

Archaeological Testing at the John Brice II

(Jennings-Brice) House

18 AP 53

195 Prince George Street

Annapolis, Maryland

by

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ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
A Cooperative Venture between the Historic Annapolis Foundation
and the University of Maryland, College Park.
1990

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The project extends thanks foremost to Mrs. Katherine Halligan Adair, owner of the property treated in this study and her daughter, Ms. Trina Mazurek, for their support of archaeology and foresight in including systematic excavation prior to repair work in the yard area of their early 18th-century house.

I am also grateful to members of the excavation crew: Benjamin Edwards, Kevin Fitzpatrick, Dana Holland, Kristen Hunter, Frederick Kleye, Simon Lewthwaite, Carey O'Reilly, and Mark Warner. Dr. Barbara J. Little, Principal Investigator, oversaw the excavation and provided helpful comments on an earlier draft of this report. Dr. Jean Russo, of the Historic Annapolis Foundation, completed primary documentary research into the history of the lot. The washing, labelling, and cataloguing of artifacts were performed by volunteers at the Annapolis archaeology laboratory, under the direction of Julie Ernstein. Computer entry of the catalog data was accomplished by volunteers at the College Park archaeology laboratory, under the supervision of Paul R. Mullins.

And last, many thanks go to Tony Lindauer, the contractor doing repair and renovation work at the John Brice II House, for his assistance in daily logistics as well as his unflagging interest in the property, its history, and in archaeology.

ABSTRACT

In the fall of 1989, emergency excavation was undertaken in conjunction with restoration work at the John Brice II (Jennings-Brice) House, 18AP53. The exact date of construction for this brick home is problematic, and it was hoped that archaeological investigation could provide conclusive evidence to firmly establish the structure's date of construction. Excavation of one 5 X 5 ft. unit revealed the presence of 10 separate soil layers and four features of note, described in detail below. Unfortunately, no builder's trench or similar feature by which we might date the house's construction was recovered. Future plans and possibilities for excavation at the property are outlined with the hopes of performing subsequent work at this rich site. We anticipate a focus on the arrangement and changes in use of the houselot, amassing evidence to support the presence of a vernacular garden on the property during the 18th century, as well as researching refuse disposal patterns, and clues to changing lifeways through the 18th century.

INTRODUCTION

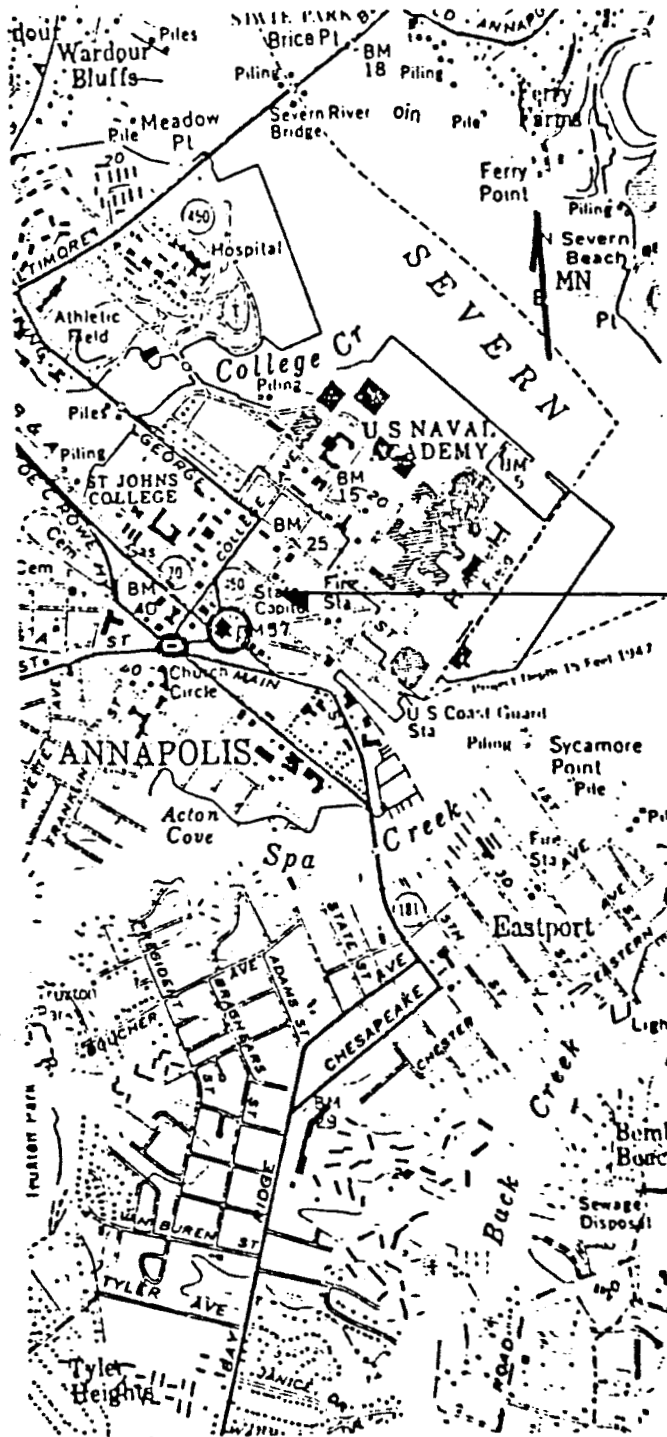
In the fall of 1989, Ms. Trina Mazurik, a daughter of Mrs. Katherine Halligan Adair, owner of the John Brice II House (also known as the Jennings-Brice House), contacted staff archaeologists at the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Water damage in the basement of the house located at 195 Prince George Street, Annapolis, Maryland, would necessitate excavation in the front yard, up against the early 18th-century house's foundation. The owner suggested that perhaps professional archaeologists, in consultation with the contractor undertaking the repair work, would like to excavate a unit or units in the area to be impacted.

The area under examination was of great archaeological promise as there was no evidence of utility lines, pipes, or other significant below-ground disturbance. In consultation with Tony Lindauer, the contractor undertaking the repair work, a unit was placed flush with the house's foundation--with the goal of recovering a builder's trench containing diagnostic artifacts to assist in more tightly dating the house's construction. The site was registered with the State Archaeologists's office, and subsequently designated 18 AP 53. (See Appendix I for documentation of site registration.)

The John Brice II House lies in immediate proximity to features of local and national importance, among them the Governor William Paca House and Garden (18AP01), the Hammond-Harwood House (18AP02), and the Brice House (18AP38)--each listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the subject of archaeological (Dent 1985; Little 1967, 1968; Orr and Orr 1975; Powell 1966; South 1967; Williams 1988; Yentsch 1982) and other

scholarly attention (e.g., Leone 1984; Paca-Steele and Wright 1987). More important, however, the John Brice II House predates the majority of the extant large brick structures of Annapolis, most of which date to the second half of the 18th century. Like its contemporaries, the core of the Carroll House on Duke of Gloucester Street (built by Charles Carroll of Annapolis, ca. 1721), the core of the Bordley-Randall House (ca. 1718), and the Patrick Creagh (built ca. 1735) houses, the John Brice II House is one of a few surviving brick structures known to date from at least the first decades of the 18th century. The property, originally containing 31,880 sq. ft., is situated within the historic district of Maryland's capital city at Annapolis, designated an official historic district by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1966. (See Figure 1 for a map locating the John Brice II House on a U.S.G.S. Quad map of Annapolis, Maryland.)

The low degree of disruption expected by the repair work necessitated opening only a single unit. Excavation was performed by one supervisor and, on average, one crew member working over the course of 16 days between 07 November and 28 November 1989. Archaeological remains recovered within the study area were located, identified, and evaluated for potential significance. Funding for this project was provided by the Historic Annapolis Foundation.



18AP53

Figure 1
 Map locating John Brice II House on U.S.G.S. Quad map
 Annapolis, Maryland (scale=1:24,000).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND SENSITIVITY

The John Brice II House is located on the coastal plain of the Middle Chesapeake Bay region. Situated on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, the surrounding lands are characterized by rolling uplands and a wide variety of deciduous trees and vegetation (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1979). The project area is located in Unit 7 (see Figure 2) on the Maryland Archaeological Resource Unit Map--in the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages.

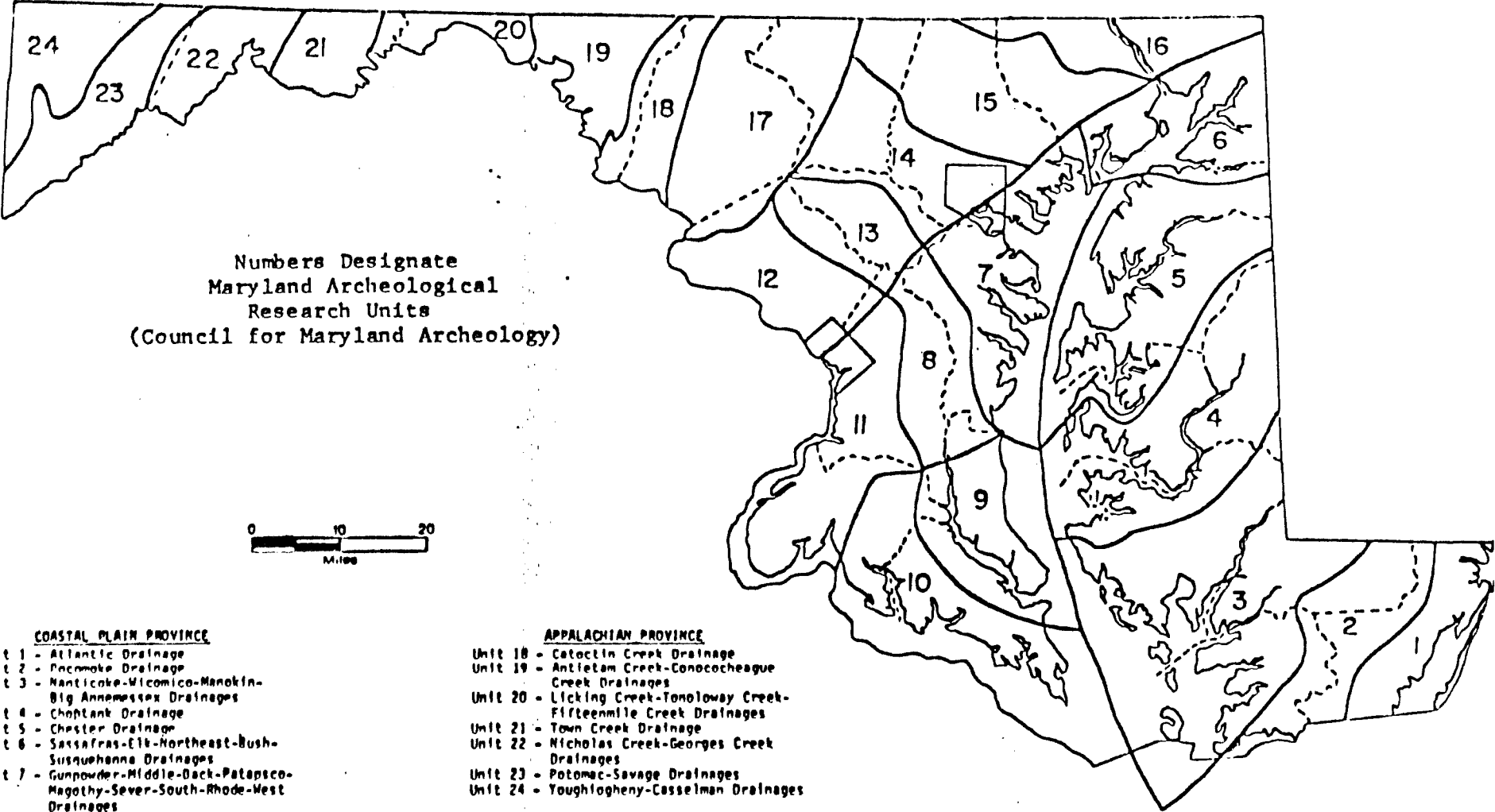
Between 250,000 B.C.-15,000 B.C., the Chesapeake area forests were composed of spruce, pine, fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 B.C., the forests had become dominated by the oak-hickory--representing a more varied/more readily exploited environment (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1979).

The substrata soils in the Chesapeake area consist of unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel overlying a crystalline bedrock. While the topography of the area is not diverse, the sediments vary greatly in depth, texture, and the degree of permeability (Brush et al. 1977: 3). The soil in the project area is a Monmouth, fine sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient. It is formed from unconsolidated beds of fine textured sediments. It is otherwise characterized by being deep, well drained, olive colored, strongly acidic, and containing glauconite (green sand) as 40-70% of its soil profile.

Prehistoric use of the land on which the John Brice II House sits is unknown. Since at least the early 18th century, the John Brice II property has been an Anglo-American domestic site.

Figure 2
 Map of the Council for Maryland Archeology (COMA)
 archaeological research zones.

Numbers Designate
 Maryland Archeological
 Research Units
 (Council for Maryland Archeology)



COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE

- Unit 1 - Atlantic Drainage
- Unit 2 - Pocomoke Drainage
- Unit 3 - Nanticoke-Wicomico-Manokin-
Big Annemessex Drainages
- Unit 4 - Choptank Drainage
- Unit 5 - Chester Drainage
- Unit 6 - Sassafras-Elk-Northeast-Bush-
Susquehanna Drainages
- Unit 7 - Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-
Magothy-Sever-South-Rhode-West
Drainages
- Unit 8 - Riverine Patuxent Drainage
- Unit 9 - Estuarine Patuxent Drainage
- Unit 10 - Estuarine Potomac Drainage
- Unit 11 - Riverine Potomac Drainage

PIEDMONT PROVINCE

- Unit 12 - Potomac Drainage
- Unit 13 - Patuxent Drainage
- Unit 14 - Patapsco-Back-Middle Drainages
- Unit 15 - Gunpowder-Bush Drainages
- Unit 16 - Susquehanna-Elk-Northeast
Drainages
- Unit 17 - Monocacy Drainage

APPALACHIAN PROVINCE

- Unit 18 - Catoctin Creek Drainage
- Unit 19 - Antietam Creek-Conococheague
Creek Drainages
- Unit 20 - Licking Creek-Tonoloway Creek-
Fifteenmile Creek Drainages
- Unit 21 - Town Creek Drainage
- Unit 22 - Nicholas Creek-Georges Creek
Drainages
- Unit 23 - Potomac-Savage Drainages
- Unit 24 - Youghiogheny-Casselman Drainages

Several aboriginal sites and components of aboriginal sites have been recorded within the city of Annapolis (18AP04, 18AP05, 18AP46, and 18AP47). Only one of these, the Sands House (18AP47), is located within the current bounds of the historic district. Because of the John Brice II House's proximity to natural water resources, there exists the probability that prehistoric remains might well be recovered from the project area. In addition, Mr. Lindauer brought to the archaeologists' attention the fact that Mrs. Adair remembers discovering prehistoric artifacts in the yard as a child (Lindauer: personal communication). This oral historical dimension certainly bears pursuit.

