

"It is Quietly Chaotic. It Confuses Time":*

**Final Report of Excavations at the Bordley-Randall Site
in Annapolis, Maryland, 1993-1995.**

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and
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*This extract is from Gay P. Crowther's description of the Randall Court pathway (Crowther 1985).

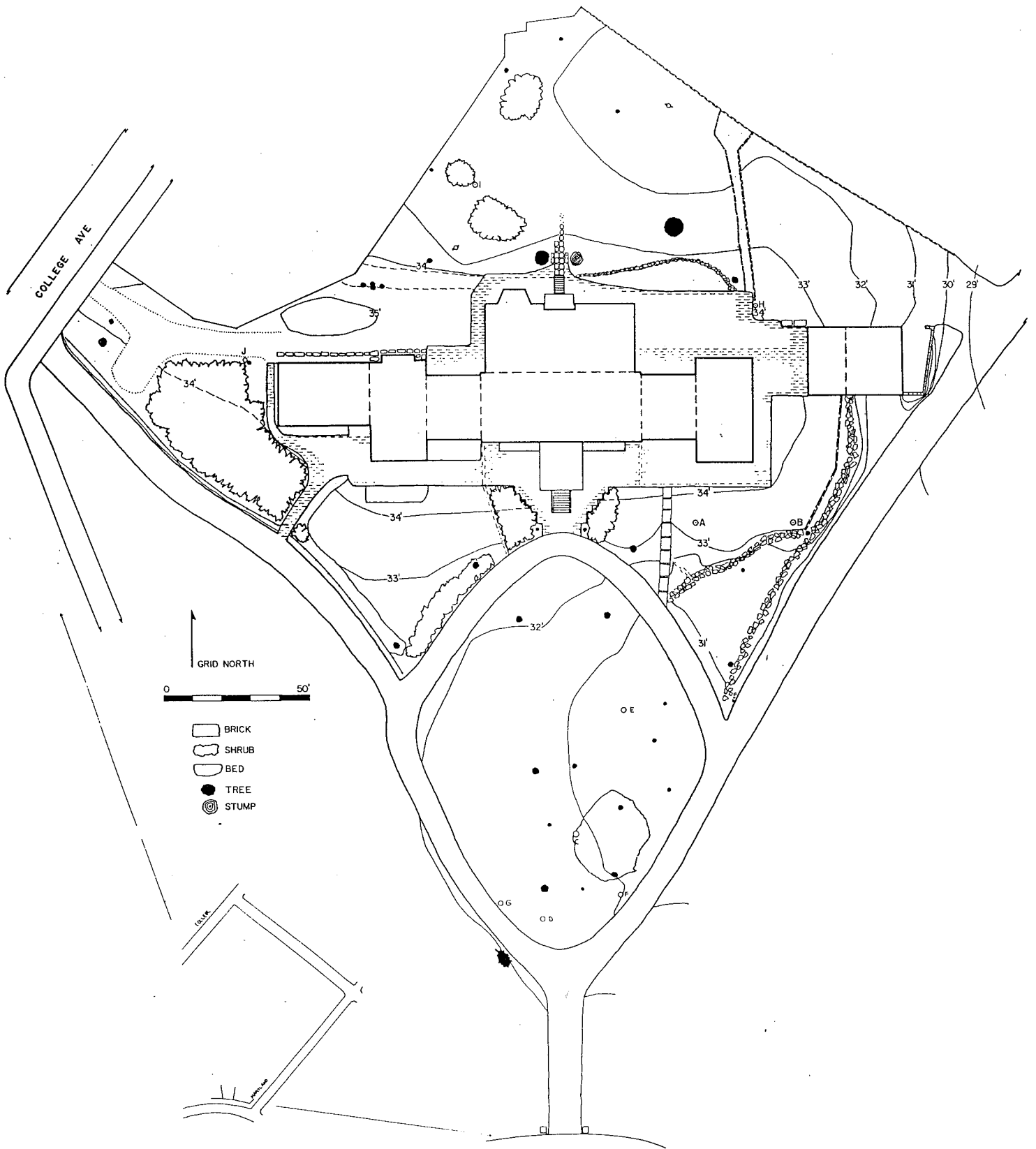


Figure 1: Bordley-Randall Site: Current Conditions
 Source: Historic Annapolis Foundation



Figure 2: Bordley-Randall Site From State Circle 1994

ABSTRACT

During the summers of 1993, 1994, and 1995, the Archaeology in Annapolis project conducted excavations at the Bordley-Randall site (18AP50) in Annapolis, Maryland. The site now consists of the central portion of the block formed by North Street, College Avenue, Prince George Street, Maryland Avenue, and State Circle. The excavations were undertaken as part of the University of Maryland, College Park's Field School in Urban Archaeology and were organized to be support for dissertation research being done by Christopher Matthews of Columbia University.

This report provides a background, summary, and interpretation of these archaeological investigations of the Bordley-Randall site. The site was tested in five areas: the Front Yard, the Back Yard, the West Wing Yard, the East Wing Yard, and the interior of the East Wing. The excavations revealed significant deposits from several different periods of occupation. These deposits show the progression of the site from the early Stettlement Period in Annapolis through the Modern Period (as defined in Weissman 1986). In many areas of the site the excavations discovered deposits dating to the early 1700s when the site was first occupied and built on by Thomas Bordley. These deposits also helped to date the house and the East Wing to before 1748. Later alterations to the site, dating to the third quarter of the 18th century, were associated with the construction of and use of a terrace around the East Wing. The landscape of the front and rear yards were discovered to have been altered in the mid-19th century by the laying in of an extensive kitchen garden in the rear yard and the building of a park-like garden in the front. These alterations were predominantly defined by fill soils and the defintion of garden paths. Later alterations made the city block fully modern as the street front lots were sold off and built over with businesses on Maryland Avenue and residences on the other streets beginning in the 1870s. In the interior, around 1895, an oval-shaped path was built in the front yard to which many of the new residences faced forming and enclosed, semi-private, semi-public space, now known as Randall Court. This space has remained essentially in tact since the early years of the 20th century.

The appendices to this report include a transcription of several key historic documents related to the site, the report to the Maryland Humanities Council for funding in support of a public program at the site in 1995, the level and feature reports, and the staff qualifications. The attached diskette has a zipped file of the Bordley-Randall site artifact database.

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This report is in large part the result of work and help provided to me by a great many people. To these people I give my gratitude. The primary thanks must go to Philip and Susan Dodds who made their property available for excavations by the three successive seasons of the University of Maryland's Field School in Historical Archaeology. Their enthusiasm from the beginning combined with their superb and intimate knowledge of the property made the research challenging and very rewarding. They also must be thanked for the housing they provided in the wings of the Bordley-Randall House in 1994 and 1995. These situations allowed me to truly gain an insider's perspective on the experience of the site.

I also need to express my great thanks to the members of the staff, the crews, the field school students, and volunteers who got the work done. The staff of the Archaeology in Annapolis project bolstered my work with their own expertise and assistance. Mark Warner and Paul Mullins, after teaching me how to get by in Annapolis, helped to get the research going in 1993. Hannah Jopling, Lynn Jones, Mike Lucas, and John Floyd all joined me as teaching assistants in the field school during the years of excavation at the Bordley-Randall Site. With their assistance the excavations were done well and the students, who did most of the excavation, were well-trained technically and intellectually. The field school students and hired crews also need to be thanked for the labor and for their input. Their discoveries, their alternative interpretations, and their good thoughts overall enlightened and challenged me about the nature of the site.

1993 UMCP Field School

Aaron Aumiller, Valerie Banko, Bryan Berjansky, Nancy Broderick, Amy Burlaga, Bridget Butler, Jane Cox, Hannibal Guerrero, Lori Hudson, Simone Key, Lisa Kovatch, Erika Martin, Eric Skolnick, Chris Sperling-Gonzales, Daniela Suskin, Jeff Weiss, Gilda Anromen, Darby Laspa.

1994 UMCP Field School

T.R. Randolph, Zoe Burkholder, Luke Bertorelli, Mike Clark, Kathleen Wilmering, Brooke Courtney, Caryn Distefeno, Shirley Frisbee, Julia Harrison, Joni Jefferson, Jeff Leone, Trish Lisle, Meg Noonan, Katie Rieman, Nicole Robbins, Michele Schwartz, Sondra Silver, Catherine Smyrski, Lucas Strout, Jenet Tadle.

1995 UMCP Field School

Brian Bartel, Cheryl Criswell, Jennifer Goldberg, Les Graves, Eleni Kambanis, Gary Melancon, Brian Miller, Amada Principe, Joel Tyberg.

Finally, the volunteers, both in the field and the laboratory, patiently worked through the soil layers and the thousands of artifacts recovered from them to make the production of this report possible.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING/PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Physiography and Topography

The Bordley-Randall archaeological site is in the Historic District of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is in the center of a five-sided city block bounded by State Circle, Maryland Avenue, Prince George Street, College Avenue, and North Street. The present landscape is flat with slight rises adjacent to the front and rear of the house.

This project area is located on the western shore of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province, within Maryland Research Unit 7 which is the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-Rhode-West Drainages (Figure 3). The topography of the western shore of the Atlantic coastal plain province is characterized as gently rolling uplands.

Climate

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

Vegetation and Fauna

Between 25,000 B.C. to 15,000 B.C. the Chesapeake area forests consisted of spruce, pine, some fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 B.C. the forests had become dominated by oak-hickory, representing a more varied and thus more exploitable environment. Modern vegetation in the county includes oak, chestnut, and hickory forests in the upland areas of the coastal plain and evergreen forests in the lowland coastal plain (Braun 1967:245). Faunal species dominant in the coastal plain include deer, small mammals, such as rabbit, squirrel, and fox, and birds, such as turkey and water fowl (Shelford 1963).

Geology and Soils

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

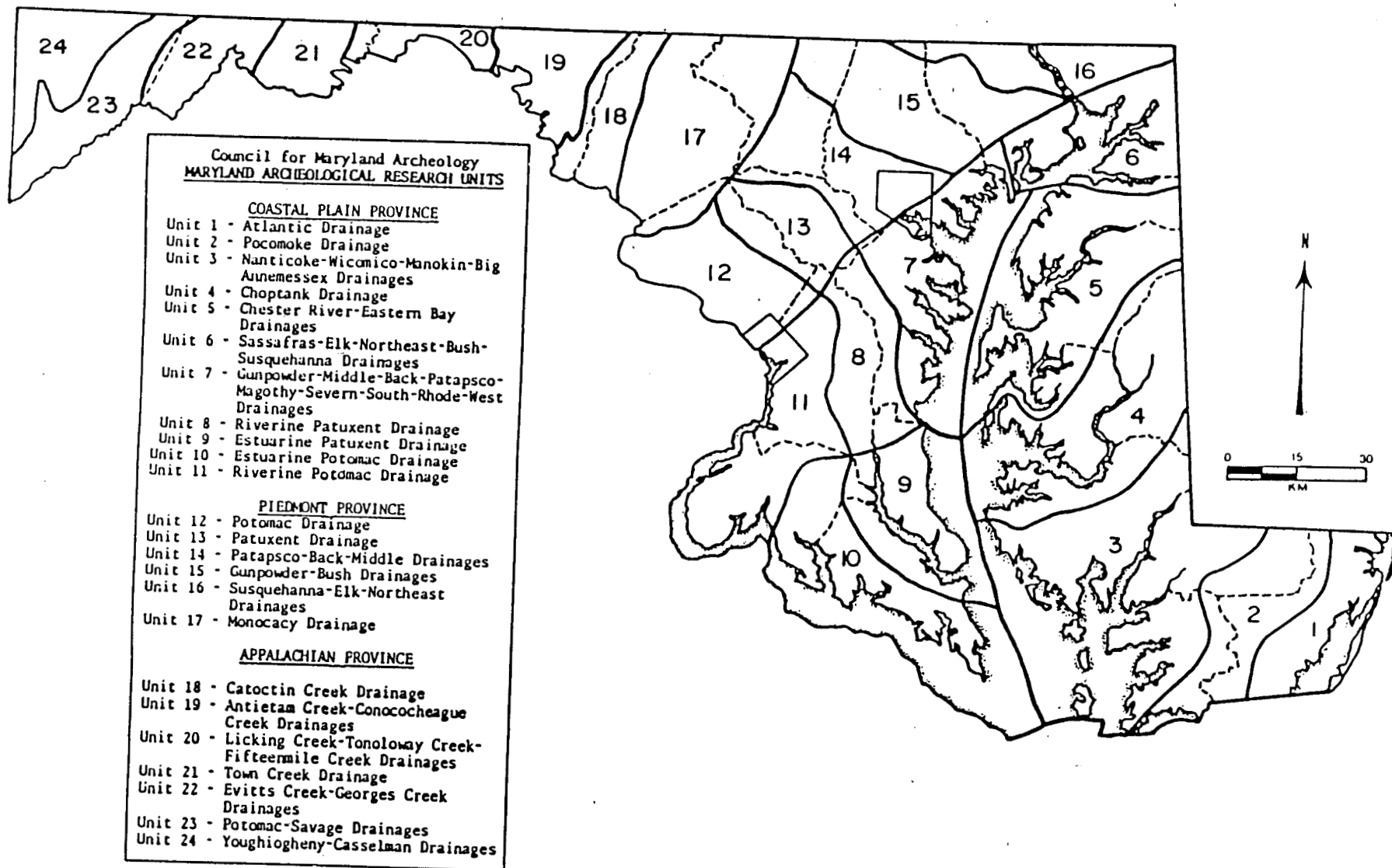


Figure 3: Maryland Research Units

Past and Present Land Use Patterns

During the prehistoric period, the land may have been utilized by Native Americans of the area. Since the early 18th century, the land has been used as a yard related to residential buildings. During the Bordley period the site is believed to have been used for both utilitarian and other purposes with records noting a cowhouse and a meathouse on the property in 1798 in addition to the dwelling house and its wings. It is also likely that at least part of the site was used as a pleasure garden as is known to have been the case at many of Annapolis high-status residences.

Beginning in the mid-19th century, after Alexander Randall purchased the property, much of the lot was planted out as a large-scale kitchen garden. Randall is also credited with the planting of most of the trees now found on the lot with the exception of the two large locust trees near the front (one of which has recently been removed) and the large pecan tree in the rear yard. By the late 19th century the kitchen garden was removed and the lot planted over with a grass yard. In the 20th century alterations to the property were minimal. Much of the grass yard remains in tact. The property as it now exists was reduced since the 1870s. The original lot covered the entire city block, but later divisions of the property along the outer parts of the lot and the subsequent building of dwelling houses and businesses along these streets have reduced the size of the Bordley-Randall site significantly.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

PaleoIndian Period, ca. 13,000-7500 B.C.

The PaleoIndian Stage is not well represented in Annapolis and in the surrounding Anne Arundel County area. Most occurrences of PaleoIndian components within the county are represented by fluted points found out of context, on the surface of multi-component sites (Brown 1979). The scarcity of PaleoIndian sites within Anne Arundel County, as well as in the entire Coastal Plain Province, is the result of environmental changes which occurred in the Chesapeake Bay region during the retreat of the Wisconsin ice sheet. Retreat of this ice sheet resulted in global sea level rise and eventual formation of the Chesapeake Bay through the drowning of the ancient bed of the Susquehanna River and the lower reaches of her tributaries, thus covering PaleoIndian sites located there (Kraft 1971).

Human occupation of Anne Arundel County may have begun as early as 13,000 B.C. (Steponaitis 1980:12), although occupation of areas north of the Middle Atlantic Region was probably prior to 12,000 B.C. due to the presence of glacial ice (Funk 1978:16). Traditionally PaleoIndian subsistence was believed to have depended primarily on the hunting of Pleistocene megafauna (Willey 1966, Griffin 1977). However, recent evidence suggests that PaleoIndian populations of the Eastern Woodland probably focused on hunting white tailed deer (Gardner 1980:19-20). Ritchie (1957:7) suggests that subsistence strategies possibly included foraging for plants, fishing, and hunting for small mammals. The tool kit of the PaleoIndians was adapted primarily to a hunting economy and included scrapers, graters, burins, denticulates, hammer stones, utilized flakes, and knives, as well as fluted points. (Kinsey 1972:327-330, Funk 1972:17-21, Gardner 1974:5, Custer 1984).

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

Archaic Period 7500-1000 B.C.

The end of the Pleistocene was marked by environmental changes, including the inundation of some riverine environments, a change from mixed coniferous forests to northern hardwoods, and a more temperate climate (Whitehead 1972:308-310, Carbone 1976:121). Gradual changes in the flora and fauna, begun during the PaleoIndian Stage were continued through the Early Archaic Period, resulting in modern temperate flora and fauna populations through most of the Middle Atlantic region (Guilday 1967:232). The Archaic Stage is one of cultural adaptation to these changes. It is further divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods.

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

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

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

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

interior hunting sites, etc.).

The Late Archaic Period (4000-1000 B.C.) was marked by a warm and dry climate and dominant oak-hickory forests. Four traditions flourished during the Late Archaic Period. The Piedmont tradition (4000-2000 B.C.) was an *in situ* development in the Middle Atlantic Region (Kinsey 1972:337, McNett and Gardner 1975). Contemporaneous and co-existing with the Piedmont tradition was the Laurentian tradition (4000-2000 B.C.) which was centered in the St. Lawrence River drainage of Ontario, New England, and New York (Ritchie 1969:29) but also extended south into Maryland. Custer suggests that the third tradition, the Broadspear Tradition (2000-1500 B.C.), developed out of the Piedmont tradition as an adaptive response to changing environmental conditions (Custer 1978:3). The final tradition, the Fishtail Tradition (1500-750 B.C.), developed during the terminal Late Archaic Period and extended into the Early Woodland Period (Steponaitis 1980:28).

Subsistence and settlement patterns throughout the Piedmont and Laurentian traditions remained similar to the patterns of the Middle Archaic, suggesting a social and political organization similar to the PaleoIndian and Early and Middle Archaic populations. Bands were probably egalitarian in nature. A seasonal fusion/fission organization is postulated for population movement in which individual families spent a part of the year at microband base camps following seasonally available resources. During another part of the year several bands, probably connected through a kinship network, fused together at macroband base camps (Custer 1984:67-68). After 3000 B.C. major environmental changes occurred in the coastal plain province which changed the subsistence and settlement patterns of the local population. The Broadspear tradition developed between 2000 and 1900 B.C. Several researchers have suggested that the Broadspear tradition is a development out of the local Piedmont Tradition, with a primary focus on riverine environments (Kinsey 1972:347; Turner 1978:69; Mouer, et. al. 1980:5, and Steponaitis 1980:26). However, Turnbaugh (1975:54, 56) believes that this tradition represents more intensive exploitation of shellfish and estuarine resources in the south, while riverine resources were exploited in the north. Gardner (1982:60) suggests that Late Archaic coastal plain sites utilized estuarine resources and that these sites may have supported semi-sedentary populations. Broadspear knives and woodworking tools recovered from Late Archaic Coastal Plain sites could indicate that specialized tools such as fish traps, nets, and canoes, were being manufactured (Custer 1984:97). Stone and ceramic containers for cooking and storage as well as storage pits appear. The ability to store food resources at the macro and microband base camps allowed groups to remain sedentary for longer periods of time and to support higher population densities. Turner (1978) notes a marked population growth in the Virginia Coastal Plain during the terminal Archaic and Early Woodland Periods.

Woodland Period 1000 B.C. - A.D. 1600

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

This developmental stage is divided into three periods: Early, Middle and Late Woodland. In the Middle Atlantic Region, settlement and subsistence patterns established during the Archaic Stage continued until European contact. Custer (1984:96) and Wright (1973:20) both postulate a settlement pattern which includes large macroband base camps whose populations periodically separated and moved to smaller microband base camps. Gardner (1982:66) suggests that the macroband base camps were occupied as semi-sedentary sites.

The Popes Creek phase of the Middle Woodland Period is seen as a continuation of and an intensification of the subsistence patterns established during the Early Woodland. Large semi-permanent macroband base camps were located along estuarine or riverine zones of river drainages, and were surrounded by extraction or procurement camps. Settlement patterns indicate that a variety of environmental zones were being utilized (Steponaitis 1980, Handsman and McNett 1974, Wright 1973).

The Late Woodland Period on the western shore of the Maryland coastal plain is divided into two phases, the Little Round Bay phase (A.D. 800-1250) and the Sullivans Cove phase (A.D. 1250-1650). Custer (1984:146) suggests that vast changes occurred in the settlement and subsistence patterns of prehistoric Native Americans during the Late Woodland Period. Prior to A.D. 1000, settlement and subsistence patterns centered around intensive hunting and gathering with some reliance on cultigens. Groups continued the seasonal round of movement from base camp to base camp with occasional forays to procurement sites. Sometime after A.D. 1000 agriculture appeared in the Middle Atlantic Region. Domesticated plants probably appeared prior to A.D. 1000 but, as Flannery (1968) points out, it is difficult to clearly differentiate between intensive horticulture and the actual practice of agriculture in the archaeological record. The process of change from intensive gathering and horticulture to agriculture was gradual. Even with the appearance of agriculture, hunting and gathering still continued. Moeller (1975), Arminger (1975), and Kinsey and Custer (1982) report the recovery of a variety of wild plant remains in association with domestic plants at sites in Pennsylvania.

After A.D. 1000 Native American groups in Anne Arundel County became more sedentary than any previous group had been, as they intensified their practice of agriculture as an economic base. The surplus which agriculture supplied allowed a sedentary life style to develop that included villages. These villages were larger than any previous macroband base camp had been and contained storage facilities such as large pits and more permanent house structures. Large villages were probably surrounded by smaller hamlets or the farmsteads of individual family groups. When European explorers and colonists arrived in the Chesapeake Bay Region, Native American populations were living in large villages, relying on an intensified and integrated utilization of natural and cultivated resources.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Early Settlement 1629-1683

Maryland was granted to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, in 1629, and was established as a proprietary colony. The official settlement of the colony was in 1634 at St. Mary's City, which became the capital of the colony. As the majority of the population lived on tobacco farms, there was little urban growth in the colony (Carr 1974). The present site of Annapolis was settled in 1651 but remained a small village throughout the seventeenth century. Based on recent archaeological discoveries, the area's first settlement, named Providence (c. 1649), was located on Broadneck peninsula.

The area now occupied by Annapolis became known as Arundelton in 1683, when it became an official port of entry for the tobacco trade. An early feature that was thought to have been part of this settlement was Proctor's Tavern which, among other things, served as a meeting place for legislators. Results of recent documentary research suggest that Proctor's Landing was located in Londontowne on the South River and that Proctor's Tavern was on the site of St. Mary's Arts Building next to Taylor Funeral Home on Duke of Gloucester Street (Luchenbach)

It was during these years as a proprietary colony that Maryland developed an economy based on tobacco export. The smaller farmers relied on the large plantation owners for the processing and shipping of the tobacco, but very few of these large plantations were actually self-sufficient with skilled laborers such as blacksmiths, coopers, and cobblers. Thus, Maryland was organized to grow, process, and export tobacco (Middleton 1954) while relying on trade for many other goods.

The Late Seventeenth Century 1683-1694

The Acts of 1683, chapter 5 of the General Assembly, appointed commissioners to lay out a town at Proctor's. Prior to this time the town had not been surveyed. The Commissioners were authorized to purchase one hundred acres from the then current land owners. The land was then to be surveyed and staked into one hundred one-acre lots, with streets and alleys and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Richard Beard was hired to survey the town. Reconstruction of Beard's survey by Baker (1986:192) indicates that the original settlement was concentrated along the shoreline, rather than the higher ground over-looking the harbor. The streets and lots laid out by Beard were concentrated in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets.

In 1689, Maryland became a royal colony as a result of the "Glorious Revolution" when William and Mary became the sovereign rulers in England. In 1694/5 the capital of Maryland was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis under the direction of the second royal governor, Sir Francis Nicholson. In designing the city, Nicholson intentionally used a Baroque design for the political purpose of creating stability by using the church and the State House as the focus of his design (Reps 1965).

The Growth Of Annapolis 1694 -1784

Annapolis received its charter as a city in 1708 (Riley 1901:39). Historical records indicate that the city underwent several distinct periods of growth during the eighteenth century. Papenfuse (1975) has identified three periods of development within the city. The first was a period of uncertainty while the new town was establishing itself. Nicholson's decision to move the capital to Arundelton ensured that the town would survive but not necessarily grow. During this period of uncertainty, Baker (1983 and 1986) notes two phases of land development within the city. During the first phase, 1695-1705, the planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the city but quickly sold them off. The second phase, 1705 to 1720, was characterized by the purchasing of large blocks of city property by resident merchants, such as Amos Garrett, Charles Carroll the Settler, William Bladen, Thomas Bordley, and Daniel Larkin.

Papenfuse suggests that property became valuable in Annapolis after 1715 because of the return of the proprietary government and the development of local industry. He (Papenfuse 1975:10) identifies the period from 1715 to 1763, as the period of "Industrial Expansion and Bureaucratic Growth". After 1720, commercial zones developed within the city, as the importance of mercantilism grew (Baker 1986; Leone and Shackel 1986:7-8). Craftsmen such as goldsmiths and watchmakers did not appear until after 1720 and other luxury crafts developed much later (Baker 1986:201). Ship building had been carried out in the Acton's Cove and Dorsey Creek areas since the 17th century. However associated crafts such as ropewalks or block and sail makers did not appear in the city until after 1735 (Papenfuse 1975:10).

The period 1745 to 1754 marked a significant increase in economic growth within the city. Employment for free white males was available in the civil service (Baker 1986:204). Craftsmen were branching out into other businesses, such as dry goods importing, while still retaining their original craft (Papenfuse 1975:15, Baker 1986:202). This period of growth was interrupted by the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which caused a general economic decline in Annapolis. The era between 1763 and 1774 is known as Annapolis' Golden Age. This time is characterized by the decline of small industry, such as shipbuilding and tanning, while conspicuous consumption among the wealthiest Annapolitans increased significantly (Papenfuse 1975:6).

The battles of the Revolutionary War did not directly have an impact on the city. Several British warships anchored near the city during the war, but did not fire on it (Riley 1887:177-178). The end of the Revolutionary War also signaled the end of the Age of Affluence. Annapolis went into a slow and steady economic decline after the American Revolution and by 1820 was no longer the leading mercantile center of Maryland. A factor contributing to the decline of Annapolis was the rise of Baltimore as a major mercantile and shipping center. Annapolis began to feel the pinch from Baltimore's shipping industry as early as 1747.

Post-Revolutionary War Annapolis 1784-1840

During and after the Revolution, Annapolis tried to attract the government of the new nation to the city. Had the city succeeded in becoming the permanent seat of national government, the economic gains would have made up for the losses in shipping. The city tried to use its central location in the emerging country and its new State House to present itself as the best location for the new national government. In the 1780s the Maryland State House served as the United States Capitol. This, however, did not last and in 1791 Congress voted in favor of the District of Columbia location (Reps 1965:241).

Economic strategies and the attraction of new business to Annapolis were interrupted during the War of 1812. The city turned into a military encampment and the citizens were constantly expecting an attack from the British. Annapolis continued in its search for sources of revenue in addition to the revenue generated by State government spending. Negotiations concerning the location of the Naval Academy at Annapolis continued for twenty-eight years. In 1845, the Naval Academy opened in Annapolis (Riley 1887:254 and 264-265).

During negotiations between the Navy and Annapolis (1817-1845), the city began to make improvements in the transportation available between Annapolis and other points in the Tidewater Region. These improvements may have been prompted by the need to present Annapolis as a desirable location in which to do business.

The Antebellum Era 1840-1860 and the effects of the Civil War

During the 1840s and 1850s the City of Annapolis experienced the growing tension between the North and the South. Annapolis itself was home both to unionists and secessionists. Economically the Civil War was a boom to many of the local merchants who sold supplies to the troops quartered in the city (Riley 1887:320). However after the war a short economic decline set in. The commerce of Annapolis prior to the war had depended on the spending habits of government officials living in Annapolis and the wealthy slave holding planters. After the Civil War, the abolition of slavery curtailed the trade with these planters. Riley, the city's historian, remarks that after the war "The Naval Academy, in some measure, supplie[d] the benefits of a foreign trade. The oyster-packing establishments, of which there [were] about ten, [brought] considerable money into the city, which...redeeme[d] the mercantile business from annihilation" (Riley 1887:319).

The Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Annapolis began to expand when the building industry boomed in the late 1870's. New houses and shops were constructed along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George and King George streets on large residential lots which had formerly been held by single owners, but which were now being subdivided (Baker 1986:197). Despite the economic growth, the major "industry" in Annapolis remained state government.

Annapolis during the twentieth century continues to be the capital of the State of Maryland and the location of the United States Naval Academy. During the 1950s the

downtown commercial area suffered the economic decline and urban blight that was found in many American cities. Unlike many other cities, Annapolis did not engage in wholesale urban renewal, but preserved many of its earlier buildings. These eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings have become the location of shops along Maryland Avenue, Main Street, and the City Dock which cater to the present-day Annapolis industry of tourism.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

There have been three prior archaeological excavations at the Bordley-Randall site. The first was in 1988 directed and reported by Dr. Anne Yentsch then of Historic Annapolis, Inc. (Yentsch 1988). The second was in the winter of 1989-90 and was reported by Esther Doyle Read (1990). The third was also in 1990 and was reported by Jennifer A. Stabler (1990). The most extensive and significant of these excavations was by Yentsch, whose work initiated the archaeological research of the historic landscapes of the Bordley-Randall site. Those by Read and Stabler each consisted of only a single excavation unit.

The 1988 excavations consisted of three test units. Units #1 and #2 were located near the east wing of the house. Unit #3 was located in the yard between the house and State Circle. The units were located according to a geometric plan based on the dimensions of the original 18th-century structure. The geometric plan for the placement of excavation units was used in accordance with findings in relation to the William Paca House and Garden on Prince George Street in Annapolis reported by Paca and Wright (1983). This research demonstrated that the dimensions of the landscape features of the William Paca Garden could be predicted by the architecture of the house, specifically the dimensions of the parlor. From these dimensions a web of squares could be hypothetically laid over the property to find the precise location for the garden falls which marked the separate terraces. Yentsch used this plan to create the drawing depicted in Figure 4, which shows the Bordley-Randall House placed in a grid of squares based on the width of the main block (60 feet). Test units #1 and #2 were located on line with the east edge of the east wing 12.5 and 25 feet to the south of the southeast corner of the wing. Test Unit #2 being located at the cusp of a hypothetical terrace.

Test Unit #1 was a 2.5 by 2.5 foot excavation unit. The excavation recovered five natural strata. The upper most (Levels A, B, and C) seemed to be top soils and late 19th-century fill soils. Level D was a thick deposit dating to the 19th century. Level E was a thinner deposit with early 18th-century materials mixed with those dating to the late 18th and early 19th century. Further excavation in this unit was with a post-hole digger used to test for sterile soil. The post-hole exposed more deeply buried deposits, including a “mortar floor” approximately five feet below the present surface. Yentsch suggests that the soils above the floor represented “fill soils used to build up the yard surface near the house ... creating a terraced effect”(1988:8).

Test Unit #2 was a 2.5 by 2.5 foot excavation unit. The excavation exposed brick rubble believed to be from the demolition of a building as well as a “dry-laid stone wall.” (1998:8). These features were disturbed by a sewer pipe trench running through the unit. These all were found to lay over a continuation of the “mortar floor” three feet below the surface believed to have been exposed prior to the construction of the terrace.

Test Unit #3 was a 2.5 by 2.5 foot excavation unit in the front yard of the house 40 feet south of the present steps of the front porch. The unit exposed fill soils used to bury a brick walkway which ran from State Circle to the front door during the late 19th century.

Dark lines shown on grid suggest locations of 18th-century garden contour lines.

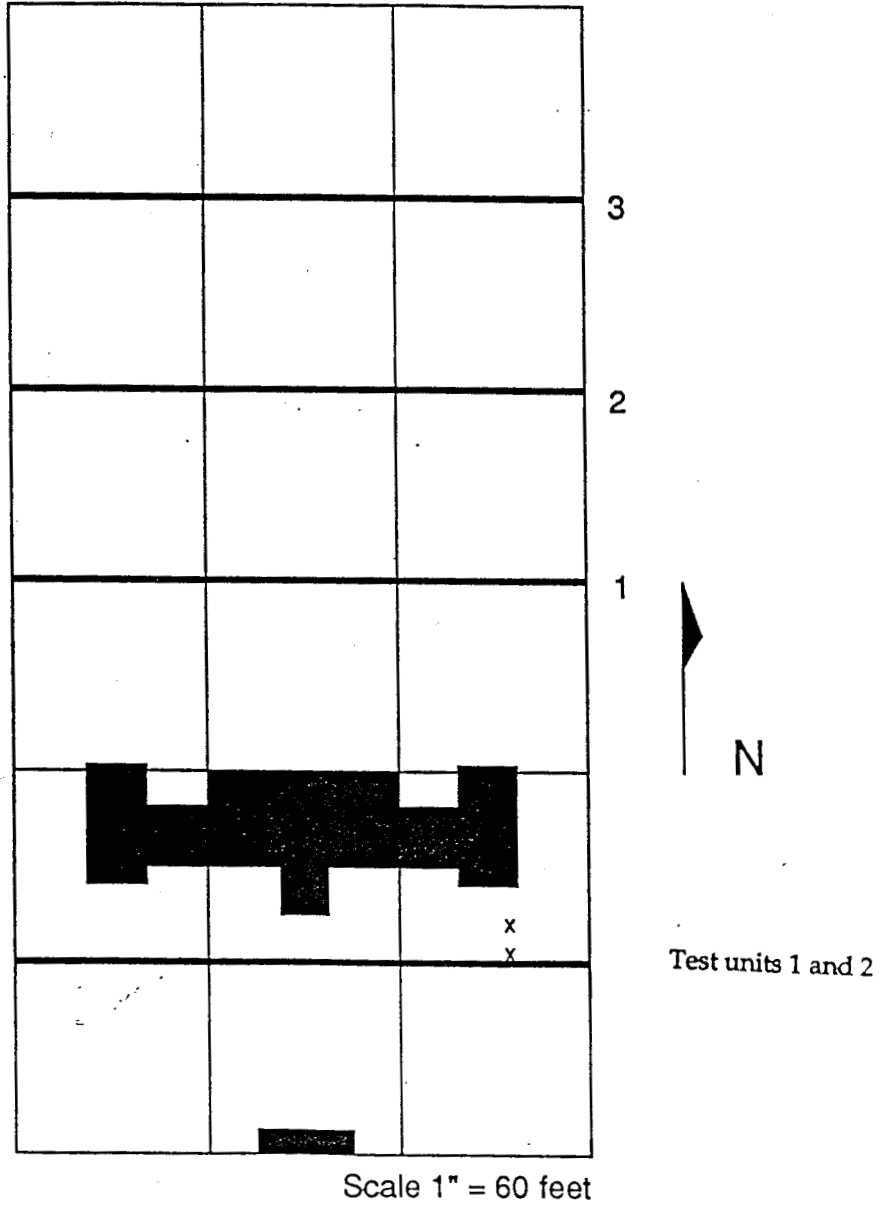


Figure 4: Hypothetical Garden Plan for Bordley-Randall Site
Source: Yentsch 1988

These excavations exposed the richness of the site, each recovering a great number of artifacts. The excavations also exposed several stratigraphic layers near the house which were believed to represent the creation of a terrace around the house in the 18th century.

The excavations in the winter of 1989-90 were undertaken as part of a larger project testing the deposits associated with State Circle. This excavation was focused on the Circle rather than the Bordley-Randall site. The excavation was of a 3 by 5 foot test unit on the public sidewalk to the west of the current front gate. It was excavated to test for possible earlier edges of State Circle. The excavations exposed soils and features believed to be associated with the construction of the nearby Queen Anne style double-house at the corner of State Circle and North Street. A sewage pipe ran through the unit and its construction disturbed all of the deposits excavated. The house was constructed in 1878 and the sewage pipe is believed to be related to the construction of the house. The lowermost levels, Levels E and F, dated to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. They are believed to represent the surface prior to the construction of the 1878 Queen Anne house.

This excavation did not find any evidence of earlier edges to state circle. The excavations did however recover a possible earlier surface dating to before the late 19th century alterations of the site.

The March 1990 excavation, reported by Jennifer Stabler (1990), was undertaken to assess the potential impact of a planned excavation in front of the east hyphen for the purposes of drainage control. Animal disturbances and subsequent water damage had undermined the foundation of the porch in front of the east hyphen. The Dodds, while cleaning and preparing the area for repairs, discovered artifacts dating to the 18th century. They contacted archaeologists from the Archaeology in Annapolis project to test the area. One 3 by 5 foot excavation unit was completed. The unit was located 9 feet from the west wall of the east wing, and directly against the porch foundation in front of the hyphen. The unit was labeled Unit #4, following Yentsch's previous excavations.

The excavation first exposed a sandstone footer for a pillar believed to have once served as a feature of a porch entrance into the east facade. Soils near the surface were related to the construction of the 19th century. These lay over fill soils dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries. The fill soils covered over the levels dating to the early and mid-18th century and are related to the early occupation of the house.

The stratigraphy exposed by Stabler in this excavation did not clearly relate to that of the 1988 excavations. But the evidence of the richness of the strata and artifacts in the area around the east wing was expanded. The stratigraphy shows an early surface which was buried by fill soils. Later disturbances associated with the construction of the 19th century porch disturbed the fill, but left the earliest deposits in tact.

SITE HISTORY

The Bordley-Randall archaeological site is associated with some of the most important of Annapolis' families. In this section we will identify the personalities who have occupied this site and to whom we directly relate the archaeological deposits recovered.

The Bordley Period - ca. 1700 to 1804

The first known use of this site is by Thomas Bordley (Figure 5). Bordley emigrated, with his older brother Stephen, from Yorkshire England in 1694 to Kent County on Maryland's eastern shore. Stephen Bordley was an Anglican Minister who had acquired an assignment which brought him to Maryland. Thomas came along with his brother hoping to improve his prospects in the colonies through the tobacco trade. After only a few years in Kent County Thomas had acquired a taste for the law and for politics and decided to move to Annapolis, the new capital of the colony, shortly after the turn of the century, probably around 1704 (Baker 1986: 195). Once settled, Thomas married Mrs. Rachel Beard in 1708 and started a family; his eldest son, Stephen, was born in 1710. In the same year Thomas started his rise to prominence in public life through election to the Lower House of the Assembly, a position he held on and off until his death representing either the city of Annapolis or Anne Arundel County. In 1717 Thomas acquired the much sought after position of Surveyor General of the Western Shore which was very high paying in that the work determined property values. Finally, a year later, Thomas reached the pinnacle of his legal and political career through his appointment to the rank of Attorney General for the Colony, the highest position to be held in the colony by a colonist (Morton 1969: 2-3).

An unfortunate court house fire in 1704 has obscured for historians the view of just exactly how Bordley and others came to hold power in the first years of the 18th century in Annapolis. However, this same fire may have a great deal to do with Thomas Bordley's success. After the fire, which destroyed the city's land records, Bordley and a few others laid claim to great tracts of the city's property. It is likely that the site of the Bordley-Randall house was already occupied by Bordley, however, his claim to ownership of other land in the city not previously in his possession may have served to enhance his personal worth and his social standing. Perhaps his claims led to the attention of those in power who later bestowed on him elected and appointed offices (Baker 1986). Regardless, by 1718 we know that Bordley owned and occupied the lots bounded by State Circle, North Street, College Avenue, Prince George Street, and Maryland Avenue (Figure 6). The site contained a dwelling and, presumably, a garden with some outbuildings. It is believed that the main house was located in the center of the block near where Lots 77, 78, 79, and 80 met, however other structures likely stood along the streets (Figure 7). Deed transactions recording the sale of lands on Lots 78, 79 and 80 demonstrate this.

Lot 78 was leased by Thomas Bordley in 1722 to Benjamin and Anne Getchell. The deed of this transaction states that the lease was of a lot "adjoining to the lot whereon the said Thomas Bordley now lives on part of which said lot the said Thomas has built a house and

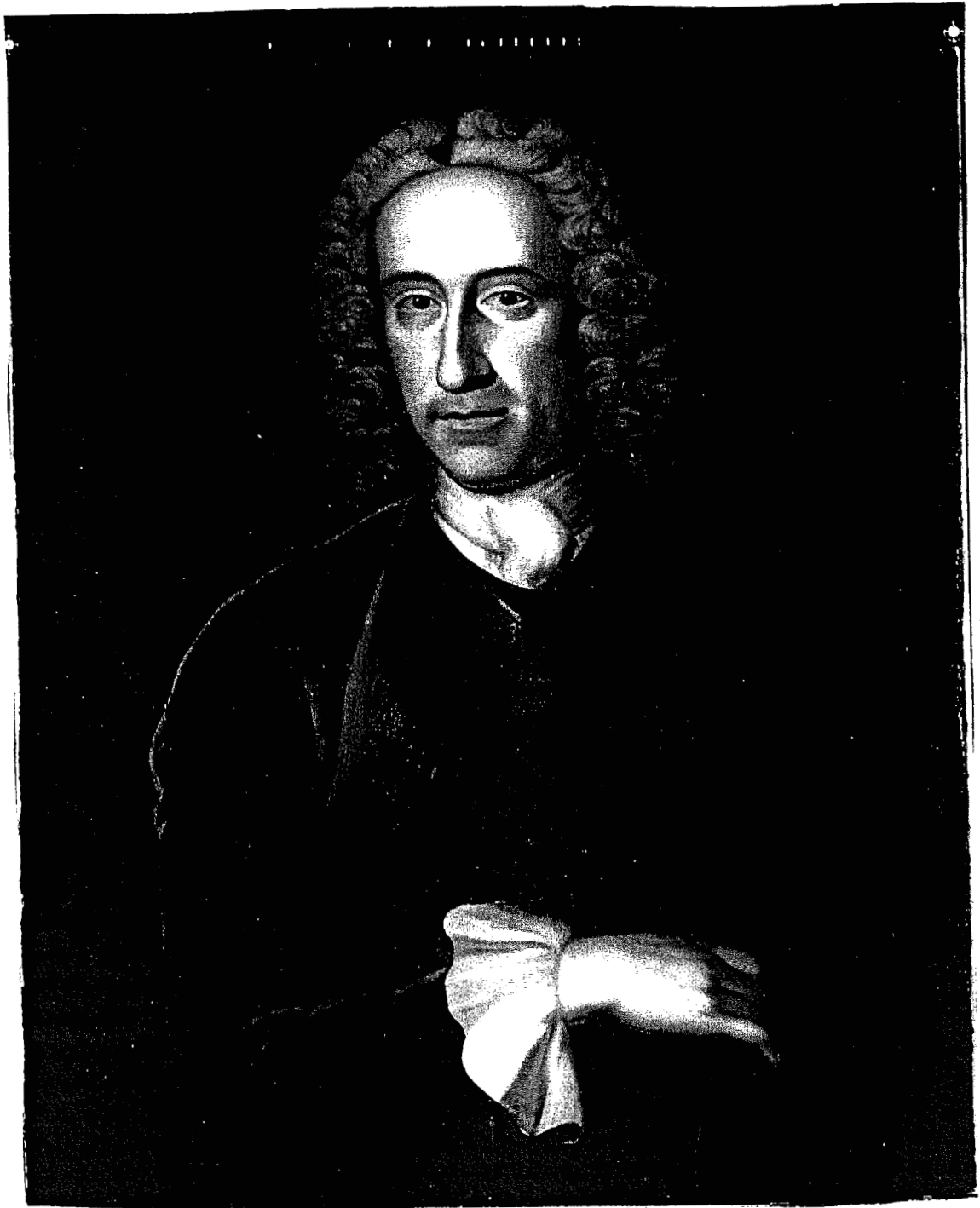


Figure 5: Thomas Bordley by Gustavus Hesselius
Source: Historic Annapolis Foundation

Figure 6: Stoddard Plan of Annapolis 1718

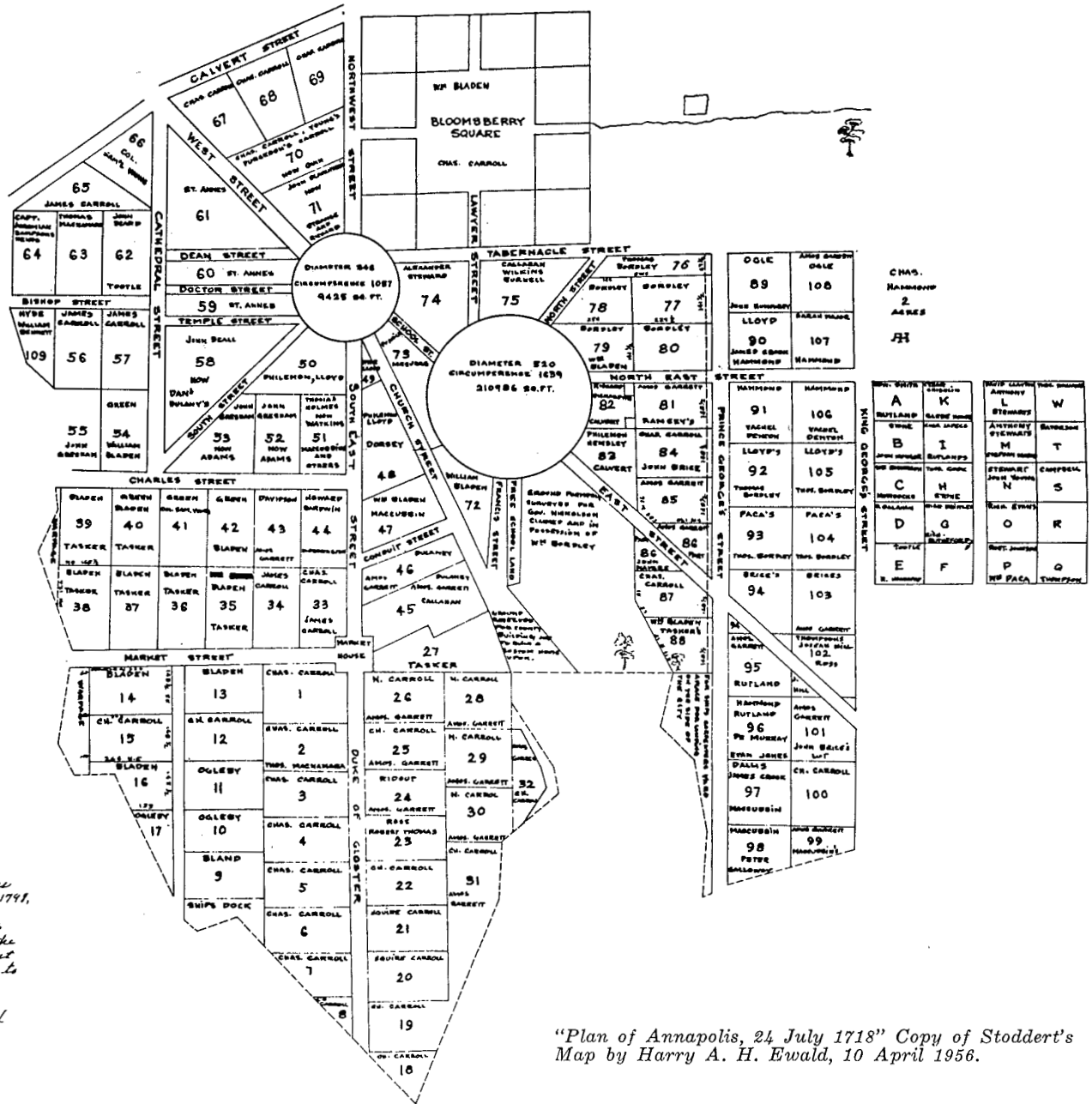


**PLAN
OF
ANNAPOLIS**
23 JULY 1718
SCALE 200 FT.

The original of this plot was made and certified by James Stoddard and has since been copied by John Colleton in 1798, George Sheple in 1880, and A. Traver. Certain names have been omitted due to illegibility. The picket line through the plot to the south of Prince George Street was added in one of the earlier copies to correct an error. All lines in this drawing are exactly copied.

Harry A.H. Ewald
10 April 1956

Small Games & Roll over the corners
of 1718 Pp. 11



"Plan of Annapolis, 24 July 1718" Copy of Stoddert's Map by Harry A. H. Ewald, 10 April 1956.

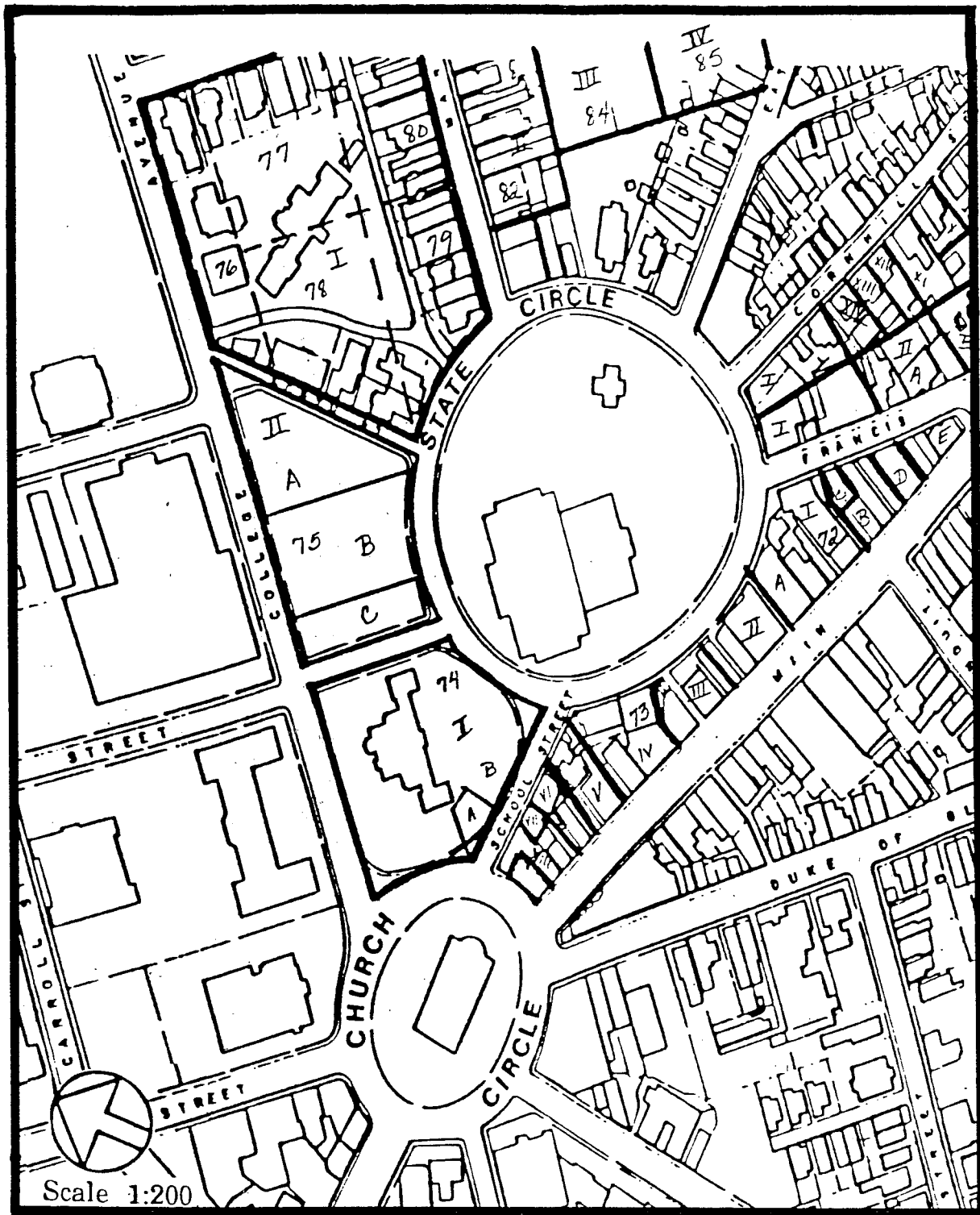


Figure 7: Borclely-Randall Site: Current Conditions with Stoddard Plan Overlaid

otherwise improved the same to the value of 100 pounds" (Perrin 1969:2). The deed also states that there was a house already on Lot 78, probably facing North Street. Upon the deaths of the Getchells the land reverted to the Bordleys.

Lot 79 passed through many hands including the Bordleys during the first quarter of the 18th century. Popernack (1989) notes that in 1714 a deed was executed transferring Lot 79 from Mr. Hill to Mr. Crooke with a house standing on it. Crooke later leased the lot in 1726 to Mr. Sutton for seven years. During the same period, Lot 79 was transferred from Dulany to Tasker in 1725 and then from Tasker to Bordley in 1726. That the same lot was being traded by different people is not exactly the case. Rather, it makes sense that Lot 79 was subdivided between these owners. The Stoddard survey even indicates that the corner of State Circle and Maryland Avenue was owned by William Bladen and William Tasker. Thus, we believe that the lots being transferred are merely parcels of the larger Lot 79. Since Lot 79 is the only one of the five lots making up the Bordley-Randall site to face State Circle, as well as facing a good part of Maryland Avenue, it is likely that houses or other buildings may have stood here early in the 18th-century. These houses may have served as dwellings and offices of state officials like Bordley. The archaeology of this corner is now unfortunately obscured and perhaps destroyed by later dwelling constructions.

Lot 80 was the site, according to Yentsch (1988), of George Valentine's inn. This dwelling and lot were sold to Thomas Bordley in July 1712. From the deed, this lot and house appear to have stood on the corner of Prince George and Maryland Avenue, now off the present Bordley-Randall property and under a 19th-century structure known as the opera house. Yentsch also believes that this lot was built over with "2 tenements or dwelling houses as early as 1701" (1988:3). The end point of these transactions always comes to Bordley, and thus it is reasonable to conclude that by the 1720s the entire block was owned by the Bordleys. As Yentsch states, "Bordley created [the site] by purchasing the smaller lots and consolidating them" (1988:3).

The dwelling house at the time was believed to be located in the center of the block. But just exactly what this house looked like is debated. What is under contention is whether any of the standing house was constructed as early as the 1710s. The architectural historian Russell Wright believes that the house began as a one-and-a-half story gambrel roofed brick dwelling which was then raised and added onto. He argues that the house was built in 1717 based on the date of Elizabeth Bordley's birth and her recollection of being born in her father's house in Annapolis (Wright 1983). The Bordley-Getchell lease notes the existence of Thomas Bordley's house in 1722. However, the most important document relative to understanding the details of the architecture is the Thomas Bordley estate inventory (see Appendix A). The inventory was done on a room by room basis and when this historical document and the standing architecture are compared, a match can be made. The inventory lists the following rooms: Inner Room, Parlour, Passage, Chamber over the Parlour, Chamber over the Inner Room, Office Room, Study, Chamber over the Office, Room over the Passage, Store, Cellar, Kitchen, Nursery, Kitchen Chamber, Stable, and a Meat house. The number and type of rooms listed would fill the same two-story, one room deep 18th-century core that stands now including the wings but not the hyphens. However, the document is not ultimately definitive and trying to determine the age

of the standing structure is one of the questions being explored archaeologically.

After Thomas Bordley's death Thomas' will passed his extensive Annapolis properties to his eldest son Stephen (1710-1764). Thomas' second wife, Ariana, was executrix of the estate. At the time of his father's death Stephen Bordley was living in London studying law at the Inns of Court. This was the best education in law in the British world and turned into fortune for the few American colonists who gained this privilege. Stephen returned to Annapolis in 1733. During the time while he was away, his step-mother Ariana had married Edmund Jennings, and these two took control of the management of Thomas' estate. Their management of the estate has been shown to not have been in Stephen's best interest and making it so the relations between Lord Baltimore and Stephen Bordley were strenuous (Morton 1969). Stephen, in his father's will, inherited all of Thomas' land holdings including the lands Thomas still held in the city of Annapolis. When the proprietor returned to power 1715, he claimed some of these same lands as his own, especially those where St. John's College now stands. Stephen, while still in England, was forced to try to deal with the subsequent litigation from across the Atlantic, and, in the end, he was powerless against the proprietor and lost the lands. Furthermore, the whole affair entered Stephen into an contentious relationship with the proprietor lasting for the next decade or so. Thus, when he returned, Stephen was unable to gain the favor of the proprietor in his quest for the power and wealth his prestigious education should have given him in the 1730s.

Some of the most interesting reading in the documentary record are the several letter books Stephen Bordley filled up during his years in England and then from his desk in the Annapolis home. The letters show his social connections and tell of his interests in law and other pursuits. However, Stephen had very little to say about his residence. In fact, from these letters it is hard to believe that Stephen did anything but simply leave the house he inherited from his father essentially in tact. He is attributed with the erection of columns in the front of the main block of the house which are pictured in the 1770s Peale portrait of Elizabeth Bordley (Figures 8 & 9) and the 1840s Sachse print from the State House dome (Figure 10), but which are absent from the 1788 Peale sketch (Figure 11). This makes it questionable as to whether they ever existed.

Stephen never married so the house was never filled with a subsequent generation of Bordleys. Instead, the household was made up of Stephen, his sister Elizabeth, his several younger brothers, a ward named Sarah Turner, and other relatives. Stephen is reported to have been an exceptional entertainer and, with his sister Elizabeth, used the house as a back drop to enjoy the benefits of life that his eventually very successful law career could support. Wine was one of his passions and the archaeological record confirms this by the great number of wine bottle fragments recovered from 18th-century archaeological deposits. Stephen eventually followed the path laid by his father in politics and was promoted to the position of Attorney General in 1756, a position he held until 1763. In addition to his law practice, Stephen also continued planting on his plantation near Annapolis called Sandgate. Stephen suffered a stroke in 1763 which forced him to withdraw from public life. He died in December of 1764. In his will (see Appendix A) he left his properties his youngest half-brother John Beale Bordley

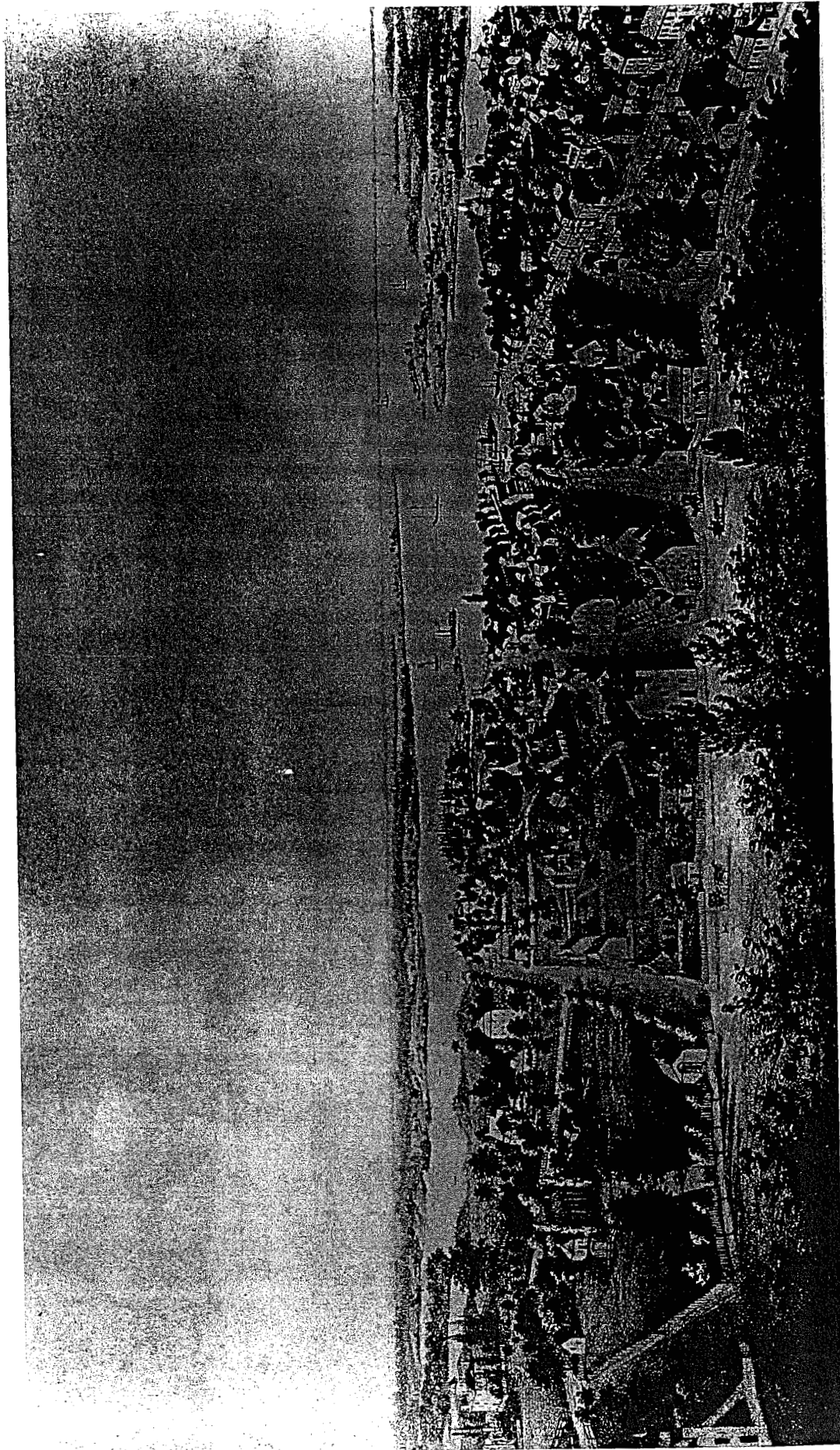


Figure 8: Elizabeth Bordley by Charles Willson Peale
Source: Frick Art Reference



Figure 9: Detail of Elizabeth Bordley by Peale
showing the Bordley-Randall House
Source: Frick Art Reference

Figure 10: 1840's Sachse Lithograph of Annapolis from the State House Dome
source: MdHR



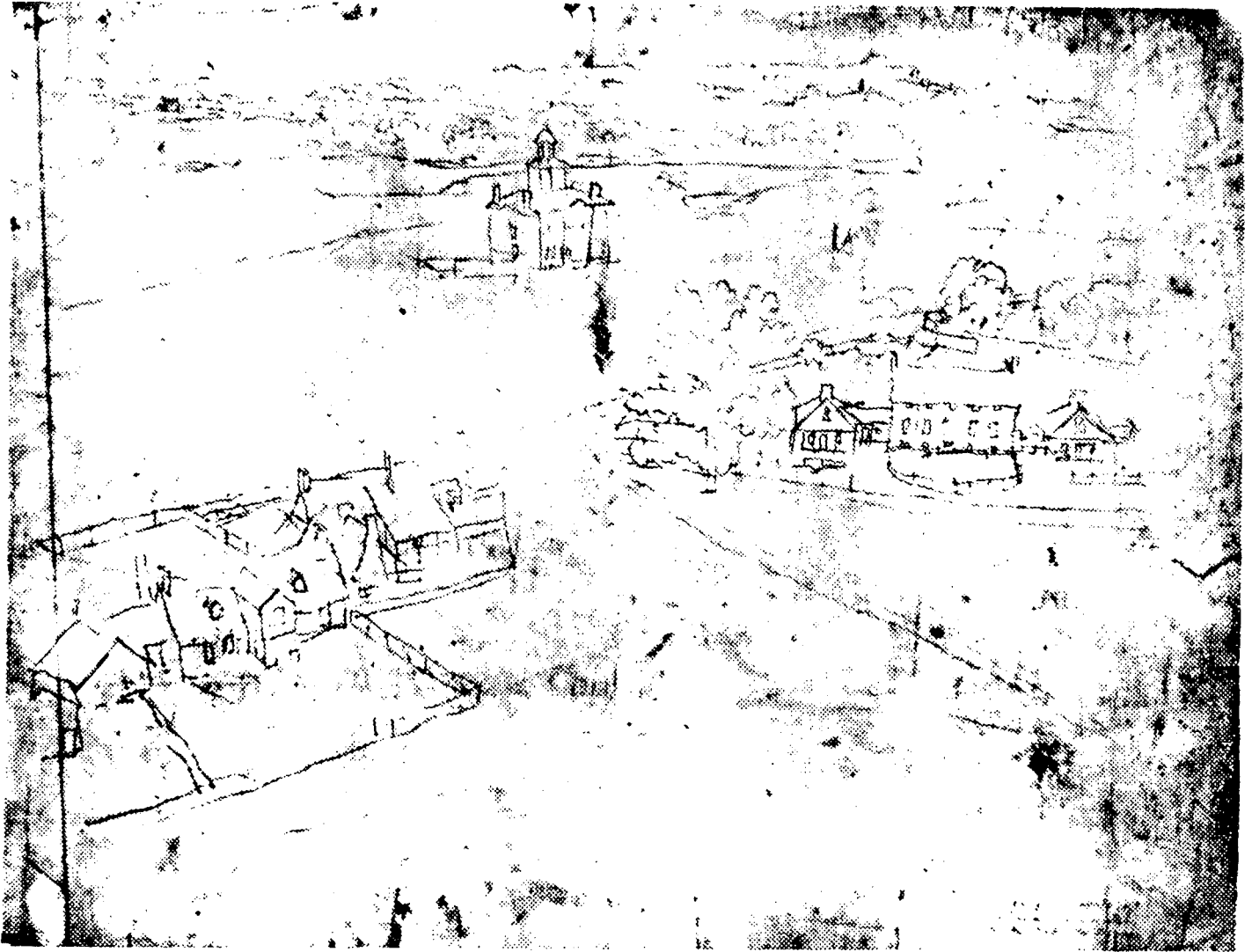


Figure 11: 1788 Charles Willson Peale Sketch
of Annapolis from the State House Dome
Source: Sellers 1969

under the condition that Elizabeth retain the use of his Annapolis dwelling house and other property.

Elizabeth Bordley was born in 1715 in Annapolis. She lived her whole life in Annapolis and was a well-respected woman of her class and of society in general. For the most part, the documentary record makes little note of Elizabeth. However, her likeness was painted in 1770 by Charles Willson Peale, an artist known for his portraits of prominent individuals in Maryland and the surrounding colonies as well as his famous museums of natural history in the cities of the early republic. The portrait of Elizabeth Bordley (Figures 8 & 9) shows what is called the "old Annapolis home" in the background. It shows a five-part Georgian house much like the one standing today. Thus, we can see for sure that the house which now stands was in place by 1770. The presence of hyphens connecting the wings may have been a later addition, but perhaps nothing more than an addition to already standing architecture. Elizabeth continued to live in the house, with long excursions to her brother John Beale Bordley's plantation on Wye Island, until her death in 1789. John Beale Bordley (1727-1804), who had found Philadelphia more appealing, then rented the house for the next several years. After Elizabeth Bordley's death, one tenant was Philip Barton Key, lawyer and uncle to Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner". Another was John Johnson, later Chancellor of Maryland, "the highest judicial office in the State" (Perrin 1969:5)

At the end of the 18th-century the Federal Direct Tax of 1798 assessed John Beale Bordley with one brick dwelling house with two wings, 38' x 18' each, a 10' x 10' meat house, and a 50' x 12' cow house. This assessment does not mention any other structures. Thus, at the turn of the 19th century there seems to have been little change in the house or its property since Thomas Bordley consolidated the lots and built the house by the 1720s.

The Early 19th-century Interim - 1804 to 1847

The departure of the Bordleys from Annapolis in the end of the 18th century marks the elimination from the city's social register and tax base of just one of many of the town's great families. Others like the Pacas, Hammonds, Carrolls, and Chases, preceded the Bordleys in their departure from Annapolis. In many cases, these wealthy families who held great power led the entry of Maryland into the new nation under a new economic regime centered around capital investment and accumulation rather than cash-cropping and merchanting. These new interests underwrote the industrial development of Baltimore whose connections to the wheat-growing hinterland in the north of the state, as well as iron-forging and shipbuilding in the city itself, proved to be more attractive to the power brokers in the late 18th century. Places like Annapolis were steadily brought into the capitalist regime of early America, but only in a peripheral position under the control of interests in Baltimore. This transition of the importance of Annapolis to its surrounding region from a center to a small and peripheral town had a profound effect. Understanding these changes is important to understanding the use of the site by its later inhabitants.

The subsequent owners of the Bordley house demonstrate the effects of this shift.

Sometime before 1804 John Beale Bordley agreed to sell the property to his tenant John Johnson. This was undertaken in 1811 after John Beale's death. The house was sold to Johnson for 1000 pounds on June 19 through a transaction made between John Beale's executor, John F. Mifflin, and Johnson. However, Johnson's intentions for purchasing the property were made clear when within a month when he sold the house to William S. Green on July 18th for \$3,300 (Perrin 1969:5). This sort of investment marks the way property was managed in Annapolis by many people at the turn of the 19th century. The value of a home was not its shelter or sanctuary, but its profit.

In the same vein, William S. Green suffered from this very way of thinking 28 years later. On September 3, 1839 Green and his wife, Matilda, put the house up for mortgage with the Farmer's National Bank of Annapolis in order to "guarantee the payment of various notes given the bank for \$7,680 and for a Court Judgement against them for \$3000" (Norris n.d.: 2). These same troubles eventually led to a suit initiated by the state Attorney General, Josiah Bayley, in 1845, when the house was taken from the Greens and put under the Trusteeship of James Boyle who was ordered to sell the property. Boyle sold the property to Alexander Randall on June 23, 1847 for \$2,750 (Perrin 1969:4-5)

The occupation of the house for the first half of the 19th century was effected by the way things were changing in Annapolis. Annapolis suffered a depression in the early years of the 19th century which was caused in large part by the lack of investment in local affairs. That the Greens went bankrupt tells of the struggles Annapolitans went through to persist in lean times. Ultimately, it can be said that when Alexander Randall purchased the property in 1847, it tells of the renewal of the city led by its new ruling class, of which Randall was a prominent member.

