



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP45

Site Name: St. Mary's

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Charles Carroll's House

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

18th century standing house and gardens, 19th century church and rectory

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9770

Longitude -76.4826

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

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 0 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 Y
- ca. 1630 - 1675 Y
- ca. 1675 - 1720 Y
- ca. 1720 - 1780 Y
- ca. 1780 - 1820 Y
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American Y
- Anglo-American Y
- 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
 - 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
 - town home, formal garden

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken



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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	126	Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	240	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	665	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	967	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	492	Pearlware	781			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	2	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

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

Dated features present at site

Numerous historic features with diagnostic artifacts.

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	6725	Activity item(s)	18
Glass (all)	19727	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	35604	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	12	Misc. kitchen	27343
Arms	12	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	770	Misc.	35719
Personal items	32	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	brick floor, cistern	
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input 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



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at University of Maryland - College Park

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The St. Mary's Site (18AP45), also known as the Charles Carroll House, consists of the archeological remains associated with a standing 18th century mansion in downtown Annapolis. The site is situated within the historic District of Annapolis on a plot of land that slopes down to the north shore of Spa Creek, near where it empties into the Severn River. This property is bounded on the north by Duke of Gloucester Street near its intersection with Compromise Street and on the south by Spa Creek. Most of the surrounding landscape is heavily developed and significantly altered from its "native" appearance. Natural soils at the site are Monmouth sandy loams.

The standing structure at the site (MIHP# AA-459) is one of Annapolis' more important structures and is especially important historically as the home of one of Maryland's great patriots, Charles Carroll. Architecturally the Carroll House is very interesting. Built in sections (not "telescoped"), it is a very large house for the period of its construction (ca. 1720-1730). The house is basically a massive block with some fine classical refinements, typical of the period.

The first documented owner of the property on which Site 18AP45 is situated was a Samuel Howard, who acquired the land prior to 1687. Howard built a frame house on the site, and appears to have been occupying it when he sold his one acre plot of land and house to Henry Ridgely in May of 1687. This lot and house appear as Lot 6 on the 1718 Plan of the City of Annapolis. The lot and house was then bought by Charles Carroll the Settler in 1706.

Charles Carroll the Settler (1660-1720) emigrated to St. Mary's City, Maryland from his native Ireland around 1689 due to religious persecution. Carroll was a staunch Catholic. He left Ireland with an appointment as the colony's new Attorney General. However, shortly thereafter (in 1691) Carroll would lose his appointment, due to the changing political winds following the "Glorious Revolution". He was also imprisoned for refusing to renounce his Catholic faith. Within a couple of years of his release, he had married the wealthy Mary Darnall and was moving to the new capital of the colony at Annapolis.

Carroll acquired two of the parcels adjoining his Annapolis property in 1716. He is believed to have lived in the frame structure originally built by Samuel Howard (perhaps with additions and alterations). He is believed to have constructed a family chapel at the site, since Catholics were only permitted to worship in private at that time, and were largely oppressed by the ruling Anglicans. Nevertheless, by the time Charles Carroll died in 1720, he was the largest and wealthiest landowner in Maryland.

The lot was inherited by his son Charles Carroll of Annapolis (1702-1782). His father's will left strict instructions that the frame home be left for his widow's use or that his son construct such a house as she desired for her use for the rest of her natural life. Charles Carroll of Annapolis is believed to have begun construction of the first portion of the extant brick structure shortly after his return home from school in Europe in 1722. A few years later he would marry Elizabeth Brooke and they would take up residence in the new brick structure next to the home of his widowed mother and his sisters.

The house would be expanded upon later in the 18th century under the tenure of Charles Carroll of Annapolis, and further renovations were made by his son (and the site's most famous occupant), Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Charles of Annapolis is known to have built a hyphen connecting his brick home, with the earlier frame structure. The more extensive renovations by Charles of Carrollton involved demolition of this hyphen and the building of a new one, construction of a two-storey east wing, demolition of the original gambrel roof and raising of the current roofline (making it a 4½ storey home), raising of the roofline on the east wing, the establishment of formal gardens, and other alterations.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832) was one of four Marylanders to sign the Declaration of Independence and the only Catholic to do so. Carroll also played major roles in the governance of Maryland, diplomatic missions during the American Revolution, and the early government of the American republic. He was also the last signer of the Declaration of Independence to die, at age 96 in 1832. He would live at the Carroll House until 1821 when the aging statesmen moved into his daughter's home in Baltimore. The house and property would be inherited by his daughter, Mary Carroll Caton.

