

Archaeological Investigation at Slayton House
18AP74
Annapolis, Maryland

Report prepared for
Historic Annapolis Foundation

by Lynn Diekman Jones
Project Archaeologist

Dr. Mark P. Leone
Principal Investigator

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Plate 1: Ridout Rowhouses; Slayton House is the center section.

ABSTRACT

Archaeological investigation at the Slayton House site in Annapolis revealed evidence of occupation of the lot since the early 18th century. The intact late 18th century ground surface on which John Ridout built the row houses, and subsequent changes in the landscape and use of the yard as work space in the 19th century were discovered. There was ample visible evidence of the early 20th century landscape and use of the yard as a pleasure garden when excavation was started.

Deposits inside the house were quite disturbed, but there was evidence of the work done by the African Americans who lived there. A number of artifacts were found which may indicate the slaves and free African Americans were practicing African-related folk beliefs.

No further investigations are recommended for the site. However, if severe or deep ground-disturbing activities were to take place on the property, they should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The cooperation and efforts of many people contributed to the successful excavation at the Slayton House site and to the completion of this report.

First, I would like to thank Historic Annapolis Foundation (HAF) for allowing us to excavate this site over three separate summers, and particularly for allowing us to dig inside the house. Thanks also go to HAF and particularly to Ann Fligsten for allowing three of the site directors to live in the house during the summer of 1996. This meant a great deal to three graduate students who could not afford the high rental rates usually charged in Annapolis. HAF also supplied a telephone at the house during the summer of 1997. This was a great convenience for supervisors in the field to keep in touch with the laboratory and with the University. The gardeners, Karen Hodgson and Ron Long, also helped us by identifying trees and plants deemed valuable or important so these would not be harmed by the excavation. They also saw to it that the yard was cleared of weeds before the first two summer field seasons so that the excavation and the field school would not be delayed by that arduous task. Stephanie Carroll and George Kanellos are due thanks for their advice and information on the architecture of the house and attached storage buildings.

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After excavation, much work is done in the laboratory to clean artifacts and prepare them for study and for eventual storage. Most of this work was done by volunteers in the laboratory in Annapolis. I want to thank all the lab volunteers who helped process the artifacts for the Slayton House project and also thank the laboratory directors, Laura Galke and Jessica Neuwirth, who supervised these activities.

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

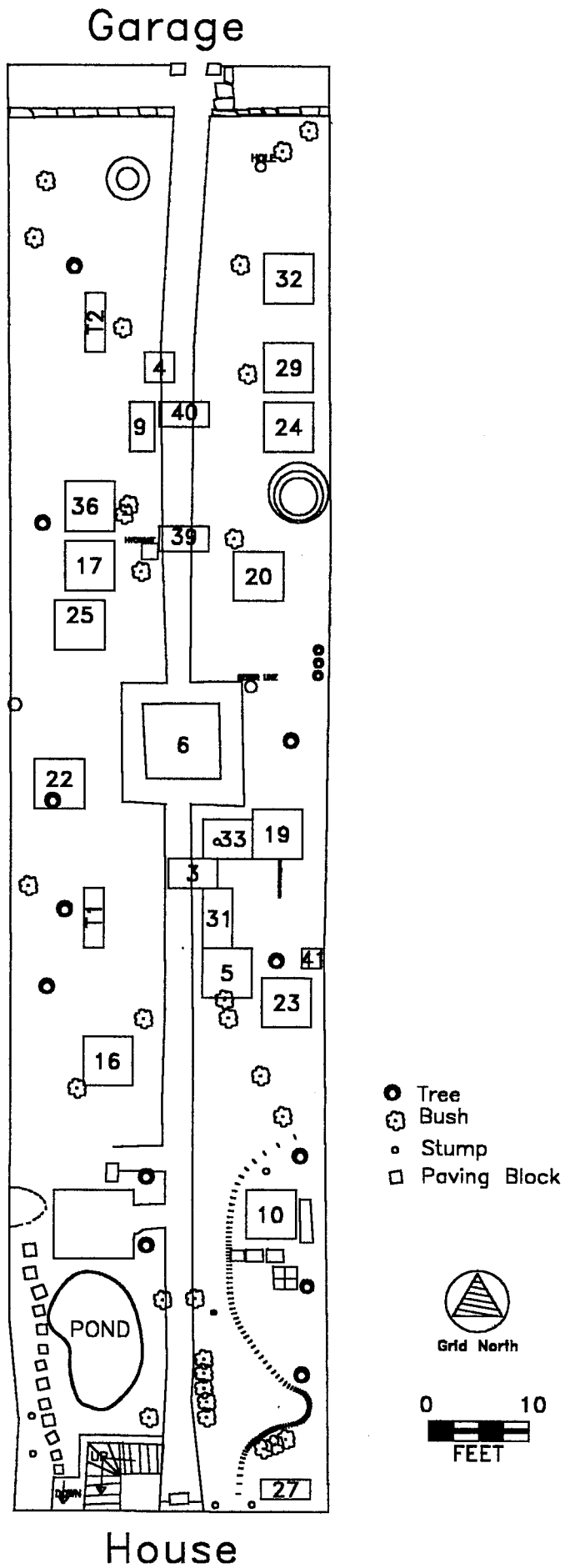


Figure 1: Site Plan, showing excavation units in the yard.

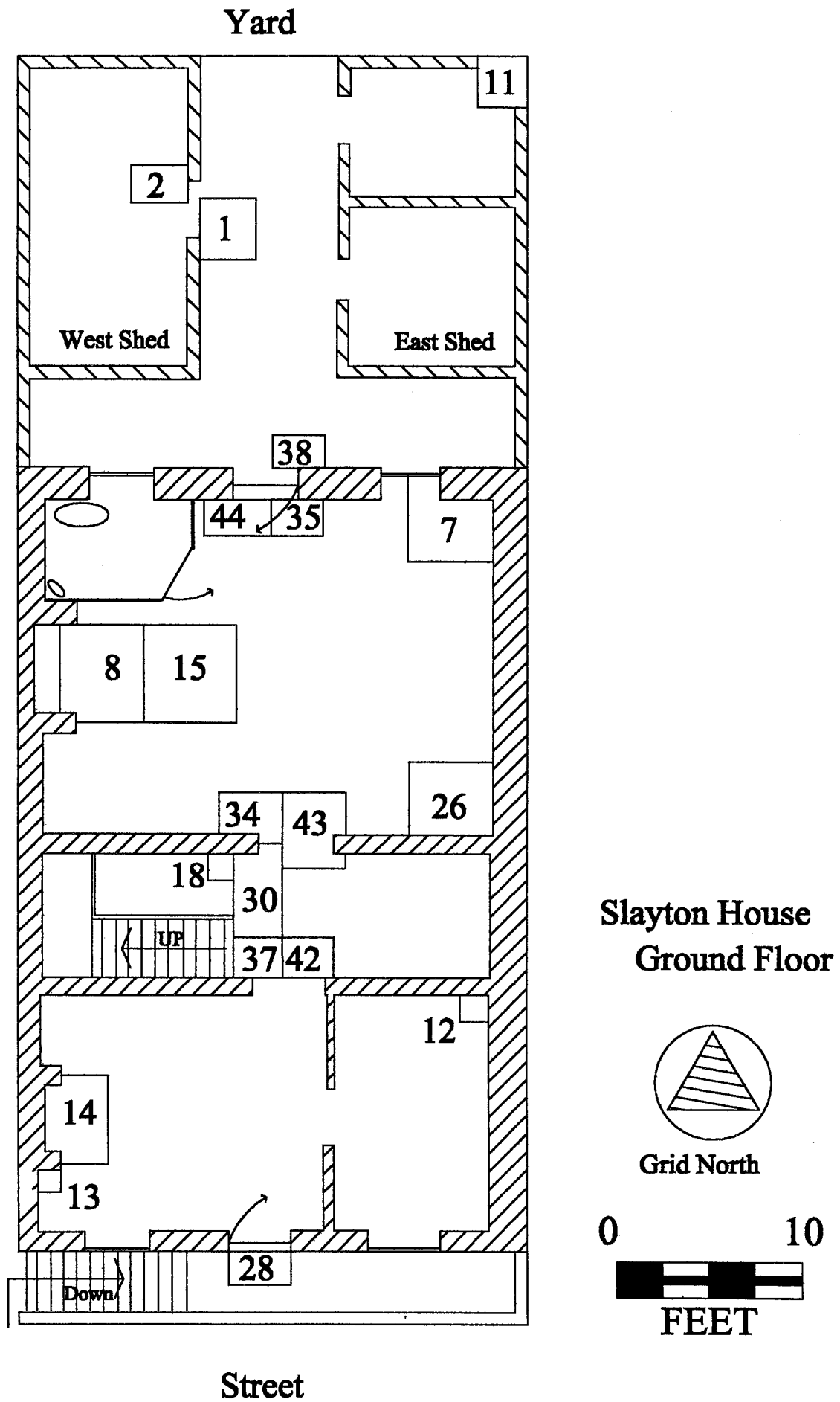


Figure 2: Site Plan, showing excavation units in the ground floor of the house.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING/PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Physiography and Topography

Ridout Row, of which the Slayton House is the center section, is located on a plot of land that slopes from the rear of the house down to the City Dock area of downtown Annapolis. The property is bounded on the south by Duke of Gloucester Street and on the south by an alley above the Newman Street playground and a parking lot which faces onto Compromise Street in the city of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. This project area is located on the western shore of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province, within Maryland Research Unit 7 which is the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-Rhode-West Drainages (figure 3). The topography of the western shore of the Atlantic coastal plain province is characterized as gently rolling uplands.

Climate

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

Vegetation and Fauna

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

Geology and Soils

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

Past and Present Land Use Patterns

During the prehistoric period, the land may have been utilized by Native Americans of the area because of its location near sources of water. The precise prehistoric utilization of the immediate project area is not known, and archaeological investigation of this site did not provide data suggesting a prehistoric component. The use of the property from contact period to the early 18th century is also unknown. Since the early 18th century, the land has been used as a yard and work area related to residential buildings. In the early 20th century the property was made into a garden with ornamental plants and trees, flower gardens, a fish pond, and a paved area for putting a table and chairs.

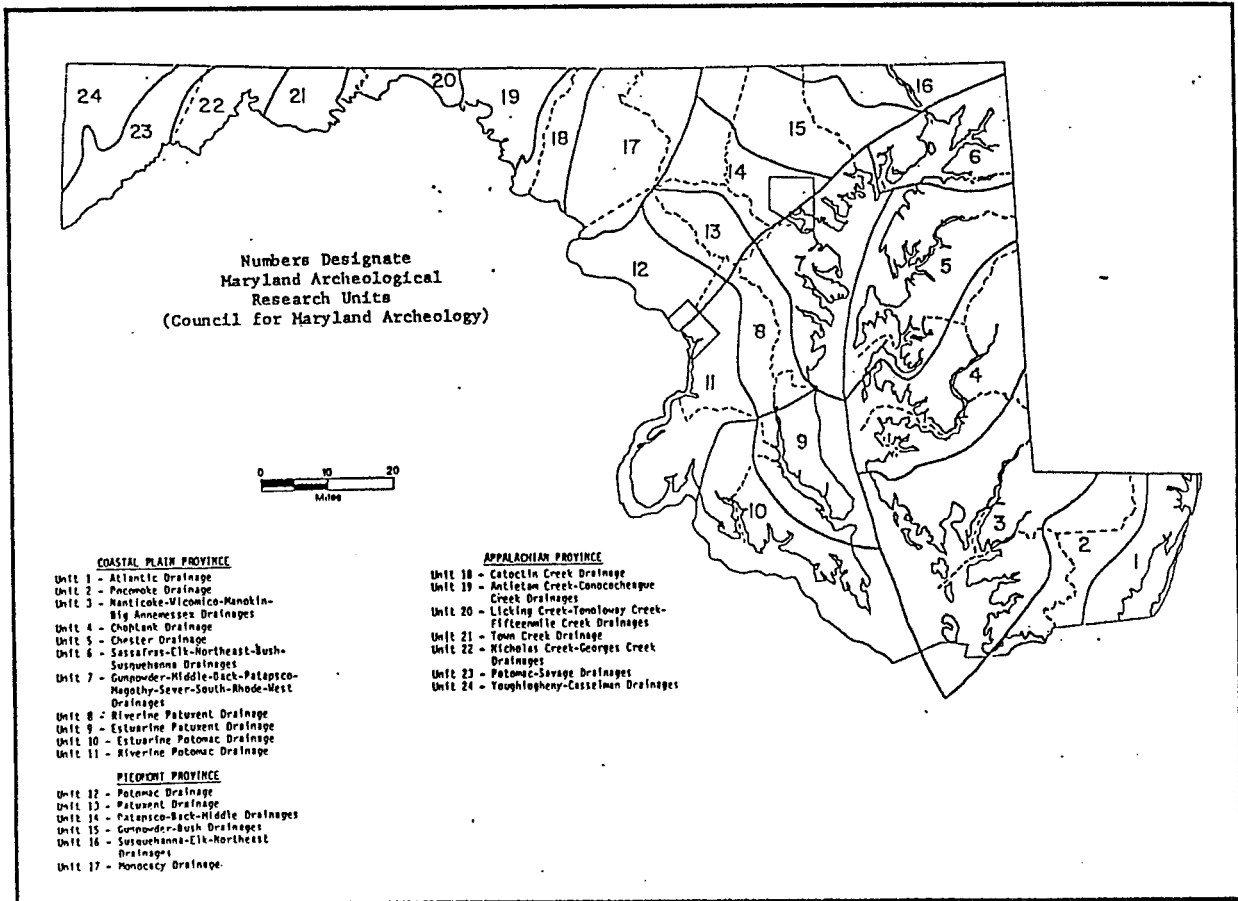
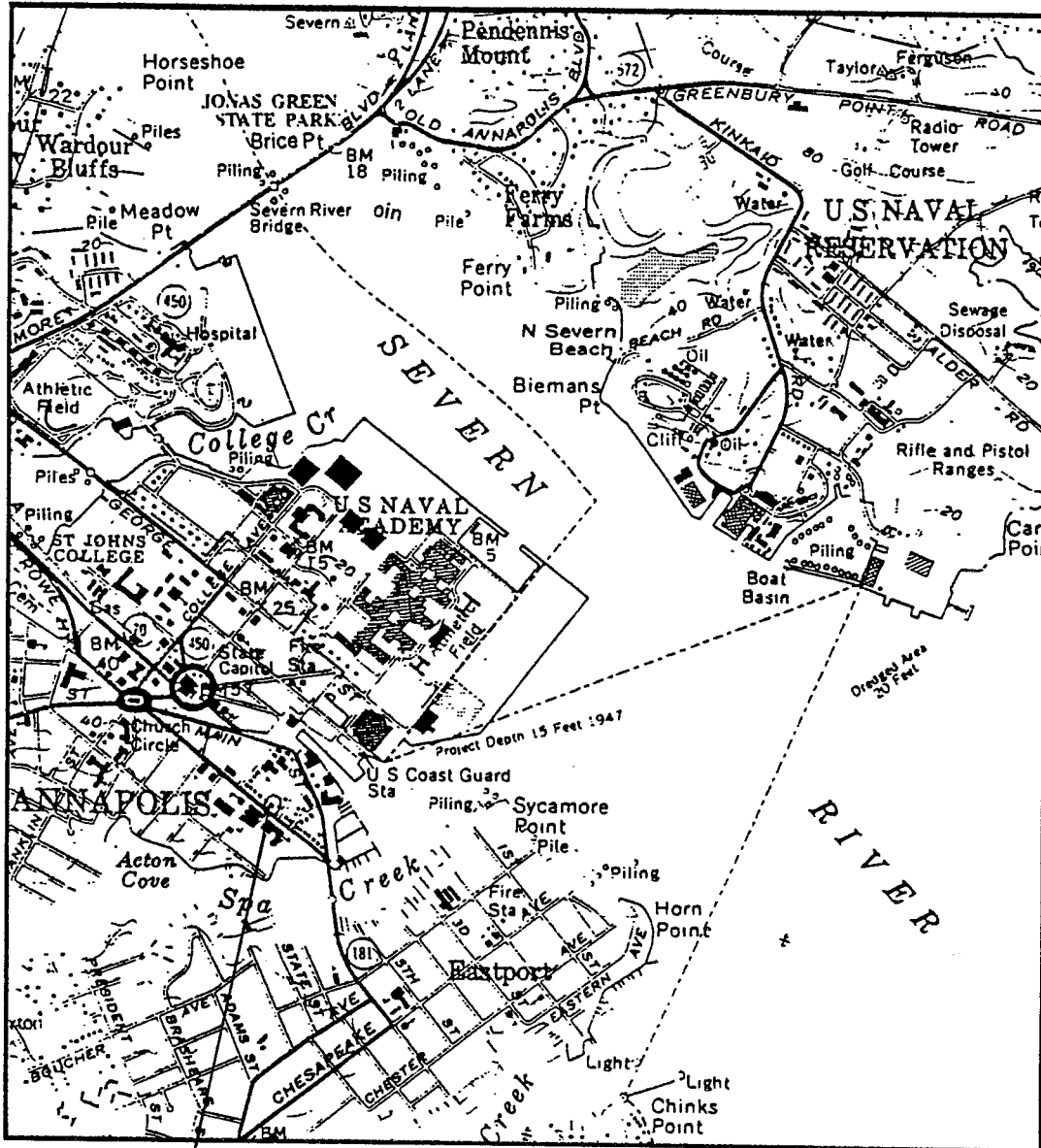


Figure 3: Maryland Archaeological Research Units



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Project Area

Figure 4: USGS Quadrangle Map; Annapolis Quadrangle

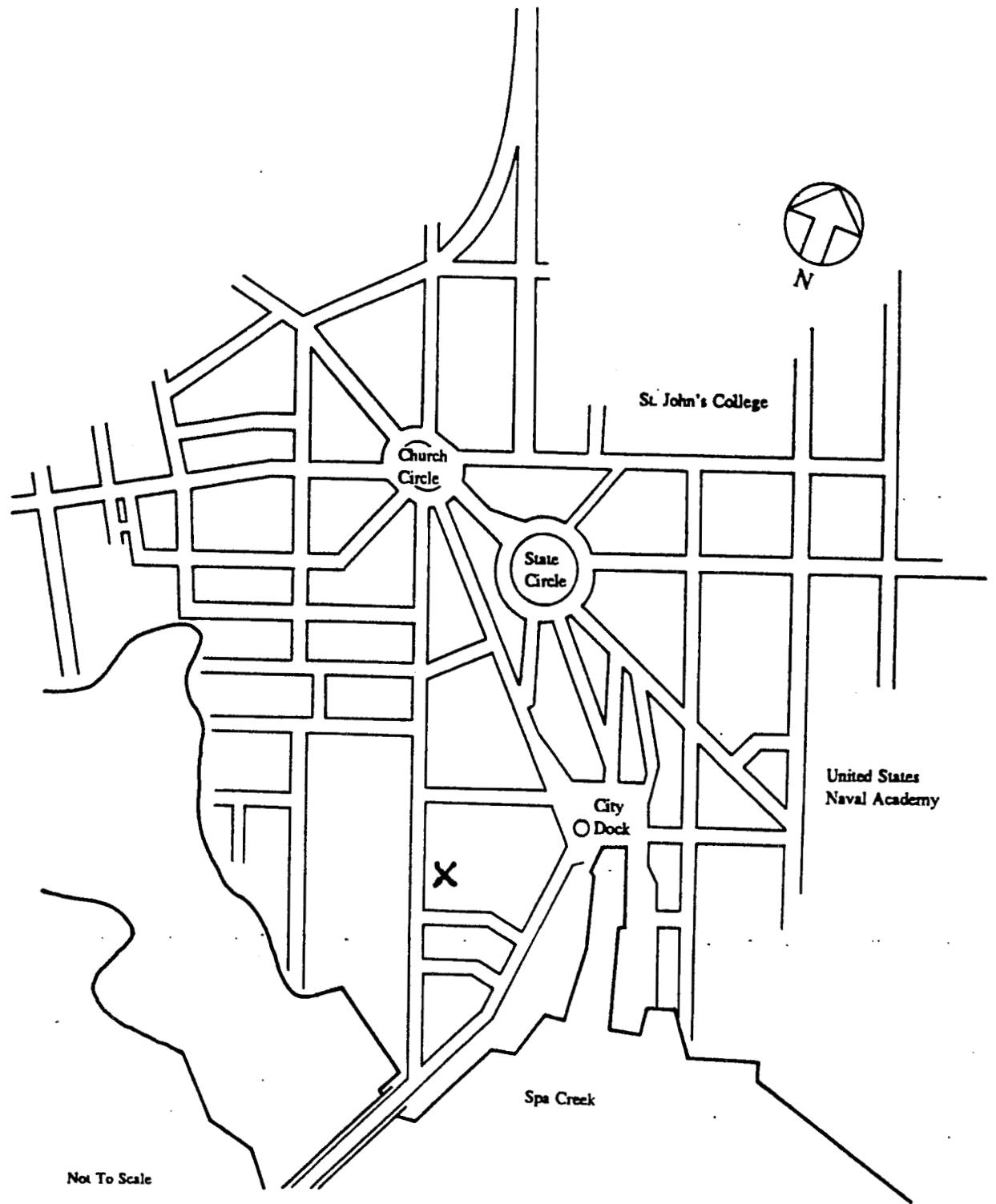


Figure 5: Map of Annapolis showing location of Slayton House site.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

No previous testing or excavation had taken place on this site (18AP74). The first archaeological testing was conducted during two weeks in the summer of 1995 by Archaeology in Annapolis. On the basis of features discovered during that testing, full-scale excavation took place during the summers of 1996 and 1997.

A number of archaeological excavations have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the Slayton House site. Five summer seasons of excavation were done at the Carroll House and Garden (18AP45) which is located across Duke of Gloucester Street from the Slayton property. The 1991 excavation of the ground floor of Carroll House revealed the first slave quarter ever excavated in the city of Annapolis. Several caches of items, including quartz crystals, crab claws, pins, and coins, found during this excavation are thought to be spirit bundles related to the retention among slaves of their African beliefs and practices (Kryder-Reid 1991, Kryder-Reid et al. 1989, Logan 1992, Logan et al. 1992).

Other properties in the area that have been excavated include Maynard-Burgess House, the Victualling Warehouse, and the Newman St. playground. The Ridout garden has not been excavated, but it was surveyed and a topographic map of the terraced garden was made. Information on these excavations can be obtained through the Archaeology in Annapolis project or through Historic Annapolis Foundation.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

Archaic Period 7500-1000 B.C.

The end of the Pleistocene was marked by environmental changes, including the inundation of some riverine environments, a change from mixed coniferous forests to northern hardwoods, and a more temperate climate. (Whitehead 1972:308-310, Carbone 1976:121).

Gradual changes in the flora and fauna, begun during the PaleoIndian Stage, were continued through the Early Archaic Period, resulting in modern temperate flora and fauna populations through most of the Middle Atlantic region (Guilday 1967:232). The Archaic Stage is one of cultural adaptation to these changes, and is further divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods.

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

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

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

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

The Late Archaic Period (4000-1000 B.C.) was marked by a warm and dry climate and dominant oak-hickory forests. Four traditions flourished during the Late Archaic Period. The Piedmont tradition (4000-2000 B.C.) was an in situ development in the Middle Atlantic Region (Kinsey 1972:337, McNett and Gardner 1975). Contemporaneous and co-existing with the Piedmont tradition was the Laurentian tradition (4000-2000 B.C.) which was centered in the St. Lawrence River drainage of Ontario, New England, and New York (Ritchie 1969:29) but also extended south into Maryland. Custer suggests that the third tradition, the Broadspear Tradition

(2000-1500 B.C.), developed out of the Piedmont tradition as an adaptive response to changing environmental conditions (Custer 1978:3). The final tradition, the Fishtail Tradition (1500-750 B.C.), developed during the terminal Late Archaic Period and extended into the Early Woodland Period (Steponaitis 1980:28).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Early Settlement 1629-1683 Maryland was granted to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, in 1629, and was established as a proprietary colony. The official settlement of the colony was in 1634 at St. Mary's City, which became the capital of the colony. As the majority of the population lived on tobacco farms, there was little urban growth in the colony (Carr 1974). The present site of Annapolis was settled in 1649 but remained a small village throughout the seventeenth century.

The name of the settlement was changed between 1656 and 1683 from Providence to Proctors, after Robert Proctor's tavern, which was located near the base of present day Duke of Gloucester Street (Baker 1986:192-193). The name of the town was again changed to Arundelton in 1683, when it became an official port of entry for the tobacco trade. It was during these years as a proprietary colony that Maryland developed an economy based on tobacco export. The smaller farmers relied on the large plantation owners for the processing and shipping of the tobacco. These large plantations were self-contained as they had blacksmiths, coopers, cobblers, as well as docks from which to ship their tobacco. Thus, Maryland was organized to grow, process, and export tobacco (Middleton 1954).

The Late Seventeenth Century 1683-1694 The Acts of 1683, chapter 5 of the General Assembly, appointed commissioners to lay out a town at Proctor's. Prior to this time the town had not been surveyed. The Commissioners were authorized to purchase one hundred acres from the then current land owners. The land was then to be surveyed and staked into one hundred one-acre lots, with streets and alleys and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Richard Beard was hired to survey the town. Reconstruction of Beard's survey by Baker (1986:192) indicates that the original settlement was concentrated along the shoreline, rather than the higher ground over-looking the harbor. The streets and lots laid out by Beard were concentrated in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets.

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

The Growth Of Annapolis 1694 -1784 Annapolis received its charter as a city in 1708 (Riley 1901:39). Historical records indicate that the city underwent several distinct periods of growth during the eighteenth century. Papenfuse (1975) has identified three periods of development within the city. The first was a period of uncertainty while the new town was establishing itself. Nicholson's decision to move the capital to Arundelton ensured that the town would survive but not necessarily grow. During this period of uncertainty, Baker (1983 and 1986) notes two phases of land development within the city. During the first phase, 1695-1705, the planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the city but quickly sold them off. The second phase, 1705 to 1720, was characterized by the purchasing of large blocks of city property by resident merchants such as Amos Garrett, Charles Carroll the Settler, William Bladen, Thomas Bordley

and Daniel Larkin.

Papenfuse suggests that property became valuable in Annapolis after 1715 because of the return of the proprietary government and the development of local industry. He (Papenfuse 1975:10) identifies the period from 1715 to 1763, as the period of "Industrial Expansion and Bureaucratic Growth". After 1720, commercial zones developed within the city, as the importance of mercantilism grew (Baker 1986; Leone and Shackel 1986:7-8). Craftsmen such as goldsmiths and watchmakers did not appear until after 1720 and other luxury crafts developed much later (Baker 1986:201). Ship building had been carried out in the Annapolis harbor since the Puritans first settled in 1650. However associated crafts such as ropewalks or block and sail makers did not appear in the city until after 1735 (Papenfuse 1975:10).

Slaves were present since the beginning of the town, but during this early period, indentured servitude was more prevalent. Gradually, during the 18th century, slavery increased in importance as a base of labor. "The Maryland Gazette newspaper reported gangs of slaves working in the city and the arrival of slave ships as early as 1729." (Ives 1979:132)

The period 1745 to 1754 marked a significant increase in economic growth within the city. Employment for free white males was available in the civil service (Baker 1986:204). Craftsmen were branching out into other businesses, such as dry good importing, while still retaining their original craft (Papenfuse 1975:15, Baker 1986:202). During this period, slavery increased in importance; by 1755 there were 300 slaves in Annapolis comprising 1/3 of the total population of the city. (Ives 1979:132) Approximately one third of the homes in town had enslaved residents and 46% of the slave owners had more than 4 slaves. (Russo nd:4) This period of economic growth was interrupted by the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which caused a general economic decline in Annapolis.

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

Post Revolutionary War Annapolis 1784-1840 Annapolis tried to attract the government of the new nation to the city. Had the city succeeded, the economic gains would have made up for the losses in shipping. The city tried to use its central location in the new country and its new State House to attract the government. The State House had been erected in Annapolis between 1772 and 1779. Annapolis actively sought the location of the permanent capital within the city but Congress voted in 1791 in favor of the Washington D.C. location (Reps 1965:241).

At the beginning of the 19th century the population of African Americans in Annapolis had tripled and their proportion of the total population was 41%. During the first half of the century the population of slaves was approximately 600 and the population of free black people increased until by mid-century the number of free blacks nearly equaled that of slaves. "Overall, the black experience in Annapolis until the mid-nineteenth century was one of slavery, although a substantial nucleus of free blacks had existed since the early nineteenth century." (Ives 1979:132)

Economic strategies and the attraction of new business to Annapolis were interrupted during the War of 1812. The city turned into a military encampment and the citizens were constantly expecting an attack from the British. Annapolis continued in its search for sources of revenue in addition to the revenue generated by State government spending. Negotiations concerning the location of the Naval Academy at Annapolis continued for twenty-eight years. In 1845, the Naval academy opened in Annapolis (Riley 1887:254 and 264-265). "The Academy quickly became one of the city's largest and most stable employers. Before the Civil War, Academy positions as cooks, housekeepers, and barbers were the province of free African Americans. (Mullins and Warner 1993:15)

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

The Antebellum Era 1840-1860 During the 1840's and 1850's the City of Annapolis experienced the growing tension between the North and the South. Annapolis itself was home both to unionists and secessionists, free blacks and slaves. By the outbreak of the Civil War, there were almost as many free blacks as slaves in Maryland. The number of free blacks in Annapolis increased to approximately 600 by 1860, and right before Emancipation they constituted the majority of the black population in Annapolis. (Mullins and Warner 1993:15; Ives 1979:132)

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

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

Annapolis during the twentieth century continues to be the capital of the State of Maryland and the location of the United States Naval Academy. During the 1950's the downtown area suffered the economic decline that was common to many American cities. Unlike many other cities, Annapolis did not engage in wholesale urban renewal, but preserved many of the city's earlier buildings. These eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings have become the location of shops along Maryland Avenue, Main Street, and the City Dock which cater to the new Annapolis industry of tourism.

TRACT HISTORY

Deed Trace: 112 Duke of Gloucester Street

1718 Ridout Papers, M290, #54.

Lott No. 23. Lying on the N E side of Duke of Gloster Street beginning at a Locust Post of Charles Carroll's Lott standing in the line of the aforesaid street & running with the said street N.W. 140 1/2 feet to a Locust post then N E 264 feet to a Locust post the S E 148 1/2 feet to a Locust post then to the beginning containing 9204 square feet. Robert Thomas, Boatman of Annapolis in 1715 lived in a house built thereon. On the 28 June 1715 he conveyed it to Jeremiah Sampson of Ann[apolis] \Mariner, for L55.14.6 Current Money of Maryland with a proviso in the deed that if ... Robt Thomas should on the 28 June 1728 repay said sum with interest the deed should be void On the 5 Dec. 1738

1738 Liber RD 3, Folio 198, MdHR Microfilm CR 39, 512-2

Sarah Paule of Great Britain - widow and only daughter & heir of Jeremiah Sampson (deceased) to John Ross:

Whereas, . . . Robert Thomas (late) on June 28, 1715 sold to Jeremiah Sampson for 55 pounds 14 shillings and 6 pence . . . all that messuage or tenements house and lott of ground . . . lying on NE side of Duke of Gloucester Street . . . Beginning at a stake standing in the said street which said lott the said Robert Thomas there lived on to have and to hold the said house and lott of ground together with the appurtenances there unto belonging unto him the said Jeremiah Sampson his heirs and assigns forever under a proviso or condition in the said recited indenture mentioned and declared and therein limited and appointed and herein after specified and expressed that if the said Robert Thomas his Ex. or administrators die at or upon the 28 day of June which should be in the year of the Lord 1720 pay or cause to be paid unto Jeremiah Sampson his Ex or administrators or assigns the said sum of 55 pounds 14 shillings and 6 pence . . . without interest the said recited indenture and all the article clauses and covenants . . . to be voyd and of no effect to vest the fee simple in him . . .

Whereas Robert Thomas did not pay the sum of 55 pounds 14 shillings and 6 pence or any part thereof on the day appointed for payment thereof according to the true intent and meaning of the said recited indenture or anytime since whereby the fee simple of and in the said messuage lott and grounds in law became forfeited vested and settled in the said Jeremiah Sampson and by his decease has descended to Sarah Paule (daughter).

1738 Ridout Papers, M290, #54. Sarah Paule to John Ross

On the 5 Dec.1738 Sarah Paule of Great Britain Widow, Only Daughter & Heir of Jeremiah Sampson late of Annapolis in Maryland Mariner by Deed of bargain and sale the conveyance from Robt Thomas and alledging that the L55.14.6 currency had never been by him repaid to her father conveyed said Lott to Mr. John Ross of Annapolis for L25 sterling . . .

1766 Liber BB 3, Folio 633. John Ross to John Ridout

For 150 pounds sterling . . . certain lott or parcel of ground . . . north side of Duke of Gloucester Street . . . numbered 23 . . . with all buildings and improvements thereon. . .

1793 Anne Arundel Co. Wills, JG 2:1, John Ridout's will, written 3-17-1793, proved 10-13-97.

To wife Mary: house and tenement at present occupied by her mother Mrs. Ann Ogle together with the yard or outlet and stable, which hath been considered as thereto belonging, not the coach house and stable which Mrs. Ogle at present with permission uses . . .

1799 Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, NH 10:9, Mary Ridout to John Gibson, lease.

. . . all that tenement devised to Mary by husband John together with yard, stable, and houses and appurtenances thereto belonging for ten years from 1-1-1799 for 36 pounds current money per year; balance of interest in property to Horatio and Samuel Gibson at end of ten years.

1810 Maryland Gazette, December 5, 1810.

TO BE SOLD, At Public Sale, ON Saturday the 15th of next month, being December, that convenient and well situate(sic) dwelling house and lot in Annapolis, formerly the property of the late Mary Ridout, and which has been occupied by me for the last 10 years. The situation is one of the best in Annapolis, and few houses more convenient; it has on the ground floor, a large kitchen and landry (sic), with two cellars; on the next floor a large dining room, a small room and hall or entry, with convenience of closets, etc. And on the third story a large drawing room, and two other room (sic), with a roomy closet; and in the attick (sic) story, four rooms and closet or store room, and a large garret. On the back of the house is a building with a flat roof, containing an ice house, and pantry wired and all complete, a wide passage remarkable cool in summer, with a large store room; two small buildings below, one a meat house, and a well of excellent water, with a coach house and stables, a small garden, with a number of fine flourishing grape vines in full bearing, and two good asparagus beds. This property will be sold on a liberal credit, and the terms made known more particularly on the day of the sale, which will take place on the premises at 11 o'clock. JOHN GIBSON

The purchaser of the house may be accommodated with any furniture suited to it, upon reasonable terms, and it will be expected that he will take such as has been made purposely, at a reasonable valuation. J.G.

1810 Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, NH 16:46,
Horatio S. Gibson to John Gibson

1811 Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, NH 16:623,
John and Ann Ogle Gibson to John Brewer, for \$625.

1835 Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, WSG 19:407
George G. Brewer, trustee for the estate of John Brewer, to John S. Selby.

1837 Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, WSG 22:243

John S. Selby and Margaret Ann Selby to Margaret Watkins.

1861 Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, NHG 10:104

Alexander Randall, trustee of Watkins and others, to Margaret A. Mason. Mrs. Mason actually bought the property in 1855; this is confirmation of title. The deed mentions that Mason had live in the house some time before purchasing it.

1863 Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, NHG 11:521

John T. and Margaret A. Mason to Nicholas Brewer of John, for \$4500, three story brick house lying on Gloucester Street.

1879 Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, SH 15:137, Estate of Nicholas Brewer to Albert Ross

John Ireland and Ferdinand Mullen, trustees to Albert Ross q.v. Equity #413 (1876)
Joseph S. M. Basil vs Barbara Brewer, Circuit Court appoints Ireland and Mullen to sell real estate of the late Nicholas Brewer of John.

1915 Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, GW 115:40

Albert Ross to Thomas E. Waggaman.

1923 Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, WNW 81:235

Thomas E. Waggaman and Frances F. Waggaman to Charles C. and Pauline P. Slayton.

1959 Anne Arundel Co. Deeds, GTC 1362:467

Pauline P. Slayton to Morgan Slayton.

Slayton House History

Slayton House is the center unit of Ridout Row, the earliest surviving example of high-style urban row houses in the Chesapeake region. They are patterned after the terrace houses popular in eighteenth century England.

John Ridout came to Maryland in 1753 as secretary to Governor Horatio Sharpe. In 1764 he married Mary Ogle, daughter of the late governor Samuel Ogle. A few years later, he bought 2 large lots on Duke of Gloucester Street and on one of them he constructed a large mansion for his family. On the other, he began construction of a row of townhouses as an investment that he hoped would pay off handsomely. Many government officials and planters spent several months each year in town on business or for sessions of the courts and the General Assembly; Annapolis needed upper-class rental property. But as the building was nearing completion, the colonies entered a period of political unrest with talk of a split with Great Britain. Property values fell and in September 1774, Horatio Sharpe wrote to John Ridout that "your houses had been refused by every insurance office in London" (Ridout Papers, Maryland State Archives).

Later that year, Ridout wrote to his mother-in-law, Anne Tasker Ogle, who was living in London, saying that "I am about to finish the Middle Tenement in my new Building & have been asked by a person who would I believe take a Lease of it whether I intend to rent it to any One that might offer or to reserve it for You according to my original intention . . ." (Ridout Papers, D371 #74). Ridout rented the center unit to Mrs. Ogle from 1784, when she returned from England, until 1799. In addition to the house, Mrs. Ogle had use of the of the yard, outlet, and stable associated with it.

Mrs. Ogle owned several slaves who lived in or near the house; it is not clear from the 1790 census how many slaves she owned but there are several records indicating the purchase of slaves, and payments made for provisions and clothing for slaves. In 1786 she purchased from William Gibson a mulatto girl called Crissy. Later that same year, she bought for "the sum of sixty pounds current money the Negro Lad Jim the son of Rachel . . ." (Ridout Papers, M290, #329). There are records of Mrs. Ogle having paid for cloth to be made into clothing for slaves: "February 3, 1785; . . . six yards of cloth to make a great coat for Negro Ben.

April 17, 1787; . . . 9 ½ yards of ½ Ell Cotton Thicksett she had for Negro Ben the 19th of April 1785 but was omitted to be then charged . . ." (Ridout Papers, M290, #140). There are also records indicating that she paid wages to slaves, owned by someone else, to stack wood for her. "December 27, 1784: To paid three Negroes for carting and carrying into the yard the 7 ½ cord of wood . . ." (Ridout Papers, M290, #140).

In 1800, Mrs. Ridout, who had inherited the property from her husband, leased it to Anne Ogle Gibson and John Gibson, her daughter and son-in-law. In addition to the Gibson family, which consisted of the parents and at least 3 children, six slaves also lived on the property. The Gibson family lived there until 1811 when the house was sold to John Brewer (A A Co. Deeds, NH10:9; U. S. Census 1810). The following advertisement from the Maryland Gazette, in which John Gibson advertises the sale of the property, gives a good description of the house and yard.



Plate 2: Ridout Row houses; Slayton House is the center section.
(Photo courtesy of Historic Annapolis Foundation)



Plate 3: Rear of Slayton House showing enlarged porch partially extended over sheds. On far right is Ridout House. (Courtesy Maryland State Archives, Special Collections, Hayman Collection, MSA SC 1406-43.)

TO BE SOLD, At Public Sale, ON Saturday the 15th of next month, being December, that convenient and well situate (sic) dwelling house and lot in Annapolis, formerly the property of the late Mary Ridout, and which has been occupied by me for the last 10 years. The situation is one of the best in Annapolis, and few houses more convenient; it has on the ground floor, a large kitchen and landry (sic), with two cellars; on the next floor a large dining room, a small room and hall or entry, with convenience of closets, etc. And on the third story a large drawing room, and two other room (sic), with a roomy closet; and in the attick story, four rooms and closet or store room, and a large garret. On the back of the house is a building with a flat roof, containing an ice house, and pantry wired and all complete, a wide passage remarkable cool in summer, with a large store room; two small buildings below, one a meat house, and a well of excellent water, with a coach house and stables, a small garden, with a number of fine flourishing grape vines in full bearing, and two good asparagus beds. This property will be sold on a liberal credit, and the terms made known more particularly on the day of the sale, which will take place on the premises at 11 o'clock. JOHN GIBSON

The purchaser of the house may be accommodated with any furniture suited to it, upon reasonable terms, and it will be expected that he will take such as has been made purposely, at a reasonable valuation. J.G. (Maryland Gazette, December 5, 1810)

John and Anne Gibson sold the property in July 1811 to John Brewer, whose household at that time consisted of 13 free white people, 8 slaves, and 1 free colored person. In 1835 the property was sold, as part of Brewers estate, to John S. Selby who sold it in 1837 to Nicholas John Watkins and Margaret Watkins (A A Co. Deeds, NH 16/623; U. S. Census, 1820).

Nicholas Watkins was a clergyman and a tailor; the Watkins family lived in the house until 1855. The U. S. Census records for 1840 shows that the Watkins family consisted of Nicholas and his wife, 1 female aged 10 to 15 years, 1 female aged 20 to 30 years, and 1 female aged 50 to 60 years. In addition, there were 6 slaves; 1 male aged 24 to 36 years, 3 females under the age of 10, 1 female aged 10 to 24 years, and 1 female aged 24 to 36 years. In 1850 the composition of the Watkins household had changed somewhat. It consisted of Nicholas and his wife, aged 66 and 61 respectively, a daughter named Sally who was 24 years old, and a female named M. Green who was 61 years old. The Watkins' owned 13 slaves all of whom were women and children. This group consisted of 6 girls under the age of 13 years, and 7 women between the ages of 25 and 60 (A A County Deeds, WGS 22/243; U. S. Census 1840, 1850).

In 1855 the house was occupied by John and Margaret Mason, who lived there until 1863. From 1863 to 1879 the property was owned by Nicholas Brewer, son of John Brewer, who lived there with his wife Barbara and their four children. Their oldest child, a daughter named Alice, married Albert Ross, a Pennsylvanian who had graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867. When Nicholas Brewer died in 1874, his three sons were under twenty-one. He left his family in debt, and the house at 112 Duke of Gloucester Street had to be sold at auction to pay

these debts. Albert Ross purchased his wife's former home at the auction for \$4,425. After Alice's death in 1897, Ross kept the house until 1915 when he sold it to Thomas and Frances Waggaman.

In 1923, the Waggamans sold it to Charles C. and Pauline Slayton. In 1959, Morgan Slayton inherited his boyhood home and returned to live there after his stepmother's death. He had graduated from the Naval Academy in 1933 and served in the Navy for thirty years. From 1963 to 1976, he was professor of political science, director of the Atlantic Division, and associate dean of the University of Maryland University College. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Historic Annapolis Foundation to which he left his house when he died in 1992 (A A Co. Deeds, NHG 10/104, NHG 11/521, SH 15/137, GW 115/40, WNW 81/235, GTC 1362/467; Historic Annapolis Foundation "The Slayton Show House 1997").

Historic Annapolis Foundation, in partnership with Traditional Home magazine, sponsored a designer showhouse at Slayton House in April and May 1997. This was done in an effort to raise money for their educational and restoration programs and to prepare the house to be sold. Also during this period, an architectural study was done of Slayton House to gain more knowledge about the structure and the changes made to it over more than 200 years (HAF 1997, Graham et al. 1998).

RESEARCH DESIGN AND OBJECTIVES

The excavations done at the Slayton House site were part of the broader research design of the Archaeology in Annapolis project. Archaeology in Annapolis is a long-term research project sponsored by the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park, and by Historic Annapolis Foundation. The project, directed by Dr. Mark P. Leone of the Department of Anthropology, was formed in 1981 to study the town of Annapolis from a critically informed anthropological perspective focusing on the social and economic history of the town.