The archaeological integrity of the city of Annapolis, as attested to by the discovery and excavation of significant archaeological remains over the course of the last three decades, indicated that this early site would be no exception.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian phase (13,000-7,000 B.C.) is not well documented in the northeastern United States, though evidence from the region suggests that humans have lived here for 10,000-20,000 years. In the west, the most widespread complex is the Llano or Clovis, typified by fluted points, scrapers, and blades. These artifacts are often found in association with extinct megafauna of the Pleistocene, suggesting a way of life centering on big game hunting (Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 7-9).

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

Steponaitis notes that while the eastern Paleo complex is similar to the western Clovis complexes, eastern artifacts have never been found in direct association with Pleistocene megafauna (1980: 63-64). Humphrey and Chambers state that the eastern evidence is " . . .

complicated by significant variation among artifacts both in minor detail and major form" (1977:

9). Thus, the lifeways of the big game hunters of the west cannot be transferred to the east.

Instead, evidence suggests that the Paleoindians of the east had a much more diversified subsistence strategy. This is because of several factors, identified by both Steponaitis (1980) and Humphrey and Chambers (1977). As evidence in support of this, one notes that:

While big game hunters in the Great Plains and Southwest were ranging over thousands of square miles of essentially open grassland, their Eastern cousins were faced with the great variety of ecological niches in the first coniferous, then deciduous forests which covered the land . . . and human groups living in the forest must have depended increasingly on locally available plants, small game, reptiles, and shell fish This regional and seasonal variation in food and resources would understandably result in considerable variation in cultural adaptive strategies and their material manifestations (Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 9).

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 areas. Further, she observes that quarry sites were identified by a lack of tools and the presence of large amounts of debitage and a cryptocrystalline rock source (Steponaitis 1980: 66). This indicates that eastern Paleoindians were not following migrating animals but were occupying sites on a seasonal basis.

Investigations of Paleoindian sites have been hindered, as many sites were inundated as a result of the rise in sea level known to have occurred at the end of the Pleistocene.

Archaic Period

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

The Early Archaic (7,500-6,000 B.C.) is characterized by the appearance of two artifact traditions, the corner notched tradition (7,500-6,800 B.C.) and the bifurcate tradition (6,800-600 B.C.). The corner notched tradition is based on the change from fluted points to corner notched points, reflecting a different hafting technique and utilization. The general artifact assemblages of Paleo and Archaic peoples are very similar, thus prompting some to infer that the difference between the two peoples was based upon which game they hunted (Steponaitis 1980: 69-70).

The bifurcate tradition involved the scheduled use of a number of seasonally-available resources. The bifurcates were made from rhyolite or quartz in the Appalachian Mountains.

Around 6,000 B.C. the climate changed from cool and dry to warm and wet. This marked the beginning of the Middle Archaic. This period is represented by several traditions, with the bifurcate tradition possibly extending into this period.

Marrow Mountain points were part of a tradition extending from 5,000-4,200 B.C. These points were made of rhyolite and black chert, with associated assemblages of scrapers, large bifaces, choppers, hammers, atlatl weights, and axes. These peoples occupied inland swamps with transient camps on second- and third-order streams (Steponaitis 1980: 76-77).

Another tradition was characterized by Guilford lanceolate points made of quartzite. The Guilford assemblages were generally the same as the Marrow Mountain assemblages, with the exception of the absence of scrapers in the former. The increase in the number of points indicates either an intensification of use in the area, or an increase in population (Steponaitis 1986).

The Late Archaic saw a change to a warm and dry climate and the beginning of an oak-hickory forest. During this time period (4,000-1,000 B.C.), there were several traditions in existence. Two distinctive traditions were the Piedmont tradition with long-stemmed points, and the Laurentian tradition, rare in this area. Also appearing for the first time is the broad spear which indicated utilization of new resources, possibly estuary resources (Steponaitis 1980: 80-81). Steatite or soapstone vessels for storage originated during this era. As Humphrey and Chambers (1977: 11) note, the native Americans were then relying heavily on fishing and mollusk collecting. These are all indications of an increasingly-sedentary way of life.

Woodland Period

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

The Woodland period (1,000 B.C.-European contact [A.D. 1500]) is also divided into three phases: Early, Middle, and Late. During the Early Woodland phase, the introduction of cultigens into the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys from Mexico resulted in changes in both of those areas. However, in parts of the northeast the Archaic way of life continued until European

contact (Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 17). As for changes occurring during the Woodland period, we are reminded that:

Pottery is the clearest indicator of change in this early Woodland period. Changes in the frequency and distribution of Accokeek, Pope's Creek, and Mockley wares . . . indicate that shifts in food procurement strategies were taking place although all . . . predate the use of agricultural products (Handsman and McNett 1973 in Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 17-18).

No other major changes in cultural patterns, however, were noted for that time period.

Around A.D. 1,000-1,200, cultivated legumes were introduced into the area. This coincided with the development of improved strains of maize. These developments produced significant changes in the population structure of the area (Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 17-19). Thus, when European explorers and colonists arrived in the Chesapeake they found sedentary populations relying on an intensified and integrated utilization of natural and cultivated resources.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Growth of Colonial Annapolis

The state of Maryland was established as a proprietary colony in 1629, upon the granting of land by Charles I to George Calvert, the First Lord Baltimore. The colony's original capital, founded at St. Mary's City, was first settled in 1634. Early in its history, the colony developed an economy based largely on the export of tobacco.

Early urban development was somewhat slow as a result of a dispersed settlement pattern necessitated by the tobacco economy. Most Marylanders were engaged in raising tobacco on either large, self-sufficient plantations complete with their own blacksmiths, coopers, cobblers, and other craft specialists, or on smaller farms. The large plantations maintained their own dock facilities for the sale and transport of the harvested weed and the smaller, less self-reliant farms would likely have found it necessary to rely on their larger counterparts for the processing and shipping of the crop (Middleton 1984: 105-147).

After England's "Glorious Revolution" of 1689, Maryland became a royal colony under the sovereignty of William and Mary. Not long afterward, Sir Francis Nicholson was appointed Governor, replacing Sir Lionel Copley, and the state's capital was removed to Annapolis from St. Mary's. In his laying out of the city plan, Nicholson overlaid a Baroque design on the earlier core previously designed and surveyed by Charles Beard. It is believed that Nicholson deliberately made use of a Baroque design for his city plan with the express purpose of establishing in the city's landscape a constant reminder of the populace's subservience to the hierarchies of church and state (Leone and Shackel 1986; Leone, Ernstein, Kryder-Reid, and

Shackel 1989; Reys 1972: 117-140). A recent article by Henry Miller reaches similar interpretations for the Baroque town plan at Maryland's first capital at St. Mary's (Miller 1988).

The economy of colonial Annapolis may be explained as having passed through the following three phases of growth (cf. Papenfuse 1975). The first period, 1694-1715, is characterized by the seasonal wax and wane of the town's population, dependant upon whether the General Assembly was in session or recess. The second phase of the town's growth occurred during the period 1715-1763. At this point in time, the city exhibited an increase in its number of permanent residents as a result of bureaucratic growth and the expansion of small industries. And finally, the 1763-1784 era is known as the town's "Golden Age." It is during this phase that many of the fine Georgian mansions and formal gardens for which the town is known today were built/laid out. At the same point that one notes an increase in the conspicuous consumption among the more prominent members of society, alluded to above, there is also a concomitant decline in small industries such as shipbuilding and tannery (Papenfuse 1975: 6).

With the onset of the 19th century, Annapolis' age of grandeur was drawn to a close. At this later date, Annapolis' role as social and economic hub of the Chesapeake was discontinued and the town's former glory was overshadowed by the port of Baltimore in its ascendancy to prominence on the Chesapeake. Through the course of the 19th and much of the 20th centuries, Annapolis functioned as a small port town, relying on local trade (unlike its earlier days of participation in a global economy). Starting in the late 1950s, Annapolis underwent a revitalization as the result of a major infusion of historic preservation effort and a

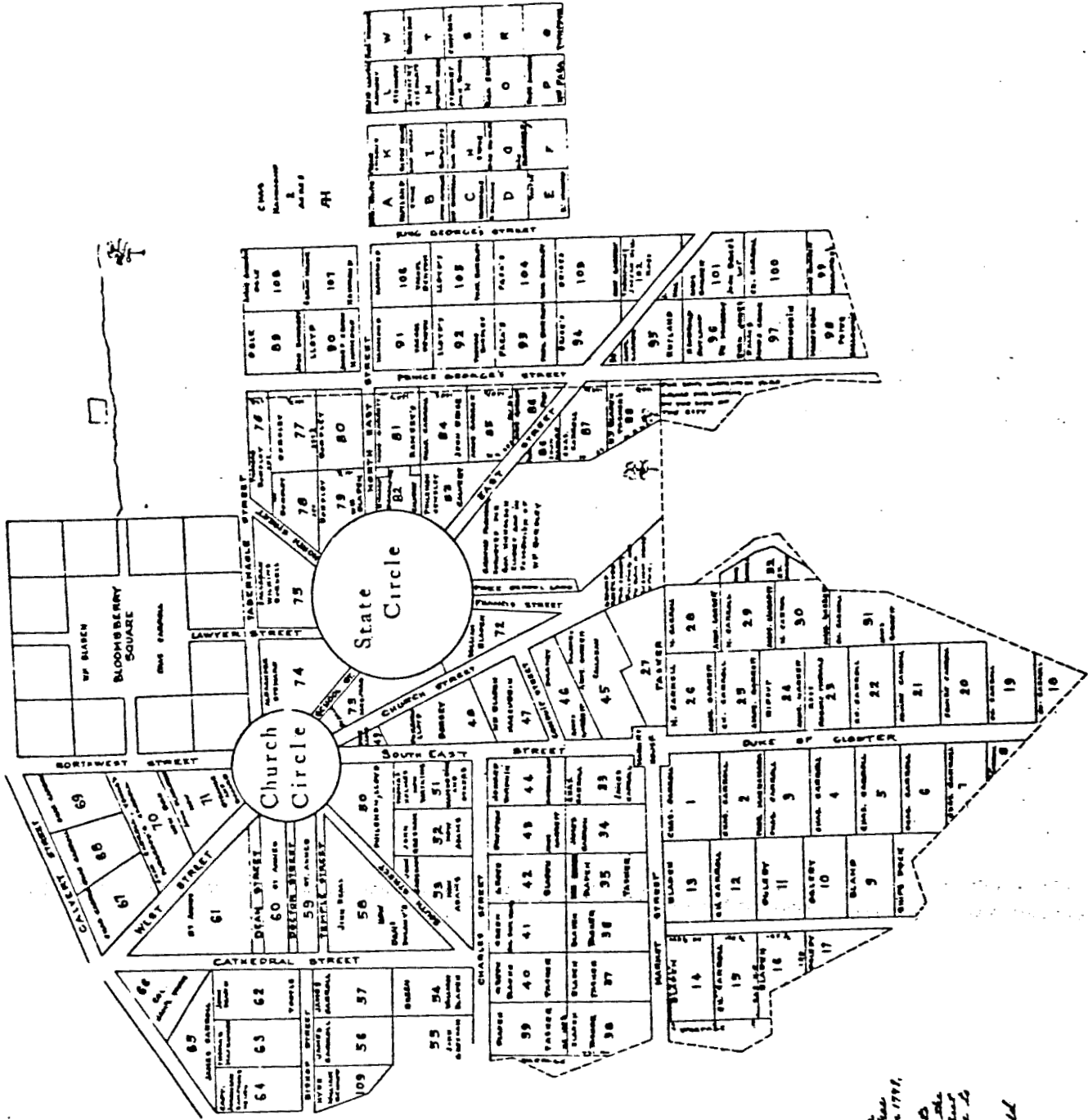
return of businesses to the town. Currently, much of the town's economic base rests on the rewards reaped from tourism.

History of the John Brice II House Property

The focus of this study, the front yard of 195 Prince George Street, lies within lot number 85 on the 1718 Stoddert Survey of Annapolis (see Figure 3 for a reproduction of the 1718 Stoddert survey of Annapolis). Lot 85, surveyed in 1718 for Amos Garrett, the first mayor of Annapolis, contained approximately 31,880 sq. ft. In a 1737 conveyance of the lot, from Garrett's heirs to John Brice II, a house is mentioned and valued at L55. This 1737 document, unfortunately, is the earliest surviving mention of a house on the property. It is worth noting that many documents dealing with late 17th-century life in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County, Maryland were destroyed in the fire of 1704. In addition to the loss of documentation, what has also been lost is the linking logic or translation/transposition of numbers between the three Beard surveys and the Nicholson plan of Annapolis. For this reason, the exact date of construction of the John Brice II House (and other historic properties in Annapolis, to be sure) has been problematic, and the subject of considerable debate.

Also of note is the fact that in 1740, just three years after acquiring the Prince George Street property, John Brice II began his career of public service. He held several offices within the county, among them: Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, Alderman of Annapolis, and Judge of the Western Shore Circuit. He was also Clerk of the Court, an office he resigned shortly before his death in favor of his son, John Brice III. In addition to his administrative and

Figure 3
 Reproduction of the 1718 Stodder map
 Annapolis, Maryland.



PLAN
 OF
 ANNAPOLIS
 AS JULY 1718

scale: 1" = 500'

*The original of this plot and maps
 and copies of same, situated and the
 same was copied by John Calhoun in 1791,
 during his stay in 1795 and 1796, in
 Calhoun's name, and has been printed and
 published. The printer has through the
 title of the name of John Calhoun, and
 printed an error. It has been in the
 drawing are exactly copied.*

Henry G. H. Gould
 10 April 1908

judicial duties, John Brice II ran a small store. No longer standing, it is known to have been located close to the extant house, and later served as John Brice III's law office.

A room-by-room inventory of the house and storehouse, completed in 1765, values the household goods at L452.7.3 and the store's goods at L373.15.4. John Brice II's will, recorded in 1766, devised the house and lot to his wife Sarah, for life. At this same time, John II's store was left to his son, John III. Upon Sarah's death in 1782, the house and lot descended to John Brice III. The first real clue concerning the house's configuration comes in the form of the Federal Direct Tax of 1798. At that time an assessment was entered in the amount of \$1,200 for a 40 X 34 ft. two-story brick dwelling, a brick outhouse, a stable, and a one-story outhouse.

John III's will, dated 1820, devised ownership of his lots and buildings in Annapolis to his daughter, Margaret C. Smith. A transfer of ownership from Margaret C. Smith to John T. Barber notes: "For \$3,000 current money . . . he is granted all land in the city of Annapolis beginning on Prince George Street . . . running with said street" (Anne Arundel County Deeds, WSG 26/65, 24 November 1841). In 1853, Barber enlarged his Prince George Street property by purchasing an adjoining lot from Catherine Chaney, but in the following year he conveyed the two houses and lots along Prince George Street (those acquired in 1841 from Margaret Smith) to his wife, Mary. Mary Barber died, intestate, in 1863, and after an ensuing Equity case and John Barber's death, her lands along Prince George Street were to be sold. In 1866, Frank H. Stockett and James Revell were appointed Trustees to Mary E., George, and John T. Barber to sell their late mother's real estate. By court order John T. Barber's Prince George Street property, with buildings and improvements, was granted with equal interest to each of the

aforementioned surviving children. Six years later, in 1872, Mary E. Barber (Carter) and her brother George sold their lands to their brother, John T. Barber.

