

Legacy Resource Management Program
Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey

VOLUME III

Map Analysis and Oral Histories

United States Naval Academy,
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ABSTRACT

The **Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of United States Naval Academy** will provide the Navy with a rich understanding of the history of this property. A National Register of Historic Places District, such as the Academy, deserves a thorough analysis of its past, in order to preserve what exists and to plan for the future. The goal of this project is to investigate the history of the Academy through traditional historic research, innovative computer analysis of historic maps, oral history interviews, and tract histories. This information has been synthesized to provide the Navy with a planning tool for Public Works, a concise look at the cartographic history of the Academy, and reference manual of the vast amounts of information which have been gathered during the course of this project. This information can serve as a reference tool to help the Public Works department comply with **Section 106** regulations of the **Historic Sites Preservation Act**, with regard to construction. It can also serve as a source of cartographic history for those interested in the Academy's physical development, and as a way of preserving the culture of residents in Annapolis. This program and archaeological survey will ultimately serve to add to the rich history of the United States Naval Academy while preserving an important part of our nation's heritage.

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INTRODUCTION

The **Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the United States Naval Academy** is a large scale project which has allowed a glimpse into the history of the Academy from the very recent past, as illustrated by the remains of the Hell Point neighborhood, to the distant past, such as the earliest shorelines of old Fort Severn. The Academy property has seen significant change and expansion over its history, with a consequent burial of earlier remains beneath its surface. Through traditional historic research, including tract history and deed research, through oral history interviews of former Hell Point residents, and through innovative computer applications to cartographic data, this reference tool has been created to assist the Naval Academy not only in learning of its rich heritage, but more importantly, to assist in planning for the protection and preservation of these resources.

The Legacy Program, through which this research has been funded, was instituted by the Federal Government in part to provide the Department of Defense with information about what types of cultural resources exist on its properties, including that of the United States Naval Academy. From the Legacy Resource Management Program guidelines (Report to Congress, September 1991) the legislative purpose of Legacy as it relates to this project are stated in purposes 1, 5 and 6. Purpose 1 is *"to establish a strategy, plan, and priority list for identifying and managing significant biological, geophysical, cultural, and historical resources existing on, or involving, all Secretary of Defense lands, facilities, and property."* Purpose 5 is *"to establish programs to protect, inventory, and conserve the artifacts of Native American civilization, settler communities, and others deemed to have historical, cultural, or spiritual significance."* And, purpose 6 is *"to establish inventories of all scientifically significant biological, geophysical, cultural, and historical assets on Department of Defense lands. In addition to the specific attributes of the asset, these inventories are to catalog their scientific and/or cultural significance as well as their interrelationship to the surrounding environment, including the military mission carried out on the land upon which they reside."* With this information, the Navy is equipped to make appropriate planning decisions for capital improvement projects or other activities that would affect areas that contain valuable cultural resources.

In order to fulfill the requirements set forth by the **Legacy Program**, Archaeology in Annapolis has instituted a variation of traditional report format. Volume III includes the 'raw' data of the project, along with detailed explanations of what was done with this data to develop the other two volumes of the report. These two volumes (I and II) provide more easily used

summaries of the data. An additional Volume IV provides appendices to Volume III.

Project Research Design

Although the bulk of this project has focussed on the computer mapping and historic analysis of the United States Naval Academy, integration of the tract history and oral history work into the research has been a goal. Through the collation of this diverse information, a picture of the Academy and its history is beginning to emerge. The AutoCAD applications have been enriched by the information provided in the tract histories and the oral histories, adding to the maps a story of the people who lived and worked in the project area. This adds a social and human element to the map analysis on which this project was based, enriching the story of the Academy and its relation to the city of Annapolis.

This research has resulted in a number of products. The development of an **Archaeological Resource Planning and Management Guide** has been one of the most important products to emerge. This guide, which is contained in **Volume I**, will serve the Naval Academy Public Works Department by explaining, in full, the issues and procedures necessary for Section 106 compliance. It provides a series of maps which show historically and archaeologically sensitive areas of the USNA. For the historical record, a **Map Catalog, Volume II**, has been compiled, to provide the Academy with the basic data which went into the map analysis and the preparation of the sensitivity maps. Throughout the project, the tract history information has been linked back to the maps, and in a few instances, the maps provided information about the parcels of land. The oral history has continued to expand on the base of knowledge contained in the memories of former residents of the city, again, enriching and expanding the map research. The synthesis and expanded version of each of these topics is contained in **Volume III: 1994 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the United States Naval Academy.**

The 1994 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey will give the United States Naval Academy a resource tool and a reference manual which can be expanded and further developed as more research on this culturally and historically rich part of the city of Annapolis.

Annapolis and Naval Academy History

Annapolis, the home of the United States Naval Academy, was settled in 1649 as Arundelton. In 1694-95, the capital of Maryland was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis. The capital was relocated under the direction of the second royal governor, Sir Francis

Nicholson. This move lent a new life to the town of Annapolis, bringing a new economic vitality to the city. Throughout the eighteenth century, the town developed politically, economically and socially to become one of the few mercantile centers in Maryland.

In the early nineteenth century, the town was struggling to remain an important center in the new country as Baltimore eclipsed its role as a mercantile and shipping port. In 1808, Fort Severn was bought by the Federal Government, beginning the history of the federal government with the city of Annapolis. As Annapolis was searching for new sources of income and sustenance, the federal government began negotiations concerning the location of a Naval School in Annapolis. These negotiations, which would continue for twenty-eight years, resulted in the United States Naval School being established on the nine-acre tract of the old Fort Severn on August 15, 1945 (Sweetmen 1979:17). According to Navy Surgeon Edmund L. DuBarry, who refused an appointment to the Naval School, Annapolis was "the dullest and most horrible place in the U. States- it is very old, and I do not suppose a house has been built there in 40 years- the place is finished and will not improve (ibid:23)." Perhaps this was the intention of those planning the Naval School, as was implied in the *Naval Intelligencer*, Secretary Bancroft's intention for the Annapolis location was to save the midshipmen from "the temptations and distractions that necessarily connect with a large and populous city. (ibid:23)"

The Fort Severn which the Naval School moved into was soon found to be inadequate for the uses of the Navy. Within a year, appropriations had come from the federal government to renovate and expand the Naval School. By 1847, the first land expansion had occurred, beginning a recurring theme for the Naval School in Annapolis. Much of this report focusses on this history of expansion both into the city through property acquisition and into the Severn, through landfill.

Without question, the Naval School, renamed the United States Naval Academy in 1850, was a saving grace for the backwater town of Annapolis. The Academy quickly integrated the town into its social activities, through such activities as holding Naval Balls, which quickly developed a political element in the state capitol, in addition to its social aspects. Yet another factor linking the town to the Academy were marriages between the town families and Navy personnel, a tradition which holds today. The Academy served to develop the economy of Annapolis by providing employment opportunities and bringing an influx of people and needs to the town.

Through the social ties between the town and the Academy, through the land expansion and acquisition into the city, and through the economic link forged between the two

entities, a long standing relationship developed which deserves to be studied and documented.

AutoCAD Research Design

The main objective of the map evaluation of this project is to develop a database of maps which will indicate cultural resource sensitivity areas of the U.S. Naval Academy. These can be readily used by the Public Works Department to comply with Section 106, as well as used as a reference guide for future archaeological investigations. This continuation of a concept initially developed by Dr. John Seidel at the University of Maryland, College Park is warranted by the success of the 1993 **Cultural Resource Survey** (1993:Bodor, et al.). As was shown in the first **Survey** report, the use of AutoCAD will facilitate the early identification of areas likely to contain or confirmed to contain cultural deposits. With this information, any ground disturbance can be dealt with in a manner complying with Section 106 regulations. Using this technology, a part of the foundation of the 18th century Governor's Mansion was excavated, and Scott Street was quickly and efficiently located. Without this technology, the effort required to locate these two features with traditional, systematic Phase I investigations would have been significantly greater.

The compilation of an easily accessible management tool for Section 106 compliance within the Public Works Department of the Academy and for future archaeological investigations will provide the means to identify, manage and catalogue cultural resources on the grounds of the Academy. To accomplish this, historic maps were identified, reproduced, evaluated for accuracy, significance and applicability. They were digitized into AutoCAD and overlaid onto current maps to provide a predictive model for locating cultural resources on Academy grounds.

Building on the success of integrating AutoCAD into the first archaeological investigation of the U.S. Naval Academy, we have expanded this work in several directions. The report has been divided into three volumes, each one geared towards a different purpose and audience; this should make the application of this information to cultural resource management easier for all involved.