The Randall Period - 1847 to 1929

Alexander Randall was born in Annapolis in 1803 in his father's house on the city dock in the building now occupied by Middleton's tavern. His wife Elizabeth Blanchard Randall wrote that "his education commenced at an early age in a school kept by a mulatto woman nearby ... When he was old enough to learn to read, he was put in the charge of Miss Sally Ross who had for many years brought forward the youth of Annapolis, in the good old way, with plentiful use of the rod. Next he was promoted to the charge of Mr. Thomas Bassford and remained for some years under his care" (E.B. Randall 1890:10-11). As a young boy he played throughout the city and especially in the undeveloped areas around the city. There he learned a great deal about nature and according to his wife could have "rivalled Audubon in his ornithological knowledge" (E.B. Randall 1890:11). Though intrigued by nature Alexander chose law as his career. He attended St. John's in Annapolis beginning in 1818 and passed the bar in 1824 after studying in the office of Addison Ridout.

Randall was a civic leader from early on in his life. He assumed the position of the Collector of the Port of Annapolis in 1825 after his father's death. In 1830 Randall became Commissioner of Public Schools in Anne Arundel County. In 1832 he became one of the St. John's College Trustees, and in the same year he became the Auditor of the Court of Chancery.

Then, ultimately, he was elected as a Whig to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1840. This was not the last of his public roles, but it was the last before he moved into the Bordley house in 1847.

After his time in Washington, Randall returned to Annapolis and the house on the Dock. Within a year he married Catherine Wirt of Baltimore, a woman who had rejected him previously because her parents were unimpressed by "a struggling young lawyer in a quiet town little more than a village" (E.B. Randall 1890:16). However, after his election to Congress they apparently changed their minds and Catherine moved to Annapolis in 1841. By 1846 the couple were parents to four children and Randall's mother-in-law had also moved in. This overextended the capacity of the household and Alexander sought a new home. With his family he moved into the Bordley house. His wife recalled that:

"he preferred the country like seclusion in the center of a large lot, which gave him such opportunities for the gardening and planting he delighted in. He moved into the house in the fall of 184[7], having first repaired the house and converted the cellars into basement rooms and finished the garrets. A year or two afterward, he covered the house with slate and built the porch with the nursery over it.

In 1859 the increasing size of his family requiring more room, he doubled the house adding the parlor and dining room at the rear, with chambers over them. Early in his residence here, he planted most of the large trees in the lot and set the hedge. Their is nothing that he has not planted except the old locusts in the front" (E.B. Randall 1890:19).

Thus, it seems that the lot and the house had changed little since the Bordley era. The front porch and nursery replaced the infamous columns in front. The front yard, however, was radically redesigned from an open plain to a park-like area filled with trees as can be seen in Figure 12 and today in Figure 2. Furthermore, the yard was planted out in beds, fruit trees, and vines from almost the beginning of his occupation. This interest in trees has precedence in Randall's life. In the early 1830s Randall attempted to invigorate the city by starting a campaign to beautify the streets with trees. In his wife's words:

"While trying to educate and improve the rising generation of his fellow townsmen, he began that work of beautifying and improving his native city, which he had so much at heart for the remainder of his life. His first step in this direction was the planting of trees at his own expense, not only in front of his own residence and office, but on other streets where he felt they would prove a public benefit.

This movement was at first much opposed by many, who thought that trees kept off the breeze, brought mosquitos, etc., and frequently his young trees were destroyed but he quietly and patiently replaced them knowing that in time he would prevail. Before five years had passed he had the satisfaction of seeing his examples followed on nearly every street in town" (E.B. Randall 1890:14).

In 1853 Catherine died after having eight children: William (d. 1852), Catherine , John , Ellen,

Fannie, Alexander (d. 1851), Agnes, and Richard (d. 1851). Alexander then married Elizabeth Philpot Blanchard in 1856. These two had seven children Blanchard, Burton, Bessie, Henry, Wyatt, Daniel, and Adele. Thus Randall was the father to 15 children 12 of whom lived to maturity. As such, the household was full until Alexander Randall's death in 1881 (Figure 13).

In the years during and after the Civil War, Randall resumed his role as a civic leader. He was elected Attorney General for the State as a representative of the Union Party in 1864. He also stayed close to home by initiating and leading the city's modernization in the construction of a water works, a gas works, a public bath, and a failed manufactory company during the 1860s and 1870s. Randall was also instrumental in lobbying for the return of the Naval Academy to Annapolis after the Civil War. At the same time he began to subdivide the lots under study. He wrote in his diary on April 4, 1868 that he "[a]dvertised Lots for sale around my Dwelling" (A. Randall 1830-1881). By 1878 several lots had been built up along Maryland Avenue as can be seen on the Hopkins Atlas (Figure 14). Several structures were built subsequently on Maryland Avenue between 1878 and 1883 (Figure 15). The most substantial of these was the large brick structure built on the corner of Prince George Street and College Avenue. This lot was sold in 1870 to George M. Taylor and others.

"Mr. Taylor and the other owners were members of the Masonic Lodge, Number 89 and planned to construct a Masonic Hall on the site. Built by the Masons, the building originally housed Masonic meeting rooms on the third floor, an opera house on the second floor, and commercial space on the first floor. . . The cornerstone, inscribed with the names of the buildings founders, was laid in May of 1872. . . The Masonic Lodge occupied the third floor for the first time on January 31, 1873. The grand opening for the Opera House, able to accommodate 600 people, occurred on February 15, 1873" (Tracerics 1995:4).

At the time of his death several structures stood on Maryland Avenue and also on State Circle where, beginning in 1878, Alexander and his son John Wirt Randall constructed a double house on the corner of the circle and North Street. These Queen Anne style houses still stand and at the time of construction Randall noted that "the two new buildings are gradually progressing. John is giving much care and time to them and I hope will be gratified in the result. They are certainly well-spoken of by the men of taste and architects in town & I have applications made for the one John does not want" (Randall 1830-1881)

Figure 12: Bordley-Randall Site, ca. 1870s

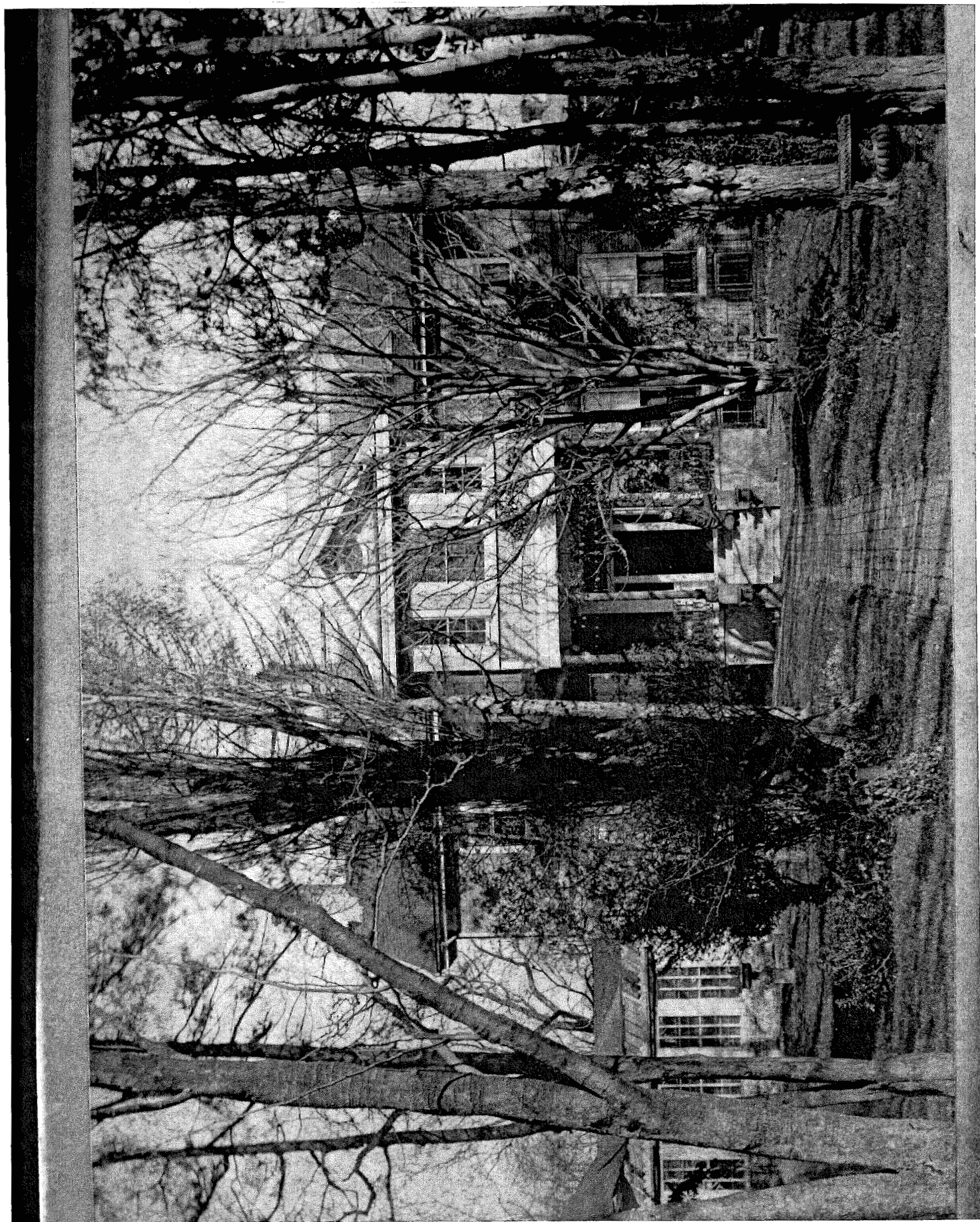


Figure 13: The Randall Family, ca. 1880

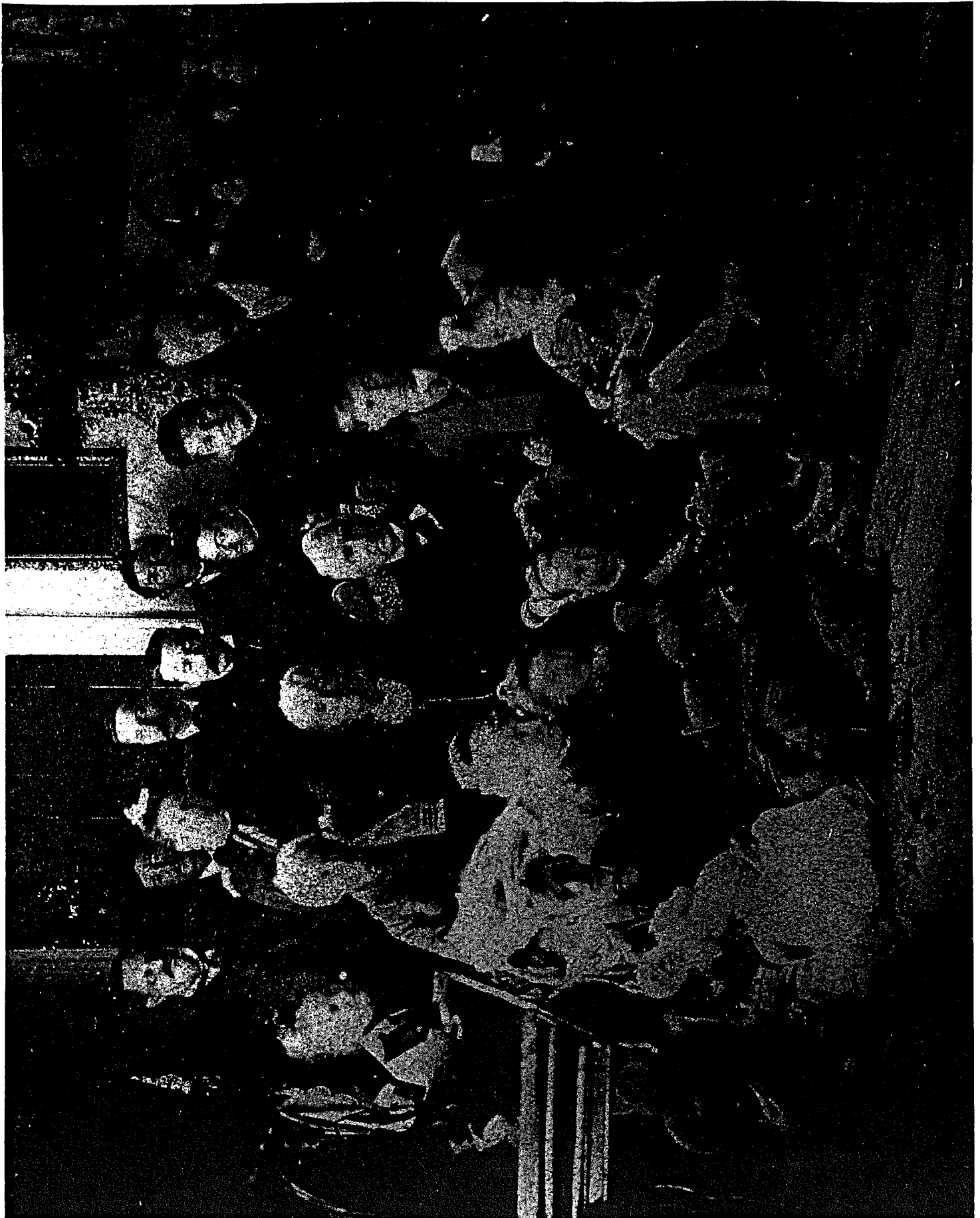


Figure 13: The Randall Family, ca. 1880

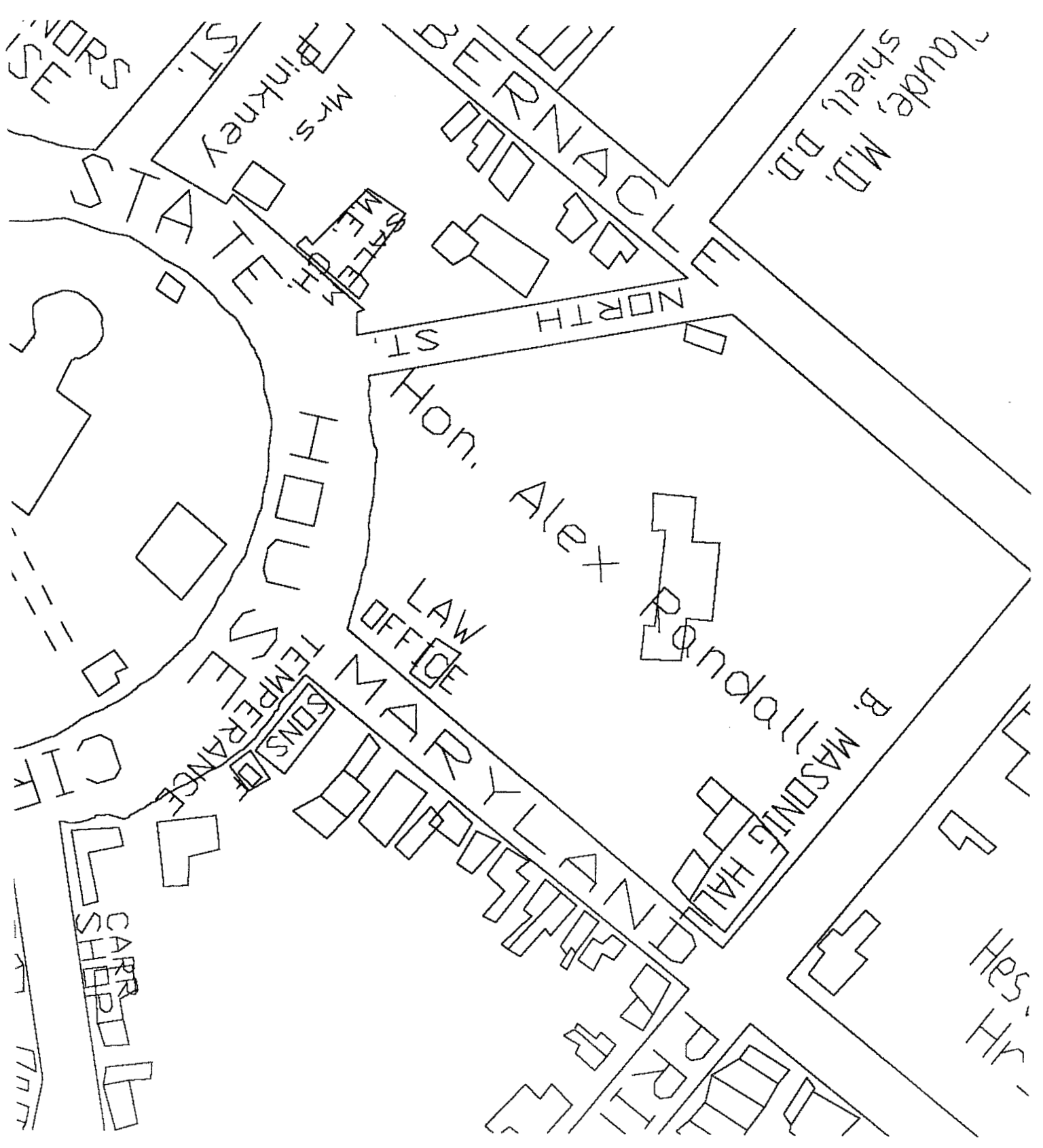
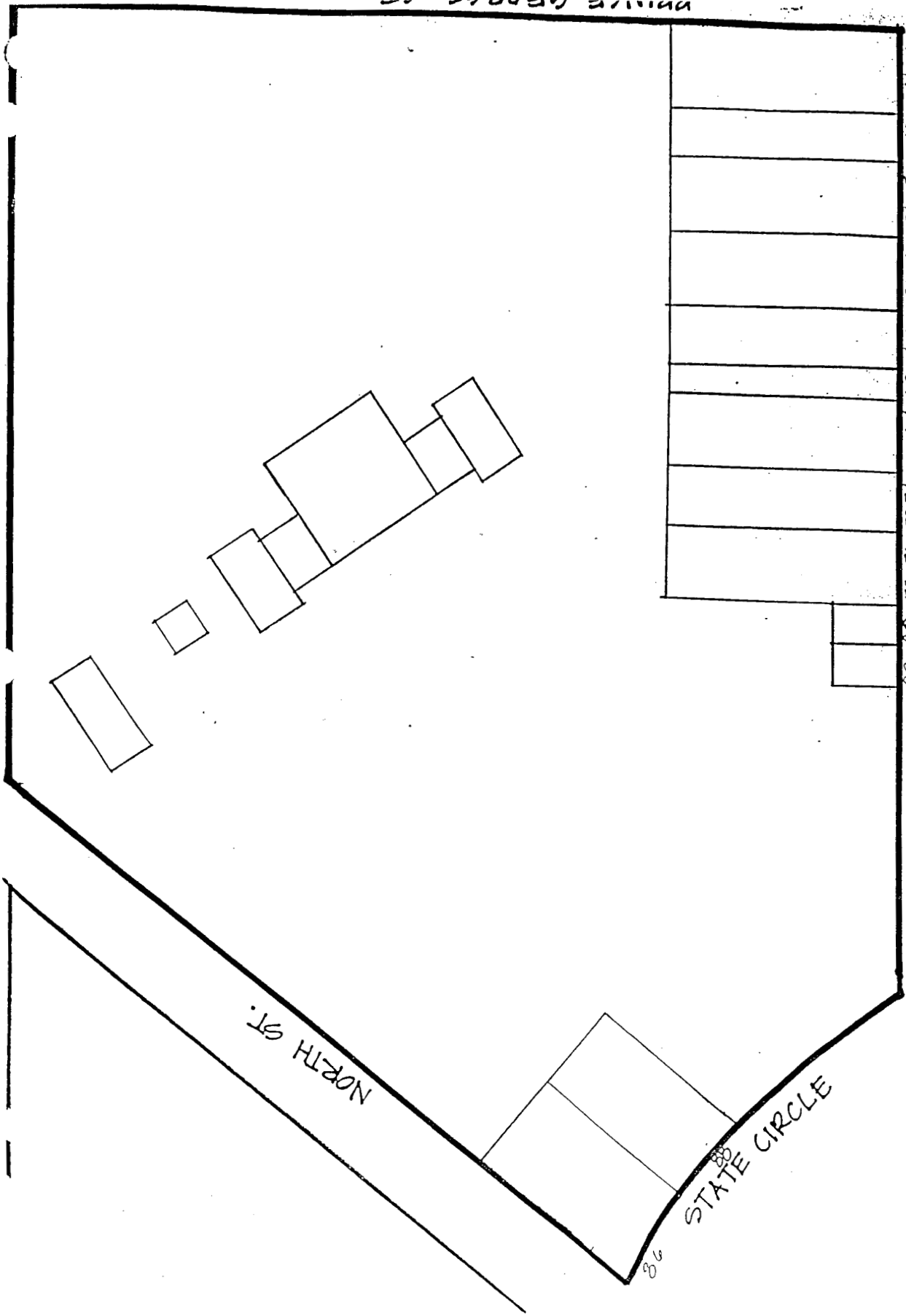


Figure 14: Bordley-Randall Site as depicted in the 1878 Hopkins Atlas

COLLEGE AVE.



MARYLAND AVE.

STATE CIRCLE

Figure 15: Bordley-Randall Site 1878-1883
Source: Traceris 1995

Alexander Randall died in November of 1881 and in his will he left all of his Annapolis property to his wife Elizabeth Blanchard Randall (see Appendix A). Over the next 14 years the lot underwent more changes. Three houses were constructed along Prince George Street, the lot on the corner may have been sold as early as 1879 (Randall 1830-1881). However, the main house remained in tact. This is surmised from an in depth description published in The Architectural Record by Randall's son, T. Henry Randall, a trained architect practicing at the time in New York. Henry wrote:

"Looking to the north from the State House, and hidden among the locusts, poplars, and magnolia trees we see the 'Randall House,' erected about 1730 by Thomas Bordley. It stands in the midst of a charming old-fashioned garden with lawns in the front and diverging walks behind, lined with flower beds and high box borders, and possessing in its great stretch of front some of the most striking characteristics of an Annapolis home, besides the peculiarity of being in the center of its grounds and not on the street. That part of the main house beyond the sitting room has been added within the present generation (to take the place of a frame addition that was removed), but it so thoroughly carries out the characteristics of the plans of its day in its arrangement that no one would suspect that this latter portion was not of the same date as the rest.

The front hall . . . is not on center with the axis of the house, and the staircase rises directly from the entrance with a most charming rail, wainscot, and balusters in French walnut or mahogany. The library is in the wing connected to the parlor, and is placed a few feet below its level, forming a most interesting and attractive room. It opens upon the garden on one side and the conservatory on the other, and its ceiling follows the line on the roof above, giving unusual height and a charming effect.

On the front of the house once stood a row of columns supporting the projecting eaves and resting upon a long porch that had long ago disappeared and with it a charming facade, such as one always associated with houses much further south than Maryland" (T.H. Randall 1892: 322-40).

A photograph from the State House dome published in this same article shows some of the gardens and outbuildings to the west of the house (Figure 16).

Elizabeth Blanchard Randall died in 1895 and left the house to the trust of her step-son John Wirt and her son Blanchard as executors of her estate. These two are called by the Traceries report (1995:6) the "Randall Trustees." The Randall Trustees are credited with laying the circular cobble walkway which replaced a brick walk which ran directly from the house to State Circle. This circular path removed direct visual access to the main house and moved pedestrians around the perimeter of the property before accessing the central doorway of the Randall house. A plan of this walkway was found in the Elizabeth Randall Family Histories volume at the Maryland Historical Society. The walkway also served to establish a lawn in the front of the house which has never been built over, while, at the same time, providing access to the entrances to later houses built along North Street and at the corner of Maryland Avenue and State Circle. These houses all face in on the block and thus create the what is now called Randall Court which is officially a "semi-private/semi-public space" (Crowther 1985:79).

The first of these lots was sold to Joseph R. Wilmer, a professor at St. John's, at what is now 4 Randall Court. Wilmer built a frame house in the colonial revival style which still stands. Wilmer later acquired the lots on North Street adjacent to this one in 1903 and built a double colonial revival frame house which also stands at 5 and 6 Randall Court between 1908 and 1913. On State Circle at Maryland Avenue Ellen Cheston, daughter of Alexander Randall, had acquired a subdivided plot of the original estate. She officially deeded the lot to her husband in 1903 and they built three attached frame dwelling houses, also in a colonial revival style. By the turn of the 20th century Prince George Street was also built up with dwelling houses from the corner of College Avenue to the lot adjacent to the Masonic Lodge on the corner (Figure 17). These houses all faced the street and thus were not part of the Randall Court constructions.

The main house was also altered after the death of Elizabeth Blanchard Randall. Her son Henry is attributed with the design and construction of a renovation of the west wing and a new dwelling house built on College Avenue between 1895 and 1897. Both of these structures were built in the colonial revival style and from a turn of the century photograph (Figure 18) served to create a new space at the site. This photograph frames for the viewer the relationship between the grown-over old mansion and the newly built but ancient looking houses. These houses were built to house the adult children of the Randalls. These constructions also replaced the outbuildings of the estate. The frame stable and brick smoke house were removed from the west side of the property transforming the property from a dwelling house and garden to a more modern dwelling house and yard. This effectively eliminated the productive use of the land at this site, and thus modern urban dwelling was realized.

Thus, by the end of the first decade of the 20th century, the lot Alexander Randall purchased was considerably divided up among both his descendants and non-related occupants of the several new dwelling houses built along North Street, College Avenue, Prince George Street, and State Circle. Maryland Avenue, as well, was built up, but with commercial establishments instead. By the turn of the century the gardens which Randall had laid out and planted were effectively removed and the grounds were laid over simply with sod. The new pathway, now called Randall Court, served to redefine the space. It disconnected the lot from its formerly direct visual connection with State Circle. It also transformed the lot into a modern urban neighborhood, with no productive use of the land and independent households living in single-family dwellings. What is very intriguing is that the houses which can be considered as part of the Randall Court group, those on North Street, the three at the intersection of Maryland Avenue and State Circle, the Henry Randall built house on College Avenue, and the re-done West Wing, are all built in the colonial revival style. Since each is part of the effective modern transformation of the site, the use of a style which looks backward is interesting.

Figure 16a: Bordley4-Randall Site 1890s
Source: Historic Annapolis Foundation

Figure 16a: Bordley Randall Site 1890s
Source: Historic Annapolis Foundation

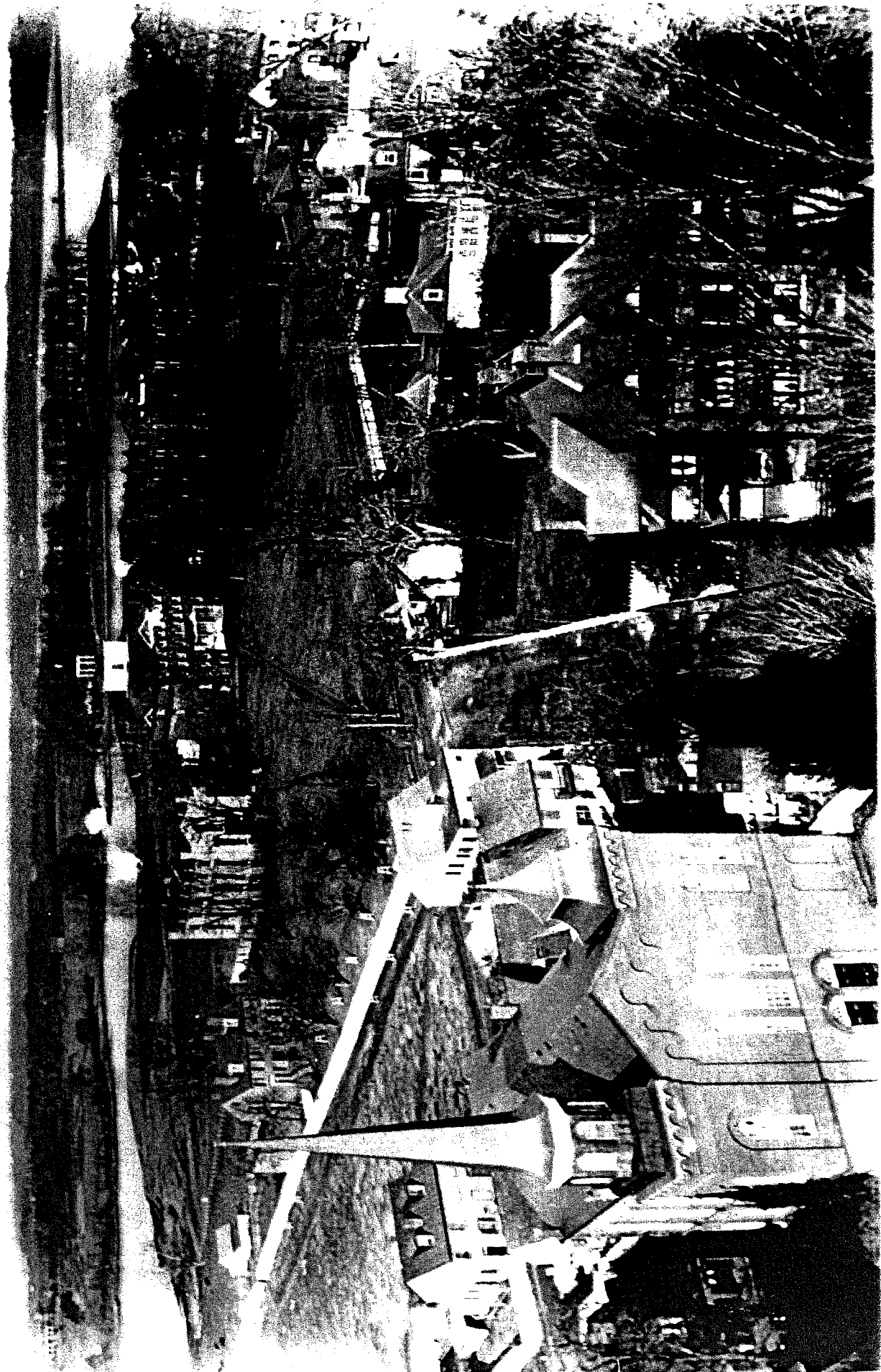


Figure 16b: Bordley-Randall Site 1890s
Source: Historic Annapolis Foundation



Figure 16b: Bordley-Randall Site 1890s
Source: Historic Annapolis Foundation

The Twentieth Century - 1929 -present

The use of the site in the 1920s was much the same as had been the case for the previous decades of the 20th century. However, in 1929, the Randall Trustees sold the main house and its yard to St. John's College. Adele Randall remained in residence in the west wing. During the 1930s the college rented the main block of the house to R.T.H. Halsey, a former director of the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Halsey's residence in a colonial revival enclave is hardly surprising, since his work at the Metropolitan was the construction of period rooms whose purpose was to educate the masses about the nature and history of the American household. According the present owners Halsey bought three Adam mantels in Scotland to be installed in the Bordley-Randall House. Halsey is also blamed for removing a great deal of interior features from the Bordley-Randall house which were then installed in the Hammond-Harwood House while that house was being turned into a museum. Otherwise, the use of the site as a dwelling house and a yard continued.

In 1939 Captain and Mrs. P.V.H. Weems bought the house from the college. Capt. Weems was a Naval Academy graduate of 1912 and an inventor of the famous Weems Navigation System. Weems became established in shipping as the founder of the Weems System of Navigation and Weems and Plath, Inc. A newspaper report mentions that he chose the Randall house because of its Captain's walk, an addition built by Alexander Randall in the 1850s at the same time as the rear addition was built. The Baltimore Sun writes:

"The Captain's walk, a sort of railed-in porch, again will be the scene of activity. With the acquisition of the house by Lieut. Com. Philip Van Horn Weems (retired), the captain's walk will be used for celestial studies by students of the former naval officer learning his system of navigation -- a system which he has taught to Lindbergh, Lincoln Ellsworth, Harold Gatty, Amy Mollison, Dick Merrill and other famous navigators of the air . . .

Although he has decided to use the captain's walk for study, he and has set aside an entire wing for laboratories and study rooms." (Baltimore Sun: 1939).

The Weems also continued to modernize the property and have since the 1950s expanded a former smokehouse into a two-door garage with an apartment above. This obviously demonstrates the entrance of this site into the automobile age. The smokehouse was built adjacent to the east wing of the house after the west wing was built over in 1895. The smokehouse was likely used by the occupants of the main house during the early 20th century. Renovations made by the Weems in the 1950s and 1960s removed the kitchen from the east wing into the east hyphen, transforming the east wing into an apartment.

With these exceptions, the use of the site by the Weems family was no different from their predecessors who simply used the lot as a secluded dwelling house and yard. That the Weems worked within the bounds of the site by using an existing rear alley off of Prince George Street for their automobile traffic, rather than altering the facade of the site off of State Circle marks the persistence of a modern use of the site which recognizes the place's rich history beginning in the early 1700s.

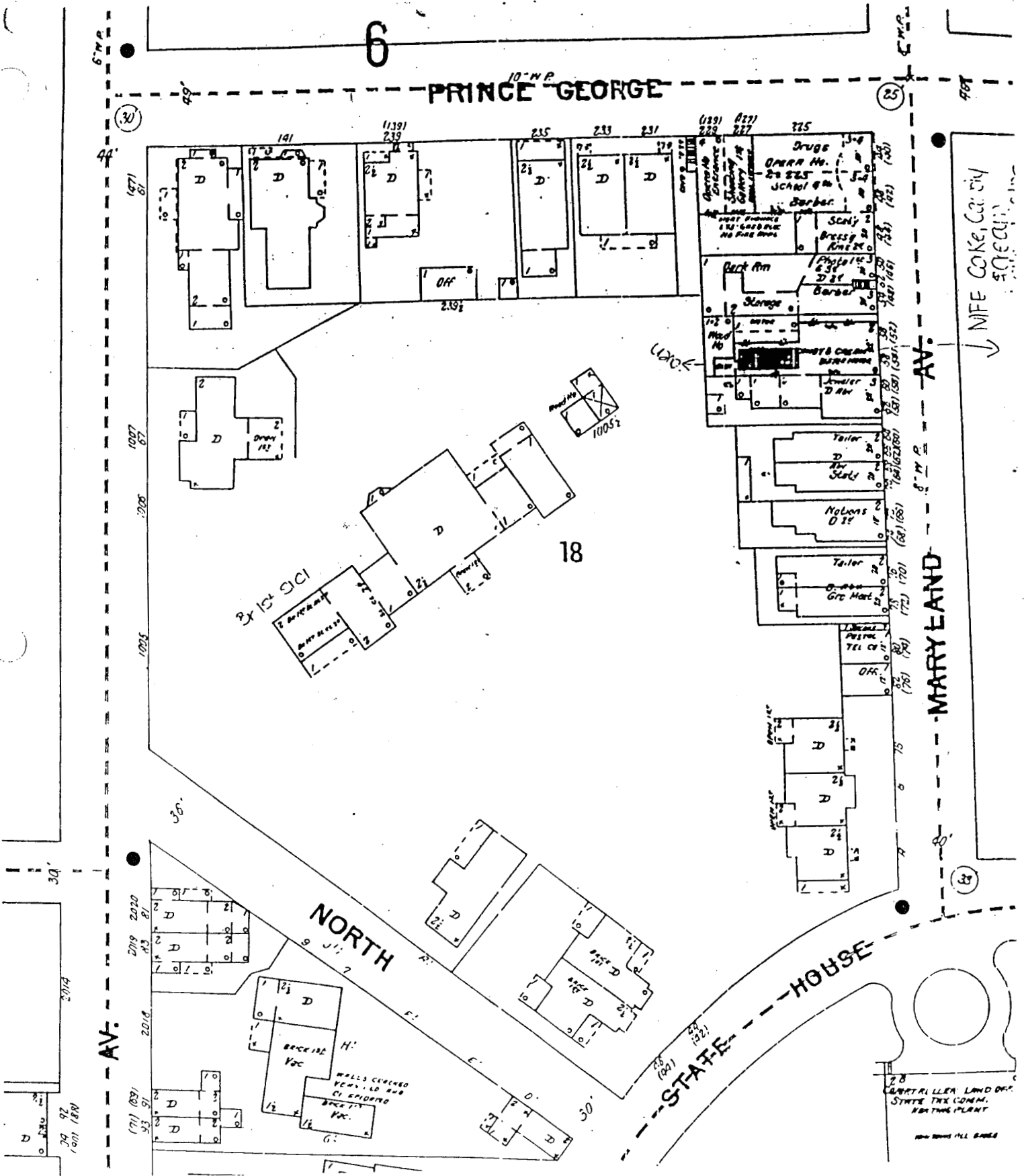


Figure 17: Bordley-Randall Site 1903: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
Source: Traceries 1995



Figure 18: Bordley-Randall House West Wing: 1903
Source: Maryland Historical Society

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES and FIELD METHODS

Three seasons of excavations at 18AP50 are being summarized in this report. Excavations took place during the summers of 1993, 1994, and 1995 with the help of University of Maryland, College Park field school students, volunteers, and paid staff. In all, 37 individual units were completed; the size of individual units ranged from as small as 2' x 2' to as large as 3' x 20' depending on the circumstances of excavation conditions and strategies.

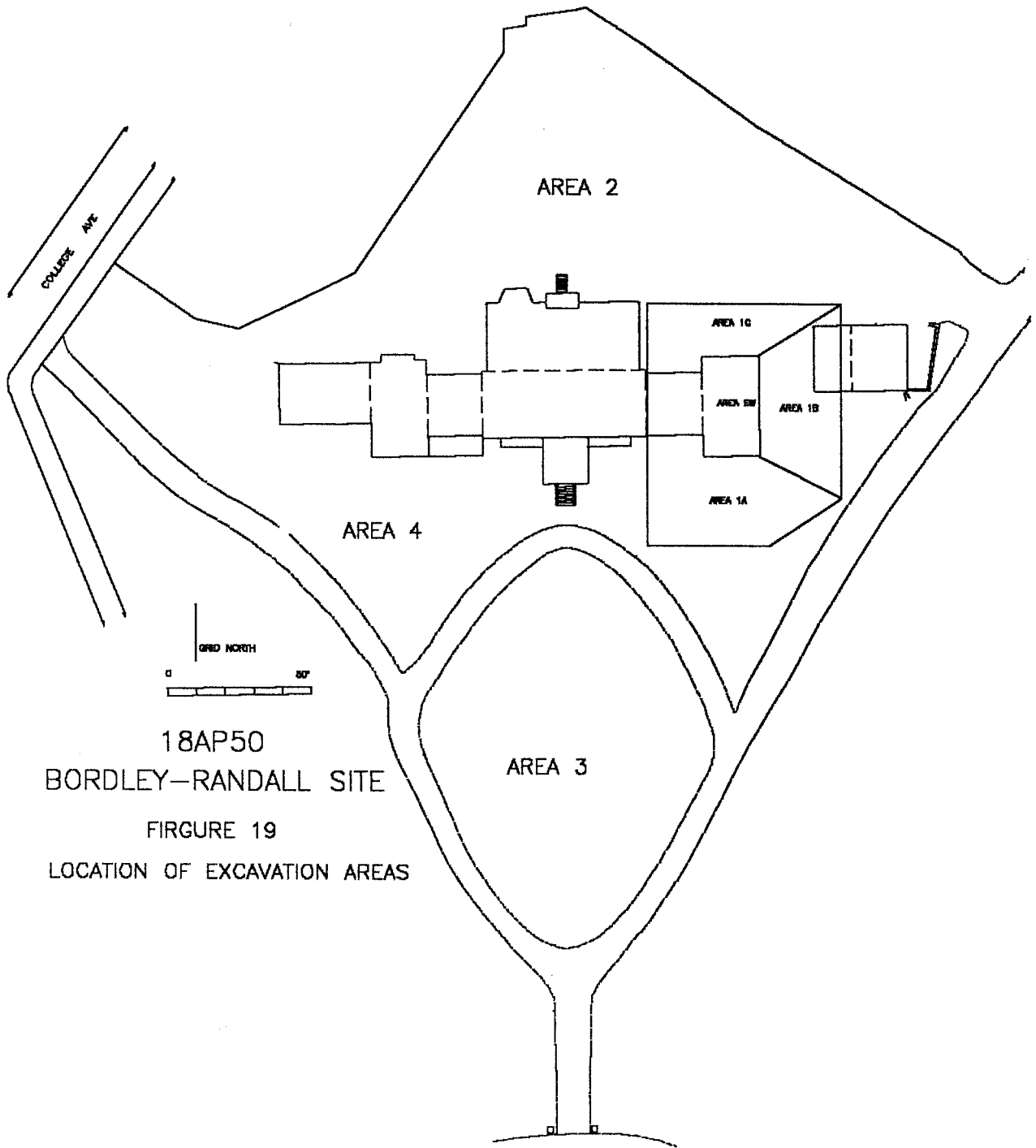
The site is conceived of as consisting of discreet Areas which are being reported on here as distinct archaeological entities. These areas are the Kitchen yard (Area 1), the kitchen interior (Area EW), the back yard (Area 2), the front yard within the drive (Area 3), and the yard in front of the West Wing (Area 4) (Figure 19). While a general methodology is always used to begin an archaeological excavation, one cannot account for the unknown. A research design and a set of questions based on a set of thoughts and observations allowed for preliminary testing to be done in each Area. From here, our questions developed and expanded, and more excavation units were placed to try and solve additional questions which developed from excavations. Within each area, however, archaeological testing was responding to a series of research questions which were guiding our excavations. These research questions are:

1. How old is the house and how do its various parts fit together in terms of a sequence of construction?
2. What relationship has this house had with its yard in terms of gardens, outbuildings, and other landscape features? How has this relationship changed over time?
3. What, if anything, remains from the resident slaves and servants of the various owner-occupants of this house and lot?

In the introductions to the summaries for each Area, the specific archaeological strategies employed are reviewed in relation to these questions. In the following we present the overall excavation methods used throughout the site's excavation.

A grid system was used to designate and locate units throughout the site. While the units were identified with whole-number coordinates (e.g. N40 E14 in Area 1), some were in awkward locations that had actual coordinates of, for example, N40 E13.8. In such cases, the numbers were rounded to the nearest whole number (N40 E14) purely for ease of record keeping. The main reference point for this grid is an arbitrary datum set on a stone footer near the southeast corner of the kitchen wing in Area 1. This datum was established during 1993 excavations and all excavations reported here have been tied into that point (identified as N0 E0 with an arbitrary elevation of 0.00).

After superimposing a grid system over the site, excavation was begun by laying out excavation units in line with this grid. In most cases the surfaces and floors were recorded as Level A in notes. All levels were dug stratigraphically using masonry trowels, shovels, and other implements of destruction. Arbitrary levels were used for many layers exceeding .50 feet in depth. Recorded data for each excavated level included photographs, maps (profile and plan



18AP50
 BORDLEY-RANDALL SITE
 FIGURE 19
 LOCATION OF EXCAVATION AREAS

Figure 19: Bordley-Randall Site
 Location of Areas

view), a listing of artifacts, soil definition, and elevations taken either with a transit or with line levels pulled from known elevations. All elevations were tied in with the site datum. Artifacts recovered were transferred from the excavation units to bags which were identified for their provenience in terms of site, unit, level, and other data such as excavators and excavation date.

Other methods for excavation included screening all soil through 1/4 inch screen mesh and the collection of soil samples for important levels or features. Soil samples collected from certain features and stratigraphic layers had not been analyzed as of the writing of this report. Results of this analysis will be submitted at a later date as an addendum to this report.

In most cases units were excavated to sterile subsoil. In other cases, either because units were excavated simply to test for the extent of certain features, or due to lack of time, some units were not excavated to sterile subsoil. All units were lined with plastic and then backfilled when excavations were complete.

A public program was available to visitors during scheduled open site tours or by special request during the summer of 1995. This program was normally given by a site supervisor or by trained and paid excavators. This public program was sponsored by the Maryland Humanities Council and the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis. A report of this funded public program can be found in Appendix B.

LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts from the Bordley-Randall archaeological site were transferred daily to the Historic Annapolis Foundation/Archaeology in Annapolis archaeology laboratory, located at 77 Main Street. All bags were checked to make sure each had received a bag number and the provenience was printed clearly.

A core group of volunteers, assisted by students in the archaeological field schools, cleaned, labeled and catalogued the excavated materials. 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 (18AP50), 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 which 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 master code. 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 (Appendix C). Other attributes such as form, quantity, and color were also recorded on the catalog sheet. Data was entered into the computer and printed out to be proofed against the original sheets. This process ensures the integrity of the data.

Once all artifacts from a given provenience had been entered into the computer and any errors corrected, a printout was produced. This master printout was used to determine the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) for each deposit and to assess the integrity of the deposits. In some cases artifacts were looked at again to confirm the first identification. Deposits showing archaeological integrity will be chosen for cross mending.

Following the processing and analysis, all artifacts were packaged for storage and are located at the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at 77 Main Street. Artifacts were boxed by Area and, within each Area, by unit. 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 Philip and Susan Dodds and

the Weems-Dodds Limited Partnership and all or selected artifacts will be returned for display and/or storage at the Bordley-Randall House.

FIELD RESULTS

AREA 1 (The Kitchen Yard)

Background - Area 1 is the part of the Bordley-Randall site around the kitchen wing. The area was historically used as a utilitarian area where kitchen related activities took place. The wing itself was constructed as a kitchen in the 18th-century and stands as the least altered part of the original 18th-century structure. Our excavations in this area focused on both the standing architecture and, as the excavation progressed, on the great amount of fill and buried architectural features which were deposited in this area since the 18th-century. We excavated 21 units partially or completely in this area.

Little is known about the exact use of this area of the site in the 18th century. Stephen Bordley makes no mention of it in his letters, nor do any of the other referenced 18th-century sources. The 1770 Elizabeth Bordley portrait shows the ground rise towards the kitchen wing, but cuts off the area to the east of the wing. The 1788 Peale sketch of the house from the State House dome suggests that there may have been an attached shed or similar structure to the east of the wing. This shed may have been the "meat house" reported in the 1798 federal direct tax. The 1788 sketch also shows a fence in the front of the wing.

During the first half of the 19th century, when the house passed from the Bordleys to Johnson to the Greens, there are no known references to the area adjacent to the kitchen. By mid-century however the record is revived. The 1840s Sachse lithograph shows the house again from the State House dome. Though Randall added a fence around the property, an office on the circle, and laid a brick walkway from the front door to the circle, little change seems to have been wrought to Area 1. The fence remains and at least two outbuildings stand in the kitchen yard. An 1860s photograph from the State House dome (Figure 20) shows that after the renovations and additions to the house in 1859, a large tree was planted in the front of the east wing. Behind the tree can be seen the same sort of utilitarian structures and features. On the far east end of the area an outbuilding and a fence acted to enclose a kitchen yard. It is likely that the yard was used as either a kitchen garden where Randall planted a great variety of species (a possible garden bed can be seen in the photograph) or perhaps as a yard where animals were kept. Both of these uses of the Annapolis lot are recorded in the Randall diaries. Their direct association with Area 1 cannot be confirmed through the documentary record.

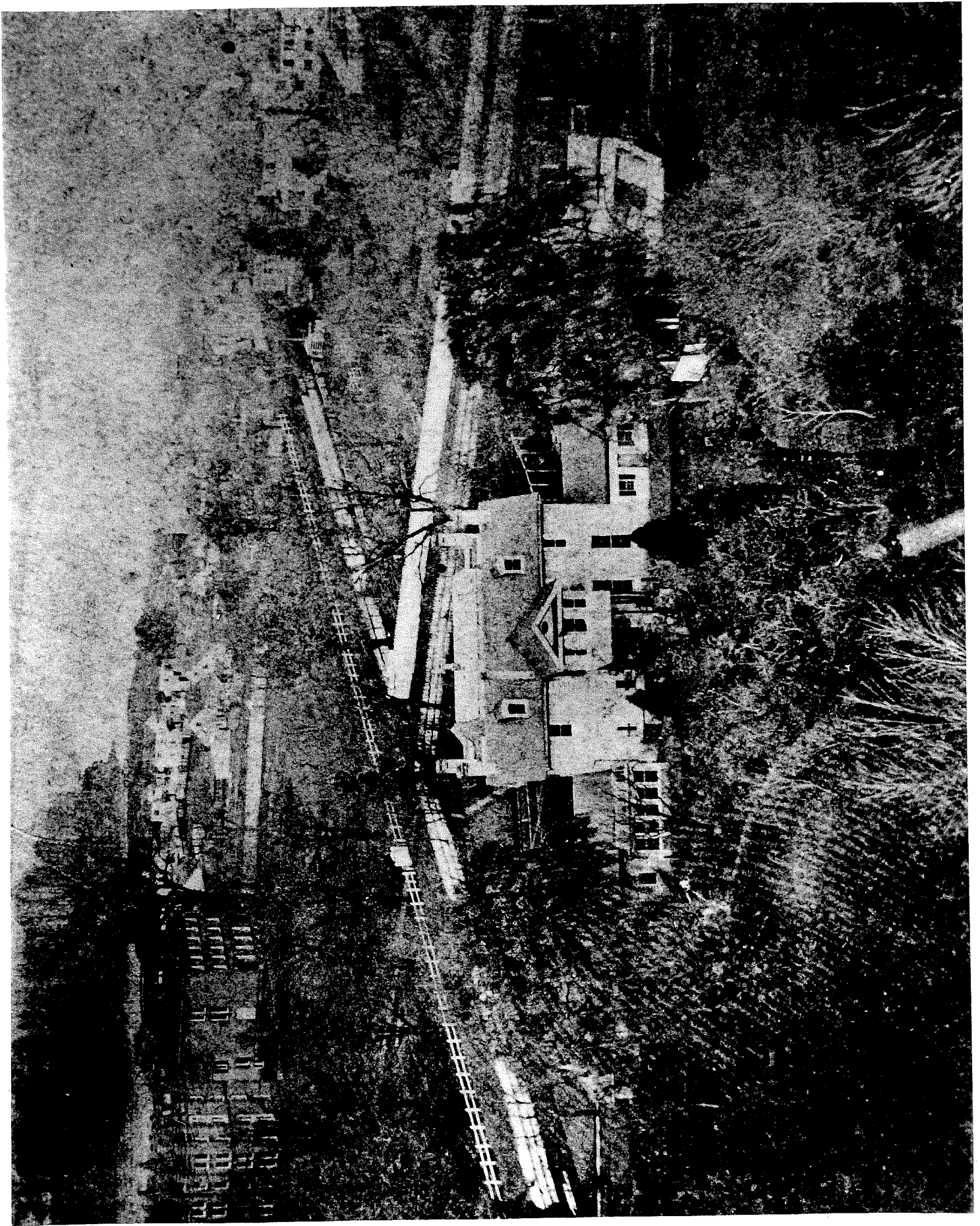
The only mention of the kitchen yard specifically in Randall's diaries is of the tragic death of his infant son, Alexander. The elder Alexander Randall pasted into his diaries a newspaper clipping dated Mar 17, 1851 which stated "A little son of Hon. A. Randall of this city, about 2 years old, accidentally fell into a tub of boiling brine on Friday evening last and was so dreadfully scalded that death ensued on Friday night" (A. Randall 1830-1881). Elizabeth Randall recorded that "the child, playing around the house had fallen into a kettle of hot brine, carelessly placed by the cook in the kitchen yard" (E.B. Randall 1895:20).

As Randall turned his attentions to developing his lots in the 1870s this area of the site

was transformed. The outbuilding(s) in Area 1 were removed by the time of the publication of the G.M. Hopkins Atlas in 1878. This map shows that the first development of the site was nearest the kitchen wing along Maryland Avenue, and perhaps Randall cleared out the kitchen area to make development more attractive. Later maps produced by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, beginning in 1885, confirm the removal of structures previously standing in Area 1. However, these maps show that by 1897 a new structure was built. This is the still standing smokehouse/garage. It is of note that a similar 10' x 10' building was recorded by the Sanborn maps in the yard adjacent to the west wing in 1885 and 1891 (Figure 21). This structure was removed in the expansion of the west wing in 1895 (Figure 22). Perhaps, this structure was rebuilt on the east side of the house and still stands today as part of the garage. Attached to the brick 10' x 10' structure in Area 1 was a 20' x 10' frame structure, which is possibly the replacement for the removed stable formerly on North Street at College Avenue. The area remained this way until the frame structure was removed by 1913. Since the 1950s the smokehouse was renovated and expanded into a two-car garage with an apartment above.

Thus, Area 1 has had a varied history. It was originally intended to be used as the kitchen yard where additional food processing would be undertaken outside of the kitchen itself. This was the primary use of the yard from the 18th century until the 1950s. However, how the yard looked has changed. In the 18th and 19th centuries the space was likely the site of at least one frame outbuilding which, along with a fence, enclosed a space adjacent to the kitchen used for penning in animals and cooking foods. With the development of Maryland Avenue beginning in the 1860s, the area was cleared of outbuildings. Then in 1895, while the west wing of the house was expanded, the outbuildings from that part of the site were moved or rebuilt in the kitchen yard. A brick smokehouse, now garage, was built then and still stands. Finally, with renovations to the house and the kitchen wing, and with the modernizations associated with the automobile, the smokehouse was expanded and turned into a garage in the 1950s. The yard is presently a level space with a brick walk and driveway surrounding the house and an open yard space lying between the garage and front yard.

Figure 20: Bordley-Randall Site 1860-66
Source: MdHR MSA 985-257



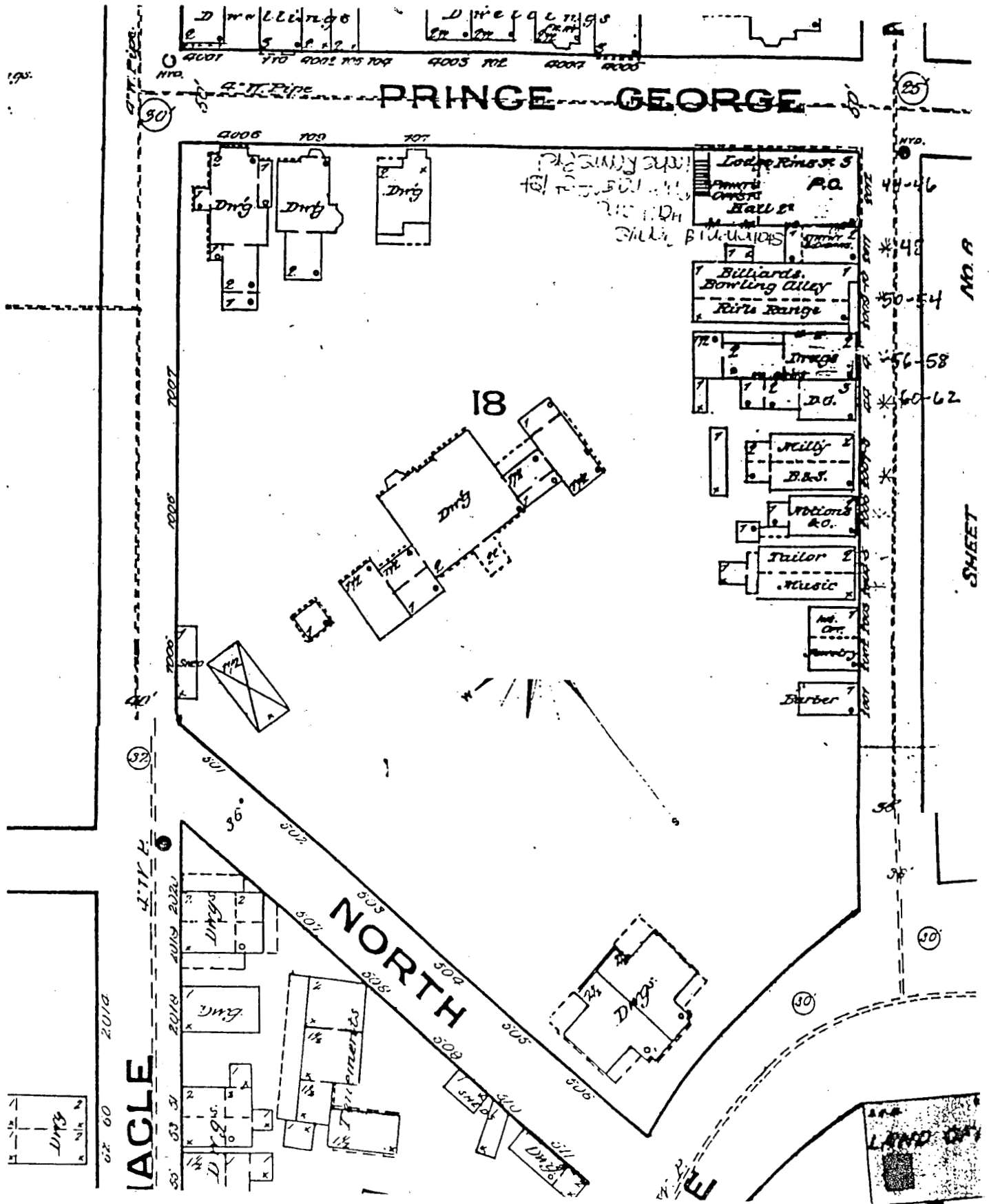


Figure 21: Bordley-Randall Site: 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
 Source: Traceries 1995

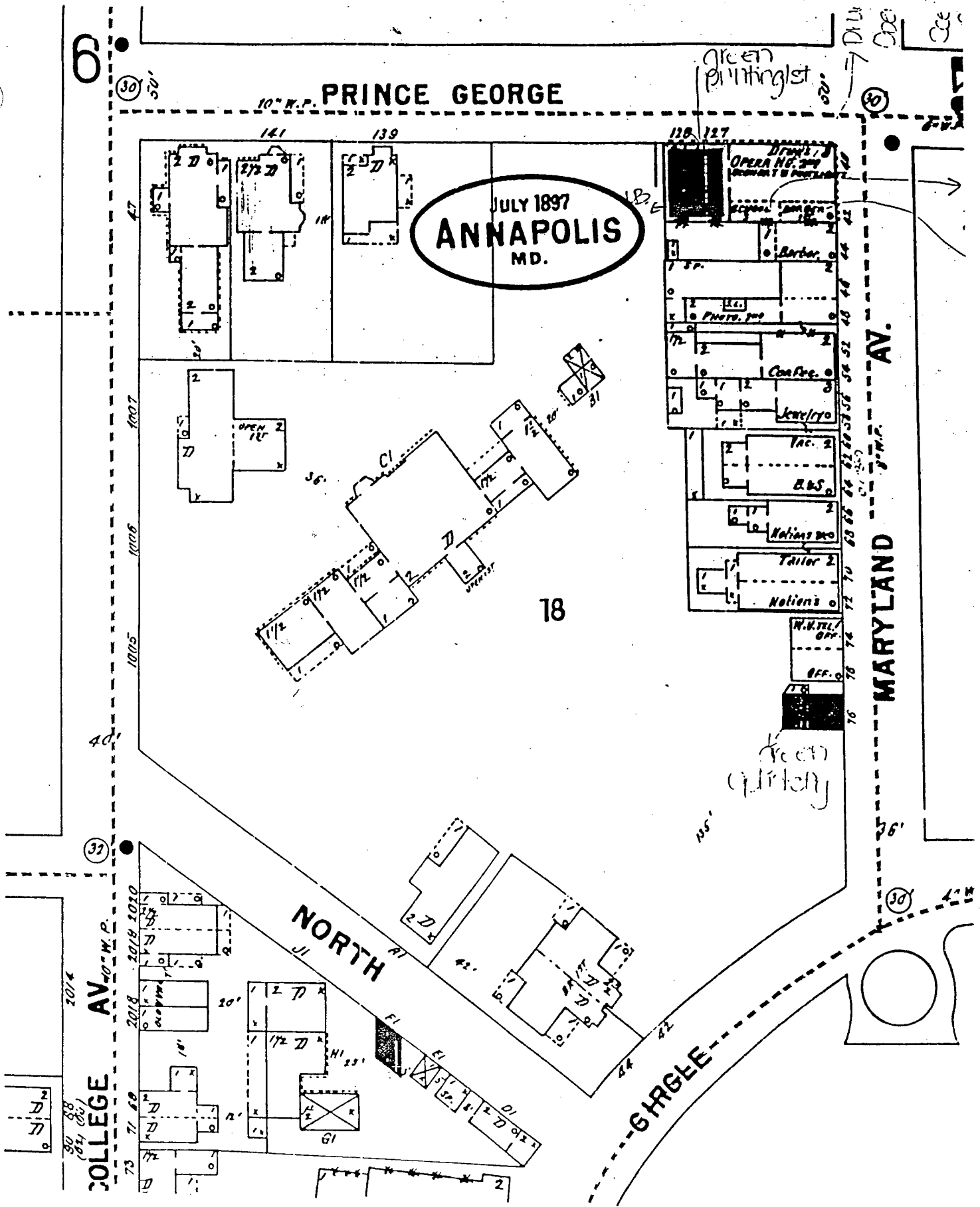


Figure 22: Bordley-Randall Site: 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
 Source: Traceries 1995

Excavation Design - Our decision to excavate in Area 1 was guided by our three major research questions. The kitchen wing of the house is the least altered part of the 18th-century structure still standing. We excavated three units adjacent to the three exposed walls looking for deposits which would indicate exactly when the wing was constructed. Furthermore, from the 18th-century documents it is clear that the servants in the house included slaves. In 1726 this included "one Negroe Woman called Priss about 25 years," "one Ditto Called Lucy about 23 yrs old," and "one Negroe boy Named Charles about 14 yrs old." (Appendix A). We believe it is relevant to explore the archaeological remains at this site which date from the period of slavery for any traces which indicate the persistence of cultural practices distinct to those of African decent. Thus, our excavations near the kitchen area, where slaves undoubtedly spent a good deal of their work time, were also intended to recover any deposits which may relate something of the lives of these people. We also discovered in our first excavations a great deal of fill soils adjacent to the house and a buried stone wall near the smokehouse (see below). In further excavations we explored the meanings of these deposits in terms of landscape design at the site in the 18th and 19th centuries. We also excavated one unit (N55 E0) to test a small sink-hole visible under the brick surface to the northeast of the kitchen wing.

Conclusions - In order to interpret this very rich area of the site, we have decided to break up our remarks into three sections each representing a subarea of Area 1 before generalizing about the area as a whole. Area 1 is thus broken up into the front of the kitchen wing (Area 1A), the yard to the east side of the kitchen wing (Area 1B), and the area to the rear of the kitchen wing (Area 1C).

Area 1A

The archaeology of Area 1A (Figures 23 & 24) demonstrates some of the great changes which have occurred to the landscape of this site. The subarea shows that there are in tact archaeological deposits which represent an early 18th-century surface buried in front of the kitchen wing, as deep as 5 feet below the present ground surface in some locations. These deposits can be correlated with others in subareas 1B and 1C to show that the present east wing is associated with a well-worn ground surface by about 1720. This early surface sloped upwards towards the north and was the surface first built on by Thomas Bordley. His use of a slope to set his house on marks a new thought on how this site was put together.

We are still unsure as to exactly when the wings of the house were constructed. However, from the stratigraphy of Area 1A it is certain that the east wing was standing before 1748. The stratigraphy suggests the following. The earliest level of occupation abuts the south foundation of the wing approximately five feet below the present ground surface as can be seen in the north wall profile of N5 W15 (Figure 25). This profile also shows that the foundation in the front of the kitchen was faced and that it was intended to be seen above the ground. This is not the case on the east or north sides of the east wing marking the front of the wing as a true facade to be viewed by onlookers from State Circle. All of this construction dates to prior to 1748.

For some years, the ground surface in front of the new wing was quite far below the front entrance. It is likely that there was a set of wooden stairs which allowed access to the kitchen from the front yard. The concentration of large debris in front of the wing (N5 W15, Feature 124) represents the area under these stairs while the cleaner area around Feature 124 represents the ground surface around the stairway (Figure 26). It seems that the Bordleys soon tired of these stairs and radically changed the relationship of the kitchen wing to its surrounding yard. At the same time, they essayed to enhance the view of their house from the public areas around it. Up against the house was thrown a great deal of building debris (plaster, mortar, and brick) as well as other materials (bones and ceramic and glass vessels). Some of the plaster was impressed with lathe indicating that at least an interior was pulled out. This debris suggests that more than just filling was going on at the site. Perhaps buildings which had stood on the corners of the lot (see site history) were removed and their debris used to re-create the landscape around what was then Stephen Bordley's house. Tucked into this fill was a pipe bowl, probably used by one of the laborers doing the heavy work. The bowl was marked with "TD." These initials indicate that the pipe was made by Thomas Dormer of London whose pipe manufacturing operation began in 1748 (Figure 27). Also associated with the fill are the kinds of ceramics commonly used by wealthy Annapolitan households in the mid-18th century: scratch-blue and molded white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese porcelains, and red earthenware. Thus, we can say with a good deal of certainty, that this fill was deposited after 1748.