The Prince George Street properties remained in Barber's hands for only a few more years, and in 1875 he sold them to Catherine Spottswood Berkely Iglehart for \$2,000. Catherine S.B. Iglehart died intestate in 1912, and a deed dated 1917 recorded the lot's sale by her heirs to Katrina Loomis Halligan for \$5,500. In 1955, Katrina Loomis Halligan, then widowed, conveyed the properties at 191 and 195 Prince George Street, as well as the ca. 4 X 120 ft. strip of land in between, to her daughter Katherine Halligan Adair and grandchildren Katherine Halligan Adair (Mazurek), John Halligan Adair, and Charles Halligan Adair. These four remained under joint tenancy and jointly own the property at the time of the current investigations.

RESEARCH GOALS

Since 1981, members of the "Archaeology in Annapolis" project, a joint venture between the Historic Annapolis Foundation (a private, non-profit, historic preservation organization established in 1952) and the University of Maryland, College Park, have participated in the testing and/or large-scale excavation of some two dozen archaeological sites within the historic district of Annapolis. The work at many of our sites is completed with a public program dimension, varying in its particulars from site to site, but incorporating archaeologists, trained as interpreters, engaging visitors and passersby in dialogue about archaeology, Annapolis, and the past.

The major goal of the archaeological work undertaken in this town has been to examine the social and economic history of 18th-century Annapolis. Closely interwoven with this is an interest in landscape use (e.g. Kryder-Reid 1988, 1989; Leone and Shackel 1990) and to the city plan as designed by Governor Francis Nicholson in 1695 (Leone, Ernstein, Kryder-Reid, and Shackel 1989; Leone and Shackel 1986; Read 1989, 1990). In integrating these two themes, the analysis of largely-intact, relatively undisturbed lots, such as that of the John Brice II House, is essential. For this reason, project members were very anxious to take advantage of this opportunity to open a window onto one of the town's few remaining early 18th-century lots and gain insight into life among the 18th-century merchant class. Also of note here, is the comparative value of the study of such a houselot, with its likelihood of accompanying outbuildings, privies, wells, gardens, and other sealed contexts for the properties studied elsewhere in Annapolis.

It is of no little note that Mr. Lindauer, the contractor performing work at the John Brice II House, has done a considerable amount of research into the lot and its history, and it is his belief that the house dates to the last decade of the 17th century. Whereas most historians' efforts have commenced with the present and worked backward in time to earlier documentary references, Mr. Lindauer began his search with the early documents--making use of the Beard survey numbers. The historical grounds for Lindauer's hypothesis regarding what he feels is the 17th-century origin of the John Brice II House is the fact that he takes the lot history back into the 17th century on the strength of his own reconstruction of the Beard survey of Annapolis. Therefore, when Lindauer finds documents from the late 17th century mentioning transfer of the lot and building(s) thereon, a correlation between the Beard and Nicholson surveys which he convincingly demonstrated at a symposium in May, 1990 at the Maryland Hall of Records treating upon the early town plan of Annapolis, he is convinced that the structure mentioned in these documents is the John Brice II House.

What remains to be demonstrated more conclusively, however, is not Lindauer's reconstruction of the earlier Annapolis surveys. Instead, what seems lacking is concrete evidence to support the contention that a structure mentioned in the documents he references is, in fact, the brick house that stands on the property today. It should be obvious that the very research goals of this archaeological project tie in not only with a general interest in the 1700-1725 period, but also with specific historical questions raised by other researchers stemming from disciplines other than anthropology. This ongoing dialogue may well be the result of the public focus of our work in Annapolis.

Again, it was anticipated that systematic archaeological investigation would provide the link between research questions (tied very closely to an appreciation of the complicated lot history) and, in the absence of definitive solutions, and greater understanding of past lifeways and the nature of historical inquiry.

METHODOLOGY

As this was only a brief project of a few week's duration, it was not deemed necessary to lay out a grid over the entire yard area of the houselot. Instead, unit placement was dictated by the contractor's needs, and the unit, measuring 5 X 5 ft., was designated Unit 1 and located on a map with reference to a site datum (see Figure 4) and tied into Annapolis city survey marker #18458. Any future excavation will entail extending a grid of 5 X 5 ft. squares with a cardinal number reference scheme across the entire lot. At that time it will be necessary to convert the current Unit 1 designation to this other scheme.

The single unit was excavated according to natural stratigraphic layers, and if any layer was thicker than 0.5 ft., it was arbitrarily terminated and a sequential level letter was assigned. All layers were designated alphabetically with upper case letters (i.e. A, B, C, etc.) and all layers within features were designated by lower case letters (i.e. a, b, c, etc.). Each feature was designated by an upper case letter F, followed by a number (i.e. F.1, F.2, F.3, etc.).

Excavation was conducted by shovel skimming and trowelling, and all soil was screened through standard quarter-inch hardware cloth. All artifacts were saved, washed, labelled, and catalogued at the Historic Annapolis Foundation archaeology laboratory in Annapolis. The artifacts are at present being stored in the Annapolis laboratory where they are available for study by interested parties. No exhibit of the materials is currently underway, although materials may be placed on display at one of the Historic Annapolis Foundation's museums at a future date.

Soil and flotation samples were collected for each layer and for each feature excavated. The analysis of these samples will be reported as a supplement to this report. It is likely that seed remains from even so limited an area will be of assistance in reconstructing diet and in assessing what plants, ornamental and horticultural, were grown on this houselot.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

The following is a general description of results of limited archaeological testing in the front yard of the John Brice II House, located at 195 Prince George Street. One 5 X 5 ft. unit (designated Unit 1) was excavated (see Figure 4, site map, for specific placement of the unit in the front yard). All strata of similar origin found in the unit are discussed here in a general manner, layer by layer, and consideration of their relationship to other strata will be made. Soil layers and features are discussed chronologically. Detailed layer descriptions are provided in Appendix II, and profiles of each wall of the unit are presented below (see Figures 5-9).

20th-Century

Unit 1 Levels A and B; Features 1 and 2

Megastratum I, a 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam, denotes the present 20th-century ground/yard surface. It graded through a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sand and extended 0.55 ft. in depth.

Layer A consisted of a 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam, and was the modern ground surface of topsoil, overlying leaves, and root mat. Immediately associated with Layer A was Feature 1, a 20th-century planting stain of an identical munsell, containing white plant fertilizer flakes, brick fragments, paints chips from the house's shutters and matching flashing from the tin roof.

Feature 1 was found at the base of Layer A and at the top of Layer B. Immediately underlying and to the southwest of these remains were Feature 2 and Layer B. Feature 2 was

located in the southwest quadrant of the unit, where it overlaid Layer B. This feature was a 20th-century dripline with a munsell of 10 YR 5/4 yellow brown sand, running east-west out from the western wall of the southwest quadrant, roughly 3.3 ft. across the unit. This dripline was noted 1.1-1.3 ft. out from the house foundations and appears to correspond to the modern roof line. The feature contained more of the red paint chips from the house's exterior, plaster, and slag. Feature 2 was very shallow, less than 0.1 ft. in depth, and was cut through on its eastern end by a downspout and hose for rainwater runoff.

Also immediately associated with Feature 2 was Layer B which surrounded and underlay the dripline. Layer B was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown loam with a 10 YR 4/3 dark brown sand in the southeast and northwest corners. This 20th-century layer was found to contain a 1978 penny in addition to cellophane, polychrome whiteware, milk glass, green glazed earthenware, and brown saltglazed stoneware.

The artifacts recovered from Megastratum I all date to the late 20th century and indicate recent planting and water-concern activities (e.g., the carryoff spout from the corner yard area at the base of the house's northwest downspout that ran across Unit 1). (See Appendix III for complete artifact inventory by layer/level and feature.)

Late 19th Century (1850-1900)

Unit 1 Level C; Feature 3

The late 19th-century stratum consisted of a 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown loam mottled with a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown loam overlying a trench-like feature and its underlying sandy loam matrix. This stratum continued to a depth of 0.81 ft. Layer C, a mottled loam layer, is

interpreted as a yard surface dating from the late 19th-century (based on the presence of red earthenware flowerpot and charcoal remains) extending across the entire base of the unit. Artifacts recovered from the Layer include gray saltglazed stoneware, red earthenware flowerpot, flat window glass, coal and charcoal, pipestem fragments, oyster shell, and handpainted tin-glazed earthenware fragments.

Feature 3, underlying Layer C, was a trench-like stain running along the south wall of the unit. This stain was a shallow, 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam feature that has been interpreted as being associated with the repointing of bricks at the window well. Artifacts recovered from this Feature include: oyster mortar, a piece of very thin clear glass, flat window glass, corroded unidentifiable nails, and brick fragments.

Early-to-mid 19th Century

Unit 1 Level D

Immediately underlying and horizontally surrounding Feature 3 was an early 19th-century layer containing a mixed bag of diagnostic ceramics including white saltglazed stoneware and tin-glazed earthenware, Rockingham, and green edge-decorated whiteware--the latter yielding a T.P.Q. of 1830. The soil munsell and matrix was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellow brown sandy loam.

Early-to-mid 18th Century

Unit 1 Levels E, F, G, H, I, and J; Feature 4

A stratum dating to the early-to-mid 18th century accompanied the transition toward increasingly sandy soils. This stratum was 0.9 ft. thick.

Layer E was an early 18th century layer grading from a sandy loam to a sandy soil. Its munsell was a 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown mottled with a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam. Diagnostics recovered include several pipestems, various fragments of tin-glazed earthenware (ranging from blue/white handpainted, through glazeless, to polychrome handpainted [brown, green, and blue]), nottingham, rhenish blue and gray and, also of note, two flakes--one chert and one quartz. The T.P.Q. assigned to this layer is ca. 1700 (starting dates of production of both rhenish blue and gray and nottingham stonewares).

Layer F, a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sand mottled with a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sand, graded to a slightly clayier soil. This layer is interpreted as an early 18th-century layer due to diagnostic artifacts recovered: rhenish blue and gray stoneware, one piece possible white saltglazed stoneware, and one piece slipware with remnant wash.

Immediately underlying Layer F was Layer G, an early 18th century transitional sand layer with clay mottling--grading to clay subsoil. Layer G was a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown mottled with a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellow brown clayey sand. Diagnostics include pipebowl and pipestem fragments, glazeless tin glazed earthenware, and blue/white handpainted tin glazed earthenware.

Associated with Layer G, in the unit's northeast corner, was a rubble feature that was designated Feature 4. This feature, a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellow brown loamy sand, was interpreted

as being the edge of an early 18th century rubble feature containing oyster shell, animal bone, brick and mortar fragments, and dark olive green wine bottle body and lip (hand tooled) fragments. Unfortunately, much of the feature lies outside the bounds of Unit 1, and it was beyond the scope of the present budget and project goals to further define the feature at this time. Pursuing this rubble feature in future excavation, would seem sure to prove a fruitful venture.

Upon completion of Feature 4 and Layer G, excavation continued for an additional 1.02 ft., and uncovered three sterile layers. These layers, designated Layers H, I, and J, were continued with the hopes of perhaps indicating that they were only a sterile fill episode overlying further cultural layers.

Time and weather constraints dictated that the unit be discontinued and the contractor be permitted to proceed with his repair work. This additional foot was of great utility, however, in gaining access to a better view of the house's architectural profile below the watermark and window wells visible from the modern ground surface (See Figure 5).

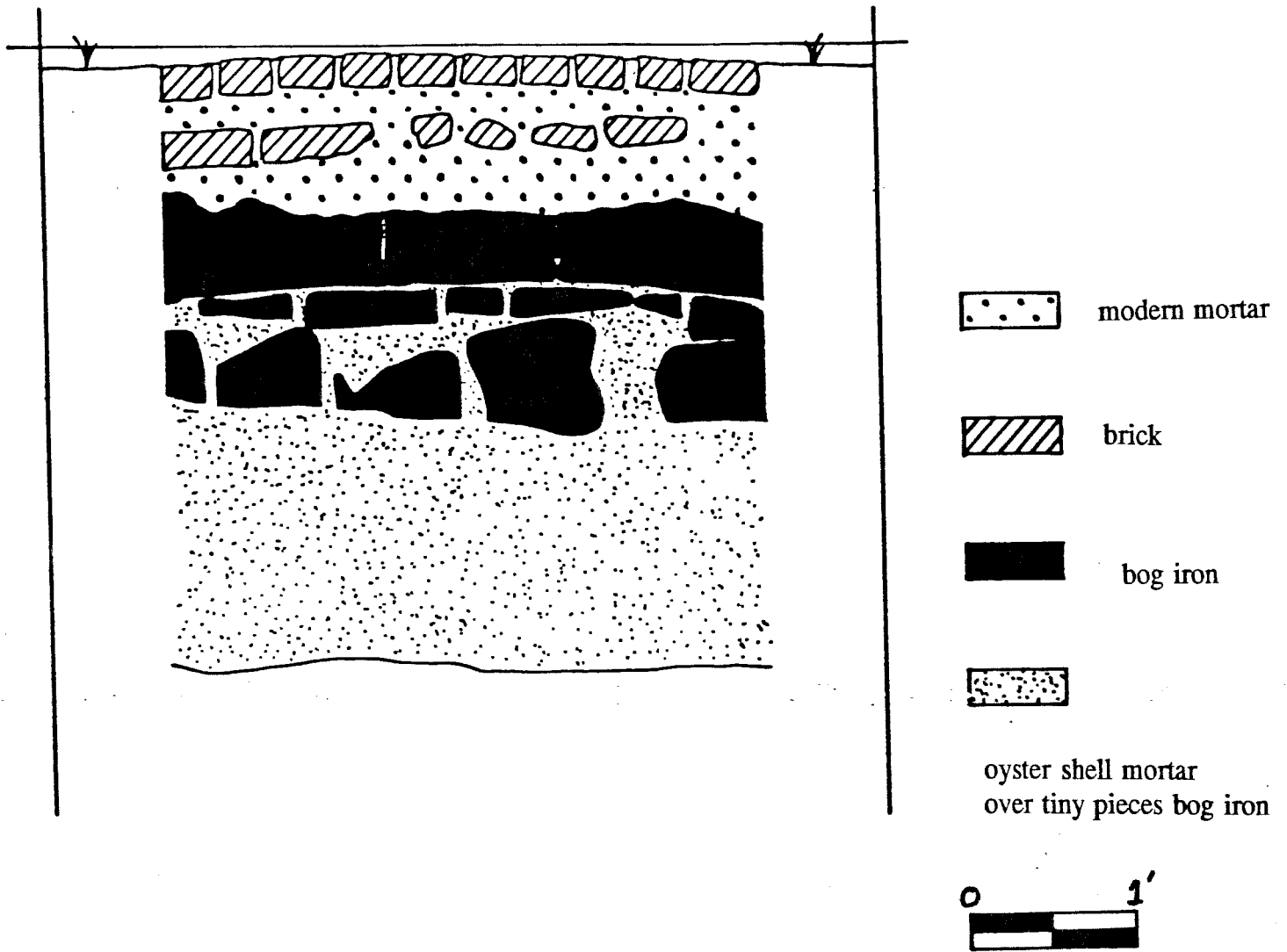


Figure 5
 South wall profile, balk removed, **Unit 1**
 John Brice II House, 18AP53, Annapolis, **Maryland**.