Two years prior to writing his will (dated 1825), Charles Carol of Carrollton had made a small subdivision of his land, a 39,204 square foot parcel set aside for the construction of the first St. Mary's Church. This was built in 1822. This parcel was conveyed to his granddaughter, Mary Anne Caton Patterson (later the Marchioness of Wellesley), who inherited the remaining estate with her three sisters.

Mary Caton bequeathed the house and land to her four daughters: Mary Ann - Marchioness of Wellesley, Elizabeth - Lady Stafford, Louise Catherine - Duchess of Leeds, and Emily MacTavish, upon her death in 1846. The four daughters held possession of the house and property until 1852, when it was sold to Bernard Hafkensheid, John Neumann, and Gabriel Rumpler, three members of the religious community known as Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (or the Redemptorists) as joint tenants. The cost of this transaction is listed at \$6,000. Rumpler died in 1856, and Neumann transferred his title to the Redemptorists in 1858. Hafkensheid followed soon after in 1859, and the entire property became a holding of the Redemptorists of Maryland, Inc., the current owners of the Carroll House and Garden and also the surrounding land on which St. Mary's Parish Church is located. The Redemptorists are known to have torn down the original frame dwelling, leaving a portion of the foundation walls for the base of a workshop, and to have constructed the extant west wing.

The structure is operated today as a public museum under an agreement with the Redemptorist community.

In 1986, Archaeology in Annapolis (a joint venture between the University of Maryland and Historic Annapolis Foundation) was invited by the Charles Carroll of Carrollton 250th Anniversary Committee to participate in the anniversary celebration of the birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832). With this invitation Archaeology in Annapolis (AIA) planned for four years of archeological field survey that would include research and interpretation to the public on the importance of the rich archeological remains at 18AP45. AIA is (in part) publically funded through the University of Maryland and periodic grants received from the City of Annapolis. Through an agreement with the Redemptorists, excavation began in June of 1987, as part of the University of Maryland field school.

Prior to the initiation of full-scale excavations at 18AP45, a program of remote sensing was carried out in the early spring of 1987 to locate and determine the extent and depth of underground features at the site. The work entailed soil resistivity testing, magnetometry, and ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey. GPR work was conducted using an SIR System 7 ground penetrating radar manufactured by Geophysical Survey Systems with a model 3105 (180 MHz) antenna to profile a total of 5,678.424 meters (3.53 miles). In addition, 221 proton magnetometer measurements were made, while 210 electrical resistance readings indicate a soil resistivity of about 60 ohm-m. A 15.24 m (50 ft) grid was established across the site and used to guide test locations for survey with each instrument.



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Unknown

A detailed map was generated incorporating data from the surveys. In general, geophysical testing of the site suggested the presence of a number of discrete features, including (most promisingly) several paths, and a deep filled pit, privy, or well. The survey also identified large areas of filling that, taken together, affect many parts of the site. Especially extensive fill deposits were identified in the southwestern portion of the site, an early indication of the extent of filling that took place in this area during construction of the St. Mary's School from 1948-1950. No evidence of outbuildings or structures in the Carroll garden were identified by Bevan's remote sensing survey. This is surprising since many buildings were present in the garden over the period in which the property was used by the Redemptorists for agriculture. These outbuildings may have been constructed without substantial foundations. While researchers initially hoped this survey would produce a likely location for a historic tavern, it did not.

Ground-truthing and test unit excavations were constrained by an agreement with the owners of the site, the Redemptorists, in that no more than ten 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) units could be opened at any one time in the garden area of the site (all of the site except the frame house locale) because the area was frequently used by priests and parishioners. The placement of units throughout the site was based on a combination of random, systematic, and judgmental sampling strategies.

Five test units were placed judgmentally in the southwest portion of the site based on the location of an anomaly identified during geophysical testing. In this same area, five units were randomly chosen from a stratified sample, and one unit was subsequently expanded to reveal a feature extending into two adjacent squares. In the location of the former frame house, two units were placed to locate the foundations known from maps, documents, and existing structures. Five units were then placed randomly in the area and ultimately 12 more units had to be opened up as features were exposed. Based on visible surface remains, 12 units were judgmentally placed throughout the garden to date and identify garden features. Finally, soil coring indicated that the top garden terrace had the least disturbance and overburden, and therefore four units were located on the top terrace to try and identify surviving garden features. The exact location of the units on the top terrace was further determined by the intended placement of an air conditioning unit for the Carroll House (although the unit was subsequently installed elsewhere).

