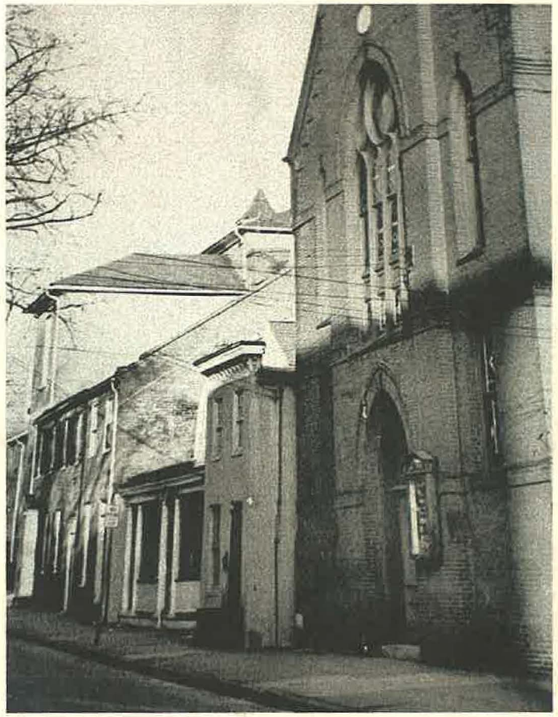
Phase III Archaeological Investigations for the Banneker-Douglass Museum Expansion, The Courthouse Site (18AP63), 86-90 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland, 2001.



(Banneker-Douglass Exhibits Collection, n.d.)

By
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Report Prepared for
The Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture and
The Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development
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Banneker Douglass Museum
84 Franklin Street
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Archaeology in Annapolis
A Cooperative Project between
Historic Annapolis Foundation and
The University of Maryland at College Park

2002

ABSTRACT

Phase III archaeological excavations for the Banneker-Douglass Museum Expansion Project were conducted over a six-week period in July and August of 2001. Archaeology in Annapolis undertook the project at the request of the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture and by the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development. The open lot on the north side of the Museum is part of the larger Courthouse Site (18AP63), a multi component site in the historic district of Annapolis. Previous archaeology for the Banneker-Douglass Project determined this area to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (archaeological significance). A new addition to the Banneker-Douglass Museum will impact all remaining cultural contexts. As no other alternatives are available, archaeology was planned to mitigate these losses.

Known to have once held four separate dwellings built during the mid 19th century, the property was occupied until the structures were torn down in the 1970s. During the late 19th century, the area grew to become part of Annapolis' African-American community. Previous archaeology found intact cultural remains from this period including two different households' privies, a sheet midden, and other structural features. Current excavations pursued the retrieval and analyses of these contexts to increase the understanding of site formation processes and to provide additional information and insights into Annapolis' African-American community – its households, material culture, and adaptations.

The development and everyday workings of African-American communities during the period of Jim Crow segregation have not been well documented. Examination of the built environment provides new insight into how and when this community developed. Ceramic, glass, and faunal analyses provide material comparable to other post Civil War African-American sites in Annapolis. This comparison allows the acknowledgment of the inevitable differences present within the African-American community while also pursuing the nature of a common identity built around race and place.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The opportunity to go back to the Courthouse Site for additional archaeology has been invaluable. The Banneker-Douglass Museum Expansion Project gave the chance for more intensive collection and examinations of individual households than was possible in previous investigations at the Courthouse Site. As a result, this work provides important materials with which to continue examining Annapolis' African-American community.

Investigations would not have been possible without the support and cooperation of a number of individuals and organizations. First and foremost was the daily support of the staff at the Banneker-Douglass Museum. This ranged from use of Museum's facilities to supporting a public program. The author particularly would like to thank Tonya Hardy, Director of the Museum and Wendi Perry, Deputy Director for the Museum. Others who helped the project include: Jeff Greene (who helped us with access to the site), Liz Stewart (for her aid in research and comment on the report), and Maisha Washington (for connecting her summer program with the ongoing archaeology).

This work has been sponsored by the Maryland Commission of African American History and Culture and the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development. The Commission and Commission Chair, John Franklin, have kept up an interest in the project that has moved the project along toward a more public profile. Wayne Clark, Office of Museum Services, again proved a great help at all stages of the project.

Kris Beadenkopf deserves thanks for stepping in and running the lab for this project. Thanks also to Justin Lev-Tov of the University of Alabama Museums' Office of Archaeological Services and to Dan Weinand at the University of Tennessee for their help with faunal identifications. Andrew Madsen did a great job at overseeing on the public program and doing the ceramic vessel analysis for the project – Andrew really hit the pavement running.

We thank members of the Annapolis community (both past and present). Janice Hayes Williams, proved a valuable resource and leant her services as a historian to the public program. She wrote text for the site signage and further shared her knowledge of the community's history. Commission member Godfrey Blackstone visited the site during excavations. His memories of the neighborhood helped clarify the functions of some structural remains found during the project, but – more importantly – his memories helped provide a sense of the lives of the people who lived in these homes over the years.

Archaeology at the Courthouse Site has been most fortunate in having past residents visit and remember the neighborhood that once stood there. Since work began in 1990, many individuals have come out into the heat to visit the archaeology in progress. They have taken time to share with the archaeologists working there, and some even to sit for formal oral history interviews. This has proven invaluable in informing archaeology about specific, tangible details of the neighborhood. It has also forced the archaeologists to make their work more relevant to the community. I hope that *all* parties benefit from this relationship as I know the archaeology has.

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INTRODUCTION

Archeological excavations for the Banneker-Douglass project were initiated at the request of the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture and the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) in advance of the rehabilitation and expansion of the historic Banneker-Douglass Museum on Franklin St., in Annapolis, Maryland. The purpose of these Phase III investigations is to mitigate the proposed building expansion project's adverse effects on archaeological resources already determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Larsen 2001), and to comply with Maryland state historic preservation law Article 83B, §§ 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Archaeology in Annapolis, an ongoing research project between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, conducted systematic Phase III excavations at the Courthouse Site (18AP63) from 9 July through 17 August 2001. A review of background research was conducted the week before fieldwork was begun.

Excavations were conducted in the open lot on the north side of the Banneker-Douglass Museum building. Owned by Anne Arundel County, this lot is located just off Church Circle inside the historic district of Annapolis. The property is known to have once held four dwellings built during the mid 19th century and occupied until torn down in the 1970s. Previous archaeological excavations for the block (Aiello and Seidel 1995, Larsen 2001) found remains of this period.

This archaeological research was carried out by Archaeology in Annapolis through an agreement between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development. Dr. Mark Leone and Eric Larsen are Co-Principal Investigators with Eric Larsen acting as Project Manager.

Five areas of concentration were opened and the recent overburden mechanically removed in order to identify subsurface features. Within these areas, thirteen new excavation units were placed and excavated by hand. Excavations were carried out by a five-member field team that consisted of Kris Beadenkopf, Robi Rawl, Ian Rogers, Brad Wilhelm and Caroline Wrightson. Eric Larsen served as Site Supervisor. Matthew Palus served as Assistant Site Supervisor during three weeks of the heaviest excavations.

The site was known to be rich in artifact deposits and well stratified making it a good teaching site. Because of this, several students from the Maryland Field School in Urban Archaeology worked at the site during their last week of Field School and the project's first week. Field school students Anna Cabrera, Laura Figueroa, Shanon Heming, Ashleigh Philips, and Carie Todd helped at the site on 12 and 13 July 2001.

A concurrent public program was run during the entire field season. This was run by archaeologist, Andrew Madsen with the help of Kris Beadenkopf and Chase Taylor (an intern with the Banneker-Douglass Museum).

Laboratory work was overseen by Kris Beadenkopf. Artifact washing, labeling, and cataloging were done by Robbi Rawl, Ian Rogers, Brad Wilhelm, and Caroline Wrightson. Jen Friend did the data entry for the cataloging. Andrew Madsen undertook the ceramic vessel analysis. Eric Larsen analyzed the glass. Dr. Justin Lev-Tov, University of Alabama Museums, Office of Archaeological Services, was contracted to do faunal analysis.

This report documents the methods and results of the Phase III examinations of the site–part of the Ann Arundel County Courthouse Site (18AP63). The report consists of the following sections:

1) Introduction
2) Project Location and Description
3) Research Design and Methods
4) Background Research
5) Field and Laboratory Results
6) Summary and Interpretation
7) Recommendations
8) References Cited
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Appendices

A.	Recovery Plan
B.	Feature Summary
C.	Public Interpretation
D.	Ceramics Analysis Data
E.	Glass Analysis Data
F.	Faunal Analysis Data
G.	Qualifications of Investigators
H.	Site Survey Forms
I.	Artifact Catalog

Project Schedule

Project Start: Background Research	2 July 2001
Begin Excavations	9 July 2001
End Date for Field Work	17 Aug. 2001
Final Report Submission	[asap]

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Banneker-Douglass Project encompasses the open lot on the north side of the Banneker-Douglass Museum (Figure 1). This area is part of the Courthouse Site (18AP63) previously excavated ahead of the Anne Arundel County Courthouse expansion (Warner and Mullins 1993; Aiello and Seidel 1995; Larsen 2001). The property is bounded on the South side by the Banneker-Douglass Museum, on the east by the new County Courthouse and on the north by private law offices. Expansions are scheduled for the eastside (rear) of the existing museum building and into the now vacant lot on the north side of the building. Proposed construction of the new, two story Banneker-Douglass Museum addition will obliterate the archaeological remains present in this last remaining parcel of the Courthouse block.

The city of Annapolis is on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay at the point where the Severn River and Spa Creek meet the Bay (Figure 2). The area is defined in Maryland Archaeological Research Units as part of the Coastal Plain Province within Research Unit 7. This research area is identified as the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Mogothy-Severn-Rhodes-West Drainages (Figure 3). Topography of the region is characterized by gently rolling uplands. The area excavated is found near the top of a small hill whose apex, Church Circle, drains into the Annapolis harbor.

The climate for Anne Arundel County and the City of Annapolis is temperate. Rainfall is moderate, but the city's location and the surrounding Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries provide humidity. Snowfall in the region is also moderate. Mean temperatures for the Annapolis area generally average a low of 34˚F in January and a high of 79˚F in July (Fassig 1917:181, Steponitis 1980:3-4).

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

The soils in the Chesapeake region are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel that overlie crystalline bedrock. Though the topographic relief of the area is not diverse, the sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture, and degree of permeability (Brush et al. 1977:7). Much of the soil in the immediate project area has been disturbed through a variety of human activities and can be characterized as a silty topsoil. The natural soils within the project area ore of the Monmouth Series: sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient, formed from unconsolidated beds of fine textured sediments. Soils are deep, strongly

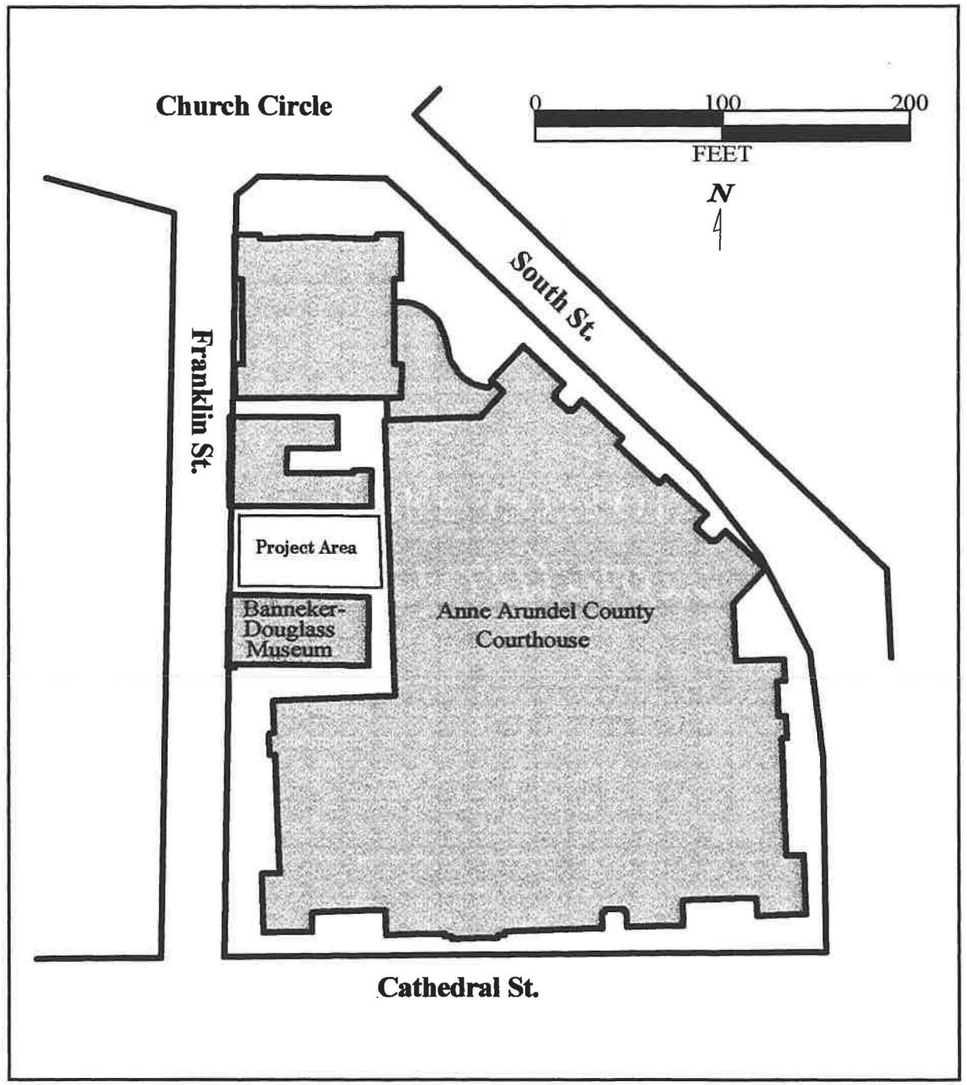


Figure 1. Current Conditions Map for Courthouse Block.

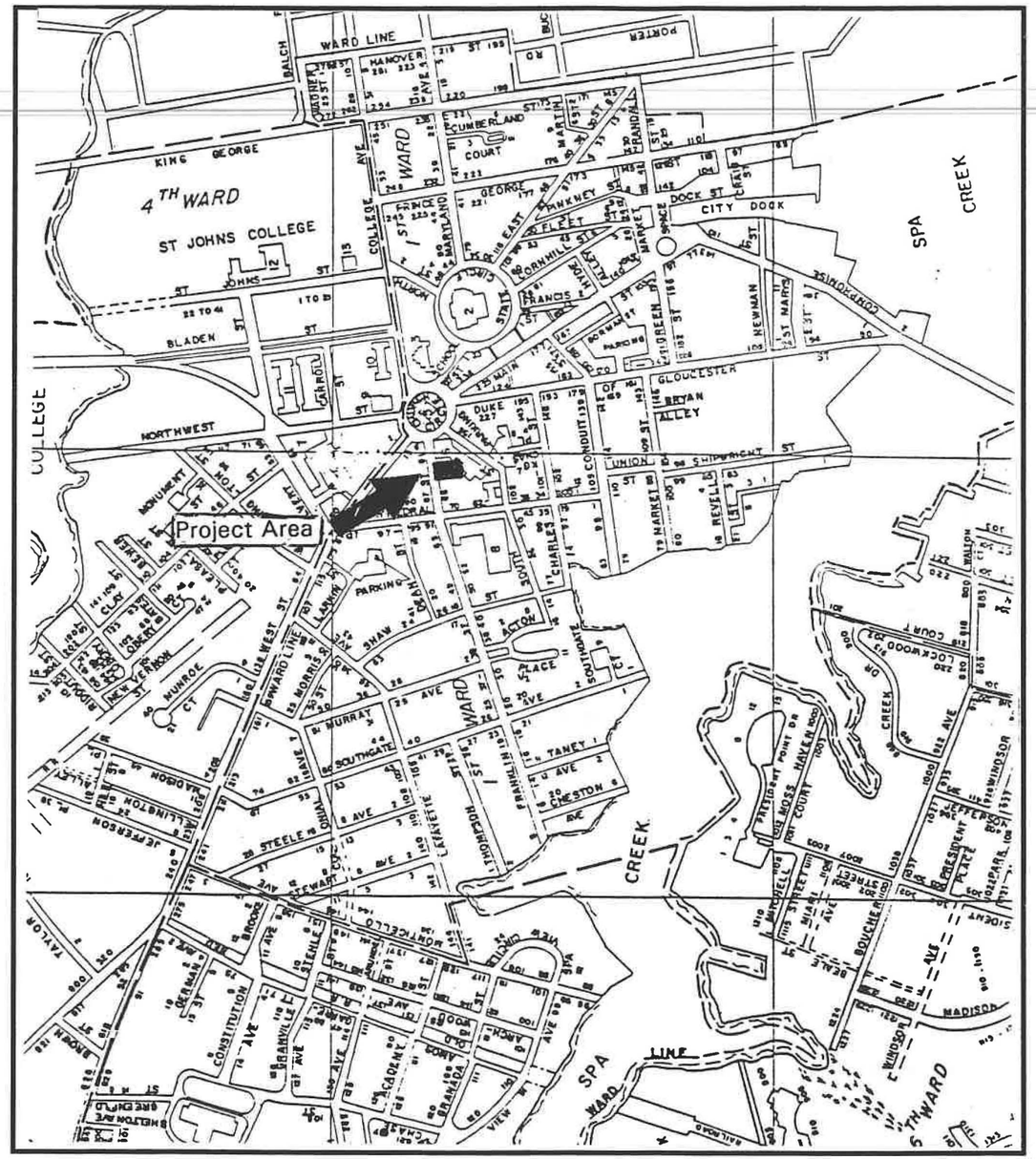
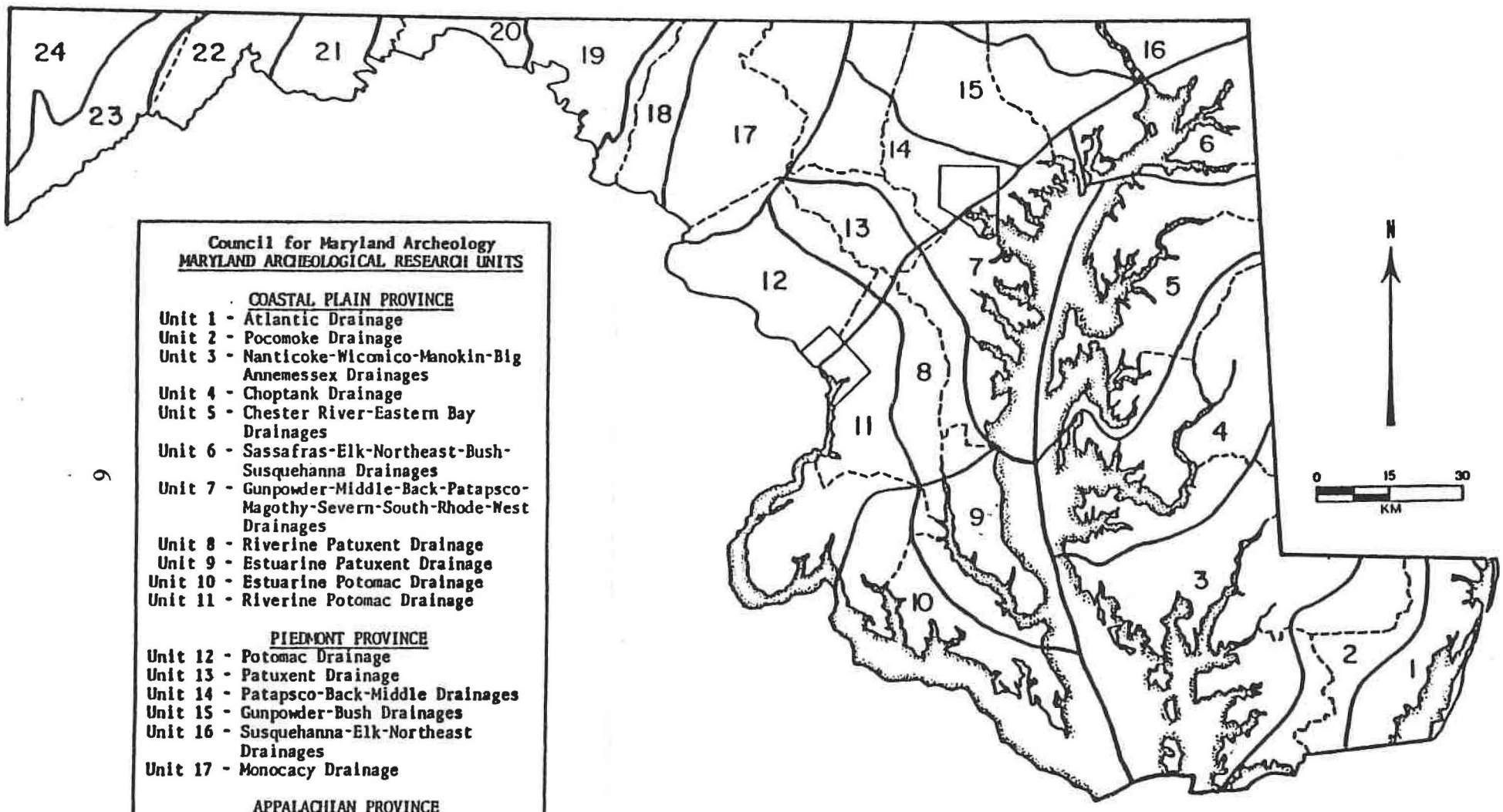


Figure 2. USGS Quad Map of Annapolis, Maryland



Council for Maryland Archeology
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNITS

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 River-Eastern Bay Drainages
Unit 6 - Sassafras-Elk-Northeast-Bush-Susquehanna Drainages
Unit 7 - Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-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 - Evitts Creek-Georges Creek Drainages
Unit 23 - Potomac-Savage Drainages
Unit [illegible] - Youghiogheny-Casselman-Braine[illegible]

Figure 3. Maryland Research Units

acidic, well drained, olive colored, and tend to be highly erodible. The soil profile is generally made up of 40-70% glauconite (green sand) (Kirby and Matthews 1973).

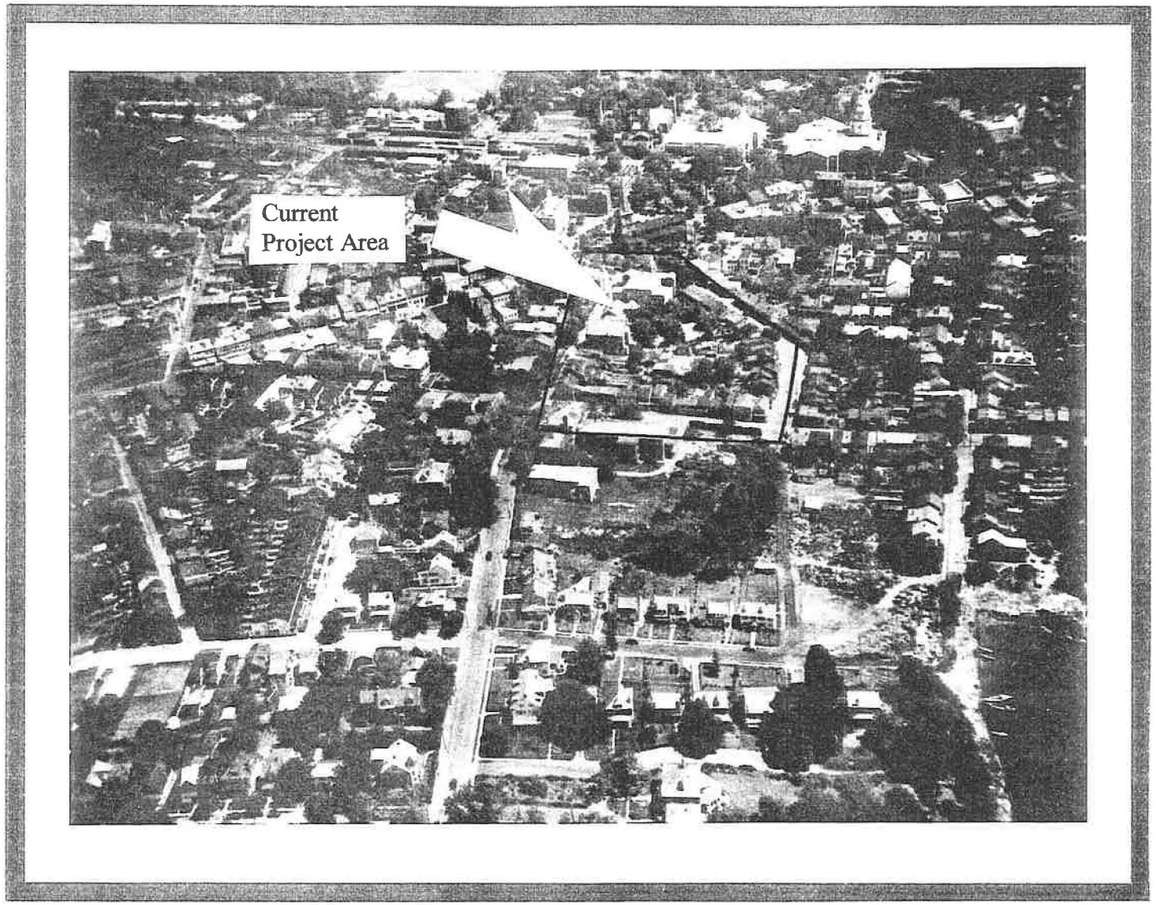


Figure 4. Aerial View of Franklin, Cathedral, and South Streets – Facing North [circa 1930s], (MSA Sc 2140-15).

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Phase I and II archaeology was done next to the Banneker-Douglass Museum to evaluate the integrity and significance of cultural resources that would be impacted by development of the lot. Background research determined the project area was part of a largely residential city block that was an important part of Annapolis' African-American community during the late 19th and 20th centuries. The area to be affected by the Museum expansion once held four houses spread among three lots. Preliminary excavations at this site found intact cultural remains dating from the early to mid 19th century. This work found and identified remains of structural features as well as two privies and a sheet midden. A significant number of artifacts were recovered from these contexts (particularly from the two privies). The evident integrity of the site and its potential for yielding additional information and insights into Annapolis' African-American community – its households, material culture, and adaptations – showed the site eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, archaeological significance (Larsen 2001).

As the entirety of the current lot will be impacted by the Museum's expansion and measures to avoid or minimize the project's adverse effects to the site are not feasible, Phase III archaeological investigations were warranted to mitigate the adverse effects to this significant property. A Data Recovery Plan for Phase III Archaeological Investigations (Appendix A) was drafted and agreed upon prior to commencing excavations. This Recovery Plan outlines the specific details for retrieval and analyses of the archaeology.

This Recovery Plan outlines three overall goals of the archaeology and the methodology for addressing these goals. First, further understanding the changing landscape and the built environment continues to be a necessary goal. Second, archaeology needs to continue the collection and analysis of assemblages relating to specific households. These can then be analyzed and compared so as to mark variation present in the archaeology of Annapolis' African-American community. Lastly, the "consumer strategies" interpretations of Paul Mullins and Mark Warner need to be further examined in light of additional data.

Research Objectives

Examining the Changing Landscape and Built Environment

The Banneker-Douglass Project examines the last open area on the Courthouse block. Additional archaeology should further interpretation of the changing landscape and built environment contained in this portion of the site. This was addressed by the continued identification of features such as house foundations, builders' trenches, outbuildings, and activity areas.

While portions of the current project area have seen considerable disturbance, Phase I/II testing showed that much of the site remains intact (Larsen 2001). Limited excavations identified

four intact and significant contexts relating to 19th- and early, 20th-century occupation of the site (Figure 5). These included portions of two separate household privies (found at the back of lots for 88 and 90 Franklin Street), a brick feature located within the 86 Franklin St. dwelling (initially interpreted as a root cellar/storage pit), and a sheet midden relating to a possible woodshed (found in the yard space between the 86 and 84 Franklin Street houses).

Initial excavations at the Courthouse Site found that a focus on back yard areas proved most fruitful in holding intact assemblages dating from the mid 19th century and earlier. The 1990 excavations that fell within structures revealed 3.5 to 4 feet of fill later determined to be associated with the razing of the buildings in the 1970s (Warner and Mullins 1993). Due to time and monetary constraints, subsequent archaeology avoided these areas and targeted the backyard spaces of the lots. Trenches dug during Phase II excavations for the Banneker-Douglass project, however, called this strategy into question. Significant foundations or cellar holes were *not* found for the 86 Franklin Street home. Given the limited area for this project, further examination of structures themselves was warranted.

To facilitate the examination of wider areas, Archaeology in Annapolis proposed the removal of recent, destruction/construction related deposits through mechanical excavation.[1] Five large blocks or areas were delineated within the site and opened during the course of excavations. This allowed a greater view of disturbed areas, as well as providing further opportunity to identify and chase features. The areas also provided additional access to the features and contexts identified by earlier archaeology (i.e., the privies and yard context between 86 and 84 Franklin St.). Subsequent units were placed and excavated within these areas. This strategy allowed archaeologists to avoid disturbed areas and further examine the foundations of the four dwellings and their associated yard areas.

Archaeology of Households – Examining Variation and Diversity

Archaeology at the Courthouse Site began in 1990 (Warner and Mullins 1993; see also Aiello and Seidel 1995; and Larsen 2001). Historic maps show that at its peak development, the block held more than 50 homes (the Banneker-Douglass Project area includes four of these). Recognizing the potential for examining variation and diversity *within* the African-American community, archaeologists have approached the site through the identification and analysis of recovered material at the household level. Archaeological data is matched with Census Records, City Directories, and historic maps allowing archaeologists to examine and compare the consumer habits of "known" families and households within the project area.