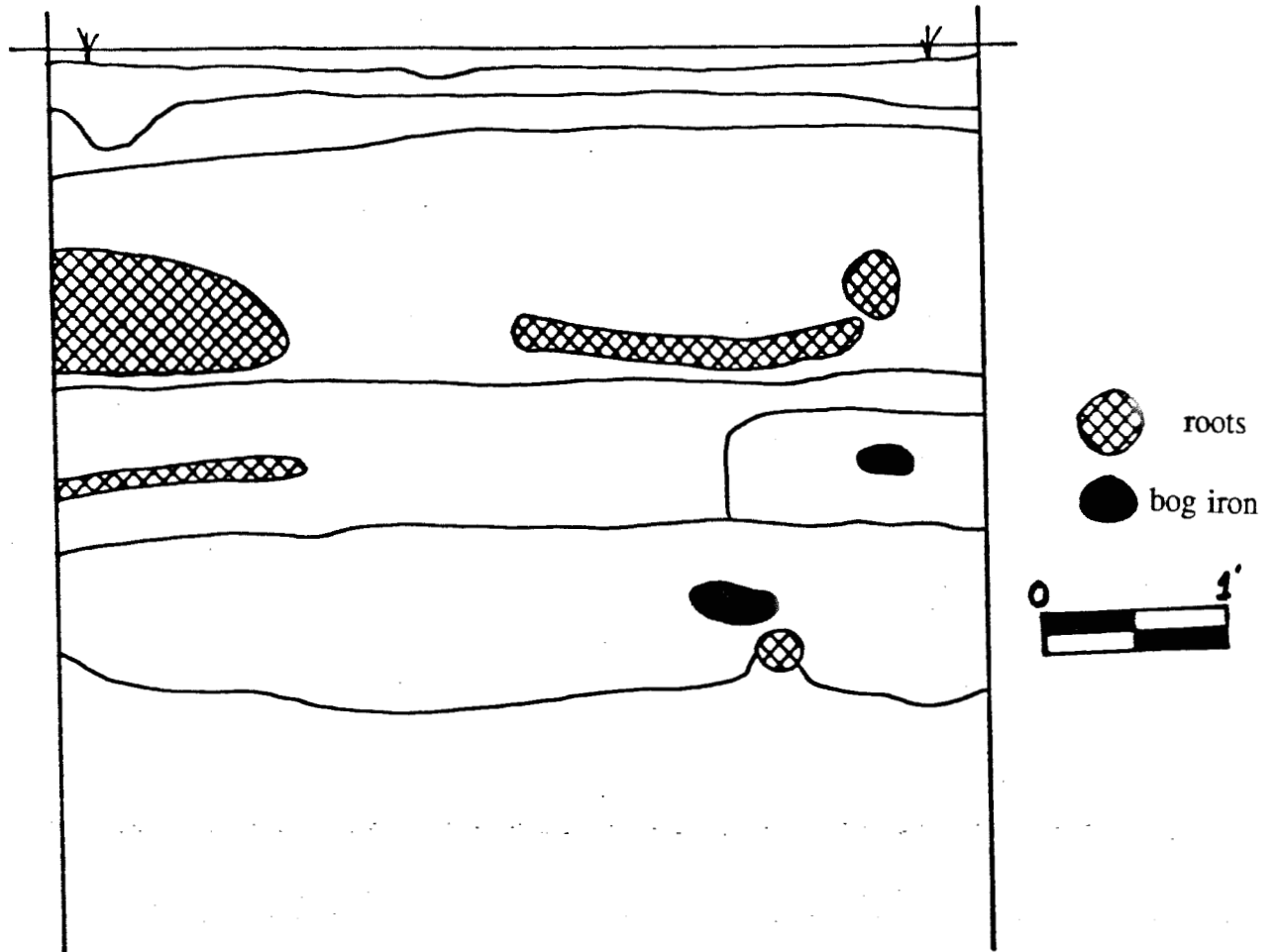


Figure 6
North wall profile, Unit 1
John Brice II House, 18AP53, Annapolis, Maryland.

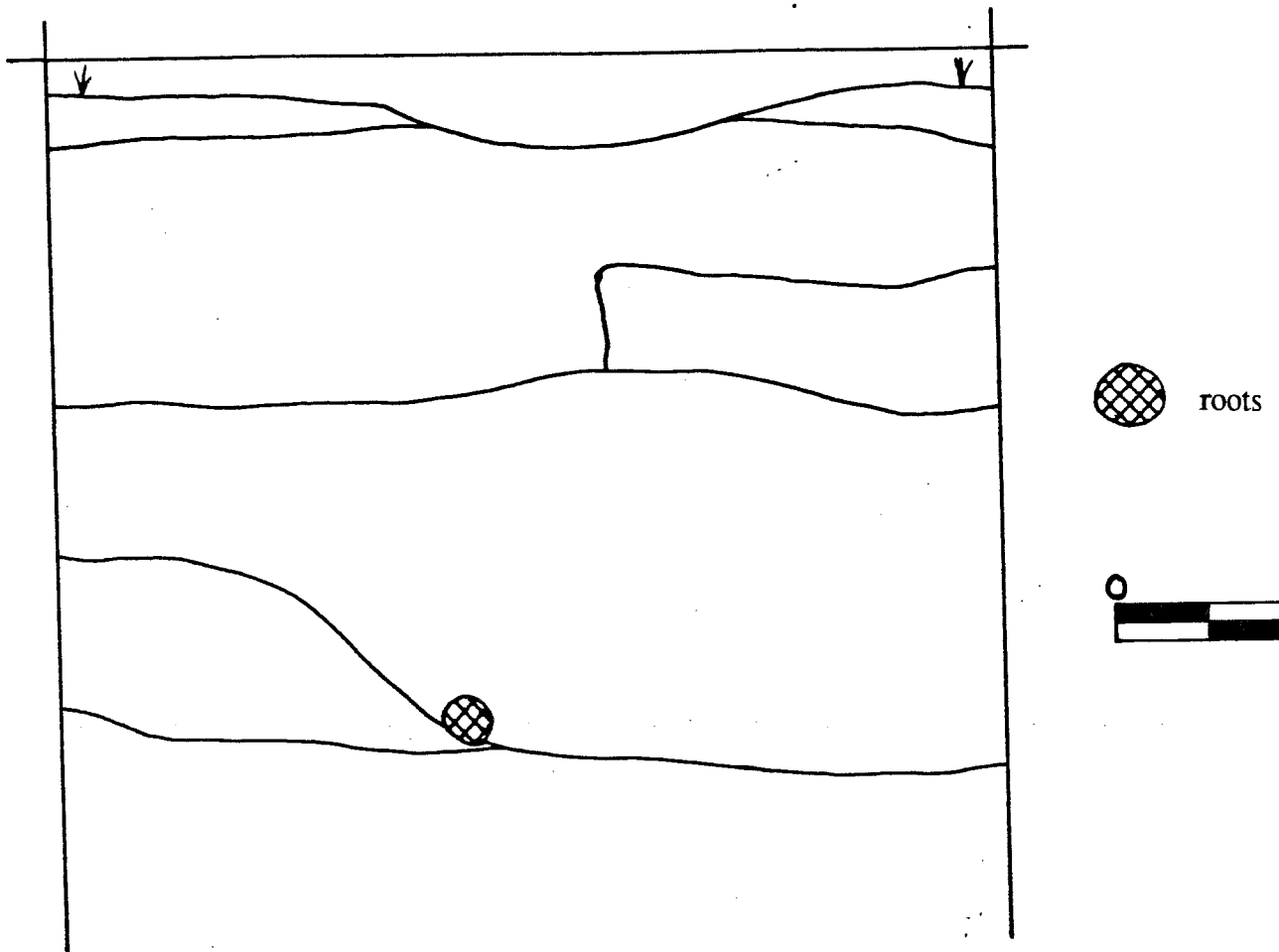


Figure 7
East wall profile, Unit 1
John Brice II House, 18AP53, Annapolis, Maryland.

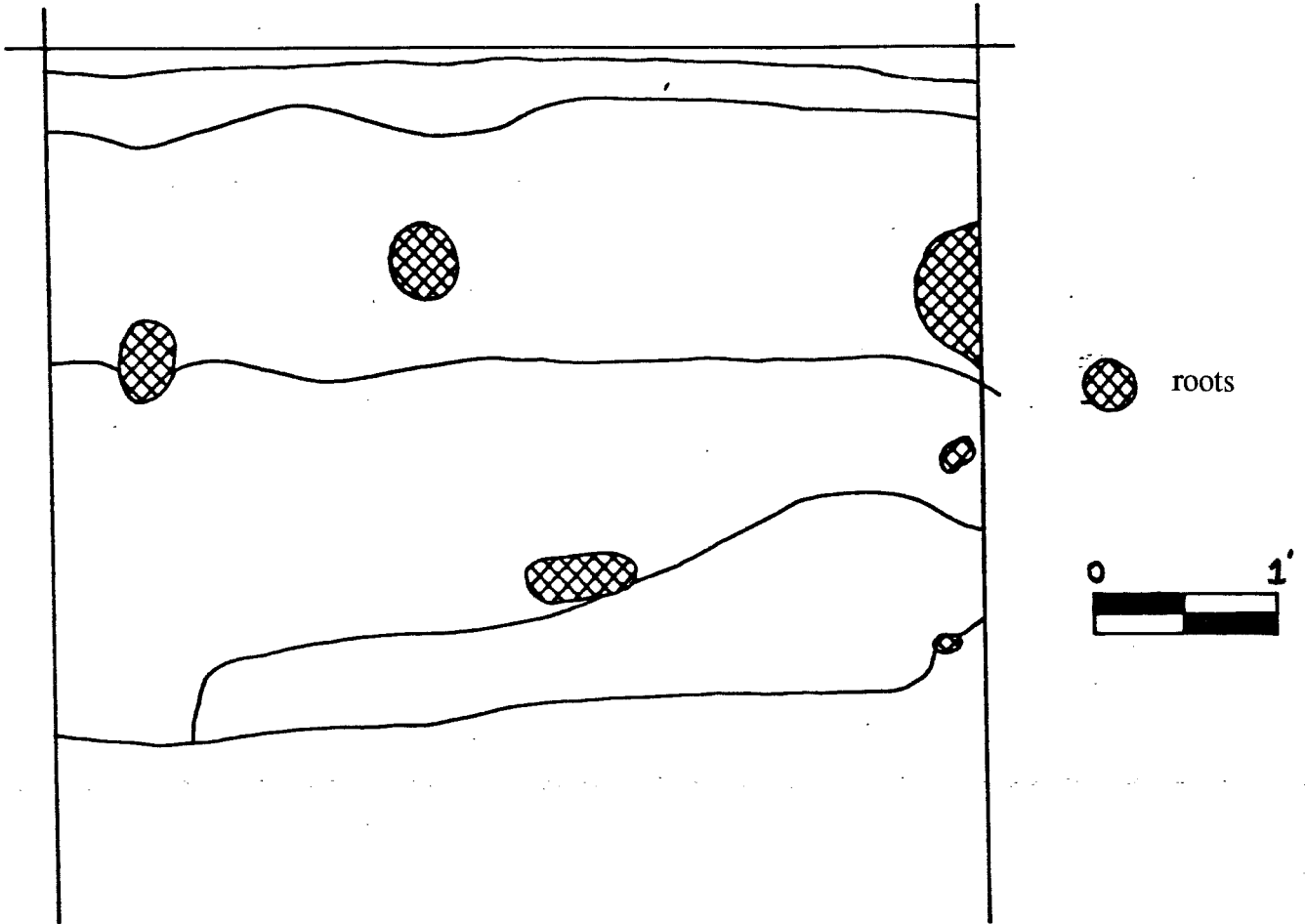


Figure 8
West wall profile, Unit 1
John Brice II House, 18AP53, Annapolis, Maryland.

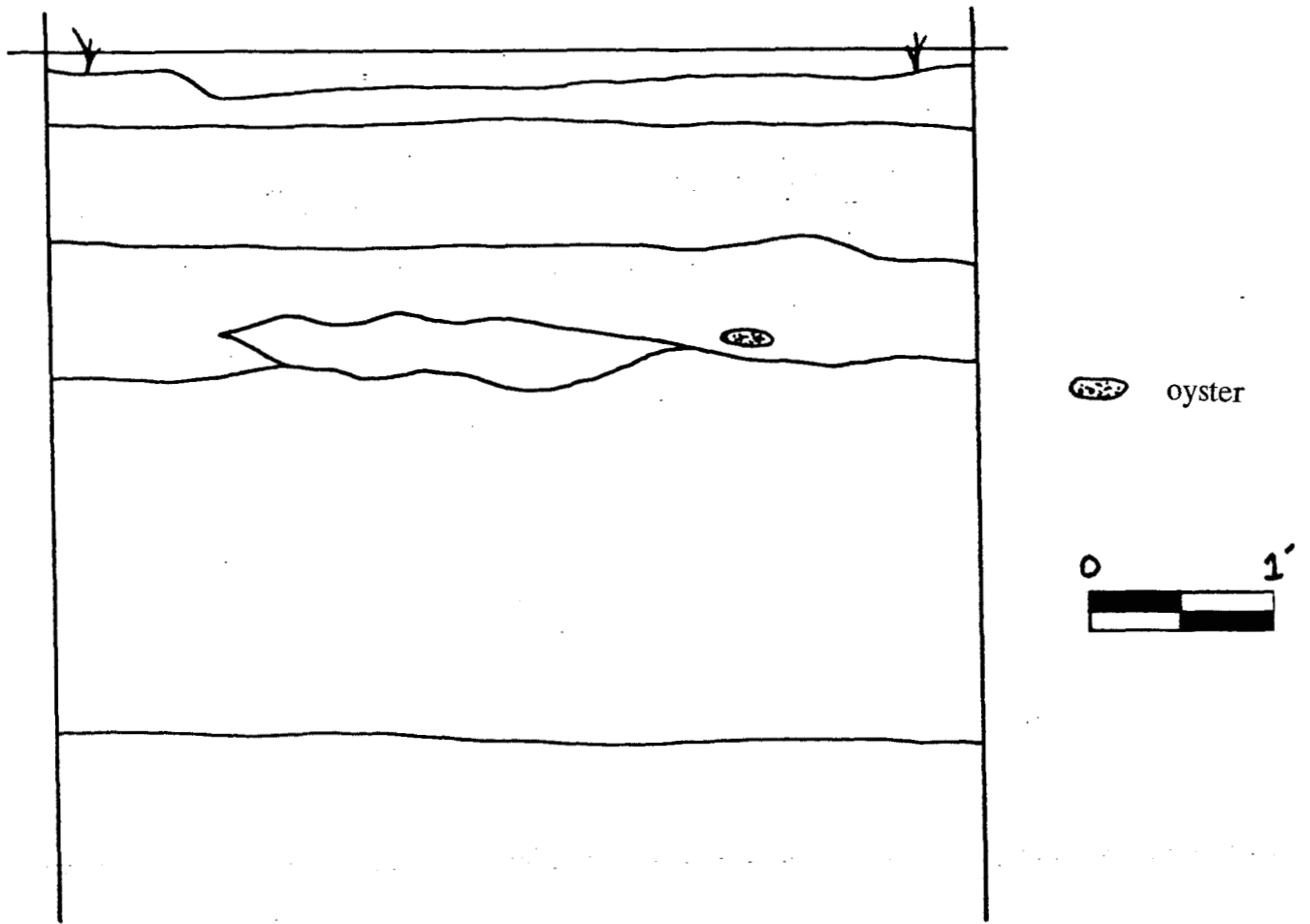


Figure 9
South wall profile, Unit 1
John Brice II House, 18AP53, Annapolis, Maryland.