Despite our attempts at a comprehensive examination of the historic maps, we are well aware that future research will reveal new and useful additions to the database. In addition, future archaeological research will add to our knowledge of the Academy's buried cultural resources. We have therefore designed our products so that they may be easily expanded and updated. Volume II is produced in loose-leaf format, so that new map entries may be added as

they become available. New historical and archaeological information will require the updating of sensitivity maps in Volume I, so that cultural resource guide follows a similar format. This approach should also make the work more accessible, allowing easy removal of maps in both volumes for duplication.

METHODOLOGY

Map Selection

The first stage of this project, undertaken from November 1993 through January 1994, involved identifying and securing reliable reproductions of historic maps to add to the AutoCAD database of Naval Academy maps. The maps came from several sources, including the Naval Academy Public Works Department, the Maryland State Archives and the Library of Congress. In addition to the historic maps, the "Existing Conditions Map" as provided by the Naval Academy, was used extensively for the overlaying process.

Existing Conditions Map

The "Existing Conditions Map" was provided to 'Archaeology in Annapolis' by the Naval Academy in digital form. This gives the most accurate and complete representation of the current Naval Academy available. The map is divided into 43 quadrants each covering a portion of the current Academy. Combinations of these quadrant maps provide the base map in which other historic map overlays are placed. This gives us a present day template in which we can construct a portrait of the past. The map provides location of structures, roads and walkways, as well as areas most likely disturbed by utility lines.

Historic Maps

Historic maps are quite varied in origin and quality. Maps of the Academy were most often made as a result of a plan for construction or expansion. They were often commissioned by the Navy, or by some related authority of the federal government. Numerous maps are found of the new Flagg construction of 1902 and related preparations for it. The same is true of land acquisition of Annapolis neighborhoods such as Lockwoodville and Hell Point. Periods of heightened military activity also spur the production of maps and charts. Included in this report are maps made during the Civil War (1857 **Map of the U.S. Naval Academy**) and the Revolutionary War (1781 **Plan of the Harbour and City of Annapolis**). Several other historic maps are composites maps, indicating that the computer overlays we are doing are simply a

new twist on an old idea. The circa 1902 map is a composite of the 1895 USG map, a 1902 Map and the new Flagg Academy.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were also used and are discussed more fully below. Each type of map can lend a different perspective on the same area depending on who the author was, giving insight into the historic developments of the Academy.

Beyond physical attributes, a map can indicate much about the society at a given time, or about the map maker, by what it does and does not include. Maps are historical documents with inherent bias, intended or not. As mentioned above, the most valuable maps with regard to the Academy are contemporaneous with its expansion, construction and acquisition of property. It is most valuable and interesting to consider the history of these acquisitions when searching for and selecting maps. Similarly, any time in the history of the Academy which is particularly significant or controversial, will most likely see a rise in the cartographic representations.

These ideas are valuable in the map selection and evaluation process, because we not only consider whether the map is physically accurate, but we also must develop an understanding of the motivations behind the cartographic representation.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps were photostatic duplication's from the Library of Congress and are considered relatively accurate sources of information.

During the 19th century, there was a huge increase in the production of what are known as thematic maps; fire insurance maps are one example of these. These large-scale urban maps originally were created as a reference tool for fire insurance underwriters and gained wide acceptance after the middle of the 19th century. By the beginning of the 20th century, when the Sanborn Map Company had become the dominant producer of city maps in the United States, their coverage had been extended to most communities of any size in the country, including Annapolis. Sections of a town are defined, usually covering several city blocks and each section is depicted as a "plate".

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps give us portrayals of the city that are less political, although biased towards noting the structures for the Sanborn Company's Fire records. These maps, as a result, contain a wealth of information about the physical characteristics of individual buildings using color coding, symbols and abbreviations. The basic plan shows the street pattern and street widths, as well as the location, shape, and size of individual buildings. The

notation of buildings and their use, along with property boundaries, makes these maps a valuable resource for studying the urban landscapes that existed between 1885 and 1930 in Annapolis.

One of the primary research possibilities of fire insurance maps, and one that we was utilized in this project, is the ability to study change through time in a given area of a town. The Sanborn maps truly excel in this area, as they were renewed every 4 to 7 years. Broken down by area, we have a progression of the development of the Hell Point area over half of a century. By creating a sequence of overlays for this area, we can gain insight into the developmental patterns of an area of historical significance. We can also create a sequence of overlays from the Sanborn Maps for other areas since acquired by the Academy.

The limitation to using the Sanborn maps is the short period of time they were produced, from 1885 to 1930. Five Sanborns were used in the final evaluation for culturally sensitive areas of the Academy. The overlap between areas and limited temporal coverage make some of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps redundant maps.

Photostatic copies of the original Sanborn maps were obtained from the Library of Congress. This is a very accurate method of reproduction. This in turn gives the Sanborn a great deal of integrity when we evaluate their accuracy.

Map Acquisition and Conditions

Most of the other historic maps used in this research were acquired from the Naval Academy Public Works Department, where the copies found in the map vault were xeroxed at a 1:1 scale, on site. The map collection at the Academy contains a wealth of information and would be well served by further research and management. Several maps were also acquired at the Library of Congress, Geography Division, and at the Maryland State Archives.

The maps acquired from the Naval Academy Public Works Department have added tremendously to the data available to Archaeology in Annapolis in the AutoCAD system. Unfortunately, the conditions which these valuable, and many times original historic maps, are being kept are not adequate for their preservation. The sheer number of maps that are housed in this vault lends to the difficulty of maintaining the collection. The maps are cataloged by various topics and maps under one topic are kept in a single roll together. These map rolls are held together with rubberbands, causing them to be torn. They are kept in metal cabinets which are in most cases, "overstuffed", causing the roll ends to be crushed when the cabinet doors are closed.

The condition of the maps is also an issue. In several cases, when the map was unrolled, the paper has just broken away and crumbled. The older maps would be well served by a preservation program to stop the deterioration they are now experiencing.

A new technology recently acquired by the Naval Academy could provide an excellent solution to this problem. A new reproduction machine scans a document which saves the image of a map in a digital format. This is a way of at least preserving the information the maps hold, Although it does not preserve the map itself. This alternative to an expensive conservation program will at least save the information for future use. We recommend, however, the Academy initiate a program to conserve these valuable documents.

Map Evaluation

After the first step of identifying and reproducing the maps was accomplished, the maps were then evaluated using numerous criteria. The list of criteria used for the evaluation of historic maps include, first and foremost, the condition and accuracy of the original. A scale and north arrow are indispensable when discussing accuracy. If a copy is not clear or it has been recopied several times, the accuracy of the map, once entered into digital form is severely reduced. Likewise, an original which is taped on the edges or difficult to read is not a good choice for the digitizing process.

After these questions of condition and readability are resolved, we attempted to identify the purpose of the map. By considering the author, the contractor of the map, or simply the area it covered, an attempt was made to identify why the map was created. Often, a map portrays more than just the physical attributes of a given plot of land, lending insight into the motivations behind an individual or organization responsible for the map. The author inherently, and often unintentionally, will put their own judgement into the creation of a map which can provide or deny us certain information about the past. Several maps of the Lockwoodville neighborhood which was acquired by the Academy in the last decade of the nineteenth century provide a good example. Each map gives us information about the same plot of land, yet one emphasizes the waterfront, one emphasizes the structures, and yet another gives us information about the residents. Although each map portrays the same area, each carries with it certain notions about what was important to record.

Other considerations include the amount of detail on the map, the reliability of the date on the map and the readability of the document. We also consider whether the map is a proposed plan or a rendering of reality. By comparing a map's details with those found in

historic photographs, we were often able to better assess reliability. This process also yields a better understanding of the area depicted on a given map.

A map should be cartographically accurate, reliably reproduced and well documented to be considered as a source for this project. Despite these guidelines, some of the maps have flaws, yet are still useful for certain purposes. If some portions of a map were useful, we opted to include it. Each map in this volume includes a brief discussion regarding its reliability and applications, so that users will not place unwarranted faith in some of the maps which are less than perfect.

Chronological Description of Maps

Twenty five maps were utilized for this project. Evaluation of each map has been fully documented in **Volume II**, which includes a description of each map, a reduced copy of the original, and the AutoCAD version of the map in both paper copy and digital form. These maps represent some of the raw data used to evaluate the cultural resources at the Academy. Each map was overlaid onto the current conditions and areas which indicated a high probability for intact cultural resources were noted. Data from many sources was then synthesized and distilled into a series of sensitivity maps. These sensitivity maps and an explanation of their usage are included in Volume I. The following list gives the titles of the historic map used in the evaluation process, with corresponding page numbers on which they may be found in Volume II.

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Map Analysis and Overlay Process

The process of acquiring and evaluating the maps was only the beginning, with regard to evaluating the possible archaeological resources at the United States Naval Academy. The

process of digitizing the maps and the related technical details of this particular project are included in Appendix I. In most instances, the details of the AutoCAD program are superfluous to the explanation of the map analysis which is central to this report.