Phase III archaeology for the Anne Arundel County Courthouse Project tested the utility of the use of historic maps and Computer Assisted Drafting (CAD) – CAD providing a means of

[1] Previous testing (from 1994 and 2000 investigations) found this to range from ca. 1 to 1.5 feet in depth across the site. A backhoe/loader was hired to scrape away and remove this uppermost layer of fill. The surface was then shovel scraped to provide a clean viewable surface. Revealed features were logged, photographed, and mapped.

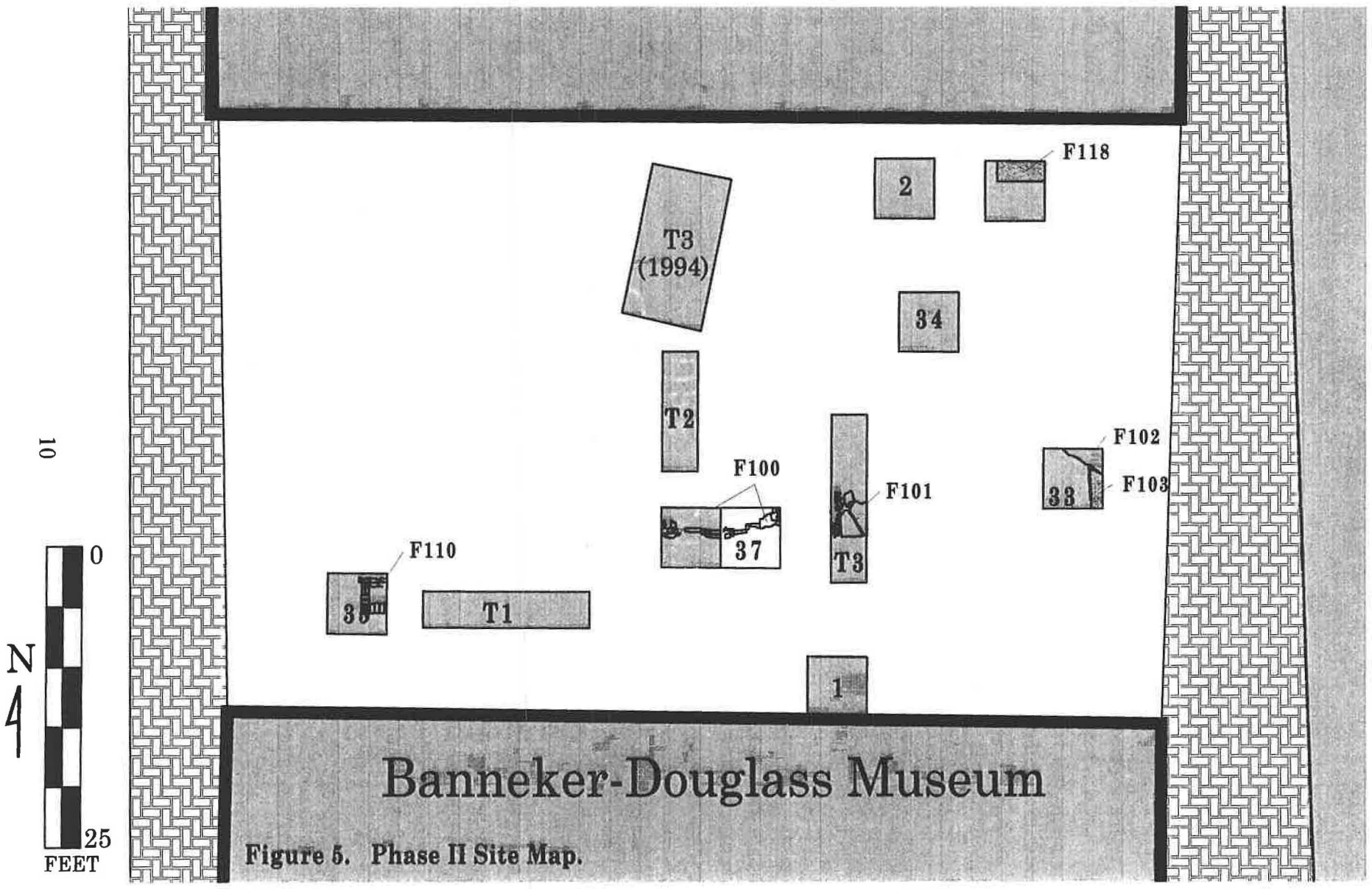


Figure 5. Phase II Site Map.

reconciling various scales utilized in the maps (Aiello and Seidel 1995). The map study conducted with this phase compiled known historic maps showing the Courthouse Site area. These maps were digitized and rendered with a single scale allowing for overlays. This proved a helpful predictive tool for feature location and unit placement, but proved also a useful tool in analysis of assemblages and features.

Late 19th and 20th century Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, in particular, contain enough detail to delineate lot lines throughout the block for different periods. This allows for dateable assemblages and features to be associated with its house lot. Coupled with corresponding Census Data or City Directory information, archaeological materials can also be linked with households whose occupants are known – composition of households (names, ages, sexes, races) is delineated as well as adult occupants occupations. The sum of all this provides very rich material with which to make comparisons. With this amount of information studies of race and class become quite possible.

Racism and Consumer Strategies

Over the last 13 years, Archaeology in Annapolis has made African-American presences a priority in its ongoing research goals. During this time, three significant post Civil War, African-American sites have been excavated and analyzed – Gott's Court, the Maynard-Burgess Site, and the Courthouse Site. Each of these excavations has recovered a significant volume of material culture including ceramics, glass, food remains, and other household refuse acquired, used and discarded by African Americans.

The inceptive interpretations of this archaeology have been the work of Paul Mullins and Mark Warner (Warner 1992; Mullins and Warner 1993; Warner and Mullins 1993; Mullins 1993; Mullins 1996; Warner 1998; Mullins 1999). Their work relied heavily upon the extensive excavations at the Maynard-Burgess Site – an African-American owned and occupied household used between 1850 and 1980 (Mullins and Warner 1993).

Previous archaeology of African-American sites in late 19th and early 20th century Annapolis do not clearly reveal a drastically different consumer culture for African Americans. In fact, African-American assemblages largely resemble contemporary assemblages across Annapolis – all Annapolitans participating in a consumer culture with a finite set of potential goods. Mullins and Warner, however, point out that African Americans, living under a system of Jim Crow racism, did not have the same relationship with the markets as other Annapolitans. They accurately point out that:

> Although historians have studied this transformation of Victorian America in great detail, African-American culture generally has been seen as a research subject with little or no link to consumer culture. The most extreme effect of this analytical separation is the "melting pot' implication that emergent mass consumption monolithically commodified all consumers, including African-Americans, yielding a society of interchangeable shoppers [Mullins and Warner 1993:29].

They argue that while increasingly mass produced goods have a standardizing effect, their consumption by various groups does not indicate that identical objects imparted the same meaning to all consumers. Warner's and Mullins' work begins to examine how African Americans in Annapolis both participated in and resisted consumerism by analyzing a range of consumer goods and exchange strategies in a turn-of-the-20th-century African-American household.

Using the recovered artifacts, Mullins and Warner looked for similarities to strategies outlined in a 1930s study of African-American consumption (Edwards 1969). Mullins and Warner have outlined potential strategies evident through ceramic, glass, and faunal assemblages.

Victorian etiquette emphasized the acquisition of matched table settings. In examining several African-American ceramic assemblages, Paul Mullins (1993) has noted that vessel forms differ little from those of other, contemporary late 19th century sites. The decorative motifs, however, vary widely and are different from what standard etiquette practices suggest. Rather than having matched sets, the assemblages consist of several different decorative styles.

> Mullins argues that the reason for the variability in decorative patterns is not simply one of poverty (i.e., people of color did not have the economic wherewithal to purchase matched sets of dishes); instead, he attributes this variability to African Americans consciously rejecting rapidly changing decorative tastes and curating ceramics for long periods of time [Warner 1998b: 207].

This suggests that African Americans participated in Victorian ideals but simultaneously ignored or rejected elements of that ideal.

In looking at glass assemblages, Mullins and Warner noted the numbers of professionally prepared, bottled and canned goods were noticeable higher than those found in other comparable sites from Annapolis. Many of these were identified as national brand products that could be acquired through catalogs and purchased at published prices. Their purchase by households reduced reliance upon local merchants whose bulk goods could vary in price and quality.

Similarly, a preponderance of fish remains suggests a reliance upon the nearby Chesapeake Bay. These resources could be obtained directly or purchased from street vendors.

> Such tactics were significantly influenced by the economic standing of African Americans and their marginalization in a racist marketplace, but they were also culturally distinctive. On one hand, the purchase of fresh fish was economically prudent, since it was relatively inexpensive when purchased on the streets and free when caught by a member of the household. Yet, on the other hand, it also promoted social independence, because the purchase of fish on the street meant that African Americans could circumvent White Annapolitan merchants or butchers [Mullins and Warner 1993: 125].

This type of purchasing similarly served to buffer African Americans from racism present in the local markets.

Mullins' and Warner's work provides an initial examination of how such studies can and need to be undertaken. They note several strategies that allowed African-Americans to avoid racism experienced in the local markets. Evidences of such strategies are apparent in the Maynard-Burgess assemblage and are provoking in their implications. However, it should be remembered that these interpretations were based largely (but not exclusively) on the archaeology of a single, well-studied household.

Phase II excavations found portions of two privies in the backyards of 88 and 90 Franklin Street. Fully delineating the privy vaults and collecting their artifact contents provided two significant and comparable data sets. Ceramic and Glass analyses – in the form of minimum vessel counts – were conducted for each of these contexts. This used both *terminus post quem* (*tpq*) dates and mean ceramic dating for vessels.[2] Ceramic analysis indicates presence of types, forms, and decorative preferences. Glass analysis includes manufacture technique, dates, form, manufacturer and content where determination is possible. Faunal analysis determines species, number of identified species (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI).

The ceramic, glass, and faunal analyses provide data that can be directly compared and contrasted with the other contexts recovered from the Courthouse Site and other sites in Annapolis. This provides an opportunity to revisit Mullins' and Warner's interpretations – hopefully, looking at them in the light of greater variation. Materials from the Courthouse site provide an exciting opportunity to continue exploring these types of consumer strategies by testing them with new data sets.

Methodology

All archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994). In order to enhance the comparative value of the newly recovered data, all recordation for the project used standard Archaeology in Annapolis forms supplemented by field notes kept by the project archaeologists and technicians.

Fieldwork

The grid from the previous year's excavations was reestablished (Figure 6). The southeast corner of the Banneker-Douglass Museum Building was used as grid coordinate N200 E200 and

[2] Ceramic mean dates were also calculated through straight sherd counts for comparative purposes. More information for questions of consumer habits is available through use of vessel counts and so these will be more heavily relied upon. Glass, however, is the more reliable artifact type for calculating post Civil War though early 20th century contexts such as these. Glass mean dates will only be calculated through vessel counts.

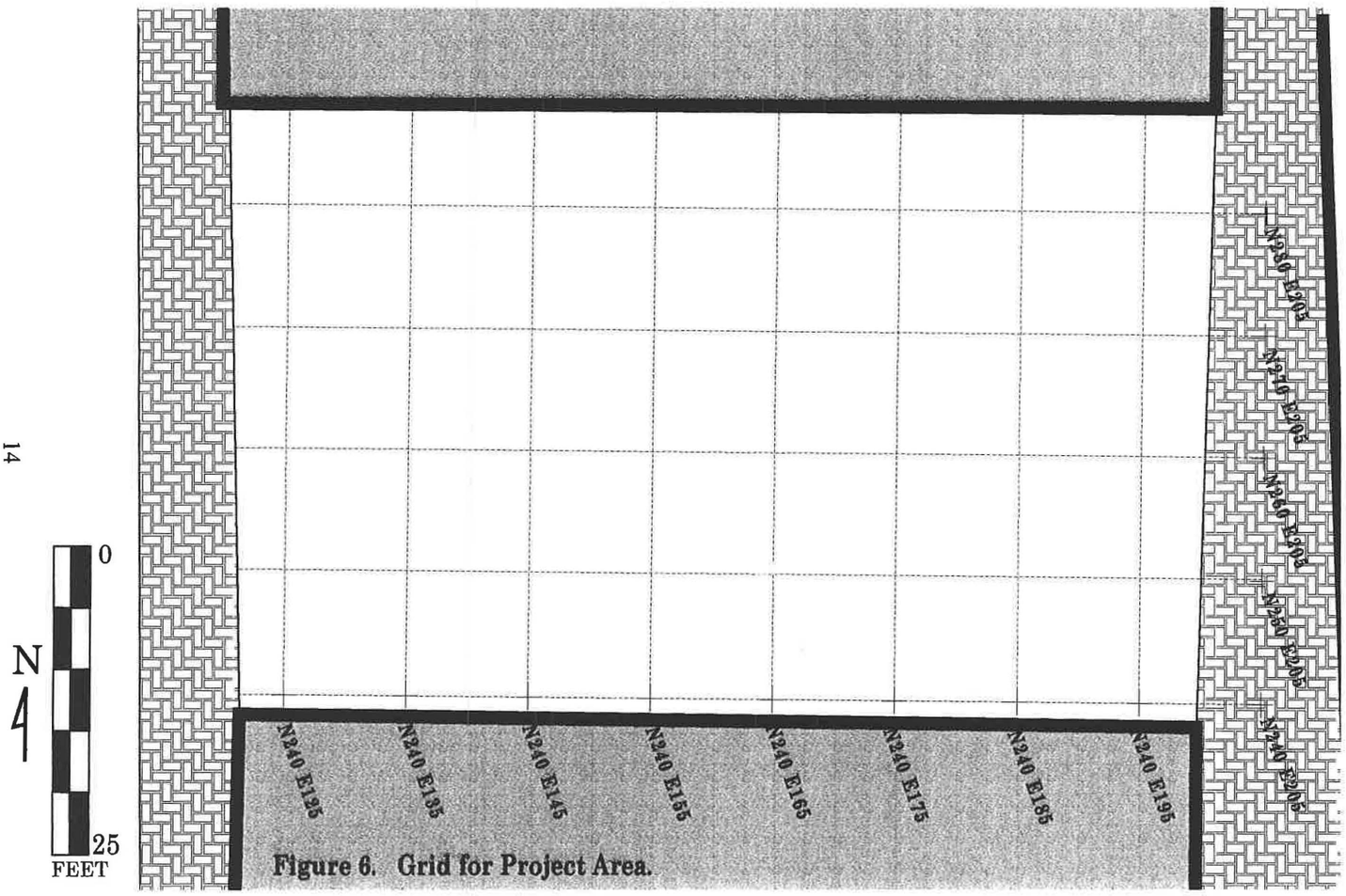


Figure 6. Grid for Project Area.

serves as site datum.[3] Using the orientation of the south wall of the Museum, the east-west axis for the site grid was established. Grid north was then established toward Church Circle.[4]

The grids used in th previous excavations associated with the Courthouse expansion are related to the current grid. In 1990, the southeast corner of the Museum was used as the 0,0 mark. All 1990 units were designated by their northeast corner coordinates using this system. 1994 excavations used a point 5 feet east of the Museum's southeast corner as its N200 E200 coordinate. Because of this, all 1994 Courthouse coordinates are 5 feet east of those used here. These differences need to be kept in mind when and if the Banneker-Douglass excavations are related to past Courthouse excavations.

Excavation was begun with the removal of recent, construction/destruction related deposits across the site. Previous testing (from both 1994 and 2000 investigations) found this to range from ca. 1 to 1.5 feet in depth across the site. Five large block "areas" were defined (Figure 7) and a backhoe/loader was used to strip away this uppermost layer of fill.

As space for work and backdirt piles was limited, fieldwork was conducted in two stages. Mechanical stripping was done first for the northern "half" of the project area (Areas 1 and 2) and the spoils piles were placed on the south side of the site. Once excavations were completed for the first half of the site, units were backfilled and mechanical stripping of the southern "half" (Areas 3, 4, and 5) proceeded.

All mechanical excavation was monitored by project archaeologists. While no screening of these soils took place, observed artifacts were collected. Each area was given a unit designation for purposes of providing provenience for recovered materials (Area 1 = Unit 38, Area 2 = Unit 39, Area 3 = Unit 46, Area 4 = Unit 47, and Area 5 = Unit 48).

Once mechanical stripping was completed, the entire area was shovel scraped to provide a clear view of the sub-fill surface. These were photographed. All features or further disturbances encountered were logged, photographed, and mapped.

Thirteen hand-excavated units were placed within the five opened areas. The standard unit measured five by five feet. Excavation units were identified by a unique unit number (continuing sequentially from the Phase I/II excavations – so this work began with Unit 38). In addition, coordinates for the northeast corner of each unit was related to the grid. Units were

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[3] This places the 0, 0 mark somewhere in the intersection of Franklin and Cathedral Streets. As a result, the entire project area falls within the NE quadrant.

[4] This was how the grid was established in both the 1990 and 1994 Courthouse excavations. This made particular sense as the Banneker-Douglass Museum Building is one of the oldest (and likely most secure for the future) buildings remaining on the block. It was also a prominent enough feature within the block that it was used as a reference point for the CAD survey of historic maps.

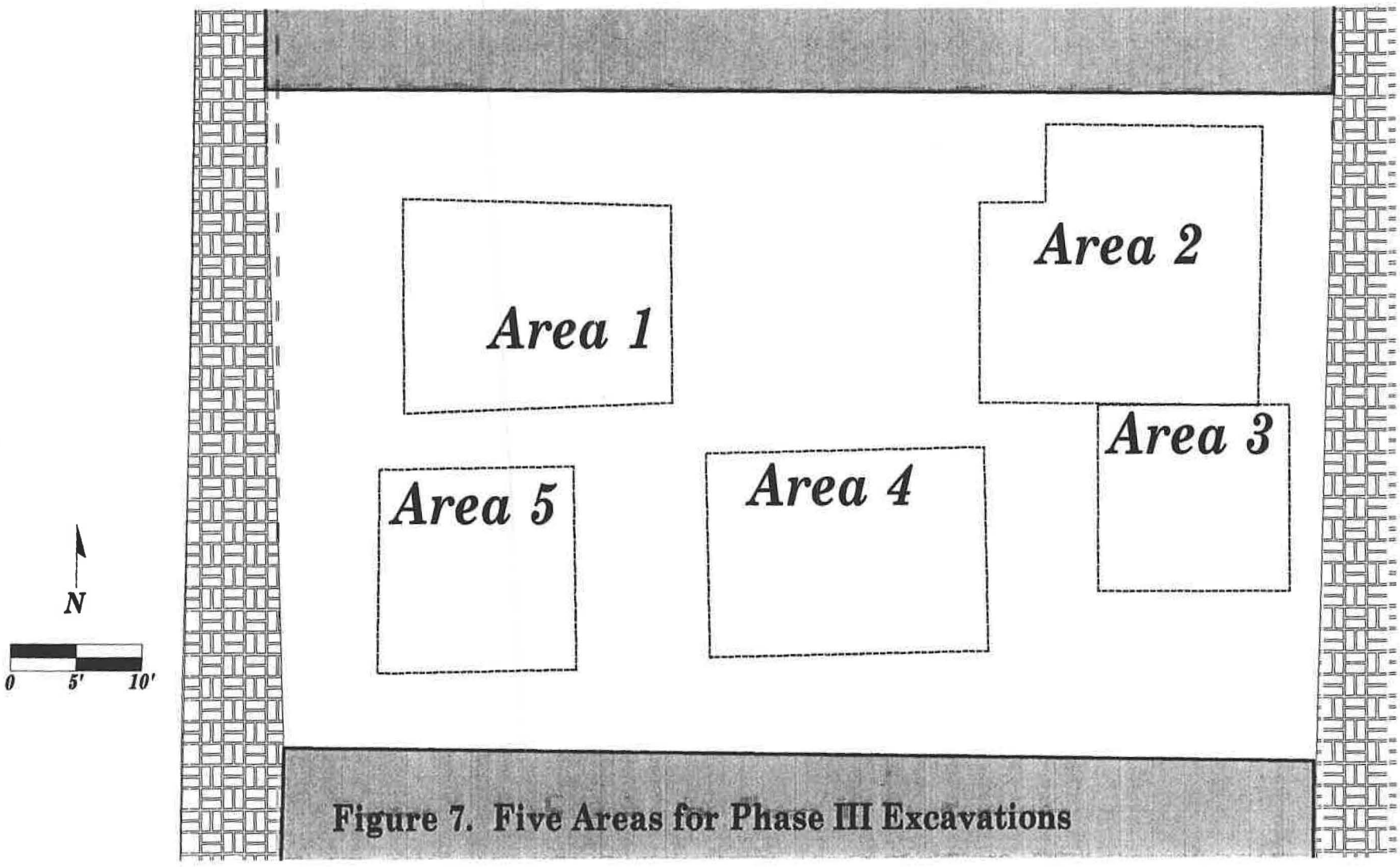

Figure 7. Five Areas for Phase III Excavations

excavated according to natural and cultural stratigraphic layers having unique (capitalized) letter designations beginning with A. Whenever a stratum extended deeper than .5 ft, it was divided into arbitrary layers. All features were given numerical designations (beginning with xxx for this field session), and layers within features were designated with lowercase letters (e.g., a, b, c, . . .).

All soils from hand excavations were screened using 1/4 inch mesh and artifacts recovered. Brick and mortar, which is found in abundance throughout urban sites such as this, were sometimes sampled, weighed and discarded in the field. Soil samples were collected from the privies (ca. 1 gallon per provenience). These were water screened using a fine mesh in order to collect small finds such as bone and other organic materials that would otherwise be missed with the larger mesh. Units were dug to culturally sterile subsoils where depths and time constraints allowed.

A separate record was kept for each provenience giving elevation readings, soil color and texture, inclusions (such as brick, slate, coal, shell), stratigraphic relationships, and a general list of artifacts. A unique number was assigned in the field to each bag of artifacts and soil sample. Photographs and plan drawings were made of the top of each stratum, but additional visual records were made to show detail at other points. All profiles were drawn, unless the excavation unit wall was also a brick wall or when it showed only recent disturbance.

All measurements were made using the engineer's scale which divides one foot into tenths and hundredths, thereby making calculations in terms of decimals. All elevations were taken from unit datums using line levels. Unit datums were related back to a known elevation point using the transit.

Processing and Analysis

The processing of artifacts was undertaken at the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory in Annapolis and at the Archaeology Lab at the University of Maryland, College Park, Dept. of Anthropology. Materials recovered from the field were washed, identified, inventoried and processed according to standards established for the state of Maryland (Seifert 1999). Artifact identifications are based on type, material, function, and date. Ceramics were used for dating purposes (*terminus post quem* and mean ceramic dates) and for basic analysis of deposits. Container glass was also used for dating purposes where possible, as they offer more specific dates for late 19th and early 20th century contexts.

A minimum vessel analysis for ceramics was done for the two privy contexts. Andrew Madsen, who had headed the public program during excavations, was contracted to do the vessel work. Ceramics were sorted by ware type then mended across unit designations and proveniences within the feature. This completed, a minimum number of vessels was determined along with their vessel forms. Vessel forms such as plates, platters, cups, and saucers were also subdivided by ware and primary decorative type.

A vessel analysis was also done for the glass recovered from the two privies. This work was done by the author at the College Park Lab. Glass was sorted by color and originating context. Once mending across unit designations and proveniences was completed, the minimum number of glass vessels was determined. This procedure was done relying first upon vessel bases, then distinct rims or finishes, and lastly by distinct body sherds. Vessels were then examined and form, manufacture dates, manufacturer, and content determined when possible.

Faunal analysis was contracted out to the University of Alabama Museums, Office of Archaeological Services. Dr. Justin Lev-Tov oversaw the basic analysis of faunal material from the two privies and the 86 Franklin Street backyard. Analysis was done to determine species, the number of identified species (NISP) and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) for these three contexts.

Collections are currently being held by Archaeology in Annapolis. The current owner of the project area property is Anne Arundel County. The State of Maryland has leased the property in preparation for the proposed Banneker-Douglass Museum expansion project. The University of Maryland, College Park will cooperate with the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) in discussions with Anne Arundel County, to determine the final disposition of the collection following completion of the project. The desire of the DHCD is for the collection to be donated to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Lab.

Background Research

Background research for the Banneker-Douglass Museum expansion was undertaken the week (five working days) before field investigations were begun. Significant research on the properties has been completed during the previous Courthouse Site investigations. This research examined historic maps, Census Data, City Directories, Deed Searches, Assessment Records, and collected oral histories of former residents of the block. These were reexamined with the determination of owners and occupants of the 84-90 Franklin Street houses the goal.[5] The composition of the households is particularly valuable when linked to the assemblages collected during fieldwork. Once materials (i.e., ceramics, glass, and faunal materials) are analyzed, they can then be directly associated with the particular household.

As funds for the current project were limited, additional historic research was scaled. A great deal is already known about the properties and further research would prove difficult and costly. Records from the Maryland Hall of Records and Anne Arundel County have been examined. Finding additional records (such as a survey of newspapers, or locating of private records) did not seem cost effective. In putting together the research design and budget, it was decided that funding should be placed toward excavation and analysis rather than toward research that would provide unknown returns.

Some additional research into the historic contexts of late 19th and early 20th century segregated Annapolis has been incorporated into the general histories of Annapolis and the site. This has been gleaned through a limited survey of local papers (i.e., *Evening Capital*) and from additional secondary sources.

Regional History

Maryland was established as a proprietary colony in 1629 and officially settled in 1634 when St. Mary's City was founded as the colony's capital. The initial settlement of Maryland and the Chesapeake suffered with a high mortality rate among the first European settlers. Therefore, the regional European population did not begin to increase substantially until the late 17th century.

From 1634 to the 1680s, almost the entire population farmed tobacco for export. This has been argued to have generated very little urban development in an agrarian community for about 50 years (Carr 1974). Most of the tobacco farmers in the colony generally worked for their own subsistence or produced, at best, a rather nominal profit. These farmers relied upon larger

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[5] Determining the compositions of households is complicated by the nature of the properties–these were each used as rental properties during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and had a fair degree of turnover during the period of study.

plantation owners to process and ship the tobacco. Economically, Maryland became part of an early export-based economy.

Initially, the labor force for this tobacco economy was supplied by indentured European laborers who would work for a specified length of time in return for passage to the colony. By the mid-17th century, however, enslaved African labor was relied upon by the Chesapeake's economy.

The importation of Africans increased significantly as ever more English indentures began to survive their labor periods and required land grants and freedom dues (Breen 1980). Utilizing an enslaved African work force ensured consistent tobacco production. Many racist discourses, which alienated this African work force from underclass Anglos, were legally codified in the region at the turn-of-the-18th century (Epperson 1990, Higginbothom 1986). Maryland was then becoming a central player in the slave trade and the city dock in Annapolis was one of many sites for the sale of enslaved Africans (Brugger 1988:46).

Annapolis, itself, was first settled around 1650 by Protestant dissidents who had been expelled from the colony of Virginia. They had been welcomed into Maryland by the Calverts, the proprietary family also known as the Lords Baltimore, who supported religious toleration. The original settlement, known as Arundelton, was very small and set up using relatively small land holdings or "town lots." Although there is no evidence that the community was any more than a collection of a few houses, in 1683 Arundelton became an official port of entry, and a Commission was authorized to lay out a town plan. Richard Beard surveyed the city and staked it into one hundred, one acre lots, with streets, alleys, and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1995 [1887]:52).

As a result of William and Mary's Glorious Revolution in 1689, Maryland became a royal colony. The Capital of Maryland was moved from the predominately Catholic St. Mary's City to Annapolis in 1694, under the direction of the second royal governor, Sir Francis Nicholson. He is credited with redesigning the city's plan, probably imposing it onto or wholly replacing an existing haphazard grid (Baker 1986). Nicholson borrowed from established Baroque designs from several European cities. His plan manipulated optical perspective by using long lines of sight to two prominent, central circles – one occupied by the Statehouse and the other the Anglican Church. Located on the highest points in the city, these two circles served as a reminder of the stability and influence of the Crown and Church.

Annapolis received its city charter in 1708 (Riley 1995:85). Papenfuse (1975) has argued that based upon the city's economic development, 18th century Annapolis can be analyzed in three successive periods. The initial period was a time of uncertainty which took place as the new town became established in the economy of the region. When Nicholson decided to move the capital to Arundelton, he ensured the town's survival, but not necessarily its growth. Baker (1983, 1986) has identified two phases of land development in Annapolis during this period of uncertainty. Between 1695 and 1705, a small planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the city,

but quickly sold them. The second phase from 1705 to 1720, was characterized by resident merchants, such as Amos Garrett, Charles Carroll the Settler, William Baden, Thomas Bordley, and Daniel Larkin, purchasing large blocks of city property. Land speculation linked the affluence of these men and their family's social influence.

Papenfuse (1975:10) suggested that after 1715, Annapolis become more economically stable due to renewed governmental involvement and development of local industry. He characterized this second period, from 1715 to 1763, as a time of "Industrial Expansion and Bureaucratic Growth." After 1720, commercial production developed gradually and mercantile influence expanded (Baker 1986; Leone and Shackel 1986:7-8). This was a period when luxury crafts became more prevalent with goldsmiths, watchmakers, musicians and hatters beginning to appear (Baker 1986:201).

The port of Annapolis became increasingly busy. A large portion of this shipping involved tobacco; Maryland's exports increased from about thirty million pounds in the 1720s to one hundred million pounds by the 1770s. Agricultural diversification (increased shipments of wheat), expansion into other business (such as dry goods importation) (Papenfuse 1975:15; Baker 1986:202), the slave trade, and continued tobacco profits encouraged the development of a merchant class. All of this led to an increase in the city's economic vitality.

