

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE  
STATE CIRCLE PUBLIC WELL**

**18 AP 61**

**#40 AND #42 STATE CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND**

**BY**

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**ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS  
A COOPERATIVE VENTURE BETWEEN HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS FOUNDATION  
AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The State Circle well, discovered during the larger State Circle archaeological investigations, is believed to be a late 18th-century public well. The moist environment of a well preserves ceramic, glass, metal, and organic material. It was hoped that intact 18th and 19th century domestic deposits were preserved in the well shaft.

Because of time constraints, a three-inch diameter core was extracted from the well shaft, which extended thirty-five feet below surface. The results of the coring process enabled archaeologists to make a final decision not to excavate the well shaft. Historical documentation showed that the well was covered and had a pump and was still in use around 1900. The well had been filled in early in the 20th century with soil brought in from elsewhere.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the Historic Annapolis Foundation for administering the financial burden of this project. This project has been financed in part with State Funds from the Maryland Historical Trust, an agency of the Department of Housing and Community Development of the State of Maryland. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Maryland Historical Trust or the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Thanks also are extended to Nicholas White, President of Foundations Unlimited in Olney, Maryland for contracting with "Archaeology in Annapolis" to perform the coring operations. I am ever grateful to him for performing the procedure on such short notice and completing it in a timely fashion. His quick actions enabled us to make a final decision about further action regarding the well before the State Circle utility undergrounding project was to begin.

The cooperation of Ron Orr of the Maryland Geological Survey in providing well excavation equipment had we decided to completely excavate the well shaft, is greatly appreciated. Robert Cuthbertson, also of the Maryland Geological Survey, was instrumental in demonstrating how to open the steel coring tubes with a power saw and in providing the necessary equipment to complete this task.

Special thanks is extended to my field crew, Patrick Callahan, Simon Lewthwaite, and Carey O'Reilly for their excavation efforts. Dr. Barbara Little, Principal Investigator, oversaw the excavation and provided helpful comments

and advice on how to proceed with the project. She also made helpful suggestions in an earlier version of the report. Julie Ernstein was especially helpful in assisting me with the report writing phase and in providing advice during the excavation. Dr. Jean Russo of the Historic Annapolis Foundation, completed primary research into the lot histories around State Circle. She also provided leads on where to find information on public pumps and wells in the historical records. Washing, labelling, and cataloguing of artifacts was performed by our dedicated volunteers at the Victualling Warehouse archaeology laboratory in Annapolis under the supervision of Julie Ernstein. Computer entry of the catalog data was completed by student volunteers at the archaeology laboratory in College Park under the supervision of Paul Mullins. Carey O'Reilly drew several of the figures.

I would also like to thank Robert Sonderman of the National Park Service, for providing advice on how to go about excavating the well shaft and what equipment was in the possession of the Historic Annapolis Foundation from excavation of the Calvert House well (18AP28). Anthony Lindauer is acknowledged for providing useful information for this report from sources he found in the Hall of Records and in the Public Library.

## **INTRODUCTION**

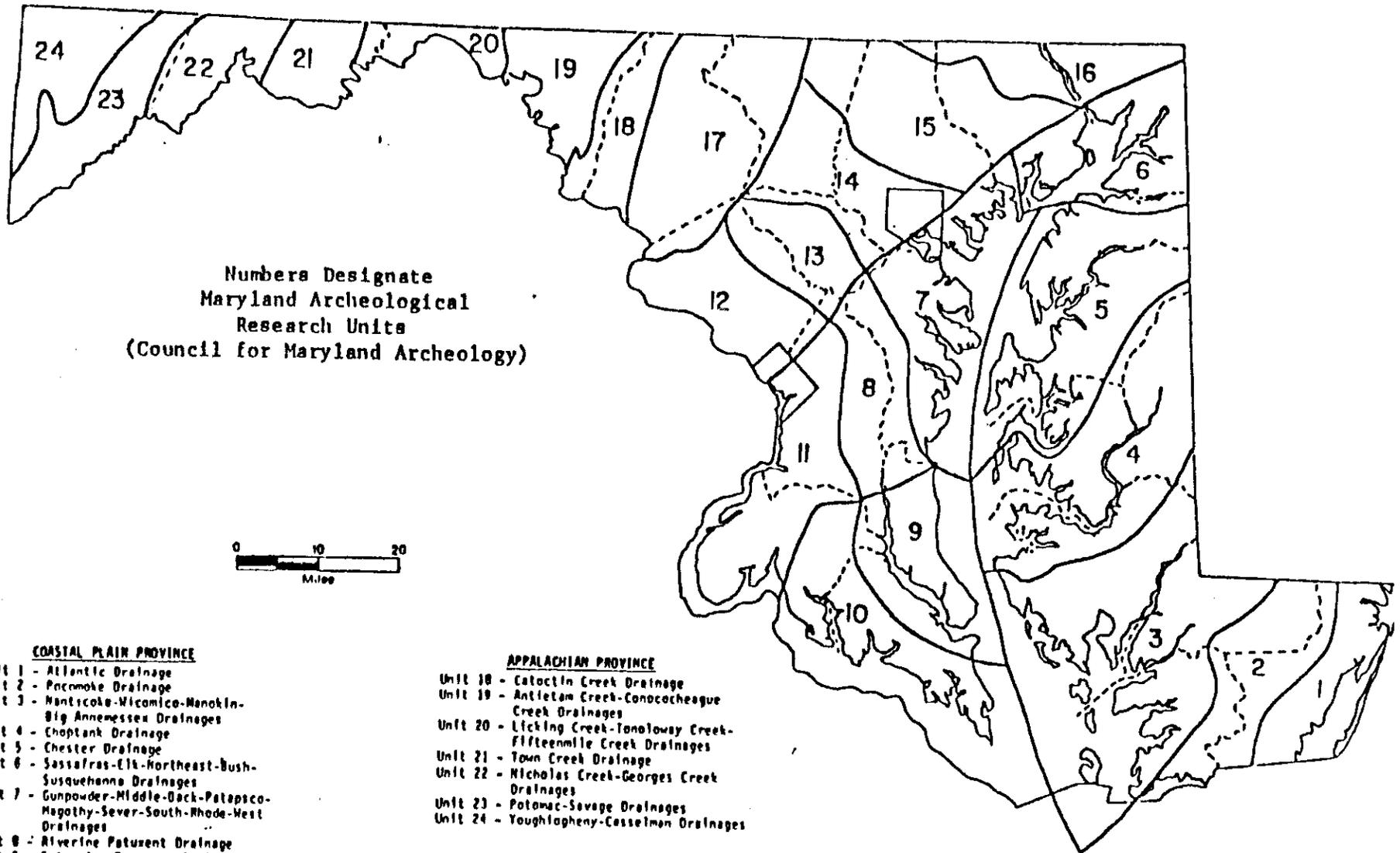
In the fall and winter of 1989-1990, the State Circle archaeology project was undertaken by "Archaeology in Annapolis," a cooperative project between the Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland, College Park. The State Circle project, undertaken with funding from the City of Annapolis and the State of Maryland, was done in advance of the undergrounding of utility wires around the Circle. This report details the investigation of the well discovered during the larger project. Funding for the well coring was provided from the emergency fund of the Maryland Historical Trust. For details of the State Circle project as a whole, see Read (1990). A project background is provided here to orient the reader.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

State Circle is located within zone 7 of the Maryland Archaeological Research Unit (Figs. 1 & 2). The well, which was discovered in the course of the project, is located in front of and between #40 and #42 State Circle (Fig. 3). The entire area around State Circle lies within the city's historic district, designated an official historic district by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1966.

In October 1989, archaeological investigations were begun around State Circle under the supervision of Esther Doyle Read. These excavations were to test twenty areas around the Circle and on Francis and School Streets, to determine what cultural resources would be affected by the undergrounding of

FIG. 1: MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST RESEARCH UNIT MAP



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

**COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE**

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

**PIEDMONT PROVINCE**

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

**APPALACHIAN PROVINCE**

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

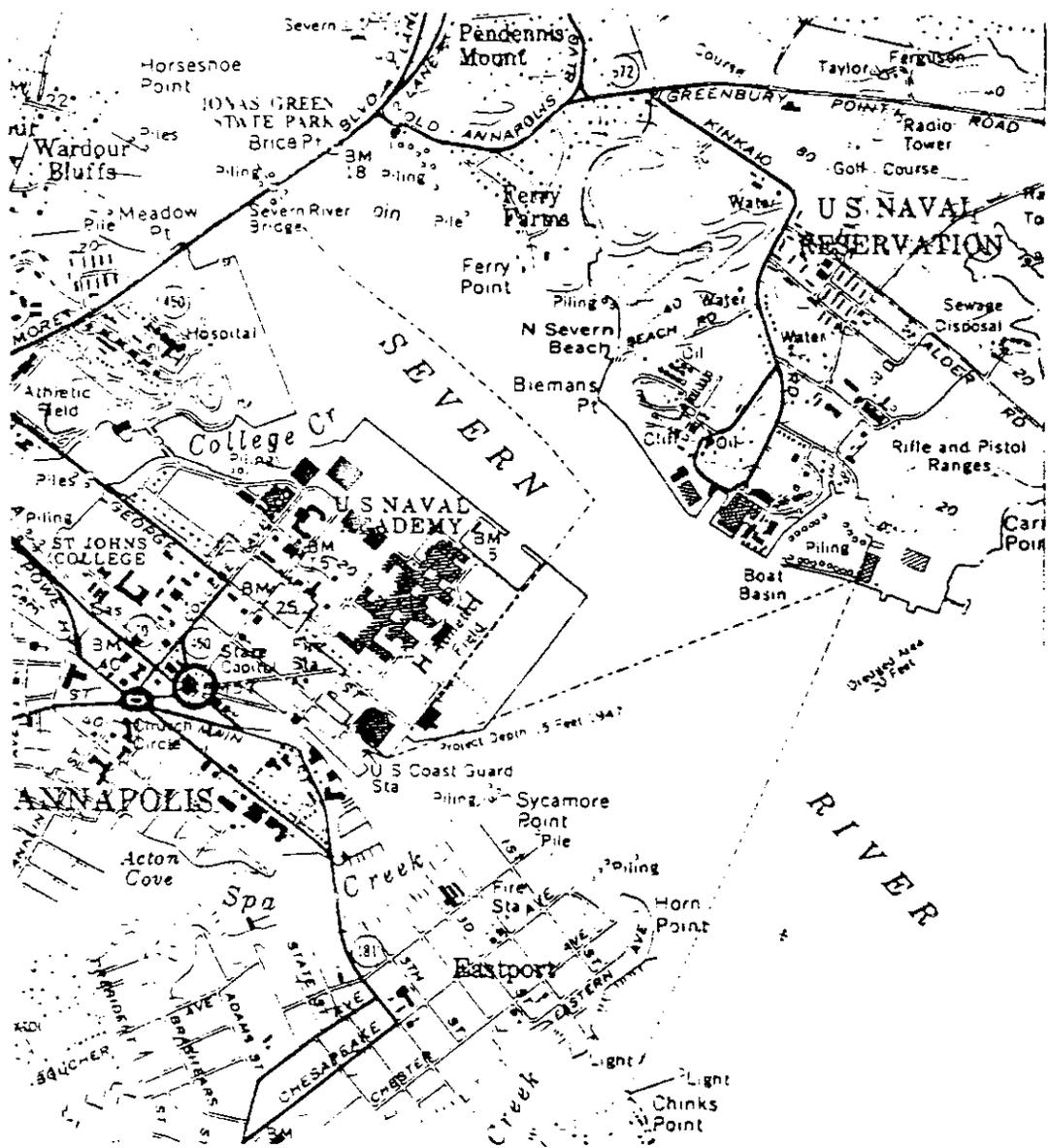
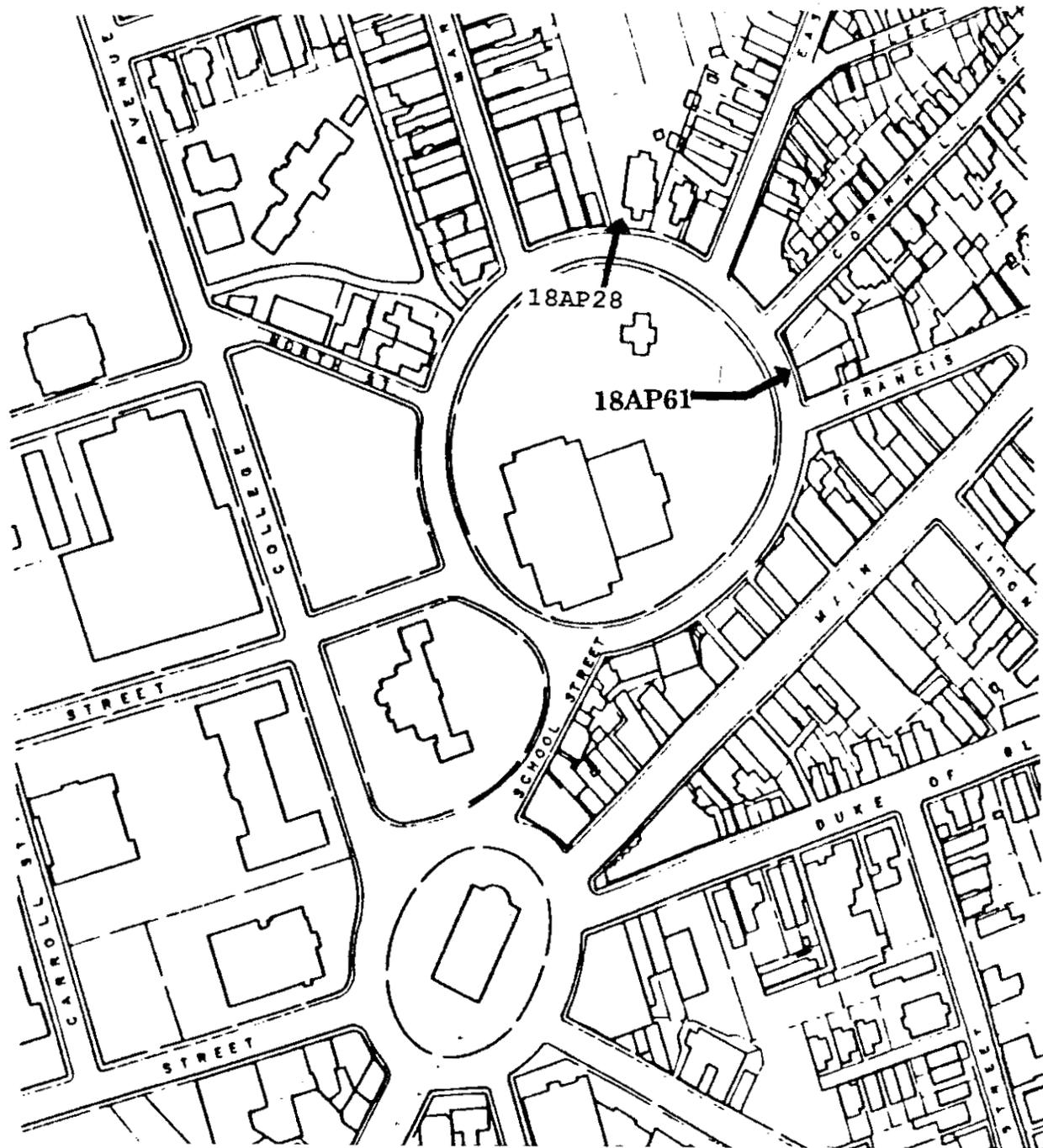


FIG. 2: UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PORTION



*N*

**FIG. 3:** STATE CIRCLE DETAILING LOCATION OF PUBLIC WELL (18AP61) AND CALVERT HOUSE WELL (18AP28)

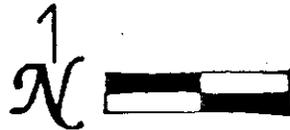
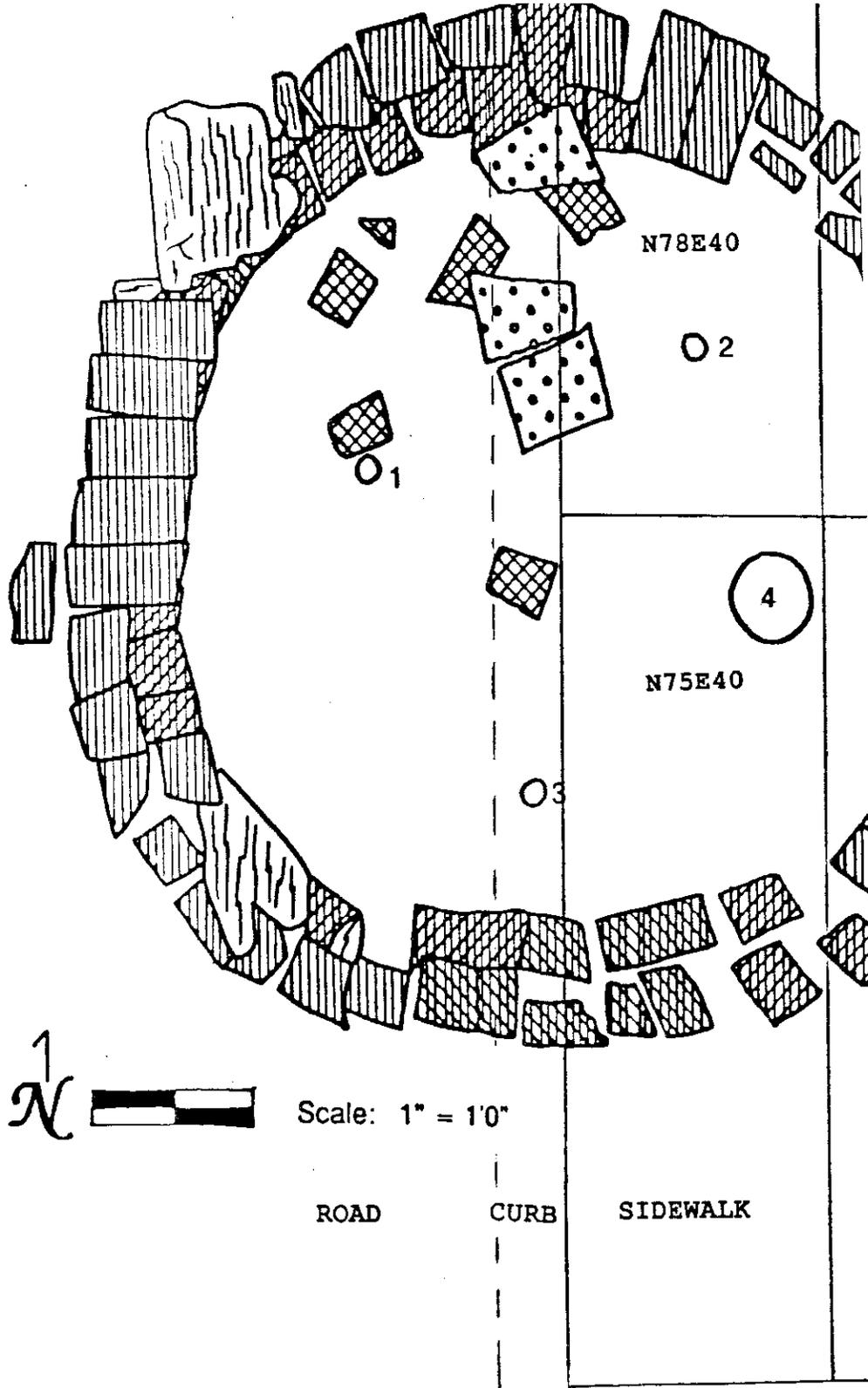
utility lines by the city. As appropriate, each area was registered with the State Archaeologist and was assigned a site number.

In December 1989 a brick feature covered by three pieces of wood, was discovered in Area 18, 18 AP 61. This area was tested because a Baltimore Gas and Electric vault was to be placed here to a depth of 18 feet below ground surface. Area 18 lies approximately halfway between Francis and Cornhill Streets on State Circle. The brick feature straddled the sidewalk and street between the YWCA (#40 State Circle) and the Tilghman Company Jewelers (#42 State Circle). This brick feature was suspected to be a well or cistern, but was not definitely identified until February 1990, when the excavation of three additional units exposed the whole feature in plan (Fig. 4). A meeting was held at the Maryland Historical Trust in Annapolis in February 1990, concerning the progress of the State Circle excavations. At this time, it was agreed that the well in Area 18 was the most important single feature found during the excavations. This was thought to be a public well used by residents to obtain water for drinking and other purposes, due to its location on the edge of the Circle. Since objects often get thrown into or dropped down open well shafts, we hoped to obtain a well-preserved record of everyday life in 18th and 19th century Annapolis. Because this was a public well, the opportunity was particularly interesting and promised a rich cross-section of Annapolitans' material culture.

Because the city's undergrounding operations were scheduled to start at the beginning of March 1990, Emory Harrison of the Public Works Department,

-  brick, 1st course
-  brick, 2nd course
-  brick, 3rd course
-  aggregate roadbrick
-  concrete
-  wood

- 1) 8' core
- 2) 8' core
- 3) 8' core
- 4) 32' core



Scale: 1" = 10"

ROAD

CURB

SIDEWALK

contacted Nicholas White, President of Foundations Unlimited in Olney, Maryland to extract a core from the entire depth of the well shaft. "Archaeology in Annapolis" then contracted with Mr. White to carry out this operation (Appendix III). The work was carried out with an emergency excavation grant from the Maryland Historical Trust.

A three-inch diameter core was extracted to determine if intact 18th and 19th-century depositional phases existed intact within the shaft. Based on the content of the core segments, decisions would be made about further actions regarding excavation. While decisions regarding the coring were being made, excavation of the well shaft continued. Three feet of deposits were removed but the well was not completely excavated. Partial excavation of the well and core extraction were performed by one supervisor and three field crew members from February 19, 1990 to March 2, 1990.

## PROJECT BACKGROUND

Since 1981, members of the "Archaeology in Annapolis" project, a joint venture between Historic Annapolis Foundation, a local preservation group, and the University of Maryland, College Park, have participated in the testing and excavation of over two dozen archaeological sites within the historic district of the city of Annapolis. The work at many of our sites is completed with a "public" dimension. The public program varies in its particulars from site to site, but has a great deal of continuity insofar as archaeologists trained as interpreters present tours to thousands of tourists and Annapolitans each year.

The major goal of the archaeological work undertaken by "Archaeology in Annapolis" has been to examine, from a critically-informed anthropological perspective, the social and economic history of eighteenth-century Annapolis. Closely interwoven with this is an interest in changes to the city plan as designed by Governor Francis Nicholson in 1695 (cf. Leone, Ernstein, Kryder-Reid, and Shackel 1989).

The primary object of the archaeological research design for the State Circle project was to delineate earlier boundaries of State Circle as part of the project's research interest in the city's town plan. Expected evidence included old layers of pavement, clay or oyster shell road surfaces, older curb lines and sidewalks, and evidence of grading or filling in the project area. It was hoped that these features would help us to learn about two-dimensional and three-dimensional alterations to State Circle over its three hundred years of existence.

State Circle is an important area because it has been the political center of Maryland and the visual center of Annapolis since 1695. Governor Francis Nicholson made Annapolis the capital of Maryland in 1694 and replaced the town's rudimentary and only partially filled-out grid plan laid down by Richard Beard in 1683, with the baroque plan of circles and radiating streets evident today. Our purpose was to find the alterations which ten generations of Annapolitans had made to the original plan and relate these changes to changes in lifestyle, mindset, and political outlook. Alterations to the plan could include changes in the widths of the radiating streets as well as changes in their points of entry. We were also trying to see if the roadway had been raised or lowered. We were hoping, too, to examine the changing diameter of the Circle, from the apparently perfect circle shown in Stoddert's 1718 survey (Fig. 5), to the lumpy oval it is today.

A public program was specifically designed for this project. It included a brochure titled "Perspectives on State Circle," designed and written by Parker B. Potter, Jr. from material drafted by Mark P. Leone and George C. Logan. The brochure was published with the support of the Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland, College Park. Three interpretive plaques were also designed and mounted on wooden stands. These plaques served as an introduction to the project for passersby. The archaeologists answered specific questions visitors had about why they were excavating in certain areas and not others, and what they had found. Visitors were encouraged to talk to the archaeologists and to state their own opinions about what had been found. Some residents of

Annapolis provided insightful reminiscences of their days in Annapolis. Informal tours were given from time to time by George Logan, the State Circle public program coordinator, and field personnel. When the entire well was revealed, passersby became fascinated with the structure. One person had to be designated to answer all the questions people had about the well. The local newspaper ran a story about the discovery of the well (Appendix IV-Capital article).

## **PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND**

### **Paleoindian Period**

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

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

Steponaitis notes that while the eastern Paleo complex is similar to the western Clovis complexes, eastern artifacts have never been found in direct

association with Pleistocene megafauna (1980: 63-63). Humphrey and Chambers state that eastern evidence is "...complicated by significant variation among artifacts both in minor detail and major form" (1977: 9). Thus, the lifeways of the big game hunters of the west cannot be transferred to the east.

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

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

Steponaitis notes that Paleoindian base camps identified by diverse artifact assemblages, non-random distribution of lithic debris, activity areas, and post holes and molds, are found in riverine environments. Further, she observes that quarry sites were identified by lack of tools, and the presence of large amounts of debitage and a cryptocrystalline rock source (Steponaitis 1980: 66). This indicates that eastern Paleoindians were not following migrating animals but were occupying sites on a seasonal basis. Investigations of Paleoindian sites were inundated as a result of the rise in sea level known to have occurred at the end of the Pleistocene.