It is important to note that one single map, standing alone, does not provide a reliable source of information about an area as large and diverse as the Academy. The compilation of information found in numerous maps lends credence to the information being extrapolated. If several maps show the same structure, then it can be safely assumed that the structure existed. If only one map shows an item, its validity must be questioned. When the data on these maps are corroborated with further historical documentation, such as tract histories, we begin to have reliable data with which to make planning decisions. This database of historic maps and overlays have been analyzed for identifying areas of Academy land which will, most definitely, yield the presence of cultural resources. The mechanics of the process which created the sensitivity areas is outlined below. For the data discussed below, please refer to Volume I.

Series Division of the USNA

For ease of management, the maps in this report have been divided into areas of geographic or area related topics. Due to the size of the Academy, it was necessary to break down the land into smaller parcels for computer file manageability. In addition, the use of the ACPLAN files (the acronym for the **AutoCad PLAN**) as our "Existing Conditions Map" requires the combination of several blocks, to be manageable within the AutoCAD system. Very few historic maps show the entirety of the current Academy. Many of the historic maps focus on smaller areas of the Academy related to acquisitions, or geographic boundaries. The Academy lands were divided into the following parcels:

Series I - the Historic Core

Series II - Hell Point

Series III - Lockwoodville

Series IV - North of College Creek.

FIGURE ONE:

Following is a list of the reasoning behind the land divisions represented in Figure 1 and their corresponding 'ACPLAN' blocks:

Series I Pre-Flagg Academy -

This encompasses the historic core of the Academy, from the earliest representations of the land as Fort Severn to the building of the Flagg Academy in 1902. The ACPLAN file numbers are 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, and 40.

Series II Hell Point -

This area encompasses the southeastern area of the Academy, now occupied by Halsey Field House. This is referred to by the name of the neighborhood which stood here before 1941. The ACPLAN file numbers are 34, 38, 39, 41, and 42.

Series III Lockwoodville -

Up until the very last decade of the 19th century, this parcel was where the working neighborhood of Lockwoodville once stood. (Board of Visitors Report 1876 - 1889) This area, on the southern banks of College Creek, is comprised of ACPLAN files 20, 24, 25, 26, 29 and 30.

Series IV North College Creek -

In an effort to compile a far-reaching database, we have explored documents pertaining to the northern side of College Creek. This area was the site of the first Naval Academy Hospital, Strawberry Hill which was the home of the last colonial Governor of Maryland and it remains the location of the Naval Cemetery. It is comprised of ACPLAN files 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 23.

It is important to note that the series are arbitrary divisions made for the sake of organization and readability of the maps. These divisions enhance the utility of Volume I.

Each of the historic maps were identified as to which of the above described areas they corresponded. In several cases, the historic map was expansive enough to lend information about more than one area or series. In these instances, a map was referenced to multiple areas. After this list was compiled, each of the area-specific maps was overlaid onto the current conditions for a given area of focus. After this process was completed, the actual qualitative evaluation began. Each map layer was 'thawed' (or turned on), with the current conditions layer. A line was then drawn around areas which indicated an historic structure, surface, shoreline, or other cultural sensitive entities. These lines were modified to account for current structures. These outlined areas were then 'hatched', with a striped hatch pattern to indicate

the likely presence of below the ground cultural resources (from the maps). The final step was to compile the data gathered in the archaeological Phase I survey done in 1993. Archaeologically surveyed areas and archaeologically confirmed resources are noted in a contrasting circle hatch pattern.

For each historic map, this process was done to evaluate the relation of the historic map to the current conditions. When each of the maps had been evaluated in this manner, all layers except for the current conditions and the sensitivity layers, were turned off. This left the sensitivity circles and the current conditions, an amalgamation of the information from numerous historic maps, in a easily readable form.

In Volume I, the sensitivity areas are shown at the beginning of each area series. Following the sensitivity area map, the historic maps, in relation to the current conditions are included for further reference. Each series or area is discussed below in order to add the historical background necessary for a complete evaluation of the cartographic sources. The information provided by these maps has been expanded on by various sources. Photographs serve to provide detail to the cartography by providing a link between the built world and the perception of the cartographer. In the instance of Lockwoodville, of which there are several photographs, it is apparent how much information is left off of a map.

A valuable and informative source has been the tract histories. The tract history research provides the historical context for future archaeological field work and for artifact recovery and analysis. The starting point for the research has been the deeds transferring ownership of the individual pieces of property to the Naval Academy. These and all subsequent deeds are abstracted for relevant information; including metes and bounds, references to cultural or natural features, purchase price, occupation and residence of grantors and grantees, and prior history. The chains of title are included as Appendix III in Volume IV.

The discussion of each area links the maps to appropriate historical data, tract histories, previous archaeological investigations, and in the case of Series II, the oral histories.

Map Overlays as Indicators of Archaeological Potential

A major aim of this project has been to identify potential cultural resources on the Academy's grounds. We have used two primary forms of evidence, historic maps and archaeological data recovered in the limited 1993 archaeological survey. While the archaeological excavations revealed *positive* evidence of buried remains in many places, historic

maps can only indicate the *potential* for archaeological resources. Maps can show us where buildings or features once stood, but they cannot tell us whether those features have withstood landscaping, building or other changes through the intervening years. We have therefore indicated two types of sensitivity areas:

- *the first are those areas demonstrated archaeologically to contain cultural resources;
- *the second category contains areas which historic sources such as maps *suggest* may be sensitive (they clearly have the potential to be important).

The only way to verify these suggestions is through subsurface archaeological testing.

Overlays of historic maps accompanied the sensitivity maps presented in Volume I of this project, along with a brief discussion of potential resources in each area. In the sections below, we examine each of the map overlays in turn, moving through them systematically to clearly define the types of remains which are indicated by the maps. Each of the series or areas is treated in turn, and within each of those areas the maps are discussed in chronological order. The reader will find it useful to refer to the map overlays themselves in Volume I while reading this section.

Series Analysis

Series I - The Historic Core (See Fig. 6 - Archaeological Sensitivity Map p.32)

Early Maps

A number of early maps of the area which would become the Naval Academy have been listed in Volume II. These include the 1718 Stoddert Plan and its 1783 copy, as well as the 1781 Captaine Map. Although these have been digitized and may be overlaid on the existing conditions base map, the results should be viewed with some caution. All of the early maps of the area, as well as the 1846 U.S. Coast Survey Chart of Annapolis Harbor, cover the city as a whole. The degree of accuracy is probably not such that individual building locations can be accurately pinpointed on today's landscape. This does not become possible until more detailed maps of the Academy itself become available. Rather than presenting a series of early map overlays with illusory results, we will instead discuss the first maps in general terms and then deal with the more useful overlays.

The Stoddert Plan shows little in the vicinity of the Naval Academy. Although some lots are shown laid out northeast of the intersection of King George Street and North East Street (Maryland Avenue), neither the Severn shoreline nor Windmill Point are depicted.

The 1781 Captaine Map, however, clearly shows what the area looked during the American Revolution. The only road to extend into the current historic core of the Naval

Academy lies along what would become Tabernacle Street. This road leads down to the Severn, terminating in what is likely a ferry landing. A structure is shown along the west side of this road. Farther to the east, the windmill for which Windmill Point was named is depicted, along with an irregularly shaped redoubt covering a good portion of the shore around the eventual location of Fort Severn. It is likely that some of these defensive works extended into areas which are not currently covered by buildings. Given the high level of later activity in the area, it might appear unlikely that such old remains would persist in any archaeological form, but this cannot be ruled out. To the south, along the Spa Creek shore, the residence of the Governor of Maryland is shown. Set back from the water along a street later called Governor Street, the house overlooked a two hundred yard long expanse running down to the water. This map seems to show a landscaped garden in that area. Such gardens have proven surprisingly durable in other parts of Annapolis, and terraces might yet exist beneath land fill on this shore.

Although there are some additional maps which depict Annapolis in the 18th and early 19th centuries, few add much in the way of detail to our project area. The first detailed maps were prepared by the government with the founding of the Naval School in Annapolis. It is to those and other maps which we will now turn. These maps are generally more reliable and detailed, and thus lend themselves more readily to computer overlays and analysis.

H1845PLN(Figure 2)

The 1845 map of the Academy may be viewed as a depiction of the way the Academy looked at its founding, but the map itself was not drawn in 1845, nor is it the first map constructed of the Academy. H1845PLN is instead a much later compilation from at least seven

2

sources. These sources range in date from 1830 to the 1900's and include some of the original maps utilized elsewhere in this report (H1857PLN, for example).

Because H1845PLN is a compilation, its accuracy and reliability must be questioned. It was almost certainly prepared by hand, with measurements taken from maps of different scales. This kind of "transcription" and hand measuring is subject to errors which we have tried to avoid through the use of CAD. It therefore makes little sense to use H1845PLN in the drawing of sensitivity lines. In any case, most of the features it depicts are also shown on a map dated 1850 and discussed below (H1850COR). The primary use for the 1845 map should be as an indicator of what buildings originally stood on the Academy property and their general locations, rather than as a guide to precise location.

