



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP43

Site Name: St. Anne's Church

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Church Circle

Historic

Brief Description:

17th-19th century cemetery, 17th-18th century churchyard, 19th century standing church

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code CpB

Latitude 38.9835 Longitude -76.4957

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Spa Creek

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> |

Minimum distance to water is 500 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Urban

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

- Cemetery
- Sepulchre
- Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

church

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP43

Site Name: St. Anne's Church

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Church Circle

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

17th-19th century cemetery, 17th-18th century churchyard, 19th century standing church

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	4	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	5	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	1	Porcelain	5	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	22	Pearlware	8			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	1

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

18th century burials

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	62	Activity item(s)	11
Glass (all)	44	Human remain(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	311	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	51	Misc. kitchen	203
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	26	Misc.	11
Personal items	1	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP43

Site Name: St. Anne's Church

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Church Circle

Historic

Brief

Description:

17th-19th century cemetery, 17th-18th century churchyard, 19th century standing church

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at University of Maryland - College Park

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The St. Anne's Church Site (18AP43), also known as "Church Circle" consists of the archeological remains associated with the 17th-19th century cemetery and churchyard surrounding St. Anne's Episcopal Church in downtown Annapolis. The standing Romanesque church (MIHP# AA-399) at the site was built in the mid-19th century, replacing two earlier church buildings (early and late 17th century structures). The church is situated on the knoll at the center of Church Circle within the Historic Landmark District of Annapolis. The landscape of the site is heavily developed as an urban area, and slopes down to the south toward City Dock and Spa Creek, with College Creek to the north and Acton Cove to the west. Soils at the site are Collington and Wist sandy loams as well as some human transported soils.

St. Anne's Church is the first church established in Annapolis. It was founded in 1692 as the seat of Middle Neck Parish, one of the first Anglican parishes in Maryland. Maryland was granted by royal decree to the Calvert family and began as a Catholic colony. The Anglican/Episcopal Church was not well established in Maryland until after the Glorious Revolution of 1689 when Maryland became a royal colony under the rule of William and Mary. The capital was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis by 1694. Sir Francis Nicholson was appointed governor and became a force in the establishment of the Episcopal Church. An Act of Assembly in 1692 established the Protestant religion in Maryland and designated 30 parishes, one of which was Middle Neck Parish. The name was later changed to St. Anne's.

The first building was completed shortly after 1700 and measured 65 ft by 30 ft with a porch at the east end. By 1720 the church building was considered too small to accommodate all the people wishing to attend on Sunday. Between 1723 and 1741, several modifications were made to increase capacity. Galleries were built and, in 1734, a transept was added at the east end.

In 1774 plans were made to build a new larger building. The first building was torn down but work was stopped before the new church could be built. The Revolution intervened and work did not resume until about 1790. The new church was not finished until November 1792. It was 110 feet long by 90 feet wide and had a tower. The inside had frescoes on the walls, and outside there were panels and posts in green and white circling the churchyard. Construction of this church building disrupted the cemetery surrounding the old church. The churchyard and cemetery occupied much of what is now the surrounding street, Church Circle, and was the only public burying ground in Annapolis. In 1790, Elizabeth Bordley gave a plot of land on College Creek to the parish on which a new cemetery was established and many graves were moved there.

This second church building burned on the night of February 14th, 1858. During the removal of the debris from the fire, workmen uncovered two tombstones from the early 18th century. One, with a verse of Welsh poetry on it, was from the grave of a two-year-old child who had died in 1716. The other was from the grave of Amos Garrett, once Mayor of Annapolis, who had died in 1727. The third church, begun in July of 1858, is the present-day St. Anne's Church building.

The first documented archeological work to be conducted at 18AP43 occurred in 1984. The project, which involved the intensive examination and osteological analysis of burials on the Carroll Family vault, was prompted by the need to reconstruct portions of the vault, which had ruptured. At the time, the vault below was thought to contain the remains of Margaret Tilghman Carroll (1742-1817) and probably also Dr. Charles Carroll (1691-1755), her father-in-law, and also his son John Henry Carroll (1732-1754). The gravesite of Charles Carroll, the barrister, who was the husband of Margaret Tilghman Carroll and son of Dr. Charles Carroll was unknown, but some suspected it to be at St. Anne's Church. The surviving members of the Carroll and Tilghman families made the decision to rebuild the surface tomb. The family members also decided to engage the services of an archeologist and physical anthropologist to help determine which members of the Carroll and Tilghman families were actually interred in the vault.