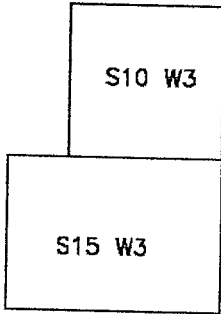
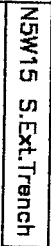
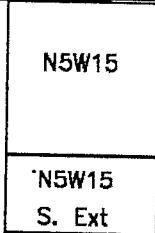
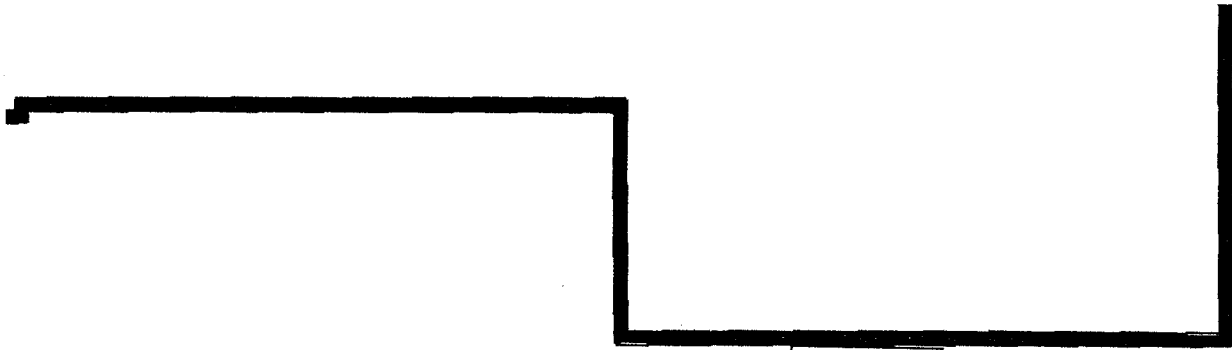


Figure 23



18AP50
AREA 1A

Figure 23: Area 1A Overview

18AP50

AREA 1A STRATIGRAPHY

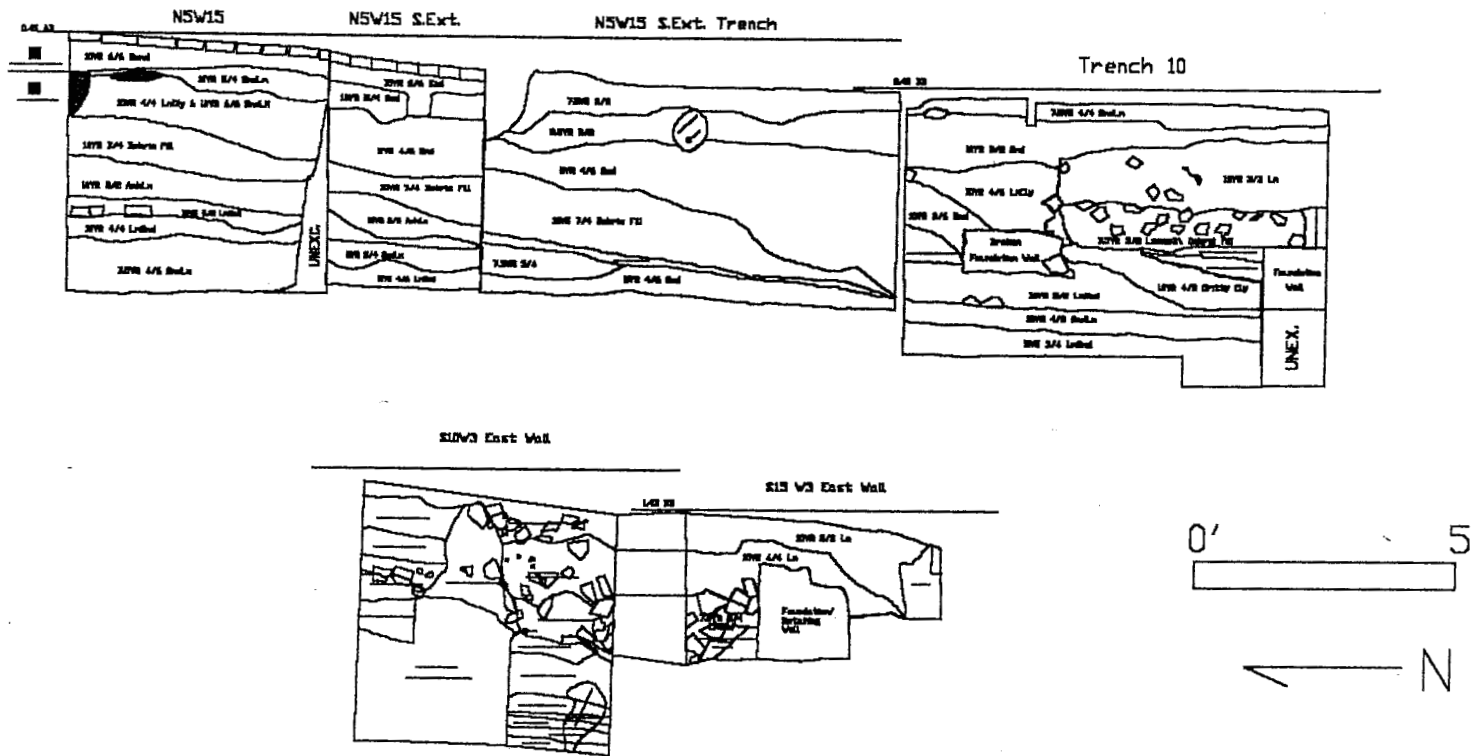


Figure 24a: Area 1A Stratigraphy

Figure 24a: Area 1A Stratigraphy



Figure 24b: N5 W15 West Profile



Figure 25: N5 W15, North Profile



Figure 26: N5 W15, Showing Feature 124 in Foreground

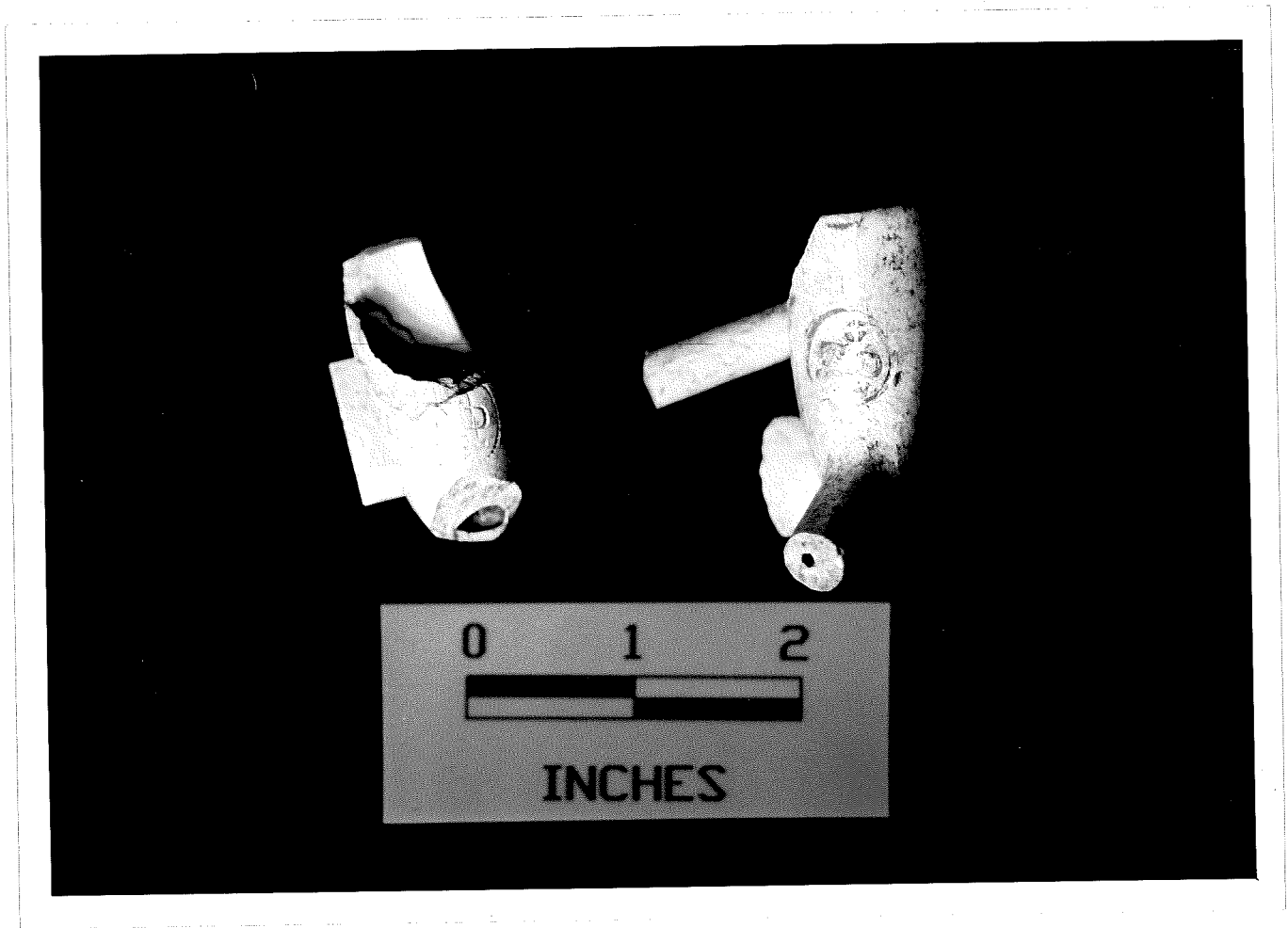


Figure 27: Thomas Dormer Pipe Bowls Discovered in Excavation

That the fill abutted the foundation marks that the foundation was already present by this date. That a great deal of debris found below the fill also abutting the foundation had accumulated as a living surface indicates that this surface was exposed for a long while, perhaps decades. Then when we consider that the Thomas Bordley 1726 inventory fits the standing architecture and that the archaeological deposits suggest an early 18th-century date, we feel it is justified to conclude that the east wing was standing by 1726.

Returning to the great debris fill level we need to ask why Bordley made this change? Recalling from the site history section above, it seems that in the 1750s Stephen Bordley systematically made his claim to the entire block now occupied by the Bordley-Randall site. We suggest that at the same time he removed all of the structures not being used as part of his estate. This left his house open to view, especially from State Circle, the political center of the Maryland colony. In order to establish an architectural counter-point to the State House which sat on the highest point in the city, Bordley built a hill around his own house. We can see the remnants of this hill in the form of retaining walls recovered in Trench 10 (Features 279 and 285), S15 W3 (Feature 218), and S10 W3 (Feature 283) and in the stratigraphy which shows sloping soils which abut the north wall (Figures 24 & 28). First, Bordley oversaw the deposition of the great debris layers found in N5 W15, N5 W15 South Extension, and N5 W15 South Extension Trench. Then he had a clean fill soil laid over these materials to level off the surface, especially visible in the east profile of N5 W15 South Extension Trench (Figure 24). Later disturbances which took off the top of the wall, virtually destroying it in some parts, have obscured whether the wall would have been visible or whether it was buried. In either case, the wall retained these soils and created a hill and terrace in the front of the kitchen wing. This new surface remained the ground surface from the late 18th century until the mid-19th century.

Within a few years another retaining wall was built just a little further out from the wing. In the four and a half feet between these walls Bordley first had laid a lens of mortar. This was called a "mortar floor" by Yentsch (1988:9), but we now believe that the mortar and the brick-filled soil above it were construction debris used by Bordley to extend his terrace a few more feet out from the wing. Over this fill were laid clean garden soils which served as the surface of the south end of the expanded terrace in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Just why Bordley so rapidly renovated his terracing is unclear. Perhaps this was an experiment, or perhaps this demonstrates an attempt to make the terrace meet its stylistic functions more appropriately.

The area was not much altered in later decades to the degree it had been by the subsequent occupants. Instead of alterations, the archaeology of later eras shows modernization. This is evident first through a series of pipes recovered in several of the units in Area 1A. The first of these was found in Trench 10 (Feature 278) and S10 W3 (Feature 272). It was a 1" copper pipe which served to supply water to fountains which are seen in 19th-century photographs of the house (Figure 12). The pipe runs from east to west roughly parallel to the facade of the east wing slightly more than 21 feet from the front of the wing. A second pipe was discovered in the excavation of S15 W3 (Feature 238). This was a 2" pipe running slightly east of north. This was perhaps the entrance of water into the house from a water main off the property. Thus water for both utility and for pleasure was brought in.

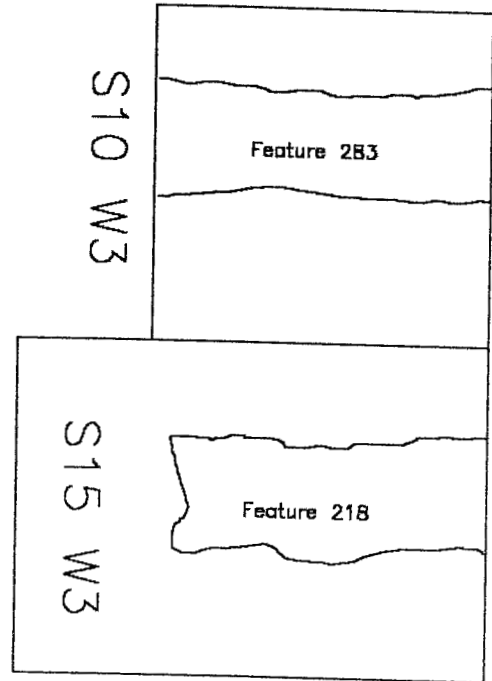
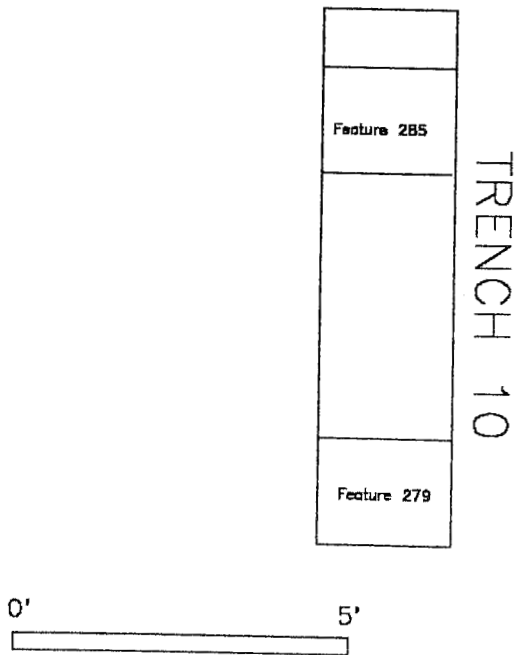


Figure 28: Retaining Walls Discovered in Area 1A

Another major disturbance in Area 1A was a large trench or pit dug in the space between Trench 10 and S10 W3 in the mid-19th century. The excavation of Trench 10 picked up the far western edge of this pit. The pit was dug after the pipe trench in this location and was perhaps dug to repair the pipe. However, the extent of the pit is much greater than the pipe repair would call for. The pit also cut through the southern stone wall in Trench 10. The pit was filled with a rich mix of building debris including white plaster and bricks as well as cleaner fill soils. The pit extended out of Trench 10 to the east and the south indicating we only excavated the northwest corner of it. The meaning of this pit is unknown.

These features were eventually covered over by the end of the 19th-century with a new ground surface which raised the ground by approximately 1 foot. Another pipe was laid in this strata similar in size and function to the first of the two mentioned above. Finally this level was covered over by a brick walkway adjacent to the house and by garden soils and sod further out.

In all, the archaeology of Area 1A helps to demonstrate how the Bordley-Randall site was put together. Excavations revealed the existence of the earliest living surface at the site, dating to the early 18th century. This surface is associated with the east wing. Over this was built a terrace in the front of the wing. The terrace was soon after extended further out from the house. All of these features are archaeologically recognizable as fill. Later disturbances associated with the modernization of the property and the transformation of the landscape from a solitary monumental manor to a house blended in with its environs. Especially important to the latter effect were fountains whose water was brought in through pipes discovered in the excavations of Area 1A. A still later disturbance attributable to the Randall period was the removal of a great deal of soil from the kitchen wing terrace and its subsequent replacement. Randall notes a pit was filled in the 1870s, perhaps this was the pit, unfortunately we may never now what the purpose of this pit was.

Area 1A: Unit Summaries

Unit: N5 W15

Summary - This unit was excavated to explore the remains in the front of the kitchen as well as to test for any builder's trenches which might help to date the wing. The unit proved to be exceptionally rich with a dense layer of stratified fill. The fill is unique to the Bordley-Randall site as it was a combination of a layer (6-8 inches in depth) of kitchen debris with a large amount of faunal remains and a second layer of construction debris consisting of both interior and exterior debris. The fill dates to the mid-18th century. An accumulation of debris in a roughly square shape under where the entrance would have been was identified as Feature 124. It is believed that this debris represents the location of a stoop, or staircase, which would have led down from the front door of the kitchen to the ground surface in the early 18th century (Figure 26). As well, the unit exposed the foundation wall with a finishing unlike that of any other wall of the wing and suggesting at least in the front the foundation at one time was exposed.

Unit: N15 W15 South Extension

Summary - N5 W15 South Extension was excavated to further explore the fill soils identified in N5 W15. The extension was an additional 2.5 feet to the south. Our excavation of N5 W15 demonstrates that the fill, which runs up to the standing architecture, extended further than 7.5' south from the base. The uppermost soils are associated with 19th- and 20th-century filling to maintain elevated ground surface and in the 20th century to support a brick path. The lower most levels, Levels F, G, H, and Feature 220 are 18th-century deposits. This correlates with findings further south in Trench 10 and S10 W3.

Unit: N5 W15 South Extension Trench

Summary - N5 W15 South Extension Trench was a 1.5 x 8 foot trench excavated to test the extent of filling identified in adjacent units to the north in the front of the kitchen wing. The unit successfully found that all levels continue to the south end of the trench making the fill extend almost 15' out from the house. At the lowest Level, Level J, an early 18th century context was identified. This deposit was a rich organic refuse dump (Level I) and construction/destruction debris (Level H). This was capped by a sand and clay fill (Levels C to G). The latter levels may have a part in the slope management or construction which can be seen in greater detail in Trench 10. Levels A and B are recent soils which are associated with a present day herb garden. Tying together N5 W15, N5 W15 South Extension, N5 W15 South Extension Trench, and Trench 10 gives a 23 foot section view (Figure 24a). In Feature 230 a copper pipe was identified with large sand/clay fill below the 20th-century garden soils.

Unit: Trench 10

Summary - Trench 10 clearly demonstrates the complexity of the filling in Area 1. At least 4 episodes of disturbance or filling are identified here. In reverse chronological order Levels D, G,

I, and F269, and F273 were part of a late tearing out of soil in a rectangular form found only in the upper most layers of Trench 10's south east quad. This may be associated with the mending of a pipe, but the size of the cut and its location make this suggestion tentative. Randall wrote on March 27, 1875, "Last week I have fixed upon the gutter to be made from the pump yard to the corner of Maurice Hall on P.G. St. & to fill up the pit" (A.Randall 1830-1881). Perhaps the pit he refers to here is the pit we partially excavated in Trench 10. Feature 278a/b was a pipe trench that was associated with a 1" utility pipe also identified in S10 W3. The function of this pipe is believed to be to bring water to a fountain located to the west of Trench 10. Levels C, E, F, and L represent the construction of a slope at the north end of Trench 10 and being supported by Feature 285. Levels H and I were associated with this slope, being the soils on the other side of the foundations/retaining wall. Levels M, N, O, P, and Q ran the length of the trench and are fill accumulation used to bury an intact early 18th-century deposit (Level R). Level S was sterile subsoil.

Unit: S15 W3

Summary - S15 W3 was excavated to re-examine deposits recovered in the previous excavations reported by Anne Yentsch (1988:8-9). Her report described "brick rubble from the demolition of a building," "a dry-laid stone wall," and "mortar floor." All of these features seemed relevant towards understanding the changing use of the site in terms of landscape design. Thus, we decided to re-excavate around her Test Unit #2 to further explore what she found. S15 W3 was a 5' x 7' unit.

S15 W3 proved to be a very complicated unit with both surface and subsurface disturbances. However, an intact stone retaining wall and mortar surface were identified. The topsoil (Levels A, K, Feature 205, Feature 231) were sloping soils which eroded out to the South East. A stone lining is presently visible and overlays an earlier attempt to belay the erosion (identified in Feature 205) and to manage the slope. Feature 205 is a hole left after the removal of a large tree which is seen in a turn of the century photograph of the house (Figure 29). Levels B and C together were fill soils used to raise the ground surface and to cover over the disturbances and features below. A utility pipe runs through the north west corner of the unit. It is believed that laying this pipe caused serious disturbances to the existing remains in the west side of S10 W3. Feature 219 and Levels I and J represent soils and brick/stone rubble which was the result of this trench disturbance, and re-filling. The rubble was used to fill the hole after laying the pipe. Level L appears to be a former and intact surface under this disturbance. Level I may be associated with Feature 218, a stone wall running east-west across the unit and found also in the excavation of Trench 10, Feature 279. Feature 218 was cut through by the U-shaped pipe trench, already described, in the north west corner. Level L lies both to the south and west of the stone wall. To the south of the wall no further excavations were done.

Level L in the north west of the unit overlaid Feature 232, a mortar floor. In the north east of the unit Levels D and F represent fill which may be seen as soil used to raise the ground surface in the front of the house. They may have been garden soils used for a terraced effect. This suggests that Feature 218 is a retaining wall. Level H was a brick fill to the north of the

stone wall that was found only in the eastern side of the unit. It was used to construct the uplifted soil here. Like Level L, Level H overlaid a mortar surface (Feature 232) which successfully capped 18th-century deposits. These deposits were removed as Feature 232a-e. In no location was subsoil found.

Unit: S10 W3

Summary - S10 W3 was excavated to test for the remains of debris believed to be associated with Feature 218--a stone foundation wall in S15W3. The debris found in S15 W3 was to the north of the feature and included a mortar deposit called a "floor" by Yentsch (1988). This floor was not completely excavated in S15W3, so it was our goal to reach it and go under it in S10W3 in 1995.

The surface of the unit was disturbed by a 20th-century era flower bed (Level A, F250a, F250b) in the northwest corner . The rest of the unit on the surface and the soils immediately below the bed are attributed to ground erosion and the prior current slope construction and maintenance (Levels B, C, D, E, F, I, F257, F260). Underlying these soils were 3 significant features. Levels H, L, K, and X make up a slope which was retained by Feature 283. Feature 283 was another large (1.5' wide) foundation wall. And, finally, in the south end a significant deposit of bricks associated with the filling of the ground to raise the surface to the north of Feature 218 was identified (F259a-d, G, J). This deposit, which was deepest in the south, was cut through by Feature 272--a pipe/pipe trench running east-west through the unit. The pipe was a water conduit feeding a former fountain to the west.

Underlying the brick debris was the extension of the mortar "floor" (Levels M and N). This mortar was the surface of a fill layer (Levels O, P, Q, R) that was laid in to bury an in tact early 18th century occupation layer (Levels S-V and Y-AA). (This deposit is also found in Trench 10, Level R). The 18th century occupations levels represent the original topography of the site in the area around the east wing before a major alteration to the landscape was undertaken in the mid-18th century by Stephen Bordley. The levels below the 18th-century occupation (W and BB) were sterile. It is of note that the stone wall (Feature 283) in S10 W3 was found approximately one foot below another stone wall (Feature 218) in S15 W3. This tentatively indicates that these two walls were not contemporaneous.

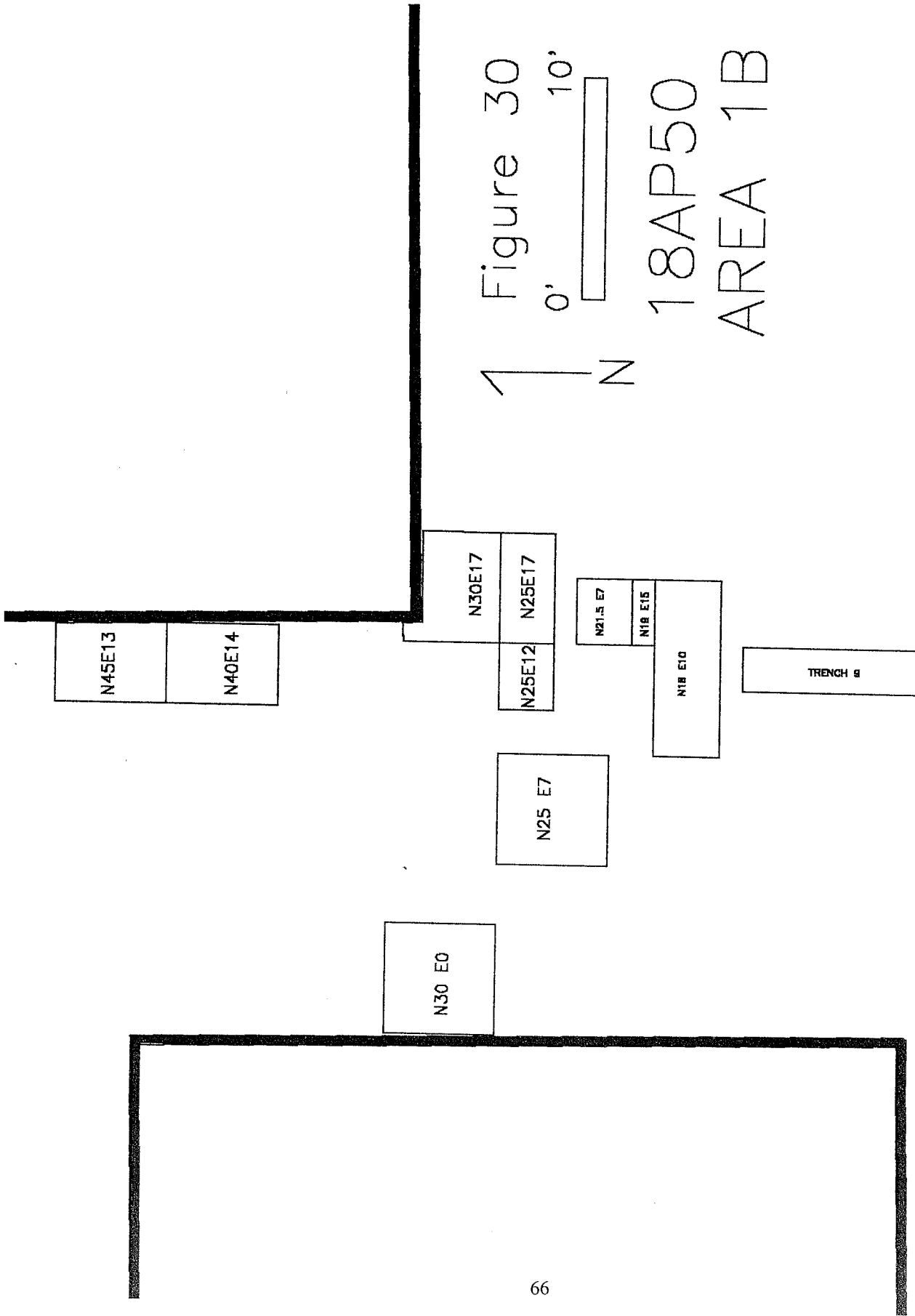
Area 1B

The archaeology of Area 1B (Figure 30) provides an understanding of the construction sequence of the kitchen yard. Of primary importance are the existence of archaeological deposits in this area which indicate outbuildings and a terrace. As in Area 1A, the earliest deposits date to the early 18th-century and are represented by a buried ground surface. This surface, found in N45 E13, N40 E14, N30 E0, N25 E7, N18 E10, and Trench 9, sloped down to the southeast towards a rain wash once called Sunshine Creek (Figure 31). This wash is now under the paved roadway running along the east edge of the current property. In the north end of Area 1B this surface consisted of several levels of accumulation sloping down to the east. It is suggested that this accumulation represents the use of the slope down to the east as a dumping area for household refuse. In the area directly to the east of the standing kitchen wing these soils are organically richer. The difference between the levels here from those to the north may be explained by the existence of more organic debris such as a lawn in the area toward the front of the lot. Those found to the north were more closely related to household maintenance and disposal. Regardless, these soils all date to the early 18th century and were deposited in conjunction with the activities associated with the kitchen wing.

Associated with these deposits was a lens of debris abutting the kitchen foundation found in the excavation of N30 E0. This lens of crushed shell, mortar, and plaster is believed to be debris left on the surface (Figure 32). Included with this debris were fragments of a ribbed-edge white salt-glazed stoneware plate which dates after 1740. This deposit further demonstrates that the wing was standing by the mid-18th century.

This surface was subsequently completely buried in an effort to raise the ground surface around the wing to provide a new surface level with the access ways of the wing. To do this the Bordleys had a terrace built around the wing. The retaining wall which held this terrace was found in tact in N45 E13, N40 E14, N30 E17, N25 E17, and N21.5 E15. This section of the wall ran essentially along a north-south line which marked the edge of the terrace to the east. In the excavation of units N40 E14 and N21.5 E15, where the wall was exposed, it was found to be built in a step-like fashion allowing it to support the weight of the soil against it (Figure 33). To the south of the in tact wall we found the trench where the wall once ran, but which had since been robbed of its stone. This trench was back-filled with a great deal of brick and other debris (Figure 34). This robbed trench was found to run at approximately a 30 degree angle towards the southwest. It is believed this wall would then join up with the northern wall in the front of the wing found in S10 W3 to form a continuous retainer for the terrace around the wing. The location of this wall followed a contour, or dip in the surface, believed to be present on the early 18th-century surface. The contour is best seen in the south profile of N18 E10 (Figure 31). The location of the trench where the wall once ran was directly over this dip in the earlier surface which it seems was a sensible place to locate the retaining wall.

Figure 30: Area 1B Overview



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STATION 1
SITE DATUM

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AREA 1B STRATIGRAPHY

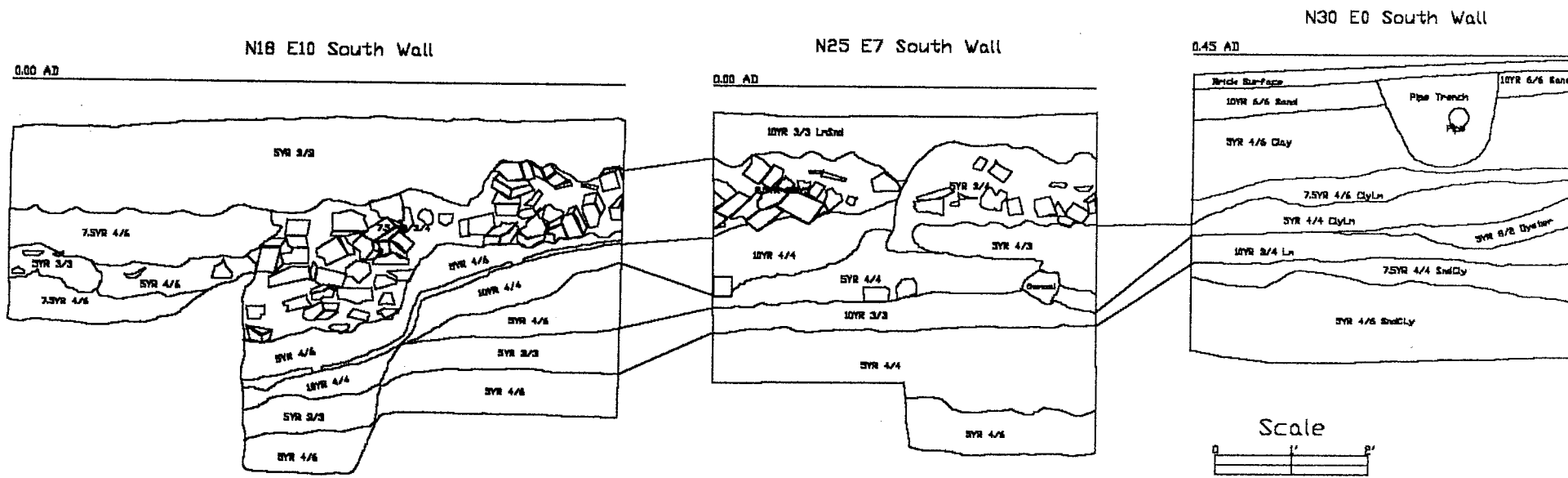


Figure 31

Figure 31: Area 1B Stratigraphy



Figure 32: N30 E0, South Profile

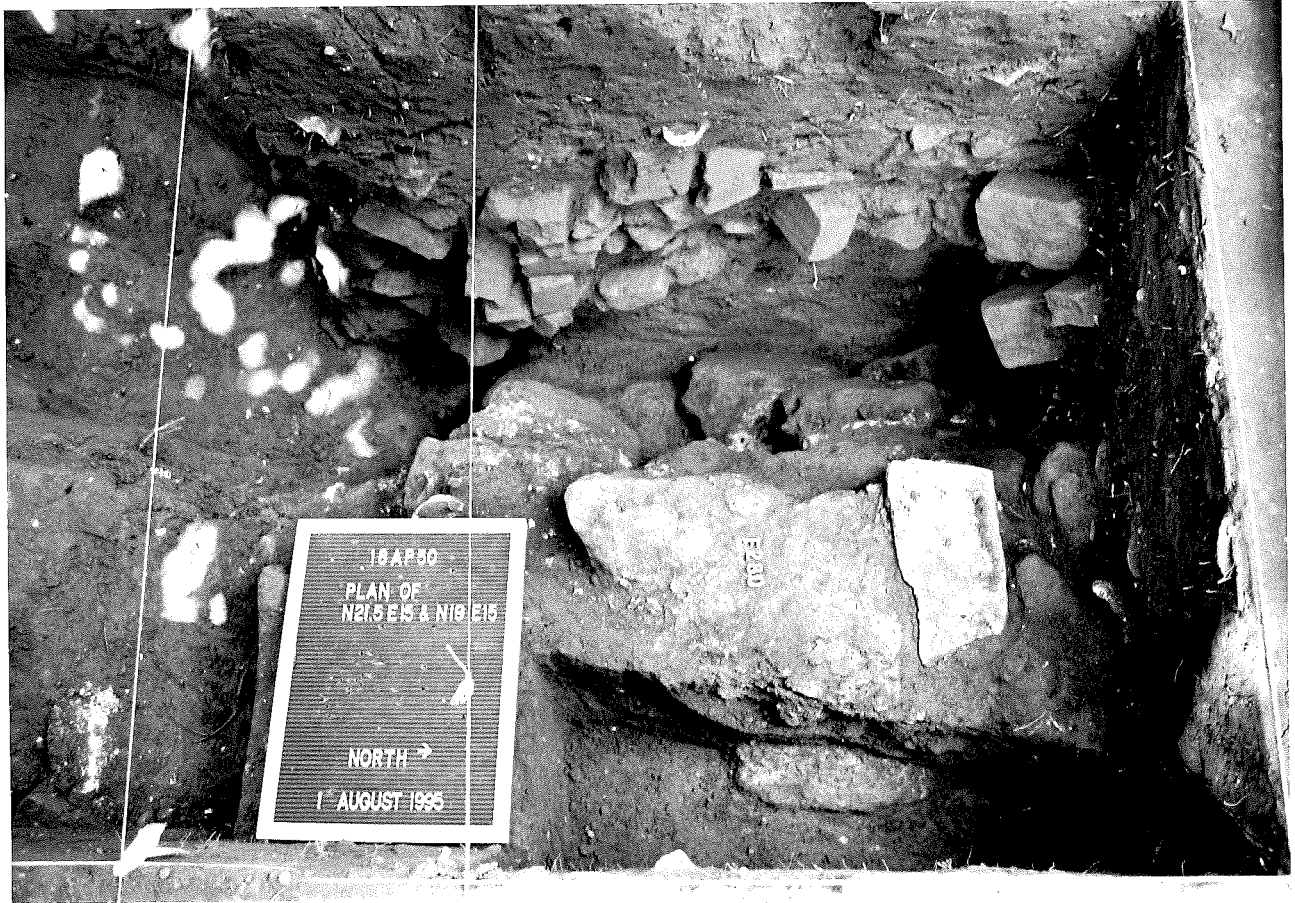


Figure 33: Retaining Wall in Area 1B

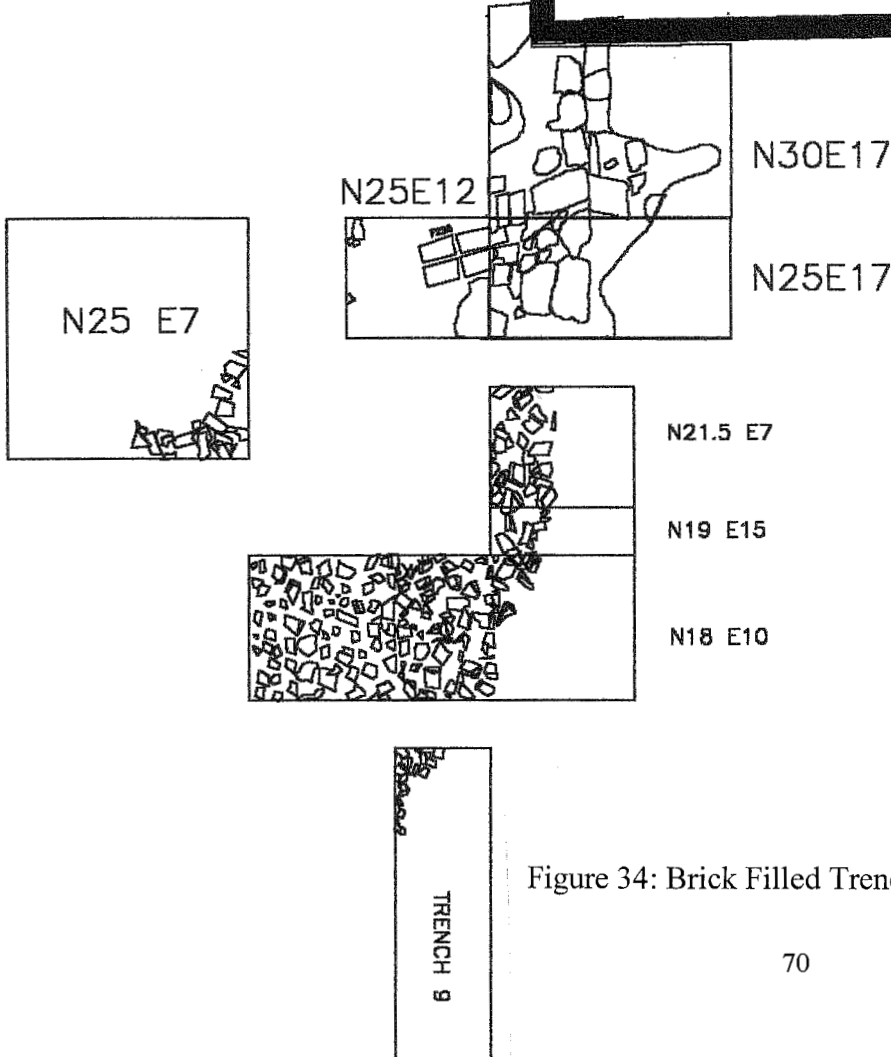
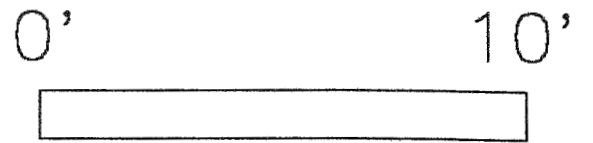


Figure 34



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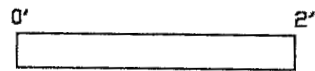
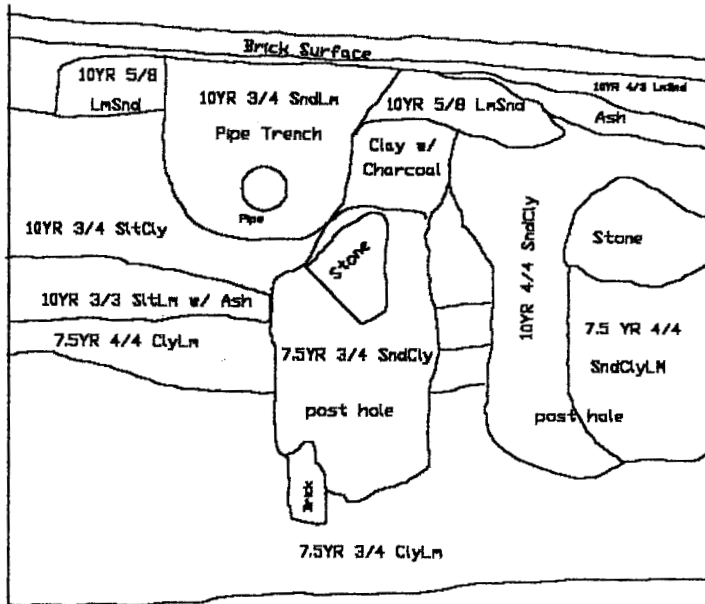
Figure 34: Brick Filled Trench in Area 1B



Figure 35: N25 E17, Feature 228

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N30 E0 North Wall



Feature 36

Figure 36: N30 E0, North Profile

The fill used to make the terrace consisted of several layers of varied soil types. Against the house a thick layer of clay was laid down. The use of clay near the house may have provided a more stable base to support foot traffic, as well as for the structure itself. Further out from the house to the east this fill turned towards a softer reddish loam which tapered down to the east until it met the retaining wall. This fill formed a semi-circle with its diameter along the kitchen wing east wall. Its greatest extent was found on the south profile of N18 E10 where it tapered down to meet the retaining wall trench. Over this level a darker soil was laid down beginning approximately seven feet from the east of the kitchen wing. This level also sloped down to the east and would have abutted the retaining wall. In order to make a level surface all the way out to the retaining wall, a third level of fill was laid beginning approximately 9.5 feet to the east of the kitchen wing and running out to the retaining wall. This soil consisted in part of building debris, especially brick fragments. These can be seen in the south wall profiles of N18 E10 and N25 E7. The rest of this fill level was cleaner soil. This can be seen in the east wall of N25 E7. These soils, the clay near the house, the darker loam over this, and the brick-filled soil together made up the surface of the terrace to the east of the kitchen in the late 18th- and early 19th-centuries.

One of the most interesting features in Area 1B was built on this surface. This was a brick lined drain found in the excavation of units N25 E12 and N25 E17 (Feature 228, Figure 35). The drain was capped by a flat stone and served to carry water off the terrace. Later filling on the east side of the terrace eliminated the need for the drain, but spillage from the drain did cause some erosion and made a stain which was recovered in the excavation of N30 E17 and N25 E17 (Feature 204). Our excavations to date have not exposed any other deposits to the east of the retaining wall so that we cannot describe what the surface there would have been like in the 18th and early 19th-centuries.

Further to the north in units N45 E13 and N40 E14 a similar fill was used to raise the ground surface associated with the retaining wall. In this location the retaining wall was re-used as a foundation in the 1895 erection of the smokehouse. This re-use was identified when the retaining wall was found to be off line with the smokehouse, running slightly to the west of north. The wall itself was found laying over early 18th-century deposits which were sloping down to the east. The wall was then built and the ground surface raised in a similar fashion to that found in units closer to the kitchen wing. A layer of reddish clayey soil was laid over the sloping early 18th century deposits. This soil was then piled over with a dense layer of brick-filled soil up to the level of the top of the retaining wall. Included in this fill was another of Thomas Dormer's pipe bowls connecting this brick debris to the layers of deep fill found in Area 1A (Figure 27). A cap was laid over this brick fill so that the surface remained passable.

Thus, by the end of the third-quarter of the 18th century a terrace was constructed along the east side of kitchen wing. This terrace served to support an extension of the ground level adjacent to the east wing and to construct a hill around the east side of the house. The use of this terrace was likely an extension of the kitchen out into the yard where food processing and perhaps kitchen gardening could have taken place. Evidence of this use is found in the first alteration to Area 1B after the construction of the terrace. This was the construction of an

outbuilding abutting the kitchen wing near the doorway on the east side. This structure is illustrated in the 1788 Peale sketch (Figure 11). This sketch shows what appears to be an additional roof line to the east of the kitchen wing. We believe this represents a lean-to which was attached to the wing to provide a covered work space outside the main kitchen space. Post holes associated with this lean-to were identified in N30 E0 and are best seen in the north profile of that unit (Figure 36). These posts were driven through the clayey soil found in that unit indicating that this lean-to was a later addition dating it to between 1770 and 1788. The floor of this lean-to was found in the excavation of N25 E7. On the west side of this excavation unit a layer of flat, loosely laid brick was found which acted as the floor to the structure (Feature 267, Figure 37) and over that accumulated a layer of faunal debris and rich organic soil (Feature 265, Figure 38). The amount and density of the bones suggests that this lean-to may have served as the butchery area for the kitchen. The fact that many of the bones were sawn also suggests that use of this lean-to as a butchery into the 19th century. Artifacts associated with the organic material confirm this date range. Like the support posts which cut through the mid-18th-century, the floor of this structure cut through the previous surface as can be seen in the north wall of N25 E7 (Figure 39).

The visual record of the Bordley-Randall house beginning in the middle of the 19th century shows that this same function for Area 1B persisted through the first half of the 19th century. Outbuildings can be seen in the 1840s Sachse lithograph (Figure 10) and the 1860s photograph from the State House dome (Figure 20) to the east of the kitchen. It is of note that the lean-to is obscured by trees making it apparent that the more unsavory utilitarian aspects of the household are not to be seen by onlookers. In any event, most of the outbuildings pictured in these mid-century views are out of the range of our current excavations. However, it remains clear that Area 1B was a utilitarian space.

From our understanding of the site drawn from historic maps it seems that the area around the kitchen was cleared of outbuildings by 1878. Thus, between the mid-1860s and 1878 Area 1B saw great change. From our excavations this appears to be the time when the retaining wall was robbed and the terrace extended further out to the east and southeast making a kitchen yard more like that found today. The robbing of the retaining wall for its stones and the back-filling of the wall with bricks was found in the excavation of units N19 E15, N18 E10, and Trench 9. We are not sure exactly how much of the rest of the wall was robbed, but we suggest a good deal of it was removed and back-filled in between what we exposed to the north of Trench 9 and the wall we found in S10 W3. At the same time as the trench was back-filled, perhaps with the debris of some of the surrounding outbuildings, the terrace was extended out to the east and southeast.



Figure 37: N25 E7, Feature 267



Figure 38: N25 E7, Feature 265

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N25 E7 North Profile

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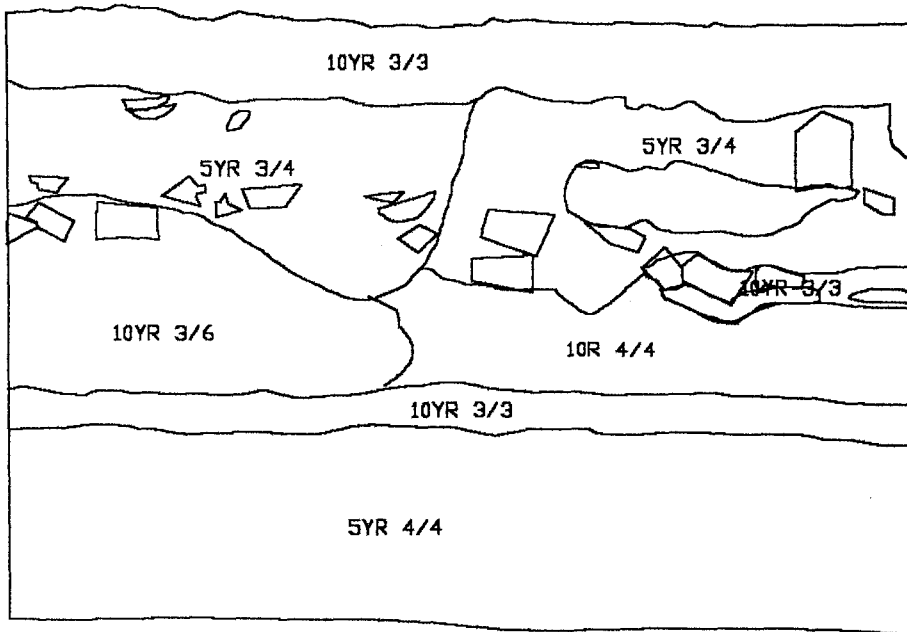


Figure 39

Figure 39: N25 E7, North Profile



Figure 40: Whole Bottles Discovered in Trench 9

This extension was best understood in the excavation of Trench 9. There the excavation revealed the deep fill deposit made in the latter half of the 19th century to the southeast of the former retaining wall. Four whole blown-in-mold bottles dating to after 1857 were found approximately 5 feet below the present surface (Figure 40). These bottles help to date the fill and to show its extent. Found in this fill was a great deal of building material including the planks identified by rows of nails found *in situ*. Also, a fair amount of the material encountered in the fill was burned suggesting that fire may have been the end of some of the frame outbuildings. This, however, is highly tentative since the fill materials may have come from off the property. This fill was extended at least as far as the present kitchen yard reaches. It may have reached further in the past since the exposed wall at the far east end of the kitchen yard shows evidence of having been cut to make room for parking spaces in the late 20th century.

This late 19th-century fill was covered over by a thick deposit of soil and debris which was found over all that part of Area 1B not now under brick. This later fill and topsoil have been the surface of the kitchen yard since the late 19th century. In the units to the north, later disturbances were identified which were associated with the construction of the smokehouse and later with the garage/apartment. The smokehouse was constructed in 1895 and at that time the builders leveled the surface of the area to be built upon by adding an additional layer of fill. This was identified in N40 E14 and N45 E13 by more brick debris associated with 19th century materials. This was covered over by a sand fill and the present brick surface. A similar surface exists at the surface of N30 E0 and it is believed was constructed at the same time. Later intrusions are associated with the building of the garage and the supply of electricity to that structure from the main house. Other intrusions found in Area 1B are three utility pipes. In Trench 9 a pipe trench was found running east-west through the deep 19th century fill. The 2" iron pipe was similar to that found in S15 W3, Feature 238. Also in Trench 9 at the base of the upper layer of fill/topsoil was found a 1 inch copper pipe running northeast-southwest. This may have served to supply water or gas to the apartment built in the 1950s. Finally, in N30 E0 running north-south parallel to the kitchen wing was found a 2 inch iron pipe. This pipe presumably replaced an earlier terra cotta pipe. The larger pipes may be indicative of the introduction of water to this site in the 19th century, a project headed up for the city by Alexander Randall.

Area 1B thus provides an understanding of how the kitchen yard was constructed over time. The earliest surface is associated with the kitchen wing and continued to be exposed up to the mid-18th century. The subsequent changes to the ground surface, including architectural constructions and alterations and ground filling, show that the area was built into a terrace which enhanced the standing architecture by placing it on a hill. This terrace also provided a level area around the new kitchen wing of the house so that some activities associated with food production could take place in a convenient location to the kitchen. Soon after the kitchen terrace was built, a lean-to structure was attached to the east wall of the wing so that butchering could take place out of the kitchen but under an enclosed space near by. This and other outbuildings were built during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. These are shown in mid-19th century views of the house. These however were removed in the 1860s. In conjunction with this event, the terrace was expanded but only after the retaining wall for the first terrace was partially robbed of its

stone. The new, expanded terrace has served as the ground surface for part of Area 1B since that time. The Area saw more change with the construction of the smokehouse in 1895 and the expansion of the smokehouse in the 1950s. This outbuilding still stands.

Area 1B: Unit Summaries

Unit: N45 E13

Summary - N45 E13 was a 3.5' x 5' unit located adjacent to the west of the garage and to the east of the kitchen wing. The unit was excavated to further test deposits already identified in the excavation of N40 E14. Especially of interest were two features. The first was a stone wall which, from the excavation of N40 E14, appeared to have been re-used in the erection of a smokehouse in this location in 1895. Also identified in the excavation of N40 E14 were a series of levels which sloped down to the east. It was thought these may have represented an original slope in this location running away from the kitchen wing dating to the 18th century.

The archaeology of N45 E13 showed that the stratigraphy here consisted of several deposition episodes. The upper most levels (A and B) were associated with the construction of the present brick surface. Features 201b and 206 were associated with the construction of a 20th century addition to the smokehouse making it over into a garage. Features 201a and 207 were associated with the construction of the smokehouse over a former stone wall. Levels C and D were brick fill which was used to raise the ground surface and conceal the former constructions. Features 209 and 210 are possible trenches associated with the stone wall construction. Levels E and F are residue from the 18th-century occupants. Levels G, H, and I and Feature 229, levels which undercut the stone wall, may represent the earliest occupation of this site with certain late 17th-century objects. It is, however, believed that these materials represent the destruction of one or more buildings which once stood on the perimeter of the block and whose debris was used as fill around the east wing in the mid-18th century. Level K is sterile subsoil.

Unit: N40 E14

Summary - N40E14 was a 3.5' x 5' excavation unit adjacent to the west wall of the garage to the east of the kitchen wing. It was opened to learn about the deposits below the area between the kitchen and the smokehouse. The surface had two brick patterns, but no below ground resources reflected this pattern difference. There were 2 features near the surface related to 20th-century disturbances. Feature 102 was a builder's trench for a replaced footer for the smokehouse door. Feature 105 was a trench dug for an electrical conduit connecting the smokehouse to the main house. Levels A and B were sand fill. Level C was a thin lens of brick rubble. Level D, although serving as a cap for several layers of fill, was likely also a former surface. Level E was a dense layer of brick rubble fill. It lay over several layers of mucky fill with ash, charcoal, and large artifacts (bone, nails, 18th century ceramics--white salt-glazed stoneware, delftware, and Westerwald stoneware). There is a good potential for the rebuilding of vessels from this deposit. Levels F-J are about 2.5 feet of fill. Below this was an early 18th-century surface and sterile subsoil. This unit exposed a foundation for the smokehouse which was a reused stone retaining wall.

n.b.: The surface of this unit was made of two brick patterns--a herring bone pattern in the south 1/2 and a side brick pattern in the North 1/2.

Unit: N30 E17

Summary - N30E17 was a 5' x 5' unit located adjacent to the south wall of the garage to the east of the kitchen. The excavation demonstrates the complexity of soils in this area of the site. Levels A and B were recent fill and topsoil levels with 20th century dates. In the west 1/2 (Levels C, Feature 203, Feature 204, Feature 208, and Feature 212) the soils are all associated with a stone wall which runs through the unit basically on a north-south line. Feature 203 was a line of brick and other debris running north-south. Feature 208 was a post hole complex which cut through the foundation below. Level C and Feature 212 were directly associated with the foundation. Level C may have been a clay fill used to cover the feature. Feature 212 was the mortar attached to the feature which likely held a course of stone which had since been knocked off. This indicates a removal of at least one course of stone from this wall prior to its burial in the 19th century.

Feature 204 was a later intrusion into both the east and west halves of the unit. It came down on the stone wall in the west 1/2 and dove deep along the east edge of the wall revealing a pit of stones, likely associated with the knocking down of the wall.

In the east 1/2 of the unit a series of fill soils were identified. Feature 224 was a possible post, but may also have been a continuation of Feature 204. Levels D, E, F, G were fill soils with large, jumbled objects. Level F especially was filled with large bones. Level H was a mix of mortar and red fill soils and was associated with Feature 245. These were not excavated. This unit was not excavated to sterile soil.

Unit: N25 E17

Summary - N25E17 was a 2.5' x 5' unit in the east kitchen yard. The excavation demonstrates the continuation of Feature 212--the stone wall through the unit. At first the unit was excavated in two sections: the northeast and northwest quads. Levels A, B, C were fill soils covering over the foundation. Levels A and B date to the early 20th century. The unit was then excavated as a 1/2 unit. Feature 204 was a continuation of an intrusive stain over the stone wall and adjacent to it to the east. Levels D and F were more fill levels. Feature 233 was an anomalous stain associated with the stone wall. Feature 236a was as well. F236b may be a builder's trench. It dates to the 18th century and runs adjacent to it. This unit was not excavated to sterile soil.

Unit: N25 E12

Summary - N25 E12 was a 2.5' x 2.5' unit in the east kitchen yard. The unit was opened to explore a brick feature (Feature 228) identified in N25 E17. The unit was located to the east of the stone wall. Levels A and B were a 20th century fill used to bury these features. Feature 227 was a post hole to the south of the brick drain. Levels C and D were excavated fill levels associated with these features. We believe that Feature 228 is a drain (Figure 35) because of a flat laying stone slab over the surface of the bricks which would have controlled water flow. Furthermore, the drain was apparently to run over the foundation and its spoilage area is clearly

defined by Feature 204 in N30 E17 and N25 E17.

Unit: N21.5 E15

Summary - N21.5 E15 was a partially excavated 2.5' x 3' unit opened to extend the exposure of the stone wall found buried in the east kitchen yard. The foundation was identified as Feature 212 in N30 E17 and was not found in N18 E10. This unit was opened to see what happened to this feature in the space between these units. The excavation exposed more of the north-south running stone wall in the east kitchen yard. Level A was almost one foot of 20th-century fill soil and accumulation which was also found over the rest of the east kitchen yard. Levels B & C were fill soils used to bury architectural features below. These included a brick fill (Feature 286c) and a stone wall (Feature 280) (Fig. 33). Level D ran over Feature 280 and deeply beside it to the east. It is interpreted as fill soil used to construct an elevated grade in the kitchen yard in the late 19th century. Feature 277 was a post hole/mold complex located where the stone feature ends and articulated with the robbed and brick-filled trench. This unit was not excavated to sterile soil.

Unit: N19 E15

Summary - N19 E15 was 1' x 3' excavation unit opened to remove the balk between N18 E10 and N21.5 E15. This unit was also opened to further explain what happened to the stone wall exposed in this area which changed from a stone feature (Feature 280) to a robbed trench (Feature 286). Level A was a 20th century fill. Level B was fill laid over the architectural debris (Feature 286b). Level C was continuous with Level D in N21.5 E15, but was not excavated in this unit. Feature 286b was the brick-filled trench. This unit was not excavated to sterile soil.

Unit: N18 E10

Summary - N18 E10/N18 E10 Extension was a 3' x 8' unit in the east kitchen yard. The excavations show evidence of a robbed trench (Feature 286). Level A was fill soils associated with recent grading of this area. Levels B and D were soils covering over brick debris to make a passable surface. Feature 270 and Feature 282a were a post driven through these levels to the depth of the brick fill. Feature 276a/b was the hole left after a tree was removed. Feature 284 and Level E are a clay fill soil in the east end of the unit associated with the sloping ground formerly there. The series of levels F, G, H, and J are fill soils which have an unusual relationship with the trench. Both Levels J and G were cut through by the robbed trench, but are also found below the base of Feature 286. These levels thus show that a retaining wall was constructed where there was once a sharp slope in the ground surface. The soils that made up this slope were excavated separately: Feature 290 matches with Level G, and Level K with Level J. The former two were fill soils, the latter two represent a once-exposed 18th-century surface. These accumulated over subsoil.

Unit: Trench 9

Summary - Trench 9 was a 2' x 8' excavation unit located in the east kitchen yard. The excavations show the depth of the fill in the east 1/2 of the kitchen area. It also shows the complexity of stratigraphy associated with the robbed foundation trench (Figure 34). Levels A and B were similar to the rest of the kitchen area--20th-century fills. Features 254 and 257 were later additions to a significant 19th-century filling deposit of several feet (2.5'). Levels C and E were dark organic fill soils. Levels D, F, G, H, and I were silty soils found with significant 19th-century debris like Feature 271--a row of upright nails. Feature 274 cut through these soils. It seemed to have been a pipe trench with a pocket of soil under the pipe of some depth. Features 266a-e and 288 were the composite soils associated with significant disturbance and filling in the northwest corner of the trench. The bricks and other building debris and random soils were used to fill a robbed trench also found in units to the north. Levels J, K, and M were more of the 19th-century fill deposit, and may represent a dumping area. Complete late 19th-century bottles were found in Level K (Figure 40).

A window was excavated into the center of the trench to test a variety of soils below the 19th-century fill. There was found an *in situ* wooden plank which may have served as a pit wall. The soils on either side were radically different, and organic soils were represented on the "inside" based on a turn in the wood as it left the trench to the east. Artifacts here suggest 18th and turn of the 19th century occupations. Rodent disturbance (Features 292, 294, and 295) characterized this window making any firm interpretation impossible. Two soils (N and P) were not excavated. Q was sterile subsoil.

Unit: N30 E0

Summary - N30 E0 was a 5' x 5' excavation unit located adjacent to the east side of the kitchen wing. The unit was opened to test for a possible builder's trench along the east wall of the kitchen wing. No trench was found. The excavation, however, continued to reveal a distinct filling episode (Levels D, E, F, G, and H) raising the ground surface here approximately 2 feet. The fill here lies under a brick surface (herring bone pattern) and sand fill (Levels A and B). A recent pipe trench cuts through the upper layer of the clay fill (Feature 104). The pipe seems to have been replaced at least once--metal for terra cotta. Cutting through the fill in the northeast corner was a large structural post (Feature 114a-f). The post was chinked by two large bog iron stones and was lined by brick laid in two courses both on the south and west sides of the post (Figure 36). A lens of construction debris with 18th-century associations (Feature 121) was found which had accumulated over an 18th-century surface (Level I) (Figure 32). Below this was sterile subsoil. Another post (Feature 122) was found along the north wall. This post was lined with bricks along the bottom indicating that the post was pulled out and back filled.

Unit: N25 E7

Summary - N25 E7 was a 5' x 5' excavation unit located in the east kitchen yard. The unit was excavated to test a stratigraphic discontinuity discovered between N30 E0 and N25 E12/17. N25 E7 showed several stages of deposition. There was a 20th-century topsoil/fill used to raise the

ground surface in the kitchen area (Levels A and B and Features 252 and 253). At some point in the 19th century a trench was either dug or robbed and then filled in with bricks; this was called Feature 256a/b in N25E7 (called Feature 266 in Trench 9, Feature 286 in N18 E0). These bricks cut into a fill level (C) also used to raise the ground surface in this area. This soil overlay a clear distinction interpreted as inside/outside of a structure or room within a structure. In the west 1/2 of the unit there were bones of large mammals--cow/oxen (Level D, Feature 265) (Figure 38). This was associated with a laid brickway (Feature 267) (Figure 37) used to provide stable surface for humans and animals. These significant deposits overlay in a series of three soil types, all together representing fill laid in the construction of the kitchen outbuilding (Levels H, J, and K).

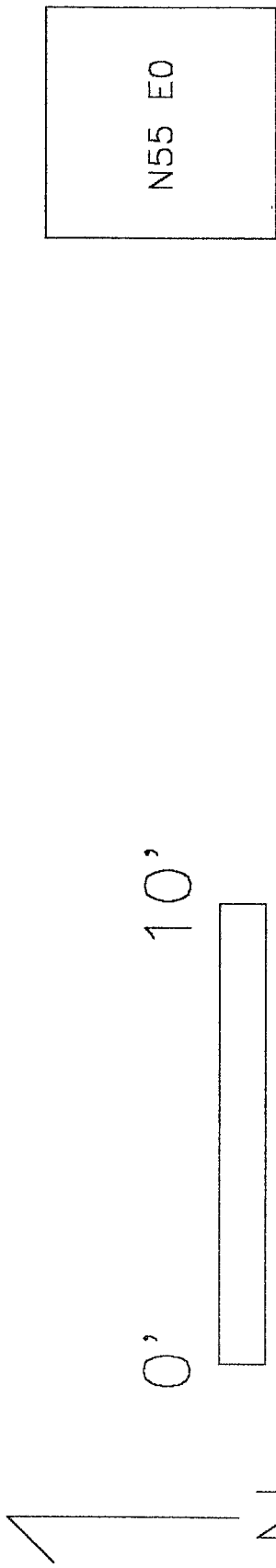
In the east 1/2 of the unit a loose soil with the character of surface debris was identified (Levels E and F). It was associated with a "sill-like" hump running along the junction the two soil types (Feature 268). The sill was associated with a clay fill similar to N30 E0. The clay cap/floor/fill was associated with a red sandy fill running across the south 1/2 of the unit in both the east and west halves. This was lumped with Level G in the east 1/2 but dug as Level K in the west 1/2.

All of these soils overlay several levels associated with rich organic deposits dating to the early 18th century (Levels L, M, and N). It was a thick deposit. Level L was a thin surface. Levels M and N were earlier occupations. The subsoil in this unit was excavated as Level O.

Area 1C

The limited excavations in Area 1C (Figure 41) demonstrate, on the one hand, great continuity with Area 1A and 1B, and, on the other, great distinction from them. Two units were excavated in Area 1C: N45 W10 and N55 E0. The former was adjacent to the north wall of the kitchen wing to the east of a doorway. The latter was to the northeast of the kitchen wing. The excavation of N45 W10 shows the existence of two 18th-century deposits. The former was a layer of shells which is interpreted as household refuse dating to the early 18th century. This deposit correlates with other early 18th-century kitchen wing deposits found in Area 1. Over these shells was thrown a layer of clean fill, and, then, over this was found a former surface accumulation associated with the area after the kitchen wing was built (Figure 42). The very rich, dark color of this level represents the use of this area as a disposal site for kitchen refuse after the kitchen was erected. This level was then capped by laying down a sand fill and then a brick surface in the 19th century. This surface was likely replaced as the present brick surface was laid in wet mortar. This mortared path is the only example of its kind we encountered throughout the site.

The excavation of N55 E0 exposed a great deal of disturbance associated with the excavation of a great trench for a sewage tank. The entire portion of the unit excavated was disturbed by this episode which dates to the 20th century.



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AREA 1C

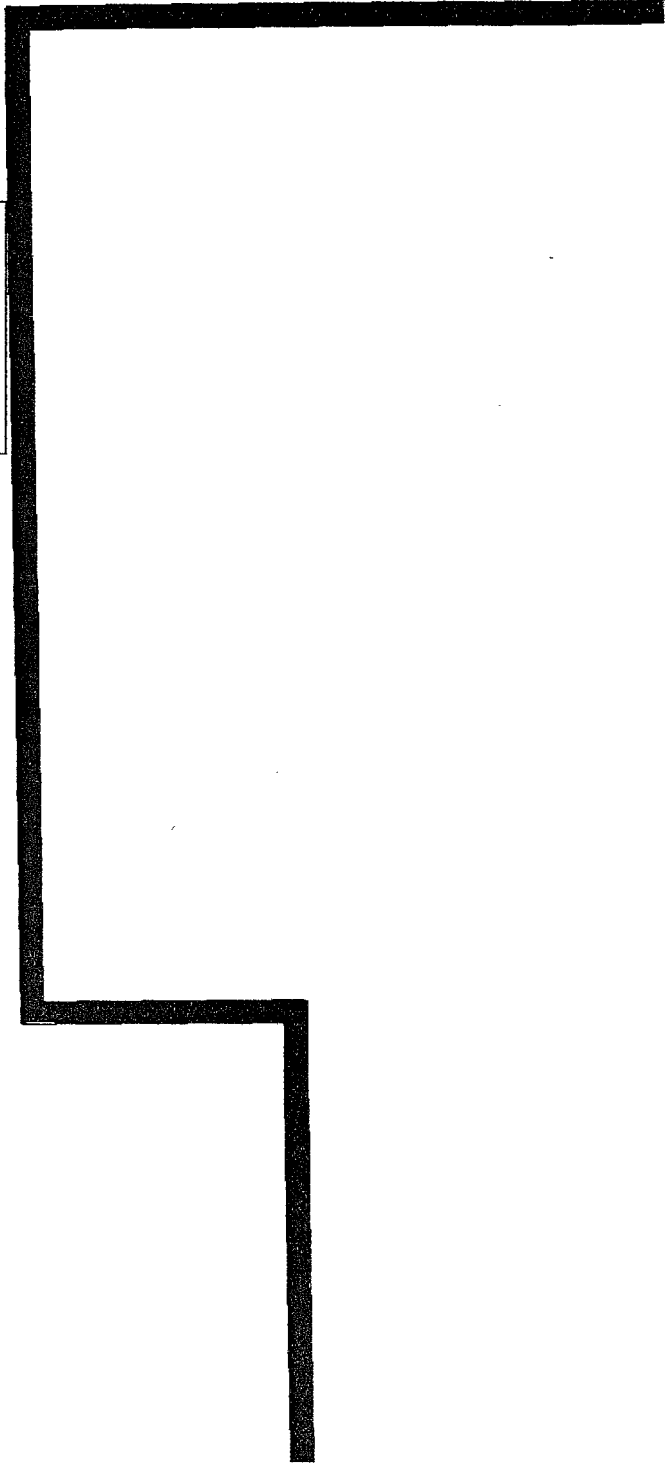
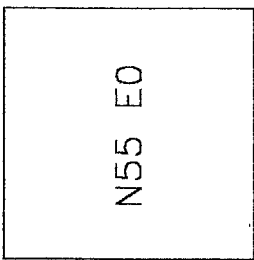
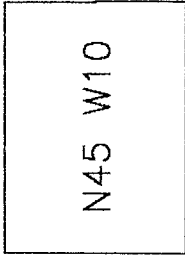


Figure 41: Area 1C Overview

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N45W10 West Wall

0.86 AD

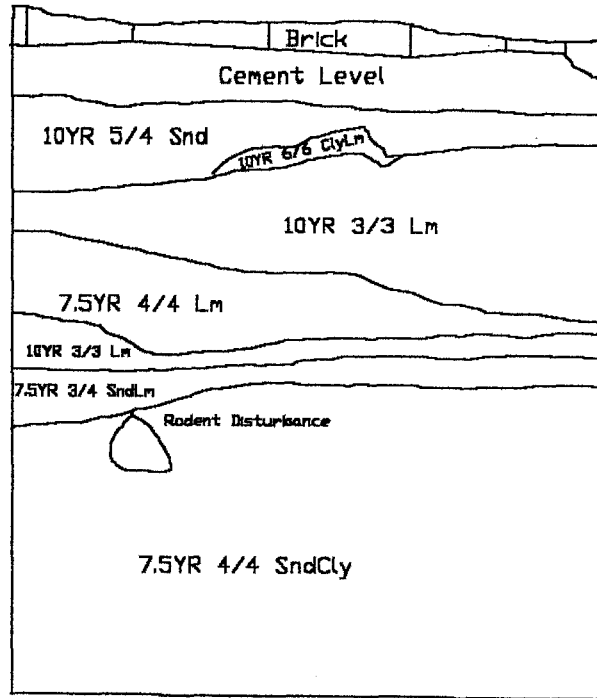


Figure 42

Figure 42: N45 W10, West Profile

Area 1C: Unit Summaries

Unit: N45 W10

Summary - N45 W10 was 3' x 5' excavation unit located adjacent to the north wall of the kitchen wing. This unit was opened to test for a builder*s trench to help date the kitchen wing as well as to test for any significant archaeological resources behind the kitchen wing near the rear door. The surface was brick laid into concrete and set onto a sand fill base (Level A). Level B was a former surface exposed last in the late 18th century. Level C was a fill soil used to cover over Level D, a lens of shell. These layers were intruded by several rodent disturbances (Features 103 and 109) along the kitchen wing foundation. Below these layers was another surface (Levels E and F) which sat over sterile subsoil (Levels G and H). Additional rodent disturbance was found aassociated with these levels and defined as Features 115 and 117.

Unit: N55 E0

Summary - N55 E0 was a 5' x 5' excavation unit located to the northeast of the kitchen wing. This unit was heavily disturbed in the mid 20th century for the replacement of a sewer pipe and the burying of a septic tank. The sewer pipe clean out line entrance was defined at the base of Level D as still active. The unit was suspended, then terminated at that point. Feature 110 was left unexcavated. Feature 113 was left uninterpreted. Randall makes note of a pipe's construction which may have been the original sewage line running out towards the corner of Prince George Street and Maryland Avenue. This dates the original pipe to 1875.

Area EW (East Wing)

Background - Area EW of the Bordley-Randall site consists of the subsurface remains under the East Wing of the Bordley-Randall house. The wing historically functioned as the kitchen for the households living at the site. Documentary and pictorial history indicate that the wing was standing as early as 1770 (Figure 8). Later documentation make no note of change in the actual kitchen structure until well into the 20th century when the interior was renovated to accommodate an apartment dwelling. The kitchen for the main house be removed to the east hyphen.

Excavation Strategy - Our research questions highlight the archeological record under and around the East Wing because of its function as the household kitchen from its construction until its renovation sometime in the 20th century into a rental property. Thus, the excavation of Area EW focused on architectural changes and explored the possibility of the discovery of artifacts related to all the residents of the various households occupying the site. This includes a plan to best test the Area for remains associated with kitchen work. However, a special emphasis in the excavation of Area EW was the testing of the archaeological record for deposits associated with the remains of enslaved Africans who lived at the site during the 18th and 19th centuries as the household servants of the Bordley family. Previous excavations at house sites in Annapolis where a resident population of enslaved Africans is known to have lived has recovered significant finds relating to ritual practices with corollaries in contemporary Africa and in the 19th-century United States (Logan, et al 1991).

Area EW now exists as a rental property owned by the Weems-Dodds Limited Partnership. The floor of the south room of the wing is flagstone with a polyurethane sealant . The floor dates to the renovation of the wing. The north room of the wing is under a poured concrete floor which due to time and expense was left untested. As such, the following area summary derives only from test excavations in the south room of the wing. Four test units were excavated in Area EW. The size of the unit was determined by the conditions at the surface. Because we strove to do as little damage to the existing floor as possible, we agreed to only remove a single flagstone per excavation unit. The flagstone in Area EW are about 2' x 2', thus typically this was the size of the units. In one case the size of the unit varies from this average due to specific conditions at the surface. East Wing #1 was a 2.5' X 3' unit because we were able to extend the unit to about the present hearth by removing a few bricks at the surface with the permission of the present owners.

