W5

N30W5



A 10 YR 3/3
 B 10 YR 3/2
 C 10 YR 4/3

A 10 YR 3/3
 B 10 YR 4/4
 C 10 YR 3/8
 D 10 YR 4/6

Drawing 149

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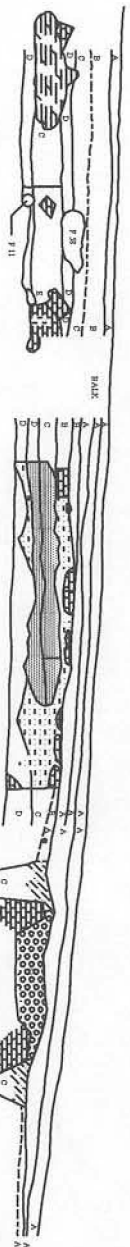
12300

12300

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12300

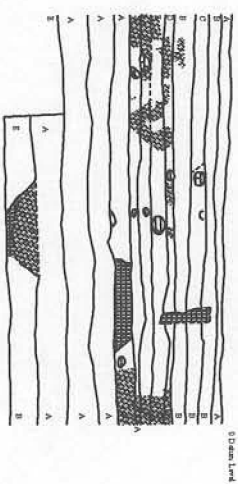
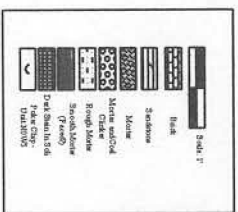


0 Dam Level

A 10 YR 30
 B 10 YR 36
 C 10 YR 44
 D 10 YR 44
 E 10 YR 44
 F 11 Midan Water Pipe
 F 28 Chaf Construction

A 10 YR 40
 B 10 YR 40
 C 10 YR 44
 D 10 YR 44 and 57 TR 04
 F 10 Back Wall Straining