In May of 1984, the rectangular surface structure of the Carroll altar tomb was removed. The rectangular surface portion of the altar tomb was found to contain a large stone memorial tablet (fragmented) to John Henry Carroll. This tablet, which was darkened by fire, was apparently placed in the altar tomb after the fire of 1858 which destroyed the second church. It appears to have once been a wall memorial tablet from inside the church. With this tablet, and the remaining surface structure removed, the brick base of the altar tomb was pierced to reveal a subsurface burial vault or chamber.

Six interments were found within the vault, including the remains of three males, two females, and one child. All individuals had been interred in hexagonal coffins, and all of the bodies had been wrapped in shrouds for burial. Some of the skeletal remains had been disturbed and disarticulated due to the vault rupture, and event that may have occurred during the re-interment of bodies from other cemeteries. Only one of the coffins, that of Margaret Tilghman Carroll, remained intact and situated along the western wall of the vault. In the north-central part of the chamber the mixed remains of two adult males were recovered. These are believed to be the remains of Dr. Charles Carroll (who died at an advanced age), and Charles Carroll the Barrister who's skeleton bore evidence of anemia. Malaria (which may have caused the anemia) is believed to have played a role in the death of the slightly younger Charles the Barrister. A younger adult male, who's skeleton bore evidence of tuberculosis and pleurisy was located just to the east of the other two. This is believed to be the remains of John Henry Carroll who died in his early 20s. The two other individuals encountered are unknown and included a middle-aged woman and small male child interred along the eastern side of the vault.

In addition to the skeletal remains and coffin wood, some 30 coffin handles were recovered along with lead flashing, cloth, nails, screws, wide-head tacks (used as decoration on one of the coffins), coffin plates, and shroud pins. This are accounted for in the table above as 50 funerary "furniture" items, 10 architectural objects (nails and screws), and 10 clothing items (shroud cloth and pins), but these are only minimal estimates.

A subsequent investigation occurred in the summer of 1986 and was generated by plans to install a new signal system and bury various public utility lines around Church Circle. The new signal system required the excavation of fifteen holes that were 61 X 61 cm (2 X 2 ft) in size and 61 cm deep, around the perimeter of Church Circle, while the undergrounding of utilities called for the excavation of several deep trenches. Five of these holes were to be located within the perimeter of the circle itself (i.e. within the site) and one of the trenches was to extend from the southeast corner of the church building directly east, crossing the bed of the road. The strategy for mitigation entailed the monitoring of excavations by the utility and public works contractors as well as documentation of stratigraphy and any remains encountered. Any burials encountered were drawn, photographed, and excavated by hand.

Several additional burials were revealed within Church Circle during the 1986 monitoring. Twenty-two (based on the number of discrete skeletal components) were located off the southeastern corner of the church near the perimeter of the modern sidewalk. A twenty-third burial was located directly in front of the present church entrance opposite the mouth of West Street. This was the lone burial in that location. While some remains were in situ, others were apparently



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP43

Site Name: St. Anne's Church

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Church Circle

Historic

Brief

Description:

17th-19th century cemetery, 17th-18th century churchyard, 19th century standing church

Unknown

contained within overlying layers of disturbed fill. Evidence was also found for repeated interments atop earlier graves (a common practice). Excavation of four formal test units along the length of a trench into the intervening space between the southeast corner of the church and the edge of the churchyard (as defined by a wrought iron fence set into a granite curb) failed to reveal any additional burials, but did show disturbed stratigraphy to a depth of 91 cm (3 ft).

Following the 1986 project, a group from the University of Maryland undertook two additional excavations in 1987. The first involved excavations conducted when a landscaping project at the eastern end of the church struck a brick feature. Three 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) test units revealed that the brick feature was a burial vault, subsequently identified as the Bordley family vault. Each test unit was excavated according to stratigraphic layers (except the 2 uppermost), and if any layer was thicker than 15.24 cm (6 in), it was arbitrarily terminated, then continued as the next designated layer. All soils were shovel skimmed and troweled and then screened through hardware cloth. Excavations were terminated at 91 cm (3 ft) depth at the request of St. Anne's Church officials.