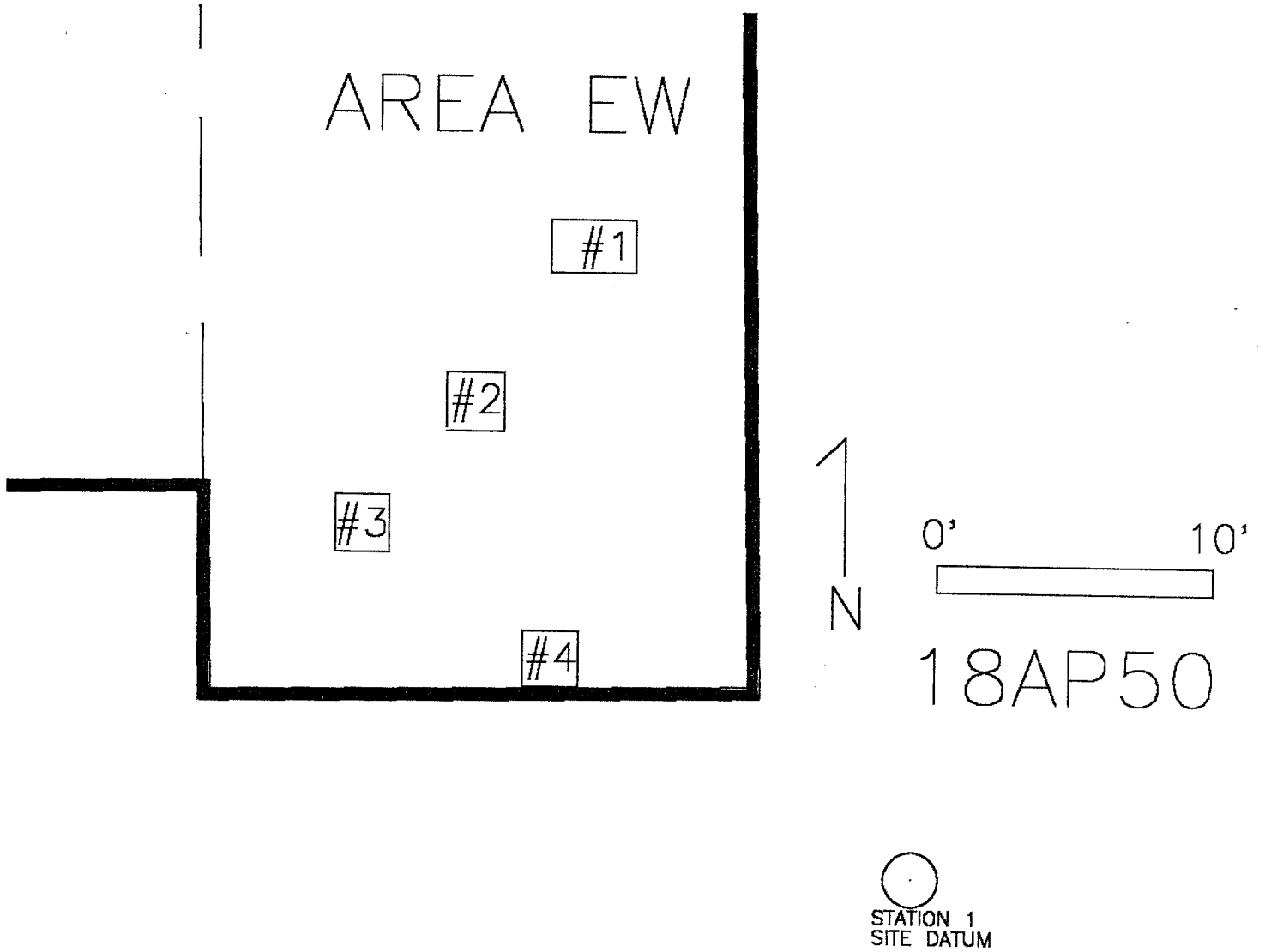


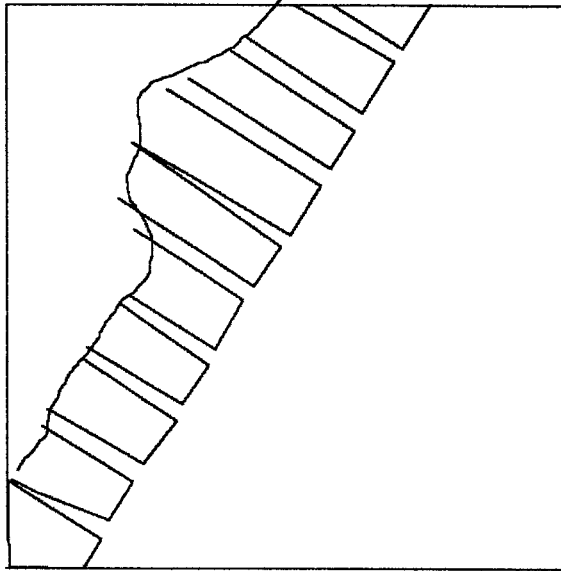
Figure 43: Area EW Overview

The location of the units in Area EW (Figure 43) was determined by our assessment of the likelihood of recovering deposits which would identify the African cultural practices as described by Leone and Fry (1996). Following these ideas our plan was to test the area to the East of the hearth. East Wing #1 was located there. Other possible locations for these sorts of remains on the interior of the building would have been adjacent to the doorway. Following the idea that the east was a preferred direction in these practices, East Wing #4 was located adjacent to the former front doorway to the east. East Wing #2 was located in the center of the room between the hearth and the doorway. Our intention was that everyday practices associated with the kitchen like socializing, cooking, other food preparation, and the removal of ashes from the hearth would have passed over this spot frequently. Thus, we believed it a perfect place to excavate. East Wing #3 was located to the west of center toward the front of the structure. This location was chosen based on a significant *in situ* brick feature found in East Wing #2 which, if it extended would have been found in East Wing #3. Though these units were primarily located in hope of the recovery of specific African cultural practices, their location also suited other questioned being asked. All three units were opened to test for the presence of remains associated with kitchen activities known to have occurred there. Both East Wing #1 and East Wing #4 were located adjacent to standing architectural features. Understanding these features, especially their dates of construction, was of great significance to our research.

One great problem with our excavations in Area EW was a result of the size of the units and the fact that they were indoors. Because the units were only 2 feet square we were only able to safely excavate to 3 feet below the surface. Unfortunately, we failed to reach subsoil in any of the units. In fact, significant remains are known to exist at just about this depth. It is highly recommended that this area be tested again using more suitable unit sizes such as 5' X 5' or even test the entire south room as a single deposit.

Conclusions - Our excavations in Area EW have identified a series of significant deposits that lie in all units tested. Below the present flagstone floor and a layer of concrete laid in to secure these stones in place there was a brick floor surface (Feature 235) which included a brick hearth edge (Feature 234). This floor dates to the 19th century and is interpreted as a renovation made to the kitchen by the Randall family. The Randall's are credited with the installation of a coal burning stove replacing the earlier hearth used by the 18th and early 19th century occupants. These architectural modification are evident in the standing architecture. Alexander Randall's diaries also indicate he frequently purchased coal presumably to heat his house and cook his food. Randall states on several occasion his acquisition of Anthracite and Cumberland coal.(A. Randall 1830-81). Thus, it is reasonable to think that during the installation of the coal-burning stove, the brick floor was laid down.

This brick floor was supported by at least one and in some cases two sorts of sand. In East Wing #1, #2, and #3 two excavation levels were identified. In East Wing #2, for example, a thinner lense of loose sand associated with the bricks was identified as distinct from a more hard-packed soil identified as a fill level used to raise and level the floor surface prior to laying the bricks. In East Wing #4 these levels were lumped together. These fill levels were laid over a former surface which had acted as the dirt floor of the kitchen during the 18th century.



East Wing #2
Feature 248

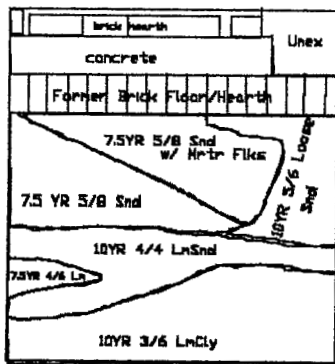


Figure 44: East Wing #2, Feature 248

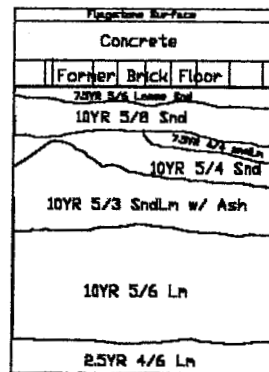
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AREA EW STRATIGRAPHY

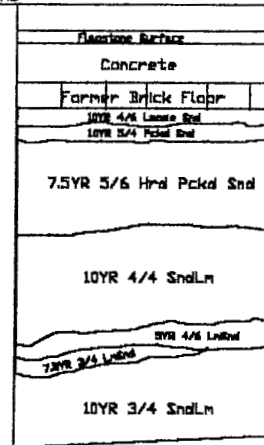
East Wing #1 West wall
1.19AD



East Wing #2 West Wall
77 AD



East Wing #3 west Wall
1.37 AD



East Wing #4 West Wall
1.32 AD

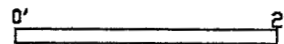
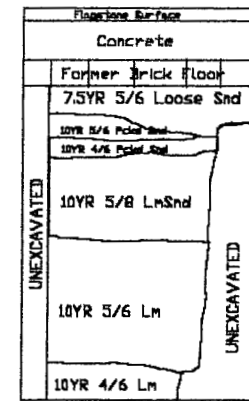


Figure 45

Figure 45: Area EW Stratigraphy

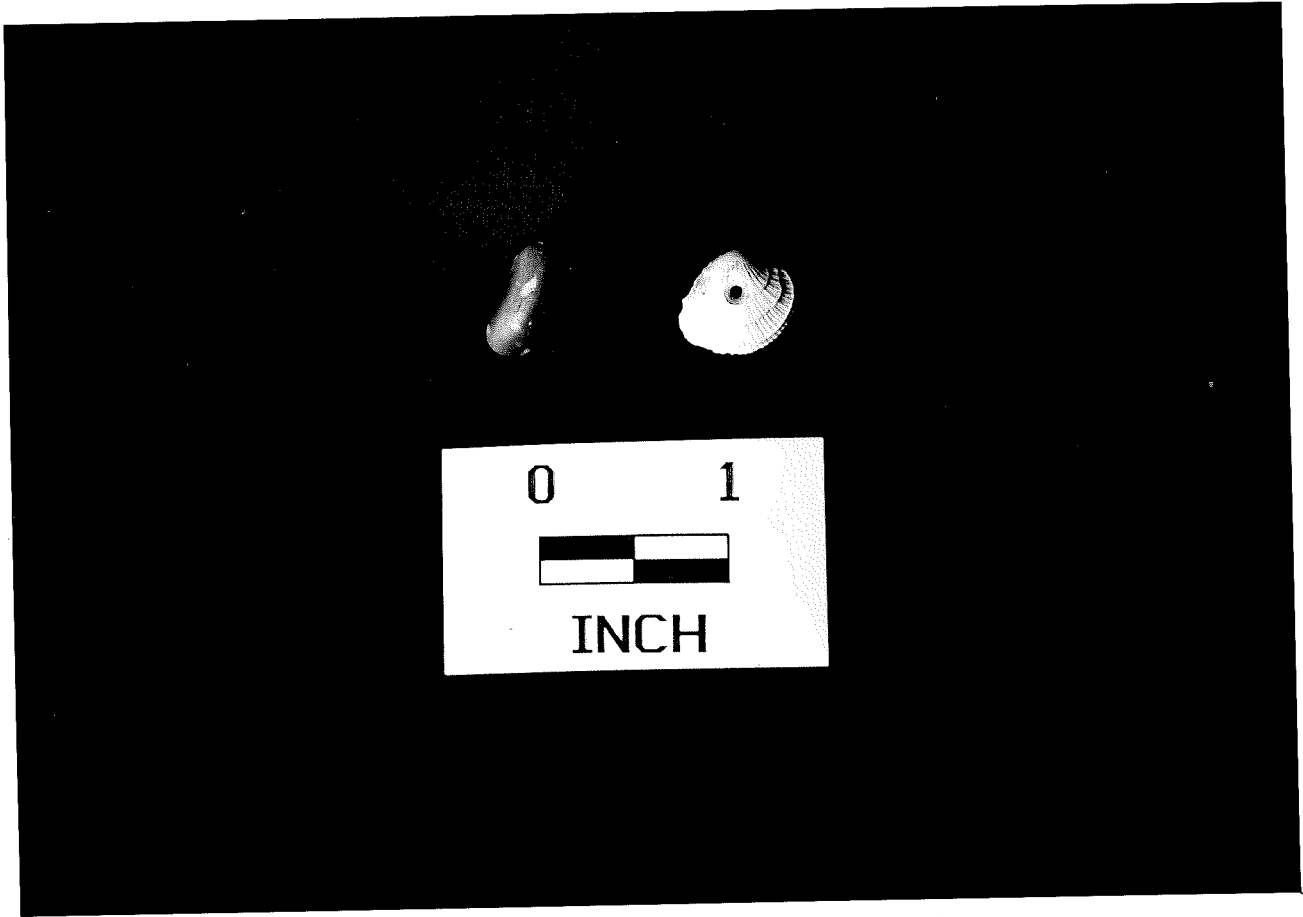


Figure 46: Artifacts Recovered in Area EW

The hard-packed levels found support this interpretation. Furthermore, many flat-laying, embedded artifacts were found on or near the surface of these excavation levels which demonstrate a floor and perhaps one that was swept clean except for those artifacts buried by trampling. This floor dates to after 1715 indicating that it was laid down sometime in the early part of the 18th century. Under this floor in all units was found fill soil. As the construction of the building appears to have been on a slight slope, this fill was laid in to level off the floor of the kitchen. This fill soil also dates to the early 18th century supporting the date for the surface above it. This fill was found to be about 2 feet in depth in East Wing #2, #3, and #4. Several rodent disturbances associated with the area near the hearth have disturbed our assessment of the depth of this fill in East Wing #1.

In all cases this fill was the ultimate depth to which we could excavate under the current conditions. However, two significant features were identified in our excavations. First, in East Wing #4 we identified the foundation wall for the south wall of the wing. The wall surface was identified under the sand fill supporting the 19th-century brick floor. The depth of this wall ran below our excavations in this area. The wall was also identified in exterior excavation in the excavation unit N5 W15 (see Area 1A). We did not find any builder's trench associated with this in East Wing #4, nor did we find one in N5 W15. This suggests that the wall was built freestanding and later supported by fill soils deposited both inside and out. The fill soils and the dirt floor identified in Area EW are believed to be part of this fill.

The second significant feature identified in Area EW was found at the base of excavation in East Wing #2. Feature 248 (Figure 44) was a line bricks found in situ running northeast to southwest. The bricks lay flat, abutting each other along the long edges. The purposes of these bricks remains unknown. However, their arrangement implies some sort of architectural purpose either as the remains of a wall or perhaps a hearth of a structure that stood in this spot prior to the East Wing construction. The limited view we were afforded in our test units leaves full interpretation of this feature to future research.

In summary, the stratigraphy of Area EW (Figure 45) is believed to be uniform across the entire south room of the East Wing. The earliest deposits excavated imply the slight possibility that there was a significant architectural feature standing in this location prior to the construction of the East Wing. This feature was then buried during the East Wing construction during the early or middle years of the 18th century. At that time fill was laid in to level the surface and a dirt floor was used for the surface. Sometime in the 19th century a brick floor was laid, likely associated with the renovation of the kitchen by the Randall family who are credited with updating it with an iron, coal-burning stove. This floor also was supported by fill soil used to level and raise the ground surface. Finally, in the 20th century, when the kitchen for the Bordley-Randall house was moved inside the East Hyphen and the East Wing was renovated into a rental property, a flagstone floor was laid down supported and secured by concrete.

Concerning our questions about the architectural development of the Bordley-Randall site, the excavations of Area EW suggest that the construction of the East Wing was one involving the use of fill soils laid down to support the foundation wall being built onto, rather

than into, the land. The exposure of the foundation in the excavations of Area 1 show that the foundation was much taller in the front of the house suggesting that there was a slope onto which the East Wing was built. In order to accommodate and eliminate this slope, fill soils of considerable depth in the front of the wing were deposited at the time of construction.

Concerning our questions involving the presence of artifacts relating to the cultural practices of the occupants of the East Wing, we are left with much less to say. No deposits of the type found at the Charles Carroll House (Logan, et al 1992) were recovered. However, one pierced shell recovered as part of the fill below the 18th-century floor in East Wing #2 does tentatively suggest the presence of artifacts associated with enslaved Africans in the archaeological record of this Area. But one shell found in a fill context tells us very little (Figure 46).

Area EW: Unit Summaries

Unit: East Wing #1

Summary - This 2.5' x 3' unit was excavated to test the deposits below the existing flagstone floor in the south half of the East Wing of the house. The unit was placed to the east of the existing hearth in the center of the East Wing. It was hoped that artifacts recovered in this spot might tell of kitchen and perhaps other cultural practices of the households under investigation. For example, the deposition of ritual objects could be related to the African-American slaves who lived and worked at this site in the 18th century.

The deposits identified in East Wing #1 show the existence of a former brick surface and hearth (Features 234a and 235b) below the now visible flagstone and brick floor and hearth. This buried brick surface dates to the 19th century and is likely associated with the modernization of the kitchen attributed to the Randall family. (A 19th-century iron stove was installed in the kitchen fire place by the Randall family indicating some of the changes made to the East Wing interior). Below this brick floor was found a hard-packed dirt surface identified as Level D. The excavations also identified significant rodent disturbance in the area around the hearth during the 18th century (Features 240a, 242a, 242b, and 243a). Finally, at the base of the unit a hard-packed soil level (Level G) was identified which is believed to be a surface soil dating to the early 18th century. This may reflect an early surface last in use prior to the construction of the wing. The unit was not excavated to subsoil.

Unit: East Wing #2

Summary - This 2' x 2' unit was excavated to test the deposits below the existing flagstone floor in the south half of the East Wing of the house. The unit was placed directly south of the existing hearth in the center of the south room of the East Wing. It was hoped that artifacts recovered in this spot may tell of kitchen and perhaps other architectural information and of the cultural practices associated with the kitchen of the households under investigation. For example, the deposition of ritual objects that could be related to the enslaved Africans who lived and worked at this site in the 18th and 19th centuries. One such artifact, a pierced shell, was recovered in this unit.

The deposits identified in East Wing #2 expand on findings made in East Wing #1. A continuation of Feature 235a, the brick floor was identified. The brick floor was buried by a 20th century flagstone floor which is now visible. The brick floor was supported by a loose sand fill as well as a more hard-packed sand soil fill (Levels B & C). These overlay a former surface (Level D) identified as a very hard-packed soil with many inclusions of clay, sand, and ash, the latter supposed to be the result of the unit's proximity and association with the kitchen hearth. This floor is believed to have been the interior surface of the kitchen throughout the 18th century. The surface was supported by two levels of fill, one, Level E, was marked by the inclusion of architectural debris supporting the notion that this soil was deposited at the time of construction. At the base of the unit a line of bricks was found *in situ* (Feature 248) (Fig. 47). The bricks run counter to any existing architecture and may represent a feature which stood prior

to the East Wing's construction. As they were not removed, due their depth, this interpretation is highly tentative.

Unit: East Wing #3

Summary - This 2' x 2' unit was excavated to test the deposits below the existing flagstone floor in the south half of the East Wing of the house. The unit was placed in the southwest quadrant of the south half of the East Wing. It was hoped that artifacts recovered in this spot might tell us about kitchen and perhaps other architectural information, as well as of the cultural practices associated with the kitchen of the households under investigation. For example, our research design predicted the possibility for the deposition of ritual objects that could be related to the enslaved Africans who lived and worked at this site in the 18th and 19th centuries.

East Wing #3 shows a continuity with deposits identified in the other test units in the East Wing. Feature 235a was a brick floor identified below the existing flagstone surface. It was supported by two levels of fill soil which buried a former dirt floor surface. The surface here (Level C) is believed to be the floor of the kitchen throughout the 18th century. The dirt floor was supported by a fill soil (Level D) which, with Level C, buried what is tentatively believed to have been the surface soils last exposed prior to the construction of the East Wing.

Unit: East Wing #4

Summary - This 2' x 2' unit was excavated to test the deposits below the existing flagstone floor in the south half of the East Wing of the house. The unit was placed along the south wall of the south half of the East Wing. It was hoped, like in the rest of the excavations in Area EW, that artifacts recovered in this spot may tell us about kitchen and perhaps other architectural information and of the cultural practices associated with the kitchens of the households under investigation.

Like the other test units in this area, this unit exposed a series of former surfaces. Feature 235a, a brick floor, was immediately identified below the existing flagstone surface. The TPQ of 1820 for F235a in this unit demonstrates that the brick floor is a 19th-century feature. The brick floor was supported by a layer of sand fill (Level A). This fill buried a former dirt floor surface dating to the era of the construction of the East Wing in the early 18th century. The TPQ of 1763 for the floor (Level B) and 1740 for the fill under the floor (Level C) show a mid-18th-century date for the use of the kitchen with a dirt floor. Feature 249a was the exposed foundation stones of the East Wing's south wall.

AREA 2

Background - Area 2 is the present back (north) yard of the Bordley-Randall site (Figure 47). Historic documents tell us nothing about the specific use of the back yard by the Bordley family. However, Alexander Randall speaks of it in his diaries. It seems certain that the back yard was used during the Randall occupation to plant vegetables, fruit trees, and grape vines. Thus Area 2 is considered to have been a produce garden. Randall stated in 1854 that his servant John Hughes "made circles around the young fruit trees at the back of the house where he intends on planting Verbena's Petunia's and Portulacca which I think will be an improvement and add much to our pleasure this summer." Randall noted later that year that Hughes "began the seats in the garden under the arbor opposite the back door"(A. Randall 1830-1881). Twenty years later the use of the back yard had changed little. Randall wrote on April 18, 1875: "My drain from the Kitchen to P[rince].G[eorge]. St. [is competed] and the fence repaired and whitewashed. [The] [p]it filled up and the dirty place in the backyard cleared cleaned and filled up with Earth taken from the fence near Maryland Avenue where it was too high. All the trees & vines from Pates [Randolph Pates seller of trees & vines etc.] are planted out." Since the initial Randall occupation, Area 2 was reduced in size by the laying out and selling of lots along Prince George Street and College Avenue. The remainder has been left as a grass yard, as it is today.

Excavation Design - In order to test the back yard archaeologically we designed a plan that would add to the little we know about Area 2 from the 18th century occupation. Following a plan devised by Dr. Anne Yentsch, who excavated at the site in 1988 (Yentsch 1988), we proposed that during the Bordley years there would have been a formal garden in association with the house. Yentsch proposed that the dimensions of the house would have provided the base dimensions of the parterres and the locations of the terraces of a formal falling garden. She presumed that the most significant dimension of the Bordley house in relation to the hypothetical formal garden would have been the width of the main block which is 60 feet. As such, we chose to excavate trenches in Area 2 which would have intersected the falls of the terraces guessing they would have been around 60 feet or at an appropriate interval of 30 or 90 feet from the rear of the house.

We excavated four trenches in Area 2 to sterile soil and tested an additional three only to approximately one foot below the surface. These trenches were located to test Yentsch's hypotheses about a formal falling garden.

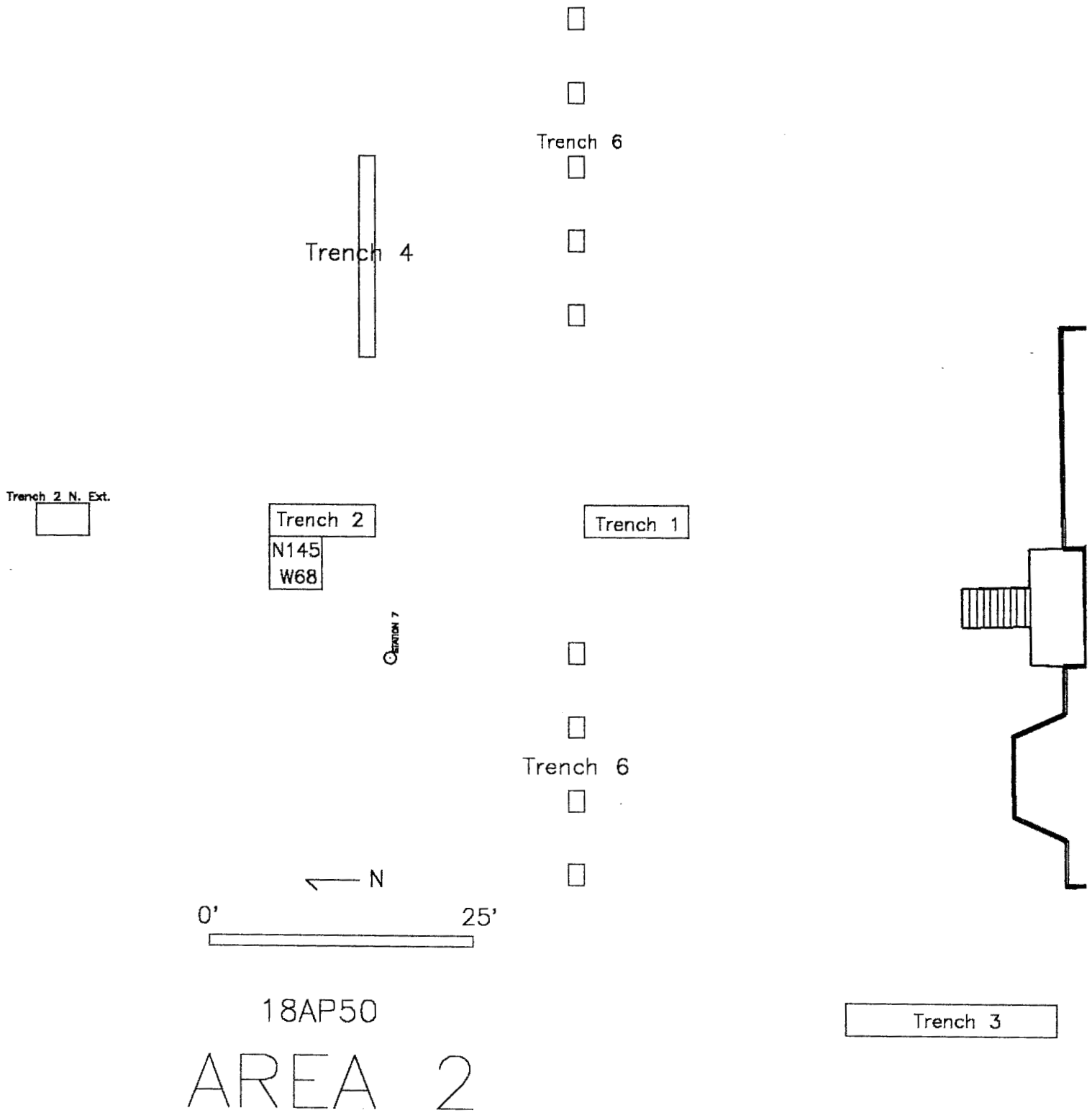


Figure 47: Area 2 Overview

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AREA 2 STRATIGRAPHY

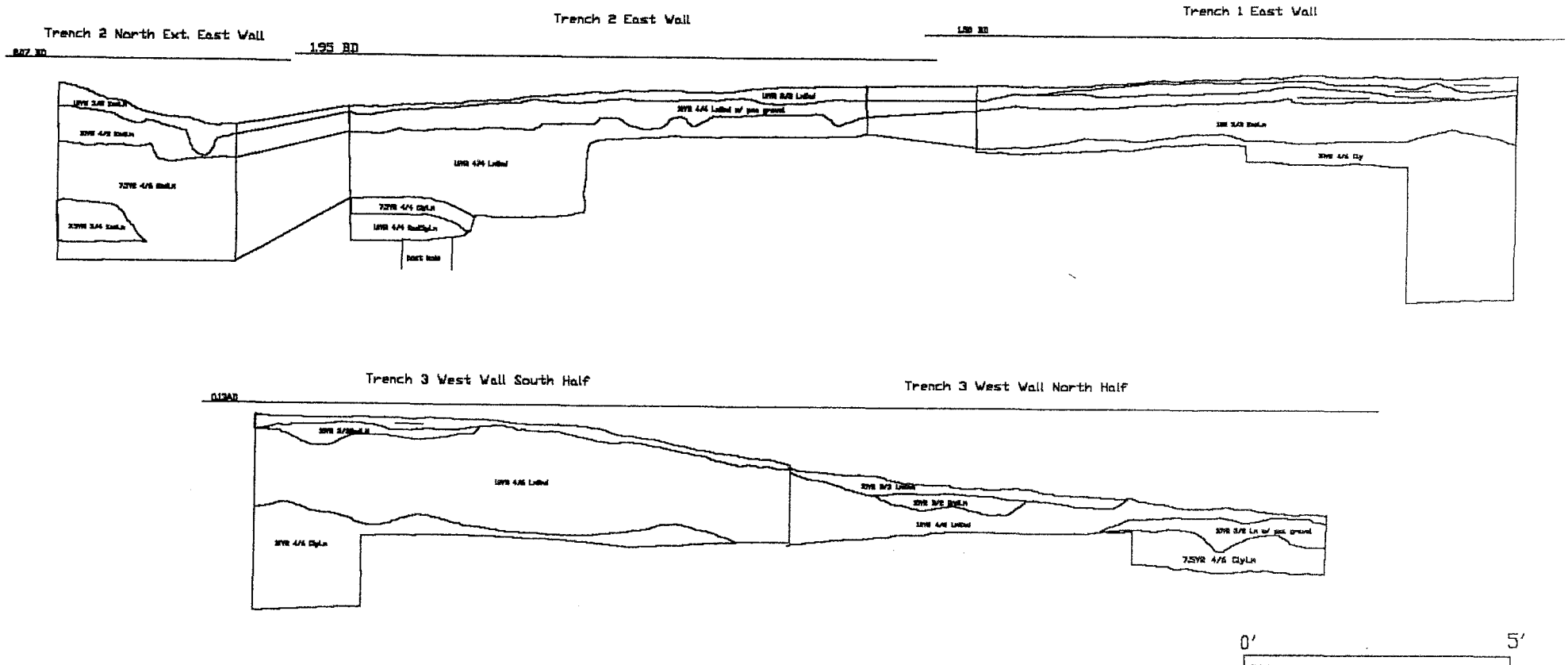


Figure 48: Area 2 Stratigraphy

Figure 48

Conclusions - Our findings in Area 2 (Figure 48) show no remains associated with a formal falling garden in back of the house. Instead, it appears that Area 2 was graded by the Randalls in the construction of a produce garden. A layer of gravel mixed in two soil strata was found in all units excavated. The upper layer was a dark soil and contained the majority of gravel. This layer was likely once exposed and served to define Randall's planting beds. The lower layer was lighter and contained gravel only in the upper parts of the strata. As such, we believe that the gravel was used by Randall as part of his planting bed arrangement and that the ground was cleared before the Randall garden was laid out. To test for patterns in gravel distribution across the back yard three trenches were laid out running east-west across Area 2 (Trenches 4, 5, & 6). These trenches were excavated only to the level where the gravel-filled soil was completely removed. The amount of gravel varied from pit to pit, indicating that across the yard planting beds were laid in a precise manner.

Only two features identified in Area 2 represent deposits that were not completely disturbed by the construction of the Randall kitchen garden. Features 217 and 223 are the remains of two posts which once stood in Area 2. They were both cut off by the later disturbance indicating that they were standing when Randall built his garden. The former dates to the early 18th century suggesting that it may be associated with the Bordley or other early occupation. The later has no identifiable TPQ. Both features were only partially excavated because neither was found entirely within the scope of our excavation units. Therefore it can only be tentatively suggested that these posts may represent one or more structural features attributable to the Bordleys use of Area 2.

An existing slope behind the west hyphen of the house was also excavated (Trench 3). The slope was appropriately located according to our hypothesis about the 18th-century formal garden, but excavation demonstrated that this slope was constructed in the late 19th or early 20th century. This is believed to be in association with the expansion of the west wing into an independent house in 1895.

Area 2: Unit Summaries

Unit : Trench 1

Summary - Trench 1 was a 10 foot by 3 foot excavation unit located in the center of Area 2. Its southeast corner is located at N95 W65 placing the trench between 60 and 70 feet from the 18th-century rear wall. Excavation revealed three significant layers of soil above sterile. No indication of a garden fall was found. Rather, the strata in Trench 1 indicate that there was a significant disturbance in this Area after 1820. The TPQ's for all levels date to 1820 or later. And the fact that the strata are essentially horizontal without any significant disturbances suggests that this Area may have been graded by the Randalls in their use of the area as a kitchen and pleasure garden, or perhaps during the construction of the rear addition in 1859-60.

The upper most layers in Trench 1 are the current sod and humus layers. These overlay a gravel-filled soil which, with a fill soil below, mark the use of the area as part of the Randall garden. The gravel layer, found in every excavation unit in Area 2, is believed to represent the marking of planting beds or pathways. In Trench 1 it is of note that the gravel tapers off in the north end of the trench. It is likely that this point was the starting point of the garden; that is to say, that no gardening activities were carried on any closer to the house. Other features found in Trench 1 may be related to gardening activities as well. Feature 200 was a soil stain along the east edge of the trench at the base of Level A. It may have been related to a planting, but no distinguishing characteristics were identified. Another soil stain, excavated as part of Level C, was identified in the north end of the trench. A field drawing suggests that the stain was circular about 1 foot in diameter. It may represent one of Randall's fruit trees or another small tree planted and then removed by Randall in the maintenance of his garden.

Unit : Trench 2

Summary - Trench 2 is a 10 foot by 3 foot excavation unit in the rear of Area 2. It was placed 20 feet to the north on the same line as Trench 1. With its southeast corner located at N125 W65. It tested an area 90 to 100 feet from the rear of the 18th-century house. It was placed here, like Trench 1, following a plan to test for the remains of an 18th-century formal garden which would have had features such as a fall located in reference to the standing architecture. 90 feet from the rear of the house was determined to be an appropriate location using the geometry of the house itself as a model.

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Trench 2 North Wall

2.72 BD

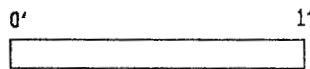
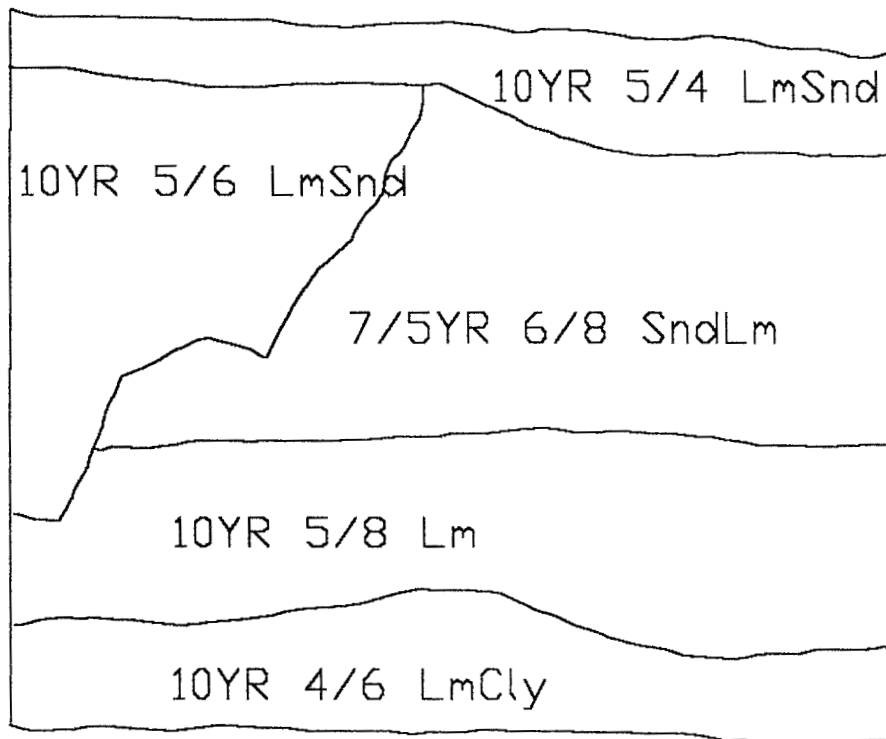


Figure 49: Trench 2, North Profile

Figure 50: Trench 2, Feature 217 & Trench 2 North Extension, Feature 223

No indication of a garden fall was found. Rather, excavation revealed several layers of soil above sterile which show the use of this location in the 18th century as well as the 19th and 20th centuries. The strata in Trench 2 also indicate that there was a significant disturbance in this Area after 1820 associated with Randall's gardens. The upper most layer is the current sod and humus layers. These overlay a gravel-filled soil which, with a fill soil below, mark the use of the area as part of the Randall garden. The gravel is believed to represent the marking of planting beds or pathways. The 19th century fill soils in the north end of the trench overlay a darker soil which, because of its artifact content, represent an early 18th-century deposit. A tentative interpretation of these remains suggest that some sort of post once stood there and that this post may be of an 18th-century origin (Figure 49). To what use this location was put in the 18th-century, however, is unknown.

The gravel layer was found to be heavily concentrated in the northwest area of Trench 2. This concentration was further tested by the excavation of N145 W68. The concentration is believed to be the in-filling of a pit dug as part of the construction of the Randall kitchen garden. The pit may also have been a tree which was removed in the same effort.

Unit: N145 W68

Summary - N145 W68 was a 5 foot by 5 foot excavation unit.¹ The excavation of N145 W68 was to further explore a disturbance in the gravel-filled soil identified during the excavation of Feature 202 in Trench 2. The gravelly soil seemed to have been used to fill some sort of pit which was visible in the north profile of Trench 2. Excavations in N145 W68 confirmed the existence of this pit, especially by the recovery of a deposit of iron (nails, spikes, etc.) at the base of the pit which was thrown in as part of the fill. The pit itself seems to have been excavated during the construction of the Randall kitchen garden. It is likely the pit is the result of the removal of a tree and the filling-in of the hole after the tree was pulled out. It may even be the pit mentioned by Randall in his diaries already cited in the background section for the report on Area 2. N145 W68 was not excavated to sterile soil.

Unit: Trench 2 - North Extension

Summary - Trench 2 North Extension was excavated to test a rise in the surface at the far north end of Area 2. It was, on the one hand, believed that the rise might represent a former ground level which had since been removed across the rest of Area 2. On the other hand, it was also thought that the rise may be the remnant of an 18th-century terrace. Neither hypothesis proved true. Instead, the rise was the result of the area being used as a dump for 20th century rubbish such as building materials and other mechanical parts.

¹The actual location of the northeast corner of N145 W68 is N135 W68. This was a notation error made in the field. For the sake of continuity between field notes and drawings, photographs, and this report the unit will continue to be called N145 W68.

The excavation of the originally planned five foot section was shortened when the neighboring property owner informed us that part of the excavation was indeed on his property, out of the bounds of our access. The unit was trimmed by 1.7 feet in the north end. This made the excavation of a significant portion of the rise which we wanted to test impossible.

The excavation of Trench 2 North Extension shows three significant soil levels and several important features. The upper most level was the 20th century accumulation of topsoil, humus and garbage. It was intruded by two twentieth-century features. Feature 214 was a fence post which had marked the property boundary between the Bordley-Randall site and the property to the north. Feature 215 was a line of bricks which that property owner laid to mark the real boundary. Below these twentieth century strata, a layer of gravelly soil and a deep fill soil layer were identified. These strata overlay soils which represent a possible 18th century component to this excavation of this unit represented especially by Feature 223, which was a distinctively square stain indicative of a post. This feature was in association with Level G and Feature 225. Without datable materials it is hard to be sure, but these soils may represent an eighteenth-century feature which was later disturbed in the Randall garden construction. They also may be related to Feature 217 in the northwest corner of Trench 2. (Figure 50).

Unit: Trench 3

Summary - Trench 3 was excavated to test the visible slope on the west side of Area 2 to the rear of the west hyphen of the house. As the slope was located approximately 30 feet from the 18th-century Bordley house, it was hypothesized that the slope may have been a remnant of a formal falling garden built in conjunction with the proportions of the standing architecture. This area excavated by laying out a 20 by 3 foot trench which cut into the slope. The excavation showed, however, that the slope had a TPQ of the 19th century. It is now believed that the slope represents the construction of an elevated surface to the rear of the hyphen and west wing built in association with the expansion of the west wing in 1895. At the north end of Trench 3, we found a gravel-filled soil like that in the rest of Area 2. Under the slope, two soil deposits, a possible former surface and a pit of unknown function, were identified. Both date to the 19th century.

Unit: Trench 5

Summary - Trench 5 was partially excavated to test for variation in the deposit of gravel-filled soils associated with the Randall kitchen garden in the west half of Area 2. The trench was a 29 by 1.5 foot trench running east-west. Four two-foot sections of the trench were excavated only as deep as the gravel-filled soil were found to go. Variation in the amount and depth of the gravel in the excavated strata was found. No excavation went deeper than 0.57 feet below the surface of the ground. The density of pebbles was found to be sparse with the exception of section #2 which had a great deal of gravel deposited in two strata.

Unit: Trench 6

Summary - Trench 6 was partially excavated to test for variation in the deposit of gravel-filled soils associated with the Randall kitchen garden in the east half of Area 2. The trench was a 33 by 1.5 foot trench running east-west. Five two-foot sections of the trench were excavated only

as deep as the gravel-filled soils were found to go. Variation in the amount and depth of the gravel in the excavated strata was found. No excavation went deeper than 0.85 feet below the surface of the ground. The density of pebbles was found to be sparse with the exception of section #4 which had a great many pebbles deposited in two strata. Also at the base of section #4 was found a section of a concrete slab with impressions of brick. This feature was left *in situ* for future excavations.

AREA 3

Background - Area 3 is the present front (south) yard within the area now defined by the circular walkway running in front of the house at the Bordley-Randall site (Figure 51). The use of the front yard by the various occupants of the house has changed little over the years since the Bordleys lived here in the early 18th century. It has for the most part been left as an open space between the house and State Circle allowing a visual relationship between these two buildings to exist. The 1788 sketch drawn from the top of the State House (Fig. 11 Peale sketch), indicates an open yard. Later views show that the yard was filled up with trees presumably planted by Alexander Randall (Fig 13 Mrs. Wirt on front steps). However, we believe that the central area of the yard remained undeveloped. Both Randall and his second wife Elizabeth Blanchard Randall note that front yard was at least in part laid out in fruit trees. The pilfering of apples by servicemen staying in Annapolis during the Civil War is an illustration. Randall states in his dairy entry of September 1, 1862 that "the soldiers either willingly or unwillingly get a large part of our fruit -- often breaking thro' the fence or jumping over it altho' I tell them to come up to the house & ask for it & and they shall have it" (A. Randall 1830-1881). Elizabeth explains more in her recollections:

"To the poor men released from Libby prison at the South, who were all landed here, he [Alexander] threw open his front lots and let them eat their fill of apples, or had them gathered and carried out to them at the front gate. I have often seen a hundred of these men in our orchard reduced to perfect skeletons by their insufficient supply of bacon and cornbread, enjoying as only such men could a return to a fruit diet. They seemed perfectly wild with delight at the sight of the apples and acted as if a gold mine had been thrown open for their use" (E.B. Randall 1890:).

These trees, though apparently numerous, we believe were not planted in the area in the front of the main block but to the sides, most likely in areas now built over along the surrounding streets. Randall supports this hypothesis when he writes,

"Last week my office was removed about 70 feet down N.E. Street [now Maryland Avenue] leaving the space at the corner where I propose to build. Since the advertisement of my Lots for Sale or Lease I have engaged about eight on different streets tho' the Contracts have not been yet [completed]. If I sell them I shall not care to sell many more. ... In preparation for the sale of these Lots I have removed my orchard of pear trees and made some other changes" (A. Randall 1830-1881).

Thus, the space, as it exists today, is a remnant of its former occupants, modified only slightly by the replacement and addition of more substantial trees.

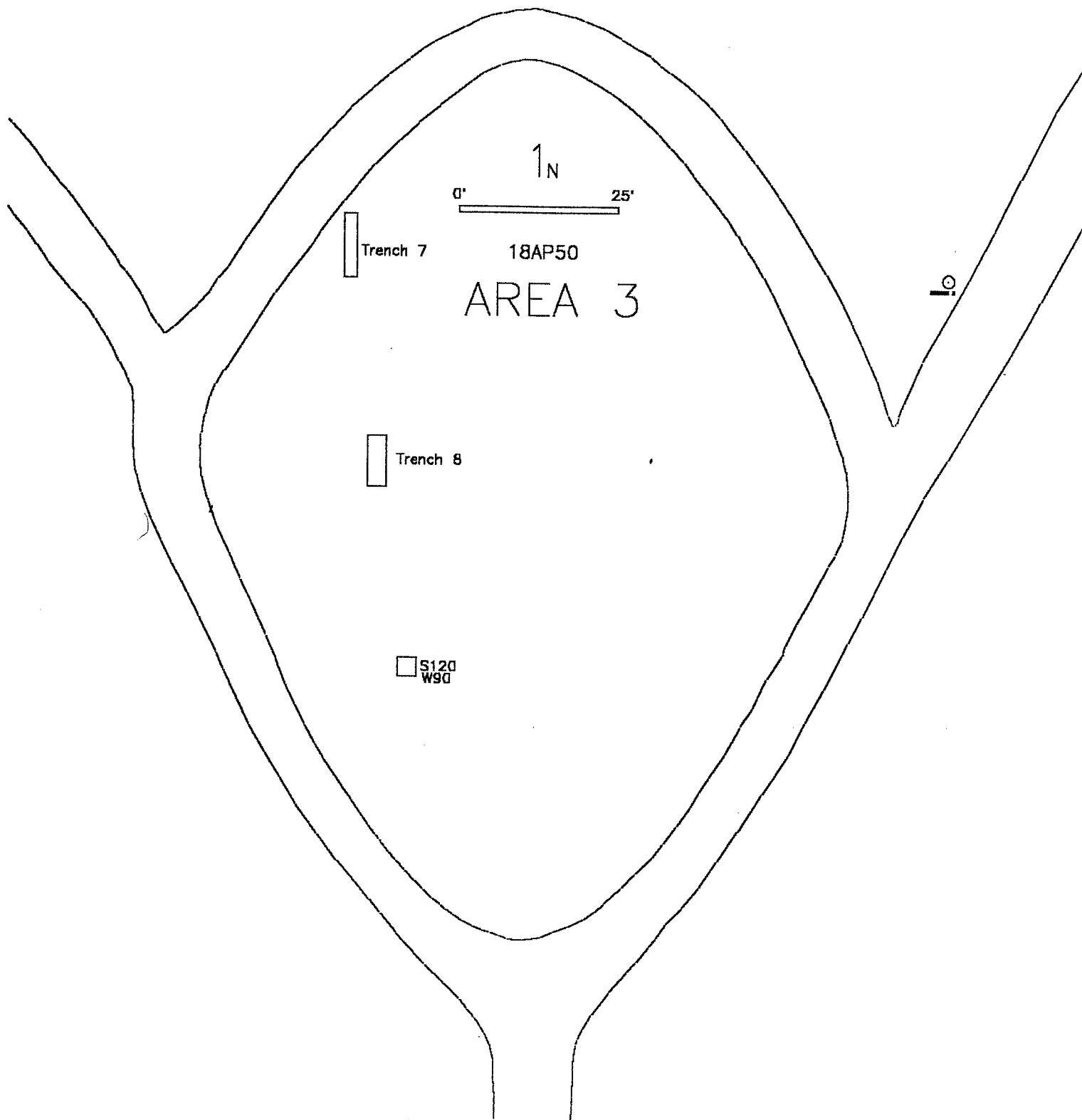


Figure 51: Area 3 Overview

Excavation Design - Our research guided us to excavate in Area 3 because of the potential there of finding remains associated with the way in which this site has been constructed as a visual object to be seen from the view provided by the State Circle entrance. We presumed that archaeological remains would lead us to understand the landscape features built by the site's occupants over the past three centuries. We again made use of the hypothesis provided by Anne Yentsch (1988) that the site may have been laid out as a formal falling garden, using the geometry of the house as a base measurement to guide the placement of excavations. The placement of the first unit excavated, Trench 7, was the only unit laid out in this fashion. The other two pits excavated (Trench 8 and S120 W90) were based on conclusions we reached after excavating Trench 7. These conclusions were that the surface was raised in the front yard during the Randall occupation and that features associated with the Bordley period exist below the surface. In all we excavated three units so as to test for stratigraphic continuities across the area.

Conclusions - The excavation of Area 3 identified that the area has been the site of landscape features which tell of the use of the site by its occupants in the 18th and the 19th centuries. No features were recovered suggesting a terraced garden, in fact the stratigraphy is almost rigidly horizontal. The upper layers represented the 20th-century sod and humus layers. These were found in all units. These soils were laid over fill soils (1.0 to 1.5 feet in depth) dating to the 19th century. The fill is attributed to the Randalls in their re-landscaping of this area, especially associated with the planting of trees in the front of the house. These soils, as well, were found in all units. There were also layers and features which date to the 18th century found in Area 3. In Trench 7 an accumulation of construction-type debris and shells which curved across the excavation trench from the northeast to the southeast is believed to be the remains of the pathway depicted in the 1788 Peale sketch. This path served to move goods from the stable area on the west side of the house to the kitchen area on the east side of the house. Its burial marks a reorganization of the site. In Trench 8, an 18th-century post hole was discovered, but we do not know what purpose the post served. Finally, in S120 W90 a thin lens of soil was identified with an 18th-century date. Again this shows the presence of the 18th-century, but not an explanation of the activities that went on in these locations.

Area 3: Unit Summaries

Unit: Trench 7

Summary - Trench 7 was a 2' by 10' foot excavation trench running north-south in the front yard of the Bordley-Randall archaeological site. The northeast corner of the trench was placed at S50 W100 on the site grid. The excavations were undertaken to test for the presence of remains which would indicate the construction of landscape features in association with the Bordley and later occupants of this site. It was expected that the location of this trench may reveal features of a formal pleasure garden hypothesized to have been constructed on this site by the Bordley family. Using the dimensions of the house to guide the location of this excavation unit we placed the unit approximately 60 feet to the south of the house which is where we expected to find a fall if any were constructed. The unit was also located to the west of the Unit #3 excavated by Anne Yentsch in 1988. The material excavated in Trench 7 was expected to be complementary to this previous excavation.

The excavation result of Trench 7 show the basic stratigraphy of the front yard. The upper most levels are associated with topsoil and humus layers and date to the 20th century. These overlay a fill level attributed to the re-construction of the landscape at the site by the Randall family. This fill covered over a pathway which was depicted in a 1788 sketch of the site drawn by Charles Willson Peale. This pathway was made of oyster shell and other debris and was discovered approximately 1.5* below the present ground surface. Below the pathway the former 18th century surface was found immediately above sterile soil. Thus no formal garden features were recovered.

Unit: Trench 8

Summary - Trench 8 was excavated to test the stratigraphy of the central part of the front yard at the Bordley-Randall house. It identified the presence of perhaps 1.5' to 2.0* of fill associated with the 19th-century occupation of the property. Underlying this fill was sterile subsoil with 2 intrusions associated with early occupations of the property. Feature 264 may represent the remains of a post which stood in this location in the 18th-century. The soils here are continuous with those found in both Trench 7 and S120 W90 thus making it possible to generalize about the front yard in its entirety.

Unit: S120 W90

Summary - S120 W90 was excavated to test for any stratigraphic anomalies in Area 3. The excavation showed that a stratigraphic continuity exists between the three units in the front yard. Here there is a slight level of 18th occupation which was piled over sometime in the 19th century in an attempt to raise the ground surface. The profiles suggest that the ground surface was raised by 1.2* to 1.5.*

AREA 4

Background - Area 4 is defined as the front yard of the west wing of the Bordley-Randall house (Figure 52). The use of the front of the west wing is poorly documented. The west wing itself is believed to have been an office used by the Bordleys and later by Philip Barton Key and later still by Alexander Randall. The 1726 inventory of Thomas Bordley mentions an office room, a study, and a chamber over the office, which, when, combined would have made up the original part of the west wing as built in the 18th century. The 1788 Peale sketch shows this wing in this condition (Figure 11). The sketch also shows what seem to be bushes or perhaps a fence in the front of the wing. The wing stood in tact until 1895 when after the death of Elizabeth Blanchard Randall the house was subdivided among her children and the west wing expanded to the two-and-a-half story gambrel roof house to be lived in by the Randalls' unmarried daughters. This expansion was designed by the architect T. Henry Randall, son of Alexander and Elizabeth. An early 20th-century photograph of this wing shows the yard in front of the west wing to be clear of any significant features. The photograph makes it clear that this new wing was intended to stand out from its landscape, rather in contrast to the rest of the house which another photograph taken at the same time shows hidden behind trees (Figure 18). Presently, the west wing stands obscured by its own trees and bushes. A 1930 photograph shows the wing withdrawn behind a still existing grape vine trellis. This pattern is further intensified in the present, the wing being removed from view almost completely. (Figure 53).

Excavation Strategy - Excavations at Area 4 were undertaken to compare the archaeological record here with that found in front of the opposite east wing of the house. Area 1 excavations demonstrate that the ground level around the east wing was raised several feet since the early 18th century. Later alterations were also discovered. These alterations are representative of differing efforts by the Bordleys and Randalls to connect their house to its surrounding landscape.

Excavations in Area 4 were undertaken to test whether such alterations to the landscape in the front of the west wing could also be discerned. Two units were excavated. S15.5 W136 was placed out from the wing in the yard between the wing and the existing roadway. Trench 11 was placed against the front wall of the 18th-century portion of the west wing. Trench 11 was only partially excavated due to limited field time.

Conclusions - The excavations in Area 4 suggest that the area was partially altered and disturbed by the expansion of the west wing in 1895. The existence of no levels in S15.5 W136 prior to the 19th century attest to this. The excavation of Trench 11 shows no levels after the late 18th century, and only levels of fill soils. The incomplete excavation of this unit however leaves the possibility that undisturbed earlier levels may exist. Area 4 shows no in tact deposits dating to before the early 18th century.

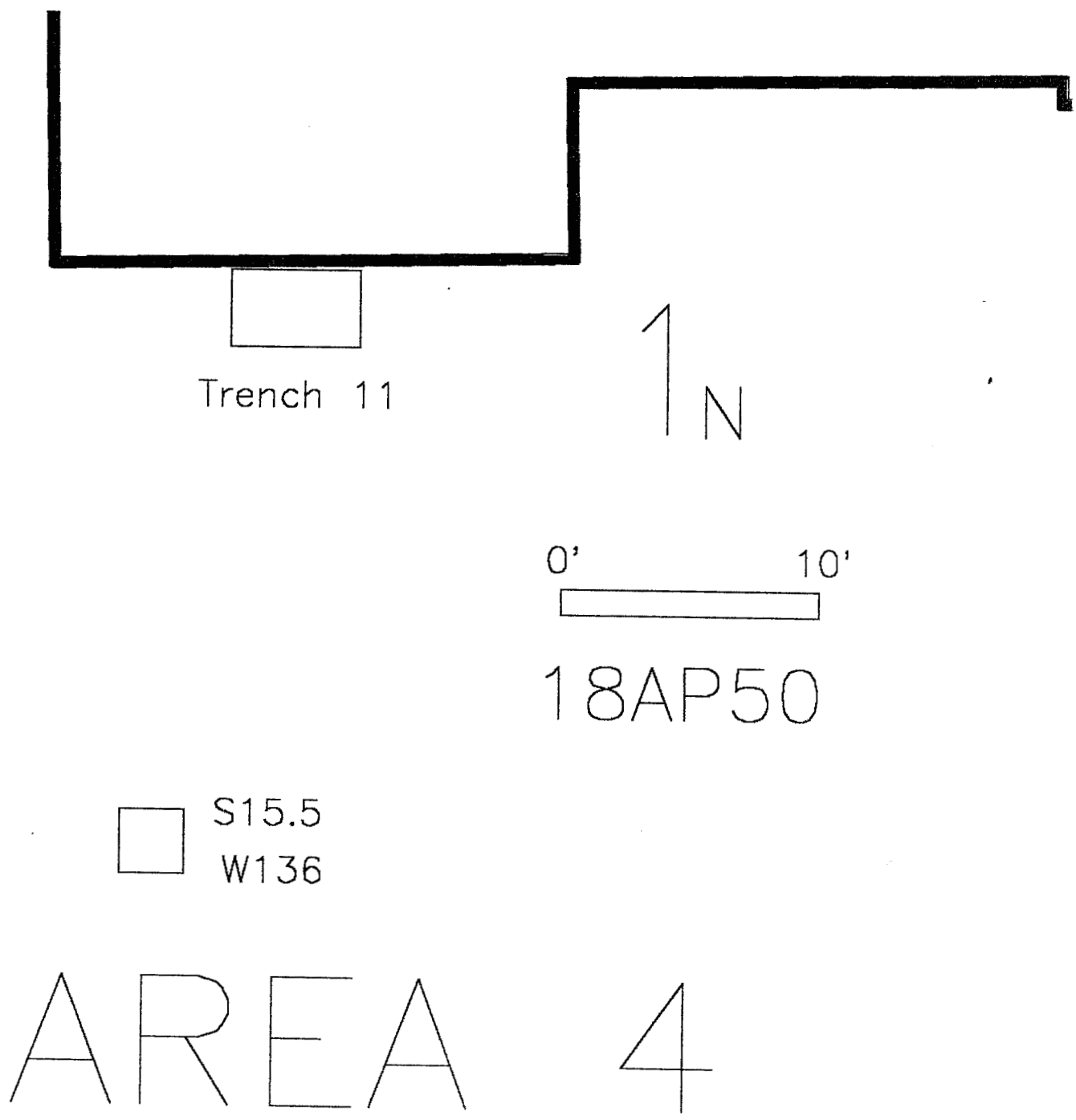


Figure 52: Area 4 Overview



Figure 53: Bordley-Randall House West Wing 1996

The 19th century soils do indicate that the area was filled probably in association with the renovation of the west wing. The fill soils in S15.5 W136 were part of the re-organization of the site after the death of the elder Randall generation. Part of this re-organization was the creation of distinct households in the west wing and the main block. The fill is interpreted to be the result of the creation of a yard marking this household as distinct from the household resident in the main block between the turn of the 20th century and the 1930s.

Area 4: Unit Summaries

Unit: S15.5 W136

Summary - S15.5 W136 was opened to test for the presence of landscape features and alterations like those found in Area 1. Especially of interest was the likelihood of a symmetrically placed foundation to the one located in the front yard of the east wing. None was found. The stratigraphy here consisted of only two major levels. There was a possible 19th and 20th century surface accumulation over a fill. The fill had brick chunks and brick concentrations but offered nothing underneath. The subsoil was identified with a post hole digger.

Unit: Trench 11

Summary - Trench 11 was opened to determine the extent of landscape alteration in front of the west wing. A substantial layer of fill was encountered. However, the end of the excavation season cut short our the ability to conclude this unit.

MEGASTRATA DEFINITIONS

As a means of simplifying the vast array of soil and deposit types, we have grouped our stratigraphic definitions into five large groups called megastrata. The megastrata combine the various deposits which represent distinct episodes of site formation.

The earliest deposits at the site, called **Megastratum I**, date to the first half of the 18th century (pre -1748). They were found in all excavation Areas of the site with exception of Area 4. They are represented by various features from across the site and, most significantly, the buried surfaces discovered throughout Areas 1 and EW. This surface is the most in tact representation of Megastratum I found at the site. These deposits reflect the first landscape at the site and suggest that the ground surface was well worn from utilitarian activities. This was the landscape of Thomas Bordley.

Megastratum II represents the fill deposits built up around the house between 1748 and 1770. These deposits reflect the attempt to build a terrace around the east wing, and were most visible in the excavation in front of it in Area 1A. These deposits reflect the burying over of the utilitarian space around the kitchen, and replacing it with a more formal and finished terrace, an effort attributed to Stephen Bordley.

Megastratum III (1770-1860) represents deposits associated with the use of the site during the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century. This includes the lean-to constructed adjacent to the east wall of the kitchen, the drain built over the terrace wall to the east of the lean-to, the soils to on the far side of the terrace from the house, the pathway in the front yard, and the garden and fill soils in Areas 2 and 3. These reflect the resumed utilitarian use of the site, replacing the short-lived formal landscape built by Stephen Bordley.

Megastratum IV (1860-1895) represents deposits associated with utility pipes and other features which were laid into site in the late 19th century. This megastratum also includes the expansion of the kitchen yard beyond the terrace wall. These deposits are associated with a modern, park-like garden, with its many trees and water fountains built by the Randalls after 1860. This again reflects the construction of a more formal and finished space in the front of the house moving and obscuring the utilitarian activities elsewhere at the site.

Megastratum V represents the most recent deposits dating to after 1895. These include top soils, recent disturbances, and features related to the renovation and expansion of the West Wing. This includes the construction of the smoke house in Area 1 in 1895, and the later addition of the garage to the smoke house in the mid-20th century.

This summary of deposits reflects the changes of the use of the site over time as shown through the way the archaeological record was put together. These site formation processes are interpreted in relationship to our research questions in the concluding section. The following table assigns all deposits identified during excavation to these megastrata.