A 10 YR 30
 B 10 YR 36
 C 10 YR 42



A 10 YR 36
 B 10 YR 36
 C 10 YR 36
 D 10 YR 44
 E 10 YR 44
 F 10 YR 44

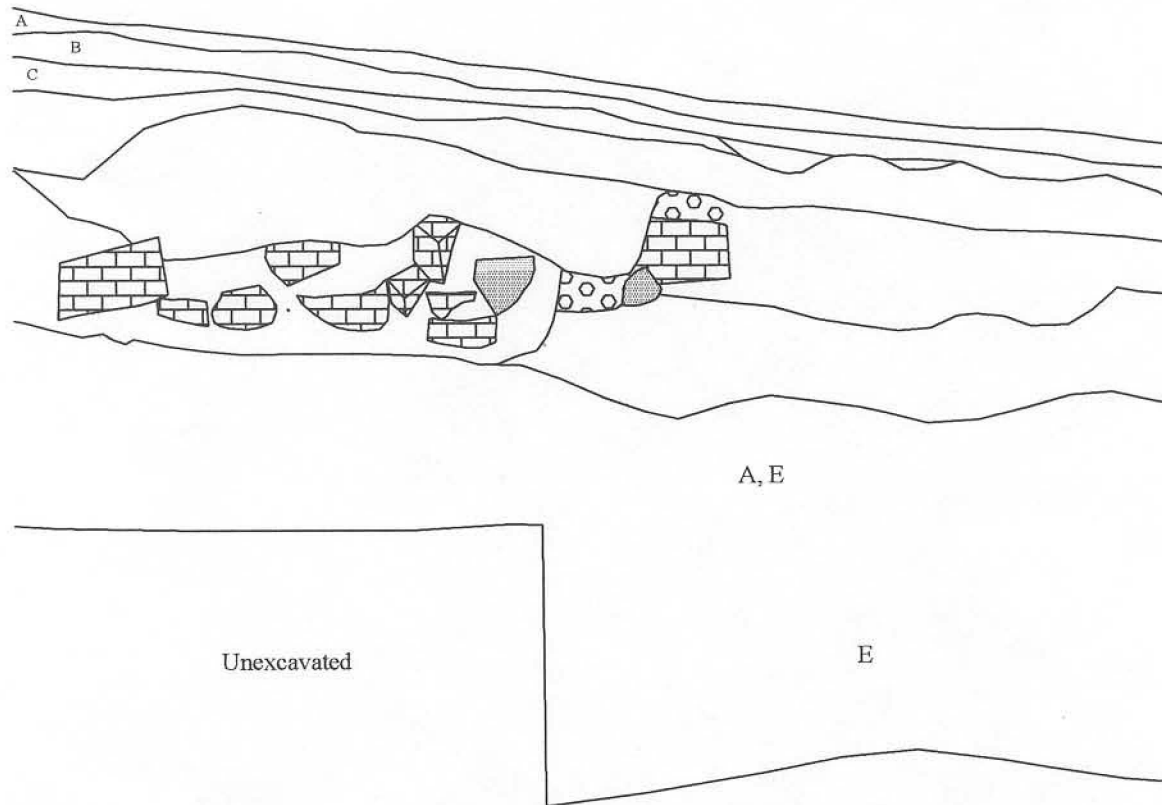
0 Dam Level

Drawing 159

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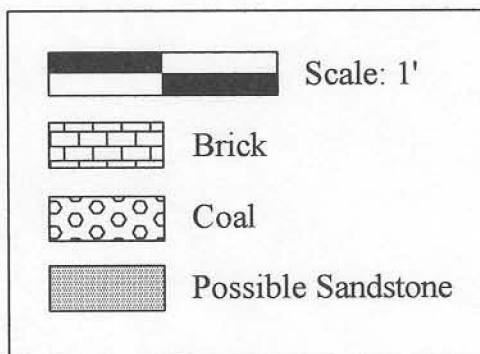
N45W10

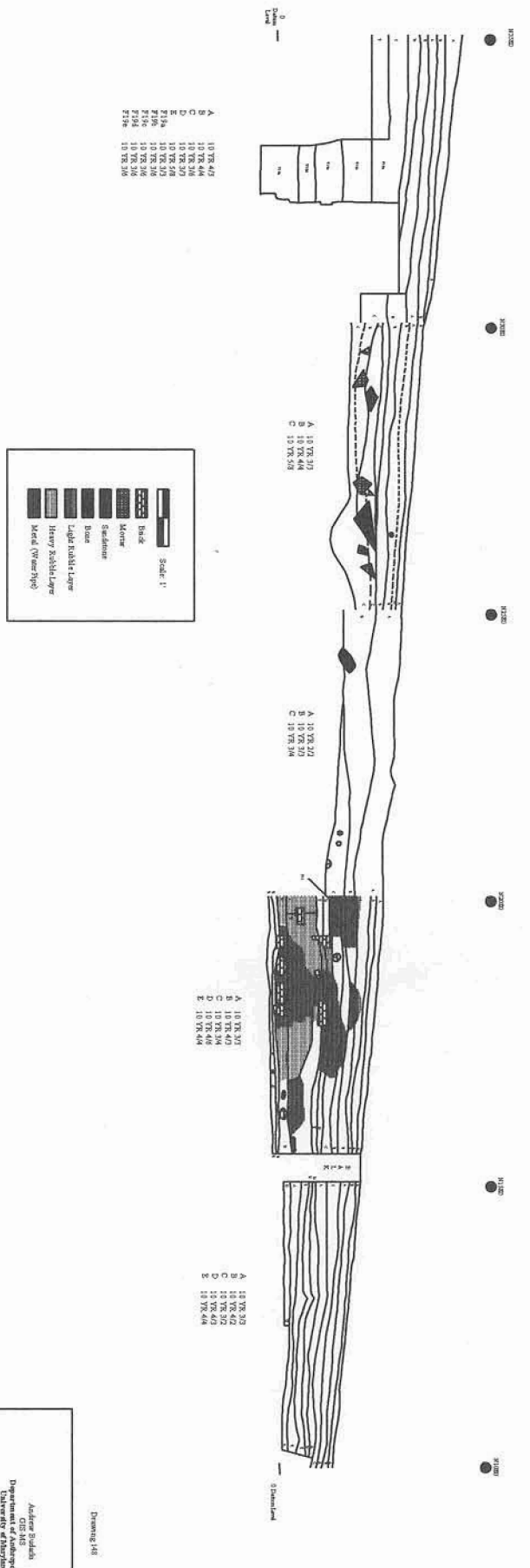
N40W10



Drawing 151a

- A 10 YR 3/6
- B 10 YR 3/3
- C 5 Y 4/4
- E 10 YR 3/3



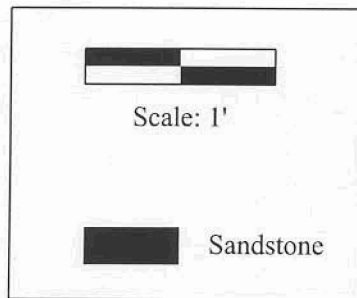
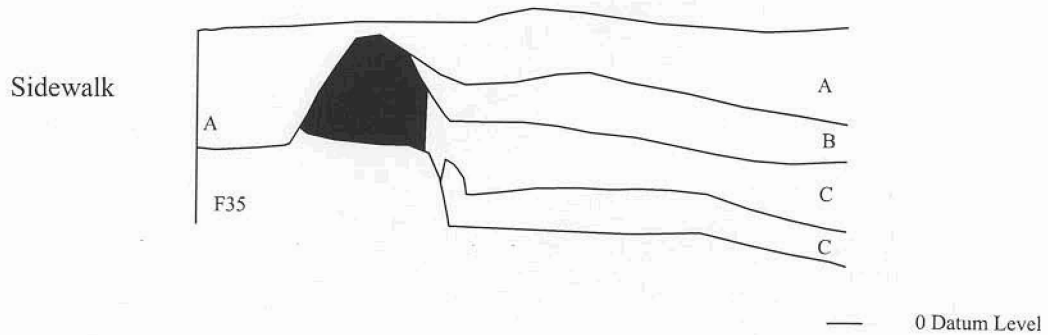


