



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP69

Site Name: United States Naval Academy #3

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Hell Point

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

19th-20th century neighborhood residences, demolished in 1941-42

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code Ur

Latitude 38.9778

Longitude -76.4762

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation -20 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) Severn River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 100 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Y

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Y

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Y

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Y

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Y

Hispanic

mixed ethnic neighborhood

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

military

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	13	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			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	<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"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	93	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	183	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	523	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	216
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	374
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Hell Point (18AP69), also known as United States Naval Academy #3, consists of archeological remains associated with a 19th-20th century residential neighborhood that was demolished in the early 1940s to make way for new US Naval Academy (USNA) facilities in Annapolis. The site is situated beneath a modern parking lot adjacent to Halsey Field House on the USNA campus. The surrounding landscape consists of modern roads and walkways and is heavily landscaped. Soils at the site are Collington and Wist sandy loams, as well as large quantities of human transported soils.

The Naval Academy's final major expansion that took portions of Annapolis' Old Town occurred in 1941, when the institution acquired the old Hell Point neighborhood. Technically, this was an 11 acre tract in the heart of the city's historic urban core, but its residents defined it more broadly as "the lower part of town" that encompassed much of East, Cornhill, Randall, Prince George, and King George Streets. Purchase of the parcel, which included an area east of Randall Street and north of Prince George Street, required 45 separate land transactions, and cost the United States government a total of \$402,783.

Historically, most of this tract had been included in Lots 98-100 on Stoddart's 1719 property division map of Annapolis. Throughout the 18th century, these properties had been associated with a variety of locally prominent owners, including Charles Carroll and Richard MacCubbin, who leased them on a long-term basis to those who actually developed the properties.

By 1787, all of the lots in this section had been mortgaged to George Mason of Virginia, to ensure payment of a loan to Richard Rutland. The property conveyances of the period leave little doubt that development occurred fairly early in the 18th century on at least two of the three parcels. Peter Galloway's sale of Lots 98 and 99 to Amos Garrett in 1719 indicated that both lots already accommodated both dwellings and residents. In 1761, when Charles Carroll released these same lots from the encumbrance of a mortgage, the deed of release again indicated that the lots had both buildings and wharves constructed upon them. Rutland's 1787 mortgage to George Mason also referenced the "made land" associated with these lots.

During the early 19th century, the area was associated with the Sands estate, but it subsequently was subdivided into smaller parcels during the mid-1860s. Although Martenet's 1860 map does not show any development in the area, Hopkins' 1879 map of Annapolis does. By 1885, a moderate amount of residential development had occurred, with a few houses along Randall and King George streets, and additional development concentrated along Prince George Street, four oyster packing houses and a variety of other marine-related industrial enterprises occupied the Long Wharf adjacent to the eastern side of 18AP69.

Even more intensive development of this section of town took place during the early 20th century, as the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps so vividly illustrate. Most of the properties described in the land transactions for the Hell Point area were constructed between approximately 1890 and 1905, although a few buildings seem to have survived from the 1860-1890 period. By the time of its acquisition by the Academy, Hell Point contained, at minimum, 55 frame residential structures, including duplexes and several sets of four-unit, two-storey rowhouses. Several clusters of the four-unit rowhouses were arranged into "courts", clusters of (generally) flimsily built dwellings that occupied the interiors of blocks and were accessed by alleys. Nearly half of these residences lacked indoor sanitary facilities. The rear yards of residential lots in this section generally accommodated a variety of dependencies, the most common of which were privies, woodsheds, and garages. Commercial buildings within the area included hotels, gasoline stations, grocery stores, and restaurants/saloons.