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

During the course of excavation at the John Brice II House, four archaeological features were uncovered. As a recap, the features were: (1) a 20th-century planting stain, (2) a 20th-century dripline, (3) a late 19th century soil stain, possibly associated with the repointing of bricks at the window well, and (4) the edge of an early 18th-century rubble/midden feature of undetermined extent.

The archaeological remains and features brought to light in the course of this study indicate that the site is intact and promises to provide specifics about landscape alteration and changes in land use. While excavation did not uncover evidence of the builder's trench with which we had hoped to more firmly establish the house's date of construction, it did provide tangible evidence of landscaping changes to the front yard in the mid-to-late 18th century (i.e., those periods missing from the stratigraphic record). To account for the absence of a builder's trench, the following hypotheses are offered: (1) perhaps the builder's trench is on the inside of the house, under the brick floor in the basement (the structure's 18th-century kitchen), (2) recalling that in the midst of Layers D and E a substantial taproot ran east-west along the south wall of the unit, perhaps this root obliterated any remains of a builder's trench, and (3) there may have been no external builder's trench--perhaps the builders worked right up against the house's foundation. In any event, the testing described above has permitted us to establish the fact that the stratigraphy of the front yard area of the John Brice II House is relatively simple with little evidence of subsequent disturbance. Further, the layers were rich in cultural materials from the early 18th century through the present.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the promise and potential of this site, it is suggested that any further repairs to be made to the home in its front or rear yard areas be conducted in cooperation with archaeological investigation and/or monitoring. The site's potential is such that the long-term, large-scale archaeological investigation of the property would be well worth the investment. In the absence of, or perhaps as a precursor to, the preparation of such a plan, however, it is hoped that the rapport established between archaeological crew, owner, and contractor will continue through the course of the numerous smaller, repair jobs to be done throughout the property.

The archaeological investigation of the John Brice II property is an ideal case study in which to integrate studies at the houselot and city-wide scales. The limited excavations described above have permitted the opening of a window onto one of Annapolis' few remaining early 18th-century lots and the gaining of insight into life among the 18th-century merchant class. Of particular note is the analytic value of the study of such a houselot, with its likelihood of below-ground traces of privies, wells, gardens, and other sealed deposits for comparison with remains from the 60-plus properties studied elsewhere in Annapolis.

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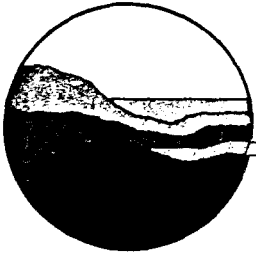
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APPENDIX I: Site Registration Form

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey

2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 AP 53

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Anne Arundel
2. Site Number: 8 AP 53
3. Site Name: John Brice II House
4. Site Type (check all applicable):
 Prehistoric
 Historic
 Unknown
5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 7

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-
range(s): Annapolis, Maryland
(Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site Zone: _____

8. Easting: _____

9. Northing: _____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allegheny Plateau | <input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster/Frederick Lowland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge and Valley | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Piedmont |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Great Valley | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Western Shore Coastal Plain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Ridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore Coastal Plain |

11. Nearest Water Source: Actons Cove; Severn River Order

12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order

13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order

14. 4th Nearest Water Source: _____ Order

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/Tidal River | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Spring |

16. Distance from closest surface water: _____ meters (or _____ feet)

17. SCS Typology:

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

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

19. Slope:

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

21. Land use at site when last field checked: _____ Date

(check all applicable)

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

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): _____ Date

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNDISTURBED | <input type="checkbox"/> DESTROYED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DISTURBED | <input type="checkbox"/> minor (0-10%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> moderate (10-60%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded | <input type="checkbox"/> major (60-99%) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> total (100%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % unknown | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: | | |
| <u>utility lines; root damage</u> | | |

23. Additional Comments on Environment: Disturbance on property seems to be quite limited; there is a great potential for much that is undisturbed or disturbed only in the first half of the 18th century. Residence is in the city of Annapolis.

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

<p>PREHISTORIC</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lithics</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ceramics</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Shell Midden</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unknown</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <hr/>	<p>HISTORIC</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> urban</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> rural</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Educational</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> urban</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> rural</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Military</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Religious</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Water Transportation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unknown</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <hr/>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN</p>
--	---	---

25. Site Type B (check one):

Terrestrial Underwater Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

<p>PREHISTORIC</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unknown</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Archaic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Woodland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT</p>	<p>HISTORIC</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unknown</p> <p>17th century</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1630-1675</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ? 1675-1720</p> <p>18th century</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1720-1780</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1780-1820</p> <p>19th century</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1820-1860</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1860-1900</p> <p>20th century</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1930</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> post 1930</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN</p>
---	--	---

27. State Plan Themes:

28. Site length: meters (or 100 feet)

29. Site width: meters (or 40 feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?

Yes

No

Unknown

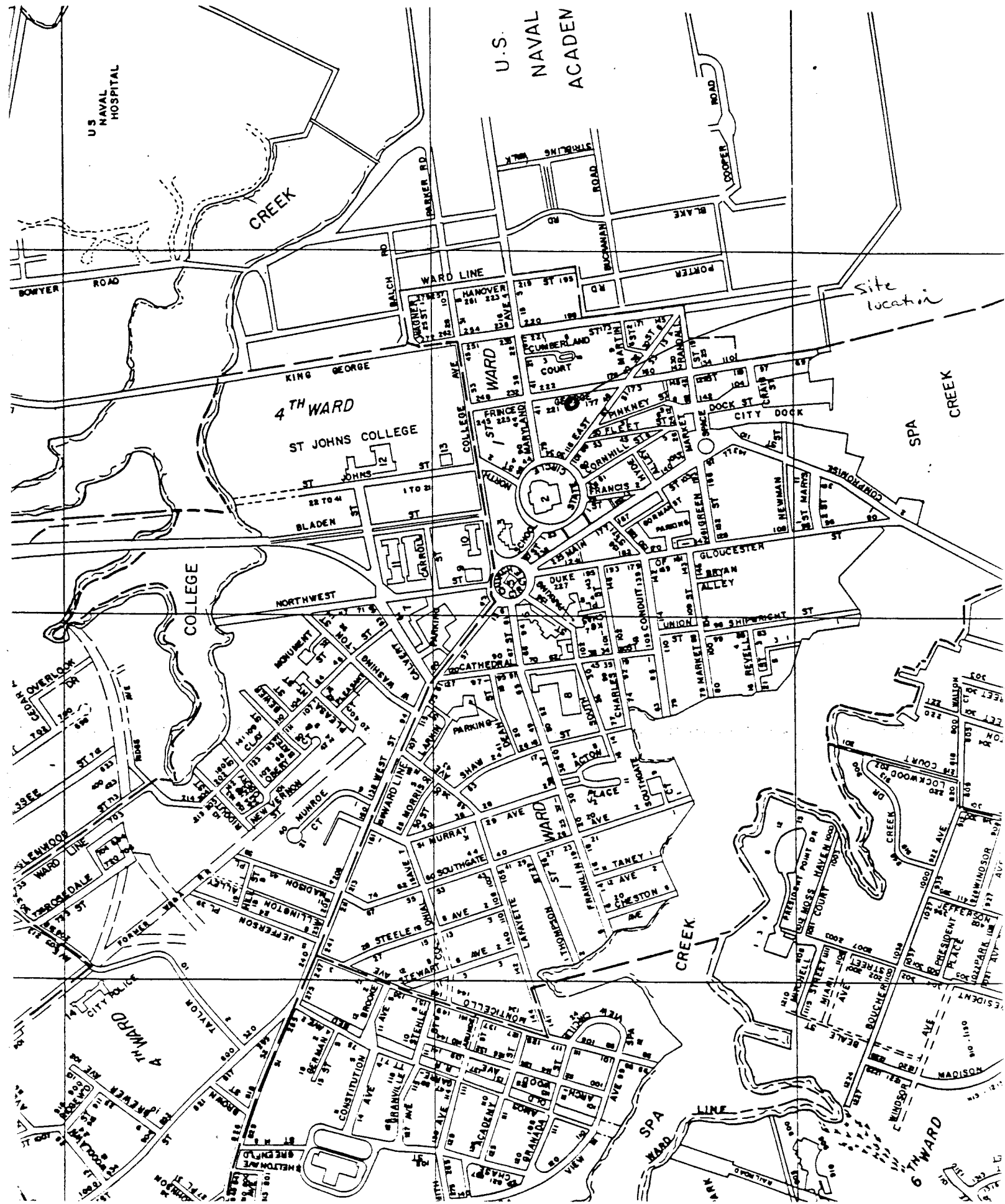
31. Does site have subsurface integrity?

Yes

No

Unknown

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



MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 AP53

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

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

a. domestic

industrial

transportation

military

sepulchre

unknown

b. urban

rural

unknown

c. standing structure:

yes

no

unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:

yes

no

unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

artifact concentration

possible structure

post-in-ground structure

frame structure

masonry structure

farmstead

plantation

townsite

mill (specify: _____)

raceway

quarry

furnace/forge

_____ other industrial (specify):

_____ road/railroad

_____ wharf/landing

_____ bridge

_____ ford

_____ battlefield

_____ military fortification

_____ military encampment

_____ cemetery

_____ unknown

_____ other:

3. Ethnic Association:

? Native American

? Afroamerican

Angloamerican

other Euroamerican

(specify): _____

_____ Hispanic

_____ Asian-American

_____ unknown

_____ other:

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

ceramics

bottle/table glass

other kitchen artifacts

architecture

furniture

arms

clothing

personal items

tobacco pipes

activity items

human skeletal remains

faunal remains

floral remains

organic remains

unknown

_____ other:

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

(not yet catalogued) _____

E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Submerged
- Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

- Private
- Public
- Unknown

34. Owner: c/o Mrs. Trina Mazurek
Address: 119 Archwood Ave. Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 301-268-8435 Date: _____

35. Tenant: unoccupied
Address: site address: 195 Prince George St. Annapolis, MD
Phone: _____ Date: _____

36. Known Investigations: There are no known archaeological investigations prior to the current one.

37. Reports (Author & year): There are no known reports

38. Other Records?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

39. If YES, type and location: There is historical documentation relating to the property and to the surrounding area. Documentation on the house itself is included in structure reports for the Annapolis historic district.

40. Collections?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: Collection is expected to be housed at the Historic Annapolis Foundation in Annapolis, Maryland.

42. Artifact Conservation?
 Yes
 Partial
 No
 Unknown

43. Maryland Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

45. Informant:

Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited

by: Barbara J. Little
Address: c/o Historic Annapolis Foundation, 194 Prince George St.
Phone: 301-263-5553 Date: 19 Oct. 1989

47. Form filled

out by: as above
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

48. Additional Comments:

Test excavation at the John Brice II house was carried out due to immanent subsurface disturbance to correct a drainage problem in the front of the structure. Since much of the area adjacent to the structure was reportedly disurbed by utility lines, the possibility to examine an undistrubed area promised intact comparative data to compare to other Annapolis structures dating to the same time period. The John Brice II house was most likely built in the first quarter of the 18th century and has been continually occupied with little alteration since.

F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed

by: _____ 50. Date: _____

51. Form

checked by: _____

52. Entered on

computer by: _____ 53. Date: _____

54. Form

updated by: _____ 55. Date: _____

6. Features present:

yes
 no
 unknown

7. Types of features present:

<input type="checkbox"/> construction feature	<input type="checkbox"/> road/drive/walkway
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> foundation	<input type="checkbox"/> depression/mound
<input type="checkbox"/> cellar hole/storage cellar	<input type="checkbox"/> burial
<input type="checkbox"/> hearth/chimney base	<input type="checkbox"/> railroad bed
<input type="checkbox"/> posthole/postmold	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks
<input type="checkbox"/> paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/> raceway
<input type="checkbox"/> privy	<input type="checkbox"/> wheel pit
<input type="checkbox"/> well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> sheet midden	
<input type="checkbox"/> planting feature	

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

non-systematic surface search
 systematic surface collection
 non-systematic shovel test pits
 excavation units
 mechanical excavation

extent/nature of excavation: limited excavation prior to limited
subsurface disturbance to correct drainage problem

9. Flotation samples collected:

yes
 no
 unknown

analyzed:

yes, by _____
 no
 unknown

10. Soil samples collected:

yes
 no
 unknown

analyzed:

yes, by _____
 no
 unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: Barbara J. Little

Address/Affiliation: c/o Historic Annapolis Foundation, 194 Prince George St.

Date: Annapolis, MD 21401 21 November, 1989

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: _____

15. Date: _____

16. Form checked by: _____

17. Entered on computer by: _____

18. Date: _____

19. Form updated by: _____

20. Date: _____

APPENDIX II: Unit Summary Forms

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM
SITE: 18 AP 53

Page 1 of 3

Unit: 1 Date Opened: 07 Nov 89 Date Closed: 28 Nov 89

Completed by: J. Ernstein

Objective of Unit Excavation: Unit was placed flush with the house foundation with the goal of recovering a builder's trench containing diagnostics to assist in dating the house's construction. The placement of the unit was dictated by the contractor's requirements for repairing water damage to the house's basement.

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
A	Modern ground surface of topsoil, overlying leaves and root mat.	-B	L.20/1	-2.10--1.99 BD	10 YR 2/2 v dk bn sa lo
Feat.1	Twentieth-century planting stain containing plant fertilizer flakes, brick fragments, paint chips (from house's shutters and roof), 1 seed, and 1 corroded nail. Feat. 1 was found at base layer A, and is associated with top layer B and Feat. 2	A-	L.20/2	-1.96--1.89BD	10 YR 2/2 lo containing white flecks plant fertilizer
Feat.2	Twentieth-century dripline running E-W out from west wall of unit in SW quad, containing red paint chips (from shutters and roof of house).	A-B	L.20/4	-1.96--1.90BD	10 YR 5/4 yw bn sa
B	Twentieth century layer containing polychrome whiteware, milk glass, brown saltglazed stoneware, green glazed earthenware, pipestem fragment, cellophane, and 1978 penny.	A, Feats. 1&2-C	1978/5	-1.99--1.55BD	10 YR 3/4 dk yw bn lo with 10 YR 4/3 dk bn sa in SE&NW quads
C	Late 19th century yard surface overlying trench-like stain along S wall of unit (Feat. 3) and root ball to east. Diagnostics include gray salt glazed stoneware, red earthenware flowerpot, flat window glass, coal and charcoal, pipestem fragments, oyster shell and handpainted tin glazed earthenware	B-Feat. 3&D	L.19/6	-1.55--1.29BD	7.5 YR 4/4 dk bn lo mottled with 7.5 YR 3/4 dk bn lo

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 2 of 3

SITE: 18 AP 53

Unit: 1 Date Opened: 07 Nov 89 Date Closed: 28 Nov 89

Completed by: J. Ernstein

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Unit was placed flush with the house foundation with the goal of recovering a builder's trench containing diagnostics to assist in dating the house's construction. The placement of the unit was dictated by the contractor's requirements for repairing water damage to the house's basement.