## Archaic Period

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

The Early Archaic (7500 - 6000 B.C.) is characterized by the appearance of two artifact traditions, the corner notched tradition (7500 - 6800 B.C.) and the bifurcate tradition (6800 - 600 B.C.). The corner notched tradition is based on the change from fluted points to corner notched points, reflecting a different hafting technique and utilization. The general artifact assemblages of Paleo and Archaic peoples are very similar, thus prompting some to infer that the difference between the two peoples was based upon which game they hunted (Steponaitis 1980: 69-70). The bifurcate tradition involved the scheduled use of a number of seasonally available resources. The bifurcates were made from rhyolite or quartz in the Appalachian Mountains.

Around 6000 B.C., the climate changed from cool and dry to warm and wet. This marked the beginning of the Middle Archaic. This period is represented by several traditions, with the bifurcate tradition possibly extending into this period. Marrow Mountain points were part of a tradition extending from 5000 to 4200 B.C. These points were made of rhyolite and black chert, with associated assemblages of scrapers, large bifaces, choppers, hammers, atlatl

weights, and axes. These peoples occupied inland swamps with transient camps on second- and third-order streams (Steponaitis 1980: 76-77). Another tradition was characterized by Guilford lanceolate points made of quartzite. The Guilford assemblages were generally the same as the Marrow Mountain assemblages, with the exception of the absence of scrapers in the former. The increase in the number of points indicates either an intensification of use in the area, or an increase in population (Steponaitis 1986).

The Late Archaic saw a change to a warm and dry climate and the beginning of an oak-hickory forest. During this time period (4000 - 1000 B.C.) there were several traditions in existence. Two distinctive traditions were the Piedmont tradition with long-stemmed points, and the Laurentian tradition, rare in this area. Also appearing for the first time is the broad spear which indicated utilization of new resources, possibly estuary resources (Steponaitis 1980: 80-81). Steatite or soapstone vessels for storage originated during this era. As Humphrey and Chambers (1977: 11) note, the native Americans were now relying heavily on fishing and mollusk collecting. These are all indications of an increasingly sedentary way of life.

### Woodland Period

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

The Woodland period (1000 B.C. - European contact [A.D. 1500]) is divided into three phases: Early, Middle, and Late. During the Early Woodland period, the introduction of cultigens into the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys from Mexico resulted in changes in those areas. However, in parts of the northeast, the Archaic way of life continued until European contact (Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 17). As for changes occurring during the Woodland period, we are reminded that:

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

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

Around A.D. 1000 to 1200, cultivated legumes were introduced into the area. This coincided with the development of improved strains of maize. These developments produced significant changes in the population structure of the area (Humphrey and Chambers 1977: 17-19). Thus, when European explorers and colonists arrived in the Chesapeake they found sedentary populations relying on an intensified and integrated utilization of natural and cultivated resources.

### Potential Prehistoric Sensitivity

Several aboriginal sites and components of aboriginal sites have been recorded within the city of Annapolis (18AP4, 18AP5, 18AP11, 18AP46, and 18AP47). Only one of these, the Sands House (18AP47), is located within the current bounds of the historic district. Because of State Circle's proximity to natural water resources, there exists the probability that prehistoric remains exist within the project area. The well itself is of extremely low prehistoric sensitivity.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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

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

After England's "Glorious Revolution" of 1689, Maryland became a royal colony under the sovereignty of William and Mary. Not long afterward, Sir Francis Nicholson was appointed Governor and in 1694 the state's capital was removed from St. Mary's City to the port of entry known as Arundelton and was renamed Annapolis. The location of the state capital was chosen for several reasons. First and foremost, this area was set in a central location with a rural population which was non-Catholic and politically stable. This area also consisted

of rising ground which would provide a healthy environment for residents (Baker 1986: 192). In his laying out of the city plan, Nicholson overlaid a Baroque design on the earlier core designed and surveyed by Richard Beard in 1683. Baker (Baker 1986: 191) suggests that Nicholson's plan incorporated existing structures within the new town plan, which led to the present orientation of North Street and the cutting of lots along East Street. It is believed that Nicholson deliberately made use of a Baroque design for his city plan with the express purpose of establishing the hierarchies of church and state (Leone and Shackel 1986; Leone, Ernstein, Kryder-Reid, and Shackel 1989; Reps 1978: 117-140).

Baroque style has its roots in the Italian Renaissance. This style, as understood by Leone et. al. (1989: 36), creates visual illusions using sight and perspective. Lynch (1981: 281) summarizes the basic formula for laying out a baroque city as the utilization of commanding points in the terrain on which to situate important structures. These foci were connected by major streets which were shaped as visual approaches to the foci. The important structures were also frequently located within open squares or circles which were approached by radial streets designed to draw the eye to the important buildings, statues, or fountains (Reps 1972: 22).

When Nicholson created the Annapolis town plan, he used the principles of Baroque planning to emphasize the symbolic significance of civil and religious authority within society. On the knolls overlooking the harbor, Nicholson placed the State House and Anglican Church, and enclosed each with a circle with radiating streets leading out from the circles. In this way the eye of an observer

standing at the harbor would be drawn up the hill by the radial streets to the important buildings within the town (Reps 1972). The town plan of contemporary Annapolis still conveys the symbolic significance of both secular and religious authority. However, alterations have occurred to both the structures and the plan over time. The present State House is the third such building to be constructed on State Circle, while St. Anne's Church is the third church on its site. Historical documentation exists for alterations made to the structures on both circles (Everstine 1980; Reps 1972; Radoff 1954), but alterations to the circles themselves are less well documented.

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

With the onset of the nineteenth century, Annapolis' age of grandeur drew to a close. At this latter date, Annapolis' role as social and economic hub of the Chesapeake declined and the town's former glory was overshadowed by the port of Baltimore in its ascendancy to prominence on the Chesapeake. Through the course of the nineteenth and much of the twentieth centuries,, Annapolis functioned as a small port town, relying on local trade. Starting in the 1960's, Annapolis underwent a revitalization as the result of a major infusion of historic preservation effort and a return of businesses to the town. Currently, much of the town's economic base rests on the rewards reaped from tourism.

#### **HISTORY OF THE NICHOLSON LOT AND FREE SCHOOL LOT**

Nicholson's Lot and the Free School lot are bounded by State Circle, East Street, Fleet Street, The City Dock, Main St. (formerly Church St.) and Francis St. (Fig. 5). This study is only concerned with the section of the lots laying along Francis St. and on State Circle between East and Francis Streets. State Circle between East and Francis Streets is presently occupied by The Circle Theater (vacant) between East and Cornhill Streets. Between Cornhill and Francis Streets is #42 State Circle, Tighlman Co. Jewelers, a brick two story building with a modern shop facade and a five bay second floor. Next door, on the corner of Francis Street, is #40 State Circle, the YWCA. This building is a two story white frame building with seven bays across the second floor, a Victorian shop front



occupies a portion of the first floor. Francis Street is presently occupied by: #2 Davidsons of Bermuda, #6, #10 Little Photo Studio, #12 the offices of Semmes, Bowen, and Semmes and others, and #16 the Jeffery Building. A 1935 map of the property by the Planning Commission of Annapolis gives the block number between East Street and Cornhill as #421 (Burwell 1935). The block between Cornhill and Francis has the block number of #422 (Burwell 1935).

The lot between East and Cornhill Streets was not researched by McWilliams and Papenfuse (1971). This lot was part of the land originally laid out for the use of Governor Nicholson and later resurveyed by James Stoddert in 1718. The resurveyed Stoddert map states that this lot was "Ground formerly surveyed for Governor Nicholson claimed and in the possession of William Bordley" (Ewald 1956). The later history of the block has been reconstructed using maps and photographs.

The earliest view of the block is an 1834 sketch map of State Circle drawn by a member of the Claude Family (1834 and Warren and Warren 1976:6-7) which places Crabbs Post Office at this location. A circa 1850 lithograph view of Annapolis from the dome of the State House, by Edward Sachse (MdHR 1804-41 and Warren and Warren 1976:23) illustrates a two story building with a rear addition. The building fronts on Cornhill. None of the late nineteenth century atlas maps of Annapolis name individual property holders at this location (Simon J. Martinet 1860, 1865, and 1885; G. M. Hopkins 1878). An 1889 to 1892 photograph taken from the dome of the State House shows a two story L-shaped frame building with its long axis on Cornhill Street. The building was in use as

a restaurant (Warren Photo Collection G0985-253, c.1889-1892; G0985-265, c.1876). The frame building was torn down by 1928 and replaced with the Circle Playhouse (Burwell 1928; cf. revised editions of this map: 1931 and 1941). The Circle Playhouse (or Theater) is still standing. In 1989 and 1990 the architectural firm Schwartz and Purcell of Annapolis remodeled the building for use as apartments, condominiums, and offices (Jay Schwartz, personal communication January 1990).

The parcel between Cornhill and Francis Street was actually two lots. The first of the two lots was located along Francis St. and was the Free School lot. The lot was given to King Williams School (the modern forerunner of St. Johns College) by Governor Francis Nicholson from land comprising his personal lot (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). The second lot was located along Cornhill Street and was part of Nicholson's lot.

The "Kentish House" (or Inn) was built on the Free School lot in 1697 by Anthony (alias William) Workman (Radoff 1954:122). This house and was located at the upper end of Francis Street in the vicinity of the present Jeffery building. However, Baker does not include the "Kentish House" on her map of dwellings built in Annapolis prior to 1715 (Baker 1986:198). The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Maryland Historical Trust n.d:AA 498) states that this building was possibly used as the King William School building when the school was first opened (later the school would move to State Circle and then again, as St. Johns College, to its present location on College Ave.). In 1715 the "Kentish House" title was confirmed to the Rector, Visitors, and Governor of the Free School (Kiltry Vol 1. April 1715 Ch. 4), although Nicholson had given this land to

the school in the late seventeenth century, the title had never been recorded (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). Stoddert surveyed the land for the Free School from four lots on the north side of Francis Street (Fig. 5). The lot fronted Francis Street for 348 feet.

The next recorded transaction of the property occurs in 1752, when John Lomas sold Edward Dorsey the remainder of his lease on the "Kentish House" (rented to Lomas by the Visitors of the Free School for a term of twenty-one years). The lease names a sub-tenant, James Dick as keeping a store in the building (RB3:358). Dorsey also sublet the "Kentish House". Between 1752 and 1765 the house was occupied by Elisha Fowler (1761-1764) and Michael Hensliff (1765). (Private Account Books Hall of Records 1499).

Dorsey's lease must have expired by 1767, in that year the Visitors of King Williams School advertised the property for lease in the Maryland Gazette (20 April and 28 May 1767). The advertisement was for a lot with a brick house, commonly called the "Kentish House", which had lately been occupied by William Reynolds. The purchaser of the lease was required to build, within ten years, a brick or stone house at least two stories high, with walls at least fourteen inches thick. The House was to measure no less than 30 feet by 18 feet with 12 foot high walls. By April of 1769 Ruben Merriweather was leasing the lot from the school for a term of twenty-one years. Merriweather sold the lease to Sarah Potts sometime between 1769 and 1781 (Chancery Papers 11315). Potts in turn sold her lease to Robert Coudon and James Tootall when she left Annapolis for Frederick County in 1781 (NH1:107). Tootall and Coudon developed the property

between 1781 and 1786, increasing the value of the lot from £300 to £1200. Coudon built a house on the property and Tootall had a store. Tootall's share of the lease also included three or four other buildings (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971).

Coudon and Tootall's partnership continued until 1786 when Tootall died. In his will, Tootall empowered his wife Ann to convey all of his interest in the property to Coudon by lease. Part of the property Coudon and Tootall held was the leasehold from the Visitors of the Free School on the upper end of Francis St. The other part of the property was located along Cornhill. This parcel was originally part of Nicholson's lot and was held by Coudon and Tootall by a ground rent lease from Charles Wallace. Both lots had frontage along State Circle.

Tootall's share of the lease was advertised in the Maryland Gazette on 5 May 1791. Two parcels were included in the advertisement. One parcel, the residence of Dr. Shaaf, was located on Cornhill. Before Shaaf took up residence there, the house was occupied by Nicholas Leek who ran an English school (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). The second parcel contained a residence or store located near the present corner of Cornhill and State Circle, fronting State Circle. This is the approximate location of present Tilghman Co. Jewelers building. McWilliams and Papenfuse (1971) feel that this store was originally Tootall's store. John Petty and Company had their store at this location after Tootall. By the time the property was advertised William Foxcroft ran a store (the Sign of the Beehive) in this building (Maryland Gazette 2 December 1790).

Ann Tootall continued to live in the "Kentish House" on Francis St. after her husband's death. She supported herself by taking in student boarders from St. John's College. An advertisement in the Maryland Gazette on 24 September 1789 announces that she will lodge, board, and do the washing for ten St. John's students at £30 per year. Ann Tootall was charged with one brick dwelling (32 by 16 feet) in the Federal Direct Tax of 1798.

Louis Duvall was living in the "Kentish House" some time between 1798 and 1804. McWilliams and Papenfuse state that it is possible Duvall was there on a lease from Ann Tootall's heirs (NH12:421). McWilliams and Papenfuse provide no other information concerning the "Kentish House", other than the fact that the house was probably torn down in 1874 when St. Martins Evangelical Lutheran Church was built. St. Martins was razed late in the twentieth century to make way for the Jeffery Building, a modern office building.

The parcel of land on the corner of Francis Street and State Circle, which had also belonged to the Tootalls, was in the possession of Samuel Sands in 1810. Sands died in 1810 owning one house and lot subject to ground rent (Anne Arundel Testament Papers, Box 95, folder 12). No other information is recorded for this lot in the McWilliams and Papenfuse study.

In summary, the lot leased by Coudon and Tootall consisted of at least four buildings by 1810. These buildings were the "Kentish House" (later the site of St. Martin's Lutheran Church and presently the site of the Jeffery Building) on Francis St. A building on the corner of Francis and State Circle, in the possession of William Sands in 1810 (the location of the present YWCA building).

Tootall's store on the corner of Cornhill and State Circle (the present location of Tilghman Co. Jewelers) and Coudon's house on Cornhill street just below the store (the present #61 Cornhill).

The Free School/Nicholson Lot along State Circle continued to be used as a mixed residential/commercial neighborhood into the twentieth century. An 1834 sketch map of the city drawn by member of the Claude family (MdHR G1427-9) shows one resident (or business) by the name of McNeir on State Circle between Cornhill and Francis Streets. A circa 1850 lithograph view of Annapolis from the dome of the State House, by Edward Sachse (MdHR 1804-41 and Warren and Warren 1976:23) illustrates two buildings on the block. The corner of Cornhill and State Circle was a vacant lot without a fence around it. In the approximate middle of the block was a two story, two bay house. Next to it, on the corner of Francis and State Circle was another two story house. The second story was two bays and the first story was a window, door, window configuration. The 1858, "Birds Eye View of the City of Annapolis", a lithograph by Edward Sachse & Co. of Baltimore (MdHR G1213-349 and Warren and Warren, 1976: frontispiece) showed a brick two story, three bay building with two end Chimneys (one on the State Circle side of the Building and the second on the Harbor side of the building) on the corner of Cornhill and State Circle. Next door to it was a two story building on the corner of Francis and State Circle.

A third building was added to this block by the late nineteenth century. Photographs taken between 1880 and 1906 show one residence and two commercial buildings located on the block (Wareen Photo Collection G0985-10, -

15, -16, -97, -99, 100, -253, and -265). The building on the corner of Cornhill appeared in the photographs as a two story, two bay brick residence with a porch. The building faces Cornhill. The building in the middle of the block was Wiegards Confectionery and Ice Cream Salon; a two story, three bay brick building with an awning extending over the sidewalk (the support poles for the awning were set in the sidewalk). A pump was located in front of the building. On the corner of Francis Street was a two story, seven bay, frame building. This building was the location of Bonds Rose House Dining Room, the Express Company, and the B.& O. Railroad ticket office. The building on the corner of Francis Street and State Circle was occupied by the State House Hotel by 1921 (Merrick Photo Collection G1477-6615). The building is currently occupied by the YWCA. The building on the corner of State Circle and Cornhill Street and Wiegards Ice Cream Salon have both been razed and replaced with the present Tilghman company Jewelers building. This building includes the jewelry store on the first floor and several offices and apartments on the upper floors.

The lot below the "Kentish House" on Francis Street was the site of the "Donaldson House." The Visitors of the Free School separated this section of Francis Street from the Kentish Inn Property in 1773. This section of Francis Street is presently occupied by buildings numbered 2 through 12. A house erected on the property was known as the "Donaldson House" The present #10 Francis Street contains the "Donaldson House" within its structure. The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Maryland Historical Trust n.d.:AA 498) states that the house was the dwelling of either James or Henry Donaldson during the

1720's and 1730's. The next recorded transaction concerning the house occurs in 1773 when the Visitors of the Free School leased the "Donaldson House" to Charles Steuart for a term of twenty-one years (Chancery Court papers #11315). Steuart sublet the property to a number of Inn Keepers. The first Innkeepers to take a lease were Isaac McHard and William Holder in 1774. Their lease was for seven years and required them to do repairs to the house, including window glass in the downstairs windows, repairs to the locks, bolts, and latches of the doors, to the window shutters and to other "small decays of the Houses." The paling of the fence was also to be repaired (Liber B:385). McHard opened a tavern, the sign of the Indian King, and advertised it in the Maryland Gazette (17 March 1774) as opposite Robert Coudon's store, with large rooms (most with fireplaces) and a good yard and stable.

Steuart next leased the "Donaldson House" to George Mann in 1782. However, when Mann advertised his location in the Maryland Gazette (17 March 1782) the address he gave for the property was not Francis Street but Church Street (now Main Street). The present structure at #10 Francis Street is not aligned with Francis Street but instead sits at a skewed angle to the street. The structure is more closely aligned to Church/Main Street. It is possible that when Mann's tavern was located here, the "Donaldson House" was visible from Church/Main Street and used a Church Street rather than a Francis Street address.

Mann held public celebrations at the tavern including a celebration of the birth of the French dauphin in 1782 and one for the news of the peace at

Yorktown in 1783 (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). Mann left the property in 1783 and opened a tavern on Conduit Street (Sales Books Confiscated Property 1781-1785:85 and NH7:597).

Frances Bryce sublet the "Donaldson House" from Charles Steuart in 1784. An advertisement in the Maryland Gazette (26 August 1784) announced that Bryce was accepting boarders by the year. In addition to the boarding establishment run by Bryce, Charles and William Steuart moved their store into the "Donaldson House" (Maryland Gazette 29 July 1784). The Post Office and the Printing Office of the Maryland Gazette was moved to this location in 1786 (Maryland Gazette 9 and 16 February 1786). The Steuarts dissolved their partnership that same year and put their store in the Francis Street building up for rent (Maryland Gazette 9 February 1786, and 8 March 1787). John Firm took the lease on the store next to the printing office in 1787 (Maryland Gazette 22 November 1787).

There were two tenants subletting the "Donaldson House" property in 1798 from Charles Steuart. The Federal Direct Tax lists John Thomas as the tenant in a single story brick dwelling house fifty by thirty-eight feet (probably #10 Francis Street) with a brick kitchen (thirty-two by sixteen feet) and a frame stable (twenty-six by thirty-two feet). The office of the Mistery Green (i.e. the Maryland Gazette) was located in the thirty-two by twenty-four foot frame part above the house (probably #12 Francis Street). Both tenancies stood on a quarter acre of ground and were jointly valued at \$750 (Federal Direct Tax, folder 16). John Thomas may have been the Captain Thomas who kept a tavern in the "Donaldson House" (Chancery Papers #11315).

Charles Steuart died in 1798 and his property was administered by William Steuart (Anne Arundel County Testament papers box 45, folder 76 and Chancery Papers #11315). William Steuart continued to sublet the property throughout the early nineteenth century. Tenants between 1798 and 1819 included Charles Cook, a tailor and Rezin Baldwin (Chancery Papers #11315). The Maryland Gazette Office and the Post Office left the property in 1800 and relocated on Church Street opposite Captain West's tavern (Maryland Gazette 16 October 1800).

Charles Steuart also further developed the property he held by ground rent. Next to the "Donaldson House", at the present location of #2-4 Francis Street (Davidsons of Bermuda), he built another building between 1788 and 1795 (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). This building became known as the "Caton House". It was first occupied by William Caton a hair dresser who ran the sign of the Headdress on Francis Street (Maryland Gazette 14 August 1788 and 18 April 1793). Caton bought the house from Steuart in 1795 (Chancery Papers #1270), but is listed as a tenant of Charles Steuart on the 1798 Federal Direct Tax . The property was valued at \$600 with a brick two story dwelling house (thirty-four by thirty-six feet) and a single story brick kitchen (twenty by sixteen feet). The property was 1704 square feet with an address on Church Street (Federal Direct Tax:16). Caton lost the house in 1819 and the title reverted to Steuart's heirs (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971).

The heirs of Charles Steuart were in arrears to St. John's College for the ground rent on both the "Donaldson House" and the "Caton House" by the early nineteenth century. In order to pay their debt they sold their interest in the lot

to Joseph Daley in 1819 (Chancery Papers #11315). Daley died a year after the purchase and his widow, Priscilla Daley, divided the lot and sold it in 1823. The "Donaldson House" was sold to William Brewer for \$550 and the ground rent of \$30 per year (Chancery Papers 11315). And the "Caton House" was sold to Jonathan Weedon for \$500 and the annual ground rent of \$30. The properties remained in the possession of the Weedon and Brewer families until the mid-nineteenth century. In 1853 the Visitors and Governor of St. Johns College took Jonathan Weedon and William Brewer to court (Equity #41). St. John's College sold the "Donaldson House" in 1854 (NHG3:631 and 633) and the "Caton House" in 1855 (WSG:116).

By the late nineteenth century the north side of Francis Street was the location of a mixed residential/commercial neighborhood. The "Caton House" was torn down and replaced by two commercial structures (Maryland Historical Trust n.d.: AA496 and AA 497). "The Donaldson" House was Victorianized; it was covered with stucco scored to look like masonry. A Victorian porch was added to the front of the building. And the chimneys were also Victorianized (Maryland Historical Trust n.d.:AA 498). "The Kentish Inn" was probably torn down in 1874 and replaced with St. Martin's Evangelical Lutheran Church (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971, SH8:438, and WSG7:145). Presently, the north side of Frances Street is entirely commercial, it is the location of numerous mercantile establishments and business offices.

## RESEARCH GOALS

At a meeting with the Maryland Historical Trust in February, 1990 concerning the progress of the State Circle excavations, it was determined that the well in Area 18, 18AP61 (Fig. 3), was the most important single feature found during the excavations. It was believed that this feature was an eighteenth-century public well, which continued in use up until about 1900. Archaeologists hoped that the well would yield a rich deposit of artifacts related to eighteenth and nineteenth century everyday life. Archaeology in Annapolis already had a representative example of the material goods of the wealthy from a well excavated at the Calvert House, 18AP28 (Fig. 6), about 210 feet north of the Area 18 public well, which is located in front of and between the YWCA (#40 State Circle) and Tilghman Company Jewelers (#42 State Circle). It was thought that the placement of the well could also delineate an earlier boundary of State Circle (see memo concerning the well-Appendix V).

The specific goals of the State Circle well project were to obtain a complete core from the the entire depth of the well to determine excavation needs, and to collect historical research regarding the public well and pump system in Annapolis. The following section contains documentary evidence regarding wells in general and the well and pump system in Annapolis.

## Wells and Pumps

The State Circle well was used as a public well and, therefore, was expected to yield some insights into everyday life during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Moisture inside wells preserves metals and organic materials. Open wells, especially, were prime depositories for broken objects. The water in the well would also cushion the fall of ceramic or other large objects and sometimes preserve them intact (Noel Hume 1969: 144-157).

Wells were filled in when the water supply failed or was contaminated, usually by a privy placed close by. The position of the well could also become inconvenient if property boundaries of residents were altered. Wells usually had a short life and were filled with whatever soil and trash was at hand (Noel-Hume, 1969). We know from photographs that the State Circle well in front of the present day YWCA was still in use up until about 1900, because the pump is still visible (Warren Photo Collection G985-97, 1880-1902; G985-100 c. 1880-1900).

## Well Construction

The nature of the soil in which wells were dug and the depth of the water table usually determined what method was used to dig and line a well. The State Circle public well was dug to a depth of about thirty-five feet. Ivor Noel Hume describes how these deeper wells were constructed in different areas in Virginia:

A brick or stone-lined well called first for the digging of a square hole up to two feet deep and large enough to receive the foundation for the head. On the floor of the hole was laid a mortised or nailed wood ring having an interior diameter the same as that of the proposed shaft. Its width was the same as

the length of the bricks, and its thickness rarely exceeded four inches. Five or six courses of brick were then laid, without mortar, on top of the ring (Noel Hume 1969: 145-146).

Three types of brick could be used in the construction of wells. The most common type used in the eighteenth century was wedge- or pie-shaped bricks laid with the narrower header end towards the inside of the well shaft. The common type used in the nineteenth century was regular building brick usually all laid in headers. This type of construction often caused the bricks to slip. A third, least common type, was a slightly bent building brick, laid in stretcher courses (Noel Hume 1969: 146). The State Circle well was built with what looked like slightly bent building bricks. However, the bricks were not laid in any regular pattern. Some courses were laid with the headers facing to the inside of the well shaft while other courses were laid in a stretcher pattern. The well shaft was excavated to a depth of twelve courses of brick.