Units were excavated by natural soil levels, although arbitrary levels were used if a natural level extended beyond 15.24 cm (.5 ft) in depth. Forms and drawings were completed at the end of each level recording soil description, depth of excavation below datum, artifacts and features in plan view. Architectural features were drawn in plan view and non-architectural features were bisected and profiled. Unit wall profiles were drawn at the completion of each unit. All soil, including the sod layer, was screened through hardware mesh screen. Soil and flotation samples were also taken at each level.

In addition to excavation, soil coring was implemented to better understand the history of cutting and filling of the natural hillside over such a large area. A split spoon assembly corer was used at approximately 6.1 m (20 ft) intervals, in perpendicular transects across the site. The coring provided a record of the stratigraphic profile of the garden which, in conjunction with the excavated units, could be used to establish the chronology and techniques of the garden construction. The coring was also intended to identify areas of disturbance in the garden so that units could be placed in the areas with the highest likelihood of undisturbed remains.

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

The greenhouse construction in the area east of the existing Carroll House was substantial, and comprised a very significant impact to an earlier structure at that location. This was the former location of the Carroll frame house as seen on a ca. 1858 lithograph that depicts the frame house as modified in the late 18th century. Evidence of this structure, and artifact-rich deposits associated with the occupation of the site by the Carrolls from this period, were found intact in some areas within and beneath the greenhouse footprint. Features associated with the frame house included possible remains of a fireplace in the central portion of the greenhouse footprint, wall foundations constructed of sandstone (generally unmodified stones set in mortar). The later greenhouse walls were constructed exclusively with brick, and were in some cases built on top of, or incorporated earlier sandstone walls from the Carroll frame house.

The frame house locale was the most intensively investigated area during the 1987-1990 study. Part of the decision to do so much research in this area was a concern for the integrity of features and deposits in other parts of the site, where the garden has been dramatically landscape. For this reason, investigations outside of the frame house took place on the lowest terrace of the garden, which is broad and stable, and on the uppermost terrace to the north or east of the frame house locale.

In the first season of the research project, a great deal of attention was directed at the southeastern portion of the site, where it was believed the historic shoreline of Spa Creek was present. It is now buried beneath extensive fill deposited by the Carrolls. Findings of the geophysical survey of the site, and also several 17th century ceramic artifacts recovered from a secure context in the southeast locale, both suggested that in fact an early wharf area had been discovered. It was hoped that further excavation would reveal the location of a historically documented building in the area known as "Proctor's Tavern". However, conclusive evidence of this structure was not uncovered, though the potential presence of such deposits should not be dismissed.

Several features occurred in various areas of the site that are associated with the 19th century occupation of the site by the Redemptorists. Limited excavations in the southwest portion of 18AP45 uncovered a wooden frame structure, slightly built, probably representing a utilitarian outdoor structure, possibly a chicken coop or shed. In the southern central portion of the site, where two sea walls come together, there was clear evidence of periodic repair of the sea wall. To the southeast, another wooden structure was located in waterlogged soil. It may represent a smokehouse used by the Redemptorists. In all three of these areas, excavations were necessarily minimal because of water continually seeping into the excavation units. The level of effort in these areas is best described as "testing" as none of these loci were fully excavated due to the seepage problems.

Important features in the Carroll garden were uncovered, including gardening features in different areas of the site. These were generally comprised of intrusive stains interpreted as planting features, and regular, crescent-shaped "divots" that appear to be shovel marks from turning soil, either for later planting or mulching. Also, along Spa Creek, at the western end of the eastern sea wall (near the juncture of the two sea walls) a partial brick foundation was found



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that suggests a structure described in letters between Charles Carroll of Carrollton and his father. This structure may be described as a parapet or pavilion, and probably would have served as a framing point for the garden when it was viewed from the water. The foundation and builder's trench for the Duke of Gloucester Street wall were uncovered in association with Carroll-period deposits, conclusively demonstrating that this substantial wall was constructed by the Carrolls.