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
Feat. 3	Late 19th century soil stain, relatively shallow. Interpreted as associated with repointing of bricks at window well. Associated with top of layer D.	C-D	L.19/7	-1.30--1.14BD	10 YR 3/3 dk bn sa lo
D	Early 19th century layer containing a mixed bag of diagnostics spanning WSG stoneware and tin glazed earthenware to Rockingham and green edge-decorated whiteware. Associated with Feat. 3.	C, Feat. 3 -E	E.19/8	-1.23--0.74BD	10 YR 4/6 dk yw bn sa lo
E	Early to mid 19th century layer grading to a sandier soil. Diagnostics include 10+ pipestems, various frags of tin glazed earthenware (ranging from blue/wht hand-painted to glazeless through polychrome [brown, green, and blue]), nottingham, and rhenish blue and gray. Also of note: 2 flakes--one chert and one quartz.	D-F	E-M18/9	-0.74--0.51BD	7.5 YR 4/4 dk bn mottled with 7.5 YR 4/6 strng bn sa lo
F	Early 18th century layer grading to a clayier soil. Diagnostics include pipestem fragment, rhenish blue and gray, 1 pce. poss. WSG, and 1 pce. slipware with remnant wash	E-G	E.18/10	-0.51--0.21BD	7.5 YR 4/6 strng bn sa mottled with a 7.5 YR 3/4 dk bn sa

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

SITE: 18 AP 53

Page 3 of 3

Unit: 1 Date Opened: 07 Nov 89

Date Closed: 28 Nov 89

Completed by: J. Ernstein

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Unit was placed flush with the house foundation with the goal of recovering a builder's trench containing diagnostics to assist in dating the house's construction. The placement of the unit was dictated by the contractor's requirements for repairing water damage to the house's basement.

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
G	Early 18th century transition layer with clay mottling--grading to subsoil. Associated with Feat. 4 (a rubble feature that we have only caught a tiny corner of) in the unit's NE corner. Diagnostics include pipe bowl and pipestem fragments, glazeless tin glazed earthenware, and blue/white tin glazed earthenware	F, Feat.4 -H	E.18/11	-0.21-0.22BD	7.5 YR 4/6 strng bn mottled with a 10 YR 4/6 dk yw bn cl
Feat.4	Edge of an early 18th century rubble feat. containing oyster shell, animal bone, brick and mortar fragments, dk ol gn wine bottle body frag and rim with hand-tooled lip	G-G	E.18/12	-0.01-0.16BD	10 YR 4/6 dk yw bn lo sa
H	Sterile clayey sand layer. Contained nothing but bog iron.	G-I	n/a /13	0.22-0.49BD	7.5 YR 4/6 strng bn mottled with 10YR4/6
I	Sterile clayey sand layer, sloping from a high in the north to a low in the south. Contained nothing but bog iron. Grading to clay subsoil.	H-J	n/a /15	0.49-1.10BD	dk yw bn cl sa 7.5 YR 4/4 dk bn cl sa
J	Sterile clay subsoil; contained nothing but bog iron. Base of unit.	I-	n/a /16	0.75-1.24BD	7.5 YR 4/6 strng bn sa cl

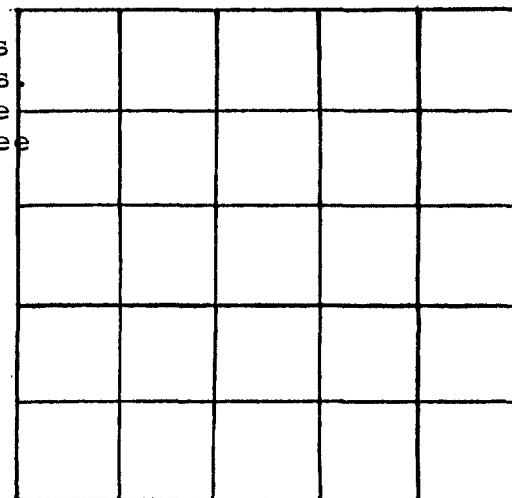
Unit Status:

In Progress Excavated * Backfilled

Drawings:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1.	South wall profile	26 Nov 89
2.	North wall profile	26 Nov 89
3.	East wall profile	26 Nov 89
4.	West wall profile	26 Nov 89
5.	South wal profile (balk removed)	29 Nov 89

* Contractor now begins his work repairing water damage to the house's basement. He requested that we leave the unit open as he will need to dig down another foot or so. He will contact us if he notes any cultural materials. This is unlikely as we have gone through three sterile layers.



Summary Paragraph:

Unit 1 was opened to recover evidence of a builder's trench to more firmly establish the John Brice II House's date of construction. We recovered no evidence of a builder's trench, but did note that the archaeological remains and features brought to light in the course of this study indicate that the site is undisturbed and archaeologically pristine. The testing allowed us to establish that the stratigraphy of the front yard area of the John Brice II House is relatively simple with little subsurface disturbance. Further, the layers were rich in cultural materials dating to the early 18th century, and the lot is of prime archaeological potential for the recovery of wells, privies, outbuildings, garden remains, and a number of other such features.

APPENDIX III: Artifact Inventory

Specified Listing of
JOHN BRICE II AP53

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

Set Filter: BNUM >= " 1"

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
*-- BAG-NUMBER = 1								
1	A		1	910001		2	7/8" WIDE STRAP W/NAIL HOLE	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1	A		2	910001		1	1" WIDE STRAP PC.	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1	A		3	713000		1	2.5" LNG	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)
1	A		4	750000		2		STONE/NATURAL
1	A		5	840004		1	MOLDING FRAG	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED
1	A		6	870002		1		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
1	A		7	760000		3	FRAG	BRICK
1	A		8	820001		5		SHELL/OYSTER
1	A		9	810000		1		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	A		10	810004		1		BONE/TEETH
1	A		11	980000		18	PNT CHIPS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1	A		12	730000		2		MORTAR
1	A		13	980000		40	CAULKING FRAG	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1	A		14	870004		2		CLINKER/COAL
1	A		15	870000		1	PEANUT SHELL	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL
1	A		16	870000		6	SEED PODS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL
1	A		17	870000		1	SEED POSS ORANGE	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL
1	A		18	610000		7		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	A		19	600000		0	CLR, CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	A		20	133000	0032	1	BL DEC	P-WARE/GENERAL
1	A		21	134432		1	BL DEC	
1	A		22	200000		1	LT BDY, GN GLZ	CRS/STONEWARE
*-- BAG-NUMBER = 2								
1	a	1	1	760000		1		BRICK
1	a	1	2	710000		1		NAIL/GENERAL
1	a	1	3	980000		15	PAINT CHIPS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1	a	1	4	750000		3		STONE/NATURAL
1	a	1	5	870000		2	PINE BARK	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL
*-- BAG-NUMBER = 3								
1	NP		1	520004		2		PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"
1	NP		2	520005		2		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1	NP		3	610000		14		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	NP		4	600000		2	CLR RND FRAG	GLASS/GENERAL
1	NP		5	640000		1	CLR, FOLDED FOOT	DRINKING GLASS
1	NP		6	630000		4		WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)
1	NP		7	710000		11	FRAG	NAIL/GENERAL
1	NP		8	750000		1		STONE/NATURAL
1	NP		9	750000		1	BRND	STONE/NATURAL
1	NP		10	750000		4	BOB IRON	STONE/NATURAL
1	NP		11	870004		3		CLINKER/COAL
1	NP		12	920001	0217	1	BRASS HEAD	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1	NP		13	980000		5	PAINT FRAG	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1	NP		14	870000		1	BLK WALNUT SHELL	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL
1	NP		15	760000		24	FRAG	BRICK
1	NP		16	730000		4		MORTAR
1	NP		17	810000		24		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	NP		18	820000		12		SHELL/FRAGMENT
1	NP		19	300000		1		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED

Specified Listing of
JOHN BRICE II AP53

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

Set Filter: BNUM >= " 1"

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
1	NP		20	120001	0031	1		CRS/UNGLZ
1	NP		21	112017		1		REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ
1	NP		22	221050		1		CRS/GY BD RHN BL/GY INCS
1	NP		23	510000		3	FRAGS	PIPE-BOWL/PLN
*- BAG-NUMBER = 4 -----								
1	a	2	1	980000		16	PNT CHIPS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1	a	2	2	950000		1	SLAG	OTHER METAL
1	a	2	3	750000		2		STONE/NATURAL
1	a	2	4	820001		2		SHELL/OYSTER
1	a	2	5	600000		1	CLR, CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
*- BAG-NUMBER = 5 -----								
1	B		1	710000		1	6X8" BAG FRAG	NAIL/GENERAL
1	B		2	910001		1	BTL CAP	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1	B		3	760000		92		BRICK
1	B		4	730000		40		MORTAR
1	B		5	960001		1	1978 PENNY	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1	B		6	920001		1	SM GEAR WHEEL	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1	B		7	820000		54		SHELL/FRAGMENT
1	B		8	100000	0207	1	HALF CLAY MARBLE	GENERAL E-WARE
1	B		9	120000	0029	3	RD BOD, RIM	CRS EARTHENWARE
1	B		10	120000		7	RD BOD	CRS EARTHENWARE
1	B		11	870004		23		CLINKER/COAL
1	B		12	810000		20		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	B		13	950000		6	SLAG	OTHER METAL
1	B		14	840002		1		CHARCOAL
1	B		15	750000		19		STONE/NATURAL
1	B		16	870002		16		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
1	B		17	980000		52	PNT CHIPS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1	B		18	980000		3	CELLOPHANE	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1	B		19	920001		1	.32 SHELL CASE	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1	B		20	920001		1	FERRULE, PENCIL	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1	B		21	920001		1	RIVET	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1	B		22	920001		1	TACK HEAD	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1	B		23	980000		2	PENCIL LEAD	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1	B		24	980000		5	CAULKING	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1	B		25	855000		1	CAMELIA LABEL	PAPER
1	B		26	940000		1		LEAD
1	B		27	870000		2	UNIDENTIFIED SEEDS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL
1	B		28	610000		314		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW
1	B		29	600000		34	CLR, CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		30	600000		1	BL, CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		31	630083		3	LT GN	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	B		32	520004		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"
1	B		33	520005		2		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1	B		34	120000	0032	1	DIRTY GY	CRS EARTHENWARE
1	B		35	120000		6	DIRTY GY	CRS EARTHENWARE
1	B		36	600000		2	WHT MLK	GLASS/GENERAL
1	B		37	134000		8	ONE PC BURNED	WHTWR/GENERAL
1	B		38	136000		4		HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL
1	B		39	300000		2		FOR/UNDISTINGUISHED
1	B		40	112000		1	NO GLZ	REF/SN GLZ
1	B		41	112011		1		REF/WHT SN GLZ

Specified Listing of
JOHN BRICE II AP53

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

Set Filter: BNUM >= " 1"

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
1	B		42	134223		1		WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C.
1	B		43	134129		1		WHTWR/ANNULAR/BANDED
1	B		44	134129		1	DK BR, LT BL, LT BR	WHTWR/ANNULAR/BANDED
1	B		45	132000		4		CRMWR/GENERAL
1	B		46	134434	0032	1		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
1	B		47	134434		1		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
1	B		48	120004		1		CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ
1	B		49	235000	0035	1		REF/WSS GENERAL
1	B		50	235000		2	1 PC W/MLD DEC	REF/WSS GENERAL
1	B		51	231000	0032	1	NOTTINGHAM TYPE	REF/NOTTINGHAM
1	B		52	100000		1		GENERAL E-WARE
1	B		53	510000		1		PIPE-BOWL/PLN
1	B		54	220000		1	FE OXIDE GLZ	CRS/GY BD
*- BAG-NUMBER = 6								
1	C		1	120001	0029	1	RIM	CRS/UNGLZ
1	C		2	120001	0029	5		CRS/UNGLZ
1	C		3	120002	0032	1	RD BOD, CLR GLZ	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1	C		4	120002		1	RD BOD, CLR GLZ, BR SPOTS	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1	C		5	129000		1	LT BOD, INT GN AND WHT SLIP	SLPWR/GEN
1	C		6	112000		2	GLZ POPPED OFF	REF/SN GLZ
1	C		7	112017		1		REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ
1	C		8	112017		1	GLZ ONLY	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ
1	C		9	130000		1	DULL BOD, MTTLD GN+OR GLZ	REFINED EARTHENWARE
1	C		10	130000		1	LT BOD, TAN GLZ	REFINED EARTHENWARE
1	C		11	130000		1	LT BOD, TAN+BR STREAK GLZ	REFINED EARTHENWARE
1	C		12	130000		1	BL DEC, POSS PEARLWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE
1	C		13	132000	0032	3		CRMWR/GENERAL
1	C		14	132000		3		CRMWR/GENERAL
1	C		15	133000		2		P-WARE/GENERAL
1	C		16	133200	0032	1	PROB POLYCHROME	P-WARE/HNDPT GENERAL
1	C		17	133100		1		P-WARE/ANNULAR
1	C		18	134000		2	BR DEC	WHTWR/GENERAL
1	C		19	134434	0032	1		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
1	C		20	134434		1		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL
1	C		21	136000		1		HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL
1	C		22	220000		1		CRS/GY BD
1	C		23	220000	0032	1		CRS/GY BD
1	C		24	220000		1	FADED BL DEC	CRS/GY BD
1	C		25	220000		2	MTTLD BR DEC	CRS/GY BD
1	C		26	220000	0035	1	INT BR WASH	CRS/GY BD
1	C		27	220000		1	MTTLD BR BAND DEC	CRS/GY BD
1	C		28	220000		1	INCSO PARALLEL GROOVES	CRS/GY BD
1	C		29	235000		2		REF/WSS GENERAL
1	C		30	300000	0032	3		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
1	C		31	300000		3		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
1	C		32	340000	0032	1	BLK DOT OVERGLZ	POR/OTHER
1	C		33	500000		1	STEM FRAG	PIPE/GENERAL
1	C		34	510000		1	BASE FRAG	PIPE-BOWL/PLN
1	C		35	510000		3	FRAS	PIPE-BOWL/PLN
1	C		36	520005		7		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1	C		37	600000		1	BL, CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	C		38	600000		1	GN, CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	C		39	600000		2	PALE GN, CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL

Specified Listing of
JOHN BRICE II AP53

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

Set Filter: BNUM >= " 1"

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
1	C		40	600000		16	CLR, CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	C		41	630083		7		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	C		42	600000		3	BL TINT, CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	C		43	610000		162		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW
1	C		44	710000		127	FRAG	NAIL/GENERAL
1	C		45	750000		8		STONE/NATURAL
1	C		46	750000		25	BOG IRON	STONE/NATURAL
1	C		47	870002		10		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
1	C		48	870004		4		CLINKER/COAL
1	C		49	720000		27		PLASTER
1	C		50	730000		5		MORTAR
1	C		51	760000		146		BRICK
1	C		52	810000		108		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	C		53	810004		2		BONE/TEETH
1	C		54	820001		4	WHOLE	SHELL/OYSTER
1	C		55	820001		74	FRAG	SHELL/OYSTER
1	C		56	920000		1	2.3" DIA BASE, BONDED TO FE	BRASS
1	C		57	950000		4	SLAG	OTHER METAL
1	C		58	000000		1	NOT STONE OR MANMADE	UNIDENTIFIED ARTIFACT