Having laid five or six courses on top of the wooden ring, the well digger began to cut down inside it to the depth of a spade blade. He then undercut the ring and inserted wedges to keep it up while the clay was extracted. Then, when the wedges were pulled out, the weight of the brick courses caused the ring to slide down, carrying them with it. The same sequence was repeated again and again until the hole and its lining reached an acceptable water course. Thus, the workman was protected from any cave-in by the completed lining surrounding him as he went down. Once the bottom was reached, the square well head was built up within the two foot hole at the top, using mortared bricks. These wells were generally raised to a height of about three and one half feet, and were then topped by either an enclosed block, or windlass house, or merely a simple roof. The foundation for the head contained a good many bricks, and when it was abandoned someone was always quick to salvage them. Having taken these, the salvager might continue down the shaft as far as he dared, stopping only at water level or when the sides were in danger of caving in on him (Noel Hume 1969: 146-148).

A square area had been cut into the subsoil around the top of the well, above the brickwork (see Read 1990 for details). This may have been the initial area excavated to begin digging the well shaft. There was no well head evident, probably because there was a pump on top of the well. We did not find any builder's trench. The absence of one would be logical if the shaft was excavated from inside the brickwork. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen Proceedings of Annapolis from the late 19th century mention the removal of bricks from old wells which were no longer of any use (e.g. Annapolis City Commissioner: Reports 1885-1894: 20, 47; Annapolis Mayor and Aldermen: Appropriation Orders 1877-1890: #221-p.221, #311-p.149). Recovered bricks were sometimes used to pave sidewalks or to pay for the services rendered in filling the well. The bricks from this particular well were not removed to be used for other purposes. Most wells were lined with brick at the bottom also. We believe that the State Circle well was brick-lined at the bottom because the last core extracted from the well was difficult to sink and contained a large chunk of brick.

### Pump Construction

In regard to the pump system, elm was often used for pump logs because it proved to be durable when constantly kept wet. The process of making the pump logs was as follows:

Holes were bored through the length of the logs with giant-sized augers. The logs were laid horizontally on a trestle, carefully marked out, and bored halfway through, starting from each end. The auger was mounted on the end of a twelve foot handle, which was supported on a forked post. ...Two men turned the auger, while a third forced the bit into the log by pulling the shaft of the auger towards it (Salaman 1977:

296-298).

Salaman also offers a description of pumps:

Wooden pumps consisted of a tube with a valve fixed at the bottom and above it, a sucker valve (the 'pump bucket') which is moved up and down in the tube by a lever handle. Pump buckets were turned out of wood, and flanged with leather. The 'clapper' valve was of leather, weighted with a block of wood or lead.

A hooked iron bar was used for inserting or removing the lower valves; and a long pair of 'lazy-tongs' was sometimes used for recovering a pump bucket. (Salaman 1977: 296-298).

The holes in the pump logs were first bored with a 'nose-type' auger and then pump augers or bits were used to ream the hole out to size. The pump bits were sixteen to twenty inches long and 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Taper or reaming bits were made in sets with a range in diameter from two to eight inches. These were used to ream out the required size with a succession of augers. A pump rod, or turning handle secured the bit and allowed the woodworker to insert the bit into the log to a depth of twelve feet. The wooden pipes, or pump handles were connected by tapering one end and attaching this into a recess in the next length of pipe (Salaman 1977: 296-298).

## Pump System in Annapolis

A number of wells were presumably sunk and pumps erected in the eighteenth century, since this was the only way residents could obtain water for culinary and other household purposes. A description of the pump system in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in colonial times may be comparable to the system in Annapolis.

In every street, close to the footpath, was a range of pumps, each one about sixty or seventy feet from the other. Here the townspeople repaired with their buckets and pitchers for water for drinking and culinary purposes. That it was very unwholesome even when it was perfectly clear, is certain... The houses were set in a bed of brick, clay, and underneath was sand, through which water flowed. Down to this stratum of sand and water the privies ran, as did the stalks of pumps. (Eberlin and Hubbard 1939: 130-131).

A by-law passed on March 7, 1806 allowed the City of Annapolis to claim all pumps set along the streets as public property. This by-law also gave the City Commissioners the power to make regulations to keep these pumps in constant repair (Annapolis Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen: Proceedings, 1789-1819). During the 1820's, many residents petitioned for wells to be sunk and pumps to be erected because of the population growth in their respective areas (Proceedings 1819- 21, 1821-26).

On June 2, 1826 a by-law was passed to regulate and prescribe the manner of filling barrels and other containers at the pumps (Proceedings 1826-1831). On June 21, 1826 the public pumps were marked with black painted numbers starting with number one at the upper end of West Street. When any repairs were made the number of the pump would be designated in the account. I have not been

able to locate a list of the pumps and their corresponding numbers. Some time around 1828, the City Commissioners must have contracted with a well repairer to keep the public pumps in working order and to sink new wells. Several entries in the Proceedings of 1828 mention a contract made with John Hillias to keep the public pumps in order.

An order was passed August 9, 1831 for the City Commissioners to advertize in the local newspapers for proposals to maintain 25 pumps annually at a set cost per pump (Proceedings 1831-1840: 31). Another order was passed on June 10, 1833 for the City Commissioners to contract with someone to repair and maintain the pumps and wells in Annapolis for one year (Proceedings 1831-1840: 117). This resolution was to be published in the City newspapers for three weeks. The pumps were checked regularly by a committee appointed for this task by the City Commissioners. A certain amount of money was appropriated each year for the maintenance and repair of public pumps. This amount ranged from \$100 - \$300 and more was appropriated if it was needed.

A by-law was passed August 10, 1835 for the better protection of the public pumps. This by-law made it unlawful for anyone to clean flesh, fish, or vegetables at any of the public pumps. A fine of not more than one dollar and not less than fifty cents was imposed for such an offense (Proceedings 1831-1840: 199; Maryland Gazette and State Register, 82). In April 1844 \$30 was appropriated for the purchase of new pump logs (Proceedings 1840-1843: 200). All pumps were again numbered and painted as per an order adopted on May 1, 1845 (Proceedings

1840-1843: 225). A supplement to a by-law for the better protection of public pumps was passed on June 18, 1849 (Proceedings 1840-1843: 403).

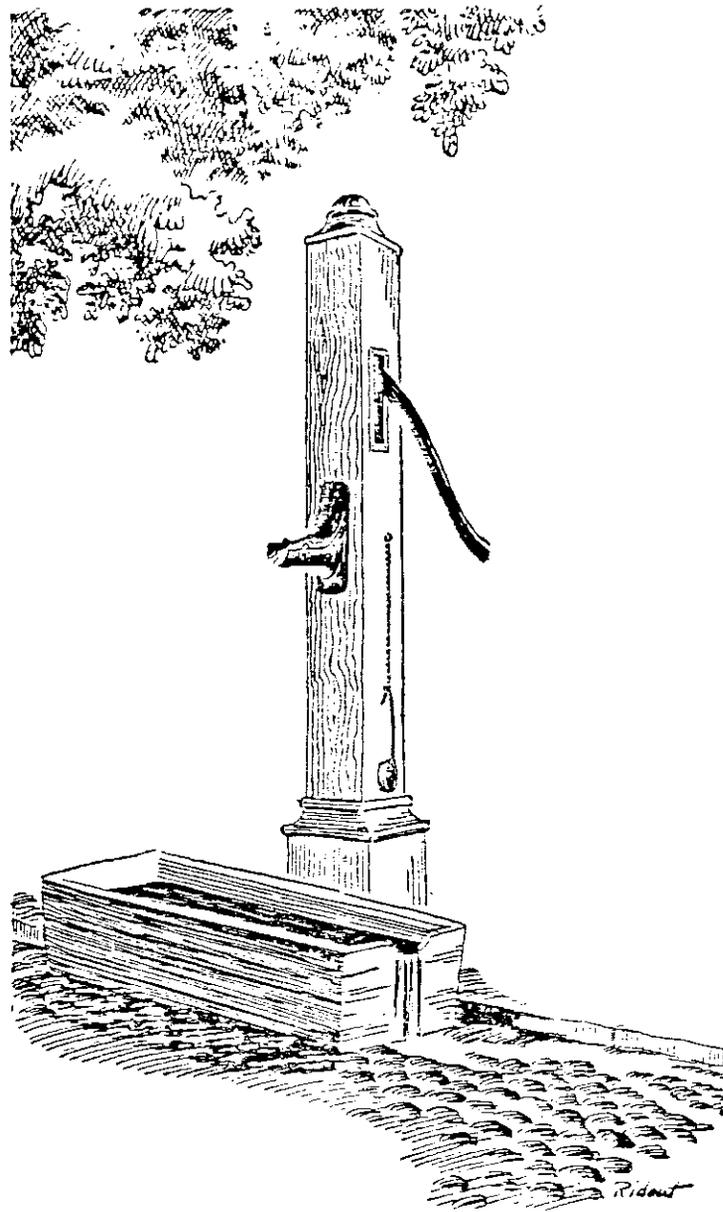
In the memoirs of two Annapolis residents during the 1800's, is the following passage about the town pumps:

No houses had central heating or running water in them until about the later 1890's. The water supply for all of the homes was furnished by pumps situated at strategic spots all over the town where people had to come with buckets to get their water for drinking and household purposes (White and White 1957: 48-50).

Mr. and Mrs. White provide a list of nine town pumps which they remember and note that there were many others scattered over all the streets in town because this was the only method that could supply water to all the people. Among those town pumps listed is one on State Circle and Francis St. between Wiegard's Confectionery Store and Bond's Restaurant, now the YWCA. This description seems to fit the location of the well we tested and is another source indicating that the pump was still in use in the late nineteenth century. There was also a pump located on the State House Hill facing North Street (White and White 1957: 48-50).

The Whites also provide the following description of the town pumps:

Each pump was equipped with a big iron dipper attached to an iron chain nailed to the big wooden pump from which everyone drank unless he brought his own cup--no laws of sanitation there. Also at the base of the pump was a large trough to catch the overflow, from which dogs, horses, cats, and even birds slaked their thirst. The pump was operated by a long iron bar or handle with action so easy that a very young child could make it work. Each pump had its own well, and the water from these wells was crystal clear (White and White 1957: 48-50).



*An old town pump*

**FIG. 6:** DRAWING FROM WHITE AND WHITE (1957)

Most of the public pumps were located on the street curbs, the spout pointing towards the street so that excess water could drain down the street gutters (Fig. 6). There is no mention in the historical documents of a well being dug between Francis and Cornhill Sts. on State Circle. There are also no petitions requesting that a well be dug at this location. The records do mention a well being dug and a pump erected on the inside of State Circle opposite North St. in 1837. However, all the pumps set along the streets were not claimed as public property until March 1806. The State Circle public well may have been a private well dug in the eighteenth century and later brought under the City's jurisdiction. It would be reasonable to assume that this well was built in the eighteenth century because many businesses and residences located around the public buildings at an early date. Concerns about extinguishing another fire at the State House may also have been a factor in sinking this particular well.

## METHODOLOGY

Before we proceeded with excavation of the interior of the well, three eight foot cores with a two inch diameter were sunk in three different areas of the well. The first core was located in the northwest sector (Fig. 4) but was not successful because a rock jammed the core tube. A second core was sunk in the northeast sector. The third core was sunk in the southern section of the well and was taken to the Victualling Warehouse Archaeology lab to be photographed and recorded (Fig. 7). Because of compaction, strata measurements were inexact. This hand driven coring procedure allowed us to extract cores to a depth of only eight feet.

At this point, since the city of Annapolis was scheduled to begin utility undergrounding operations on March 12, 1990, Emory Harrison from the City of Annapolis Public Works Department suggested that a core be sunk the entire depth of the well to determine if the well merited excavation. Archaeology in Annapolis hoped that the core would reveal depositional phases evident in the well and approximate dates for those depositions. It was also hoped that the scale of the project could be estimated according to the results of the coring. Mr. Harrison contacted Nicholas J. A. White, President of Foundations Unlimited in Olney, Maryland about performing the desired operations. Archaeology in Annapolis then contracted with Mr. White to obtain continuous three-inch nominal diameter tube samples to a depth of about thirty-five feet from the current street grade.

While waiting for the coring operation to begin, archaeologists proceeded with partial excavation of the interior of the well. The area was bisected along its north-south axis and the eastern half was removed first. The eastern half was excavated down about three feet below the top of the well's brickwork. A profile was then drawn of the revealed deposits.

Nick White arrived to begin the coring on February 22, 1990. He set up his scaffolding over the east sector and began sinking the coring tubes in the area already excavated to a depth of three feet inside the well shaft. The coring tubes used are commonly called "Shelby" tubes, and consist of a steel casing about three millimeters thick and two and one half feet long. The tubes were three inches in diameter. The top of each tube is distinguished by four holes in which four bolts fastened the tube to a metal rod. The bottom is tapered slightly to keep the soil from falling out of the tube. The tube also has a sharp cutting edge with which to easily cut through the soil. Each tube would extract two feet of soil without much compaction occurring.

Four cores were removed February 22, 1990 for a total depth of eight feet from the initial coring surface. Two five foot long casing sections with a five inch diameter were soldered together and placed around the cored area. They were sunk to a depth of eight feet. The two inch area not extracted by the cores was cleaned out from around the inside of the casing tube and screened. When each two foot core was extracted, an orange plastic cap was placed on each end and duct tape wrapped around the caps to hold them in place. All of the cores were taken to the Barracks, a property of the Historic Annapolis Foundation, and stored

upright on a wooden floor so that the sharp metal end would not cut through the plastic cap. The coring was terminated at this point. A metal plate was placed over the core opening for the night to protect against contamination.

Operations were resumed again the next morning, February 23, 1990. Nine additional cores were extracted to a final depth of 31 feet below the initial coring surface. The soil at the base of the cores started to turn muddy in the eighth core. When the tube was dropped for the eighteen to twenty foot core, the very wet soil fell out when the tube was being extracted. The tube was placed back in the opening to try to retrieve the core but slipped down to the twenty-two foot mark. The amount extracted from the eighteen to twenty-two foot point measured only 27 inches and was labelled *Core #10*. It is *not certain* exactly where the soil in this core came from within this four foot deep area. This area probably marks the depth of the water table. The soil in this core was very unstable, wet, and loosely packed. From this point on, the cores were sunk to a depth of three feet below the previous core to try to compact the material enough within the tube so that it would not slide out. These nine cores were also taken to the "Barracks" and stored in the same manner as the first four cores. The coring operation is summarized in Table 1.

I contacted several departments at the University of Maryland, College Park, none of whom had any coring extraction devices for this type of tube. The prevailing suggestion was to cut the tubes open with a power saw using a metal abrasive blade. I then contacted Ron Orr from the Maryland Geological Survey about borrowing equipment for well excavation. He referred me to Bob

Cuthbertson, also of the Maryland Geological Survey, for advice on extracting the core samples. Mr. Cuthbertson demonstrated how the cores could be cut open using a power saw. On Tuesday, February 22, 1990, I picked up a wooden device from Bob Cuthbertson, with three clamps, which would hold the core in place and another piece of wood with a strip of metal to guide the power saw, so that it would make a straight cut along the steel tube. A power saw was rented from Rental Works in Annapolis, Maryland. The core extraction and recording process took a total of two days.

Each 2.5 foot steel tube was sawed down the length of one side, turned over and sawed down the other side. A metal wire was pulled between the cuts to slice the soil inside the tubes in half. The halves were separated lengthwise. One half was drawn on graph paper, photographed, and screened for artifacts. The other half was left in the steel casing, covered with plastic wrap, and saved so that this portion of the cores could be examined later by other parties.

**TABLE 1**  
**SUMMARY OF MECHANICAL CORING OPERATION**

<u>CORE #</u>	<u>DEPTH (FEET)</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF COMPACTION</u>	<u>CLEAN-UP MATERIAL</u>	<u>DATE EXTRACTED</u>
1	0-2	23 1/2" out of 24"	brick oyster shell mortar coal	2-22-90
2	2-4	21" out of 24"	same as above	2-22-90
3	4-6	20" out of 24"	same as above	2-22-90
4	6-8	20" out of 24"	same as above	2-22-90
5	8-10	24" out of 24"	same as above	2-23-90
6	10-12	24" out of 24"	same as above	2-23-90
7	12-14	21" out of 24"	same as above	2-23-90
8	14-16	23" out of 24"	same as above	2-23-90
9	16-18	26"	clear lead glazed coarse earthenware, wood coal oyster shell	2-23-90
10	18-22	27" out of 48"	corroded nail, dark olive green bottle glass, coal slag	2-23-90
11	22-25	28" out of 36"	brick oyster shell coal	2-23-90
12	25-28	30" out of 36"	wire and cut nails whiteware	2-23-90
13	28-31	28" out of 36"		2-23-90

## FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

### Initial Split Spoon Assemblage Cores

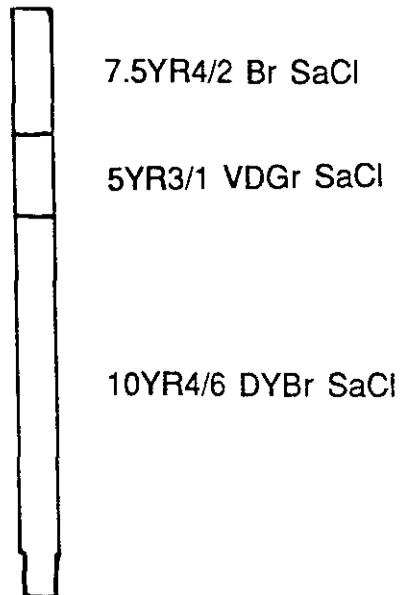
The first core taken could not be used because a rock jammed in the core. The second core exhibited three distinct levels. The first layer was a 7.5 YR 4/2 brown sandy clay covering the top of the well. The second level was an ashy/slag layer, which appeared to be about two feet deep. The third layer was a yellowish brown clayey sand with pieces of brick, oyster shell, and mortar. This level appeared to be about one foot thick. The third core exhibited the same levels as the second core. It was recorded and kept temporarily intact for others to examine (Fig. 7).

The initial cores indicated that the first eight feet of deposits in the well shaft consisted of three fill sequences. They also allowed us to determine what type of deposits we would find while excavating. The cores did not contain any ceramics with which we could determine the date of filling.

### Excavation of Well Shaft

This section is a discussion of the three feet of soil excavated from the top portion of the well shaft (Fig 8). Stratum I was a 7.5YR4/4 brown/dark brown sandy clay with a 10YR4/1 dark gray ash. This was a rubble-filled layer, some of which was associated with the laying of the granite curb. Some of the tan

**18AP61  
WELL EXCAVATION  
CORE (8' compacted to 1.8')**



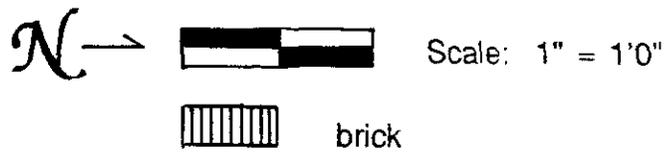
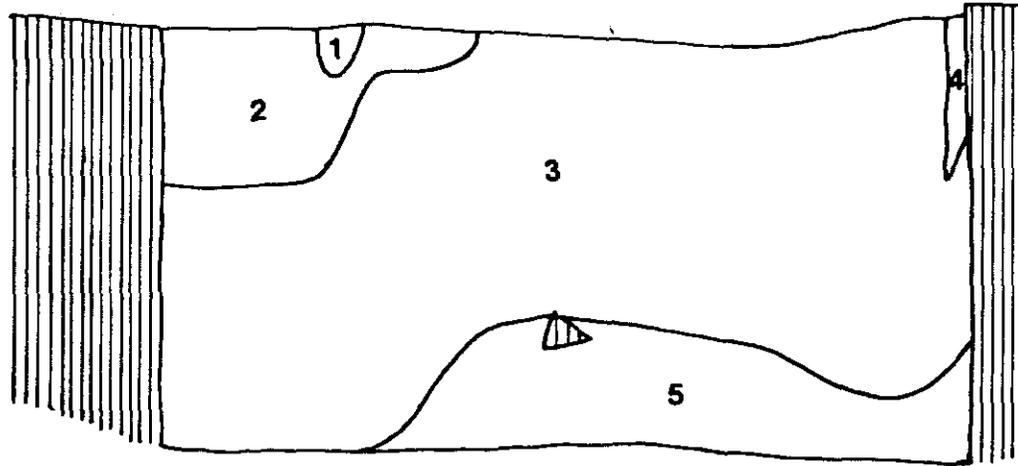
Scale: 1" = 0.5'

**FIG. 7: INITIAL SPLIT SPOON CORES**

# 18AP61 WELL EXCAVATION SECTION PROFILE

N72.7 E38.4

N77E38.4



- 1) Core #1 (8')
- 2) Feat. 4d 10YR5/4 YBr LoSa
- 3) Feat. 4c,e 7.5YR4/4 Br/DGr SaCl with 10YR4/1 DGr ash
- 4) Feat. 4c 2.5Y3/2 VDGrBr ClSa
- 5) Feat. 4f 10YR4/4 DYBr ClSa

**FIG. 8: PROFILE OF WELL DEPOSITS INSIDE SHAFT**

vitrified brick from the earlier (probably 1902) State Circle roadway was projecting from the top of the layer. There were also several pieces of concrete on the top of the layer. This layer was about 0.8 feet thick.

Stratum II was a 10YR5/4 yellowish brown loamy sand which extended down along the inside edge of the well shaft and is probably a continuation of levels in some of the units excavated in Area 18 above the well. This layer averaged 0.8 feet thick and sloped downwards towards the south. This stratum overlay an ash/slag layer.

Stratum III was a 10YR4/1 dark gray ash/slag layer about 1.4-1.9 feet thick. This layer mounded up considerably in the center of the well in an inverted U pattern. This was probably a fill brought in from somewhere else and dumped into the well when it was no longer in use. Ash and slag was often used as fill.

Stratum IV was a 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand and a 2.5Y3/2 very dark grayish brown clayey sand. This layer also mounded up in the center of the well and dipped down towards the edges, again forming an inverted U pattern. 0.6 feet of the level was removed before excavation was terminated. The artifacts ranged in date from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries and were of a very mixed nature. It is possible that some of this soil came from around the area of the well and was dumped in when the well was being filled in. Several levels in the units around the top of the well contained similar types of artifacts.

These strata followed what we were expecting from the three initial split spoon cores. The levels were laid down in an inverted U pattern, typical of well fills. This type of pattern results from buckets or shovel fulls of dirt being thrown

in from the top of the well. Most of the dirt will land in the middle and mound up, while the sides will slope down.

### Mechanical Coring

Thirteen two-foot long cores were extracted from the well shaft to subsoil. Twenty-nine separate levels were distinguished within the deposits (Fig. 9a & Fig. 9b). The strata in the cores are summarized in Table 2.

Cores #8 and #9 were very similar and show the break between the dark yellowish brown soil and the moist, dark gray soil at the water table. We may have been given a clean-up core rather than the actual core from the 16 - 18 foot mark.

Although there were twenty-nine separate layers distinguished within the well shaft, only two major fill episodes were evident. The top fifteen feet contained very small pieces of brick, coal, mortar, and oyster shell within a 10 YR 3/4 to 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay matrix. The soils in the top part were basically separated by the degree of moisture. The moisture may change the color slightly. This fill sequence contained few datable artifacts.

The lower fifteen feet of fill was composed primarily of a 2.5 Y 3/2 dark grayish brown wet sandy clay. In addition to the brick, coal, mortar, and oyster shell, several sherds of ceramic and glass, and nails were recovered. These artifacts were very small, 1/2 inch to 1 inch in diameter, and had been broken before being thrown into the well. There were no fresh breaks on any of the artifacts caused by the coring. The sherds recovered dated to the eighteenth and

nineteenth centuries, but they were mixed throughout the core samples. For instance, a creamware sherd (TPQ 1769) was found in the same core sample with a yellow ware sherd (TPQ 1840). This evidence indicated that the material inside the well had originally been discarded somewhere else and was redeposited in the well when it was no longer in use and was being filled.

The differentiation in strata may also be the result of separate cartloads of fill being brought in from elsewhere and deposited in the well shaft. The water table appeared about 21 feet below the concrete sidewalk.