Annapolis' economy, however, declined briefly from 1754 through 1763, when growth was interrupted by the French and Indian War. The diversion of resources to the war effort, combined with stresses on mercantile networks through privateering and naval warfare, dampened the economy during that period.

After the decline, Annapolis became one of the cultural centers of the colonies. The period between 1763 and 1774 is referred to as Annapolis' "Golden Age." This period was characterized by a decline in small industries (such as tanning and shipbuilding) and a growth in the consumption patterns of wealthy Annapolitans. This turned Annapolis into a center of elite style in colonial America (Papenfuse 1975:6).

This age of affluence was halted by the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. A depression in 1785-1786, seriously affected the town's fortunes. This was followed by a collapse in the tobacco market in 1793 (Papenfuse 1975). Annapolis began a slow economic decline, and by 1820, was no longer the leading mercantile center of Maryland. Annapolis had begun losing shipping business to Baltimore as early as the mid-18th century. This trend resulted in Baltimore's emergence as Maryland's leading port.

Annapolis, languishing behind Baltimore's growing importance, lobbied over the course of 28 years to be the home for a United States Naval academy. The city achieved that aim in 1845 when the Academy opened in Annapolis (Riley 1995:245, 264-265). The Academy quickly became one of the city's largest and most stable employers. Before the Civil War, positions such

as housekeepers, cooks and barbers were the provinces of free African Americans. Many of these positions continued to be held by African-American Annapolitans.

Until Emancipation, Annapolis and Southern Maryland were dominated by tobacco production and slave labor. Consequently Annapolis, like southern Maryland, was sympathetic to the Confederate cause. The high percentage of free African Americans in Maryland was, however, unique among southern states. There were nearly as many free African Americans living in Maryland by the start of the Civil War as those enslaved (Fields 1985:2). By 1810, Maryland had the largest population of free African Americans of any of the slave holding states. By 1850, 43 percent of the state's African-American population (nearly 75,000 individuals) was free (Fields 1985:1-2). The high percentage of free African Americans in Maryland stood in stark contrast to all of the other slave-holding states, where the free African-American population accounted for less than 10 percent of the total population of those states (Fields 1985:2).

The ambiguous loyalty of Maryland to the Union, combined with its geographic proximity to the Confederacy, resulted in a virtual occupation by Union Troops for most of the war. Annapolis was directly affected when the Naval Academy was moved to Rhode Island and the Severn facility was transformed into a hospital and troop center. Many Annapolitan merchants benefitted from the Civil War by selling supplies to the troops quartered in the city (Riley 1995:320). After the war, however, Annapolis suffered a period of economic decline, though the Naval Academy returned. Before the war, commerce had depended upon the spending of government officials and wealth slave-holding planters. The abolition of slavery curtailed trade with these consumers.

Annapolis began a revival in the late 1870s and building increased. New houses and shops were built along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George and King George Streets – breaking up the large residential lots that had formerly been held by single owners (Baker 1986:197). State government and the Naval Academy, however, remained the city's major industries.

With the late 19th century came a growth of water-based industry. The coming of steam and the construction of adequate wharves had an impact on Annapolis. The speed and dependability of steam power made it possible to transport perishable goods more readily than with sail. Oystering and other water-based pursuits were important. Several oyster houses appeared along local rivers. The Bay was the major transportation route for important everyday goods. Tobacco continued to be shipped from Annapolis, along with fruits, vegetables, wheat and corn, fish, crabs, oysters, and even poultry and cattle. Annapolis' trade, however, was nowhere near what it had once been during its "golden age." In 1887, local historian Elihu S. Riley (1995:319) wrote of Annapolis' current economic conditions,

> The mercantile trade has little outside resources. The Naval Academy, in some measure, supplies the benefits of a foreign trade. The oyster-packing establishments, of which there

are about ten, bring considerable money into the city, which, with the home trade in oysters, redeems the mercantile business from annihilation.

The late 19th century also saw the establishment of Jim Crow segregation. Annapolis, as part of the upper South, perhaps did not often show the extremes of segregation, but this fact does not suggest that it was not there or that it was not significant.

> There seems to be an idea prevailing among some of our colored citizens that they have not received the proper recognition from our county school authorities that they should have,. . . . There are 24 public colored schools in this county, and 27 colored teachers. The school levy is predicated upon the entire property of the county, and the distribution of the school fund is made according to the population. The whole amount of school taxes paid by the colored people of this county does not exceed $900.
>
> The state appropriates $6,812.40 for the colored schools of this county, and they receive in all $7,082.15 . . .. Under the law, the total amount of taxes paid for school purposes by the colored people not only of this county, but of every county in this State, . . . together with any donations that may be made for the purpose, is entirely devoted to the maintenance of the schools for colored children . . .. The amount of school taxes paid by the colored people of this county would not pay for the keeping open of three schools. It will thus be seen that the school law of this State is very liberal towards the colored schools, and the amount distributed by the county school authorities is equally so, and instead of our colored people complaining, they should congratulate themselves and our school board over the great facilities that have been granted them [*Evening Capital* 30 June 1884:4].

The above newspaper story makes clear that the major concepts of segregation were in place by the 1880s–less than twenty years after the end of the American Civil War and the abolishment of slavery in the United States. Many of the principal arguments that would prevail over the first half of the twentieth century are exemplified here. African Americans were noting the inequality of public services and that this was contrary to the spirit of equal treatment under the law. The counter argument outlines a continued paternalism that ignores what had been taken from African Americans for generations and suggests that, in terms of economics, African Americans should be satisfied with the limited services they receive.

Annapolis, itself, was much embroiled in the precepts of Jim Crow segregation. The state of Maryland never passed legislation limiting voting rights (disenfranchisement that obliquely but purposely targeted African Americans). However, in 1908, Annapolis attempted to do so on a local level and succeeded for a number of years (Callcott 1967). The city's disenfranchisement plan restricted the vote to males or their descendants entitled to vote prior to 1868, to naturalized citizens and their descendants, or to persons owning more than $500 worth of assessed property

(Callcott 1967:225-226). The Annapolis provision was deemed unconstitutional in a Supreme Court decision in 1915 and the disenfranchisement was ended.

It was also during this period – around the first decade of the twentieth century – that Jim Crow legislation affecting train and steamship travel was first introduced in Maryland. These required all railroads and steamships provide separate cars or compartments and to segregate the races within such facilities. The laws took effect July 1, 1904 (Callcott 1967:218-219). While other states had lived with segregated transportation facilities since the 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson decision, such provisions were new to Maryland African Americans and there was resentment at the change. An African-American law professor from Howard University, W. H. Hart, when traveling from Pennsylvania to the District of Columbia refused to change to a segregated car while traveling through Maryland. He was promptly arrested and fined. Upon appeal, however, the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled the statute was an "infringement upon interstate commerce and that only passengers whose journey began and ended in the State of Maryland could legally be segregated by state law" (Callcott 1967:219). This was not the end of the Jim Crow provision but, instead, a reinforcement of localized practices.

Subsequent ordinances followed further refining the Jim Crow laws. 1908 legislation required steamship companies provide separate toilets and sleeping quarters for white and black passengers. Another act required railroads provide separate cars – rather than compartmented ones – for use in the heavily African American counties of Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, and Anne Arundel (where Annapolis is located) counties (Callcott 1967:222). This legislative environment undoubtedly reflected the environment of informal segregation of the races.

Segregation in Annapolis was not without violence, either. Several instances of lynchings are evident during the 1870s and 80s (Mullins 1999:68). The *Evening Capital* (1 April 1886:2), a local Annapolis newspaper, suggested, "Judge Lynch is having a busy time of it" – making light of the practice within the region. Later, the hanging of John Snowden by the court system would become a well-known and controversial case (Mullins 1999: 69). Snowden maintained his innocence throughout, but was convicted of rape and murder of a white woman and sentenced to death. Though convicted, 11 members of the jury signed a petition requesting the death sentenced be commuted. Another petition for a more lenient sentence was signed by 67 whites and delivered to the Governor of Maryland (Mullins 1999:69). Despite such beliefs and petitions, Snowden was hanged in the Calvert Street jail yard on February 28, 1919 (*Evening Capital* 3 March 1919:1). The *Evening Capital* also printed an anonymous letter from the victim's jilted lover. It admitted "I am sorry you killed Snowden today. He is not a guilty man. I am the man" (*Evening Capital* 3 March 1919:1). All of this suggests that Annapolis' racial environment, like many southern urban areas, was charged.

Evidence of such drastic violence and legislative separations of the racism appears to diminish during the period between the 1930s and 1950s. This does not suggest, however, that practiced segregation ended. Incidents of racism still occurred to individuals and communities.

Hannah Jopling (1998) has conducted oral histories with several residents of communities demolished during the 1940s and 50s. These include the communities of Hell Point and Gott's Court. While these areas were not exclusively African-American, a disproportionate amount of "urban renewal" seems to have fallen on Annapolis' African-American community.

Like many American cities during the 1950s, the downtown commercial area suffered economic decline. Fortunately, under the influence of historic preservationists, Annapolis escaped wholesale urban renewal. Instead, many of the city's remaining early buildings were restored and preserved. Annapolis' image as a quiet colonial town has become a profitable advantage, attracting large numbers of tourists. Many surviving 18th- and 19th- century buildings are today used as museums and stores that cater to the successful tourist trade in Annapolis.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

In 1990, Archaeology in Annapolis carried out preliminary investigations of the lower or southwestern quadrant of the block (Warner and Mullins 1993). In advance of that project, historical research was conducted by Warner and Mullins and by Jean Russo of Historic Annapolis Foundation. They used both earlier lot research from McWilliam and Papenfuse's (1969) National Endowment for the Humanities grant and original research carried out for their investigation. That research concentrated on the 1718 Stoddert map, various iterations of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, a history of Mt. Moriah African Methodist Episcopal Church (Jacobsen n.d.), 1880-1910 census information and a variety of secondary sources.

Warner and Mullins Phase I/II investigations at the Courthouse Site (1993) included a ground-penetrating radar survey (only a small portion of which was analyzed) and the excavation of fifteen test units. Excavations found sparse evidence of 18th use of the area and even some 17th century materials. Archaeological visibility increased greatly for the 19th- and 20th-century habitation of the block.

Ground-penetrating radar was used to survey an extensive portion of the 1990 Courthouse parking lot. The sensing was undertaken gratis by IFC Kaiser Engineers, Inc., to field test new equipment and determine the applicability and utility of remote sensing techniques in archaeological research. Spence Smith and Wayne Saunders, of IFC Kaiser, organized and conducted the testing of the site over several weekends in late March and early April 1990.

The radar was pulled along transects spaced at five foot intervals aligned in both north-south and east-west directions. The radar survey was constrained by the presence of cars in the lot. Occupied parking spaces were avoided. The equipment used for testing had a 500MHz antenna with a range of 20 nanoseconds, recording at 12.8 scans per second. The data was recorded on magnetic tape in the field and downloaded into ICF Kaiser computers.

Project archaeologists were provided with a complete set of printouts of the data. Because the testing was voluntary, most of the interpretation of the radar data was done by

archaeologists rather than by geophysicists. Only a small portion of the radar data was analyzed, but thirteen areas of potential activity were identified and used in framing subsequent fieldwork.

Fifteen test units were dug during the 1990 field season (Figure 8) to assess the integrity of archaeological remains at this site. Although some prehistoric materials (i.e., a quartz stem point) were recovered, it appeared that the prehistoric potential of the site was low. Recorded Features and recovered artifacts, however, clearly suggest greater use of the area during historic periods. North Devon sherds found in a single unit (S90 E30[6]) indicated potential for occupation of the site as far back as the 17th century. Sheet refuse deposits from the 18th century were uncovered which suggested that structures and features may exist in the area.

Archaeological visibility increased greatly with the 19th and 20th centuries. Rich deposits from these periods were uncovered including house basements, a partial barrel privy and a dog burial. These provided good indication of the types of deposits that could be expected for the remainder of the block.

Phase III work for the Courthouse Site was undertaken again by Archaeology in Annapolis in 1994. These excavations set out to address the potential for 17th-century occupation of the site as well as examining three areas of interests expressed by members of the local African-American community. There was particular interest in learning more about the people living in the six unit alley dwellings known as Bellis Court (built around the turn of the 20th century and located within the interior spaces of the Courthouse block). Interest was expressed in an archaeology of the Mt. Moriah A.M.E. Church and the associated Parish house a few doors down Franklin Street. Lastly, the community wanted to learn more about the businesses present on the block during this period (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and city directories suggest the presence of several businesses on the block -- including small grocery stores, a cobbler's shop, a jeweler's shop, a candy store, and a tailor's shop).

A total of ten exploratory trenches and thirty-one additional excavation units were distributed across the undisturbed portions of the block (Figure 9). Attempts were made to address each of the above research goals.

Relating to the African American component of the site, excavations located Bellis Court. Sampling was done for the backyards of these dwellings and a substantial privy relating to the court was found and partially excavated. Minimum vessel analyses for ceramics and glass were done and provided a mean date of ca. 1909 with a *terminus post quem* (*tpq*) date of around 1920 (probably around the date the privy was closed) for the upper portions of the privy. A second, deeper level of privy deposit came up with a mean date of 1893. A smaller barrel privy was found

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[6] In 1990, the southeast corner of the Museum was used as the 0,0 mark for the site grid. Units were assigned to specific quadrants, with most ending up in just one quadrant. It should be noted that this system was different from that used in subsequent excavations.

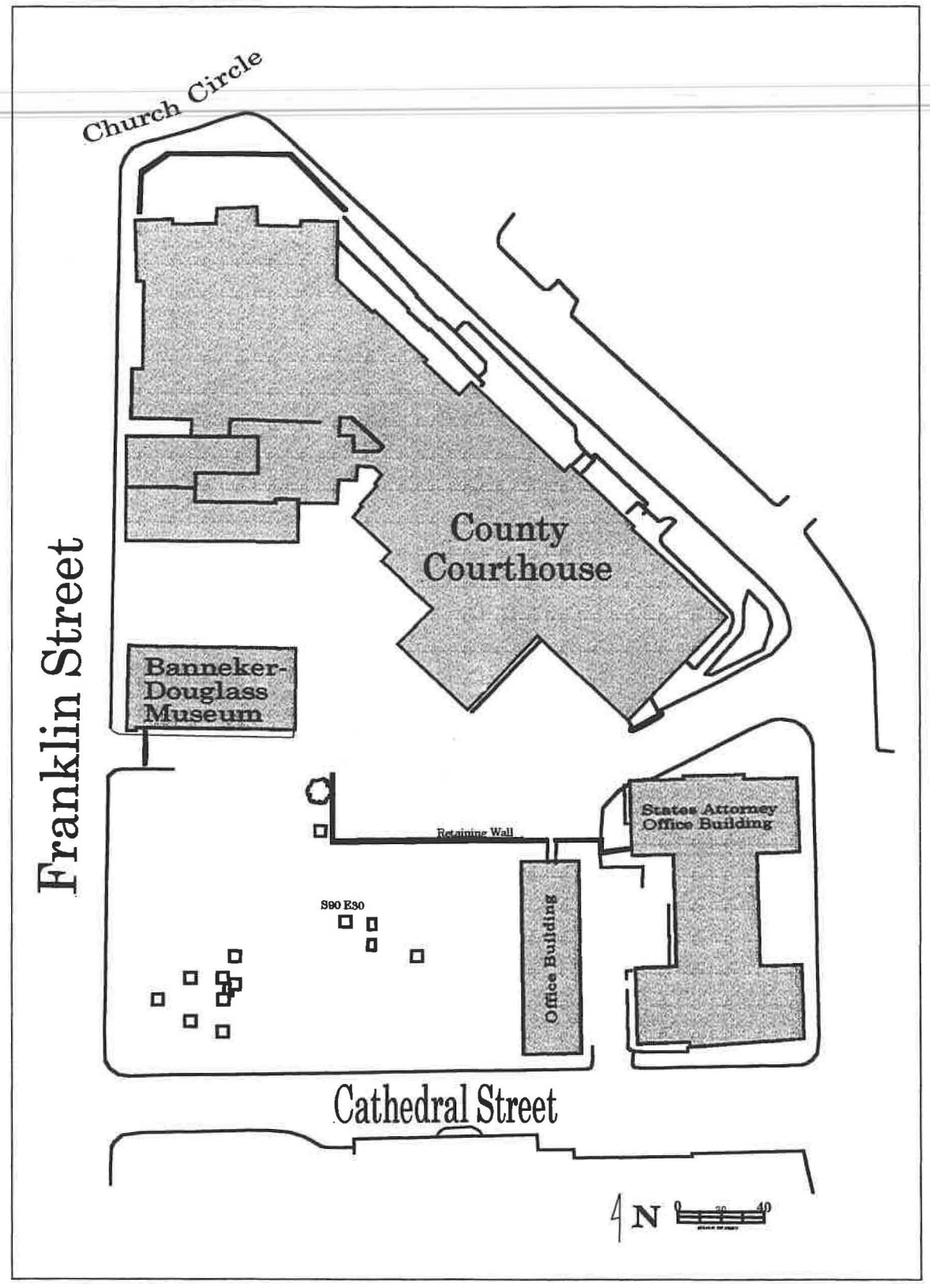

Figure 8. Units from 1990 Courthouse Site Excavations

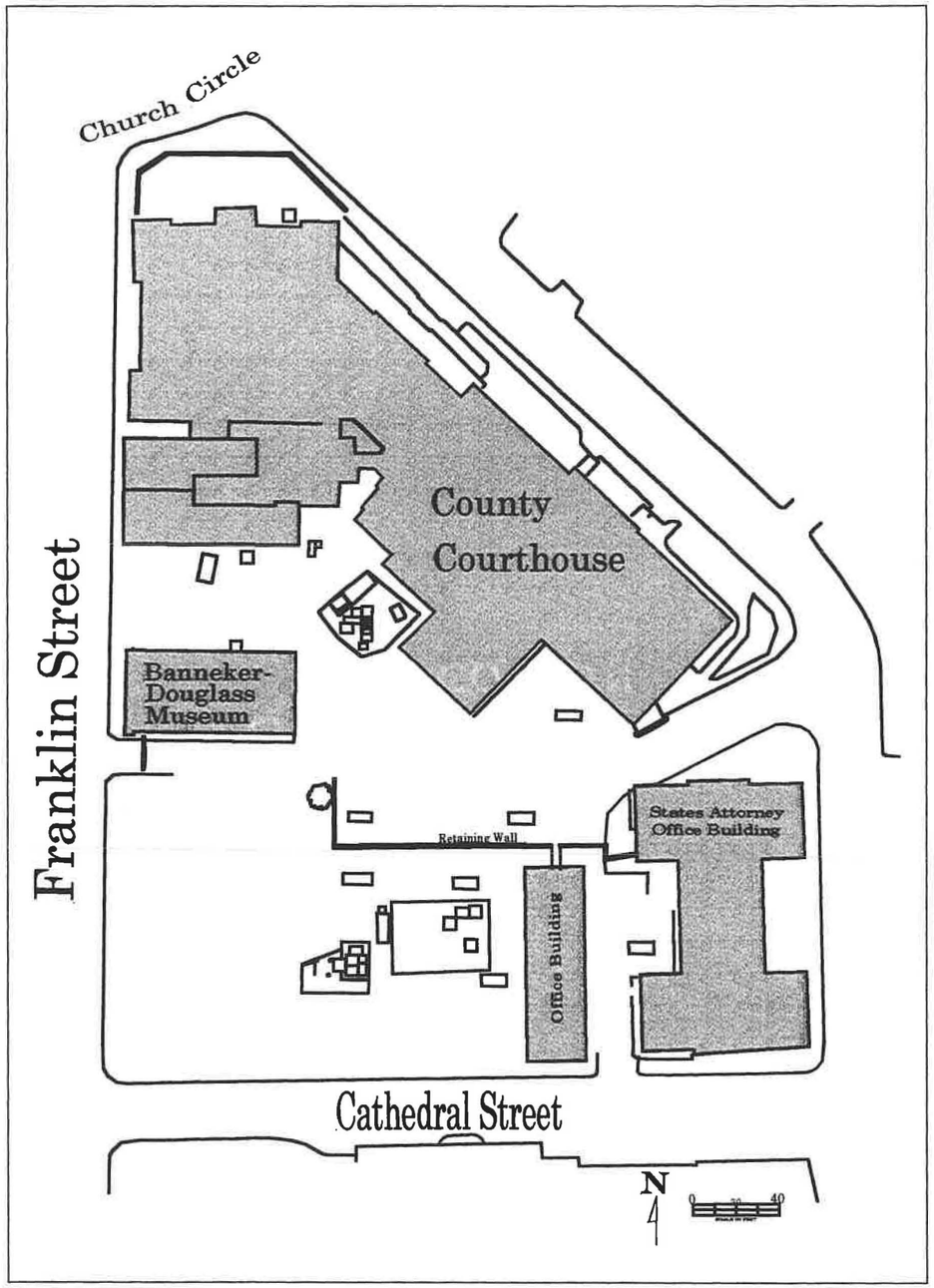

Figure 9. Units from 1994 Courthouse Site Excavations.

in the lower portion of the block. This privy is believed to have been associated with the Church's parish house. Minimum vessel counts were done for this privy as well, and provided a mean date of 1901 with a *tpq* of around 1920. Examination of the businesses on the block was done as best possible under the limits of time and money available for excavation.[7]

Portions of the foundation of a house occupied by William H. Bellis in the 1870s were also exposed during the 1994 excavations. Construction of this house was begun by William Nicholson around 1730 and completed by Daniel Dulaney in 1732-33. It was demolished in 1896 by James Munroe, a Trustee for Bellis. Excavations in the area of the Bellis house also revealed the remains of an early 18th century wood-lined cellar, believed to be part of the earliest known structure on the block. After an initially rapid deposition of fill around 1828, the remainder of the cellar hole was gradually filled over the remaining 19th century. This fill deposit yielded a mixed assemblage of artifacts that included sherds of early materials such as North Devon gravel tempered earthenware, North Devon sgraffito and Northern Italian slipware, along with creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares.

An assemblage of late 17th century/early 18th century materials and several associated slag deposits from an early forge were recovered in the southern portion of the block. The materials associated with a forge, including portions of a crucible, provided evidence of early industry in Annapolis.

Recommendations from the 1994 excavations noted the area north of the Museum, the subject of this report, "holds some significant potential" (Aiello and Seidel 1995:268). Noting early development of this block along Doctor (later renamed Franklin) Street, "future excavations could yield important insights to the post-Revolutionary War and early Federal periods. Later phases might provide a nice complement to the African-American data discussed in this report" (Aiello and Seidel 1995:268). It might be added that, as limited resources for the 1994 excavations were spread out to deal with the 300+ years of occupation at the site, and as much more was found than was initially expected, work on the north side of the Banneker-Douglass Museum may well be essential to providing detailed study of individual households during this period.

The current Banneker-Douglass expansion project required preliminary archaeological testing done during the summer of 2000 (Larsen 2001). Many of the 2000 results have already been discussed above. This preliminary study directly informed and influenced the research design for this current phase of work. The overarching results of the Phase I/II excavations showed much of the site to be intact and of archaeological significance because of its long term connections to Annapolis' African-American community.

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[7] Many of the businesses fronted South Street. South Street residences were torn down in the 1940s to make room for an earlier Courthouse expansion. Fortunately, the 1990 excavations touched on the backyard of the tailor's shop. Buttons and pins were present but little else suggested this to be any different from the other residences on the block.

Gott's Court (18AP52), just two blocks away from the Courthouse site, is bounded by West, Calvert, and Northwest Streets and was examined by Jean Russo (1987). Investigations of this site used previous research along with census records, city directories, newspapers, and maps. This historic background was followed in 1989 by Phase I investigations by Archaeology in Annapolis (Warner 1992) and Phase II and III investigations carried out by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. in 1992 (Goodwin and Associates 1993).

Although archival research for these excavations suggested the area was first surveyed and occupied in the early part of the 18th century, little archaeological evidence was found that dated before 1750-60. The area was divided into large town lots and in the last half of the 18th century, developed into a mixed residential and commercial/industrial use. During the 19th century, the large lots were subdivided and saw continued mixed commercial and residential use. Around the periphery of the block, long narrow lots took shape, with multifamily houses replacing the larger single family dwellings of earlier years. This pattern held into the present century, when, as undeveloped land became scarcer, the interior of the block was also transformed. Just after the turn of the century, this interior space was developed into low rent housing as Gott's court took shape.

Gott's Court was a series of twenty-five connected, two-story wooden houses built around 1906 and occupied by African-American renters until the early 1950s. The Court was located within sight of Maryland's State House dome, yet remained, itself, largely invisible from the surrounding streets. The City of Annapolis has since constructed a parking garage at this site.

Additional archaeological research was carried out on that same block in the back lots of 20 and 22 West Street (18AP35 and 18AP51, respectively) (Warner 1992; Ernstein 1991a, 1991b). Although archival research for these various projects suggests that these areas were first surveyed and occupied in the early part of the 18th century, little archaeological evidence can be discerned dating prior to 1750-60. The area was divided into large town lots and in the last half of the 18th century, was utilized as mixed residential and commercial or industrial areas. The Gott's Court block saw rapid development up to the end of the 18th century, but growth seems to have slowed markedly with the city's early 19th century decline. During the next century, large town lots were subdivided with mixed residential and commercial use continuing. The West Street corridor, in particular, trended toward commercial development. Around the periphery, long narrow lots took shape, with multifamily houses replacing the large single family dwellings of earlier years. This pattern held into the 20th century, but as undeveloped land became scarcer, the interior of the block was also developed with low rent housing in mind.

Similar patterns of development may be seen in the Courthouse block. Both blocks are found west of Church Circle, away from the early downtown portions of Annapolis. Primary differences probably lie with the commercial activity associated with West Street. The Courthouse block is located away from that thoroughfare and therefore saw less commercial/industrial use. The gradual trend toward mixed development on long narrow lots was

the same, however, for both blocks, as was the placement of the growing African-American community, and the eventual development of each block's interior.

The Maynard-Burgess House Site (18AP64) provides a potentially important connection to the current Banneker-Douglass project. Excavations at the Maynard-Burgess House, an African-American owned and occupied household used between 1850 and 1980, had a fundamental goal to provide an empirically rigorous sense of what the everyday African-American material world looked like around the turn of the 20th century (Mullins and Warner 1993). This work put forth a hypothesis that focused on the conscious choices made regarding African-American relationships with the larger society. Mullins and Warner, using the archaeological record from two household assemblages, looked for similarities to strategies outlined in a 1930s study of African-American consumption (Edwards 1969). They noted the numbers of bottled goods was noticeable higher than those found in other comparable sites from Annapolis. Many of these were identified as national brands that could be acquired through catalogs and purchased at published prices. The author's suggested that this type of purchasing served to buffer African Americans from dependence upon local merchants. Similarly, faunal remains noted a "preponderance of fish" and suggested a reliance upon resources available from the nearby Chesapeake Bay that may have "promoted a social independence that allowed African Americans to circumvent White Annapolitan merchants or butchers" (Mullins and Warner 1993:125). Subsequent to the Maynard-Burgess site report, Paul Mullins has made direct comparisons of the Maynard-Burgess assemblages with those recovered previously from the Courthouse Site (Mullins 1996; 1999). These have refined the earlier hypothesis but maintain a connection between consumer strategies and racism in local markets.

Site/Project History

The overview of research specifically oriented to the Banneker-Douglass expansion project, has been broken down chronologically into the historic contexts defined by Maryland's Comprehensive Historic Plan (Weissman 1986). Previous research here and at other nearby sites suggests little potential for prehistoric resources on the site, so this examination begins with the historic period. The narrative has been divided into the following historic contexts:

- Settlement Period (1634-1750)
- Rural Agrarian Intensification & Town Development (1750-1815)
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition & Economic Adaptation (1815-1870)
- Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
- The Modern Period (1930-Present)

While the generalized trends implied by these context headings are only marginally accurate reflections of Annapolis during some periods, they do provide a means for linking the area's development to change elsewhere in the city and state.

Settlement Period (1634-1750)

The gradual development of Annapolis as a town and capital is linked to the 1694 arrival of Protestant dissidents at Greenbury Point–across the Severn River. Their settlement at Providence, based around relatively small land holdings or "town lots" (Luckenbach 1994; Moss 1976), was short-lived, but the balance of population and power had meanwhile shifted north from the original Catholic settlement at St. Mary's City. Settlement began to extend up the rivers of the new western shore county of Anne Arundel (Ridgely 1841), with homesites centering around spring heads located off shorelines (Luckenbach 1994).

At least one of these homesites existed on the site of what would become Annapolis. In 1651, Thomas Todd settled on ca. 100 acres north of Spa Creek (Lindauer 1997). The site became known as "Todd's Landing" or "Todd's Harbor." In 1651, one hundred acres of land around the head of a cove on Spa Creek (today known as Acton's Cove) was laid out for Richard Acton (Lindauer 1997:4). Because of its depth and protection, Acton's Cove provided a good harbor for ships loading and unloading cargos.

It is now believed that the town's first development took place around Acton's Cove. It has been determined through an examination of historic maps that Acton's Cove once extended farther up into town than it does today (Aiello and Seidel 1995). This is directly significant to this site as Acton's Cove would have once extended almost to the corner of present day Cathedral and South Streets – not at all far from the Courthouse site. Indeed, 1994 excavations provided evidence of this development in finding and identifying remains from early iron industry(Aiello and Seidel 1995).