Table 1: Megastrata Definitions**MEGASTRATUM I (Pre-1748)**

Unit	Level	Munsell	Elevations:		TPQ	Interpretation
			Open	Close		
N5 W15						
	I	7.5YR 3/4	1.99/2.60B	2.59/3.09B	1740	organic refuse
	F124a	7.5YR 4/6	2.65/2.93B	3.01/3.26B	1715	brick concentration in N1/2
	K	7.5YR 3/4	3.06/3.26B	3.06/3.31B	1715	like K, but sandier
	F125a	5YR 3/4	3.12B	3.39B	n.d.	rodent run along foundation
	L	10YR 3/6	3.06/3.31B	3.43/3.69B	1715	poss earlier surface
	M	5YR 4/6	3.43/3.69B	3.67/3.78B	n.d.	top of sterile soil
	F126a	7.5YR 3/4	3.65B	3.78B	1700	rodent run, under foundation
	N	7.5YR 4/4	3.67/3.78B	4.50/4.69B	n.d.	sterile soil
N5 W15 South Extension						
	E	10YR 2/2	2.46/2.65B	3.05/3.39B	1740	same as N5W15.I org refuse
	F	7.5YR 4/6	3.05/3.39B	???	1715	Poss surface, thin deposit
	G	7.5YR 5/8	???	3.38/3.55B	1715	Loose sand
	H	10YR 5/3	3.38/3.55B	3.74/3.90B	1715	sim to G
	F220a	10YR 4/4	3.58/3.70B	3.72/3.96B	1700	charcoal cocentration
	I	7.5YR 4/6	3.67/3.96B	4.21/4.41B	n.d.	sterile soil
N5 W15 South Extension Trench						
	I	10YR 3/4	3.14/4.05B	3.43/4.16B	n.d.	same as N5W15.I org refuse
	G	7.5YR 4/6	2.15B	2.68B	1715	S 1 ft, clay fill
	H	7.5YR 4/4	2.22/3.26B	3.14/4.05B	1715	same as N5W15.H: debris fill
	I	10YR 3/4	3.14/4.05B	3.43/4.16B	n.d.	same as N5W15.I org refuse
	J	7.5YR 3/4	3.43/4.16B	3.99/4.59B	1715	poss 18th C surface
	K	2.5YR 4/6	3.99/4.59B	4.22/4.59B	n.d.	sterile soil
Trench 10						
	R	10YR 3/4	4.41/4.74B	4.74/4.99B	1720	18C deposits
	S	5YR 3/4	4.74/4.99B	5.69/6.09B	n/a	sterile subsoil
S10 W3						
	S	10YR 3/6	4.76/5.00B	4.85/5.03B	1720	S1/3: 18C surface
	T	7.5YR 4/6	4.85/5.03B	4.93/5.11B	1720	S1/3: cont of 18C depsit
	U	7.5YR 3/4	4.93/5.11B	5.00/5.26B	1720	S1/3: cont of 18C depsit
	V	7.5YR 4/4	5.00/5.26B	7.5YR 4/6	n.d.	S1/3: lghtr soil
	W	7.5YR 4/6	7.5YR 4/6	not recrd'd	n/a	S1/3: steril subsoil
	X	7.5YR 5/8	3.86/4.27B	4.67/4.83B	1720	N2/3: sim to P-R
	Y	10YR 3/6	4.67/4.83B	4.60/4.84B	n.d.	N2/3: sim to S
	Z	7.5YR 4/6	4.60/4.84B	4.85/5.11B	1720	N2/3: sim to T
	AA	7.5YR 3/4	4.85/5.11B	5.38/5.44B	n.d.	N2/3: sim to U & V
	BB	7.5YR 4/6	5.38/5.44B	not recrd'd	n/a	N2/3: sterile subsoil

S15 W3

F232b	10YR 3/4	4.00/4.26B	4.08/4.27B	n.d.	poss surface
F232c	10YR 3/6	4.08/4.27B	4.89/4.97B	1715	18thC surface
F246	7.5YR 3/4	4.91/4.96B	5.00/5.09B	n.d.	rodent hole
F232d	10YR 5/8	4.89/4.97B	5.08/5.13B	n.d.	sandy fill soil
F232e	10YR 3/4	5.08/5.13B	5.32/5.40B	n.d.	part. exc.
F241a	10YR 3/6	3.98B	4.38B	n.d.	post hole?
F244a	10YR 3/6	3.83B	4.03B	n.d.	post hole?
N40 E14					
H	7.5YR 4/4	2.02/2.53 B	2.50/2.64 B	1720	like G, but sandier
F118a	7.5YR 3/2	2.68/2.79 B	2.90/3.02 B	1700	blob in center: sim to H
I	10YR 3/4	2.50/2.69 B	2.70/3.15 B	1720	like G & H
J	10YR 4/4	2.70/3.15 B	3.30/3.67 B	1700	like I, oragnier, charcoal flx
K	10YR 4/6	2.30/3.67 B	3.71/3.85 B	n.d.	poss surface below mucky stuff
L	10YR 4/6	3.71/3.05 B	4.02/4.70 B	n.d.	sterile sub soil
N45 E13					
G	10YR 4/4	3.00/2.26 B	3.11/2.49 B	1720	pos surf, leaded window comes
H	10YR 4/4	3.18/2.49 B	3.22/2.43 B	1700	olivey clay, poss 17th C
F229	10YR 4/4	3.27/2.81 B	3.30/3.13 B	1700	garbage pit, ass w H
I	10YR 4/4	3.22/2.43 B	3.56/7.45	1700	rest of H
J	10YR 4/4	3.50/3.11 B	3.26/3.12 B	1700	trans btn H/I and K
K	5YR 5/8	3.26/2.49 B	3.49/3.44 B	n.d.	sterile subsoil
N30 E0					
F121a	10YR 4/3	1.33/2.04 B	1.77/2.18 B	1720	lens of cnstrtn debris
I	10YR 3/4	1.77/2.18 B	2.27/2.36 B	1720	posss early surface
F123a	7.5YR 4/4	2.01 B	2.36 B	n.d.	ephemeral blob along east wall
J	10YR 3/4	2.13/2.36 B	3.15/3.48 B	1715	trans to sterile
K	7.5YR 4/4	3.15/3.48 B	3.68/3.00 B	n.d.	steril subsoil
N25 E7					
I	10YR 3/4	2.36/2.89B	2.37/2.97B	1720	poss 18th C surfac soils
L	10YR 3/4	2.37/2.97B	2.69/3.10B	1720	con't of I
M	5YR 3/4	2.69/3.10B	2.90B	1700	N2/3:red soil w/ poss 18C assoctns
N	5YR 3/4	2.78/3.10B	2.87/3.32B	1700	S1/3:like M but sandier
O	5YR 3/4	2.72/3.32B	3.57/4.84B	n.d.	sterile subsoil
N18 E10					
J	5YR 3/3	3.45/3.90B	4.00/4.30B	1715	rich org/contrtn debris layer
F290a	10YR 3/4	4.08/4.56B	4.50/4.90B	1700	soil at base of robbed trench
K	5YR 3/3	4.50/4.90B	4.70/5.15B	n.d.	same as J, under trench
L	5YR 4/6	4.70/5.15B	not recrd'd		sterile subsoil
Trench 9					
O	10YR 4/4	5.08/5.27B	6.24B	1715	poss surface, 18C
Q	10YR 4/6	5.467/5.55B	6.20/6.77B	n.d.	sterile subsoil
N	7.5YR 4/6	5.00/5.21B	not excvt'd	n/a	N end
P	10YR 5/8	5.28/5.34B	not excvt'd	n/a	S end
N45 W10					
D	7.5YR 3/3	0.81/1.26 B	0.91/1.29 B	1720	shel and ashy refuse

E	7.5YR 3/4	0.91/1.29 B	1.07/1.29 B	n.d.	poss surface
F115a	7.5YR 3/3	1.25 B	1.50 B	n.d.	roden hole in SE crnr
F	7.5YR 3/4	1.10/1.50 B	1.31/1.52 B	n.d.	con't of E
F117a	7.5YR 5/8	1.33/1.50 B	1.02/1.60 B	n.d.	rodent run long foundation
G	7.5YR 3/4	1.31/1.52 B	1.93/2.00 B	n.d.	trans to subsoil
H	7.5YR 4/6	1.93/2.00 B	2.00/2.70 B	n.d.	sterile subsoil
Trench 2					
F202a	10YR 4/6	3.66/3.69B	3.98/4.58B	1700	gravel filled pit/former tree?
E	7.5YR 4/6	3.55/3.72B	4.56/4.71B	1700	Transistion to Subsoil
F	7.5YR 5/6	4.59/4.65B	5.06/5.23B	1700	Upper subsoil
F217a	7.5YR 4/4	4.62/4.73B	4.68/4.97B	n.d.	Root stain
G	7.5YR 4/6	5.06/5.23B	5.56/6.56B	n.d.	subsoil
Trench 2 North Exentsion					
F214b	10YR 3/3	??	4.78/4.82B	n.d.	remainder of posthole
F223a	7.5YR 3/4	4.69/4.76B	5.01/5.09B	n.d.	unid soil stain in NE crnr
F	7.5YR 3/4	4.71/4.90B	5.22/5.39B	n.d.	con't of E
F225a	10YR 3/4	5.22B	5.47B	n.d.	sim to G bu Sep by H
G	10YR 3/4	5.34/5.39B	5.51/5.62B	n.d.	Upper subsoil
H	7.5YR 5/8	5.32/5.34B	5.79/9.99B	n.d.	subsoil
Trench 7					
G	7.5YR 4/6	2.73B	3.57B	n.d.	Surface below path/sterile soil
Trench 8					
F263a	7.5YR 3/4	2.49B	2.80B	n.d.	soil stain intrusive into Level H
F264a	7.5YR 3/4	2.56B	2.76/3.42B	n.d.	possible post or other feature
H	10YR 4/4	2.49/2.55B	3.01/3.09B	n.d.	poss former surface
S120 W90					
C	7.5YR 3/4	3.87/4.03B	4.49/4.63B	1700	possoble surface
D	5YR 3/4	4.49/4.63B	4.71/5.75B	n.d.	sterile soil
East Wing #1					
D	2.5YR 2.5/4	0.49/0.75B	1.02/1.19B	1715	poss. surface
F240a	5YR 3/4	1.10/1.14B	2.03/2.08B	1700	deep intrusion
E	7.5YR 4/6	1.02/1.19B	1.15/1.26B	1700	thin, stopped with Feat
F242a	5YR 4/4	1.20/1.26B	1.42/1.52B	n.d.	Rodent run
F242b	10YR 3/4	1.40B	1.93B	1715	Assoc w/ F240a
F243a	10YR 4/4	1.16/1.17B	1.32/1.45B	n.d.	Mouse hole
F	2.5YR 4/4	1.15/1.26B	1.25/1.82B	1700	Poss fill soil/imdcts slope
F247	7.5YR 5/2	1.66/1.70B	1.73/1.76B	n.d.	Ash dump (lens)
G	10YR 4/6	1.25/1.82B	2.09/2.20B	1700	Poss. early surface
East Wing #2					
C	10YR 4/6	0.36/0.15A	0.03/0.01A	1715	hard packed fill
D	10YR 3/4	0.03/0.01A	0.57/0.62B	1715	dirt floor/ash lenses
E	5YR 3/3	0.57/0.62B	1.10/1.49B	1715	fill under floor
F	7.5YR 3/4	1.10/1.49B	1.45/1.72B	1700	fill over arch. feature
G	10YR 4/4	1.45/1.72B	1.74/1.93B	1715	loose red sand adj to F248a
F248a	n/a	1.64/1.80B	not exc	n/a	line of bricks

East Wing #3

B	5YR 4/4	0.14/0.03A	0.01/0.06B	n.d.	packed fill soil
C	10 YR 3/4	0.01/0.06B	0.70/0.91B	1700	dirt floor
D	7.5YR 3/4	0.70/0.91B	1.78/1.91B	1700	fill soil
E	7.5YR 3/4	1.78/1.91B	1.86/1.98B	1700	poss floor

East Wing #4

F249a	n/a	0.14A	not exc	n/a	foundation stones
F249b	5YR 5/6	0.16/0.23B	0.28/0.71B	1740	fill soil (lump with B)
B	5YR 4/3	0.02/0.26B	1.40/1.56B	1740	fill soil
C	10YR 4/3	1.40/1.56B	1.81/1.94B	1740	dirt floor
D	5YR 3/4	1.81/1.94B	1.88/2.05B	1700	fill soil

Table 1 (con't): Megatsrata Definitions**MEGASTRATUM II (1748 - 1770)**

Unit	Level	Munsell	Elevations		TPQ	Interpretation
			Open	Close		
N5W15						
	F119a	7.5YR 4/6	0.96B	1.46B	n.d.	part of H, mound of debris
	H	7.5YR 4/6	1.23/2.07B	1.99/2.60B	1748	destruction fill
N5 W15 South Exentnsion						
	D	10YR 4/6	1.80/1.82B	2.46/2.65B	1748	debris fill
N5 W15 Southe Extension Trench						
	H	7.5YR 4/4	2.22/3.26B	3.14/4.05B	1715	debris fill
Trench 10						
	F	2.5YR 3/4	2.39/2.69B	3.32/3.71B	n.d.	N 1/4: fill soil for slope
	L	7.5YR 4/6	3.32/3.71B	3.53/3.89B	n.d.	slope fill soil
	O	10YR 4/6	3.53/3.89B	3.90/4.12B	n.d.	more fill soil - clayey
	J	10YR 4/4	2.89/3.35B	3.45/3.73B	1744	mortar "floor"
	F279a	n/a	2.61/3.01B	n/a	n/a	foundation
	K	10YR 3/4	3.48/3.69B	3.79/4.10B	n.d.	C:rubby soil ass w/ F285
	F285a	n/a	3.20B	3.90B	n.d.	broken foundt'n
	M	10YR 4/6	3.45/3.73B	3.70/3.97B	1744	soil under J, former surfc?
	F287a	7.5YR 5/8	3.74/3.82B	3.83/3.85B	n.d.	upper part of P
	N	10YR 4/3	3.81/4.49B	3.94/4.71B	1720	sloping (N->S) fill soil
	Q	10YR 4/6	3.97/4.42B	4.19/4.66B	n.d.	sand lens over P
	P	5YR 4/6	4.19/4.66B	4.41/4.74B	n.d.	fill soil over 18C surf
S10 W3						
	F271a	10YR 4/3	2.35B	2.50B	1720	anomalous blob, no brck
	K	10YR 4/4	1.86/2.35B	2.53/3.65B	1720	N1/3: slope soil (cf. T10.F)
	L	5YR 4/6	2.87/3.99B	3.86/3.96B	1720	N1/3: cont of slope soils
	M	10YR 4/4	2.87/3.35B	2.87/3.35B	n.d.	soil over retaining wall F283
	N	10YR 3/6	3.31/3.80B	3.47/3.98B	1720	S1/3: mortar "floor"
	O	10YR 3/4	3.65/3.98B	3.86/4.19B	1720	S1/3: gritty clay fill
	P	10YR 4/6	3.86/4.19B	3.94/4.91B	n.d.	S1/3: loamy fill
	Q	5YR 4/6	3.94/4.25B	4.18/4.91B	n.d.	S1/3: sandy fill
	R	7.5YR 5/8	4.18/4.91B	4.76/5.00B	1720	S1/3: sand fill
	F283a	10YR 4/4	2.87/3.35B	4.12/4.25B	1720	retning wall and asst'd soil
S15 W3						
	F218a	n/a	not recd'd	not excvt'd	n/a	foundation
	F	10YR 3/6	2.03/2.35B	2.44/2.63B	1762	clean garden fill
	H	5YR 4/6	2.42/2.63B	3.76/4/18B	1715	brick rubble fill
	F232a	10YR 6/6	3.63/4.18B	4.0/4.26B	n.d.	mortar "floor"
	L	10YR 3/6	3.25/3.43B	3.53/3.78B	1780	poss surface under pipe tr

N40 E14						
E	10YR 3/3	0.92/1.22 B	1.41/2.13 B	1770	substantial brick fill level	
F	10YR 4/3	1.41/2.13 B	1.91/2.27 B	1770	thin lenses, poss surf?	
G	5YR 3/2	1.91/2.27 B	2.02/2.53 B	1770	like F, but redder/chrcl flex	
N45 E13						
D	5YR 3/3	1.47/1.42 B	2.01/1.44 B	1770	brick fill soil, sim to C	
N30 E0						
D	10YR 3/4	0.61/0.54 B	1.08/0.76B	n.d.	con't of C	
E	10YR 4/6	inaccurate	1.02/1.15 B	n.d.	con't of D	
F	10YR 4/4	0.09/0.22 B	1.09/1.12 B	1715	sim to D&E west of F104	
G	10YR 4/6	1.01/1.12	1.55/1.99 B	1715	con't of F	
H	10YR 4/6	1.02/1.15 B	1.15/1.88 B	1715	sim to G, trans to F121	
N25 E7						
G	10YR 3/6	1.70/2.04B	2.39/2.89B	1780	clay fill, cf. N30E0.C-H	
N25 E17 North Half						
F212a	10YR 3/4	1.55/1.63B	not recrd'd	n/a	retaining wall	
N30 E17						
F212a	7.5YR 7/4	1.58/1.80B	not excvt'd	n/a	retaining wall	

Table 1 (con't): Megastrata Definitions**MEGASTRATUM III (1770 - 1865)**

Unit	Level	Munsell	Elevations:		TPQ	Interpretation
			Open	Close		
N5 W15						
	F107a	n/a	0.27/0.32B	0.40/0.58B	n.d.	mortar drip line
	D	10YR 3/6	0.22/0.52B	0.52/0.90B	1780	poss surface b/c of F107
	E	7.5YR 3/4	0.52/0.90B	????	1762	thin lens in S1/2
	F	7.5YR 4/6	0.52/0.89B	0.87/1.16B	1762	hard packed, like D
	G	7.5YR 3/4	0.87/1.16B	1.23/2.07B	1715	rest of F
N5 W15 South Exentsion						
	B	10YR 4/4	0.43/0.62B	0.92/0.93B	1840	mixed fill
	C	10YR 3/6	0.92/0.93B	1.80/1.82B	1820	sandy fill
N5 W15 South Exentsion Trench						
	C	5YR 4/6	1.02/1.27B	1.53/1.69B	1795	N1/3, simtoN5W15.D or F
	D	5YR 4/6	1.02/1.27B	1.86/2.05B	1762	S2/3, fill soil
	F230a	5YR 4/4	1.32/1.40B	1.47/1.63B	n.d.	coppr water pipe/trench
	E	5YR 4/6	1.84B	2.35B	n.d.	N1 ft, sand fill
	F	5YR 4/6	1.82/2.24B	2.22/3.21B	1746	central 6 Ft: fill
	G	7.5YR 4/6	2.15B	2.68B	1715	S 1 ft, clay fill
Trench 10						
	C	5YR 3/2	1.67/1.99B	2.25/2.69B	1845	N1/4:sim to E fill soil
	E	5YR 4/4	2.19/2.39B	3.48/3.69B	1845	N1/4:fill soil ass w/ C
	H	5YR 4/4	2.45/2.49B	3.40/3.59B	1762	W wall: hard-pckd, poss srf
S10 W3						
	F259a	10YR 3/3	0.94/1.24B	1.59/1.81B	1820	SEcnr: brick rubble cnctrtn
	F259b	10YR 3/4	1.59/1.81B	1.72/1.90B	1820	cont, more soil
	F259c	7.5YR 3/4	1.67/1.84B	2.21/2.24B	1780	cont of f259b
	F259d	5YR 3/4	not reliable	not reliable	1780	brick fill, ass w/ S15 W3
	F260a	10YR 3/2	1.30/1.34B	1.61B	n.d.	small pit, no interp
	E	10YR 3/3	1.09/1.38B	1.38/1.83B	1795	cont of level D
	F	10YR 4/4	1.38/1.83B	1.84/1.98B	1830	clean fill
	G	7.5YR 3/4	1.48/1.59B	2.32/2.72B	1820	fill soil ass w/ F259
	H	10YR 3/6	1.40/1.54B	1.46/1.87B	n.d.	fill soil, like F
	I	10YR 4/4	1.46/1.87B	2.32/2.86B	1820	cont of H/F
S15 W3						
	D	7.5YR 3/4	1.80/2.09B	2.03/2.34B	1795	NE: fill soil
	F221a	10YR 3/4	2.40B	2.76B	1820	poss. BT, or fill soil
	F221b	10YR 4/4	2.34B	2.72B	1820	fill soil over foundation
	K	7.5YR 3/4	2.48/2.93B	3.13/3.33B	1820	fill soil over foundation
	F231a	10YR 3/2	3.32/3.55B	3.28/4.42B	1820	under F205, erosion soil
	E	7.5YR 3/4	1.79/2.20B	2.25/2.33B	1820	fill soil

G	10YR 3/3	2.30/2.33B	2.51/2.88B	1830	fill soil
N40 E14					
D	10YR 3/4	0.58/1.01 B	0.92/1.22 B	1779	clean lens of soil
N30 E0					
C	10YR 3/4	0.06/0.46 B	0.61/0.54 B	1795	Clay fill/ very sterile
F114a	10YR 5/6	0.61 B	1.10 B	1795	ash lens at surf of post hole
F114b	10YR 3/3	1.13 B	1.38 B	1795	post hole complex
F114c	10YR 3/4	2.27 B	1.38 B	1820	brick supports for post
F114d	10YR 3/3	2.27 B	2.72 B	n.d.	post mold
F114e	7.5YR 4/6	2.72 B	inaccurate	n.d.	cont of mold
F114f	7.5YR 4/6	2.72 B	inaccurate	n.d.	ass feature with 144e
F122a	7.5YR 4/4	2.30 B	2.85 B	1762	post hole in N wall
F122b	10YR 3/6	2.85 B	3.60 B	n.d.	assctd post mold
N25 E7					
D	7.5YR 3/4	1.22/1.37B	1.37/1.52B	1850	flat laying bones
F265a	n/a	1.32/1.52B	1.37/1.67B	1820	bones, contin'd
F267a	n/a	1.37/1.67B	1.65/1.78B	1780	brick path?
H	7.5YR 4/6	1.65/1.78B	2.04/2.35B	1830	NW crnr: fill soil undr brick
K	7.5YR 5/8	2.22/2.37B	2.52/2.82B	n.d.	SC: red silty sand fill?
J	10YR 4/6	2.04/2.35B	2.36/2.60B	1820	fill soil, sim to H
E	10YR 4/6	1.22/1.37B	not rec'd	1820	loamy fill over poss surface
F268a	5YR 3/3	1.47/1.67B	2.13/2.48B	1780	dirt "sill"
F	10YR 4/3	not rec'd	1.70/2.04B	1780	like E, w/more archit debris
N25 E12 Northeast 1/4					
F228a	n/a	1.00 B(ca.)	not excvt'd	n/a	5 brick, drain way
C	10YR 3/4	1.13/1.37B	1.25/1.62B	1820	surface ass w/ F228
D	7.5YR ??	1.25/1.62B	not excvt'd	1820	not excvt'd
N30 E17					
F203a	10YR 5/6	1.14/1.35B	1.43/1.53B	1820	line of brks, ass w/ F212
F208a	10YR 2/2	1.44B	2.28B	n.d.	post mold, W of F212
F208b	10YR 3/4	1.44/1.53B	1.69/2.39B	n.d.	post hole lined by bricks
C	7.5YR 3/4	1.38/1.55B	1.56/1.92B	1820	W1/2: fill soil over F212
N21.5 E15					
F275a	10YR 2/2	1.55/1.62B	1.74/1.83B	1830	stain at surface of B
B	10YR 3/6	1.42/1.66B	1.51/1.82B	1830	ltr colrd fill over arch debris
C	7.5YR 3/4	1.51/1.82B	1.85/2.58B	1820	W1/2: con't of B
D	not recrd'd	1.57/1.82B	2.50/2.88B	1820	E1/2: fill soil ass w slope
N18 E10					
F	7.5YR 3/3	1.97/2.52B	2.63/3.30B	1820	W end: yel soil under brcks
G	10YR 4/4	2.63/3.30B	2.92/3.56B	n.d.	yel cly, W edge of F286a
H	5YR 4/6	2.92/3.56B	3.65/3.90B	n.d.	red soil, sim to N25E7.E
I	not recrd'd	2.91/3.32B	not excvt'd	n/a	under E
Trench 9					
M	7.5YR 3/4	4.80/5.27B	5.30B	1820	poss surface prior to filling

F291a	10YR 3/3	5.25/5.34B	5.47B	1795	wood lined pit
F292a	10YR 4/6	5.26B	5.51B	n.d.	sandy fill adj to F291
F293a	10YR 4/3	5.15/5.29B	5.73/5.77B	1820	rodent run, NW crnr
F294a	10YR 3/3	5.43B	5.98B	1830	pit like rodent feat
F294b	10YR 3/3	5.50B	5.92B	n.d.	ext of 294 N&W
F295a	10YR 4/4	5.60B	6.07B	n.d.	rodent disturbance
N45 W10					
B	10 YR 3/3	0.12/0.24 B	0.69/0.70 B	1779	fill level, w/ shell deposit
F108a	7.5YR 3/3	0.85 B	1.17 B	n.d.	pock mark btm B&C
C	7.5YR 4/4	0.69/0.70 B	0.31/1.25 B	1720	lens of soil btwn shell depsts
F109a	7.5YR 3/2	0.70 B	1.04 B	1779	rodent hole in SE crnr
Trench 1					
B	5YR 2.5/2	2.38/2.60B	2.53/2.74B	1840	hrd pckd garden soil
F200a	7.5YR 3/2	2.60B	2.83B	n.d.	unid soil stain
C	7.5YR 3/4	2.53/2.74B	3.03/3.45B	1820	19th C fill/gravel/garden bed
D	10YR 3/4	3.03/3.45B	3.56/3.78B	1820	con't of C
Trench 2					
B	10YR 2/2	2.74/3.07B	2.86/3.11B	1840	hrd pckd garden soil
C	7.5YR 3/4	2.85/3.24B	3.39/3.62B	1840	19th C fill/gravel/garden bed
D	7.5YR 3/4	3.39/3.62B	3.55/3.72B	1820	con't of C
N145 W68					
B	10YR 3/2	2.82/3.11B	2.88/3.27B	1820	gravel filled pit/former tree?
C	7.5YR 3/4	2.88/3.27B	3.22/3.97B	1820	con't of B
Trench 2 North Extension.					
C	10YR 2/2	3.25/3.42B	3.36/3.71B	1820	dark soil w/ gravel
D	10YR 4/4	3.36/3.71B	3.90/4.06B	1780	garden fill
E	5YR 4/6	3.90/4.06B	4.71/4.90B	1780	garden fill
Trench 3					
C	10YR 3/3	0.03/1.68B	1.54/1.87B	1820	M1/3: topsoil con't
D	10YR 2/2	1.62/1.74B	2.04/2.10B	n.d.	N1/3: garden fill/gravel
H	10YR 4/4	1.12/1.92B	1.95/2.11B	1820	S 1/2: poss surf
Trench 5					
B1	10YR 3/3	2.46B	2.73B	1762	yard scatter, few pebbles
B2a	10YR 3/3	2.23B	???	n.d.	Dense pebble concntrtn
B2b	???	???	2.59B	1820	con't of B2a
B3	10YR 3/3	2.47B	2.61B	n.d.	yard scatter, few pebbles
B4	10YR 3/3	2.15B	2.37B	n.d.	yard scatter, few pebbles
Trench 6					
B1a	7.5YR 3/2	3.61B	3.78B	1762	dense pebble layer
B1b	7.5YR 3/2	3.50B	3.68B	1820	few pebbles
B2	7.5YR 3/2	3.10B	3.68B	1820	almost no pebbles
B3	7.5YR 3/2	3.16B	3.32B	1820	almost no pebbles
B4a	7.5YR 3/2	2.94B	???	1820	dense pebble layer

B4b	???	???	3.36B	n.d.	dense pebble layer
Trench 7					
B	10YR 3/3	1.19/1.58B	1.95/2.14B	1820	Fill soil
C	10YR 3/4	1.95/2.14B	2.39/2.65B	1820	Con't fill soil
D	10YR 4/4	2.40/2.56B	2.77/2.82B	1820	S1/3: Pathway debris
E	7.5YR 3/4	2.56/2.64B	2.73B	n.d.	Mid 1/3: soil adj to pathway
F	7.5YR 5/3	2.65B	2.73B	n.d.	N1/3: grd level ass.w/ path
Trench 8					
C	10YR 3/3	0.93/1.10B	1.07/1.16B	1867	possible 19C surface
D	10YR 4/3	1.07/1.16B	1.20/1.40B	1840	yard scatter
E	10YR 3/4	1.20/1.40B	1.72/1.80B	1840	Yard scatter/ fill
F255a	10YR 3/4	1.06/1.35B	1.57B	n.d.	bottle/brick deposit
F255b	10YR 3/4	1.31/1.35B	1.42/1.57B	n.d.	assoc soil with F255a
F	5YR 3/3	1.72/1.80B	1.92/2.08B	1830	fill soil
G	7.5YR 4/6	1.92/2.08B	2.49/2.55B	1820	N1/2: fill soil
S120 W90					
B	7.5YR 3/2	3.34/3.51B	3.87/4.03B	1820	Fill soil
S15 W136					
B	10YR 3/6	0.38/0.25A	0.38/0.18A	1820	Poss 19th C surface
C	7.5YR 3/4	0.38/0.18A	0.00/0.15B	1780	fill with constrtn. debris
F226a	10YR 4/6	0.00/0.12B	0.04/0.27B	1762	brick concentration
D	10YR 4/6	0.04/0.15B	0.65/0.85B	1820	Con't of C
E	10YR 4/6	0.65/0.85B	1.42/1.54B	1820	Con't of D & C
F	10YR 4/4	1.42/1.54B	2.96B	n.d.	Post-hole test for soil change
Trench 11					
B	10YR 5/4	1.16/1.27B	1.43/1.63B	1780	Arch debris fill
C	7.5YR 4/6	1.43/1.63B	1.76/1.98B	1780	mixed soils/ fill
D	10YR 3/6	1.76/1.98B	2.11/2.26B	1780	clayey soil/Fill?
East Wing #1					
F234a	n/a	0.68/0.60A	0.39/0.20A	n.d.	brick hearth
F235a	n/a	0.64/0.58A	0.45/0.34A	n.d.	broken brick floor
B	5YR 4/3	0.38/0.20A	0.21/0.31B	1750	sand fill under brick
C	5YR 4/3	0.21/0.31B	0.49/0.75B	n.d.	Continuation of B
F239	5YR 3/4	0.65B	0.89B	n.d.	anomolous feature
East Wing #2					
F235a	n/a	0.61/0.55A	0.36/0.28A	n.d.	brick floor
B	10YR 5/4	0.36/0.28A	0.36/0.15A	n.d.	sand fill
East Wing #3					
F235a	n/a	0.56/0.51A	0.24/0.09A	1790	brick floor
A	7.5YR 4/6	0.24/0.09A	0.14/0.03A	1715	loose fill soil
East Wing #4					
F235a	n/a	0.49/0.35A	0.14/0.01A	1820	brick floor
A	10YR 4/6	0.14/0.01A	0.02/0.26B	1820	sand fill

Table 1 (con't): Megastrata Definitions**MEGASTRATUM IV (1865 - 1895)**

Unit	Level	Munsell	Elevations: Open	Close	TPQ	Interpretation
N5 W15 South Extension Trench						
	F230a	5YR 4/4	1.32/1.40B	1.47/1.63B	n.d.	coppr water pipe/trench
Trench 10						
	F269a	7.5YR 3/3	1.57/1.94B	2.01/2.17B	1850	S1/2:top of large intrusion
	D	10YR 3/3	2.00/2.22B	2.44/2.59B	1820	cont of F269, lrg intrs'n
	G	5YR 3/4	2.44/2.59B	2.65/3.14B	1820	cont of F269&D, lrg intrs'n
	F273a	not recd'd	2.29B	2.53B	n.d.	upper part of I
	I	not recd'd	2.63/3.07B	2.89/3.35B	1765	brick/mrtr rubble
	F278b	7.5YR 3/4	2.90/3.09B	3.27/3.35B	n.d.	soil ass w/ pipe
	F278a	7.5YR 3/4	2.50/2.53B	2.98/3.09B	1790	pipe trench
S15 W3						
	I	10YR 3/3	2.28/2.65B	2.83/2.94B	1790	brick rubble fill/trench
	J	10YR 3/4	2.83/2.94B	2.90/3.33B	1790	stone rubble/ trench
	F219a1	7.5YR 3/4	1.79B	???	1820	pipe trench
	F219a2	7.5YR 3/3	2.15/2.18B	2.27/2.44B	1780	pipe trench
	F219b	7.5YR 3/3	1.59/1.94B	2.41/2.60B	1820	ruble fill/trench
	L	10YR 3/6	3.25/3.43B	3.53/3.78B	1780	poss surf under pipe trench
	F238a	7.5YR 3/4	3.73/3.93B	3.73/4.18B	1820	Pipe trench in NW corner
N30 E0						
	F104a	10YR 3/4	0.19/0.17A	1.01/1.25B	1820	pipe trench N/S
	F104b	10YR 3/4	0.17 A	0.10 B	1820	cont of 104a to the W
N25 E7						
	F256a	10YR 2/2	1.02B	1.17/1.22B	1780	SE cmr: fill over brck rble
	F258a	10YR 3/4	1.12/1.22B	1.20/1.32B	1820	mortar cncntrtn in C
	C	7.5YR 5/8	0.67/0.92B	1.22/1.37B	1950	fill soil: 19th C?
	F256b	n/a	1.17/1.22B	1.57/1.82B	1780	SE cmr:brick rubble
N25 E12 Northeast 1/4						
	F227a	not recrd'd	1.20B (ca.)	1.50B (ca.)	1840	poss post hole
N25 E17 North Half						
	C	10YR 3/4	1.03/1.21B	1.48/1.60B	1820	lighter color fill
	F204a	7.5YR 3/2	not recrd'd	not recrd'd	1820	erosional pit
	D	7.5YR 3/4	1.48/1.66B	1.68/1.75B	1820	fill soil
	F233a	not recrd'd	1.70B	not recrd'd	n.d.	poss bldrs trench
	E	10YR 3/4	1.68/1.75B	2.10/2.15B	1820	fill soil E of F212
	F236a	10YR 3/4	1.83B	2.22B	n.d.	stain adj to F212, post?
	F236b	10YR 4/4	2.21B	3.00B	1795	ext of 236 to S&E
	F237a	5YR 3/2	2.08B	2.75B	n.d.	rect stn in SE corner, post?

N30 E17

F204a	7.5YR 3/2	1.62/1.83B	1.63/2.28B	1779	erosion pit east of F212
D	10YR 3/4	1.66/1.79B	2.36/2.80B	1820?	E1/2: hard pkcd, pos surface
F216a	10YR 2/2	1.66/1.79B	2.36/2.80B	1779	dark soil E of F212; BldTr?
F212a	7.5YR 7/4	1.58/1.80B	not excvt'd	n/a	mortar/stone foundation
F224a	7.5YR 3/4	2.79/2.84B	not recrd'd	1762	SE 1/4: poss post mold
F224b	not recrd'd	not recrd'd	not recrd'd	n.d.	post hole to SW of F224a
E	10YR 3/4	1.78/1.98B	1.93/2.12B	1840	fill level
F	10YR 3/4	1.93/2.12B	2.23/2.58B	1820	bone fill soil
G	10YR 3/6	2.23/2.58B	2.40/2.70B	1820	NE1/4: soil w/ brnd mat'l
F245	10YR 3/6	not recrd'd	not excvt'd	n/a	cnctrn of stones & brck

N21.5 E15

F277a	7.5YR 3/2	1.67/1.72B	2.52B	n.d.	E1/2: squarish post mold
F277b	5YR 3/3	1.92B	2.62B	n.d.	post hole, poss eave supprt
F286c	10YR 4/3	1.85/2.58B	3.06/3.99B	1720	brick filled robbed trench

N19 E15

B	7.5YR 3/4	1.37/1.57B	2.07/2.10B	1820	fill over arch debris
F286b	10YR 4/3	2.07/3.10B	3.87/4.37B	1700	brick filled robbed trench

N18 E10

B	10YR 5/6	1.00/1.27B	1.76/2.13B	1830	brck-filld soil
F270a	10YR 3/2	1.39B	1.97B	1820	SE crnr: brick free area
F276a	10YR 3/3	1.92/1.95B	2.47/2.52B	1780	planting hole
F276b	10YR 3/3	1.87/1.97B	2.47/2.52B	1820	extension of planting hole
F282a	10YR 3/2	1.27/1.69B	1.77/1.87B	n.d.	con't of F270
F282b	2.5YR 2.5/4	1.57/1.87B	1.72/2.07B	1820	bone deris
F284a	7.5YR 4/6	1.81/1.87B	2.22/2.42B	1780	sim to E, yellowish soil
Bext	5YR 4/4	1.27/1.87B	1.80/2.10B	1830	Wend: soil over brick debris
D	5YR 3/3	1.81/1.97B	1.90/2.37B	1820	E end: same as Bext
E	7.5YR 4/6	2.28/2.42B	2.91/3.32B	1840	con't of F284
F286a	10YR 3/3	1.80/2.10B	3.67/4.12B	1820	brick filled robbed trench

Trench 9

F257a	5YR 3/3	1.76/1.81B	1.86/1.93B	1790	pipe trench, SE crnr
F261a	n/a	1.65/1.80B	n/a	n.d.	row of nails
F262a	10YR 3/4	1.99/2.05B	2.10B	1820	thin stain in center of trench
F266a	10YR 3/6	2.16/2.35B	2.94B	n.d.	soil stain in crnr
F266b	n/a	2.94B	3.20/3.56B	1790	robbed trench (stpd arby)
F266c	10YR 4/4	3.20/3.56B	3.77/3.93B	1700	con't of F266b
F266d	10YR 4/4	3.72/3.99B	3.85/4.01B	1740	dark soil w/ mrtr undr brcks
F266e	10YR 3/6	3.90/4.04B	4.07/4.12B	1700	motr spill at base of trench
D	5YR 4/6	2.16/2.60B	2.68/3.05B	1780	N1/2: fill soil, sim to C
E	7.5YR 3/4	2.16/2.84B	2.73/2.95B	1790	S1/2: fill soil, sim to C
F	10YR 3/4	2.80/2.94B	3.08/3.65B	1820	fill soil, trans to mrtr/bone
G	10YR 3/4	3.08/3.65B	3.86/4.23B	1780	con't of fill, sim to F
F271a	10YR 4/3	not recrd'd	not recrd'd	n.d.	rodent run in N end
F274a	10YR 4/4	3.81/3.92B	4.49/5.04B	1820	pipe trench
H	10YR 3/4	3.86/4.23B	4.02/4.37B	n.d.	con't of G
I	7.5YR 4/4	3.93B	4.92B	1762	same as H, S end
F288a	10YR 5/6	4.27/4.42B	4.45/4.52B	n.d.	sandy soil ass w F266??

J	10YR 3/6	4.02/4.37B	4.44/4.82B	n.d.	fill soil, sim to H
K	10YR 3/6	4.44/4.82B	4.80/5.27B	1850	same as J, whole bottles
L	7.5YR 5/6	4.39/4.42B	4.49/4.67B	n.d.	sand fill in NW crnr

Table 1 (con't): Megastrata Definitions**MEGASTRATUM V (1895 - 1995)**

Unit	Level	Munsell	Elevations: Open	Close	TPQ	Interpretation
N5 W15						
	A	10 YR 3/1	0.44/0.12A	0.27/0.00A	20th C	soil btwn bricks
	B	10 YR 5/8	0.27/0.00A	0.22/0.49B	20th C	sand fill
N5 W15 South Extension						
	A	7.5YR 4/6	not recd'd	0.43/0.62B	20th C	sand fill
N5 W15 South Extension Trench						
	A	7.5YR 3/2	??	0.09/0.34B	20th C	topsoil
	B	2.5YR 3/3	0.09/0.34B	1.02/1.27B	20th C	fill soil
Trench 10						
	A	5YR 2.5/1	1.10/1.33B	1.18/1.99B	1950	mixed fill below sod
	B	7.5YR 3/4	1.15/1.29B	1.37/1.76B	1950	20C garden soil
S10 W3						
	A	5YR 3/2	0.43/0.61B	0.53/0.61B	1950	contemprry planting bed
	F250a	n/a	0.50/0.57B	not recrd'd	1950	brick gardn path
	F250b	5YR 3/2	0.49/0.57B	0.81/0.83B	1950	soil ass w/ bricks
	B	10YR 3/3	0.57/1.23B	0.62/1.23B	1950	topsoil
	F251a	10YR 3/3	0.86B	1.24B	1950	square pit, no interp
	C	10YR 2/2	0.62/0.87B	unreliable	1950	N/NE cnr: soil ass w/erosion
	D	10YR 3/3	0.59/1.23B	1.09/1.38B	1950	fill soil/top soil
S15 W3						
	A	10YR 2/1	0.83/1.93B	1.18/2.13B	1988	topsoil
	B	5YR 3/4	1.18/2.13B	1.80/2.17B	1950	continuation of A
	F205a	5YR 3/2	2.17/2.22B	2.71/2.91B	1820	planting stain
	F213a	7.5YR 3/3	2.00/2.21B	2.81/3.83B	1988	backfill
	C	7.5YR 3/4	1.80/2.17B	2.23B	1988	center: fill soil
N40 E14						
	A	10YR 3/1	0.03/0.18 B	0.18/0.35 B	1950	soil btwn bricks
	F102a	10YR 3/3	0.18/0.21 B	0.28/0.67 B	1950	recent Bldr's Tr
	F102b	10YR 3/3	0.21 B	0.73 B	1950	extnsn of F102a to N
	B	10YR 4/4	0.18/0.35 B	0.35/0.99 B	1820	sand fill below brick path
	F105a	10YR 4/3	0.30/0.32 B	0.48/0.66 B	1895	pipe tr, elctric to garage
N45 E13						
	A	10YR 3/2	0.38/0.02 B	0.82/0.32 B	1950	soil btn/blw brick surface
	F201a	10YR 3/2	0.85/0.67 B	1.27/1.09 B	1950	20C bldrs tr adj to garage
	F201b	10YR 4/2	1.02/0.81 B	1.51/1.09 B	1950	same as 201a extende to S
	B	10YR 4/6	0.82/0.35 B	1.02/0.50 B	1820	sand fill under bricks

F206a	10YR 3/1	1.47 B	1.86 B	1950	cont of 201b, bldr tr
F206b	10YR 2/2	1.86 B	3.08 B	1762	same as 206a
F207a	5YR 3/3	1.44 B	1.84/1.60 B	1890	bldr tr for smokehouse
F209a	10YR 2/2	2.05 B	2.31 B	n.d.	poss bldr tr for stn wall in S
F210a	10YR 4/4	1.91 B	2.21 B	n.d.	cont of 209 in N
N30 E0					
A	10YR 3/4	0.11/0.52 A	0.37/0.75 A	1950	soil btwn/blw brick surface
N25 E7					
A	10YR 5/4	0.27/0.32B	0.31/0.39B	1950	NW Corner: lt sand spill
B	10YR 3/3	0.32/0.42B	1.10/1.37B	1950	chunky fill layer
N25 E12 Northeast 1/4					
A	10YR 2/2	0.52/0.77B	0.71/0.81B	20th C	surf topsoil
B	10YR 3/3	0.71/0.81B	1.13/1.37B	20th C	lighter color
N25 E17 North Half 1/2					
A	10YR 2/2	0.69/0.79B	0.77/0.90B	20th C	surface topsoil
B	10YR 3/3	0.77/0.90B	1.11/1.22B	20th C	fill soil -hard packed
C	10YR 3/4	1.11/1.22B	1.55/1.78B	20th C	fill over F212
N30 E17					
A	7.5YR 4/3	0.00/0.93B	1.13/1.42B	20th C	surface topsoil
B	7.5YR 3/1	1.13/1.42B	1.26/1.48B	20th C	fill soil, mixed
N21.5 E15					
A	7.5YR 3/2	0.71/0.92B	1.42/1.66B	1950	surface topsoil
N19 E15					
A	7.5YR 3/2	0.45/0.70B	1.37/1.57B	1950	surface topsoil
N18 E10					
A	5YR 3/3	0.52/0.67B	1.00/1.27B	1950	surface topsoil
Aext	5YR 3/3	not accurate	1.27/1.87B	1950	surface topsoil
Trench 9					
A	10YR 3/3	0.49/0.71B	1.04/1.22B	1969	mixed topsoil/fill soils
B	10YR 3/3	1.04/1.22B	1.33/1.76B	1969	con't of A
F254a	5YR 3/2	1.28/1.50B	1.54/1.65B	1780	SE crnr: post mold/hole
C	10YR 4/4	1.33/1.76B	2.16/2.60B	1969	prev surface + mixed fill,
N55 E0					
A	10YR 3/2	0.08/0.44 B	0.36/0.76 B	1950	soil btwn/blw brick surface
F101a	10YR 6/6	0.47/0.51 B	1.76/1.89 B	n/a	sink hole, ass w/sewage pipe
B	10YR 3/4	0.36/0.76 B	0.47/0.75 B	1820	fill soil, ass w/ sewage line
C	10YR 3/6	0.62/0.75 B	0.76/1.09 B	1795	more fill soil
F101b	10YR 6/6	1.76/1.89 B	2.22/2.47 B	1950	base of sink hole
D	10YR 3/6	0.76/1.09 B	1.35/1.72 B	1795	primary fill
N45 W10					
A	7.5YR 4/4	0.79/0.44 A	0.11/0.25 B	1950	soil btwn/blw brick surface

Trench 1					
A	5YR 3/2	2.24/2.49B	2.38/2.60B	20th C	topsoil
Trench 2					
A	10YR 2/2	2.61/3.05B	2.80/3.21B	20th C	topsoil
N145 W68					
A	10YR 2/2	2.60/3.04B	2.82/3.11B	1950	topsoil
Trench 2 North Extension.					
A	10YR 3/4	2.19/3.06B	2.86/3.36B	1950	topsoil
F215a	10YR 3/4	2.86/2.97B	2.88/3.08B	1950	brick property line
F214a	10YR 3/3	3.02/3.04B	??	n.d.	posthole/mold
B	10YR 3/4	2.80/3.20B	3.25/3.42B	1950	con't of topsoil/fill
Trench 3					
A	10YR 3/3	0.00/1.74B	0.25/1.75B	1960	topsoil
B	10YR 4/4	0.13/0.31B	0.62/0.81B	1901	S1/3:20th C fill
E	7.5YR 6/8	0.62/0.81B	1.28/1.45B	n.d.	S1/3: slope fill
F221a	10YR 3/2	2.11B	2.73B	1950	telephone post mold
F211b	10YR 3/3	2.67B	2.80B	1950	telephone post hole
F	2.5Y 3/3	2.04/2.10B	2.06/2.79B	n.d.	N 1/3: subsoil
G	10YR 5/4	1.19/1.53B	1.70/2.00B	1950	S 1/3: more slope fill
F222a	10YR 3/2	2.23B	2.55B	1950	unid small pit
Trench 5					
A1	7.5YR 3/2	2.15B	2.46B	20thC	topsoil
A2	7.5YR 3/2	2.12B	2.23B	20thC	topsoil
A3	7.5YR 3/2	2.12B	2.47B	20thC	topsoil
A4	7.5YR 3/2	2.12B	2.15B	20thC	topsoil
Trench 6					
A1	10YR 2/2	3.17B	3.65B	20thC	topsoil
A2	10YR 2/2	2.83B	3.10B	n.d.	topsoil
A3	10YR 2/2	2.83B	3.16B	n.d.	topsoil
A4	10YR 2/2	2.65B	2.954B	n.d.	topsoil
Trench 7					
A	10YR 2/2	0.95/1.28B	1.19/1.58B	1950	Topsoil
Trench 8					
A	10YR 3/3	0.70/0.91B	0.77/0.95B	1950	Topsoil
B	10YR 3/4	0.77/0.95B	0.93/1.10B	1901	Root mat level
S120 W90					
A	10YR 4/2	2.92/3.01B	3.34/3.51B	1950	Topsoil
S15 W136					
A	10YR 4/4	0.70/0.38A	0.38/0.25A	1942	Topsoil layer
Trench 11					
A	10YR 5/6	0.62/0.80B	1.16/1.27B	1900	Sand fill under brick surface

East Wing #1					
A	10YR 7/4	1.80/1.68A	0.64/0.58A	1830	cement layer
East Wing #2					
A	10YR 7/2	0.82/0.74A	0.61/0.55A	n.d.	cement layer

SITE SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATIONS

The excavations of the Bordley-Randall site were undertaken to explore three specific research questions. These research questions were:

1. How old is the house and how do its various parts fit together in terms of a sequence of construction?
2. What relationship has this house had with its yard in terms of gardens, outbuildings, and other landscape features? How has this relationship changed over time?
3. What, if anything, remains from the resident slaves and servants of the various owner-occupants of this house and lot?

These questions were developed in conjunction with the Dodds' family and the Weems-Dodds Limited Partnership. They focus on what information could be obtained from archaeological information that was both of interest and of use to the Dodds as owners of the archaeological record of the Bordley-Randall site. They also reflect the Archaeology in Annapolis project's long-term interest in excavating and understanding the archaeological record of the city of Annapolis as a whole. In this conclusion, we will summarize our findings in response to these questions. In the following section we will recommend what future archaeological research may be pursued at the Bordley-Randall site.

Dating the Bordley-Randall House

In large part, the archaeological excavations were designed to figure out the date of construction for the various parts of the Bordley-Randall house. As the center-piece of the site, this house is of great significance to the present and historic landscapes. It has been the focal point of the site since the 18th century, but, as of yet, no secure date is known for when the house and its parts were first built. Archaeological excavation adjacent to the exposed architecture of the east wing, an 18th-century facet of the house, found no explicit features related to construction, such as builder's trenches. However, excavation in many locations recovered a buried living surface in association with the east wing foundation dating to before 1748. That the stratigraphy was laid up against the foundation suggests that the foundation was there prior to the accumulation of these soils. Feature 121, found in N30 E0 against the east wall of the east wing foundation, is exemplary. This accumulation of shell, mortar, and other debris clearly was deposited against the foundation and dates to before the middle of the 18th-century. It is also very significant that the strata in Area EW, the interior of the east wing, do not correlate at all with those outside of the wing. This means that the foundation walls were not built in trenches cut into the earth, but on top of the earth, to be buried later by fill soils. These fill soils on the interior of the structure date to after 1715. Thus, we believe that the wing was constructed sometime between 1715 and 1748.

With this range, we can consider again the Thomas Bordley inventory of 1726 (Appendix A). This room-by-room inventory of possessions suggests an ample residence of more than 14 rooms. These rooms easily fill up the main block and the two wings of the present Bordley-Randall house. This does not, however, include the hypens. Thus, it is reasonable to believe

that the present Bordley-Randall main block and wings were built sometime between 1715 and 1726. Finally, considering the Elizabeth Bordley letter indicating that she was born in her father's house in 1717, it is reasonable to believe the house and the wings to be built in 1715-1717.

One additional point considering the date of the house that has been discussed is the use of an all-header bond on the facade of the house. It is commonly believed that this style dates to the middle, rather than the early, decades of the 18th century. This belief is based on the all-header bond structures built in Annapolis (e.g. Reynold's Tavern, built in 1737) and in Chestertown, Kent County on the Eastern Shore which date to the 1730s and 1740s.. However, there are also examples of all-header bond structures in Chestertown that date to the 1720s. We think it is reasonable to suggest that Thomas Bordley, as an immigrant to Annapolis from Kent County and, at his death, an owner of a plantation there, would have remained in close contact with his relatives and friends there. Thus, we additionally conclude that Bordley, along with his Kent County peers, initiated the use of the all-header bond style in the cities of Annapolis and Chestertown before his death in 1726.

Interpreting the Landscape

1. Ca. 1715 to 1800: The Colonial Landscape

The construction of formal gardens was fashionable in Annapolis and elsewhere in the years prior to and after the American Revolution. The most outstanding example is the William Paca Garden on Prince George Street, but others like the Carroll and Ridout Gardens in Annapolis, and the gardens in association with Mount Clare, Tulip Hill, Montpelier, and other 18th-century Chesapeake plantations each contribute to our understanding of formal garden planning and execution in the latter half of the 18th century. To a lesser degree are we aware of the garden and landscape planning in the earlier part of the century. To this end the Bordley-Randall site is informative.

At first, it was thought that the garden would follow the same pattern as those built elsewhere in the Chesapeake during the 1760s and later. Researchers believed that the principles of harmony and perspective would be applied to the house and its surrounding landscape (Yentsch 1988, see also Paca-Steele and Wright 1983 and Leone and Shackel 1990). It was hypothesized that excavation would reveal terraces and falls at precise locations in relation to the house, thus making an orderly and formal landscape across the lot.

After excavation, we can confirm that the landscape, in relationship with the Bordley house, did not follow the same sort of plan used by builder's in the late 18th-century. Instead, the case is quite distinct. In the large open areas to the north and south of the house almost nothing representative of the eighteenth-century landscape was found. In fact, we believe that later occupants, most likely the Randalls, graded or, in their planting of vegetable and fruit gardens, significantly disturbed the remnants of the earlier 18th-century landscape constructed

by the Bordleys. In several locations in Areas 2 and 3, early 18th-century deposits were identified, but none indicative of any significant features relative to formal landscape planning at the site. Rather, the most significant landscape feature of the 18th century was the pathway remnant found in Trench 7 in Area 3. The pathway is depicted in the Peale Sketch of 1788 (Figure 11). At that time, and for the previous 24 years, the house was headed by Elizabeth Bordley. It is suggested here that her role in the political upheaval of the American Revolution and the creation of the American state was limited. We also argue that her garden reflects this. That is, it was a garden of utility, not of formality. The pathway, which provided access between the kitchen and the stable and other features in the west yard, marks a utilitarian use of the space. This is instead of the expensive gardens built in formal styles by people like Paca, Carroll, and others whose gardening was effective in the social realm, not the practical economic realm (Leone 1984, 1987, Kryder-Ried 1991). The pathway, and the limited archaeological reflection of other 18th-century garden features, allows us to suggest that the Bordley garden, at the time of the construction of the Paca and Carroll gardens, was rather mundane, if not simply utilitarian.

The main activity phases in landscape construction at the Bordley-Randall site lie on either side of the decades of the Golden Age of Annapolis' history and garden building. The first dates to the 1750s. When Thomas Bordley completed his house in ca. 1715-17, the city block consisted of a mix of his house in the center of the lot with other structures along the streets. The lot history tells that Bordley eventually took hold of the entirety of the five lots which made up the city block. Whether he cleared the lot of other structures besides his own is not known. What is known is that the lot was officially consolidated under the ownership of Stephen Bordley in the 1750s when he laid claim to property owned by Benjamin Tasker in 1752 and his sister Elizabeth in 1758 (Popernack 1989). Also known is that the 1798 Federal Direct Tax mentions no other structures on the Bordley lot other than the house, its wings, a meat house and a cow house. Thus, sometime between the 1720s and the end of the century the lot was cleared of all other structures. Considering that Stephen was actively consolidating the lot under his ownership in the 1750s, it is reasonable to think that he may also have cleared the lot of older structures believed to have been built on Lots 78, 79, and 80. This date also corresponds with the great amount of fill in front of the east wing dating to between 1748 and 1770. The fill consists of a great amount of building debris, including window comes--which date to the early 18th century--mortar, glass, and, interestingly, interior plaster with lathe impressions, suggesting the destruction of a building. The purpose of this fill was to raise the ground surface in front and to the side of the east wing of the house. The fill was supported by a retaining wall and acted as a terrace extending out from the house to the front and the side. The retaining wall, fragments of which were found in several excavation units in Area 1, was protection against the erosion of the terrace into the rain wash to the east of the house. However, the terrace also altered the landscape of the house. The landscape around the east wing is believed to have sloped down from the north to the south, and, with the wash to the east, some of it down toward the east. This was especially evident in the lower levels of N45 E13 and N40 E14. It is believed that the terrace, built probably in the 1750s or early 1760s (Stephen Bordley died in 1764), served to level off the line of the landscape to be even with that of the house. That is, instead of a sloping fall, Bordley created a strictly level landscape in line with the house, with a sharp drop off the edge of the terrace.

What did this work do to the previous landscape of the site as a whole? First, it is our belief that the front yard of the Bordley house has always been an essentially flat surface. We also believe that there was, until the mid-19th century, very little vegetation in the yard with the possible exception of two large trees near the front entrance. Thus, the house was essentially wide open to view in the 18th century from all sides. That Thomas Bordley built his house in the center of the block is explained as an attempt to situate his residence and therefore his claim to all the lots on the block. He also faced his house towards State Circle, instead of any of the surrounding streets. This is also a move believed to represent a social statement in regards to the community around him. However, we believe, based on the archaeology, that no effort was made to articulate the house with its surrounding garden until the 1750s when Stephen built the terrace. This was an attempt, as such, to relate the house to its landscape because not only did it level the ground in front of the house to an even plane, but it put the house on a hill in the center of the lot visible to all who passed by. This hill may have served as an architectural counterpoint to the State House and its hill, the highest in the city, across the street. We also suggest that it may not be merely a coincidence that it was during the last decade of Stephen Bordley's life that he turned to align himself politically with the proprietor and away from the anti-proprietary Country Party, toward whom he leaned in the previous decades (Morton 1969). Thus, this terrace, and the hill it created, ordered the landscape around the house and elevated the house to a point where it became visually connected with the center of power. All one had to do was stand in virtually any place on the lot and look from the Bordley house to the State House to see the connection Stephen Bordley was making.

This landscape however was to be altered in the ensuing years. The mound around the house built by Stephen Bordley was eventually to be obscured and forgotten. The first of the changes, all occurring by the end of the 18th century, removed any of the elegance or formality from the use of the Bordley lot intended by Stephen Bordley. Many of these features are visible in the 1788 Peale Sketch of the site (Figure 11). They include the pathway, noted above, which was recovered archaeologically, as well as at least two fences enclosing distinct spaces in the front of the main block and the wings of the house. This was also the period when a lean-to structure, discussed in the summary of Area 1B, was attached to the east wall of the kitchen. Each of these features served to undermine the formality of the landscape in favor of utilitarian purposes. Animals could be kept in or out, meat could be butchered, and materials could be transported across the lot with ease. These activities were the priorities expressed in the late 18th century landscape at the Bordley-Randall site

2. 1850s and 1860s: A Landscape of Confused Identity

During the first half of the 19th century while the Green family was living at the site, the archaeological record says essentially nothing. It seems that the Greens made no archaeological visible changes to the site, or that any changes they did make were ephemeral enough to be removed or destroyed by the Randalls' use of the lot. The next view of the landscape is the 1840s Sachse panorama of the city drawn from the State House dome. The lithograph shows that the Randalls had made many efforts to beautify the lot. Randall's small fruit trees line the

street along State Circle and Maryland Avenue. The law office stands at the intersection of these streets and joins two sections of picket fencing which encircle the lot and include an iron gate at the entrance off of State Circle. Two large and ancient trees, which are believed to date to the 18th century, stand on opposite sides of the brick pathway shown in later photographs (e.g. Figure 12) and discovered to be intact below the present surface in previous excavations (Yentsch 1988). Additional outbuildings in the kitchen area are visible, and, with a picket fence, enclose a utilitarian kitchen space, probably not unlike that used by the previous residents. On the opposite side of the house, the stable stands connected to the service entrance of the site at the intersection of North Street and College Avenue. Behind the stable are a good number of trees which are believed to represent part of Randall's garden, perhaps this is the part of the garden pilfered by Union soldiers stationed across the street at St. John's campus during the Civil War. Later photographs of the site from the State House (Figures 16 & 20) show what are believed to be grape arbors and fruit trees to the back of the house. Essentially, it appears that the rear of the house, both before and after the major addition added in 1859-60, was a productive garden of fruits and vegetables. The intermittent deep deposits of gravel-filled soil found in the excavation of Area 2 reflect the location of beds and paths in the back yard for the production of produce.

On the other hand, the front yard space was used quite differently. There, trees of the sort which so clearly define the front yard today, were planted and began to create a park-like garden space. In the 1860s stereoscopic view of the site, the trees near the house hide the wings from view. They effectively draped the house in foliage, something completed by the end of the 19th century, and they obscured the work areas of the household from view. The same view from ground level is visible in Figure 12. Archaeologically we can see the creation of this garden in the fill soils used to bury the pathway in Trench 7 as well as other soils piled over the ephemeral 18th century deposits in Area 3. Similar fill soils buried a late 18th- and early 19th-century surface in Area 1A.

The significance of the mid-19th century landscape just described lies in how it demonstrates the way in which Randall created the site, and how his creations reflected and defined the use of open space in the city at the time. An initial review of Annapolis newspapers demonstrates that the great many houses put up for sale or rent in the city in the 1830s, 40s, and 50s were advertised as having productive gardens in their yards. These gardens were for the production of household produce and surpluses to be sold at the market space, or even to be transported for sale in Baltimore. This use of space was common in Annapolis and marks how the city sat on the cusp of being both urban and rural. The shift towards urbanism in Baltimore was complete by the 1850s. Most residences had very little associated ground space. Annapolis' maintenance of open space adjacent and useful to residences proved a benefit to those who could capitalize on the surplus production of foodstuffs which could be transported to the Baltimore markets. In fact, this opportunity led Alexander Randall in the 1850s and later to purchase at least three farms outside of Annapolis for the production of agricultural goods to be sold in Baltimore.

This market potential explains the back yard of the house, but less so the front with its

open space enclosed by a canopy of trees. This park-like landscape signifies the other side of Randall's intentions. During the urbanization of Baltimore in the first half of the 19th century, the entire state of Maryland was regionalized in relation to the capital interests of the Baltimore ruling, industrial elite. The counties of the eastern shore and of southern Maryland (essentially that part of Anne Arundel County south of Annapolis, as well as Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties) were peripheralized by a lack of interest in development and investment by the powers in Baltimore. Western and northern counties, on the other hand, were incorporated into the direct sphere of influence of Baltimore's interest in coal and wheat production and milling. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail road was constructed, beginning in the 1820s, to tie the state's metropolis to its productive hinterland, and then beyond, into the western states. In the middle counties, or the northern part of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, and Montgomery, the causes of development or underdevelopment are less easily defined. Still largely tobacco country, investment in the middle counties by Baltimore banks and industries was limited. The city of Washington also played a role in defining these counties. But Washington was a city of politics and little investment came from that city toward this hinterland whose production would fuel urban industrial development. Indeed, the middle counties laid on a cusp between the fast track and the back water. They felt the surge of capital investment, but were not wound up in its wheels, nor to that extent in its exhaust. Instead, they saw the wake and were able to negotiate a path through it. The manner in which they moved through the wake is, in part, demonstrated in the way in which the leaders of the major city in the middle counties, Annapolis, led their lives.

To be specific, we are suggesting the landscape of the Bordley-Randall site, as it looked in the middle of the 19th century, reflected and defined the dilemma of the middle counties. This dilemma was the result of the tack played between the poles of urban and rural, core and periphery, north and south, free and slave, and modern and ancient taken by the city's population. These extremes of space, time, and social situation were confused, overlapped, and, certainly in some cases, laid side-by-side in Annapolis in the middle of the 19th century. In all cases they effected daily life and the way in which the leaders of the city organized their thoughts about the city. We argue that these dilemmas and their many temporary resolutions were the substance of Annapolitan identities. They are at work, as well, in the Randall garden of the 1860s.

The rear garden, or the farm in the city, demonstrates the tensions of the urban and rural in Annapolis. The distinction between urban and rural, however, is not just passive description, but telling of the relationships people had to production. From the first decades of the 19th century, Baltimore was becoming the core of a regional system. This meant that other places were forced to define themselves in relationship to the core as part of the periphery. By the middle of the 19th century, the eastern shore and southern Maryland were completely peripheralized, perhaps not even part of the system at all (King 1994). The middle counties, however, were not so far removed and were, in a sense, a semi-periphery, intimately tied to the core's workings, and dependent on the core for their status. Annapolis struggled to find a place in this system. It was not rural in any sense, but was in no way urban like Baltimore. It was stuck in the middle, perhaps in the space where the dilemmas of early 19th century were confused the most.

This is how the other Randall garden, the park-like front yard, fits into this process. Instead of turning his entire lot over to production, Randall left some space open and, by planting trees, made it shaded and secure. This front yard worked together with the productive garden to make a significant statement about the confused nature of rural and urban life in Annapolis. Rural life and production were not just fodder for industrial production, but something oppositional to its very being. Rural life and work were comparatively more honest, slower, more adjusted to nature, and more shaded and secure from the ravages of urban culture. The Randall lot, however, was not rural, but in a city, and the front yard helped to insure that such a misconception would be avoided by making use of attributes found in city parks by the middle of the 19th century. For example, these included shade trees, fountains, and formal pathways. A nearby example is the Green Mount Cemetery in Baltimore, whose dedication in 1838 was charged with the current articulation of open space as a natural counter-part to urban congestion. One dedicator, John Pendleton Kennedy, noted that the cemetery, "though scarce an half hour's walk from yon living mart, where one hundred thousand human beings toil in their noisy crafts, here, in the deep quiet of the country reigns, broken by no ruder voice than such as marks the tranquility of rural life,--the voice of 'birds on branches warbling,'--the lowing of distant cattle, and the whetting of the mower's scythe." (Johnson 1938). The urban park was planned to be the antithesis to urban life in terms of the experience of landscape.

In a sense, then, the front yard of the Bordley-Randall site in the 1860s was modern. It was fashionable and at tempo with the styles of the metropolis. Other alterations to the landscape reflect this as well. The facade of the house was altered in 1859-60 with the erection of a two story portico. The upper story was closed in and used as a nursery. The lower story was made into an iron-railed sitting porch. At the same time, Randall elongated the first floor windows of the main block and built a solarium onto front of the west hyphen. These architectural treatments gave more light to the interior and stylistically brought the old house up to date, clearly demonstrating how Randall saw it fit to stay modern. But this also introduces that last of the major 19th century dilemmas evident in the Randall landscape. That Randall was modernizing his colonial era mansion was at odds with a pivotal point to the Annapolitan identity of the time: that of the "Ancient City". As early as the 1830s, Maryland knew its capital as the ancient city. Travelers and visitors remarked on the city's aura of age and character, its patina, and its situation as a place off the path of modernity. Being ancient served to mark Annapolis in the minds of outsiders, but if the town were to survive in the face of peripheralization, as that had occurred to the south of the city, it would have to negotiate a route to maintain the identity of being old, while staying in step with the strides of modernity.

The modern was evident across the front of the renovated colonial mansion of the Randalls, but articulating the modern with the ancient was a major addition attached to the rear of the house. This addition doubled the size of the main block, supported a captain's walk on the roof, and had a fully modern interior in terms of furnishings and decoration. However, the exterior was built of red-brick and in a neo-classical style mimicking Acton, one of the great houses of Annapolis' 18th-century golden age. Thus, Randall, having expanded and modernized his house, combined the old with the new, merged the ancient with the modern, and established on the landscape of the city the confused nature of the Annapolitan identity: both old and new

and both urban and rural. Randall had to do this for he, like the rest of the city's population, struggled with the dilemma of his city's place inside the regional system created by the growth and development of industrial capitalism based in Baltimore.

3. 1870s -1900s: The Modernization of the Ancient.

Randall's choice of expression of the confused nature of culture in mid-19th-century Annapolis was successful in temporarily resolving the contradictions of Annapolitan society in the 1860s. It worked because it was a coherent articulation of the position of Annapolis in the region. As such, the city, led by Randall, embarked on a modernization program. The city water works and the city gas light company were both established with Randall as their president in the 1860s. Randall also led an attempt to industrialize the city through a brick manufacturing company, but the company failed within a few years of its inception. That the former worked and the latter failed is telling of the negotiations which were underway within the region between the 1860s and the 1880s. It is also of note that the gas works, which began under local directorship, later was enveloped by the Baltimore Gas Light Company, showing the continuing domination of the region by its metropolis. These projects were to a large part successful in keeping Annapolis up to speed with urban progress, but those that failed and those that were subsumed by the larger powers in the region made their impact on the population as well.

After both Randall's death in 1881 and his wife's death in 1895, the property of the Bordley-Randall site was subdivided among their children. Already there were a great number of commercial establishments along Maryland Avenue, and some of the lots along the other streets were built up (see Figure 22). However, the division of the property among the Randall children marked a significant alteration to the site as a whole. Of the most significant alterations was the extension and renovation of the west wing from a one-and-a-half story, three room office to a two-and-a-half story, ten room house with a basement (Figure 18). The house was built for the residence of the Randalls' unmarried daughters, Agnes, Elizabeth, and Adele. The house was designed by the Randalls' son, the architect T. Henry Randall, of New York. The renovation, though expanding and modernizing the house to accommodate the family of John Wirt Randall in the main block, and of the three sisters in the wing, was couched again in an ancient architectural style. Walter Norris, a historian of Annapolis, described the wing "as a reconstruction in perfect Colonial architecture and decoration of what such a wing might have been like in the days before the Revolution" (Norris, n.d.b). At the same time, Randall also designed another house on the lot facing College Avenue in the same style. Though the wing and the College Avenue house are not of the style of the rest of the house, Henry Randall's use of a colonial revival style marks again the choice to bundle the contradictory natures of the ancient and the modern on the landscape of Annapolis.

The landscape produced, however, is not the same as that of Alexander Randall's, but something new, reflecting changes in the city of Annapolis at the end of the 19th century. We would like to suggest that T. Henry Randall's 1892 article, "Colonial Annapolis," in the inaugural volume of The Architectural Record marks a turning point in the contention between the ancient and the modern in Annapolis, a turning point which also relates to tensions of the

urban and the rural qualities discussed above. The article is praised for its extensive review of the old mansions which still stood in Annapolis, including some since lost to the growth of the Naval Academy. Especially important to historians are the several floor plans included with the text. These plans allowed many outsiders to see, for the first, time how these old homes were organized. And in so doing the article represents, and perhaps created, two significant shifts in the experience of the landscape of the city.

First, the exposition of ancient architecture in the article marked a continuation of the acceptance and highlighting of the ancient qualities of the city. However, at the time of the publication, a transition was underway in the city in terms of land use. While it was common to find houses in the mid-19th century associated with productive gardens, by the end of the 19th century this was much less the case. Instead, people purchased more and more of their produce from the market, along with some of their other foods which arrived at the markets from wholesalers, in cans, and other processed containers manufactured and packed in the cities. This change in market strategies, associated with urbanization both in the big cities and in the smaller ones like Annapolis, made kitchen gardening obsolete. This was evident archaeologically in the burial of the garden features in the Area 2 by a lawn. It is also evident in the subdivision of the Randall property into several lots and, thus, the significant reduction of the property associated with the main block around the turn of the century. Buildings were built on these lots along North Street, College Avenue, and Prince George Street. Also built around 1895 was an oval walkway in the front of the main house now known as Randall Court. The new houses and the pathway, with its shared open space, reduced the expansive city block estate and, thus, the gardening potential of the lot. Modern houses were built in the place of gardens

The shift, then, was from an emphasis on open space for the cultivation of produce to the construction of houses for the shelter of a population. Essentially Annapolis had become explicitly urban. This shift demonstrates more generally an emphasis from the exterior to the interior of the urban world. This is the second of the important transitions articulated in T. Henry Randall's publication of floor plans. The plans showed how life was organized inside the great houses, regardless of the gardens around them, whether formal or utilitarian. They were instructive about how the interiors of the ancient homes could be related to the present. They allowed anyone to see what high style living required on the inside, and what could be copied or borrowed to be used in modern turn-of-the-century homes.

The plans also helped along the transition from the use of the past as a device for identity in Annapolis, to the use of the past for real consumption in the present. Annapolis no longer could articulate the urban with the rural. The identity of the city rested solely on its articulation of the ancient with the modern. To do so, the ancient was given a more explicit purpose in the modern world. The ancient, itself, was modernized.

By the 1890s the great houses in Annapolis had taken on a life of their own. They had an assumed inherent value to them, and were worth saving, preserving, and using for instruction. The most elucidating example of this comes from the writings of a temporary inhabitant of the main block of the Bordley-Randall house in the 1930s, R.T.H. Halsey, a former curator of the

American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The American Wing was built soon after the turn of the century to display the Art of the United States. Included among these treasures were the reconstructed rooms of houses of the colonial and later periods of American history. These rooms were to be explicitly instructive to new citizens, that is, immigrants, who were ignorant of American history. The rooms would teach American history, and American values implicitly, by demonstrating how households were once put together. These interiors were to be compared to those of the present, were to be instructive on how a household should be put together, and were to guide people to the roles played by the individuals within.

The interiors at the Metropolitan Museum and the plans of the houses in Annapolis served the same ends: to instruct and, through the landscape they created in their material manifestation, to illustrate *the* American identity. The success of the American Wing can, in part, be expressed in the ability of the city of Annapolis to create and support its historic preservation program. From the 1920s onward the city continued to modernize and, throughout, continued to have open negotiations between those whose interest leaned toward modernization and those whose interest leaned toward preservation. The path followed in the city has been in the middle of these extremes. It is fair to say that the way the city appears today is the result of the negotiation of the extremes of ancient and modern.

At the Bordley-Randall site the preservation of the landscape around the house was of great importance to the Randall trustees. In the 1897 deed creating the organization of Randall Court they included several binding resolutions. These include:

“that the owner or owners of the lots hereby conveyed shall and will at all times hereafter contribute towards the expense of repairing, sweeping, cleaning snow from and otherwise maintaining in good order the nine foot roadway aforesaid That no fences or any enclosures shall be erected or permitted on or around the lots hereby conveyed That no building of any description shall be erected upon the oval piece of ground lying between the late residence of the said Alexander Randall and State Circle . . . [the space] shall be used only as a lawn or ornamental garden or shrubbery by such a grantor or his heir or assigns and that it shall not at anytime be built upon or enclosed by a fence or other enclosure” (Liber G.W.6, f 477-79).

This interest in maintaining the integrity of the space displays and foreshadows the preservation ethic concerning the landscape of downtown Annapolis. The structures and the landscapes were integral to an American identity essential to the well-being of the country. At the same time, the modernization of the ancient in Annapolis buttressed the Annapolitan identity within the region. Ancient Annapolis stood on its own, distinct from the two great cities of Baltimore and Washington, and distinct from its own internal adversary, the U.S. Naval Academy, which sought to expand into the old part of Annapolis virtually every few years.

The sections on the changes in landscape at the Bordley-Randall site have broken the interpretation three distinct phases. Each represents the periods of the greatest known activity. We have tried to be inclusive, obviously reaching well off the site to make our points at times.

The landscape as it now exists looks essentially the same as the last incarnation mentioned in section 3. The present owners have, besides maintenance, essentially left the space intact, as was mandated by the Randall trustees nearly one hundred years ago.

The Lives of Slaves and Servants at the Site

The third research question posed prior to excavation concerned the lives of the enslaved Africans, African-American servants, and others who have lived and worked at the Bordley-Randall site besides the owning families. It is known from the documentary record that slaves lived at this site throughout the 18th and into the 19th century. From the Alexander Randall diaries, we know that the Randalls often hired African-Americans and Irish immigrants to do work in the house and yard. Their presence is, therefore, irrefutable, however their everyday lives at the site are barely known. It was hoped that the archaeological record would expand what we know about these people.

The most intriguing artifacts recovered were from the interior of the kitchen wing, Area EW. The excavations there recovered a pierced shell and a smooth black stone (Figure 48). These artifacts may have been objects worn or carried by a slave or servant working in the kitchen during its construction. Other pierced objects, especially metal and bone discs and coins, were found in the excavations at the Charles Carroll house in Annapolis in caches buried and believed to represent diving bundles relates to West African ritual beliefs. No such cache has ever been located at the Bordley-Randall site even though our excavations in the East Wing were guided by our knowledge of where such deposits might be found.

The remainder of the archaeological record has not yet revealed any other artifacts or assemblages that relate to African-American cultural practices.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This report summarizes three seasons of archaeological field work at the Bordley-Randall Site (18AP50) in Annapolis, Maryland. The excavations discovered a large amount of material. We feel that the landscape of the site is securely understood, and we have dated with some degree of accuracy the earliest architecture of the Bordley-Randall site. In the following, we outline what archaeological research we believe should be undertaken in the future to more fully understand the site's archaeological record.

The highest priority for future work should be to further excavate in Area EW, the interior of the kitchen wing. Our excavations in Area EW were limited by both time and space. We only had access to the Area during the 1994 season. We were permitted only to test in a manner which would cause the least impact to the existing flagstone floor. As such, we excavated 2 foot by 2 foot test units which allowed us to reach approximately three feet below the surface before conditions became unsafe for excavation. Our discoveries included artifacts we feel may be representative of slave life as well as an undefined line of bricks three feet below the surface in East Wing #2. These finds lead us to recommend strongly that future excavations occur in Area EW. It is recommended that the entire flagstone floor be removed to expose a much larger work area. As well, this method may allow for features to be seen in their entirety. It is also recommend that excavation take place in the north rooms of the east wing. We left this area untested because of a concrete floor, but significant deposits may lie under that floor.

Based on our idea that the hyphens may be later additions to the Bordley-Randall house, it is recommended that excavations be done adjacent to the hyphens. We suggest that excavation take place where a hyphen abuts either the main block or the wings. This would allow excavators to look for features related to the construction of the hyphen in conjunction with architecture whose date is already known. This work would complete the understanding of the sequence of building the house.

A great deal of interpretation of the landscape change around the house in the 18th century results from the retaining walls discovered around the East Wing. We suggest, as a corollary, that the extent of landscape change around the West Wing receive considerable more scrutiny. The depth of a fill deposit in front of the West Wing should be compared to the deposits found in N5 W15. Tests for similar features, such as retaining walls forming a mound in the front of West Wing, like those found in Trench 10, S15 W3 and S10 W3 should be undertaken. We recommend, at the very least, that the excavation of Trench 11, in the front of the west wing, be completed. And, if required based on the deposits discovered there, more work should be done further out from the front of the West Wing is Area 4.