Perhaps some of the most important data produced in the 1987-1990 study relate to the sequence of soil deposition at the St. Mary's Site, seen both in excavations and in soil cores taken throughout the garden. Prior to these efforts, the landscape of the site, including the strikingly well-preserved terraced garden, could not be convincingly attributed to the Carroll family or any other occupants. The archeological investigations demonstrated the strong association that seems to exist between the surviving garden and the Carrolls, but clearly modified in later years by the Redemptorists.

The 1987-1990 excavations at 18AP45 revealed 7 distinct strata within the various excavation areas across the site. Megastrata 1-4 were situated in the area of the former frame house. Megastratum 1 was the uppermost layer at the site and corresponded to the period from 1911 to 1987. Megastratum 2 was associated with the period from 1885 to 1911, during which the aforementioned greenhouse was present. Megastratum 3 was associated with the period from ca. 1864 to ca. 1885, a period of unknown use for the frame house area. Megastratum 4 was associated with the period prior to 1853, from the period of the frame house's original construction between 1700 and 1750. Megastrata 5-7 were situated in the garden areas of the site. Megastratum 5 corresponded to the period from ca. 1865 to 1987, when the property was under the control of the Redemptorists. Stratum 6a and 6b corresponded to the period of the Carroll garden's construction and occupation, between 1770 and 1852. Stratum 6c corresponds to the years 1704-1770 when the Carrolls owned the property, but before the formal gardens were established. Megastratum 7 documents historic occupation pre-dating the Carroll period as well as minor prehistoric occupation of the site.

Artifacts recovered from the frame house area included 22,085 architectural artifacts, 43 possible clothing items (textile fragments), 28,369 kitchen-related artifacts, 4 personal items (mirror glass), 217 tobacco pipe fragments, 12 arms objects (gunflint debitage), 14,192 miscellaneous objects, and 1 prehistoric item (a flaked lithic object). Architectural artifacts included 2,527 pieces of brick, 8,469 window glass fragments, 4,267 pieces of plaster, mortar and stone, 192 tile fragments, and 6,630 nails. The kitchen assemblage consisted of 3,841 ceramic sherds (50 tin-glazed earthenware, 1 whieldonware, 300 creamware, 439 pearlware, 329 whiteware, 90 other refined earthenware sherds, 8 other earthenware sherds, 1,666 coarse earthenware/slipware, 49 ironstone, 3 Rockingham, 8 yellowware, 698 Chinese Porcelain, 12 English Porcelain, 38 other porcelain, 129 miscellaneous porcelain, 5 miscellaneous 19th century sherds, and 16 unidentified ceramic sherds), 3,887 glass fragments (332 pieces of table glass, 631 blown-in-mold bottle glass, 307 machine-made bottle glass, and 2,617 other bottle glass), 17,776 pieces of animal bone, and 2,865 pieces of shell. The miscellaneous objects were 1,819 iron objects, 1,746 other metal objects, 1,390 pieces of unidentified glass, 1,857 organic objects, 2,366 pieces of coal, 1,497 synthetic/recent objects, and 3,517 other objects.

Artifacts recovered from the various garden areas of the site included 13,519 architectural artifacts, 342 possible clothing items (textile fragments), 11,456 kitchen-related artifacts, 532 tobacco pipe fragments, 21,527 miscellaneous objects, and 1 prehistoric item (a flaked lithic object). Architectural artifacts included 4,725 pieces of brick, 3,125 window glass fragments, 3,093 pieces of plaster, mortar and stone, 87 tile fragments, and 2,489 nails. The kitchen assemblage consisted of 2,884 ceramic sherds (190 tin-glazed earthenware, 4 whieldonware, 187 creamware, 342 pearlware, 336 whiteware, 109 other refined earthenware sherds, 5 other earthenware sherds, 1,084 coarse earthenware/slipware, 77 ironstone, 35 Rockingham, 7 yellowware, 202 Chinese Porcelain, 17 English Porcelain, 30 other porcelain, 241 miscellaneous porcelain, 4 miscellaneous 19th century sherds, and 14 unidentified ceramic sherds), 1,877 glass fragments (79 pieces of table glass, 256 blown-in-mold bottle glass, 804 machine-made bottle glass, 734 other bottle glass, 4 jar glass fragments), 3,332 pieces of animal bone, and 3,363 pieces of shell. The miscellaneous objects were 418 iron objects, 318 other metal objects, 979 pieces of unidentified glass, 2,427 organic objects, 3,056 pieces of coal, 667 synthetic/recent objects, and 13,662 miscellaneous objects.