In the 1980s, project research focused on the economic development of 18th century Annapolis, the personal landscapes created by wealthy individuals, and the public landscape of the Baroque town plan. In the 1990s, the research focus turned to African-American archaeology. The presence and contributions of African Americans previously had been neglected in telling the history and archaeology of the city of Annapolis. In discussions with African-American leaders at the Banneker-Douglass Museum, Dr. Leone formulated project research based on questions and statements that were important to African Americans: "Do we have archaeology?" "We're tired of hearing about slavery. Tell us about freedom." "Is there anything left from Africa?" (Leone, et al;1995)

In 1991 work was begun on two major African-American sites in Annapolis, the Maynard-Burgess site and the Charles Carroll House. The Maynard-Burgess site was the home of a free black family from approximately 1850 to 1985 (Mullins and Warner 1993).

The Charles Carroll House, in addition to being the home of a prominent wealthy family, was home to a number of enslaved Africans and African Americans. The excavation of the ground floor of the Carroll House in 1991 was also the first excavation of a slave quarter in the city of Annapolis. During this excavation, archaeologists discovered a cache of artifacts which, through further research, were determined to be related to the retention by slaves of an African-related belief system (Logan 1992, Logan et al. 1992, Jones 1995).

Research questions for the excavations at the Slayton House were formulated to address two of the major research ideas of the Archaeology in Annapolis project, changes in the landscape and the African-American presence in the city. The questions that were directing our research had to do with the landscape and how it had changed through the years, and the people who lived here, especially the African Americans who may have lived in the ground floor of the house or in the outbuildings.

In regard to the landscape of Slayton House, would there be an intact 18th century layer? Had this been a pleasure garden in the late 18th and early 19th century, and had it ever been terraced and planted with ornamental plants and flowers? John Ridout's house was right next door and had a terraced garden. Since the rowhouses were upper-class houses, had Ridout made a terraced garden behind them, or were the lot lines as strictly maintained in the 18th century as they are today? It may have been a more utilitarian space with vegetable gardens and outbuildings as suggested by an advertizement in the Maryland Gazette in 1810.

We also wanted to learn about the people who lived here. What sort of evidence could we find about these people's lives and the work they did, particularly the African Americans who lived here. Mrs. Ogle, John Ridout's mother-in-law, may have been the fist resident when she returned from France after the American Revolution. She probably lived in the house from 1784

to around 1799. She had several slaves who also may have lived on the property. After Mrs. Ogle, her granddaughter and her family, the Gibsons, lived here for about 10 years. They had several children and a number of slaves who also lived on the property. Other, later, owners also had slaves and free black people living and working here. Would there be evidence of the work these people did or the remains of an African belief system like that which was found at Carroll House?

During excavation at the Charles Carroll House, several caches of artifacts were found which provide evidence of the retention of an African belief system among the slaves there. The largest cache included 12 quartz crystals, a black stone, and a glass bead, all under a pearlware bowl with an asterisk design on the interior base. Another cache contained 2 pieces of flint and a black stone, and a third contained 2 quartz crystals. Comparing these discrete deposits of unusual artifacts to the contents of *minkisi* used in Africa, one can see clear similarities. Some of Carroll's slaves may have been making *minkisi* using items similar to ones used in Africa for divination and conjuring (Logan 1992, Logan et al. 1992, Jones 1995).

One of the primary research questions at the Slayton House excavation concerned whether we would find any material evidence of conjuring, divination, or the use of charmed object for protection or good fortune. Since many such objects are found in doorways, northeast corners, or near hearths, the research design for Slayton House included checking these areas whenever possible. Thus, units within the house were opened in doorways and in the corners of the ground floor rooms to see if a pattern of deposits would emerge.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

Excavation of the Slayton House property, 18AP74, took place during 3 different summers. A test excavation consisting of 4 small units and 2 6' trenches took place during a two week period in the summer of 1995 using a paid field crew. For 8 weeks in June and July of 1996 and 8 weeks in June and July of 1997, excavation took place with the help of University of Maryland field school students, volunteers, and paid staff. In all, 45 individual units were completed both in the ground floor of the house and in the yard.

A grid system was used to designate and locate units throughout the site. While the units were identified with ordinal numbers (e.g. Unit 3, Unit 24) for ease of record keeping, number and letter coordinates identifying the unit's place on the grid were also noted in the forms and notes for each unit. The main reference point for this grid is an arbitrary datum set in the concrete floor of the old kitchen room of the ground floor of the house.

After superimposing a grid system over the site, excavation was begun with the removal of modern floor surfaces in the house and the sod and topsoil in the yard. A variety of tools including picks, shovels, and crowbars were used to remove the floor surfaces made of brick, or concrete. In most cases the floors and sod/top soil were recorded as Level A unless otherwise noted. Once the floors or sod were removed, levels were dug stratigraphically using masonry trowels and shovels. Arbitrary levels were used for any layers exceeding .50 feet in depth. Recorded data for each excavated level included photographs, maps (profile and plan view), a listing of artifacts, soil definition, and elevations taken either with a transit or with line levels pulled from known elevation points. All elevations were tied in with the site datum located in the house.

All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth, unless otherwise noted in fieldnotes. Some features from units located in the house were screened through window-screen sized mesh in order to retrieve tiny artifacts such as beads and pins. Water-screened samples for most levels or features were collected during the 1997 excavation. About 20% of each soil layer was wet screened using window-screen sized mesh. These samples were sent to the laboratory for cataloging.

During the spring of 1997, the yard had been landscaped temporarily for the Slayton Showhouse event. HAF worked with archaeologists Laura Galke and Lynn Jones to establish procedures for this landscaping so that it would not have an adverse impact on the archaeological resources in the yard. The landscapers put down a thick layer of mulch on the greater part of the yard and embedded potted plants in it to simulate flower beds, and thus avoided digging holes in the ground. In some of the archaeological units this mulch was shoveled off and discarded and in other units it was included in Level A. Whichever procedure was used by excavators was reflected in the fieldnotes.

Units were backfilled as the excavation of each was completed. The excavation of some units was halted when excavation became too difficult and the potential information to be gained seemed small and did not warrant further excavation. This was the case in Unit 32 and part of Unit 29 where excavating layers of relatively sterile clay, which could not be sifted through the screen, became too time consuming.

LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts from the Slayton House excavations were transferred daily to the archaeology laboratory operated by Historic Annapolis Foundation under the Archaeology in Annapolis project. Before transfer, all bags were checked to make sure each had received a bag number and that the provenience was printed clearly on the bag.

A core group of volunteers, assisted by field school students during the summers, cleaned, labeled and catalogued the excavated materials. Ceramics, glass, bone and other stable artifacts were washed, and metals and other fragile objects were dry brushed. Materials in need of conservation were also identified.

Once cleaned, artifacts were placed on racks to dry. When dry, they were removed from the racks, sorted by material type, and placed in resealable plastic bags. Each bag was labeled with the provenience information and bag number. Provenience information consists of the site number (AP74), followed by unit designation and level. If a feature was present, the feature number and level followed the unit designation number.

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

Artifacts were catalogued for data entry into Archaeology in Annapolis' database. During identification, the type of artifact, decorative aspects and manufacturing technique are coded into a six digit mastercode. This code ensures that the same terminology will be used throughout to identify a particular artifact. The computer translates this code into a written description which is included on all printouts. Other attributes such as form, quantity, and color were also recorded on the catalogue sheet. Data was entered into the computer and printed out to be proof-read against the original catalogue sheets to ensure the integrity of the data. Once all artifacts had been entered into the computer and any errors corrected, a printout was produced which is the record of all the artifacts recovered from the site.

Following processing and analysis, all artifacts were packaged for storage in Historic Annapolis Foundation's storage facility in Crownsville, Maryland. Artifact bags were placed in acid-free boxes in bag number order. All records were placed in storage in the archaeology laboratory at the University of Maryland, College Park, and artifacts, records and reports can be made accessible for additional study. The artifacts remain the property of Historic Annapolis Foundation.

FIELD RESULTS – UNIT SUMMARIES

Unit 1

This unit, excavated in 1995, was placed outside the door of the west shed. The brick surface and the sand beneath the bricks were a late 19th or early 20th century installation. Level C appeared to be a layer of disturbed soil that may have been beneath an earlier brick floor. Feature 2 was a large post hole for a post which may have supported the porch above the passage when the porch was narrower in the late 18th and early 19th century. Level B was the same sort of clayey sand found in Units 2 and 11 in this area around the sheds, and in all areas inside the house. This was the surface on which the sheds and the house were constructed. Levels D and E of this unit were sterile.

Unit 2

Unit 2 was located just inside the door of the west shed; it was excavated in 1995. The bricks and the soil directly beneath them (Level A), a mortar spill (Feature 8), and Level B all dated to the early 20th century. Level C was located in the western 2/3 of the unit and seemed to be a thin layer of sand remaining from a previous floor. Levels E and F, intermixed layers of sandy clay and sand below Level C in the western part of the unit, may also be the remains of a bed for a previous floor. They date to the early to mid 19th century. A layer of shell-tempered mortar, Level J, was beneath Levels E and F. This dates to the late 18th or early 19th century when the building was constructed. Beneath this, Level K consisted of the same type of soil as found in Units 1 and 11 in this area around the sheds, and in all areas inside the house; this was the surface on which the sheds and the house were constructed. Level L of this unit was sterile soil.

Unit 3

This unit was excavated in 1995 and was one of the first units to show evidence of interesting features in the yard. It was located towards the center of the yard on the east side of the brick walk. This unit originally measured 3' x 3' but was later expanded 1' on the east and west ends. Level A and Level A of East Extension were 20th century fill and Feature 7 was the current brick walk that runs from the house to the garage.

Levels B, C, D, G, and Level A of West Extension were fill put down in the late 19th century. Levels C, D, G, and Level B of East Extension were fill used to cover the remaining foundation, represented by Feature 10, when the outbuilding above the foundation was destroyed. Level B and Level A of West Extension covered the area where the drain was located to level the ground surface at the time the foundation was covered.

An earlier episode of fill was represented by Levels E, F, and Level B of West Extension; these layers of soil were used to cover the drain (F. 11 and 16) after it was cleaned out and reconstructed in the middle 19th century. When the drain was reconstructed, the walls of it were built higher, and large, flat stones were used to cover the drain. The stones were mortared together where they abutted each other.

Levels H, I, and J were part of the initial layer of fill put in just after the drain and the outbuilding were constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century. Feature 15 was a row of bricks running parallel to the drain; this was the remaining evidence of an 18th century brick walk

that was installed over the drain after it was built. This brick walk was cut through in the mid 19th century when the drain was reconstructed.

Feature 10 was a mortared stone foundation for an outbuilding which was built in the late 18th or early 19th century; it was constructed on what was ground surface in the late 18th century. The building may have had a wood floor as indicated by pieces of wood, possible floor joists, found wedged between stones along the top of the foundation. The building itself may have been frame as there was no evidence of brick in or around the foundation. In addition, the two sheds at the rear of the house and the house itself are built of brick placed directly on the ground surface without any foundation beneath them.

Features 11 and 16 were the drainage channel and the capstones covering it. Feature 11 consisted of flat stones mortared together covering the drainage channel (F.16). Feature 16 was the drainage channel which runs from the front of the house through the ground floor, beneath the rear passage between the two sheds, and all the way to the garage. This drain was constructed of brick at the time the house was built, and in the yard it was built into the layer that was ground surface in the late 18th century. The accumulation of soil inside the channel was excavated and the earliest date for this deposit is after 1830; it contained whiteware transfer-printed in light blue and in brown which were sold in the United States in 1830 to 1850.

Levels K, L, and M were the 18th century ground surface into which the foundation (F.10) and the drain (F.16) intruded slightly. These layers were covered with oyster shell and were similar to layers in several other units that were shell-covered. Level N was located on the west side of the unit next to the drain and below the elevation of the base of the foundation. Level N was intruded into by the drain. The top part of Level N was an early to mid 18th century layer, dated by the presence of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware.

Levels O and P were sterile soil.

Unit 4

This 2' by 3' unit was one of the test units excavated in 1995. It was located partially on the brick walk in the north part of the yard. Units 9 and 40 were located in this same area in 1996 and 1997. Level A consisted of part of the brick walk and the soil to the west of it, and dated to the 20th century. Level B was a loamy soil which dated to the late 19th or early 20th century. Beneath Level B was the remains of a previous brick walk (Feature 9); the bricks were laid in a running pattern but slightly diagonal to the north-south direction of the unit and to the present-day walk. However, no evidence of a walk going in a different direction to the present-day walk was discovered in any of the adjacent units. Level C was adjacent to Feature 9, the previous brick walk, and dated to the middle 19th century. Level D was fill put in during the mid 19th century. Level E and a couple of bricks laid in it represented a late 18th or very early 19th century layer and part of the original brick walk put in soon after the house was built. Feature 12 appeared to be a square post hole in the northwest corner of the unit; it overlay Feature 13 which appeared to be a post mold and hole both of which date to the early to mid 19th century. Feature 14 appeared to be the rotted remains of a tree root located in the northeast corner of the unit. It cut through Levels D, E, and F, and dated to the mid to late 19th century. Levels F and G were sterile soil.

Unit 5

Unit 5 was excavated in 1996 and was located near the center of the yard on the east side in an area where several other units (Units 19, 23, 31, 33) were placed in 1997 in order to learn more about the outbuilding foundation located in this area of the yard. Unit 5 was a 5' x 5' unit of which the top 0.6' of soil (Levels A, B, and C) were 20th century fill. Level D and Feature 22 dated to the late 19th century; Feature 22 was a former flower or planting bed that ran parallel to a previous brick walk. This feature is similar to Features 20b and 21a found in Unit 6. When the top of Level D was ground surface, a sewer pipe, Feature 47, was installed. This was indicated by much disturbance in the unit.

Levels E and F, and Feature 25, dated to the late 19th century also; F.25 contained a great deal of mortar and shell and represented the destruction of the outbuilding. The foundation was then covered over with the fill of Levels E and F.

Levels H represents fill put around the foundation after the building was constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century and may also have been part of the fill put down after the drain was reconstructed in the mid-19th century. Feature 38 and Level G were very disturbed soils which overlay the pipe trench.

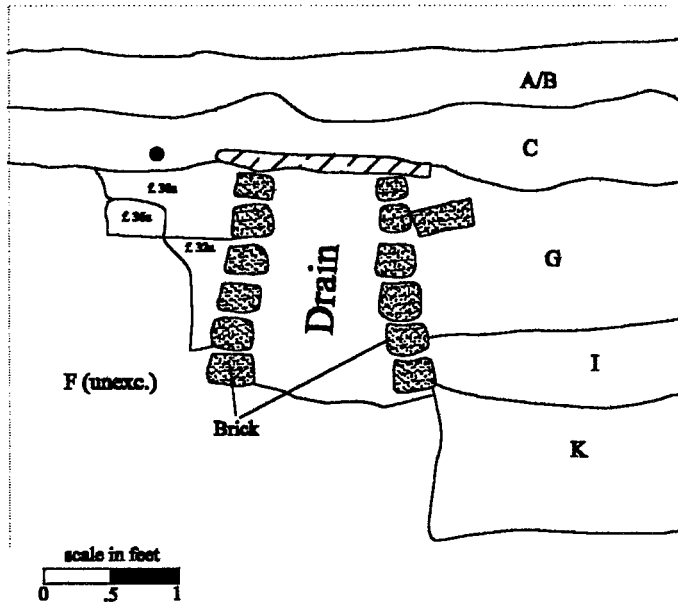
Feature 10b was a layer of soil that was covered with a thin layer of oyster shell. This represents the building of the foundation for the outbuilding. Level I was contiguous with F.10b and was the ground surface in the late 18th century at the time the house was built. It is similar to layers in other units which were the 18th century ground surface.

Unit 6

This unit was located in the center of the yard in a square area of flower bed that was bordered on all sides by the brick walk. Levels A and B, and Features 17, 18, 19, and 20a all represent middle to late 20th century activity. Feature 17 was a pet burial; Features 18 and 19 were planting holes; and Feature 20a was a narrow trench for a water pipe which connected to a faucet further north which supplied water for the lower part of the garden. Feature 20b was the remains of a long, narrow flower bed which had bordered the present brick walk. The remains of the planting bed existed but the walk had been taken up and rearranged to form a square around the area where Unit 6 was placed. Feature 21a, also a planting bed, was comparable to Feature 20b but was located on the east side of the unit.

Level C was a layer of soil that would have been below the present-day brick walk when it still existed in this area. This layer dated to mid to late 19th century and was probably put in after the drain had been cleaned out and rebuilt. Excavation of this level revealed the capstones (Feature 11) at the top of the drainage channel. Levels D and E were also part of the load of fill put in after the drain had been rebuilt. Feature 30, areas of darker soil on each side of the drain and running parallel to the drain, may be soil that accumulated after the drain was rebuilt or may be part of the fill put down at that time. Feature 32a and b were narrow builder's trenches running parallel to the drain on either side of it and which cut through a previous brick walk that ran down the center of the yard. These trenches seemed to have been excavated along side the drain to make more room to work on cleaning out the drain and rebuilding it higher to better carry water away from the house. All of these activities, cutting through a previous walk,

Unit 6, North Profile



Unit 6, South Profile

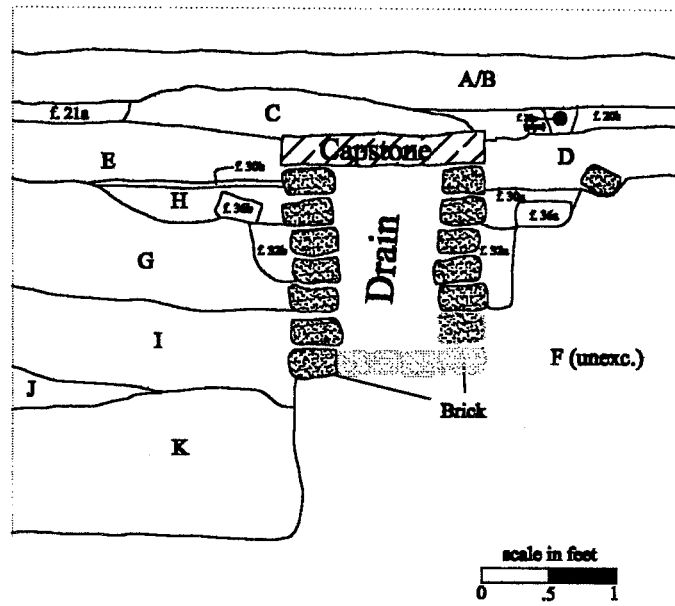


Figure 6: Unit 6, North and South Profiles

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

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

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

Unit 7

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

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

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

Unit 8

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

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

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

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

Unit 9

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

Unit 10

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

Unit 11

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

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

Unit 12

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

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

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

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

Unit 13

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

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

Unit 14

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

if this were the old laundry, to have a fireplace for heating water and flat irons for the washing and ironing of clothes.

The areas occupied by this unit and Unit 13 were the only parts of this room which were not covered by the late 20th century concrete floor, 6" thick, which was too difficult to break up with hand tools. Because these areas were covered by the same early-20th century concrete floor as the old kitchen, we were able to excavate these units.

Level A was the late 19th century brick floor, same as found in the units located in the old kitchen. Features 46 and 48 were the remains of late 19th century rodent nests beneath the brick floor. Level B was the hard-packed sandy soil on which the brick floor was laid.

Feature 50 was an iron drainage pipe running north-south along the east wall of the unit. This pipe may have connected with a drainage grid in the areaway in front of the house and to one of the drainage pipes running through the rear room of the house. It dated to sometime in the 19th century. Feature 51 consisted of a black, crusty, tar-like substance similar to that found in Unit 12 (F.40) and Unit 26 (F.90). Feature 52 was located within the firebox of the fireplace and represented an earlier brick floor, possibly late 18th century.

Levels C and D were the late 18th century surface on which the house was built. Level C was located inside the fireplace and had been turned red by exposure to the heat of many fires.

Unit 15

This 5' by 5' unit was located to the east of and adjacent to Unit 8 in the old kitchen. Levels A, B, C, and Feature 55 (pipe trench for sewer pipe) all date to the late 19th or early 20th century when plumbing and a newer drainage system to take water away from the front of the house were installed. Fragments of 2 previous brick floors, in addition to the late 19th century floor of Level A, were found in this unit. One previous floor was represented by the top level of brick in Feature 49, the bricks of Feature 53, and Levels D, E, F, and H, which all dated to the middle of the 19th century. An even earlier floor was indicated by the bottom layer of bricks in F.49 and the bricks of F.54, and Levels G, I, J, and K, which date to the late 18th century.

Unit 16

This 5' by 5' unit was placed on the south half of the yard on the west side of the walk. No unusual features were found in Unit 16, but the 18th century ground surface was discovered intact. Level A was late 20th century; Level B dated to the mid to late 19th century. Level C was a layer of fill which was probably put in soon after the house was built; it contained many pieces of creamware and some hand-painted pearlware which dates to around 1795. Feature 56 seemed to be a discrete deposition of food waste and burned wood at the top of Level D; it dated to about 1780. The top of Level D was covered with oyster shell like layers in several other units; these shell-covered layers represent the 18th century ground surface at the time the house was built. Two features (60 and 61) at the top of Level E dated to the last quarter of the 18th century. Feature 60 was a discrete deposition of trash which dated to about 1762 based on the creamware found in it. Feature 61 was the remains of a rotted tree root and dated to circa 1780. Level E represents a possible earlier occupation layer on the site. It contained shell, coal, and mortar, but no datable artifacts.

Unit 17

This 5 foot square unit was placed on the north half of the yard on the west side of the

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

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

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

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

Unit 18

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

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

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

Unit 19

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

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

century. Features 88 and 91 were shallow builder's trenches dug into Levels F1 and G2 to construct the foundation (Feature 73). These layers and features date to the time shortly after the house was built.

Unit 20

This unit was located near the middle of the yard on the east side just southwest of the honey locust tree which impeded the excavation of the well in Unit 24. In Unit 20, Level A and Feature 70, a rotted tree stump, dated to the mid to late 20th century. Levels B and C were fill dirt put in after the installation of a sewer pipe and the destruction of an outbuilding. Level E was disturbed soil at the top of the pipe trench (F. 75d). Level D and Feature 75a consisted of jumbled bricks and building destruction debris which may be from an outbuilding that was on the west side of the yard (Unit 36) or from the upper walls of the well (if the well had brick rather than wood upper walls) located in Unit 24. All of these date to around the end of the 19th or the beginning of the 20th century.

Feature 75b and c, and Level F were a second deposit of fill put in the yard around the time that the drain was rebuilt in the middle 19th century. Feature 76, a layer of brick paving in the west half of the unit and embedded in the east wall beyond the pipe trench, was interpreted as a layer of paving put down on fill soil of F. 75b and Level F after the drain was reconstructed in the mid 19th century. The top of Feature 75b and Level F were ground surface when the sewer pipe was installed in the late 19th century and F. 76 (a brick paved area) was cut through by the trench.

Soon after the house was built, and the drain, the privy, and the well were constructed, a layer of fill approximately 1' deep was put on the yard. In Unit 20 this is represented by Levels G, H, I and J which date to around 1780.

At the base of this unit was a layer of sandy soil that was darker than the soil above it. This represented ground surface in the late 18th century at the time the house was built.

Unit 21

Due to a numbering error, there was no Unit 21.

Unit 22

This 5' by 5' unit was located half way down the yard on the west side. Level A and Features 68 and 69 all dated to the late 20th century and were related to the landscaping done for the Showhouse. Level B, a layer of fill, and Feature 80, a planting hole, dated to the early 20th century. Levels C and D together were about 0.45' deep and represent a layer of fill put in sometime in the late 19th century. Level E contained a heavy concentration of coal fragments and may represent an area where coal was temporarily stored or small coal fragments used as ground cover. The layer on which the coal rested, the top of Level F, was ground surface at one time in the early 19th century. Levels F, G, H and H2 were fill put in during the late 18th century after the house was built; these layers are part of the first episode of fill put on the yard. Levels I and I2 were ground surface in the very late 18th century at the time the house was built. These levels were unusual in that they had a more reddish color than any other layers of soil on the site,

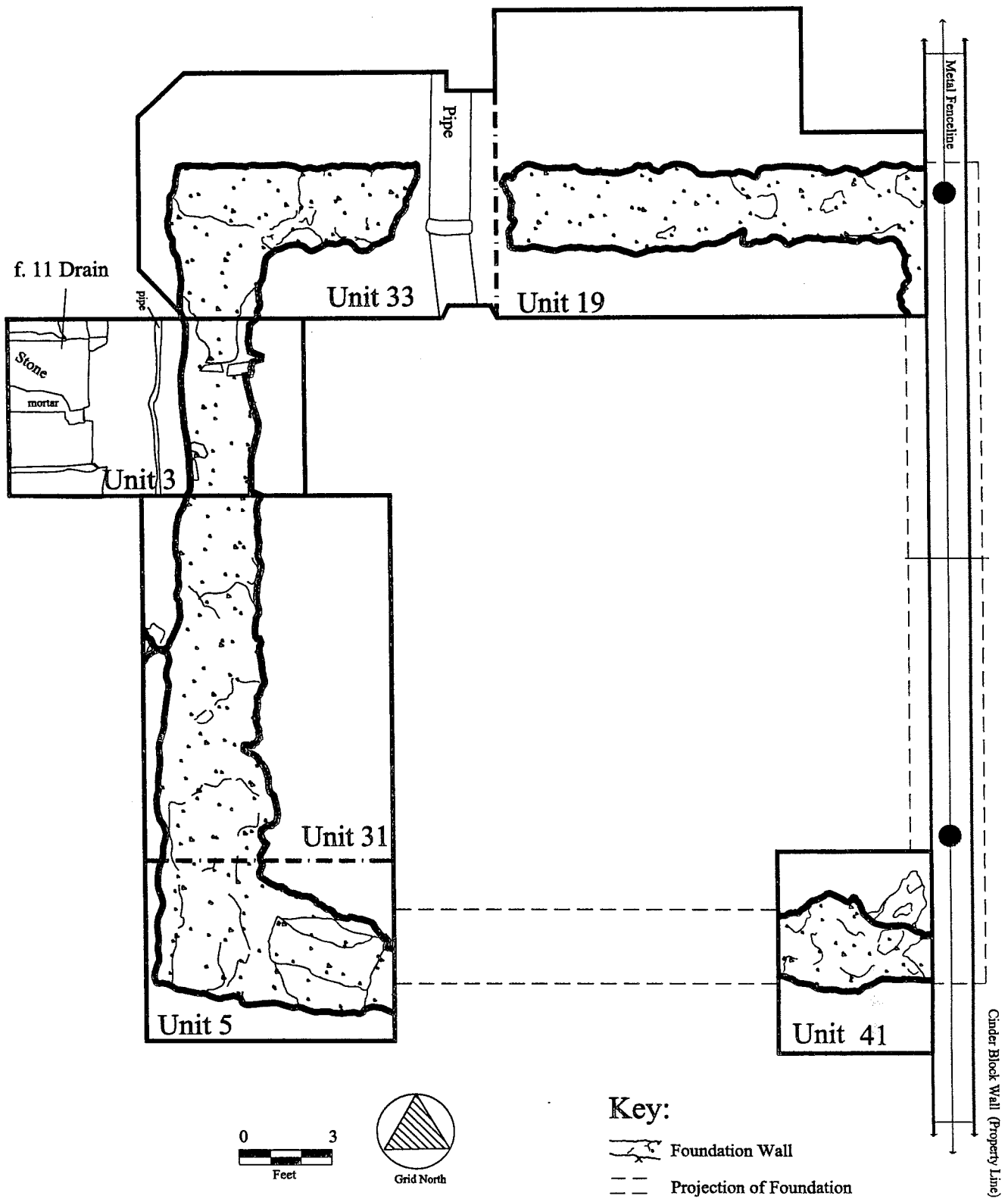


Figure 7: Plan drawing of outbuilding foundation on east side of yard.



Plate 4: Units 19, 31, 33, and 41; outbuilding foundation on east side of yard.

with the exception of the fireplaces. This red color indicates that a fire was burned on this soil at one time, perhaps for the burning of crushed shell for making mortar to build the outbuildings or the sheds which are attached to the rear of the house, or perhaps for other reasons such as the burning of leaves. Much of the shell which covered this layer was crushed, mixed with sand, and showed signs of having been burned. Levels J and J2 were occupation layers that dated to around the time the house was built but possibly before some of the outbuildings or sheds were built. Levels K, K2, and L2 dated to around mid 18th century before Ridout acquired the land.

Unit 23

This unit was located in the middle, east side of the yard near the area of the foundation. Although placed to catch the south side of the foundation, this unit missed the foundation. Because of the location of a tree along the north wall of the unit, this unit could not be placed far enough north to reveal part of the foundation.

Level A was late 20th century mulch which had been put down in areas of the yard for the Showhouse landscaping; Level B also dated to the 20th century. Level C and Features 81, 84, and 92 dated to the late 19th or early 20th century. Features 81 and 84 were planting holes, and Feature 92 was a pet burial. The top of Level E showed evidence of the destruction of an outbuilding and the covering of the foundation in the late 19th century. Level D was a layer of fill put in after the drain was reconstructed in mid 19th century. Level E was part of the first episode of fill put in after the building was constructed, and Level F and Feature 89 were ground surface in the late 18th or very early 19th century when the foundation was laid for the outbuilding. Level G pre-dates the building of the house and outbuilding.

Unit 24

Unit 24 was a 5' square unit located in the north half of the yard on the east side just south of Units 29 and 32. In this unit we encountered part of a brick-lined well and several layers of brick paving around it. The brick paving extended into Unit 29 and the baulk between these two units was partially excavated. When the well was encountered very near the south wall of the unit, there was not enough space to excavate much of it, so the south wall of the unit was extended 1' further south. It could not be extended further than 1' because of a large honey locust tree growing right at the south side of the unit.

Level A and Level A of South Extension were mid to late 20th century material. Levels B, C, and the fill that had been dumped into the well (Feature 82 a, b, c, d, e), and Levels B and C of South Extension, are layers of fill which all date to the time after the well was abandoned in the late 19th century.

In the middle of the 19th century when the drain was rebuilt, the well area was also remodeled. Fill soil was added around the well and topped with flat stones (Feature 83 and Level A of the baulk) along the north wall of the well and brick paving along the west wall of the well. Between the flat stones and the brick wall of the well there were bricks laid on their edges to form a border (F. 135). The stones along the north wall of the well were similar to the stones used to cover the drain which runs down the center of the yard. Running diagonally from the paving stones were similar stones positioned to form a channel (Feature 87 and Level B of the baulk) to carry spilled water away from the well area. Outside the channel, a layer of brick paving (Level B of the baulk) was installed in this area. Below this level was another layer of

brick paving (Feature 108 and Level C of the baulk) which was installed sometime in the early 19th century on top of the late 18th century layer.

Level D and Level D of the baulk were paved brick surfaces created in the late 18th century soon after the well was built. Feature 133 is contemporary with these surfaces; it is a builder's trench which cuts through the layers of soil beneath the brick paving and which was part of the activity associated with digging the well and constructing the brick walls of it.

Level E and the soil beneath the lowest layer of bricks (below Level D of the baulk) in this unit was sterile clay believed to have been excavated from the area where the house now stands and deposited in the northeast end of the yard. It also may have been soil excavated from the well.

Unit 25

This 5' by 5' unit was located on the west side of the yard just south of Unit 17. In this unit an early barrel privy (F. 85, F. 132) was found. Half of the privy was in the unit and half outside to the west. After the unit was completely excavated, the west wall was extended out another 2 feet so that the whole privy could be excavated.

Levels A, and A of West Extension were late 20th century material. Levels B, C, D, and Feature 74, an area of brick and mortar rubble, were fill put in after the privy was cleaned out and filled in during the late 19th or early 20th century. Level E, Levels B and C of West Extension, and the privy fill (F. 85 a, b, c, g, i, j, k, o, p, q, r, s, and F. 132 a, b, c, d, e) are layers associated with the actual abandonment and filling of the privy and date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Levels H, I, J and Feature 103 were all ground surface at one time. Levels J, Level E of West Extension, and Feature 103 were a layer of shell-covered soil, comparable to such layers in other units, which dated to the late 18th century and was interpreted as having been the ground surface at the time the house was built. Level H was of the same color but a different texture as the soil of Level J, and may have been soil located inside the privy building. Level I was different in color and texture from the adjacent Levels H and J. Level I may represent a clay plug put on a previous privy or trash dump as it interrupts the shell layer (Level J and F. 103) in the south wall of the unit, and it overlay Feature 106, a rectangular area of darker, loamier soil with a great deal of bone in it. Levels H, I, J, and Level K, a layer of soil beneath the shell layer, and Features 103 and 106 all dated to the late 18th century. Level L of this unit was sterile soil.

Unit 26

This unit was located in the southeast corner of the old kitchen. Level A consisted of the late 19th century brick floor which was disturbed in the late 19th or early 20th century by the installation of a metal water pipe (F.71). Features 77 and 78, chalky deposits in the southwest quadrant of the unit also occurred at this time. Levels B and C, located on either side of the pipe trench were the sand put down beneath the brick floor in the late 19th century, after 1870.

Levels D, E, F, and G were thin layers of accumulation which dated from mid to late 19th century. Feature 90 was a hollow area against the south wall of the unit along the wall of the

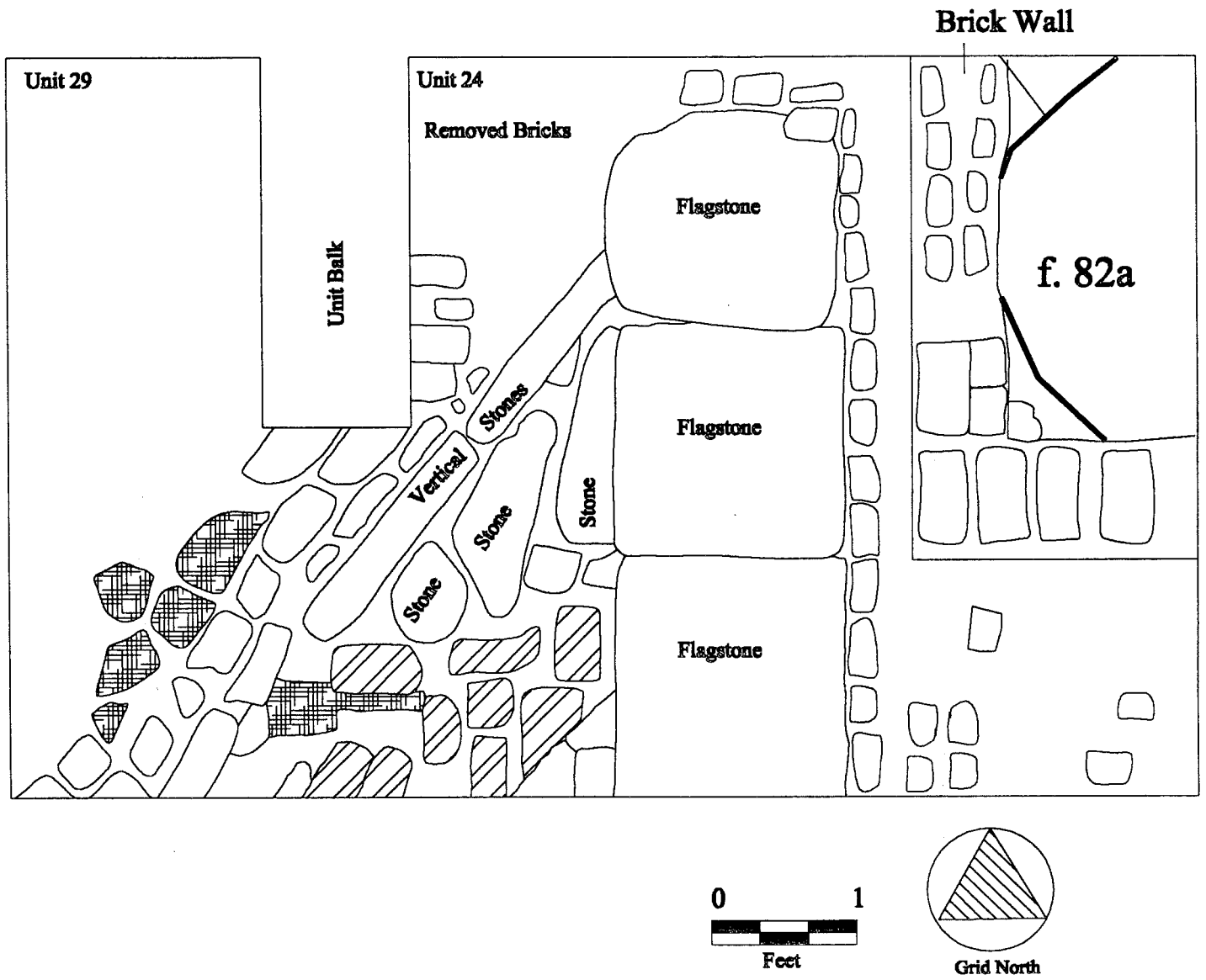


Figure 8: Unit 24, showing well, flagstones beside it, and three layers of brick paving.

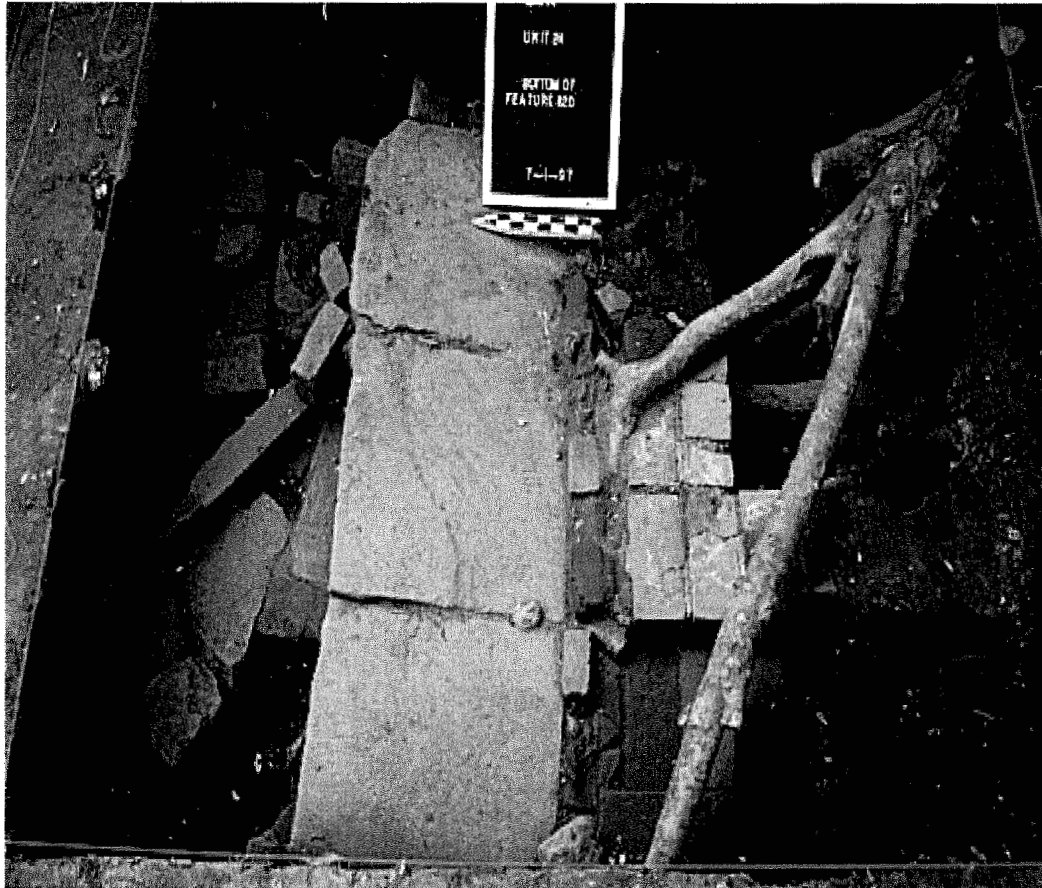


Plate 5: Unit 24; well on right, flagstone paving beside it in center of photo, a trough and several layers of brick paving show on the left. Photographer facing east.

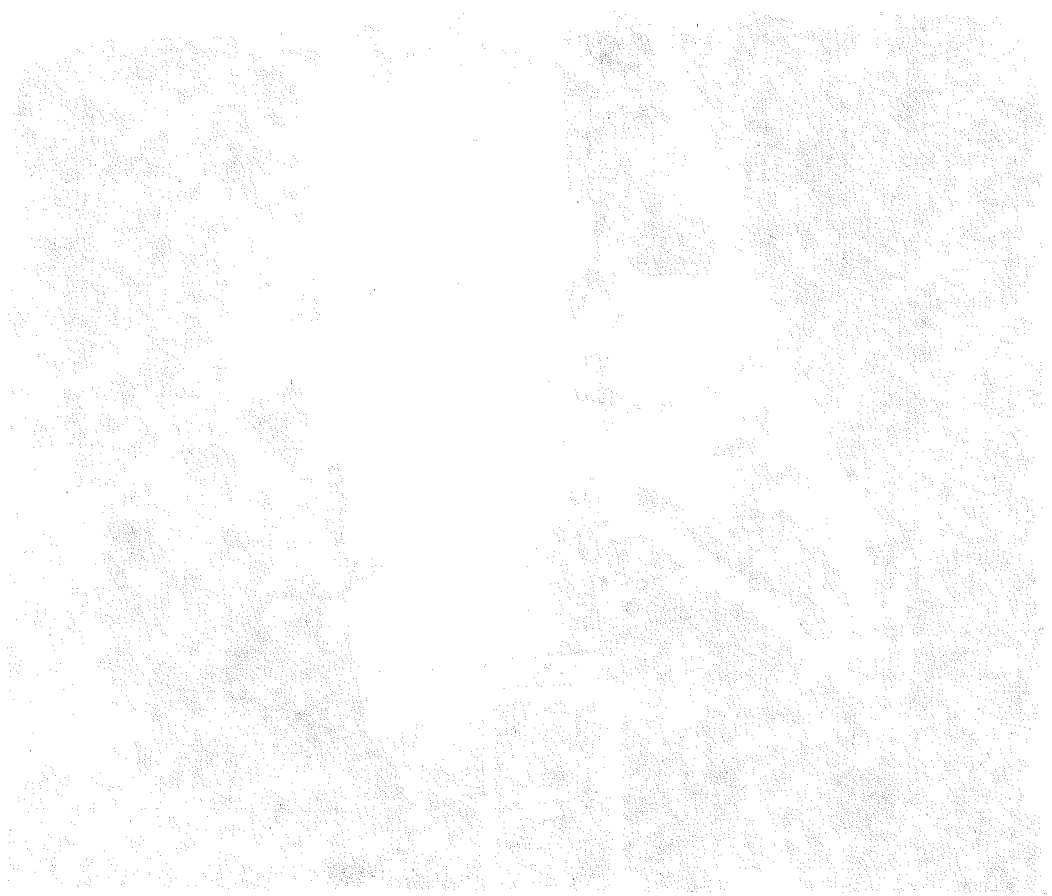




Plate 6: Units 24 and 29; the flagstone paving was removed, and the balk between the units was removed to reveal a trough to carry water away from the well area. Photographer facing east.





Plate 7: Units 24 and 29 with the balk between them removed. This layer of brick paving was the earliest paving around the well; it dated to the last quarter of the 18th century. Photographer facing east.