Other sensitive areas that are recommended for future research are the area to the east of S10 W3 and S15 W3 in Area 1A, the area to the east of Trench 9 in Area 1B, and the area to the east of Trench 10 in Area 1A. The area to the east of S10 W3 and S15 W3 should be tested to further understand why the two retaining walls were placed so near to each other. It is now

believed that one replaced the other, but this may be confirmed or refuted by further excavations. The area to the east of Trench 9 is recommended for future excavation because of the possibility of exposing more of the very deeply buried surface found at the base of Trench 9. As the 1995 season wound down, the excavation of Trench 9 exposed several deposits buried very deeply which had no clear association. It was thought that one may have indicated a pit or other intrusion dating to the phase of Megastratum I (pre-1748). Excavations in this area also would expose more completely, and presumably to the depth of sterile soil, the deposits to the east of the retaining wall in Area 1B. The area to the east of Trench 10 is recommended because of the very large pit believed to have been only partially excavated in Trench 10. The pit cut through part of the more southerly retaining wall and extend out of the unit to the south and the east. Understanding the nature of this pit will add to the understanding of the use of the space around the kitchen in the 19th century.

The great deal of material used for fill in front of the East Wing consisted mostly of building material. It has been suggested here that the material originated from structures which stood on the lot prior to 1748 and which were torn down as Stephen Bordley consolidated his hold over the entire city block. It is reasonable to believe that some of these structures may date to the late 17th century. What should be explored further is the possibility of recovering remains associated with these structures. It is likely they were post-in-the-ground structures which may be identified by post-holes and other features still archaeologically recoverable on the perimeter of the present property. Based on the historical records, the area near the front of the lot adjacent to State Circle may be the most likely place to expect to find these remains. Houses are said to have stood on both Lots 78 and 79. If these houses stood facing, and adjacent to, Maryland Avenue, State Circle, or North Street, their back yards would be recoverable in the present front yard of the Bordley-Randall site. This sort of archaeological deposit is rare in Annapolis as later development has disturbed the sites of early settlement. This is not likely to be the case at Bordley-Randall where much of the early deposits were buried rather than removed by alterations to the site over time.

Finally, it is also recommended that the artifacts from the site be analyzed further. A minimum vessel count of the ceramics would allow the collection to be compared with others in Annapolis and elsewhere. It is also recommended that the collection be studied for the existence of artifacts and assemblages of artifacts that may be indicative of the cultural practices of slaves and servants at the site. Recent discoveries in the collection excavated at the Slayton House in Annapolis (18AP74) have shown that artifacts not found in the sort of cache-like deposits at the Carroll House (18AP45) still may suggest the presence and activities of African-American residents at the site.

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APPENDIX A: HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

1. Thomas Bordley Inventory -1727

(MdHR: Anne Arundel County Probate Inventories: Liber 12, Folio 71-91, 1727)

An Inventory of the Goods and Chattles of Thomas Bordley Late of Ann'll County Esq. Deced.. As the Same were taken and Appraised by us the Subscribers (being thereunto Duly Authorized and Sworn) in Current Money as Follows, Vizt:

To the Deceds Wearing Apparrell 99,8,0

In the Inner Room

To One Feather Bed and Furniture 12,0,0
To One Scrutore 3,0,0
To One Old Desk 1,0,0
To One Dressing Table 0,5,0
To One Dressing Glasss and Draws 0,16,0
To One Large Looking Glass 2,10,0
To a pair Sconces on thereof broke 0,2,6
To three Family Pictures in frames 1,10,0
To One Corner Cubboard 0,5,0
To One Corner Shelf 0,2,0
To One Large Iron Chest 8,0,0
To One Easy Chair 1,15,0
To two Small old Leather Chairs with Cushions 0,4,0
To One pair Hand Irons 0,17,6
To One pair Old Fire Tongs and poker 0,2,0
To Two Earthen Flower potts 0,2,0
To One Iron Back 0,5,0
To three pictures and One smal map 0,6,0
To one Old Stand 0,5,0
To One China Custard cup and Saucer and Cannistor 0,4,6
To One Ditto Sugar Dish 0,2,0
To One Ditto pint bowl bottom broke 0,1,0
To One Floor Carpet 0,8,0
To two Vinegar Cruetts 0,0,8

In the Parlour

To One Couch Bed with a bed and Furniture 11,0,0
To two Large Family Pictures with Frames 3,0,0
To one Small picture in a frame 1,0,0
To one Card Table 1,10,0
To one Stand Old 0,5,0
To one Cane Couch with Squab and two pillows 1,10,0
To six black Cane Chairs with Cushions 2,2,0
To two Elbow Ditto with Cushions old 0,15,0
To 1 Large Looking Glass old fashion 2,5,0

To one pair of Sconces 0,18,0
 To one Double Ditto 2,0,0
 To one Tea Table New-fashion 0,18,0
 To one Ditto Old Fashion 0,7,0
 To one pair hand Irons fine polished 1,10,0
 To two Flower Potts 0,5,0
 To 467oz. 4. wt of plate at 6. St oz 155,14,8
 To one Dozen Silver handle Knives and forks with a Shagreen Case thereto 10,10,0
 To one Ditto of Sweet Meat Knives and forks in two Cases 3,0,0
 To 73 pieces of China Consisting of Tea Cups Saucers Dishes plates bowls Tea pots etc 10,19,6
 To one Large Glass Rummer 0,3,6
 To 5 quart Decanters & 3 Pint Ditto 1,0,0
 To two Dozen Cone Wine Glasses 0,8,4
 To 16 Syllabub Glasses 0,8,0
 To 4 Water Glasses 0,1,0
 To 2 Tumblers Ditto 0,1,6
 To 2 Small Rummers Ditto 0,1,2
 To 2 quart and 2 pint Decanters 0,9,4
 To 100 SweetMeat Glasses 1,5,0
 To 6 Glass Salvors 1,0,0
 To 1 Doz & 11 Course China Custard Cups 0,15,4
 To 6 White Earthen plates & 4 Saucers 0,1,8
 To One punch Strainer 0,0,6

In the Passage

To One old Scrutore 2,10,0
 To one Old Chest of Drawers 1,5,0
 To one New writing Desk 2,5,0
 To one Old Leather Couch 1,5,0
 To six Leather Chairs at 4/6 1,7,0
 To one black Stand Old 0,5,6
 To one Large Oval Table 1,5,0
 To 5 old Maps 0,5,0
 To 3 China Custard Cups 0,2,0
 To 2 Wine Glasses 0,0,8
 To one pint and one haf Do. Glasses 0,1,6
 To 2 pint Decanters 0,3,4
 To 2 Glass Challessos 0,1,6

In the Chamber over the parlour

To one Feather Bed and Furniture 11,0,0
 To Five prints 0,5,0
 To one Small old Fashion Looking Glass 0,4,6
 To Six Cushions 0,3,0

To 2 pair Scotch Cloath Window Curtains 0,4,0
 To 13 China Custard Cups 0,8,8
 To 1 China broken punch bowl 0,0,6

In the Chamber over the Inner Room

To one Feather Bed & furniture 9,0,0
 To one Ditto & Window Curtains 8,10,0
 To 4 Leather Chairs at 4/6 0,18,0
 To one Old Elbow Chair with Cushions 0,4,6
 To one New Seale Skin Trunk 1,10,0
 To one Iron bound Case 0,6,0
 To one Old Chest Useless 0,0,2
 To 4 large fine Diaper Table Cloaths
 2 Dozen Napkins 12,0,0
 To 5 Large Table Cloaths of Course Do. & 2 Dozen of Napkins 6 Towells 4 Tea table Cloaths
 and 2 pr of pillowbiers 13,10,0
 To 8 Damask Table Cloaths much worn & 2 Doz. Of Napkins Ditto Very Much worn 6,0,0
 To 7 Huckaback Table Cloaths halfworn 2,2,0
 To 7 Ditto Very Much worn 0,10,6
 To one Dozen Huckaback Napkins halfworn 0,12,0
 To one Doz. Do. Towells pretty good 0,18,0
 To half a Doz. Do. Much worn 0,3,0
 To one Doz. Old Diaper Towells 0,4,6
 To 2 Dozen pr.of Old Irish Linnen pillowbiers 0,18,0
 To one Dozen pr. Of Old holland Do. 0,12,0
 To one Dozen of Diaper Napkins halfworn 0,12,0
 To one Old Diaper Tea Table Cloath 0,1,0
 To ten Sheeting Linnen Table cloaths 1,5,0
 To 4 Very Old Ditto 0,2,0
 To 2 pr. Of Window Curtains Scotch Cloath Old 0,6,0
 To a Twilight forr a Table of Do. 0,1,0
 To 7 pr. Holland Sheets worn 10,10,0
 To 20 pr. Course Sheeting Do. much worn 8,0,0
 To 3 brown Sheeting Sheets new 0,18,0
 To a Small parcell of Divinity History & physick books for the use of the Family and a Bible, in
 Folio 4,10,0
 To a Trevit 0,0,6

In the Office Room

To one Writing Desk 1,0,0
 To 3 Wire Scrives 0,15,0
 To One Desk 1,0,0
 To one Old Fashion Clock not usefull 0,15,0
 To one Port Mauntoo and pad 1,0,0

To one good Saddle and furniture 6,0,0
 To one Ordinary Ditto 1,5,0
 To one Box of Glass about 7 tables 7/1 2,11,4
 To half a Barrell of Whiting 0,6,0
 To one Currycomb Brush and hair Cloath 0,2,0
 To one Cask Salt Containing 7 Bushells 1,1,0
 To one New Wheelbarrow wheel 0,4,6
 To a parcell of old Saddles & pillion 1,0,0
 To one pr. Of Files 0,5,0
 To a Sign Board 0,5,0
 To an Old hand Indian 0,2,0
 To a flooring Cloath 1,5,0

In the Study

To a parcell of Old Books. . . . and a parcell papers 4,10,0
 To a Surveyors Stand Chain Case & brass Quadron Scale & Dividers 2,10,0
 To Six Malt Shovells 0,9,0
 To a Malt Sifter 1,0,0
 To an Old back Sword 0,2,6
 To 13 whole Skins of parchment & an half & Some Small pieces 1,0,0
 To one pair of Leather bags 0,6,0

List of Books

A Short and Easy Method wth yo Diost & Jews, Eight
 8 Vol. a 4/6 1,16,0
 Cambridge Concordance fol. 2,0,0
 Dalton's Country Justice 0,10,0
 Lexicon Gracolatimum, fol. 1,0,0
 The Guide into Tongues, fol. 0,10,0
 Register of Writts, fol. 1,0,0
 Depaco Regis & Regis 0,5,0
 The Conveyancor 4/c 0,8,0
 Geraro Malnos Le Mercatoria, fol 1,10,0
 Three Volumes of Hughes, abrigom 0,15,0
 Stumfords Pleasures of ye Crown , old 0,0,6
 Practice of Spiritualls, or Ecclesiaticall Courts by H.C. 0,3,6
 Practice of the Court of Kings Bench & Common pleas 0,1,6
 Rules and Orders of Common pleas at Westminster 0,1,6
 Abridgment of Ld. Coos Institute 0,4,6
 Treatise of Wills aand Testam. 0,1,6
 De Jure Maritimo at Navals 0,1,6
 View of the Civil Ecclesiastical Law 0,1,0
 Abridgment of the LAW of His Majesty's Plantations 0,4,0
 Court Keeper Companion 0,2,6

Lurisdiction of Parliamts	0,2,0
The Remembrances	0,1,6
Ireland Abridgemts	0,1,0
Abridgment of Cases of Hen?	0,1,0
Instructor Clericalis, 4 vol. two of each sort	0,12,0
The English Liberties	0,3,0
Law of Reason	0,3,6
Abridgement of Assisses	0,0,6
Lec'd Mercator	0,4,6
Abrdigem't of Cooke Reporter	0,1,0
Touchstone of Wills, Testam.	0,0,6
Clarke's Vade Mecum	0,0,6
Priveldges of the House of Commons and Lords	0,1,0
Missellan. Parliamentar	0,0,6
Continuation of the Customs and Collectors	0,1,0
West's Presidents	0,1,0
West's Old Law Book	0,0,6
Reports of Chancery by Cary	0,1,0
The Office of Executors	0,0,9
Euclid's Elements	0,1,0
Abridgment of the Statutes	0,1,0
Acts of Parliament in 1710	0,1,0
Laws of Parliament 1714	0,1,0
Acts of Parliament 1714	0,2,6
The Law of Laws	0,0,6
The Manner of Holding Parliament	0,0,6

In Chamber over the Office

To one Feather Bed & Bedstead with Ordinary furniture without Curtains	3,0,0
To three Old Chest	0,6,0
To Seven Bushels of Salt	1,1,0
To Small parcell of Shingles	0,6,0
To 4 old prints	0,4,0
To an Old picture	0,1,0
To one Gunn	1,0,0
To two Old hangers	0,1,0
To one Groove & Shears	0,7,0
To one Taylors Candlestick	0,0,2
To one Taylors Sleeve board	0,0,4
To one pack Saddle & panyers	0,15,0
To 4 Very Old . . . Wiggs useless	0,0,6

In the Room over the passage

To 13 Bushels Salt 1,19,0

In the Store

4 Dozen and 10 weeding Hoes at 2/ 9,16,0
1 Dozen hilling ditto at 16 0,16,0
Three hair scissors at 18 0,4,6
One lawn ditto 0,3,0
2 Wire Riddles 0,3,0
3 Bread Gratos 0,2,6
One large Tin Funnell 0,1,4
2 small ditto 0,1,4
One Tin plate cover 0,0,6
One Curry Comb brush 0,2,4
One pair Wooden heel'd Boots 0,16,0
One Sword Scabbard 0,1,6
On Padlock 0,1,6
One Bridle Rein & 2 head Stalls 0,2,6
2 Girts 0,1,2
2 Damnified Snaffle Bridles 0,3,0
A small Hunting Damnified Saddle 0,4,6
One pair of Spur Leathers 0,0,3
2 Dozen plates and One small dish 0,8,6
One Salt Cellar 0,0,6
One Large Sea Compass 0,8,0
One Bottle of duck 3,12,0
One piece of hair Cloath 1,16,0
Three Small Earthen pans 0,2,0
one piece of Wadding 1,5,0
23 yards of ditto 0,11,6
28 1/2 Loaves of Double Refined Sugar 12,1,8
16 Sacks at 3/6 2,16,0
a Set of Large Money wth Scales 1,15,0
one Small Gold wth Scales 0,12,0
one Ditto for Silver 0,10,0
52 Yards of White flannell 3,5,0
20 Salt pitor at 1/4 ft. 1,6,8
7 Rubbers & a Whet Stone 0,1,0
4 Barrells of Shot 2,8,0
26 Curr Much Canded 0,10,10
25 1/2 Shot 0,4,3
18 Gunpowder at 1,1,0
one Spade 0,5,2
2 Ditch Shovels 0,2,0
2 Stock, Lock and Staples 0,5,0

one Coulter 0,3,6
 5 pair of L. Hinges 0,15,10
 2 pair of H Hinges 0,0,8
 2 broad Axes 0,8,8
 4 adz 0,11,8
 2 Axes 0,5,8
 2 broad Chizells 0,1,2
 2 narrow Head ditto 0,1,4
 2 foremost ditto 0,1,4
 1 pts. of bullet Moulds 0,2,6
 one Claw Hammer 0,1,4
 One Large pts. of Scales & Weights 1,5,0
 one Smaler ditto w/o weights 0,2,6
 11 yards collored fustian 0,14,8
 7 1/2 yds of Coloured ditto 0,9,8
 14 1/2 yards of Course bed tickon 1,18,8
 10 yards of ditto courser 1,0,0
 8 3/4 ditto 0,19,8
 6 3/4 ditto Very Course 0,11,3
 3 yard bed ticken 0,8,6
 5 1/4 yards of Buckram 0,6,1 1/2
 12 1/2 yards ditto 0,12,6
 7 yards of Shecking Linnen 0,10,6
 12/12 Yards of Garlic 0,15,7 1/2
 5 1/4 yds of House Cloath 0,7,3
 a Fine Second Hand embroidered Coat 0,10,0
 4 Negroe Caps 0,1,0
 2 pts of Corse Boddice with Stomachers 0,4,0
 1pts of Coarse Stays 0,7,0
 2 damnified Whips useless 0,0,6
 30 Lrge India Silk Hankerchieffs 3,15,0
 2 Silk Caps 0,16,0
 2 1/2 yds of Brown Sheeting 0,2,6
 17 1/2 yds of Black Callimanco 1,14,0
 3 1/4 yds of Camblet 0,6,6
 4 1/4 yds of coarse Silk Druggit 0,10,11/2
 5 Brass Clocks 0,11,6
 9 Silk Roles and Wire 0,0,9
 one Quart Decanter 0,3,0
 3 pint Ditto 0,5,0
 14 Sulluabub Glasses 0,7,0
 one Glass Salt 0,0,1
 ten Cups and eight Saucers 0,1,10
 6 White earthen plates 0,1,6

2 White Earthen Porringers	0,06	
one pipkin	0,0,6	
Three Large Mouth bottles	0,1,0	
12 Quire of paper	0,12,0	
one Large Spying glass	1,0,0	
a small Parcel of Red Tape	0,0,6	
a pummys stone	0,0,1	
3 Psalm books	0,6,6	
2 Ivory pen knives	0,3,0	
3 Leather Ink pots	0,1,0	
20 Dozen thread Breast buttons	0,4,2	
12 Dozen thread shirt buttons	0,2,6	
8 packs of cards	0,6,0	
22 papers of Ink Powder	0,14,8	
5 1/2 Sticks of Redwae and one Ditto of Black	0,1,6	
3 knotts of Porch Line		
a pair of Garters with Buckles	0,1,0	
7 Fans		
4 Wash Balls		
One pair of silk hose	0,18,0	
two pair of Washed Ditto	0,18,0	
One pair of Mens Cotton Do.	0,4,0	
5 pair Womens Cottom Muttons	0,10,0	
3 pair of thread Do.	0,4,6	
3 pair of Women's Glazed Lamb	0,4,0	
7 pair of Women's clock'd Do.	0,9,4	
8 pairs of Womens' Colour'd Do.	0,10,8	
2prs. of Men's Damnified Gloves	0,1,0	
8 prs of Boy's Do.	0,4,0	
1 Piece of Course Gatoring	0,4,0	
3 Cork Screws	0,1,6	
one Samll grator	0,0,2	
5 files, 3 Large ye other 2 small	0,2,0	
one pr. Marking irons	0,1,0	
19 bottles of Bitters	0,19,0	
19 yds of Figured Ribbon	0,14,3	
30 Gun Flints	0,0,5	
4 pr Roasted Sole Shoes	1,9,4	
8 pr of other Mens Shoes	1,18,4	
14 pr of Boys Shoes	1,15,0	
6 pr of Children's pumps	0,8,0	
On pair f small Girl's Wood Heel Shoes	0,2,0	
4 pr of Women's ticken shoes	0,12,4	
one Pair of Small Boys Shoes	0,1,2	

one Pr of Girls Clogs 0,2,0
 one print of the public ?dding 0,2,6
 2 Quire of Large Paper 0,3,0
 one Testam't 0,1,4
 2 Acct's books containing 2 qrs each 0,10,0
 one Ditto 3 quire 0,6,8
 one Ditto 6 Quire 0,10,8
 3 Ditto Calf Skin 1,1,0
 1 Do. 4 Quire covered with Parchment 0,7,4
 1 Do. 5 Ditto, covered w/ Ditto 0,9,4
 one Lawyers Note Book 0,2,0
 2 pr. of India porsians 4,8,0
 14 Ells of Fine bagholland 4,13,0
 13 Ells of Ditto 4,11,0
 5 3/4 yds of Cambrick 4,6,3
 1 pr Worked Dimmoly 6,7,8
 1 pr of Ticken No. 19 1,6,8
 7 3/4 yds. Muslin 2,11,8
 63/4 yds Striped Mulin 2,5,0
 51/2 Els Narrow garlic 0,7,4
 81/2 Ells of baggholland 2,11,0
 5 yds of curried fustian 0,8,9
 41/2 yds of Table Cloath Diaper 3,3,0
 1 pr Sprigg Muslin Cont 21 yds 3,13,6
 7 tds of Napkin Diapor 1,12,8
 2 prBoys Worsted how 0,6,0
 1 pr Men's Coarse thread 0,2,6
 1 pr of Hankerchief con't 20 2,10,0
 5 3/4 Ticken 0,10, 0 3/4
 1.2 Dozen Iveory Combs 0,6,6
 4 8oz. of Shaded Cruill 1,7,0
 9 pr Large Girl's Calf Skin shoes 1,7,0
 2 pr Small Girl's Do. 0,4,0
 5 pr Small Boys Shoes 0,11,3
 2 pr Pumps 0,2,0
 a Small parcel of Physick of Famiy use 1,18,0
 2 chests and one Trunk 0,15,0
 7 3/4 oz. of Sewing Slik 0,12,11
 6 pr of Filos 2,0,0
 3 13 oz Mohair Cours Dam'd 1,2,101/2
 14 1/2 Course Brown negroe thread Damag'd 0,7,3
 16 doz unsorted Coat button 0,4,0
 3 1/2 Dozen grey coat buttons 0,1,9
 8 doz black Do. 0,4,0

10 Dozen and ten horn Coat butons 0,1,4
 3 1/2 Dozen unsorted breast buttons 0,0,4
 40 1/2 Sweet Hair Powder 1,13,9
 22 Dozen and 1 Marvels 0,1,10
 68 1/4 Muscova [?] Sugar 1,14,1 1/2
 28 Gallons of Rum 3,19,4
 21 1/4 Starch 0,10,6
 a horn Sugar Spoon 0,0,1
 7 13 oz of pepper 0,10,6
 2 13 1/2 of Mace 4,7,0
 8 1/2 Smelts 0,9,11
 2 3/4 Fig blue 0,3,8
 4 Scithes 1,0,0
 2 plow Shears 0,13,0
 an Ox Chain 0,5,3
 one Rusty Gough 0,0,4
 Stone Picker and Ax and 1 Dozen Small Stone Wedges and 4 larger Do. in the whole 1,1,3
 two thousand Small tacks 0,2,4
 one Iron bed wrench 0,0,4
 one Iron Ketch 0,0,1
 5m--997 Ships Nails 2,8,11 1/4
 3m--30 Nails 0,5,6
 1850 flooring brads 0,16,7 3/4
 720--100 Nails 0,4,9 1/2
 4m800 of Single tons at eight Nails mixed 1,8,9 1/2
 206 half Crowne Nauils 0,4,10
 4m--253 3d Nails 0,7,9 1/2
 100 Old burnet Nails 0,16, 8
 500 -- 2d Nails 0,0,9 1/2
 400 mixed nails 0,4,0 1/2
 3 Staples 0,1,0
 two Course boys felt 0,3,0
 2 bolt buckles 0,2,0
 one pr. bath mettle Buckels 0,0,6
 2 1/2 oz. Allspice 0,0,6
 one pr of Clogs 0,2,6
 one Small work Basket 0,1,0
 Fine Umberrelo 0,16,0
 1 pr. Womens' Silk Stockens 0,16,8
 1 pr. Do. Wore 0,8,8
 1 pr. Cambrick 2,13,4
 1 pr Ditto 2,2,8

In the Cellar

To 19 Dozen Quart bottles at 2/6	2,7,6
To 16 Ditto pints Do. At 15...	1,0,0
To 27 Large Mouth bottles at 5...	0,11,3
To 9 Case bottles at 5 ...	0,3,9
To one Well Bucket at	0,8,0
To one Stone pot at 3...	0,3,0
To 2 Stone Juggs at 3/	0,6,0
To 14 Reputed qt bottles of Arack	2,12,0
To a Small Stone pot at 2/	0,2,0
To One Old Chest	0,5,0
To 5 Small Midling tite Cask	0,16,0
To one pair of Terrains(terrairs)	0,0,6
To 2 brass Cocks	0,4,6
To 76 .. Castile Soap	4,2,0
To 15 bottles Cherry Rum @2	0,12,0
Do. Plain Rum	
To ten pint bottles of Rhenish at 12 v	0,10,0
To one bottle of Capers	0,4,0
To 3 ½ pints Sweet Oyl	0,5,10
To pr. Midle sizd Stilliards	0,10,8

Servants & Negroes at the Dwelling house

To Man Servt Named Wm Weller a Bricklayer abt 1 ½ yrs to serve	5,0,0
To one Do Named Thos. Wilgns a Taylor abt five Mo. to Serve	0,10,0
To one Do. Named Lawrence Castle a Cook abt five Months to Serve	0,5,0
To one Do Named John Jones a Gardiner abt five Months to Serve	0,5,0
To one Servt Woman Named Phillis Manghoon abt 9 Mo. To Serve	0,10,0
To one Do Named Alice Walker about four years to Serve a bad Sickly Woman	1,0,0
To one Negroe Woman called Priss about 25 years	33,0,0
To one Ditto Called Lucy about 23 yrs old	31,0,0
To one Negroe boy Named Charles about 14 yrs old	30,0,0

Negroes in Cecill & Kent County

To one Negroe Man Called Anthony about 28 yrs	35,0,0
To one Do. Called Called Coffee about 35 years	30,0,0
To one Do. Called Councillor abt 30 yrs	35,0,0
To one Do. Called Sam abt 25 yrs. Old	35,0,0
To one Do. Called Stepney abt 22 years old	35,0,0
To the Negroes Working tools	1,5,0
To one Large Riding horse	10,0,0
To one Do. Very Old	0,5,0

In the Kitchen

To 124 lb Midling pewter at 6s	3,2,0	
To 86 lb old pewter at 10s	3,11,8	
To 180 ½ lb Good pewter at 16s	12,0,8	
To 38 ½ old brass at 8s	1,5,8	
To 35 ½ midling brass at 14s	2,1,5	
To one Copper Fish Dish Kettle	1,10,0	
To 38 lb Copper at 18s	2,17,0	
To 2 bell Mettle Skillets	1,6,0	
To 2 Iron pots with 64 at 3s	0,16,0	
To one Iron Plate Warmer	0,6,0	
To 118 ½ lb Iron Consisting of Spitts & other Kitchen Furniture at 5s		2,9,4 ½
To one Jack	2,0,0	
To one Warming Pan	0,7,0	
To one Old Frying pan	0,1,0	
To one Gallon & one pottle pewt pot		0,13,6
To one Old Apple Roaster	0,0,6	
To 16 Old patty pans	0,1,0	
To 3 Tin Dish Covers	0,4,0	
To 2 Ditto plates	0,1,0	
To 1 Large & 1 Small Tin funnel		0,1,6
To 4 old Tin pye Rings	0,3,4	
To 6 Maple bisket pans	0,5,0	
To one Tin Cullender	0,0,3	
To 53 Cannesters	0,17,8	
To one Coffee Mill	0,5,0	
To two Old pair of Lemmon Squezers		0,0,4
To 2 old Chafeing Dishes	0,0,6	
To one Knife Basket	0,0,9	
To one Tin pot	0,0,4	
To one fine Sauce pan	0,0,1	
To one Do. Pepper Box	0,0,1	
To one Do. Drugging (drudgging, drudging) box		0,0,3
To one Lawn Scrive	0,2,6	
To one hair Strainer	0,0,3	
To one hair Sifter	0,1,0	
To 4 box Irons & heaters	0,16,0	
To one Close Flaskett		0,3,6
To one Small basket	0,0,9	
To 6 Large Stone pots	0,15,0	
To 2 Small Do. Earthen	0,1,0	
To 2 Little Stone pots	0,2,0	
To one Large Stone Jugg	0,2,6	
To one Ditto Smaller	0,1,0	
To 2 Earthen baking pans	0,3,0	

To one Coffee Roaster	0,2,6	
To one Small plank Table	0,2,6	
To one old Chopping Knife and one Small cleaver	0,0,4	
To 2 Iron Scuse (scure) Racks	0,0,2	
To one Copper Limbrick with Iron Stove	5,14,0	
To 544 lb old Iron at 1 ½ . . .	3,8,0	
To 79 lb old Lead at 2s	0,13,2	
To 34 lb old pewter at 6s	0,17,0	
To 8 lb old brass at 8s	0,5,4	
To a Servants Small feather bed two blankets and pr of Sheets		2,0,0
To one pair hand Irons wt 98 at 4s	1,12,8	
To one Large Earthen pot	0,5,0	
To three Stone Chamber pots	0,0,9	

In the Nursery

To one Ordinary bed & furniture Except Curtains	5,0,0
To an Old plank Table	0,6,0
To an Old Ovall Table	0,12,0
To 4 Old prints	0,4,0
To 1 pr Dogs wt 64 at 4s	1,1,8
To one Childs Wicker Cradle	0,8,0

In the Kitchen Chamber

To a Close Stool	0,18,0
To one Servants bed & Covering	2,0,0
To a piece of an Old Sayl	0,5,0
To a parcell of Feathers in a bag	0,10,0
To a Small Servants bed wth an Old quilt	1,10,0
To an Old Chest	0,5,0
To 5 ½ Bushells of Indian peas	0,11,0
To a Small Servants bed & rugg	0,10,0
To a Negroes bed & old Covering	0,5,0
To a parcell of bricklayers tools	0,15,0
To a parcell of Gardiners Tools	1,0,0

In the Stable

To one New pr of Cart wheels 6 foot high	3,0,0
To 7 Old Cask at 2/..	0,14,0
To one old whelbarrow	0,3,0

In the Meat house

To one Malt Mill	1,5,0
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In the Yard & about ye houses

To 21 planks Cont 16 ½ foot Each in the whole amounting to 346 ½ foot at 4/... hundred 0,14,0
 To 3 Do Cont 12 ½ foot Each in the whole amot to 37 ½ Do. At Do. 0,1,6
 To a Scrubbing brush 0,1,0
 To a Small pine bedstead 0,4,0
 To Lumber & Trumpery 0,15,0
 To Haut boy 0,5,0

At the plantation Near Annapolis Called Sandgate

5 Steers about 6 years old 13,15,0
 1 Do. about 4 yrs old 2,0,0
 1 Do. about 3 yrs old 1,10,0
 1 Bull abt 4 yrs old 1,10,0
 3 Cows and Calves 7,10,0
 3 Small Do. wth Do. 6,0,0
 3 two yrs old heiffers 3,0,0
 4 yearlings 2,0,0
 10 Ewes 3,0,0
 2 Weathers 0,14,0
 2 Rams 0,12,0
 8 Lambs 2,8,0
 7 Old Sows 2,9,0
 2 Do. younger 0,10,0
 5 Shoals 0,17,6
 8 Piggs 0,16,0
 3 Plow Horses 10,0,0
 one Grind Stone 0,2,0
 Horses harness for 3 Horses and soem other odd Gear 2,0,0
 the Negroes working tools 1,5,6
 one bed pan 0,6,0
 2 Water Pails, one piggon and 2 Churns 0,8,0
 one old frying pan 0,1,6
 2 Small Earthen Pots 0,1,6
 1 Stone Pot 0,2,6
 1 Scythe old 0,2,6
 One hand Mill 1,0,0
 about 2 1/2 bushels of Indian Pease 0,5,0
 one Branding iron 0,1,6
 one Old Table 0,3,0
 one Old feather bed Sheets and Ordinary covering 2,10,0
 one pair wool Cards 0,1,0
 90 Barrells of Indian Corn 36,0,0
 7 Bushells of rye 0,10,6
 one Sett of Wedges 0,5,0
 61 tt old Iron 0,7,7 1/2

one Iron pot wth 44	0,11,0	
one Do. wth 46	0,11,6	
one pr pot Racks	0,1,6	
one Cart and wheels & Ox's yoke and Iron Chain	3,15,0	
one Milk Strainer	0,0,2	
9 tt old Pewter	0,4,6	
1pr of Knitting Needles	0,0,1	
1 Negroe Man Named Woollyar George about 36 yrs old	34,0,0	
1 Do. named Pompy about 20 yrs old	33,0,0	
1 Negroe boy named Adam about 16 yrs old	33,0,0	
1 Negroe Woman named Judy about 20 years old	30,0,0	
1 Negroe girl named Nan about 6 years old	16,0,0	
1 Negroe Boy named Stopney about 3 years old	11,0,0	
Negroes bed cloath and 2 old bags	0,3,0	
two flukes, one old seed plow there Coulter and harrow plough	0,16,0	
old Lumber	0,2,6	

(Total) 1379,5,5 1/4

Given under our hands and Seals this 11th Day of July 1727

Thos Worthington

A Fraser

2. Stephen Bordley Will - 1764

(MdHR: Anne Arundel County Wills: Liber 33, Folio 39, 1764)

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN

I Stephen Bordley of the City of Annapolis in the Province of Maryland being Indisposed in Body but of sound and disposing Mind and Memory (Blessed be God for the same as well as for the many Merites vouchsafed to me through the Course of this Mortal Life & finally for the Prospect of an happy Eternity through the Sufferings Death and Resurrection of our Beloved Savior Jesus Christ) Do make and Ordain this as and for my last Will and Testament for disposal of my Worldly Effects in manner and form following that is to say Imprimis I give & Devise my whole Estate Real personal and mixed unto my brother John Beale Bordley his Heirs Executors Administrators and As forever Intrust nevertheless for and Subject to the Uses Intents and Purposes & Payments following (that is to say)

Item that all my Just Debts (which are but small and few) be duly satisfied and paid . . . having regard to my Books of Accounts and Accounts against me and Receipts thereon now in my possession.

Item that my dear Sister Elizabeth Bordley be permitted to Use Occupy and enjoy during her natural Life my dwelling house and Office thereto and the Lotts whereon they stand or Appurtaining Contiguous thereto in Annapolis together with the Uses of my Plate and Household and Kitchen furniture of all sorts and also of my Negroes Horses and Cattle in Annapolis and also that She may use Occupy and enjoy during her natural Life my Tract of Land called Sandgate near Annapolis with the Negroes and Stock thereon of all sorts and Appurtenances together with the Tract or parcel of Piny Land between Sandgate and Annapolis being part of Todds Range with Liberty of getting from either of the said Tracts Firewod for her own Consumption and fencing for either of the said Tracts together with the Use and Enjoyment of my Carriage, Saddles and furniture during her Life,

[other items follow]

I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this fourth Day of February in the year of our Lord 1764 and in the fifty third year of my age. Bordley\

3. Deed from John Johnson to William S. Green - 1811

(MdHR: Land Records of the Anne Arundel County Court: Liber WSG 1, Folio 1, 1811-12)

This Indenture made this 18th of July in the year 1811 between John Johnson of the City of Annapolis on the one part and William S. Green of the same place on the other part Witnesseth that the same John Johnson for and in consideration of the sum of \$3,300 to him in hand paid with the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath given, granted, bargained and sold, aliened, released, and confirmed and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, and sell unto the same William S. Green all those lots of ground situate in the same City known and distinguished by Lots No. 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80 and bounded by North East St., Prince George St., Tabernacle St., North St., and the Public Circle and State House Ground and all the right, title, interest, claim, and demands whatever of him the said John Johnson off, in, and to the same. To have and to hold the said lots of land with all and single the improvements with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any manner appertaining unto the same William S. Green, his heirs, assigns, for ever to the only proper use and behoof of him his heirs and assigns the said lots of ground with the improvements thereon against himself and against all other persons whatever to the said William S. Green his heirs and assigns forever warrant and defende.

In Witness whereof the said John Johnson the day and year above mentioned both hereto set his hand and affix his seal.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

Jeremiah Townley Chase

John Johnson

[Seal]

4. Deed from James Boyle to Alexander Randall - 1847

(MdHR: Land Records of the Anne Arundel County Court: Liber JHN 2, Folio 440, 1846-7)

This Indenture made this 23rd day of June in the year of our Lord 1847 between James Boyle of the City of Annapoli in the State of Maryland, Trustee, as hereafter mentioned of the one part and Alexander Randall of the City and State aforesaid of the other part whereas by a decree of the Court of Chnacery bearing the date the 8th of February 1845 and passed in a consideration wherein Josiah Bayley, Attorney General of the State of Maryland, for and on behalf of the said State was complainant and William S. Green and Matilda H. Green, his wife, with others, were defendants to the same said James Boyle was appointed Trustte to make sale of the mortgaged Real Estate in the proceedings mentioned upon certain terms therein prescribed and the said Trustee in performance of the said Decree did on the 22d day of June 1845 proceed to sell the said estate and among other did sell part thereof to a certain Rovbert Welch of Ben who was the highest bidder for the same viz those lots of ground lying near the State House in the cityof Annapolis with the improvements thereon erected for a long time passed occupied by the aforementioned William S. Green and now in the possession of the said Alexander Randall at and for the sum of \$2750. And whereas the said Robert Welch of Ben before he had complied with the terms prescribed in the said Decree did on the 25th of Spetmeber 1845 file his petition in the Court of Chancery praying the Chancellor to substitute the said Alexander Randall as purchaser of the said premises in the place and stead of him the said Welch and said Randall by an order passed on said petition on the 6th day of October 1845 was admitted to stand and was deemed the purchase of the said property of proceedings mentioned in place of said Robert Wlech of Ben as presented by the said petition. As whereas the said sale made as aforesaid by the same James Boyle, Trustee, has been duly ratified by the Chancellor and the purchase money, both principal and interest, hath been fully paid and satisfied by the said Alexander Randall to the said James Boyle and the said James Boyle as Trustee as aforesaid is authorised by the said Decree to execute a conveyance for the same. Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said James Boyle, Trustee, as aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of five dollars current money of the Unites States to him in hand paid by the same Alexnader Randall and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath granted, bargained, and sold, aliened and enpoeffed and confirmed and by these presents doth grant, bargain, and sell, alien and enpoeff and confirm unto the said Alexander Randall, his hiers and assigns, forever all siad parcel of ground lying in the City of Annapolis known and distinguished by Lots No. 76, 77, 78, 79, an 80 which is bounded by North East St., Prince George St., Tabernacle St., North St., and the Public Circle and State House Ground, with all the buildings thereon erected, now in the possession of the said Alexander Randall which was conveyed to the aforementioned William S. Green by Indenture from John Johnson bearing the date the 18th of July 1811 and recorded in Liber WSG No. 1, Folio 1, etc., one of the Land record books of Anne Arundel County Court as will more fully and at large appear in reference thereto.

To have and to Hold the Lots or parcel of ground aforesaid with the buildings thereon erected together with all and singular the apputenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto and all the estate, right, title, and interest of him the said James Boyle, Trustee, as aforesaid, unto him the said Alexander Randall, his heirs and assigns, forever to his and their only proper use and behoof and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever.

In Witness whereof the said James Boyle, Trustee, as aforesaid, hath hereunto subscribed his name and affixed his seal the day and year first herein before written. Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of

Wm Glover	/	
	/	James Boyle [Seal]
Edward DuBois	/	

At the foot of the foregoing was thus written to wit; State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Sct.

Be it remembered that on this 23rd day of June in the year 1847 before the Subscribers two of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland in a nnd for the County aforesaid personally appeared James Boyle, the Party Grantor in the aforgoing deed or instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned and the Lands and premises therein mentioned and thereby bargained and sold to be the right and estate of the said Alexander Randall, Party Grantee also therein mentioned, his heir and assigns forever according to the purport true intent and meaning of the said deed or instrument of writing and the Acts of Assembly in such made and provided. And we do hereby certify that we are satisfied of our own knowledge that James Boyle, the party making this acknowledgment is the person named and described as their provision to be the party Grantor and Trustee in the aforgoing deed or instrument of writing.

Acknowledged before and certified by William Glover
 Edward Dubois

Recorded the 23rd day of June 1847.

5. Alexander Randall Will - 1881

(MHS: MS. 1182, Mrs. Alexander Randall Account Book).

[Copy of will penned by Elizabeth Blanchard Randall]

Copy

Last Will and Testament of A. Randall

I, Alexander Randall of Annapolis, Maryland do make, publish, and declare the following to be my last will and testament..

Having been graciously and bountifully provided by my Heavenly Father with many great blessings during my long life, and the dearest of them with a happy, harmonious, and bountiful family, always affectionate and dutiful home. I owe it to Him, them, and myself to endeavor with a prayerful heart, so to dispose what has been entrusted of this world's goods, as may most conduce to the continuance of their happiness and harmony, when I shall be no longer with them.

First The Bonds, Securities, etc., which on the 23rd day of January 1867 I assigned in trust by writing and delivered to my wife Elizabeth B. Randall for her life for the support, maintenance, and education of our seven younger children, having been since sold with the amount of those interested and the amount now invested for this trust estate in a mortgage home of Real Estate in Richmond to secure \$15,000 and in Bank and Gas Light Company Stocks about \$10,000 as will appears more fully by the said writing and endorsementsthereon, constitute no part of my Estate after the termination of my life Estate reserved therein, but after my death shall be determined and transferred, if necessary, to my Wife for life, as such Trustee. Should this trust not be completed and executed during my wife's life, I will and direct that my executors, their survivors, and survivors of them shall execute and complete the same. And should debt and stocks composing this trust Estate be lost or impaired at the time of my death, I will and direct my executors their survivors, and survivors of them out of my personal estate, in the first place, to supply such loss and deficiency therein and make good the amount of this trust.

Second I give, devise, and bequeath to my Wife for life my Farm on the South River, about 300 acres, with the crops, horses, cattle, implements of husbandry and other property thereon -- and also my Dwelling House and all my right, title, & interest in other houses and in all the lots of ground in the square comprehended by part of the State House Circle, North, Tabernacle, and Prince George Street and Maryland Avenue in the City of Annapolis together with all the rents, uses and profits thereof, and also my Library, pla[??], paintings, furniture, and all other of my personal property in the said dwelling and premises to be held by her during her life in trust nevertheless for the use and benefit of herself and our six younger children and for their maintenance, education and education [sic] and support as a home, residence, and provision for herself and them. My daughter Catherine W. Randall, however to have and enjoy the right of a home, board, and lodging in my dwelling as in my life-time, or, in lieu thereof at her election, to have an annual sum of four hundred dollars paid to her in quarterly installments by my executors or their survivors out of the residue of my personal estate, during her single life and the continuance of this trust by this second clause created. The rights of our six children in this last trust Estate shall cease and determine on their several marriages or on their attainment of twenty one years of age respectively which ever shall first happen. Should my wife die before this last

trust be vested, executed, or completed, then I give, devise, and bequeath to my three sons, John Wirt, Blanchard, and B. Alexander Randall their survivors, and survivors of them all this trust Estate in this second clause mentioned, to hold the same in trust nevertheless, to execute and complete this trust by this clause enabled. In case my wife and aid some deem it to be advisable and advantageous to my Estate to sell or lease my parts of the the square of ground aforesaid so that the same being thus sold or leased will not impair the convenient and comfortable enjoyment of my dwelling and premises, then they or the survivors of them are hereby authorized so to do, and to execute legal conveyance therefor, the proceeds of each sale and lease are to be paid over and applied according to the provisions of the trust by this clause of this will created.

Third I give, devise, and bequeath to my wife and three sons above named and to their survivors and survivors of them in full all the residue of my Estates, real and personal, given in trust by the second clause of this will after the execution and completion of the trust thereby executed in trust nevertheless with power and authority from time to time to make partition and distribution thereof among my wife and children living at the time of my death according to their respective legal rights, the issue of each of my children as may then have died to take among themselves equally their share their deceased parent if living wanted have taken and also with power and authority to sell and dispose of the same at private or public sale and convey the same to the purchasers in full and to pay the proceeds of such sale first to the satisfaction of my wife's dower on third therein and the residue thereof to divide equally among all my children and their issue as above stated in this clause of this will.

Fourth I will and direct that neither the property and advantages and rights given by the first and second clauses in this will to some of my children nor any gift of property or money made by me to any of them or which I may hereafter make to any of them, unless so stated by me expressly, shall be considered as an advancement nor shall it be required to be brought into hotchpot in the settlement of my Estate.

I hereby constitute and appoint my wife Elizabeth B. Randall and my three sons John Wirt Randall, Blanchard Randall, and B. Alexander Randall and the survivors and survivors of them, the Executors of my Last Will and Testament. Witness my hand and seal this seventh day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty.

Signed A. Randall {Seal}

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by Alexander Randall, the above named Testator as and for his Last will and Testament in our presence, who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set out hands as witnesses thereto.

signed G. A. Culver

H.C. Thompsen

J.W. Holland

L.G. Gasaway

[Copy of endorsement]

3rd January 1867
Provision for my younger children and Wife
10 June 1869
Changed the property
and
1st June 1879
changed it again

Copy

In consideration of natural love and affection and that m elder children have now all been educated and arrivedat maturity (except Agnes for ehose education I propose otherwise to provide) and alsothat I ave given to my Elder childen ten thousand dollars held in trust by their Uncles Henry A. Randall and William Wirt, in Bonds and Securities yet subject to my Life Estate in hem, I do hereby give to my Dear Wife Elizabeth B. Randall the following Bonds and Securities in my possession and which I do hereby hand over and deliver to her and put into her possession nemly:

5 Bonds of the Co. of Pickaway Ohio Nos 8, 9, 10, 61, & 72
5 do. Ross County Ohio Nos 88,89, 133, 271, & 273
5 do. State of Tennessee Nos 3454, 4267, 4275, 5739, & 5740
5 do. State of Missouri Nos 453, 456, 1657, 1796 & 1797
3 do. Boyle County Ky. Nos 16, 67, & 68
2 do. Mason County Ky. Nos 70 & 77

25 is number and each for one thousand dollars with coupon annexed thereto, to have hold and possess in trust nevertheless for the follwoing purposes to permit me to receive the interest and coupons thereon for my own use and benefirt exclusivelywith account & after my life in further trust As witness my hand and seal this twenty thior day of January in the year Eighteen hundred and Sixty seven.

Witness (signed) A. Randall {Seal}
(signed) J. Wirt Randall

I have received these bonds from my Husband
(signed) Elizabeth B. Randall

With the consent of my Wife and to the approbation of my family I sold the Missouri, Pickaway, and Ross County Bonds herein before described and invested their proceeds in what I consider a better security free from Taxes, the Maryland State Defense Loan, making it the same amount as the par note Fifteen Thousand Dollars issued to me Nos 168, 245, and 259. (Signed) A. Randall 10 June '69 (signed) Elizabeth Randall.

I have sold with the consent of my Wife and family the three Boyle County Bonds and the two Mason County Bonds in this Deed of trsut and substitutethe Mortgage Loans of three thousand dollars and two thousand dollars of mine to Samuel W. Dorsett and Augustus Hall and Mary his wife ...

I have since sold one of the Certificatyes of the Defense Loan, five thousand dollars of the above trust and will assign a mortgage in its place ...

I have since June 1879 sold another Defense Loan Certificate of \$5,000 to be replaced by another property ...

Having disposed of most of the property set apart for my Wife and Younger Children as stated in this paper I substitute the following prperty viz:

The Mortgage of A.B. Hagner & Wife on their Richmond property, they to pay the taxes for \$15,000.

My Gas Light Co. Stock and Farmers Bank Stock together making more or less \$10,000 \$25,000 [added together]

1st July 1879

signed A Randall {seal}

Suggestions as to the Disposition of Family Picture, etc. to be read by my Wife and Childfen after my death.

First To my son John

1. The portrait of his Grandfather & mother by Charles Willson Peale
2. The protrait- which is the original - of his Grandfather Wirt by Charles King
3. That of his Cousin John Randall Shaw
4. That of myself by Frank Mayer
5. The group painting of my children by Beebe.
6. The equestrian portrait of General Washington by Rembrandt Peale.
7. Photographs of his own father & mother 1st choice
8. Engraving of the Chornisher [?] Boys - representing his mother thought her three deceased boys.
9. The silver headed cane presented by his Uncle Admiral Goldsborough to me and all y diearies & old M.M.S. and Pepers - Ancient Records and Letters

Second To My Daughter Catherine W. Randall

1. The Minature of her mother - 1st selection
2. The minature of her Uncle and Aunt Knapp
3. Portrait of her Grandmother Randall by King
4. Photographs of her father & mother - 2nd choice
5. Photograph of her Grandfather Randall
6. Engraving of her Grandfather Wirt

Third To my Daughter Ellen R. Cheston

1. The Minature of her mother - 2nd selection
2. Engraving of her Grandfather Wirt
3. Photographs of her father & mother -
4. Minatuire of her Grandfather Wirt by Farley
5. Photograph of her Aunt Ellen
6. Painted photgraph of Bishop Odenheimer

Fourth To my Daughter Fannie R. McIlwaine

1. Minature of her Father by Saunders
2. Colored photgraph of her Aunt Fannie Hagner
3. Engraving of her Gradfather Wirt
4. Photographs of her father & mother
5. Crayon (original) of her Brother Alexander by Seager
6. The painted Apples by King, given to her mother

Fifth To my Daughter Agnes W. Randall

1. Miniature of her Grandmother Wirt by Saunders
2. Portrait of her Aunt Agnes, by King
3. Engraving of her Grandfather Wirt
4. Photographs of her father & mother

5. Crayon (copy) of her Brother Alexander by Seager
6. The exquisite diminished landscape given me by Mrs. Chas. Tierman, her mother's friend

Sixth To my Son Balnchard Randall

1. & 2. Portraits in pastel of his Father & Mother, Hallwig
3. Portrait of Gen'l. Washington said to be an original, by Trumbell
4. & 5. Photographs of his father & mother
6. Family at Prayers (Copper) "Coters Saturday Night"

Seventh To my son B. Alexander Randall

1. Portrait of his Father, by Bordley
2. Colored photograph of his Uncle Burton
3. Photographs of his father & mother
4. Painting of the Virgin & Savior - bought in Mexico by his Uncle Burton, given to me.
5. Colored photograph of his Cousin A.B. Hagner

Eighth To my Daughter Elizabeth B. Randall

1. Colored phtograph of her gRandmother Blanchard
2. Photograph pinting of her Mother
3. Photographs of his father & mother
4. Photograph of her Aunt Eliza
5. Photograph of the family on the porch.

Ninth Thomas Henry Randall My Son

1. & 2. Cabinet Portrait of his Uncle Thomas &
" Henry , by Wood.
3. Larger size of his Uncle Thomas
4. Photograph of his Uncle Henry
5. of his Father & Mother
6. Small cane presented by Comm. Voorhees.

Tenth Dabiel Richard, My Son

1. Portrai of Danial Delozia, Nephew of my Father from whom the first anial in the family was named.
2. Portrait of his Uncle Dr. Richard Randall, by King
3. Cabinet Painting of his Uncle Daniel, by Wood
4. Photographs of his father & mother
5. Swiss Shepard painting presented by his Uncle Danial
6. Ivory-headed cane, with Gold rim, marked with the name of his Uncle Daniel
7. My gold watch(formerly his Uncle Daniel's) & chain

Eleventh To my Son Wyatt William Randall

1. The colored photograph of his Uncle Wyatt
2. Photograph of his Uncle William

3. Photographs of his father & mother
4. Photograph of my Sisters, Brothers, & Self in one group, seven in number
5. Portrait of his cousin William H. Kerr

Twelfth To My Daughter Adele B. Randall

1. Photograph of her Aunt Tyler
2. Photographs of his father & mother
3. Photograph of my family on the porch
4. Daguerrotype (old) of her Father

Gold watches, etc. are to be purchased for all my children who have not received one from me or their mother or grandmother as a present from their father- To be selected by John and paid for out of my Estate.

Copies of papers foundwith, and explanatory of the Will as above

My Property - private views

July 1st 1879

The personal & household property I hold at this time I estimate as worth	\$100,000
I have given to my Wife this and my seven children for her life, though I have changed the investment, \$25,000	
I propose to add \$5,000	\$30,000
I propose to give to Each of my four Elder Daughters by my Will (John being otherwise provided for) \$5000 or transfer in my lifetime	\$20,000
Day expenses in settling the Estate and paying Debts	\$6,000
Leaving of personalty	
<u>\$44,000</u>	\$100,000
My Real Estate I estimate is worth	\$60,000
Dwelling & Lot in Annapolis given to Mrs. Randall for her life, use of self and her & my seven children	\$-----
Gave to John the House & Lot (I am erecting two-corner of State House Circle & North Street). His to be that on East side subject to a Mortgage he is to execute to me for balance. He will owe He to give up to me the Id frame office on N.E. Street, and the Lot it is built on on for its value if he pleases to do so.	\$-----
Leaving Real Estate	\$-----

6. Elizabeth Blanchard Randall Will - 1895

(MHS: MS. 2816 Philpot-Randall Family Papers, Box 5, Folder, Elizabeth Blanchard Randall : Will and Executors Account)

The Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth B. Randall who died July 9th 1895

I, Elizabeth B. Randall of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, being aware of the uncertainty of life, do make, publish, and declare the following to be my Last Will and Testament that is to say:

--

First I will and direct my executors herein named shall take from my Estate the sum of three thousand dollars, that being the amount delivered me from the Estate of my Mother, and I bequeath the same to my two daughters Elizabeth B. Randall and Adeline B. Randall to be equally divided between them, share and share alike.

Second I will and bequeath to my two daughters aforesaid, Elizabeth B. Randall and Adeline B. Randall, all my jewelry, clothing, and ornaments to be equally divided between them, share and share alike.

Third I will and bequeath to my seven children, viz: Blanchard Randall, Burton Alexander Randall, Elizabeth B. Randall, T. Henry Randall, Daniel R. Randall, Wyatt W. Randall, and Adeline B. Randall all my silver wedding presents, my books and pictures, specially given to me marked with my name - also my parlour ornaments and pieces of furniture, my private property; also the set of chamber furniture in the small front room of my dwelling house, which furniture was given to me by my mother - the same to be divided among my seven children by my Executors according to list of the articles in this clause mentioned, which list I have prepared to accompany this instrument and in which my wishes are expressed for their guidance in making division of said articles.

Fourth All the rest of the residue of my Estate of whatever description, real, personal, or mixed and whatever owned by me and hereafter acquired, the same consisting of property received by me from the Estate of my dear husband directly or indirectly I will bequeath and devise, after payment of my debts, to our twelve children, viz: Catherine W. Randall, J. Wirt Randall, Ellen R. Cheston, Fannie, N. McIlwaine, Abges W. Brune, Blanchard Randall, Burton Alexander Randall, Elizabeth B. Randall, T. Henry Randall, Daniel R. Randall, Wyatt W. Randall, and Adeline B. Randall to be equally divided among them by my executors, share and share alike.

In case of the death of any legatee or devisee named in the Will leaving children, before my death, it is my will that the children of said deceased legatee or devisee should take and divide equally among them the share such deceased parent should have taken under this Will had he or she survived me.

Lastly I hereby do constitute and appoint J. Wirt Randall and Blanchard Randall or the survivors of them to be Executor of this my Last Will and Testament, hereby revoking and annulling all previous Wills by me made ratifying and confirming this and none other to be my Last Will and Testament.

Witness my hand and seal this eleventh day of January Eighteen hundred and seventy

four.

Elizabeth B. Randall {Seal}

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the above named testatrix, Elizabeth B. Randall, on the day and year as above last written, as and for her Last Will and Testament, in our presence, who at her request in her presence and in the presence of each other have herunto subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

The words or the survivors of them being first interlined on the third page eight lines from thebottom

G.A. Culver
Harry C. Thompson
L.D Gassaway

Codicil No I Dec 13th, 1887 Since the execution of my above Will, I have become possessed of an individual one half interest in certain real estate upon Townsend Street in Baltimore City and I hereby will and devise the said moiety to my daughters Elizabeth B. and Adeline B. equally share and share alike, this to be in addirion to any other proerty devised to them in my Will. In case ths aid property be sold by me before my death, I give and bequaeth to my two daughters equally share and share alike, the amount for my Estate shall receive for my interest in the same. Witness my hand and seal this Dec 16, 1887. Eliz B. Randall

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the above named testatrix, Elizabeth B. Randall, as and for a codicil to her aforesaid Last Will and Testament on the day and year as above last written in our presence, who at her request in her presence and in the presence of each other have herunto subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

G.A. Culver
Harry C. Thompson
L.D. Gassaway

Codisil No. 2 Annapolis, March 20th, 1881. Wihing to secure for my single daughters a comfortable maintenance, I direct that after my death the property derived from my mother and aunt and amounting to \$5000 shall be eqaully divided between my daughters Elizabeth B. and Adeline B. before any other division of my estate is made.

Then if either Elizabeth or Adeline or both are unmarried at the time of my death I shall direct hat in case her share of her father's estate (now held by his executors) together with her twelfth part of my remaining estate does not altogether amount to \$7500 that that amount shall be made up out of my estate.

The residue shall be divided among my ten other children. My wish that each of these daughter if unmarried shal receive \$10,000 irrespective of anything theyr now own.

Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of March, 1891.

Eliz B. Randall {Seal}

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the above named testatrix, Elizabeth B. Randall, as and for a codicil to her aforesaid Last Will and Testament on the day and year as above last written in our presence, who at her request in her presence and in the presence of each other have herunto subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

G.A. Culver
L.D. Gassaway

APPENDIX B: 1995 PUBLIC PROGRAM REPORT

Final Narrative Report: Historical Archaeology and the Local Community: A Public Interpretation Program at the Bordley-Randall House Site.

Maryland Humanities Council Grant Number 316-R/304.

Mark P. Leone, Principal Investigator

Jean Russo, Project Coordinator

Christopher N. Matthews, Site Director

1. Give the name of the sponsoring organization, project title, grant number, and amount of the grant award.

The project was sponsored by Historic Annapolis Foundation. It was entitled: Historical Archaeology and the Local Community: A Public Interpretation Program at the Bordley-Randall House Site. \$7,760.00 was given as Grant No. 316-R/304.

2. List the dates and locations of project activities.

The project ran from June 26 - July 28, 1995. It was located at the Bordley-Randall archaeological site in Annapolis, Maryland.

3. What the nature of the audience (number, age, sex, background)?

1314 people visited the Bordley-Randall site over five weeks. 348 people took guided tours while 966 systematically toured the site on their own.

No quantitative data on age, sex, or background was recorded. However the site attracted a general audience. The majority of visitors were members of white families: usually two parents, small children, and very often grandparents. There were also several groups of elderly visitors. Many younger people, 20-35 years of age, came through the site alone or with co-workers on a break from their daily routines. Two groups of predominantly black elementary/junior high school children from the Annapolis area came, including Bertina Nick's Freedom School.

Of the 76 respondents 16 were from Annapolis, 16 from within 40 miles of Annapolis, and 44 from further away. The majority of those not from Annapolis were in town less than one day (21) or for a full day (19). This suggests that their visit to the public program at Bordley-Randall site was a significant part of their day, and perhaps the principle reason for their coming to Annapolis.

4. Briefly describe the project and its activities.

From June 26 to July 28, 1995 excavations at the Bordley-Randall house on State Circle in Annapolis were open to all, free, with a tour of the archaeology provided by an archaeologist. The tour circled this famous 18th-century house in the heart of Annapolis. The tour was used to explain how archaeology is done, the research questions being asked of the house and landscape, and results to date from three seasons of archaeological research.

Visitors spent about twenty minutes being presented with information on the chronology of the house, the transformation of its extensive landscape environment, and the local contexts which influenced the interpretation of the past.

Each tour viewed active archaeological excavations, while on the tour each person viewed six permanent placard descriptions of the issues being investigated at the site. At the end

each person received a special brochure which recapitulated the essential elements of the program. At this point there was open-ended time to discuss issues with the working archaeologists.

5. Assess the quality of the humanities content. How central to the discussion were the comments made by humanities scholars? Was there interaction between humanities scholars and the general public?

The description and explanation of the archaeology at the Bordley-Randall site was offered only by archaeologists, either professionals or well-rehearsed undergraduate majors in anthropology. No docents or avocational archaeologists gave tours. The disciplinary content of the tour was archaeology, anthropology, and landscape architecture. Neither the discipline of history nor the practice of genealogy were discussed. With regard to archaeology, the content included the formulation of problems, techniques for excavation, laboratory analyses, and tentative interpretations. Tours stressed a dialogue between visitor and professional that was based on the initial capacity of the tour to provide enough information to empower the visitor to challenge what was being said.

One of the aims of the tour was to show that historical materials are subject to varying interpretation depending on local political and economic circumstances. It was assumed, although never said in the tour, that archaeological truth is a function of interpretative circumstances mixed with data from the ground.

The public program would not have existed without professionals in historical archaeology who were well-trained in (1) the issues facing the field currently, (2) establishing research questions, and (3) the scholarship which declares a high value for the knowledge and power created by discourse between professionals and interested others.

The very basis for the public presentation of humanistic knowledge was the interaction between archaeologist, visitor, and the newest material made available through on going excavations. There was no passive interaction between exhibit and viewer, except for those who walked onto the site and read the placards. Even for those who walked on and did not take the tour, but only wandered around, there was always an archaeologist available for discussion, even at lunchtime.

6. List the names and disciplines of participating scholars.

* Mark P. Leone (Project Coordinator), Professor of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park

* Jean Russo (Project Supervisor), Director of Education, Historic Annapolis Foundation, Inc.

* Christopher N. Matthews (Site Director), Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University

Tour Guides (Archaeology In Annapolis Field School Students and volunteers):

Brian Bartel (Oberlin College)

Joel Tyberg (UMCP)

Gary Melancon (UMCP)

Les Graves (UMCP)

Brian Miller (New York University)

Jennifer Goldberg (UMCP)
Elizabeth West (UMCP)

7. Were there any speakers who were particularly effective? Please list the names of speakers you would recommend for other humanities programs.

Not applicable

8. Describe the audience response to the project. If you distributed an audience questionnaire, please summarize the findings.

During the five weeks that the site was open to the public, a total of 1314 people visited. 348 of these took a guided tour. The remainder either walked-through following a self-guided tour, using placards which gave the outline of the guided tour, or chose to approach archaeologists while they were excavating to ask questions.

Of the 348 who took the guided tour, 76 (22%) at least partially filled-out a standardized written evaluation of the tour. A copy of this evaluation is attached denoting the number of responses to each question. The lengthier questions will be summarized here. The overwhelming majority found the tour clear. Most found that it was about right in terms of detail, but a few found it not detailed enough. We believe the tour was successful in teaching the essence of archaeological research so that all visitors left with at least a somewhat better understanding of how archaeology is relevant.

The tour focused on the articulation of past and present in the construction of Annapolis' identity since the 1850's, especially in the last 40 years. We aimed to demonstrate how historical knowledge was called upon to serve contemporary needs in both the distant and recent past, as well as in contemporary Annapolis during the controversial repaving of Main Street. The tour demonstrated that the public debate over the costs and benefits of repaving Main Street was part of the identity of Annapolis, as well as any historic district which acts both as a contemporary city and an outdoor history museum. We hoped to encourage an awareness of the way the past is displayed and explained in the present, and that controversies are part of the healthy expression of public concerns over the needs and desires of the community. We explained that the past is part of the fabric of contemporary Annapolis because Annapolitans have actively strived to make it that way.

Summary of questionnaire:

QUESTION #1: What connection do you see between the archaeology of this site and life in Annapolis today?

The presentation of archaeology was important to many people. They enjoyed seeing it. However, the deeper levels this question was trying to explore were most often missed as many people saw the point of the question to be an attempt to draw out statements about the visitors awareness of the importance of archaeology and historic preservation. Statements concerning a commitment to sharing the past with future generations through the recovery of archaeological data and the preservation of historic buildings were typical. For example, one response states,

"More archaeology needs to be done before more building etc. destroys the sites."

A very large number of people seem to have heard our message but turned it over in their head in a way that made them feel "the more things change, the more they stay the same." We believe our tour may have led them to think this way. We did assert that Annapolis has been struggling with its identity and the role of its history for 150 years. This idea, combined with the fact that preservation in part attempts to keep things the same, may have led people to believe that this was our message.

There were some responses which indicate that an awareness of what we were trying to impart about the dilemma of preservation and modernization as integral to contemporary and past Annapolis. Some people stated they recognized from the tour the problems that Annapolis encounters when it "makes changes to update the city." Others took from the tour an acknowledgement of the attempt made by Annapolitans to "keep the old style appearance," or that "Annapolis has done a great job of keeping its 'historic flavor' in buildings, streets, etc." One respondent went so far as to suggest the tour "exemplifies the angst between history and modernization." All of these comments suggest that some people recognize the active nature of historical research, and thus the possible influences of contemporary issues on historical interpretations.

The most significant responses to this question show a full awareness of that the construction of the past has an active place in shaping contemporary issues in Annapolis. For example,

- * "What is historic in the face of change?"
- * "Again, revisit the past to improve the future, e.g. [Alexander] Randall."
- * "Parallels of preserving [the] old while moving forwards, obviously an important but under-recognized prop."

These responses acknowledge our point that the citation of history needs to be contextualized and seen as a part of the social and political motivations of those citing it. This demonstrates a high degree of success in meeting this goal of the program.

QUESTION #2: What role do you think historic preservation has to play in modernizing Annapolis?

Responses to our question about the role of historic preservation in the modernization of Annapolis suggest two patterns. On the one hand, several individuals seem to have either learned on our tour (or were expressing a thought they already were aware of) that historic preservation is important simply because it preserves. Several enjoyed the way contemporary Annapolis looked and stated that the work of preservationists was essential to the maintenance of the city's "character and basic charm." A deeper level of awareness is expressed by those who felt that the objects and stories from the past need to be maintained so that the lessons they teach will always be at hand in places like Annapolis, Williamsburg, Mannassas, etc. A typical response is "I believe it is necessary to preserve our history in order to learn from it." These people basically assert that historic preservation is essential to the modernization of Annapolis. One respondent very concisely stated, "[Historic Preservation] should be the cornerstone" of

modernization. This suggests that the majority of visitors (35 out of 47 respondents to this question), support the concept of preservation, and are aware that people actively work at preservation, and that the work is highly politicized. However, it does not demonstrate that these people were aware of the debates over the construction of the knowledge about the past, and how this too is highly politicized.

A second group seemed to grasp the content of our tour more in the way we intended. The essence of these responses is the awareness of the contrasting notions of preservation and modernization and how these contemporary concerns affect Annapolis. These responses include:

- * "Modernization of Annapolis can only destroy the past. It is very nearly impossible for the two to live together"
- * "Making sure that modernization is somewhat congruent with the past"
- * "Will help in the restoration and preservation of the old while making room for the new in harmony"
- * "It is essential that this place be preserved . . . our country's roots are here. It is essential that we keep Annapolis livable . . . we live here"

Some were also very explicit concerning the role of preservation in the economic success of Annapolis as a city.

- * "More tourist dollars"
- * "Significant. Discover [the] historical past and market it as an attraction"
- * "Essential - City's identity and economic base inextricably linked"

A fascinating response to this question was offered by an Annapolitan whose insight corresponds with our goals exactly:

- * "it seems to be a fairly typical 'piece of Annapolis'."

Though none of the responses reveals a full understanding of how the nature of the dilemma caused by preservation vs. modernization affects the construction of local identities, the second group makes it clear that they are aware of the dilemma. Their awareness will enlighten them in their consideration of the debates spawned by preservation nationwide. This marks a success for the program.

QUESTION #3: What did you learn about archaeology that you did not know before?

The majority of these responses focused on the details of archaeological techniques such as stratigraphy, dating methods, the site grid, the tools, and the record-keeping. The fact that one response states "I saw first hand what I always wanted to do" demonstrates the effectiveness of showing how archaeology is done rather than just the results of the excavations. Our hope that the demonstration of archaeological techniques would help people to see how we do our work at the research level was captured by at least one visitor who stated that he learned "more about

how conclusions can be drawn about the past." This again meets one of our goals.

QUESTION #4: What would you like to see in future tours?

Here the overwhelming majority of statements focus on either a desire to see artifacts or to see the inside of the house. These are of the kind of requests made at all of Archaeology In Annapolis' public programs over the years. Other responses include a desire to hear more about the history of the site and Annapolis, and to hear more explanation of the archaeology. These also were common responses at previous public programs.

Overall, the responses to the questionnaire suggests a clear attention to the subject matter of the tour. Beyond the questionnaire impressions can be drawn from our presence at the site and our discussions with visitors during and after the tours. Visitors appreciated having the processes of archaeological knowledge production presented in this manner. They enjoyed having the opportunity to observe a dig while it was happening, and then to have all the techniques being employed and the ideas being explored explained. Our goal to provide a forum where the archaeological interpretation unfolds in front of the visitor so that she/he may have the ability to challenge the interpretation worked very well. Many immediately demanded clarification of the stratigraphic relationships and the meaning of certain deposits which we highlighted in our excavation. And in their questions they easily employed the language of archaeology, thereby making the discussion profitable for both the visitor and the archaeologist. It is fair to say that each learned from the other.

Probably the most successful part of the tour was at the end when several of the lines of evidence for the argument being presented were tied together. Drawing from the organization of the tour where the visitor learned the development of the house and its landscape from the 18th century to the present, as the argument was based on pictorial, historical, architectural, and especially archaeological evidence, the process of knowledge production was laid out for the visitor to consider. The final point of the tour was to consider the archaeological argument pertaining to the actions of Alexander Randall as informing us about the current situation in Annapolis concerning the dilemma of preservation and, then, historical knowledge in relation to the need to stay modern. Here the response was always favorable. Some of the thoughts of the tour groups were recorded by the guides at the end of the tour in the log book. Many of the groups engaged the guides about details brought up in the tour concerning the lives of the site's inhabitants. And we were encouraged when a good number of groups engaged the guides with comments such as:

- * "I've seen the same thing in Philadelphia, copying other houses."
- * "Which of the row-houses along the side of the block date to the 1859 renovation?"
- * "Several of the trees here are not native to this part of Maryland, bringing them here must have been expensive."