Additional fieldwork at 18AP45 was carried out from June to October of 1991. This work was also carried out by AIA as part of a larger project to restore the Carroll House to its late 18th century appearance, while at the same time adding modern facilities to accommodate receptions, conferences, and other adaptive uses. These excavations were conducted prior to interior house restoration, with monitoring of site restoration activities continuing well into 1992. One of the goals of fieldwork, was to obtain additional information that would aid in the restoration effort.

A total of 50 excavation units were excavated at 18AP45 during the 1991 project. There were fourteen 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) units excavated, twenty four .762 X 1.524 m (2.5 X 5 ft) units excavated, and 8 other units of various sizes. In each case, excavation began with at least a .762 X 1.524 m unit placed in each room of the Carroll House ground storey. These units were located in specifically designated areas of each room and based primarily on architectural observations (i.e., wall repairs, differing floor patterns, etc.). These preliminary test units were placed strategically to give information on the construction and development of the ground storey of the house. The information attained through these first units led to additional excavation as deemed useful. The 1991 units were laid out on a grid based on the same datum used at the site from 1987 onward.

After superimposing the grid system over the ground storey, excavation was begun with the removal of modern floor surfaces. A variety of tools including picks, shovels, and jackhammers were used to remove the floor surfaces made of brick, wood, flagstone, or concrete. Once the floors were removed, levels were dug in natural strata using masonry trowels and shovels, however, arbitrary levels were used for any layers exceeding 15.24 cm (6 in) in depth. Recorded data for each excavated level included photographs, maps (profile and plan views), a listing of artifacts, soil definition, and elevations taken with either transit or with line levels pulled from known elevations. All elevations were tied in with the datum in the garden.

All soils were screened through hardware mesh, with flotation samples retained for more important levels or features. About 20% of each soil layer was also wet-screened using window screen size mesh. These samples were then partially sorted in the field and sent to the laboratory for cataloging. No report has been generated from the additional soil samples retained from select stratigraphic layers and features. Some units were backfilled when wall foundations or important features were in danger of being disturbed. Otherwise, units were not backfilled because construction excavation was scheduled to begin immediately after completion of the project.

The majority of archeological remains found within the Carroll House date to the 19th century, a time of multiple residents of the property (Carroll of Carrollton, renters, and Redemptorists) and of much change inside the house. There were, however, very definite 18th century features which were found that enlightened archeologists and interested others about certain uses of the ground storey in areas now covered by the West and Eat Wings.

The results of archeology done within the core of the 1721 house have revealed relatively little about the use of space over time. Excavations in the Kitchen, Hallway, Stairway, and the Bathroom showed that those areas had been previously cleaned out, leaving virtually no remains of activities that took place here. All surviving deposits in these areas were related to Redemptorist renovations and reconstructions dating to the late 19th and 20th centuries. One conclusion,



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP45

Site Name: St. Mary's

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Charles Carroll's House

Historic

Brief

Description:

18th century standing house and gardens, 19th century church and rectory

Unknown

which may explain why very few archeological remains were found in these rooms, is the changing of floor surfaces. For example, in the kitchen, possible evidence of two previous floor surfaces was found. This discovery and results of stratigraphic analysis, led archeologists to conclude that during the installation of new floors, the old floor remains both were removed, the ground was leveled, and the new surface was laid. The fact that the Carroll-period floors were probably laid directly on subsoil, coupled with the likelihood of ground leveling between old floor removal and new floor installation explains why archeological deposits related to activities in the rooms are conspicuously absent.

Archeologists hypothesized that the ground storey of the house was used as a domestic work space, but the 1991 research shows that such a general statement is not accurate. Specifically, the ground storey was the site of a number of different activities, including work. Analysis supports the hypothesis that the East Wing was living space occupied by the Carroll family slaves. It is apparent, based on the rich collection of late 18th and early 19th century domestic artifacts (including a number of specific objects that are expressive of West African religious traditions) that slaves used the room during the late 1700s through the end of Carroll family occupation (1821). General comparisons have shown that the East Wing assemblage is characteristic of slave material culture in the Mid-Atlantic region.