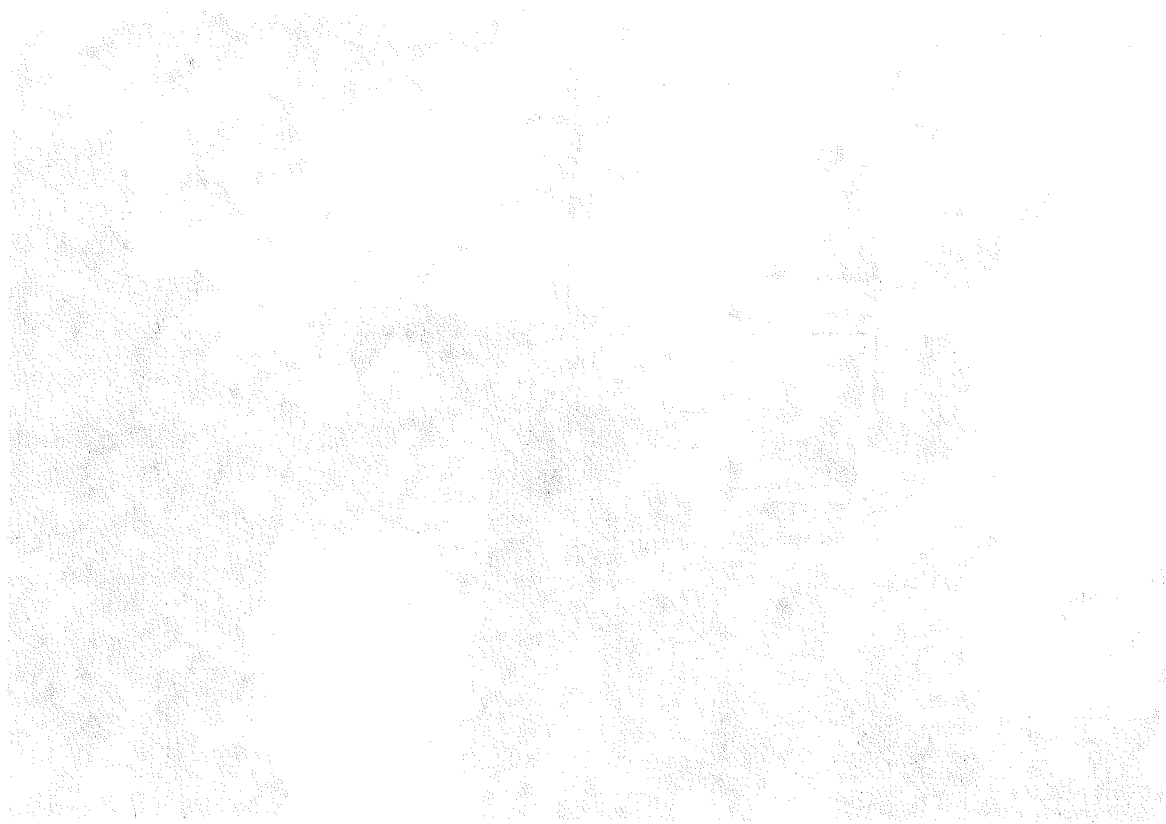




Plate 8: Unit 25, West Profile; privy after it was fully excavated. Notice the layer of oyster shell which was used to pave this area in the late 18th century. Photographer facing west.

house which contained ash and fragments of coal. It also contained a hard, black substance, possible stove blacking, with artifacts embedded in it. This was similar to such deposits in Unit 12 (F. 40) and Unit 14 (F. 51).

Levels H, I, and J were the hard-packed clayey sand surface on which the house was built and date to the late 18th century. Feature 97 was a hollowed out area along the east wall of the unit and the house. It may have been hollowed out as a result of rodent activity, but was used as an area to dump kitchen garbage, broken glass and ceramic in the late 18th or early 19th century. A great deal of bone, fish bone and scale, oyster shells, and glass and ceramic were found in this feature. The date for the peasant-palette pearlware found in this feature was 1795 to about 1820 when its popularity waned.

Unit 27

This unit was located directly behind (to the north of) the east shed. The top part of this unit, including Levels A, B, and C, consisted of 20th century fill. Level D represents a layer of fill put down sometime around mid 19th century, probably after the drain was cleaned out and reconstructed. The drain that goes down the center of the yard is located approximately 8' west of the west wall of the unit. The top of Level E was the ground surface from about late 18th or early 19th century to about mid 19th century. Levels E and F are fill that was put down in the late 18th century shortly after the house was built and the drain constructed. Feature 86 was located at the top of Level E; it was a planting hole that dates to sometime in the first half of the 19th century. Level G was ground surface at the time the house and the sheds were built. It is the same elevation and type of soil as Level B in Unit 11, and has the same soil consistency as similar levels in Units 1 and 2 and all units inside the house on which the house foundation rests.

Unit 28

This 6' by 2' unit was located outside the house in the areaway outside the front ground-floor door. There was a water drainage problem in this area in the past. The areaway passage was paved in brick on top of a deep layer of sand. Levels A, B1, B2, C1, and C2 consisted of the brick paving and the layers of sand and clayey sand beneath them which were excavated to an approximate depth of 1.2'. Feature 93 was a narrow trench along the wall of the house which was filled in after the walls were constructed. Feature 98 consisted of a pile brick and broken brick in a darker sand and was probably the remains of a previous brick floor in this passage. This feature lay on top of Levels D1 and D2 which were late 18th century layers dating to the time the house was built. Feature 102 was a hole in the brick wall below the doorstep which indicated that the original late 18th century drain began here in the front areaway and went under the front door and through the house to connect with the drain that ran down the length of the yard. The unit was closed after excavation of Feature 102.

Unit 29

This unit was located in the northeast part of the yard between Units 24 to the south and 32 to the north. Level A was approximately 0.6' of 20th century material and Level B consisted of 0.6' of fill dating to the late 19th century.

Level C, Features 94, 95, and the top layer of brick and stone in Feature 96, are all part of

the remodeling of the well area which took place around the middle 19th century when the drain which runs down the middle of the yard was rebuilt. Feature 94 was an area of brick in the middle of the unit which may have been paving or may have been the remains of a building. Feature 95 was a posthole that contained mortar similar to two postholes found in Unit 32. Feature 96 consisted of several layers of brick and stone paving which was connected to a similar feature in Unit 24. The top layer, consisting of brick paving and part of a stone channel, was part of the rebuilding of this area which took place in the mid 19th century. Beneath this layer was another layer of brick paving, probably installed in the early 19th century.

The lowest layer of brick in Feature 96 was an extension of similar brick paving which was found in Unit 24 and was put down in the late 18th century after the well was built. Levels D, E, and F were virtually sterile clay, similar to that found in Unit 32, which may have been excavated from where the house now stands or from the well and deposited in this northeast area of the yard.

Unit 30

This unit was located in the hallway between the front and rear ground-floor rooms along with Units 37, 42, and part of 43. In the hallway, there was no late 19th century brick floor as had been found in all units located in the old kitchen (rear room). The 20th century cement floor was broken up and removed to reveal a layer of ashy sand which was interrupted by a water pipe in Units 42 and 43. In Unit 30 the ashy sand was labeled Levels A and B; it dated to the early 20th century. Sometime in the mid to late 19th century, both the 18th century drain which ran through this unit and Units 37 and 34, and part of the doorstep were dismantled. Ashy sand (Levels D, E, F, and the contents of F.117) was used to fill this area and a deposit of mortar (F.122) was placed in the ruined section of the doorstep. Levels C, D, and the surface of F.117 (drainage channel) were the hard-packed clayey sand of the surface on which the house was built in the late 18th century.

Unit 31

This unit was located in the middle east side of the yard in the area where the outbuilding foundation was discovered. Level A was mid to late 20th century fill and Level B was late 19th or early 20th century fill put in after the building was destroyed. Level C and the top part of Level D were fill that was put down in the late 18th or early 19th century after the building was constructed. These layers were located inside the foundation. A layer at the base of Level D was encountered which was covered with oyster shell; this was the late 18th century ground surface on which the foundation (Feature 99) had been built. Level E was a late 18th century layer, dating to the 1780s due to the presence of hand-painted pearlware. Level F was virtually sterile soil which pre-dated cultural activity on this area of the site.

Unit 32

This was a 5' square unit located at the north end of the yard on the east side near the fence line. It was directly north of Unit 29. Unit 32 was unusual in that layers of thick clay almost devoid of artifacts were encountered within 0.9' of the surface of the unit.

Level A of this unit was mulch and top soil put down for the landscaping connected with

the Showhouse. The top of Level B contained rotted ivy and ivy roots; this was the ground surface prior to the Showhouse landscaping activities. Both of these levels dated to the 20th century. Level C was a thick layer of loamy clay which dated to the late 19th century.

Level D was ground surface at one time and was intruded into by Feature 104 which was a post hole wherein cement had been poured to support the post. These both dated to the early 19th century. This unit was not excavated further due to the difficulty of digging the clay and the time constraints under which we were operating. This clay may have been deposited here when the house was built; it may have been the soil excavated to lay in the ground floor of the house.

Unit 33

Unit 33 was located in the middle of the east side of the yard in the area of the outbuilding foundation just west of Unit 19. Level A of this unit was 20th century fill. Levels B1 and B2 were fill put in after the building was destroyed in the late 19th or early 20th century and Feature 109 was a trench for a sewer pipe which was probably put in during the early 20th century; this is the same sewer pipe that cut through Units 5 and 20.

Levels C2 and C3 were late 18th or early 19th century fill put around the foundation shortly after the building was constructed; the foundation was called Feature 73 in this unit. Level D3 was the 18th century ground surface on which the foundation was constructed and Level E3 was sterile soil. Levels B2, C2, C3, and D3 were located inside the foundation and consisted of fill dirt.

Unit 34

This unit was located in the old kitchen (rear ground-floor room) in front of the doorway to the hall. It was adjacent to Units 30 and 43. In Unit 34 the brick floor beneath the cement floor and Levels B, C, D, E1, and F.122, a mortar deposit where a doorstep used to exist (similar to Feature 122 in Unit 30), and Features 105 and 110a, all date to the mid to late 19th century. These layers were deposited when the 18th century drain was no longer used, and was partially dismantled in the hall. In Unit 34, the bricks at the bottom and sides of the drain were still intact, but the bricks covering the drain had been removed. Level E2 and Feature 110b were the hard clayey sand surface and the bricks at the bottom of the drain which dated to the late 18th century when the house was built.

Unit 35

This unit was located in the old kitchen just inside the rear door; it overlapped half of the doorstep and extended east along the wall for about 2'. Level A was another section of the post-1870 brick floor found in other units in this room. This was interrupted in several places by the installation of pipes of various kinds. Levels B and C, and Feature 118 a,b,c,d,e, and f, were fill put into and on top of a pipe trench, and F.118h was the metal water pipe. These all date to the late 19th century. The trench and metal pipe were located just next to the 18th century brick drain (F.118g). Level D was the hard-packed clayey sand that was the late 18th century surface on which the house was built.

Unit 36

This 5' by 5' unit was located on the northwest side of the yard to investigate what sort of

activities may have taken place there and to determine if there were any features which might help explain some of the features found the previous year in Unit 17 just to the south. Level A of this unit consisted of mulch put down for the Showhouse landscaping and Feature 101, a sandy patch in the southwest corner of the unit, may also be related to Showhouse landscaping activities. Levels B and C were about 0.35' deep and consisted of fill put in during the late 19th or early 20th century. Feature 107 was the remains of a rotted tree root encountered at the top of Level D which was a thin layer of fill that dated to the middle 19th century. Level E was the late 18th century layer of slightly darker sandy soil that was found in several units on the site. Features 111 and 120 were located on top of Level E. Feature 111 was a deposit of trash including burned wood, shell, nails, glass, and ceramics. Feature 120 consisted of two courses of laid, mortared brick which may have been part of the wall of a small outbuilding dating to the late 18th century. Levels F, G, and H represent occupation layers that date to around the middle 18th century; the TPQ of Level F is 1762, and Levels G and H were earlier. This unit was cored and no artifacts were found below Level H.

Unit 37

This unit was located in the hallway between the front and rear ground-floor rooms along with Units 30, 42, and part of 43. In the hallway, there was no late 19th century brick floor as had been found in all units located in the old kitchen (rear room). The 20th century cement floor was broken up and removed to reveal a layer of ashy sand. All the layers of soil in this unit were fill used to make a bed for a brick floor that was present in the late 19th century. There was evidence for this floor beneath the bottom step of the stairway and in Unit 30 beneath the door to the storage room. This fill (Levels A, B, C, D, and the contents of F.115) was put in after the drain channel had been robbed of bricks. The drain was somewhat more intact in Unit 34. Level E and the base of F.115 were the hard clayey sand that was the surface on which the house was built.

Unit 38

This unit was located just outside the rear door and opposite Unit 35. The brick floor of the passage way and the sand beneath the bricks dated to the late 19th century. The fill of the pipe trench (F.116a, b, c, e) and the metal and ceramic pipes (F.116f) also dated to around the late 19th century. F.116d and g represent the late 18th century brick drain and the surface next to it, and Level C was the hard-packed clayey sand surface on which the house was built.

Unit 39

This unit was placed in the middle of the brick walk about 20 feet north of the center of the yard in an effort to find out how far down the yard the drain extended. Level A consisted of the current brick walkway, the soil on either side of it, and a thin layer of soil beneath the bricks. All of this material dates to the mid to late 20th century. Level B was soil that had accumulated on or fill that had been put on a previous brick walk, and dated to the early to mid 20th century.

Level C was an earlier brick walk which dated to the late 19th or early 20th century. Levels D and E were fill put in during the late 19th or early 20th century after the installation of a sewer pipe which connected to the drain and which probably connected the drainage channel to the city sewer and waste water management system. Bricks lying at the top of Level E indicated

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

Unit 40

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

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

Unit 41

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

Unit 42

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

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

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

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

Unit 43

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

Unit 44

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

Trench 1

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

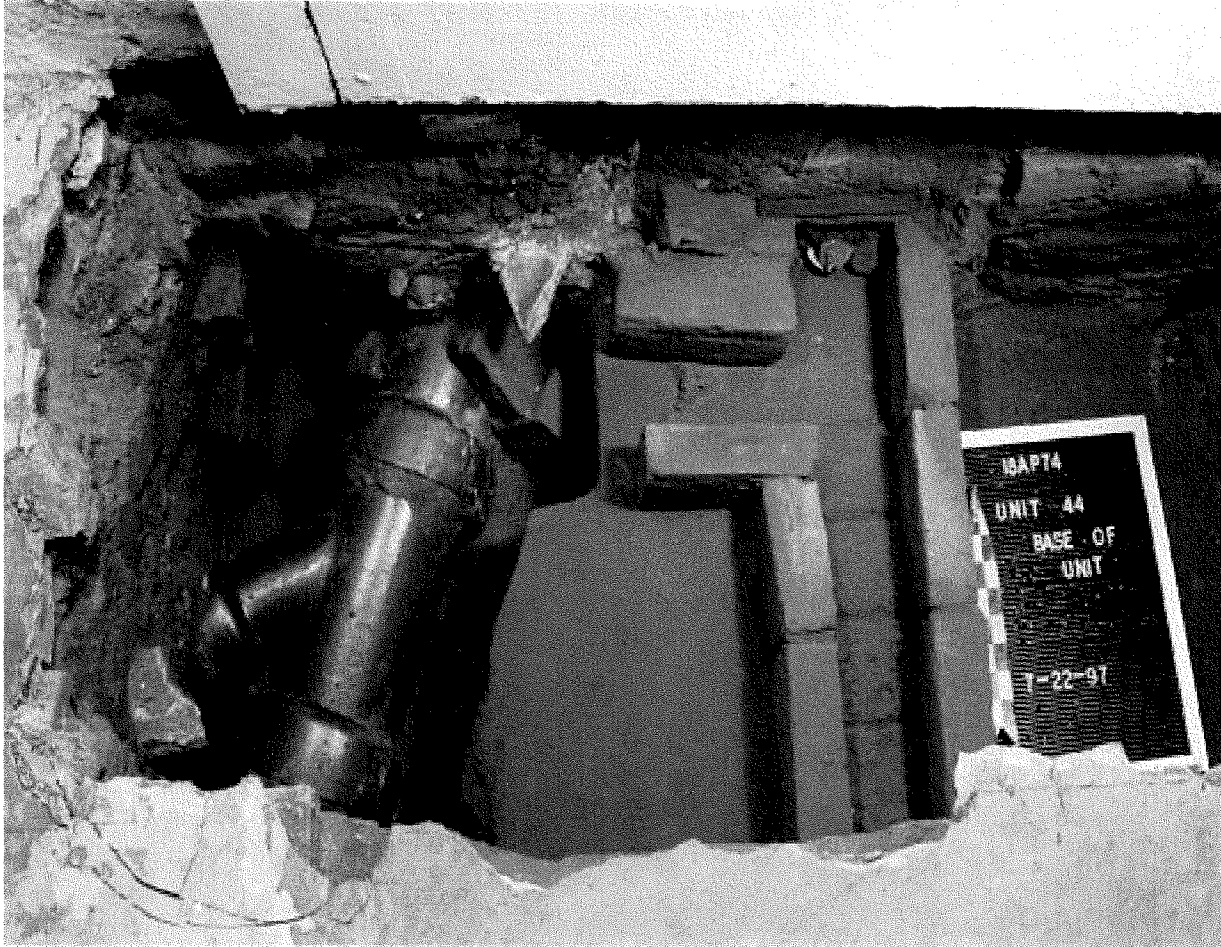
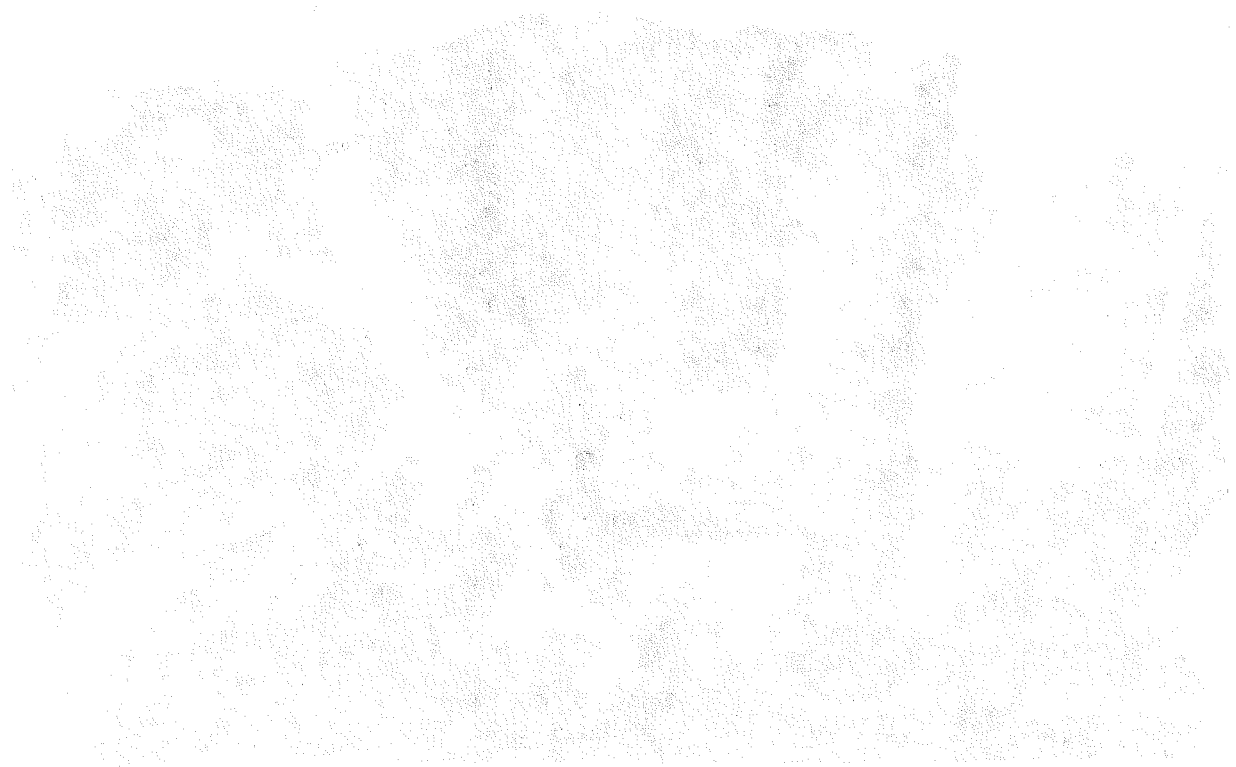


Plate 9: Unit 44; the 18th century brick drain ran under the back door to connect with the drainage channel that ran down the center of the yard.



built. These were comparable to layers covered with shell located in other units (Units 3, 17, 22, 25, 33, 36) which date to the late 18th century. Level H had few artifacts, no datable ones, and may represent a pre-1774 occupation period. Levels I and J were sterile soil.

Trench 2

This unit was a 2' by 6' trench located on the north end of the yard on the west side. Level A was 20th century material and Level B and Feature 4, a small planting hole, dated to after the late 19th century. Feature 3 was a lens of soil covering part of Level C and may have been fill that dated to the mid to late 19th century. Feature 5a and b intruded 0.8' into Level C and was probably the remains of a rotted tree root. Level C had very few artifacts and probably dated to the early to mid 19th century. Level D was essentially sterile soil. There was very little evidence of cultural activity in this unit.

SITE SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

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

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

The Yard

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

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

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

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

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

Inside the House

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

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

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

An African-American Presence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

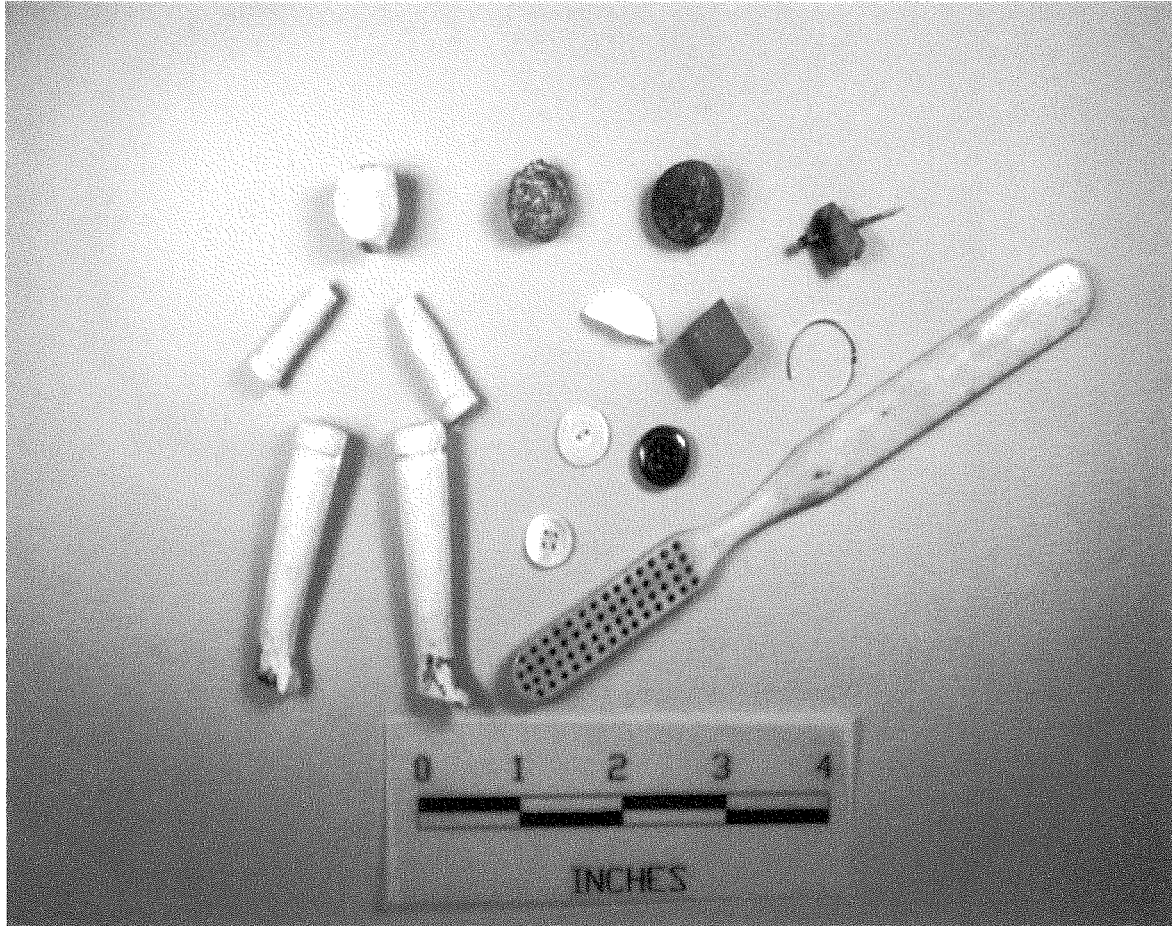


Plate 10: An assortment of artifacts found in Unit 8, in front of the hearth in the old kitchen, which may relate to African-American folk beliefs.

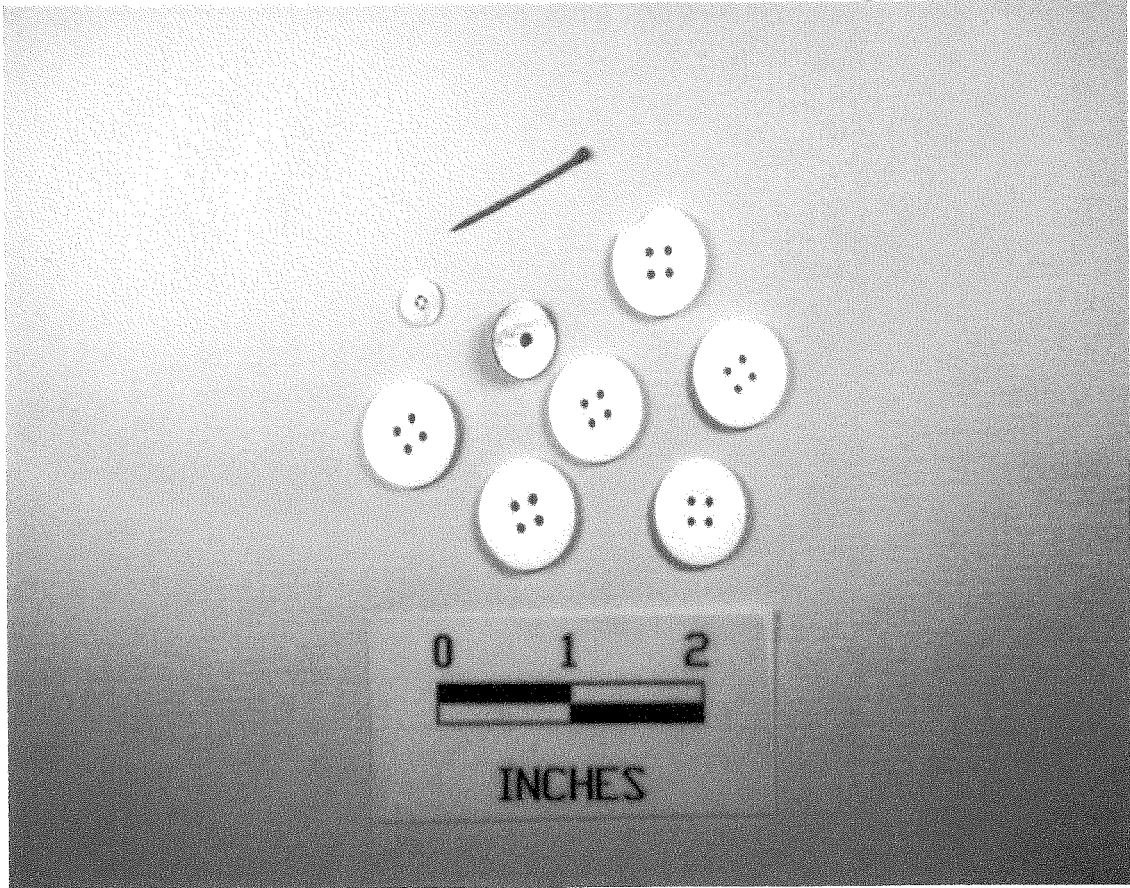


Plate 11: White buttons and a straight pin from Unit 7 in the old kitchen.



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

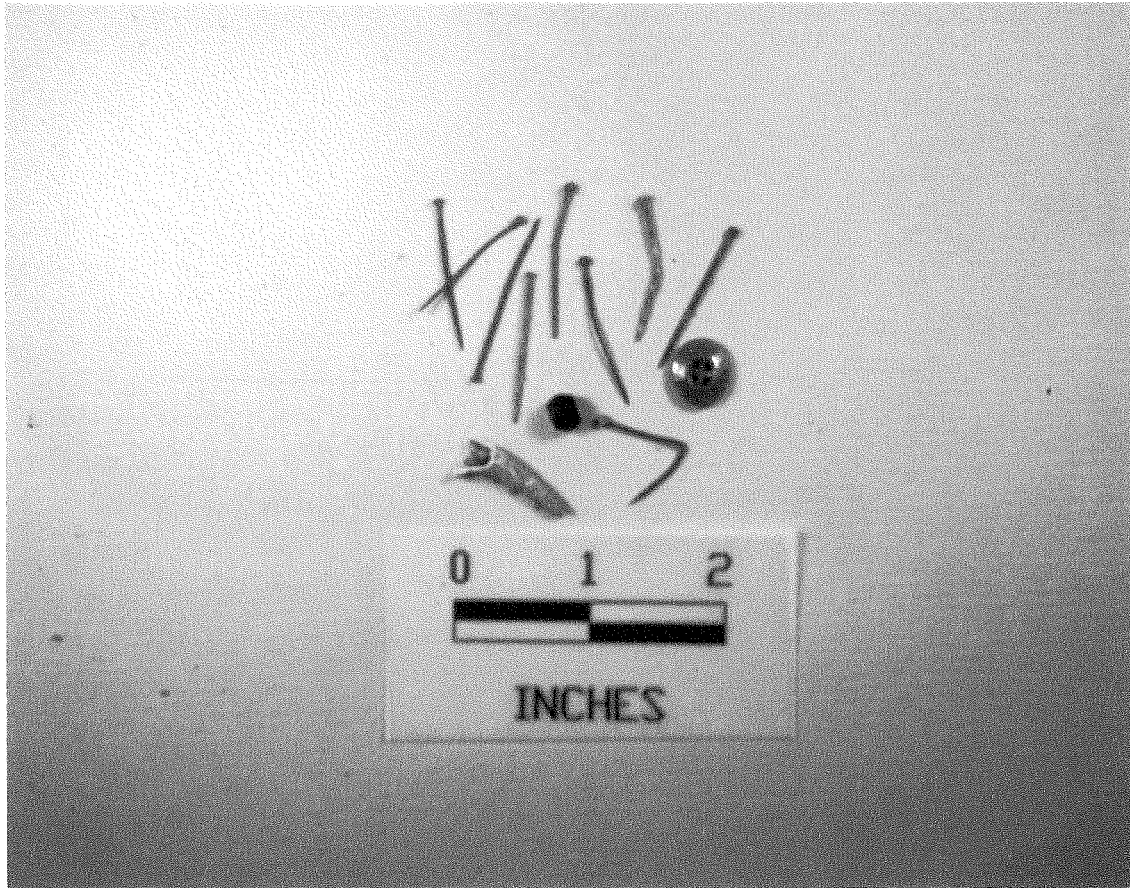


Plate 13: Pins, a fragment of crab claw, a bead and a button found in the northeast corner of the old laundry room (present-day kitchen) from Unit 12. These items may have been used in African-related spiritual practices such as conjuring or divination.

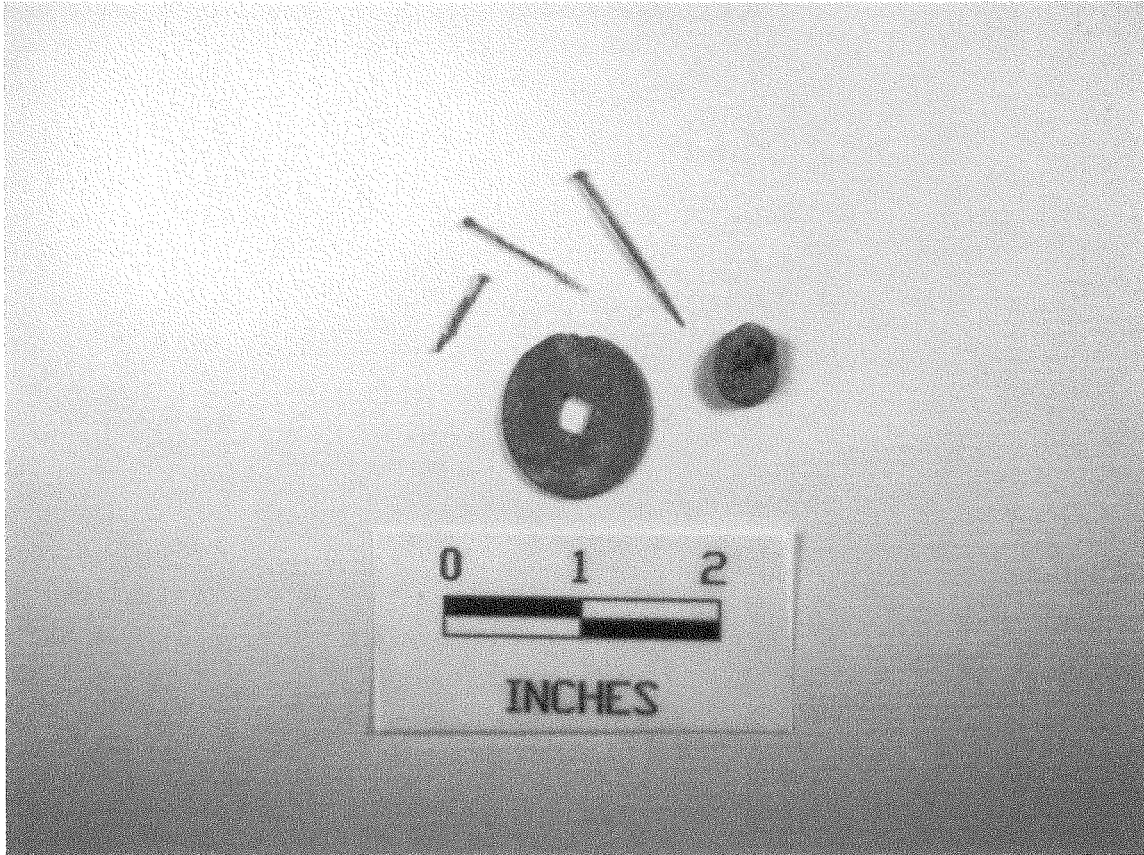


Plate 14: A Chinese coin, once held on a leather cord, a little brass bell, and straight pins from the northeast corner of a storage room beneath the stairs (Unit 18). These artifacts may have played a part in African-American folk beliefs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Appendix I

Level and Feature Descriptions

LEVEL AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Part I: Units excavated in 1995

Unit 1

This 3' x 5' unit was placed against the outside of the east wall and straddling the doorway of the west shed. The north wall of this unit is on the same grid line as the south wall of Unit 2.

Level A -- Level A consisted of the brick surface, the dirt between the bricks, and the layer of sand under the bricks. The sand was 10YR5/8 yellowish brown. The average depth of this layer was 0.31'. Artifacts recovered include brick, shell, coal, nails, glass, and ceramics (creamware and shell-edged and transfer printed pearlware). It dated to the late 20th century.

Feature 1 -- This feature was a rectangular area, approximately 1.1' long by 0.4' wide, in the north east corner of the unit directly beneath the sand of Level A. The Munsell reading was 7.5 YR3/4 dark brown sandy loam. The depth of this feature was 0.16'. Artifacts included iron fragments, coal fragments, and white glass. It dated to the early 20th century.

Level B -- This layer lay under Level A in the south ½ of the unit and under Level C in the north ½ of the unit. It was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand, very compacted, evenly colored with some small flecks of brick, mortar, coal, and some tiny stains from burned wood, but almost no other artifacts. Average depth of this level was 0.58'. Artifacts included a fragment of sewer pipe. No datable artifacts were found. It dated to the late 18th or early 19th century.

Level C -- Level C was a thin layer located in the north ½ of the unit under Level A and over part of Level B. It was a darker, very hard-packed clayey sand with much mortar, small chunks of brick, and tiny pieces of burned shell; at the top of this layer there were tiny flecks of burned wood. The Munsell reading was 10YR2/1 black. The average depth of this layer was 0.07'. Artifacts include brick, mortar, shell, glass, and creamware. It dated to the 19th century.

Feature 2 -- This feature was located under Feature 1 in the north east corner of the unit; part of Level C overlay this feature. The top of the feature was even with the top of Level B. The soil was approximately the same color as that of Level B but it contained inclusions of brick and burned wood. The soil description was 10YR3/3 dark brown clayey sand. The average depth of F.2 was 0.57'. Artifacts include bone, brick fragments, coal fragments; no ceramics were found. No datable artifacts were found in this feature. It dated to the 19th century.

Level D -- Level D was located in the north half of the unit only and directly under Level B. It was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand similar to Level B but with no inclusions of any kind. No artifacts were found, this was sterile soil. No TPQ. The average depth of this layer was 0.38'.

Level E -- Located beneath Level D, this layer is the same 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand as Levels B and D. Average depth of this layer was 0.56'. No artifacts were found; this was sterile soil. At the end of this level, the unit was cored to a depth of 2.82' below the base of this layer; the base of the core hole was at 21.59' ASL.

Unit 2

This 3' x 5' unit was placed just inside the doorway of the west shed. The east wall of this unit abutted the east wall of the shed just north of the doorway; the south wall of this unit was on the same grid line as the north wall of Unit 1. The floor of the west shed was paved with brick; most of the brick was ½-brick-sized pieces and all of it appeared to be reused brick.

Level A -- Level A consisted of the bricks, the dirt between and just beneath them across the whole unit. There was a splash of mortar on top of the bricks in the northwest corner of this level which was designated Feature 8. Beneath

the brick was a layer of sand ranging in color from 5 YR2.5/1 black near the mortar splash, to 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown in the middle section of the unit, to 10YR7/8 yellow in the east end of the unit. This was all taken out as part of Level A. Artifacts include brick fragments, mortar, window glass; no diagnostic artifacts were found. It dated to the late 20th century.

Feature 8 -- The mortar splash and the very dirty sand immediately around it was designated Feature 8. The soil in this feature consisted of hard-packed sand with mortar, brick fragments, charred wood and ash mixed in it; the Munsell reading was 5Y2.5/1 black. The average depth of this feature was 0.16'. There were no artifacts other than brick fragments and small pieces of coal. It dated to the 20th century.

Level B -- This was a layer of clayey sand, 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown, beneath Level A extending over most of the unit except not beneath Feature 8. The average depth of this level was 0.13'. It contained brick fragments and pieces of mortar. Artifacts include a piece of plastic, and a fragment of decorative glass, layered dark green and white. No datable artifacts were found. It dated to the 20th century.

Level C -- Level C was located in the west 2/3 of the unit beneath Level B and Feature 8, and was contiguous with Level D which was located in the east half of the unit. It consisted of a thin layer of fine sand with some water-worn pebbles in it; 10YR5/6 yellowish brown. This sand was probably laid down as a base for the brick floor of the shed. The average depth of this layer was 0.06'. Artifacts include mortar, brick, shell, coal, and glass. No diagnostic artifacts were found.

Level D -- This level was located in the east 1/3 of the unit beneath Level B and adjacent to Level C (which was located in the west 2/3 of the unit). This level consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with inclusions of brick chunks, flecks of brick, coal, shell, and small chunks of mortar. The brick chunks have a sooty black material on them, perhaps evidence of burning. About 0.10' into this level, an area along the east wall became cleaner sand with a higher clay content, very similar to the subsoil of Unit 1. This area was not excavated any further as there was a distinct line between it and the rest of Level D. Level D was determined to be the top of a trench running parallel to the east wall of the shed. The average depth of this layer was 0.44'. It contained large pieces of sewer pipe and brick, coal, mortar, and nails; no datable artifacts were found. It dated to the 20th century.

Level E -- This level was located in the north west quarter of the unit, beneath Level C and adjacent to Levels D and F. It consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown clay with very tiny fragments of brick and mortar. Average depth of this layer was 0.14'. Artifacts include 1 piece of stoneware (buff bodied, part of a tankard base), shell-tempered plaster, and a piece of flint. It dated to the early 19th century.

Level F -- Level F was located in the southwest quarter of the unit, under Level C and under part of Level E. It consisted of coarse sand with many water-worn stones in it; 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown. The average depth of this layer was 0.05'. Artifacts include bone, small pieces of shell, coal, brick, and nails. No datable artifacts were found. It dated to the early 19th century.

Level G -- This level was located in the east side of the unit directly below Level D. The soil was a clayey sand, 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown, with a loose, chunky texture containing large chunks of brick, coal, plaster, shell, and clinker. This level was fill with a lot of building construction/destruction debris in it which was used to fill the pipe trench. The average depth of this layer was 0.44'. Additional artifacts include mortar, sewer pipe, an iron bolt, and one fish bone. No datable artifacts were found. It dated to the 20th century.

Level H -- Level H was located directly beneath Level G in the east side of the unit. It was a 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with bits of brick, mortar, and coal in it. The average depth of this layer was 0.25'. Excavation revealed a rusty pipe, possibly for water, at an elevation of 25.10' ASL, running north/south the length of the trench. No datable artifacts were found. It dated to the 20th century.

Level I -- This level was located directly beneath Level H in the east 1/3 of the unit. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown hard-packed sandy clay with tiny flecks of brick in it. The average depth of this layer was 0.27'.

This layer was sterile of artifacts.

Level J -- Level J was located in the west 2/3 of the unit directly beneath Level F. This was a thin layer of shell-tempered mortar, 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown, with bits of coal and brick fragments mixed in it. The average depth of this layer was 0.07'. In addition to brick fragments and coal, artifacts included bone, small pieces of shell, and pearlware. It dated to the late 18th to early 19th century when the building was constructed..

Level K -- This layer was located directly under Level J in the west 2/3 of the unit. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown hard-packed sandy clay with inclusions of chunks of coal at the surface of the layer and mortar and small brick fragments throughout. No other artifacts were found. The average depth of this layer was 0.08'. It dated to the late 18th or very early 19th century around the time the building was constructed.

Level L -- Level L was located beneath Level K; we bisected the west 2/3 of the unit and excavated only the south part of this section of the unit. The soil was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and is the same sterile sandy clay as the subsoil in Unit 1. The average depth of this layer was 0.50'. No artifacts were found. It dated to the late 18th or early 19th century. At the base of this layer, a core hole was dug to a depth of 3.2' below the base of Level L; base of core hole was 22.146' ASL.

Unit 3

This unit was placed to the east of and overlapping the brick pathway that runs the length of the garden. The northeast corner of Unit 3 was on point N109E2.5 of the grid. The south wall of this unit was on the same grid line as the north wall of Trench 1. Unit 3 measured 3' x 3', but later was extended 1' on the east side and 1' on the west side making a unit that measured 5' x 3'.

Level A -- This level, located in the east half of the unit, consisted of the soil on and to the east of the brick path. It was a 10YR2/1 black silty loam containing many roots. At the west edge of Level A an electric conduit was uncovered running along the edge of the brick path. It was not given a feature number.

The artifacts found in this level included brick, shell, mortar, nails, clear flat glass, dark green bottle glass, modern brown and green bottle glass, and ceramics (Nottingham, creamware, English porcelain, and blue transfer-printed pearlware). The average depth of this level was 0.23". This is fill that was brought in during the late 19th or early 20th century. It dated to the 20th century.

Feature 7 -- The brick path, which is in the center of the garden, runs the length of the garden from the rear of the house to the garage. Feature 7 consists of the section of brick path which was in the west half of Unit 3 and the dirt between the bricks. No Munsell reading was taken. This feature was contiguous with Level A in the east half of the unit. Artifacts found included brick, shell, slag, glass. No ceramics or diagnostic artifacts were found. The average depth of this feature was 0.25'.