H1850COR (Figure 3)

H1850COR is a topographic survey of the Academy which is dated 1850. The property boundary of the Academy in 1850 was the same as at its inception. Beginning at Windmill Point, it ran south along the Spa Creek shoreline to old Scott Street. The line then ran west along the north side of Scott to a point just beyond its main entrance at Governor Street. Here it turned a right angle to the north, joining the Severn River shoreline and running back to Windmill Point. Although the map clearly concentrates on the Academy, it includes two significant features to the south of Scott Street: the Governor's Mansion and a pond further south.

Starting at today's Chapel in the bottom center of the map overlay, we can move clockwise around the Academy's grounds, identifying potential features as we progress. Just north of the Chapel, under today's Ellipse, lay the Buchanan and Nicholson houses. Both lay to the west of the original school's boundary, but were relatively quickly acquired by the government. These civilian houses also show up on earlier maps, such as the 1846 U.S. Coast Survey of Annapolis Harbor. That map shows additional structures in the vicinity, and we should expect that houses would have been accompanied outbuildings. Because these may date to an early period in Annapolis history and are under the open space of the Ellipse, their vicinity has been designated sensitive. This was confirmed by the results of archaeological testing in 1993.

North of these houses, the 1850 shoreline ran in a semicircular curve through the north half of the current Ellipse and then ran east beneath today's Bancroft Hall to Windmill Point (which shows no wharf, but does have a spit running north of the point). Paralleling the Severn

River shoreline was a rough line of buildings, from the "Abbey", along the Academy's west wall (beneath the Ellipse), to Fort Severn on the point. Between the Abbey and the fort (from west to east) lay a "New Mess Hall", another (earlier?) mess hall and recitation building, Apollo Row, Rowdy Row and Brandywine Cottage.

The mess and recitation halls lay within what is now the open area of Tecumseh Court, between the west wings of Bancroft Hall. We have no way of knowing how much grading or earth moving was done in the construction of Bancroft Hall and the court, so it is possible that intact remains may lie close to the building or beneath paved court areas. These areas have therefore been delineated as potentially sensitive. Until archaeological excavation assesses the amount of disturbance and the integrity of remains, this area should be treated with caution. Just south of the Recitation Hall was the Superintendent's Quarters, which seems to have been only partially covered by Bancroft Hall. This brick structure was built in 1751 by the Dulany's a prominent Annapolis family (Todorich 1984:25). Most of the remaining buildings, heading up to Fort Severn, today lie beneath Bancroft Hall. A part of the fort, however, seems to lie outside of Bancroft and may have escaped destruction.

Continuing the clockwise traverse, the east shoreline (along Spa Creek) runs beneath Bancroft Hall. A small hospital and house (called the "Gas House", reportedly due to its talkative midshipmen inhabitants(Todorich 1984:26) were situated along this shore, which is covered today by dormitories. Farther to the south, past Hanover Street and well off the 1850 Academy grounds, lay a rather large pond which appears to have connected with Spa Creek only at very high water. Today the remains of the pond lie south of Dahlgren Hall, partially below the houses of Porter Row. Even a non-cultural feature such as the pond should be viewed as potentially informative, because such features often become a trap for both human trash and natural deposits of pollen and vegetation. These latter can provide important clues to past environments and to adjacent human activity, such as clearing, cultivation or construction. These areas have therefore been designated as potentially significant.

Completing the clockwise circle we come to a large structure labelled "Governor's Mansion". Located north of Hanover Street and west of current Dahlgren Hall, the Governor's house was eventually utilized as the Academy's library before its destruction. It is shown on a variety of maps, including Sanborn Insurance maps, and its precise location is therefore easy to pin down. Measurements derived from CAD overlays were used to place test excavations over the intact foundation during the 1993 investigations. This area has been designated as sensitive and significant on the basis of both historical and archaeological documentation.

H1857COR (Figure 4)

"Plan of the Grounds and Buildings of the United States Naval School of Annapolis 1857" (*H1857COR*) depicts the Academy after its expansion west past Maryland Avenue to Tabernacle Street. Additional land was added by the acquisition of parcels bounded by Scott, Governor and Hanover Streets and Maryland Avenue.

A notation indicates that the version of the map which we used was copied from the original in 1862, "omitting old buildings since taken down", so its real date may be better taken as 1862. While the original map was prepared at a scale of one inch to ninety feet, the 1862 version was made at one inch to eighty feet. It is therefore not a direct tracing, and scale conversion may have introduced some errors into the map.

Starting once again at today's Chapel and moving clockwise around the map overlay, we find "Mrs. Pinckney's Reservation" beneath the chapel and to the east. Pinckney's house likely stands beneath the current house of the Superintendent. To the west of the Chapel, along Hanover Street, lay "Professor's Houses" (later called "Blake Row"). Two of these apparent duplexes lay on each side of Maryland Avenue. The gate houses are not yet visible at the Maryland Avenue entrance, although a small hospital structure lay to the west, just along Tabernacle Street. This street formed the west boundary of the Academy, and the hospital appears to have lain under what is now the Officer's Club. The area around Gate 3, encompassing the "Professor's Houses", has been designated potentially sensitive.

Tabernacle Street ended at the shore of the Severn River on the current location of Mahan Hall. East along that shore, partially under the northeast wing of today's Maury Hall (adjacent to Mahan), lay a boat house, with a small wharf lying between Maury and Michelson Halls. The area around the boat house and wharf has been designated as potentially sensitive, as has the shoreline, which heads easterly, eventually running under Bancroft Hall.

Paralleling the shoreline, running east to Fort Severn, was a row of at least ten buildings (designated on later maps as Stribling Row). From the west, under what is now the center of the Ellipse, was an ice pond and observatory, followed by a chapel, an ice house, Mess Hall,

Recitation Hall, and Midshipmen's Quarters 1 & 2. All of these lay under today's Ellipse or under the open area between Bancroft Hall's western wings (Tecumseh Court). Three more structures for quartering midshipmen were located beneath Bancroft Hall, along with a laboratory. This row of early structures has been designated sensitive. These structures can be seen in an 1873 photograph taken from the porch of "New Quarter's" (plate 1)

Stribling Row ended with a battery adjacent to the laboratory. This is Fort Severn. Also on the point was a large "Gas House", from which a wharf extended north into the Severn for roughly 125 feet. On this overlay, both the wharf and the gas house lie beneath Luce Hall, while the fort is wholly beneath Bancroft. Although this leaves little hope for any intact remains, other maps indicate that the fort may have lain partially outside of the footprint of Bancroft Hall. The discrepancy may lie with the copying and scale conversion of this map.

The last area of interest on this map contains the 1857 (or '62) Superintendent's quarters and associated buildings. Although the bulk of these have likely disappeared during later construction episodes, remains of the original Academy gate house may still lie beneath the east edge of the Ellipse.

Plate 1

H1882COR (Figure 5)

The 1882 "Map of the U.S. Naval Academy" prepared under Ramsay's superintendency shows dramatic growth in the Academy. The Academy has again expanded to the north, past Tabernacle Street towards Wagner Street. In addition, the tract of land containing the Governor's House, bounded by Spa Creek and Scott, Governor and Hanover Streets, was acquired. Hanover Street thus formed the southern boundary for all of the Academy's holdings. New housing for professors ranged along the length of Hanover Street, while the area between Maryland and Tabernacle was more fully developed. Also evident on this map are many of the post-Civil War landscaping changes wrought by Admiral Porter.

Starting again at the bottom center of the map, the line of buildings running along Hanover and under the current Chapel are the houses of Blake Row. Much of this area was eventually covered by newer construction (including today's Chapel) and likely resulted in destruction of the 1880's remains. The area around Gate 3 and Maryland Avenue, however, contains some open areas which promise intact remains. As with H1850COR, the 1882 map suggests that this area should be designated as sensitive. This is supported by 1993 archaeological testing conducted just to the northwest of Gate 3.

Further to the west of Gate 3 and a bit north, the map shows a new building for quartering midshipmen; it is noted as "Cadet's Quarters". This building ran roughly southwest to northeast, west of current Preble Hall. This area also yielded archaeological evidence in 1993, and it has been designated sensitive on the basis of both historical and archaeological evidence. Cadet's Quarters were later referred to as "New Quarters".

West of Cadet's Quarters, in the southwest corner of Series I, lay the Armory, a long rectangular building running along the Wagner Street boundary of the Academy. This building lay just west of the present Officers' Club, in the adjacent parking lot.