Although there is no evidence that this community was anything more than a few houses, in 1683 Arundelton became an official port of entry. A commission was authorized to lay out a town plan and purchase one hundred acres from the current land owners. The community began developing when the new Royal Governor, Francis Nicholson, oversaw the relocation of the colony's capital from St. Mary's City to Arundelton in 1694. The city was surveyed by Richard Beard and staked into one hundred acre lots. Nancy Bakers (1986:192) analyses of the 1683 Beard survey indicates that the first late 17th century settlement of Arundelton was concentrated along the shoreline--around present day Shipwright and Market Streets--rather than on the higher ground overlooking the harbor. Experience on a variety of mid-century sites in the area (Luckenbach 1994), however, suggests that the earliest occupation along Spa Creek was most likely not on the shoreline itself but slightly inland, on higher ground next to spring heads. As map analysis from the 1994 Courthouse excavations (Aiello and Seidel 1995) show, this kind of topography exists around Acton Cove and the Courthouse block.

Nicholson is given credit for redesigning Beard's city plan, probably imposing his new design onto or wholly replacing a haphazard grid (Baker 1986). Stoddert's plan of the city provides the first map showing the layout of the streets and lots, as Beards Survey was likely destroyed in the burning of the State House in 1704. Stoddert's plan was copied in 1783 by John Callahan at the request of the city (Papenfuse and Coale 1982). Callahan's copy, with the names

of both the original lot owners and the 1783 owners, is reproduced in part as Figure 10. This map is commonly and perhaps incorrectly referred to as the Stoddert plan, a convention continued here in this report.

The current Courthouse block encompasses most of lots 58 and 59 on the Stoddert plan. The two lots were separated by Temple Street, which ran to the south from Church Circle. The westernmost lot, 59, was bounded by Temple on the east, Cathedral to the South, Doctor (today Franklin) Street on the west, and Church Circle to the north. Over the course of excavations at the Courthouse site (Warner and Mullins 1993; Aiello and Seidel 1995), it has become increasingly held that Temple Street did not exist other than on paper. Regardless, its title remained in the hands of the Corporation of Annapolis until 1784, when it was sold to Frederick Green (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969: Parcel 29, Temple Street). The Banneker-Douglass project area falls entirely within lot 59.

Rural Agrarian Intensification and Town Development (1750-1815)

By mid-century the port of Annapolis was becoming increasingly busy. The community of Annapolis grew apace. Fourteen major townhouses were constructed between 1764 and 1774, accompanying gardens increased in number, and construction of a new State House was begun in 1772 (Papenfuse 1975:16; Ridgley 1841:144-146).

Little-to-no documentary evidence has been found for development in the project area during Annapolis' "golden age." Lot 59 was set aside by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1747 for lease by St. Anne's Parish for a period of 63 years. Two years later, in 1749, St. Anne's Vestry leased Lot 59 to Daniel Dulany (owner of adjacent lot 58) for 63 years. After the elder Dulany's death, both lots 58 and 59 were managed by his descendants, first Daniel Dulany II (the younger), who died in 1797, followed by his wife Rebecca and son Benjamin (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969: Parcel 29, Sec.1, p.1).

In fact, the only record of structures built on lots 58 and 59 during the 18th century is that of Nicholson's transfer of an "unfinished" house to Dulany with lot 58. The house, finished by Dulany and used as his residence, is likely the same structure assessed in 1798. Rebecca Dulany was taxed in that year for a dwelling house of brick and stone (60 x 40 feet) with an adjoining brick kitchen (40 x 24 feet) and brick stable (56 x 16 feet) assessed at 500 dollars (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969: Parcel 29, Sec. II). A tenant, John McDowell, may have occupied this property. McDowell was a professor of mathematics land later principal of St. John's, after whom McDowell Hall was named. Rebecca Dulany, in a will written in 1801 but not probated until 1823, devised the land to her son Benjamin. A chancery case filed in the 1820s after Rebecca's and Benjamin's deaths did not include this lot among her properties, but no deeds showing its sale were uncovered. None of these structures were found on any of the 18th century maps of the town. However, the probability exists that the Dulany house is the same structure that later appears as the William Bellis dwelling on the 1878 Hopkins Map. Archaeology found remains of a stone foundation for this structure (Aiello and Seidel 1995), east of the current project area (the area now covered by the new Courthouse structure).

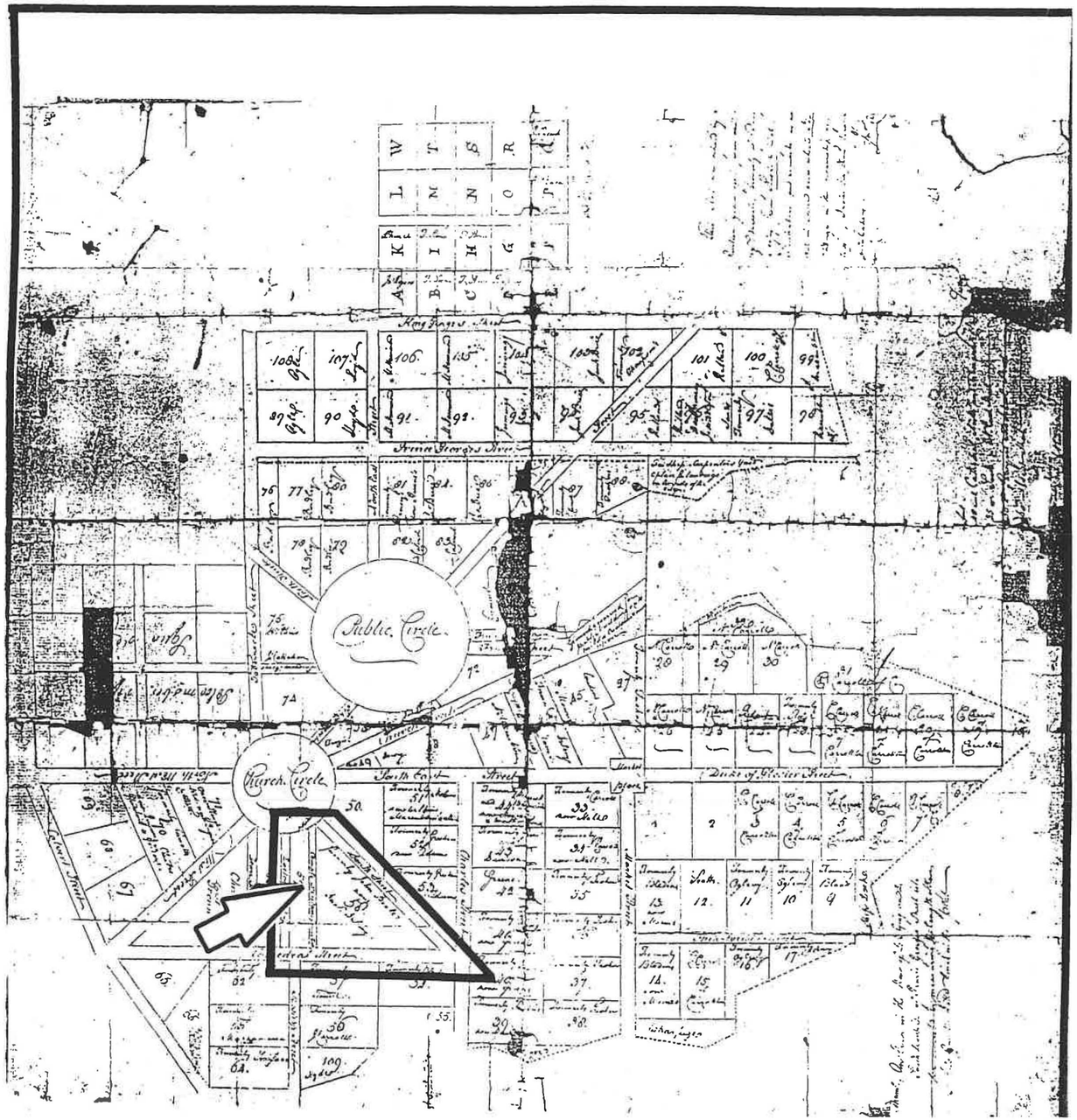

Figure 10. Copy of the 1718 Stoddert Plan,
From the Maryland State Archives (G 1213-347, from Papenfuse and Coale, 1982).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition and Economic Adaptation (1815-1870)

Lot holdings for the Courthouse block during the early 19th century become less clear, but it is during this period that the lots were divided into smaller parcels. In 1801, Rebecca Dulany turned control of her holdings over to attorney William Cooke of Baltimore. St. Anne's Vestry reminded Cooke that the lease for lot 59, originally given to Daniel Dulany I, would expire on September 1, 1810 (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969: Parcel 29, Sec. I, Lot 59).

In 1812 St. Anne's leased the property to Thomas Brown, who in 1817 granted a 99-year lease on the property to John Shaw. On July 6, 1818, John Shaw bought the entire lot from St. Anne's for $278. Three months later, Shaw advertised the lot for sale. He noted that the lot included the brick basement of an unfinished 30 x 40 foot dwelling and the materials to finish the house (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969: Parcel 29, Sec. I).

Despite the advertisement, Shaw does not appear to have sold any part of the lot until 1821, when he conveyed a 33 x 77 foot portion of the lot (the land to the north of the current Banneker-Douglass Museum) to Jacob H. Slemaker. At the same time, Shaw also sold a 5 x 404 foot section of lot 59 to the Corporation of Annapolis for the widening of Doctor Street. Four years later, in 1825, the County Courthouse was built on Church Circle, presumably on land owned by Shaw. No record of the land transfer for the Courthouse has been found to date (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969: Parcel 29, Sec. II, p.2). The fate of Shaw's unfinished 30 x 40 building remains unknown. None of the structures currently on the block are believed to be that old, so its remains may still lie somewhere beneath the western portion of the block.

By 1828 Jacob Slemaker had built two frame houses and other buildings on his property (these are 88 and 90 Franklin Street and so directly relevant to this project). The portion of Slemaker's property ranging from these frame houses, south to Cathedral Street, running back to the estate of the late Frederick Green (which included Temple Street and part of Lot 58) was bought in 1832 by Charity Folks, a free African-American woman, for $30.10 (Aiello and Seidel 1995, vol. II; Appendix B).

From 1832 to the early 1900s, these lots (from 86 Franklin down to the corner of Franklin and Cathedral) were owned by descendants of Charity Folks. The Charity Folks parcel and the further successes of her heirs, served as an anchor for a strong African American presence on the block. The establishment of the Mt. Moriah A.M.E. Church building on the block around 1874 was the result of this long term presence. The Church further served as a focus for future presences of African Americans in this area.

McWilliams and Papenfuse's (1969) research and thorough lot histories unfortunately did not continue into the middle of the 19th century. Consequently, the history from ca. 1825-1860 is difficult to trace. Evidence collected during 1994 excavations from assessment records and city directories make it clear that both Lots 58 and 59 were further divided into smaller house lots. This is borne out by the gradual increase in dwellings visible on 19th century maps of the block. It is known that the section at the corner of Cathedral and Franklin Streets was not developed until

some time after 1865, with the Hopkins map (Figure 11) showing buildings concentrated along Franklin Street.

On Lots 58 and 59, assessment records dating to 1860 note 17 houses dispersed between 19 lots on the block. These assessment records, indicating ownership of property, suggest that the block was occupied by both European Americans and African Americans at this time. The assessments include a listing for the holdings of William Bishop.

William Bishop was born in Annapolis in 1802. His mother was a slave and his white father had emigrated from Europe. Bishop was granted his freedom in 1822 and worked as a chimney sweep in town for several years. He later entered the carting business. He expanded his business by working on projects such as the building of the railroad and was investing in city real estate by the 1840s. By the time of the Civil War, Bishop owned 11 properties in Annapolis, and a house in New York. In 1860 his net worth was more than $12,000--making him the wealthiest black man in Anne Arundel County, and one of the 12 richest men in Annapolis (Bradford 1977).

The subdivision of blocks relates to growing shortages of land within the city and a gradual increase in activity off the West Street corridor. In 1840, the area around West Street saw a surge in economic activity with the opening of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad. The rail yards and station were two blocks away from the project area, southwest of the junction of Calvert and West Streets (Warren 1990:xvii). Passengers making the run between Washington and Annapolis brought new business to the hotels, taverns, liveries and other businesses, providing jobs for those in the vicinity. These service jobs were supplemented by the establishment of the United States Naval Academy on the Severn in 1845.

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

Historic maps from this period show four separate dwellings within the current project area (Hopkins Map, Figure 9; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; Figures 12-20). By the end of this period, these properties were known as 86 and 84 Franklin Street (the front and back lots that adjoin the Banneker-Douglass Museum building), and 88 and 90 Franklin Street. While the Street name and house numbers changed during the 19th century, this report will refer to them by these designations. This period saw the height of the block's development.

Throughout this period, there was a transition from the larger, open lots of the 18th century to smaller lots and dense development. This trend culminated with the development of the block's interior as Bellis Court emerged around 1897 (Figure 14). Coincidental with the physical development of this block was a transition from a mixed race neighborhood to a predominately African-American neighborhood by the turn of the 20th century.

Part of the property originally purchased by Charity Folks was sold to the trustees of Mt. Moriah AME Church in 1874. The Victorian Gothic church built on this property is today listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Two and a half stories in height, a school and meeting room occupied the lower floor, while the sanctuary was on the upper floor. The

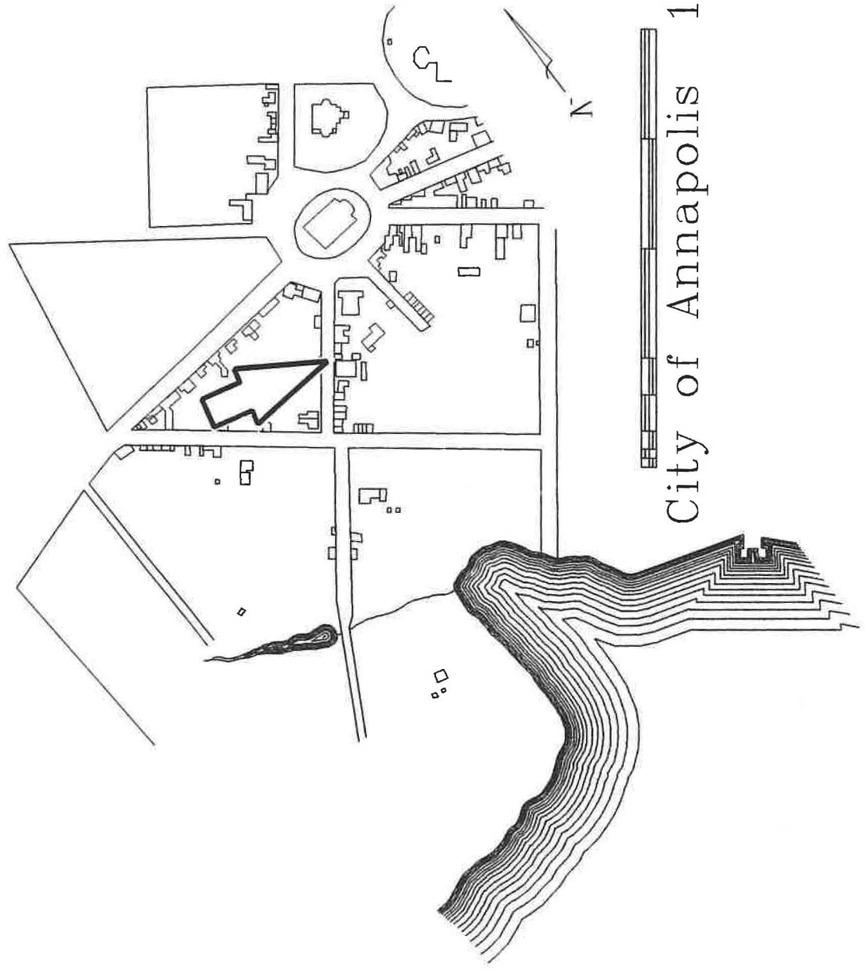

Figure 11. Portion of the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Anne Arundel County.

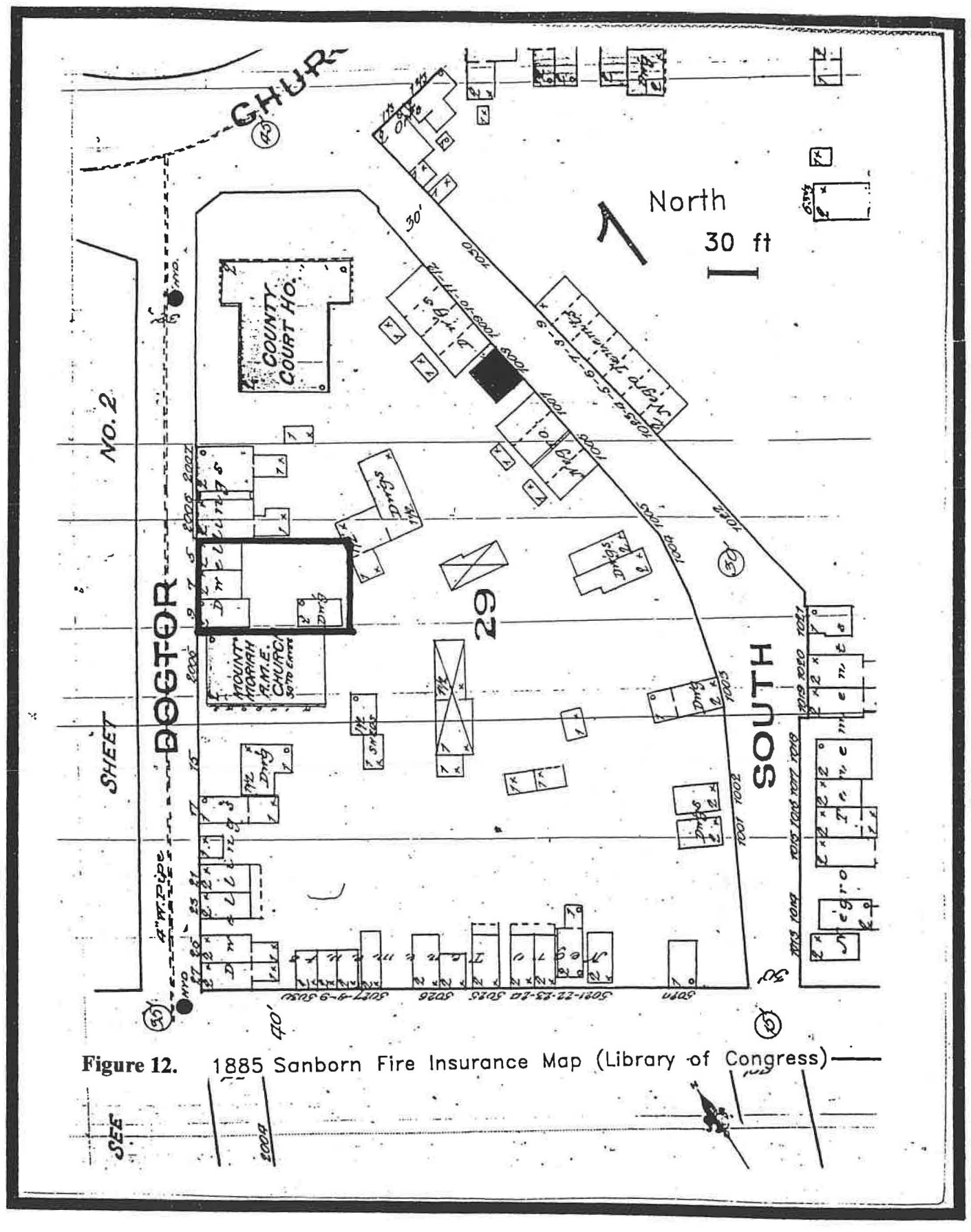

Figure 12. 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)

Figure 13. 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)

Figure 14. 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)

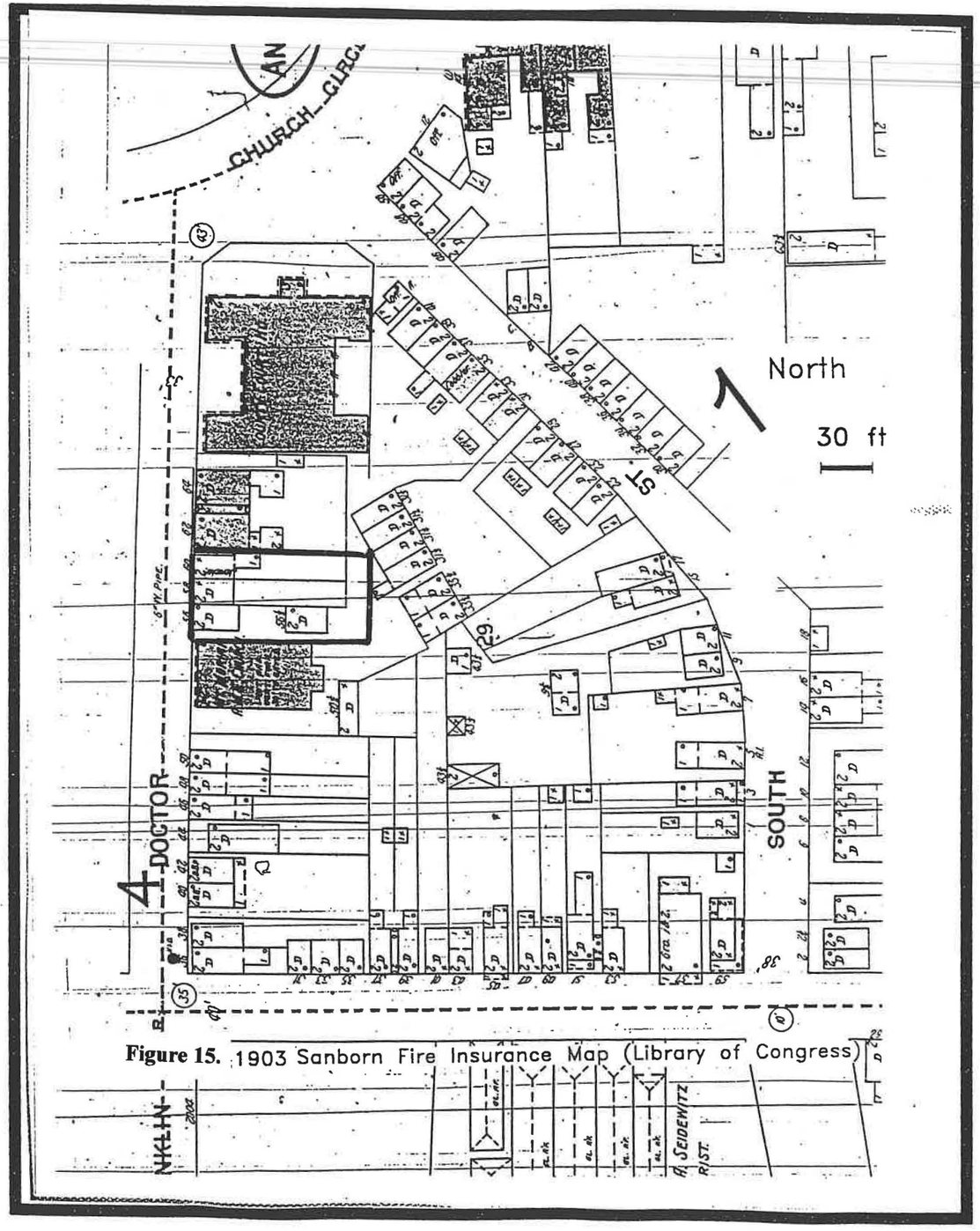

Figure 15. 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)

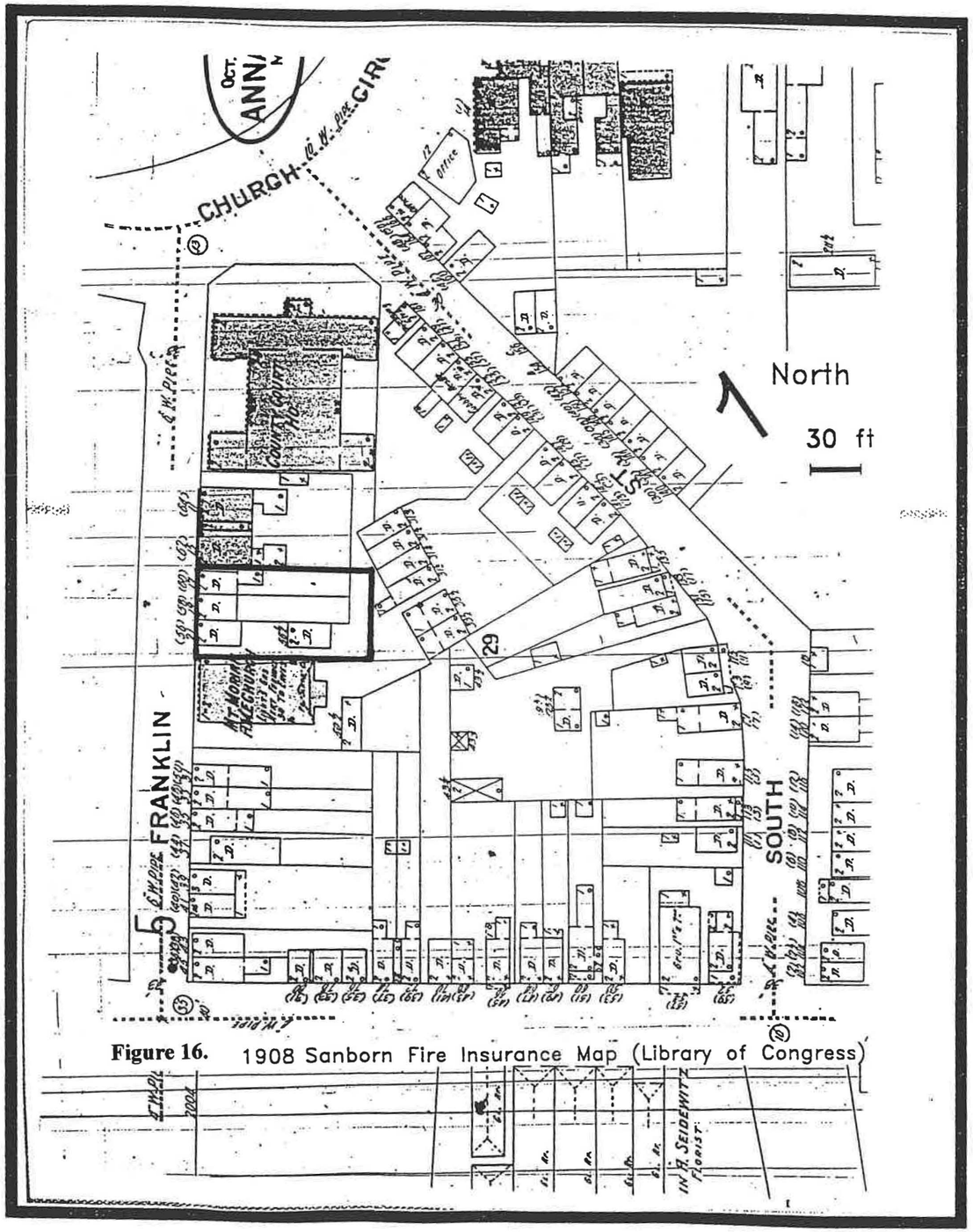

Figure 16. 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)

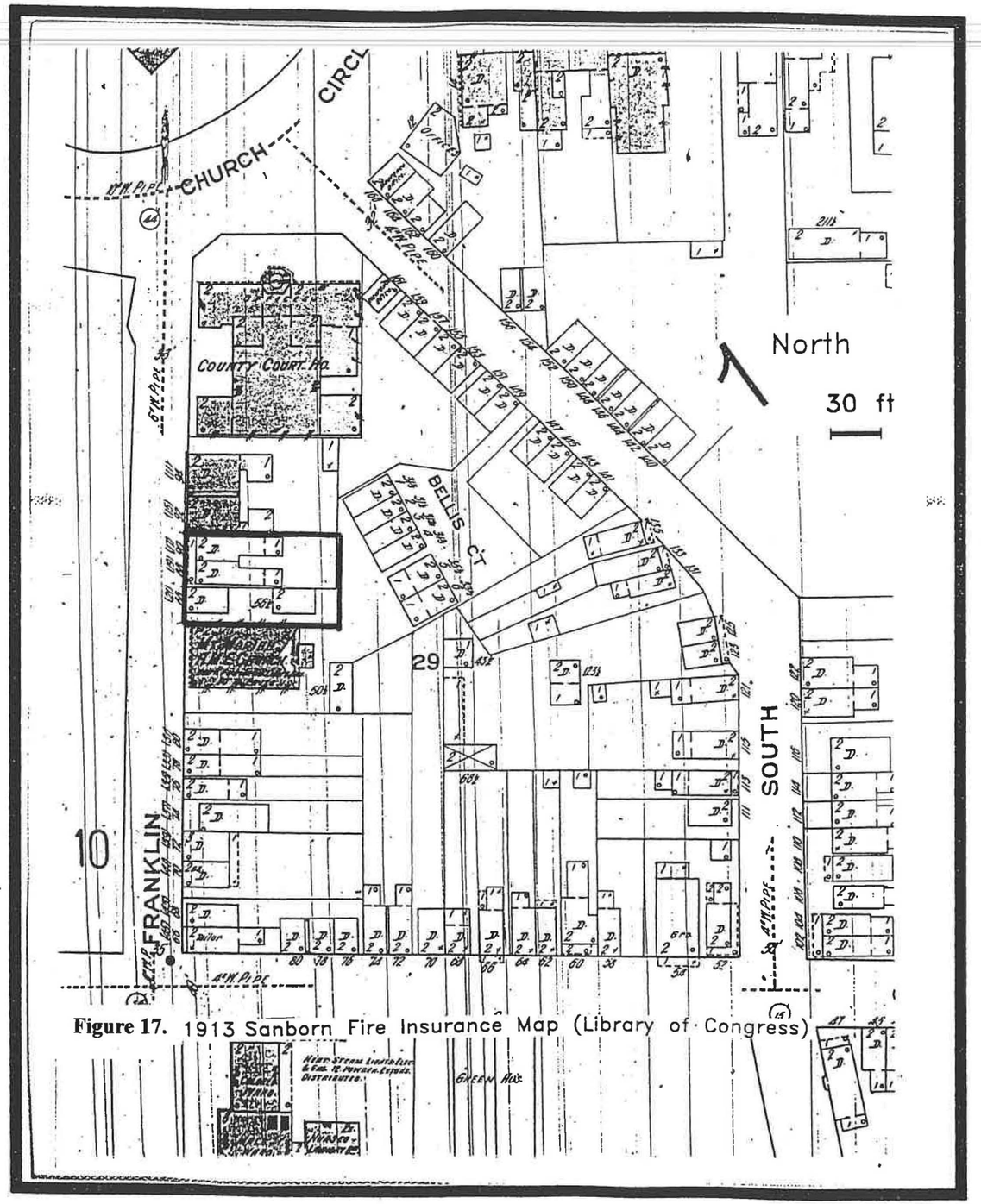

Figure 17. 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)