The 1987 excavations in the eastern portion of the churchyard revealed that it was relatively undisturbed, except for some overlying mixed soils that probably were caused by the construction of the Bordley Family vault itself. The human remains in the vault were not excavated, but an on-site osteological examination was conducted. cursory osteological analysis of the remains within the vault revealed four individuals (two male, one female, and one unidentified individual), shroud-wrapped and in hexagonal-shaped coffins, with an average age of between 40 and 50 years. One coffin had a silver plate attached to its surface that identified it as the burial of "Margaret Bordley the Wife of John Beale Bordley 1773". The possible outline of another coffin was also discovered to the north of the vault in an area that had been disturbed by the construction of the Bordley vault.

The second excavation project carried out in 1987 took place in the south yard of the church within the footprint for a proposed handicapped ramp located at the extreme southwestern corner of the church. Three 1.22 X 1.524 m (4 X 5 ft) test units were excavated according to stratigraphic layers (except the 2 uppermost), and if any layer was thicker than 15.24 cm (6 in), it was arbitrarily terminated, then continued as the next designated layer. All soils were shovel skimmed and troweled and then screened through hardware cloth. Excavations were terminated at 61 cm (2 ft) depth at the request of St. Anne's Church officials.

Excavators claimed that the stratigraphy at this location also was relatively intact. The date range of the artifact assemblage obtained from the uppermost intact strata extended from the mid 18th through the 19th century. At a depth of 30.5 cm (1 ft) below the earliest 19th century ground surface, evidence of burials was encountered in the form of disarticulated skeletal members and fragments of wood coffins. The burials seemed to have intruded onto one another. The shallowness of the strata that overlay these burials suggested that construction of the second St. Anne's church may have entailed the removal of fill from the top of the knoll (sit of the original church) and its re-deposition to the edges of Church Circle.

In 1997 a geotechnical investigation was conducted on the St. Anne's property to render a preliminary determination about the "buildability" of the parcel. No copy of this report is available at MHT, but their investigations utilized a combination of test pit excavation, metal detection and ground penetrating radar. Among other things, this study concluded that much of the area immediately surrounding the modern church was undisturbed, with the exception of some expected utility lines.

In 1999 a physical inspection was made of the undercroft of the church in an attempt to assess for the Vestry of St. Anne's Church the archeological potential of the property. At that time the undercroft housed only a furnace room and corridors for access to it. In addition to identifying foundation walls and partially determining a possible sequence of building construction, an unexcavated crawl space beneath the remainder of the church was also examined. Inspection of this surface revealed nothing but building debris from various renovation episodes. However, the investigators concluded that the area beneath the church had a high potential for both buried remains and for possible traces of the foundations of earlier churches on the site.

In December of 2000, the archeological advisor to the City of Annapolis monitored the removal of an old underground storage tank located on the south side of the church structure. Excavations for the removal of the tank clipped a previously undocumented brick burial vault, which was mapped and recorded, but not excavated or otherwise removed.

The following year, additional monitoring and excavation was undertaken in relation to the installation of a new waterline extending from Church Circle southeast of St. Anne's through the churchyard, and then parallel to the south wall of the church itself. Site monitors, assisted by the City's archeological advisor, stopped excavation of this trench when human remains were encountered. A total of five articulated skeletons, two disarticulated skeletons, and the partial remains from three additional individuals, were recovered during these excavations.

Five graves with articulated remains were located beneath the sidewalk and immediately inside the perimeter of the stone fence support curb southeast of the present church. This location is slightly south and east of the burials identified in 1986, and may represent a cluster of burials. The burials were at depths ranging between 1.12 and 1.43 m (3.7 and 4.7 ft) below surface. The disarticulated remains of two other individuals, grouped together were discovered beneath the floor of the church itself. All exhumed remains were examined and analyzed by a qualified osteologist. One burial could be dated to the early 19th century, based upon the discovery of whiteware in the fill of the grave shaft. However, this material could be intrusive. Some of the remaining graves yielded clothing items (buttons and cuff links) that suggested that the burials had occurred during a mid-late 18th century timeframe.

No burials were noted in the space intervening between the sidewalk and the southeastern corner of the church building.

Aside from burials, three other cultural features were also encountered during the 2000 waterline installation project. Feature 1 consisted of articulated bricks and rough-cut sandstone two courses deep arranged into a rough square. It was interpreted to be a scaffolding anchor or perhaps a landscape feature. Artifacts (lamp chimney glass, clear bottle glass, and a Chinese porcelain sherd) dating to the late 19th century were recovered from the feature matrix. Feature 2 appeared to have been a step out of a builder's trench overlying what may have been a re-filled burial shaft. It was located approximately 6.4 m (21 ft) from the west end of the trench. No dateable artifacts were recovered with this feature. And finally, Feature 4 consisted of a well-defined rectangular stain of uncertain function. It may represent a refilled grave shaft from which the human remains had previously been exhumed, however, it was found at a higher elevation than the other burials at the site, in a layer of fill above the subsoil. The only artifact recovered from Feature 4 was a small piece of wire.