Although some Annapolitans remember the Hell Point neighborhood as a "rougher part of town" inhabited by families of varying ethnic backgrounds at the lower end of the economic scale, a review of census data and informant interviews shows that in-fact the neighborhood really was not that sort of place. A sampling of census data in 1900 shows that the residents along King George, Holland, and Block streets generally were native-born and white, held upper level blue-collar or even skilled artisan jobs, and at least some were homeowners. Two decades later, the residents along Holland and Prince George streets remained white, albeit with a larger percentage of immigrants. Many worked at the Naval Academy in some capacity or other. However, tenants of Block Court were overwhelmingly African-American, most of whom were listed as unskilled or semi-skilled workers such as laborers or laundresses.

When interviewed, many former residents of Hells Point remembered having to make their own leisure time activities, and many went to work at early ages to supplement the family income. They also recalled a community where the neighbors were close. The low esteem in which the residents of the Point were held by those who lived in other parts of town seems to have served as a sort of glue that held the community together. Although the Academy's takeover of the Hell Point neighborhood created anxieties, particularly among the older generation, most of its former residents viewed the change optimistically, feeling that expansion of the Academy would create additional employment opportunities in a community whose residents traditionally had maintained close ties with that installation.

In 1941, when the USNA acquired the properties at #11-13 Randall Street, the buildings there together constituted two nearly identical halves of a single duplex-type dwelling. The two-storey frame superstructure was supported by a brick foundation. Each duplex home was furnished with six rooms and a bath. Each had porches (front and rear) and a woodshed to the rear of the property. Naval Academy appraisal records indicate that this duplex structure had been constructed ca. 1880.

Prior to 1917, both of these properties had been part of a single tract owned by Nathaniel Terry. City directory entries and deed references suggest that Terry probably rented the structure out to tenants. In 1917, Nathaniel Terry sold the entire lot, together with the duplex frame house, to Ellsworth Burke.

The earliest firm indication of an occupant at #11 Randall Street in the 1896 Annapolis City Directory listed three, apparently single, male boarders living with the family of John W. Thomas, a waterman. However, the census data for 1900 indicated that John W. Thomas, a 59-year old laborer, occupied the property at #9 Randall Street and suggested that the other individuals listed in the directory either had moved away or had been misidentified in some way. The Thomas household in 1900 included John W., a laborer with the Naval Academy, his wife Laura, and his three grown male children: J. Lewis, Roland, and Joseph H. The 1900 census instead indicated that George Miner, an enlisted man rated by the Navy as a foreman first class, lived with his family at the #11 Randall Street address.

By 1910, the Thomas' had moved into #11 Randall Street, Census and city directory data for that year once again identified the members of this household as a family unit. Roland Thomas and his brother Joseph Howard Thomas both worked as clerks, while their 69-year-old father, John W. Thomas, continued to work as a laborer at the Naval Academy. One son apparently had married. The Thomas family consistently rented the property during the time, but by 1920 they had moved away to live on Wells Street. The move undoubtedly was prompted by their landlord's decision to sell property to Ellsworth Burk.



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Between 1919 and 1941, when the Academy acquired the property, the residence at #11 Randall Street belonged to Jessie and Helen Fisher who may have purchased the property in 1919 from Ellsworth Burk and his wife. Strangely, however, the 1920 Census indicates that Burk, then a 39-year-old insurance agent, himself occupied the #11 property as a renter. The succeeding census does place the Fisher family on the property in 1930, but again only as renters. During these years, Jesse Fisher worked as a pipefitter for the Naval Academy.

The Fishers' immediate neighbors at #13 Randall Street were George and Francis Miner, who had occupied their half of the duplex property since at least 1910. The same kind of confusion prevails for this address as for #11: the 1900 Census indicated that the Miners were living at #11, while George Freeman (a waterman) resided with his family at the #13 Randall Street address. However, by 1920, George Miner was living at #13. By that time, Miner had advanced his position to that of Engineer with the Naval Experimental Station, located across the Severn at Greenbury Point. In addition to his wife, Miner's household also included his mother-in-law (94-year-old Mary Thomas), his brother-in-law John A. Thomas (a fisherman), and a sister-in-law (Georgeanna). The Miners and their sister-in-law continued to occupy this house through the 1930s.