**TABLE 2**  
**SUMMARY OF CORES**

<u>LAYER</u>	<u>CORE #</u>	<u>THICKNESS (FT)</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>ARTIFACTS</u>
A	1	1.62-1.82	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam	brick, mortar, oyster shell
B	1 & 2	.16-.35	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam	brick, mortar
C	2	1.75	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam	brick, coal, mortar, bog iron, quartzite rock
D	3	.175	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	brick
E	3	1.825	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand	brick, coal clinker, oyster shell, modern and shell mortar
F	4 & 5	3.42	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	brick, coal, mortar, oyster shell, bog iron
G	6	2.05	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	brick, coal, mortar, oyster shell
H	7	1.65	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand	brick, coal, oyster shell, quartzite rock
I	8	1.20	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	brick, coal, oyster shell, mortar
J	8	0.70	2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay	brick, coal, mortar, oyster shell, light olive green bottle glass, bone

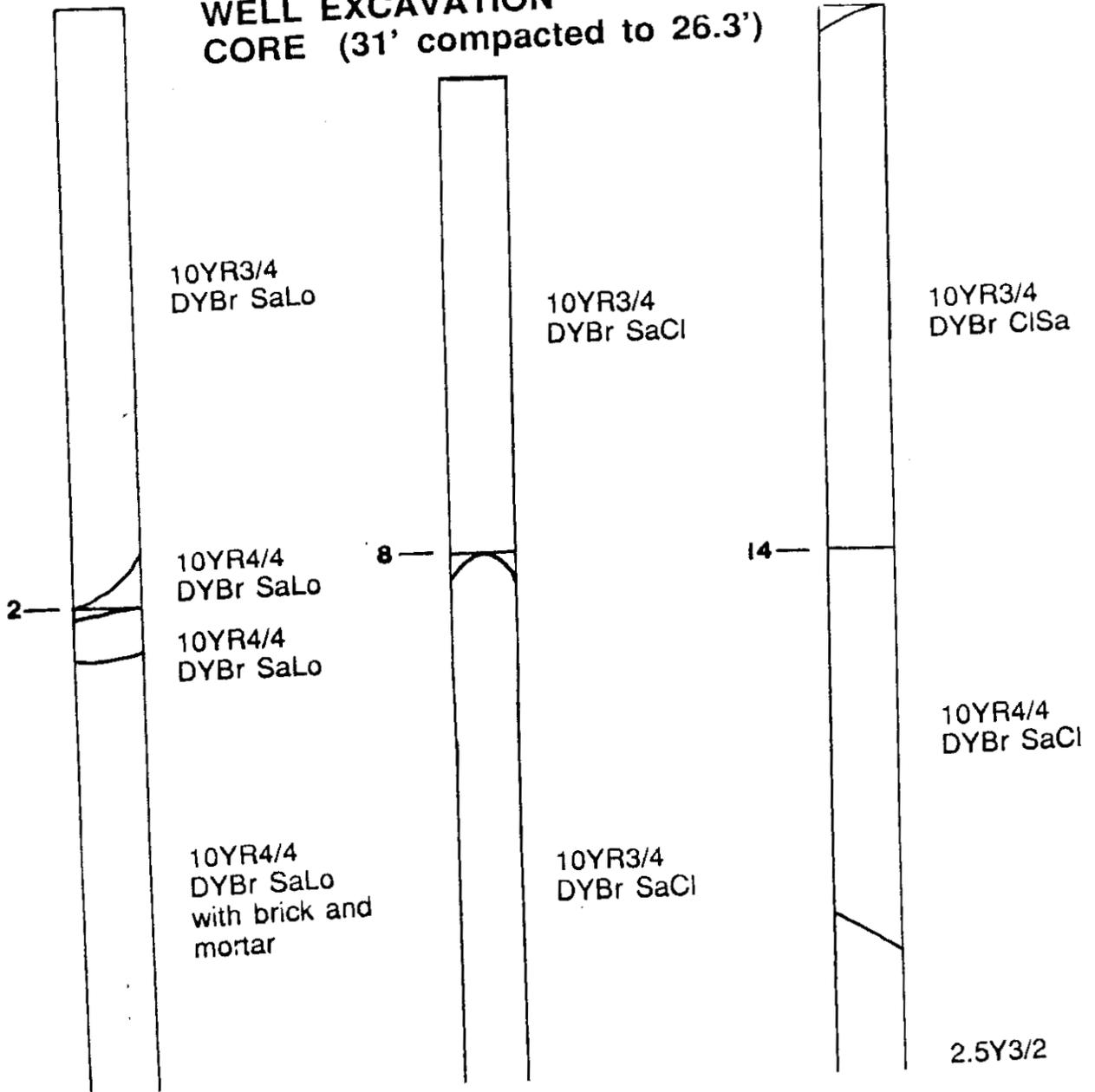
TABLE II (CONT.)

<u>LAYER</u>	<u>CORE #</u>	<u>THICKNESS (FT)</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>ARTIFACTS</u>
K	9	1.25	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	brick, coal, oyster shell, window glass
L	9	0.85	2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay	wood, brick, coal, oyster shell, quartzite rock, shell mortar
M	10	0.41	2.5 Y 4/2 dark grayish brown very moist loamy sand	oyster shell, brick, coal, quartzite rock
N	10	1.65	2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown wet loamy sand	oyster shell, brick, mortar, blue handpainted pearlware, light green and colorless bottle glass
O	10	0.20	2.5 Y 2/0 black clayey sand	brick, oyster shell, light olive green bottle glass, undecorated whiteware
P	11	0.77	5 Y 3/2 dark olive gray loamy sand	brick, oyster shell, coal, plaster, white-bodied refined earthenware, mortar, machine cut nails
Q	11	0.05-0.22	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay inclusion	brick, oyster shell, clear lead glazed earthenware
R	11	1.35-1.50	5 Y 3/2 dark olive gray loamy sand	brick, mortar, coal, corroded nail, colorless table glass, animal bone
S	12	0.52	2.5 Y 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand	brick, coal, oyster shell

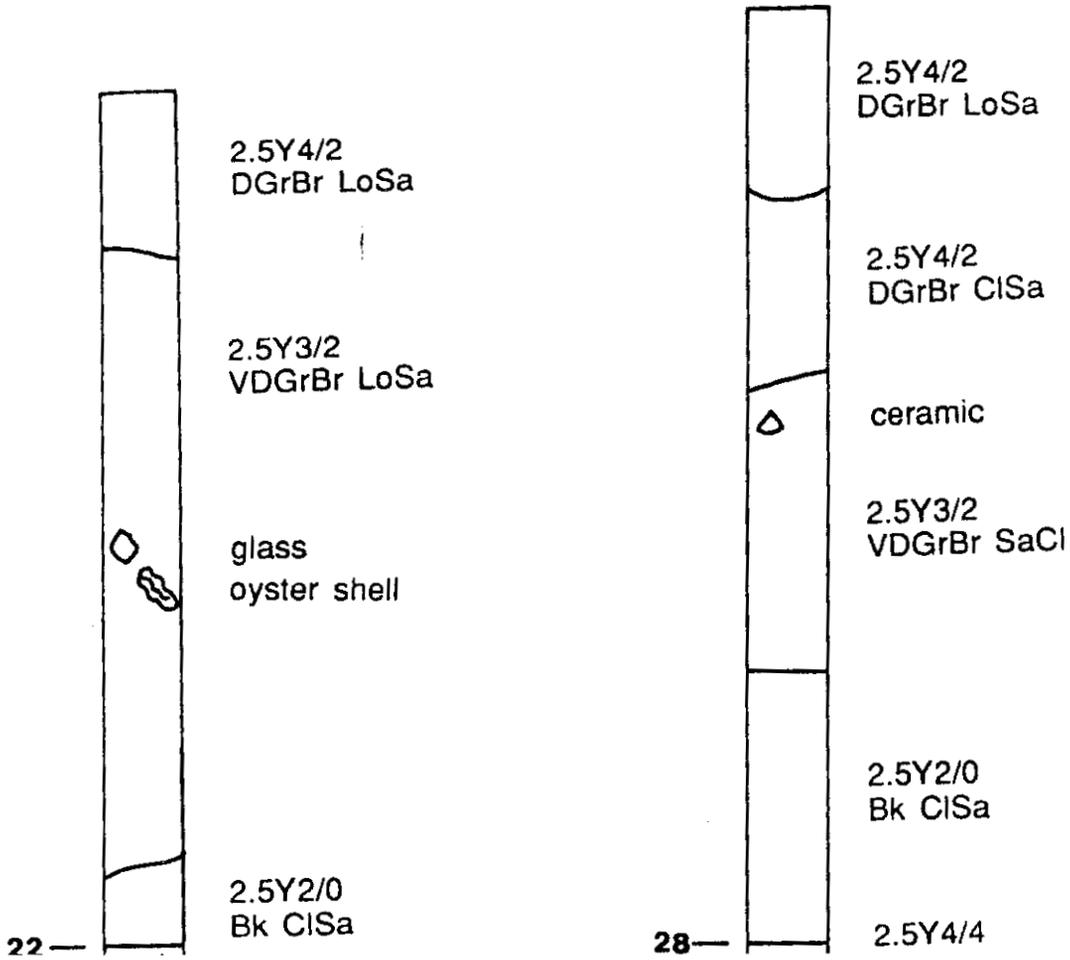
TABLE II (CONT.)

<u>LAYER</u>	<u>CORE #</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>ARTIFACTS</u>
T	12	0.50	2.5 Y 4/2 dark grayish brown clayey sand	brick, coal, oyster shell
U	12	0.78	2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown moist sandy clay	creamware, window glass, corroded nail, a tooth, oyster shell, shell mortar (some burned), yellow ware
V	12	1.35-1.50	2.5 Y 2/0 black clayey sand	brick, oyster shell, modern and shell mortar
W	13	0.30	2.5 Y 4/4 olive brown sand	brick, coal clinker
X	13	0.05	2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand	
Y	13	0.45	2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand pocket	brick
Z	13	1.05	2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand	brick, mortar, oyster shell, slag
AA	13	0.25	2.5 Y 4/4 olive brown loamy sand	bog iron, oyster shell
BB	13	0.60-0.70	2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand with 2.5 Y 6/6 olive yellow and bog iron streaks	
CC	13	0.05-0.13	10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow clayey sand with bog iron streaks	

18AP61  
WELL EXCAVATION  
CORE (31' compacted to 26.3')



**18AP61  
WELL EXCAVATION  
CORE (31' compacted to 26.3')**



## INTERPRETATIONS

The location of the public well, 18AP61, between Cornhill and Francis Streets on State Circle probably marks either an original or early boundary of the outside edge of the Circle. The well straddles the current boundary between the street and sidewalk. It is not known where the boundary of the Circle was when the well was constructed. Whether the well was placed directly inside or outside the Public Circle, we can be somewhat confident that only slight changes were made to the outside edge of State Circle between Cornhill and Francis Streets.

The coring operation was performed to fulfill the primary goal of the well project, which was to determine if the well merited excavation. The results of the coring proved that the well had been filled in all at once, in the early 20th century with fill brought in from elsewhere. The deposits in the shaft, therefore, could not provide us with data concerning everyday life in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Subsequent documentary research confirmed that the public pump and well system in Annapolis was not brought under the City's jurisdiction until 1806. The absence of any records regarding the placement of a pump and well along the edge of State Circle between Francis and Cornhill Streets may indicate that this well was constructed by residents of that area in the 18th century. It would have been brought under the City's jurisdiction in 1806 because of its placement on the edge of the road. The normal procedure for sinking wells and erecting pumps was for residents to petition for a well and pump, or for a committee appointed by the

City Commissioners to deem it necessary to place a well in an area most in need of one. The Commissioners would then vote on the petition or request and appropriate a certain amount of money to have the procedure carried out. None of the records mention residents petitioning for or a committee requesting that a well be sunk in the project area.

The construction of the pumps above the wells would not allow objects to be thrown or dropped down the shaft. Apparently a wooden box was constructed around and on top of the well shaft to ground surface. The pump itself was made of wood and would cover any openings to the well shaft. Objects such as nails, or parts of the pump system may have fallen down the shaft when repairs were performed. Several nails were found in the deposits at the bottom of the well. These included hand wrought, machine cut, and wire nails.

Several receipts from the Treasurer's Ledgers note that people were paid for cartloads of dirt brought in when wells were filled. This would confirm that the soil used to fill old wells was brought in from somewhere else and deposited in the shaft.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

It was not recommended to excavate the well shaft because the cores which were extracted the entire depth of the well indicated that it had been filled in some time in the early twentieth century with soil brought in from elsewhere. Excavation of the shaft would not have given us any information pertaining to everyday life in eighteenth or nineteenth-century Annapolis. Documentary research suggested that public wells in the nineteenth century were covered by pumps throughout their use, and therefore, would contain few domestic deposits. Research also confirmed that wells were filled with soil brought in from outside. Given the nature of the documentary research, however, it was not possible to predict with certainty the contents of this particular well. Partial excavation with the core proved invaluable in providing the information necessary to decide the fate of the well.

Only the top fifteen feet of the brickwork were impacted by the construction of an electrical vault on top of the well. The remaining, lower portion of the well was capped with a concrete pad and will, therefore, be preserved intact from that point below for future generations to study if so desired. The removal of the top portion of the well and the surrounding area for the vault was monitored by the author. Several bricks from the well shaft were recovered and are stored at the Victualling Warehouse laboratory of the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

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APPENDIX I

UNIT SUMMARY FORMS

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: N78E45 Date Opened: 11/10/90 Date Closed: 12/6/90

Objective of Unit Excavation: To determine what archaeological resources existed in the area where an 18 ft. deep electrical vault would be placed.

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
A	20th century concrete sidewalk removed with jack-hammer, shovels, and picks.	-- / B, D	20th c.	4.27 BD 4.65BD 4.58 BD 5.16 BD	concrete
B	Probable fill layer associated with the 20th century sidewalk.	A / C, D	20th c. BAG #1	4.86 BD 4.91 BD 5.16 BD 5.27 BD	2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with clay
C	Rubble-filled sandy clay. Possible upper portion of a trench.	B / Fla	20th c. BAG #2	5.05 BD 5.47 BD 5.15 BD 5.85 BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay
D	Level D covered all of the unit except for the southwest corner. The level contained brick, slate, ash, roots, coal, rubble, green bottle glass, window glass, whiteware, blue transfer print whiteware, and annular whiteware. This was either a fill or destruction layer. The level was closed when decaying tree roots appeared along with some brick. This could have been the edge of a sidewalk or curb.	A / E	mid 19th BAG #3	4.57BD 5.33BD 5.16BD 5.49BD	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 2 of 8Unit: N78E45 Date Opened: 11/6/89Date Closed: 12/6/89

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
E	Level E covered the entire unit except for the southwest corner. The tree roots disappeared in the eastern part and became a sandy clay with no artifacts. The western part turned sandy and this is where all the artifacts in the level come from. The level contained whiteware, brick, transfer print whiteware, redware, glass, oyster shell, pebbles. The level was closed when a differentiation was noticed between the eastern and western portions of the unit.	D / F, F2a	mid 19th BAG #4	5.33BD 5.73BD 5.49BD 5.88BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay
Fla	Fla was located in the southwest corner of the unit. It was a dark stain that had a high concentration of brick frags, coal, mortar, and oyster shell frags. Fla contained blue transfer print whiteware, red coarse earthenware, stoneware, brick, coal, and mortar. Fla was closed when a soil change occurred. This was probably fill used to cap the well (F4), which was not revealed until later.	C / Flb, Flc	mid 19th BAG #5	5.47BD 6.21BD 5.85BD 6.24BD	10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 3 of 8

Unit: N78E45 Date Opened: 11/10/89 Date Closed: 12/6/89  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
F1b	F1b was located near the southwest corner of the unit and to the east of Fla. It first appeared at the base of Fla. It contained whiteware, stoneware, window glass, clear and dark olive green bottle glass, nails, bone, brick, mortar, and coal. F1b was closed when a lighter soil appeared. It was probably fill used to cap the well.	Fla / F2b	mid 19th BAG #8	6.11BD 6.84BD 6.22BD 7.00BD	10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay
F1c	F1c was located in the southwest corner of the unit. It was a reddish soil which appeared at the base of Fla. F1c contained whiteware, window glass, clear bottle glass, one piece of printer's type, brick, mortar, coal, and coal clinker. It possibly was fill used to cap the well. Level closed arbitrarily a 0.5 ft.	Fla / F1d	mid 19th BAG # 9	5.81 BD 7.09BD 5.85BD 7.10BD	7.5 YR 4/4 brown/ dark brown sandy clay
F1d	F1d was located in the southwest corner of the unit and was a continuation of F1c. It is part of fill possibly used to cap the well. The level was	F1c / --	mid 19th BAG #15	7.09BD 7.23BD 7.10BD 7.25BD	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with rubble

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 4 of 8

Unit: N78E45 Date Opened: 11/10/89 Date Closed: 12/6/89  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
F1d(cont)	closed at the top of the brick in the first course of the well.					
F2a	F2a first appeared at the base of level E as a sandy, rubble-filled layer. It was in the western part of the unit and contained whiteware, blue and black transfer print whiteware, gray stoneware, ironstone, pearlware, window glass, clear, amber, and dark olive green bottle glass, a pipestem, lead printer's type, slate pencil, nails, brick, mortar, whole and fragment oyster shell, and coal. F2a was probably part of fill used to cap the well or to remove the top of the well. Level closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft.	E / F2b	mid 19th BAG #6	5.72BD 5.84BD	6.16BD 6.44BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand
F2b	F2b was a continuation of F2a. It contained blue transfer print whiteware, green shell edge whiteware, milk glass, printer's type, porcelain, bottle glass, window glass, American blue and gray	F1b, F2a/F2c, F	mid 19th BAG #10	6.16BD 6.44BD	6.82BD 7.09BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

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Unit: N78E45 Date Opened: 11/10/89 Date Closed: 12/6/90  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
2b(cont)	stoneware, oyster shell, brick, and mortar. Probably soil used to cap the well. The level bottomed on a clayey layer with two boards. The northeast and southeast corners of the feature bottomed on soil similar to level F.					
F2c	F2c was a continuation of F2b. It contained annular whiteware, coal, brick, bog iron, and wood. F4, a dry lain brick well, two courses thick, appeared at the base of the level. Sterile subsoil appeared at the base of the level to the east.	F2b /F5a,I F4a, F4b	mid 19th BAG #14	6.93BD 7.11BD	7.05BD 7.12BD	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with a patch of 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown clayey sand
F	Level F covered the eastern half of the unit and was a continuation of level E. It contained brick flecks, and roots. The level was closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft.	E /G, F3a	BAG #11 late 18th- early 19th century	5.72BD 6.14BD	6.42BD 6.54BD	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay
G	Level G was a continuation of Level F. The level was almost sterile and contained only two brick	F / H	BAG #13	6.44BD 6.54BD	6.75BD 6.94BD	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

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Unit: N78E45 Date Opened: 11/10/89 Date Closed: 12/6/89  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing		Munsell and Soil Description
G(cont)	frags, roots, and one oyster shell frag, probably from the root intrusion. Level closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft.					
F3a	F3a was located on the western edge of level H and was probably part of F2, which undercut level G. It contained blue transfer print whiteware, brick, oyster shell, coal, whiteware, Rockingham, sponged whiteware, window glass, unidentified iron. F3a bottomed on soil similar to level H.	F / H	mid 19th BAG #12	6.35BD 6.48BD	6.74BD 6.94BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with 5 Y 4/2 olive gray clay inclusions
H	Level H was a continuation of Levels E, F, and G. It contained mortar, brick, coal, and bog iron. The level was closed arbitrarily at 0.2 ft. to work on features around the well.	G, F3a/ I	BAG #17	6.75BD 6.94BD	6.86BD 7.04BD	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay
F5a	F5a was a clayey soil around the outside of the well (F4). It contained brick, mortar, ironstone and bone. The level was closed when the soil be-	F2c / K	mid 19th BAG #18	6.80BD 6.94BD	7.13BD 7.29BD	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 7 of 8Unit: N78E45 Date Opened: 11/10/89Date Closed: 12/6/89

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing		Munsell and Soil Description
a(cont)	came darker and mottled.					
I	Level I was probably part of F2. It contained whiteware, American blue and gray stoneware, blue and purple transfer print whiteware, printer's type, brick, coal, coal clinker, bog iron, window glass, and clear bottle glass. The level was closed when an orange mottled soil appeared.	F2c / K	mid 19th BAG #19	6.86BD 6.95BD	6.96BD 7.12BD	10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay
J	Level J covered the eastern half of the unit and was a continuation of Levels E, F, G, and H. It contained bog iron and decayed roots. The level was sterile and was terminated when the orange mottled soil of level K appeared.	H / K	BAG # 20	6.86BD 7.04BD	7.15BD 7.20BD	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand
K	Level K covered all of the unit in the area outside of the well (F4). It only contained bog iron and was sterile soil. Level closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft.	F5a,I,/ L J	BAG #21	7.03BD 7.24BD	7.72BD 7.90BD	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay across the unit except 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy clay mottled with 10 YR DYB sandy clay in NW cor.



## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 9Unit: N75E42.5 Date Opened: 12/21/89 Date Closed: 1/13/90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
A	Level A was the modern concrete sidewalk, removed with the jackhammer, sledge, and pickax.	-- / B	20th c.	4.48BD 4.54BD 4.59BD 4.74BD	
B	Level B covered the entire unit. It was a mixture of concrete and soil. It is a fill sequence. The layer contained porcelain, glazed redware, blue shell edge whiteware, nails, coal, charcoal, brick, steel clump, copper wire, candy wrappers, and annular whiteware. The level was closed when the top of Fle was reached and the concrete disappeared.	A / Fle, C	late 20th BAG #23	4.54BD 4.59BD 4.74BD 5.06BD	10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay with a high concentration of concrete
Fle	Fle lay at the base of level B. It is contiguous with level B in N78 E45. Fle may be the soil used to cap the well when it was no longer in use. Fle was discontinued because the soil was frozen. The feature contained porcelain, undecorated and blue transfer print whiteware, brick, charcoal, and oyster shell.	B / Flf	mid 19th BAG #24	5.25BD 5.53BD 5.31BD 5.66BD	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 2 of 9

Unit: N75E42.5 Date Opened: 12/21/89 Date Closed: 1/13/90  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing		Munsell and Soil Description
F1f	F1f was a continuation of F1e and was located in the northwest corner of the unit. It was a dark rubbly soil with a sand lens on the east edge. The sand lens was very shallow. F1f contained blue transfer print earthenware, whiteware, unidentified burned ceramic, window glass, nails, brick, mortar, oyster shell, and blue-gray rocks. F1f was closed when two soil colors were noticed (F1g and F1h). F1f was probably fill used to cap the well (F4).	F1e / F1g, F1h	mid 19th BAG #27	4.63BD 5.60BD	6.16BD 6.16BD	10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown sandy clay mottled with 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay and a 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand lens
F1g	F1g was located in the northwest corner of the unit. It correlates to F1c in N78 E45. This level of the feature contained pearlware, yellowware, window glass, brick, oyster shell, and coal. This could be a part of the fill used to cap the well. The level was closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft.	F1f / F1i	mid 19th BAG #29	6.16BD 6.16BD	6.68BD 6.78BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey loam with brick rubble
F1h	F1h was located to the east of F1h in the northwest corner of the unit. It correlates to F1b in	F1f / F1j	mid 19th BAG #30	6.18BD	6.71BD	10 YR 3/3 dark brown loamy clay with rubble

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: N75E42.5 Date Opened: 12/21/89 Date Closed: 1/13/90  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing		Munsell and Soil Description
Flh(cont)	N78 E45. The level contained green shell edge pearlware, colorless bottle glass, bone, oyster shell, mortar, brick, coroded nails, coroded flat metal (iron), sandstone, and coal. It is possibly part of the fill capping the well or a pipe trench. The level was closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft.					
Fli	Fli was a continuation of Flh and was located in the northwest corner of the unit. The level contained whiteware, red-bodied coarse earthenware, brick, mortar, oyster shell, coal, bone, bog iron, a coroded nail, window glass, and clear bottle glass. This level was probably part of the fill used to cap the well (F4). It was closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft. This level correlates to Fld in N78E45.	Flg/ --	mid 19th BAG #32	6.68BD 6.78BD	7.24BD 7.29BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay
Flj	Flj was a continuation of Flh and was located to the east of Flh in the northwest corner of the	Flh /F4, F	mid 19th BAG #33	6.71BD	6.99BD	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy clay

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: N75E42.5 Date Opened: 12/21/89

Date Closed: 1/13/90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing		Munsell and Soil Description
Flj(cont)	unit. The level contained blue handpainted pearl-ware, window glass, clear bottle glass, coal, brick, mortar, oyster shell, bog iron, and a corroded nail. This could possibly be fill for the capping of the well (F4). Flj was closed when a lighter, sandier layer appeared. The inner edge of the well appeared at the base of the western portion of Flj.					
C	Level C covered most of the unit except for the northwest corner, where F1 was located, and the western edge, where F6 was located. The level contained American blue and gray stoneware, blue transfer print whiteware, undecorated whiteware, undecorated porcelain, clear bottle glass, brick, and green and brown annular whiteware. A pipe, similar to drainage pipes found at the edge of the curb on Cornhill St., was found at the very eastern edge of the unit. Level C was terminated arbitra-	B / D	mid-late 19th c. BAG #25	4.87BD 5.42BD	5.30BD 5.43BD	10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay containing concrete, rubble, brick, and coal

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: N75E42.5 Date Opened: 12/21/89

Date Closed: 1/13/90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
C(cont)	rily , even with Level D to show the relationship between the two. Level C is probably a 19th century fill layer, or destruction phase, rich in brick. F1 is intrusive into the level.				
D	Level D covered almost the entire unit. It corresponds to F2a in N78 E45. The level contained blue, red, and green transfer print whiteware, pearlware ironstone, porcelain, coarse earthenware, American blue and gray stoneware, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, bone, nails, brick, mortar, oyster shell, blue-gray rocks (from F6), bog iron, slate pencil, brass wire, and a piece of black plastic. This level may have been a domestic deposit or a fill layer. The level was closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft. F1 and F6 wre intrusive into the level.	C / E	mid 19th century BAG #28	5.30BD 6.14BD 5.60BD 6.22BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 10 YR 4/ dark yellowish brown clay sand with brick bats, brick rubble, and blue-gray rocks (from F6)