East Wing usage changed dramatically in the later 19th century when Redemptorists constructed a large, commercial-scale bread oven in the south half of the East Wing that was accessed from the east side of the adjacent, 18th century kitchen. It appears that an unknown number of suspended wooden floors existed in the East Wing ground storey room both before and during Redemptorist occupation. However, while the bread oven was still in use (ca. 1853 to 1919), the Redemptorists filled and leveled the ground surface and installed a brick floor from the north side of the bread oven to the north wall of the East Wing. After the oven was torn down, additional brick was laid over the oven ruins to cover the entire room. Specific uses of the available floor space in this room during the Redemptorist period is unknown, however, the predominance of butchered animal bone and other domestic-related materials such as ceramics and vessel glass suggest that activities associated with food preparation continued here until the brick floor was installed.

A formerly barrel vaulted room known simply as "The Vaulted Room" was found to have intact remains, but with a series of disturbances throughout. The major discovery here was a thin fill layer or builder's trench that extended underneath a wall between the Vaulted Room and the East Wing. It was concluded that the wall that separates the two rooms was repaired in the early 19th century, based on artifacts found in this layer under a repaired section of wall. As for the barrel vault that existed in this room, it seems likely that it is an original construct of the 1721 house based on architectural observation. However, this conclusion is still uncertain. It also seems likely that it was altered or repaired during other architectural renovations in this room. The Redemptorists removed this barrel vault probably early in their occupancy (mid 19th century), and also constructed the subterranean wine cellar west of the West Wing as storage for large quantities of wine.

The West Wing could be considered a site within a site. Prior to 1855-56, this area of the house was an outside work area. It is believed that this area was used as such because every other part of the perimeter of the house served a specific purpose. The north side of the house was the formal entrance from street, or landside, and a two-storey porch that was attached to the east end of the Frame House is thought to have been the formal entrance from the garden or waterside. Two doorways on the south side of the house were probably service entrances from the garden and were probably most frequently used by slaves entering and exiting the ground story of the house. Therefore, the only other area around the house that was usable as a work area was along the west side where the current West Wing stands. After 1856, the wing was added and the area was partially filled in the construction rubble and occupational deposits, most recently from the 20th century.

The first "site" located in this area is the space that existed here prior to 1856. Excavations revealed a great deal of information related to the use of this area. A cistern, dating to the mid 18th century, was the most significant discovery and offered possible answers to questions of how the area was used. It appears that the cistern was used or partially filled in during the 1856 construction of the West Wing. This Carroll-period feature, found in the north half of the wing, only provided clues as to how the north half of this west-end space was used.

The only conclusion formed by excavations in the south half of the West Wing was that this area had a minimal amount of stratified remains dating to the mid 18th century. The area experienced heavy traffic, probably during West Wing construction, which disturbed archeological deposits and compacted the soil to the point where mattocks were sometimes needed to excavate artifact-bearing soil layers. Stratified soils in the south half of the West Wing were virtually nonexistent.

The second "site" in the West Wing consisted of post-1856 strata deposited by the Redemptorists. These consisted mainly of work-related materials (i.e., brick, nails, assorted iron fragments, modern ceramic types, etc.). The main feature discovery dating to this time period was a large pit located in the north half of the West Wing. While no specific use of this pit was determined, it was apparent that the pit was initially excavated after the walls of the Wing were already built. The pit's shallowness, however (less than 1.524 m or 5 ft deep), is not characteristic of this kind of feature (which are characteristically much deeper and more elaborately constructed). This pit was found to be equidistant from the north, east, and west walls of the wing, so it was probably excavated after the West Wing. It is possible that this pit may have been used as a cellar, and it is also possible that this was the original site for a makeshift wine cellar prior to construction of the three-level, 15.24 m (50 ft) long vaulted wine cellar, which still exists under the west porch, yard, and parking lot west of the house. These possibilities, however, cannot be proven absolutely unless further documentary research on uses of this area reveals supportive data.

The Garage held valuable information as to its possible date of construction. Along the south wall of the room, a builder's trench was discovered that supplied a date of construction to the mid or late 17th century. This suggests that the south wall of the Garage is an original wall of the Frame House dating prior to the Carroll family ownership. It appears that during the late 19th or early 20th century, however, that the Garage was excavated out and then refilled with construction debris (coal ash, brick/mortar rubble).

The full site report for the 1991 excavations at St. Mary

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

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