Moving clockwise, a bit to the north we come to the 1882 shoreline, which runs through the area of Maury and Michelson Halls. A boat shed, wharf, physical laboratory and the Steam Engineering Department lay in the area between Maury and Michelson. This area was not tested in 1993, but is designated sensitive on the basis of this and other maps.

Just south of the Steam Engineering Department in 1882, a somewhat modified layout of Stribling Row ran easterly towards Fort Severn. As with the 1857 map, the westernmost of

these buildings lies beneath the Ellipse, presumably outside of the destruction wrought by Bancroft Hall's construction. Near the center of the Ellipse lay the Observatory, built for \$4,695.75 (Todorich 1984:93). To the east of the Observatory lay the Chapel, a Greek Revival structure which, along with the Observatory, was completed in 1854. It is somewhat puzzling that these are not identified on the 1857 (1862 copy) map. The next building in line was the former mess hall, which was utilized by the Seamanship Department. The Seamanship building of 1882 lies at the eastern edge of the Ellipse today. The area around this range of structures has been designated sensitive.

Further east towards Fort Severn, a vacant spot is shown where the Recitation Hall of 1857 stood. Between this spot and Fort Severn still lay a row of five additional structures, the old midshipmens' quarters one through five of earlier years. It is unlikely that any remains of these buildings survived the construction of Bancroft Hall. As with the earlier overlays, however, the 1882 survey indicates that portions of Fort Severn stood outside of the present footprint of Bancroft Hall (just west of today's Cooper Road). This is not true of the Gas House which sat just north of the fort; it lies almost completely below Bancroft and the Natatorium.

Some filling took place around Windmill Point between 1857 and 1882. Fill formed a more distinct promontory around the Gas House. A new and longer wharf extended a short distance north from the point, then angled northeast and finally ran easterly under what is now Santee Basin. South of the point, along Spa Creek, there was little change until the old location of Scott Street. The wharf which stood at the end of Scott Street in 1857 is no longer evident. Along the newly acquired shoreline to the south, however, roughly at the east end of Hanover Street, lay a new "T"-shaped dock. Inland from this shoreline, some changes in the old Governor's House are evident. The wings and dependencies visible on the 1857 map are no longer shown (they were razed upon acquisition). Instead, a range of quarters for faculty were lined up with their rears to Hanover Street. In front of these structures, a circular walk connected the area to the Superintendent's Residence and Buchanan Row to the north. This overlay suggests that although some of these latter buildings were displaced by Bancroft Hall, some remains may lie beneath the paving of Tecumseh Court (see the discussion above in *H1850COR*).

Later Maps

The Historic Core of the Naval Academy remained much the same for the next twenty years, until the major Flagg renovations took place. Some buildings were added and

landscaping changed in minor ways, but the major changes took place as the Academy grew towards the west, crossing College Creek. Because of this "stasis", we have not plotted overlays for the 1893 and 1895-96 maps of the grounds. The computer files are available in the Public Works Department of the Academy, however, and research or planning which requires such overlays will find them easily prepared.

In 1902, a plan was drawn up showing the major changes and additions to the historic core made in the Flagg renovation (digitized as H1902FLG). This plan (see Volume II of this series) depicts the new, planned structures and landfill expansion and the older structures which they were to replace. This functions effectively as an overlay, and shows the juxtaposition of two time periods. We have not plotted overlays for the post-Flagg period, as our emphasis has been upon identifying potentially sensitive remains from the pre-Flagg era.

Other Research

Archaeological research carried out in 1993 identified several of the sites indicated in the map overlays for the historic core. The site of the old Governor's House was pinpointed in front of Dahlgren and Ward Halls with maps, and excavations revealed a portion of the foundations. Intact archaeological deposits were also found in front of the Chapel along the Ellipse. Some of these deposits are clearly 18th century in date and may have been associated with the Nicholson property. 19th century materials from the Nicholson and Buchanan properties were also found. Both of these houses are depicted on the 1850 map and are shown along Scott Street. The remains of Scott Street itself have also been identified. All of these features, as well as outbuildings and other features associated with the houses are somewhat protected by the Ellipse, but any future disturbance should take them into account.

1993 excavations also uncovered evidence of "New Quarters" (labelled "Cadet's Quarters" on some maps). This structure, used as a dormitory until the 1906 opening of Bancroft Hall (Sweetmen 1979:143), straddles present day Decatur Road west of Preble Hall. Excavations revealed intact deposits on what would have been the west edge of this large and

impressive structure (Plate 2). Evidence suggests that additional remains exist in a good state of preservation.

The property tract histories for the historic core are relatively complete. AN excellent record of property holdings along Scott Street has been compiled by Dr. Jean Russo and compliments the other deed information for the core. This kind of information also helps to link the archaeological data with other historical records, illuminating land usage, ownership and the location of structures.

fig 6

Series II - Hell Point (See Fig. 11 - Archaeological Sensitivity Map p. 41)

Because the Academy had expanded well beyond its original bounds by the 1880's, we should now address those new acquisitions, and identify potential resources in those areas.

H1902HPT (Figure 7)

We have taken this map out of chronological order so that discussions of the Sanborn maps which follow can be linked and changes in the area more easily assessed. But in 1902 the government purchased a small tract of land which lies to the north and west of today's Halsey Field House. This parcel ran from the creek in the east past Governor's Street (255 feet to the west of Governor), and was bounded in the north and south by Hanover and King George Streets, respectively. Just over sixty lots were acquired, and these are overlaid on H1902HPT. Individual structures are not shown on this map, which lessens its utility for predicting the precise location of features. However, the lot information is extremely useful

HS1885 (Figure 8)

By the 1880's a different type of map becomes available for some parts of the Academy. Whereas the bulk of the maps discussed to this point were made of the Academy proper and constructed by the government, this new category of mapping is entirely civilian in its orientation. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps recorded the civilian structures of the city in an effort to provide reliable data for insurance underwriting. They did not record much about what was then inside the Academy. But they did cover areas which would, sooner or later, become parts of the Academy.

One of the first of these maps for our area was the 1885 Sanborn, specifically Plate 9, which recorded extending north-south from Hanover Street to City Dock, and east-west from Spa Creek to Randall Street. This area, known locally as Hell Point, was acquired by the Navy in 1941. In 1885, however, is an Annapolis waterfront neighborhood, consisting of dwellings and outbuildings mixed with small businesses such as grocers, "notions", a coal yard, tobacconers, and a cobbler. The waterfront of Spa Creek started in the north at Hanover Street, was scattered with wharves and businesses such as lumber yards, oyster packers and boat wrights.

fig 7

fig 8

Today this area is dominated by Gate 1, the main entrance to the Academy at Randall and King George Streets, and Halsey Field House, constructed in 1955. The end of DuBois Wharf, which in 1885 extended east off the end of Hanover Street, now lies beneath Ricketts Hall. DuBois Oyster Packing House and Jno. Kealy's lumber yard may lie beneath the fill around Ricketts and adjacent buildings. How much of these structures and related features is left in the ground depends upon how they were handled during demolition or filling.

South of DuBois and Kealy lay Long Wharf, which in 1882 housed four oyster houses (Thurston & Russell, J. Russell & Co., Wells & Johnson, and D. Medford & Co.), a boat wright shop, and manufacturer of "winders and dredges" (Peterson & Co.). Below Long Wharf, at the end of King George Street, lay Steamboat Wharf. This property was owned by the Maryland Steamboat Company in 1885, and was used for runs from Baltimore to points down the Bay (Holly 1987: 145). On the wharf were a waiting room, a shed, and a boat shop.

The shoreline from which Long and Steamboat Wharves extended has now been encroached on by fill, although the extremities of the wharves lay in what is still Spa Creek. Some of their buildings and the shoreline lay where the east parking lot for Halsey Field House lies, in the area currently under construction for a Visitor Center. The Field House itself lies over eight dwellings and several sheds along old Holland Street, and over Peterson's dredge manufactory and a boat shop. Additional dwellings lay south of the Field House (along Prince George Street) and to the west under the Field House parking lot. All of these area have been designated sensitive, holding as they do the remains of a wide range of 19th century features. In addition to the structures already mentioned a series of smaller buildings, privies and trash deposits are probably intact in places beneath the surface. Archaeological investigations in 1993 clearly demonstrated the potential for this area.

HS0312(Figure 9)

Plate 12 from the 1903 Sanborn Insurance maps shows the gradual filling of Hell Point blocks with more housing and the movement of some businesses. The area between Hanover Street and King George was acquired by the Navy in 1902 (see H1902HPT above), and no detail was mapped on this Sanborn. Starting at the end of King George, however, we can immediately see some changes. Thurston & Russell has been replaced by another lumber yard, H.B. Myers, which expanded up the length of the wharf. Just to the south, J. Russell & Co., Oyster Packing,

fig 9

was now C. Russell, and DuBois had moved from the end of Hanover Street to the dock below Russell. Farther south, the structures on the steamboat wharf had been replaced and the configuration of the wharf slightly altered. The dock was now owned by the Tolchester Line, which acquired it in 1891. From that point on, with the exception of 1901, the *Emma Giles* put in at this dock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday on her way from Baltimore to landings on the South, Rhode and West Rivers (Holly 1987: 145-146).