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

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Unit: N75E42.5 Date Opened: 12/21/89 Date Closed: 1/13/90  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing		Munsell and Soil Description
E	Level E was a continuation of Level D. As the level was being excavated, the soil along the eastern and southern walls looked like the sterile subsoil in N78E45, was more compact, and rubble-free. The rest of the level was similar in color and composition to F2b in N78 E45. This could be soil used to cap the well (F4). F1 and F6 were intrusive into the level. Level E cuts into the sterile subsoil. The level contained ironstone, yellowware, American blue and gray stoneware, undecorated whiteware, blue transfer print whiteware, clear bottle glass, dark olive green bottle glass, brick, mortar, coal, bone, oyster shell, a corroded nail, and one piece of printer's type. The level was closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft.	D / F	early-mid 19th c. BAG #31	6.14BD	6.43BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish sandy clay mottled with brick and mortar frags throughout
F6a	F6a was a 20th century crushed rock fill associated with the modern curb. Only a thin portion of this fill extended into the western edge of the unit.	A / F6b	20th c.	6.15BD	6.63BD	7.5 YR 4/0 dark gray sand with crushed rocks
				6.16BD	6.65BD	

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Site: N75E42.5 Date Opened: 12/21/89

Date Closed: 1/13/90

Purpose of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
a(cont)	This level was closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft.					
	F6a was intrusive into levels B, C, D, and E. No artifacts were recovered.					
6b	F6b was a continuation of F6a, the crushed rock fill. The feature bottomed on Level F. F6b was intrusive onto level F. No artifacts recovered.	F6a / F	20th C.	6.63BD	7.17BD	7.5 YR 4/0 dark gray sand with crushed rock
F	Level F was a continuation of level E. It correlates to F2c in N78 E45. Level F cut into the sterile subsoil and could be fill soil to cap the well (F4) or an area excavated to sink or repair the well. The layer contained undecorated whiteware, blue transfer print whiteware, American blue and gray stoneware, dark olive green bottle glass, clear bottle glass, brick, mortar, corroded nails, coal, coal clinker. The level was closed when the top row of brick in the well (F4) was exposed. More wood was found on top of the brick (F4c), running	E /G, F4c, F4d	early-mid 19th c. BAG #34	6.65BD	6.73BD 7.28BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: N75E42.5 Date Opened: 12/21/89 Date Closed: 1/13/90  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
(cont)	north-south. F1 and F6 were intrusive into the level. F4c and F4d lay at the base of the level.				
F4c	F4c was three pieces of wood, running north-south above F4d, the first course of brick in the well. The wood first appeared at the base of level F and is similar to pieces of wood (F4a) found on top of the brick (F4b) in N78 E45. The wood was removed and placed in plastic bags with level F soil.	F / F4d	19th c.	6.91BD 7.21BD 7.03BD 7.29BD	
F4d	F4d is a dry lain brick well, two bricks wide. It corresponds to F4b in N78 E45. The date of the well has not yet been determined.	F, F4c/ --	19th c.?	7.21BD 7.29BD	
G	Level G extended along the east and south walls. It was similar to sterile subsoil found in N78E45. One piece of American blue and gray stoneware was the only artifact found in the level. This could have come from a part of level E not removed com-	D / ---	BAG #36 mid 19th century	6.43BD 6.94BD 6.82BD 6.97BD	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand



EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: N75 E40 Date Opened: 12/21/89

Date Closed: 1/23/90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing		Munsell and Soil Description
A	Modern concrete sidewalk--removed with jackhammer.	-- / F6c	20th c.	4.60BD	5.03BD	Concrete sidewalk
F6c	F6c was part of a crushed rock fill used to brace the modern granite curb. It correlates to F6a in N75 E42.5. The fill contained a candy wrapper, McDonald's styrofoam package, green bottle glass, window glass, clear plastic, cigarette filter, metal broom bristles. The level was closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft., which was the point at which an orange mottling began to appear.	A / F6d	20th c. BAG #37	4.99BD 5.08BD	5.43BD 5.59BD	7.5 YR 4/0 dark gray sand with crushed blue-gray rock
F6d	F6d covered the entire unit and was distinguished by the presence of a dark yellowish soil mottled in the crushed rock. This was a thin level, about 0.2 FT. thick, and bottomed on more of the crushed rock. F6d is part of the 20th century fill for the curb. The level contained a Bubble Yum wrapper, metal broom bristles, brick, styrofoam, window glass, and oyster shell.	F6c / F6e	20th c. BAG #38	5.43BD 5.59BD	5.43BD 5.64BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand with blue-gray crushed rock

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 2 of 4Unit: N75 E40 Date Opened: 12/21/89Date Closed: 1/23/90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing		Munsell and Soil Description
F6e	F6e covered the entire unit and is part of the modern crushed rock fill to brace the curb. The level contained plastic coffee cup lid, plastic coated wire, bottle neck, window glass, yellow plastic, and ceramic tile. Level closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft.	F6d / F6f	20th C. BAG #39	5.43BD 5.59BD	5.70BD 5.64BD	10 YR 4/1 dark gray loamy sand with crushed rock
F6f	F6f was a continuation of F6e and is part of the 20th century fill for the builder's trench dug for the modern curb. The level covered the entire unit and contained large pieces of brick, window glass, and plastic coated wire. F6f bottomed on what resembled sterile subsoil in N78 E45 and N75 E42.5, in the southeast corner. It appears as though a backhoe dug the trench for the curb because it slopes upwards in the south part of the unit.	F6e/ B,D,E	20th c. BAG #40	5.70BD 6.25BD	6.22BD 7.39BD	10 YR 4/1 dark gray loamy sand with crushed rock
B	Level B was located in the southeast corner of the unit and was similar to sterile subsoil in N75 E42.5	F6f / C	mid 19th c. BAG #41	5.33BD	6.41BD	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

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Unit: N75E40 Date Opened: 12/21/89 Date Closed: 1/23/90  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
B(Cont.)	It was excavated down 1 ft. to the top of level C because there was just a small portion in the south-east corner. The level was closed arbitrarily at 1 ft. and contained only one piece of blue transfer print whiteware.				
C	Level C covered the south 1/8 of the unit. It correlates to levels E and F in N75 E42.5. There were several large roots running through the level. The level contained pearlware, whiteware, American blue and gray stoneware, and glass. The level bottomed on a soil similar to sterile subsoil in N78 E45 and N75 E42.5. This could be part of the soil used to cap the well (F4).	B / D	mid 19th c. BAG #42	6.42BD 6.67BD 7.07BD 7.06	10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 7.5 YR 2/0 black sandy loam
D	Level D covered the southern third of the unit. This level correlates to level G in N75 E42.5. No artifacts were found in the soil. A lump of bog iron appeared at the base of the level.	C / --	--	6.41BD 6.86BD 7.08BD 7.43BD	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: N75E40 Date Opened: 12/21/89 Date Closed: 1/23/90  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
E	Level E lay to the south of Flk and to the north of the base of level D. It correlates to level F in N75 E42.5. Level E contained whiteware, pearl-ware, brick, stoneware, and glass. It was excavated to the level of the other units. The top two courses of F4e, the well, had been removed and appeared at the base of level E. This is soil probably used to cap the well (F4).	F6f / F4e	mid 19th c. BAG #43	6.86BD 8.35BD 8.53BD 8.45BD	10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown clayey sand
F4e	F4e was the portion of the well exposed to the curb. The top two courses of the well had been robbed. F4e correlates to F4b in N78 E45 and F4d in N75 E42.5	E / --			dry lain brick well
Flk	Flk was reddish soil corresponding to Flj in N75E42.5. ONLY a small portion remained in the northeast corner. It was excavated to the level of the other units. Flk contained brick, mortar, coal, coal clinker, and slag.	F6f / --	BAG #44		10YR3/3 dark brown sandy clay

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: N78E40 Date Opened: 12/21/89 Date Closed: 1/24/90  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing		Munsell and Soil Description
A	Modern concrete sidewalk removed with jackhammer, sledge, and pickaxes. At the base of level A lay the blue-gray crushed rock fill for the curb.	--- / F6g	20th c.	4.47BD	4.99BD	concrete sidewalk
				4.49BD	5.03BD	
F6g	F6g covered the entire unit and was part of a crushed rock fill for the curb. It correlates to F6c in N75E40. It contained oyster shell, styrofoam, candy wrapper, and green bottle glass. The level was closed when an orange mottling appeared.	A / F6h	20th c. BAG #45	4.99BD	5.61BD	10 YR 4/1 dark gray loamy sand with crushed rock
				5.03BD	5.64BD	
F6h	F6h was a mottled layer and covered the entire unit. It was part of the 20th century fill for the curb. The level contained wire, brick, and aluminum foil. F6h correlates to F6d in N75 E40. It was closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft.	F6g/F6i, F11, F2b	20th c. BAG #46	5.61BD	6.16BD	10 YR 4/2 dark gray loamy sand with crushed rock mottled with
				5.64BD	6.22BD	10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay
F6i	F6i was a continuation of F6h and covered most of the unit, except for the eastern edge. It correlates to F6e in N75E40. F6i is part of the 20th century	F6h / F6j	20th c. BAG #49	6.16BD	6.76BD	10 YR 4/1 dark gray loamy sand with
				6.22BD	6.80BD	crushed rock

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

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Unit: N78E40 Date Opened: 12/21/89 Date Closed: 1/24/90  
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing		Munsell and Soil Description
F6i(cont)	fill for the curb and contained plastic, wire, brick, green bottle glass, and mica. Level closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft.	F6i, F1m, F1n	20th c.			
F6j	F6j was a continuation of F6i and covered all but the eastern edge of the unit. It correlates to F6f in N75E40. It is more of the 20th century fill for the curb trench. The level was closed when the features were reached. Two brick stacks supported the base of the curb and two boards lay at the base of F6j. F6j contained wire.	F6i /F1m, F1n F1o, F2e	20th c. BAG #50	6.76BD 6.80BD	6.82BD 7.39BD	10 YR 4/1 dark gray loamy sand with crushed rock
F11	F11 first appeared at the base of F6h and lay at the eastern center edge of the unit. F11 widened out a little as it went down and was cut into by F6. It correlates to F1 in N78 E45. F11 contained white-ware, colorless glass, slate pencil, coal, bog iron. The level was closed arbitrarily at 0.5 ft. This could be soil used to fill the well (F4).	F6h/F1m, F1n	mid-19th century BAG #47	6.16BD	7.01BD	10 YR 4/3 dark yellowish brown sandy clay

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: N78E40 Date Opened: 12/21/89

Date Closed: 1/24/90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
F1m	F1m appeared at the base of F11 as a darker soil to the north of F1n. It correlates to F1b in N78E45. F1m contained plaster and brick. F1m was closed when F2e, a lighter soil, appeared. F1m was probably fill used to cap the well (F4).	F11 / F2e	mid-19th century BAG #52	6.98BD 7.21BD	10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay
F1n	F1n was a continuation of F11 and was located on the eastern edge of the unit, south of F1m. It correlates to F1d in N78E45. F1n contained ironstone, window glass, dark olive green bottle glass, bone, coal, and coal clinker. The level was closed arbitrarily even with the base of other units. F1n is probably fill used to cap the well.	F11 / ---	mid-19th century BAG #51	7.01BD 7.29BD	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay
F1o	F1o underlay F6j and covered the southern 1/3 of the unit. F1o correlates to level E in N75E40. It contained clear glass, melted glass, brick, and pumice. F1o is probably part of the fill used to cap the well. Level closed arbitrarily at base of other units.	F6j / --	mid-19th century BAG #54	6.94BD 7.25BD 7.39BD 7.41BD	10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam with a lot of ash



EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: F4--Well Date Opened: 1/19/90

Date Closed: 3/1/90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
F4c	F4c was an ashy/cinder layer with some sandy clay around the edges. F4c was located in the eastern half of the well feature. This was probably a fill layer used to cap the well when it was no longer in use. The fill contained slag, brick, window glass, and colorless bottle glass. The level was closed arbitrarily at 1 ft.	-- / F4d	late 19th BAG #56	7.33BD 7.89BD 7.55BD 8.01BD	7.5 YR 4/4 brown/ dark brown sandy clay with 10 YR 4/1 dark gray ash
F4d	F4d was located in the southeastern 1/8 of the well. It was part of a sandy fill which extended down about 0.4 ft. along the inside edge of the well. The level sloped downwards to the south. The level was closed when the ashy/slag fill, which covered the rest of the sector, appeared. The soil contained debased Rhenish stoneware, brick, coal slag, and stone.	F4c / F4e	late 19th early 20th BAG #57	7.89BD 8.32BD	10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown loamy sand

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 2 of 5Unit: F4--Well Date Opened: 1/19/90Date Closed: 3/1/90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
F4e	F4e was a continuation of F4c, the ashy/ slag fill.	F4c, F4d/ F4f	late 19th	7.94BD	8.84BD	10 YR 4/1 dark gray
	F4e was located in the eastern sector of the well and covered the entire section. This layer extended down about another foot around the inside of the well. The level mounded up in the middle and extended down about 0.8 ft. towards the center of the well. The level contained brick, charcoal, coal slag, and stone. F4e was terminated when a light brown soil was reached.		early 20th BAG #58	8.32BD	9.75BD	ash/slag
F4f	F4f covered the entire east sector of the well. It mounded up considerably in the center of the well. The level contained blue hand painted, annular, and undecorated whiteware; tin-glazed earthenware, brick, shell mortar, colorless and amber bottle glass, window glass, clear table glass, slag a nail, a pipebowl, fragment, fish bone, domestic porcelain, coal, one piece of printer's type, and creamware. This deposit contained very small pieces	F4e / --	mid-19th BAG #59	8.99BD	9.58BD 9.67BD	10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: F4--Well Date Opened: 1/19/90

Date Closed: 3/1/90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening	Elevations closing	Munsell and Soil Description
F4f(cont)	) of ceramic and glass of a very mixed nature (early 18th to mid 19th c.). This was probably a fill deposit placed in the well after it was no longer in use. The level was closed arbitrarily at 1 ft.					
F4g	F4g covered the entire west half of the well and was the first level to be excavated in this sector inside the well. This level corresponds to F4d in the east half. This was a rubble-filled layer, some of which is associated with the laying of the granite curb. Some of the tan vitrified brick from State Circle was projecting from the top of the layer. There were also several pieces of concrete on the top of the layer. The level contained two pieces of pearlware, window glass, colorless bottle glass (Poss. milk bottle rim), oyster shell vitrified brick, and Belgian block. This was either fill placed inside the well when it was no longer	-- / F4h	mid-late 19th c. BAG #61	7.52BD	7.66BD 7.78BD	2.5 Y 4/2 grayish brown clayey sand with a lot of rubble

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 4 of 5Unit: F4-Well Date Opened: 1/19/90Date Closed: 3/1/90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing		Munsell and Soil Description
F4g(cont)	in use or placed inside when the curb was laid.					
	The level was closed when the ashy/slag layer was reached.					
F4h	F4h covered the entire west half of the well. It was part of the slag fill, corresponding to F4c in the east half of the well. The level contained coal, coal clinker, and brick. This was probably fill used to cap the well after it was no longer in use. The level was closed when two different soil colors appeared. One level extends along the inside edge of the well (F4i) while the other level is a continuation of F4h (ashy/slag).	F4g/ F4i, F4j	20th c. BAG #62	7.66BD 8.27BD	8.07BD 8.67BD	2.5 Y 2/0 black ash/ Clinker/coal
F4i	F4i extended around the inside edge of the west half of the well. This level was a 19th century fill layer, possibly brought in from somewhere else and deposited in the well after it was no longer in use. F4i corresponds to F4f in the east half	F4h / --	mid-19th early 20th BAG #71	8.07BD 8.67BD	8.63BD 9.24BD	2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown clayey sand and 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand.

## EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 5 of 5Unit: F4--Well Date Opened: 1/19/90Date Closed: 3/1/90

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Dag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
F4i(cont)	of the well. The level contained coal, coal clinker, concrete, a plastic comb tooth, colorless bottle glass, wood, nails, oyster shell, window glass, American blue and gray stoneware, domestic porcelain, whiteware, pearlware, black transfer print whiteware. This was another very mixed de- posit. The level was closed arbitrarily at about one foot.				
F4j	F4j was a continuation of F4h, the slag fill. F4j was located in the center portion of the well in the west half. The level contained slag, mor- tar, oyster shell, and window glass. The level was closed arbitrarily at one foot, at which point the sandy clay, similar to F4f in the east half, appeared. Excavtion was terminated at this point.	F4h / --	19th c. BAG #72	8.09BD 9.10BD 8.53BD 9.98BD	10 YR 4/1 dark gray ash/slag

APPENDIX II  
ARTIFACT LIST

Specified Listing of  
THE PUBLIC WELL AP61

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- PTION	COMMENT
N78E45	B		1	1	600000			BR CRVD
N78E45	B		1	2	600000			GN CRVD
N78E45	B		1	3	600000			CLR CRVD
N78E45	B		1	4	600000			LT GN CRVD
N78E45	B		1	5	600000			BR CRVD, GY PATINA
N78E45	B		1	6	720000			
N78E45	B		1	7	870004		CLINKER	CLINKERS
N78E45	B		1	8	750000		NATURAL	
N78E45	B		1	9	840002			
N78E45	B		1	10	760000			
N78E45	B		1	11	820001		OYSTER	
N78E45	B		1	12	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	B		1	13	200000		CRS/GENERAL	GY/BR STRATIFIED BDY, CLR GLZ
N78E45	C		2	1	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	C		2	2	710000			
N78E45	C		2	3	750000		NATURAL	BDG IRON
N78E45	C		2	4	750000		NATURAL	SLATE
N78E45	C		2	5	750000		NATURAL	
N78E45	C		2	6	730000			
N78E45	C		2	7	760000			
N78E45	C		2	8	810000			
N78E45	C		2	9	820001		OYSTER	
N78E45	D		3	1	120004		CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	RDBOD, CLR GLZ, BR INT SPOTS
N78E45	D		3	2	130000			RDBOD, DK BR GLZ
N78E45	D		3	3	132000		CRMWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	D		3	4	112000		REF/SN GLZ	GLZ GONE
N78E45	D		3	5	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	
N78E45	D		3	6	133434		P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	
N78E45	D		3	7	134000	0032	WHTWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	D		3	8	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	D		3	9	130000			GN SHLEDG, PRLMR DR WHTWR
N78E45	D		3	10	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	BL DEC
N78E45	D		3	11	134223			
N78E45	D		3	12	134121			
N78E45	D		3	13	134100		WHTWR/ANNULAR	BL AND BK DEC
N78E45	D		3	14	134434	0032		
N78E45	D		3	15	134433			
N78E45	D		3	16	135100	0032	YW-WARE/ANNULAR	BL AND WHT DEC
N78E45	D		3	17	130000			BFF BOD, RD WASH
N78E45	D		3	18	250000		HI FIRE/GENERAL	RDBOD, DK BR EXT, WHT INT GLZ
N78E45	D		3	19	220000		CRS/GY BD	BL DEC, POSS AMERICAN
N78E45	D		3	20	211000	0032	CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.	
N78E45	D		3	21	220000		CRS/GY BD	
N78E45	D		3	22	220000		CRS/GY BD	STRATIFIED GY AND BFF BOD
N78E45	D		3	23	300000	0032	UNDISTINGUISHED	
N78E45	D		3	24	300000		UNDISTINGUISHED	
N78E45	D		3	25	600000			CLR CRVD
N78E45	D		3	26	610000		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW	
N78E45	D		3	27	710000			
N78E45	D		3	28	910000		IRON	FLAKES
N78E45	D		3	29	750000		NATURAL	BDG IRON
N78E45	D		3	30	750000		NATURAL	GRANITE

Specified Listing of  
THE PUBLIC WELL AF61

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- PTION	COMMENT
N78E45	D		3	31	750000		NATURAL	QUARTZ
N78E45	D		3	32	750000		NATURAL	SLATE
N78E45	D		3	33	750000		NATURAL	PEBBLE
N78E45	D		3	34	750000		NATURAL	BRND
N78E45	D		3	35	752002		STEP OF LANDSCAPE	SOFT WHT
N78E45	D		3	36	760000			
N78E45	D		3	37	810000			
N78E45	D		3	38	820001		OYSTER	
N78E45	D		3	39	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	E		4	1	600000			LT GN, CRVD
N78E45	E		4	2	600000			AMB CRVD
N78E45	E		4	3	600000			CLR CRVD
N78E45	E		4	4	710000			
N78E45	E		4	5	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
N78E45	E		4	6	752000	0206	ARCH/LANDSCAPE WORKED	3/4" LONG
N78E45	E		4	7	760000			
N78E45	E		4	8	810000			
N78E45	E		4	9	820001		OYSTER	
N78E45	E		4	10	870002		NATURAL	BAG, ROTTED FRAGS
N78E45	E		4	11	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	E		4	12	750000		NATURAL	
N78E45	E		4	13	980000			FDIL
N78E45	E		4	14	120000		CRS	RDBDD, BR GLZ
N78E45	E		4	15	120003		CRS/EXT PB GLZ	BFFBDD, DK BR GLZ, INT WASH
N78E45	E		4	16	300000	0032	UNDISTINGUISHED	
N78E45	E		4	17	310021		CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	
N78E45	E		4	18	220000		CRS/GY BD	BL DEC, WEATHERED, MRBLD BDD
N78E45	E		4	19	220000	0032	CRS/GY BD	BL DEC, POSS AMERICAN
N78E45	E		4	20	136000		HI FIRE/IRONSTONE	REMNANT MAKER'S MARK
N78E45	E		4	21	133227			
N78E45	E		4	22	135000		YW-WARE/GENERAL	
N78E45	E		4	23	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	E		4	24	134231			
N78E45	E		4	25	134200		WHTWR/HNDPT	GN DEC
N78E45	E		4	26	134436			RD TRNSFRPR, BL DEC
N78E45	E		4	27	134433			
N78E45	E		4	28	881500			LAMINATED, RIVETS VISIBLE
N78E45	a	1	5	1	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	CLR
N78E45	a	1	5	2	600000			CLR CRVD
N78E45	a	1	5	3	600000			LT BL CRVD
N78E45	a	1	5	4	600000			BR CRVD
N78E45	a	1	5	5	722000		MODERN	
N78E45	a	1	5	6	720000			RD
N78E45	a	1	5	7	760000			
N78E45	a	1	5	8	750000		NATURAL	POSS BOG IRON
N78E45	a	1	5	9	810000			
N78E45	a	1	5	10	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	a	1	5	11	120001		CRS/UNGLZ	LT RDBDD
N78E45	a	1	5	12	134000	0035	WHTWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	a	1	5	13	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	BRND
N78E45	a	1	5	14	134434			
N78E45	a	2	6	1	760000			
N78E45	a	2	6	2	910001		IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	HELIX POSS DRILL BIT
N78E45	a	2	6	3	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	CLR

Specified Listing of  
THE PUBLIC WELL AP61

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- PTION	COMMENT
N78E45	a	2	6	4	630000		WINE BOTTLES(DK GL GN)	
N78E45	a	2	6	5	600000			BR CRVD
N78E45	a	2	6	6	600000			LT BL, CRVD
N78E45	a	2	6	7	600000			CLR CRVD
N78E45	a	2	6	8	710000			
N78E45	a	2	6	9	730000			
N78E45	a	2	6	10	750000		NATURAL	PROB CHALK
N78E45	a	2	6	11	810001		FRAGMENTS	JAW FRAG
N78E45	a	2	6	12	810004		TEETH	
N78E45	a	2	6	13	810004		TEETH	IN JAW FRAG
N78E45	a	2	6	14	810000			
N78E45	a	2	6	15	750000		NATURAL	
N78E45	a	2	6	16	820001		OYSTER	
N78E45	a	2	6	17	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	a	2	6	18	943000		LEAD PRINTING TYPE	SPACER
N78E45	a	2	6	19	752005	0206	WORKED,OTHER	1/8" SQ, .9" LONG
N78E45	a	2	6	20	520005		STEM/PLN	
N78E45	a	2	6	21	120004		CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	RDBQD, DK BR GLZ
N78E45	a	2	6	22	112000		REF/SN GLZ	
N78E45	a	2	6	23	810000			BRND
N78E45	a	2	6	24	129000		BLPWR/GEN	
N78E45	a	2	6	25	132000		CRMWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	a	2	6	26	133435			LT GN DEC
N78E45	a	2	6	27	133034			
N78E45	a	2	6	28	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	
N78E45	a	2	6	29	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	a	2	6	30	134034			
N78E45	a	2	6	31	134433			
N78E45	a	2	6	32	133221		P-WARE/UNDERGLZ BL	
N78E45	a	2	6	33	220000		CRS/GY BD	BL DEC
N78E45	a	2	6	34	220000		CRS/GY BD	THN FRAG, NO DEC
N78E45	a	2	6	35	230500		CRS/BN BD OTHER	BFF BDD, MTTLD GLZ
N78E45	a	2	6	36	235000	0032	REF/WGB GENERAL	
N78E45	NP		7	1	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	NP		7	2	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	MLD GN DEC
N78E45	NP		7	3	6300B3		WINE BOTTLES,ROUND FRAGS	
N78E45	NP		7	4	870002		NATURAL	
N78E45	b	1	8	1	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	
N78E45	b	1	8	2	134100		WHTWR/ANNULAR	BK EXT, BL INT GLZ
N78E45	b	1	8	3	600000			CLR CRVD
N78E45	b	1	8	4	600000			AMB CRVD
N78E45	b	1	8	5	600000			BL MLD
N78E45	b	1	8	6	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N78E45	b	1	8	7	710000			
N78E45	b	1	8	8	730000			
N78E45	b	1	8	9	760000			
N78E45	b	1	8	10	810000			
N78E45	b	1	8	11	840002			
N78E45	b	1	8	12	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	b	1	8	13	870004		CLINKER	CLINKER
N78E45	c	1	9	1	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	c	1	9	2	136000		HI FIRE/IRONSTONE	
N78E45	c	1	9	3	600000			YW CRVD
N78E45	c	1	9	4	600000			CLR CRVD