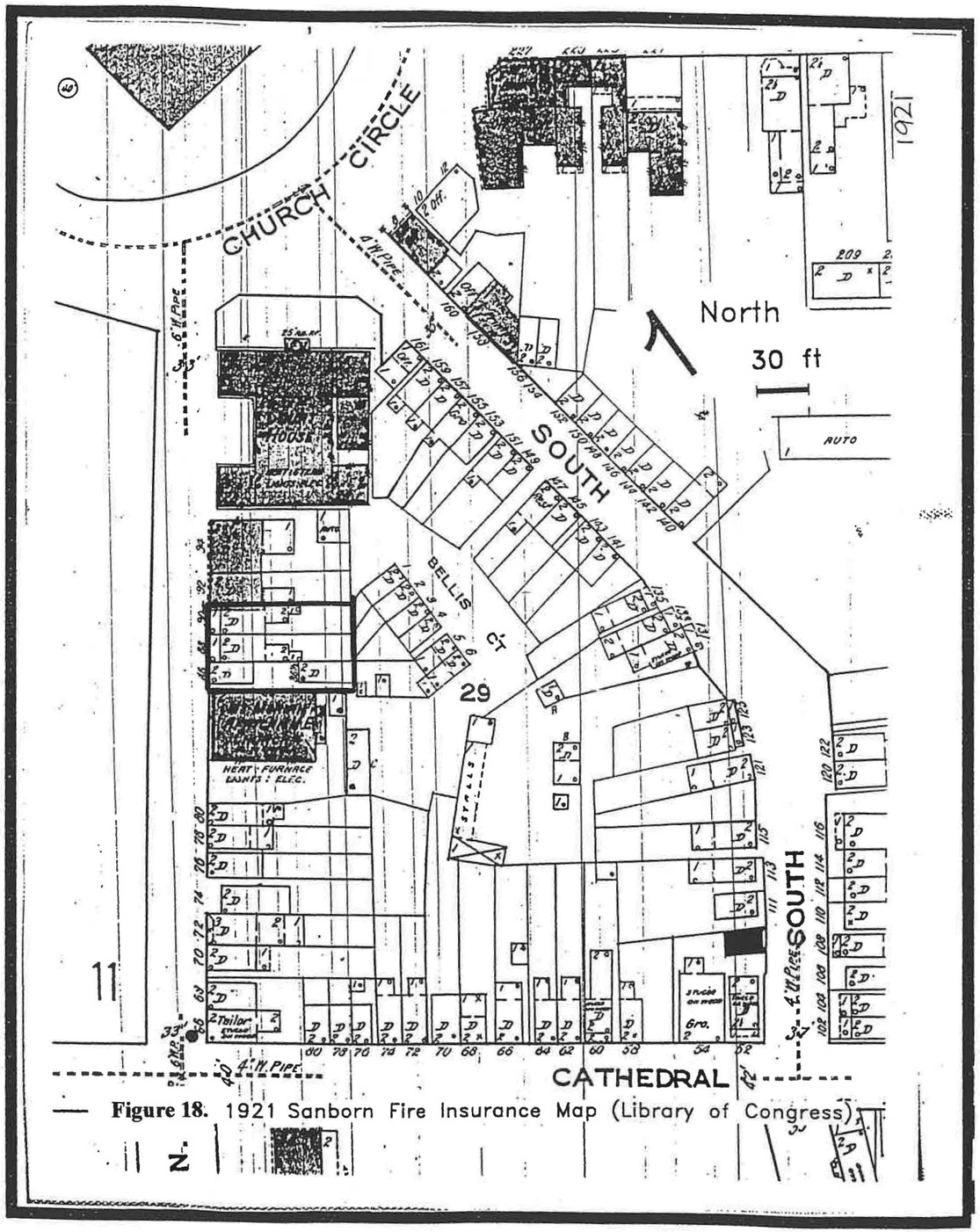

Figure 18. 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)

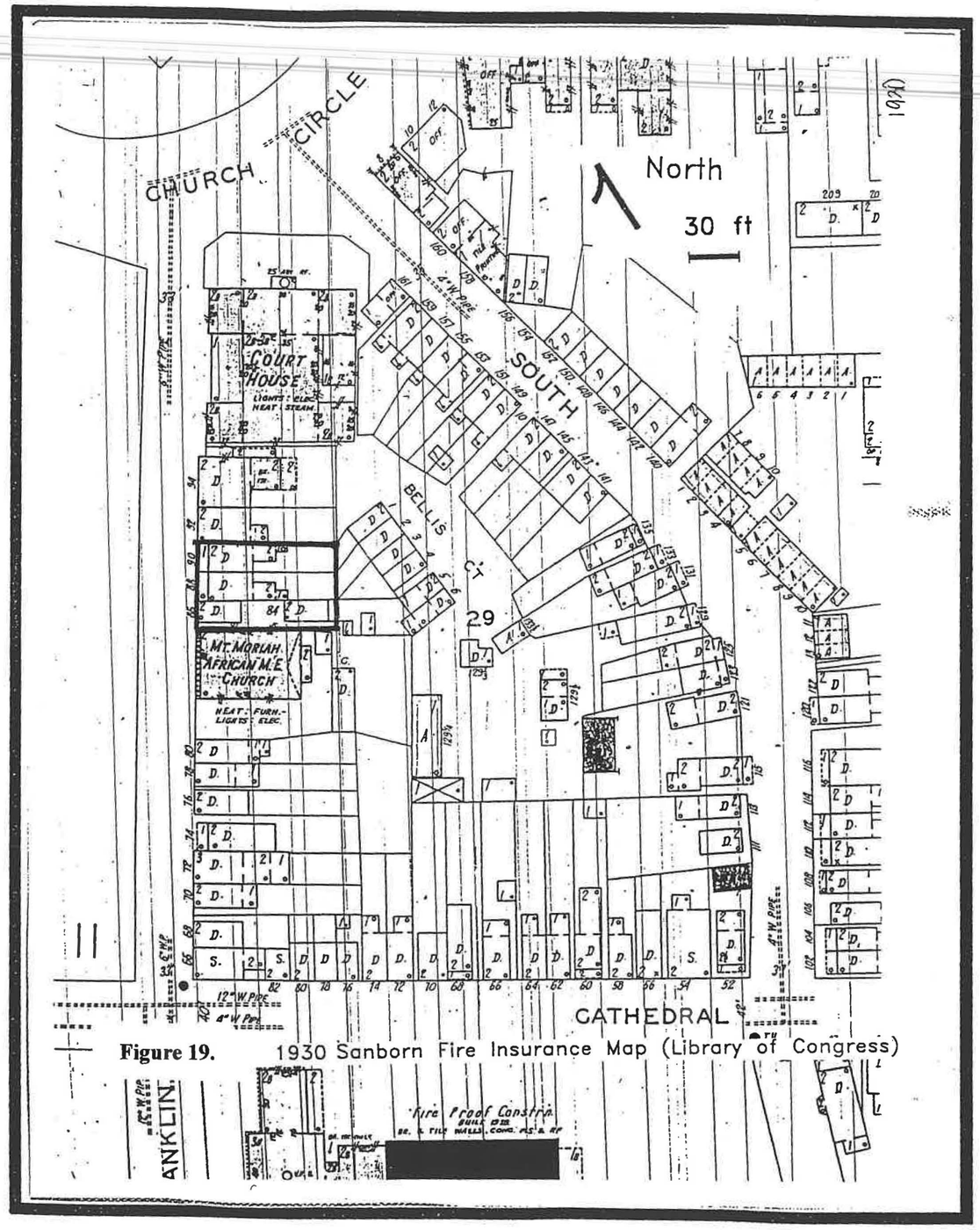

Figure 19. 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)

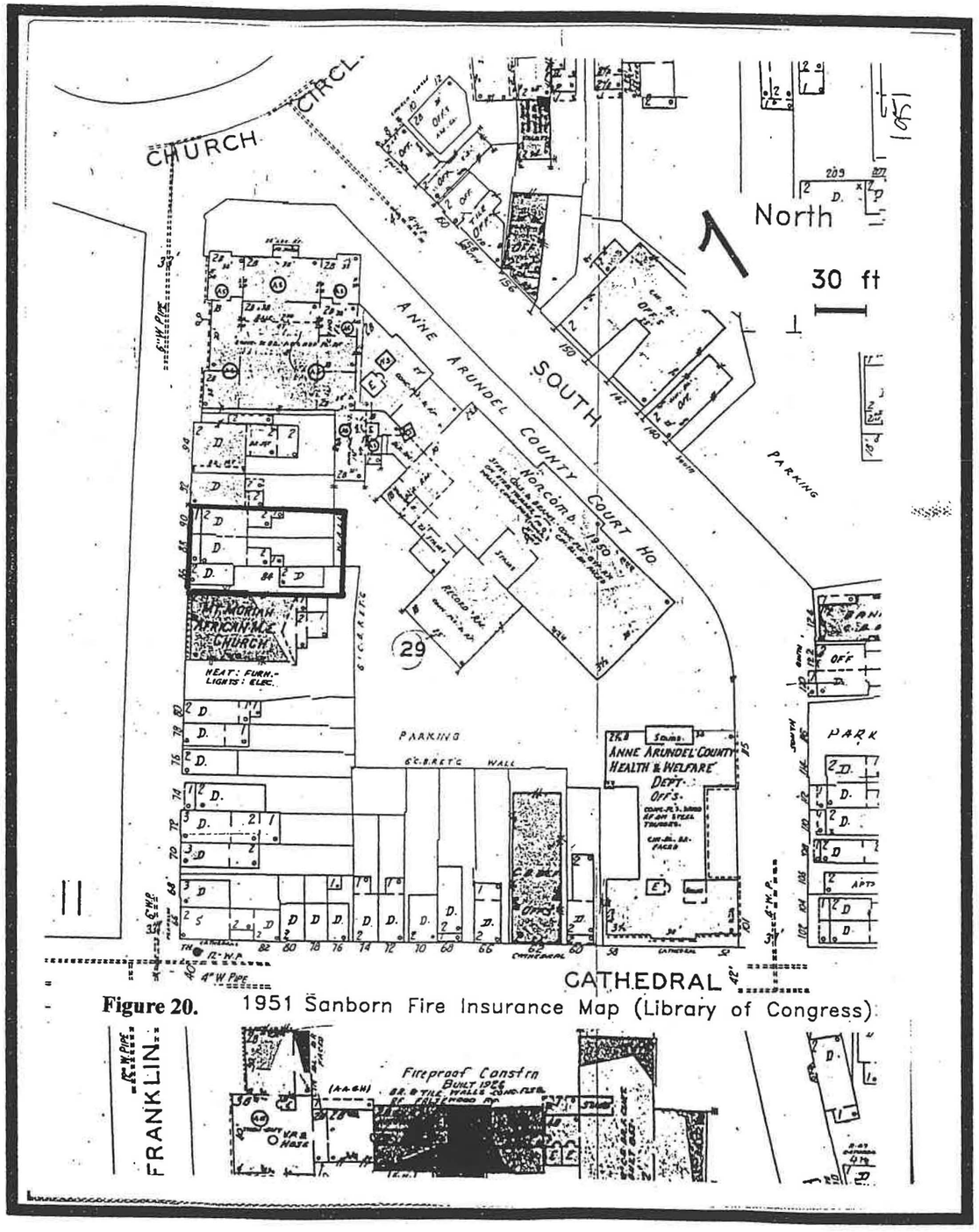

Figure 20. 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)

Maryland Historical Trust's Historic Sites Survey Field Sheet, while succinct, barely does the building justice:

> Pointed Gothic windows at front flank large pointed arched openings, second floor with superb Rose window, first with paneled double doors; projecting central pavillion [sic]; end pilasters with corbeling and triangular finials; belt courses and watertable; oval date block in pavillion; recently recycled for use as museum (Wright 1983).

The emergence of Mt. Moriah clearly attests to the growth of the African-American community in this part of Annapolis during the last half of the 19th century (Figure 21).

By 1878, Lot 59 along Franklin Street already looked much like it would by the end of the century. Ownership of lots was shared by both blacks and whites. Census Records and City Directories show that occupancy was also a racial mix.

The 1880 Census shows a substantial African-American presence among the residents of the block, although the exact proportion could not be determined because street addresses were give for less than half the block's households. The occupations of black men living on the three streets (Franklin, Cathedral, and South) included laborer, driver, barber, oysterman, fisherman, sailor, minister, waiter, carpenter, messenger, and farm worker, with a preponderance in unskilled and service positions. White male residents were listed as laborer, painter, clerk, expressman, driver, printer, carpenter, telegraph messenger, and fisherman – generally similar types of positions. No white woman is listed as working outside the home; occupations were listed only as "keeping house," while some African-American women held outside employment as servants, nurses, cooks, and seamstresses (1880 Census Records, MdHR).

The city directory published in 1896 did not identify the race of residents, but, according to census data, most of those living on the block by that time were African Americans. Exceptions were Joseph and William White at 60 (now 90) Franklin Street and David Parlett at 64 (now 94) Franklin Street. Occupations for the block ranged from minister to laborer, but the area was predominantly the residence of unskilled, working class. More men were identified as "laborers" than any other occupation, while most women who worked were listed as laundresses. Several men worked at Bay-related trades, such as oystermen, watermen, fishermen, and shuckers. The Sanborn map published in the following year showed a few additional houses, including the full complement of rowhouses that made up Bellis Court.

The 1900 Census (1900 Census Records, MdHR) indicated that all the residents of Cathedral Street were African American except the families occupying 78 and 80 Cathedral, who were renting from African-American owners. The only non-African-American residents on Franklin Street were the two households at 60 (now 90) and 62 (now 92) Franklin Street. Address identifications for South Street were not complete, but all households listed by address were African American. Consequently, the mixed racial pattern of the 19th century had declined by the beginning of the 20th century. The average household size was five, but individual

Figure 21. Front Facade of Mt. Moriah AME Church Along with Fronts of 86, 88, and 90 Franklin Streets, Facing Northeast (Banneker-Douglass Exhibits Collection, n.d.)

households had as many as eleven persons, and frequently included grandchildren, siblings, parents, and other relatives outside the nuclear family, as well as boarders. The predominate male occupation remained "laborer," while the census takers noted only one occupation for wives, that of a cook. Other women worked as seamstresses and laundresses, and two women who headed households work, one as a dressmaker and the other as a housemaid. Most household heads were middle-aged bu the range went from 26 to 73 years of age. Eight owned their own homes and eighteen rented.

Ten years later, white families still lived in the houses next to the Courthouse, at 11 and 15 (now 94 and 92) Franklin Street (1910 Census Records, MdHR). At the other end of the block, Russian-born Simon Greenfield lived in and operated his tailor shop at 45 (now 66) Franklin Street. The remaining residents of Franklin Street, and all of those on Bellis Court, Cathedral, and South Streets, were African Americans. The neighborhood continued to be occupied largely by the working class, although there were exceptions. Robert Keyes, a physician, boarded at 60 Cathedral Street in the home of minister James Evans. Lawyer Thomas A. Thompson lived at 64 Cathedral Street. Mt Moriah's minister was the Florida-born Lenious Curtis, whose wife and stepchildren were natives of Liberia. A third minister lived on South Street. The influence of the Naval Academy as an employer could be seen also in the census records of 1910. A tinsmith, steward, fireman, two waiters, and a janitor all worked at the Academy.

Fourteen of the thirty-two wives or female heads of households worked -- as laundresses (at home or for private family), seamstresses (at home), cooks, operators of a boarding house (one of the three white wives), servants in a boarding house, dressmakers (at home), or servants (for private family). Overall, there was more domestic work outside the home than reported in earlier censuses. Household composition patterns were similar to those of 1900. Thirty families rented their houses; only seven homes were owner occupied. Three owners lived on Cathedral Street, one on Franklin Street and the remaining three on South Street.

The 1913 Sanborn map shows the addition of just one house to the block, at 131 South Street. The block was almost entirely residential, with a grocery store at 54 Cathedral Street, an insurance office at 161 South Street, and Greenfield's tailor shop at 60 Franklin Street. These were the only businesses noted on the map. Most of the houses were two-story frame structures, often with sheds at the back. There were four individual houses and the six-house unit of Bellis Court in the interior spaces of the block. By 1921, a grocery store had opened at 155 South Street and a restaurant at 147 South. The 1928 city directory gave only limited occupational information and no racial identifications. The occupations listed for residents were an architect, three grocers, a taxi driver, tailor, and lawyer.

Census records from 1900 and 1910 (Ford 1990 in Warner and Mullins 1993), as well as Annapolis city directories from 1896, confirm an increasingly segregated community within this block at the turn of the century. The listings for occupations suggest this was a largely working class community, though socioeconomic diversity was evident within the neighborhood. These records also showed a pattern of ownership by whites, who rented to both black and white

tenants. This was the case for both the 88 and 90 Franklin Street dwellings that are part of the current project area. The 86 and 84 Franklin Street dwellings (directly adjacent to the north side of the Mt. Moriah Church building) showed a similar pattern of subdivision and development, but where owned by African Americans since 1832 (Figure 22).

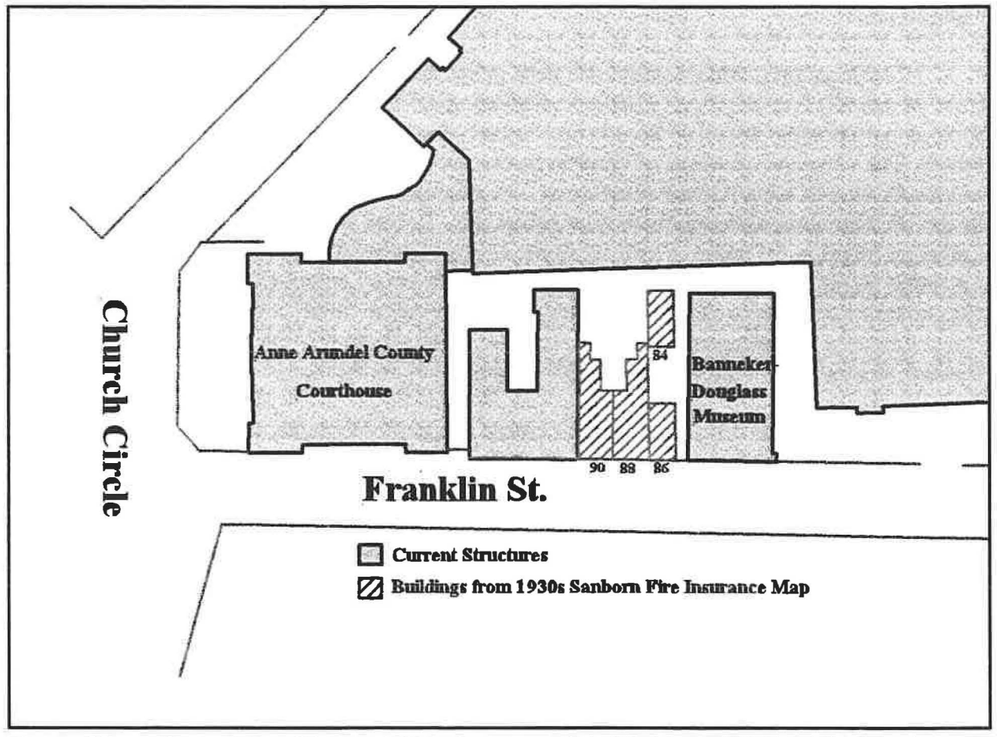

Figure 22. Current Conditions w/1930s Structures (84, 86, 88, and 90 Franklin Street).

86 and 84 Franklin Street. These lots are the northernmost of the lots subdivided from the 1832 Charity Folks purchase. From that time to the early 1900s, these lots were owned by descendants of Charity Folks; thus, they were black-owned for nearly 100 years. The lots were left to Folk's granddaughter, Elizabeth Folks, who married John Smith. Smith's husband and children sold them to her aunt, Charity Bishop. Charity Bishop was survived by her husband, William, and the lots became part of his estate. In the settlement of Bishop's estate, these properties went to his granddaughter, Charity Bishop Vogelsang, as heir of her mother, Rebecca Bishop Vogelsang. The lots passed out of the hands of the Bishop family in 1908. In 1922 they

were purchased by Wiley Bates, another prominent member of the African-American community in Annapolis.

The 1880 Census is not completely clear about the residency of 86 and 84 Franklin Street. The 1885 Sanborn Map (Figure 10) has 86 Franklin listed as 9 Doctor Street. Census records collected for the 1990 excavations have a listing for a Thomas Harris, age 22, and his wife Lucinda Harris, age 26. They resided with their two children John (age 7) and Cora (age 5). Mr. Harris was listed as an oysterman and his wife as "keeping home." The next entry is for 11 Doctor St. The Sanborn maps do not list this address but it may well be that 11 Doctor Street corresponds with 84 Franklin. A John Lane, 32 years of age, and his wife Ellen Lane, age 28, are listed for 11 Doctor Street. Mr Lane's occupation was recorded as "sailor" while Mrs. Lane was listed as "servant."

Census data from 1900, more clearly, shows William Queen and his wife Marian renting 86 Franklin Street (at the time it was designated as 56 Franklin). William Queen was 70 years old at the time and is listed as a laborer. Marian Queen was listed as 69 years of age. Their daughter Rachel Carroll, then 39 years of age, also resided in the house. Also listed, was a James Sommers. Mr. Sommers, also listed as head of the household, was a 53-year-old laborer at the time. His wife, Elizabeth Sommers, was also 53 years old. They resided with Mary Roder, 53 years of age, and a boarder named Laura Watkins, age 50. No distinction is made between the front and back dwellings at 86 Franklin Street. It is assumed that both are counted together since two heads of household (William Queen and James Sommers) are listed.

Census data for 1910 similarly makes no distinction between the front and back houses. Data lists a Maris Queen, age 70, as one head of household. Also living with her was her daughter Rachel Johnson, age 40, and Rachel Johnson's husband Charles Johnson, age 55. Mr. Johnson is listed as a janitor. Agnes Brown, 50 years old, is listed as another head of household. Her occupation is noted as "cook, private family." No others are listed on the 1910 census.

88 Franklin Street. Jacob Slemaker bought two lots, 88-90, from John Shaw in 1820 and built two frame houses on the lots by 1835. These may be the houses that were still standing when the county bought the property in 1975. The owners have always been white, but the properties have generally been rented for the last 100 years. Tenants have been both blacks and whites.

1880 Census records show 42 year old, Charlotte Barord as keeping home at 7 Doctor Street (or 88 Franklin). She lived there with her two daughters, Mary and Lottie Barord, aged 16 and 12 respectively. The Census designated the Barords as "mulatto."

Census data from 1900 lists Joseph White, age 44, as head of the household. His occupation is listed as merchant. He lived at this address with three sons – Norman, age 10; Bernard, age seven; and George, age six. Edith Anderson is also listed with this household. She was 19 years of age and is noted as housekeeper. All members of this household were noted as white.

Nathan Jenkins, an African-American man of 42 years, is listed as head of household in the 1910 Census. His occupation is listed as "laborer, odd jobs." Also listed for this address was his wife, Katie Jenkins, age 25. Her occupation was described as "laundress, at home." The house was apparently shared with John Brashears, a 33-year-old hotel waiter, and his wife Dottie Brashears, age 23 with no occupation listed. All residents were noted as African Americans.

90 Franklin Street. Jacob Slemaker bought two lots, 88-90, from John Shaw in 1820 and built two frame houses on the lots by 1835. These may be the houses that were still standing when the county bought the property in 1975. The owners have always been white, but the properties have generally been rented for the last 100 years. Tenants have been both blacks and whites.

Census Records from 1880 list four brothers as residents of 5 Doctor Street (or later 90 Franklin). Twenty-four-year-old, Joseph White (the same found residing next door at 88 Franklin Street on the 1900 Census) and 23-year-old John White are both listed as clerks. The other brothers – 18-year-old William White and 16 year old Charles White – had no occupations noted.

The 1900 Census shows a 38-year-old William White heading the household at 60 (later 90) Franklin Street. His occupation is listed as "watchmaker." He resided in the home with his 15-year-old daughter Mary White.

The Johnson Family resided at 17 (or 90) Franklin Street according to the Census Data from 1910. Charles Johnson, age 46, was listed as the head of the household. His occupation was noted as "Barber, Shop." Tamer Johnson was 44. Her occupation was listed as "Cook, private family." Their daughter, Elizabeth Johnson, was 18 years of age and was listed as a "Nurse, private family." Their son Frank Johnson, age nine, was listed as "Errandboy, private family." Edward Johnson was age five. Coleman Johson, the youngest child of Charles and Tamer was one year old at the time of the census. Lastly, a granddaughter Catherine Johnson, age one, is listed as part of the household. The Johnson family was also listed as "mulatto" on Census Records.

The Modern Period (1930-Present)

Despite efforts to pull Annapolis out of its provincial character, the economic downturn of the 1920s and '30s prevented much significant growth, commercial or otherwise, in the small southern city. A chronology of growth by Warren (1990:xxi-xxiii) provides some instructive figures for the period. Census statistics for 1930 shows a population of 12,531. Six hundred and twenty-seven men and women were employed at the time in 220 retail stores. Seventy-four food-oriented stores included 40 groceries, nine meat markets and many bakeries. Twenty-eight automobile-related businesses were scattered through the city, including five garages, seven gas stations, and ten dealerships. Outside of hotels, boarding houses and drug stores, there were 15 eating establishments, employing 59 people. Of these, only one is a restaurant -- the remainder are listed as lunch rooms.

A 1938 Housing Authority study summarized by Warren (1990:xxii) lists a city population of 9,354 (exclusive of the Naval Academy). She notes that the city was home to:

> ... 1,759 white, 938 black, and 15 Filipino or Chinese families. Sub-standard housing comprises 38.4 percent of available shelter, occupied by 1,042 families. Of these families, 812 are black, 217 white, 13 Filipino or Chinese. Structures with no electric lights comprise 13 percent of all housing, 27 percent have no indoor flush toilets, 28.9 percent no bath or shower. Typical "slum" house rents for $15.00-$17.50 per month, with an additional eight or nine dollars for utilities.

The constrained economy of the depression eventually gave way to shifts associated with World War II and the postwar period. Training programs were intensified at the Naval Academy during the war, and both its population of students and resident employees grew (Sweetman 1979). Some portions of Annapolis suffered severe dislocations; residents of the Hell Point area, between Prince George and King George Streets, for example, had their homes appropriated by the Naval Academy for eventual expansion.

This statistical representation of the city may be numerically accurate, but it fails to account for the social character of Annapolis itself. Indeed these measures, houses with electricity and flush toilets, are common to the depression period. In the time of the New Deal, government officials used these same measures across the country in assessing the country's needs for public works projects.

Local historian, Philip Brown, provides another picture–one of the African-American community in Annapolis. His book, *The Other Annapolis* (1994), marks the many and strong social ties within the community. These revolved around the places people lived, worked and played, and through the educational institutions, Churches, and community organizations they participated in. Brown, through his writing and collection of photographs shows a vital community within the segregated city of Annapolis.

Archaeology in Annapolis was fortunate to tap into this vitality through collection of several oral histories (Jopling 1991). Archaeology in Annapolis began an oral history research project in 1990 to learn about the Courthouse neighborhood's recent past and to help the crew decide where to begin excavations. What we learned from those interviews went beyond our initial questions. Here is a brief sample of the residents' memories of this place.

> Most of the houses [were] either cedar shingles or, I think they called it, German siding. Half of the block [of South Street]–upper half–didn't have porches. We had a porch. Some people had swings. Some people screened their porches in. We used to sleep on our porch in the summertime. In those days, it wasn't a big thing.
>
> Norvain Sharp
> South Street

In Bellis Court, everybody had their own fenced-off yard. Of course we had our tubs back there. Wash tubs. In the summer, we washed outside. My father had chickens and ducks. He used to have a dog because he would go hunting.

Dorothy Booze
Bellis Court

We made swings out of automobile tires right there on the [hospital] side of South Street where the trucks roll up now. All that was lawn. We made swings and we'd get on these tires and oh, we had a lot of fun.

George Phelps
South Street

In our dining room we had an ice box. [An iceman] came by everyday. There were signs that you put in the window–5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents–indicating whatever size piece you wanted. He would cut it right there in his wagon and bring it in and put it in our ice box.

Henry Holland
South Street

My great grandmother had some roses and irises and daffodils and lilies of the valley. It was hot in the summertime so we sat on the porch. [It] was big enough to get five rocking chairs. We would sit and people would come by and we would wave. Annapolis was a very friendly town.