Level B -- This level was located in the west half of the unit directly under the brick path (F.7) and contiguous with Levels C and D (in the east half of the unit). It consisted of sandy soil lighter in color than the soil of Level A; it had a Munsell reading of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown. The average depth of this level was 0.51'. Artifacts included shell, nails, bone, dark green bottle glass, modern green bottle glass, and ceramics (coarse red-bodied earthenware, grey-bodied salt-glazed stoneware, English and Chinese porcelain, creamware, blue transfer-printed pearlware, annular mocha ware, and whiteware). It dated to the late 19th century.

Level C -- Level C was located in the east half of the unit, directly under Level A. The soil of this level was similar in color to the soil of Level A but contained a greater concentration of artifacts. The soil description for Level C was 10YR2/2 very dark brown loamy sand. The average depth of this level was 0.10'. Artifacts recovered included shell, brick, mortar, cut nails, an iron stirrup, bone, glass, and ceramics (red-bodied earthenware, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware). It dated to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Level D -- This level was located in the eastern 1/3 of the unit directly below Level C and contiguous with Level B. It was distinguished by a greater concentration of brick and large mortar chunks. It had a Munsell reading of

10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown and the texture was loamy. The average depth of Level C was 0.12'. This was a layer of fill put down to cover the foundation after the building associated with the foundation was destroyed. Artifacts found in Level D included large amounts of brick and mortar chunks, some shell, stone, glass, cut nails, bone, and pearlware. It dated to the late 19th century. Level D came down on the remains of a foundation of mortared stone; this was designated Feature 10.

Level E -- Located in the west half of the unit directly under Level B and contiguous with Level D (in the east half of the unit), this level consists of clayey sand that was lighter in color than the soils of Levels C and D. The Munsell reading was 10YR4/3 dark brown. The average depth of Level E was 0.42'. This layer was fill put down after the drain was rebuilt and the building was destroyed. Artifacts included brick, mortar, stone, shell, bone, nails, coal, glass, and ceramics (English and Chinese porcelain, creamware, and pearlware. It dated to the late 19th century, post 1850. This level was ended when it came down on large, flat stones similar to the flagstones which were designated Feature 11.

At this point it was decided to extend the unit by 1' to the east and 1' to the west to facilitate excavation and to reveal more of Features 10 and 11. In order to speed the excavation of the extensions of this unit, the soil was excavated in two layers in each extended section to the level of the tops of the features. These layers are described below:

Level A of East Extension -- The soil of this layer is the same as that of Level A, 10YR2/1 black silty loam. Average depth was 0.49'. Artifacts included brick, mortar, shell, nails, coal, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, porcelain); It dated to the 20th century.

Level B of East Extension -- This layer contained soil of the same type as Level C and similar to that of Level D; 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. Average depth was 0.46'. Artifacts included brick, mortar, shell, cut nails, glass, a button, a ceramic doll's leg, and ceramics (creamware, Chinese porcelain, and hand-painted pearlware). It dated to the late 19th century. This layer was ended at the same elevation as the top of F.10 foundation stones. F.10 (the foundation) does not extend further east. The new layer of soil to the east of and running parallel to F.10 was designated Level G.

Level A of West Extension -- This layer contained brick from the pathway (F.7) and sandy soil of the same type as Level B. Average depth of this layer was 0.45'. Artifacts included brick, shell, coal, bone, nail, glass, a button, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, porcelain, creamware and transfer-printed pearlware). It dated to the late nineteenth century.

Level B of West Extension -- This layer contained a 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam soil similar to that in Level E. The average depth was 0.32'. Artifacts included shell, brick, mortar, bone, nails, glass, and ceramics (creamware and transfer-printed pearlware). The date is late nineteenth century. This layer ended on top of the flat stones of F.11 which extend into the west wall of the unit.

Feature 10 -- This feature, located in the east half of the unit and running in a north-south direction, consisted of granite stones mortared together forming a building foundation approximately 1' wide. The top of the foundation is at an average elevation of 23.10' ASL.

Feature 11 -- This feature is located in the west end of the unit and extends into the west wall. It consists of flat stones cemented together where they abut each other. They cover a brick drain that runs under the brick pathway in the center of the garden. The top of the capstones were at an average elevation of 22.82' ASL.

Level F -- This level was located in the west half of the unit beneath Level E and between Features 10 and 11. It was 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with small pieces of brick, mortar and shell. The average depth of Level F was 0.25'; it was excavated even with the bottom of the F.11 capstones. This level was a layer of fill put down after the drain was reconstructed. Artifacts included brick, mortar, shell, bone, coal, nails, glass, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, and English porcelain). The TPQ for this level is post 1850.

Level G -- Level G was located on the east side of the unit to the east of F.10, beneath Level B of East Extension. The soil of Level G was the same type as the soil of Level F but was excavated separately because they were physically separated by F.10. Level G was a 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand containing small pieces of brick, mortar, and shell. The average depth of this layer was 0.58'. This was a layer of fill put down after the building associated with the foundation (F. 10) was destroyed. Artifacts found included brick, mortar, shell, bone, nails, coal, glass, creamware, and mocha pearlware. It dated to the mid 19th century.

Level H -- This level was located in the west half of the unit, between Features 10 and 11 and beneath Level F. The soil of this level was 10YR4/3 dark brown clayey sand and contains fewer and smaller pieces of brick, mortar, and shell than Level F. The average depth was 0.22'. Artifacts included brick, shell, mortar, nails, bone, coal, glass, and ceramics (creamware and Chinese porcelain). It dated to the late 18th to early 19th century.

This level was ended at the top of a row of bricks that ran parallel to the brick wall of the drain channel. This row of bricks was designated Feature 15.

Level I -- Located in the east side of the unit, east of F.10 and below Level G, this layer was 10YR4/3 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with inclusions of brick fragments, shell, specks of mortar and charred wood. This soil was darker and contained much more shell than Level J (which was on the west side of unit). The average depth of Level I was 1.09'. Artifacts included iron, nails, bone, glass, and ceramics (Rhenish stoneware, Chinese and other porcelain, creamware and mocha pearlware). It dated to the late 18th or early 19th century.

Level J -- Level J was located immediately beneath Level H in the west half of the unit. It contained the same type of soil and artifact content but fewer ceramics than Level H. The average depth of this level was 0.23' and it was excavated to level with the bottom of the bricks of F.15. Level J was fill put down after the original drain was installed, and before a brick walk (F. 15) was put over the drain. Artifacts included brick, shell, mortar, nails, bone, coal, glass, and ceramics (North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware and pearlware). It dated to the late 18th or early 19th century.

Feature 15 -- This feature was located in the west section of the unit beneath Level H and contiguous with Level J. It consisted of a row of bricks running parallel to the brick drain channel (F.11) and included the soil between these bricks and the wall of the drain channel. The brick are the remnants of a brick walkway that ran down the center of the yard over the drainage channel. A similar feature (F.36a and b) was found in Unit 6. The base on which the bricks rest had an average elevation of 22.09' ASL. No datable artifacts were found. It dated to the late 18th century.

Level K -- Located in the west side of the unit, Level K was directly beneath Level J and F.15. It consisted of a 10 YR4/3 brown clayey sand with more inclusions of brick, coal, crushed and broken oyster shell and charred wood than Level J. The average depth of this layer was 0.28'. Artifacts included flat clear glass, cut nail, tiny slivers of bone, and coarse red-bodied earthenware. It dated to the late eighteenth century.

Level L -- Level L was located in the west side of the unit below Level K and consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with inclusions of brick fragments, large pieces of shell, mortar, and charred wood. The mortar seemed to be associated with either the foundation (F.10) or the drain (F.11). There was a great deal of crushed and whole oyster shell in this layer. This level was the same material as Level M on the east side of the unit. The average depth of Level L was 0.16'. Artifacts include English brown stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, creamware, a kaolin pipe stem, and dark green bottle glass. The surface of this layer was the ground surface at the time the house was built and the drain was installed. This shell-covered layer was located in several other units (17, 25, 31, and Trench 1) on the site. It dated to the mid to late eighteenth century.

Level M -- This level was on the east side of the unit, east of F.10 and directly below Level I. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with large concentration of crushed and broken oyster shell and inclusions of charred wood and small brick fragments. This layer is the same as Level L on the west side of the unit. The average depth of Level M was 0.19'. Artifacts included bone, clear flat glass, dark green bottle glass, and Chinese porcelain. It dated to the late eighteenth century.

Level N -- Located in the west side of the unit, this level was directly below Level L. It was a 10YR4/3 brown clayey sand containing some small flakes of shell, brick, and mortar. This layer became sand. The soil of this layer is comparable to the soil of Level O on the east side of F.10. The average depth of Level N was 0.92'. The only artifacts found were pieces of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware at the very top 0.10' of this level. No artifacts were found below the level of the bottom of the brick drain. It dated to the mid to late eighteenth century.

Level O -- This level was in the east side of the unit directly below Level M. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with inclusions of tiny pieces of shell and brick at the top of the layer. As it was excavated, the soil became smoother and contained no inclusions. The average depth of Level O was 0.35'. No ceramics or diagnostic artifacts were found. For all practical purposes, this layer was considered sterile.

At the conclusion of this level, a core hole was dug to a depth of 2.1' below the base of the level; the base of the core hole was at approximately 19.38' ASL. No artifacts were found; this was sterile soil.

Level P -- Located directly below Level N in the west side of the unit, this layer was a 10YR5/8 yellowish brown sand. The average depth of Level P was 0.66'. No artifacts were found. This was sterile soil.

A core hole was dug on the west side of the unit to a depth of 1.8' below the base of Level P; the base of the core hole was at approximately 19.97' ASL. The soil was consistently sterile.

Next, one of the capstones (F.11) was removed from the brick drain channel and the contents of a section of the drain channel were excavated. The drainage channel was designated Feature 16.

Feature 16 -- This feature is a drainage channel for water that runs from between the service buildings at the rear of the house straight down the center of the garden beneath the brick pathway. The walls and floor of the channel are constructed of brick, and it is capped with flat stones which are cemented together where they abut each other. The channel measures approximately 1.5' deep and was silted up with dry soil to a depth of 1.07'; the description of the soil was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt. Artifacts included very small pieces of brick, mortar, coal, charred wood, as well as a clay marble, a button, a piece of flint, glass, and ceramics (Chinese porcelain, Whieldon-Wedgwood, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware, transfer-printed in brown and in light blue). The TPQ of the contents of the drain channel is mid 19th century. The drain itself was constructed shortly after the house was built and it was reconstructed sometime around mid 19th century.

Unit 4

This 2' x 3' unit was placed five feet east of Trench 2 with the north wall of Unit 4 being on the same grid line as the south wall of Trench 2. The northeast corner of Unit 4 is located at point N160W1 on the grid. This unit overlaps by about 0.8' the brick pathway that runs down the center of the garden.

Level A -- Level A included the bricks of the pathway and the soil between them, the rocks lining the pathway, as well as the soil to the west of the rocks. The soil of Level A was 10YR2/1 black sandy loam. Artifacts included coal, brick, nails, mortar, glass, a clay marble, and ceramics (creamware and whiteware). The average depth of this layer was 0.2'. It dated to the 20th century.

Level B -- This layer was located directly under Level A across the entire unit. The soil was 10YR2/1 black sandy loam containing coal, clinker, and ash mixed in. Artifacts included brick fragments, bone, shell, iron fragments and nails, a clay marble, a button, and ceramics (brown and blue transfer-printed whiteware). It dated to the late 19th or early 20th century. The average depth of Level B was 0.29'; it was ended when excavation revealed a layer of laid brick. This was designated Feature 9.

Feature 9 -- This was a layer of laid brick located in the south ½ of the unit beneath Level B and adjacent to Level C. The bricks were laid in a running pattern, and appeared to be re-used brick as most had a thin remnant of mortar on them. This feature appeared to be a brick pathway running at a slight diagonal angle to the current pathway. The feature consists of the bricks and the soil in between them, which was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The average depth of this layer was 0.16'. Artifacts included brick, mortar, shell, bone, glass, nails, a clay marble, a button, and ceramics (pearlware and whiteware). It dated to the mid to late 19th century.

Level C -- This was the soil in the north of the unit adjacent to the bricks of Feature 9; it was 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy soil with a concentration of mortar in the north east corner of the unit. This layer is lighter in color and sandier than Level B. The average depth of Level C was 0.39'. Artifacts included brick, coal, glass, and ceramics (whiteware and porcelain). It dated to the mid 19th century, post 1850.

Level D -- Level D was located under Feature 9 and Level C across the entire unit. The soil was 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown clayey sand with inclusions of clay. The average depth of this layer was 0.21'. Artifacts included bones, oyster shells, brick fragments, coal, ash, clinker, bottle glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, whiteware, Rockingham and yellowware). It dated to the mid 19th century.

Level E -- This layer was located under Level D across the unit; the soil was 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Although this soil is similar in color to that of Level D, it has a higher clay content. This layer appeared to be fill dirt as there were brick fragments sticking out at an angle rather than lying flat. Average depth of this layer was 0.14'. Artifacts included brick, coal, nails, shell, bone, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, and whiteware). It dated to the mid 19th century.

Feature 12 -- This was a square-shaped stain in the northwest corner of the unit beneath Level E. The soil in this feature was similar in color to that of Level E but was lighter in color than the surrounding Level F soil. Feature 12 soil was 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown clayey sand with chunks of mortar in it. The average depth of this feature was 0.22'. Artifacts included brick, mortar, coal, shell, glass, and ceramics. It dated to the mid 19th century.

Level F -- This layer was located beneath Level E and adjacent to Feature 12; the soil was 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown clay with root stains containing tiny flecks of brick and coal. It was very hard packed and had to be removed with a pick ax. The soil was not screened. The average depth of this layer was 0.38'. No artifacts were found; this was sterile soil.

Feature 13 -- This feature was located in the northwest corner of the unit directly under Feature 12, and it could have been a continuation of Feature 12. Feature 13 appeared to be a post hole and post mold; the post mold was designated F.13a and the post hole was designated F.13b. The soil of F.13a appeared to be the same as that in Feature 12; the soil in F.13b contained significantly more clay than that of F.12. **Feature 13a** soil was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with tiny pieces of brick, coal, and shell. No other artifacts were found. The depth of F.13a was 0.68'. **Feature 13b**, the post hole, was 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. The depth of this part of the feature was 0.685'. Artifacts included earthenware, shell, brick, coal, and bone. It dated to the early to mid 19th century.

Feature 14 -- This feature was discovered at the top of Level G as a soil stain in the northeast corner of the unit. When looking at profiles of the east wall of the unit, it is clear that this feature cuts through Levels D, E, and F. It was entirely missed when excavating these levels because of the small size of the unit and the small size of the feature. Feature 14 may have been a root hole, or possibly a post mold although there was no evidence of a surrounding post hole. The soil of F.14 was 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The average depth of this feature from the top of Level G to the bottom of the feature was 1.35'. Artifacts included brick, coal, shell, bone, glass, an earthenware flower pot fragment, and transfer printed whiteware. It dated to the mid to late 19th century.

Level G -- This layer was 10Y 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay with some root stains. The average depth of this level was 0.84'. No artifacts were found. This was sterile subsoil. A core hole was dug to a depth of 1.7' below the base of Level G, or to a depth of 16.5' ASL. No artifacts were found.

Trench 1

Level A -- Level A consisted of 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam soil. The average depth of this level was 0.42'. Artifacts include brick fragments, shell, iron, glass, nails, and ceramics (coarse red-bodied earthenware, grey-bodied stoneware, porcelain, yellowware). It dated to the 20th century.

Level B -- This level was located in the south 1/3 of the trench directly beneath Level A and contiguous with Level C. It consisted of 10YR2/2 very dark brown silty loam soil with specks of brick and shell, and a greater concentration of coal and slag than Levels A or C. The soil of this layer is looser and softer than the soil of Level C. The average depth of this layer was 0.31'. Artifacts included brick, mortar, shell, coal, nails, bone, brown bottle glass, and ceramics (porcelain, creamware, and whiteware). It dated to the late 19th century.

Level C -- Level C was located in the north 2/3 of the trench, below Level A and contiguous with Level B. It consisted of 10 R2/2 very dark brown sandy loam soil, more compact than Level B with fine flecks of brick and shell, coal and slag. Average depth of this level was 0.46'. Artifacts included brick, mortar, shell, coal, burnt wood, iron, nails, bone, worked bone, and ceramics (red-bodied earthenware, grey-bodied stoneware, creamware, shell-edged pearlware, transfer printed pearlware). It dated to the late 19th century.

Level D -- This level extended the entire length and width of the trench and was beneath Levels B and C. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with flecks of burnt wood, brick, mortar, shell; the soil was a uniform color across the level. At the surface of Level D, we found ½ an oyster shell and a long bone lying flat (horizontally rather than at an angle) indicating that this was an occupation surface, ground surface, at one time. As Level D was excavated, bones, shells, and half-bricks were at odd angles rather than lying horizontally; the content of Level D was determined to be fill. The average depth of this layer was 0.49', this layer was ended arbitrarily rather than because of a soil color change. Artifacts included brick, mortar, shell, coal, burnt wood, nails, bone, glass, and ceramics (red-bodied earthenware, porcelain, creamware, and annular pearlware). It dated to the mid to late 19th century.

Level E -- This level was located directly below Level D over the whole surface of the trench. It consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with specks of brick, shell, coal, and burnt wood. This layer had essentially the same texture, inclusions, and artifacts as Level D but was somewhat lighter in color. As this layer was excavated, it had fewer inclusions of brick, shell, coal, charred wood, and fewer artifacts in general. The average depth of Level E was 0.31', and it was ended arbitrarily. Artifacts included brick fragments, bone, coal, shell, bottle glass, clear flat glass, and ceramics (slip-glazed red-bodied earthenware, creamware, whiteware). It dated to the late early 19th century.

Level F -- Level F was directly beneath Level E and contained 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with some tiny pieces of brick, shell, mortar, and burnt wood. This layer was essentially the same as Level E but with a lesser concentration of artifacts. The average depth of this level was 0.37'; it was ended when a large concentration of shell (F.6) was uncovered in the extreme southeast corner of the trench. Artifacts included brick, shell, bone, dark green bottle glass, clear flat glass, pipe stem, and ceramics (slip-glazed red-bodied earthenware, creamware, and Chinese porcelain). It dated to the late 18th to early 19th century.

Feature 6 -- This feature consisted of a very heavy concentration of oyster shell, ½ shell, broken and crushed shell, located in the south east corner of the trench beneath Level F and contiguous with Level G. The soil matrix was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The average depth of the feature was 0.23'. Artifacts included shell, nails, brick fragments, and bone. Later, it was determined that this feature was actually part of Level G. This shell layer is comparable to shell-covered layers in other units (3, 17, 22, 25, 33, and 36). These layers represent ground surface when the house was built. It dated to the late 18th century.

Level G -- This level had a very thin layer of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand identical with Level F and then came down on thick concentration of oyster shell mixed with a slight amount of 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown soil exactly like what was excavated from F.6. In addition to crushed and broken shell, there was ash, burnt shell, tiny fragments of burnt wood, and mortar. The interpretation of this layer is that this was the occupation surface at the time the house was built; it was an area that was used to store crushed and burned shell in preparation for manufacturing mortar, possibly for the construction of the house, or somewhat later for construction of the sheds and outbuildings. This layer was comparable to similar layers in Units 3, 17, 22, 25, 33, and 36. The average depth of this layer was 0.48'. Artifacts included brick, shell, mortar, bone, nails, and ceramics (slip-glazed red-bodied earthenware, and tin-glazed earthenware). It dated to the late 18th century.

Level H -- Level H underlay Level G across the entire surface of the trench. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil without much clay content. It contained flecks of mortar, brick, and shell, and some burnt wood. The average depth of this layer was 0.36' and it was ended arbitrarily. No diagnostic artifacts were found. It dated to the mid to late 18th century.

Level I -- This level lay directly under Level H across the entire surface of the trench and was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sand with very few flecks of shell and charred wood, possibly carried down by tree roots. The average depth of this layer was 0.53' and was ended arbitrarily. The only artifacts in this layer were tiny pieces of shell, brick, and burnt wood. No diagnostic artifacts were found. This was essentially a sterile layer.

Level J -- Level J was a 2' x 2' section excavated in the south end of the trench. It was 10YR5/8 yellowish brown sand containing no inclusions or artifacts. The average depth of this level was 0.51'. No artifacts were found; this was sterile soil.

At the conclusion of this layer, a core hole was dug to a depth of 2.08' below the base of Level J; the base of the core hole was at 18.11'ASL. No artifacts were found; this was sterile soil.

Trench 2

This trench was put in at the north end of the garden to look at the stratigraphy at that end of the property. It measured 6' x 2', and was located west of the brick path and 60' north of Trench 1. The west wall of Trench 2 was on the same grid line as the west wall of Trench 1; the south wall of this trench was on the same grid line as the north wall of Unit 4. The northeast corner of Trench 2 was on grid point N166W8.

Level A -- Level A was 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam, very loose soil with many roots. It contained glass, brick, shell, coal, bone, ceramics, and nails. This level was stopped arbitrarily at a depth of 0.5'. It dated to the 20th century.

Level B -- This layer was located directly beneath Level A across the entire trench. The soil was the same as the soil of Level A, 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with mortar, coal, ash, and clinker throughout the layer. About 0.1' into this layer the amount of coal and clinker increased. This layer contained large chunks of brick, mortar, shell, bone, bottle glass, and ceramics including whiteware and ironstone. The average depth of this layer was 0.65'. It dated to the late 19th/early 20th century.

Feature 3 -- This feature was a 1.8' x 2' area located in the south end of the trench beneath Level B and is distinguished by soil that is darker than the adjacent Level C soil. Feature 3 soil was 10YR3/1 very dark gray sandy loam with dark red inclusions. It contained a great deal of mortar and coal. Other artifacts include brick, shell, nails, glass, and Chinese porcelain. The average depth of this feature was 0.29'. This feature may have been a layer of fill which extends further south beyond this trench and which overlaps Level C just in the south end of this trench. It dated to the early to mid 19th century.

Feature 4 -- This feature was an oval-shaped stained area measuring 1' x 0.6' located in the northeast corner of the trench. It consisted of 7.5YR3/4 dark brown hard-packed sandy clay with flecks of brick and coal in it. No diagnostic artifacts were found. This feature was very shallow and may have been just a pocket of Level B which went deeper than the rest of that level.

Feature 5 -- Feature 5 was a square-shaped darker area in the extreme southeast corner of the trench, located directly beneath part of Feature 3. It measures 0.5' x 0.35'. It consisted of two parts: Feature 5a and Feature 5b.

The soil of **Feature 5a** was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam, very mottled with orange sand, dark root stains, and greenish clay. It contained brick, shell, coal, mortar, nails, and whiteware. It dated to the early to mid 19th century. The depth of this part of the feature was 0.6'. As it became too deep to excavate, Feature 5a was ended and Level C was excavated.

Feature 5b was then excavated after Level C had been excavated. Feature 5b consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with flecks of brick and coal. No other artifacts were found. The depth of this part of the feature was 0.2'.

It is likely that Feature 5 represents a post hole although there was no clear distinction between a post hole and a post mold visible in this feature. It is also possible that it is the hole left by a rotted tree root which later filled up with soil.

Level C -- This layer was located beneath Level B and was adjacent to features 3, 4, and 5. The soil was 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sand mottled with root stains. It contained very few artifacts other than small pieces of brick and coal. No diagnostic artifacts or ceramics were found. The average depth of Level C was 0.85'. It dated to the early to mid 19th century.

Level D -- Level D was located directly beneath Level C across the entire trench. The soil was 7.5YR4/6 strong brown sandy clay mottled with root stains, and contained large rotted roots and tiny flecks of brick. No artifacts were found. The average depth of this layer was 0.60', and it was arbitrarily stopped at this point. The trench was then cored to a depth of 1.2' below the base of Level D, or 17.04' ASL.

Part II: Units excavated in 1996

Unit 5

This unit was located in the east side of the yard; it was placed at point N100E7. This location was chosen to find out more about a stone and mortar foundation discovered during the 1995 excavation of Unit 3.

Level A -- This level extended across the entire unit and was composed of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam and was excavated to an average depth of less than 0.10'. It contained coal, shell, small pieces of brick, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, porcelain, whiteware), as well as a piece of plastic. The TPQ is post-1950.

Level B -- This level was a mottled clayey loam with 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown and 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown Munsell readings. It extended across the entire unit and was excavated to an average depth of 0.27'. The artifacts recovered included nails, buttons, glass, ceramics (creamware, transfer-printed pearlware, whiteware), and a piece of plastic. The TPQ is post-1950.

Level C -- This was a layer of mixed soils comprised of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam and 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey loam with much root disturbance. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.17' and contained the following artifacts: shells, bone, glass, pipe stem fragments, and ceramics (Rhenish stoneware, creamware, Chinese porcelain, pearlware, brown transfer-printed whiteware). It dated to the early 20th century.

Feature 22a -- This feature was located along the west wall of the unit, running north-south and extending out from the west wall of the unit about 0.80'. It was an area of darker soil than the adjacent Level D, and similar to F.20b and F.21a in Unit 6. Feature 22a was directly in line with and of a similar size and orientation relative to the brick walkway as F.21a of Unit 6. Feature 22a was interpreted as being the remains of a flower bed which bordered an earlier brick walk that ran north-south down the center of the yard. This feature had 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam soil and was excavated to an average depth of 0.16'. The artifacts recovered included creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. This layer was probably put down in the late 19th or early 20th century.

Level D -- This level was adjacent to F.22a and extended from the feature to the east wall of the unit. It was composed of slightly mottled 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with bits of brick and oyster shell mixed in it. It was excavated to less than 0.10' and contained the following artifacts: brick, mortar, coal, shell, bone, glass, and ceramics (slipware, redware, porcelain, creamware, and pearlware). This layer was probably put down in the late 19th or early 20th century.

Feature 23a -- This feature was excavated as Level D was being excavated. It appeared as a darker stain in the southeast quadrant of the unit. It contained 10YR3/3 dark brown loamy soil with some bone and glass in it. It was 0.28' deep. No datable artifacts were found. It was interpreted as a planting hole. It dated to the late 19th century.

Feature 25a -- This feature was located in the northwest quadrant of the unit and underlay part of F.22a and part of Level D. It was adjacent to Levels E and F. It was noticed as an area of soil that was darker than that of Level D and which contained a great deal of mortar and shell, and chunks of brick. Feature 25a was 10YR3/3 dark brown clayey sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.75'. The artifacts recovered included nails, brick fragments, shell, bone, glass, and ceramics (combed slipware, shell-edged and transfer-printed pearlware). It was interpreted as destruction debris from the foundation which underlies it. This layer was most likely put down in the late 19th century, circa 1890.

Level E -- This level underlay Level D only in the northeast quadrant of the unit, and was located to the east of F.25a and north of Level F. It consisted of hard packed sandy clay with a 10 R3/4 dark yellowish brown Munsell. Level E was excavated to an average depth of 0.31'. This was ground surface when the sewer pipe (F. 47a and b) was installed. Artifacts recovered included nails, bone, window and bottle glass, a brass button, and ceramics (creamware, American gray stoneware, peasant palette pearlware, blue shell-edged and blue transfer-printed pearlware). The TPQ is 1890.

Level F -- Level F underlay Level D and part of F.22a. Level F was located along the south side of the unit and was contiguous with F.25a and Level E. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.16'. The soil of Level F was softer, sandier soil than that of Level E and it had a Munsell reading of 10YR3/3 dark brown. This level was ground surface when the sewer pipe (F. 47a and b) was installed. The artifacts included glass, nails, a pipe stem fragment, a safety pin, and ceramics (creamware, shell-edged pearlware, transfer-printed pearlware, and whiteware). The TPQ is circa 1890.

Level G -- This level underlay Level E in the northeast quadrant of the unit and was contiguous with F.25a and F.38a. It consisted of hard-packed sandy clay soil similar to that of Level E with a 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown Munsell. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.27'. This level was fill put in after the building was destroyed. Artifacts included brick, mortar, nails, bone, a tiny piece of tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, and pearlware. Since it overlay the pipe trench described below as F.47a and b, Level G was interpreted as a discrete episode of fill. It dated to the late 19th century.

Feature 38a -- This feature was contiguous with Level G and located just to the south of it. It underlay the southern part of Level E and the eastern portion of Level F. Since this feature overlay the pipe trench described below as F.47a and b, and was greatly disturbed soil, it was interpreted as a discrete episode of fill. It contained moist sandy soil with a Munsell reading of 10 YR 3/3 dark brown. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.8'. Artifacts recovered included pipe bowl fragments, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, and transfer-printed pearlware. It dated to the late 19th century.

Level H -- This level was located in the southwest quadrant of the unit beneath the western part of Level F. The soil of Level H was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sand. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.98'. This level was fill put in after building was built, and the top part of this layer may have been put down after the drain was reconstructed in the mid 19th century. The artifacts recovered included shell, nails, bone, tiny pieces of charred wood, a pipe stem fragment, wine bottle glass, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, and transfer-printed pearlware). It dated to the mid 19th century.

Feature 10a and b -- This feature is another section of the mortared stone foundation that was discovered in Unit 3 during the 1995 excavations of the site. This foundation was also located in Units 19, 31, 33, and 40. **Feature 10a** was the stone foundation, which underlay F.25a, and **Feature 10b** was an area of crushed shell and mortar alongside the south edge of the foundation and extending around the end stone of the foundation to the north wall of the unit. Feature 10b underlay Level H. The soil of Feature 10b was 10 YR 4/3 dark brown silty sand with inclusions of mortar. It was excavated on both sides of the foundation to a depth of 0.30'. F.10b was interpreted to have been the ground surface at the time the foundation was built. It was similar to a shell-covered layer several other units on the site (Units 3, 17, 22, 25, 31, 36, and Trench 1). The artifacts recovered included bits of brick, mortar, and creamware. It dated to the late 18th or very early 19th century.

Level I -- This level was probably an intact late 18th century layer in the southwest quadrant of the unit and in a small area of the northwest quad just north of the foundation. In these areas it was the same color and texture as the late 18th century layers in other units on the site. However, it was excavated over the whole area of the unit, and along the east wall it came down on a sewer pipe and the trench in which the pipe was situated (F.47a & b). Thus, artifacts from the fill above the pipe trench were mixed with artifacts from areas that may have had intact, primary depositions. The whole eastern third of this unit from just below Level D had been disturbed by the installation of the sewer pipe but this was not clear during the excavation of previous Levels E, F, G, H, and F.38a .

Feature 47a and b -- This feature underlay Level I and was located along the east wall of the unit. F.47a is a sewer pipe, F.47b the trench dug to lay the pipe. As seen in the south wall profile, this trench cuts through Levels E, F, G, H, and I. The soil of F.47b was a mixture of 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand. The artifacts recovered included brick, mortar, shell, nails, coal, glass, and ceramics (creamware, engine-turned redware, and pearlware). It dated to the late 19 or early 20th century.

Unit 6

This unit was placed in the center of the square flower-bed area located in the middle of the brick walkway. The northeast corner of the unit was on point N123E2 of the grid.

Level A -- This level consisted of a sandy loam that was 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown with very small pieces of coal and brick fragments. The average depth of this layer was 0.18'. The artifacts found in this layer include plastic, window glass and dark green bottle glass, nails, ceramics, bone, and brick. The TPQ is post-1950.

Level B -- This was a level of mottled, sandy loam with Munsell readings of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown and 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown. The average depth of Level B was less than 0.1'; it was ended because of the discovery of several features. The artifacts contained in this level included brick, mortar, coal, shell, nails (cut and rosehead), pipe stem, window and bottle glass, and ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, mocha pearlware, whiteware), and plastic. The TPQ is post-1950.

Feature 17a and b -- Feature 17a consisted of 2 plastic bags (one inside the other) filled with burned bones. It was located exactly in the center of the unit, (i.e. in the center of the garden area formed by the square arrangement of the brick walkway), and was interpreted to have been a pet burial. This was later confirmed to be the remains of Captain Slayton's pet, a small dog named George (Mrs. Woods, personal communication). Feature 17a was removed to reveal F. 17b which was the remains of a wooden box in which the pet was buried. It dated to the late 20th century.

Feature 18a -- This feature consisted of a small, round patch of grayish sand which intruded into both Level C and Feature 19b. It had a Munsell of 10 YR 4/1 dark gray mixed with 10 YR 2/1 black sandy soil containing vermiculite. The depth of the feature was 0.08. No artifacts were found in the feature. It was interpreted to have been a late 20th century planting hole.

Features 19a, b, c, d -- These features were located one each along the center of each wall of the unit. The Munsell reading for all of them was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown; they all contained a sandy, clayey loam with vermiculite and were interpreted to have been plantings associated with the pet burial as each is directly in line with the burial and are spaced about 1.4' from it. Artifacts recovered from these features included pearlware, whiteware, a tooth, glass, a pipe stem fragment, and a piece of plastic; it dated to the late 20th century.

Feature 20a and b -- Feature 20a was a narrow area of darker soil running north-south in the west side of the unit. The soil was a sandy loam with a Munsell of 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown. It contained a pipe approximately an inch in diameter used for conducting water to a faucet located about 15' north of the unit. The artifacts recovered from this very narrow, shallow pipe trench included glass, bone, a nail, creamware, Whieldon ware, transfer-printed pearlware. The TPQ is circa mid 20th century.

Feature 20b was an area of slightly lighter soil from that of F.20a but darker than the surrounding soil of Level C. This area ran north-south the length of the unit along the west wall and was approximately 1.3' wide. It consisted of sandy loam with a Munsell reading of 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown. Artifacts from this feature included iron, glass, chert or flint, and a piece of buff-bodied earthenware. This feature was comparable to Feature 21a described below and to Feature 22a in Unit 5. It was interpreted as a planting bed which may have run alongside a brick walkway which ran down the center of the yard before the construction of the square flower bed surrounded by the brick walkway presently in use. The date of Feature 20b is early 20th century.

Feature 21a -- This feature was an area of darker soil than the adjacent soil of Level C; it ran north-south the length of the unit along the east wall of the unit and was approximately 1' wide. It contained a silty sandy loam with a Munsell of 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown. Artifacts from this feature include window and bottle glass, pieces of iron, bone, and ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware). This feature was parallel to and about 3' east of Feature 20b; these two features may be what was left of planting or flower beds which bordered a brick walkway that ran north-south the length of the yard from the house to the garage. This feature was comparable to Feature 20b in this unit and to Feature 22a in Unit 5. It dated to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Level C -- This was a lighter sandy loam, mottled 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, 3/6 dark yellowish brown, and 3/3

dark brown. It was intruded into by all of the above described features. The average depth of this level was 0.47'. The artifacts recovered included pieces of iron and nails, window and bottle glass, brick fragments, bone, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware, and brown transfer-printed whiteware). The date for this level is late 19th or early 20th century. This level came down upon flat stones running north-south through the center of the unit, similar to stones designated Feature 11 in Unit 3. This feature in Unit 6 was given the same feature number as in Unit 3.

Feature 11 -- This feature consisted of flat stones of varying sizes cemented together where they abut each other, running the length of the unit, down the center of the unit, and directly in line with the portion of the brick walk which runs south to the rear of the house and directly in line with the portion of the brick walk which runs north to the garage. These stones cover a brick drainage channel which, at one time, ran the length of the yard to drain water away from the house and attached service buildings. The elevation of the stone at the south end of the feature was 22.53' AMSL and the elevation of the stone farthest north was 22.19' AMSL. It dated to the mid to late 19th century.

The capstones were not removed and the drain was not excavated at this time; after the unit was completed the interior of the drain was excavated and this is described in Feature 16. The TPQ of this feature is circa 1850.

At this point in the excavation, the unit was physically divided by the drain running through the middle of it, so the areas on each side of the drain were excavated independently of each other.

West Side of Unit:

Level D -- This level was located on the west side of the unit, west of F.11 (capstones and brick drainage channel), and beneath F.20a, b, and part of Level C. It consisted of 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam with brick and coal fragments. The average depth of this layer was 0.40'. The artifacts from this level included glass, bone, a piece of flint, nails, and ceramics (Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone). The TPQ for this level is 1840 to 1860.

Level F -- This level was located along the west wall of the unit, extending from the north wall to the south wall of the unit, and was 0.5' wide. It was adjacent to Feature 30a. Because of the complexity of this unit and the limited amount of time and personnel, the decision was made not to excavate Level F.

Feature 30a -- This feature was located on the west side of the unit between Level F and Feature 11 (brick drain), and it ran north-south the length of the unit. It consisted of a sandy, clayey soil slightly darker than the adjacent more yellowish soil of Level F. The Munsell reading of this feature was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown. The artifacts recovered included bottle glass, bone, and creamware. The interpretation of this feature is that it was fill put in alongside the drain to raise the ground surface after the drain was rebuilt. The date for this feature is mid 19th century.

Feature 32a -- This feature was located beneath F.30a. It ran parallel to F.11, north-south the length of the unit, and was adjacent to Feature 36a. It consisted of soil that was slightly darker than the soil of F.30a, with a Munsell of 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown. It was excavated to a depth of 1.23'. Artifacts found include oyster shell, brick, bone, glass, and whiteware. The date of the feature is mid 19th century. The interpretation of this feature is that it was fill put back into the trench dug to reconstruct the brick drainage channel.

Feature 36a -- This feature consists of a line of bricks laid end to end and one brick wide. It was located beneath F.30a and adjacent to F.32a. It ran parallel to the drain from the north wall of the unit for a distance of 3.1'. The top of the bricks are at an elevation of 21.88' AMSL. This feature was not excavated. This feature was a remnant of a brick walk that was constructed in the late 18th or very early 19th century after the original drain was built. Most of this brick walk was cut into and disassembled when the drain was rebuilt and the capstones installed in the mid to late 19th century.

This side of the unit was not excavated further.

East Side of Unit:

Level E -- This level was located on the east side of the unit east of F.11 (brick drainage channel) and beneath Level

C, F.18a, and F.19b. It is comparable to Level D which is located at the same elevation on the west side of the unit. Level E consisted of sandy loam with a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown Munsell reading. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.44'. The artifacts recovered included bottle glass, bones, nails, and ceramics (English brown stoneware, combed slipware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, and blue transfer-printed whiteware). The TPQ is circa 1850.

Feature 30b -- This feature underlay Level E and was adjacent to Level G. It is comparable to Feature 30a. It consisted of a sandy loam that was darker and not as yellow as the soil of Level G; it had a Munsell reading of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown. This feature was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. As F.30b was excavated, a soil color change was noticed which was designated Level H, and another feature (designated F.36b) was discovered. The artifacts contained in Feature 30b included bone, mortar, a piece of flint, creamware, and whiteware. Feature 30b overlay Level H, F.32b, and F.36b. It was interpreted as having been soil that accumulated after the drain was rebuilt. The TPQ for this feature is 1820 but the activity represented by this feature probably took place around the mid to late 19th century.

Level G -- This level was located beneath Level E along the east wall of the unit and adjacent to F.30b. Level G also underlay Level H and F.36b, and was cut into by F.32b. Level G consisted of sandy clay soil with a Munsell of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.80'. Artifacts recovered from this layer were bone, window and wine bottle glass, tiny pieces of burned shell, and ceramics (redware with a clear glaze, Chinese porcelain, creamware, and pearlware). The date of Level G is late 18th or early 19th century.

Level H -- This level underlay F.30b and was between part of Level G and F.36b. It consisted of sandy clay soil flecked with tiny bits of coal, with a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown Munsell reading. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.37'. The artifacts recovered included bone, window glass, and a cut nail. This layer was a flower or planting bed that ran along beside the 18th century brick walk. The date is late 18th or early 19th century.

Feature 32b -- This feature was located beneath F.30b and between F.36b and the brick drain (F.11). It is the corollary to F.32a which was located on the west side of the unit. F.32b was an area of darker soil running north-south parallel to the drain the entire length of the unit and was interpreted to be a trench dug for the reconstruction of the drain channel. The soil was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, slightly darker than the soil of F.30b above it. The artifacts found included shell (½-shell sized pieces as well as tiny pieces of burned shell), bone, glass, and creamware. The date of Feature 32b is mid 19th century, circa 1850.

Feature 36b -- This feature was located just to the east of F.32b and is the corollary to F.36a located on the west side of the unit. It is also similar to Feature 15 in Unit 3. Feature 36b was a line of bricks laid end to end from north to south the length of the unit parallel to the drain. This was the corollary to F.36a which is located on the west side of the unit. It was interpreted as the remains of an earlier brick walkway that ran down the center of the yard. The date for this feature is late 18th or very early 19th century.

Level I -- This level was located beneath Level G. It consisted of sandy silt, darker than Level G, with a Munsell of 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.37'. Artifacts recovered included glass, bone, tin-glazed earthenware, and a pipe stem fragment with a 7/64" diameter hole. The date is mid to late 18th century. The top of this layer was the ground surface when the house was built.

Level J -- This level was located directly below Level I in the east side of the unit. It consisted of 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sand mottled with 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand. The mottling may have been the result of earlier tree root decay. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.78'. Artifacts included bone, 15-20 oyster shells, and pieces of burned wood. No datable artifacts were found. This level was ended with the discovery of Feature 45. The date of this level is pre-1774.

Feature 45a -- This feature was identified as a large stain containing soil of the same color and consistency as Level I. It was described as 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt without the mottled effect of the soil of Level J. This feature was excavated to a depth of 0.32'. No artifacts were recovered. F.45a may be the remains of tree root decay.

The date is pre-1774.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 9

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

Level A -- This layer was 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam topsoil much disturbed by ivy roots. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.05'. The artifacts included coal, slag, brick and shell fragments, glass, pipe stem fragments, and a plastic bullet cap. The date is late 20th century.

Level B -- This level extended across the entire unit and was composed of 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam with much root disturbance. In some areas of Level B the soil was more compact and somewhat mottled. Level B was excavated to an average depth of 0.66' and appeared to be a layer of fill. Artifacts included coal, slag, brick, glass, pipe bowl and stem fragments, ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese porcelain, Rockingham, brown transfer-printed whiteware), and a rifle shell casing with a 1902 date on it.

Level C -- This level extended across the entire unit and underlay Level B. The soil was 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown sandy loam. The average depth of this level was less than 0.10'. It seemed to be the same type of fill as Level B but somewhat darker and more mottled. The artifacts recovered included brick, coal, nails, glass, bone, and brown transfer-printed whiteware. This layer was probably put down in the late 19th or early 20th century.

Level D -- This level was located across the south end of the unit extending out from the south wall about 1'. It was beneath Level C and overlay a part of Level E. The soil of Level D was redder than that of Level C, it had a Munsell of 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown. This level was approximately 0.28' deep and contained brick, coal, nails, bone, glass and ceramics (creamware, porcelain, whiteware). It appeared to be a distinct episode of fill. This layer was probably deposited in the mid to late 19th century.

Level E -- Level E extended across the entire unit; it underlay Level C in the north 5' of the unit and underlay Level D in the south 1'. Level E was composed of 10 YR 3/3 dark brown loamy soil mottled with 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.38'. Artifacts recovered included brick, bottle glass, bones, and ceramics (gray stoneware, porcelain, old-blue pearlware, black transfer-printed whiteware). It was probably put down around the mid to late 19th century.

Feature 31a and b -- This feature appeared as a darker stain along the west wall of the trench about 1' from the south end and measured about 2' in diameter. Feature 31a was a smaller dark stain located roughly in the center of F.31b. These were interpreted as having been a post hole (F.31b) and post mold (F.31a). F.31a contained 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam soil with brick chunks and some shell. It was excavated to a depth of 0.79'. Artifacts recovered included bone fragments, nails, a bone button, a tiny piece of flat glass, tiny pieces of ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware, redware, pearlware). The date for F.31a is mid to late 19th century.