Drawing 148

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N20E10

N20E15



- A 10 YR 3/3
- B 10 YR 5/8
- C 10 YR 3/6
- F35 N-S Line of Brick And Sandstone

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A 10TR30
 B 10TR42
 C 10TR31
 D 10TR44
 E 10TR46
 F14 10TR46
 F16 10TR46
 F18 10TR46
 F20 10TR36

A 10TR36
 B 10TR32
 C 10TR31
 D 10TR30
 E 10TR36
 F 10TR44
 G 10TR46
 H 10TR46

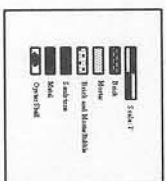
A 10TR30
 B 10TR31
 C 10TR44
 D 10TR46
 E 10TR46
 F16 10TR46
 F18 10TR46
 F20 10TR46

A 10TR32
 B 10TR44
 C 10TR46
 D 10TR46
 E 10TR36

A 10TR30
 B 10TR32
 C 10TR34
 D 10TR40
 E 10TR36

A 10TR40
 B 10TR30
 C 10TR44

A 10TR30
 B 10TR42
 C 10TR34
 D 10TR46
 E 10TR46
 F 10TR46
 F10 10TR46
 F11 10TR46
 F12 10TR46
 F13 10TR46
 F14 10TR46
 F15 10TR46
 F16 10TR46
 F17 10TR46
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 F92 10TR46
 F93 10TR46
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 F100 10TR46



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Drawing 138

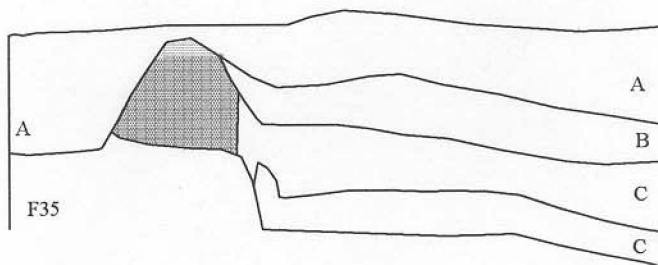
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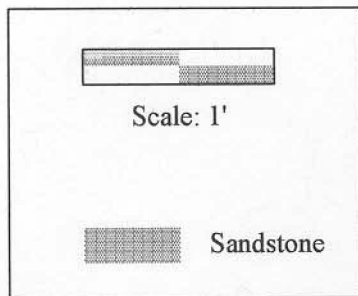
N20E15



Sidewalk



— 0 Datum Level



- A 10 YR 3/3
- B 10 YR 5/8
- C 10 YR 3/6
- F35 N-S Line of Brick and Sandstone

Drawing 158b

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W2
W3
W4
W5
W6
W7
W8
W9
W10
W11
W12

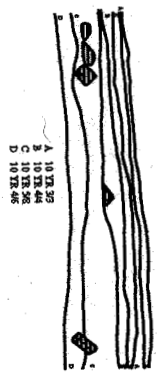


A 10 YR 32
B 10 YR 34
C 10 YR 36
D 10 YR 38
E 10 YR 40
F 10 YR 42
G 10 YR 44

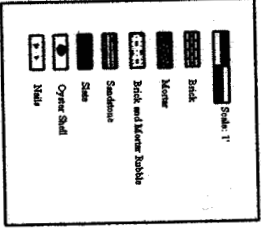
A 10 YR 32
B 10 YR 34
C 10 YR 36
D 10 YR 38
E 10 YR 40
F 10 YR 42
G 10 YR 44
Lenses P.M. Reddish On Bedrock
Boreholes Taken From Level Form.