Each of these statements are parts of discussions held between guides and visitors. They each inform us that the tour opened up a discussion which focused on seeing things, learning from them, and incorporating them into thoughts on which the tour was focused: architecture, landscape, historical interpretations, and the agency of individuals in the past and the present.

Overall, the evaluations show that the humanistic point of the tour was sometimes obscured by previous conceptions or by our inability to communicate successfully. However, often enough a communication was achieved where dialogue as opposed to monologue occurred and the enhancement of the visitor's awareness of the processes of knowledge production was acknowledged.

9. How did the project differ from what was proposed in the approved grant application?

The actual structure of the project differed in no substantial way from what was proposed. However, as a result of a substantial cut by the Council in the proposed budget, we used far less consultant expertise for site advertisement. Leone, who had worked with Philip Arnault for many years, and who had trained George Logan, designed the site presentation and the advertising, both what was printed and that involving newspapers and television. He did not know how to compensate for having chosen a site to open to the public which was slightly off the main tourist route in the city. He could not generalize from his experience with a media expert to the specific needs of the Bordley-Randall location. We do not recommend that such an economy be made again.

Also as a result of budget cuts, tour times were changed from morning and afternoon to afternoon exclusively. This reduced the number of guided tours by half from what was intended. The site remained open in the mornings, but only to self-guided tours.

10. How did the project meet your goals? How did it fall short of the goals you set for it?

The goals of the public program centered around the presentation of findings at the Bordley-Randall site in the context of Annapolis' local awareness of its historical identity. In the year prior to the public program, Annapolis' Main Street came to the center of popular attention because of a proposal to modernize the street to meet the current needs of residents and merchants (i.e. smoothing the surface and widening the sidewalks). As a result, the city, as a community and a historic place, openly discussed the value of historic preservation to the local economy and culture. The issue was to what extent should the historic integrity of Main Street be preserved given the extra costs involved in renovation, versus making the street over again in a modern manner.

The public program aimed to contextualize our research at the Bordley-Randall site in a way that would encourage visitors to participate in the construction of historic significance, and therefore of historical knowledge. Our tour introduced this dialogue by describing how the house's second major owner, Alexander Randall (1803-1881), did the very same thing that was happening at Main Street through landscape and architectural designs which clearly cited Annapolis' past. We emphasized that the way the house and landscape look today are the result of Randall's active pursuit of a space which he felt would help to define Annapolis as ancient

and permanent. At the same time the tour demonstrated how Randall was also a leader in the effort to modernize the city through the initiation of the installation of municipal water and gas utilities. It was our goal to show that the dilemma experienced by Annapolitans in 1994-95, concerning historic preservation and local identity was an old one, perhaps as old as the city itself.

With these goals in mind we planned to attract the residents of the city to the Bordley-Randall site, show them our research, and enter into a dialogue which promoted an awareness of the contexts in which the debates over the town's identity lay. Our work, we hoped, would show the intellectual and social basis for this identity. The dialogue, we hoped, would promote the communication of a sense of the value and place of historic preservation, archaeology, and the humanities in contemporary Annapolis.

In the end, we are only partially satisfied that the content of the tour met our goals in terms of the message. We believe that the tour suffered because it presented too much information. Our message was a complex one asking visitors to consider seriously issues relating to politics, economics, and intellectual activities, and at the same time to learn the basic techniques of archaeology and the historical development of this particular property. In all, the content was coherent, but likely overloaded for such a brief tour. To our satisfaction we did inspire not only written comments concerning our thoughts, but also extensive discussion after the tour's completion. The space at the end was left open for questions and comments, and frequently the details of the arguments during the tour were clarified. Responses were common which demonstrated an engagement with the ideas during these interludes, as the above summary of the questionnaires shows.

We are also less than satisfied that our audience was the one we hoped to reach. It is clear from the questionnaires that we attracted too few Annapolitans to the site to meet our goals. It is clear that we cannot be certain that the many anonymous walk-on visitors were not Annapolitan, although many of them were. The lack of our ability to attract more local residents is in part blamed on the struggles we had with publicity. Newspaper articles, sandwich boards, and television reports were all aimed at those living in or near Annapolis. However, they should have been produced earlier than they were in order to create an awareness before the site was open. With the additional support of a professional consultant we are sure we could have spread the word more successfully.

11. What changes would you recommend in content, format, or publicity?

Because of the extensive budget cuts, we depended upon Leone's experience with past public programs based on archaeology to design appropriate publicity. We used a banner, a brochure located in Annapolis' visitor's center and in two of Historic Annapolis Foundation's tourist attractions, sandwich boards, and articles in the Evening Capital and the Arundel Sun - the Baltimore Sun's local edition.

We believe we would have been more successful in delivering the message more compellingly and to greater numbers had we been able to hire a media consultant, like Philip Arnoult. We don't know his current rate, but feel in retrospect we should have hired him.

12. Did the program offer an objective and balanced exploration of the topic?

The archaeological site tour offered an exploration of archaeological thought in the context of both a dialogue and an evaluation form. Based on verbal interchanges, some of which were recorded immediately after they were said at the site, and on a careful reading of the 70 evaluation forms, we feel the method of presentation was balanced. We note especially that among our respondents nor among the two newspaper and two television reporters there were there any serious complaints about objective or balanced presentations.

13. What additional activities occurred as a result of your project? (awards, further distribution, replication by another organization, publications, other)

Newspaper and television coverage, which included invitations to visit the site was extensive. An extensive article appeared in the Arundel Sun edition of the Baltimore Sun on June 26. The Evening Capital published an excellent description of the open site on June 23.

Working through the Public Information Office of the University of Maryland, College Park, we sent out an information sheet to many local television stations. Channel 45 Baltimore, produced 2 minutes on the open excavations at the close of the evening news on Friday, July 14, 1995. Maryland Public Television, Channel 22, produced 2 minutes on the Bordley-Randall excavations at the end of its evening news on Friday, July 21, 1995. While this news coverage was completely positive, accurate and highly informative, we cannot tell whether such exposure increased public visitation. Because the coverage was so well-intended, the message of the tour was virtually the same as though a visitor were on the site. Although the message was quite condensed through newsprint and television, we did manage to direct the stories to news about the tour, and not about small aspects of the excavation. We regard this as a significant accomplishment.

Twelve African-American youngsters visited the site on Sat. July 15 for an hour and were given a special tour by Matthews. The group was led by Ms. Bertina Nick who was in charge of a summer science program for African-American children in Annapolis. Project members have worked with Ms. Nick before when incorporating African-American historical archaeology into the Kunta Kinte Heritage Festival in Annapolis. We invited Ms. Nick to include the Maryland Humanities Council sponsored tour in her summer curriculum because an explicit part of the tour involved African-American historical archaeology and because standard school programs do not explain the fundamentals of archaeological science. The tour was quite successful and required that we open the site on a Saturday morning.

14. Please comment on your experience with the Maryland Humanities Council, relative to mission and program areas, administrative procedures, responsiveness of staff, and reporting requirements.

Our dealings with the MHC were smooth and successful. We regret that the Council cut the grant's budget. But once that decision was communicated to us, we received the highest level of straight forward cooperation from the staff's financial officer. Of course, we continue to have the highest regard for the Council and the very responsive way its staff, from the Director on,

runs the organization.

Bordley-Randall Site Public Program

1995

Placard Texts

1. Why We Dig.

You are looking at one of the oldest houses in Annapolis. But we don't know how old. You are looking at one of the greatest houses in Annapolis. But we don't know why it is so hard to see. You are looking at one of the most altered houses in Annapolis. But we don't know why it has been so changed.

We call these research questions. We hope to answer them with archaeological work. The questions come from Philip and Susan Dodds, the owners of this house, called the Bordley-Randall House. And they come from Christopher Matthews, a graduate student in Anthropology at Columbia University who is doing research on the material culture of Annapolis for his dissertation.

Our hunch to explain why this house has changed so much and why we know so little about it is that it is just like the rest of historic Annapolis. It changes a lot so that it can appear to stay the same. We just can't see the process.

2. How We Dig.

We layout a grid of five foot squares over the whole space we want to explore and we call this space the archaeological site. The grid allows us to measure in everything on and below the ground with reference to a single point. The grid is made up of squares. We dig a square at a time. We dig it stratigraphically, that is to say we find the levels that occur in the ground and collect all of the artifacts we discover by observing what level everything comes from.

We dig with shovels, trowels, and whatever else seems appropriate to getting the job done depending on how important or complicated the material is. We record everything we find. We draw a map at the beginning of every level and we photograph every level and feature. A feature is a garbage pit, a hole left by a post, or a buried foundation.

All the artifacts we find together in a level or feature are put into a paper bag. The bag is marked with numbers a letters that identify the spot where the artifacts were found. After the artifacts are washed in the laboratory those letters and numbers, called a provenience, are written on each artifact so that we will always know where they came from in the ground.

3. The House.

This house has been changed a great deal over the years. It was first built by Thomas Bordley in the 1710's. Or so we are told. By the 1720's it had five parts, a central block, two wings, and the intervening hyphens. Although they were altered in the 1850's and later, this is still the way the house looks. But after 1860 the house became bigger, taller, was doubled in volume, and given a

classical appearance.

Charles Willson Peale, a famous Maryland artist, drew a picture of the house as it might have appeared from the state house dome in 1789. The house was open to public view, had no obvious landscape like trees or a formal garden, and appears to have been readily accessible from State Circle. From 1860 to today, the house's landscape has been arranged to conceal it from public view with great trees, arranged symmetrically in a broad lawn cut by a curving driveway.

4. What We Have Found.

You are in the kitchen yard . The yard is filled with garbage, broken dishes, discarded bones, pieces of fine chinaware, and crockery. Everything that came out of the kitchen is associated with a rich family who had a staff of slaves, and later, free African Americans. So, we know from our work here in 1993 and 1994 that there are expensive items that were used and broken here as well as material like a pierced shell, which would have been worn by an African American.

But there's much more than food remains here. The garbage goes down at least four feet. Four feet of garbage! Mixed in and between are the broken pieces of two large demolished buildings. Somebody tore these buildings down and heaped up all this garbage in order to build up this ground all around the front and side of his house to reshape the layout of the land. We're not sure when and we don't know why. We just know that nobody knew this before.

6. The Back Yard.

Here you can see this house as it was meant to be seen after 1850. But you are not looking at anything that was here in 1750. This is the space few Annapolitans ever get to see and yet it is one of the most important statements built in architecture that Alexander Randall made. He duplicated the facade of Acton place which still stands on Franklin Street. You are looking at it now with its twin pediments and balanced proportions. The yard is surrounded by colonial style peaked roofs just like the front yard is. Instead of building Victorian additions and a Victorian house for his children, Randall built in an earlier style which connected him and his family to the patriotic era when Annapolis played an important role in national independence.

Randall rebuilt this house dramatically. He expanded it, modernized it, piped in water, and brought it completely up to date. But he covered all of the changes up in a patriotic facade. This is exactly what Annapolis is doing on Main Street now and has been doing with historic preservation since the 1950's. It modernizes, expands, replaces aging utilities, and tries to compete with all other cities by being up to date. But to preserve its heritage, which is a major source of its pride and income it wraps all of the changes in the facade of the past. This is a natural process. But the process always involves the conflict between continual technological change and continual renewal of historic materials. But there probably is no such thing as renewed historic materials.

APPENDIX C: LEVEL AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Area 1A

Unit: N5 W15

Level A was a 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam. It was the soil between and immediately below bricks. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.44/0.12 AD to 0.29AD/0.05BD.

Level B was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand. The level was a sand fill laid in to elevate and level the brick surface. The TPQ for Level B is 1950. Depth ranged from 0.27AD/0.05BD to 0.22BD/0.49BD.

Level C was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. It was a very thin level which was arbitrarily stopped. Excavation was stopped when the stone on surface was identified with an east to west mortar line, identified as F107a. This marks a former surface beneath (see Level D). The TPQ for Level C is 1840. Depth ranged from 0.22/0.49 BD to 0.22/0.52 BD.

Feature 107 was mortar and crushed shell. It was a line of mortar running east-west across the unit about 1.0' to 1.5' south of east wing foundation. It is interpreted as a dripline because it lines up with the present gutter/roof line. The TPQ for Feature 107 is 1780. The depth ranged from 0.27/0.32 BD to 0.40/0.58 BD.

Level D was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. It was the last exposed surface prior to the brick walkway. It was very hard and clean with yard scatter size and type artifacts. The level was stopped when a noticeably darker stain was found on the south 1/2 of the unit. Possibly a thin lens of fireplace residue, this stain was also defined as having a greater artifact concentration and was taken out as E. The TPQ for Level D is 1780. The depth ranged from 0.22/0.52 BD to 0.52/0.90 BD.

Level E was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy clay loam. It was only in the South 1/2 of unit. It was interpreted as a very dark lens of fireplace residue. The TPQ for Level E is 1762. The depth ranged from 0.52/0.90 BD to an unknown.

Level F was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay loam. This level was a continuation of Level D. It was hardish clay with yard scatter type artifacts. The level was closed with definition of Feature 119. The TPQ for Level F is 1762. The depth ranged from 0.52/0.89 BD to 0.89/1.16 BD.

Feature 119 was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loamy sand. The feature was a mound of construction debris in the center of unit. It was excavated and determined to be a part of the level below. It was stopped arbitrarily when this was determined to be the case. The TPQ for Feature 119 is 1748. The depth ranged from 0.96 BD to 1.16 BD.

Level G was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand. It was a continuation of Level F. It was defined in profile of F119 as only going about 1/10 to 2/10*s further along. The TPQ for Level

G is 1762. The depth ranged from 0.87/1.16 BD to 1.25/2.07.

Level H was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loamy sand with a great deal of mortar and plaster. It was a destruction fill. There was interior plaster (with split lathe impressions), mortar, and brick fragments. There were few artifacts. It was very deep with definite slope down away from the house. The TPQ for Level H is 1748. The depth ranged from 1.23/2.07 to 1.99/2.60 BD.

Level I was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loam. It was kitchen refuse fill. There was a great deal of bone and 16 total artifact bags in this level. There was a nice sample of kitchen wares and faunal materials. Stopped the level arbitrarily with F124. The TPQ was 1748, and the depth ranged from 2.60/1.99 BD to 3.29/2.59 BD.

Feature 124 was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand. It was a concentration of bricks in the northeast portion of the unit. It was possibly an area under where a stairwell was and therefore was covered while the rest of the unit was out in the open, thus explaining the accumulation of debris in this location. The TPQ for Feature 124 is 1715. The depth ranged from 2.93/2.65 BD to 3.26/3.01 BD.

Level J was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loam. It was a continuation of Level I and only excavated in the South 1/3 of the unit, the rest of the unit was excavated as Feature 124. The TPQ was 1748, and the depth ranged from 3.09/2.98 BD to 5.18/3.06 BD.

Level K was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was only under J and thus not where Feature 124 was (i.e. NW corner and South 1/3 of unit). It was a thin level which was stopped with definition of Feature 125. The TPQ for Level JK is 1715. The depth ranged from 3.26/2.98 BD to 3.31/3.03 BD.

Feature 125 was a 5YR 3/4 dark brown clay loam. It was a rodent run along the north wall adjacent to the kitchen wing foundation. The TPQ for Feature 125 is 1715. The depth ranged from 3.12 BD to 3.39 BD.

Level L was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam. It was a part of the former surface prior to the fill characterized by yard scatter with 18th-century materials. It stopped with a change to a redder soil. The TPQ for Level L is 1715. The depth ranged from 3.31/3.06 BD to 3.69/3.43 BD.

Level M was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sand. It was believed to be sterile subsoil but for a rodent run, Feature 126, and artifacts displaced by roots. The TPQ for Level M is 1700. The depth ranged from 3.69/3.43 BD to 3.78/3.67 BD.

Feature 126 was a 7.5YR3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a rodent run under the wing foundation along the north wall of the unit. The TPQ for Feature 126 is 1700. The depth ranged from 3.65 BD to 3.78 BD.

Level N was a 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was misinterpreted as sterile subsoil. It is now believed that Level N is the same fill soil identified as Level N in Trench 10. The depth ranged from 3.78/3.67 BD to 4.69/4.50 BD.

Unit: N15 W15 South Extension

Level A was a 7.5YR strong brown sand. It was a sandfill laid in to support the brick patio with 20th-century associations. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The depth ranged to 0.43/0.62 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It was a mixed fill level, likely also part of the walkway construction mixed with earlier surface. The TPQ for Level B is 1840. The depth ranged from 0.43/0.62 BD to 0.92/0.93 BD.

Level C was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of the former 19th century surface and the orangey, sand fill below. The TPQ for Level C is 1820. The depth ranged from 0.92/0.93 BD to 1.00/1.82 BD.

Level D was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand with inclusions. It was a fill consisting of bricks, plaster, and mortar. It was the same as N5 W15, Level H. It had very large chunks of plaster and bricks with lots of powdery debris. The TPQ for Level D is 1748. The depth ranged from 1.80/1.82 BD to 2.46/2.65 BD.

Level E was a 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown loam. It was a dark, rich soil filled with an abundance of faunal remains in bone and oyster. This is a continuation of N5 W15, Level I. The TPQ for Level E is 1748. The depth ranged from 2.46/2.65 BD to 3.05/3.39 BD.

Level F was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown gritty sand. It was the remnant of an early 18th-century surface. A very thin deposit is indicative of a surface scattering. The soil was also mottled and smeared like some soils found in S10W3, and TR. 10. The TPQ for Level F is 1715. The depth ranged from 3.05/3.39 BD to ?? BD.

Level G was a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown loamy sand. It was a loose sand fill, associated with the re-landscaping of the site in the early 18th century. The soil had brick and mortar inclusions. The TPQ for Level G is 1715. The depth ranged from ?? BD to 3.38/3.55 BD.

Level H was a 10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam. It was a slightly darker soil. It could be lumped with Level G according to field records. Excavators note an increased amount of artifacts. The TPQ for Level H is 1715. The depth ranged from 3.38/3.55 BD to 3.74/3.90 BD.

Feature 220 was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a charcoal concentration in east half of the unit. It is interpreted as a fireplace dump. The TPQ for Feature 220 is 1700. It was intrusive into I. The depth ranged from 3.58/3.70 BD to 3.72/3.96 BD.

Level I was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loamy sand. It was misinterpreted as sterile subsoil. It is now believed that Level I is the same fill soil identified as Level N in Trench 10. The depth ranged from 3.67/3.96 Bd to 4.21/4.49 BD.

Unit: N5 W15 South Extension Trench

Level A was a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loam. It was a deep topsoil of the present day herb garden. It has a 20th-century association. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.09/0.39 BD to .09/.34 BD.

Level B was a 2.5YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand of mixed soil. It was composed of clay, sand, and leftover topsoil. It was also very rich in artifacts. This level is a fill soil laid in to build up garden area. It has mixed 18th- to 20th-century artifacts. The TPQ for Level B is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.09/0.34 BD to 1.02/1.27 BD.

Level C was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red loamy sand. It was a sandy soil found only the in north three feet of the trench (distinguished by the soil color/texture from Level D). It was the same soil as that found over the top of the deep fill in adjacent units to the north and is interpreted as a former surface. Level C was excavated to 5/10ths and stopped. The TPQ for Level C is 1795. The depth ranged from 1.09/1.27 BD to 1.53/1.09.

Level D was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red loam. It was a sand fill with clay inclusions. The TPQ for Level D is 1762. The depth ranged from 1.02/1.27 BD to 1.86/2.05 BD.

Feature 230 was a 5YR 4/4 reddish brown loamy sand. It was a pipe trench with 1" copper pipe running east-west across the trench. It was likely a water conduit for old fountains. The excavated soil comes from a trench dug for this pipe. The pipe trench is intrusive into D. There were no diagnostic artifacts associated with Feature 230. The depth ranged from 1.32/1.40 BD to 1.47/1.63 BD.

Level E was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish sandy loam. It was a wet sand fill over the level of construction debris. It was located only in the north 1.0 to 1.5 feet of the unit. It was continuous with the level identified in N5W5 South Extension, Level C. The TPQ for Level E is 1746. The depth ranged from 1.84 BD to 2.35 BD.

Level F was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red loamy sand. It was an orangey sand fill associated with the raising of the ground surface. Perhaps this level was part of a slope management/extension of TR. 10 L. The TPQ for Level F is 1746. The depth ranged from 1.82/2.24 BD to 2.22/3.21 BD.

Level G was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong dark brown sandy clay loam. It was a clay inclusion identified in the south end of the trench. It was undercut by the soil that was identified as Level F. It helps to recognize those levels as fill-- C through G --laid over large deposits of construction debris (Level H). The TPQ for Level G is 1748. The depth ranged from 2.15 BD to 2.68 BD.

Level H was a 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a brick, mortar, and rubble fill level. It was continuous with levels identified in adjacent units to the north. Level H runs the length of the trench. There were lots of slipware found in this fill and the sherds have been mended into a plate. Level H thins out in the south end. The TPQ for Level H is 1748. The depth ranged from 2.22/3.26 BD to 3.14/4.05 BD.

Level I was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The organic deposit is continuous with N15W15/N5W15 S. Ext. The level is rich in oyster and other faunal remains. Level I, like Level H, thins out in the south end. The TPQ for Level I is 1748. The depth ranged from 3.14/4.25 BD to 3.43/4.16 BD.

Level J was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. This was the 18th century surface underlying the significant fill. The level was an organey soil which is tied to similar deposits in adjacent units. The TPQ for Level J is 1715. The depth ranged from 3.43/4.16 BD to 3.99/4.59 BD.

Level K was a 2.5YR 4/6 red sandy loam. It was misinterpreted as sterile subsoil. It is now believed that Level I is the same fill soil identified as Level N in Trench 10. The depth ranged from 3.99/4.59 to 4.22/4.59.

Unit: Trench 10

Level A was a 5YR 2.5/1 black loamy sand. This level was a mixed fill soil with artifacts dating from the 18th to the 20th century. It was possibly associated with garden construction during the Weems occupation. Level A is only in the southern 2/3 of the unit. A slope was followed to the south end. This level ranged from 1.10/1.33 BD to 1.18/1.99 BD. The TPQ for Level A is 1950.

Level B was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was garden soil with a 20th-century association. Level B is only in northern 1/3 of the unit in the area below an existing herb garden. See N5 W15 South Extension Trench Level A for comparison. This level ranged from 1.15/1.29 BD to 1.31/1.76 BD. The TPQ is 1950.

Feature 269 was a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. The feature was the uppermost level of an intrusion which cut into the most recent slope. The reason for this intrusion is unknown, but it was large and extended out of Trench 10 to the east, but not all the way into S10W3. It was only identified in the eastern half of Trench 10. We hypothesize that it was some sort of pit, but venture no further description. The depth ranged from 1.57/1.94 BD to 2.01/2.17 BD. The TPQ for Feature 269 is 1850.

Level C was a 5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam. It was a clean fill soil in the north end of the trench. It appears to be able to be joined with level E as fill used to extend the slope. The slope soil is identified as Level F. This level ranged from 1.67/1.99 Bd to 2.25/2.69 BD. The TPQ for Level C is 1820.

Level D was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was a fill soil associated with Feature 269. Level D was excavated as both the soil along the west wall and the soil under Feature 269. This seems to be mixing two soil types, but it was done anyhow. Level D was stopped when a lighter color soil was identified. The distinction between the north and south end of the unit by a sharp line continues. The depth ranged from 2.00/2.22 BD to 2.44/2.59 BD. The TPQ for Level D is 1790.

Level E was a 5YR 4/4 reddish brown loamy sand. This level was a fill soil associated with Level C. It was distinguished because of a greater concentration of worm and root holes and a greater concentration of debris (mortar and brick). The depth ranged from 2.19/2.39 BD to 3.48/3.69 BD. The TPQ for Level E is 1845.

Level F was a 2.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand. It was a very clean soil at the far north end of the trench. It was probably a very clean soil used to build up a slope in the front of the house. Level F had no diagnostic artifacts. The depth ranged from 2.39/2.69 to 3.32/3.71 BD.

Level G was a 5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. The level was identified under Level D as a lighter colored continuation of the pit filling. A 1773 coin was recovered in this fill, but it appears out of context. Level G had no real characteristics, only the lighter soil between Levels D and I. The depth ranged from 2.44/2.59 BD to 2.65/3.14 BD. The TPQ for Level G is 1820.

Level H was a 5YR 4/4 reddish brown loamy sand. This level is the soil along the west edge of the unit which was not disturbed by the F269/D/G/I pit. It is a distinct strip of soil which appears to be hard-packed and used in an early attempt to construct a slope here. It is also associated with the foundation identified at the south end of the trench suggesting that the foundation was a slope support. The depth ranged from 2.45/2.49 BD to 3.40/3.59 BD. The TPQ for Level H is 1762.

Feature 273a was the upper part of Level I. Mortar and other debris defined the level. This material was used as the base a fill sequence. This feature can be lumped with Level I. The depth ranged from 2.29 BD to 2.53 BD. The TPQ for Feature 273 is 1765.

Feature 278a was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. The feature was the recovered portion of a pipe trench. The pipe was identified at base of Level I. The majority of trench was disturbed by the pit dug, perhaps, to fix pipe? Only along the west wall was the trench identified. The depth ranged from 2.50/2.53 BD to 2.98/3.09 BD. The TPQ for Feature 278a is 1780.

Level I was a deposit of crumbled brick and mortar. The base to the pit dug in a possible pipe repair episode. It remains very unclear as to why the pit was dug. The depth ranged from 2.05/3.07 BD to 2.09/3.35 BD. The TPQ for Level I is 1762.

Feature 278b was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a soil associated with laying pipe which ran the width of the trench. The depth ranged from 2.90/3.09 BD to 3.27/3.35 BD. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered in Feature 278b.

Level J was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The level is a mortar level associated with the foundation at the south end of the trench. (see also S15W3/S10W3). The foundation is Feature 279. Level J ranged from 2.89/3.35 BD to 3.45/3.73 BD. The TPQ for Level J is 1744.

Feature 279 was a foundation wall in the south end of the trench. It was not excavated. The surface of the foundation wall was 2.61/3.01 BD.

Level K was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Level K is in the center of unit abutting Level J in the south and Level L in the north. It appears to be soil associated with Feature 285 (broken up foundation wall). Level K was defined by broken up rubble. The depth ranged from 3.48/3.69 BD to 3.79/4.10 BD. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered with level K.

Feature 285 consisted of broken remains of foundation/retaining wall--dug in two levels. The depth ranged from 3.2--3.9 BD approx.

Level L was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loamy sand. Level L was a thin layer of fill associated with Level F: a slope construction level. This slope may have been retained by F285. There were some inclusions of olive clay soil in S10 W3. The depth ranged from 3.32/3.71 BD to 3.53/3.89 BD. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered in Level L.

Level M was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. Level M is the soil under Level J, the mortar level. There was also a lot of oyster shell and 18th-century materials perhaps dating to the wall (Feature 279) to the 18th century. Level M was only in the south end. The depth ranged from 3.45/3.73 BD to 3.70/3.97 BD. The TPQ for Level M is 1744.

Feature 287 was a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty sand. It was thought to be a possible builder's trench associated with F285. Not so, F285 is simply part of Level P. The depth ranged from 3.74/3.82 BD to 3.83/3.85 BD. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered in Level L.

Level N was a 10YR 4/3 brown gritty clay. It was a sloping deposit of orangery clay soil running down from north to south. It was stopped with the identification of Levels P and Q. Level N is probably a fill soil. The depth ranged from 3.81/4.44 BD to 3.44/4.91 BD. The TPQ for Level N is 1720.

Level O was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish loamy clay. It was a clayey fill deposit under the slope at the north end of the unit (Levels F & L). Level O is associated with that slope. It came down on sandy soil (Level P). There were no artifacts.

Level Q was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. The level was a clean sand fill laid in over similar fill. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered with Level Q. The level ran from 3.97/4.42 BD to 4.19/4.60 BD.

Level P was a 5YR 4/6 sandy silt. The level was a sand fill laid over a former surface. The TPQ

for Level P is 1720. The level ran from 4.19/4.60 BD to 4.41/4.74 BD.

Level R was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The level represents that former early 18th century surface prior to the significant filling and perhaps the construction of the wing, or even the entire house. The TPQ for Level R is 1720. The level ran from 4.41/4.74 BD to 4.74/4.99 BD.

Level S was a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown loamy sand. This is sterile subsoil. The level ran from 4.74/4.99 BD to 5.69/6.09 BD.

Unit: S15 W3

Level A was a 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam. It was topsoil/humus layer. It was a dark gritty soil with 20th-century TPQ (1988). Root disturbance brought mixed 18th and 19th century artifacts to the surface. The depth ranged from 0.83/1.93 BD to 1.18/2.13.

Level B was a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown loamy sand. It was orangey soil mixed with remnants of dark soil as in Level A. This level was dug to an arbitrary depth so as to get below surface disturbances, so soils were mixed. The Level was stopped when a dark soil was identified in the southeast corner. Level B is interpreted as fill with mixed 18th and 19th century soils. The TPQ for Level B is 1950. The depth ranged from 1.18/2.13 BD to 1.80/2.17.

Feature 205 was a 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown loamy sand. It was a stain and depression from a removed tree. It was associated with the slope down and out of the unit to the South East and with the existing line of retaining stones that abut the unit. The TPQ for feature 205 is 1900. The depth ranged from 2.17/2.22 BD to 2.71/2.91.

Level A (ext.) was a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. As the unit was expanded 2 feet further to the west, the excavations of the surface soils was as extensions and not new levels. Level A (ext.) is the topsoil of this extension. It had the same matrix as Level A in the original 5'x 5'. The TPQ was 1988. The depth ranged from 0.73/1.58 BD to 1.18/1.55.

Level B (ext.) was a 10 YR 4/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was the same soil as Level B in the original 5' x 5'. It was a mixed soil fill with a 1950 TPQ. At the base of Level B (ext.) the 1988 excavation unit was identified as Feature 213. The depth ranged from 1.18/1.55 BD to 1.74/2.00.

Feature 213 was a 7.5 YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was the backfill of the 1988 excavation unit. The TPQ was 1988, and the depth ranged from 2.00/2.21 BD to 2.81/3.83.

Level C was a 7.5 YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was an ephemeral level which overlay the extension of Feature 218 (stone wall) to the East of Feature 213 (1988 excavation). We were given the 1988 TPQ and associated with 1988 excavation, but this is probably a fill soil used like Level B to raise the ground surface and bury the stone feature. The depth ranged from 1.80/2.17

BD to 2.23 BD.

Feature 218 was the stone wall running east-west across the unit. It was the same feature as that identified as Feature 279 in Trench 10.

Level D was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand. It was soil identified in the north east corner of the unit overlaying F218. It was also in the far east side of the unit and running across the north edge up to the intersection with F213. The soil was dry and loose and was likely fill used to cover over the foundation wall. The TPQ for Level D is 1795. The depth ranged from 1.80/2.09 BD to 2.03/2.34.

South Half of Unit - Soils to the south of Feature 218

Feature 221a was a 10YR 3/4 dark brown. The feature is a fill soil deposit to the south of Feature 218. It was a darker soil stain identified under Level D. The soil was full of mortar and other building debris. It stopped when mortared stones were identified. It is interpreted as soil laid over these stones after the wall was constructed or perhaps at an even later date when the wall was buried. These stones and associated soil were called Feature 221b. It is thought that F221a was cut off by the previous excavation of F205. The TPQ for Feature 221a is 1820. The depth ranged from 2.40 BD to 7.76.

Feature 221b was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It was to the south of F221a. The feature was soil and mortared stones which were debris associated with the filling over/destruction of the stone wall. It came down on stones mortared in place. The TPQ for Feature 221b is 1820. The depth ranged from 2.34 BD to 2.72.

F221 is likely a stain associated with filling/destruction of the stone wall in the mid 19th century.

Level K is a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand. It was fill soil to the south of Feature 218 and under the Feature 205 disturbance. Level K included large stones identified as possible retaining/erosion control features at the base of F205. Level K was extended to the west so as to be south of F213 and under Level G. The TPQ for Level K is 1820. The depth ranged from 2.48/2.93 BD to 3.13/3.33.

Feature 231 was a 10YR 3/2 very dark gray brown loamy sand. It seems to be a continuation of similar darker soil associated with the erosion run off to the south east (cf. Feature 205). More large stones and roots are characteristic of erosion control efforts that were identified. The TPQ for Feature 231 is 1820. The depth ranged from 3.32/3.55 BD to 3.23/4.42.

These soils in the south east of the unit to this depth represent erosion and erosion control features like stones. The rest of the soils will be considered elsewhere.

South & Southwest of the Unit - Deposits south and southwest of Feature 218 and Feature 213

Level E was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand. This level was the soil to the west and south of the 1988 excavation unit. It was interrupted by Feature 205 in the southeast--erosional disturbance. Level E was an orangey soil which is associated with disturbance which removed a part of the stone wall. Level E is the fill thrown in after the disturbance was complete. The TPQ for Level E is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.79/2.20 BD to 2.25/2.33.

Level G was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It existed only to the south of the 1988 excavation unit. It seems to be a continuation of fill used to cover over disturbance. It stopped with the identification of brick rubble layer--same as Feature 219b. The TPQ for Level G is 1830. The depth ranged from 2.30/2.33 BD to 2.51/2.88.

Level I was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was brick rubble fill similar to Feature 219b. However, a line of distinction was identified in the west wall by the excavator. Level I was an area with more mortar and large stones. Feature 219b was more brick. These fills were considered fill to cover the hole of disturbance. The TPQ for Level I 1790. The depth ranged from 2.28/2.65 BD to 2.83/2.94.

Level J was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It was a continuation of rubble fill. It had more large stones removed. Level I is characterized by excavators as bricks and Level J as stones. The TPQ for Level J is 1790. The depth ranged from 2.03/2.94 BD to 2.90/3.33.

n.b.: These soils represent an area where disturbance occurred, destroying part of Feature 218, to lay in a utility pipe. These soils are those replacing those removed by this disturbance. They can be matched with F219a1 as fill soils used to bury the foundation wall.

Deposits to the West of Feature 213

Feature 219a1 was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand. It was soil associated with a sewer pipe trench also identified in the 1988 excavation (Feature 213). Feature 219a is to the north of Feature 213. This pipe was destroyed prior to any archaeological excavations. The TPQ for Feature 219a1 is 1820. The opening elevation was 1.79 BD.

Feature 219a2 was a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was fill soil found in the northwest corner of the unit. It was associated with the sewer pipe identified by the 1988 excavation. This trench overlay a heavy rubble layer so Feature 219a2 was stopped and Feature 219b began. The TPQ Feature 219b is 1780. The depth ranged from 2.15/2.18 BD to 2.27/2.44.

Feature 219b was a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was a rubble fill layer associated with the sewer pipe trench identified in 1988. The rubble was mostly brick and continued to the south (where it was excavated as Level I). The level was fill used to fill the trench hole after the sewer pipe was removed. The TPQ for Feature 219b is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.59/1.94 BD to 2.41/2.60.

Level L was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Level L was soil located under Levels K, F231, F219b, and J). In other words Level L is all soils to the south and west of Feature 218. Because of this continuity it is believed that L may be the original surface before the great disturbances associated with the sewer pipe. The TPQ for Level L is 1780. It is also believed that Level L represents the surface associated with Feature 218 (wall). The depth ranged from 3.25/3.43 BD to 3.53/3.78.

Feature 238 was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a pipe trench running across the northwest corner of the unit. It is believed to be the source of the significant disturbance identified as Feature 219 and Levels I and J. The pipe trench runs at an angle northeast to southwest. The trench was dug in a U-shape as was seen in the north wall profile. The TPQ for Feature 238 is 1820. The depth ranged from 3.73/3.93 BD to 3.73/4.18.

Area north of Feature 218

Level F was a 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It was an area of orangey clean fill soil with occasional patches of mortar and brick fragments. This is believed to be a clean garden fill making Feature 218 a retaining wall. The TPQ for Level F is 1762. The depth ranged from 2.03/2.34 BD to 2.44/2.63.

Level H was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam. It was a brick rubble fill area and has a continuity in S10 W3 (Feature 259). The TPQ for Level H is 1715. The depth ranged from 2.42/2.63 BD to 3.76/4.18.

Feature 232a was a 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow mortar. It is interpreted as a mortar "floor." It was first identified in 1988. This floor/spill runs all the way across the north end of S15 W3 until being interrupted by Feature 238. The significance of this floor is unknown. It has continuity in S10 W3 (Level N) and Trench 10 (Level J). Only a 2' x 1' section was excavated due to lack of time. There were no diagnostics associated with Feature 232, but the TPQ for the mortar in other units is 1744. The depth ranged from 3.63/4.18 BD to 4.00/4.26.

Feature 232b was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was the soil immediately below the mortar. It was a possible fill or former surface. It was hard-packed. The TPQ for Feature 232b is 1700. The depth ranged from 4.00/4.26 BD to 4.08/4.27.

Feature 232c was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was very hard-packed. It had 18th century artifacts (possibly similar to S10W3, Level S--a clearly 18th century surface. The TPQ for Feature 232c is 1700. The depth ranged from 4.08/4.27 BD to 4.89/4.97.

Feature 246 was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand. It was a rodent hole in the southeast corner of the window. There were no diagnostic artifacts associated with Feature 246. The depth ranged from 4.41/4.96 BD to 5.00/5.09.

Feature 232d was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand. It was a sandy fill soil. There were no

diagnostic artifacts associated with Feature 232d. The depth ranged from 4.89/4.97 BD to 5.08/5.13.

Feature 232e was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It was a darker and loamier soil than Feature 232d. Excavation was stopped because of difficulty in digging in the window. There were no diagnostic artifacts associated with Feature 232e. The depth ranged from 5.08/5.13 BD to 5.32/5.40.

Feature 241 was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a hole in Feature 232 (mortar floor). It was believed to be a post, but no definitive aspects of such were defined in excavation. There were no diagnostic artifacts associated with Feature 241. The depth ranged from 3.98 BD to 4.38.

Feature 244 was a 10YR 2/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It is like Feature 241, a hole in Feature 232 with a post-like character. There was no clear definition made in the field. There were no diagnostic artifacts associated with Feature 244. The depth ranged from 3.83 BD to 4.03.

Unit: S10 W3

Level A was a 5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand. It was the soil associated with a contemporary planting bed in the northwest corner of the unit. It lay directly over a former brick path defined as Feature 250. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.43/0.61 BD to 0.53/0.61.

Feature 250a was a laid brick path running diagonally under Level A. The bricks were laid and covered by the Dodds. The TPQ for Feature 250a is 1950. The opening elevation was 0.50/0.57 BD.

Feature 250b was a 5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand. It was the soil between and below the bricks, and a humic soil associated with garden bed. It was a leveling fill. The TPQ for Feature 250b is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.49/0.57 BD to 0.81/0.83.

Level B was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was a mixed soil with roots and erosion dirt from up slope. A recent top soil is the interpretation. The TPQ for Level B is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.57/1.23 BD to 0.62/1.23.

Feature 251 was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was a squarish stain that appeared to be a recent pit dug for an unknown reason. It contained whole shell. The TPQ for Feature 251 is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.86 BD to 1.24 BD.

Level C was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam. It was a dark soil splash in the north and northeast area of the unit. It was associated with erosion from up slope. The TPQ for Level C is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.62/0.87 BD to 0.59/0.82.

Level D was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was an upper layer of soil taken out to remove surface disturbances. The soil was likely fill and topsoil used to manage the slope. The TPQ for Level D is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.59/1.23 BD to 1.09/1.38.

Feature 259a was 10YR 3/3 dark brown. It was a brick concentration (rubble) in the southeast corner. It is associated with brick rubble identified in S15 W3, Level H. Feature 259a was just the bricks identified at the base of Level D. The TPQ for Feature 259a is 1820. The depth ranged from 0.94/1.24 BD to 1.59/1.81.

Feature 259b was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of the brick deposit. The soil shows mixed 18th/19th century fill suggesting 19th century deposit date. The TPQ for Feature 259b is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.51/1.83 BD to 1.72/1.90 BD.

Feature 259c was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of the brick deposit. The distinction between F259b and F259c was arbitrary. The TPQ for Feature 259c is 1780. The depth ranged from 1.67/1.84 BD to 2.21/2.24.

Feature 259d was a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy loam. It was soil laying over brick fill which was identified as a continuation with the brick deposit found in S10 W3. Feature 259d was excavated to the surface of bricks seen in the south wall profile in the wall of S15 W3 exposed again in 1995. The TPQ for Feature 259d is 1780. The depth ranged from 1.38/1.54 BD to 1.55/1.80 BD.

Feature 260 was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam. It was a small pit with the characteristics of a planting hole. There were no diagnostic artifacts. The depth ranged from 1.30/1.34 BD to 1.61 BD.

Level E was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of Level D under the surface disturbances. It is interpreted as fill soil associated with the 19th century. The TPQ for Level E is 1830. The depth ranged from 1.09/1.38 BD to 1.38/1.83 BD.

Level F was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown very clean fill. It is soil laid down to manage the slope. The TPQ for Level F is 1830. The depth ranged from 1.38/1.83 BD to 1.84/1.98 BD.

Level G was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was the soil associated with the base of Feature 259. The level was identified in the southwest corner of the unit on the south side of the darker soil (Feature 259d). This soil was identified in the profile exposed in S15 W3 (north wall). No clear interpretation was made. Perhaps it was fill laid in to bury the brick deposit. The TPQ for Level G is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.48/1.59 BD to 2.32/2.72.

Level H was 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown. It was a fill soil in the north half of the unit. It is similar to Level F but with more artifacts. The TPQ for Level H is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.40/1.54 BD to 1.46/1.87 BD.

Level I was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of fill with a higher concentration of debris. It was stopped because of depth of level and the identification of a significant brick deposit. The levels F,H, and I represent a varied fill soil deposit. The TPQ for Level I is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.46/1.87 BD to 2.32/.86 BD.

Feature 272 was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was pipe trench running east-west across the unit. It cut through the brick debris (Feature 259). The pipe is an old 1" water conduit for fountains. The TPQ for Feature 272 is unknown. The depth ranged from 2.38/2.52 BD to 3.22/3.48 BD.

Feature 271 was a 10YR 4/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was an anomalous space where no brick debris was identified. The TPQ for Feature 271 is 1720. The depth of this level ranged from 2.35 BD to 2.50 BD.

Level J was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was brick and loose mortar rubble fill. Oyster and charred wood also characterize the level. Level J is both to the north and south of the intrusive F272, but not all the way to the north end of the unit. The different soil was identified as Level K, and the brick fill was deeper on the South side of the pipe trench. The TPQ for Level J is 1790. The depth of this level ranged from 2.32/2.72 BD to 2.09/3.73 BD.

Level K was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loam. It was at the north end of the unit, adjacent to Level J. It was an olivey soil which may have been a part of an earlier slope in front of the house. We see a similar pattern in Trench 10 (Level F). There was not a high artifact content. The TPQ for Level K is 1720. The depth ranged from 1.86/2.35 BD to 2.53/3.65 BD.

Level L was a 5YR 4/6 YR sandy loam. It was slope fill associated with Level K in the North end of the unit. There were few artifacts. Level L soil intersects with Feature 283, a large foundation/wall running east-west in the unit. The TPQ for Level L is 1720. The depth ranged from 2.87/3.99 BD to 3.86/3.96 BD.

Level M was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Level M was a mortar-filled soil with possible associations with the mortar "floor" identified in S15 W3. Feature 272 cut through this level. Level M overlays Feature 283. Level M was very thin. The TPQ for Level M is unknown. The depth ranged from 2.87/3.35 BD to 2.89/3.25 BD.

Level N was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Level N is the soil below Level J in the south end of the unit (south of Feature 272). Level N is the continuation of a mortar-filled soil (poss. floor) from S10 W3 (Feature 232a). It has good 18th century material such as pipe items and window leads. Level N was also the soil under the mortar to the level of the base of Feature 272. The TPQ for Level N is 1720. The depth ranged from 3.31/3.00 BD to 3.47/3.96 BD.

Level O was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loam. Level O was under Feature 272 and Level N. It was a gritty clay fill with very few artifacts. A change in texture marked new level. The

TPQ for Level O is 1720. The depth ranged from 3.65/3.98 BD to 3.86/4.19 BD.

Level P was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loam. It was a loamy soil with few artifacts. It was again a fill associated with Level O. The TPQ for Level O is 1720. The depth ranged from 3.86/4.19 BD to 3.94/4.91 BD.

Level Q was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red loamy sand. It was a sandier fill associated with Levels O and P in the west 1/2 of the South portion of the unit. Level Q sloped down from the northwest to the southeast. There were still few artifacts. The TPQ for Level Q is 1720. The depth ranged from 3.94/4.75 BD to 4.18/4.91 BD.

Level R was a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand. It was sand fill overlaying intact 18th-century surface deposits. Level R had more artifacts than O,P, or Q,. The TPQ for Level R is 1720. The depth ranged from 4.18/4.91 BD to 4.76/5.00 BD.

Level S was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was an early 18th-century surface. Level S is only to the South of Feature 283 (as are the remaining levels between S and W). It was the same deposit located in Trench 10, Level R. It was a very thin deposit. The TPQ was 1720, and the depth ranged from 4.76/5.00 BD to 4.85/5.03 BD.

Level T was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of the early 18th-century deposit. It is characterized by a lighter shade than Level S. The TPQ for Level T is 1720. The depth ranged from 4.05/5.03 BD to 4.93/5.11 BD.

Level U was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of the early 18th-century deposits. Level U was characterized by crushed shell debris--here is the location of jewelry/pendant/tooth material? The TPQ for Level U is 1720. The depth ranged from 4.93/5.11 BD to 5.00/5.26 BD.

Level V was a 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown loamy sand. It had lighter colored soil without as much debris associated with the same 18th-century deposit. Possible hair recovered? The TPQ for Level V is 1720. The depth ranged from 5.00/5.26 BD to 5.22/5.56 BD.

Feature 283 was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was mortared/stone wall running east-west across the unit, parallel to the same kind of feature identified in S15 W3. There were large stones removed in the West 1/2 of unit. The TPQ for Feature 283 is 1720. The depth ranged from 2.87/3.35 BD to 4.12/4.25 BD.

Level X was a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown loamy sand. Level X was identified both under Level L and Feature 283. It is similar to fill Levels P, Q, and R over early 18th-century deposits. Level X was characterized as a sloping sandy fill layer with clay intrusions. The TPQ for Level X is 1720. The depth ranged from 3.86/4.27 BD to 4.67/4.83 BD.

Level Y was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of 18th-

century occupation under Feature 283 and Levels L and X in the northwest corner of the unit. This deposit is similar to Level S. The TPQ for Level Y is 1720. The depth ranged from 4.67/4.83 BD to 4.60/4.84 BD.

Level Z was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of the early 18th-century occupation level. Level Z is similar to Level T. The TPQ for Level Z is 1720. The depth ranged from 4.60/4.84 BD to 4.85/5.11 BD.

Level AA was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of the early 18th-century occupation. This level is associated with Levels U and V. The TPQ for level AA is 1720. The depth ranged from 4.55/5.11 BD to 5.38/5.44 BD.

Level W was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loamy sand. It was sterile subsoil under the south 1/2 of unit.

Level BB was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loamy sand. It was subsoil under the northwest corner of the unit. A post-hole dug in southwest corner confirmed subsoil.

Area 1B

Unit: N45 E13

Level A was a 10YR 3/2 very dark gray brown loamy sand. The soil and sand were associated with a brick surface. The soil accumulated since the bricks were laid. The TPQ of Level A is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.02/0.38 BD to 0.35/0.82 BD.

Feature 201a was a 10YR 3/2 very dark gray brown loamy sand. The feature was a dark, ashy stain located adjacent to the standing structure. It is believed to be a builder's trench associated with the building of the garage since 1950. The TPQ for Feature 201a is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.607/.85 BD to 1.09/1.27 BD.

Feature 201b was a 10YR 4/2 sandy loam. It was more of the same builder's trench as Feature 201a, but extending from a localized area towards the southeast to include the rest of the area on the east edge of the unit. The TPQ for Feature 201b is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.81/1.02 BD to 1.09/1.51 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown slightly loamy sand. It was sand fill used to level the surface of the ground prior to laying contemporary brick surface. It stopped with the identification of brick filled soil similar to N40 E14 (Levels C and E). The TPQ for Level B is 1900. The depth ranged from 0.35/0.82 BD to 0.50/1.02 BD.

Level C was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was brick rubble fill soil. It was similar to N40 E14, Levels C and E. It was also associated with shell and mortar debris and large artifacts. The TPQ for Level C is ???. The depth ranged from .50/.83 BD to 1.12/1.47 BD.

Feature 206a was a 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam. It was a continuation of F201b, the builder*s trench for the 1950s garage addition. Feature 206 clearly cuts Feature 207 off as it came later and intruded. The TPQ for Feature 206a is 1950. The depth ranged from 1.47 BD to 1.86 BD.

Feature 206b was a 10YR 2/2 dark brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of the builder's trench after more dirt from the rest of the unit was removed. The TPQ for Feature 206b is 1950. The depth ranged from 1.86 BD to 3.08 BD.

Feature 207 was a 5YR 3/3 dark red brown sandy loam. It was builder*s trench for the west wall of the original smokehouse (built ca. 1895). This trench was dug through the existing top layer of the stone wall. Feature 207 went only until it came down upon the next course of stones. The TPQ for Feature 207 is 1895. The depth ranged from 1.44 BD to 1.60/1.84 BD.

Level D was a 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown clay loam. It was more brick filled soil. Excavation uncovered more foundation stones against the garage. Level D seems to be a continuation of Level C in content (bricks and artifacts) with more clay-like texture. There was lots of charred wood in the matrix. The depth ranged from 1.12/1.47 BD to 1.44/2.01 BD.

Feature 209 was a 10YR 2/2 sandy clay loam. It was a dark soil adjacent to the foundation stones in the southeast corner. It was possible builder*s trench for the stone wall. It was contiguous with Feature 210. The soil was very moist soil. The TPQ for Feature 209 is 1740. The depth ranged from 2.05 BD to 2.31 BD.

Feature 210 was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam. It was a continuation of Feature 209 to the north. The TPQ for Feature 210 is 1740. The depth ranged from 1.91 BD to 2.21.

Level E was a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay. It consisted of mixed soils, and may represent perhaps mixed levels. There was a great deal of charred wood. This level is the top of the slope running down to the east and southeast. The level has an early 18th-century context. The TPQ for Level E is 1740. The depth ranged from 1.51/2.01 BD to 1.90/2.33 BD.

Level F was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. It was a continuation of the above-noted 18th-century soils. It was determined after the fact that several thin lenses were lumped together here. Levels E and F are considered residue from the activities which may have been thrown bucket-by-bucket down this slope. The TPQ for Level F is 1720. The depth ranged from 1.51/2.01 BD to 1.90/2.33 BD.

Soils which undercut the stone wall

Level G was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was an orangey soil that may have been the original slope prior to the dumping of refuse found in Levels E and F. Level G is thinner and more discrete than these levels. Level G has the curious remains of of a 17th-century

occupation level because of leaded window comes and diamond-shaped glass. The TPQ for Level G is 1720. The depth ranged from 2.26/3.00 BD to 2.49/3.10 BD.

Level H was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam and a 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy loam. It was an olive-clayey soil with 17/18th-century associations. There were lots of artifacts. The clayey soil is mixed with sandy pockets indicating that it may be fill or more of the trash deposits. The TPQ for Level H is 1700. The depth ranged from 2.49/3.18 BD to 2.43/3.22 BD.

Feature 229 was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. It was a discrete deposit with large-size artifacts--likely a pit dug for garbage and other primary refuse deposits. The TPQ for Feature 229 is 1700. The depth ranged from 2.81/3.27 BD to 3.13/3.30 BD.

Level I was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. It was a continuation of olive sand/clay identified as Level H except in the northwest corner where the higher elevation has revealed the uppermost view of subsoil. The TPQ for Level H is 1700. The depth ranged from 2.43/3.22 BD to 7.45/3.56 BD.

Level J was a 10YR 4/4 sandy clay loam and a 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy loam. It was a transitional level of mixed olive cultural soil with orangey sterile sand. The TPQ for Level J is 1700. The depth ranged from 3.22/3.50 BD to 3.12/3.26 BD.

Level K was a 5YR 5/8 sandy loam. It was sterile subsoil with some inclusions from upper level sinkage. The depth ranged from 2.49/3.26 BD to 3.44/3.49 BD, a hole was excavated using a post-hole digger to 4.36 BD.

Unit: N40 E14

n.b.: The surface of this unit was made of two brick patterns--a herring bone pattern in the south 1/2 and a side brick pattern in the North 1/2.

Level A was a 10YR 3/1 very dark gray loamy sand. It had soil between and immediately below bricks. There were 20th-century artifacts mixed with earlier material. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.18/0.03 BD to 0.35/0.18 BD.

Feature 102a was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was a small builder*s trench along the west wall abutting the smokehouse door footing. The cement foot was probably replaced recently and Feature 102 is the trench dug for this replacement. The TPQ for Feature 102a is 1950. The depth ranged from .21/.18 BD to .67/.28 BD.

Feature 102b was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was an extension of Feature 102a to the north and was not defined until the base of B. The TPQ for Feature 102b is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.21 BD to 0.73 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was sand fill below the brick surface. It was laid in over a metal conduit for electric lines into the smokehouse/garage. The depth ranged from 0.35/0.18 BD to 0.99/0.35 BD.

Feature 105 was a 10YR dark brown loamy sand. It was a pipe trench for metal electrical conduit running from the house to the garage. The TPQ for Feature 105 is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.32/0.30 BD to 0.66/0.48 BD.

Feature 106 was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was a dark area in the northeast corner of the unit distinct from Level B. It was an area where Level C was showing through. The depth ranged from .64/.60 BD to 1.03/.80 BD.

Level C was a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was brick rubble made of clean and broken bricks. It was a fill layer with a large artifact count. Shells and large chunks of artifacts (bones, ceramics, etc.) were in with the bricks. The depth ranged from .87/.44 BD to 1.01/.88 BD.

Level D was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a thin lens of cleaner soil which likely capped the brick fill below and may represent an earlier surface. It exposed the foundation of the smokehouse. The depth ranged from 1.01/.18 BD to 1.22/.92 BD.

Level E was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. It was a very substantial deposit of brick rubble. The bricks were cleaned and for the most part fragmented implying destruction. There were few artifacts. The depth ranged from 1.22/.92 BD to 2.13/1.41 BD.

Level F was a 10YR 4/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. It was a dark and damp level. It was the top of a variety of fill soils apparently dumped in by the bucket load or such amounts. There were 18th century wares, including combed slipware. The depth ranged from 2.13/1.41 BD to 2.27/1.91 BD.

Level G was a 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown sandy loam. It was a slightly more reddish soil below Level F but filled with large amounts of charcoal and still very mucky, wet stuff. Good 18th-century materials continue. The depth ranged from 2.27/1.91 BD to 2.53/2.02 BD.

Level H was a 7.5YR 4/4 sandy clay loam. It was a similar soil to Level G but with patches of tan, sandy soil. It was thought that this would define Level H more definitively but they were only patches. It continued the 18th-century context. The Level stopped with the definition of Feature 118. The TPQ for Level H is 1720. The depth ranged from 2.53/2.52 BD to 2.64/2.50 BD.

Feature 118 was a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty clay. It was an anomalous blob near the foundation wall. It was thought to be a distinct deposit but was merely a continuation of Level H, deeper than in any other areas. The TPQ for Feature 118 is 1720. The depth ranged from 2.79/2.68 BD to 3.02/2.90 BD.

Level I was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of mucky soil found in Levels G and H. It had similar artifacts and density. Charcoal flecks seemed to stop at the base of the level. The TPQ for Level I is 1720. The depth ranged from 2.64/2.50 BD to 3.15/2.70 BD.

Level J was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was an orangey soil without charcoal. The TPQ for Level J is 1700. The depth ranged from 3.15/2.70 BD to 3.67/3.30 BD.

Level K was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown wet loam. It was a sandy soil that had a different artifact content, believed to be transitional to subsoil and may represent an original surface. The TPQ for Level K is unknown. The depth ranged from 3.67/2.30 BD to 3.85/3.71 BD.

Level L was a 10YR 4/6 dark brown wet loam. It was sterile soil. It was excavated as a window in the north half. It was probed below the base of the level and was confirmed as sterile. The depth ranged from 3.05/3.71 BD to 4.10/4.02 BD.

Unit: N30 E17

Level A was a 7.5YR 4/3 dark brown and a 5YR 2.5/2 dark brown loamy sand. It was a mixed surface fill soil with a 20th-century association. The reddish soil is further to the south. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.00/0.93 BD to 1.13/1.42 BD.

Level B was a 7.5 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam. It was a dark loam with yellowish clay mixed in. An abundance of broken oyster shell and brick chunks were found. It was again a likely fill soil. Some of the bricks formed a north-south line and the level was stopped to remove this as feature. The TPQ for Level B is 1950. The depth ranged from 1.13/1.42 BD to 1.26/1.48 BD.

Feature 203 was a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam. The feature was a line of jumbled brick chunks, bone, and shell. It ran north to south about the area where the foundation wall sat below. These bricks are tenuously related to this foundation. The TPQ for Feature 203 is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.14/1.35 BD to 1.43/1.53 BD.

Feature 204a/Feature 204b was a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty clay. The feature is believed to be soils which were drained from a terrace to the west. It was a conglomerate of bones, shell, mortar, charred wood, ceramics, and brick mixed with a silty clay soil. It came down on a flat laid stone wall in the west 1/2 of the unit and became a jumbled and much deeper pit with large stones in the east 1/2. Feature 204b was the deeper eastern section. The TPQ for Feature 204a/204b is 1779. The depth ranged from 1.62/1.83 BD to 1.63/2.28 BD.

Feature 208a was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown silty clay. It was a post mold along the west wall intrusive into Level C. It was also intrusive through the stone wall. The TQ for Feature 208a is unknown. The depth ranged from 1.44 BD to 2.28 BD.

Feature 208b was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loam. It was the post hole around Feature 208a, cut into C. Excavation exposed more of the stone wall. Bricks lined the feature near the post mold. The TPQ for Feature 208b is unknown. The depth ranged from 1.44/1.53 BD to 1.69/2.39 BD.

Level C was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown clay loam. It was a clayey soil overlaying the stone wall. It was probably a fill soil with large amounts of bone (bone may be connected with Levels D/E in N25 E7). It came down on mortar associated with the stone wall and a dark area running N/S through the center of the unit. Level C was only in the west 1/2 of the unit. The TPQ for Level C is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.38/1.55 BD to 1.56/1.92 BD.

Level D was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was only in the east 1/2 of the unit. It was a hard-packed soil, especially in the northeast corner. It was a former surface of a fill level used to construct the current terrace. The TPQ for Level D is 1845. The depth ranged from 1.37/1.53 BD to 1.78/1.98 BD.

Feature 216 was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown silty clay loam. It was a dark soil running N/S adjacent to the foundation wall (on the east side). It was possibly associated with the construction or with post-construction fill use. This is not clear, notes are sparse. The TPQ for Feature 216 is 1779. The depth ranged from 1.66/1.79 BD to 2.36/2.80 BD.

Feature 212 was a 7.5YR 7/4 pink grainy mortar. It was a mortar level over stone foundation. It was cut through by Feature 208. The excavation simply exposed stones. The opening elevation was 1.58/1.80 BD.

Feature 224a was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a post mold in the southeast quad. Dark and ashy soil was the distinction. The TPQ for Feature 224a is 1840. The opening elevation was 2.79/2.84 BD.

Feature 224b was a post hole associated with Feature 224a. Feature 224b bleeds into Feature 204. These features may have been related? The TPQ for Feature 224a is 1840. No elevations were recorded.

Level E was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a fill level in the east 1/2 of the unit. No other thoughts were recorded. It stopped with the presence of large animal bones. The TPQ for Level E is 1840. The depth ranged from 1.78/1.98 BD to 1.93/2.12 BD.

Level F was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a dark and loose soil with burned materials. It was only in the northeast corner. It also had a few flat laying bricks on the surface. The TPQ for Level F is 1820. The depth ranged from 2.23/2.58 BD to 2.40/2.70 BD.

Level H had mixed soils with varied concentrations of mortar. It was not excavated.

Feature 245 was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. There was a concentration of

stones and brick and pipe bowl. It was not excavated.

Unit: N25 E17

Northwest Quad

Level A was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. It was mixed 20th century soils, humus, etc. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.69/0.79 BD to 0.77/0.90.

Level B was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was a fill level with mixed hard and soft soils, coal, brick, and stone fragments. The TPQ for Level B is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.77/0.90 BD to 1.11/1.22.

Level C was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was more fill over the stone wall extension. The TPQ for Level C is not known. The depth ranged from 1.11/1.12 BD to 1.55/1.78.

Feature 212 was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was the extension of the stone wall into this unit. Feature 212 here is also the soils associated with the wall. There were no artifacts. The opening elevation was 1.55/1.63 BD.

North East Quad

Level A was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. It was topsoil and humus. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.78/0.88 BD to 0.82/0.93.

Level B was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was hard, compact soil interpreted as fill--the same as in the northwest quad. The TPQ for Level B is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.82/0.93 BD to 1.23/1.21.

Level C was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was slightly lighter colored fill, similar to northwest quad. The TPQ for Level C is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.23/1.21 BD to 1.48/1.60.

Feature 204 was a 7.5YR 3/2 silty clay. It was a continuation of Feature 204 from N30E17 into this half unit. It was intrusive into Level C and over the surface of Feature 212. The stain is believed to be silt from drain to the west. The TPQ for Feature 204 is 1820. The elevations were not recorded.

Level D was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a fill level. The TPQ for Level D is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.48/1.66 BD to 1.68/1.75 BD.

Feature 233 had a soil stain associated with the stone wall at the south end of N25E17 (N1/2). It may be a continuation of Feature 216 in N30 E17. The TPQ for Feature 233 is unknown. The

opening elevation was 1.70 BD.

Level E was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was fill soil to the east of the stone wall. It was filled with bits of mortar, charcoal, burned bone, whiteware and other ceramics, iron hunks, etc. The TPQ for Level E is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.68/1.75 BD to 2.10/2.15 BD.

Feature 236a was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown and 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a dark soil stain adjacent to the foundation in the northeast part of N25 E17. It may have been a post mold. It came down of the stone slab, perhaps associated with the construction of the wall. The TPQ for feature 236a is unknown. The depth ranged from 1.83 BD to 2.32 BD.

Feature 236b was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was an extension to the east and south of Feature 236a. This feature, because of its location, is interpreted as a trench associated with the wall. We do not know what purpose this trench served. The TPQ was 1795.. The depth ranged from 2.21 BD to 3.00 BD.

n.b.: Features 233, 236a, 236b, and 216 may all be related as a line of dark soils adjacent to the east edge of the stone wall. What purpose they served in unknown.

Feature 237 was a 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown. It was a rectangular stain in the southeast corner of the excavated portion of this unit. Perhaps the intrusion was associated with a stake. The TPQ for Feature 237 is unknown. The depth ranged from 2.08 BD to 2.75 BD.

Level F was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown with 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was the area in the middle of these soil stains. It was not excavated.

Unit: N25 E12

Level A was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. It was surface fill soil, same as in N25E17 and N30E17. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.52/0.77 BD to 0.71/0.81 BD.

Level B was a 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was a lighter color soil, with the same associations as Level A. The TPQ for Level B is 1900. The depth ranged from 0.71/0.81 BD to 1.13/1.37 BD.

Feature 227 was a dark stain along the East 12' line south of Feature 228 (bricks). This was a loose, organic soil similar to Feature 204, but probably not of the same source. Feature 227 bottomed out on a brick. It interpreted as a post-hole. The TPQ for Feature 227 is 1840. The depth was ca. 1.20-1.50 BD.

Feature 228 consisted of 5 bricks mortared in place. It is interpreted as a to be a drain which would have run water over the stone wall. The soil disturbance identified as Feature 204 is a

likely disturbance from the water run off. Feature 228 was not excavated. The feature had 2 courses of brick in place. The depth was ca. 1.00 BD. There was a stone identified as formerly laying over F228. This stone was identified in Level B.

Level C was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Level C is without any documentation. It appears to be fill or surface on which a brick feature was laid? The TPQ for Level C is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.13/1.37 BD to 1.25/1.62 BD.

Level D was a 7.5YR dark brown loamy clay. It was a fill level with 19th-century associations. It was a yellowish clay in texture and color. The TPQ for Level D is 1820. The opening elevation was 1.25/1.62 BD.

Unit: N21.5 E15

Level A was 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy silt. It was a topsoil and fill soil also found in all surrounding units. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The level ran from 0.71/0.92 BD to 1.42/1.66 BD.

Feature 275 was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy silt. It was a dark stain at the surface of Level B. The feature was interpreted as a pock mark in the surface of Level B and that the soil should have been removed with level A. The TPQ for Feature 275 is 1950. The level ran from 1.55/ 1.62 BD to 1.74/1.83 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was part of a fill soil used to cover over architectural features below (Features 280 and 286c). Level B was a thin lens. The TPQ for level B is 1830 The level ran from 1.42/1.66 BD to 1.51/1.82 BD.

Feature 277a was a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam. The feature was a squarish post mold intrusive into level D. It has some articulation with the foundation and may have been the foot to a former outbuilding. The TPQ for Feature 277a is 1820. The feature ran from 1.67/1.72 BD to 2.52 BD.

Feature 277b was a 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown sandy loam. The feature was the post hole in association with Feature 277a. The TPQ for Feature 277b is 1820. The feature ran from 1.92 BD to 2.62 BD.

Level C was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. The level is a continuation of Level B on the west side of the stone wall (Feature 280). The soil was fill used to bury the debris below. Similar levels were also found in N18 E10 and Trench 9. The TPQ for Level C is 1820. The level ran from 1.51/1.82 BD to 1.85/2.58 BD.

Level D (no munsell) was an orangey soil to the east of the stone wall. It was a deep level which partially overlaid Feature 280 but was predominantly to the east of it. The level is interpreted

as a fill soil used to extend the level surface of the kitchen area further to the east. Soil was similar to Level C in N19 E15 and Level E in N18 E10. The TPQ for Level D is 1820. The level ran from 1.51/1.82 BD to 2.50/2.88 BD.

Feature 286c was a 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown sandy loam. The feature was a continuation of the robbed, brick-filled trench found also in adjacent units to the south. The TPQ for Feature 286c is 1720. The feature ran from 1.85/2.58 BD to 3.06/3.99 BD.

Unit: N19 E15

Level A was a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy silt. The level was topsoil and a 20th-century fill. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The level ran from 0.45/0.70 BD to 1.37/1.57 BD.

Level B was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. The level was fill soil laid over the architectural debris below. The TPQ for Level B is 1820. The level ran from 1.37/1.57 BD to 2.07/2.10 BD.

Feature 286b was a 10YR 4/3 sandy loam. The feature was a continuation of the brick-filled trench already identified in adjacent units. The TPQ for Feature 286 is 1700. The feature ran from 2.07/2.10 BD to 3.87/4.37 BD.

Unit: N18 E10

Level A was a 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown silty clay loam. It was topsoil and fill, similar to the rest of units in the area. It was mixed with 20th-century materials. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. Level A came down on a fill with brick. Depth ranged from 0.52/0.67 BD to 1.00/1.27 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a brick-filled soil level, connecting N25 E7 and Trench 9. The TPQ for Level B is 1830. The depth ranged from 1.00/1.22 BD to 1.76/2.13 BD.

Feature 270 was a 10YR 3/2 very dark gray brown sandy silt. It was an area without bricks in the southeast corner. The grayish soil suggests ashy contents, and the shape suggests a pit or post. The TPQ for Feature 270 is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.39 BD to 1.97 BD.

Level Ax was a 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown silty clay loam. It was a topsoil layer in a five foot extension of the unit to the east. The level sloped to the east after exposing the brick level in the west very quickly. The TPQ for Level Ax is 1950. The depth ranged from 1.51/1.79 BD to 1.27/1.87 BD.

Feature 276a was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was a planting hole, kidney shaped and Philip Dodds recalled that a tree once stood there. The TPQ for Feature 276a is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.92/1.95 BD to 2.47/2.52 BD.

Feature 276b was a 10YR 3/3 dark reddish sandy loam. It was an extension of the planting hole discovered upon further excavations. The extension was in all directions. The TPQ for Feature 276b is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.84/1.97 BD to 2.42/2.57.

Feature 282a was a 10YR 3/2 very dark gray brown sandy silt. It was a continuation of Feature 270 (found in the original N18 E10). The TPQ for Feature 282a is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.27/1.69 BD to 1.77/1.87 BD.

Feature 282b was a 2.5YR 2.5/4 dark brown silty sandy loam. It was the area around F282a to the north and east. It was filled with debris, likely soil associated with brick identified below. It was similar to bone debris in N25 E7, Level D. The TPQ for Feature 282b is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.57/1.87 BD to 1.72/2.07 BD.

Feature 284 was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay. It was a line of yellowish clay soil running N-S paralleling the line after the brick-filled robbed trench. It went about 1/2 way across unit in the north 1/2. This same soil was identified as Level Ex. The TPQ for Feature 284 is 1780. The depth ranged from 1.81/1.87 BD to 2.22/2.42 BD.

Level Bx was a 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy loam. It was a thin layer of orangey soil laid over a dense brick filled trench. The TPQ for Level BX is 1830. The depth ranged from 1.27/1.87 BD to 1.80/2.10 BD.

Level D was a 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown sandy loam. It was the same soil as Level Bx in far east end of the unit, separated by Feature 284. It was associated with a planting hole. The TPQ for Level D is 1840. The depth ranged from 1.81/1.97 BD to 1.90/2.37 BD.