Specified Listing of  
THE PUBLIC WELL AP61

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- IPTIGN	COMMENT
N78E45	c	1	9	5	600000			BL TINT, CRVD
N78E45	c	1	9	6	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N78E45	c	1	9	7	750000			
N78E45	c	1	9	8	760000			
N78E45	c	1	9	9	810000			
N78E45	c	1	9	10	820001		OYSTER	
N78E45	c	1	9	11	820002		CLAM	
N78E45	c	1	9	12	870002		NATURAL	BRND
N78E45	c	1	9	13	943000		LEAD PRINTING TYPE	
N78E45	c	1	9	14	000000			NATURAL OR CERAMIC ?
N78E45	b	2	10	1	130000			LT BOD, BLZ GONE
N78E45	b	2	10	2	133500	0032	P-WARE/SHLEDB	GN DEC
N78E45	b	2	10	3	133200		P-WARE/HNDPT GENERAL	YW AND LT BR DEC
N78E45	b	2	10	4	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	b	2	10	5	134434	0032		
N78E45	b	2	10	6	134434			
N78E45	b	2	10	7	135100		YW-WARE/ANNULAR	BL DEC
N78E45	b	2	10	8	220000		CRS/GY BD	BL DEC, POSS AMERICAN
N78E45	b	2	10	9	220000		CRS/GY BD	
N78E45	b	2	10	10	220000		CRS/GY BD	STRATIFIED BOD
N78E45	b	2	10	11	300000		UNDISTINGUISHED	
N78E45	b	2	10	12	600000			MILK GLASS CRVD
N78E45	b	2	10	13	600000			CLR CRVD
N78E45	b	2	10	14	600000			BL TINT
N78E45	b	2	10	15	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N78E45	b	2	10	16	630083		WINE BOTTLES,ROUND FRAGS	
N78E45	b	2	10	17	710000			
N78E45	b	2	10	18	943000		LEAD PRINTING TYPE	
N78E45	b	2	10	19	750000			
N78E45	b	2	10	20	760000			
N78E45	b	2	10	21	820001		OYSTER	
N78E45	b	2	10	22	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	b	2	10	23	870004		CLINKER	CLINKER
N78E45	F		11	1	130000			POSS PRLWR, TRNFRPR BL DEC
N78E45	F		11	2	130000	0032		RD DEC
N78E45	F		11	3	132000		CRMWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	F		11	4	600000			AMB TINT CRVD
N78E45	F		11	5	630083		WINE BOTTLES,ROUND FRAGS	
N78E45	F		11	6	760000			
N78E45	F		11	7	820001		OYSTER	
N78E45	F		11	8	870002		NATURAL	
N78E45	F		11	9	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	a	3	12	1	133434		P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	
N78E45	a	3	12	2	126000		CRS/STAFF HANG MTTLD	
N78E45	a	3	12	3	130000			BRND, POSS TRNSFRPR PRLWR
N78E45	a	3	12	4	134000	0032	WHTWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	a	3	12	5	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N78E45	a	3	12	6	630083		WINE BOTTLES,ROUND FRAGS	
N78E45	a	3	12	7	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
N78E45	a	3	12	8	760000			
N78E45	a	3	12	9	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	a	3	12	10	820001		OYSTER	
N78E45	G		13	1	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N78E45	G		13	2	760000			

Specified Listing of  
THE PUBLIC WELL AP61

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- PTION	COMMENT
N78E45	B		13	3	810000			
N78E45	c	2	14	1	760000			
N78E45	c	2	14	2	750000		NATURAL	
N78E45	c	2	14	3	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
N78E45	c	2	14	4	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	c	2	14	5	810000			
N78E45	c	2	14	6	820000		FRAGMENTS	
N78E45	c	2	14	7	810000			
N78E45	c	2	14	8	130000			POSS ANLR PRLWR
N78E45	c	2	14	9	134434			
N78E45	d	1	15	1	130000			POSS TRNSFRPR PRLWR, BL DEC
N78E45	d	1	15	2	730000			
N78E45	d	1	15	3	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
N78E45	d	1	15	4	750000		NATURAL	CONGLOMERATE
N78E45	d	1	15	5	760000			
N78E45	d	1	15	6	820001		OYSTER	
N78E45	d	1	15	7	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	d	1	15	8	950000			SLAG
N78E45	a	4	16	1	750000		NATURAL	
N78E45	a	4	16	2	870002		NATURAL	
N78E45	H		17	1	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
N78E45	a	5	18	1	132000		CRNWR/GENERAL	
N78E45	a	5	18	2	730000			
N78E45	a	5	18	3	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
N78E45	a	5	18	4	760000			
N78E45	a	5	18	5	810000			
N78E45	I		19	1	130000			BL TRNFRPR, POSS PRLWR
N78E45	I		19	2	134225			MULBERRY
N78E45	I		19	3	220000	0032	CRS/GY BD	
N78E45	I		19	4	600000			CLR CRVD
N78E45	I		19	5	610000		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW	
N78E45	I		19	6	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
N78E45	I		19	7	750000		NATURAL	
N78E45	I		19	8	760000			
N78E45	I		19	9	820001		OYSTER	
N78E45	I		19	10	870004		CLINKER	
N78E45	I		19	11	943000		LEAD PRINTING TYPE	
N78E45	J		20	1	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
N78E45	J		20	2	750000		NATURAL	QUARTZ
N78E45	K		21	1	750000		NATURAL	
N78E45	K		21	2	760000			
N78E45	K		21	3	870002		NATURAL	
N78E45	L		22	1	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
N75E42.5	B		23	1	600000			CLR CRVD
N75E42.5	B		23	2	600000			GN CRVD
N75E42.5	B		23	3	600000			BR CRVD
N75E42.5	B		23	4	710000			
N75E42.5	B		23	5	752000		ARCH/LANDSCAPE WORKED	MRBL, 2 POLISHED FACES, 1/4"
N75E42.5	B		23	6	750000		NATURAL	
N75E42.5	B		23	7	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
N75E42.5	B		23	8	760000			
N75E42.5	B		23	9	870004		CLINKER	
N75E42.5	B		23	10	980000			CELLOPHANE
N75E42.5	B		23	11	960001		COPPER FERN IDENTIFIABLE WIRE, GN INSULATION	

Special Listing of  
THE PUBLIC WELL AP61

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- PTION	COMMENT
N75E42.5	B		23	12	120002		CRS/INT PB GLZ	BFF BOD, BR GLZ
N75E42.5	B		23	13	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	B		23	14	134000	0032	WHTWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	B		23	15	134000	0032	WHTWR/GENERAL	MLD
N75E42.5	B		23	16	133221	0032	P-WARE/UNDERGLZ BL	SHLDS
N75E42.5	B		23	17	130000			ANLR BL DEC, POSS WHTWR
N75E42.5	B		23	18	130000			LT BL ANLR DEC
N75E42.5	B		23	19	130000			HANDFD BL DEC
N75E42.5	B		23	20	130000			FOS. WHTWR
N75E42.5	e	1	24	1	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	e	1	24	2	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	e	1	24	3	300000	0032	UNDISTINGUISHED	
N75E42.5	C		25	1	132000		CRAWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	C		25	2	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	C		25	3	133100		P-WARE/ANNULAR	MLD, BR AND GN DEC
N75E42.5	C		25	4	134100		WHTWR/ANNULAR	BL GLZ
N75E42.5	C		25	5	134433			
N75E42.5	C		25	6	134434			
N75E42.5	C		25	7	136000	0031	HI FIRE/IRONSTONE	
N75E42.5	C		25	8	220000	0032	CRS/GY BD	
N75E42.5	C		25	9	220000		CRS/GY BD	
N75E42.5	C		25	10	220000		CRS/GY BD	COBALT DEC, POSS AMERICAN
N75E42.5	C		25	11	220000		CRS/GY BD	CD DEC
N75E42.5	C		25	12	300000		UNDISTINGUISHED	DOORKNOB FRAG
N75E42.5	C		25	13	340000		OTHER PORCELAIN	SEMI-PORCELAIN
N75E42.5	C		25	14	600000			CLR CRVD
N75E42.5	C		25	15	600000			BR CRVD
N75E42.5	C		25	16	610000		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW	
N75E42.5	C		25	17	630083		WINE BOTTLES, ROUND FRAGS	
N75E42.5	C		25	18	710000			
N75E42.5	C		25	19	910000		IRON	LARGE DIA PIPE FRAG
N75E42.5	C		25	20	940000		LEAD	2" LONG
N75E42.5	C		25	21	760000			
N75E42.5	C		25	22	840001		WORKED, OTHER	SHREDS
N75E42.5	C		25	23	870004		CLINKER	
N75E42.5	C		25	24	980000			PLASTIC SCRAP
N75E42.5	C		25	25	870000			SEED FRAG
N75E42.5	NP		26	1	630000		WINE BOTTLES(DK OL GN)	
N75E42.5	NP		26	2	980000			PLASTIC CIGARETTE PKG TAB
N75E42.5	NP		26	3	220000	0035	CRS/GY BD	BR INT GLZ
N75E42.5	NP		26	4	300000		UNDISTINGUISHED	
N75E42.5	NP		26	5	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	NP		26	6	130000			
N75E42.5	f	1	27	1	710000		NATURAL	GN DEC., POSS FRLWR
N75E42.5	f	1	27	2	750000			
N75E42.5	f	1	27	3	730000			
N75E42.5	f	1	27	4	760000			
N75E42.5	f	1	27	5	820001		OYSTER	
N75E42.5	f	1	27	6	130000			BL TRNSFRFR
N75E42.5	f	1	27	7	130000			BRWD, POSS WHTWR
N75E42.5	f	1	27	8	132000		CRAWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	f	1	27	9	610000		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW	
N75E42.5	D		28	1	120004		CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	ADBD, DK BR GLZ
N75E42.5	D		28	2	120004	0032	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	SLWH BOD, CLR GLZ

**Specified Listing of  
THE PUBLIC WELL AP61**

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- PTION	COMMENT
N75E42.5	D		28	3	130000			ROCKINGHAM TYPE LITROD BRND
N75E42.5	D		28	4	130000			
N75E42.5	D		28	5	132000		CRMR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	D		28	6	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	BL DEC
N75E42.5	D		28	7	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	DK BR DEC
N75E42.5	D		28	8	133100		P-WARE/ANNULAR	
N75E42.5	D		28	9	133221		P-WARE/UNDERGLZ BL	
N75E42.5	D		28	10	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	BL DEC
N75E42.5	D		28	11	133434	0032	P-WARE/TRANSFRP-UNGL BL	
N75E42.5	D		28	12	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	D		28	13	134000	0032	WHTWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	D		28	14	134400		WHTWR/TRANSFRP	GN DEC
N75E42.5	D		28	15	134400		WHTWR/TRANSFRP	RD DEC
N75E42.5	D		28	16	134434			BANDED
N75E42.5	D		28	17	134000	0032	WHTWR/GENERAL	BL AND WHT DEC
N75E42.5	D		28	18	135000		YW-WARE/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	D		28	19	135100		YW-WARE/ANNULAR	
N75E42.5	D		28	20	220000		CRS/GY BD	CD DEC
N75E42.5	D		28	21	220000		CRS/GY BD	MTILD BL DEC
N75E42.5	D		28	22	220000		CRS/GY BD	MTILD BL AND BR DEC
N75E42.5	D		28	23	220000		CRS/GY BD	BR GLZ
N75E42.5	D		28	24	220000		CRS/GY BD	LT GY BOD, MTILD BR GLZ
N75E42.5	D		28	25	220000		CRS/GY BD	
N75E42.5	D		28	26	235000	0032	REF/WSG GENERAL	
N75E42.5	D		28	27	300000		UNDISTINGUISHED	
N75E42.5	D		28	28	510000		BOWL/PLN	
N75E42.5	D		28	29	780000			CLR CRVD
N75E42.5	D		28	30	600000			GN TINT, CRVD
N75E42.5	D		28	31	600000			BR CRVD
N75E42.5	D		28	32	600000			
N75E42.5	D		28	33	630081		WINE BOTTLES,ROUND NECKS	
N75E42.5	D		28	34	630083		WINE BOTTLES,ROUND FRAGS	
N75E42.5	D		28	35	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N75E42.5	D		28	36	710000			
N75E42.5	D		28	37	910000		IRON	POSS RIVET WITH RUBBER WASHER
N75E42.5	D		28	38	750000		NATURAL	CHERT
N75E42.5	D		28	39	750000		NATURAL	MICA
N75E42.5	D		28	40	750000		NATURAL	
N75E42.5	D		28	41	730000			
N75E42.5	D		28	42	760000			
N75E42.5	D		28	43	760005		PAVING BRICK	
N75E42.5	D		28	44	810000			
N75E42.5	D		28	45	820001		OYSTER	2 INCH THN STRIP
N75E42.5	D		28	46	870004		CLINKER	.7 INCH THN ROD
N75E42.5	D		28	47	750000	0206	NATURAL	BK PLASTIC FRAG
N75E42.5	D		28	48	920000		BRASS	DRY CELL ANODE
N75E42.5	D		28	49	950000			
N75E42.5	D		28	50	980000			
N75E42.5	D		28	51	980000			
N75E42.5	D		28	001	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	9	1	29	002	135000		YW-WARE/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	9	1	29	003	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N75E42.5	9	1	29	004	710000			
N75E42.5	9	1	29	005	730000			

University of Maryland  
 Specified Listing of  
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SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	NUMBR	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- IPTION	COMMENT
N75E42.5	g	1	29	006	760000		NATURAL	POSS PUMICE
N75E42.5	g	1	29	007	750000		OYSTER	
N75E42.5	g	1	29	008	820001		CLINKER	
N75E42.5	g	1	29	009	870004		CRS/UNGLZ	RD 800
N75E42.5	g	1	29	010	950000		CRMRR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	001	120001		P-WARE/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	002	132000		P-WARE/UNDERSLZ BL	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	003	133000		P-WARE/TRANSFER-UNGL BL	BURNED,POSS PRLWR,BL DEC
N75E42.5	h	1	30	004	133221			
N75E42.5	h	1	30	005	134334			
N75E42.5	h	1	30	006	130000	0032		
N75E42.5	h	1	30	007	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	008	135100		YN-WARE/ANNULAR	WHT AND BR DEC
N75E42.5	h	1	30	009	130000	0032		ROCKINGHAM TYPE
N75E42.5	h	1	30	010	220000		CRS/GY BD	BL DEC
N75E42.5	h	1	30	011	220000		CRS/GY BD	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	012	220000		CRS/GY BD	GY TO RD 800
N75E42.5	h	1	30	013	220000		CRS/GY BD	LT 6Y 800
N75E42.5	h	1	30	014	200000		CRS/GENERAL	PK 800,6Y 6LZ W BL DEC
N75E42.5	h	1	30	015	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDON	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	016	600000			BL TINT,CRVD
N75E42.5	h	1	30	017	600000			BR,CRVD
N75E42.5	h	1	30	018	630053		WINE BOTTLES,ROUND FRAGS	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	019	710000			
N75E42.5	h	1	30	020	910000		IRON	POSS BTTL CAP
N75E42.5	h	1	30	021	750000		NATURAL	GRANITE
N75E42.5	h	1	30	022	750000		NATURAL	806 IRON
N75E42.5	h	1	30	023	750000		NATURAL	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	024	720000			
N75E42.5	h	1	30	025	760000			
N75E42.5	h	1	30	026	760005		PAVING BRICK	YW
N75E42.5	h	1	30	027	610000			WHT 800, 6LZ DETACHED
N75E42.5	h	1	30	028	130000		OYSTER	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	029	820001		CLAM	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	030	820002		NATURAL	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	031	870002		CLINKER	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	032	870004		LEAD PRINTING TYPE	
N75E42.5	h	1	30	033	943000		BRASS	FLT, 1" LOW6, UNIDENT
N75E42.5	h	1	30	034	920000			LT BL,CRVD
N75E42.5	E		31	001	600000			CLR,CRVD
N75E42.5	E		31	002	600000			PROB 6N DEC SHELL EDGED
N75E42.5	E		31	003	133222			
N75E42.5	E		31	004	610000			
N75E42.5	E		31	005	710000			
N75E42.5	E		31	006	910001		IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	FLT STRIP
N75E42.5	E		31	007	750000		NATURAL	806 IRON
N75E42.5	E		31	008	750000		NATURAL	
N75E42.5	E		31	009	730000			
N75E42.5	E		31	010	760000			RD
N75E42.5	E		31	011	870004		CLINKER	CLINKERS
N75E42.5	E		31	012	820001		OYSTER	
N75E42.5	E		31	012	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	i	1	32	001	220000		CRS/GY BD	6Y TO RD STRATIFIED 800
N75E42.5	i	1	32	002	220000			CLR CRVD,TRIN
N75E42.5	i	1	32	003	600000			

Specified Listing of  
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Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- PTION	COMMENT
N75E42.5	i	1	32	004	600000			CLR CRVD
N75E42.5	i	1	32	005	600000			GN TINT,CRVD
N75E42.5	i	1	32	006	710000			
N75E42.5	i	1	32	007	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
N75E42.5	i	1	32	008	750000		NATURAL	
N75E42.5	i	1	32	009	730000			
N75E42.5	i	1	32	010	760000			
N75E42.5	i	1	32	011	950000			SLAG WITH CLINKER
N75E42.5	i	1	32	012	810000			
N75E42.5	i	1	32	013	750000		NATURAL	POSS FUMICE
N75E42.5	i	1	32	014	870004		CLINKER	
N75E42.5	j	1	33	001	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N75E42.5	j	1	33	002	600000			CLR,CRVD
N75E42.5	j	1	33	003	600000			BL,CRVD
N75E42.5	j	1	33	004	710000			
N75E42.5	j	1	33	005	133221		P-WARE/UNDERGLZ BL	
N75E42.5	j	1	33	006	720000			
N75E42.5	j	1	33	007	750000		NATURAL	
N75E42.5	j	1	33	008	950000			SLAG
N75E42.5	j	1	33	009	760000			
N75E42.5	j	1	33	010	820001		OYSTER	
N75E42.5	j	1	33	011	870004		CLINKER	
N75E42.5	F		34	001	132000		CRNWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	F		34	002	133100		P-WARE/ANNULAR	BL AND BLK DEC
N75E42.5	F		34	003	133222		P-WARE/POLYCHR (PEASANT)	
N75E42.5	F		34	004	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N75E42.5	F		34	005	134434			
N75E42.5	F		34	006	220000		CRS/GY BD	LT GY BOB
N75E42.5	F		34	007	220000		CRS/GY BD	BL DEC
N75E42.5	F		34	008	300000		UNDISTINGUISHED	
N75E42.5	F		34	009	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N75E42.5	F		34	010	600000			CLR CRVD
N75E42.5	F		34	011	630083		WINE BOTTLES,ROUND FRAGS	
N75E42.5	F		34	012	710000			
N75E42.5	F		34	013	750000		NATURAL	
N75E42.5	F		34	014	730000			
N75E42.5	F		34	015	760000			
N75E42.5	F		34	016	760005		PAVING BRICK	
N75E42.5	F		34	017	820001		OYSTER	
N75E42.5	F		34	018	870004		CLINKER	
N75E42.5	c	4	35	001	840000		BUILDING RELATED	SPLINTERS
N75E42.5	c	4	35	002	750000		NATURAL	POUROUS
N75E42.5	G		36	001	220000	0032	CRS/GY BD	BL DEC
N75E40	c	6	37	001	600000			CLR CRVD
N75E40	c	6	37	002	600000			GN CRVD
N75E40	c	6	37	003	600000			BL TINT,CRVD
N75E40	c	6	37	004	750000		NATURAL	MICA FLAKES
N75E40	c	6	37	005	720000			PLASTER
N75E40	c	6	37	006	870002		NATURAL	
N75E40	c	6	37	007	910000		IRON	5 INCH LONG THIN STRIP
N75E40	c	6	37	008	980000			POSS BROOM BRISTLE,7 INCHES
N75E40	c	6	37	009	980000			AL CAN PULL RING
N75E40	c	6	37	010	980000			DRINKING STRAW FRAG
N75E40	c	6	37	011	980000			STYROFOAM

Specified Listing of  
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SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	MASTER- ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- PTION	COMMENT
N75E40	c	b	37	012	980000			CLR PLASTIC
N75E40	c	b	37	013	980000			INSULATED WIRE
N75E40	c	b	37	014	980000			CIG FILTER
N75E40	c	b	37	015	980000			RIBBED PLASTIC FRAG
N75E40	c	b	37	016	980000			PAPER
N75E40	c	b	37	017	000000			1" LONG SPONGY STRIP
N75E40	d	b	38	001	600000			CLR CRVD
N75E40	d	b	38	002	600000			LT BL CRVD
N75E40	d	b	38	003	750000		NATURAL	
N75E40	d	b	38	004	760000			
N75E40	d	b	38	005	760000			PEBBLE EMBEDDED
N75E40	d	b	38	006	820002		CLAM	
N75E40	d	b	38	007	960001		COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	INSULATED WIRE
N75E40	d	b	38	008	980000			FOIL STRIP
N75E40	e	b	39	001	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N75E40	e	b	39	002	632100		NECKS	CLR
N75E40	e	b	39	003	750000		NATURAL	MICA
N75E40	e	b	39	004	980000			PLASTIC LID
N75E40	e	b	39	005	980000			WIRE
N75E40	e	b	39	006	980000			YW PAINTED FOIL
N75E40	e	b	39	007	980000			YW PAINTED CLOTH
N75E40	e	b	39	008	980000			VINYL ASBESTOS TILE
N75E40	e	b	39	009	980000			TILE COATING
N75E40	f	b	40	001	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N75E40	f	b	40	002	710000			
N75E40	f	b	40	003	750000		NATURAL	
N75E40	f	b	40	004	752000		ARCH/LANDSCAPE WORKED	POSS PK MARBLE
N75E40	f	b	40	005	760005		PAVING BRICK	YW
N75E40	f	b	40	006	760000			
N75E40	B		41	001	750000		NATURAL	
N75E40	B		41	002	760000			
N75E40	C		42	001	133221		P-WARE/UNDERGLZ BL	
N75E40	C		42	002	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N75E40	C		42	003	134100		WHTWR/ANNULAR	BL GLZ
N75E40	C		42	004	134400		WHTWR/TRNSFRPR	BR DEC
N75E40	C		42	005	220000	0032	CRS/GY BD	
N75E40	C		42	006	220000		CRS/GY BD	CO DEC,POSS AMERICAN
N75E40	C		42	007	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
N75E40	C		42	008	630083		WINE BOTTLES,ROUND FRAGS	
N75E40	C		42	009	760000			
N75E40	C		42	010	870004		CLINKER	
N75E40	C		42	011	855000			2" STRIP
N75E40	D		43	001	133434		P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	
N75E40	D		43	002	133222		P-WARE/POLYCHR (PEASANT)	
N75E40	D		43	003	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
N75E40	D		43	004	134100		WHTWR/ANNULAR	BL DEC
N75E40	D		43	005	220000		CRS/GY BD	
N75E40	D		43	006	600000			BL TINT,CRVD
N75E40	D		43	007	710000			
N75E40	D		43	008	750000		NATURAL	
N75E40	D		43	009	750000		NATURAL	POSS FUMICE
N75E40	D		43	010	760000			
N75E40	D		43	011	820001		OYSTER	
N75E40	k	1	44	001	750000		NATURAL	