A 10 YR 22
B 10 YR 24
C 10 YR 26
E77 10 YR 46
E77 10 YR 48
Zone 1
Zone 2
Zone 3

Data NOTED, Interpreted But Not Verified



A 10 YR 32
B 10 YR 34
C 10 YR 36
D 10 YR 38



Drawing 159

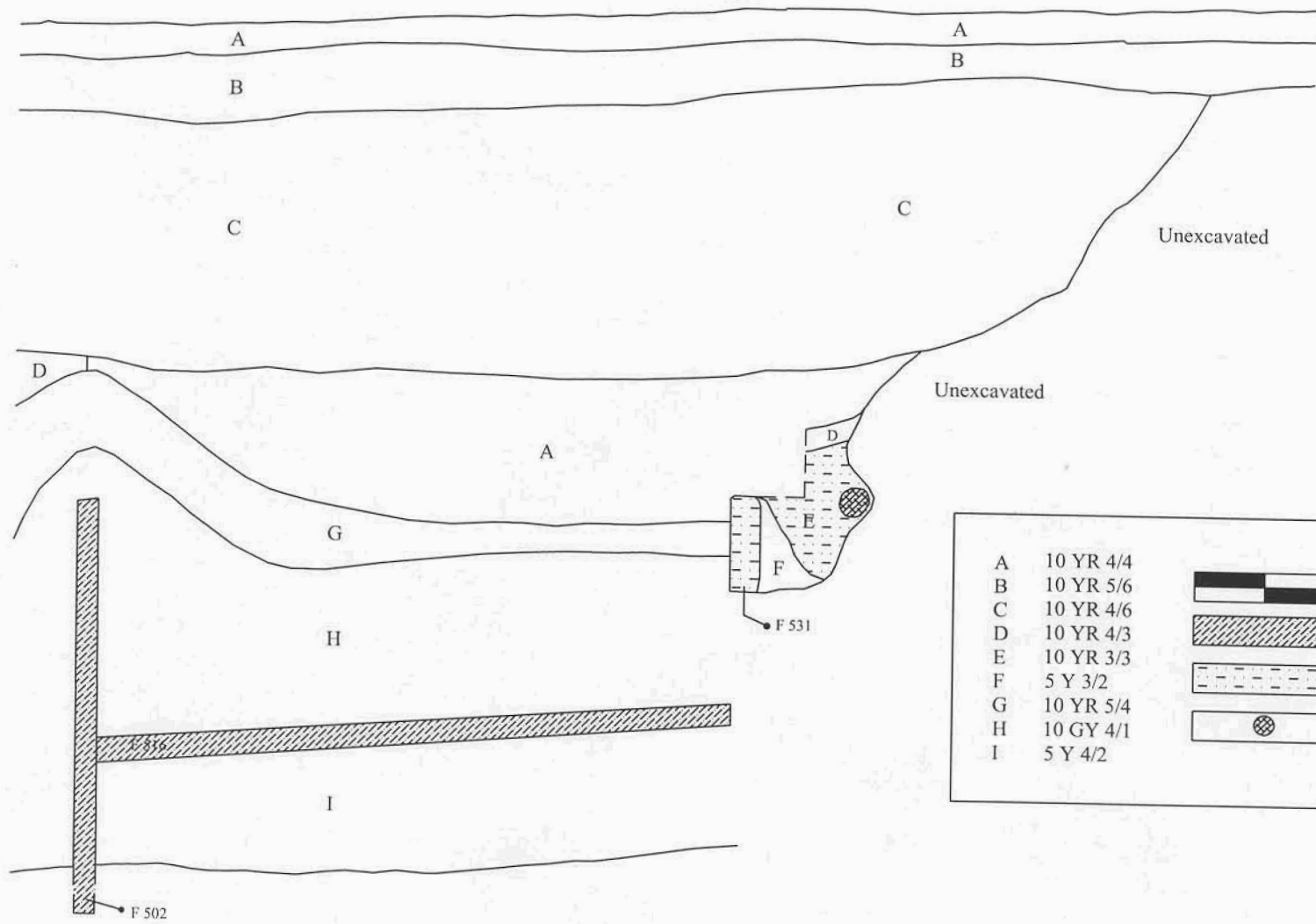
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S 75
E 270

String Height: 15:30 BD

S 80
E 270

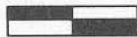
S 85
E 270



A	10 YR 4/4		Scale: 1" = 1'
B	10 YR 5/6		Circular Sawn Planks
C	10 YR 4/6		Organic (Wood) Stain
D	10 YR 4/3		Tree Root
E	10 YR 3/3		
F	5 Y 3/2		
G	10 YR 5/4		
H	10 GY 4/1		
I	5 Y 4/2		