On either side of Holland Street in 903, and almost completely beneath the Field House today, was a larger number of dwellings and a boarding house and laundry. The block to the west, covered today by the west Filed House parking lot, also saw denser development, again a mix of housing and small businesses (tin shop, junk yard and shop, etc.). Data from this map combines with that from the 1885 map and the archaeological evidence noted above to make this area sensitive.

H1941HPT (Figure 10)

The final overlay in the Hellpoint series shows Hell Point as it existed at acquisition in 1941. The map digitized here is one of a series prepared for directing demolition, this one showing electrical and telephone services. It also shows individual structures, usually with their street numbers, and helps to locate properties lived in by some of the memoirists in the oral history component of this project. It also shows how the area had changed since 1903, although the density of buildings was roughly the same. The map also indicates that a vessel was moored along the north edge of Steamboat Wharf. Removal of the vessel was not part of the demolition contract.

Other Research

This area was home to thriving neighborhood prior to its acquisition by the Navy in 1941. It had a mix of dwellings, small neighborhood businesses and waterfront trades which made it busy, diverse and vital. Hell Point emerges in almost every history of the city, and certainly in most histories of the Naval Academy. But despite its importance it has not been well understood. This is changing with the combination of cartographic evidence and oral history compiled during this and the 1993 research. Readers are directed to the oral history sections of the 1993 report and of this volume for additional information on Hell Point.

fig 10

The archaeological testing done in this area during 1993 was minimal, due to restrictions on digging through the paved surfaces which surround the Field House. Excavations on the grass covered parking islands did reveal intact foundations and other features, however, and it is almost certain that more remains beneath the pavement. These areas deserve protection and close attention prior to any future disturbance.

fig 11

Series III - Lockwoodville (See Fig. 15 - Archaeological Sensitivity Map p. 49)

The Lockwoodville Series III area overlaps the historic core to the east and is bounded by College Creek in the west. It encompasses the present day Officers' Club, Alumni Hall, and Worden Field, as well as officers' quarters along Upshur and Rodgers Roads. Some of the sensitive areas in the southeast portion of Series III, where it overlaps with Series I, have already been delineated in the discussions of the latter area. But as the Navy began to contemplate expansion to the west, maps were prepared showing Lockwoodville and its buildings.

H1873LKW(Figure 12)

The first detailed map of subdivision in this area was prepared in 1873. It shows the Severn River shoreline, as well as lots bounded by Tabernacle, Hanover and Wagner Streets. Twenty-one lots covered this block, and both lot acreage and lengths of lot lines are noted. Although it is unfortunate that H1873LKW does not show individual structures, the depiction of individual lots is still helpful. It demonstrates that by 1873 the area now covered by Alumni Hall and the parking lot between Worden Field and the Officers' Club was the location of a cluster of settlement. The block was acquired by the Academy in 1873, while Admiral John Worden was Superintendent (Sweetman 1979:86, 103).

H1874LKW(Figure 13)

Additional land had been acquired further to the west, along College Creek, in 1867 (Sweetman 1979:86), and the entire area, from Tabernacle Street to the creek, was mapped in 1874. This map shows structures and is of more use in pinpointing potential archaeological remains. The map goes a step further, by also providing the names of the owners of the ninety-four individual buildings.

A quick look at the overlay reveals the properties strung out over Worden Field. Twenty-six or more structures lay in this area, including the Annapolis Gas Works. Ten or more structures sat on what is now the parking lot next to the Officers' Club. The remains of another ten or so structures may lie beneath what is now Alumni Hall, along with the 1874 shoreline and a ferry wharf. A second wharf may have lain to the west, at the end of what was Wagner Street. It is worth noting that the structures located on this map seem to be dwellings and businesses;

in other words, only major structures are noted. A wide variety and even larger number of outbuildings were probably associated with these structures.

Because of the wide variety of structures which sat in this area in 1873, many of them dating from the first half of the 19th century, we have designated the entire zone as potentially sensitive. Certainly it is highly likely that intact remains may lie beneath Worden Field, and the same may be true of the parking lot and even areas adjacent to Alumni Hall.

Other Research

The Lockwoodville area constitutes one of the most interesting and potentially rewarding portions of the Academy's grounds. It seems to have grown as the Academy did, eventually becoming a working class, predominately African-American neighborhood, inhabited by a population which is colorfully described in Academy records. The Board of Visitors said of it "[T]his settlement, planted close under the walls of the Academy cannot fail to become a repository for filth and a breeding place for disease, and there are good grounds for apprehending that it may prove to be a source of moral, as well as physical infection, and we therefore respectfully urge that no time should be take in freeing the Academy from the risks of such a dangerous neighborhood" (Board of Visitors Report, 1986). In 1872 the Board renewed its pleas, urging "...that an addition to the grounds of the Academy be made on the Northwest side, to thee full extent of 12 acres, or at least a purchase of a 300 foot strip - to give proper rear to the Barracks [New Quarters], to remove a bad neighborhood and permit drainage of an unhealthy marsh. Almost yearly, the Board of Visitors renewed its plea, until the final tract was purchased in 1889.

The maps examined above and the 1889 map (Figure 14) discussed in Volume II make us wonder about some of this rhetoric, or at least raise some interesting questions about the relationship of the Academy and its staff to outlying areas. Seventeen of the properties listed in the 1879 map are actually owned by Naval Academy faculty. Indeed, Lockwoodville seems to take its name from Professor Henry Lockwood, a fixture at the early Academy from its inception. He bought a farm on the outskirts of town (Todorich 1984:58) and owned several parcels shown on the 1874 map. Further research on the relationship of faculty and staff to the development of Lockwoodville, the background of its inhabitants, and their relationship to the Academy, might be productive.

Also productive, from an archaeological standpoint, is research into photographs. A number of photographs of Lockwoodville have been located. Some are taken from Maryland Avenue, while others were taken from the back porch of New Quarters. An 1881 photograph shows the close proximity between the Academy and Lockwoodville as seen from the back of "New Quarter's" (plate 3). These provide important indications of the kinds of structures which were built on these properties and fill out the two-dimensional character of the maps.

The maps collected for this area are unusually useful, accompanied as they are by extensive tract histories, lot measurements, information on shorelines (wharves and an early bridge across College Creek), and photographs. With this data as a guide, exploratory archaeological investigations may be efficiently planned to pinpoint cultural resources. As we have stressed throughout this report, there are no doubt additional features not recorded on the documents we have reviewed, but an extraordinary number of known resources could be located and assessed in a highly productive fashion. We have set aside the bulk of this area on our resource maps as sensitive, with a very high potential for National Register status.

Plate 3

Series IV - Lands North of College Creek (See Fig. 19 - Archaeological Sensitivity Map p. 56)

As one moves farther away from the city, population density decreases, structures are fewer and more widely scattered, and mapmakers found less to interest them. As a result, we have less detail and far fewer overlays for the areas west of College Creek. Little or no archaeological work has been done in this area.

Because of the absence of detailed historical maps which might provide evidence of sensitive areas, we have not provided overlays for this section. We have, however, used data from the 1893 "Plan of the United States Naval Academy and Government Grounds at Annapolis, Maryland" (Volume II). That map shows an elaborately landscaped and laid out hospital which was constructed on the far southwestern corner of the Academy in the 19th century. That area has been designated as potentially sensitive. An 1896 photo taken from the front of the Naval Hospital shows the relatively undeveloped parcel discussed above (Plate 4). Another small area to the north was designated as sensitive due to the depiction of small outbuildings on the 1893 Pythian Map (Figure 16). This could be the location of outbuildings related to the Strawberry Hill Estate. Likewise, an area around the footprint of the old Severn River Bridge has been designated sensitive.

Perhaps the most striking feature west of College Creek is the Naval Cemetery. Adjacent to the cemetery is Sherman Field, a filled area reclaimed from the Severn. This fill covers the earlier 18th and 19th century shorelines and may have encapsulated a variety of well-preserved remains. The cemetery and shoreline have been designated as potentially sensitive.

South of King George Street on the west side of College Creek lies a relatively thin strip of land owned by the Academy. (See Figure 17 and 18) In the 1930's, and perhaps earlier, this plot contained a officer's house, a stable complex, quarters for a gardener, and hot houses, garden beds and a grape arbor. These have since been transformed into utility buildings and a drycleaning and laundry unit, but further documentary research should be done to determine the potential of this area. In the meantime, we have designated it potentially sensitive.