Special Listing of  
The Public Well AFS1

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAS- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- 1PTION	COMMENT
N73E40	k	1	44	002	760005		PAVING BRICK	YV
N73E40	k	1	44	003	870004		CLINKER	
N73E40	k	1	44	004	950000		SLAB, CLR ATTACHED	
N73E40	g	6	45	001	600000		CLR,CRV	
N73E40	g	6	45	002	600000		GN CRVD	
N73E40	g	6	45	003	750000		MICA	
N73E40	g	6	45	004	750000		NATURAL	
N73E40	g	6	45	005	820001		DYSTER	
N73E40	g	6	45	006	820002		CLAN	
N73E40	g	6	45	007	870002		NATURAL	
N73E40	g	6	45	008	980000		PAPER BACKED ARTFCL SPONGE	
N73E40	g	6	45	009	980000		WHT PLASTIC	
N73E40	g	6	45	010	980000		FOIL	
N73E40	g	6	45	011	980000		WHT PAPER	
N73E40	g	6	45	012	980000		RD PLSTC STRIP	
N73E40	h	6	46	001	760000		DYSTER	
N73E40	h	6	46	002	820001			
N73E40	h	6	46	003	950000		SLAB	
N73E40	h	6	46	004	960001		COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE WRAPPED LOW VOLTAGE WIRE	
N73E40	h	6	46	005	980000		TIN FOIL	
N73E40	h	6	47	001	600000		CLR CRVD	
N73E40	h	6	47	002	750000		NATURAL	
N73E40	h	6	47	003	870004		CLINKER	
N73E40	h	6	47	004	752005	0206	WORKED,OTHER	
N73E40	h	6	47	005	134000		WHITWR/GENERAL	
N73E40	h	6	48	001	220000		CRS/GY RD	
N73E40	h	6	48	002	340000		OTHER PORCELAIN	
N73E40	h	6	49	001	600000		SFT PASTE, MLD DEC	
N73E40	h	6	49	002	600000		GN CRVD	
N73E40	h	6	49	003	720000		MICA	
N73E40	h	6	49	004	750000		NATURAL	
N73E40	h	6	49	005	750000		NATURAL	
N73E40	h	6	49	006	760000			
N73E40	h	6	49	007	760005		PAVING BRICK	
N73E40	h	6	49	008	920000		BRASS	
N73E40	h	6	49	009	980000		.9 INCH POINTED ROD	
N73E40	h	6	49	010	980000		CIG FILTER	
N73E40	h	6	49	011	980000		PLASTIC TIE	
N73E40	h	6	49	011	980000		PCS TELEPHONE WIRE	
N73E40	h	6	50	001	960001		COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE 5" THN INSULATED WIRE	
N73E40	h	6	51	001	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	
N73E40	h	6	51	002	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDRM	
N73E40	h	6	51	003	600000		BR CRVD	
N73E40	h	6	51	004	810000			
N73E40	h	6	51	005	720000			
N73E40	h	6	51	006	870004		CLINKER	
N73E40	h	6	51	007	950000		SLAB	
N73E40	h	6	52	001	720000			
N73E40	h	6	52	002	760000			
N73E40	h	6	53	002	760000			
N73E40	h	6	53	003	780000			
N73E40	h	6	53	004	870004		CLINKER	
N73E40	h	6	53	005	820000		FRAGMENTS	
N73E40	h	6	53	006	750000		NATURAL	
N73E40	h	6	53	007	950000		QUARTZ	
N73E40	h	6	53	008	950000		SLAB	

Specified Listing of  
THE PUBLIC WELL AP61

Sorted by: ENUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- PTION	COMMENT
N78E40	e	2	53	7	752000	0206	ARCH/LANDSCAPE WORKED	
N78E40	o	1	54	1	710000			
N78E40	o	1	54	2	750000		NATURAL	3 INCH CHUNK, CEMENT
N78E40	o	1	54	3	870004		CLINKER	CLINKERS
N78E40	o	1	54	4	950000			SLAG
N75E40	E		55	1	132000	0032	CRMWR/GENERAL	
N75E40	E		55	2	132000		CRMWR/GENERAL	
WELLEXE1/2	c	4	56	1	600000			CLR CRVD
WELLEXE1/2	c	4	56	2	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
WELLEXE1/2	c	4	56	3	730000			
WELLEXE1/2	c	4	56	4	760000			
WELLEXE1/2	c	4	56	5	870002		NATURAL	SMALL FRAG
WELLEXE1/2	c	4	56	6	870000			STEM
WELLEXE1/2	c	4	56	7	750000		NATURAL	WITH SLAG ATTACHED
WELLEXE1/2	c	4	56	8	910000		IRON	1/2" SQ BAR, 2" LONG
WELLEXE1/2	c	4	56	9	710000			
WELLEXE1/2	c	4	56	10	950000			SLAG
WELLEXE1/2	d	4	57	1	220000		CRS/GY BD	
WELLEXE1/2	d	4	57	2	220000	0032	CRS/GY BD	BL DEC, POSS AMERICAN
WELLEXE1/2	d	4	57	3	750000		NATURAL	GRANITE
WELLEXE1/2	d	4	57	4	750000		NATURAL	
WELLEXE1/2	d	4	57	5	760000			
WELLEXE1/2	d	4	57	6	810000			
WELLEXE1/2	d	4	57	7	950000			SLAG
WELLEXE1/2	e	4	58	1	840002			
WELLEXE1/2	e	4	58	2	730000			
WELLEXE1/2	e	4	58	3	870004		CLINKER	
WELLEXE1/2	e	4	58	4	870004		CLINKER	CLINKER
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	1	112000		REF/SN GLZ	GLZ BONE
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	2	112000		REF/SN GLZ	GLZ ONLY, BL TINT
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	3	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	4	133221		P-WARE/UNDERGLZ BL	
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	5	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	6	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	BL ON WHT
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	7	136000		HI FIRE/IRONSTONE	
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	8	510000		BOWL/PLN	
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	9	600000			BR CRVD
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	10	600000			CLR CRVD
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	11	600000			BL CRVD
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	12	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	13	710000			
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	14	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	15	730000			
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	16	760000			
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	17	810000			
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	18	820001		OYSTER	
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	19	870004		CLINKER	
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	20	870004		CLINKER	CLINKER
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	21	950000			SLAG
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	22	950000			THN FLAT SMALL
WELLEXE1/2	f	4	59	23	950000			THN FLAT SML SLIGHTLY MAGNETIC
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	1	120001		CRS/UNGLZ	PKBDD, INT THK WHT SLP
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	2	130000			RDBDD, CLR EXT GLZ
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	3	130000			GYBDD, GY STREAKED GLZ

Specified Listing of  
THE PUBLIC WELL AP61

Sorted by: BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- PTION	COMMENT
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	4	130000			RDBOD, NO GLZ
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	5	130000			BL TRANSFRFR PALWR DR WHTWR
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	6	132200		CRMWR/HNDPTD	BR DEC
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	7	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	8	134200		WHTWR/HNDPT	BL AND WHT DEC
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	9	136000		HI FIRE/IRONSTONE	PIECES MEND
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	10	220000	0032	CRS/GY BD	POSS AMERICAN
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	11	600000			CLR CRVD
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	12	600000			YW CRVD
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	13	600000			OL GN, CRVD
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	14	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	15	630082		WINE BOTTLES,ROUND BASES	
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	16	710000			
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	17	713000		MODERN(WIRE)	
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	18	910000		IRON	BENT WIRE 4"
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	19	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	20	750000		NATURAL	
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	21	730000			
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	22	760000			
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	23	810000			
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	24	820001		OYSTER	SMALL FRAG
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	25	870004		CLINKER	
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	26	870004		CLINKER	CLINKER WITH COAL
WELLEXE1/2	NP	4	60	27	870002		NATURAL	
WELLEXW1/2	g	4	61	1	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
WELLEXW1/2	g	4	61	2	632100		NECKS	LIP FRAG
WELLEXW1/2	g	4	61	3	750000		NATURAL	
WELLEXW1/2	g	4	61	4	820001		OYSTER	
WELLEXW1/2	g	4	61	5	840000		BUILDING RELATED	
WELLEXW1/2	g	4	61	6	133000		P-WARE/GENERAL	
WELLEXW1/2	g	4	61	7	133227			
WELLEXW1/2	h	4	62	1	750000		NATURAL	
WELLEXW1/2	h	4	62	2	760000			
WELLEXW1/2	h	4	62	3	870004		CLINKER	
WELLEXW1/2	h	4	62	4	950000			SLAG
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #12 C			63	1	132000		CRMWR/GENERAL	
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #12 C			63	2	135000		YW-WARE/GENERAL	
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #12 C			63	3	600000			CLR CRVD
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #12 C			63	4	710000			
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #12 C			63	5	730000			
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #12 C			63	6	810000			
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 A			64	1	130000			LTRBD, NO GLZ
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 A			64	2	710000			
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 A			64	3	720000			
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 A			64	4	760000			
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 A			64	5	870004		CLINKER	
WELLEXE1/2	B		65	1	120004		CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	RDBOD, BR GLZ
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 C			66	1	600000			CLR CRVD
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 C			66	2	730000			
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 C			66	3	710000			
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 C			66	4	750000		NATURAL	BOG IRON
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 C			66	5	760000			
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 C			66	6	810000			
WELLEXE1/2 CORE #11 C			66	7	870004		CLINKER	

University of Maryland  
 Specified Listing of  
 THE PUBLIC WELLS OF  
 Sorted by : BNUM+ITEM

SQUARE	LEVEL	FEATURE	BAG- NUMBER	ITEM	MASTER- CODE	FORM	DESCR- IPTION	COMMENT
WELLEX1/2 CORE #10 B			67	1	133221		P-WARE/UNDERGLZ BL	
WELLEX1/2 CORE #10 B			67	2	600000			GN CRVD
WELLEX1/2 CORE #10 B			67	3	600000			CLR CRVD
WELLEX1/2 CORE #10 B			67	4	720000			
WELLEX1/2 CORE #10 B			67	5	730000			
WELLEX1/2 CORE #10 B			67	6	750000		NATURAL	AGGREGATE
WELLEX1/2 CORE #10 B			67	7	810000			
WELLEX1/2 CORE #10 B			67	8	820001		OYSTER	
WELLEX1/2 CORE #10 C			68	1	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
WELLEX1/2 CORE #10 C			68	2	600000			GN CRVD
WELLEX1/2 CORE #9 A			69	1	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	GN CRVD
WELLEX1/2 CORE #8 B			70	1	600000			GN CRVD
WELLEX1/2 CORE #8 B			70	2	736000			
WELLEX1/2 CORE #8 B			70	3	810000			
WELLEX1/2			71	1	134000		WHTWR/GENERAL	
WELLEX1/2			71	2	134433			
WELLEX1/2			71	3	250000			POSS IRONSTONE
WELLEX1/2			71	4	137500	0032		
WELLEX1/2			71	5	137500		HI FIRE/GENERAL	
WELLEX1/2			71	6	220000		HI FIRE/ROCKINGHAM	
WELLEX1/2			71	7	610000		CRS/GY BD	BL DEC, POSS AMERICAN
WELLEX1/2			71	8	600000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	CLR CRVD
WELLEX1/2			71	9	710000			
WELLEX1/2			71	10	730000			
WELLEX1/2			71	11	760000			
WELLEX1/2			71	12	750000		NATURAL	
WELLEX1/2			71	13	820001		OYSTER	
WELLEX1/2			71	14	840000		BUILDING RELATED	
WELLEX1/2			71	15	870004		CLINKER	
WELLEX1/2			71	16	950000			SLAG
WELLEX1/2			71	17	870002		NATURAL	
WELLEX1/2			71	18	980000			POSS TOOTH OF CORN
WELLEX1/2			72	1	610000		FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	
WELLEX1/2			72	2	730000			
WELLEX1/2			72	3	820001		OYSTER	
WELLEX1/2			72	4	870004		CLINKER	
WELLEX1/2			72	5	870004		CLINKER	
WELLEX1/2			72	6	950000			SLAG

APPENDIX III  
CORING AGREEMENT

# FOUNDATIONS, UNLIMITED

17702 SAINT AGNES WAY • OLNEY, MARYLAND 20832

(301) 570-3559

February 19, 1990

Archeology In Annapolis  
Historical Annapolis Foundation  
Arundel Center  
Annapolis, Maryland

Attention: Mrs. Ester Reed

Re: State Circle Well  
Annapolis, MD

Mrs. Reed:

We are pleased to submit our proposal for the investigation work at the above referenced project. Our price for this work is a lump sum of \$ 2,640.00, and is based on the following.

We plan to install one test hole by driving 5" casing, and obtaining continuous 3" nominal diameter tube samples to a depth of approximately 35 feet from the existing street grade. We believe this technique will provide the best quality sampling. The tubes obtain samples approximately 2' in length when filled. It should be noted that very unstable ground may not be extractable utilizing the tubes. In that case a split spoon sampler would be used.

We have tentatively scheduled this work to start on Wednesday, February 21 and be completed by Saturday, February 24. This will require proposal acceptance and deposit be made by Tuesday February 20, 1990.

We plan to abandon the 5" outer casing in place. All tubes will be sealed and marked. These can then be lab split or extruded (by others).

The enclosed standard conditions (attachment A) are hereby incorporated into this proposal.

FOUNDATIONS UNLIMITED

Archeology In Annapolis  
Re: State Circle Well  
February 19, 1990  
Page Two

We appreciate the opportunity to quote on this work. Please feel free to call at any time regarding this or any other project.

Sincerely,

FOUNDATIONS UNLIMITED



Nicholas J. A. White, P.E.  
President

Accepted

Sign \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

For \_\_\_\_\_

NJAW/hw

"Attachment A"

1. Payment: Payment shall be made in one half increments as follows.  
  
1/2 Deposit - Due upon execution of agreement.  
  
1/2 Final Payment - Due upon 100% completion of our work.
2. Insurance: General liability insurance including products and completed operations will be maintained on occurrence basis in the general aggregate amount of \$300,000.00. Statutory Workers Compensation Insurance is also provided. Insurance certificate made available upon request.
3. General: All work to be completed in a professional manner according to standard practices. Minor variations in dimensions are to be expected to suit field conditions where required. Owner to carry fire, peril and other necessary insurance.
4. Cleanup: Upon completion of work, all areas will be left broom clean. All Disturbed soil areas will be suitably rough graded. No removal, replacement etc. of shrubbery, lawn, etc. is included in our proposal.
5. Limit: This offer is made available for 30 days and may be withdrawn by us thereafter at our option.

APPENDIX IV

CAPITAL ARTICLE ON STATE CIRCLE WELL

# Well may yield deep insights

By **PETER KHOURY**  
Staff Writer

**U**niversity students and archaeologists digging around State Circle have discovered what they believe is an 18th-century public well — a find they hope will offer a rich look at the life of the common man of that day.

"It constitutes the single most important thing, as opposed to pattern, we've discovered in our current excavation around the circle," said Mark P. Leone, an associate professor of anthropology at the University of Maryland in College Park.

The university, in conjunction with Historic Annapolis Foundation, has sponsored "Archaeology in Annapolis" since 1981.

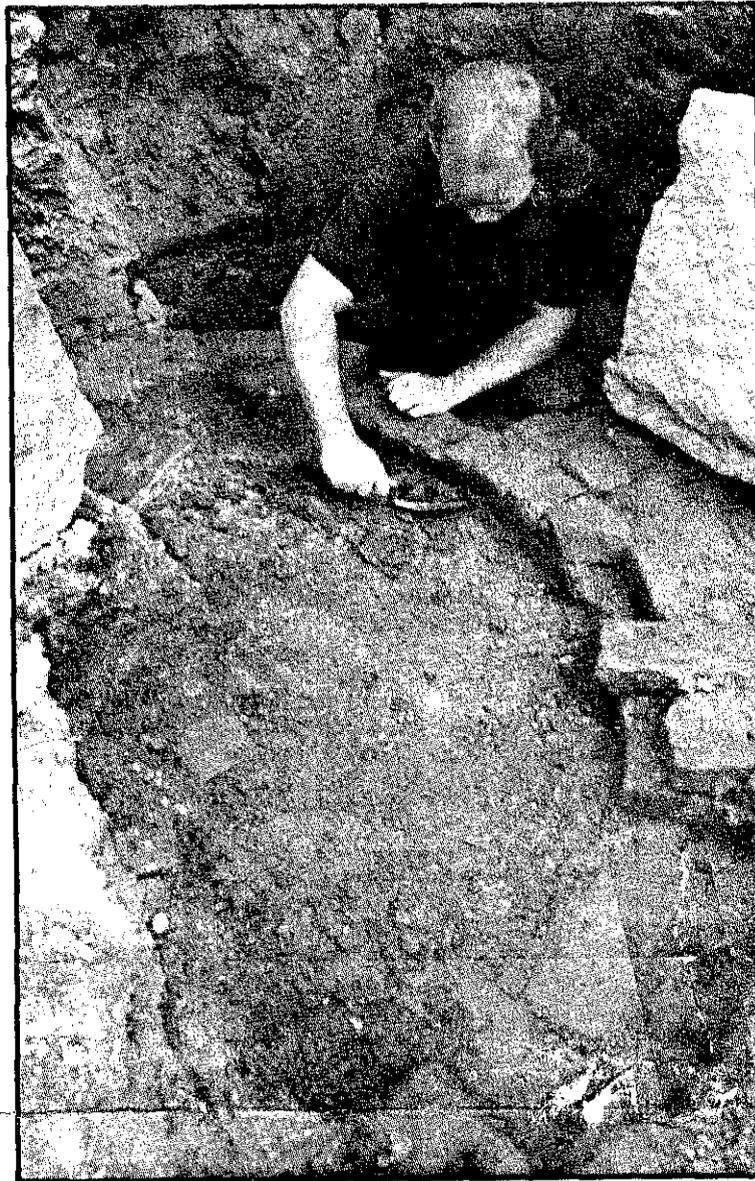
The dig around State Circle, funded with the help of a \$96,000 grant from the city to Historic Annapolis Foundation, began in October.

The dig — which is an attempt to define earlier perimeters of the circle — is going on now because a project to bury power lines is scheduled for later this year.

The area is significant from an archaeological standpoint, as the circle is the core of the 1694 street plan for the Colonial city.

"There's a lot of hard work to do, but you can learn so much," said Esther Doyle Read, project archaeologist for State Circle. "I'm really very excited."

Ms. Read, who recently began work as assistant county archaeologist, was working with two university students in December when they first found the bricks that make up the top of the well. Those are some 3 feet



By Bob Gilbert — The Capital

University of Maryland archaeology student Patrick Callahan scrapes earth deposits at the well found on State Circle.

five brick layers around half of the well's top, which is about 6

Leone said, adding that a shaft will soon be put down the well to

APPENDIX V  
STAFF VITAE

JENNIFER A. STABLER

9604 49TH PLACE  
COLLEGE PARK, MD 20740  
(301) 220-3268

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIV. OF MARYLAND  
COLLEGE PARK, MD 20742  
(301) 454-4154

EDUCATION

B.A in Anthropology, May 1987. University of Maryland, College Park.

Master of Applied Anthropology, May 1990. University of Maryland, College Park.

AREAS OF INTEREST

Historical Archaeology in the United States, Historic Preservation in the United States, Anthropology; Classical Archaeology in Israel (Roman, Byzantine, Islamic, and Crusader periods).

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS FOUNDATION, Annapolis, MD. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: DR. BARBARA J. LITTLE. OCTOBER 1989-PRESENT. POSITIONS: Field Crew, Field Supervisor.

**STATE CIRCLE UTILITY TRENCHING PROJECT:** March 1990-Present. Monitoring backhoe trenches as part of the utility undergrounding project of the City of Annapolis Public Works Department. Drew trench profiles from videotape recorded by a City Inspector during the project. These profiles were correlated with test units excavated during the State Circle archaeological project.

**BORDLEY-RANDALL HOUSE 18 AP 50:** April 1990. Supervised emergency excavation of one 3 ft. by 5 ft. test unit next to the east hyphen porch to determine if there was intact stratigraphy in the area and to determine what further actions should be taken.

**JOHN BRICE II HOUSE 18 AP 53:** March 1990. Supervised and recorded profiles behind a collapsing retaining wall in the back yard of this 18th-century structure.

**STATE CIRCLE PUBLIC WELL PROJECT 18 AP 61:** February-March 1990. Monitored mechanical coring of the well shaft. Supervised three field crew in partial excavation of the well shaft. Supervised and assembled core extraction process.

**STATE CIRCLE PROJECT:** October 1989-March 1990. Worked as field crew from October-December 1989 excavating 3 ft. by 5 ft. units in search of earlier boundaries of State Circle to determine how it has changed from the original 1695 Nicholson plan. Served as field supervisor from January 1990-March 1990. Supervised field crew in day to day field procedures.

BALTIMORE CENTER FOR URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY, BALTIMORE, MD.  
AUGUST-OCTOBER 1989

**PORT COVINGTON PROJECT:** PROJECT DIRECTOR--Stephen P. Austin. Position: Field Crew.

Assisted in monitoring backhoe trenches cut to try to find old Fort Covington. Drew trench profiles and shaved side walls for datable artifacts. Cleaned, labelled, and catalogued artifacts recovered during the trenching project.

JOINT EXPEDITION TO CAESAREA MARITIMA, ISRAEL.  
MAY-JUNE 1989.

**CAESAREA LAND EXCAVATION PROJECT:** PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. Kenneth G. Holum. Position: Assistant Area Supervisor.

Assisted the area supervisor in overseeing the excavation of 8 meter by 3 meter trenches by field school students and volunteers. Worked on the Temple Platform site searching for architectural features of a 6th century A.D. Byzantine period church. Washed artifacts and recorded all necessary notes in the field.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, GREENBELT,  
MD FEBRUARY-MAY 1989

**PETERSEN HOUSE PROJECT:** INTERNSHIP SUPERVISOR: Dr. Stephen Potter. IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR: Matthew R. Virta.  
Position: Archaeology Intern.

Performed primary research on the House Where Lincoln Died (The Petersen House), 516 10th St. NW, Washington, DC. Assisted in the analysis of some of the artifacts recovered during previous archaeological investigations on the property. Drafted the historical section of the final report. Worked with Matthew Virta in arranging an exhibit, housed in the Ford's Theatre Museum, on the archaeological excavations performed at the site.

HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS, INCORPORATED. ANNAPOLIS, MD. OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1988

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Paul Shackel

**18 AP 35--20-22 WEST ST.:** PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST: Julie H. Ernstein. Position: Part-time Field Crew.

Served as part-time field crew in the excavation of a 19th century small industry area before it would be impacted by the construction of a walkway to a proposed city parking garage. Excavated 5 ft. x 5 ft. units across the 19th century site. Assisted in laying out the site grid.

ENGINEERING SCIENCE. ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD. JULY-AUGUST 1988.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Edward Flannigan

**HARRISON SITE:** Position: Field Crew.

Phase I testing of the Harrison Site, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Surface collection and plotting of historic and prehistoric artifacts.

Monitored the removal of the plow zone by a Gradall machine. Identified prehistoric artifacts and features after the removal of the plow zone.

NORMA BAUMGARTNER-WAGNER, PRIVATE CONSULTANT. DECEMBER 1987-JANUARY 1988.

IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR: NORMA BAUMGARTNER-WAGNER.

**RED RUN PROJECT, OWINGS MILLS, MD:** POSITION: Field Crew.

Phase I shovel test pit testing of the Red Run area in Owings Mills, MD prior to the construction of a housing development. Looking for evidence of historic and prehistoric resources in the area. Washed, labelled, and catalogued all artifacts recovered in the Phase I testing.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS FIELD SCHOOL. JUNE 1987-JULY 1987.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: DR. BARBARA J. LITTLE.

**HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL-CHARLES CARROLL HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, MD:** POSITION: Field School Student.

Participated in the University of Maryland, Department of Anthropology field school at the Charles Carroll House in Annapolis, MD. Learned basic field techniques and surveying in historical archaeology. Washed, labelled, and catalogued historic artifacts from projects in Annapolis.

Entered data on computer. Trained volunteers in field techniques.

Received 6 credits.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND. DIRECTOR: DR. KENNETH G. HOLUM.

**REHOVOT-BA-NEGEV EXCAVATION PROJECT, ISRAEL:**

POSITION: Field School Student.

Participated in the University of Maryland, Department of History field school at Rehovot-Ba-Negev, Israel. Learned basic field techniques in Classical archaeology. Excavated four areas in a Nabataean/Byzantine city. Learned to identify architecture and pottery from different occupation levels. Washed and labelled artifacts. Received 3 credits.

MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. PROJECT DIRECTORS: MAUREEN KAVANAUGH AND SILAS HURRY.

**ROUTE 2/4 RECONNAISSANCE PROJECT: JUNE-AUGUST 1984.**

POSITION: Field Crew.

Phase I and Phase II testing of the Route 2/4 corridor prior to the widening of the highway. Excavated shovel test pits and archaeological units to identify any historic or prehistoric sites in the area. Assisted in laying grids over sites to be tested. Collected and identified historic and prehistoric artifacts.

**OXON HILL MANOR: AUGUST 1984. POSITION: Field Crew.**

Phase I testing of the Oxon Hill Manor site prior to the construction of an off-ramp. Excavated shovel test pits to identify historic and prehistoric sites in the affected area. Collected and identified historic and prehistoric artifacts.

COMPUTER SKILLS

Wordperfect 4.2 and 5.0

Wordstar

D Base IV

REPORTS

1990 Archeological Investigations of the State Circle Public Well, 18AP61. Report prepared for the City of Annapolis by the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Principal Investigator, Dr. Barbara J. Little. On file at Historic Annapolis.

1990 Emergency Excavations at the Bordley-Randall House, 18AP50. Dr. Barbara J. Little, Principal Investigator. On file at the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

## REFERENCES

Dr. Mark P. Leone  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
(301) 454-6972

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

Dr. Kenneth G. Holum  
Department of History  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
(301) 454-2843

Julie H. Ernstein  
Historic Annapolis Foundation  
194 Prince George St.  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
(301) 268-7770

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

Robert Sonderman  
Museum and Archeological Regional Storage Facility  
National Park Service  
Greenbelt, MD 20770  
(301) 344-3442

Matthew R. Virta  
Museum and Archeological Regional Storage Facility  
National Park Service  
Greenbelt, MD 20770  
(301) 344-3442

Department of Anthropology  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
301-405-1433;1423

107 East Fourth Street  
Frederick, MD 21701  
301-694-3525

Current Position: Visiting Assistant Professor

Education

Ph.D. Anthropology; State University of New York at Buffalo;  
June 1, 1987;

"Ideology and Media: Historical Archaeology of Printing  
in Eighteenth-century Annapolis, Maryland"  
Dissertation passed "With Distinction."