*- BAG-NUMBER = 7

1	a&b	3	1	760000		8		BRICK
1	a&b	3	2	730000		13		MORTAR
1	a&b	3	3	720000		2		PLASTER
1	a&b	3	4	870004		3		CLINKER/COAL
1	a&b	3	5	710000		4	FRAG	NAIL/GENERAL
1	a&b	3	6	820000		1		SHELL/FRAGMENT
1	a&b	3	7	610000		13		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW
1	a&b	3	8	600000		4	CLR CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL

*- BAG-NUMBER = 8

1	D		1	120001	0029	3	BASE FRAG	CRS/UNGLZ
1	D		2	120001	0029	1		CRS/UNGLZ
1	D		3	120001		3	RD BOD	CRS/UNGLZ
1	D		4	120002		9	RD BOD, CLR GLZ	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1	D		5	120002		3	RD BOD, DK BR GLZ	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1	D		6	120002		3	RD BOD, BR GLZ	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1	D		7	120004		2	RD BOD, BINGER GLZ	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ
1	D		8	120002	0032	1	RD BOD, CLR GLZ	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1	D		9	120004		3	RD BOD, LT BR GLZ	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ
1	D		10	120004	0032	1	RD BOD, CLR GLZ	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ
1	D		11	120002	0035	1	RD BOD, CLR GLZ	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1	D		12	120004		2	RD BOD, BR GLZ, GROOVED	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ
1	D		13	120004		2	RD BOD,	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ
1	D		14	120004		1	RD BOD, DK BR GLZ	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ
1	D		15	127100		1		CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR
1	D		16	129000		1	RD+BY BOD, WHT SLIP, CLR GLZ	SLPWR/GEN
1	D		17	129000	0032	1	RD+BY BOD, WHT SLIP, CLR GLZ	SLPWR/GEN
1	D		18	130000		1	BUFF BOD, HTLD BR GLZ	REFINED EARTHENWARE
1	D		19	112000		35	GLZ POPPED OFF	REF/SN GLZ
1	D		20	112000	0032	1	GLZ POPPED OFF	REF/SN GLZ
1	D		21	112011		13		REF/WHT SN GLZ
1	D		22	112011	0032	1		REF/WHT SN GLZ
1	D		23	112011	0035	1		REF/WHT SN GLZ

Specified Listing of
JOHN BRICE II AP53

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

Set Filter: BNUM >= " 1 "

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
1	D		24	112017	0032	2		REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ
1	D		25	112017		6		REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ
1	D		26	112011		8	GLZ ONLY	REF/WHT SN GLZ
1	D		27	112017		7	GLZ ONLY	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ
1	D		28	112018		1	RD+BL DEC	REF/POLYCHR PAL SN GLZ
1	D		29	132000		1	PARTIAL FOOTRING	CRNWR/GENERAL
1	D		30	132000		1		CRNWR/GENERAL
1	D		31	221050		1		CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY INCS
1	D		32	220000		8	MTTLD BR GLZ	CRS/GY BD
1	D		33	220000	0031	1	MTTLD BR GLZ	CRS/GY BD
1	D		34	220000		2	INCS D PARALLEL DEC	CRS/GY BD
1	D		35	200000		2	BUFF BOD, GLZ	CRS/STONEWARE
1	D		36	220000		2		CRS/GY BD
1	D		37	220000		6	BR GLZ	CRS/GY BD
1	D		38	220000	0032	1	BR GLZ	CRS/GY BD
1	D		39	235000		5		REF/WSG GENERAL
1	D		40	235100	0032	1		REF/WSG-SLP DIP
1	D		41	133200		1	6N EDGED DEC	P-WARE/HNDPT GENERAL
1	D		42	300000		2		POR/UNDISTINGUISHED
1	D		43	310021	0035	1		POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE
1	D		44	510000		1		PIPE-BOWL/PLN
1	D		45	520000		1		PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM
1	D		46	510000		1	BOWL W/ PART STEM, 5/64 DIA	PIPE-BOWL/PLN
1	D		47	520005		38		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1	D		48	520004		4		PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"
1	D		49	520006		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 6/64"
1	D		50	500000		13	STEM FRAG, UNMEAS	PIPE/GENERAL
1	D		51	510000		46	BOWL FRAG	PIPE-BOWL/PLN
1	D		52	520005		4	PART BOWL ATTACHED	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1	D		53	630000		115	FRAG	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)
1	D		54	630081		1		BOTTLE, ROUND NECK
1	D		55	610000		9	AQ, CRVD	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	D		56	610000		12	VRY THIN	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	D		57	640000		22		DRINKING GLASS
1	D		58	641085		4	FOLDED FOOT	WINEGLASS BASE
1	D		59	641050		2		WINEGLASS STEM
1	D		60	600000		8	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAG	GLASS/GENERAL
1	D		61	610000		115		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	D		62	710000		27	POSS CUT NAIL	NAIL/GENERAL
1	D		63	710000		75	UNIDENT	NAIL/GENERAL
1	D		64	730000		12		MORTAR
1	D		65	750000		19		STONE/NATURAL
1	D		66	750000		126	B06 IRON	STONE/NATURAL
1	D		67	760000		59		BRICK
1	D		68	810000		320		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	D		69	810004		13		BONE/TEETH
1	D		70	511000		1	MARK AT BASE	PIPE-BOWL/MRKD
1	D		71	820001		5	WHOLE	SHELL/OYSTER
1	D		72	820001		63	FRAG	SHELL/OYSTER
1	D		73	870002		7		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
1	D		74	870004		14		CLINKER/COAL
1	D		75	870004		8	COKE	CLINKER/COAL
1	D		76	910000		2	FLT FRAG	IRON
1	D		77	920001		1	DRILLED EYE	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE

Specified Listing of
JOHN BRICE II APS3

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM
Set Filter: BNUM >= " 1 "

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IP/TION
1	D		78	920001		1	TOP N/O EYE	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE
1	D		79	950000		3	SLAG	OTHER METAL
1	D		80	800000		1	POSS BONE	ORGANIC MATERIAL
1	D		81	720000		12		PLASTER
1	D		82	752000		1	CHERT	STONE/ARCH/LANDSCAPE MARKED
1	D		83	750000		1	CHERT	STONE/NATURAL

--- BAG-NUMBER = 9 ---

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IP/TION
1	E		1	120002	0032	1	RD BOD, CLR GLZ	CRS/INT PB GLZ
1	E		2	112000		6	GLZ POPPED OFF	REF/SN GLZ
1	E		3	112000		2	GLZ ONLY	REF/SN GLZ
1	E		4	112001		9		
1	E		5	112017		4		REF/DL-WHT SN GLZ
1	E		6	112018		3	BL AND ANB	REF/POLYCHR PAL SN GLZ
1	E		7	130000	0032	1	BUFF BOD, BR GLZ TWO TONED	REFINED EARTHENWARE
1	E		8	130000		1	BUFF BOD, BR GLZ	REFINED EARTHENWARE
1	E		9	220000		1	LT GV GLZ, INCSO DEC	CRS/GV BD
1	E		10	220000		1	MTLD BR GLZ, INCSO DEC	CRS/GV BD
1	E		11	220000		1	MTLD BR GLZ	CRS/GV BD
1	E		12	220000		2	INCSO BL DEC	CRS/GV BD
1	E		13	510000		8	FRAG	PIPE-BOWL/PLN
1	E		14	520004		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"
1	E		15	520005		14		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1	E		16	520006		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 6/64"
1	E		17	520007		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 7/64"
1	E		18	500000		3	STEM FRAG	PIPE/GENERAL
1	E		19	600000		5	CLR, CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	E		20	630083		10	FRAG	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAS
1	E		21	610000		3		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW
1	E		22	710000		18		NAIL/GENERAL
1	E		23	910000		1	POSS SCISSOR PART	IRON
1	E		24	720000		19		PLASTER
1	E		25	760000		4		BRICK
1	E		26	810000		1		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	E		27	750000		1	CHERT FLAKE	STONE/NATURAL
1	E		28	750000		1	QUARTZ FLAKE	STONE/NATURAL
1	E		29	750000		6	BOG IRON	STONE/NATURAL
1	E		30	810000		122		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	E		31	810004		1		BONE/TEETH
1	E		32	820001		5		SHELL/OYSTER
1	E		33	820001		15	FRAG	SHELL/OYSTER
1	E		34	870002		3		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
1	E		35	840002		7		CHARCOAL
1	E		36	870000		1	SEED	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL

--- BAG-NUMBER = 10 ---

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER-CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR-IP/TION
1	F		1	129000		1	GV TO RD BOD, WHT SLIP	SLPWR/GEN
1	F		2	221050		1		CRS/GV BD RHEM BL/GV INCS
1	F		3	235000		1		REF/MSG GENERAL
1	F		4	600000		14	HEAVY PATTERN	GLASS/GENERAL
1	F		5	610000		5		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW
1	F		6	630083		3		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	F		7	711000		1	SPATULA POINT	NAIL/HANDCROUGHT
1	F		8	710000		3		NAIL/GENERAL

Specified Listing of
JOHN BRICE II AP53

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

Set Filter: BNUM >= " 1"

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
1	F		9	730000		1		MORTAR
1	F		10	750000		5		STONE/NATURAL
1	F		11	750000		48	BOG IRON	STONE/NATURAL
1	F		12	760000		3		BRICK
1	F		13	810000		18		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	F		14	810004		2		BONE/TEETH
1	F		15	810000		1	INCINERATED	BONE/FRAGMENT
1	F		16	820001		5		SHELL/OYSTER
1	F		17	870000		1	SEED	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL
1	F		18	950000		1	POSS AL ALLOY BUCKLE FRAG	OTHER METAL

*- BAG-NUMBER = 11

1	G		1	112000		2	GLZ POPPED OFF	REF/SN GLZ
1	G		2	520005		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1	G		3	510000		2	FRAG	PIPE-BOWL/PLN
1	G		4	610000		2		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	G		5	600000		1	HEAVY PATINA	GLASS/GENERAL
1	G		6	710000		1		NAIL/GENERAL
1	G		7	130000		1	POSS PEARLWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE
1	G		8	720000		5		PLASTER
1	G		9	750000		5		STONE/NATURAL
1	G		10	760000		5		BRICK
1	G		11	750000		10	BOG IRON	STONE/NATURAL
1	G		12	750000		1		STONE/NATURAL
1	G		13	810000		4	SMALL	BONE/FRAGMENT
1	G		14	810004		1		BONE/TEETH
1	G		15	820001		3		SHELL/OYSTER
1	G		16	870002		6		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)

*- BAG-NUMBER = 12

1	NP	4	1	520005		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1	NP	4	2	610000		1		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	NP	4	3	630081		1		BOTTLE, ROUND NECK
1	NP	4	4	630083		4		BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG
1	NP	4	5	810000		9		BONE/FRAGMENT
1	NP	4	6	810004		1		BONE/TEETH
1	NP	4	7	820001		4	FRAG	SHELL/OYSTER

*- BAG-NUMBER = 13

1	H		1	750000		17	BOG IRON	STONE/NATURAL
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*- BAG-NUMBER = 15

1	I		1	750000		5	BOG IRON	STONE/NATURAL
1	I		2	520005		1		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1	I		3	840000		2		WOOD/BUILDING RELATED
1	I		4	820001		2		SHELL/OYSTER

*- BAG-NUMBER = 16

1	J		1	750000		168		STONE/NATURAL
1	J		2	750000		3	AGGREGATE	STONE/NATURAL
1	J		3	760000		1	SM. FRAG	BRICK
1	J		4	870004		1		CLINKER/COAL

*- BAG-NUMBER = 17

1	NP		1	220000		1	EXT BR MTLTD GLZ BAND	CRS/GY BD
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Specified Listing of
JOHN BRICE II AP53

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

Set Filter: BNUM >= " 1"

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENT	DESCR- PTION
1	NP		2	520005		2		PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"
1	NP		3	610000		24		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW
1	NP		4	600000		2	AMB, CRVD	GLASS/GENERAL
1	NP		5	710000		13		NAIL/GENERAL
1	NP		6	720000		8		PLASTER
1	NP		7	730000		3		MORTAR
1	NP		8	750000		5	BOG IRON W/MORTAR	STONE/NATURAL
1	NP		9	750000		3	BOG IRON	STONE/NATURAL
1	NP		10	760000		4		BRICK
1	NP		11	800000		18		ORGANIC MATERIAL
1	NP		12	820000		6		SHELL/FRAGMENT
1	NP		13	820001		7		SHELL/OYSIER
1	NP		14	820000		4	SHAIL	SHELL/FRAGMENT
1	NP		15	870002		2		SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)
1	NP		16	870004		3		CLINKER/COAL
1	NP		17	980000		4	PAINT FLAKES	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL
1	NP		18	000000		2	WASHERS	UNIDENTIFIED ARTIFACT

APPENDIX IV: Staff Vitae

JULIE HEVENER ERNSTEIN

Address: (Home) 9075-I North Laurel Rd.
Laurel, MD 20723
(Business) Historic Annapolis Foundation
194 Prince George St.
Annapolis, MD 21401

Telephone: (Home) 301-953-7782
(Business) 301-626-1034

Date of birth: 03 July 1962

Place of birth: Washington, DC

Social security number: 217-84-9533

Professional field: archaeology

Areas of specialization: U.S. historical archaeology (with special interests in landscape archaeology, urban and industrial archaeology, and the application of oral histories in archaeology); anthropology (particularly folklore studies and narrative analysis).

Education:

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

Teaching Experience:

1990 Instructor; University of Maryland, College Park, MD; Instructor for Anthropology 389C: Special Problems in Anthropology ("Women in Culture"); spring semester.
1989-present Lecturer; George Mason University, Fairfax, VA; Instructor for Anthropology 120, "Introduction to Archaeology," and Anthropology 420, "Interpretation in Archaeology; Dr. Peter Black, Anthropology Coordinator; fall semester 1989, and continuing into fall and spring semesters of academic year 1990-1991.
1989 Assistant to Dr. Mark P. Leone, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; designed and oversaw students' independent study projects in field mapping

- and remote sensing; Summer Session II.
- 1987-1989 Part-time faculty; Anne Arundel Community College, Arnold, MD; Instructor for "Artifacts and American Material Culture" and "Looking at the Land: Introduction to Above and Below-Ground Archaeology;" Division of Continuing Education and Community Services; Ms. Gloria Lighthizer, Program Coordinator; September, 1987-September, 1989.
- 1988-1990 Faculty/Research Assistant; Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; Instructor for Summer Fieldschool in Urban Historical Archaeology; Dr. Melvin Bernstein, Administrative Dean, Office of Summer Programs; May-July, 1988-1990.
- 1988 Assistant to Dr. Mark P. Leone, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; designed and oversaw independent study project on ceramic typologies in historical archaeology; spring semester.
- 1987 Assistant to Dr. Paul A. Shackel, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; oversaw independent study projects in landscape archaeology, computer-assisted artifact analysis, and documentary research into historic land use and acquisition patterns; fall semester.
- 1987 Assistant to Dr. Mark P. Leone, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; oversaw independent study project in faunal analysis; fall semester.
- 1985-1986 Part-time faculty; North Shore Community College, Beverly, MA; Instructor for "Digging for the Past: Artifacts and American Culture;" Mr. Paul Willenbrock, Assistant Dean; fall, spring, and summer terms.