Delores Nicholls
Cathedral Street (Jopling 1991).

The postwar boom and increased mobility of the population resulted in heavy suburban growth in the outlying area such as Parole. The shifts of population and the growth of shopping areas and malls had an inevitable impact upon the social and economic structure of the older communities within the city. This was compounded in areas west of Church Circle by land appropriations similar to the Navy's Hell Point acquisition. In 1964, the Arundel Center, a complex of county offices, replaced buildings around the site of the old jail at the corner of Calvert and Northwest Streets. Gott's Court was also demolished around this time (Warren 1990: Goodwin 1993), and similar trends were present around the Courthouse.

The project area was part of a predominantly African-American neighborhood from circa 1880 until the 1950s when the county began to purchase properties on the block. The neighborhood was destroyed between the 1950s and 1970 for the construction of a wing addition

to the original courthouse, the construction of the County Health Department Building (later used as the States Attorney's Office) and parking. The Bellis Court dwellings and the South Street homes were demolished first, followed by Cathedral and Franklin Streets. The only African-American structure remaining today is the former Mt. Moriah AME Church building which was vacated by 1974 (City Directories 1974). The Building now serves as home for the Banneker-Douglass Museum and the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture.

Figure 23. Site Map – Locations of Excavation Units and Significant Features for the Project Area.

Field and Laboratory Results

The results of the investigation of the five areas and the thirteen units excavated during Phase III Archaeology for the Banneker-Douglass Museum Project are presented in the pages that follow. Each area will be described in turn, including detailed results of each unit and feature found within that area.

The opening and removal of recent fill layers from the five areas around the site provided immediate results. Each specific area (Figure 7) was chosen to provide a wide coverage of the undisturbed portions of the site and to allow for block excavations around previously identified features and contexts.

Area One

Mechanical trenching was done for Phase I/II excavations during the summer of 2000 (Figure 5). These trenches were carefully placed to address several important questions. They were needed first to provide a quick evaluation of the subsurface strata and its integrity, but they also provided key reference points for finding structural foundations and lot boundaries. Trench placement was made using the digitized historic maps generated and used by Archaeology in Annapolis in 1994. Each trench was placed with the intent of disturbing as little of the potential yard and activity areas available within the small lots. Trenches One and Three did not find the anticipated cellar holes or even foundations for the 86 and 84 Franklin Street dwellings. The testing strategy since the first excavations at the Courthouse Site in 1990, had always been to avoid the cellars present within the dwellings. These trenches called that strategy into question.

Area One provided a significant amount of information about two of the structures that once stood in the project area. The opening of Area One did not expose subsurface foundations but did reveal possible disturbance running north-south across the area.

Measuring roughly 16' x 20', Area One's opening elevation averaged 37.94 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The backhoe removed recent fill material to a depth of 36.49 ft amsl. Artifacts were present within this fill but were clearly mixed and contained items of recent manufacture. Materials – largely encountered during shovel scraping to define the pre-destruction/construction surface – were collected and provenienced as Unit 38. Collected artifacts include modern plastics, asphalt shingle material, and wood, as well as creamwares, shell edged pearlwares, and transfer printed whitewares. Most of the collected materials were collected during the cleaning of the pre destruction surface.

Units 40, 43, and 45 were placed within area one to test the strata lying below the 88 and 90 Franklin Street structures (Figure 24). Unit 40 was a full 5 x 5 ft unit placed straddling the (roughly) north -south line formed by concrete slabs. Units 43 and 45 were set up after

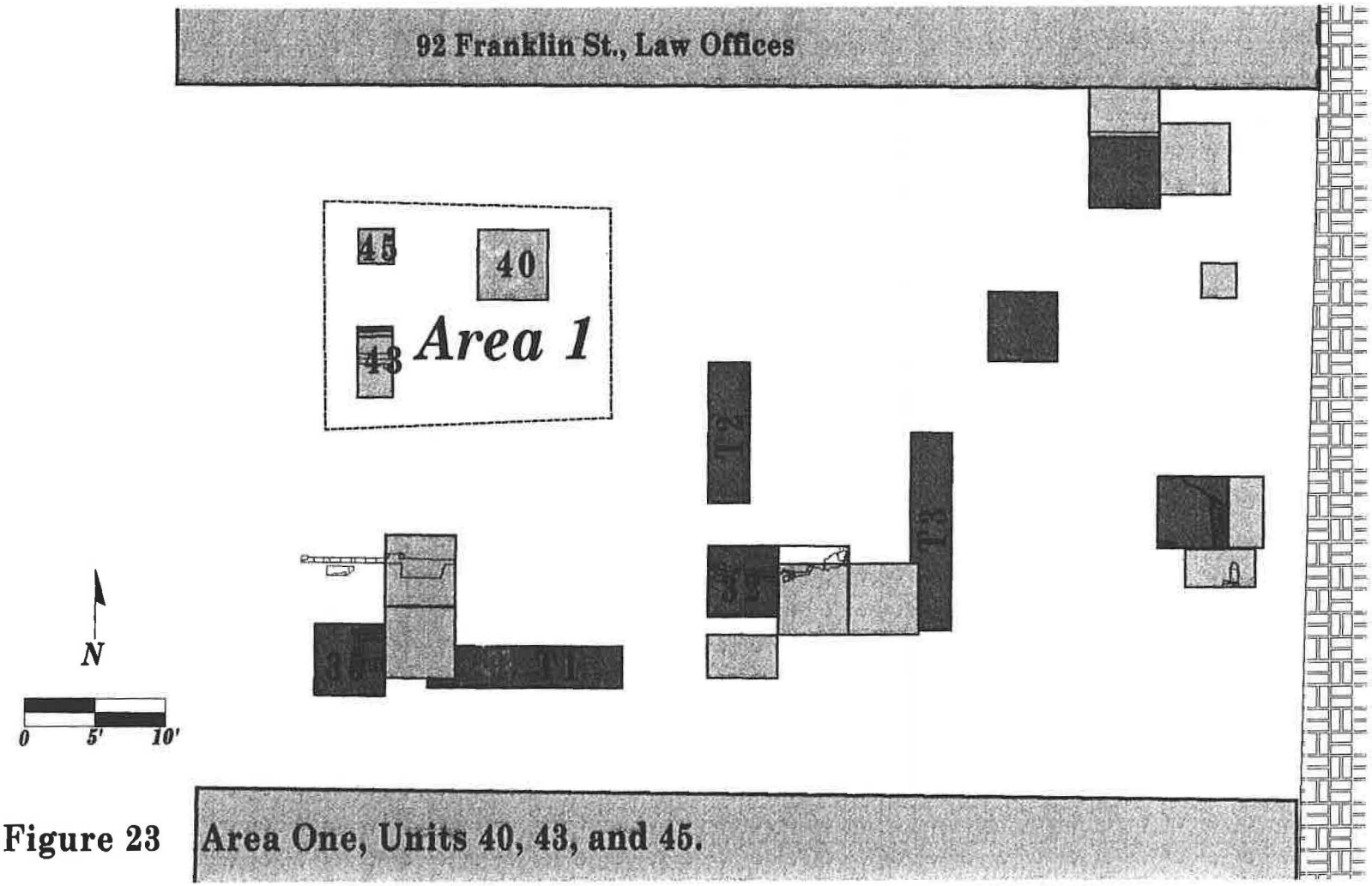

Figure 23 Area One, Units 40, 43, and 45.

completing excavations of Unit 40 and were not full size units (Unit 43 was 5 x 2.5 ft and Unit 45 was a 2.5 ft square).

Unit 40 (N278 E146)

Unit 40 (N278 E146) was placed in an attempt to sample the interior and earliest section of the house at 90 Franklin Street. It was hoped that this unit would help in establishing the presence of a cellar for the structure. Concrete, running north-south, was visible at the surface. This measured approximately 20 feet from where the building front once stood and was believed might represent the back edge of the original building at 90 Franklin (compare 1885 Sanborn, Figure 12). Initial excavations encountered a jumbled mix of brick rubble and mortar. More than 185 pounds of brick and 78.9 pounds of mortar were weighed in the field in the first two arbitrary (.5 ft) levels excavated. The concrete was quickly determined to be broken up slabs rather than clear foundation. Artifacts were clearly mixed with shell edged whitewares, hand painted whitewares, and a bone toothbrush being found with a golf ball, fragments of a "Sprite" bottle, and yellow plastic.

Several large slabs of concrete were encountered during excavations. Many of these were removed, though others were too large to be handled. Often, gaps were visible between the chunks of brick and concrete, suggesting this to be a single fill episode. A clear line developed running north-south across the unit. No sign of an intact foundation or structural support was present, but a clear cut for a cellar (Feature 124) was present. Soils west of this feature quickly reached sterile – by 33.91 ft amsl whereas the area associated with the cellar did not reach sterile until 32.63 ft amsl. The South Wall Profile for the unit (Figure 25) most clearly shows this cellar cut to be ca. two ft deeper as one moves away from Franklin St. This is not evidence of a full, "stand up" basement but is clearly a sign of at least a crawl space being available in the back section of 90 Franklin St.

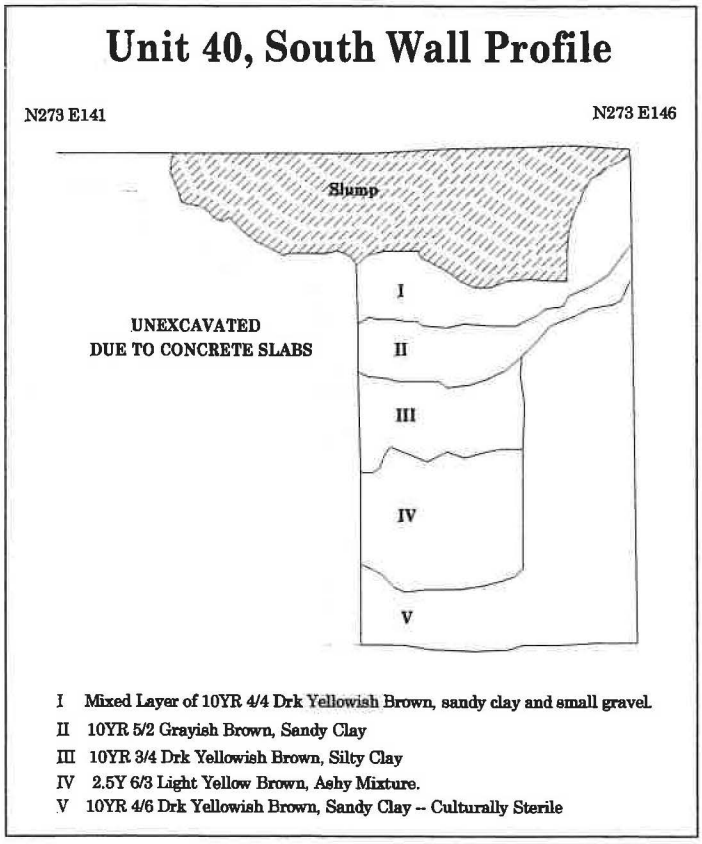

Figure 25. Unit 40, South Wall Profile.

The series of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Figures 12 - 20) depicts little change in the 90 Franklin Street dwelling up through 1908. Only a small one story addition was made off the back of the house some time before 1908 (Figure 16). A substantial renovation is shown on the 1913 map (Figure 17). The building was extended eastward into the lot and a common single story porch was added to the fronts of both 88 and 90 Franklin Street.

When the location of the cellar cut found in Unit 40 is plotted and overlaid with the 1885 and 1930 Sanborns (Figure 26), it is clear the original structure was built without a cellar. Subsequent additions to the building introduced a cellar to the rear of the house (sometime after 1891 – likely with the 1910s addition). This helped explain the disturbance found in previous excavations (Trench 3 in 1994 and Unit 34 in 2000). It also directed us to excavate additional units to test the front section of the structures.

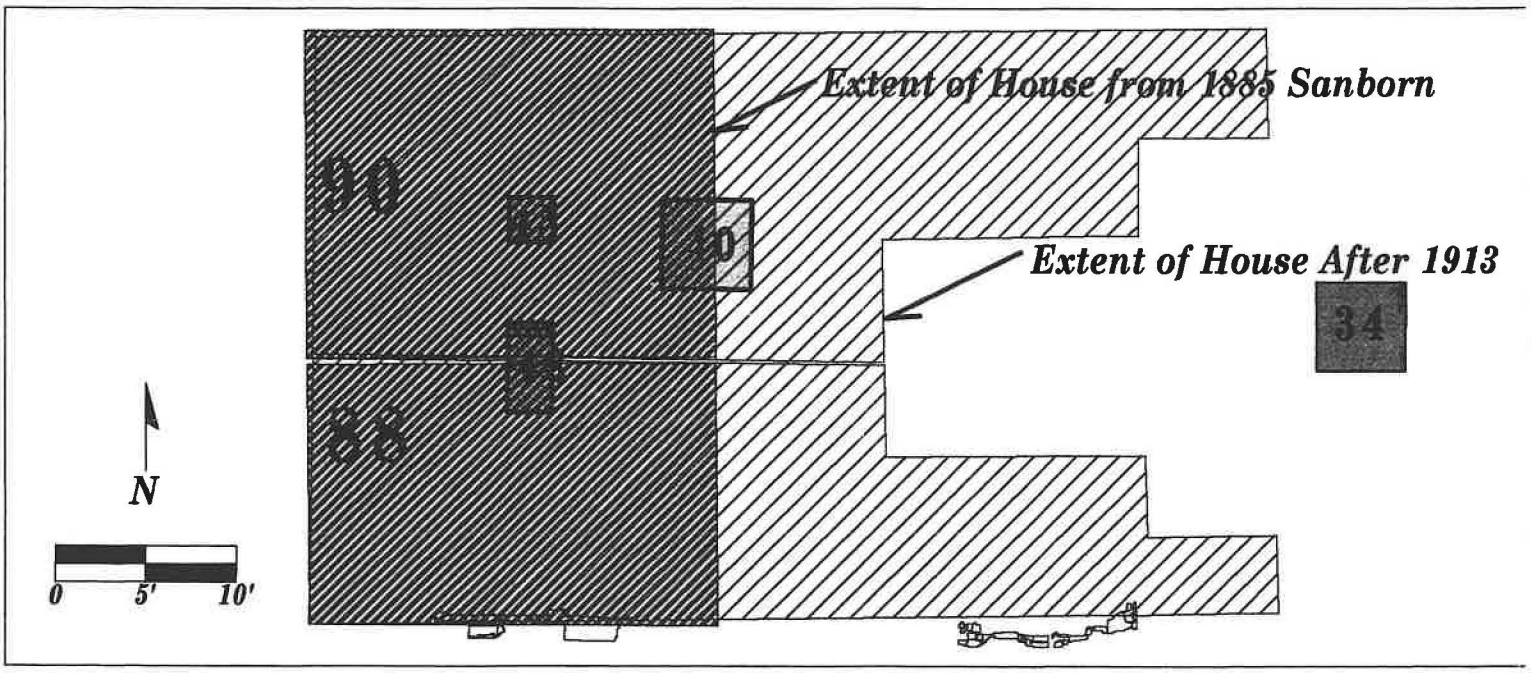

Figure 26. Overlay of unit 40 w/1885 and 1930 Sanborns.

Units 43 and 45 were place to sample a north-south cross section of the front of 90 Franklin Street. Unit 43 was placed within Area One to find the structural divide between 88 and 90 Franklin St. Unit 45 was placed a short distance away on a common N-S transect (E135). With both, archaeologists hoped to sample the integrity and stratigraphy of the area that once sat below the house.

Unit 43 (N271 E135)

Removal of the uppermost level revealed a brick partition wall (one course wide). The line of brick measured ca. 18 ft from the wall of the present day law office at 92 Franklin St. This was designated as Feature 127 and was determined to be the boundary and partition wall between 88 and 90 Franklin St. Artifacts recovered from this initial layer were clearly mixed and included pieces of Styrofoam cup.

Further excavations into the North side of Feature 127 (which would correspond with 90 Franklin St.) ran into a pipe trench (Feature 143; Figures 27 and 28). The trench contained three steel water pipes; the uppermost pipes were found at an elevation of 35.8 ft amsl. It should also be noted that the bottom of the partition wall was found at a depth of 35.8 ft amsl. Dug to a depth below the partition wall (35.15 ft amsl), the pipe trench was dug into sterile subsoils.

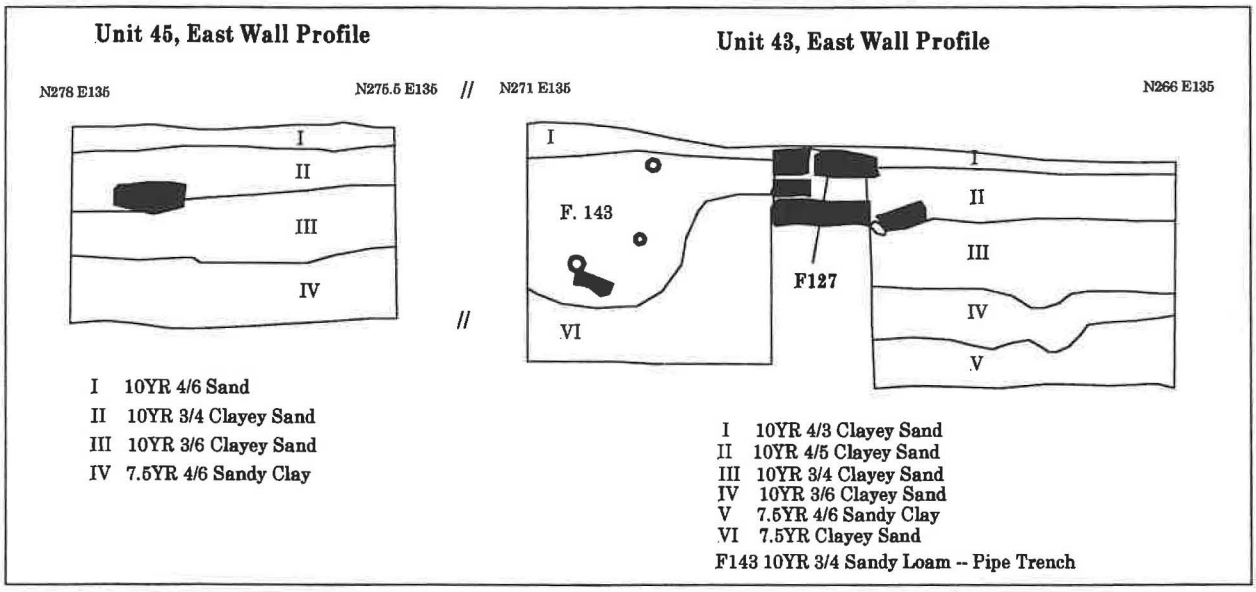

Figure 27. Units 43 and 45 Profiles, East Wall.

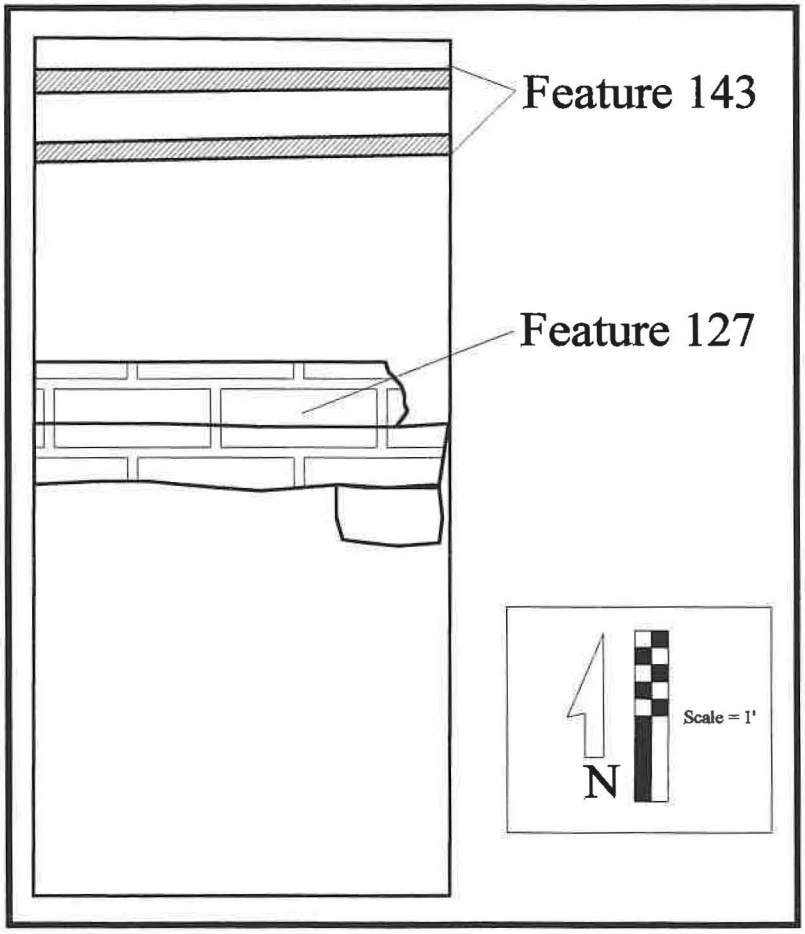

Figure 28. Unit 43, Features 127 and 143, Plan View.

The South side of Feature 127 was not disturbed like the North side. Examination of the recovered artifacts from these proveniences (Table 1) suggests these to be undisturbed contexts. All four recovered proveniences' ceramics are comprised mostly of pearlwares and whitewares. This is consistent with an early to mid 19th century date. The deed search conducted in 1994 (Aiello and Seidel 1995:Appendix B) suggests the original structures were present as far back as the 1830s.

Table 1. Summary of Recovered Artifacts from Unit 43, Proveniences South of Feat. 127.

	Level C	Level E	Level F	Level G
Ceramics				
Course Earthenware	2			10
Creamware	-			
Pearlware	1	6	4	10
Whiteware		1	5	9
Other Earthenware		1	1 (yellowware; Annular dec.)	
Porcelains		1		1
Stonewares			1	
Glass				
Bottle Glass	2	3	2	5
Flat Glass	7	4	2	1
Other		2		
Metal, Bones, Other Materials				
Nails	6	11	7 (cut)	8
Other Metal	1			
Architectural	36	10	8 + 8 lbs. brick	3
Shell	5	6	2	14
Coal	5	2	1	

Unit 45 (N278 E135)

Unit 45 was a small 2.5 x 2.5 ft square placed at N278 E135 to sample the northwest corner of Area 1. Crew members noted that many of the artifacts recovered while shovel scraping Area One came from this area. The unit was opened to sample this potential quickly but also to provide an additional view of the stratigraphy that sat below the 90 Franklin Street dwelling[1]. The unit was situated on the same N-S transect as Unit 43.

[1] The unit was set up and dug the day before transitioning excavations from the north to the south side of the site.

The small unit provided a view of a straightforward stratigraphy that once sat below the house (Figure 27, above). Four cultural levels were identified above what was determined to be subsoil. Artifacts recovered from these strata are consistent with the ca. mid 19th century date (Table 2).

Table 2. Summary of Recovered Artifacts from Unit 45.

	Level A	Level B	Level C	Level D
Ceramics				
Course Earthenware		8		3
Creamware	8	2		
Pearlware	1	12		2
Whiteware	1	12		3
Other Earthenware	2		2	
Porcelains		1		
Stonewares	1			1
Tobacco Pipe	2			
Glass				
Bottle Glass	6	4		5
Flat Glass		4		8
Glass Bead		1		
Other	22	1		1
Metal, Bones, Other Materials				
Nails	26	11	1	6
Other Metal	37	1		16
Architectural	10 + 29 lbs. brick	17 + 16 lbs. brick	14	10
Shell	46	52	4	31
Coal	4			

Feature 131 was encountered at the surface of level C. It was a rectangular stain found along the west wall of the unit. Feature 131 was determined to be "very ephemeral" at less the .2

ft in depth and containing no cultural materials. Excavators speculated that this could *possibly* be related to the common front porch of 88-90 Franklin Street.

Area Two

Area Two was a nearly 20 x 20 foot area in the northeast corner of the site (Figure 29). The area was situated with two purposes in mind – to assess the extent of recent disturbance found in Unit 34, and to provide access to the privy (Feature 118) located during the previous summer's excavations. The average surface elevations for this area were 37.3 ft amsl. Recent fill was mechanically removed to an average level of 36.1 ft amsl across the whole area.

Artifacts were not encountered as they had been in the opening of Area One. In addition, a wide swath of disturbance was quickly evident. A four inch, gray PVC conduit cut across the whole of the area. It ran from the NW corner, turned southward and then out through the southeast corner of the area (Figure 30). The ground surface to the west of the conduit was clearly disturbed – like what was encountered in Unit 34[2] – with large concrete slabs visible at the surface.

Three units were placed within the area. Units 41 and 42 were situated next to the previous year's Unit 36, where a privy (Feature 118) was partially exposed. Unit 44 was a small 2.5 x 2.5 ft unit dug to test the integrity and stratigraphy of the ground east of the disturbance visible in Area 2.

Unit 41 (N287.7 E190)

Phase II excavations identified and partially excavated a privy in Unit 36. With the intent of exposing the entire feature and excavating its contents, Unit 41 was placed directly north of Unit 36. The unit incorporated all the remaining space between the north edge of Unit 36 and the current law office building at 92 Franklin St. The resulting unit proved to measure 3 x 5 feet with coordinates of N287.7 E190. Because of the proximity to the standing structure at 92 Franklin St. the recent construction/destruction level was removed by hand. It was removed without screening to the same level as the bottom elevation of Area Two.

Once the overburden was removed, the unit was strung and systematic excavation began. The initial soil level encountered included pea gravel, much like that found around the PVC conduit running through Area Two. Because of this, it was assumed that this level was related to recent work done to the law offices at 92 Franklin St. Artifacts, however, were not particularly recent except for a piece of foil.

The second strata encountered was later determined to be the builder's trench for brick work done on the law offices. This was found at 35.69 ft amsl and designated Feature 121.

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[2] Unit 34 uncovered large concrete slabs that had been toppled and pushed down into the ground reaching subsoils. Plastic sandwich bags and other such recent materials were found all the way to the bottom (Larsen 2001).

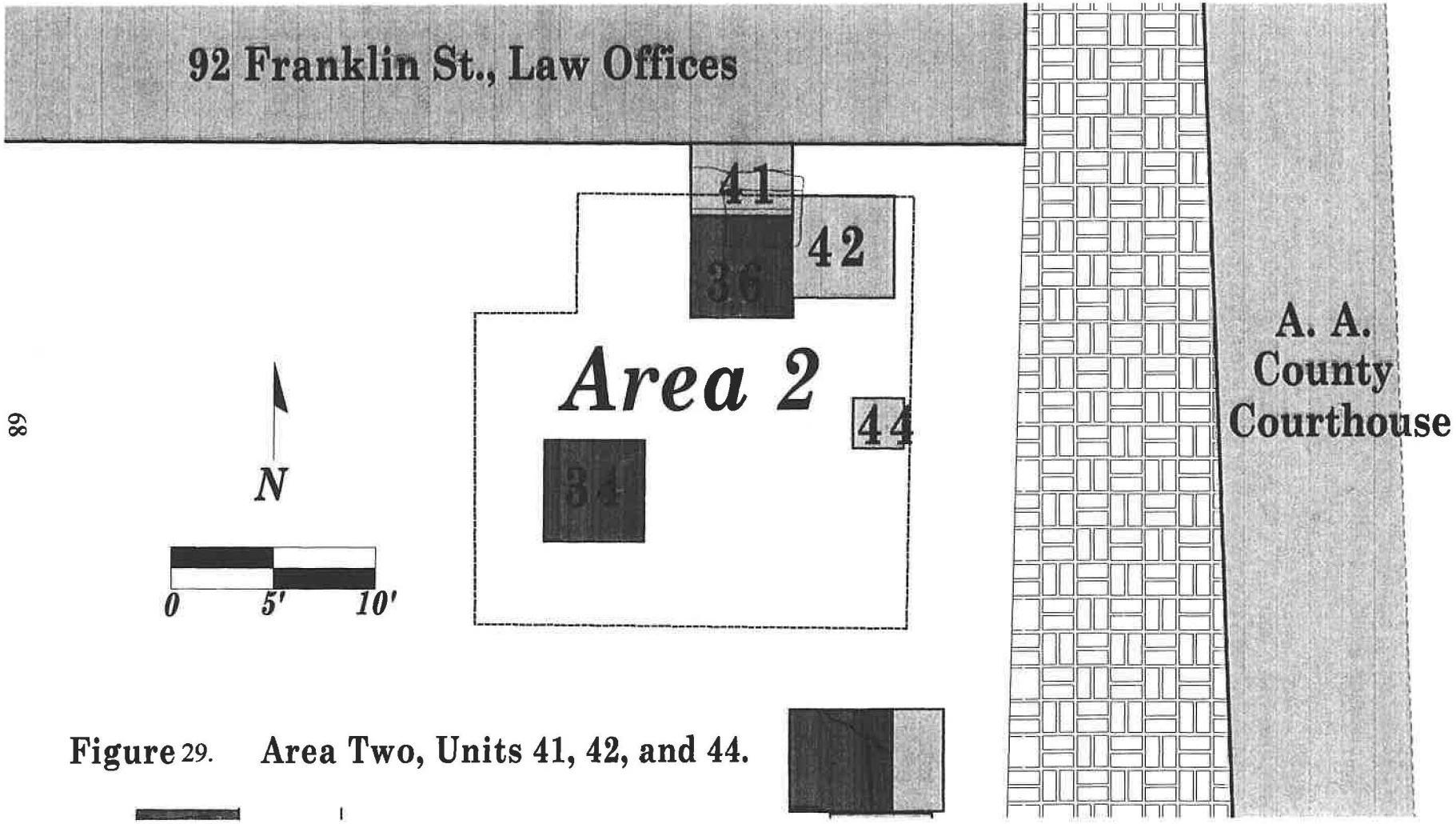


Figure 29. Area Two, Units 41, 42, and 44.