Feature 31b contained 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey loam and was excavated to a depth of 1.75'. Artifacts included brick, mortar, coal, shell, glass, and ceramics (creamware, annular whiteware, Rockingham). The TPQ for F.31b is 1845.

Feature 33a -- This was a round stain in the center of the unit which contained 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with chunks of brick forming a circle at the base of the feature. This may have been a posthole with the bricks as backfilling around the post. A separate post mold was not evident. F.33a was excavated to a depth of 0.40'. Artifacts included brick, shell, small bone fragments, glass, ceramics (tiny piece of tin-glazed earthenware, porcelain, creamware). The activity that took place here probably dates to the early to mid 19th century.

Feature 34a and b -- This feature was a dark stain in the northeast corner of the unit. Feature 34a contained 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam with brick, shell, coal, mortar, and 1 small piece of redware in it. It was approximately 0.83' deep. F.34a was interpreted as a post mold similar to F.31a.

Feature 34b was an area of soil surrounding F.34a, and was interpreted as being a post hole similar to F.31b. It contained 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy clay with chunks of brick and mortar in it, but no datable artifacts. The soils of F.34a and b were distinguished from each other by texture and content rather than by soil color alone. F.34b was excavated to a depth of 0.89'. The artifacts recovered included pieces of brick, bottle glass, a cut nail, some bone, and ceramics (whiteware, blue-banded yellowware). The TPQ for F.34b is 1830.

Feature 35a -- Feature 35a was a darker, softer soil than the surrounding Level F soil. It was located in the southeast corner of the unit. F.35a contained 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was excavated to a depth of 0.34'. The artifacts included brick, bone, iron, and ceramics. F.35a was interpreted to have been a small trash pit. The date is early to mid 19th century.

Level F -- This level extended across the entire unit but was cut through by the above described features. It contained 10 YR 3/3 dark brown soil mottled with a lighter 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. It was excavated to a depth of 1.02'. Artifacts recovered included pieces of brick, shell, bone fragments, coal, nails, bottle glass, and ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware, green shell-edged whiteware). The date of Level F is early to mid 19th century.

The north half of the unit was then cored to a depth of 1.5' below the base of Level F. During coring no artifacts were found but a difference in soil texture was noticed. The soil of the core sample changed from predominantly clay to predominantly sand but the elevation of this change was not noted.

Level G -- This level was located beneath Level F but was excavated only in the south half of the unit because of the concentration of features in this area. The unit was bisected in this manner because of the difficulty of digging the clay soil of Level F. Level G consisted of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil. It was excavated to a depth of 0.67'. The artifacts recovered included bone, shell, glass, and ceramics (brown stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, pearlware). The date for Level G is 1774.

Unit 10

This unit was located in the yard; it was placed on the east side of the brick walk between Unit 5 and the rear of the house to test the yard closer to the house. The northeast corner of Unit 10 was at N75E12 on the grid.

Level A -- This level extended across the entire unit except for an area along the east wall which was covered by a marble slab which was not removed. The surface of Level A was covered by ivy and the soil, a 10 YR 3/3 dark brown loam, had much root disturbance. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.20'. Artifacts recovered included plastic, a cigarette wrapper, glass, nails, and mixed 19th century ceramics. The TPQ is post-1950.

Level B -- This level was beneath Level A and extended across the entire unit (with exception noted above). The soil was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with a great deal of ivy roots in it. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.30' when soil differences were noticed. The artifacts recovered included brick, coal, plaster, shell, a piece of plastic, bottle and window glass, and ceramics (stoneware, porcelain, old-blue pearlware, blue transfer-printed whiteware). The TPQ is post-1950.

Level C -- This level was located along the east wall of the unit and also down the center of the unit from north to south, and was contiguous with Level D which occupied the rest of the surface of the unit at the same elevation. The soil of Level C was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam which was softer and more moist than the soil of adjacent Level D. Level C was excavated to an average depth of 0.27' and appeared to be a thin layer of water-lain sediment. Artifacts recovered included nails, shell, coal, dark green bottle glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, and bone china). The date is late 19th to early 20th century.

Feature 37a -- This feature was discovered approximately 0.20' into Level E as a slightly darker patch of soil along the west wall of the unit. The soil of this feature was a loose sandy loam with many small to medium pebbles in it. The Munsell reading was 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown. It was excavated to a depth of 0.56' and was interpreted to have been a planting hole. The only artifact found in F.37a was a piece of pearlware which dates it to 1762, but the activity probably took place in the early 20th century.

Level D -- Level D was contiguous with Level C and contained lighter colored, dry, harder-packed clayey sandy soil with 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown Munsell reading. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.06'. Level D appeared to be a very thin area of water-lain sediment of a lighter color than that of Level C. The artifacts included tiny fragments of bone, glass, a piece of lead, and ceramics (creamware and pearlware). The date is late 19th to early

20th century.

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

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

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

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

Unit 11

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 13

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

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

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

Level C -- This level was located below Level B and consisted of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt. Artifacts contained in this layer were burned wood, burned shell, mortar fish scale and bone, and a piece of pearlware. The date is early 19th century. This level was dug to sterile soil.

Unit 14

This unit was placed on the hearth and in the firebox of the fireplace in the front, ground-floor room. This room was the laundry in the 18th century and is mentioned in a newspaper advertisement for the sale of the house in 1811 (Maryland Gazette, December 5, 1810). Most of the firebox and the lower part of the flue in this fireplace had been blocked up with brick and finished off with plaster and painted. At one time there was a hole knocked into the flue above the fireplace to vent a stove pipe, but this had also been covered over with mortar or plaster, and painted.

The surface of the unit extended about 2 ½' out from the front of the fireplace and approximately 1' into the firebox from the front of the fireplace. It was covered with a layer of concrete about 1 ½" thick which was easily broken up with a sledge hammer. This layer of concrete was the same as that which covered the floor of the back room (the original kitchen) and the hallway at the bottom of the stairs. It was probably installed in the early 20th century. This was the only area of the front room, except the 18" square area just to the south of the fireplace (Unit 13), which had not been covered with the 6" thick layer of late-20th-century concrete which proved impossible to break up with a sledge hammer.

Level A -- Level A consisted of a brick floor and the soil between the bricks which was 10 YR 4/3 dark brown silty sand. The average depth of this layer was 0.21'. Artifacts recovered included bones, eggshell, glass, a metal washer, tiny pieces of burned wood, and whiteware. The date is late 19th century.

Features 46a and 48a -- These features were rodent nests discovered along the north side of the unit just under the brick floor of Level A, and they intruded into Level B. They contained 10 YR 3/4 and 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand. The depth of F.46 was 0.47' and that of F.48 was 0.25'. Artifacts recovered included shredded newspaper, rodent skeletons, and eggshell. Nothing datable was recovered.

Level B -- This layer consisted of harder-packed soil beneath the bricks of Level A and under Features 46 and 48. It was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sandy soil excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. Artifacts recovered include pieces of burned wood, coal, bone, shell, brick, mortar, a pipe stem, glass, and blue transfer-printed pearlware. The date is late 19th century.

Feature 50 -- This feature is an iron pipe inside an extremely narrow trench discernable only by a looser soil texture. This pipe runs north to south along the east edge of the unit. One piece of English brown stoneware was found in association with this feature but probably came from the Level D soil into which the feature intruded. The depth of the feature was approximately 0.28'. The date of F.50 is late 19th century.

Feature 51 -- This feature consisted of a black, hard, tar-like substance located in the northwest corner of the unit, just outside the firebox. It intruded into Level D soil and partially overlay the bricks of F.52. It was excavated to a depth of 0.10'. Artifacts included bits of newspaper, rodent bone, and a piece of brick. No datable artifacts were found.

Feature 52 -- This feature was located just inside the firebox in the northwest corner of the unit. It consisted of bricks with ashy soil between and around them. The ashy soil around the bricks was excavated and contained pieces of bone and straight pins. No datable artifacts were found. The bricks were left in place. This feature represents a brick floor laid down earlier than Levels A and B, and laid directly over the red soil of Level C. This feature was most likely the original, late-18th century brick floor.

Level C -- This level consisted of an area of red soil located in the western 1/3 of the unit inside of the firebox, below the bricks of Feature 52, and adjacent to and partially overlying Level D. Level C soil was 10 R 3/6 dark red clayey sand similar to Unit 8, Level D. The redness of the soil was caused by heat generated by fires built in the fireplace. Level C was excavated to an average depth of 0.66'. Artifacts recovered from this level included brick, glass, coal, bone, wood, burned wood, eggshell, oyster shell fragments, and a tiny piece of whiteware. The whiteware may have

been carried in by rodents. The TPQ is 1820 based on the whiteware, but the fireplace was most probably used much earlier than that, probably right after the first resident (possibly Mrs. Ogle in 1784) moved into the house. The fireplace may have been used by Mrs. Ogle's slaves to heat water for washing clothes and for heating irons to press clothing.

Level D -- This layer was located adjacent to the east of Level C. It consisted of 10 YR 3/3 dark brown clayey sand similar in texture to the soil of Level C, and similar in color and texture to the sterile soil found in all other units within the house. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.11'. Artifacts recovered included bone, glass, thread fibers, a straight pin, part of a marble, and a piece of white salt-glazed stoneware. The date is late-18th century.

The last 4 buckets of soil contained no artifacts, so because of time constraints, this unit was not excavated further.

Unit 15

This 5' by 5' unit was placed to extend out in an easterly direction from the east wall of Unit 8. This was done to get more information about the center of the room. The surface of the unit had been covered by a layer of early 20th century concrete, about 1 1/2" thick, which was broken up by sledge hammer and removed.

Level A -- This layer consisted of a brick floor and the dirt between the bricks, which was a silty sand with a Munsell reading of 10 YR 4/2 dark reddish gray. The average depth of this layer was 0.23'. Artifacts recovered included wood, bone shell, glass, a straight pin, a cork, and ceramic (whiteware). The date is late 19th century.

Level B -- This layer extended across the entire unit except in the southeast corner where Feature 49, the remains of an earlier brick floor, was located. Level B partially overlay the north and west edges of Feature 49. Level B consisted of silty soil mixed with brick chunks, ash, and pieces of coal. The Munsell reading was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown. Artifacts recovered included fragments of coal, clinker, brick, shell, and mortar; wood fragments, pieces of iron and lead, pieces of burned shell and burned wood, bone and eggshell, flint, glass, and ceramics (red-bodied earthenware, stoneware, and whiteware). The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level C -- Level C was a strip of soil about 1' wide that extended diagonally across the unit from the southwest corner to the middle of the north side of the unit. Level C overlay Feature 55 and partially overlay Feature 53 which was located in the northwest corner of the unit. The soil was a silty sand mixed with bits of brick and plaster, with a Munsell reading of 10 YR 4/3 dark brown. It became evident that Level C was a pipe trench containing a sewer pipe. Level C was excavated to an average depth of 0.80' and stopped; the pipe trench was given a feature number (F.55). Artifacts recovered include a metal hinge, nails, chunks of plaster, mammal and fish bones, a piece of a fan blade, glass medicine bottle, and ceramics (Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware). It date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Feature 49a & b -- Feature 49a consisted of a layer of brick and mortar located in the southeast corner of the unit. The feature was approximately 18" square and 0.21' deep. The soil between the bricks was 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown sand. Artifacts recovered include coal, mortar, wood, glass, a straight pin, fish scale, and annular pearlware. This feature was the remains of an earlier brick floor; it was the second level of brick flooring beneath the early 20th-century concrete floor. This floor was probably constructed in the mid 19th century. Feature 49b consisted of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand mixed with bits of coal, brick, and mortar. There were a couple of bricks lying flat and a flat piece of stone embedded in the sandy soil. This layer was excavated to an average depth of 0.19'. Feature 49b appeared to be the remains of an earlier brick floor onto which sand fill had been put to level the area to support the brick floor above (which was F.49a). The profile drawing of the east wall shows 3 layers of brick floor beneath the early 20th-century concrete floor in the southeast corner of this unit. Artifacts recovered from F.49b include coal, clinker, mortar, wood, a nail, 2 buttons, glass, oyster shell, egg shell, bird and fish bones, splinters of mammal bone, and ceramics (porcelain, pearlware, whiteware, yellowware). The TPQ is 1830.

Feature 53a & b -- This feature was located in the northwest corner of the unit west of Level C and F.55; the eastern edge of Feature 53a partially underlay Level C. Feature 53a was distinguished from Level C by the difference in soil

color and content of artifacts. The soil of F.53a was 5 YR 4/4 reddish brown silty sand containing many large fragments of brick, some mortar, coal and clinker. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.35'. This feature seemed to be a somewhat disturbed context; the broken brick may be the remains of a previous brick floor, broken and disturbed by the installation of the sewer pipe. The top of the bricks in F.53a are at almost the same elevation as the top of the bricks at the surface of F.49; these features may be remnants of the same earlier brick floor. Artifacts recovered included some bone fragments, wood and burned wood fragments, a small lead ball, medicine bottle glass and ceramics (coarse lead-glazed redware and porcelain). The date is mid 19th century. **Feature 53b** was located directly below F.53a, it was distinguished by the difference in soil color and texture. F.53b contained 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand similar to what was designated as Level E of this unit. Artifacts recovered included shell fragments, nails, coal and clinker chunks, and a tiny piece of glass; no datable artifacts were found. The date is mid 19th century. This feature contained few artifacts. It seemed to be the remains of a bed of sand laid down as a base for a brick floor. F.53b was excavated to an average depth of 0.05'.

Feature 54a -- This was a layer of broken and half-sized brick laid in no particular pattern, located along the east wall of the unit just north of Feature 49. The top of F.54a is at a lower elevation than the top of F.49, and may be a remnant of an earlier brick floor. The soil between the bricks was 10 YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy silt. When the bricks were removed, a thin layer of coal ash was revealed along the north edge of the feature. Beneath the bricks was the sandy clay subsoil at the base of the unit. The feature was excavated to an average depth of 0.20'. Artifacts recovered from the soil between the bricks include coal fragments, glass, fish bone, shell fragments, a brass button, and small fragments of burned bone. No datable artifacts were found. The date of this feature is late 18th century.

Feature 55a -- This feature was a trench containing a ceramic sewer pipe. F. 55 underlay Level C. The soil, 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand, was excavated to a depth of 0.58'. Artifacts included shell-tempered mortar and plaster, coal, nails, oyster shell, a flower pot rim, creamware and whiteware. The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level D -- Level D was located in the eastern half of the unit, contiguous with and east of Level C, and contiguous with the north and west edges of Feature 49 (which occupied the southeast corner of the unit). This was a thin layer of ash and sand with a Munsell reading of 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, containing bits of brick, mortar, and coal. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.21'. Artifacts recovered included a clay marble, glass, metal, and ceramics (stoneware, pearlware, bone china, and porcelain). It dated to the mid to late 19th century.

Level E -- This layer was distinguished by 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand, similar to that found in F.53. Level E was located in the east half of the unit, directly below Level D, and north and west of F.49. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.26'. Artifacts include small pieces of brick metal, coal and clinker, oyster shell (whole shell and small fragments), bone, crab claw, tiny pieces of glass, and a nail. No datable artifacts were found. The date is mid to late 19th century.

Level F -- Level F was located in the eastern half of the unit directly below the southern half of Level E and adjacent to the west side of F.49 but at a lower elevation than the top of F.49, and was contiguous with Feature 54, a circular arrangement of bricks to the north. It consisted of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand. This layer was approximately 0.14' deep. Artifacts recovered include brick fragments, coal, wood, small metal fragments, and small shell and bone fragments. No datable artifacts were found. The date is mid to late 19th century.

Level G -- This layer was located on the northwest corner of the unit, west of the pipe trench (F.55), and directly below F.53. It consisted of 10 YR 3/4 dark brown silty sand with ash and coal/clinker mixed in. Level G was approximately 0.10' deep. Artifacts included in this layer were pieces of coal, clinker, brick, and iron. No datable artifacts were found. The date is late 18th century.

Level H -- Level H was located on the east side of the unit, north of and adjacent to Level F and F.54. It consisted of 5 YR 3/1 very dark grey silty soil with a great deal of coal ash mixed in. Level H was approximately 0.18' deep and contained coal, clinker, slag, brick, wood fragments, nails, and a tiny piece of pearlware. The date is late 18th century.

Level I -- Level I was located on the east side of the unit and underlay Levels F and H. It consisted of 10 YR 4/4 dark

yellowish brown sandy clay. Artifacts (oyster shell and wood fragments, and 2 fragments of clear glass) were found in the top quarter-inch of soil; thereafter, this layer consisted of sterile soil. No datable artifacts were found. The date is late 18th century.

Level J -- This layer was located on the west side of the unit beneath Level G and consisted of 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown silty sand mixed with coal ash. This was a very thin layer, approximately 0.05' deep. Artifacts contained in it included coal, brick, mortar, bone, a straight pin, and transfer-printed pearlware (willow pattern). The TPQ is 1794.

Level K -- Level K was located on the west side of the unit beneath Level J. It consisted of 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand similar to the soil of Level I. Tiny pieces of coal, and tiny fragments of shell and burned wood were found in the top quarter-inch of soil; thereafter, this layer consisted of sterile soil and was excavated to a depth of 0.13'. The TPQ is 1774.

Unit 16

This 5' by 5' unit was located in the yard, on the west side of the brick walk, 16' south of Trench 1 (excavated in 1995). Unit 16 was at N90W5 on the grid.

Level A -- This level consisted of 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam with many roots. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.60' and contained coal and brick fragments, nails, window and bottle glass, ceramics (stoneware, pearlware, whiteware). The date is 20th century.

Level B -- Level B underlay Level A across the entire unit. It was composed of 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.53'. Artifacts recovered included brick, oyster shell, glass, a coin, a pin, 3 buttons, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, Rockingham, and yellowware). The TPQ for Level B is post-1859.

Level C -- This level was beneath Level B across the entire unit and was composed of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand which was deeper on the north side of the unit. On the south, this layer was approximately 0.11' deep and on the north approximately 0.51' deep. This level contained a great deal of oyster shells, nails, window and bottle glass, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, refined engine-turned redware, over 60 pieces of creamware, and peasant palette pearlware). The TPQ is ca. 1800.

Feature 56a -- This was a dark stain along the east wall of the unit about 1' south of the northeast corner. It was approximately 0.40' deep. It was 10 YR brown/dark brown sandy soil containing bones, brick, charred wood, shell, pipe fragments, and pearlware. The date is late 18th century, ca. 1780. F.56a appeared to be a discrete deposition of food waste and charred wood.

Level D -- The surface of this level was covered with oyster shell. The soil was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.59'. Artifacts recovered included oyster shell, brick, coal, burned wood, bone, nails, glass, a brass button, and ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware, stoneware, Nottingham, white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, shell-edged pearlware). The TPQ is ca. 1774. This was believed to be an intact, late-18th century layer which was the ground surface at the time the house was built.

Feature 60 -- Located in the southwest corner of the unit, Feature 60 was a dark stain that contained 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay soil. It was excavated to a depth of 0.60' and contained shell, brick, mortar, coal, glass, bone, and creamware. The TPQ is 1762. F.60 was interpreted as a discrete deposition of trash.

Feature 61 -- This feature was an oval shaped greenish stain extending out from the west wall of the unit about .6' from the north wall. It had a Munsell reading of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown and contained sandy loam. The average depth of this feature was 0.38'. The artifacts were brick and shell fragments, mortar, coal, and pearlware. The TPQ is ca. 1780. It was interpreted as being the remains of a decayed root.

Level E -- This layer extended across the entire unit and was composed of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand. It

was excavated to an average depth of 1'. Artifacts included oyster shell fragments, coal, and mortar. No datable artifacts were found.

Level F -- This layer was differentiated from Level E by the texture of the soil. It was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay. This layer was not excavated.

Unit 17

This unit was opened on the west side of the garden approximately 120' north of the rear wall of the house, based on measurements taken from the 1885 Sandborn map, to find the foundation of an outbuilding. Unit 17 was located on N141W7 of the grid. The surface of the ground had some vegetation and a half-circle arrangement of stones near a bird bath.

Level A -- Level A consisted of 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam which was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.10'. Artifacts included brick, coal, clinker, glass and whiteware. The date is late 20th century.

Level B -- This level consisted of 10 YR 2/1 black sandy loam with much root disturbance. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.57' and was terminated arbitrarily because there was no color change in the soil. It contained brick, mortar, shell, coal, nails, bone, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, bone china, transfer-printed whiteware, and yellowware), and a piece of plastic. The TPQ is post-1950.

Level C -- Level C underlay Level B across the entire unit and consisted of 10 YR 2/1 black sandy loam. This arbitrary level was excavated to an average depth of 0.05' and terminated because of a soil color change. Artifacts included were coal, shell, bone, glass, and ceramics (creamware, porcelain, whiteware). This may be fill that was brought in during the late 19th century to raise and level the ground surface.

Level D -- This level extended across the entire unit and was differentiated from Level C by its lighter colored soil. Level D soil was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.43'. Artifacts recovered included coal, brick, shell, nails, dark green wine bottle glass, pipe bowl fragments, and ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware, whiteware). This layer was interpreted to have been fill used to raise and level the garden in the mid to late 19th century, post 1850.

Feature 59a -- This feature appeared as a dark stain in the northwest corner of the unit. It was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam. It was about 0.14' deep and contained no artifacts. It was interpreted as having been a root stain or a planting hole. The date is late 19th century.

Level E -- The soil of Level E was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand mottled with bits of brick. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.35' and contained brick, shell, nails, and pearlware. The date is late 18th or early 19th century.

Level F -- This level extended across the entire unit and underlay Level E. The soil was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand containing the following artifacts: brick, mortar, coal, shell, small bone fragments, dark green wine bottle glass, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, and creamware). The date is late 18th or early 19th century. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.29' and stopped because of the discovery of several features.

Feature 64a -- This was a small sandy patch of soil in the extreme northwest corner of the unit. It was approximately 0.15' deep. No Munsell was taken and no artifacts were found. The date is late 18th or early 19th century.

Feature 65a -- This feature was located in the middle of the north wall of the unit and extended out from the north wall about 0.50'. It was a square-shaped stain measuring approximately 0.50' by 0.55' containing soil that was darker than the surrounding Level G soil. F.65a had a 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam soil. Artifacts included brick and shell fragments, nails, bone fragments, and 1 tiny piece each of creamware and pearlware. The date is late 18th or early 19th century. It is of unknown origin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 18

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

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

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

is 1840.

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

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

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

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

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

Part III: Units excavated in 1997

Unit 19

This unit was located on the east side of the yard just south of the center. It was located at N114E12 on the grid and was placed in this position in order to expose more of the foundation discovered in Units 3 and 5. The intention was to gain more knowledge of the foundation, find out the purpose of the building, and the dates of construction and destruction of the building.

Level A -- This level lay across the entire unit and consisted mainly of mulch put down recently by landscapers associated with the Showhouse. It also consisted of topsoil which was the 20th century ground level before the mulch was deposited. The Munsell reading for the topsoil was 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown; the soil texture was sandy loam. The average depth of this layer was 0.49'. Artifacts recovered included very small pieces of brick, metal and nails, glass, ceramics, and bone. The TPQ is 1997.

Level B -- Level B lay across the entire unit and was composed of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with a greater clay content than Level A. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.18'. Artifacts recovered included many nails, window glass, bottle glass, small pieces of ceramic. The date of Level B is late 19th or early 20th century. Level B was ended when the top of Feature 73, a stone foundation wall, was encountered. Level B was fill put in after the building associated with the foundation (F. 73) had been destroyed.

Feature 73 -- This feature was a mortared stone foundation wall which bisected the unit from east to west. This foundation was also located in Units 3, 5, 31, 33, and 41. This feature was called Feature 10 in Units 3 and 5.

Level C1 -- This level was located in the south part of the unit directly below Level B; it measured 5' east to west, and approximately 1' wide north to south between the foundation and the south wall of the unit. It was fill put in after the building was destroyed. Level C1 consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sandy soil. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.16' and the artifacts included dark green wine bottle glass, clear glass, ceramics (slip-decorated redware, creamware, and hand-painted pearlware), nails and pieces of brick, bone and bits of oyster shell. The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level C2 -- Level C2 was located in the north half of the unit directly below Level B; it measured 5' long east to west and approximately 2.5' north to south on the north side of the foundation wall. It was fill put in after the building was destroyed. Level C2 consisted of 2.5Y3/2 very dark grayish brown clayey sandy loam similar to Level C1 which was located on the south side of the foundation. The soil of Level C2 was slightly darker and much more moist than the soil of Level C1. Level C2 was excavated to an average depth of 0.34' and was ended when Feature 79 was encountered. Artifacts recovered included nails, glass, bone, and ceramics (American stoneware, English porcelain, creamware, pearlware, whiteware). The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Feature 79 -- This feature appeared as a dark stain in the south east corner of the north half of the unit. The soil was darker, looser, and more loamy than Level C2 or the surrounding Level D2 soil, and it contained a lot of decaying wood. The Munsell reading was 10YR2/2 very dark brown. Feature 79 was excavated to an average depth of 0.6'. Artifacts included 1 piece of brick, metal, shell, bone, pipe stem fragments, glass, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, hand-painted pearlware, bone china, and whiteware). The date is mid-19th century. This feature was the rotted remains of a tree stump.

Level D1 -- This level was located in the south part of the unit, directly beneath Level C1. It consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay soil. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.52'. Artifacts included brick, mortar, shell, bone, metal, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, Chinese porcelain). The date is early to mid 19th century.

Level D2 -- Level D2 was located on the north side of the unit directly beneath Level C2 and contiguous with

Feature 79. It consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay soil which was excavated to an average depth of 0.37'. Artifacts included bone, metal, glass, buttons, and ceramics (North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware, a tiny piece of Whieldon Wedgewood). The date for this level is early to mid 19th century.

Level E1 -- This level was located directly beneath Level D1 in the south part of the unit. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.75'. Artifacts included bone, shell, nails, glass, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, and pearlware). The date is early 19th century. This level came down on two soil color changes; the strip of soil nearest the foundation wall was designated Feature 91, and the strip of soil nearest the south wall of the unit was designated Level F1.

Level E2 -- Level E2 was located on the north side of the unit directly below Level D2 and Feature 79. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand similar to the soil of Level E1 on the south side of the unit. Level E2 was excavated to an average depth of 0.38'. Artifacts recovered included metal, bone, glass, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, creamware). The date of this level is early 19th century.

Feature 91 -- This feature was a strip of slightly darker soil approximately 6 to 8 inches wide that ran along the base of the foundation wall. It was beneath Level E1 and was contiguous with Level F1. Feature 91 was composed of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.51'. Artifacts included brick, shell, bone, glass, and ceramics (North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, creamware). The date of Feature 91 is late 18th century. This feature was interpreted as a builder's trench for the foundation wall.

Level F1 -- This level was a narrow strip of soil located just south of and contiguous with Feature 91 and beneath Level E1 along the south wall of the unit. It was 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.87'. Artifacts included small pieces of brick and shell. The date of Level F1 is late 18th century.

Level F2 -- Level F2 was located in the north part of the unit beneath Level E2. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay soil and was excavated to an average depth of 0.24'. There was a thin concentration of shell in the northwest corner which was not given a feature designation. Artifacts recovered included nails, mortar, brick, bone and shell, glass, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware). The date of Level F2 is early 19th century. Level F2 was ended when 2 soil color changes became evident. The strip of slightly darker soil along the foundation wall was designated Feature 88; the strip of slightly lighter soil along the north wall of the unit was designated Level G2.

Feature 88 -- This feature was a strip of soil about 1' wide along the foundation wall similar to a strip of soil (Feature 91) on the south side of the foundation. This may be part of a trench dug to lay in the stone foundation wall. Feature 88 consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay soil that was slightly darker than the contiguous Level G2 soil. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.65'. Artifacts included stone, brick, mortar, nails, bone, glass, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware). The date of Feature 88 is late 18th century.

Level G1 -- This level was located on the south side of the unit directly beneath Level F1 and Feature 91. It consisted of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.61' and the artifacts collected included a pipe stem fragment, 1 small piece of glass, 2 small pieces of brick and of shell. The date of Level G1 is mid to late 18th century, before 1774. The unit was not excavated any further on the south side of the foundation. The base of the unit on this side was at 20.7' above mean sea level.

Level G2 -- This level was located on the north side of the foundation directly beneath Level F2 and contiguous with Feature 88. The soil was 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand, slightly lighter in color than the soil of Feature 88. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.87'. Artifacts recovered were very few; they included 1 piece of creamware, a pipe stem fragment, 3 pieces of bone, and a few pieces of brick and shell. The date for Level G2 is late 18th century.

Level H2 -- Level H2 (there was no Level H1) was located on the north side of the unit directly beneath Level G2 and

Feature 88. This level consisted of 7.5YR4/6 strong brown clayey sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.63'. No artifacts were found in this level. The date of Level H2 is mid-18th century, before 1774. The unit was not excavated further on this side of the foundation. The base of the unit was at 20.74' above mean sea level.

After the main part of Unit 19 was finished, excavation continued eastward on each side of the foundation, following it to a corner to find the east wall of the foundation in order to obtain a measurement for the building that the foundation represents. The east foundation wall of this building lies directly beneath the line of cinder blocks which support the fence on the lot line between the Slayton House property and the property to the east. The interior dimensions of the building were approximately 10.5' by 10.5'. The foundation wall is approximately 18" thick, and the exterior dimension of the building was approximately 12' by 12'.

Unit 20

This 5' by 5' unit was located a little more than mid-way down the east side of the yard. It was at N140E10 on the grid.

Level A – This level extended over the entire unit and consisted of the sod and the topsoil directly beneath it. The soil was 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.25'. The artifacts contained in Level A included brick, mortar, coal, and shell fragments, nails, glass, and ceramics. The TPQ of Level A is 1997.

Feature 70 – This feature consisted of a partially rotting tree stump located in the southeast corner of the unit.

Level B – Level B extended across the entire unit and was located directly beneath Level A. It consisted of 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam containing a great deal of coal and brick fragments. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.51' and contained artifacts such as brick, mortar, coal, and shell fragments, nails, glass, and ceramics (coarse redware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware, other porcelain). The date of Level B is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level C – This level underlay Level B across the unit except in areas covered by Features 75 and 76. It consisted of 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. The artifacts contained in this level included brick, mortar, and shell fragments, nails, and ceramics (creamware and transfer-printed whiteware). The date of Level C is late 19th or early 20th century.

Feature 75 – This feature consisted of a layer of brick and brick rubble in the southwest quadrant of the unit. In **F.75a** the soil around the brick was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.28' and contained brick, mortar, shell, coal, and glass. The date is late 19th to early 20th century. **F.75b** consisted of a darker area of soil beneath the brick; it was 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clayey sand which was excavated to an average depth of 0.41'. It contained brick, mortar, coal, nails, and shell-edged pearlware. The date is mid 19th century. **F.75c** underlay F.75b and consisted of 10YR 3/3 dark brown soil with brick rubble which was excavated to an average depth of 0.53'. The artifacts in this layer included brick, mortar, and shell fragments, nails, many bones, and ceramics (coarse redware, light creamware, Chinese porcelain, peasant-palette pearlware). The date of F. 75c is mid 19th century. **F.75d** underlay Level E in the southeast corner and consisted of an area of jumbled soil and brick fragments that extended from the south to the north wall of the unit and was about 18" wide. This was a pipe trench for the laying of a sewer pipe; this sewer line also cut through Units 5 and 33. The date is of F.75d is late 19th to early 20th century.

Feature 75a and Level D were jumbled brick and destruction debris. Level F and Feature 75b and c were fill put in during the mid 19th century when the drain was rebuilt. Level F and F.75b were ground surface at one time, in the mid to late 19th century.

Feature 76 – This was an area of laid brick that extended from the middle of the west wall of the unit to the northeast corner. F.76a consisted of the brick. F.76b consisted of 10YR 3/1 clayey sandy soil. This feature was excavated to an average depth of 0.39' and contained brick, mortar, glass, many oyster shells, and ceramics (creamware, Chinese porcelain, and porcelain with green decal). The date of F.76 is mid to late 19th century.

Level D – Level D consisted of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.43'. This level was in the eastern part of the unit contiguous with F.75a. The artifacts contained in Level D included brick, mortar, shell, and coal fragments, 30 nails, glass, and ceramics (creamware, hand-painted pearlware, black transfer-printed whiteware). The date of level D is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level E – This level underlay Level D in the eastern part of the unit and was contiguous with F.75b and c, and F.76b. Level E consisted of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil which was excavated to an average depth of 0.43'. The artifacts recovered included many fragments of brick, shell, and bone, glass, 30 nails, and 40 ceramic sherds (Chinese porcelain, creamware, hand-painted pearlware). The date is late 19th to early 20th century.

Level F – This level underlay F.75c in the western part of the unit and underlay Level E in a small area along the east wall of the unit east of the pipe trench (F.75d). It was contiguous with the top part of the pipe trench fill. Level F consisted of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil that was excavated to an average depth of 0.37'. The artifacts in this layer included brick, mortar, coal, and shell fragments, glass, and ceramics (tiny pieces of white salt-glazed stoneware and tin-glazed earthenware, Nottingham, black basalt ware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, and hand-painted pearlware). The date of Level F is mid 19th century.

Level G – Level G underlay Level F on both sides of the pipe trench (F.75d). It consisted of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand which was excavated to an average depth of 0.45'. The artifacts in this level included 1 brick chunk, mortar and shell fragments, bone, metal (probably nails), glass and ceramics (coarse redware, creamware, hand-painted pearlware). The date of Level G is late 18th century.

Level H – This level underlay Level G in the south half of the unit and was contiguous with Level I which was in the north part of the unit. Level H consisted of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand which was excavated to an average depth of 0.36'. This level contained very few artifacts: 8 mortar fragments, 2 coal fragments, clinker, and 1 piece of metal. No diagnostic artifacts were found in this layer. The date is late 18th century.

Level I – Level I underlay Level G in the north part of the unit and was contiguous with Level H. This level consisted of 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.17'. The artifacts in Level I included pieces of brick and mortar, bone and shell fragments, glass, and ceramics (light creamware and transfer-printed pearlware). The date of Level I is late 18th century.

Level J – This level underlay Level I in the north part of the unit. It consisted of 10YR 4/6 sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.16'. The artifacts in this level included 2 small pieces of brick, several pieces of mortar, and 1 shell; no diagnostic artifacts were found in Level J. The date is late 18th century.

Level K – Level K extended across the entire unit and underlay Levels H and J. It consisted of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay which was excavated to an average depth of 0.33'. There were no artifacts in this level. The unit was then closed.

Unit 21

Due to a numbering error, there was no Unit 21.

Unit 22

This 5' by 5' square unit was located about half way down the yard on the west side. It was at N119W10 on the grid.

Level A – This level consisted of a thick layer of mulch put down during landscaping for the Showhouse, as well as topsoil which was previously the ground surface. Level A was 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam which was excavated to an average depth of 0.6'. The TPQ of this level is 1997.

Feature 68 – This feature consisted of a black corrugated plastic flower pot, probably related to the landscaping for

the Showhouse. It was located along the south wall of the unit approximately in the middle of the wall and was excavated to a depth of 0.6'. The TPQ is 1997.

Feature 69 – This feature was the partially rotted stump of a small tree located in the southwest corner of the unit. No artifacts were associated with this feature.

Feature 80 – This feature intruded slightly into Level B. It consisted of 10YR 3/3 dark brown loam and was excavated to a depth of 0.1'. It contained a piece of mica and a piece of coal. It was interpreted as having been a shallow planting hole. The date is early 20th century.

Level B – This level extended across the entire unit and underlay Level A and Features 68, 69, and 80. It consisted of 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam which was excavated to an average depth of 0.28'. The artifacts contained in this level included brick, mortar, shell, and coal fragments, nails, glass, buttons, ceramics (Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware, and transfer-printed whiteware). The date is early 20th century.

Level C – Level C underlay Level B across the entire unit. It was composed of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam which was excavated to an average depth of 0.35'. The excavators closed this level arbitrarily and started a new level. The artifacts in Level C included brick and shell fragments, bone, nails, glass, and ceramics (creamware and whiteware). The date for Level C is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level D – This level underlay Level C across the entire unit. It consisted of 10YR 4/3 dark brown sandy clayey soil. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.1'. This level was ended when excavators noticed a change in the texture and inclusions in the soil. The artifacts in Level D included brick, mortar, shell, and coal fragments, bones, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, yellowware). The date of this level is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level E – This level was beneath Level D across the whole unit and was composed of 10YR 4/3 dark brown sandy clay with a great deal of small coal fragments incorporated in it. There was a heavier concentration of coal fragments in the center east side of the unit. Level E was excavated to an average depth of 0.13'. The artifacts in this level included coal and oyster shell fragments, bone, glass, nails, and ceramics (scratch blue salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, creamware both plain and hand-painted). The date for Level E is mid to late 19th century.

Level F – Level F underlay Level E across the entire unit and consisted of 10YR 5/4 yellow brown sandy clay. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.46'. The artifacts in Level F included a brass button, approximately 30 pieces of bone, some mortar, brick, and oyster shell fragments, glass, and ceramics (4 pieces of a white salt-glazed stoneware drinking vessel with blue glaze on exterior, creamware, hand-painted pearlware). The date for Level F is late 18th or early 19th century. The top of Level F was ground surface at one time.

Level G – This level was composed of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay which was excavated to an average depth of 0.27'. The artifacts in this level included brick, coal, and shell fragments, and 4 pieces of bone. No diagnostic artifacts were found in this level. The date is late 18th or early 19th century.

At this point the unit was bisected and only the east half of the unit was excavated. The following 4 levels were located on the east side of the unit.

Level H – This level underlay Level G and was located on the east side of the unit only. It consisted of 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay which was excavated to an average depth of 0.5'. The artifacts in this layer included brick fragments, shell, bone, glass, nails, and 1 tiny piece of redware with clear glaze. The date is late 18th or early 19th century.

Level I – Level I underlay Level H in the east side of the unit and was composed of 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy clay, mottled with 2.5YR 2.5/3 dark reddish brown and 10R 4/8 red. The only artifacts in this level were tiny fragments of brick and shell. Many of the shell fragments appear to have been burned. No other artifacts were found in this level. Level I was excavated to an average depth of 0.15'. The date is 1780s to 1810.

Level J – This level underlay Level I in the east side of the unit and consisted of 5YR 3/2 and 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown sand. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.6'. The artifacts in this layer included pipe stem fragments, 1 brick fragment, 30 pieces of bone, and 1 piece of gray-bodied stoneware. The date of Level J is late 18th century. This was ground surface when the house was built.

Level K – This level underlay Level J in the east half of the unit. It consisted of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil that was excavated to an average depth of 0.54'. The only artifacts in this layer were 1 tiny piece of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware and 1 tiny piece of tin-glazed earthenware. The date is pre-1774.

It was decided to excavate the west side of the unit. The following levels were located on the west side only.

Level H2 – This level underlay Level G on the west side of the unit and would have been contiguous with Level H and part of Level I of the east side. Level H2 consisted of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay which was excavated to an average depth of 0.58'. The artifacts in this layer included small brick fragments and 5 pieces of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware. The date is late 18th or early 19th century.

Level I2 – Level I2 was located directly beneath Level H2 on the west side of the unit. It consisted of 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown sandy clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. The artifacts contained in this layer included 1 nail, 20 shell fragments, and 15 brick fragments. No diagnostic artifacts were found in this layer. The date is late 18th or early 19th century.

Level J2 – This level underlay Level I2 and consisted of 5YR 2.5/2 dark reddish brown mottled clayey sand. Level J2 was excavated to an average depth of 0.28'. The artifacts recovered included only brick fragments and tiny pieces of crushed shell. This layer was consistent with layers in other units that seem to have been paved with crushed shell. These layers date to the late 18th century, probably to the time when the house was built. The date is late 18th century.

Level K2 – Level K2 was located on the west side of the unit directly beneath Level J2. It consisted of 5YR 4/4 reddish brown clayey sand which was excavated to an average depth of 0.46'. The artifacts in this layer included a kaolin pipe bowl, more than 50 oyster shells, nails, and a brick fragment. The date is late 18th century, probably prior to 1774.

Level L2 – This layer was located beneath Level K2 on the west side of the unit. It consisted of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand which was excavated to an average depth of 0.48'. The artifacts in this layer consisted of mortar, brick, and shell fragments. No diagnostic artifacts were found. The date is mid 18th century.

Unit 23

This 5' by 5' unit was also located on the east side of the yard, south of Unit 19, in an attempt to locate the south foundation wall of the outbuilding. This foundation showed up in Units 3, 5, 19, 31, and 33. The grid coordinate for the northeast corner of Unit 23 was N97E13.

Level A – Level A lay across the entire unit and was composed of mulch and top soil; the mulch had been placed over major portions of the yard by landscapers in order to plant bushes and flowers for the Showhouse. Due to this landscaping, several planting holes were discovered in Level A but these were not treated as features because they were so recently made. The Munsell reading of Level A was 10YR2/2 very dark brown loam and it was excavated to an average depth of 0.37'. Artifacts recovered included nails, brick, oyster shell, bone, glass, and ceramics. The TPQ for Level A is 1997.

Level B -- This level lay across the entire unit directly beneath Level A. It was composed of 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam and was excavated to an average depth of 0.42'. Artifacts recovered included brick, many nails, bone, a couple of buttons, pieces of metal, and ceramics. The date of Level B is mid to late 20th century.

Feature 81 -- This feature was located in the southeast corner of the unit, about 1' from the east wall and

approximately 6" from the south wall of the unit. It appeared as a round stain, approximately 0.9' in diameter, darker in color than the surrounding Level C soil. Feature 81 consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam and was excavated to a depth of 0.25'. It contained nails, bones, ceramics, and pieces of roofing shingles. The date of Feature 81 is early 20th century. Feature 81 was interpreted as a small planting hole into which some garbage had collected.

Feature 84 -- Feature 84 was located in the north half of the unit, approximately 1' from the north wall and about 2' from the east and the west walls; it was about 1' in diameter. It was composed of slightly lighter colored and drier soil than the surrounding Level C soil. The Munsell reading was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with inclusions of mortar. It was excavated to a depth of 0.34'. The artifacts in this feature included nails and ceramics (hand-painted pearlware). The feature was interpreted as a small planting hole into which building destruction debris had collected. The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level C -- This level lay across the entire unit directly beneath Level B and contiguous with Features 81 and 84. These features intruded into Level C. It consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil with a mortar concentration in the northwest corner. Level C was excavated to an average depth of 0.36'. Artifacts recovered included brick, shell, mortar, and coal fragments; many pieces of metal, bone, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, and whiteware). The date of Level C is late 19th to early 20th century. Level C was closed when a feature was discovered protruding from the east wall in the southeast quadrant of the unit. This feature was designated Feature 92.

Feature 92 -- Feature 92, a small box wrapped in a piece of blanket-type fabric, was the burial of a small dog. Just a few inches to the west lay the bones of another small mammal, probably a dog. Enough of the soil around these burials was excavated so that excavators could determine what the feature consisted of, and the decision was made not to excavate or disturb this feature any further as no knowledge that would be of value to the project could be gained from doing so. The date of this feature is early 20th century.

Unit 23 was bisected from east to west and from the center of the unit south to the south wall so as to exclude the southeast quadrant (containing F. 92) from excavation.

Level D1 -- This level was located on the north half of the unit below the north half of Level C. It consisted of 10YR3/3 dark brown clayey sand. Level D1 was excavated to an average depth of 0.79'. Artifacts included a pipe bowl, a straight pin, a button, a great deal of brick and mortar, nails, oyster shell, bone, glass, and ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, and pearlware). The date for Level D1 is late 18th to early 19th century.