M.A. Anthropology; State University of New York at Buffalo;  
February 1, 1984;

"Comparative Analysis of Archaeological Patterns"  
Program entered January 1982

B.A. Anthropology; Pennsylvania State University;  
November 30, 1980; with Honors.

Certificate awarded in "Science, Technology and  
Society" option.

Academic Awards and Honors

Smithsonian Predoctoral Fellow June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1986;  
fellowship extended through December 1986

Advanced Exams for Ph.D. passed "With Distinction" Dec. 1984.  
Woodburn Fellow, SUNY Buffalo 1982-1985

Student Marshall (first in college's graduating class) for  
Liberal Arts, November 1980, Penn State University

Graduated "With Highest Distinction" and Liberal Arts Honors  
program, Penn State University

Julia K. Hogg Testimonial Fund: award for junior ranking first  
academically, Penn State University

President's Freshman Award, Penn State University

Lawrence J. Ostermayer Scholarship, Penn State University

Bayard D. Kunkle Scholarship, Penn State University

Donald MacIntire Scholarship, Penn State University

Research Interests

Complex Societies  
Interdisciplinary Research  
Ethnoarchaeology  
Theory and Methodology in Archaeology,  
including the use of text and documentation  
Archaeology and the Public

Current Research

Ideology and media; authorities of media; meanings of goods  
relationships among forms of material culture as media and  
ideological and symbolic systems

Printing, text and media in 18th and 19th century America

Consumption and production in complex societies

Nineteenth-century mortuary practices in southern United States

Computer system package for artifact catalogue and analysis  
being developed partially under IBM FULCRUM grant at  
University of Maryland, College Park.

The Eastern Cherokee - New Echota

Publications

1990 Seeds of Sedition [on excavation of 18th-century print shop  
in Annapolis, Maryland]

Archaeology 43:3:36-40

With M. P. Leone.

1989 Scales of Historical Anthropology: An Archaeology of  
Colonial Anglo-America. Antiquity 63:495-509.

With Paul A. Shackel

1989 Review of Daniel W. Ingersoll, Jr. and Gordon Bronitsky,  
editors; Mirror and Metaphor, Material and Social  
Constructions of Reality. (University Press of America,  
1987). American Antiquity 54 (4):873-4.

- 1988 Craft and Culture Change in the Eighteenth Century Chesapeake; pp. 263-292 in The Recovery of Meaning. Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr., Editors. Washington,DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1988 Review of Ian Hodder, Reading the Past (Cambridge University Press 1986). American Anthropologist 90:1:179.
- 1988 Echoes and Forecasts: Group Tensions in the Archaeological Record. The International Journal of Group Tensions 18(4):215-229.
- 1985 A Comparative Analysis of Spatial Patterns; American Archeology vol.5, no.1. pp. 34-40.
- 1985 Co-Editor with Ezra B. W. Zubrow of American Archeology 5:1.
- 1984, 1985 Co-Editor and founder of Buffalo Forum, an interdisciplinary journal; SUNY Buffalo.

#### Publications in Press

New Perspectives in Maryland Historical Archaeology.  
Co-edited with R. Joseph Dent. (1990)

Review of Theodore R. Reinhart, with contributions by Eric G. Ackerman, Barbara Davis, and Esther C. White; Material Culture, Social Relations, and Spatial Organization on a Colonial Frontier; The Pope Site (44SN180), Southhampton County, Virginia. (Dept. of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, 1987).  
American Antiquity.

Review of Domination and Resistance, D. Miller, M. Rowlands and C. Tilley, editors. One World Archaeology -3- (Unwin Hyman, London 1989).  
American Antiquity (due in July).

Artifacts as Expressions of Society and Culture: Memory and Subversive Genealogy. To appear in Learning from Things: Working papers in material culture. Edited by D. Kingery and S. Lubar. Smithsonian Institution Press.  
With Mark P. Leone.

Popular Culture, Material Culture: Some archaeological thoughts. To appear in volume edited by Ray Browne. The Popular Press. (Bowling Green, Ohio).

In Preparation

Meanings and Uses of Material Culture: Studies in Historical Archaeology. Volume co-edited with Paul A. Shackel.

An Archaeology of Printing. Current revision of dissertation for book.

Consuming Ideology: Production and Consumption of Things and Ideas in Colonial Annapolis.

The Green family print shop site, 18AP29.  
Summary and analysis of archaeology. Expected 1990.

A Comparison of Printers' Type from Annapolis and Williamsburg. Description of the excavated collections.

"She was...an Example to her Sex": Possibilities for a feminist archaeology in the historic Chesapeake.

Archaeology and Text

Assessing the development of Historical Archaeology in the United States. For Journal of Field Archaeology.  
With P. A. Shackel.

Display of "Beautiful Death" at the Weir family cemetery in Manassas, Virginia.

Books under contract

Text-aided Archaeology  
Telford Press.

The Historic Chesapeake: Archaeological Contributions.  
Volume co-edited with Paul A. Shackel. Smithsonian Press.

Professional Papers

- 1990 Excavations at a family cemetery in Northern Virginia. Society for Historical Archaeology meetings January 10-14, Tuscon, AZ.
- 1989 An Archaeological View of Text. American Anthropological Association meetings November 15-19, Washington, D.C.
- 1989 Historical Anthropology in Annapolis, Maryland: Ongoing Research. Society for American Archaeology meetings April 5 -9, Atlanta, GA.  
Co-authored with Paul A. Shackel.
- 1989 An Archaeology of Text? Society for Historical Archaeology meetings January, Baltimore, MD.
- 1988 The Machine in the Annapolis garden: Craft and Technology fo Printing and the Landscape. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology meetings October 14-16, Quebec City, Quebec.
- 1988 Studies of Group Tensions in Historical Archaeology. The International Organization for the Study of Group Tensions, June 24-26, Princeton, NJ.
- 1988 The Structuring of Meaning in Annapolis, Maryland. Society for American Archaeology meetings April 28 - May 1, Phoenix, AZ.  
Co-authored with Paul A. Shackel.
- 1987 Material Culture as "Common Sense:" The Historical Archaeology of Printing. American Studies Association International convention Nov. 1987, New York; in session: Material Culture and the Structuring of American Society: Contributions from Historical Archaeology.
- 1987 Cows, Printers and Capitalists and the growth of Annapolis. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology meetings October 1987, St. Mary's City, MD.  
Co-authored with Paul A. Shackel.
- 1987 Archaeology in Annapolis. Presentation at "Tidewater Archaeology Days," August 1, St. Mary's City, MD with Paul A. Shackel.

- 1987 The Authority of Media: Print Culture and Material Culture in the Colony and State of Maryland. Society for American Archaeology meetings April, Toronto, Ontario as part of symposium: The Meanings of Consumption: Ongoing Research in Historical Archaeology, organized by P.A.Shackel, B.J.Little and M.Purser.
- 1987 The Archaeology and History of Printing in Pre-industrial Annapolis, Maryland. Society for Historical Archaeology meetings January, Savannah, GA.
- 1986 The Green Family Print Shop in Annapolis, Maryland. Eastern States Archaeological Federation meetings Oct. 31, Wilmington, DE.
- 1986 Completing the Picture: Archaeology and History at the Green Family Print Shop in Annapolis. Talk given May 22 at colloquium series at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution.
- 1986 Consuming Ideology: Printing and Printers in the Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake. Society for American Archaeology meetings, April, New Orleans, LA. in symposium: The Cognitive Past: Ongoing Research in Historical Archaeology; organized by B.J.Little and P.A.Shackel.
- 1986 Changing Domestic and Business Structures of the Green Family of Printers in Annapolis, Maryland. Northeastern Anthropological Association meetings, March 21, Buffalo, NY.
- 1985 Home Birth as Rebellion. Northeastern Anthropological Association Meetings, April, Lake Placid, NY.

1984 Pattern Recognition: A Structured Approach for Archaeology. Society for American Archaeology meetings, April/May, Portland, Oregon, in symposium: From Fourier to Fractals: Archaeological and Mathematical Frontiers of Pattern Analysis; organized by E.Zubrow, B.Little and E.Hansen. Also presented at NEAA meetings March, Hartford, CT.

#### University Courses Developed

Field school in urban Historical Archaeology  
(undergraduate and graduate level)

Introductory courses:

Introduction to Archaeology  
Human Evolution and Prehistory

Upper level undergraduate courses:

Historical Archaeology  
Interpretation in Archaeology  
Public Archaeology (cross-listed with American  
Studies)  
Archaeology of the New World

Individually guided readings offered in:

Modern material culture studies  
Human ecology and environment  
Research methods in archaeology  
Laboratory methods in archaeology  
Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology  
(undergraduate and graduate level)

#### Teaching Experience

Sept. 1989 - present

University of Maryland, College Park. Upper level  
undergraduate lecture; graduate directed readings.

Sept. 1987 - July 1989

George Mason University. Assistant Professor of  
Anthropology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

1985-1988 Summer field seasons

University of Maryland, College Park. Department of Anthropology. Field school in urban historical archaeology. (Summer 1988 as Visiting Assistant Professor).

Sept. 1986 - May 1987

University of Maryland, College Park. Lecturer and Lab Supervisor, Department of Anthropology.

1987 Spring and Fall

Anne Arundel Community College. Teacher for gifted and talented High School program "Scepter". Class entitled "Digging for Facts: Artifacts in American Culture" for grades 6 to 9, and 8 & 9. Co-taught with P. Potter, then J. Ernstein.

1987, 1986 Summer

Teacher for Maryland Board of Education Gifted and Talented High School Program "DIG" 7/14/87 - 8/8/87; 7/86-8/86. Taught at excavation sites of "Archaeology in Annapolis" project.

1986 Spring and Fall

Anne Arundel Community College. Historical Archaeology workshop (Spring: co-taught with P. Potter); "Artifacts in American Culture" (Fall: co-taught with P.A. Shackel and P. Potter).

1986 Spring

University of Maryland, College Park. Assisted Mark Leone with research seminar in Historical Archaeology. Designed and supervised research on the colonial newspaper The Maryland Gazette.

Professional Experience

- June 1989-  
present      Department of Anthropology Scientific and  
Administrative Liaison with National Park  
Service: administer cooperative agreement,  
identify CRM needs in National Capital Region,  
advise on projects, review projects;
- Archaeology in Annapolis project:  
Administrator for Archaeology: budget preparation  
and oversight; project design and field supervision;  
report writing, editing and supervision; computer  
program supervision.
- 1988 Summer      Archaeology in Annapolis project:  
1987 Summer      Director of Carroll House excavations in  
Annapolis (18AP45) and University of Maryland  
field school  
Project Director: Dr. Mark Leone
- 1986 - 1987      Supervisor for Archaeology in Annapolis  
College Park laboratory: supervision of  
employees and volunteers in processing and  
analyzing archaeological materials; creation and  
guidance of student projects. Position concurrent  
with lectureship.
- 1986 Summer      Archaeology in Annapolis project:  
Director of Jonas Green print shop excavation  
(18AP29) and University of Maryland field school  
Project Director: Dr. Mark Leone
- 1985 Summer      Archaeology in Annapolis project:  
Co-Director of Jonas Green print shop excavation  
and University of Maryland field school;  
Project Director: Dr. Mark Leone.
- 1984 Fall      SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey:  
supervision of crews in field; surface survey,  
shovel testing, structure survey, photography;  
Director: Dr. Ben Nelson.

- 1984 Summer Archaeology in Annapolis project:  
Assistant field supervisor and public program  
guide at Newman Street site excavation;  
Jonas Green print shop site part-time crew  
member; preliminary analysis of printers' type;  
Project Director: Dr. Mark Leone.
- 1984 Spring SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey:  
1983 Winter surface survey, shovel testing,  
structure survey, photography;  
Director: Dr. Ben Nelson.
- 1983 Winter New York Dept. of Transportation  
Groveland Shaker Community Project:  
location of and partial excavation and mapping  
of building foundations of a Shaker  
community in Western New York;  
Director: Mr. Phil Lord, New York Dept. of  
Transportation archaeologist.
- 1983 Fall Fort Niagara, New York:  
survey and mapping of old Fort Niagara and  
adjacent cemetery;  
Director: Dr. Stuart Scott.
- 1982 Spring SUNY Buffalo Department of Anthropology:  
Research Assistant for Dr. A.T. Steegman,  
project on stature of colonial American  
military populations.
- 1981 Summer SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey:  
Fall surface survey, shovel testing, structure survey,  
Winter map drawing, cataloging of artifacts, flint  
artifact analysis, photography, site files  
update;  
Director: Dr. Mark Aldenderfer.
- 1980 Fall Pennsylvania State Public Archaeology System:  
surface survey, shovel testing, laboratory  
analysis, excavation;  
Director: Dr. Conran Hay, Central PA regional  
archaeologist.

- 1980 Summer Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:  
state environmental reviews, artifact  
preservation, artifact identification and  
inventory, some exhibit construction;  
Supervisor: Dr. Barry Kent, Pennsylvania  
State Archaeologist.
- 1979-1980 Pennsylvania State University, Anthropology Dept:  
obsidian dating laboratory technician;  
Director: Dr. Joseph Michels.
- 1979 Summer University of Pennsylvania, M.A.S.C.A.:  
responsible for initial formation of obsidian  
dating facilities at Museum Applied Science  
Center for Archaeology;  
Director: Dr. Stuart Fleming.
- 1978 Fall Pennsylvania State University, Museum of  
Anthropology:  
exhibit construction, attendant duties;  
Director: Dr. James Hatch.
- 1978 Summer Pennsylvania State University Field School:  
Central Pennsylvania; Houserville site and Fisher  
Farm site excavation; surface survey, shovel test  
Director: Dr. James Hatch  
Field Supervisors: Ira Beckerman, Gary Webster.

Grants

- 1990/1991 Maryland Humanities Council \$15,000  
with Mark P. Leone  
For initiative in archaeology of African-American  
sites and associated public outreach.
- 1989/1990 Maryland Humanities Council \$6,000  
with Mark P. Leone and Paul A. Shackel  
For creation of videotape from multi-projector  
AV: Reflections on the Age of Reason.
- 1989/1991 National Park Service, National Capital Region  
(Through cooperative agreement with Department of  
Anthropology): Manassas National Battlefield  
Survey; Graduate Student Internship in  
Interpretation.
- 1986/1987 FULCRUM project - IBM equipment for use  
in Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory at College  
Park. Award later expanded to add a second IBM AT.

Memberships and Affiliations

American Anthropology Association  
Society for American Archaeology  
Society for Historical Archaeology  
Northeastern Anthropological Association  
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology  
Anthropological Society of Washington  
Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society

APPENDIX VI  
WELL MEETING MEMO

June 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Mark P. Leone

FROM: Jennifer Stabler

RE: **MEETING CONCERNING THE STATE CIRCLE PUBLIC WELL**

A meeting was held March 7, 1990 at the William Paca House in Annapolis, Maryland to determine what course of action should be taken concerning the public well between Cornhill and Francis Sts. on State Circle. The well had been discovered during the course of archaeological excavations around State Circle prior to the undergrounding of electrical wires and the replacement of other utilities. Richard Hughes and Elizabeth Cole represented the Maryland Historical Trust; Joseph M. Coale and Judith Sweeney represented the Historic Annapolis Foundation; Mark P. Leone, Esther Doyle Read, and Jennifer Stabler represented the University of Maryland, College Park as members of Archaeology in Annapolis; Emory Harrison represented the City of Annapolis Public Works Department. Mark Leone presented an overview of events which had occurred since the discovery of the well in December, 1989. He stated that a previous meeting was held at the Maryland Historical Trust in February, 1990 in order to discuss the progress of the State Circle archaeological project.

In February, it was determined that the well was the single most important feature discovered during the State Circle excavations. Members of the State Circle archaeology project thought the placement of the well could delineate an earlier boundary of the Circle and also yield some insights into 18th and 19th century everyday life. Moisture inside wells preserves metals and organic materials, and open wells, especially, were prime depositories for broken objects. The water in the well would also cushion the fall of ceramic or other large objects and would sometimes preserve them intact.

Because of its position on the edge of a road (State Circle) in a public area, the well found during the course of the larger State Circle project was determined to be a public well. The area around State Circle was one of the initial areas developed in Annapolis, since it was closest to public and religious buildings (e.g. the State House and St. Anne's Church). One of the only means of obtaining water for drinking, kitchen, and other purposes, was from wells sunk to a depth below the water table. Early development and settlement in the State Circle area may have warranted a well at the location in front of and between #40 and #42 State Circle between Cornhill and Francis Sts. A number of wells were sunk in the 18th century. Two 18th century wells have previously been excavated by Archaeology in Annapolis at the Calvert House on State Circle (about 220 ft. north of the well between Cornhill and Francis Sts.) and at Reynold's Tavern on Church Circle.

Documentary research performed by Jennifer Stabler at the Hall of Records in Annapolis, has confirmed that several wells were sunk and pumps erected above their wells, along the street edges throughout Annapolis in the 19th century. Wells were sunk after residents petitioned for them, because of the growth of the residential population in certain areas throughout Annapolis. The date of construction of the State Circle public well is, at present, unknown. There is no mention of a well being sunk on State Circle between Cornhill and Francis Sts. in any of the 19th century records which were searched. Documentary records examined at the Hall of Records include the Annapolis Mayor, Aldermen, and

Councilmen Proceedings, the Annapolis Treasurer's Ledgers, and By-Laws and Ordinances passed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen.

Because of the potential research value of the well, all concerned wanted to proceed with work immediately.

Leone pointed out that the undergrounding of the utility wires State Circle was to begin March 12, 1990. Utility vaults will be excavated and installed first. One of these vaults will be placed on top of the public well between Cornhill and Francis Sts. Due to the above factors, Nicholas White, President of Foundations Unlimited in Olney Maryland, was contracted to obtain a three-inch wide core of the well deposits from top to bottom, which was estimated to be about 35 ft. below the present street grade, based on the depth of the Calvert House well. Archaeologists wanted to determine what soil stratification existed within the well shaft and what time period these strata were deposited. Over time, layers of deposits will accumulate one on top of the other, with the older layers below and the more recent deposits on top, just like any undisturbed archaeological site. Different depositional phases can be determined by a change in soil color or a change in the types of artifacts in the soil. Separate depositional sequences can be dated approximately by the types of ceramics found within the deposit. Ceramics are used to date deposits because they were manufactured during a known period of time with a fairly tight date range and we know when certain ceramics were in popular use.

Based on the material found inside the cores, archaeologists could determine the scale of the well excavation project, including time and cost.

Leone summarized the results of the coring operation: Thirteen cores, each 2 1/2 ft. in length, were extracted, to a final depth of thirty-one feet below the initial coring surface. The extraction of the cores from the metal tubing encasing them involved sawing the tubes in half lengthwise with a power saw with a metal-abrasive blade. One half of each core segment was saved, while the other half was drawn on scaled graph paper, photographed, and screened for artifacts.

Two separate fill sequences were identified. The top 15 ft. contained very small pieces of brick, coal, mortar, and oyster shell, within a 10 YR 3/4 to 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay, using the Munsell Soil Color Charts (1975 Edition). There were few datable artifacts, such as ceramics, glass, or nails, within the top 15 ft. of fill.

The bottom 15 ft. also contained brick, mortar, coal, and oyster shell within a 2.5 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown wet sandy clay. In addition, several pieces of ceramics, glass, and nails were recovered in this bottom 15 ft. The ceramic and glass sherds were very small, about 1 inch in diameter and had been broken before being thrown into the well. There were no fresh breaks on any of the artifacts caused by the coring. If these objects had been thrown or dropped down the well shaft, they would not be as fragmented as they were, since the water inside the shaft would cushion their fall. The ceramic sherds recovered from the lower 15 ft. of fill soil inside the well shaft were types manufactured and in popular use in the 18th and 19th centuries. The ceramic sherds were mixed together throughout the lower 15 ft. of fill in the well shaft. A terminus post quem (TPQ) is a date after which a certain type of ceramic was produced and is used to assign a date after which a soil layer was deposited, given it contains a certain type of ceramic. In the lower 15 ft. of fill a creamware ceramic sherd with a TPQ of 1769 was found in the same core as a yellow ware ceramic sherd (TPQ 1840). Therefore, this deposit could not have been deposited in the well shaft until after 1840. This logic was taken to indicate that the material inside the well had originally been discarded somewhere else and was redeposited inside the well shaft when the well was no longer in use.

and was being filled in. Because of the mixed nature of the artifact assemblage recovered from the lower 15 ft. of the soil deposits in the well shaft and the low density of artifacts within the entire depth of the well, all parties present at the meeting agreed that the well had no immediate research value; consequently, it was not necessary to excavate the interior of the well.

Several receipts from the Annapolis City Commissioner Reports dating to the 1880's to 1890's, list people as having been paid for hauling dirt to fill wells (e.g., Annapolis City Commissioner: Reports 1885-1894 MdHR 11,190 p. 47--for filling well on North West St. in 1886). These receipts are additional sources which indicate that soil was brought in from areas other than the area around the wells being filled.

Two photographs from the Warren Collection, on file at the Historic Annapolis Foundation and the Hall of Records in Annapolis show a pump above the well on State Circle between Cornhill and Francis Sts. (Warren Photo Collection G985-97 c. 1880-1902 and G985-100 c. 1880-1900). These photographs were taken some time between 1880 and 1902. Therefore, the well discovered during the course of the State Circle excavations was in use up until about 1900 and was filled in around the turn of this century.

Documentation from the Annapolis Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen Proceedings mentions that when wells were sunk in the 19th century, pumps were also erected above them. Pumps would have sealed the well shafts and would have prevented items from being discarded or dropped down the well shaft. Since the State Circle well between Cornhill and Francis Sts. had a pump erected over top of it, everyday items could not have been deposited inside the well shaft by those who used the pump.

The results of the coring confirmed that domestic items were not deposited inside the well shaft while it was in use. There were several nails recovered from clean-up material from the bottom of the well. These may have fallen down the shaft when repairs were being made to the pump.

There was no sign of a builder's trench around the outside of the well. A builder's trench is an area excavated, usually to lay a building foundation or wall, which is larger than the foundation, so there is room in which to work. When the foundation is completed, the extra space is filled back in with dirt packed around the foundation. Often, datable artifacts, such as ceramics, nails, or coins will be dropped in the soil being packed around the foundation. We can, therefore, date the time of construction of the wall or foundation in the same way as soil layers, from the ceramic sherds and other items manufactured during a certain time period. Due to the construction technique of wells, there was no builder's trench to date the time of the well's construction. To sink a well, an initial area was excavated to a depth of about 2 ft. to receive the foundation for the well head. A wooden ring with the same diameter as the proposed well shaft was laid on the floor of the initial 2 ft. deep area. Five or six courses of brick were laid on top of the ring, without mortar. Having done this, the well digger would cut down the soil inside the ring to the depth of a spade blade. Wedges were used to support the brickwork while the soil was dug out from under the ring. The wedges were then pulled out allowing the brick courses to slide down. This procedure was repeated until an acceptable water level was reached. An area was excavated to a depth of six courses of brick around the outside of the top of the well shaft. There was no builder's trench evident from this excavation.

The time and expense involved in excavating the well shaft was assessed as being too great, since the deposits inside the well shaft had no immediate research value. Archaeology in Annapolis has focused its research on 18th century Annapolis. The well could not provide usable data on either the 18th or 19th centuries. This factor was also considered in making the final decision about what further work needed to be performed on the well.

Emory Harrison discussed the impact on the well by the construction of an electrical vault on top of the well. He stated that the area would be excavated to a depth of 20 ft. below the present curb line by a backhoe. The curb line is about 3 ft. above the top of the brickwork of the well. Construction activities will destroy the top 17 ft. of the well, which has been identified as fill soil brought in from an outside area. A six-inch thick concrete pad, 10 to 12 ft. long, will then be poured over the surface of the well. This concrete pad will, thus, cap the well at the 17 ft. mark and preserve the 17 to 31 ft. intact. Emory Harrison sent a statement of the City's intentions for impacting the well to all of the agencies represented at the meeting.

The representatives of the Maryland Historical Trust were satisfied that State requirements for the investigation of the archaeological resources around State Circle and inside the well shaft, had been met. The Trust was comfortable that the lower portion of the well shaft would be preserved. Beth Cole and Richard Hughes had both examined the cores and the cultural material inside the cores. They came to the same conclusion as that of the members of Archaeology in Annapolis, that is, that excavation of the well was not likely to yield significant data relative to everyday life in 18th and 19th century Annapolis.

Joseph M. Coale and Judith Sweeney had also examined the cores samples and the cultural material recovered from the cores before the March 7 meeting. They were satisfied that the archaeologists had made a sound decision not to excavate the well and agreed that it had little research value.

To summarize, the material in the bottom 15 ft. of the well shaft deposits, is the more valuable. It was deposited all at once inside the well shaft after 1840, in one dumping episode. The deposit is mixed, containing small, broken pieces. This means that the deposit was refuse, will likely contain little that is whole, was not laid down in the well when the well was open as a water source, and represents material from an unknown source. Thus, a fragmentary 19th century collection from an unknown locale was assessed as not having sufficient research value to merit recovery by standard archaeological techniques.