Figure 30. Area 2, Facing North (Rawl 2001)

Feature 121 extended east-west across the entire 5 ft width of the unit. It extended from the brick wall of the law offices southward for ca. 1.3'. Only a small portion of this trench was dug as we had no need to explore a modern feature and had specifically stated we would avoid excavating next to existing structures as much as possible. Pursuit of Feature 118 brought us closer to the law offices than we had initially planed, but there was no need to excavate and expose the recent brick wall along the rear of 92 Franklin Street.

Table 3. Summary of Artifacts from Unit 41.

	Level A	Level C	Feat. 130
Ceramics			
Course Earthenware	3	1	5
Creamware	2	2	4
Pearlware	-	6	23
Whiteware	15	1	3
Other Earthenware	-	1	1
Porcelains	4	1	1
Tobacco Pipe	-	-	1
Glass			
Bottle Glass	4	8	11
Flat Glass	-	11	10
Glass Tumbler	4	-	-
Other	59	-	-
Metal, Bones, Other Materials			
Nails	59	37 (3 cut)	38
Other Metal	42	9	13
Architectural	34	24	33
Shell	15	-	4
Coal	46	6	8

Some additional features were visible cutting through Feature 121. Feature 120 was a dark circular stain found about .4 feet from the wall of the law offices. This feature held a few artifacts including a piece of creamware, a sherd of whiteware, flat glass, bottle glass, brick and mortar, shell and coal – nothing in great number or particularly diagnostic. This feature may be related to the construction of the back section of 92 Franklin St. or perhaps related to subsequent repointing work done on the wall. Feature 122 was a rectangular post hole found just west of Feature 120. This too held a few artifacts – most of them similar to what was found in Feature 120 except for a foil gum wrapper. Feature 123 was a thin layer of soils mixed with coal. It was a roughly 1 x 1.5 ft area south of Feature 120. Soils were only about .2 ft thick and upon completion, excavators determined this could have been removed as a stratum. Artifacts recovered from this small area included two sherds of whiteware, a piece of ceramic tile, a sherd of Rockingham, three pieces of bottle glass, 19 nails, three pieces of brick, three coal, and one unidentified ferrous object.

The northern edge of the privy (Feature 118) was found in Unit 41. It extended into the unit almost up to the edge of Feature 120. More description of the privy will follow.

Features 129 and 130 were also identified in Unit 41. Feature 129 was interpreted as a spill over from Feature 118. The top of Feature 129 was determined to be 34.8 ft amsl, and the bottom at 34.6 ft amsl. This proved to be not very significant and the 30 artifacts recovered shed little light upon the nature of this feature. Feature 130, however, held 155 artifacts and may shed some light on the date of the privy (Table 3, above).

Feature 130 appeared as a "dark stained corona" around Feature 118 measuring approximately .5 to .8 feet (Figure 31). It resembled the subsoil around it but with a color graduation (lighter to darker) toward the privy. The top of the feature was defined at 34.8 ft amsl and was excavated to a depth of 33.9 ft amsl. A mean ceramic date of 1810.5 was calculated using 31 dateable sherds. This is not a solid date – the ceramic *tpq* for the provenience is 1820 from the presence of whitewares – but does suggest some age to the feature. Most likely, Feature 130 represents the original cut and backfilling for the construction of the privy vault. The early date suggests it has some age. As the 90 Franklin St. structure is believed to have been built by the 1830s (Aiello and Seidel 1995), the privy may well be as old as the structure.

Unit 42 (N286 E195)

Unit 42 was placed east of Units 36 and 41 at N286 E195. The unit was necessary in defining the eastern extent of Feature 118 and in providing a sample of the surrounding strata. Again, because of the proximity to the law offices at 92 Franklin St., the uppermost construction/destruction layers were removed by hand without screening. Upon reaching the bottom elevation of Area Two, Unit 42 was laid in and systematic excavation began.

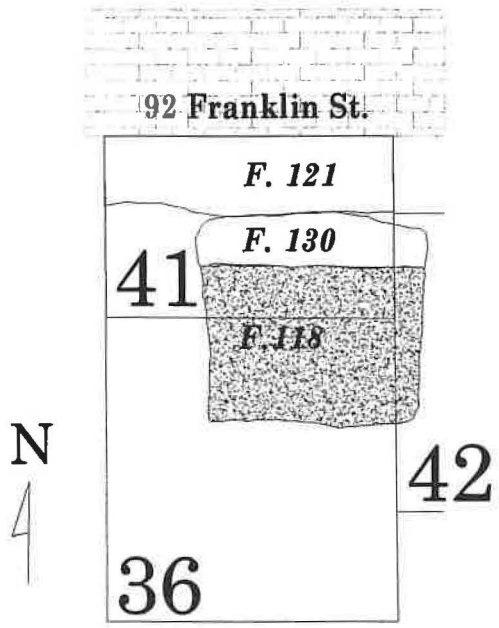


Figure 31. Units 36, 41, and 42
Plan View w/ Significant Features.

Opening elevations for the unit averaged 35.64 ft amsl. The unit was dug to an elevation of 32.80 ft amsl and was dug in three levels (Figure 32). The uppermost level, Level A was arbitrarily ended after .5 ft, and continued as Level B. Level C represented a visible soil change and a marked drop-off in cultural material (Table 4).

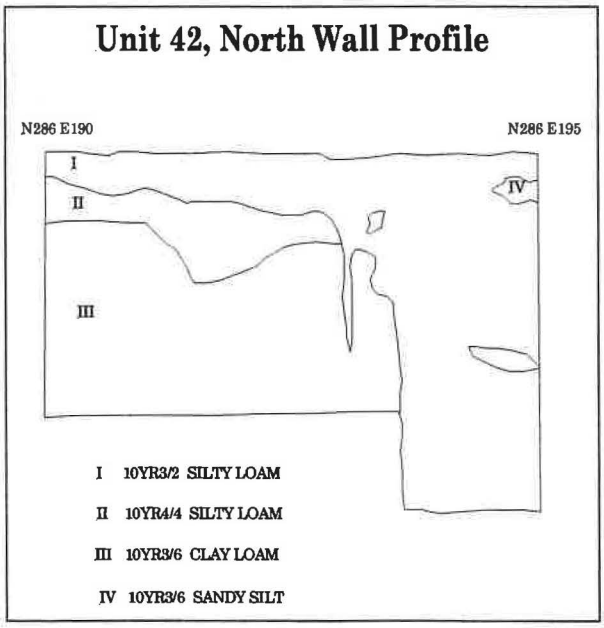


Figure 32. Unit 42, North Wall Profile.

A post hole and mold (Features 125 and 126 respectively) were identified within the first arbitrary level of digging. These were excavated to their completion at a depth of 34.5 ft amsl. The post hole was noted as having a high content of mortar fragments throughout. Little other cultural material was recovered from these features and clear dates are not determinable. Because they were found cutting the first layer below the construction/destruction level, the post hole and mold are likely a 20th century phenomenon.

Table 4. Summary of Artifacts from Unit 42.

	Level A	Level B	Level C
Ceramics			
Course Earthenware	13	10	-
Creamware	43	15	1
Pearlware	39	37	2
Whiteware	24	14	3
Other Earthenware	6	7	1
Porcelains	14	6	1
Stoneware	7	7	-
Tobacco Pipe	10	8	-
Glass			
Bottle Glass	65	38	1
Flat Glass	64	6	6
Glass Tumbler	4	3	-
Other	6	12	-
Metal, Bones, Other Materials			
Nails	95 (1 wrought, 2 wire)	55 (1 wrought, 7 cut)	7 (3 cut)
Other Metal	8	6	3
Architectural	37	22	10
Synthetic Materials	7 (6 plastic)	-	-
Shell	20	8	1
Coal	58	5	2

The soil change with Level C made clear a rectangular cut in the northeast corner of the unit. This was designated Feature 128. The feature was first defined at an elevation of 34.6 ft amsl and was ended at 32.6 ft amsl. The contents of the feature were divided into two arbitrary layers 128a and 128b. Artifacts from the feature suggest an early to mid 19th century date. Various edgewares, transfer printed wares, and a pontiled "ale" bottle were found within Feature 128 (Figure 33). Recovered artifacts are summarized in Table 5. The purpose of this rectangular pit remains unclear. It is perhaps a trash pit located only about five feet from the privy.

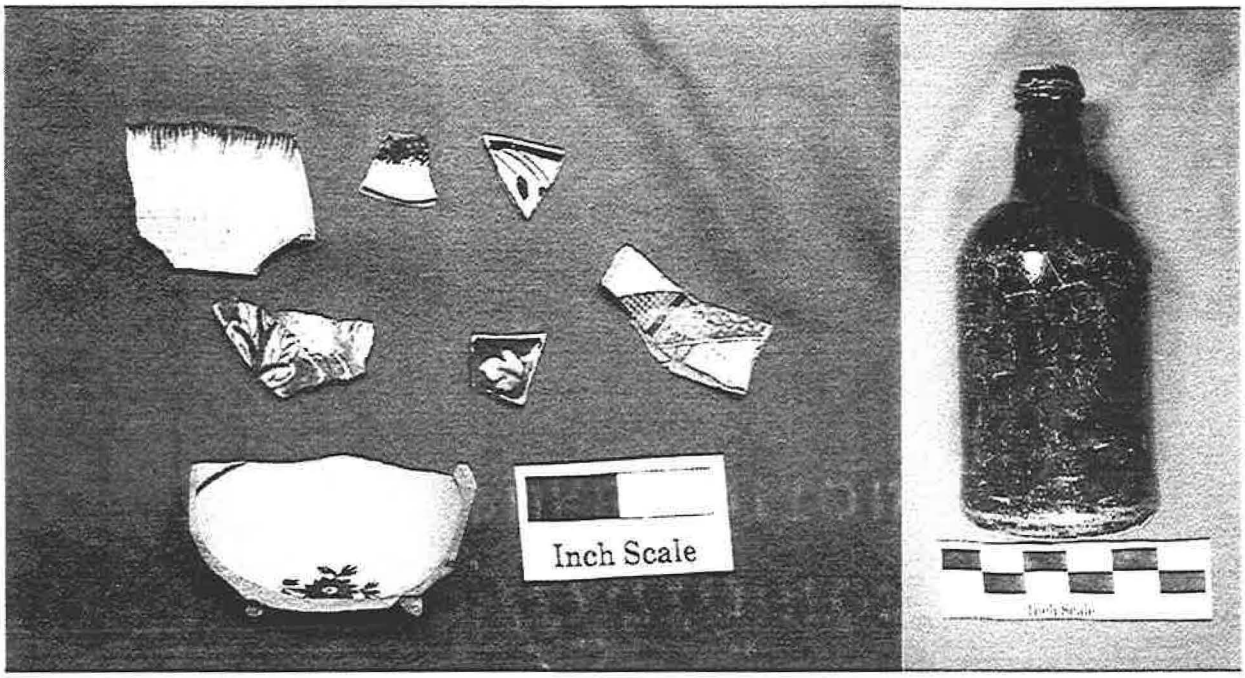


Figure 33. Unit 42, Feature 128 Artifacts; Courthouse Site, 18AP63. Left side – Examples of Ceramics including edgewares, Hand Painted wares, and Transfer Printed wares. Right side – empontilled "ale" bottle with hand applied finish (Larsen 2002).

Table 5. Summary of Artifacts from Unit 42, Feature 128.

	128a	128b
Ceramics		
Course Earthenware	7	1
Creamware	2	2
Pearlware	19	3
Whiteware	6	1
Other Earthenware	3	-
Porcelains	5	-
Glass		
Bottle Glass	17	1
Flat Glass	31	-
Metal, Bones, Other Materials		
Nails	8	4
Architectural	5	-
Coal	-	1

Unit 44 (N276 E195)

Unit 44, like Unit 45 in Area one, was a 2.5 x 2.5 ft unit excavated the day before the transition from the north half of the site to the south. It was situated to sample the stratigraphy of the undisturbed area east of the PVC conduit.

This unit was excavated in three layers (Figure 34). Level A was a fill layer from which the following was recovered: five earthenwares, one nail, two unidentified ferrous objects, five sherds of glass (general), one small fragment of brick and a piece of slag. A piece of an asphalt shingle was found at the interface between Levels A and B. Level B held considerably more artifacts (Table 6). Excavations were halted when a new level that looked like the subsoils encountered in nearby Unit 42 was encountered. A post hole digger was used to test this next level for an additional foot. No cultural materials were found so excavation was halted.

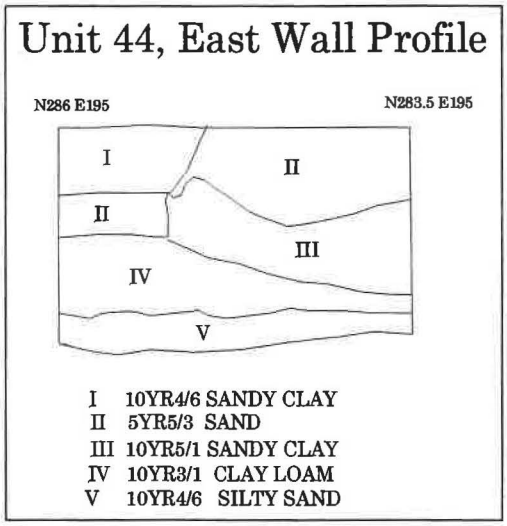


Figure 34. Unit 44, East Wall Profile

Table 6. Summary of Artifacts from Unit 44, Level B.

	Lvl B
Ceramics	
Course Earthenware	3
Creamware	3
Pearlware	12
Whiteware	9
Other Earthenware	1
Tobacco Pipe	2
Glass	
Flat Glass	2
Bottle Glass	7
Metal, Bones, Other Materials	
Nails	10 (9 cut)
Other Metals	2
Architectural	3
Shell	4

The 90 Franklin Street Privy – Feature 118

The privy vault that was partially defined and excavated during Phase I/II excavations was completely exposed through excavation of units 36 and 41 (Figure 31). The privy's east edge fell very close to Unit 42's west wall. As a result, the little bit of spill over was excavated as Unit 36 and 41. This, then, roughly bisected the feature east to west and provided an added bit of control over where cultural materials were provenienced within the feature.

The top of the Feature was first defined at ca. 35.5 ft amsl. Once fully exposed, Feature 118 measured 2.6 x 3.5 ft. Fragments of a wood lining were evident around the edges of the privy vault, but most of the lining had deteriorated. As described above, Feature 130 is related to the original excavation of the privy vault and lining (Figure 35). It is most likely that a (larger) hole was dug, a wood liner built in place, and then the hole backfilled up against the liner.

Phase II excavations of the Feature excavated the 1.5 x 3.5 ft portion of the privy that fell within Unit 36. As the privy was found the day before the end of fieldwork, the feature was dug in a single level to a depth of 33.93 ft amsl. Phase III excavations allowed archaeologists to reopen Unit 36 and excavate it along with Unit 41. Excavations reached a depth of 31.5 ft amsl when excavation was forced to halt.

Needing to examine the foundations and related soils of the neighboring 92 Franklin St. building, the geotechnical engineers hired for the Banneker-Douglass expansion came out during the transition from the north to the south side of the site. Their testing needed to examine the length of the building including the rear of the structure near where archaeologists were working. Their excavations exposed disturbed soils that proved sufficiently close to the privy to make continued efforts unsafe. Work was immediately halted and after further consultation, Feature 118 was closed without being fully excavated.

A significant sampling of the privy was made, however. More than 4,800 artifacts were recovered from seventeen proveniences within the privy. Phase I/II archaeology used 68 (out of the 92 ceramics recovered in 2000) to derive a mean date of 1855 for the ceramic assemblage. Phase III archaeology, however, has conducted minimum vessel counts for both ceramics and glass, as well as faunal analysis for the privy.

Ceramic Minimum Vessel Count. Three hundred forty-seven ceramic sherds were recovered from 17 proveniences from the 90 Franklin Street privy (Feature 118). One hundred eighty-one sherds were used to establish a minimum of 72 different vessels from this privy (Appendix E). A ceramic *tpq* of 1880 was determined for the privy from decal-decorated porcelain sherds found during Phase II excavations. A mean ceramic date of 1850.48 was established for the privy using the 181 sherds from the vessel count.

As pointed out in the 1995 Courthouse Report (Aiello and Seidel 1995: 193), "mean ceramic dating tends to be most accurate in examining relatively short occupation spans . . . . The proveniences which have *terminus post quems* and mean ceramic dates which are close probably

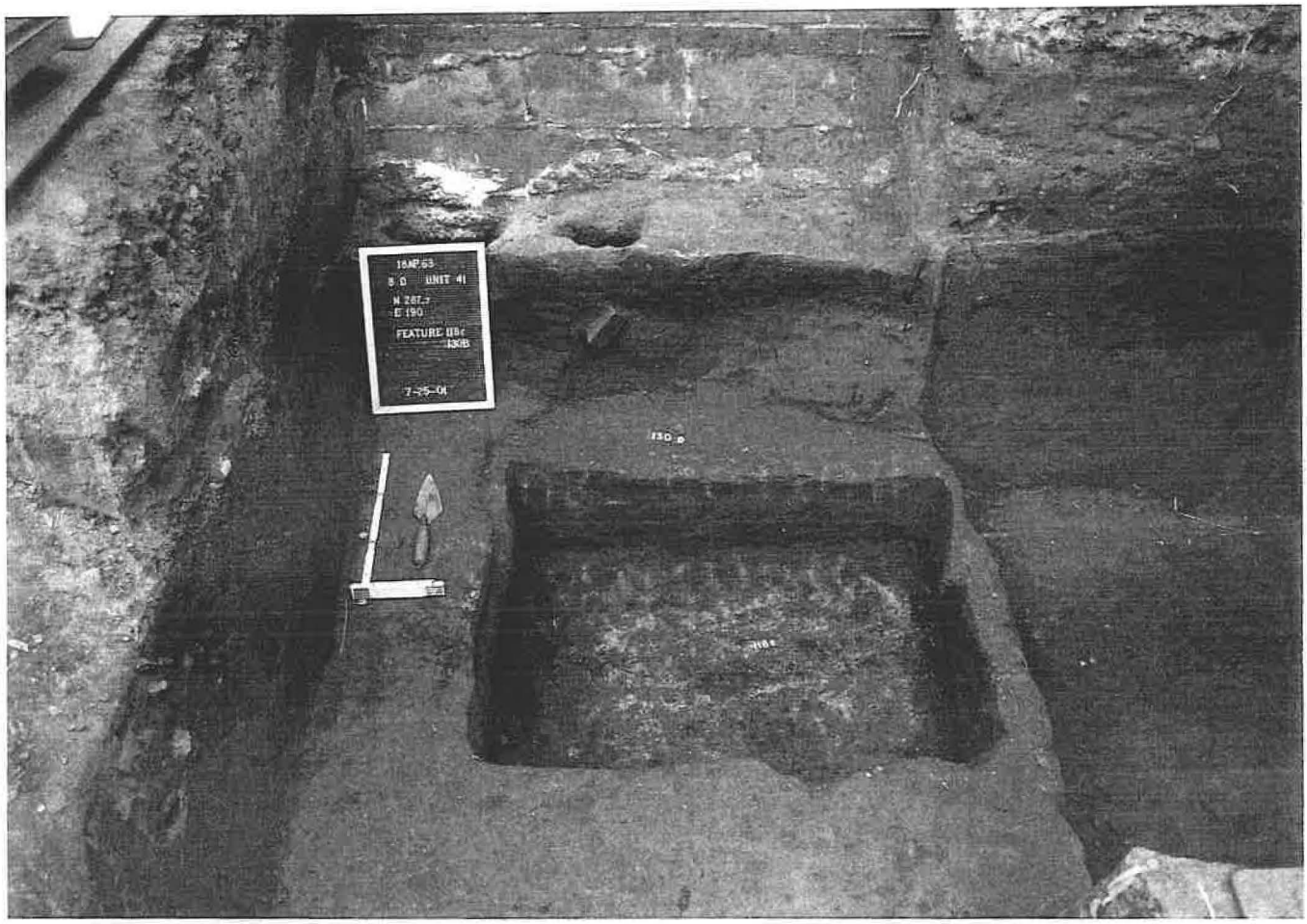


Figure 35. Features 118 and 130, Facing North (Pallus 2001)

have more archaeological integrity than those which are quite far apart." Similarly, most (more than 80%) of the vessels identified from Feature 118 were represented by one or two sherds suggesting the privy may represent a long period of use with periodic instances of privy cleaning and filling.

A primary criterion used in the vessel count was ware type. Ware type refers to characteristics of the body (or paste) and glazes of the vessels. The largest ware type categories found in the 90 Franklin Street privy were Ironstone (22%) and pearlware (18%; Table 7). These percentages are also interesting. Ironstones are generally given a production range of 1813 to the 1930s. Pearlwares have an earlier production range of 1780-1840s. This, too, suggests a long period of use as represented by the ceramic assemblage.

Table 7. Feature 118 Ceramic Vessels by Ware Type.

WARE TYPE	N	%
N. Midlands Slipware	1	1.39
Pennsylvania Slipware	1	1.39
Pearlware	13	18.06
Late Hard Paste Porcelain	4	5.56
Whiteware	4	5.56
Rockingham/Bennington	4	5.56
Poss. British Brown Stoneware	1	1.39
Industrial Stoneware	1	1.39
Westerwald	1	1.39
Domestic Brown Stoneware	1	1.39
Domestic Gray Stoneware	4	5.56
Domestic Blue/Gray Stoneware	1	1.39
Transitional Pearlware/Whiteware	5	6.94
Chinese Export Porcelain	5	6.94
Jackfield-like	1	1.39
Unidentified Earthenware	2	2.78
Black Glazed Earthenware	1	1.39
Redware	6	8.33
Ironstone	16	22.22
TOTALS	72	*100.02*

Nine decorative types were identified in the 90 Franklin St. privy ceramic assemblage (Table 8). Undecorated vessels represent the largest percentage (nearly 32%) – though it should be kept in mind that many of these are utilitarian wares and forms such as redwares, spittoons, and chamber pots. Transfer prints represent the next largest group at more than 15% of the vessels. Hand painted and molded decorations, each, comprised nearly 10% of the vessels. Fifteen percent of the vessels remained unidentifiable as to decorative type.

Table 8. Feature 118 Ceramic Vessels by Decorative Type.

DECORATION	N	%
Annular	5	6.94
Combed	1	1.38
Decal	1	1.38
Hand painted	7	9.72
Molded	7	9.72
Shell edge	5	6.98
Trailed	1	1.38
Transfer print	11	15.28
Undecorated	23	31.94
Unidentified	11	15.28
TOTALS	72	100

Vessel forms are generalized categories derived primarily from the manufacturer's terminology. Forms include designations such as plate, cup, saucer, bowl, crock, and chamber pot. Tablewares made up 45.83 percent of the vessels present in the 90 Franklin St. privy (Table 9). The form most represented was plates (n=12 or 16.67%). Bowls (n=5), mug/cup (n=1), a pitcher, a platter, and general flatware (n=6) vessels are also counted as Tablewares. Storage or Kitchen vessels were 30.56 percent of the vessels present and included forms such as ceramic bottles (n=3), a dish, a jug/pitcher, a pickling jar, and general hollowwares (n=16). Teawares represented only 6.94 percent of the vessel count. One cup was counted along with two saucers. Two teapots were also present. Other vessels included a chamber pot, flower pots, a salve pot (Larsen 2001: 94), and three spittoons.

Table 9. Feature 118 Ceramic Vessels by Form.

FUNCTION CATEGORY	FORM	N	%
Tableware	Bowl	5	6.94
	Mug/cup	1	1.38
	Pitcher	1	1.38
	Plate	12	16.67
	Plate/platter	1	1.38
	Flatware	6	8.33
	Tankard	1	1.38
	Unidentified	6	8.33
Subtotal		*33*	*45.83*
Teaware	Cup	1	1.38
	Saucer	2	2.78
	Teapot	2	2.78
Subtotal		*5*	*6.94*
Storage/Kitchen	Bottle	3	4.17
	Dish	1	1.38
	Jug/Pitcher	1	1.38
	Pickling Jar	1	1.38
	Hollowware	16	22.22
Subtotal		*22*	*30.56*
Other/Unidentified	Chamber pot	1	1.38
	Flower pot	2	2.78
	Salve pot	1	1.38
	Spittoon	3	4.17
	Tile	1	1.38
	Undetermined	4	5.56
Subtotal		*12*	*16.67*
TOTAL		**72**	**100**

Glass Minimum Vessel Count. Glass analysis looked at 696 sherds recovered from 17 different proveniences comprising the 90 Franklin St. privy (Feature 118). From these, 65 glass sherds were determined to represent a minimum number of 39 glass vessels recovered from the privy. This is not a particularly large number of vessels for purposes of comparative analyses. Additionally, 31 of the 39 identified vessels (or 79.5%) were represented by only one or two sherds. No complete vessels were recovered from the privy and few crossmends were found. In examining all the glass from the privy, vessels were highly fragmented and not complete when finally deposited.

Thirteen of the 39 identified vessels (or 33%) provided enough information to calculate dates for the assemblage. Using dates available for the different manufacture techniques available in the late 19th century plus dates acquired through specifically identifiable products, a mean glass date of 1891.9 was calculated for the privy. A glass *tpq* for the privy can be derived through one of two possibilities. One, a single beer/soda bottle fragment with molded stippling that is characteristic of automatic machine-made bottles, would set the date as 1904. This sherd, however, was found in the uppermost layer of the privy and may have been introduced from outside or dropped later than the rest of the material recovered. The other date,1889, is suggested by both a Bull's Cough Syrup bottle and another rectangular paneled bottle. Sherds from this second bottle were found at various depths within the privy. This earlier date seems more reliable. This date is also extremely close to the 1891 mean date derived for the privy suggesting a short lag time between the acquisition of glass containers and their deposition in the ground.

More than 61 percent of the vessels (n=24) were identified as containers of some sort (Table 10). About 20 percent (n=8) were glass tablewares. Glass associated with lamps or lamp chimneys only represented about 5 percent (n=2) of the total. The larger percentage of containers over the other types is not unusual or atypical. Containers comprise a significant proportion of the total assemblage as they are not purchased as a commodity themselves but for the products they once held. Once the product was consumed, the containers were either discarded or reused. Mullins and Warner (1993) note variation in the rates of deposition for the different forms of containers found elsewhere in Annapolis. Several forms, such as medicine bottles, show little lag time between purchase and discard while others, such as wine bottles, are retained for longer periods or are simply reused. Tablewares, however, are purchased for their functional use, much like that of ceramics. The low percentage of these vessels is probably the result of greater curation.

Table 10. Feature 118 Glass Vessels by Type and Form.

TYPE	FORM	N	%
Container	Alcohol	5	12.82
	Beer/soda	1	2.56
	Food	1	2.56
	Medicinal	2	5.13
	Medicinal/Chemical	1	2.56
	Medicinal/Extract	6	15.38
	Unidentified	8	20.51
Subtotal		*24*	*61.54*
Tableware	Hollowware	4	10.26
	Tumbler	3	7.69
	Unidentified	1	2.56
Subtotal		*8*	*20.51*
Lighting		2	5.13
Unidentified		5	12.82
TOTAL		**39**	**100**

Of the 39 vessels counted, five were identified as alcohol forms (one flask, and four bottles). A sherd of an automatic machine-made bottle represented a beer/soda form. The Food container was a jelly jar/tumbler. Two forms were medicinal (a ST DRAKES PLANTATION BITTERS bottle and a bottle of BULL'S COUGH SYRUP). An embossed VASELINE bottle was identified as a medicinal/chemical form. The six medicinal/extract bottles were each standard rectangular paneled bottles. Eight containers remain unidentified. Tablewares made up more than 20% of the vessels and included four general hollowwares (one having molded vertical ribs, another molded diamonds, and a third having a molded starburst on its base and facets around its body). Two plain lamp chimney bases represented the lighting category. Five vessels remain unidentified as to type or form.

This assemblage is not large and was very fragmented. The few identifiable products present in the assemblage include the BULL'S//COUGH SYRUP//BALTIMORE bottle, the VASELINE bottle, and two small fragments of a ST./DRAKES/1860/PLANTATION/BITTERS bottle. Nothing else could clearly be attributed to a specific product.

Faunal Analysis. Faunal materials from the privy contexts were sent out for identification and analysis. The assemblage was small for any serious analysis – 547 bones and only 46 identifiable to actual species. Still the list of species present is interesting (Table 11). This included cow, sheep/goat, a large number of pig along with duck, turkey, snapping turtle, and fish in the form of perch and pike.

Table 11. Feature 118 Species List.

Species	Common Name	Number of Bones
Bos taurus	cow	6
Ovis/Capra	sheep/goat	6
Sus scrofa	pig	26
Anatidae	ducks, geese, and swans	1
Meleagris gallopavo	turkey	1
Chelydra serpentina	snapping turtle	2
Perciformes	perches	2
Perca flavescens	yellow perch	1
Esox sp.	pike	1
	large mammal	9
	mammal	63
	medium mammal	105
	small mammal	1
Aves	birds	10
Osteichthyes	fish	259
	unidentifiable	54
Total Identifiable		**46**
Total All Bones		**547**

Summary of Analyses for Feature 118. Ceramic analysis from the vessel count provided a mid 19th century date for the assemblage. Glass, a better predictor of dates from late 19th century contexts due to the rapid changes in bottle manufacture during this period, provided a <u>very</u> different date – 1891.9. The difference in these dates – more than 40 years – is remarkable. It shows a high degree of curation of ceramics compared with the changing bottled goods market.