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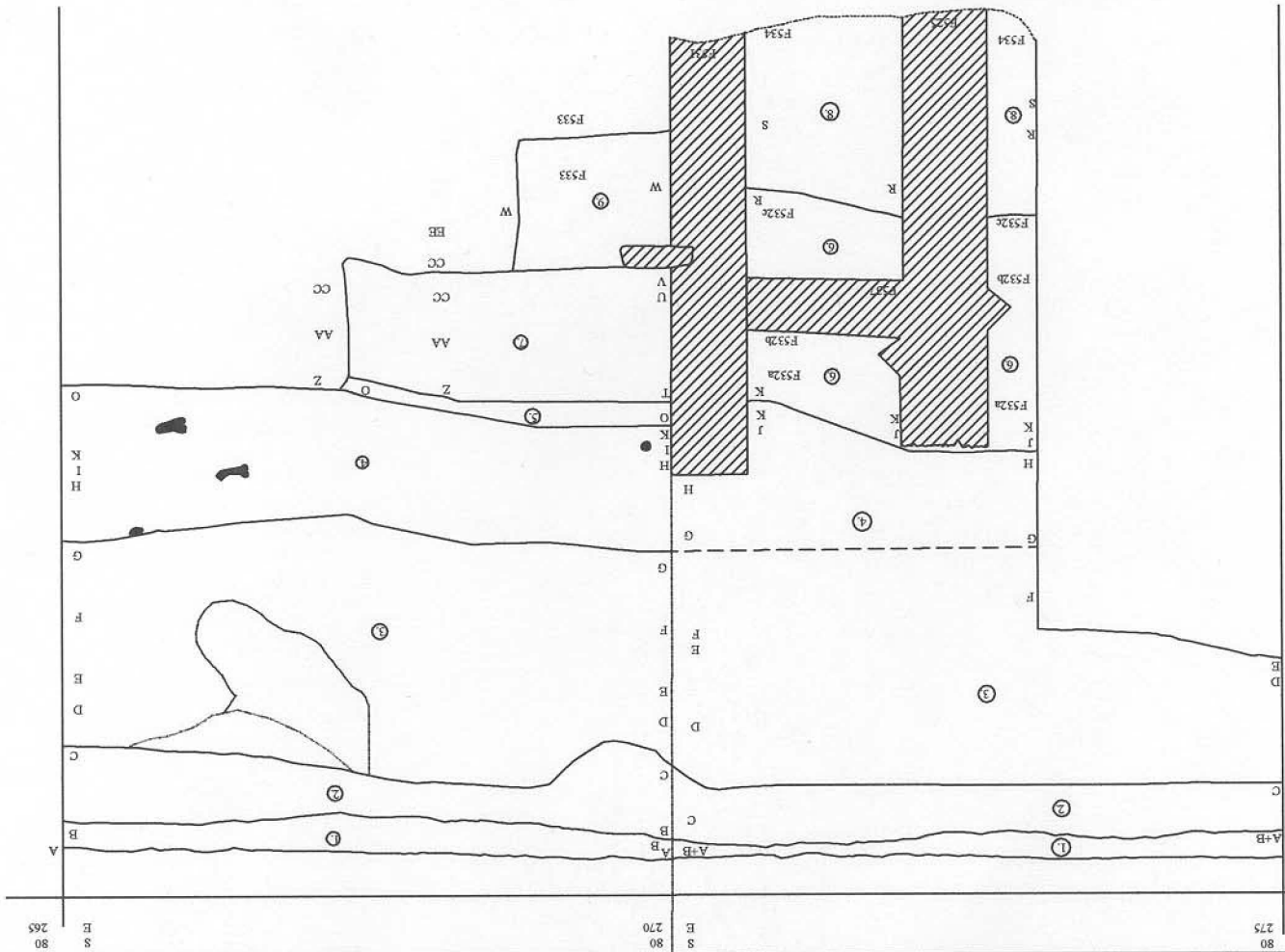
Scale: 1" = 1'



Wood, Circular
 Sworn Planks
 Roofs

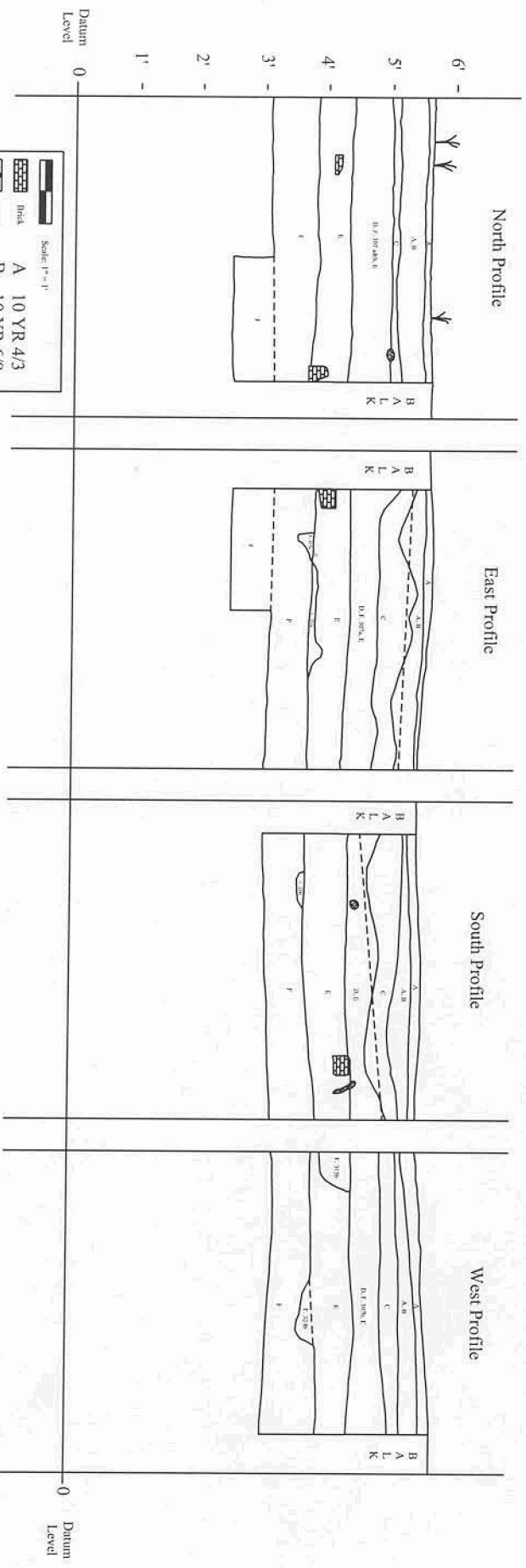


10 YR 4/4
 7.5 YR 4/6
 10 YR 4/6
 2.5 YR 3/6
 10 YR 6/6
 10 YR 4/4
 7.5 YR 5/6
 10 YR 5/4
 5 GY 4/1
 5 Y 4/2
 5 Y 4/1
 5 GY 4/1
 5 Y 4/2
 5 GY 4/1
 5 Y 2.5/2