Field, Research, and Related Professional Experience

- 1990 Project Archaeologist; William Paca House Monitoring Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Barbara J. Little, Principal Investigator; April.
- 1989-1990 Laboratory Supervisor; Victualling Warehouse Laboratory, Archaeology in Annapolis, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Mark P. Leone, Project Director; October, 1989-June, 1990.
- 1989-1990 Project Archaeologist; John Brice II House Excavations, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Barbara J. Little, Principal Investigator; October, 1989 and Spring 1990.
- 1987-1990 Research Assistant and Staff Archaeologist;

Archaeology in Annapolis Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Mark P. Leone, Project Director; September, 1987-July, 1990.

1988-1989 Project Archaeologist; West Street Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Paul A. Shackel, Principal Investigator; September, 1988-April, 1989.

1988 Survey Supervisor; Archaeology in Annapolis Project; directed topographic surveys of two 18th-century formal gardens; July-August.

1988 Field Assistant; Gassaway-Feldmeyer House Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Paul A. Shackel, Principal Investigator; April.

1988 Volunteer; Foresight Science and Technology, Inc. (lobbying firm representing interests of the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology), telephoning Congressional offices in support of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act; Loretta Neumann, Senior Lobbyist; March.

1988 Excavator; Sands House Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Paul A. Shackel, Principal Investigator; February-April.

1987 Volunteer Laboratory Assistant; St. Mary's Site Field Laboratory, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Mark P. Leone, Project Director; August.

1987 Archival Assistant; Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD; Mr. Richard A. Blondo, Intern Coordinator; June-August.

1987 Project Oral Historian; Spencer-Pierce-Little House Project, Newbury, MA; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Principal Investigator; January-June.

1986-1987 Assistant Editor; Northeast Historical Archaeology, Journal of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Editor.

1986 Excavator; Lowell National Historic Park Project (Kirk Street Agents' House Excavation), Lowell, MA; Drs. Mary C. Beaudry and Ricardo J. Elia, Principal Investigators; August.

1986 Laboratory Coordinator and Cataloguing Supervisor; Lowell National Historic Park Project (Boott Mills Boarding House Excavation), Lowell, MA; Drs. Mary C. Beaudry and Ricardo J. Elia, Principal Investigators; June-July.

1985 Excavator; Assorted contract projects, Office of Public Archaeology, Boston, MA; Dr. Ricardo J. Elia, Director; June-August.

1985 Excavator; Thompson's Island Project, Boston Harbor, Dorchester, MA; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry,

Principal Investigator; June.
 1985 Volunteer excavator; Hooper-Lee-Nichols House
 Project, Cambridge, MA; Dr. Mary C. Beaudry,
 Principal Investigator; May.
 1985 Field and Laboratory Assistant; Jason-Russell
 House Project, Arlington, MA; Dr. Mary C.
 Beaudry, Principal Investigator; March-April.
 1983 Excavator; University of Maryland Fieldschool
 in Urban Historical Archaeology, Annapolis,
 MD; Dr. Mark P. Leone, Director; June-July.

Additional Experience:

Surveying and drafting for archaeology; copy-
 editing, proofreading, and preparation of
 archaeological articles and reports for
 publication; documentary and archival
 research; conducting and transcribing oral
 history interviews; basic preservation and
 conservation of archaeological and ethno-
 graphic materials.

Foreign Languages:

French (reading ability).

Publications and Reports:

in "Toward a Typology of Context: Text and
 press the 18th-Century Terraced Garden in Tide-
 water Maryland," in Paul A. Shackel and
 Barbara J. Little, eds. The Historic Ches-
 apeake: Archaeological Contributions.
 Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution
 Press.

in "Review of William M. Kelso and Rachel
 press Most, eds. Earth Patterns: Essays in
 Landscape Archaeology," for American
 Antiquity.

in An Exploration into Early Industrial
 prep. Annapolis: Archaeological Excavation at
 18 AP 51, 22 West Street, Annapolis,
 Maryland. Report in preparation for the
 Historic Annapolis Foundation.

1990 Archaeological Testing at the John Brice
 II (Jennings-Brice) House, 18 AP 53, 195
 Prince George Street, Annapolis, Maryland.
 Report prepared for the Historic Annapolis
 Foundation.

1990 "18th-Century Gardening in the Middle
 Atlantic States," Eastern Seaboard Antique
 Monthly (April): 12-13

1990 Limited Excavation at the Gassaway-Feld-
 meyer House, 18AP49, 194 Prince George Street
 Annapolis, Maryland. Report prepared for the

- Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 1990 "Review of David Cottom's The Interpretation of Culture: The Politics of Textual Interpretation." for Anthropology and Humanism Quarterly.
- 1989 with Mark P. Leone, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, and Paul A. Shackel, "Power Gardens of Annapolis," Archaeology March/April: 35-39, 74-75.
- 1987 with Eileen Williams and Paul A. Shackel, A Cultural Resource Survey of the College Creek Area, 18 AP 46, Annapolis, Maryland. Report prepared for the United States Naval Academy Athletic Association.
- 1987 A Proposed Course of Action for Implementing Systematic Oral Historical Research at the Spencer-Pierce-Little House Property, and Some Comments on the Potential of Oral Histories to the Archaeology of the House-lot. Report submitted to Dr. Mary C. Beaudry (Principal Investigator) and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Delivered Papers and Guest Lectures:

- 1989 "Eliciting Cultural Diversity from 18th-Century Painted Landscapes of Tidewater Maryland," paper presented at the annual meetings of the Eastern States Archaeological Foundation, Hartford, CT; November.
- 1989 with Mark P. Leone, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Barbara J. Little, Paul R. Mullins, Parker B. Potter, Jr., and Mark S. Warner, "A Plan for the Archaeology of White and Black Annapolis," paper presented at a conference on Digging the Afro-American Past: Archaeology and the Black Experience, Oxford, MS; May.
- 1989 "The Status of Landscape in Historical Archaeology and Some Comments Toward a Deconstruction of Landscape," paper presented at the annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Baltimore, MD; January.
- 1988 "Landscaping as Ideology," delivered to Anthropology 451 (New World Archaeology), Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; November.
- 1988 "Artifacts and Archaeological Reasoning," delivered at St. Martin's Lutheran School, Annapolis, MD; October.
- 1988 "Archaeology in Annapolis: Retrospect and

- Prospect," paper delivered at the annual meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology; Quebec City; October.
- 1988 "Research Topics in Historical Archaeology," delivered to Anthropology 241 (Introduction to Archaeology), Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; September.
- 1988 with Paul A. Shackel, "An Archaeology of Knowledge: Deconstruction and the New Maryland Hall of Records," paper presented at the annual meetings of the National Association of Government and Research Archives, Annapolis, MD; July.
- 1988 "Landscape Archaeology and the 18th-Century Gardens of Annapolis, Maryland," delivered to Anthropology 241 (Introduction to Archaeology), Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; May.
- 1988 "Landscape Archaeology in the Chesapeake: A Case Study from the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Garden, Annapolis, Maryland," delivered to Anthropology 298 (The Archaeology of the Chesapeake), Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; May.

Symposia Organized:

- 1988 "Recent Archaeology in Annapolis," a six-paper symposium presented at the annual meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Quebec City; October.
- 1985-1986 Graduate Students' Colloquium Series, monthly colloquia held at the Department of Archaeology, Boston University, fall and spring semesters.

Awards:

- 1985-1987 Journal Fellow, Journal of Field Archaeology, award offered annually by the Association for Field Archaeology.
- 1984-1985 University Fellow, Boston University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.
- 1984 Elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa.
- 1984 Awarded General Honors Citation.
- 1984 Awarded Honors Thesis Project Award.
- 1981-1984 Senatorial Scholarship
- 1981-1984 Provost's List of Academic Excellence
- 1980-1984 Dean's List

Professional Memberships:

The Center for Archaeological Studies, Boston University

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

The Maryland Historical Society

The Prince George's Historical and Cultural Trust

The Society for American Archaeology

The Society for Historical Archaeology

The Society for Industrial Archeology

References:

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

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Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 454-6972

Dr. Barbara J. Little
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 454-4701

Dr. Paul A. Shackel
Division of Archaeology
P.O. Box 65
Harpers Ferry National Historic Site
Harpers Ferry, WV 24524

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

Academic transcripts available upon request.

APPENDIX V: Project Correspondence

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

COLLEGE PARK 20742

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
TEL: (301) 454-4154
454-4155

November 9, 1989

Mrs Trina Mazurek
119 Archwood Ave.
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Trina,

It was a pleasure to meet you and to see your family's extraordinary house. I am grateful for the opportunity to perform some archaeological testing there. The front yard almost certainly has never been disturbed and therefore archaeological deposits will be intact. The house and its surroundings are excellent candidates for comparison with other early structures, which also have had some archaeological and architectural analysis done, e.g. Sands House, Carroll House, Bordley-Randall House, Calvert House.

We are in the process of excavating one 5 foot by 5 foot unit against the front wall. We hope to find evidence of a builders' trench, created when the house was built, which should contain material to help us date the construction. With your permission we would also like to dig one or two half-size units (2½ x 5ft) in the front yard itself. Such testing will increase the size of our artifact sample, making our conclusions more reliable, and should help us understand possible changing uses of the Prince George Street side of the property. In addition we would like to do a thorough map of the property to add to our archives.

As you may know, the "Archaeology in Annapolis" project is a cooperative agreement between the University of Maryland and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Since its beginning in 1981, Archaeology in Annapolis has excavated nearly 2 dozen sites in the city. Several of these have been major excavations lasting several summers; many have been relatively small, such as that at the Sands House. We are currently involved in testing areas of State Circle in preparation for the undergrounding of utility lines. Please come visit that dig and see our public program if you have the time. Generally we are there Monday-Saturday 8:30-3:30, weather permitting.

Our work has often appeared in the local newspapers. The Capital, the Anne Arundel section of the Sun, the Publick Enterprise, and the Washington Post have all featured excavations in Annapolis. You may or may not be interested in publicizing the investigations on your property.

As with all of Archaeology in Annapolis' projects, all field work, laboratory work, and analysis is done in accordance with high professional standards. Standard archaeological reports, meeting state and federal guidelines, are produced. Your family will receive a copy of the report written about the Excavations on your property. In addition to the completion of analysis and the writing of a report, members of the project inform other archaeologists of work done in Annapolis. This information is provided in two main formats: formal presentations at national and regional archaeology meetings and written articles appearing in professional journals and books.

Again, I thank you for the opportunity to do some archaeological testing on your property. I believe that even this small amount of work will help us learn more about the history of that property and about early Annapolis as well.

Sincerely,



Barbara J. Little
Faculty Research Associate
University of Maryland,
Dept. of Anthropology

Administrator for Archaeology
Archaeology in Annapolis
c/o Historic Annapolis
Foundation

P.S. I enclose the Annapolitan article which I mentioned. I hope that you enjoy it. I look forward to seeing you. I hope to be able to do the photography in the cellar sometime soon, but I am in no particular rush.

912
FYI

October 26, 1989

To: Judy Sweeney

From: Barbara Little *BL*

Re: John Brice II House, 195 Prince George Street: Archaeological excavation

On October 19 Sarah Filkins and I visited Trina Mazurek, whose mother owns the John Brice II House, to alert her to the value of archaeology and to ask her to keep us informed of future work that could impact archaeological deposits. During that visit Mrs Mazurek discovered a leak in her basement which will necessitate some work.

There are plans now for digging to the base of the foundation in order to correct a drainage problem. The impact will occur in the front yard to the left of the front entrance (facing the house).

The John Brice House is one of a handful of brick structures built during the first quarter of the 18th century, during the first building boom in the city. The front yard almost certainly has never been disturbed and therefore archaeological deposits will be intact. The house and its surroundings are excellent candidates for comparison with other early extent structures, which have also had some archaeological and architectural analysis: Sands House, Carroll House, Bordely-Randall Ho-use, Calvert House. There are also possible comparisons with the James Brice House.

I believe it is essential to take advantage of the opportunity to excavate a small sample of the Brice House front yard. If we do not then the information will be gone forever. In addition to the excavation, it would be quite useful to make a contour map of the John Brice property. This piece of property is one of the very few houselots that has apparently been unaltered by later rebuilding (compare the above mentioned houses). It should be carefully and completely documented.

I propose that we do two things. First we should do a site map of the property. Second we should excavate one 5x5' unit adjacent to the house and two 2.5'x5' units behind this larger unit.. This coverage is small but it allows us to document stratigraphy and collect deposits in the area of immediate impact. It is not actually critical that the property be completely mapped before the excavation. Given our labor shortage and simultaneous work on State Circle, I think we may need to wait until the Spring to do the map. The excavation must be done immediately, however, since the drainage work must be done as soon as possible.

The excavation of the equivalent of two units will take approximately twenty person days, or two people two weeks. (The estimate is based on relatively shallow deposits and reasonably good digging conditions. Time needed for processing and analysis will depend on the amount of material recovered. The lab work can be done at the College Park lab without additional cost. We will need to hire an excavator to assist Julie Ernstein and me in the excavation.

I need to get in touch with the contractor who will be working on the drainage problem and give him a schedule.

Thanks.

Call Trina Mazurek & tell her we're
mtg there tom. Is archy ok w/ her?
Dig right nr porch where wall is
gn.

268-8435

3:45 pm Got through to her.
She doesn't think she can
come, but will try. If —

include call no. in case of what transpired.

04 April 1990

Ms. Trina Mazurek
119 Archwood Ave.
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Ms. Mazurek:

The enclosed prospectus comes to apprise you and your family of the archaeological potential of your family's property at 195 Prince George St., the John Brice II House (a.k.a. the Jennings-Brice House). In addition, this prospectus will summarize the findings of our investigation there last fall, a brief report of which exists in draft form. We would also like to take this opportunity to familiarize you with the goals of our larger project, "Archaeology in Annapolis," of which the study of your property would be a component.

We cannot overstate our thanks to your family for the opportunity to conduct archaeological testing on your property. As the enclosed prospectus will attest, even the small amount of work conducted there to date has helped us to learn more of the lot's history. We have formulated a number of research questions worth addressing, and the investigation of your family's property will complement our growing understanding of early Annapolis.

We look forward to answering any questions you might have and working with you in any way that best jibes with your repair/restoration efforts. Please feel free to contact me (268-7770) or our project's Administrator for Archaeology, Dr. Barbara Little (454-4701) with any feedback or guidance on how we might best proceed in the cooperative exploration of your family's extraordinary house and property.

Thank you for your continued interest and support.

Sincerely,

Julie H. Ernstein
Staff Archaeologist

cc: Anthony Lindauer
Judith P. Sweeney (Vice President, HAF)
Barbara J. Little (Administrator for Archaeology, HAF)