Level D2 -- This level was a 3' by 2.5' area located in the southwest corner of the unit and was contiguous with Level D1. It consisted of 7.5YR3/4 dark brown sandy clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.97'. Artifacts recovered included bone and shell, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware). The date of Level D2 is late 18th to early 19th century.

Level E -- This level was located directly below Levels D1 and D2; it covered approximately 3/4 of the unit. It was composed of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil and was excavated to an average depth of 0.61'. At this point the level was closed as concentrations of mortar were appearing in the northwest quadrant. This mortar deposit was designated Feature 89. The artifacts recovered from Level E included several pieces of brick, mortar, coal, and metal, some bone and oyster shell, glass, and ceramics (slip-decorated redware, transfer-printed pearlware). The date of Level E is late 18th to early 19th century.

Feature 89 -- This feature was located in the northwest area of the unit; it protruded into the unit from the north wall about 2'. Feature 89 was composed of chunks of mortar and stone from the foundation. No Munsell reading was taken of this material. No artifacts were found in the feature. This deposit appeared to be rubble pushed out of the foundation by tree roots from the large tree just to the north of Unit 23. The depth of Feature 89 was 0.30'. The date of this feature is late 18th century.

Level F -- Level F covered 3/4 of the unit and was located directly under Level E and Feature 89. It consisted of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil and was excavated to an average depth of 0.48'. There was no change in soil color or texture, and no artifacts were found. The date for Level F is late 18th century.

Level G -- This level was a 1' by 1' excavation in the southwest corner of the unit. It consisted of 5YR6/8 reddish yellow sandy clay and was excavated to a depth of 0.80'. No artifacts were found. The TPQ for Level G is mid- to late 18th century, pre-1774. The unit was closed and backfilled.

Unit 24

This 5' by 5' unit was located in the north end of the yard on the east side of the brick walk. It was placed in this area, along with Unit 29, to investigate what structures and activities might have occurred in the northeast area of the yard. Unit 24 was located at N155E13 on the grid.

Level A -- This level covered the entire unit and was composed of 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam with a lot of plant roots in it. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.68'. The artifacts in Level A included brick, coal, mortar, shell, glass, and ceramic (creamware, pearlware, and whiteware). The date for this level is late 20th century.

Level B -- Level B consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with coal deposits on the west side. There was some root disturbance from the large tree just to the south of this unit. Level B was excavated to an average depth of 0.6' and ended with the discovery of large flat stones similar to the capstones of the drain that ran down the center of the yard. A brick structure was located in the southeast corner. The artifacts recovered from Level B included shell, coal and clinker, brick and mortar fragments, metal, bone, and ceramic (creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone). The date for this level is late 19th to early 20th century.

Feature 82 -- This feature appeared to be an old well, the walls of which were constructed of brick. Material used to fill the abandoned well was excavated to a depth to which the archaeologist could reach without the use of any special equipment. Due to time constraints and safety considerations, this feature was not completely excavated to the base of the well.

F.82a consisted of 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam with quite a bit of mortar chunks in it. It was excavated to a depth of 0.36'. The artifacts in this level included brick fragments, oyster shell, metal, and glass.

F.82b was composed of 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam with ash and whole bricks in it. This level was excavated to a depth of 0.5' and contained bricks, coal and clinker, nails, and window glass. At this point the unit was extended 1' to the south in order to reveal more of this feature and make excavating somewhat easier.

F.82c consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown ashy, sandy soil that was excavated to a depth of 0.51'. The artifacts in this level included pieces of a flower pot, a metal can top, and some glass.

F.82d was composed of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown ashy, sandy soil with a great deal of coal and clinker in it. It was excavated to a depth of 0.23' and contained, besides the coal and clinker, a piece of tin can. No diagnostic artifacts were found in this level.

F.82e consisted of 10YR5/2 grayish brown ash containing 1 piece of flower pot. It was excavated to a depth of 0.42'. The excavation of Feature 82 was ended at this point.

The whole bricks found in the feature may have been from the upper walls of the well. It may have had brick walls as large numbers of mortared brick destruction debris was found in Unit 20 which was located approximately 10' to the south of this unit. A great deal of coal ash, probably from a coal-burning furnace, was used to fill the abandoned well, as it was used to fill the abandoned privy on the west side of the yard. The date of this fill was late 19th century.

Level A of South Extension -- This south extension effectively moved the south wall of the unit 1' further south. Level A of this extension is comparable to Level A of the main unit. It consisted of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam and was excavated to a depth of 0.62'. The artifacts in this layer included shell, nails, glass, and pearlware. The date is 20th century.

Level B of South Extension -- This level is comparable to the upper part of Level B of the main unit. Level B of

the extension was excavated to a depth of 0.37'. The artifacts in this layer included nails, shell, clinker, brick fragments, and glass. The date is late 19th to early 20th century.

Level C of South Extension – This level was comparable to the lower part of Level B of the main unit. Level C of the South Extension was excavated to a depth of 0.21'. Artifacts recovered included brick fragments, coal and clinker, nails, and glass. The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Feature 83 – This feature consists of the large, flat stones and the bricks surrounding them that were laid along the north wall of the well. These were probably installed in the mid 19th century when the drain was reconstructed.

Level C – This level was located on the north end of the unit between the flat square stones of Feature 83 and the north wall of the unit. It measured 5' long and 1 ½' wide, and consisted of mottled 10YR 3/3 dark brown and 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. This was excavated to an average depth of 0.52'. The artifacts from this layer included brick and coal fragments, shell, nails, glass, and ceramics (shell-edged and hand-painted pearlware, whiteware). The date for Level C is late 19th century.

Feature 87 – This feature was located in the north section of the unit directly beneath Level C. It consisted of a channel made of flat stones which ran diagonally from southeast to northwest. It was surrounded by a brick-paved area on either side of it and was connected to the flat stones that were next to the north wall of the well. This construction was probably made in the middle of the 19th century when the drain in the center of the yard was rebuilt. F.87 was excavated to an average depth of 0.27'.

Feature 108 – This feature was located beneath Feature 87 in the northeast corner of the unit. It consisted of a brick-paved area beneath the bricks of F.87. The soil between the bricks was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand and was excavated to a depth of 0.28'. Few artifacts were found; the ceramics included mocha creamware. The date for this level is early 19th century.

Level D1 – This level was located in the north section of the unit beneath F.108. It consisted of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was excavated to a depth of 0.55'. The artifacts in this layer included brick chunks, glass, a metal plate, and ceramics (redware and Chinese porcelain). The date for Level D is late 18th century.

Level E1 – This level underlay Level D in the northeast corner of the unit. It consisted of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was excavated to a depth of 0.2'. The artifacts in this level consisted of 2 tiny pieces of ceramic (Chinese porcelain and a pipe stem fragment) that may have been carried down by roots. This was essentially sterile soil.

Next, part of the balk between this unit and Unit 29 to the north was excavated. The balk was an area 1' wide and 5' long between these two units. The western half of the balk was excavated. No records were kept of the soil excavated above the brick and stone features that ran from Unit 24 beneath the balk soil and into Unit 29. The soil was sifted and any artifacts found were considered to have no provenience beyond the unit designation. The following describe the brick and stone layers as they were disassembled.

Level A of the Balk – This level (actually the same as Feature 83 of this unit) consisted of the large square stones along the north side of the well. They were at an average elevation of 23.87' AMSL and were 0.2' thick. The soil below the stones was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Level A of the Balk was excavated to an average depth of 0.4'. The artifacts in this layer included coal and brick fragments, shell, nails, glass and ceramics (creamware and old-blue pearlware). The date for this level is mid 19th century.

Level B of the Balk – This level (actually the same as Feature 87 of this unit) was the soil which underlay the stones and soil of Level A of the Balk and also included the stones forming the trough that ran diagonally from the center of the unit to the northwest and almost into Unit 29. The stones of the trough and the bricks beside them were removed to reveal an area of soil and a brick-paved area. Level B was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.41'. The artifacts it contained included brick, coal, and

shell fragments, nails, glass, and ceramics (pearlware, whiteware, yellowware). The date of this layer is mid 19th century.

Level C of the Balk – This level consisted of soil and an area of brick paving. This brick paving extended from Unit 24 into Unit 29; it was labeled F.96 in Unit 29. This Level C consisted of the upper layer of bricks in F.96. The soil was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.25'. The artifacts in this layer included brick, coal, and shell fragments, nails, bone, buttons, glass, 1 quartz projectile point, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware with black transfer printing, and old-blue pearlware). The date of Level C is early 19th century.

Level D of the Balk – This level consisted of a brick-paved area which appeared to have been laid down in the late 18th century. This layer of brick was the lower layer of F.96 in Unit 29. The soil around the bricks was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.2'. The artifacts in this level included a nail, a shell, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware with black transfer printing, and mocha pearlware, blue transfer-printed whiteware). The date of this level is early 19th century.

Feature 133 – This feature appeared as a strip of slightly lighter soil along the north wall of the well. It was mixed with bits of brick and mortar, unlike the adjacent sterile soil. This was interpreted as having been a builders trench for the construction of the well. F.133a consisted of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with small pieces of brick and mortar rubble. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.4'. The artifacts in this layer included brick, shell, coal fragments, glass, and ceramics (Chinese porcelain, creamware, transfer-printed whiteware). The date for this layer is early 19th century.

F.133b underlay F.133a and consisted of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with much brick and mortar mixed in it. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.53' and the artifacts recovered included coal, shell, and brick fragments, glass, and ceramics (creamware and pearlware). The date for this layer is late 18th to early 19th century.

Feature 135 – This feature consisted of a line of bricks laid end to end on their edges along the wall of the well and the soil beneath them. F.135a was the line of bricks which were excavated to an average depth of 0.34'. The soil between them was 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay. The artifacts in this layer included window glass, and 2 pieces of old-blue pearlware. The date of this layer is mid 19th century.

F.135b consisted of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.8' and the artifacts contained in it included coal, shell, and brick fragments, clinker, bone, glass, and ceramics (creamware, transfer-printed whiteware). The date for this level is mid 19th century.

Unit 25

This was a 5' x 5' unit placed in the west side of the yard just south of Unit 17 to investigate further a feature that was found in Unit 17 during the previous season. The grid coordinates for Unit 25 were N135W8. This unit was later extended 2 ½ feet to the west.

Level A – The sod at the top of Level A was a temporary installation by the landscapers preparing the yard for the Showhouse. It was easily peeled off and was not considered part of this level. Level A consisted of 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam, and was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. The artifacts recovered included fragments of brick, coal, clinker, some glass, and ceramics. The TPQ for Level A is 1997.

Level B – This level underlay Level A across the entire unit. It consisted of mottled soil, 2.5Y3/3 dark olive brown sandy loam and 7.5YR5/8 strong brown clay. Level B was excavated to an average depth of 0.45'. The artifacts recovered included brick, mortar, nails, and a great deal of glass and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, whiteware with black transfer printing same as that in Levels C and D and F.74, and yellowware). The date for Level B is late 19th or early 20th century.

Feature 74 – This feature was located in the northeast corner of the unit beneath Level B. It measured approximately 2' x 1 ½' and was excavated to an average depth of 0.36'. The soil was 2.5Y3/3 dark olive brown

sandy loam and contained a large amount of broken brick rubble, mortar, oyster shells, glass, and ceramics (whiteware with black transfer print as in Levels B, C, and D, ironstone). The date of Feature 74 is late 19th or early 20th century. This feature was interpreted as a deposit of building construction/destruction rubble.

Level C – This level was beneath Level B and contiguous with Feature 74. It consisted of 2.5Y3/3 dark olive brown sandy loam. Level C was excavated to an average depth of 0.20'. The artifacts recovered included brick fragments, nails, and a great deal of glass and ceramic (Chinese porcelain, creamware, whiteware with black transfer printing, and with light blue transfer printing, annular whiteware). The date for Level C is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level D – This level was located beneath Level C across the entire unit. It consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown sandy loam with fragments of brick and oyster shell incorporated in it. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.35'. The artifacts recovered included pieces of bone and shell, nails, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, transfer-printed and annular whiteware as in Level B). The date of Level D is late 19th or early 20th century. This level was ended when a feature was discovered in the northwest corner.

Feature 85 – This feature initially appeared as a stain of lighter colored soil in the northwest corner of the unit, measuring approximately 2' x 1 ½' from the northwest corner. This feature had 20 levels; after the levels of this feature which were located in the original 5' x 5' unit had been excavated, a profile drawing was made of the west wall of the unit. This effectively gave us a bi-section profile of the feature. Then the west wall was extended out 2 ½' further to the west. This enabled us to excavate the complete feature. The feature measured approximately 3' in diameter and 4' deep. Feature 85 was interpreted to have been a barrel privy.

F.85a was more densely packed soil with a different artifact density than the surrounding Level E soil. F.85a consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil with some ash and clinker involved in it. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.28'. The artifacts recovered included many nails, coal and clinker, bone, some shell, glass, and ceramics.

F.85b consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown, dense, hard-packed clayey sand. The soil of this level was somewhat yellower than that of F.85a. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.32'. The artifacts contained in this layer included mortar, nails, and glass.

F.85c was 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown, dry, hard-packed clayey sand that was excavated to an average depth of 0.55'. The artifacts contained in it included small brick and coal fragments, nails, bone, glass, and ceramics.

F.85d was a narrow band of soil, 0.2' wide, around the outside edge of the feature. This soil was slightly darker than the soil of F.85c, and a different texture from the contiguous soil of Level E in the main part of the unit. This level consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.5'. The artifacts found in this layer included 15 nails, and several fragments of coal, shell, glass, and ceramic. Many of the nails were lying horizontally with their points toward the center of the feature. This level was interpreted as having been the wooden side of a barrel which had a wooden hoop nailed around the outside to keep the staves in place. The darker stained soil and the nails were all that remained of the barrel and the hoop.

F.85e was located beneath F.85c. F.85e consisted of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown soil which was excavated to an average depth of 0.73'. The artifacts contained in this layer included coal, clinker, brick fragments, and mortar.

F.85f was a narrow band of soil around the edge of F.85e. It was located beneath F.85d. The soil of this level was darker than the soil of F.85e which was contiguous to it. F.85f soil had a Munsell reading of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. F.85f was excavated to a depth of 0.67'. The artifacts recovered included fragments of coal, clinker, glass, and nails. This part of the feature was part of what remained of the barrel.

F.85g was located below F.85e, but mostly in the north part of the feature; it consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. It was excavated to a depth of 0.73'. The artifacts contained in this layer included brick, mortar, shell, nails, coal, glass, and ceramics.

F.85h was located beneath F.85f and was contiguous with F.85g. This part of the feature was a narrow band of darker soil at the outside edge of the feature, between the feature and the levels of the main unit to the east and south. F.85h was 10YR4/3 brown/dark brown loamy sand and was excavated to a depth of 0.72'. The artifacts contained in this level included only nails. The darker stained soil and the nails were all that remained of the

barrel.

F.85i was located partially beneath F.85g in the middle of the feature but was exposed in the southern half of the feature. It consisted of 7.5YR6/2 pinkish grey ash and sand, and was excavated to an average depth of 0.57'. Artifacts contained in this layer included mostly coal fragments, shell fragments, mortar, nails, and glass.

F.85j was located under F.85g in the north half of the feature. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was excavated to a depth of 0.15'. The artifacts in this level included nails, bone, clinker; no ceramics or glass were found in this layer.

F.85k was located beneath F.85i in the south portion of the feature. It consisted of 7.5YR5/3 brown ashy sand and was excavated to a depth of 0.32'. Artifacts contained in this level included nails and clinker; no ceramics or glass was found in this layer.

F.85l was located beneath F.85i and contiguous with F.85k in the extreme southeast edge of the feature. It was a darker soil than that of F.85k, and a slightly different texture than the soil of F.85m which was contiguous to it on the south and southeast. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.16'. Only 1 nail and a piece of coal clinker was found in this layer. This part of the feature was the remains of the barrel.

F.85m underlay F.85h and was a darker band of soil around the edge of the feature. It was 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.16'. The artifacts in this layer consisted of approximately 20 nails, some with pieces of wood attached. This was the remains of the barrel.

F.85n was four courses of bricks laid in concentric circles at the bottom of the privy. These bricks formed the base on which the barrel sat. The upper course of bricks was at an elevation of 21.02' AMSL. F.85n was not excavated.

F.85o was an area of soil in the north part of the feature underlying F.85j. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay which was excavated to an average depth of 0.43'. It contained a lot of coal clinker and some nails.

F.85p was located in the south part of the feature and consisted of 5YR6/1 grey ash. It underlay F.85k and part of F.85o. This level was excavated to a depth of 0.46'. Artifacts contained in this level included a tiny brick fragment, coal fragments, and clinker.

F.85q was located beneath F.85o in the north part of the feature. It was composed of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown soil and was excavated to a depth of 0.72'. The artifacts in this layer included 1 nail, 2 pieces of coal clinker, and several pieces of a canning jar which mend with similar pieces found in F.85r, and a broken lamp chimney.

F.85r was located beneath F.85p in the south part of the feature. It consisted of 5YR6/1 gray ashy soil and was excavated to a depth of 0.57'. The artifacts found in this layer included 1 piece of bone, 1 nail, clinker, coal, part of a stemmed cordial glass, and pieces of a canning jar which mend with similar pieces from F.85q.

F.85s underlay both F.85q and r, and was composed of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand similar to the sand of Level L in the main part of the unit. The artifacts contained in this layer included small brick pieces, coal and clinker, tiny shell pieces, and a nail.

In Feature 85, Levels a, b, c, e, g, i, j, k, o, p, q, r, and s were fill used to fill up and cover a barrel privy that had been cleaned out and was no longer being used. The TPQ of these levels is late 19th century. Levels d, f, h, l, and m of this feature were what remained of the rotted barrel and possibly date to the late 18th century. Level n of this feature was a circle of three courses of brick on which the barrel sat; it dates to the last quarter of the 18th century.

Level E – This level underlay Level D and was located over the entire unit except for that portion designated Feature 85. Level E was contiguous with Levels a, b, c, and d of F.85 but the soil of Level E was a slightly different color and texture than the soil of the feature. Level E consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil which was excavated to an average depth of 0.80'. The artifacts recovered included pieces of brick, mortar, and coal, some oyster shell, bones, glass, and ceramics (creamware, hand-painted and transfer-printed pearlware). The date of Level E is late 19th century. Excavation of this level gradually revealed two distinct soil color changes across the unit; these were designated Levels F and G.

Level F – This level underlay Level E from the north wall to the south wall of the unit and from the east wall to about 2 to 2 ½' into the unit. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay, less dense than the soil of

Level G. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.367'. This level contained many artifacts including lots of brick fragments, many bones and ceramics (Chinese porcelain and creamware), some nails, shell, and glass. The date of Level F is later 18th century. Level F may have been a layer of soil that accumulated or fill put in around the privy building. Excavation of Level F revealed beneath it a layer of brick and shell; this was designated Level J.

Level G – This level underlay Level E from the north wall to the south wall of the unit and was located between Feature 85 and Level F. It was distinguished from Level E above it and from Level F which was contiguous with it because it was more orange in color. Level G consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.38'. The artifacts recovered included brick, mortar, shell, bone, glass, and ceramics (Chinese porcelain, creamware, hand-painted pearlware). The TPQ for Level G is 1795. Level G may have been soil that accumulated around, or was deposited as fill around, the privy building. Level G did not come down on the layer of shell and brick as Level F did. Excavation of Level G revealed two distinct soil color and texture changes. These were labeled Levels H and I.

Level H – Level H underlay the northern part of Level G; it was contiguous with Levels I and J. Level H was a layer of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay, darker than Level I, and with a different artifact concentration than Levels I and J. Level H contained very little brick and shell but much bone and ceramic (white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, and creamware).

This layer was close around the remains of the barrel and may represent soil between the barrel and the wall of the building around the privy. This may have been a layer of soil that accumulated inside the privy building between the wall of the building and the barrel. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.78'. The date of Level H is late 18th century.

Feature 103 – This feature was discovered along the west wall of the unit. It consisted of a layer of oyster shells in a rectangle which measured approximately 0.4' from the west wall and 1.4' from the south wall. The soil matrix was 10YR4/3 dark brown sandy clay. This layer of shells was similar to Level J of this unit and may be a continuation of it that was interrupted by some past activity. It is also similar to the following layers in other units; Unit 16 Level D, Unit 17 F.66c, Unit 36 Level F, and Trench 1 Level G and F.6. This feature was excavated to an average depth of 0.15'. Artifacts included 39 large oyster shells and 1 bone. The date for Feature 103 is late-18th century.

Level I – This level underlay the south end of Level G; it was contiguous with Levels H and J. The soil was 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay, lighter and yellower in color than Levels H and J. There was a definite demarcation between Level I and Level H which was located to the north. Viewed in the context of the south profile of the extended unit, Level I appears to be a clay deposit over a disturbed area that interrupts the layer of shells which once covered the ground surface. This may indicate a previous privy or an area used for dumping trash that was sealed off by this lighter, cleaner clay fill. Level I was excavated to an average depth of 0.61'. Level I contained very few artifacts, only 2 fragments of bone, 2 nails, and 4 ceramic sherds (tiny pieces of tin-glazed and North Devon earthenware, and creamware). The date for this level is late 18th century.

Level J – Level J was located in the east half of the unit beneath Level F. This layer was composed of large quantities of oyster shell with some brick fragments, similar to the oyster shell layer in several other units, Unit 16 Level D, Unit 17 F.66c, Trench 1 Level G and F.6, and Unit 36 Level F. This was ground surface in the late-eighteenth century at the time the house was built.

In Level J, the soil matrix surrounding the oyster shells was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.42'. Artifacts included 129 oyster shells, 1 bone, and 1 piece of iron, possibly a horse shoe. The date of Level J is late 18th century.

Level K – This level underlay Levels H, I, and J, and extended over the whole unit except for the area designated Feature 85. Level K soil was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay, and was excavated to an average depth of 0.51'. The artifacts recovered included brick, mortar, and coal fragments, bone, glass, and ceramic (tin-glazed earthenware, light-colored creamware, and hand-painted pearlware). The date of Level K is mid to late 18th century.

Feature 106 – This feature was located in the southwest corner of the unit. It appeared as a dark rectangular stain in the soil measuring 2' x 1 ½'. The soil was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sand, darker in color than the contiguous Level L soil. F.106 was excavated to a depth of 0.46'. The artifacts recovered included a great deal of bone, some shell, brick, mortar, charred wood, and quite a bit of glass and ceramic (Chinese porcelain, creamware, and dipped pearlware). The date of F.106 is late 18th century.

Level L – This level was across the entire unit (except for the part designated as Feature 85) and underlay Level K. It was contiguous with Feature 106. The soil of Level L was 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Level L was excavated to an approximate depth of 0.58'. This level was essentially sterile. The unit was not cored; the base of the unit along the east wall was at 21.13' AMSL.

At this point, after the original unit and Feature 85 had been excavated to sterile soil, the west wall of the unit was extended 2 ½' to the west. This was done in an effort to find out the size of the privy, and more about the shell layer that was designated F.103. Levels A, B, and C of this extended unit were shovel-skimmed very quickly. Then the part of the extension outside the privy feature was designated Level D of West Extension. The privy was given a new feature number; it was designated Feature 132, and was excavated separately. After that, the other levels of the extension were excavated.

Level A of West Extension – This level consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.925'. The artifacts included many nails, glass, ceramics, and a pipe stem fragment. The date for Level A is late 20th century.

Level B of West Extension – Level B was located in the northwest and the south parts of the extension and consisted of 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.30'. In the south part of Level B there was evidence of a great deal of disturbance due to large tree roots. The artifacts in this level included a button, nails, glass, creamware and pearlware. The date for this level is mid to late 19th century.

Level C of West Extension – This level was a semi-circular area located over the privy. It consisted of 10YR5/2 grayish brown ash and was excavated to a depth of 0.4'. The artifacts in this level included bottle glass, bone, metal, and tin cans. The date for this level is late 19th century.

Feature 132 – This feature was the western half of the privy. F.132a consisted of a layer of clay used to cap the privy. This layer was 10YR5/6 yellowish brown clay and was shovel excavated to a depth of 2.0'. The clay soil was not screened. Around the outside edge of this clay layer were several nails standing vertically in the ground.

F.132b was a layer of 10YR5/6 yellowish brown clay mixed with some ash. It was excavated to a depth of 0.22'. The artifacts contained in this layer were shell, nails brick, bone, and window glass.

F.132c consisted of 2.5Y7/1 light gray ash which was excavated to a depth of 0.91'. The artifacts recovered included many nails and other bits of metal, bone, and glass.

F.132d was a layer of mixed ash and sand with a Munsell reading of 2.5Y5/2 grayish brown. It was excavated to a depth of 0.18'. The artifacts found in this layer included bottles, a wine glass fragment, many pieces of window glass and bones, nails, 2 buttons, white salt-glazed stoneware, and creamware.

F.132e was a distinctly different color than the layers above it. It consisted of 10YR5/6 dark yellowish brown sand. The artifacts recovered from this level included window glass, fish bone, coal clinker, Chinese porcelain and pearlware. The date for all layers of F. 132 is late 19th century.

Feature 134 – This feature consisted of the darker edge around the outside of F.132. F.134 was what remained of the wooden barrel that formed the privy. The artifacts contained in this feature included many nails, 4 pipe fragments, a bottle, and a couple pieces of light-colored creamware. The date for F. 134 is late 18th to early 19th century.

Level D of West Extension – This level was beneath Level C of West Extension on the south end of the unit and was contiguous with Features 132 and 134. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand and was excavated to a depth of 1.33'. The artifacts contained in this level included brick fragments, nails, oyster shell, bone, glass, and ceramics (light-colored creamware, hand-painted pearlware, and whiteware). The TPQ for this

level is 1830.

Level E of West Extension -- This level was beneath Level D of West Extension and consisted of 10YR3/6 sand with some oyster shell fragments in it. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.25'. This level is comparable to Feature 103 and Level J of this unit and to layers in several other units on the site (Unit 16 Level D, Unit 17 F.66c, Unit 36 Levels E and F, and Trench 1 Level G and F.6) which have a layer of shell at the top. The artifacts in this level included some bone and 2 pieces of metal. The date of Level E is late 18th century, 1774-1800.

Level F of West Extension -- Level F was located beneath Level E of West Extension and adjacent to Features 132 and 134. It consisted of 10YR 3/6 and 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown mottled sand, and was excavated to an average depth of 0.7'. The artifacts contained in this layer consisted of oyster shell fragments, bone, glass, and ceramics (Nottingham, white salt-glazed stoneware, and creamware. The TPQ for Level F is 1762. This layer represents occupation of the site prior to Ridout's purchase of it.

Unit 26

This unit was located inside the house, in the southeast corner of the original kitchen. Unit 26 was a 5' by 5' unit, the surface of which was covered by a 1 1/2" layer of early 20th century concrete, under which was a layer of bricks. This brick floor is the same late 19th century floor as that which covered other units (7, 8, 15) in this room.

Level A -- This level lay across the entire unit and consisted of the brick floor, the dirt between the bricks, and the layer of sand beneath them. The Munsell of this dirt and sand ranged from 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown to 7.5YR8/2 pinkish white. The average depth of this layer was 0.17'. The artifacts recovered included shell, coal, mortar, nails, glass, bone, and ceramic. The TPQ is 1870.

Feature 71a & b -- This feature consisted of an area of darker soil about 2' wide running diagonally across the unit from the southeast corner to the northwest corner. The soil of this feature was a great deal darker than the adjacent Levels B and C. Feature 71 was a pipe trench containing a late 19th century cast iron pipe. **Feature 71a** was differentiated from F.71b by a slightly lighter color of soil in a 1' square area along the south end of the feature. F.71a soil was 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sand with few inclusions. This layer was excavated to a depth of 0.10'. Artifacts recovered included coal, metal, mortar, bone, glass and ceramic. The date is late 19th or early 20th century. F.71a came down on two areas containing a white chalky substance. These were designated Features 77 and 78.

Feature 71b consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown firmly packed sandy soil with fragments of brick, mortar, and coal mixed in. This layer comprised most of the fill of the pipe trench and was located from the northwest corner of the unit to the southeast corner, beneath F.71a and beneath Features 77 and 78. It was excavated to a depth of 0.88'. Artifacts recovered included coal, nails, bone, glass, and a slate pencil. The date is late 19th or early 20th century. A cast iron waste pipe was found at the bottom of this trench; it extended beneath the brick wall which forms part of the south wall of the unit, and which is the wall dividing the old kitchen from the current-day laundry room.

Feature 77a -- This feature consisted of a patch of chalky material about 0.4' in diameter containing pieces of broken, aqua colored glass embedded in it. It was located on top of F.71b and about 0.6' from the south wall of the unit. The Munsell reading was 5YR8/2 pinkish white. F.77a was excavated to a depth of 0.30'. Artifacts recovered included 20 pieces of glass, one bottle neck, and a piece of brick. The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Feature 78a & b -- Feature 78a consisted of chalky material like that in F.77a; it was located along the south wall of the unit, and partially beneath the brick wall which forms part of the south wall of the unit. The area of this feature was about 1.4' long by 0.4' wide. It was excavated to a depth of 0.15'. Artifacts embedded in this material included glass, ceramics, and a piece of a label. The TPQ is late 19th or early 20th century.

Feature 78b consisted of fine, loose sand with a Munsell reading of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown mixed with chalky material like that of F.78a. It was located along the south wall of the unit, beneath F.78a and beneath the brick wall of the house. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.15'. Artifacts found in this layer included brick fragments, mortar, glass, burnt glass, and ceramic. The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level B -- This level was located beneath Level A only on the east side of the unit, east of the F.71 pipe trench. Level B consisted of 10YR6/6 brownish yellow sandy soil with oyster shell, mortar, and coal fragments mixed in. It was excavated to a depth of 0.12'. Artifacts recovered included brick fragments, stone, coal, metal fragments, and bone. No datable artifacts were found. This layer was interpreted as sand laid down to level the area for laying a brick floor.

Level C -- Level C was located beneath Level A on the west side of the unit only and on the west side of the F.71 pipe trench. The composition of this layer was the same as that of Level B. It was excavated to a depth of 0.10'. Artifacts recovered included coal and mortar fragments, bone, and ceramic. The date is late 19th century.

Level D -- This layer was located beneath Level B on the east side of the unit. It consisted of 10YR5/3 brown sandy soil mixed with ash and coal fragments. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.08'. Artifacts included glass, bone, coal fragments, charred wood, and wood fragments. No datable artifacts were found. The date is late 19th century.

Level E -- Level E was located beneath Level C on the west side of the unit. It consisted of 10YR7/3 very pale brown sandy soil with bits of coal and brick mixed in. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. Artifacts included bone, nails, bottle glass, coal fragments, burned wood fragments, and brick fragments. The date of this layer is late 19th century.

Level F -- This layer was located beneath Level D on the east side of the unit. It consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil with charred-looking areas at the north and east ends due to the inclusion of coal dust and crushed coal fragments. It was excavated to an average depth of approximately 0.12'. Artifacts included mortar fragments, nails, bone, fish scale, glass, metal fragments, oyster shell, and ceramics. The date is late 19th century.

Level G -- Level G was located beneath Level E on the west side of the unit. It consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil with a charred-looking area in the southwest corner of the unit due to the inclusion of crushed coal fragments and coal dust. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. Artifacts included nails, bones, glass and ceramic sherds. The date is 19th century.

Feature 90a -- This feature was located along the entire south wall of the unit and extended into the unit approximately 0.80' at its widest point. It consisted of a mixture of sand and coal dust with a Munsell reading of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown and 10YR2/1 black. This feature also included a thick, hard, black material with bottle glass and other artifacts embedded in it, similar to that found in Unit 12 (excavated in 1996 in the northeast corner of the current-day kitchen). F.90a was excavated to an average depth of 0.28'. Artifacts included coal fragments, bone, and bottle glass. The date for this feature is 19th century. It was interpreted as being a place where coal was stored before burning, resulting in a deposit of coal dust.

Level H -- This level was located on the east side of the unit and underlay Level F. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil and was excavated to a depth of 0.32'. Artifacts included brick fragments, nails, coal fragments, bone, and glass. The date for this level is 19th century. This level was closed when Feature 97 was discovered.

Feature 97a -- This feature, which underlay Level H, was located along the east wall of the unit and measured about 2.5' long by 1.5' wide. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.73'. Feature 97a consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil. Artifacts recovered included large pieces of brick, 111 pieces of bone, fish bone and scale, 20 oyster shells, pieces of metal and glass, wine bottle base, and 23 ceramic sherds. The date of F.97a is late 18th century. It was interpreted as having been a dumping area for kitchen garbage.

Level I -- This level was located on the west side of the unit underlying Level G, and F.90 along the south edge of the unit. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil and was excavated to an average depth of 0.70'. Artifacts included tiny brick and mortar fragments, nails, and glass found in the upper part of the level. The date is

late 18th century. Level I came down on sterile soil.

Level J -- Level J was located on the east side of the unit beneath Level H and Feature 97. It consisted of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.89'. Artifacts included small pieces of brick, coal, and mortar, a couple of small pieces of bone, and 1 piece of shell-edged ceramic, found in the upper part of this level. The date is late 18th century. This level came down on sterile soil and the unit was closed.

Unit 27

This 2' by 5' unit was located in the east side of the yard about 1 ½' from the rear of the east shed. It was at N46E13 on the grid.

Level A -- This level consisted of 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.61'. The artifacts included coal fragments, glass and ceramics. The TPQ is 20th century.

Level B -- This level consisted of a thin lens of clayey soil at the west end of the unit; it was 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay that was excavated to a depth of 0.05'. The artifacts in this layer included on coal fragments and a carpet tack. The date is 20th century.

Level C -- Level C extended over the entire unit and underlay both Levels A and B. It consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay which was excavated to an average depth of 0.24'. The artifacts in this layer included brick and coal fragments, nails, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, whiteware). The date is late 19th to early 20th century.

Level D -- Level D underlay Level C across the entire unit and consisted of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. This level was excavated to a depth of less than 0.2' when a feature was discovered and the level was closed. The artifacts in Level D included brick and shell fragments, many nails, glass, and ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, jackfield ware, creamware, and pearlware, transfer-printed and hand-painted). The date is mid 19th century.

Feature 86 -- This feature was located in the middle of the unit underlying Level D. It consisted of a round soil stain, 10YR 4/4 very dark yellowish brown sandy loam, containing large pieces of a broken flower pot. It was excavated to a depth of 0.28'. The date is late 18th to early 19th century.

Level E -- This level was contiguous with and intruded into by Feature 86. Level E consisted of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay which was excavated to an average depth of 0.33'. The artifacts in Level E consisted of brick fragments, nails, 15 pieces of bone, glass, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese Porcelain, jackfield ware, creamware, and green shell-edged pearlware). The date is late 18th century.

Level F -- This level underlay Level E across the entire unit and was composed of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.43'. The artifacts in Level F included brick fragments, 5 pieces of shell and bone, glass, and ceramic (tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, and pearlware). The date is late 18th century.

Level G -- Level G consisted of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay which was excavated to a depth of 0.17'. The artifacts in this level consisted of 5 brick fragments found at the top of the layer; below these the layer was sterile. The top of this level was ground surface at the time the house was built. The date of Level G is late 18th century.

At this point, because the clay of Level G was so difficult to excavated, a core hole was dug 1 ½' below the base of the unit, to a depth of 24.36' AMSL. No artifacts were discovered so the unit was closed and backfilled.

Unit 28

This unit was located in the passage-way just outside the front door to the ground floor rooms. It measured 6.42' by 2.21'. The passage-way was paved with bricks laid in a running pattern.

Level A -- This level consisted of the brick paving and the dirt between the bricks. No Munsell reading was taken. Level A extended across the entire unit and was excavated to an average depth of 0.20'. Artifacts included a few pieces of glass and some slag. The date is 20th century. After the excavation of Level A, the unit was bisected north to south and the western side was excavated first.

West Side

Level B1 -- This level was located on the west side of the unit beneath Level A. It consisted of a mixture of light colored sand; the Munsell reading ranged from 2.5Y4/3 olive brown to 2.5Y6/3 light yellowish brown. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.52'. Artifacts included a few bits of shell, some clear glass, and some rusted metal fragments. The date is 20th century. This level seemed to be a thick layer of sand put down to lay bricks on and to facilitate drainage in the passage-way.

Level C1 -- Level C1 was located on the west side of the unit beneath Level B1. It consisted of a sandy clay with a Munsell reading of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown. The soil contained bits of brick and charred wood and was excavated to an average depth of 0.49'. Artifacts included bones, glass, and ceramics including porcelain and creamware. The date is 19th century.

Feature 93a -- This feature was located along the foundation wall of the house which forms the north wall of the unit. It was about 3' long by 0.30' wide and contained 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with some brick and mortar. F. 93a was excavated to an average depth of 0.60'. The only artifact found was a small bone fragment. The date for this feature is late 18th century. F.93a may have been part of the trench in which the foundation bricks for the house wall were laid. Two courses of brick at the base of the wall were stepped out from the vertical face of the upper part of the wall.

Level D1 -- This level underlay Level C1 and was adjacent to F.93a on the west side of the unit. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay similar to the sterile soil found in other units in the house. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.49'. The only artifact found was a ½ brick. The date for Level D1 is late 18th century. This side of the unit was considered finished and the east side was then excavated.

East Side

Level B2 -- This level underlay Level A in the east side of the unit. It consisted of 2.5Y6/4 light yellowish brown sand. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.6'. The artifacts included brick, coal, mortar, and coal fragments, bone, and glass. The date is 20th century.

Feature 98 -- This feature consisted of a pile of brick and broken brick in a matrix of sand that was darker than the sand of Level B2. This was in an area about 3' long and 1' wide along the house wall. The Munsell reading for F.98a was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown and this part of the feature was about 0.3' deep. Some coal, mortar, and wood fragments were found among the bricks. Beneath this was F.98b which consisted of slightly mottled 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sand. This part of the feature was about 0.30' deep and the artifacts in it included brick, coal, shell, mortar, and some fish bone. The date of Feature 98 is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level C2 -- This level consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand with many small brick fragments on the surface of the layer. It was excavated an average of 0.60' and the artifacts included mortar, brick, shell, and coal fragments, metal, bones, glass, and ceramics. The date is late 19th century.

Level D2 -- Level D2 consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sand with very few artifacts in it. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.60'. The artifacts found were 1 brick fragment and 1 piece of glass. The date is late 18th century.

Feature 102 -- This feature underlay the west end of Level D2. It consisted of a scatter of bricks in 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sand. The feature went a good deal deeper at the west end and seemed to form a trough running across the unit from north to south. One brick was laying on its edge along the east wall of the trough. There is an indication beneath the doorstep of an interruption in the house foundation beneath the door. There was a hole

through beneath the foundation which was closed with sand and brick fragments. This was the beginning of the drain which ran through the house and down the length of the yard; it was constructed when the house was built in the last quarter of the 18th century.

Unit 29

This unit was located on the east side of the yard just to the north of Unit 24. It was a 5' by 5' unit placed at N161E13 on the grid.

Level A – This level consisted of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown and 10YR 2/2 very dark brown mottled sandy loam. Level A was excavated to an average depth of 0.55'. The soil of this level was not sifted and no artifacts were collected. The date of Level A is late 20th century.

Level B – Level B consisted of mottled clay soil with Munsell readings of 10YR 3/3 dark brown and 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown. It had many chunks of brick and clumps of mortar in it. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.6'. The artifacts contained in it included brick, shell, coal, nails, bone, a coin dated 1883, and ceramics (creamware, transfer-printed pearlware, and whiteware). The TPQ for Level B is 1883.

Feature 94 – This feature consisted of a brick paved area along the east wall of the unit and down the center of the unit from the east wall to the west wall. This may have been paving or it may have been the remains of a structure, as some of the bricks had mortar between them. This feature was excavated to a depth of 0.43' in the center and an average of 0.25' at either end. Only one artifact was recovered, a piece of stoneware. The date of F.94 is mid 19th century.

Feature 95 – This feature was a post hole located in the northeast quadrant of the unit. It measured approximately 0.5' in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.62'. The soil was 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay. The posthole contained mortar fragments and shell; no diagnostic artifacts were found. The date for F.95 is mid 19th century.

Feature 96 – Feature 96 consisted of a brick-paved area in the extreme southwest corner of the unit. This was the extension of a similar area in Unit 24. The soil associated with the bricks was 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy, clayey loam and it was excavated to an average depth of 0.31'. The soil seemed to be very loamy and organic; this may have been a deposit of garbage, a trash pit. The artifacts contained in the feature included shell, bone, nails, a brass button, a coin dated 1862, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, and whiteware). The paved brick area in this feature was left in situ at this point and was excavated when the balk between this unit and Unit 24 was removed.

Level C – This level was located in the southeast corner and on the north side of the unit. It consisted of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay excavated to an average depth of 0.4'. The artifacts recovered from this level included brick, mortar, and shell fragments, bone, nails, glass, and ceramics (Rhenish stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, and transfer-printed and hand-painted pearlware). The date for Level C is mid 19th century.

At this point, because of time constraints and the difficulty of digging and sifting the clay soil of this unit, the unit was bisected and only the south half was excavated further. The soil from this and the following levels was not sifted through the screen; it was picked through by hand.

Level D – Level D was located in the south half of the unit beneath Level C and F.94. It consisted of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.51'. This clay may have been excavated from the area where the house was built. The artifacts in this layer included pieces of bone, 1 piece of glass, and 1 piece of stoneware. The date of Level D is late 18th to early 19th century.

Level E – This level was located beneath Level D in the south side of the unit and consisted of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.3'. No artifacts were found in this level. The date for Level E is late 18th century.

Level F – Level F consisted of 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay and sand which was excavated to an average depth of 0.32'. No artifacts were found in this level. The date is late 18th century.

Level G – This level consisted of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay which was excavated to an average depth of 0.21'. Then a core hole was excavated to 1.55' below the surface of the unit in the center of the south half of the unit. No artifacts were found and the unit was not excavated further.

Next, the balk between this unit and Unit 24 was excavated and the layers of brick and stone that lay under it were investigated. Refer to Unit 24 descriptions for the explanation of this part of the excavation.

Unit 30

This 4' by 2' unit was located in the ground-floor hallway in front of the storage room door, and just north of Unit 37. The top layer was a concrete floor 1 ½" thick like the floor of the old kitchen (rear ground-floor room). After this was broken up with a sledgehammer and removed, the unit was excavated. There was no brick floor under the concrete as was found in the old kitchen, but there was evidence a previous brick floor beneath the doorway to the storage room

Level A – This level consisted of 10YR6/1 gray sandy soil with stones and pieces of cement mixed in. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.30'. The artifacts included bone, coal, glass, and ceramics (ironstone). The date is 20th century.

Level B – Level B was located mostly in the east half of the unit. It consisted of 10YR5/3 brown loose sandy soil which was excavated to an average depth of less than 0.10'. The artifacts included many pieces of bone and glass, some coal and brick fragments, fish scale, and ceramics (ironstone). The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level C – This level consisted of 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay, the same as in other units within the house which were the 18th century surface on which the house was built. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.30'. There were some artifacts (brick, coal, and mortar fragments) in the top part of the layer, but below this the soil was sterile.

Level D – Level D was located in a hollow area (may be a rodent run) between the two parts of Level C, along the north wall of the unit, and in the east half of the unit (the channel dug for the drain). It consisted of 10YR5/2 grayish brown loose sandy soil which was excavated to an average depth of 0.25'. Among the artifacts was Mocha annular pearlware. The date is 19th century.

Level E – Level E was located beneath level D and was excavated in three separate sections because of soil differences. Since this level was found to be fill in the drainage channel, this method of excavation turned out not to have been necessary. Level E consisted of 10YR5/4 yellowish brown, 6/3 pale brown, and 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil with very small brick, mortar, coal, and shell fragments mixed in. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.25'. The artifacts included many bones, some pins and buttons, a coin, and ceramics (light-colored creamware, engine-turned redware, hand-painted and transfer-printed pearlware). The date is 19th century.