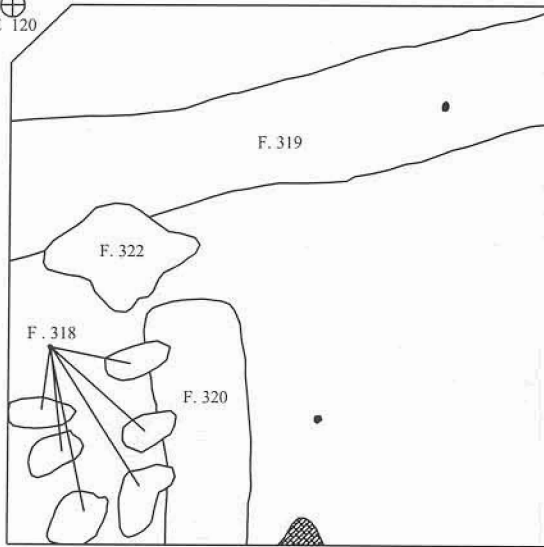
SHAPE 15094 15296 BB

S 80 E 275 S 80 E 270 S 80 E 265

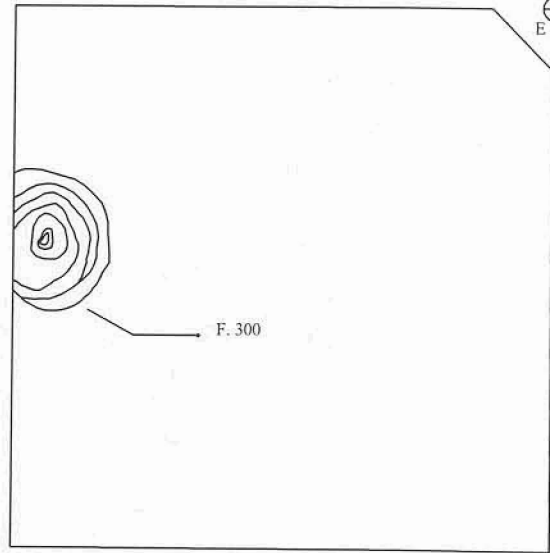


	Rock
	Root
Scale: 1" = 1'	
A	10 YR 4/3
B	10 YR 6/8
C	10 YR 3/3
D	10 YR 2/2
E	10 YR 4/6
F	10 YR 5/6