The first clear reference to a separate dwelling at #123 King George Street occurs in 1910, when the City Directory listed three individuals at the address: Tony and D. Floristan (musicians) and Dennis Grillo (a barber). Census data for that same year clarify the householders further: brothers Daniel and Antonio Floristan both were employed as musicians with the Navy Band, while Dennis Grillo (a barber) and George Holbrook (his nephew) were classified as boarders. The Floristan family, which emigrated from Italy, also included Daniel's wife Emily and their daughter Jessy. Next door, at #125 King George Street, lived the John Louis Elliott family. Elliott was employed as a butcher at the City Market. All these families rented their dwellings, which would have been relatively new in 1910. The Navy's real property records show that at the time of their acquisition in 1941, the King George Street dwellings were similar to those described on Randall Street, and that they had been constructed 35 years earlier.

The two King George Street properties remained as rental dwellings until the Navy acquired them in 1941. Their tenants continued to represent marginally middle-class, Caucasian individuals, most of whom had very strong ties to the Naval Academy as a result of their employment in such jobs as machinist, electrician, and watchman.

The double dwellings at 1-3 Terry's Court first appear on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1897. The dwellings apparently were constructed on property that, between ca. 1883 and 1917, belonged to a Nathaniel Terry. Predictably, while homes along the continuous Randall and King Georges streets all appear to have had indoor plumbing by the time the Navy acquired them, the Terry's Court dwellings still had privies as late as 1940.

Nathaniel Terry (whom the 1900 census listed as a professor at the Naval Academy) rented these small houses to a variety of African-American tenants, most of whom worked in service jobs such as coachmen, laborers, servants, cooks, and hostlers. In 1919, Terry sold these dwellings to David Klawansky, the Russian-born proprietor of a junk store on Dock Street. The last tenants of these buildings were Lorena Toogood, a widow with 2 children, and Edward and Julia Clemons and their two children.

The site was first identified archeologically in 1993 during the course of a cultural resources survey by the University of Maryland College Park (UMCP) across the Naval Academy properties for the development of a Cultural Resource Management Plan. This site, was revealed by a series of 15 small units placed near USNA Gate #1. In 4 of the 15 units excavated in the strips of soil within an extant parking lot, intact archeological remains were located which related to the former Hell Point neighborhood. The remains consisted of portions of foundations. The narrow strips of soil in the parking lot where these units were placed would likely have been created during the construction of the lot. This would explain the lack of stratigraphy and artifacts, and would produce a minimum date of the early to mid 20th century. Areas beneath the asphalt were considered likely to contain intact deposits relating to this historic neighborhood based on map overlays produced on AutoCAD by UMCP.

Artifacts recovered in 1993 included 261 brick pieces, 143 nails, 88 mortar fragment, 8 pieces of plaster, 71 ceramic sherds, 167 fragments of glass, 79 piece of bone, 134 shell fragments, and 54 pieces of coal. Ceramics included whiteware (undecorated, transfer printed in black, brown, and mulberry), unglazed coarse earthenware, creamware, North Devon Gravel Tempered ware, pearlware, white salt-glazed stoneware, refined earthenware (light body w/dark gray glaze, buff body 2/clear glaze, brown glazed, trailed slipware), Chinese export porcelain (blue on white), high-fired redware w/mottled brown glaze, and gray-bodied stoneware.

The site was next the subject of archeological attention in July of 2005 during the course of a Phase II investigation related to the replacement of a High Temperature Waterline (HTW) that passes through the Visitor Access Center parking lot adjacent to Halsey Field House at USNA. The line to be replaced ran along King George Street, adjacent to the Field House, and crossed a parking lot near the field house. It also fell within the USNA Historic Landmark District, for which the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan had been prepared and the parking lot was known to cover possibly intact portions of 18AP69.