Level F – This level was located beneath Level E along the east half of the unit and along the north wall of the unit. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil which was excavated to an average depth of 0.20'. The artifacts included brick and mortar fragments, nails, bones, a pin, a marble, and ceramics (creamware). The date is late 18th or early 19th century.

Feature 117 – This feature was located along the north wall of the unit. It was 10YR4/4 and 4/6 dark yellowish brown dense sandy soil. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.40'. This feature was interpreted as having been a builder's trench for the interior house wall just above it, or a channel for part of the drain, running perpendicular to the main part of the drain. This would be comparable to the section of drain that ran along the north wall of the house and attached to the main part of the drain in Unit 44. The date is late 18th century.

Feature 122 -- This was a small circular area in the northeast corner of the unit which consisted of brick rubble. It was approximately 0.20' deep. The date is late 18th century.

Level G -- This level was along the east wall of the unit beneath Level F. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay, the same as Level C and other levels in the house which date to the late 18th century; this is the layer on which the house was built. Levels D, E, F, and G of this unit were fill which had been dumped into the drainage channel. This area of the unit connected with similar sections of the drain found in Units 37 and 34. The date of the drain is late 18th century.

Unit 31

This 3' by 5' unit was placed south west of Unit 19 at N106E5 on the grid. This was one of a group of units (3, 5, 19, 23, 33, and 41) placed so as to expose as much of the outbuilding foundation wall as possible. Unit 31 revealed a large section of the west wall of the foundation.

Level A -- Level A consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.47'. The artifacts recovered included nails, brick, mortar, bone, shell, and glass. The date for Level A is late 20th century.

Level B -- This level covered the entire unit and was directly below Level A. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey loam with quite a bit of oyster shell fragments mixed in, and was excavated to an average depth of 0.74'. Artifacts included a lot of shell and mortar, nails, bone, glass, and ceramics (Chinese porcelain, creamware, and pearlware - transfer-printed old blue). The date for Level B is late 19th or early 20th century. At the base of Level B the stone foundation was revealed.

Feature 99 -- This was the mortared stone foundation wall which occurred in Units 3, 5, 19, 33, and 41. The top of the foundation had an average elevation of 23.20' AMSL.

Level C -- This level was located directly below part of Level B to the east of the foundation. It consisted of 7.5YR3/3 dark brown clayey sand. Level C was excavated to an average depth of 0.48'. Artifacts recovered included mortar, brick, and shell fragments, nails, bone glass, and ceramics (creamware and pearlware). The date of this level is mid 19th century.

Level D -- Level D was located directly below Level C, on the east side of the foundation. It consisted of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with many small pieces of brick and shell and was excavated to an average depth of 0.37'. In the process of excavating Level D, the excavators encountered a layer of oyster shell, ½-shell pieces lying flat. This oyster shell layer occurred in a number of other units (3, 22, 25, 17, 33, 36 and Trench 1) on top of the eighteenth-century layer and may have been used as a paving material. Artifacts from Level D included coal, shell, nails, bone, glass, and ceramics (white salt-glazed stoneware). The date of Level D is late-eighteenth century.

Level E -- This level was located directly beneath Level D on the east side of the foundation. The soil was 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.80'. Artifacts included small fragments of brick, shell, and glass, 17 pieces of bone, and 1 ceramic sherd, hand-painted pearlware. The date for Level E is late 18th century.

Level F -- Level F was located beneath Level E on the east side of the foundation. It consisted of 7.5YR4/6 strong brown sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.45'. This level was virtually sterile, the only artifact was a tiny fragment of glass which may have been carried down by root action. The date for Level F is middle to late 18th century, pre 1774. The unit was not excavated further. The base of the unit was at an average elevation of 20.86' AMSL.

Unit 31 was extended to the south to reveal more of the foundation. This extension connected the west wall of the foundation with the southwest corner and part of the south wall. The extension was excavated as two rather

deep arbitrary strata and the artifacts were bagged separately. Much of the extension was backfill from Unit 5 which had been excavated in 1996.

Unit 32

This was a 5' x 5' unit placed in the northeast side of the yard just north of Unit 29. Unit 32 was at N169E13 on the grid.

Level A – This level consisted of 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam. This layer contained a great deal of mulch and soil put down by the landscapers working on the Showhouse. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.47'. Very few artifacts were found. The TPQ is 1997.

Level B – Level B consisted of 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loamy clay, slightly mottled and with many small roots. The soil was so clayey that it was not sifted through the screen but was picked through by hand. It was excavated to a depth of 0.22'. The artifacts included in this layer were brick fragments, nails, glass, and ceramics (coarse stoneware). The date is early 20th century.

Level C – This level consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay. This soil was too clayey to sift in the screen; it was picked through by hand. The level was excavated to an average depth of 0.27'; it was at a lower elevation in the northwest corner. The artifacts in this level included brick, mortar, shell, and coal fragments, nails, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, and whiteware). The date is mid 19th century.

Feature 104 – This was a post hole wherein a square post had been set in concrete. The soil consisted of 7.5YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam. The artifacts in this feature included small brick and coal fragments, a comb, a chunk of cement, and wood fragments; no ceramics or glass was found. The TPQ of F.104 is late 18th to early 19th century.

Level D – At this point the unit was bisected along the north-south axis; Level D was located on the west side of the unit. It consisted of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay which was excavated to a depth of 0.42'. The artifacts in this layer included 1 coal fragment, 1 brick fragment, 1 piece of glass, and 1 piece of white salt-glazed stoneware. The date is late 18th to early 19th century.

Level E – This level was located in the west half of the unit beneath Level D. However, there was a posthole similar to F.104 located in the northwest corner. It contained cement which had supported the post. This level and the posthole feature were not excavated. A core hole was excavated to 1.7' below the bottom of the unit. No artifacts were found.

Unit 33

This unit was located at N113E8 on the site grid, just west of Unit 19 and north of Unit 31. It was placed in this position to follow the foundation and to locate the northwest corner of the building.

Level A -- This level consisted of mulch and sandy loam; the Munsell reading was 10YR3/3 dark brown. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.42'. The artifacts recovered included brick, mortar, and shell fragments; coal, metal, bone, pipe stem fragments, buttons, and ceramics. It also contained a piece of plastic and a cigarette filter. The date for Level A is late 20th century.

Level B1 -- This level was located beneath Level A but in the north side of the unit, north of the foundation wall. It consisted of 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam, and was excavated to an average depth of 0.69'. Artifacts included large oyster ½-shells, bone, brick, mortar, nails, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, Chinese porcelain). The date for Level B1 is late 19th century.

Level B2 -- Level B2 was located beneath Level A but on the south side of the foundation and opposite Level B1. It was composed of 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam, and was excavated to an average depth of 0.69'. Artifacts included fragments of mortar and coal, nails, bone, glass, and ceramics (creamware, and green shell-edged

pearlware). The date for Level B2 is late 19th century.

It was noted that the foundation does not extend to the east wall of the unit and does not attach to the segment of foundation in Unit 19. An area of soil 1 ½' wide from the east wall of the unit toward the center and 4' long from the north wall to the south wall of the unit contained soil that was more moist and looser in texture than the adjacent soils of Levels B1 and B2. This area was designated Feature 109.

Feature 109a & b -- Feature 109a was an area of looser, moister soil along the east wall of the unit. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil which was excavated to an average depth of 0.86'. Artifacts included fragments of brick, mortar, and coal, and pieces of metal, bone, shell, glass, and ceramics. Feature 109b was below F.109a and continued another 0.78'. The soil color and texture were the same as F.109a. The artifacts found included oyster shell fragments, mortar and brick fragments, a pipe stem, bone, nails, glass, and ceramics. The date for F.109 is late 19th century. This feature is the trench dug to lay in a sewer pipe. This pipe extends south through Unit 5 and north through Unit 20.

Level C2 -- This level was located on the south side of the foundation directly below part of Level B2. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and it was excavated to an average depth of 1.89'. The artifacts recovered included nails, a pipe stem fragment, bone, glass, and 1 piece of Chinese porcelain. The date for Level C2 is late-18th to early-19th century.

Level C3 -- Level C3 was located below part of Level B2 and adjacent to Level C2. It was composed of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.84'. The artifacts included mortar, metal, bone, glass, and 1 piece of pearlware. The date for Level C3 is late-18th to early-19th century.

Level D3 -- This level was located beneath Level C3 and adjacent to Level C2. It was composed of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.51'. Artifacts included one brick fragment, one nail, and one piece of ceramic (1 piece of slip-decorated redware). The date of Level D3 is late 18th century. This was the layer on which the foundation was built.

Level E3 -- Level E3 was located beneath Levels C2 and D3 and covered the entire section of the unit south of the foundation. It consisted of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.67'. This was the layer on which the foundation was constructed. No artifacts were found in this level and the unit was not excavated further. The base of the unit was at 20.53' AMSL. The date of Level E3 is late 18th century.

Unit 34

This unit was placed in the old kitchen (rear ground-floor room) partially in the doorway to the hall and along the wall to the west of the doorway. This was a slightly "L" shaped unit that measured approximately 2.5' by 3'. The current-day concrete floor was broken into pieces with a sledgehammer and pick and was removed; it was not given a level or feature number.

Level A -- This level consisted of a brick floor beneath the concrete floor. No Munsell reading was taken. No artifacts were recovered from this level. It was approximately 0.20' deep. The TPQ is 1870.

Level B -- Level B underlay Level A across the unit and consisted of 10YR4/3 brown sandy soil with bits of brick in it. It was excavated an average depth of 0.10'. The artifacts included small coal, brick, and mortar fragments, bottle glass, bones, and a few pins. The date is mid to late 19th century.

Feature 100 -- This feature was located in the far southeast corner of the unit beside the door jam. It was directly above the former drain which had been dismantled in the hallway sometime in the late 19th or early 20th century. **F.100a** was a deposit of crumbling mortar. Beneath it, **F.100b** consisted of 10YR7/2 light gray sandy ash containing many artifacts. Many of the artifacts were embedded in mortar. The feature was excavated to a depth of 0.4'. The artifacts in F 100b included 1 brick, many piece of glass, some bone and shell, and pieces of metal.

At one time there had been a brick doorstep across this area above the former drain. This was more

prominent in Unit 43 directly to the east. Sometime in the late 19th or early 20th century, probably when water pipes were installed in this area of the house, the section of the drain in the hallway and a section of the doorstep above the drain were dismantled. F.100 was a deposit of mortar put in to fill a small area beside the door jam. The date of this feature is mid to late 19th century.

Level C – This level consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand mixed with tiny bits of brick and coal. It was excavated to an average depth of less than 0.10'. The artifacts included nails, pins, a button, glass, and ceramics (light creamware, and transfer-printed whiteware). The date is mid to late 19th century.

Level D – This level overlay the entire unit but was composed of different colored soils due to separate but contemporary deposits of fill. These soils were excavated separately and the artifacts put into separate bags. Level D1 consisted of 7.5YR5/3 brown ashy sand in the southeast part of the unit; it overlay F.105. Level D2 consisted of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown coarse sand located in an area about 1' wide along the east wall of the unit. Level D3 consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown fine sand located along the south wall of the unit. Level D4 was 7.5YR5/3 brown ashy sand in the northwest quadrant of the unit. Level D was excavated to an average depth of approximately 0.10'. The artifacts included glass, fish scales, coal, brick fragments, and ceramics (light creamware). The date is mid to late 19th century.

Feature 105 – This feature was an area of compact coal ash located in the east half of the unit running from the door jam about 1.4' north. It consisted of 5Y2.5/1 black partially burned coal and ash. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.2'. The artifacts included some bone and glass. The date is mid to late 19th century.

Level E – This level underlay Level D and F.105, and consisted of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown loose sandy soil in the east side of the unit (E1), and 10YR3/6 brown compact sandy clay in the west half of the unit (E2). These two sections were excavated separately and the artifacts bagged separately. Level E1 in the east side of the unit was fill put over a section of the drain. Level E2 in the west part of the unit was the hard sandy clay similar to layers in other units which represent the late 18th century ground surface on which the house was built. It was sterile soil. Very few artifacts were found in either side of the unit, and those were recovered only because the fine window-screen sifter was used. The artifacts included 1 tiny piece each of glass, bone, and brick. The date is mid to late 19th century.

Feature 110 – This feature was located along the east wall of the unit and was about 0.80' wide. F.110a consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown loose, sandy soil excavated to a depth of 0.50'. Excavation of F.110a revealed a section of the brick drainage channel (F.110b) which ran through the house and down the length of the yard. This channel was found in Units 30, 35, 37, 38, and 44 in the house.

The section of the drain in Unit 34 had at one time had the top bricks which would cover the channel taken off. In this section the bricks lining the bottom of the channel were intact, and some of the bricks forming the side walls of the channel were intact. This section continues from that part of the channel discovered in Units 30 and 37 to the south. In those units the bricks had all been taken out of the drain channel sometime in the past.

The date of F. 110a is mid to late 19th century and of F.110b is late 18th century.

Unit 35

This small rectangular unit (2' x 3.5') was placed in the old kitchen just inside the rear door. The current-day concrete floor was broken into pieces with a sledgehammer and pick and was removed; it was not given a level or feature number.

Level A – This level consisted of the brick floor beneath the concrete floor, and the soil between the bricks. No Munsell reading was taken. The brick floor was a late 19th century floor, post 1870, and was the same as that found in other units in this room. In the western half of the unit, the bricks were half-bricks not laid in any particular pattern, and seemed to have been disturbed. The bricks of the east half of the unit were laid in a herringbone pattern. The depth of this level was approximately 0.25'. The artifacts found included coal, glass, bone, and ceramic.

Level B – This level underlay Level A over the whole unit and consisted of areas of ashy and sandy soil of different colors; 10YR3/4, 4/3, 4/4, and 5/6. Level B was ash and sand laid down to make a base for the brick floor. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.22'. The artifacts included glass, shell, bone, wood, fish scale and bones, nails, and ceramics (creamware and 1 piece of molded whiteware or ironstone). The TPQ of this layer is 1870.

Level C – Level C underlay Level B over the entire unit but was only excavated to a depth of 0.10' because it came down on two distinct soil color changes. The soil of Level C was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with tiny pieces of brick, mortar, and coal in it. The artifacts found in this level included brick fragments, coal fragments and clinker, fish bone and scale, other bones, glass, and ceramics (tiny pieces of creamware). The date is late 19th century.

Feature 118 – The west half of the unit was occupied by Feature 118 which was a pipe trench for a sewer pipe. F.118 a and b were layers of mixed fill in the trench which had a depth of approximately 0.2'. F.118c was a small area in the southwest corner which had a softer, looser, sandier soil in it than was in the adjacent F.118d. These two levels were excavated to a depth of approximately 0.2'. F.118e and f underlay the above layers and were excavated to a depth of approximately 0.3'. Feature 118g was a section of the brick drainage channel which ran from outside the front ground-floor door through the kitchen and under the rear door, and down the center of the yard. More of this feature showed up in Unit 44 directly to the west of Unit 35. F.118h was the metal pipe at the base of the trench.

Level D – This level was located on the east side of the unit, east of the pipe trench (F.118). The soil was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown dry hard-packed clayey sand which was excavated to an average depth of 0.2'. Very few artifacts were found; these included brick, mortar, shell, and coal fragments, fish scale, and seeds. This is the surface on which the house foundation rests and it dated to the late 18th century.

Unit 36

This was a 5' x 5' unit placed on the west side of the yard at N147W7 on the grid.

Level A – This level lay across the entire unit and consisted mainly of mulch put down recently by landscapers associated with the Showhouse. It also consisted of topsoil which was the 20th century ground level before the mulch was deposited. The topsoil was 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam and was excavated to an average depth of 0.53'. The artifacts in this layer included brick fragments, coal, shell, bone, glass, ceramics, and plastic. The TPQ for this level is 1997.

Feature 101 – This feature consisted of a lighter colored stain in the southwest corner of the unit measuring approximately 1' x 1.4'. The Munsell reading was 10YR7/4 very pale brown sand which was excavated to a depth of 0.29'. No artifacts were found in F.101. The date for F.101 is late 20th century.

Level B – This layer was across the entire unit beneath Level A and Feature 101. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam which was excavated to an average depth of 0.14'. The artifacts in this layer included brick fragments, nails, shell, bone, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, and whiteware). The date for this level is mid to late 19th century.

Level C – Level C lay across the entire unit and underlay Level B. It consisted of a somewhat mottled 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam which was excavated to an average depth of 0.19'. The artifacts in this layer included brick fragments, mortar, coal, nails, glass, and ceramics (creamware, Chinese porcelain, pearlware, and yellow ware). The date for Level C is mid to late 19th century.

Feature 107 – This feature was a small, 0.3' diameter, round stain that was darker than the surrounding Level D soil. It consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown loam and was excavated to a depth of 0.75'. The artifacts contained in it included shell fragments, coal, and metal, possibly nails. No diagnostic artifacts were found. F.107 was determined to be a root hole and the remains of a rotted tree root. The date of this feature is mid to late 19th century.

Level D – This layer extended across the entire unit beneath Level C and F.107. It consisted of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.24'. The artifacts in this level included brick and shell fragments, nails, glass, and ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, and hand-painted pearlware). The date of Level D is 1780 to 1800.

Feature 111 – Feature 111a was a circular area in the northwest corner of the unit located beneath Level D. It was approximately 2' in diameter and consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. This feature was excavated to an average depth of 0.2'. It contained many small fragments of burned wood, shell and bone, metal, glass, and ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, and transfer-printed pearlware). The date for Feature 111 is 1780 to 1800.

Feature 120 – This feature consisted of two courses of mortared brick embedded in the south wall of the unit; they protruded from the wall of the unit about 0.2'. These bricks were laid directly on top of the 18th century layer in the same manner as the brick walls of the two storage buildings directly behind the house. The bricks of F.120 appeared to be part of the wall of an out-building which was constructed in the late 18th century, shortly after the house was built. The date of F.120 is late 18th century

Level E – This level underlay Level D across the entire unit and F.120. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.25'. This layer was the same color and consistency of layers in other units (Unit 16 Level D, Unit 17 F.66c, Trench 1 Level G and F.6, Unit 25 Level J, F.103, and Level E of West Extension) which date to the late 18th century. The artifacts in this layer included brick, mortar, and shell fragments, coal, nails, bone, glass, pipe stem fragments, and ceramics (Chinese porcelain and 63 sherds of creamware). The date for Level E is 1780 to 1800.

Level F – Level F was across the entire unit and underlay Level E and Feature 111. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.21'. The artifacts recovered from this level included large oyster shells, bones, dark green wine bottle glass, tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain, and creamware. The date for Level F is late 18th century, 1774 to 1800.

Level G – This level lay across the entire unit beneath Level F. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sand which was excavated to an average depth of 0.22'. The artifacts in this layer brick fragments, oyster shell, nails, bone, glass, and ceramics (coarse earthenware and tin-glazed earthenware). This layer provided evidence of occupation of the property prior to Ridout's purchase of it. The date of Level G is early to middle 18th century.

Feature 121 – This feature was a round area approximately 0.6' in diameter that was darker and not as reddish as the surrounding Level H soil. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand with small pieces of burned wood and fragments of brick and mortar in it. F.121 was excavated to a depth of 0.87'. The artifacts in this feature included 4 pieces of glass and 1 piece of creamware which matches pieces of creamware from Level E. The TPQ for F.121 is 1762. F.121 was interpreted as having been a hole left by a rotted tree root which then filled with the remains of the root and artifacts from levels above it.

Level H – This level consisted of 7.5YR4/6 strong brown silty sand and was excavated to an average depth of 0.57'. The artifacts included bone, glass, and ceramics (6 pieces of stoneware and 1 piece of coarse earthenware). The date for Level H is early 18th century.

The unit was not excavated further; a core was dug in the southwest corner of the unit to a depth of 17.9' AMSL. At 1' below the base of the unit, the soil changed from sand to clay. No artifacts were found in the soil from the core.

Unit 37

This unit was located in the ground-floor hallway at the foot of the stairs leading to the first floor of the house. It measured 3' by 2' and was just south of Unit 30. The top layer was a concrete floor 1 ½" thick like the floor of the old kitchen (rear ground-floor room). After this was broken up with a sledgehammer and removed, the unit was excavated. There was no brick floor under the concrete as was found in the old kitchen, but there was

evidence a previous brick floor beneath the bottom step of the stairway.

Level A – This level consisted of 10YR4/3 brown sandy soil with cement rubble mixed in. It was excavated to a depth of 0.10' and the artifacts included glass, 1 piece of shell-edged pearlware, bone, brick fragments, egg shell, and coal fragments. The date is 20th century.

Level B – Level B was located beneath Level A across the unit and consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown ashy sand. This layer included many artifacts such as 30 bones, peach pits, brick, mortar, and coal fragments, glass, whiteware, oyster shell, buttons, and a thimble. Much of this, particularly the food remains, could have been carried in by rodents. Level B was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. The date is late 19th century.

Feature 115 – This feature was a section of the drain channel, similar to the sections found in Units 30, 34, 35, 38, 42, 43, and 44 in the house. It was excavated to a depth of 0.67'. The fill in the channel was 10YR5/4 yellowish brown and 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil and contained coal, shell, and brick fragments, and 1 each bone, marble, button, and creamware, shell-edged pearlware, and whiteware. The soil in this feature was very mixed and had creamware that matched that in Unit 30 Levels E1 and F, and blue shell-edged pearlware as in Level A of this unit. The date is mid to late 19th century.

Level C – This was a narrow strip of soil, 0.4' wide and 3' long, parallel to the bottom stair. It was adjacent to Level D which ran down the middle of the unit between Level C and Feature 115. It consisted of 10YR5/4 yellowish brown sandy soil and was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.40'. Among the artifacts were pieces of creamware and old-blue pearlware. The date is mid to late 19th century.

Level D – This level lay in the middle of the unit between Level C and Feature 115. It ran north-south the length of the unit and was about 0.80' wide. It consisted of olive brown sandy clay like the surface on which the house was built. Level D was not excavated.

Level E – Level E underlay Level C along the west side of the unit and consisted of 2.5Y4/4 olive brown sandy clay. It was excavated to a depth of 0.15'. Level E had very few artifacts; these included glass, small bones, shell, pins, and a peach pit. The date is late 18th century.

Unit 38

This unit was placed just outside of the rear door, adjacent to the east half of the doorstep. Unit 38 was an "L" shaped unit that measured approximately 2' by 3' on the north-south arm of the "L" and 2' by 3.8' on the east-west arm of the "L". It was opposite Unit 35 and diagonally opposite Unit 44.

Level A – This level consisted of the bricks and the soil between them. No Munsell reading was taken. Level A was excavated to a depth of 0.2'. Immediately beneath the bricks in the southeast corner was a rodent nest. The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level B – This level was located on either side of Feature 116 (pipe trench); part of it overlay the 18th century brick drain along the west wall of the unit and part was in the far east side of the unit. It consisted of 10YR5/8 yellowish brown sand, probably put down as a bed on which to lay the brick floor. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. The artifacts included 1 nail, 1 piece of ceramic, 2 each bones, glass, fish scale, and fish bones. The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Feature 116 – This was a pipe trench and pipe, another section of the sewer pipe uncovered in Unit 35. The Munsell reading was 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sand and it was excavated to an approximate depth of 1.6'. The artifacts included creamware, hand-painted pearlware, and shell-edged pearlware. The date of the pipe and pipe trench is late 19th or early 20th century.

Along the eastern side of the unit a section of the 18th century brick drain (F.116d) and the 18th century surface (F116g), on which the house was built and into which the drain intruded, were uncovered. These were left intact.

Level C -- This level was located in the eastern portion of the unit beneath Level B. It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. This was the 18th century surface on which the house was built. It was not excavated as it was sterile soil.

Unit 39

This unit was placed in the brick walkway in the north half of the yard. It measured 2 1/2' by 5' and was at N142.5E2.5 on the grid.

Level A -- This level consisted of the bricks of the walkway, the soil between them and a very thin layer of soil beneath the bricks, and the soil on both sides of the walkway. The soil from Level A was not screened but several artifacts were found as the bricks were cleaned off and the soil on either side of the walkway and immediately beneath the bricks was troweled. The Munsell reading was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown. The artifacts recovered included ceramics, glass, and a cuff link. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.24', and was ended with the discovery of a electrical conduit pipe and a post hole set in concrete, both located in the east side of the unit. The concrete casing and post hole were given a feature number (Feature 114); the electric conduit was not. The date for Level A is 20th century.

Level B -- Level B consisted of 10YR3/3 dark brown loamy sand with small pieces of coal in it. This level was excavated across the entire unit to an average depth of 0.19' and ended when excavation reached an earlier brick walkway which extended to the east limit of this unit. The artifacts recovered included fragments of brick, metal, slag, coal, and shell; ceramics (interior-glazed earthenware), a marble, and pipe stem fragments. The date for Level B is early 20th century.

Level C -- This level consisted of a brick-paved area that was bordered on the west by bricks laid on their edges and which extended eastward into the east wall of the unit. It also included the soil to the west of the paved area. The bricks were removed and cleaned off, and the soil on the west side of the paved area was excavated. This soil was 10YR3/3 dark brown loamy sand with large chunks of brick incorporated in it. This level was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. The artifacts recovered included nails, mortar, slag, bone glass, and ceramics. The date is late 19th to early 20th century.

Feature 114 -- The square post hole encased in the concrete support was excavated. The soil inside the post hole was 2.5Y4/3 olive brown sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered.

Level D -- This level lay beneath Level C across the entire unit. The soil was 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with inclusions of small fragments of brick. Level D was excavated to an average depth of 0.47'. The artifacts included fragments of oyster shell and bone, brick fragments, glass, and ceramics. The date for Level D is mid 19th century.

Level E -- This level underlay Level D across the entire unit, and consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with clay inclusions and small pieces of coal and brick. There were areas of burnt wood in the middle and in the northwest corner of the unit, and an area of brick rubble just east of the middle of the unit. Level E was excavated to an average depth of 0.39'. The artifacts recovered included nails, glass, a pipe stem, a brass button, more than 50 pieces of bone, and ceramics including. The date for Level E is late 19th century. This level was ended when it came down on a pipe trench (Feature 123).

Feature 123a & b -- Feature 123a consisted of fine, loose soil used to refill a pipe trench which ran north and south through the middle of the unit. The Munsell reading was 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown loamy sand, looser, darker in color, and more moist than the surrounding soil of Level F. This feature was excavated to an average depth of 0.70'. Artifacts recovered included metal (nails), glass, over 25 pieces of bone, and ceramics. The date for this feature is late 19th to early 20th century.

Feature 123b -- This feature was the ceramic sewer pipe that connected to the end of the older brick drain that runs beneath the walkway down the center of the yard. This pipe connected the brick drain to the city waste

water drainage system. The pipe rests on 18th century brick which was the base of the original brick drain installed when the house was built. This feature dates to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Level F -- Level F consisted of the soil on each side of the pipe trench (F. 123a). Because of time constraints, this level was excavated only in the east side of the unit. The soil was 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown loose loamy sand mixed with sandy clay and with inclusions of tiny brick and coal fragments. The layer was excavated to an average depth of 0.55'. The artifacts recovered included glass, metal, bone, and ceramic. The date of Level F is late 18th century. This level was closed when the excavator uncovered deposit of mortar.

Feature 130a -- This feature was uncovered beneath Level F on the east side of the unit. It was a narrow deposit of mortar about three inches wide and approximately two feet long running from the north wall of the unit toward the south. It was 10YR5/6 yellowish brown shell-tempered mortar. Artifacts found in this deposit included small fragments of shell, bone, glass, and ceramic. The date of F.130 is late 18th century.

Level G -- This level was located only on the east side of the unit; it underlay Level F and Feature 103. It consisted of 2.5Y4/3 olive brown clay. Because of time constraints, this level was not excavated. This was considered the base of the unit; this surface was at an average depth of 19.49' AMSL. The unit was not cored, and was backfilled at this point.

Unit 40

This was a 2.5' by 5' unit place directly on the brick walkway. The grid location of Unit 40 was N155E2.5.

Level A -- This level consisted of the current brick walk way, the soil between the bricks, and the soil immediately beneath the bricks which was used to create a level surface on which to lay the bricks. This soil was 10YR3/2 very dark yellowish brown loamy sand. Level A was excavated to an average depth of 0.37'. It was ended when two features were uncovered. The artifacts included small fragments of brick, coal, and glass. The date for Level A is late 20th century.

Feature 112a -- This feature consisted of a line of bricks and brick fragments running north-south across the east side of the unit. It was similar to the row of bricks laid on their edges which formed a border to the brick walk (Level C) found in Unit 39. No artifacts other than brick and brick fragments were found in the feature. The date of Feature 112a is 20th century.

Feature 113a -- This feature was a lens of mortar contiguous with Level B; this feature was in the center of the unit, extending from the south wall of the unit almost to the north wall, and measured approximately 2.3' north-south by 1.5' east-west. No artifacts were found in the mortar. The date of Feature 113a is 20th century.

Level B -- Level B consisted of the soil on either side of the mortar deposit that was Feature 113a. The soil was 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam with coal and brick fragments in it. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.28' and was ended when the excavator reached a layer of brick and stone. The date of Level B is 20th century.

Feature 119a, b, c -- This feature consisted of laid brick and stone about 1 ½' wide running across the unit in a diagonal from northwest to southeast. It appeared to be the remains of an earlier brick walk similar to Level C in Unit 39, combined with flat stones similar to the capstones on top of the drain as found in Units 3 and 6. This disturbed deposit of brick and stone was probably laid down on fill-dirt after the drain was converted to sewer pipe in the late 19th or early 20th century. **Feature 119a** consisted of the south portion of the feature, from the large stones to the south wall of the unit; it was not excavated. **Feature 119b** was the northwest part of the feature and it was excavated to an average depth of 0.20'. The soil between the bricks was 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sand with some coal, oyster shell, and mortar fragments in it. Artifacts found in F.119b included metal, bone, shell, coal, glass, and ceramics. **Feature 119c** was below F.119b and consisted of densely packed 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with specks of coal and brick in it. This level of the feature was approximately 0.37' deep. Artifacts recovered included brick, mortar, and coal fragments, metal, bone and shell, glass, and ceramics. The date of Feature 119 is late 19th to early 20th century.

Level C -- Level C was located on either side of Feature 119 and consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.33'. The artifacts recovered included brick and mortar fragments, nails, shell, bone, glass, and ceramics. The date of Level C is mid 19th century.

Level D -- This level was located beneath Level C on either side of Feature 119. It consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil which was excavated to an average depth of 0.31'. The artifacts recovered included nails, flecks of burnt wood, coal and brick fragments, bone, and ceramics. The date of Level D is mid 19th century.

Level E -- This level was located beneath Level D on either side of Feature 119. It consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown clay and was excavated to an average depth of 0.45'. The artifacts recovered included nails, coal, brick and shell fragments, bone, and ceramics. The date of Level E is late 18th to early 19th century.

Feature 126a, b -- This feature was a pipe trench and the sewer pipe that connected onto the drain running down the center of the yard. This pipe is a continuation of the pipe in Units 3, 6, and 39. F.126a was the soil filling the trench and consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay which was excavated to an average depth of 0.95'. This soil was looser and more loamy than the soil of Level E above it and the surrounding soil of Level F. The artifacts in this fill included brick, mortar, shell, and coal fragments, and ceramics. F.126b was soil located at the bottom of the trench beneath several bricks which seemed to be supporting the sewer pipe. This soil was 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sand, similar in color and texture to levels in other units which were the ground surface in the late 18th century. This soil was not excavated. The TPQ of Feature 126a and the sewer pipe (which was not given a feature number designation) is late 19th or early 20th century. The date of F.126b is late 18th century.

Level F -- This level was located on either side of the pipe trench (F.126a) and consisted of 10YR4/6 and 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown mottled clay. This layer of clay was not excavated because of time constraints. The base of this unit was at an average elevation of 19.12' AMSL.

Unit 41

This unit was placed along the fence line south of Unit 19 in order to reveal the southeast corner of the foundation. Unit 41 was a 2' by 2' unit placed at N100E14 on the grid.

Level A -- This level consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam and was excavated to an average depth of 0.85'. Artifacts included nails, and 2 pieces of ceramics. The date of Level A is late 20th century.

Level B -- Level B was beneath Level A and consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay soil, very hard packed. There were several large tree roots in this level. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.32'. The artifacts recovered included coal, shell, nails, glass, and ceramics (tiny pieces of pearlware). The date of this level is late 19th century.

Level C -- This level was beneath Level B and was composed of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay soil. It was excavated to the top of the foundation, which was designated Feature 124. The artifacts recovered from Level C included mortar, nails, bone, glass and ceramics (2 tiny pieces of creamware and pearlware). The date of this level is mid-19th century.

Feature 124 -- This was the southeast corner of the mortared stone foundation that was discovered in Units 3, 5, 19, 31, and 33.

Level D -- This level underlay Level C and consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.95'. The artifacts recovered in Level D included mortar and brick fragments, nails, oyster shell, bone, glass, and ceramics (transfer-printed pearlware). The date of this level is early 19th century. Because of time constraints the unit was not excavated further and no profile drawings were done. The base of the unit was at approximately 23' AMSL.

Unit 42

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 43

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

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

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

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

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

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

Level C – Level C1 underlay Level B1 in the north half of the unit, north of the door sill (F.128). It consisted of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sand, compacted and with many artifacts in it. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.30'. The artifacts included 30 pieces of bone, 40 pieces of glass, and ceramics (creamware, annular pearlware, and a flower pot rim). The date is 19th century. This level came down on Feature 129a next to the door sill and D1 in the northeast corner.

Level C2 underlay Level B2 and Feature 127 in the south half of the unit. It consisted of 10YR3/3 dark yellowish brown compact clayey sand with flecks of mortar, brick and coal throughout. It was excavated to a depth of 0.10'. There were no artifacts in this layer. Beneath it the soil was sterile, except along the doorstep where Feature 129b was located. The unit was not excavated further on the south side. The date of Level C2 is 19th century.

Feature 129 – This feature lay on either side of the brick doorstep. F.129a lay along the north side and F.129b was on the south side. They were both 7.5YR5/0 grayish brown sand and were excavated to about 0.30' deep. It was unclear whether these were rodent runs, or areas where the soil had been worn away by the flow of water leaking out of the drain in the 19th century and later filled with ashy sand like the drain channel had been filled. When F.128 (doorsill) had been excavated, there was a section of intact hard sandy clay surface similar to that on which the house was built. Water or rodents could have cleared out areas on either side of this intact surface and the doorsill above. These areas may have been filled later in the 19th century. The artifacts in this feature included glass, pins, and ceramics. The date is late 19th century.

Level D – Level D1 was located on the north side of the unit. It consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown compact sandy clay which was excavated to a depth of 0.30'. This was virtually sterile soil; only 1 artifact was found. This was a hard sandy clay surface similar to that on which the house was built.

Level D2 was located in the center of the unit on the west side. The Munsell was the same as D1 and this level was not excavated because it was determined to be sterile soil.

Level E1 – This layer was located in the extreme northwest corner of the unit. It consisted of 10YR4/3 dark yellowish brown sand beneath part of Level D1. It had many small fragments of glass, shell and bone in it. Level E1 was about 0.35' deep. The date is 19th century.

Unit 44

This small rectangular unit (2' x 2.5') was placed in the old kitchen just inside the rear door. This unit occupied the west half of the doorstep. The current-day concrete floor was broken into pieces with a sledgehammer and pick and was removed; it was not given a level or feature number.

Level A – This level consisted of the brick floor beneath the concrete floor, and the soil between the bricks. No Munsell reading was taken. The brick floor was a late 19th century floor, post 1870, and was the same as that found in other units in this room. In this unit the bricks were half-bricks not laid in any particular pattern, broken and very disturbed. The depth of this level was approximately 0.25'. The artifacts found included 2 corks, glass, bones, and paper.

Level B – This level underlay Level A and consisted of 10YR5/3 brown ashy, sandy soil. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.10'. The artifacts in this layer included coal and clinker fragments, bone, glass, fish scale, and ceramics (3 pieces of pearlware). The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level C – Level C was located beneath Level B and consisted of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.31'. The artifacts in this layer included coal, brick, mortar, and shell fragments, burnt wood, fish scales, glass, and ceramics (creamware, pearlware, and whiteware). The date is late 19th century. This layer came down on Feature 131, a brick drainage channel; this was the other half of the brick drain found in Unit 35 just to the east.

Feature 131 – This was a section of the brick drain which starts at the front ground-floor door, goes through the house beneath the floor, and continues down the center of the yard beneath the brick path. This section is the west

half of the drain portion found in Unit 35, F. 118g. This drain was probably built at the same time as the house and dates to the late 18th century. A branch of the drain ran parallel to the north wall of the house to the west of the rear door. This portion of the drain had been destroyed by the installation of a sewer pipe in the west side of the unit.

Level D – This level was located to the west of and contiguous with the top of the drain. It consisted of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy soil flecked with bits of coal, burnt wood, brick, mortar, some shell, and old blue pearlware. Level D was excavated an average depth of 0.84' and came down on two distinct soil color and texture changes. The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level E – This was a pipe trench in the west side of the unit. The soil was 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown loose sandy soil with flecks of brick, coal, and mortar. It was excavated to a depth of 0.55'. The artifacts recovered included glass, bone, ceramics (pearlware). The date is late 19th or early 20th century.

Level F – This was an original 18th century layer of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay similar to layers in other units in the house on which the house foundation rests. Level F was located adjacent to Level E and next to the brick drain (F.131). It was excavated 0.20' and no artifacts were found. This was sterile soil.

Appendix II
Site 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 _____

Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

- 1. County: Anne Arundel
- 2. Site Number: 18AP74
- 3. Site Name: Slayton House, 112 Duke of Gloucester St
- 4. Site Type (check all applicable):
 - Prehistoric
 - Historic
 - Unknown
- 5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: Unit # 7

3. Location

- 6. USGS 7.5' Quad-range(s): Annapolis
(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):

- Allegheny Plateau
- Ridge and Valley
- Great Valley
- Blue Ridge
- Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
- Eastern Piedmont
- Western Shore Coastal Plain
- Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

- 11. Nearest Water Source: Spa Creek Order _____
- 12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: Severn River 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 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> total (100%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> % unknown | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | | |

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

- Lithics
- Ceramics
- Shell Midden
- Unknown
- Other:

HISTORIC

- Cemetery
- Domestic:
 - urban
 - rural
- Educational
- Industrial:
 - urban
 - rural
- Military
- Religious
- Water Transportation
- Unknown
- Other:

UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

Terrestrial

Underwater

BOLT

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

- Unknown
- Paleoindian
- Archaic
- Early Archaic
- Middle Archaic
- Late Archaic
- Woodland
- Early Woodland
- Middle Woodland
- Late Woodland

HISTORIC

- Unknown
- 17th century
 - 1630-1675
 - 1675-1720
- 18th century
 - 1720-1780
 - 1780-1820
- 19th century
 - 1820-1860
 - 1860-1900
- 20th century
 - 1900-1930
 - post 1930

UNKNOWN

CONTACT

27. State Plan Themes:

28. Site length: _____ meters (or _____ feet)

29. Site width: _____ meters (or _____ feet)

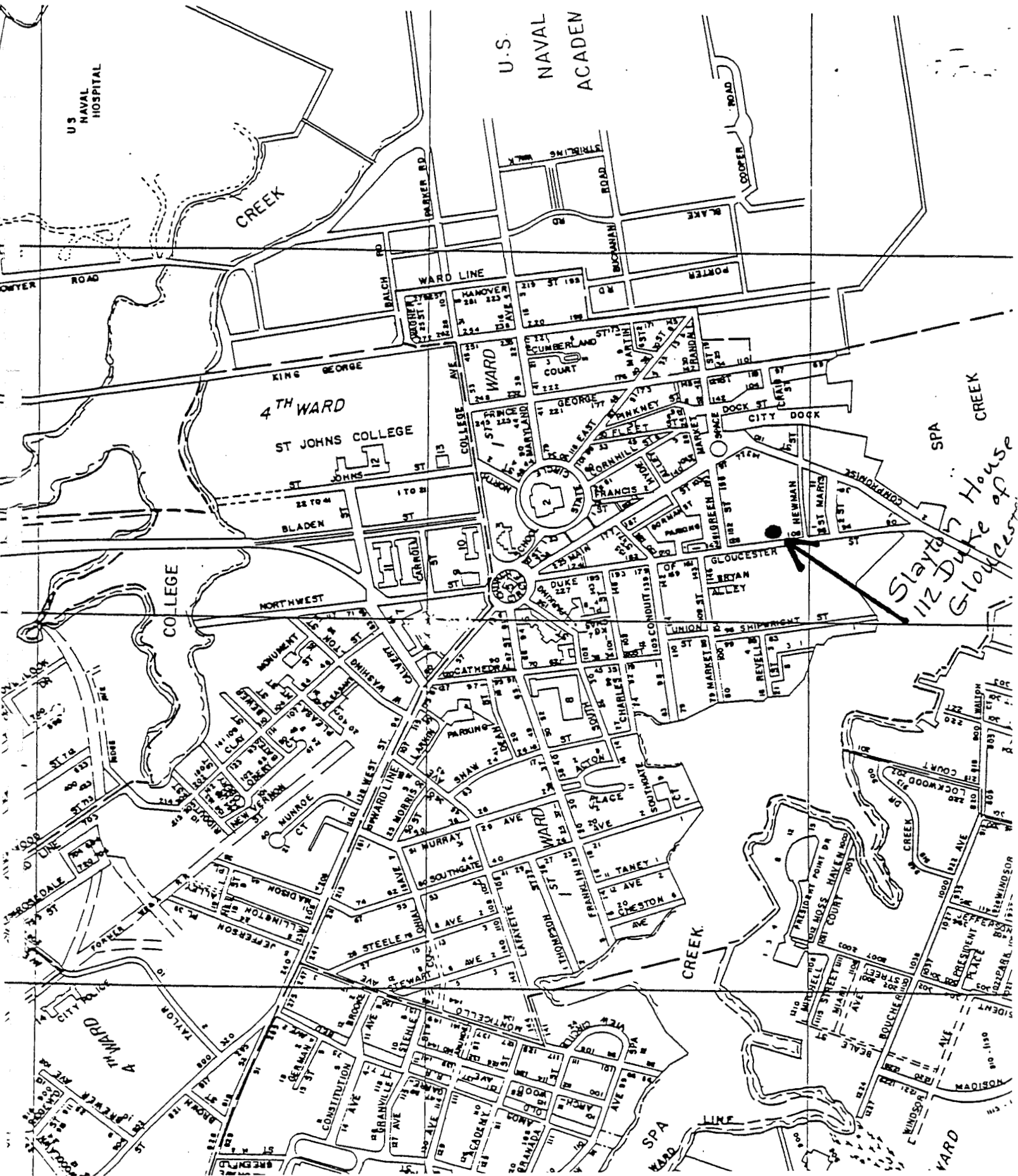
30. Is site confined to plowzone?

- 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.



E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Submerged
- Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

- Private
- Public
- Unknown

34. Owner: Historic Annapolis Foundation
 Address: 18 Pinkney St.
 Phone: Annapolis MD 21401 Date: _____
410 267-7619

35. Tenant: None
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Date: _____

36. Known Investigations: _____

37. Reports (Author & year): _____

38. Other Records?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

39. If YES, type and location: HABS report; photos - Forbes Coll. at MD.
Hall of Records; Index files of H.A.F.;
Architectural Survey by H.A.F. # AA 461

40. Collections?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: _____

42. Artifact Conservation?
 Yes
 Partial
 No
 Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

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: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Date: _____

47. Form filled

out by: Lynn D. Jones, Historic Annapolis Fnd.
 Address: 18 Pinkney St,
 Phone: Annapolis MD 20401 Date: 7-10-95
 → 410 268-7770 Archaeology Lab

48. Additional Comments:

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: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 AP 74

(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):

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> privy | <input type="checkbox"/> wheel pit |
| <input checked="" 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: 44 excavation units, inside ground
floor of house and in yard + outbuildings
at rear of house.