N 75
E 120

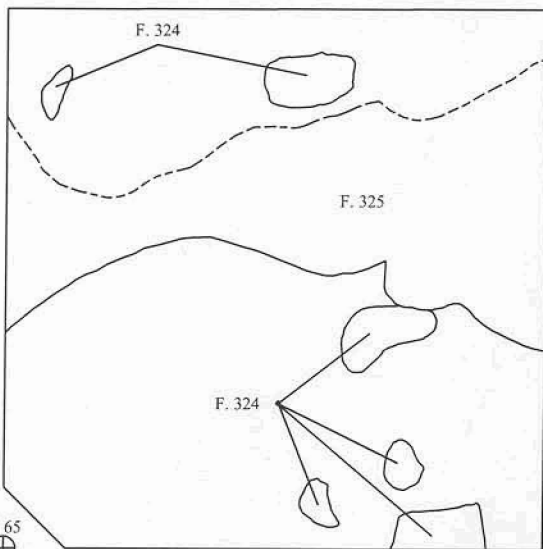


N 75
E 125

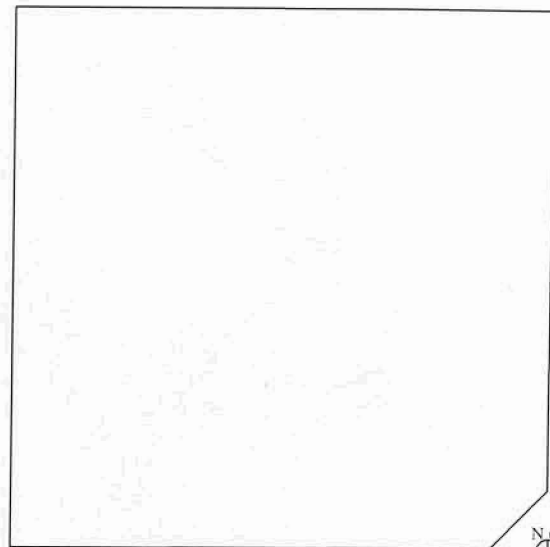


N 75
E 130

N 70
E 120

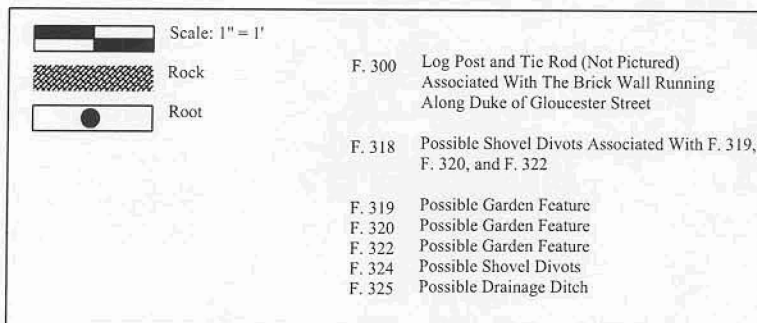


N 70
E 125



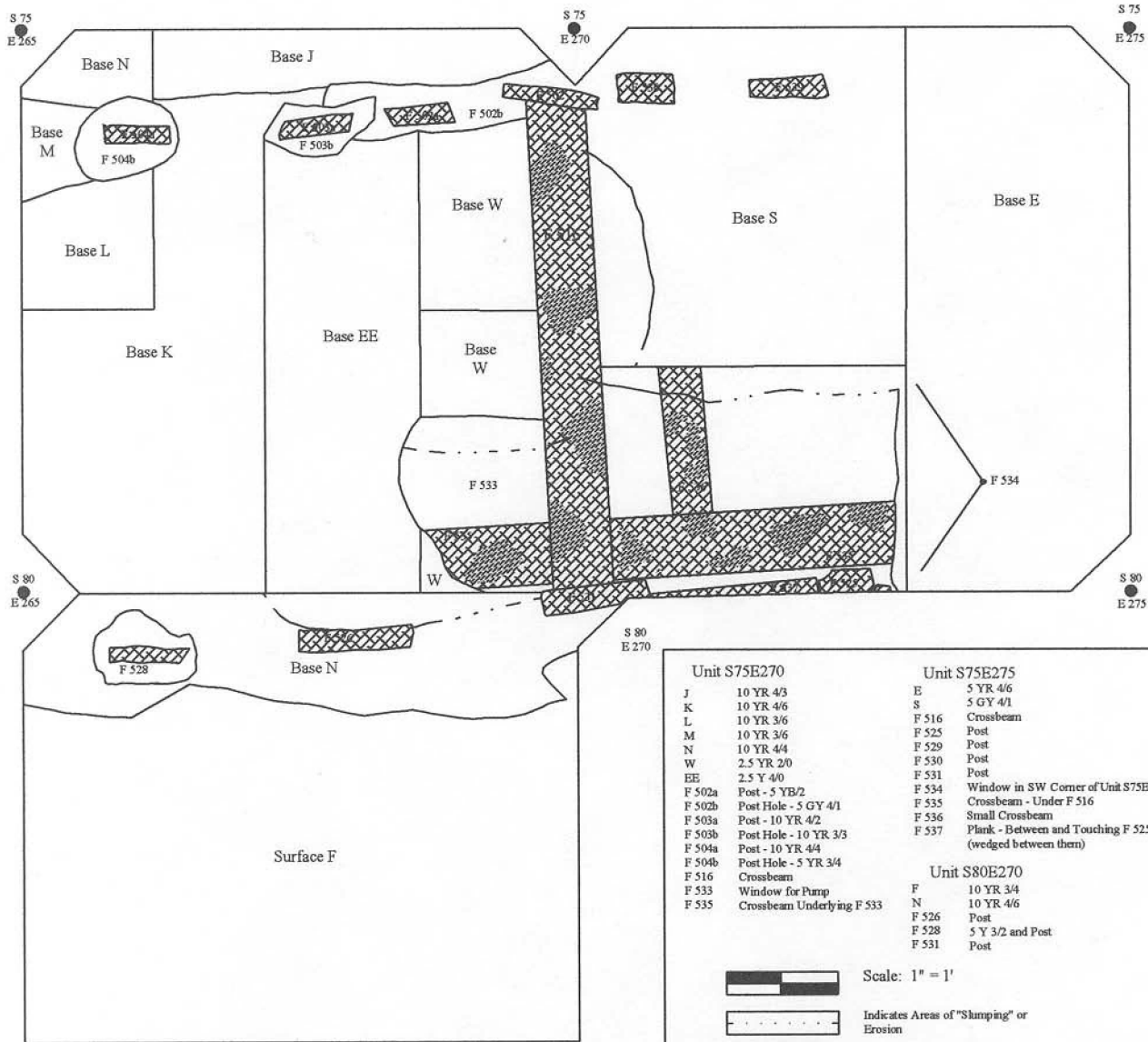
N 70
E 130

N 65
E 120



N 65
E 125

N 65
E 130



Unit S75E270

J	10 YR 4/3
K	10 YR 4/6
L	10 YR 3/6
M	10 YR 3/6
N	10 YR 4/4
W	2.5 YR 2/0
EE	2.5 Y 4/0
F 502a	Post - 5 YB/2
F 502b	Post Hole - 5 GY 4/1
F 503a	Post - 10 YR 4/2
F 503b	Post Hole - 10 YR 3/3
F 504a	Post - 10 YR 4/4
F 504b	Post Hole - 5 YR 3/4
F 516	Crossbeam
F 533	Window for Pump
F 535	Crossbeam Underlying F 533