Five mechanical trenches were excavated within the water line corridor to investigate the site. Trenches measured 5-6 m (15-20 ft) long and were 1.3 m (4 ft) wide. Each was excavated to a depth of 1.83 m (6 ft) below the surface. All trench information was recorded using excavation forms that detailed soil strata and cultural remains. Additional work was performed by hand in areas of high artifact concentration or where features were present. All pre-modern features were photo-documented and mapped to scale. Sampling of features consisted of hand-excavation of one half of each feature to examine contents and to expose feature profiles.

The trenches identified cultural resources only within that portion of the water line corridor closest to King George Street, consisting of three remnant postholes. These were documented as isolated features representative of historic period activity in the Hell Point neighborhood. The remainder of the trenches showed disturbed or redeposited soils to a depth of approximately 1.52 m (5 ft), with natural soils present beneath in some areas. However, no additional cultural materials, features, or deposits were present.

Artifacts recovered during the July 2005 study included 2 window glass fragments, 3 cut nails, 2 wire nails, 8 other nails, 1 Canton porcelain sherd, 7 whiteware sherds, 9 other ceramic sherds, 12 kitchen glass fragments (3 amber bottle glass), 3 faunal remains, 33 organic objects (unidentified), and 8 other objects.

Later, in September of 2005, researchers returned to 18AP69 to conduct further Phase II investigations for planned improvements to the USNA Visitor Access Center and its associated parking lot. The investigation consisted of mechanical excavation of ten backhoe trenches within the area of potential effect (APE), and manual testing of three premodern features. With some variation, trenches generally measured 9 m (30 ft) long and 1.52 m (5 ft) wide. Locations were



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based on archival documentation of previous resources, and the location of previously disturbed areas or utility lines. . All trench information was recorded using excavation forms that detailed soil strata and cultural remains. Additional work was performed by hand in areas of high artifact concentration or where features were present. All pre-modern features were photo-documented and mapped to scale. Sampling of features consisted of hand-excavation of one half of each feature to examine contents and to expose feature profiles.

Like the excavations in the vicinity of the HTW corridor, work in September of 2005 revealed evidence of significant disturbance to the portion of Hell Point that lies beneath the Visitor Access Center parking lot. Testing showed a soil profile that reflects cutting and filling to at least a depth of 1.52 m (5 ft) below the 2005 ground surface in most areas. Soils there consist of redeposited materials classed as "clean fill" (soils that contain no destruction rubble or other remnant cultural materials).

Isolated cultural features were identified in the central and western portions of the parking lot. These resources (two brick-lined privy shafts and a soil stain) were evaluated and documented as isolated features representative of historic period activity in the Hell Point neighborhood. A fourth feature was interpreted as a "disturbance feature". The presence of these features at a relatively shallow depth indicated that the original depth of ground surface was approximately 30 cm (1 ft) below the 2005 ground surface. No additional features were present at this depth. There were no structural features that reflect the former locations of buildings, such as basements, cellars, footers, or postholes. There also were no landscape features, such as postholes or tree or root stains, or middens or concentrations of cultural materials that would signify the presence of yard or exterior features that would reflect the activities of the former occupants of Hell Point. There were no indications, except for the two partial privy shafts, of the location of dependencies or outbuildings that may have been associated with the former dwellings.

A total of 294 artifacts were recovered during the September 2005 investigation at 18AP69. Dateable artifacts from these excavations included 6 wire nails, 2 cut nails, 3 whiteware sherds, 2 yellowware sherds, 1 fragment of manganese glass, and a piece of 1 blue-green glass. All other artifacts have been categorized as miscellaneous objects in the table above.

The examinations of 18AP69 to-date have failed to identify substantial or significant resources related to the occupation of the historic Hell Point neighborhood. The site has been extensively disturbed by the 20th century demolition, grading, and construction activities following the Navy's acquisition of the parcel in 1941. The site should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97002557, 97002558