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:

This is the middle unit of a 3-part
row house built by John Ridout in the 1770s
The whole, 3-unit building is referred to as "Ridout Row"

13.

Form filled out by: LYNN D. JONES, Historic Annapolis Fnd
Address/Affiliation: 18 Pinkney St., Annapolis, MD 21401
Date: 7-10-95

For Division of Archeology Use Only

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 14. Form transcribed by: _____ | 15. Date: _____ |
| 16. Form checked by: _____ | 17. Date: _____ |
| 17. Entered on computer by: _____ | 18. Date: _____ |
| 19. Form updated by: _____ | 20. Date: _____ |

Appendix III
Staff Qualifications

CURRICULUM VITAE

(March 1999)

Mark P. Leone
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 405-1425

Home Address: 3631 Ordway St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 362-4088

Born: June 26, 1940

Education: 1963 B.A. Tufts University, History.
1966 M.A. University of Arizona, Anthropology.
1968 Ph.D. University of Arizona, Anthropology.

RESEARCH AREAS: North American Archaeology; Historical Archaeology; Outdoor
History Museums.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT:

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Princeton University, 1968-1975.
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park,
1976-1990.
Professor, 1990-present.
Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The Johns Hopkins
University, 1978.
Acting Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park,
1978-1980.
Director, University of Maryland Field School in Urban Historical Archaeology, 1983-
present.
Instructor, Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, Fall 1983.
Adjunct Faculty, Anne Arundel Community College, Fall 1983.
Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Capetown, July-
September, 1988 (with clearance from anti-apartheid groups).
Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, August 1993 -
present.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUPPORTED BY GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Western Apache ethnoarchaeology. Doris Duke Oral History Project, Arizona State
Museum. Spring, 1968.

Mormon cultural ecology in the 19th century. Princeton University Committee on Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Summer 1969; Sept.-Jan. 1970; Summer 1972. Archival work on 19th-century Mormonism and field research on Arizona Mormons. NIMH Small Grant, 1970-1972.

Conference on Marginal Religious Movements in America Today. Organized with Irving I. Zaretsky, Princeton University, April, 1971. Supported by Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research; National Endowment for the Humanities; Lucius N. Littauer Foundation; and the Center for Urban Ethnography, University of Pennsylvania.

Evolution of Mormon Society. National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for Independent Study and Research, 1975-1976.

Ethnographic uses of American history, Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. Graduate Research Board, University of Maryland, College Park, Summer 1977.

Ethnographic research on the uses of history at St. Mary's City, Maryland. Graduate Research Board, University of Maryland, College Park, Summer 1981.

Graduate School, University of Maryland, College Park. Grant to travel to the Third Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference, Reading, U.K., December, 1982.

*Historical archaeology and program of public interpretation within the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. Reynolds Tavern site (1743) and Victualling Warehouse site (1790). Maryland Humanities Council; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1982, 9 months each.

Historical archaeology used to create an archaeological interpretation for the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. National Endowment for the Humanities, Museum and Historical Organizations Program, 1983-1985, 2 years; Maryland Humanities Council, 1983, 9 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1984.

Excavations in eighteenth century sites in Annapolis and their interpretation, including Victualling Warehouse (1790), and Jonas Green Print Shop (1720-1830), and Governor Calvert site (1720-1850). Maryland Heritage Committee, 1984, for Maryland's 350th Anniversary; Maryland Humanities Council, 9 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1985.

Archaeological excavation of the 1694 settlement plan of Annapolis; eighteenth century sites; and associated analysis and interpretation, including to the visiting public. National Geographic Society, 1985, 10 months; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1985, 4 months; Maryland Humanities Council, 1985, 11 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1986.

Archaeological excavation and interpretation at Jonas Green Print shop, Hyde House (1740), State House Inn (1740) sites. Maryland Humanities Council, 1986, 11 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1987; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1986, 5 months; Maryland State Board of Education, Summer 1986.

Excavation and public interpretation of Charles Carroll of Carrollton house and garden for 250th anniversary of the birth of this signer of the Declaration of Independence. Maryland Humanities Council (6th consecutive grant), 1987-1988, 18 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis (4th consecutive grant) FY 1988; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City (4th grant) 1987, 3 months; Maryland State Board of Education (2nd grant), Summer, 1987.

Excavation at Proctor's Tavern (1680) in Annapolis and computerization of data from Archaeology in Annapolis. University of Maryland, Designated Research Initiative Fund Award, 1987-1990, 3 fiscal years.

Excavation at Sands House (1720); 22 West Street (1720); Hyde House (1740) in Annapolis. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1989.

For videotape on archaeological interpretations; for excavations around State Circle. Maryland Humanities Council, Summer 1989; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1990.

African-American Historical Archaeology, Franklin Street site (1780-1970). Maryland Humanities Council for public interpretation; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County for excavation, 1990-91.

For research on Annapolis and writing An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis, Distinguished Faculty Research Fellowship, 1990-91.

For finishing An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis. National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for College Teachers and Independent Scholars, 1991-92.

For African American historical archaeology, the Maynard-Burgess site, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1992. Maryland Humanities Council for an exhibit: "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood Through Archaeology," April 1991-May 1992. Charles Carroll House, Inc. for excavations, 1991-92.

For African-American historical archaeology and laboratory support, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1993. Department of Defense, Legacy Program, through the U.S. Navy, for an archaeological survey of the U.S. Naval Academy, Oct. 1992-Sept. 1993.

For archaeological survey and plan of historic resources, U.S. Naval Academy, Department of Defense, Legacy Program. Oct. 1993 - Sept. 1994. For support of archaeological laboratories, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1994.

Contract for archaeological survey, U.S. Naval Academy, Oct. 1994 - Sept. 1995, Department of Defense, with John Seidel as chief principal investigator.

Contract for Anne Arundel County Courthouse archaeological excavation, April, 1994 - June, 1995, with John Seidel as chief principal investigator. Grant in support of archaeological laboratories in Annapolis and UMCP, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis.

Maryland Humanities Council 1995, for Bordley Randall House excavations in Annapolis, open to the public. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for support of the laboratory analyses for current excavations. FY1996.

Grants from the Maryland Historical Trust, 1995-1996, 1996-1997. To build a GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis using archaeological, cartographic, documentary, and photographic resources.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House (1774). FY1997. *Archaeology in Annapolis was begun in 1981. Since then, about \$2 million has been raised through these and other sources for the project.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House, FY1998.

Grant from City of Annapolis, Department of Planning and Zoning for GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis, with John Buckler, 1998.
Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for laboratory analyses of Brice (1766) and Upton Scott (1770) Houses, FY 1999.
Grants from International Masonry Institute for excavations at Brice House , with James Harmon, 1998-1999.

POSITIONS AND OFFICES HELD IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

National Science Foundation, Advisory Panel for Anthropology. 1977-1979.
Governor's Consulting Committee on Historic Places in the State of Maryland (nomination panel for the National Register of Historic Places), 1978-present.
American Association of University Professors, College Park Chapter, Secretary 1979; President 1980-1981.
Board of Managers, Anthropological Society of Washington; President-Elect 1983-1984; President 1984-1985.
Member, Executive Committee, Society for American Archaeology, 1983-1986.
Chairman, Government Affairs Committee, Society for American Archaeology, 1986-1988.
Member, Board of Directors, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, 1985-1988.
Treasurer-Elect, 1988; Acting Treasurer, 1989; Treasurer, 1989-1992; Society for American Archaeology.

EDITORIAL ACTIVITY

Advisory Editor, Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought, 1979-1982.
Advisory Editor, Studies in Historical Archaeology, Stanley South, Editor. Academic Press, 1979-1985.
Advisory Editor, Series entitled "Social Archaeology," Ian Hodder, Editor. Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1986-present.
Editorial Board, Winterthur Portfolio, 1989-1992.
Editorial Board, Rural History, Cambridge University Press, 1989-1992.

CONSULTATIVE POSITIONS

Intergraphix Design Associates. Museum exhibit design for Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado, Summer, Fall, 1982.
Historic Annapolis, Inc., for historical archaeology in Annapolis, Maryland, 1981-present.
Office of the Mayor of Baltimore, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. A public interpretive program for historical archaeology in downtown Baltimore, Maryland, 1983-1984.
Consultant, Jefferson-Patterson Historical Park and Museum, St. Leonard's, Maryland, 1984-1985, 9 months.

BOOKS, EDITED AND WRITTEN

- 1972 Contemporary Archaeology, editor. Southern Illinois University Press.
- 1974 Religious Movements in Contemporary America, co-edited with Irving R. Zaretsky. Princeton University Press.
- 1979 Roots of Modern Mormonism. Harvard University Press.
- 1988 The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States, co-edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Smithsonian Institution Press. Paperback issued 1994.
- 1995 Invisible America, with Neil A. Silberman. Henry Holt Co.
- 1999 Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism, edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- In Preparation Mindful of Every People: Anthropological Perspectives on Mormons, edited with John Sorenson.
- In Preparation An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis.

ARTICLES

- 1968 Neolithic Economic Autonomy and Social Distance. Science 162:1150-1151, 6 December.
- 1971 Modern American Culture, The Decline of the Future? Journal of Popular Culture IV:4:863-880, Spring. Also in Crisis on Campus, Nye, Russell B., Ray B. Browne, and Michael T. Marsden, editors. Bowling Green University Press, 1971.
- 1971 Western Apache Ecology: From Horticulture to Agriculture, with P. Bion Griffin and Keith H. Basso. In Apachean Culture History and Ethnology, Basso, Keith H. and Morris E. Opler, editors, pp. 69-73. University of Arizona Press.
- 1972 The Evolution of Mormon Culture in Eastern Arizona. In Utah Historical Quarterly 40:2:122-141, Spring.
- 1972 Issues in Anthropological Archaeology. In Contemporary Archaeology, Leone, M. P., editor, pp. 14-27. Southern Illinois University Press.
- 1973 Archaeology as the Science of Technology: Mormon Town Plans and Fences. In Research and Theory in Current Archaeology, Redman, Charles L., editor, pp. 125-150. John Wiley and Sons. Reprinted in Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, Schuyler, Robert L., editor. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., 1978.
- 1973 Why the Coalville Tabernacle Had to Be Razed. Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought 8:2:30-39.
- 1974 The Economic Basis for the Evolution of Mormon Culture. In Religious Movements in Contemporary America, Zaretsky, I. I. and M. P. Leone, editors, pp. 722-756. Princeton University Press.
- 1977 The New Mormon Temple in Washington, D. C. In Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things. Special Publication Series 2:43-61. Reprinted in Sunstone (a Mormon journal), September-October, 1978.
- 1977 The Role of Primitive Technology in Nineteenth Century American Utopias. 1975

- Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, pp. 87-107.
- 1977 Forward. In Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology, South, S., editor, pp. xvii-xxi. Academic Press.
- 1978 Time in American Archaeology. In Social Archaeology: Beyond Subsistence and Dating, Redman, Charles L., et al., editors, pp. 25-36. Academic Press.
- 1981 Archaeology's Relationship to the Present and the Past. In Modern Material Culture, Gould, Richard A. and Michael B. Schiffer, editors, pp. 5-13. Academic Press.
- 1981 Mormon "Peculiarity": Recapitulation of Subordination. In Persistent Peoples, Castile, George P. and Gilbert Kushner, editors, pp. 78-83. University of Arizona Press.
- 1981 The Relationship Between Artifacts and the Public in Outdoor History Museums. In The Research Potential of Anthropological Museum Collections, Cantwell, A. M., J. B. Griffin, and Nan Rothchild, editors, pp. 301-313. New York Academy of Sciences. Reprinted, 1991, in A Living History Reader, Vol. 1. Jay Anderson, editor. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History.
- 1981 Childe's Offspring. In Symbolic and Structural Archaeology, Hodder, Ian, editor, pp. 179-184. Cambridge University Press.
- 1981 Some Opinions About Recovering Mind. In American Antiquity 47:742-760.
- 1982 Annapolis Public Archaeology, with A. St. Clair Wright and Anne E. Yentsch. In Maryland Humanities Winter/Spring:10-11.
- 1983 "Archaeology in Public" in Annapolis, Maryland, with A. St. Clair Wright and Anne E. Yentsch. In Livability Digest 2:3:22-23.
- 1983 Historical Archaeology and Reshaping the Myths of American Origins. In The George Wright Society Forum 3:2:1-16.
- 1983 Land and Water, Urban Life and Boats: Underwater Reconnaissance in the Patuxent River on Chesapeake Bay. In Shipwreck Anthropology, Gould, R. A., editor, pp. 173-188. University of New Mexico Press.
- 1983 Method as Message. Museum News 62:1:35-41.
- 1983 The Role of Archaeology in Verifying American Identity. In Archaeological Review from Cambridge 2:1:44-50.
- 1984 Interpreting Ideology in Historical Archaeology: Using the Rules of Perspective in the William Paca Garden in Annapolis, Maryland. In Ideology, Representation and Power in Prehistory, Tilley, C. and D. Miller, editors, pp. 25-35. Cambridge University Press. Reprinted in Readings in Historical Archaeology, edited by Charles E. Orser, Jr. Alta Mira Press/Sage Publications, 1996.
- 1984 Archaeological Annapolis: A Guide to Seeing and Understanding Three Centuries of Change with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. (A guidebook to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland) Reprinted, 1989. Reprinted in Contemporary Archaeology in Theory, edited by Robert W. Preucel and Ian Hodder. Blackwell Publishers, 1996.
- 1985 Ethnographic Inference and Analogy in Analyzing Prehistoric Diets, with Ann M. Palkovich. In The Analysis of Prehistoric Diets, Gilbert, R. I., Jr. and J. H. Mielke, editors, pp. 423-431. Academic Press.
- 1985 Varied Epistemologies in Historical Archaeology. In Historical Archaeology West

- of the Blue Ridge: A Regional Example from Rockbridge County, McDaniel, John M. and Kurt C. Russ, editors, pp. 91-98. Washington and Lee University Press.
- 1986 Liberation Not Replication: "Archaeology in Annapolis" Analyzed, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 76:2:97-105, June 1986.
- 1986 Symbolic, Structural, and Critical Archaeology. In American Archaeology Past, Present, and Future, Meltzer, D., D. Fowler, and J. Sabloff, editors, pp. 415-438. Smithsonian Institution Press. Reprinted in Reader in Archaeological Theory, Post-Processual and Cognitive Approaches, edited by David S. Whitley, pp. 49-68. Routledge, 1998.
- 1987 Public Interpretation: A Plurality of Meanings. In A Key Into the Language of Woodsplint Baskets, McMullen, Ann and Russell G. Handsman, editors, pp. 165-167. Washington, Conn.: American Indian Archaeological Institute.
- 1987 Rule by Ostentation: The Relationship Between Space and Sight in Eighteenth Century Landscape Architecture in the Chesapeake Region of Maryland. In Method and Theory for Activity Area Research: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach, Kent, Susan, editor, pp. 604-633. Columbia University Press.
- 1987 Middle-Range Theory in Historical Archaeology, with Constance A. Crosby. In Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology, Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, editor, pp. 397-410. New York: Plenum Press.
- 1987 The Preserved is Political, with Christine Hoepfner and Parker B. Potter, Jr. In ICOMOS Information, July/September:10-16.
- 1987 Archaeology in Public in Annapolis: Four Seasons, Five Sites, Seven Tours, 32,000 Visitors, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. American Archaeology 6(1): 51-61.
- 1987 Toward a Critical Archaeology, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. and Paul A. Shackel. In Current Anthropology 28:3:283-302.
- 1987 Forks, Clocks, and Power, with Paul A. Shackel. In Mirror and Metaphor, Ingersoll, Daniel and Gordon Bronitsky, editors, pp. 45-61. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America.
- 1988 The Relationship Between Archaeological Data and the Documentary Record: Eighteenth-Century Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland. Historical Archaeology 22:1:29-35.
- 1988 The Georgian Order as the Order of Merchant Capitalism in Annapolis, Maryland. In Recovery of Meaning, Leone, Mark P. and Parker B. Potter, Jr., editors, pp. 235-261. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1989 Power Gardens of Annapolis, with Julie Ernstein, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, and Paul A. Shackel. Archaeology 42:2:34-37; 74-75.
- 1989 Issues in Historic Landscapes and Gardens. Historical Archaeology 23:1:45-47.
- 1989 Living History and Critical Archaeology and the Reconstruction of the Past, with Russell G. Handsman. In Critical Traditions in Contemporary Archaeology, Pinsky, Valerie and Alison Wylie, editors, pp. 117-135. Cambridge University Press.

- 1989 Establishing the Meaning of Objects in Context. In Perspectives on Anthropological Collections from the American Southwest, Hedlund, Ann L., editor, pp. 141-148. Anthropological Research Papers, No. 40. Arizona State University Press.
- 1989 Keynote Address: Sketch of a Theory for Outdoor History Museums. Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM), Proceedings of the 1987 Annual Meeting, Vol. X, 1989, pp. 36-46. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1990 Seeds of Sedition, with Barbara J. Little. Archaeology May/June:36-40.
- 1990 Plane and Solid Geometry in Colonial Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland, with Paul A. Shackel. In Earth Patterns, Kelso, William and Rachel Most, editors, pp. 153-167. University of Virginia Press.
- 1990 The Georgian Order in Annapolis, with Paul A. Shackel. Maryland Archaeologist, Special Publication.
- 1991 An Anthropological View of "Great Basin Kingdom." In "Great Basin Kingdom" Revisited. Alexander, Thomas G., editor, pp. 77-95. Logan: Utah State University Press.
- 1991 Materialist Theory and the Formation of Questions in Archaeology. In Processual and Postprocessual Archaeologies, Preucel, Robert W., editor, pp. 235-241. Carbondale, Illinois: Center for Archaeological Investigations.
- 1992 Archaeology in a Democratic Society: A Critical Theory Perspective, with Robert W. Preucel. In Quandaries and Quests: Visions of Archaeology's Future, Wandsnider, Lu Ann, editor, pp. 114-134. Carbondale, Illinois: Center for Archaeological Investigations.
- 1992 Establishing the Roots of Historical Consciousness in Modern Annapolis, Maryland, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. In Museums and Communities, Karp, Ivan and Christine Mullins Kreamer, editors, pp. 476-505. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1992 Legitimation and the Classification of Archaeological Sites. With Parker B. Potter, Jr. American Antiquity 57:1:137-145.
- 1992 Epilogue: The Productive Nature of Material Culture and Archaeology. In Meanings and Uses of Material Culture, edited by Little, Barbara J. and Paul A. Shackel. Historical Archaeology 26:3:130-133.
- 1992 Critical Perspectives on Work Concerning Charles Carroll of Carrollton, with Elizabeth Kryder-Reid. In Representations in Archaeology, Gardin, Jean-Claud and Christopher S. Peebles, editors, pp. 151-167. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
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- 1999 Archaeology of the Modern State: European Colonialism, with James Delle and Paul Mullins. In Companion Encyclopedia of Archaeology, ed. Barker, G., pp. 1107-1158. Routledge.
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- 1986 Annapolis: Reflections of the Age of Reason. Script of 12-slide projector, 20-minute audio/visual introduction to the material culture of 18th century Annapolis for visitors to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. Produced by Telesis, Inc. Sponsored by Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. Videotape transfer, 1991. Mounted in the Visitors' Center, Maryland Statehouse, 1992.
- 1991 Exhibit. "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood Through Archaeology," with L. Hurst, M. Creveling, L. Jones, H. Kaiser, and G. Logan. Organized with Banneker Douglass Museum and Historic Annapolis Foundation.

H:\FACULTY\FACULTY\VITAE\LEONE

CURRICULUM VITAE

Lynn Diekman Jones
4645 Weston Place
Olney, MD 20832
(301) 570-7521

Education:

B.A.	Anthropology/Cum Laude University of Maryland, 1990
M.A.A.	Master of Applied Anthropology University of Maryland, 1993
Ph.D.	Expected 2002 Department of American Studies University of Maryland

Research Interests: Historical Archaeology, African-American Archaeology, Historic Preservation, Cultural Landscape Studies.

Professional Positions:

August 1999 to present – Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Natural and Historical Resources Division, 801 Watkins Park Dr., Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.
Site Director, Northampton Plantation Slave Quarter site.

April 1998 to August 1999 - National Park Service, Museum Resource Center, Greenbelt, MD.;
managed Archeological Sites Management Information System data base.

June to August, 1997 - **Associate Director**, Fieldschool in Urban Archaeology; **Site Director**, Slayton House site, Archaeology in Annapolis Project.

June to August, 1996 - **Site Director**, Slayton House site, Archaeology in Annapolis Project.

June to August, 1994 - **Assistant Site Director**, Bordley-Randall site, Archaeology in Annapolis.

June 1993 to September 1995 - **Staff Archaeologist**, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 18 Pinkney St., Annapolis, MD 21401

Sept. 1992 to May 1993 - **Assistant Director**, Archaeology in Annapolis Project, under the direction of Dr. Mark P. Leone.

July - August, 1992 - **Assisted** in conducting an historic structures survey and a Phase I archaeological survey in southwest Georgia. Principal Investigator, Dr. Janet Friedman, Dames & Moore.

Sept. 1990 to May 1992 - **Assistant Director**, Archaeology Laboratory, University of Maryland, College Park, for the Archaeology in Annapolis Project.

July 16 thru July 26, 1991 - **Site Director.** Excavation of kitchen at the Jonas Green Print Shop site. Archaeology in Annapolis Project, under the direction of Dr. Barbara J. Little.

June 3 to August 23, 1991 - **Assistant Site Director.** Charles Carroll House site. Archaeology in Annapolis Project, under the direction of George C. Logan.

Teaching Experience:

Instructor, Field School in Urban Archaeology, University of Maryland:

1997, 1996, field methods in archaeology;

1995, 1994, 1993, laboratory methods, processing and analysis of artifacts;

1991, field methods in archaeology.

Graduate Teaching Assistant, ANTH 451, Archaeology of the New World, Sept. to Dec. 1991.

Professional Presentations:

1995 "The Material Culture of Slavery From an Annapolis Household," paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C. January, 1995.

Publications:

1995 with Leone, Mark P., Paul Mullins, Marian Creveling, Laurence Hurst, Barbara Jackson-Nash, Hannah Kaiser, George Logan, and Mark Warner. "Can an African-American Archaeology be an Alternative Voice?" In Ian Hodder, Michael Shanks, et al. Interpretive Archaeologies. London: Routledge Press.

Reports:

1990 with Laura J. Galke, Report on Excavations at 10 Francis Street (18AP55). Principal Investigator: Dr. Barbara J. Little.

1992 with George C. Logan, Marian C. Creveling, & Thomas W. Bodor, 1991 Archaeological Excavations at the Charles Carroll House in Annapolis, Maryland (18AP45). Principal Investigator: Dr. Mark P. Leone.

1993 Historic Resources Survey for U.S. 27 Improvements in Miller, Early, Clay, Randolph, and Stewart Counties, Georgia. Report prepared for Georgia Dept. of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. Principal Investigator: Dr. Janet Friedman.

n.d. Archaeology at Slayton House, (18AP74), Annapolis, Maryland (forthcoming)

Professional Affiliations:

Society for Historical Archaeology

Council for Maryland Archaeology

American Studies Association

Maryland Historical Society

Appendix IV
Other Maps and Drawings

Figure 9. 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

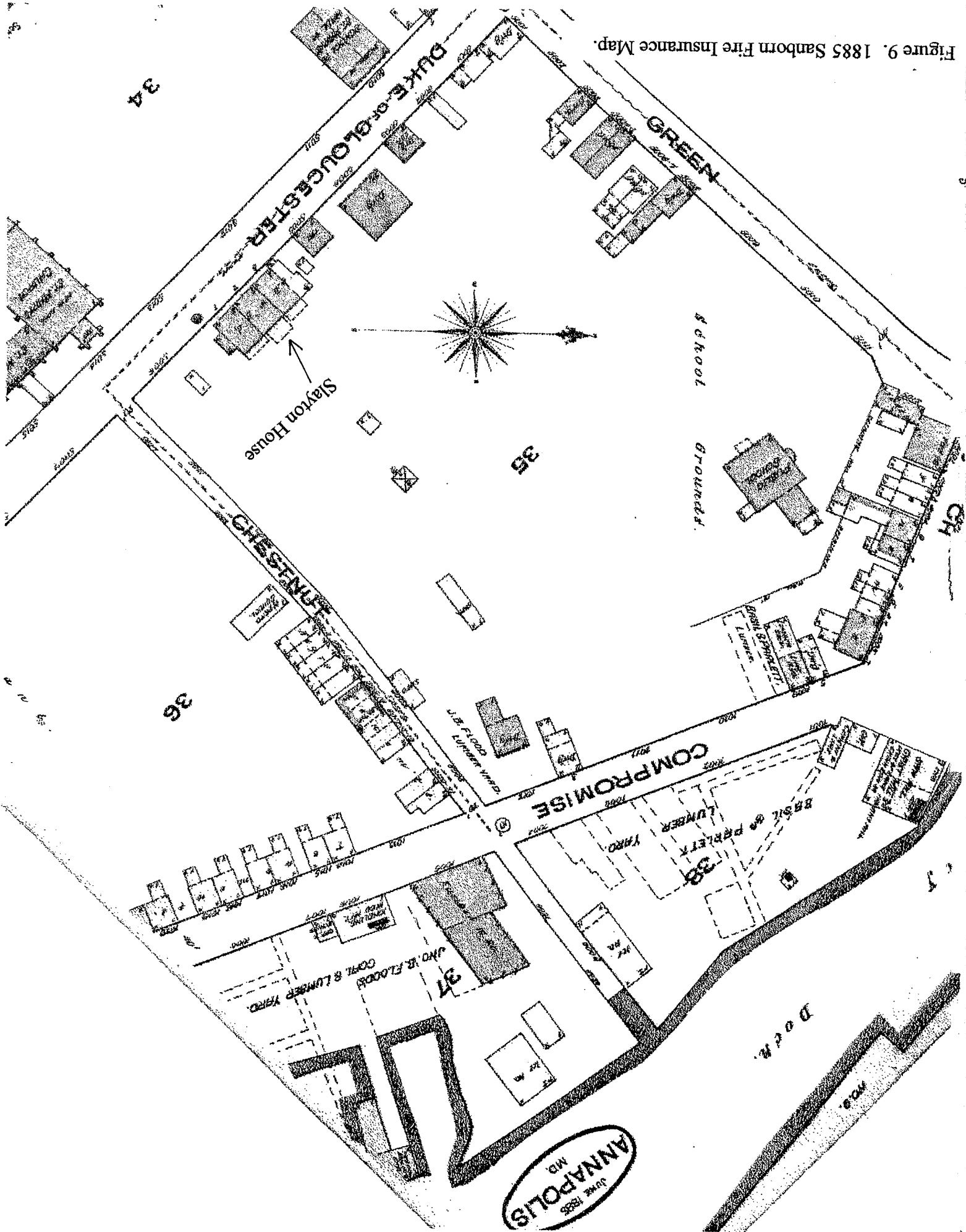
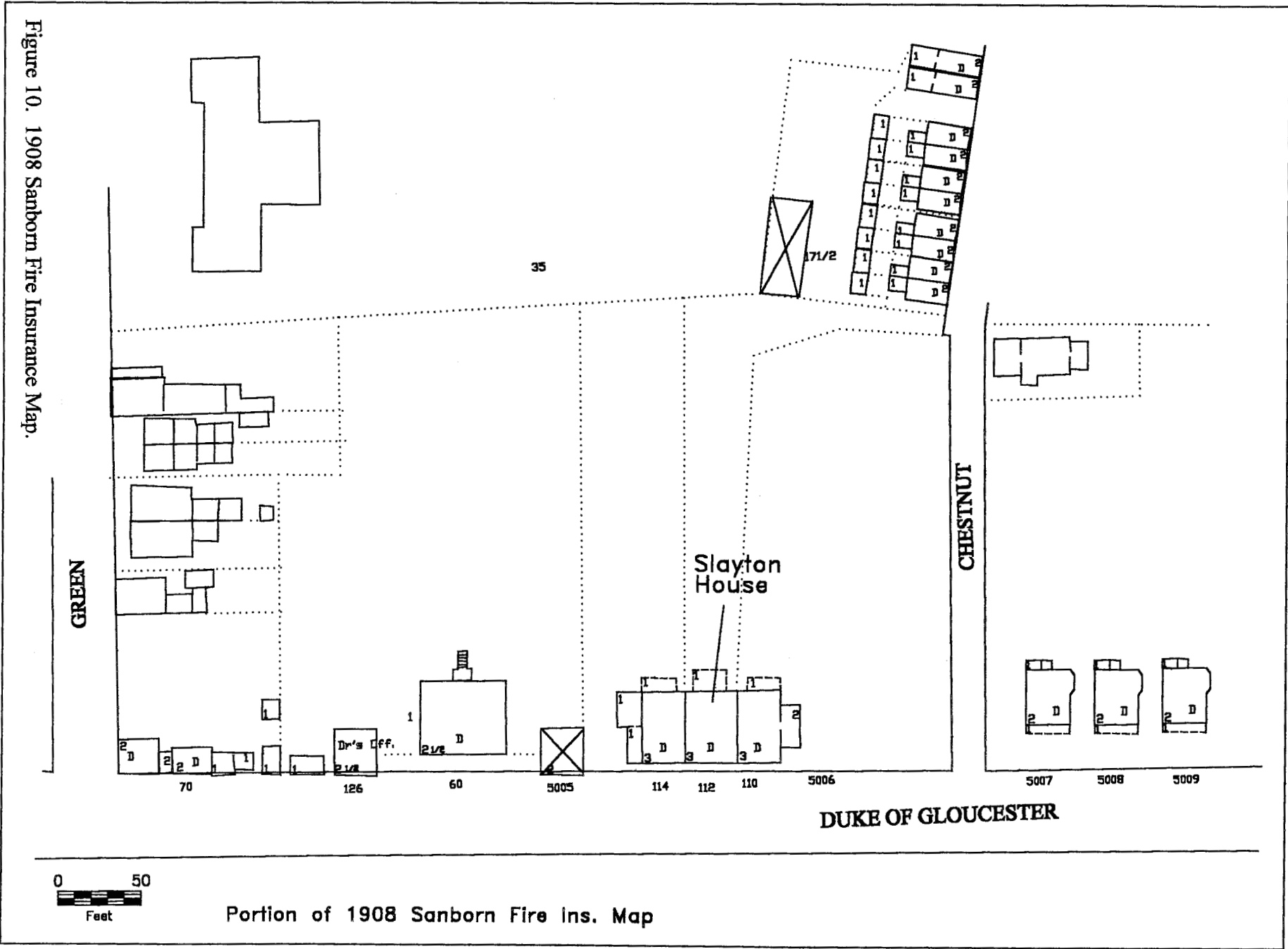
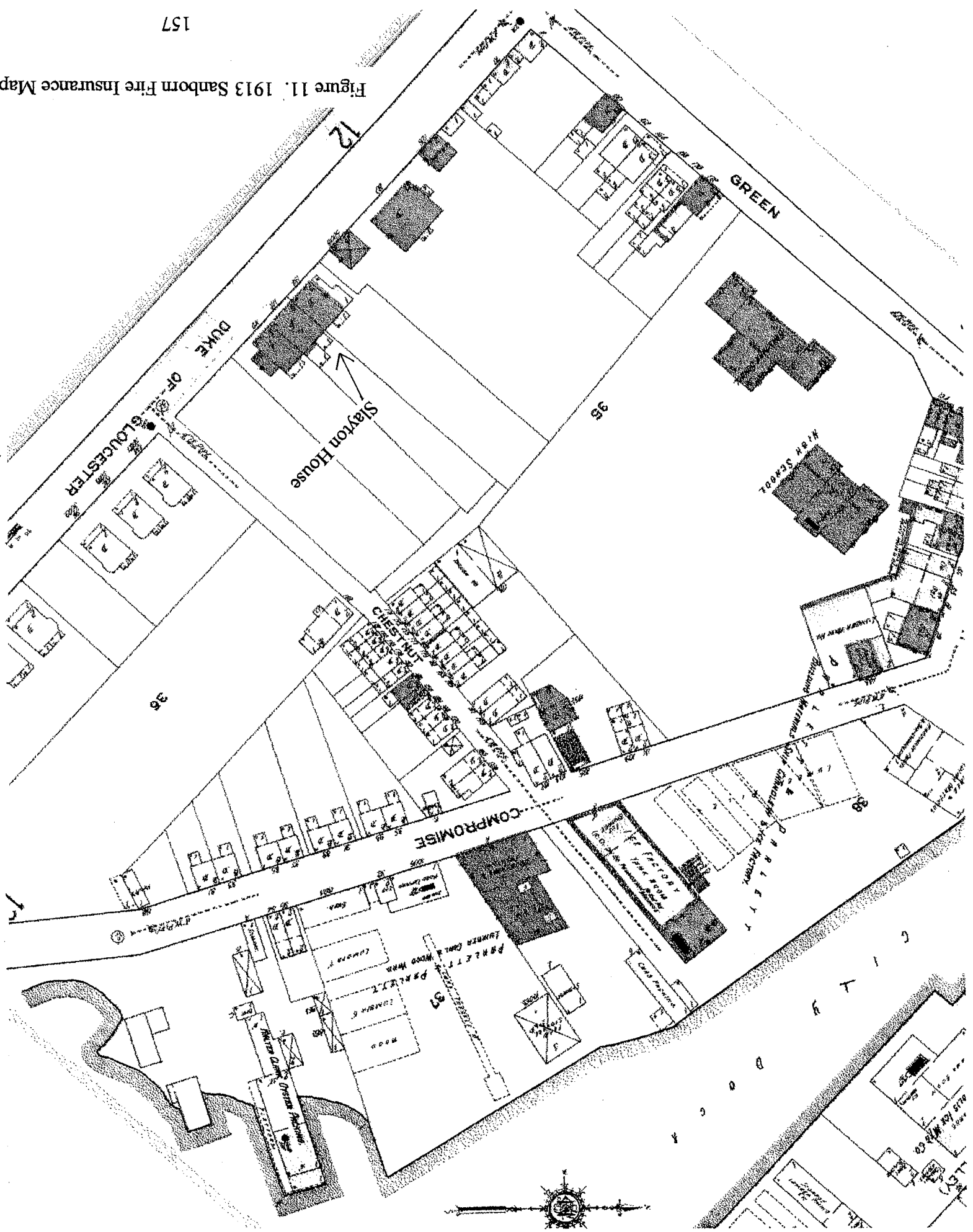


Figure 10. 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

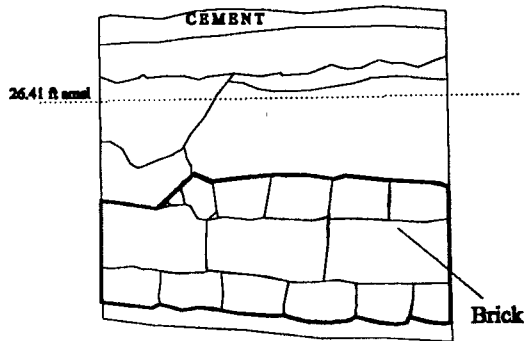


Portion of 1908 Sanborn Fire Ins. Map

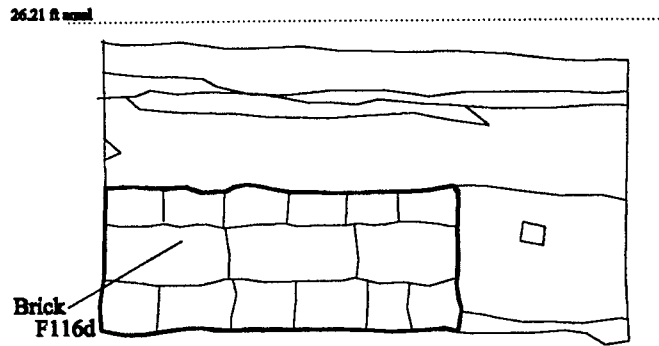
Figure 11. 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.



U35/ West profile



U38/ West profile



U34/ East profile

U30/ East profile

U37/ East profile

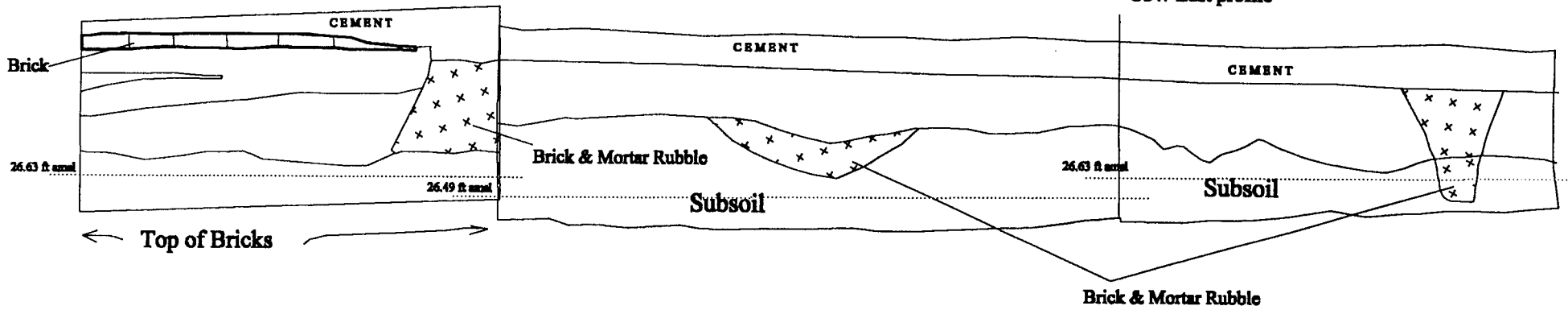


Figure 12. Profile drawing of units in house.

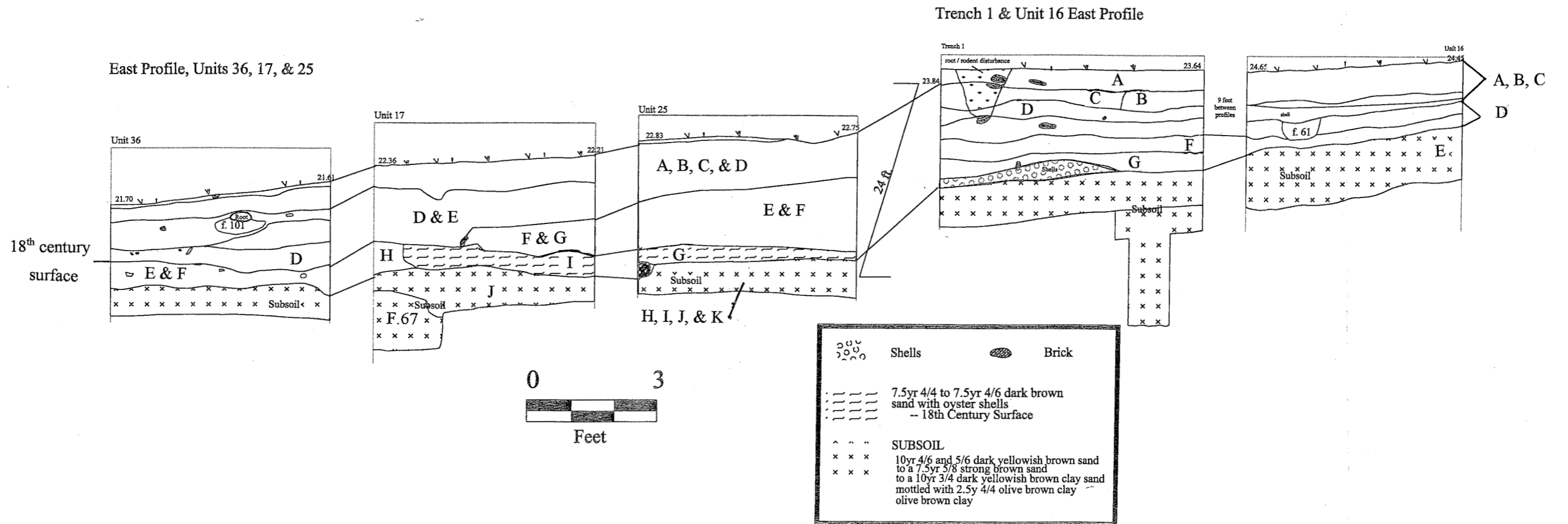


Figure 13. Profile drawing of yard units.

TABLE 2

Stratigraphy of Units in Yard and Sheds								
Unit	mid to late 20 th century	late 19 th early 20 th century	destr. of outbldg. ca 1890	1840-60 drain rebuilt	1775-1800	1774 ground surface	before 1774	sterile soil
1	A			C	B, F.2			D, E
2	A, F.8	B, C, D, G, H, I		E, F	J	K		
3	A, F.7, A east	B, A west	C, D, G, B east extension	E, F, G, F.11, B west	H, I, J, F.10, 15, 16	K, M	L, N,	O, P
4	A	B		C, D, F.9, 12, 14	E, F.13	E		F, G
5	A	B, C, F.47, D, F.22, F.23	F.25, E, F, G, F.38		G, H, F.38	I, F.10b		
6	A, B, F.17, 18, 19, 20a	C, F.20b, F.21a		D, E, F.11, F.30, 32	G, H, F.36a,b	I	J, F.45	K
9	A	B, C		D, E	F, F.31, 33, 34, 35	G		
10	A, B	C, D, F.37		E	E, F, F.43a	G, F.43b		
11	A				B, F.44			
16	A	B			C	D, F.56	E, F.60, 61	F
17	A, B	C, F.59		D	E, F, G, F.66a,b	H, I, F.66c	J, F.67	
19	A	B	C1, C2	D1, D2	E1, E2, F2, F.79	F1, G2, F.73, 88, 91	G1, H2	

Stratigraphy of Units in Yard and Sheds

Unit	mid to late 20 th century	late 19 th early 20 th century	destr. of outbldg. ca 1890	1840-60 drain rebuilt	1775-1800	1774 ground surface	before 1774	sterile soil
20	A, F.70a	B, C, D, E, F.75a, F.75d,		F, F.75b,c, F.76a,b	G, H, I, J	K		
22	A, F.68, 69	B, C, D		E	F, G, H, H2	I, I2, J, J2	K, K2, L2	
23	A, B	C, F.81, 84, 92	E	D	E	F, F.89	G	
24	A, A south extension	B, C, F.82, B & C south extension		F.83, 87, 135a,b, A & B of balk	F.108, C of balk	D, D of balk		E
25	A, A west extension	B, C, D, F.74, F.85 fill, F.132 fill		E, B & C of west extension	F, G, F.85d fhlmn, D west ext, F.134	H, I, J, F.103, 106, E west	K, F of west ext.	L
27	A, B	C		D	E, F, F.86	G		
29	A, B			C, F.94, 95, 96 top	F.96 lowest layer	D		E, F
31	A, B				C, D	E, F.99		F
32	A, B	C			D, F.104	E		
33	A	B1, B2, F.109			C2, C3, F.73	D3		E3
36	A, F.101	B, C, F.107		D	F.111, F.120	E	F, G, H, F.121	
39	A	B, C, F.114, F.123		D, E	top of Level F, F.130	F, G		

Stratigraphy of Units in Yard and Sheds

40	A	B, F.112, 113, 119, 126		C, D	top of Level E	E, F.126b	F, G	
Tr. 1	A			B, C, D	E, F	G, F.6	H	I, J
Tr. 2	A	B, F.4		C, F.3, F.5				D

Appendix V

Artifact Inventory

The artifact inventory is contained on a computer disk which accompanies this report.