Unit S75E275

E	5 YR 4/6
S	5 GY 4/1
F 516	Crossbeam
F 525	Post
F 529	Post
F 530	Post
F 531	Post
F 534	Window in SW Corner of Unit S75E275
F 535	Crossbeam - Under F 516
F 536	Small Crossbeam
F 537	Plank - Between and Touching F 525 and F 531 (wedged between them)

Unit S80E270

F	10 YR 3/4
N	10 YR 4/6
F 526	Post
F 528	5 Y 3/2 and Post
F 531	Post



Scale: 1" = 1'



Indicates Areas of "Slumping" or Erosion



Wood



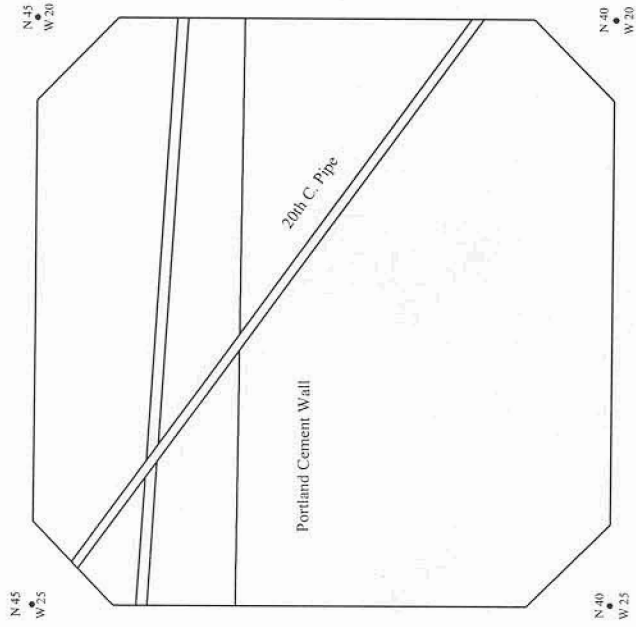
Wood Covered with Patches of Pebble/Mortar Mix - F 516, F 535 and F 536 (Note: This Drawing Does Not Show Exactly Where These Patches Were)

S 85
E 265

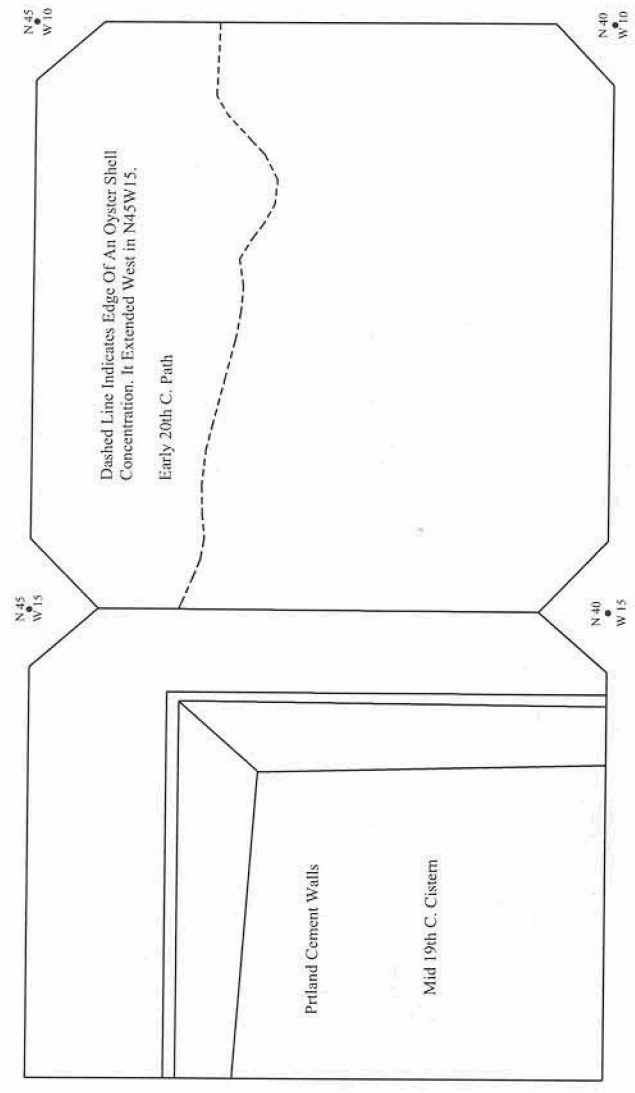
S 85
E 270

Drawing 538

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B
A
L
K



B
A
L
K