One last issue of concern for the Series IV area lies with potential 18th and early 19th century remains. Before this land was acquired by the Academy in 1868 and 1869, the tract was known as "Strawberry Hill". Strawberry Hill was the home of the last colonial governor of

plate 4

Maryland, and the house, "...built in 1765, was a frame dwelling of two stories with two-storied wings and occupied an enviable position on Dorsey Creek, overlooking the Severn River and the town" (Liber SH2 Folio 409). The precise location of this structure and its outbuildings is unknown. We have located no maps which show it and deeds are not specific on the dwelling's location. Although it is likely that it was on high ground near the current cemetery, this is conjecture. The fact that the structure was somewhere on the property emphasizes the need for planning and advance investigation prior to ground disturbance in any part of the Academy. In fact, most of the structures or features discussed in this section have the potential for eligibility to the National Register.

figure 19

Artifact Distribution Map Series

The following maps provide information on the results of the 1993 excavation. The first map includes the base grids for the entire Academy as established in the 1993 excavation. Each of the areas which were investigated, Preble Hall, 18AP67, 18AP68, and 18AP69, are shown on a composite map in Figure 20. The specific details of the artifact distribution are found in a series of maps which provide information on and dates associated with the artifacts in given unit.

A common technique for a Phase I survey is the test pit. The plan for the 1993 Naval Academy survey was to dig test pits using a systematic aligned sampling strategy. This means that a grid was placed on the area to be surveyed and test pits were dug at regular intervals on the grid lines. In the 1993 field session, a separate grid was put in for each of the four excavation areas. This testing pattern was modified by physical restrictions such as the current location of buildings, pavement and associated roadways. There was also the restriction that test pits can, in general, only be put in grassy areas.

This section contains maps of each of the areas excavated in 1993. Each map shows a given site and indicates the date ranges for artifact types found within the area. It was hoped that such distributions would suggest a patterning of remains from different time periods. Because of the large number of maps and the wide area covered, we have broken down the temporal assignments into date ranges: 1700-1749 (early Annapolis); 1750-1799; 1800-1844 (pre-Academy); 1845-1899 (early Academy); and 20th century. For each area we have prepared up to five maps, each showing the distribution of artifacts which fall into one of these time periods.

In some ways these maps are not particularly informative. In the Ellipse excavations, for example, some units were devoid of material culture, while others, clustered around Blake Road, yielded materials from all five time periods. The distribution patterns are therefore identical for each time period. This demonstrates the long term activity in this area, from the first half of the 18th century to the present.

Precisely the same kind of thing occurred for units along Porter Road. Each unit which was productive yielded materials which ranged from our earliest period up to the present. Again, this highlights the long term use of the site, as well as the durability of such patterns, even on a property which has seen major change and renovation. The trench which revealed the

fig 20

Governor's Mansion foundation was declared sensitive due to the foundation uncovered and this is not revealed in the artifact distribution maps.

Hell Point artifact distributions provide information which reinforces the fact that this area was very heavily used in the late 19th and first half of the 20th century as almost all the units contained artifacts from these periods.

The area of Preble Hall revealed a strong presence of late 19th century artifacts, again, reinforcing the importance and intact sensitive nature of the archaeological record related to "New Quarters".

The final maps for this section consists of a several maps of each of the areas excavated in 1993. Each map shows a given site and the related temporal context of the artifacts within each unit. For example, the area of 18AP69- Hell Point has four maps, one shows the units which had 20th century deposits, one shows the units with late 19th century (1845-1899) artifacts, those units with early 19th century (1800-1844), and finally, those with late 18th century (1750-1799). The other excavation area maps show the same information about a given area and the units related time period. The artifact distribution maps are another source that should be referenced in the evaluation process of groundbreaking activities.

21a

21b

21c

21d

22a

22b

22c

22d

22e

23a

23b

23c

23d

24a

24b

24c

24d

Artifact Processing and Storage

Approximately 11,700 artifacts were recovered during the 1993 excavations at the Naval Academy. These include pieces of ceramics, glass, bone, brick architectural stone, mortar, and metal artifacts such as nails, Naval uniform buttons and shell casings. These artifacts require professional processing and curation to insure their stability and their availability for future research, exhibits, or educational purposes. The artifacts from the Naval Academy Legacy Project have been processed and prepared for storage according to federal curation standards outlined in 36 CFR 79, entitled "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections," and according to the "Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland" (Shaffer and Cole: 1993).

A core group of volunteers from the Annapolis community and fieldschool students from the University of Maryland, College Park, processed the excavated materials and prepared them for storage.

All artifacts were transferred daily from the field to the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory, which is maintained by Historic Annapolis Foundation at the Maritime Museum, 77 Main Street, Annapolis, Maryland. All bags were checked to make sure each had received a bag number, that the provenience was printed clearly on the bag, and that there were no duplicate bag numbers with different proveniences. Provenience information is composed of the Maryland trinomial site number (18AP67), as well as the unit designation number (N100E50), and the level or feature designation within the unit (ie; A, B, C, or F.2, F.4).

The artifacts were cleaned: ceramic, glass, bone, some metals, and other stable artifacts were washed in water; metal such as iron, and other fragile artifacts were dry brushed. After cleaning, artifacts were placed on drying racks to air dry. When dry the artifacts were removed from the rack, sorted by material type, and placed in zip-lock polyethylene (4 mil thick) bags. Each bag was labelled with the provenience information and the bag number.

After bagging, artifacts which might be removed from the collection for further study or for exhibit were labelled with the provenience information. These artifacts include ceramics, glass, bone, buttons, shell casings, and other diagnostic artifacts. In labelling, a small area of the artifact is coated with an acrylic polymer emulsion, the provenience is written on it in permanent black ink, and another coat of acrylic polymer is applied as a protective. Acid-free cardboard tags with the provenience information were attached to artifacts that because of size or material could not be written directly on. When labelling was complete, the artifacts were

catalogued for data entry into the Archaeology in Annapolis data base program, ADAM, which is based on dBase III Plus. During cataloguing, artifacts are identified by material composition, and characteristics such as decorative aspects and manufacturing technique are encoded into a six-digit mastercode. Other attributes such as form, quantity, and color are also coded. This code insures that the same terminology is used throughout the project to identify artifacts. The computer translates this code into a written description which is included on all printouts. This catalogued data was entered into the computer, printed out, and proof read against the original catalogue sheets. This ensures the integrity of the data. Once any errors had been corrected in the computer, the data base for the project was printed out. This master printout was used to help determine the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) for each unit and to assess the integrity of the deposits. This printed inventory of the Navy's archaeological artifacts was included in the 1993 final report.

Following processing and analysis, all artifacts were packaged for storage. The plastic bags of artifacts are placed in bag number order in archivally stable, acid-free boxes with appropriate padding for protection. The boxes are marked with the site number, site name, and bag numbers contained within. The artifacts are being stored at the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory in the Maritime Museum, 77 Main Street, Annapolis, Maryland, until the Naval Academy can locate a suitable permanent storage facility.

FINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY MAP (Figure 25)

Based upon the compilation of the maps, the archaeology and the historical research, we have targeted areas of the Academy which are most likely to yield cultural remains. Each of the series maps above include justification for what is historically and archaeologically sensitive. The map included here is an oversized, foldout view of the Academy, with the noted areas of archaeological sensitivity in purple striped hatching and the archaeologically indicated cultural resources in red dotted hatching.

Archaeological Management and Planning

A major goal of the Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the United States Naval Academy has been the development of an Academy-wide archaeological database. Through cartographic and historic research, in addition to the limited Phase I survey done in 1993, we have been able to discern areas which are highly likely to contain cultural resources, many of which may be eligible for nomination to the **National Register of Historic Places** on their own merit. The database and sensitivity maps will facilitate Academy efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This requires all Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings, such as utility work, construction and groundbreaking of any type, on properties included in **or eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. As the Academy is on the National Register of Historic Places as a site of federal significance, it is of paramount importance that the full potential of resources on Academy grounds be recognized in any undertaking which might effect them.

The nomination form for the National Register was completed in 1972, using the 1961 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) as a reference, and it should be updated. The nomination was prepared several years before the importance of preservation was fully understood by branches of the federal government and makes no mention of the Academy's buried remains. The intent of the National Register would certainly warrant the updating of the National Register Nomination Form to include the archaeological elements of the Academy property.

The research necessary to improve compliance with Section 106 and to inventory the resources on the Academy is well under way, but the data is sometimes cumbersome and inaccessible, especially to Public Works Engineers at the Academy. The goal of the sensitivity maps in Volume I is to provide an easy way for personnel to gain access to this data, in a timely fashion, so that compliance with Section 106 on Academy property becomes a reality. As any ground disturbance requires consideration of cultural resources, having available all of the research on an area, whether cartographic, historical or archaeological Phase I testing, greatly expedites any compliance work.