Artifacts associated with the 2000 waterline trench range in date from the late 17th century to the late 19th century. They included North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese export porcelain, creamware, and pearlware ceramics, pieces of a flowerpot, dark green wine bottle glass, clear bottle glass, and pressed table glass. The full assemblage consisted of 11 activity items (6 pieces of lamp glass and 5 flower pot fragments), 297 architectural objects, 16 clothing items, 1 piece of burial furniture (a coffin handle), 258 kitchen-related objects, 1 personal item (a domestic coin), a ball clay tobacco pipe stem, and 10 miscellaneous objects (4 unidentified metal, 1 unidentified lead, 1 unidentified piece of glass, 3 pieces of plastic, and 1 piece of



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP43

Site Name: St. Anne's Church

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Church Circle

Historic

Brief Description:

17th-19th century cemetery, 17th-18th century churchyard, 19th century standing church

Unknown

rubber). The architectural objects were a brick, a piece of mortar, 8 pieces of window glass, 2 cut nails, a hand-wrought rosehead nail, 165 unidentified nails, 112 wood fragments, and 5 screws. Many of the nails and wood fragments came from burial contexts and likely represent the remains of disintegrated coffins. Clothing items were 3 brass buttons, 4 metal buttons, an iron buckle, 2 cuff links, 5 pins (possible shroud pins), and a brass thimble. The kitchen assemblage consisted of 50 ceramic sherds (1 North Devon gravel-tempered, 4 tin-glazed earthenware, 20 creamware, 6 pearlware, 3 whiteware, 2 buff-bodied earthenware, 3 Chinese export porcelain, 6 redware, 4 miscellaneous stoneware, 1 unidentified sherd), 33 pieces of glass (2 tableware, 5 free-blown green bottle glass, 4 blown-in-mold bottle glass, 1 turn-molded bottle glass, and 21 unidentified bottle glass), and 175 faunal remains (170 animal bones, an animal tooth, and 4 oyster shells).

Beginning in January of 2004, archeological monitoring was conducted for a major infrastructure project undertaken by the City of Annapolis. The project involved granite curb re-setting and sidewalk replacement along Church Circle. The granite curb re-setting and sidewalk replacement encompassed the entire expanse of the elliptical-shaped road boundaries, immediately adjacent to the modern boundaries of St. Anne's Churchyard and cemetery. These investigations complied with protections afforded to unmarked graves and cemeteries in Article 27, Sections 10-401 to 10-404, and Section 4-215 of the Health-General Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

During the 2004 archeological monitoring, a total of possibly five new historic graves were identified in the northern portion of Church Circle. A sixth grave, in the form of a disturbed brick burial vault, was identified along the southwestern edge of the circle at the southern exit of the St. Anne's Church driveway. Artifacts (aside from human remains) encountered included 4 architectural objects (a cut nail, and hand-wrought nail, an unidentified nail, an a piece of wood), 42 kitchen-related artifacts (2 creamware, 2 pearlware, 2 whiteware, 1 Chinese export porcelain, 1 other porcelain, 1 redware, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, and 1 miscellaneous stoneware sherd, 1 free-blown green bottle glass shard, 1 machine-made bottle glass shard, 25 animal bones, 2 oyster shells, and 1 piece of clam shell), and 1 miscellaneous object (an unidentified metal fragment).

The 2004 work clearly demonstrates that intact historic burials still exist at the site and that the current boundaries of St. Anne's Church and Cemetery (demarcated by an extant iron fence) do not represent the historic extent of the cemetery. Intact historic burials have been identified in the sidewalk and road areas west, north, and south of St. Anne Church. Archival research suggests that the original boundaries of the cemetery likely extended to the adjacent properties on the outer edges of the circle. Thus it is safe to assume that any intrusive activity that penetrates previously undisturbed sections of Church Circle, including the surrounding street, carries with it a real potential for disturbing yet more human burials. In fact, due to the previously demonstrated prevalence of overlying or "stacked" burials, it is entirely possible that the re-excavation and deepening of previously installed utility lines could disturb more deeply buried human deposits. The site should be considered significant and should continue to be closely monitored.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000112, 00000126, 97001921, 97002264