Level E was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam. It was the same soil as Feature 284, a yellowish clay, extending under Level D, likely a remnant of the former slope before being covered over. The TPQ for Level E is 1840. The depth ranged from 2.82/2.42 BD to 2.91/3.32 BD.

Feature 286a was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was a brick-filled trench. It extends into N21.5E10 and Trench 9. It was probably the fill of a robber's trench. The TPQ for Feature 286a is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.80/2.10 BD to 3.67/4.12 BD.

Level F was a 7.5YR 3/3 sandy loam. This level is at the west end of the unit to the west of Feature 286. It sloped NW-SE. The TPQ for Level F is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.97/2.52 BD to 2.63/3.30 BD.

Level G was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown hard-packed clay. It was a yellowish clay soil with a spill of mortar in the SW area on the west edge of F286. The level slopes to the SE. The TPQ for Level G is not known. The depth ranged from 2.63/3.30 BD to 2.92/3.56 BD.

Level H was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red loamy sand. It was a red soil similar to that found in the

East 1/2 of N25 E7--Level E. Level H sloped like other soils but came on a flat surface, Level J. The TPQ for Level H is not known. The depth ranged from 2.90/3.56 BD to 3.65/3.90 BD.

Level I was the soil below Level E in the east end of unit. Level I was not excavated.

Level J was a 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown sandy loam. It was a rich organic soil which was a former surface. The TPQ for Level J is not known. The depth ranged from 3.45/3.90 BD to 4.00/4.30 BD.

Feature 290 was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam. It was soil at the base of the robbed trench. The TPQ for Feature 290 is 1700. The depth ranged from 4.08/4.56 BD to 4.50/4.90 BD.

Level K was a 5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was similar soil to Level J which may have sloped down into the foundation trench when it was once exposed. This implies that Level J was an exposed surface at the time the trench was dug. The TPQ for Level K is unknown. The depth ranged from 4.50/4.90 BD to 4.70/5.15 BD.

Level L was a 5 YR 4/6 YR sand. It was sterile subsoil. The post hole was dug to 3* below the base of Level J.

Unit: Trench 9

Level A was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was very rich fill soil with large and chunky 18th-20th century artifacts. The mixed soils indicate filling like in the rest of this area of the site. The level stopped arbitrarily because of depth. A darker soil in the north was identified and may be associated with brick filled trench below. The TPQ for Level A is 1969. The depth ranged from 0.49/0.71 BD to 1.04/1.22 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was a continuation of a 20th-century fill. The depth here indicates that the fill on the East side of the foundation wall is much deeper, indicating a slope in association with the wall. The TPQ for Level B is 1969. The depth ranged from 1.04/1.22 BD to 1.33/1.76 BD.

Feature 254 was a 5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand. It was post mold/hole laid in with wet mortar. The post mold is in the southeast corner. The post hole spreads out to the north and west. Feature 254 was laid onto the previous surface, then removed when it was regraded. The TPQ for Feature 254 is 1969. The depth ranged from 1.28/1.50 BD to 1.54/1.65 BD.

Level C was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was the previous surface and fill soil. The fill was of a variety of material/soils. It appears to have been the site of a plank with nails found in situ - vertically in place.(Feature 261). Charred material is common. Perhaps it was a burned out structure that was removed. Other building material found included a hinge and nails. The TPQ for Level C is 1969. The depth ranged from 1.33/1.76 BD to 2.10/2.60 BD.

Feature 257 was a 5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was a pipe trench running southwest to northeast across the southeast corner of the unit. It was immediately below Feature 254. The TPQ for Feature 257 is 1850. The depth ranged from 1.76/1.81 BD to 1.86/1.93 BD.

Feature 261 was a row of nails, indicative of the presence of buried plank. Another plank was identified in Level C associated with porcelain saucer fragments. This was not identified as a feature. The TPQ for Feature 1850. 261 is The depth was 1.65/1.80 BD.

Feature 262 was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was an anomalous stain in the center of the unit. It ran with distinctly straight lines along its north and south edges across and out of the unit. It was probably a large piece of material associated with fill. It was a thin deposit. The TPQ for Feature 262 is 1850. The depth ranged from 1.99/2.05 BD to 2.10 BD.

Feature 266a was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a soil stain in the northwest corner. It was associated with a deep deposit of bricks from robbed trench. The TPQ for Feature 266a is 1790. The depth ranged from 2.16/2.05 BD to 2.94 BD.

Feature 266b was a brick deposit used as backfill for a robbed trench. It was associated with F286 in N18 E10, N19 E15, and N21.5 E15. The TPQ for Feature 266b is 1790. The depth ranged from 2.94 BD to 3.20/3.56 BD.

Feature 266c was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown moist silty sand. It was a continuation of the feature after an arbitrary level change. The TPQ for Feature 266c is 1790. The depth ranged from 3.20/3.50 BD to 3.77/3.93 BD.

Feature 266d was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand. It was dark loose soil associated with a mortar deposit found below brick fill. The TPQ for Feature 266d is 1740. The depth ranged from 3.72/3.99 BD to 3.25/4.01 BD.

Feature 266e was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam. It was a mortar spill at the base of a robbed trench. The TPQ for Feature 266e is 1700. The depth ranged from 3.40/4.04 BD to 4.07/4.12 BD.

Level D was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silt loam. It was a lighter soil than Level C, located solely in the north 1/2 of the trench south of Feature 266. It was a fill soil nonetheless, suspended in excavation to remove Level E. The TPQ for Level D is 1850. The depth ranged from 2.15/1.63 BD to 2.68/3.05 BD.

Level E was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown silt loam. It was a continuation of Level C and is interpreted as fill. It was a dark soil with chunky artifacts. It was only in the south 1/2 of the unit. The TPQ for Level E is 1850. The depth ranged from 2.16/2.84 BD to 2.73/2.95 BD.

Level F was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam. It was a continuation of Level D, lighter in color than E or C, but still with chunky artifacts. It is still a fill level. There were

mortar chunks, and bone replaced the architectural debris as typical artifacts. The TPQ for Level F is 1850. The depth ranged from 2.80/2.94 BD to 3.08/3.65 BD.

Level G was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt. It was a continuation of fill, and can be lumped with Levels D and F as a lighter colored deposit under later filling episode. The TPQ for Level G is 1850. The depth ranged from 3.08/3.65 BD to 3.86/4.23 BD.

Feature 271 was a 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown silty sand. It was a rodent run, and ran east to west across the unit then bumped into the brick fill (F266c) and dove deeper.

Feature 274 was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand. It was pipe trench running east-west across the south end of the trench. The pipe was 2" in diameter. The excavation was hampered by dimlight, so it went too deep, intruding into the next level. The TPQ for Feature 274 is 1850. The depth ranged from 3.81/3.92 BD to 4.44/5.04 BD.

Level H was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt. It was a continuation of Level G - 19th-century fill soil. The TPQ for Level H is 1850. The depth ranged from 3.80/4.23 BD to 4.02/4.37 BD.

Level I was a 7.5YR 4/4 - 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. Level I is the same as H, but separated by excavation of Feature 274. Level I is in the southwest corner of the unit. It was suspended when the unit was leveled off at the top of Level K. The TPQ for Level I is 1850. The depth ranged from 3.93 BD to 4.92 BD.

Feature 288 was a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt. There was soil distinction in the northwest corner under the brick filled trench. The soil was very sandy and may have been associated either with the trench fill, or with what stood in the trench prior to filling. The TPQ for Feature 288 is unknown. The feature ran from 4.27/4.42 BD to 4.45/4.52 BD.

Level J was 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam. It was a deep deposit of 19th century fill with limited distinction (lighter, sandier) from the above fill levels. It was stopped arbitrarily because of depth. The TPQ for Level J is 1850. The depth ranged from 4.02/4.37 BD to 4.44/4.82 BD.

Level K was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam. It was a continuation of Level J. There were whole 19th-century bottles ("Hoods Sarsaparilla"), roofing slate, tin cans, and ironstone recovered in the excavation of this level. The TPQ for Level K is 1850. The depth ranged from 4.44/4.82 BD to 4.80/5.27 BD.

Level L was a 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy silt. It was a clean sand fill found only in the northwest corner. Again, the soils in the northwest corner were distinct from the rest of the trench. The TPQ for Level L is unknown. The depth ranged from 4.39/4.42 BD to 4.49/4.67 BD.

Level M was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam. It was mixed 18th- and 19th-century fill. This was possibly a level of garbage accumulation before the filling. The TPQ for Level M is 1845. The depth ranged from 4.80/5.27 BD to 5.30 BD.

Window Excavations

Feature 291 was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loam. It was the bulk of an area considered to be part of a wood lined pit--the wood remained in situ. It was a dark, organic soil, possibly a living surface. The TPQ was 1795, and the depth ranged from 5.25/5.34 BD to 5.47 BD.

Feature 292 was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a sandy fill adjacent to wood lining. The TPQ for Feature 292 is unknown. The depth ranged from 5.26 BD to 5.51 BD.

Feature 293 was a 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown loamy sand. It was a rodent run across the unit running southwest to northeast. It separated the northwest section of the unit from the rest of the unit. There was a TPQ of 1820, and the depth ranged from 5.15/5.29 BD to 5.73/5.77 BD.

Feature 294a was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loam. It was a dark, organic soil under the sand fill (Feature 292). Large fragments of 19th-century ceramics identified this as fill. Only a very small section was available to be excavated due to time. It was similar soil to Feature 291, and was pit-like. The TPQ for Feature 294a is 1830. The depth ranged from 5.13BD to 5.98 BD.

Feature 294b was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loam. It was an extension of this deep pit-like deposit to the north and west. It is thought to be a rodent disturbance. The TPQ for Feature 294b is 1830. The depth ranged from 5.50 BD to 5.92 BD.

Feature 295 was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. The feature was more rodent disturbance below Feature 291. The TPQ for Feature 295 is unknown. The depth ranged from 5.60 BD to 6.07 BD.

Level O was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay. It was a clay fill or possible surface/floor. However, the limited excavations do not permit a confident interpretation. The TPQ for Level O is 1795. The depth ranged from 5.08/5.27 BD to 6.24 BD.

Level N was a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sand. It was the area in north of the trench. It was not excavated in 1995. The depth at the surface was 5.00/5.21 BD.

Level P was a 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown gritty dry clay. It was an area at the south end of trench. It was not excavated in 1995. The depth at the surface was 5.28/5.34 BD.

Level Q was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay. It was subsoil. A post hole was dug to confirm this interpretation. The depth ranged from 5.46/5.55 BD to 6.20/6.77 BD.

Unit: N30 E0

n.b.: The surface of this unit was a brick layer in a herring bone pattern.

Level A was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It was a fill layer. It was a mixture of old and new artifacts. The soil has mortar and brick fragments in it. The TPQ for level A is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.52/0.11 AD to 0.75/0.37 AD.

Level B was a 10YR 5/8 yellow brown sandy loam. It was a thin layer containing mixed artifacts. Was stopped when the Feature 104a was identified. The level also was associated with Features 104b and 111. The TPQ for Level B is 1830. The depth ranged from 0.75/0.37 AD to 0.46/0.06 BD.

Feature 104a was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loam. This is a pipe trench. A metal pipe runs through it with pieces of terra cotta pipe thrown in the surrounding trench as fill. The metal pipe probably replaced the clay one. The TPQ for Feature 104a is 1820. The depth ranged from 0.17/1.19 AD to 1.25/1.01 BD.

Feature 104b was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loam. This is an extension of the pipe trench (Feature 104a). No artifacts were found. The depth ranged from 0.17 AD to 0.10 BD.

Feature 111 was a 10YR 3/4 loamy sand. This was a rodent run that follows the west wall of the unit along the standing kitchen wing. The TPQ for Feature 111 is unknown. The depth ranged from 0.19 BD to 0.14 BD.

Level C was a 10YR 3/4 loamy clay. This level is a clay fill found on the east side of the pipe trench (Feature 104a). A large deposit of oyster shell, burned wood and bone found in the southeast corner of the unit. The northeast corner continues to show a definite difference in soil texture from the rest of the unit (sandy loam vs. clay). This will be excavated as Feature 114a-f. The TPQ for Level C is 1795. The depth ranged from 0.46/0.06 BD to 0.54/0.61 BD.

Feature 114a was a 10YR 5/6 loamy sand. This is the uppermost excavated level of a posthole in the northeast corner of the unit. The TPQ for Feature 114a is 1820. The depth ranged from 0.61 BD to 1.10 BD.

Level D was a 10YR 3/4 loamy clay. This is very hard, un-siftable clay soil. The TPQ for Level D is unknown. The depth ranged from 0.63/0.54 BD to 1.08/0.76 BD.

Feature 114b was a mix of soils: a) 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam, b) 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay, and c) 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown ashy loam. This is the arbitrary continuation of the post hole begun as Feature 114a. 3 different soils were discovered. Also found were two large pieces of bog iron in the northeast corner. These are thought to be related to a structure possibly extending towards the smokehouse. There is a sandier soil (possibly a fill) in the north 3/4 of the feature. The south 1/4 is a redder clay and the soil along the wall,

next to the stones, is a very dark soil. The TPQ for Feature 114b is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.13 BD to 1.38 BD.

Feature 114c was a) 10YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand, b) 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand, and c) 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam. We continued digging and found more brick in the south area of Feature 114. In the center of the feature there was an ashy colored deposit which is a possible post hole (Feature 114d). The bog iron was chinking supporting the post. The TPQ for Feature 114c is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.38 BD to 2.27 BD.

Feature 114d was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. The ashy deposit (a possible post hole) proved to be very shallow. The TPQ for Feature 114d is unknown. The depth ranged from 2.27 BD to 2.72 BD.

Feature 114e was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand. It was a continuation of the post mold rediscovered at the base of Level I. The post is clearly marked both here and in the north profile. The TPQ for Feature 114e is unknown. The surface of Feature 114e was at 2.72 BD.

Feature 114f was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam. It was adjacent to F114e to the northeast. It was also an area redefined at the base of I. It was more of the post hole. The TPQ for Feature 114f is unknown. The surface of Feature 114f was at 2.72 BD.

Level E was a 10YR 4/6 loamy clay. It was a continuation of the hard-packed clay fill on the east side of the pipe trench (Feature 104). Level E was stopped arbitrarily to be even with the base of Feature 104a. The TPQ for Level E is 1720. The closing elevation was 1.15 BD /1.02 BD.

Level F was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It was the same as Levels E and D but on the west of Feature 104 trench. There were no diagnostics and it was clean clay fill. It stopped at even level with the base of E. The TPQ for Level F is 1720. The depth ranged from 0.22/0.09 BD to 1.12/1.09 BD.

Level G was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay. It was a west 1/2 bisection of the unit. It was interpreted as turning to sterile but at the base of G a lens of ash, mortar, and plaster turned up (Feature 121). The TPQ for Level G is 1720. The depth ranged from 1.12/1.01 to 1.99/1.55 BD.

Level H was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay. It was a continuation of G in the east 1/2 of the unit. The TPQ for Level H is 1720. The depth ranged from 1.15/1.02 BD to 1.58/1.15 BD.

Feature 121 was a 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown sandy loam with mortar and plaster. There was a lens of fine grain construction debris--mortar, brick, ash, and plaster. It was probably an accumulation associated with the construction of the kitchen wing in the mid-18th century. The TPQ for Feature 121 was 1720. The depth ranged from 2.04/1.33 BD to 2.18/1.77 BD.

Level I was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam clay. It was a previous surface prior to the fill. It was stopped with the definition of Features 114e, 114f, 122, and 123. The TPQ for Level I is 1720. The depth ranged from 2.18/1.77 BD to 2.36/2.27 BD.

Feature 122a was a 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown loamy clay. It was a post hole on the north wall. The post is bisected by the north wall of the unit. The post cut through already existing layers and thus is believed to have supported a late 18th-century structure. The TPQ for Feature 122a is 1762. The depth ranged from 2.30 BD to 2.85 BD.

Feature 122b was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay. This was a post mold defined at the base of Feature 122a. The mold bottomed out by bricks indicating a post was removed. The east wall shows how the fill cut off the post hole/mold. The TPQ for Feature 122b is 1762. The depth ranged from 2.85 BD to 3.60 AD.

Feature 123 was a 7.5 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown. This was an ephemeral blob along the east wall of the unit. No clear interpretation is made, but an association with Feature 114 is supposed. The TPQ for Feature 123 is 1720. The depth ranged from 2.01 BD to 2.36 BD.

Level J was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a transition to sterile soil between Levels I and K. The TPQ for Level J is ???. The depth ranged from 2.56/2.13 BD to 3.48/3.15 BD.

Level K was a 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was sterile subsoil. The depth ranged from 3.48/3.15 BD to 3.80/3.68 BD.

Unit: N25 E7

Level A was a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand. It was a light sandy soil which was associated with the previous years' backdirt. It was only in the northwest corner. The TPQ for Level A is 1990. The depth ranged from 0.27/0.32 BD to 0.31/0.39 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was a chunky fill layer comparable to Trench 9, Level A. It was used to level the surface of this kitchen yard area in the 20th century. The TPQ for Level B is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.32/0.42 BD to 1.10/1.37 BD.

Feature 252 was a 10YR 3/2 loamy sand. It was an intrusive soil stain similar to Level B (into Level C). There were no diagnostic artifacts. The feature is likely a small hole which was filled by Level B soil when it was laid down. It was in the center of the unit. The TPQ for Feature 252 is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.91 BD to 1.02 BD.

Feature 253 was a 10YR 3/2 loamy sand. It was similar in character to Feature 252, but smaller, and towards the northwest corner. The TPQ for Feature 253 is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.94 BD to 1.15 BD.

Feature 256a was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. It was a darker soil with a concentration of brick rubble identified in the excavation of Level C. Feature 256 was stopped when a significant brick deposit was exposed (this is Feature 256b). The TPQ for Feature 256a is 1780. The depth ranged from 1.02 BD to 1.17/1.22 BD.

Feature 258 was a 10YR 3/4 loamy sand. It was very loose deposit of mortar and some brick and shell. Mortar was the distinctive character. Feature 258 was concentrated in the north-central portion of the unit. It was decided that it alone with the rest of Level C was fill soil used to raise the ground surface. The TPQ for Feature 258 is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.12/1.22 BD to 1.20/1.32 BD.

Level C was a 7.5 YR 5/8 loamy sand. It was a 19th-century fill level with many large artifacts - all types. It came down on distinct soil types in the east and west 1/2*s of the unit. The TPQ for Level C is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.67/0.92 BD to 1.22/1.37 BD.

Feature 256b was a brick rubble layer, mostly a single course of jumbled brick, much deeper in the southeast corner. It was associated with a robbed trench running between N25 E7 and Trench 9 where bricks were identified as F266. This was a very deep deposit which had a clear connection to the bricks in N18 E10 called F286. The TPQ for Feature 256b is 1780. The depth ranged from 1.67/1.22 BD to 1.67/1.82 BD.

Level D was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. Level D was found only in the west half of the unit. It was a very rich and organic level with a high concentration of bones. The bones appeared to have been deposited up against something where D and E articulate. It is thought that Level D may have been "outside" of a kitchen lean-to where animals may have been butchered. No architectural features have been found to confirm this idea except Feature 268--a possible clay sillway. The TPQ for Level D is not known. The depth ranged from 1.22/1.37 BD to 1.37/1.52 BD.

Feature 265 was the excavation of the many bones found in the west half of the unit below Level D. It had the same cultural characterization as Level D. The feature was just the bones removed with other artifacts. The TPQ for Feature 265 is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.32/1.52 BD to 1.37/1.67 BD.

Feature 267 was a loosely laid brick path which may have been a floor or path inside a kitchen lean-to addition. The bricks were found flat, but had no pattern. They were probably used to form a solid surface in muddy conditions. The TPQ for Feature 267 is 1780. The depth ranged from 1.37/1.67 BD to 1.68/1.78 BD.

Level H was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown and a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand. The soil was under the bone/brick deposits in the west 1/2 of the unit. It was a fill level with mixed soils. The excavation mixed Levels H and K, a sandy soil along the south wall. The TPQ for Level H is not known. The depth ranged from 1.67/1.78 BD to 2.04/2.35 BD.

Level K was a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty sand. It was found along the south wall. It was only excavated in isolation in the southwest 1/4 of unit. The rest was grouped with Level G. The TPQ for Level K is 1720. The depth ranged from 2.22/2.37 BD to 2.52/2.82 BD.

Level J was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It was similar fill soil to Level H. It seems to have been made distinct only after Level K was identified. The soil was mottled with many splotches of soil colors. The TPQ for Level J is not known. The depth ranged from 2.24/2.37 BD to 2.36/2.60 BD.

Level E was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam with a 5YR 4/4 olive sandy loam. Level E was found only in the east half of the unit. It was loamy fill abutting the faunal rich Level D. It was probably soil accumulated over a surface inside a kitchen lean-to outbuilding. The TPQ for Level E is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.22/1.37 BD to a figure that was not taken.

Feature 268 was a 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown loamy clay. It was a possible clay sill running north-south adjacent to bone accumulation (Level D and Feature 265). This clay lump would have kept water and muck out of the lean-to. The soil was very hard packed. Level F was found to sit over the sill feature in part, implying that the sill was created, then soil laid over it. The depth ranged from 1.47/1.67 BD to 2.13/2.48 BD.

Level F was a 10YR 4/3 dark brown/brown sandy clay loam. It was a continuation of looser soil similar to E. Level F had more architectural debris, perhaps a fill or part of the accumulation associated with the destruction or construction of a building. The TPQ for Level F is 1780. The opening elevation was not recorded, 1.70/2.24 BD was the closing.

Level G was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. It was a clay fill used as a possible "floor" for the "structure." It also may have been just fill used to bury 18th-century debris and accumulation. There is a possible connection with clay fill found in N30 E0, making the west 1/2 of N25 E7 unit a grand intrusion, associated with lean-to structure. The TPQ for Level G is 1780. The depth ranged from 1.70/2.24 BD to 2.39/2.89 BD.

Level I was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loam. It was an 18th-century surface with connections to similar soils in the front of the house (see S10W3, Tr.10). Level I covers the entire unit and was associated with a clear soil distinction between it and the above layers. The TPQ for Level I is 1720. The depth ranged from 2.36/2.89 BD to 2.37/2.97 BD.

Level L was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam. It was a surface level also associated with the 18th century. There were smaller artifacts than found in Level I. It also should be compared with soils out front. The soil is packed. Levels I and L slope from north to south, suggesting a downward slope towards the front of the house as the original topography. The TPQ for Level L is 1720. The depth ranged from 2.36/2.97 BD to 2.69/3.10 BD.

Level M was a 5YR dark reddish brown sandy clay loam. It was a reddish soil with fewer

artifacts than Level L, perhaps it was the soil before the rich cultural deposit (Levels L and I). The TPQ for Level M is 1700. The depth ranged from 2.69/3.10 BD to 2.72/2.90 BD.

Level N was a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy loam. It was adjacent to M to the south and down slope. It was a harder packed and sandier soil. There were few artifacts recovered. It has the same interpretation as Level M. The TPQ for Level N is 1700. The depth ranged from 2.78/3.10 BD to 2.87/3.32 BD.

Level O was a 5YR 3/4 dark brown (with a 5YR 4/6 yellowish brown in north). This level is sterile subsoil. There was a window excavated in the southwest corner. The depth ranged from 2.72/3.32 BD to 3.57/3.92 BD. The window was 4.81/4.84 BD.

Area 1C

Unit: N45 W10

n.b.: The surface was brick surface laid into wet mortar.

Level A was a 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown sand. It was a thick sand level. The fill was under a brick surface. The depth ranged from 0.44/0.79AD to 0.25/0.11BD.

Feature 103 was a 10YR 2/1 black silty clay loam. It was rodent run along the kitchen foundation wall. The TPQ for Feature 103 is 1779. The depth ranged from 0.25/0.12 BD to 0.77/0.64 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. It was a former surface with kitchen debris including shells which were laid in face down. This is the 18th century surface found in other units in Area 1. In this location it seems that the surface was left exposed in the rear of the kitchen where it accumulated more organic debris until being capped in the late 19th century. The TPQ for Level B is 1779. The depth ranged from 0.24/.02 BD to 0.70/0.69 BD.

Feature 108 was a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sand loam. It was a small anomalous blob in the center of the unit. The soil was very similar to level B and intrusive into Level C. It was a post or shovel hole, possibly. The TPQ for Feature 108 is 1720. The depth ranged from 0.85 BD to 1.17 BD.

Level C was a 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown loam. It was a lens of brown soil between the rich organic layer above and a shell deposit below. Level C is interpreted as a cap placed over the shell layer (Level D). The TPQ for Level C is 1720. The depth ranged from 0.70/0.69 BD to 1.25/1.31 BD.

Feature 109 was a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loam. It was a rodent hole in the southeast corner. The TPQ for Feature 109 is 1779. The depth ranged from 0.70 BD to 1.04 BD.

Level D was a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sand loam. It was ashy, shell refuse. It contained shells,

delft, and bone. The TPQ for Level D is 1720. The depth ranged from 1.26/.81 BD to 1.29/.91 BD.

Level E was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand loam. It was a very thin level stopped by the definition of Feature 115. It is interpreted as a former surface. The TPQ for Level E is unknown. The depth ranged from 1.29/.91 BD to 2.29/1.07 BD.

Feature 115 was a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was a rodent hole, associated but below Feature 109 in the southeast corner. The TPQ for Feature 115 is unknown. The depth ranged from 1.25 BD to 1.50 BD.

Level F was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of E. It was very clean soil with few artifacts. It was stopped with the definition of Feature 117. The TPQ for Level F is unknown. The depth ranged from 1.50/1.10 BD to 1.52/1.31 BD.

Feature 117 was a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay. It was another rodent run along the wing foundation. There were only rodent bones. The TPQ for feature 117 is unknown. The depth ranged from 1.50/1.33 BD to 1.66/1.62 BD.

Level G was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of Level F and was transitional to subsoil. It was very clean and sandy. It was stopped arbitrarily at 1/2 foot. The TPQ for Level G is unknown. The depth ranged from 1.31/1.52 BD to 1.93/2.00 BD.

Level H was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay. It was sterile subsoil. There was a window excavated in the west 1/2. It was defined at the base of the foundation. The depth ranged from 2.00/1.93 BD to 2.70/2.50 BD.

Unit: N55 E0

Level A was a 10YR 3/2 very dark gray brown loamy sand. The level was the bricks and soil between them. There was also soil immediately below the bricks that was identified as distinct. The TPQ for Level A is 1962. The depth ranged from 0.44/0.08 BD to 0.76/0.36 BD.

Feature 101 was a 10YR 6/6 brown yellow sand. It was a sink hole (a.k.a. Randall*s cave). The hole was associated with a clean out line for a sewage pipe running out of the house toward the northeast. The depth ranged from 0.51/0.47 BD to 1.89/1.76 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was fill soil, apparently associated with the sewage line. The TPQ for Level B is 1820. The depth ranged from 0.76/0.56 BD to 0.75/0.47 BD. The Level was noted for irregular stratigraphy. The fill was also tied to the abundance of brick fragments, shells, and the remains of a former sewage pipe (made of terra cotta).

Level C was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Level C was defined only in the

eastern 2/3*s of the unit. Slightly different soil distinguished Level C from Level B. Otherwise they are very similar. The TPQ is from a bottle top with the seam over the lip dating to the late 19th century. It was stopped arbitrarily at 1/2 foot deep. The depth ranged from 0.75/0.62 BD to 1.09/.76 BD.

Feature 101 was a 10YR 6/6 brown yellow sandy loam. It was the base of a cavern filled with surface spill wet leaves, plastic, egg, and fungus. A large concrete slab was defined in the northwest corner. It appears that the water damage has dug out the pipe trench fill used when a recent sewer pipe was replaced. The TPQ for Feature 101 is 1950. The depth ranged from 1.89/1.76 BD to 2.47/2.22 BD.

Level D was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was fill associated with the burying of Feature 112 in the late 20th century. The TPQ for Level D is 1900. The depth ranged from 1.09/.76 BD to 1.72/1.35 BD.

Feature 110 was a sandy area in the northeast corner. It was left unexcavated.

Feature 112 was a sewer pit defined at the base of Level D. It was left unexcavated.

Feature 112 was a concrete slab in the northwest corner. It is believed to be a septic tank. It was not excavated.

Area EW

Unit: East Wing #1

Level A was a cement layer with a 10YR 7/4 very pale brown sandy soil. The cement was used to level the floor and secure a flagstone surface. The cement level dates to the 20th century. The depth of the level ran from 1.80/1.68 AD to 0.64/0.58 AD.

Feature 234a was a former brick hearth surface since buried by the cement level above it. The hearth ran from 0.68/0.60 AD to 0.39/0.20 AD. The TPQ for F234a is 1750.

Feature 235a was the rubble remains of a brick floor adjacent to the hearth (F234a). The feature was both brick and cement. The feature ran from 0.64/0.58 AD to 0.45/0.34 AD. The TPQ for F235a is 1750.

Level B was a sand fill laid in under the former brick surface. The soil was a 5YR 4/3 reddish brown loamy sand. Level B was stopped arbitrarily in excavation due to depth. The level ran from 0.38/0.20 AD to 0.21/ 0.31 BD. Level B has a TPQ of 1750.

Level C was a continuation of the arbitrarily stopped Level B. Level C is also interpreted as sand fill under the brick floor. Level C was stopped when F239 and the hard-packed soil of Level D was identified. The soil was a 5YR 4/3 reddish brown loamy sand. The level ran from

0.21/ 0.31 BD to 0.49/0.75 BD. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered in Level C.

Feature 239a was an anomolous soil color and texture change. It was likely a rodent disturbance. The soil was a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy loam. The feature was located at the northern edge of the text unit and ran from 0.65 BD to 0.89 BD where it left the unit. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered in Feature 239a.

Level D was a hard-packed level that likely was a former dirt floor. The soil was a 2.5 YR 2.5/4 dark reddish brown sandy loam with flecks of mortar, brick, and shell. Clay depositions also characterized the level. The level ran from 0.49/0.75 BD to 1.02/1.19 BD. The TPQ for Level D is 1715.

Feature 240a was a deep intrusion also possibly a rodent disturbance. The soil was a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy loam. It was located in the northwest corner of the test unit. The feature ran from 1.10/1.4 BD to 2.03/2.08 BD. The TPQ for Feature 240a is 1700.

Level E is a new soil located over most of the unit. It was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam. The Level was stopped with the identification of several intrusions. The level ran from 1.02/1.19 BD to 1.15/1.26 BD. The TPQ for Level E is 1700.

Feature 242a was a rodent run along the north edge of the unit likely associated with F240. The soil was a 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy loam. The rodent run was filled with a variety of materials particularly ash from the hearth. The feature ran from 1.20/1.26 BD to 1.42/1.52 BD. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered from F242a.

Feature 242b was the area between F242a and F240 along the north edge of the unit. The feature continued to be interpreted as a rodent run. The soil was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The feature ran from 1.40 BD to 1.93 BD. The TPQ for F242b is 1715.

Feature 243a was a mouse hole identified in the southwest corner of the test unit. The soil was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown velvety loam. The feature ran from 1.16/1.17 BD to 1.32/1.45 BD. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered from F243a.

Level F was a fill soil laid over a previous surface. The level compensated for a west to east slope identified at the base of the excavation. The soil was a 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay loam. The level ran from 1.15/1.26 BD to 1.25/1.82 BD. The TPQ for level F is 1700.

Feature 247a was a lens of ash identified along the south wall. The soil was a 7.5YR 5/2 brown ashy loam. The feature ran from 1.66/1.70 BD to 2.09/2.20 BD. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered from F243a.

Level G was a likely former surface prior to the construction of the East Wing. The soil was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with many shell and coal fragments. The level ran from 1.25/1.82 BD to 2.09/2.20 BD. The TPQ for Level G is 1700. Excavation was stopped after

Level G was removed.

No further excavations were undertaken in this unit.

Unit: East Wing # 2

Level A was a 10YR 7/2 light gray sand/concrete level. It was the cement layer laid in to secure the flagstone surface. Level A dates to the 20th century. The level ranged from 0.82/0.74 AD to 0.61/0.55 AD.

Feature 235a was a 7.5 YR 6/3 light brown sand/ mortar soil mixed in with a brick floor. The brick floor is interpreted as the former floor of the East Wing and was found in all of the test units excavated in the East Wing. The level ranged from 0.61/0.55 AD to 0.36/0.28 AD. There were no diagnostic artifacts found in F235a.

Level B was a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand. The level was the sand laid down between and immediately below the bricks of the brick floor above. The level ranged from 0.36/0.28 AD to 0.36/0.15 AD. There were no diagnostic artifacts found in Level B.

Level C was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand interpreted as a harder packed-fill soil used to raise the surface of the floor prior to laying the bricks. The level ranged from 0.36/0.15 AD to 0.03/0.01 AD. The TPQ for level C is 1715.

Level D was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with green, gray, and darker clumps of clay mixed in as well as patches of reddish sand and ash. The level was hard-packed and was interpreted as a former surface exposed prior to the laying of the brick floor. The level ranged from 0.03/0.01 AD to 0.57/0.62 BD. The TPQ for level D is 1715.

Level E was a 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown sandy loam fill soil identified with many larger artifacts such as an entire brick. The soil is believed to be fill laid in at the time of the construction of the East Wing in the 1750's. The level ranged from 0.57/0.62 BD to 1.10/1.49 BD. The TPQ for level E is 1715.

Level F was a 7.5 YR 3/4 strong brown sandy loam. The level was interpreted as a continuation of fill soil laid in at the time of the construction of the East Wing in the 1750s. The level ranged from 1.10/1.49 BD to 1.45/1.72 BD. The TPQ for level F is 1715.

Level G was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It is associated with a brick feature (F248a) and is believed to represent the ground surface prior to the construction of the East Wing. The level ranged from 1.45/1.72 BD to 1.74/1.93 BD. No further excavations were undertaken below this depth in East Wing #2. The TPQ for level G is 1715

Feature 248a was a line of bricks found in situ running across the test unit diagonally from northeast to southwest. The feature was left in place because of the hazards of excavation at this

depth. The depth of the surface of the bricks was 1.64/1.80 BD.

No further excavations were undertaken in this unit.

Unit: East Wing #3

Feature 235a was a continuation of the brick floor identified in all units of the East Wing excavations. The floor was a former surface since buried by a flagstone surface which is presently visible. The feature ran from 0.56/0.51 AD to 0.24/0.09 AD. The TPQ for Feature 235a is 1789.

Level A was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand which acted as fill between and immediately below the bricks of the brick floor above. The level ranged from 0.24/0.09 AD to 0.14/0.03 AD. The TPQ for level A is 1715.

Level B was a 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sand which was laid in as fill to support the brick floor above. The level ranged from 0.014/0.03 AD to 0.01/0.06 BD. There were no diagnostic artifacts found in level B.

Level C was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with a number of hard clay chunks. This level is a continuation of the hard-packed soils believed to be the former dirt surface of the kitchen used after the wing was constructed in the 1750s. The level ranged from 0.01/0.06 BD to 0.70/0.91 BD. The TPQ of level C is 1700.

Level D was a 7.5YR 3/4 strong brown sandy loam. The level is interpreted to be fill soil laid in at the time of the construction of the East Wing in the 1750s. The level ranged from 0.70/0.91 BD to 1.78/1.91 BD. The TPQ for level D is 1700.

Level E was a 7.5YR 3/4 strong brown sandy loam. The level is tentatively interpreted as an extension of the former surface prior to the construction of the East Wing. The level ranged from 1.78/1.91 BD to 1.86/1.98 BD. The TPQ for level is 1700.

No further excavations were undertaken in this unit.

Unit: East Wing #4

Feature 235a was a continuation of the brick floor identified in all units of the East Wing excavations. The floor was a former surface since buried by a flagstone surface which is presently visible. The feature ranged from 0.49/0.35 AD to 0.14/0/01 AD. The TPQ for F235a is 1820

Level A was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand fill. The fill was used to level the surface under the brick floor above. The level ranged from 0.14/0.01 AD to 0.02/0.26 BD. The TPQ for Level A is 1820.

Feature 249a were the exposed foundation stones of the inside south wall of the East Wing. They were left in place. The feature was encountered at 0.14 AD.

Feature 249b was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam. The feature was a possible builder's trench associated with the construction of the foundation wall for the East Wing, however subsequent excavation identified this soil as a part of the fill laid in after the wall was constructed. The feature ranged from 0.16/0.23 BD to 0.28/0.71 BD. There were no diagnostic artifacts found in Feature 249b.

Level B was a 5YR 4/3 reddish brown sandy loam with hard-packed clods of clayey soil of the same color. This level is interpreted as a hard-packed dirt floor since buried by the brick and flagstone surfaces above. The level ranged from 0.02/0.26 BD to 1.40/1.56 BD. The TPQ for Level B is 1763.

Level C was 10YR 4/3 dark brown sandy loam fill laid in prior to the dirt floor surface above. The level ranged from 1.40/1.56 BD to 1.81/1.94 BD. The TPQ for Level C is 1740.

Level D was a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown loam with ash lenses. The level is likely to be soil last exposed prior to the East Wing construction. Digging conditions in this unit make this a very tentative assessment. The level ranged from 1.81/1.94 BD to 1.88/2.05 BD. The TPQ for Level D is 1700.

No further excavations were undertaken in this unit.

Area 2

Unit : Trench 1

Level A was a 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown sandy loam. It represents the sod layer which ran the length of the trench. Level A dates to the 20th century. It ran from 2.24/2.49 BD to 2.38/2.60 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. This level was a hard-packed transitional humus level between the surface and fill levels below. This level was only in the north 9/10ths of the trench. The TPQ for Level B is 1840. The level ran from 2.38/2.60 BD to 2.53/2.74 BD.

Feature 200 was a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silt loam. The feature was located in the north end of the trench along the east wall. It may have been part of a planting bed which was used during the Randall occupation. There were no diagnostic artifacts associated with Feature 200, but a TPQ of 1820 is assigned. The Feature ran from 2.60 BD to 2.80 BD.

Level C was a 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown loamy sand with pea gravel. This level was a gravel-filled soil used in the Randall garden either in the planting beds or as support for pathways through the garden. The TPQ for Level C is 1820. The level ran from 2.53/2.74 BD to

3.03/3.45BD.

Level D was a 10YR 5/3 yellowish brown sandy loam. It appears to have been a fill soil used to level and grade the rear yard. The level also shifted toward sterile soil. The TPQ for Level D is 1820. The level ran from 3.03/3.45 BD to 3.56/3.78 BD.

Level E was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam. Level E was determined to be sterile subsoil by the excavation of a window in the unit at the south end of the trench. No soil change was found for an additional 2.5 feet. The level ran from 3.56/3.78 BD to 3.68/7.76 BD.

Unit : Trench 2

Level A was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. It represents the sod layer in this location. The TPQ for Level is 1950. The level ran from 2.61/3.05 BD to 2.80/3.21 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy sand. This level was a hard-packed transitional humus level between the surface and fill levels below. The level was only found in the south half of the trench. The TPQ for Level B is 1840. The level ran from 2.743.07 BD to 2.86/3.11 BD.

Level C was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. This was a gravel-filled soil with association to the Randall kitchen gardens. The level ran the length of the trench. The TPQ for Level C is 1840. The level ran from 2.85/3.24 BD to 3.39/3.62 BD.

Level D was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. The level was marked because of a transition to less gravel; however the gravel resumed its volume, especially in the north end. Thus, level D is interpreted as a continuation of Level C. The TPQ of level D is 1820. The level ran from 3.39/3.62 BD to 3.55/3.72 BD.

Feature 202 was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It marks a gravel-filled soil deposited into a pit which may have been a tree hole resulting from the reconstruction of Area 2 by the Randalls. The pit was deepest in the far northwest corner of the trench where two new soil deposits were identified, one dark and loose (excavated as Feature 217) and the other lighter but without gravel (excavated as part of Level F). The extension of this pit was excavated in N145 W68. The TPQ for Feature 202a is 1700. The Feature ran from 3.66/3.69 BD to 3.98/4.58 BD.

Level E was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loamy sand. The level was a continuation of Level D as fill soil with a 19th-century context. The TPQ for Level E is 1700. The Level ran from 3.55/3.72 BD to 4.56/4.71 BD

Feature 217 was a 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown loamy sand. The feature represents a dark soil stain in the northwest corner of the unit. It is believed that this stain may represent a post with an 18th-century association. The feature was partially removed by earlier excavations, but the base was

recovered. It appears that this feature was in place when the Randalls constructed their garden. The TPQ for Feature 217 is 1700 suggesting that this stain may represent a very early structural feature or other use of this location in the Bordley period. The Feature ran from 4.62/4.73 BD to 4.68/4.97 BD.

Level F was a 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown loamy sand. This level is transitional to sterile. The artifacts date the level to 1700, but these were recovered in the upper parts of the level and should be assigned to Level E. The level ran from 4.59/4.65 BD to 5.06/5.23 BD.

Level G was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loamy clay. This is sterile subsoil. A post-hole was driven an additional 1.0 feet in the north end of the trench confirming that this was indeed sterile subsoil. The level ran from 5.06/5.23 BD to 5.56/6.56 BD.

Unit: N145 W68

Level A was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. It was the sod and root mat below. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The level ran from 2.60/3.04 BD to 2.82/3.11 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam. This was a gravel-filled soil with association to the Randall kitchen gardens. The TPQ for Level B is 1820. The level ran from 2.82/3.11 BD to 2.88/3.27 BD.

Level C was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. The level represents a transition between the gravelly fill soil and the cleaner fill soil below. The gravel was deposited in this location in an uneven fashion. The excavation revealed that it may have been a pit where a tree once stood which was then removed by the Randall garden construction. A deposit of iron (nails and other hardware) was recovered at the base of the pit. The TPQ for Level C is 1820. The level ran from 2.88/3.27 BD to 3.22/3.97 BD.

Unit: Trench 2 - North Extension

Level A was a 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown loamy sand. The level was the topsoil over both the up slope and down slope portions of the trench. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The level ran from 2.19/3.06 BD to 2.86/3.36 BD.

Feature 215 was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. The feature was a line of bricks found on the up slope portion of the trench. The bricks had been laid in to mark the property boundary. The TPQ of Feature 215 is 1950. The feature ran from 2.86/2.97 BD to 2.88/3.08 BD.

Feature 214a & b was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand and a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown loamy sand. The feature is the post mold and post hole for a former fence post on the down slope portion of the site. The fence was used to mark the property boundary. The TPQ for Feature 214 is 1950. The feature ran from 3.02/3.04 BD to 4.78/4.82 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. The level was a humus level between Features 214 and 215 on the slope of the small hill. The TPQ for Level B is 1950. The Level ran from 2.80/3.20 BD to 3.25/3.42 BD.

Level C was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. The level was a thin lens characterized by the inclusion of gravel as in the rest of Area 2. The TPQ for Level C is 1820. The level ran from 3.25/3.42 BD to 3.36/3.71 BD.

Level D was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The level was garden fill soil. The TPQ for Level D is 1780. The level ran from 3.36/3.71 BD to 3.90/4.06 BD.

Level E was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam. The level is a continuation of Level D with a slightly more orange tint to the soil. The TPQ for Level D is 1780. The level ran from 3.90/4.06 BD to 4.71/4.90 BD.

Feature 223 was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loam. The feature was a squared off soil stain in the northeast corner of the unit. It is called an ambiguous stain in the notes, but the squared off edge make it suspiciously structural, probably a post. It may relate to Feature 217, the post stain found in the northwest corner of Trench 2. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered from Feature 223. The feature ran from 4.69/4.76 BD to 5.01/5.09 BD.

Level F was a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown loam. The level was a continuation of fill soil. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered from Level F. The level ran from 4.71/4.90 BD to 5.22/5.39 BD.

Feature 225 was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was a localized darker soil in the northeast corner of the unit that appears to be the same as Level G but separated by a lighter soil, Level H. The feature is believed to be a continuation of Feature 223 rediscovered at a greater depth. The level between may have missed the soil difference. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered from Feature 225. The feature ran from 5.22 BD to 5.47 BD.

Level G was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The level was identical in texture, color and content to Feature 225. The cause of the separation by a lighter colored soil is strange, especially since the soil between is sterile subsoil. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered from Level G. The level ran from 5.34/5.39 BD to 5.51/5.62 BD.

Level H was a 7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown clay loam. The level represents the excavated part of the sterile subsoil. A two-foot post-hole was driven to test for any unexpected soil changes, none were found. The level ran from 5.32/5.34 BD to 5.79/7.79 BD.

Unit: Trench 3

Level A was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. The level represents the topsoil and immediate humus layer below. The level ran the length of the trench. The TPQ for Level A is

1960. The level ran from 0.00/1.74 BD to 0.25/1.75 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellow brown loamy sand. Level B was found only in the south one-third, or up slope portion, of the trench. The soil was characterized a hard-packed fill used to construct the slope. The TPQ for Level B is 1901. The level ran from 0.13/0.31 BD to 0.62/0.81 BD.

Level C was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. The level was found only in the middle one-third of the trench along the slope being tested. The level represents soil associated with the slumping of the slope and thus the soils are interpreted as erosional deposits associated with the topsoil. The TPQ for Level C is not known. The level ran from 0.03/1.68 BD to 1.54/1.87 BD.

Level D was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown clay loam. The level was found only in the north one-third, or down slope portion, of the trench. The level is associated with the same gravel deposits found over the rest of Area 2. The clayey soil is anomalous. The TPQ for Level D is not known. The level ran from 0.62/0.81 BD to 2.04/2.10 BD.

Level E was a 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow loamy sand. The level was found only in the south one-third, or up slope portion, of the trench. The level represents a slight color change in the fill used to construct the slope being tested. The TPQ for Level E is not known. The level ran from 0.62/0.81 BD to 1.28/1.45 BD.

Feature 211a was a 10YR 3/2 very dark brown loam. The feature was the post mold of a former telephone pole which stood in the north one-third of the trench. Fragments of the pole were recovered in excavation. The TPQ for Feature 211a is 1950. The feature ran from 2.11 BD to 2.73 BD.

Feature 211b was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loam. The feature was the post hole associated with Feature 211a, a telephone pole post mold. The TPQ for Feature 211b is 1950. The Feature ran from 2.67 BD to 2.80 BD.

Level F was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay loam. The level was found only in the north one-third, or down slope portion, of the trench. The level represents sterile subsoil. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered in the excavation of Level F. A post-hole was excavated to test for any anomalies and none were found. The level ran from 2.04/2.10 BD to 2.06/2.79 BD.

Level G was a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown loamy sand. The level was found in the up slope portion of the trench. The soil is interpreted as a continuation of the fill soil used to construct the slope being tested. The level ran from 1.19/1.53 BD to 1.70/2.00 BD.

Level H was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellow brown loam. The level was found only in the middle one-third of the trench. The level, with Feature 222, may represent the only portion of this part of Area 2 which was not disturbed by the construction of the slope which is being tested. Level H may have been a former surface. The TPQ for Level H is 1820. The level ran from 1.12/1.92

BD to 1.95/2.11 BD.

Feature 222 was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay loam. Feature 222 was a pit dug and since buried by Level H. The purpose of this pit remains unidentifiable. It may represent, along with Level H, the only parts excavated in this part of Area 2 which were not disturbed by the slope construction.. The TPQ for Feature 222 is not known. The feature ran from 2.23 BD to 2.55 BD.

Level I was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam. The level represents sterile subsoil in the south two-thirds of the trench. A window and post-hole were excavated to confirm the sterility of the soil. The level ran from 1.68/2.11 BD to 2.14/6/83 BD.

Unit: Trench 5

Level A was a 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand. The level represents the topsoil and humus layer. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The level ran from 2.12 BD to 2.47 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand. The level represents the gravel-filled fill soil associated with the Randall kitchen garden. The level was uniform across the trench except for section #2 in which the gravel continued into a lighter colored soil. This section may reveal the location of one of the Randall planting beds. The TPQ for Level B is 1820. The level ran from 2.15/2.47 BD to 2.37/2.73 BD.

Unit: Trench 6

Level A was 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam. The level represents the topsoil and humus layers. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The Level ran from 2.65/3.17 BD to 2.94/3.65 BD.

Level B was a 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand. The level is characterized by gravel-filled soils. The level was uniform across the trench except for section #4 in which the gravel continued into a lighter colored soil. This section may reveal the location of one of the Randall planting beds. The TPQ for Level B is 1820. The level ran from 2.94/3.65 BD to 3.32/3.78 BD.

Area 3:

Unit: Trench 7

Level A was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown silt loam. It was topsoil with mixed but recent artifacts. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The level ran from 0.95/1.28 BD to 1.19/1.58 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was a deep layer of fill and accumulated 19th-century soils. This deposition marks the 19th-century re-landscaping of the front yard. The fill buried a deposit believed to be the remains of a shell/gravel pathway running across the front

of the house. The Level was stopped arbitrarily due to depth. The TPQ for Level B is 1820. The depth ranged from 1.19/1.58 BD to 1.95/3.14 BD.

Level C was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. This level is a continuation of Level B and the initial material associated with the pathway feature. This path feature was identified as oyster shell flecks in Level B. By the time it was found in C, it stretched from the center of the trench to the South and was a chunky mix of brick, shell, and gravel. With this concentration defined, Level C was stopped. The TPQ for Level C is 1820. The level ran from 1.95/2.14 BD to 2.12/2.65 BD.

Level D was a 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The southern 2.5 feet of Trench 7 below Level C was dug as Level D. Here was found the heaviest concentration of chunky materials associated with a pathway which ran in front of the house and was depicted in the 1788 Peale sketch of the house . There were very few artifacts associated with this level, perhaps indicating this material was deposited and then covered over immediately before artifactual deposits could begin. This further supports the idea that this material was a laid path running across the front of the yard. The TPQ for Level D is 1762? The level ran from 2.40/2.56 BD to 2.73/2.82 BD.

Level E was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loam. The level represents the middle portion of Trench 7 below Level C. It extended from 3 feet to 5.5 feet south of the North end. It was identified by the presence of pathway debris but in a lesser concentration than that which identified as Level D. It was excavated to be even with the base of Level D. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered with from Level E, thus the TPQ for Level E is 1700. The level ran from 2.56/2.64 BD to 2.73 BD.

Level F was a 7.5YR 5/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was the North portion of Trench 7 below Level C. It extended 3 feet into the unit from the North end. It was identified by a lack of materials associated with the front pathway. It was excavated to be even with the base of Level D. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered with from Level E, thus the TPQ for Level E is 1700. The depth ranged from 2.65/2.70 BD to 2.73 BD.

Level G was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam. This is the soil on which the pathway was laid. It represents a living surface prior to that construction. A greater amount of artifacts was retrieved than in the levels associated with the path . These artifacts trailed off after a shallow depth and the soil turned to a sterile level. This was the last level excavated in this location. The TPQ for Level G is 1700. The depth ranged from 2.73 BD to 3.57 BD.

Unit: Trench 8

Level A was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was topsoil: the soil attached to and immediately below the sod. The TPQ for Level A is 1950 and the depth ranged from 0.70/0.91 BD to 0.77/0.95 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam. It was the root mat layer. The soil was filled with onion bulb roots. The Level stopped with the identification of possible former surface based on artifact patterns. There was a TPQ of 1901. The depth ranged from 0.77/0.95 BD to 0.93/1.10 BD.

Level C was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. The level was filled with many shell and brick fragments which may have been late 19th/early 20th-century surface. The TPQ for Level C is 1867, and the depth ranged from 0.93/1.10 BD to 1.07/1.16 BD.

Level D was a 10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown sandy loam. The level represents a 19th-century accumulation of yard scatter. The brick and shell continue but in lesser concentrations. The TPQ for Level D is 1840, and the depth ranged from 1.07/1.16 BD to 1.60/1.40 BD.

Level E was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam. It was yard scatter/fill. It appears to be the same soil as Levels D and F in profile, likely a part of the yard re-landscaping attributed to 19th century occupants. There TPQ for Level E is 1850. The depth ranged from 1.20/1.40 BD to 1.72/1.80 BD.

Feature 255a was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam. It was a deposit of 3 brick fragments and a partial 19th century bottle--Sea Gull baking soda. Feature 255a is associated with both Levels D and E and was likely thrown in with the fill soils. The TPQ for Feature 255 is 1889. The depth ranged from 1.06/1.35 BD to 1.57 BD.

Feature 255b was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was an amorphous stain surrounding F255a in the northeast corner of Trench 8. The TPQ for Feature 255b is 1850. The depth ranged from 1.31/1.55 BD to 1.42/1.59 BD.

n.b.: F255a/b was excavated while the Level was in process. So Level E lies around and under F255a/b. Level E stopped arbitrarily due to the presence of 18th century artifacts.

Level F was a 5YR dark reddish brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of the fill soil associated with Level E. The level was stopped after a noticeable drop off in artifact count and a transition to clayey soil. The TPQ for Level F is 1830?. The depth ranged from 1.72/1.80 BD to 1.92/2.08 BD.

Level G was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay. Level G was only excavated in the north half of the trench. It was a clayey level, perhaps fill. It had very few artifacts. The TPQ for Level G is 1820 The depth ranged from 1.92/2.08 BD to 2.49/2.55 BD.

Feature 263 was a 7.5YR 3/4 silty clay loam. It was a soil stain in the northwest corner of the trench. It appears to be an intrusive pit dug into the early surface. No date can be attributed to the level, only non-diagnostic materials were removed. The feature was shallow with a depth running from 2.49 BD to 2.80 BD.

Feature 264 was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silty clay loam. It was a soil stain along the west wall towards the center of the trench. It contains 18th-century stoneware fragment. The feature represents a possible post hole and mold with 18th-century TPQ. The depth ranged from 2.56 BD to 2.76/3.42 BD.

Level H was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay silt. It was a slightly lighter colored soil than Level G. Level H is the top layer of sterile subsoil. It was intruded into by 2 features along the west wall of the trench. Level H continued under Features 263 & 264 and was determined sterile through 1' x 1' window. The depth ranged from 2.49/2.55 BD to 3.01/3.09 BD. The window was excavated to 4.08 BD.

Unit: S120 W90

Level A was a 10YR 4/2 dark gray brown sandy loam. It was topsoil with 20th century artifacts. The TPQ for Level is 1950. The depth ranged from 2.92/3.01 BD to 3.34/3.51 BD.

Level B was a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loose sandy loam. It was a fill layer used to raise the ground surface in the re-landscaping of the front yard. The soil was heavily intruded by roots from nearby trees. The TPQ for Level B is 1820. The depth ranged from 3.54/3.51 BD to 3.87/4.03 BD.

Level C was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was a continuation of fill and a possible earlier surface dating from the 18th century--see profiles. The TPQ for level C is 1720. The depth ranged from 3.87/4.03 BD to 4.49/4.63 BD.

Level D was a 5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown silty loam. It was sterile subsoil. A window (1*x 1*) was excavated in the northwest corner. The depth ranged from 4.49/4.68 BD to 4.71/7.75 BD. The window to 5.50 BD.

Area 4: Unit Summaries

Unit: S15.5 W136

Level A was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam. It was topsoil with a 20th-century association. The TPQ was 1942. The depth ranged from 0.70/0.38 AD to 0.38/0.25 AD.

Level B was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loam. It consisted of yard scatter with a 19th-century association. Flat laying earthen wares suggest a possible surface. The depth ranged from 0.38/0.25 AD to 0.38/0.18 AD.

Level C was a 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand. It was a fill level with lots of brick debris. This soil was likely used to build the slight slope which now exists in the front of the West Wing early in the 20th century. The TPQ for Level C is 1820. The depth ranged from 0.38/0.18 AD to

0.04AD/0.15BD.

Feature 226 was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It consisted of a brick concentration in the south half of the unit. The bricks were debris thrown in with the fill soil in this location. The TPQ for Feature 226 is 1820. The depth ranged from 0.00/0.12 BD to 0.04/0.27 BD.

Level D was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It was a continuation of C (stopped by F226). It had the same orangey soil with brick fragments. It was a fill level and was stopped arbitrarily due to depth. The TPQ for Level D is 1820. The depth ranged from 0.04AD/0.15BD to 0.65/0.85BD.

Level E was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It was a continuation of Levels C and D. It was the same fill. The objective of the unit was abandoned at this point since no wall feature was found. The decision was made to test for significant soil change with a post hole digger. The TPQ for Level is 1820. The depth ranged from 0.65/0.85 BD to 1.42/1.54 BD.

Level F was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The level was excavated solely with a post-hole digger. There was no soil change, and the unit terminated. There were no artifacts recovered and thus the soil was deemed sterile. The depth ranged from 1.42/1.54 BD to 2.96 BD.

Unit: Trench 11

Level A was a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown and 10 YR 2/1 black sand. It was sand fill laid in to support the brick pathway. The TPQ for Level A is 1950. The depth ranged from 0.62/0.80 BD to 1.16/1.27 BD.

Level B was a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand. It had a debris filled layer presumably used to raise the ground surface. The debris is mostly large brick fragments and bone. The level was stopped when the debris thinned out. A pipe running along the building was identified at the surface of B. No trench was found, indicating that the pipe was laid in with the soil excavated as B. The TPQ for Level B is 1780. The depth ranged from 1.16/1.27 BD to 1.43/1.63 BD.

n.b.: The pipe is believed to be a conduit which would have supplied water to a fountain in front of the west hyphen.

Level C was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam. It consisted of more fill, though with less debris, but similar soil to Level C. The TPQ for Level C is 1780. The depth ranged from 1.63/1.43 BD to 1.98/1.76 BD.

Level D was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand. It was more fill and had a mixture of soils. The clay soils were the most characteristic of this level. Otherwise it probably would be lumped with C. The TPQ for Level D is 1780. The depth ranged from 1.98/1.78 BD to

2.20/2.11 BD.

Level E was a 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown clayey sand. It was not excavated. The unit was terminated and backfilled at this point. The opening elevation was 2.28/2.11 BD.

APPENDIX D: STAFF QUALIFICATIONS

CURRICULUM VITAE

Christopher Matthews

Address:

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Education:

- [in progress] Ph.D. Columbia University, Anthropology
- 1994 M. Phil. Columbia University, Anthropology
- 1991 M.A. Columbia University, Anthropology
- 1989 B.A. George Washington University, Anthropology

Research Interests:

- Anthropology, Archaeology, Historical Archaeology.

Professional Employment:

- Research Assistant. Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1995-96
- Adjunct Faculty. Department of Social Science and Public Service, North Virginia Community College, 1995-96.
- Research Assistant. Department of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History. 1994-95.
- Associate Director, Field Director, Field Supervisor, Excavator. Archaeology In Annapolis, Historic Annapolis Foundation & University of Maryland, College Park, 1991-96
- Teaching Assistant. Archaeology In Annapolis, Historic Annapolis Foundation & University of Maryland, College Park, 1993-95.
- Field director, Assistant Project Coordinator. Department of Anthropology, Barnard College, 1993.
- Archaeological Research Intern. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Planning Division, Environmental Assessment Branch, 1993.
- Teaching Assistant. Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, 1992-94.
- Instructor. "Digging for Facts," Scepter Program, Division of Continuing Education, Anne Arundel Community College, 1992-93.

Publications:

- in press Critical Archaeology, with Mark P. Leone. In The Oxford Companion to Archaeology, C. Beck, G. Michaels, C. Scarre, and N.A. Asherman, eds. Oxford University Press.
- in press "Part of a Polished Society": Style and Ideology in Annapolis' Georgian Architecture. In Annapolis Pasts, Paul A. Shackel, P. Mullins, and M. Warner, eds. University of Tennessee Press.
- 1995 History and Archaeology in the Chesapeake [Review]. American Anthropologist
- 1994 Review of "The Buried Past: An Archaeological History of Philadelphia." By J. Cotter, et al. American Antiquity 59:4:800-801.

Papers Delivered:

- 1996 Report of the Archaeology in Public Program in Annapolis, 1995. Paper Delivered at the 1996 Annual Meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology.
- 1995 The Spatial Discourse of Hell Point: A Documentary Archaeology of An Annapolis Neighborhood, 1900-1945. Paper Delivered at the 1995 Annual Meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology.
- 1994 A Garden of Social Decline: Reflections of Regional Peripheralization in Nineteenth-Century Annapolis, Maryland. Paper Delivered at the 1994 Annual Meetings of the American Anthropological Association.
- 1993 Sound and Architecture: Naturalized Harmony and Architectural Ideals. Paper presented at the Boas-Benedict Seminar, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University.
- 1993 The Palladian Ideology in Eighteenth-Century Architectural Publications. Paper Delivered at the 1993 Annual Meetings of the Northeast Anthropological Association.
- 1992 "The Principle of a Rule to be Followed": Musical Performance in Colonial North America. Paper presented at the 1992 Annual Meetings of the Northeast Anthropological Association.

Reports:

- 1993 Report of Phase IA-IB Archaeological Investigations in Van Cortlandt Park Parade Ground, The Bronx. Prepared for NYC Department of Parks and Recreation. [With Nan A. Rothschild].
- 1993 Preliminary Report of Archaeological Investigations at the Bordley-Randall Site [18AP50], 1993. Prepared for Archaeology in Annapolis. On File University of Maryland, College Park.
- 1993 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Report: Hackensack River Basin Flood Control Project - Berry's Creek Area. Prepared for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District.

Research Experience Supported by Grants and Fellowships

- Maryland Humanities Council Grant and the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations and a public interpretation program at the Bordley-Randall Site, Annapolis. 1995.
- Robert L. Stigler Memorial Fund. For Archaeological Fieldwork, 1991, 1992, 1993.
- President's Fellowship, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1996.
- Faculty Fellowship, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, 1990.

Professional Associations:

- American Anthropological Association
- Society for Historical Archaeology
- Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
- Society for American Archaeology
- National trust for Historic Preservation

References:

Available Upon Request

CURRICULUM VITAE

(March, 1996)

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Home Address: 3631 Ordway St., NW
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(202) 362-4088

Born: June 26, 1940

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

RESEARCH AREAS: North American Archaeology; Historical Archaeology; Outdoor
History Museums.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT:

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Princeton University, 1968-1975.
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park,
1976-1990.

Professor, 1990-present.

Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The Johns Hopkins
University, 1978.

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

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

Instructor, Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, Fall 1983.

Adjunct Faculty, Anne Arundel Community College, Fall 1983.

Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Capetown, July-
September, 1988 (with clearance from anti-apartheid groups).

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

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUPPORTED BY GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Western Apache ethnoarchaeology. Doris Duke Oral History Project, Arizona State
Museum. Spring, 1968.

Mormon cultural ecology in the 19th century. Princeton University Committee on Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Summer 1969; Sept.-Jan. 1970; Summer 1972. Archival work on 19th-century Mormonism and field research on Arizona Mormons. NIMH Small Grant, 1970-1972.

Conference on Marginal Religious Movements in America Today. Organized with Irving I. Zaretsky, Princeton University, April, 1971. Supported by Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research; National Endowment for the Humanities; Lucius N. Littauer Foundation; and the Center for Urban Ethnography, University of Pennsylvania.

Evolution of Mormon Society. National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for Independent Study and Research, 1975-1976.

Ethnographic uses of American history, Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. Graduate Research Board, University of Maryland, College Park, Summer 1977.

Ethnographic research on the uses of history at St. Mary's City, Maryland. Graduate Research Board, University of Maryland, College Park, Summer 1981.

Graduate School, University of Maryland, College Park. Grant to travel to the Third Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference, Reading, U.K., December, 1982.

*Historical archaeology and program of public interpretation within the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. Reynolds Tavern site (1743) and Victualling Warehouse site (1790). Maryland Humanities Council; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1982, 9 months each.

Historical archaeology used to create an archaeological interpretation for the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. National Endowment for the Humanities, Museum and Historical Organizations Program, 1983-1985, 2 years; Maryland Humanities Council, 1983, 9 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1984.

Excavations in eighteenth century sites in Annapolis and their interpretation, including Victualling Warehouse (1790), and Jonas Green Print Shop (1720-1830), and Governor Calvert site (1720-1850). Maryland Heritage Committee, 1984, for Maryland's 350th Anniversary; Maryland Humanities Council, 9 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1985.

Archaeological excavation of the 1694 settlement plan of Annapolis; eighteenth century sites; and associated analysis and interpretation, including to the visiting public. National Geographic Society, 1985, 10 months; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1985, 4 months; Maryland Humanities Council, 1985, 11 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1986.

Archaeological excavation and interpretation at Jonas Green Print shop, Hyde House (1740), State House Inn (1740) sites. Maryland Humanities Council, 1986, 11 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1987; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1986, 5 months; Maryland State Board of Education, Summer 1986.

Excavation and public interpretation of Charles Carroll of Carrollton house and garden for 250th anniversary of the birth of this signer of the Declaration of Independence. Maryland Humanities Council (6th consecutive grant), 1987-1988, 18 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis (4th consecutive grant) FY 1988; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City (4th grant) 1987, 3 months; Maryland State Board of Education (2nd grant), Summer, 1987.

Excavation at Proctor's Tavern (1680) in Annapolis and computerization of data from Archaeology in Annapolis. University of Maryland, Designated Research Initiative Fund Award, 1987-1990, 3 fiscal years.

Excavation at Sands House (1720); 22 West Street (1720); Hyde House (1740) in Annapolis. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1989.

For videotape on archaeological interpretations; for excavations around State Circle. Maryland Humanities Council, Summer 1989; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1990.

African-American Historical Archaeology, Franklin Street site (1780-1970). Maryland Humanities Council for public interpretation; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County for excavation, 1990-91.

For research on Annapolis and writing An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis, Distinguished Faculty Research Fellowship, 1990-91.

For finishing An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis. National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for College Teachers and Independent Scholars, 1991-92.

For African American historical archaeology, the Maynard-Burgess site, Mayor and City

Council of Annapolis, FY 1992. Maryland Humanities Council for an exhibit: "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood Through Archaeology," April 1991-May 1992. Charles Carroll House, Inc. for excavations, 1991-92.

For African-American historical archaeology and laboratory support, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1993. Department of Defense, Legacy Program, through the U.S. Navy, for an archaeological survey of the U.S. Naval Academy, Oct. 1992-Sept. 1993.

For archaeological survey and plan of historic resources, U.S. Naval Academy, Department of Defense, Legacy Program. Oct. 1993 - Sept. 1994. For support of archaeological laboratories, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1994.

Contract for archaeological survey, U.S. Naval Academy, Oct. 1994 - Sept. 1995, Department of Defense, with John Seidel as chief principal investigator.

Contract for Anne Arundel County Courthouse archaeological excavation, April, 1994 - June, 1995, with John Seidel as chief principal investigator. Grant in support of archaeological

laboratories in Annapolis and UMCP, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis.

Maryland Humanities Council 1995, for Bordley Randall House excavations in Annapolis, open to

the public. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for support of the laboratory analyses for current excavations. FY1996.

*Archaeology in Annapolis was begun in 1981. Since then, over \$1.5 million has been raised through these and other sources for the project.

POSITIONS AND OFFICES HELD IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

National Science Foundation, Advisory Panel for Anthropology. 1977-1979.
Governor's Consulting Committee on Historic Places in the State of Maryland

(nomination panel for the National Register of Historic Places), 1978-present.
American Association of University Professors, College Park Chapter, Secretary 1979;
President 1980-1981.
Board of Managers, Anthropological Society of Washington; President-Elect 1983-1984;
President 1984-1985.
Member, Executive Committee, Society for American Archaeology, 1983-1986.
Chairman, Government Affairs Committee, Society for American Archaeology, 1986-
1988.
Member, Board of Directors, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, 1985-1988.
Treasurer-Elect, 1988; Acting Treasurer, 1989; Treasurer, 1989-1992; Society for American
Archaeology.

EDITORIAL ACTIVITY

Advisory Editor, Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought, 1979-1982.
Advisory Editor, Studies in Historical Archaeology, Stanley South, Editor. Academic
Press, 1979-1985.
Advisory Editor, Series entitled "Social Archaeology," Ian Hodder, Editor. Basil Blackwell,
Oxford, 1986-present.
Editorial Board, Winterthur Portfolio, 1989-1992.
Editorial Board, Rural History, Cambridge University Press, 1989-1992.

CONSULTATIVE POSITIONS

Intergraphix Design Associates. Museum exhibit design for Anasazi Heritage Center,
Dolores, Colorado, Summer, Fall, 1982.
Historic Annapolis, Inc., for historical archaeology in Annapolis, Maryland, 1981-present.
Office of the Mayor of Baltimore, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. A public
interpretive program for historical archaeology in downtown Baltimore, Maryland, 1983-
1984.
Consultant, Jefferson-Patterson Historical Park and Museum, St. Leonard's, Maryland,
1984-1985, 9 months.

BOOKS, EDITED AND WRITTEN

1972 Contemporary Archaeology, editor. Southern Illinois University Press.
1974 Religious Movements in Contemporary America, co-edited with Irving R. Zaretsky.
Princeton University Press.
1979 Roots of Modern Mormonism. Harvard University Press.
1988 The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States, co-edited
with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Smithsonian Institution Press. Paperback issued 1994.
1995 Invisible America, with Neil A. Silberman. Henry Holt Co.

In Preparation An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis.

In Preparation The Historical Archaeology of Capitalism, edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr.

ARTICLES

- 1968 Neolithic Economic Autonomy and Social Distance. Science 162:1150-1151, 6 December.
- 1971 Modern American Culture, The Decline of the Future? Journal of Popular Culture IV:4:863-880, Spring. Also in Crisis on Campus, Nye, Russell B., Ray B. Browne, and Michael T. Marsden, editors. Bowling Green University Press, 1971.
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