The 1891 date can easily be compared with census data available for period. The 1880 census listed four brothers – Joseph, John, William, and Charles White – as living at 90 Franklin

St. An 1896 city directory lists William White as living at 60 (now 90) Franklin St. Lastly, the 1900 Census data lists William White, "watchmaker," as residing in the house with his 15-year-old daughter Mary. The house had long-term owners/residents whose race is listed on two censuses as "white."

A tobacco pipe bowl impressed with "Home Rule" (for Ireland) was recovered from the privy (Unit 41.118d; Figure 36). Such an item expresses an ethnic association that was looked down upon by some but at the same time proved an organized – often politically – minority. This is a common 19th century pipe found in many urban areas. Its presence, here, serves as a reminder that comparison of African-American households with "white" households is not a completely straightforward operation. Other factors, such as class and ethnicity, remain when looking at the material records of both African-American and white Annapolitans.

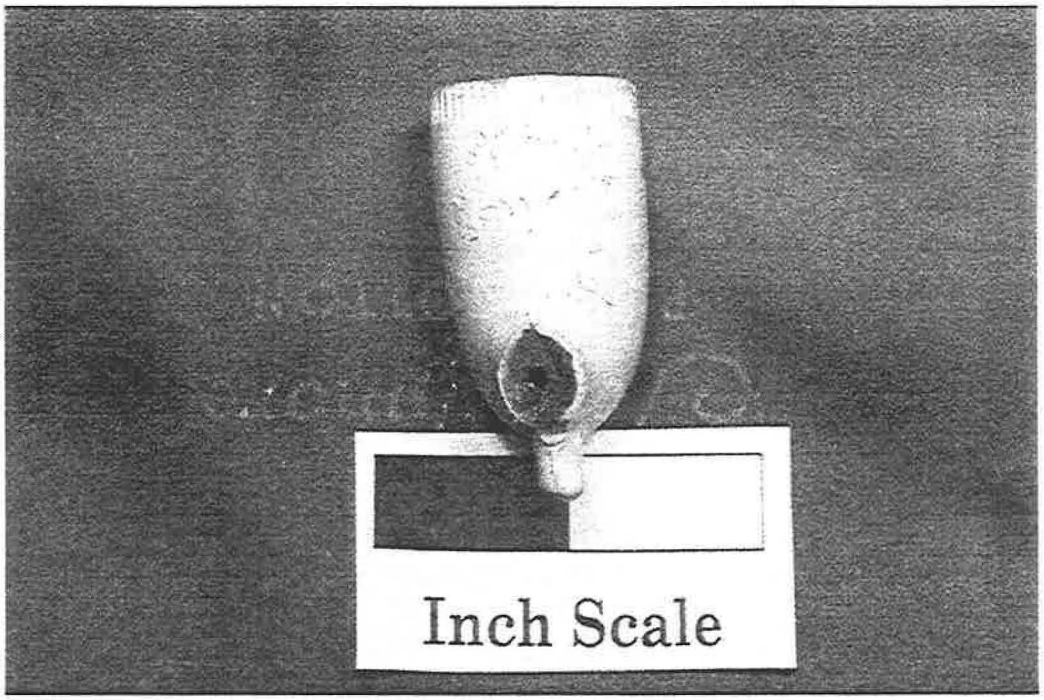


Figure 36. "Home Rule" pipe bowl from 90 Franklin St Privy – 18AP63, Courthouse Site, Feat. 118 (Larsen 2002).

The physical condition of the glass and ceramics recovered from the privy is of interest. The sherds that comprised the vessels from Feature 118 showed a great deal of breakage with few mendable pieces. Many vessels from this privy are represented by a single (often small) sherd. This may suggest that Feature 118 was cleaned out then filled when the privy was finally closed (coal ash was noted as a constant inclusion, especially in the uppermost proveniences of the privy). The fill may be the result of yard cleaning or other such activity. This type of behavior would be consistent with above observed patterns.

Another possible explanation for the pattern of breakage and distribution noted above involves the lag between the introduction of indoor plumbing and the removal of outdoor privies. Urban contexts have often shown that privies were not filled or removed as soon as the bathroom arrived. Often the privy remained as a "backup" system – one that most often served as a convenient place to deposit trash. This might also be the case for Feature 118.

Area Three

Measuring only 15 x 15 ft, Area Three is the smallest of the five areas opened during Phase III excavations (Figure 37). The Southeast portion of the project area is limited by the presence of the Museum's air-conditioning units which sit on a concrete slab at the northeast corner of the building. Despite its small size, Area Three proved to be one of the most artifact rich and thus important parts of the site.

Surface elevations for Area Three averaged 36.95 ft amsl. An east to west slope – with the east side of the area about .7 ft higher than the west side – was evident at the surface. Removal of the construction/destruction layer leveled this off considerably. The bottom of Area Three averaged 35.47 ft amsl.

Two units were dug inside Area Three. Units 50 and 52 were set up around the prior years excavation unit 33. Unit 50 was a partial unit set up to the east of Unit 33. Unit 52 was opened later to find the southern extent of the privy found in Units 33 and 52.

Unit 50 (N261 E198)

Unit 33 located the NW corner of a privy designated as Feature 103. Unit 50 was placed directly to the east of Unit 33 in order to expose the remainder of the Feature. The unit encountered recent disturbance related to the construction of the 1990s Courthouse addition just three feet away. For this reason Unit 50 was not a full unit but a 5 x 3 ft unit. Fortunately, the eastern extent of the privy was found within the three remaining feet of undisturbed cultural contexts.

Excavations of Unit 33 during the summer of 2000, exposed a pipe trench and a four inch, gray PVC pipe or conduit running diagonally through the northeast corner of the unit. It was speculated by individuals present during the 1990s Courthouse construction, that the PVC pipe may have been a temporary power conduit for the construction. At the time it was deemed best to leave the pipe intact. It and the associated trench were together designated Feature 102.

Excavations for Unit 50 quickly found Feature 102 again. It ran, diagonally, over the top of where the privy was expected. The trench was removed and the PVC pipe left in place.

Figure 37. Area Three, Units 50 and 52 w/Features.

The first relatively undisturbed strata identified was Level D. Level D is also the level at which the privy feature (Feature 103) becomes clearly defined. Since the privy cuts through Level D, it is clear this level predates the privy.

Level D from Unit 50 is contemporary with Unit 33, Level D from which 1,050 artifacts were recovered (Larsen 2001: 71-74). Items recovered from Unit 33, Level D included sherds of white salt glazed stoneware, lead glazed refined redware, a variety of molded edgewares, transfer printed whitewares, a molded kaolin pipe bowl, as well as pieces of a brown paneled bottle embossed " . . . T MAN & CO," a cupric alloy tack, buttons, a ferrous buckle, and a fragment of a possible gun flint. One hundred eighty-five datable sherds were used to derive a mean ceramic date of 1835.8 for this level.

Artifacts from Unit 50, Level D were not recovered in nearly the same numbers as were found in Unit 33 (Table 12). No items were found that contradicted information derived from Unit 33.

A soil stain was along the north and east sides of Feature 103. Oyster shells were visible at the surface (Figure 38). This stain, measuring around 1.1 ft wide, was given the designation of Feature 133. It was assumed that this feature was related to either the original excavation of the privy vault (as for Feature 130 in Unit 41 – described above) or it was the floor or ground surface surrounding the privy at the time of its use. The later of these two possibilities seems the most likely as a line of decaying wood was found along the feature's northern edge. The feature's excavation was set aside until the privy (Feature 103) was completed. Unfortunately, following a heavy rain at the end of the field season, the wall collapsed taking Feature 133 with it. No documentation beyond its surface mapping was done. No collections were made.

Figure 38. Units 33, 50, and 52 – Feature 103, Facing East (Pallus 2001).

Table 12. Summary of Artifacts from Unit 50, Level D.

	Lvl D
Ceramics	
Course Earthenware	3
Creamware	2
Pearlware	20
Whiteware	1
Other Earthenware	1
Porcelains	1
Stoneware	1
Glass	
Glass, general	19
Metal, Bones, Other Materials	
Nails	34
Architectural	10
Coal	1

Unit 52 (N259 E197.5)

Unit 52 was opened to find the southern extent of Feature 103. As the field season was progressing and as we were close to the southern edge of Area 3, it was decided to use a 2.5 x 5 ft unit. This was placed along the south walls of Units 33 and 50. The east-west orientation was established to incorporate the whole southern extent of Feature 103.

The first level excavated was still construction related. Feature 102 (the trench associated with the PVC conduit from Units 33 and 50) was encountered in this initial level, cutting through the northeast corner of Unit 52. A heavy clay loam with a large angular gravel, this level is likely related either to construction of the Courthouse or to the air-conditioning units next to the Banneker-Douglass Museum. The level below (Level B) may still be a disturbed layer but from an earlier period (Table 13). This level sat above Feature 103.

Table 13. Summary of Artifacts from Unit 42.

	Level B	Level C	Level D
Ceramics			
Course Earthenware	4	-	6
Creamware	1	-	31
Pearlware	3	2	38
Whiteware	2	8	8
Other Earthenware	-	1	2
Porcelains	1	2	7
Stoneware	4	-	9
Tobacco Pipe	1	-	1
Glass			
Bottle Glass	24	11	9
Flat Glass	10	8	78
Glass Tumbler	1	-	-
Other	1 (marble)	-	-
Metal, Bones, Other Materials			
Nails	31 (2 cut; 2 wire)	23	96
Other Metal	21	5	2
Architectural	9	2	6 + 31 lbs of brick
Synthetic Materials	-	-	4 (3 plastic)
Shell	12	5	136
Coal	2	2	

Feature 103 (the 88 Franklin St. privy) was found cutting Level C and the numbers of artifacts recovered reflect the smaller area. Level D held greater numbers of artifacts but included three distinct plastics – a piece of unidentified red plastic, a piece of unidentified black plastic, and a segment of insulated wire. Two features (other than Feature 103) were identified with Level D.

Brick was more abundant throughout level D, but with some cleaning a pile of brick became apparent along the south wall of the unit. Several courses of brick were oriented north-south. This was identified as Feature 135. It appears to have once been structural, though it has since been heavily disturbed. As the unit is found on the lot line between 88 and 84 Franklin Street, it is likely that the brick was once part of the piers that supported 84 Franklin Street. The top of the feature was found at 35.02 ft amsl and it extended downward to 34.25 ft amsl. Another such feature (Feature 9 – Aiello and Seidel 1995: 135) was uncovered during excavations in 1994 (Figure 39). Identified as a possible "step or porch landing" for the dwelling, it is now known that this building and the 86 Franklin St. house were frame structures that rested on brick piers.

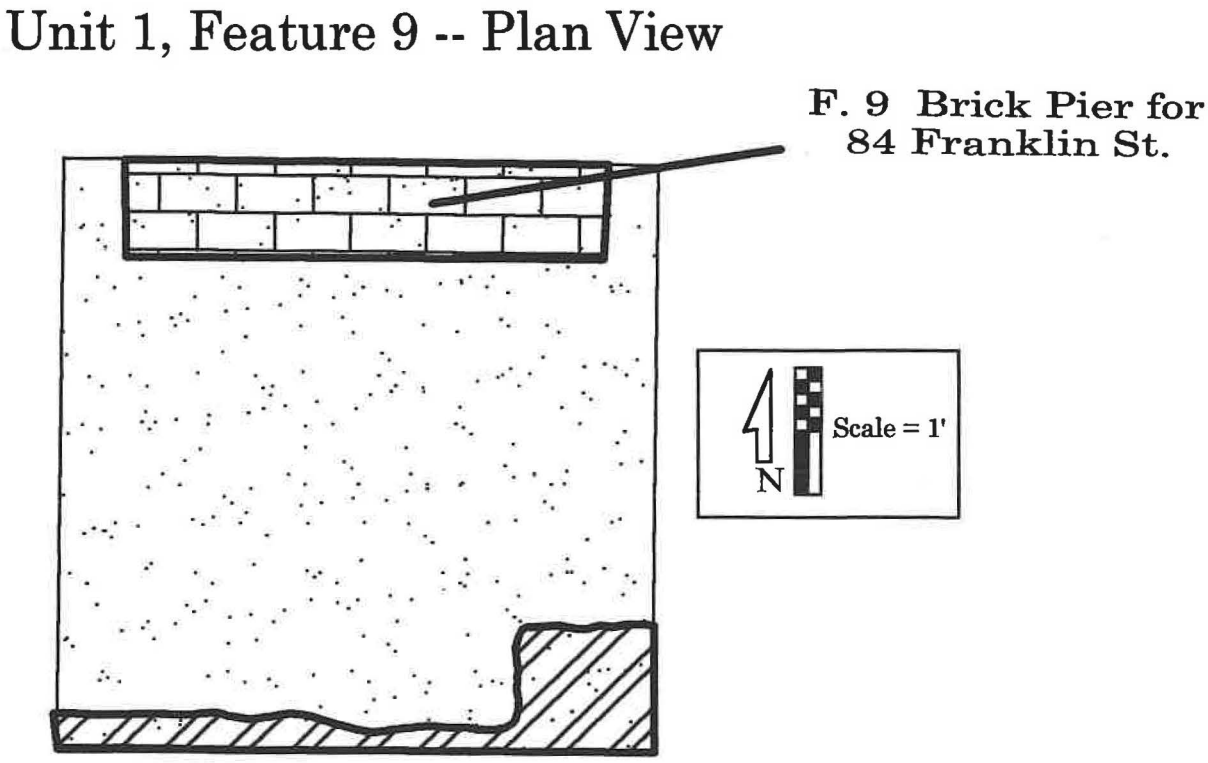


Figure 39. Unit 1, Feature 9 – Plan View.

Feature 138 was a small area of dark cultural fill south of and outside the privy (Feature 103). A portion of a wood plank and oyster shell were visible at the surface of the feature. Excavators noted that Feature 138 was contiguous with Feature 133 in Unit 50. Like that feature, Feature 138 was left unexcavated while the privy was being worked on. It, too, went undug at the end of the field season as the privy units began collapsing after several heavy summer rains.

The 88 Franklin Street Privy – Feature 103

The Phase II excavations that first found Feature 103, exposed and dug the 1.1 x 2.8 ft portion of the privy that fell within Unit 33. This was dug to a depth of 30.28 ft amsl but was stopped arbitrarily due to depth. This work divided and recovered privy materials in three arbitrary layers or proveniences.

The privy was completely exposed through excavations of Units 50 and 52 (Figure 37). Once fully exposed, the privy vault measured ca 3.9 x 3.85 ft. Unit 33 had exposed a 1.1 x 2.8 ft area that included the northwest corner of the feature. Unit 50 held a 2.75 x 2.9 ft section of the privy that included the northeast corner. Unit 52 held the 1 x 3.85 area that included the entire south wall of the feature. Feature 102 – a PVC conduit – crossed overtop of the bulk of the feature in Unit 50. The conduit did not directly impact Feature 103 and was left in place throughout the excavations (Figure 38).

The top of the Feature was first defined at ca. 34.8 ft amsl. Fragments of a wood lining were evident around the edges of the privy vault, but most of the lining had deteriorated. As described above, Feature 130 is related to the original excavation of the privy vault and lining. The initial hole was likely dug larger, a wood liner built and put in place, and then the hole backfilled up against the liner.

The management of storm water at the Courthouse Site has proven a problem for archaeologists during each excavation season. While the Summer of 2001 proved, overall, very dry, several evening storms with heavy downfalls hit Annapolis near the end of the field season. Corrugated, flexible pipe was brought in and used to redirect water from the down spouts of the Banneker-Douglass Museum. This did a good job of heading off the extreme flooded units experienced the previous Summer. Even with these efforts, however, rain on 13 August 2001, caused considerable slumping to the south and east walls of the privy vault. As further cracks were visible around the feature, it was determined that continuing excavation would be unsafe. As the field season was soon ending anyway, final recording for these units was completed without excavating the extent of the privy.

Again, a significant sampling of the privy was made. More than 7,400 artifacts were recovered from nineteen different proveniences within the privy over the course of the two Summers. Of these, 1,400 artifacts were found during 2000 excavations.

The Phase I/II report used available diagnostic ceramics to determine a mean ceramic date for two of the recovered contexts – 103a and 103b. Forty out of 62 ceramics were used to calculate a mean date of 1863.4 for 103a (the upper level excavated). Thirty-one out of 43 ceramics recovered from 103b provided a date of 1842.3. These dates were noted at the time to be considerably early when compared with *tpq*s available from other objects recovered from the feature.

Phase III archaeology has used the considerably larger sample to conduct minimum vessel counts for both ceramics and glass. These analyses have used *all* the materials recovered from the different phases of excavation. Faunal analysis for the privy has also been done.

Ceramic Minimum Vessel Count. Six hundred ninety-four ceramic sherds were recovered from 19 proveniences from the 88 Franklin Street privy (Feature 103). Four hundred five sherds were used to establish a minimum of 133 different vessels from this privy (Appendix E). A ceramic *tpq* of 1860 was determined for the privy from some late hard paste porcelain vessels including a toy cup. A mean ceramic date of 1858.52 was established for the privy using the 405 sherds from the vessel count. Feature 103's ceramic *tpq* and the mean ceramic date are very close. This may suggest a greater integrity among the ceramics from the privy (compare this with the disparity of dates present in the Feature 118 ceramic assemblage – above).

A primary criterion used in the vessel count was ware type (Table 14). Ware type refers to characteristics of the body (or paste) and glazes of the vessels. The largest waretype found in the 88 Franklin Street privy was the whitewares (22.56%, n=30). This was followed by Ironstone (15.79%, n=21) and Pearlwares (15.04%, n=20). Ironstone and pearlware were noted (above discussion of Feature 118) as bracketing a wide range of production dates – pearlwares manufactured from 1780-1840s and ironstones from 1813-1930s. Whitewares, found in the greatest numbers here, have production dates and a general market popularity that generally falls between these two – starting in 1820 but still used today. The percentage of waretypes, like those found in Feature 118, suggests a long period of use as represented by the ceramic assemblage.

Table 14. Feature 103 Ceramic Vessels by Ware Type.

WARE TYPE	N	%
Pennsylvania Slipware	1	0.75
Pearlware	20	15.04
Late Hard Paste Porcelain	7	5.26
Whiteware	30	22.56
Rockingham/Bennington	1	0.75
Black Basalt	1	0.75
Westerwald	1	0.75
Domestic Brown Stoneware	4	3.01
Domestic Gray Stoneware	5	3.76

WARE TYPE	N	%
Domestic Blue/Gray Stoneware	1	0.75
Transitional Pearlware/Whiteware	11	8.27
Chinese Export Porcelain	6	4.51
Jackfield-like	1	0.75
Black Glazed Earthenware	1	0.75
Redware	14	10.53
Yellowware	8	6.02
Ironstone	21	15.79
TOTALS	133	100

Eleven decorative types were identified from the ceramic vessels from the 88 Franklin St. privy (Table 15). Undecorated vessels, again, represent the largest percentage (42.86%) of the privy vessels.[3] Transfer prints represent the next largest group at 17.29%. These vessels came in a variety of colors including blues (n=14, 2 flow blue), black (n=3), red (n=2), brown (n=2), polychrome (n=2), and green (n=1). Annular wares were 10.53% of the total, followed by hand painted and molded wares (each just less than 10%). Hand painted wares included blues (n=7), polychromes (n=4), and green (n=2). Shell edged vessels were present (n=8 or 6%) and came in green (n=5) and blue (n=3). Several other decorative types were also present within the assemblage – imari (n=2), one sponge/spatter decorated vessel and one slip-trailed vessel – but not in great numbers.

Vessel forms are generalized categories derived primarily from the manufacturer's terminology. Forms include designations such as plate, cup, saucer, bowl, crock, and chamber pot. These have been grouped according to functional categories (Table 16) to provide some sense of how vessels were used, but also some idea of their comparative representation in the archaeological record. Tablewares generally consist of the refined earthenwares and porcelains. Teawares are a subset of Tablewares and are made up of cups, saucers, and teapots. Storage/Kitchen items include utilitarian wares and storage forms such as crocks, jugs, ceramic bottles, and large (mixing or kitchen type) bowls.

[3] Once again, it should be kept in mind that undecorated vessels include utilitarian wares and forms such as redwares, spittoons, and chamber pots.

Table 15. Feature 103 Ceramic Vessels by Decorative Type.

DECORATION	N	%
Annular	14	10.53
Flow Blue	2	1.50
Hand painted, Underglaze	11	8.27
Hand painted, Overglaze	2	1.50
Imari	2	1.50
Molded	12	9.02
Shell edge	8	6.02
Slipped, Trailed	1	0.75
Sponge/Spatter	1	0.75
Transfer print	23	17.29
Undecorated	57	42.86
TOTALS	*133*	*99.99*

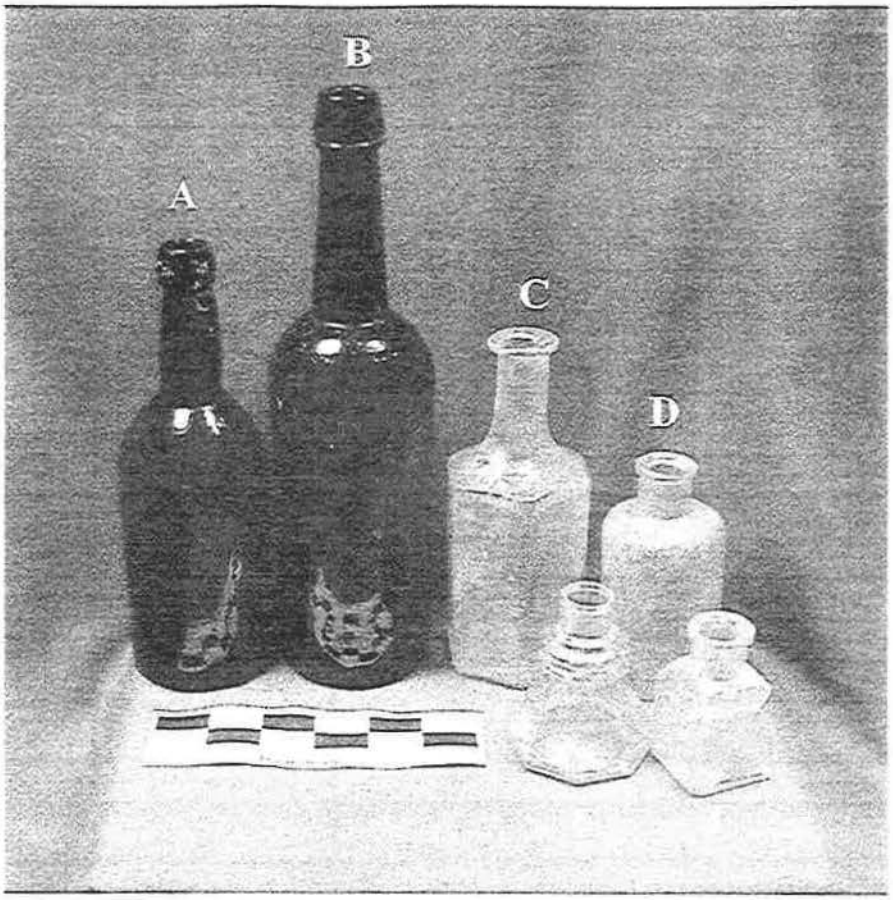
Table 16. Feature 103 Ceramic Vessels by Form.

FUNCTION CATEGORY	FORM	N	%
Tableware	Bowl	9	6.77
	Hollowware	6	4.51
	Ovoid Basin	3	2.26
	Pitcher	2	1.50
	Plate	26	19.55
	Flatware	11	8.27
	Tankard	1	0.75
	Unidentified	4	3.01
Subtotal		*62*	**46.62**
Teaware	Cup	9	6.77
	Saucer	8	6.02
	Teapot	2	1.50
Subtotal		*19*	**14.29**

Storage/Kitchen	Basin/Bowl	1	0.75
	Bottle	2	1.50
	Bowl	4	3.01
	Dish	1	0.75
	Milk/Cream Jug	1	0.75
	Pickling Jar	2	1.50
	Storage Jar	3	2.26
	Hollowware	32	24.06
Subtotal		*46*	34.59
Other/Unidentified	Chamber pot	3	2.26
	Flower pot	1	0.75
	Ink Well	1	0.75
	Toy Cup	1	0.75
Subtotal		*6*	*4.51*
TOTAL		**133**	**100.01**

Tablewares comprised 46.6 % (n=62) of the vessels identified from the 88 Franklin Street privy. Plates were most numerous (n=26 or 19.55% of the vessels counted) within this category. Other forms present include: bowls (n=9), pitchers (n=2), general flatwares (n=11) and hollowwares (n=6), and a Westerwald tankard. Four vessels of refined earthenwares were not identifiable. Storage or Kitchen vessels were 34.6% (n=46) of the identified vessels. No single form jumps out as being particularly unique within this category. Most were identified only as hollowwares. Teawares represented 14.3% (n=19) of the assemblage. Teawares were made up of nearly equal numbers of cups and saucers (n=9 and n=8 respectively) and portions of two teapots (one a molded Rockingham/Bennington, the other a Jackfield-like – red bodied with a black lead glaze – teapot). Other vessels include three chamber pots, a flower pot, one ink well, and a single toy cup.

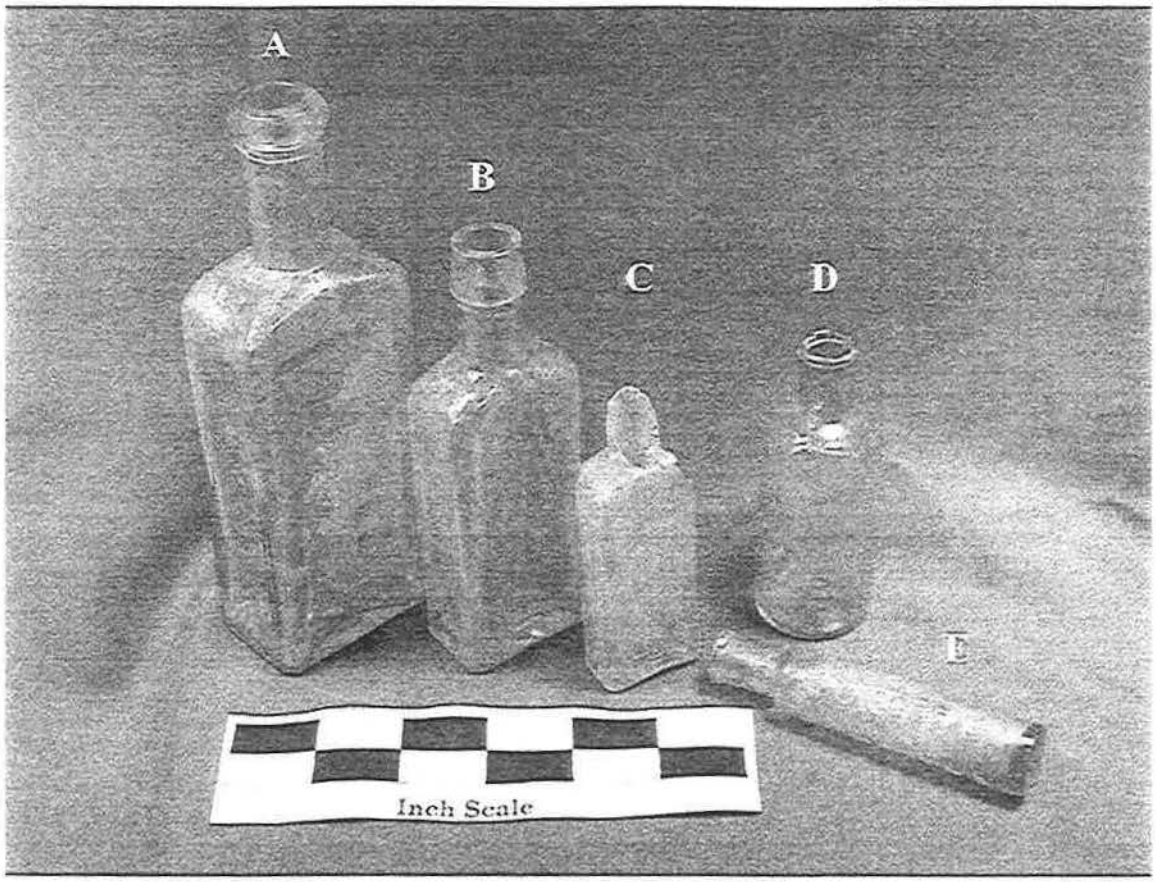
Glass Minimum Vessel Count. Glass analysis examined more than 1,800 glass items recovered from the 19 different proveniences comprising the 88 Franklin St. privy (Feature 103). Flat glass was not considered for the vessel count. From the remaining cataloged glass items, 257 were determined to represent a minimum of 84 glass vessels (Figures 40-43). Of this number, eleven (or 12.5%) were complete vessels found within the privy context. In addition, considerably more mends were found from this privy when compared with the results of the Feature 118 glass analysis. This begins to suggest a greater integrity for the 88 Franklin St. privy.


A
B
C
D


PATENTED
1862
Inch Scale

Figure 40. Various Glass Vessels from Feature 103, The Courthouse Site, 18AP63. **A.** Alcohol bottle, **B**. Alcohol Bottle, **C**. Faceted Chemical bottle, **D**. Chemical bottle, **E**. Ink/Mucilage bottle, **F**. Square Ink bottle (Larsen 2002).

Figure 41. ST. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS Bottle Recovered from Feature 103, The Courthouse Site, 18AP63 (Larsen 2002).


A
B
C
D
E
Inch Scale


Inch Scale