A brief summary of a few of the major laws which apply to cultural resource management will give a context for the appropriate plan of action. **Section 106** of the **Historic Sites Preservation Act** is the most commonly referred to cultural resource management regulation. This regulation, which affects all federal properties, directed the Secretary of the

Interior to expand and maintain the National Register of Historic Places. With regard to the evaluation of the most updated National Register form discussed above (on file at the Maryland Historical Trust), the form should be updated to consider the archaeological information which has been compiled in the last two years. This mandate is carried out by the Maryland Historical Trust, which is the State Historic Preservation Office of Maryland. Under Section 106, all groundbreaking projects which might disturb federally-owned sites in the State must be reviewed by the Trust.

Executive Order 11593, issued in 1971, was an attempt encourage agencies into active compliance with this and other preservation acts. It requires that federal agencies maintain, restore, and preserve cultural resources on their land. It also requires the agencies to prepare an inventory of these cultural resources and to determine which are eligible for nomination to the National Register.

This information is a helpful starting point for management of the cultural and archaeological resources present on the Academy. But where does a planner go from there? The laws and regulations can be intimidating. A plan of attack, in the form of a flow chart, for addressing the many issues brought up can be found in Volume I. When any potential disturbance of remains is contemplated, be it new construction, renovations and repair, or utility installation and repair, a Phase I will likely be required by Section 106 regulations.

New Construction

Foundations or basement excavations and grading for new construction constitute some of the most serious impacts upon buried archaeological remains. A common strategy in cultural resource management is to identify significant areas prior to construction design. This affords maximum flexibility and allows designs to be drawn which either avoid or have a minimal impact on sites.

Flexibility in design at the Academy is already severely constrained by the limited land base of the facility. Relatively few buildable locations are left which do not violate the classical Flagg plan, so avoidance is not always an option. In such instances, a Phase III excavation may be required.

Despite these constraints, early identification of resources is advantageous, as complete avoidance is not the only mitigation strategy. Minor adjustments in design can avoid the most complex archaeological remains, thereby decreasing the costs and delays to any construction project. Also, some sites remain intact, shielded by several feet of fill. Building on such a site may be possible without an extensive survey, as the resource will be protected under the fill.

Even if this approach is not possible, a precursory knowledge of the possibilities will allow for more precise budgeting and scheduling, and will serve to minimize the surprises which will slow or stop work.

Renovation/Repair of Existing Facilities

Renovations and repairs of USNA facilities have been a constant occurrence and will increase in frequency as infrastructure ages. Foundation repairs, drainage improvements, landscaping changes, and road replacement or repair are but a few examples of activities which will require compliance work.

Examples which are currently underway (or recently completed), and which fall under Section 106 include work around the laundry and dry cleaning unit, renovations behind Bishop field, athletic field renovations to the south of Bishop Field, replacement of the wall and gate along King George Street, excavation and construction northeast of the cemetery and hospital, and the road and sidewalk expansion at Gate One, and near Halsey Field House. Although such activities have previously escaped compliance and review, the recent scrutiny of the North Radio Tower Facility by the Maryland Historical Trust and the Federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation makes it unlikely that this can continue.

Utility installation and Repair

All new utility lines which are buried are likely to require Phase I/II investigations. Even replacement or repair of existing utilities is likely to carry such a requirement, unless disturbance is demonstrably limited to an old trench or excavation. Utility lines cover a significant portion of the Academy. They also extend beyond the boundary of the Academy proper, crossing the Severn for example. It is understood that if emergency repairs are required, only so much can be done to comply with Section 106. Most utility projects are not, however, emergency repairs and in such cases, compliance with Section 106 should be a priority.

Planning Process

Armed with the information contained in this report, compliance with various laws and regulations should be an easily attainable goal. In Volume I, in addition to the sensitivity maps, we have included a guide for the appropriate planning sequence for construction and other groundbreaking activities. Volume I will be easily accessible to the engineer who cannot spend several hours reading Volume III of this report. The planning tree lists possible plans for construction and gives the reader a way of gaining access to information. In instances where no survey has been done, the map research, which was described in full above, will show the engineer what likelihood there is of planning a project on an area likely to contain cultural

resources. If used properly, Volume I will allow construction costs to remain reasonable, while the USNA complies with Section 106. In the case of future compliance at the Academy, the time-consuming part of the Phase I is done. By initiating research into the Academy's past, future construction costs can be drastically reduced with regard to required archaeology.

The historic maps in Volume II and the map overlays, with potential resources discussed, provide the starting point for the USNA Public Works Department to consider archaeologically sensitive areas. If an area will be affected by construction or groundbreaking of any sort, the historic resources we have compiled on that particular area can be accessed and a plan of action can be determined. This may prevent the destruction of the Academy's buried heritage. In addition to preservation, this system will allow for any mitigation to be dealt with quickly and relatively inexpensively.

Several things have been accomplished thus far. A move toward organization of this database has been started. The basic system of easily accessible, coherent, and updatable information is in place. The development of system standardization (see Appendix I), the separation of the Academy into focus areas, and the redefinition of project goals will make the cultural resources on the Academy easier to protect, and more efficiently maintained by future archaeologists on Academy projects.

ORAL HISTORY

Research Design/Objectives

The oral history project collected information from former residents of Hell Point, the neighborhood taken over by the Naval Academy in 1941. The interviews focused on three topics, that is, the origin of the name and the location of the Hell Point neighborhood; the relationship of the Hell Point residents with their neighbors and with the larger Annapolis community; and the relationship of the Hell Point residents with the Naval Academy.

The objective of the oral history project was to gather greater detail about the lives of the former residents of Hell Point, called memoirists for this report, than was previously possible. This was accomplished in a number of ways. At the outset, the 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920 census records and the Evening Capital of 1940, 1941 and 1942 were reviewed for information about Hell Point. Several interviewers conducted follow-up interviews with memoirists who had been interviewed previously to learn more about everyday life in Hell Point and the impact of the Naval Academy's acquisition of the land. All interviews were ninety minutes, a long period of time which enabled the interviewers to cover the topics in great depth. The interviewers held several group meetings with the memoirists to ask general questions about Hell Point. One was a group discussion with two memoirists. The other was a luncheon for all the memoirists of whom 16 came. (Several additional former residents of Hell Point came to the luncheon and volunteered to be interviewed in the future.) Finally, the 1994 memoirists represented a broad spectrum of people. Two were Italian, one was German, two Jews, one African-American Filipino, two Scottish-American, One English and one Filipino. Four were men, six were women and their memories span from the late teens through the 1940s. Particular efforts were made to interview people whose family members worked on the water and people who experienced the take-over by the Academy.

Results and Interpretations

Methods

All of the interviewers followed an outline of topics which covered subjects such as the boundaries and name of Hell Point, descriptions of the different streets and the activities in the neighborhood, such as children's games, community events, neighborly exchanges. Questions posed about the Naval Academy centered on the former residents' recollection of the acquisition of Hell Point.

An Oral History Field School was conducted by the University of Maryland, Department of Anthropology, as part of the Legacy Project. Six undergraduate students in

anthropology from the University of Maryland, College Park, conducted the interviews. The teaching assistant of the Oral History Field School, a graduate student in anthropology from the University of Maryland, College Park, and the instructor, who has a Masters in anthropology from College Park and is a PhD candidate in anthropology at the City University of New York also interviewed former residents of Hell Point. The undergraduates participated in a 36-hour training program that included lectures on oral history techniques and three practice interviews. The students spent 12 hours at the Maryland Hall of Records, studying historical documents that included the 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 census, the 1939 City Directory, the 1941 Hell Point Assessment, Sanborn maps, and newspaper articles. After completing their interviews, the students spent 30 hours transcribing, editing, and logging their tape. (See Appendix II, Volume IV)

The former residents of Hell Points for this report, were selected with the assistance of the President of Hell Point Association and other memoirists who had been interviewed in the summer of 1993. An effort was made to select former residents who had not been represented in the summer of 1993, particularly minorities, watermen and people who had been living in Hell Point at the time it was demolished by the Naval Academy.

Analysis

The memoirists provide detailed material to the archive of oral histories. They present a picture of a friendly community of people of diverse class, ethnic and racial backgrounds. Their diversity is reflected in their accounts of life in Hell Point creating a rich picture of this small urban neighborhood.

Hell Point: Its Location and History

There is no clear agreed-upon boundary of Hell Point. Some describe it as encompassing all of downtown, while others claim that it only extended slightly above Randall Street and included the market area. (Figure 26) Most of those interviewed in 1994 attribute the name Hell

Point to "rough behavior", where people fought, where sailors came to drink. As a woman who lived on Dock Street explained:

I don't know the origin of it. I think that the name was give to us by uptown people, not because there was a bad part of town. It was just that [there was a] difference in money. You stayed in your section; they stayed in their section.(Lewnes)

Or a woman who grew up on Prince George Street was told by her mother,

The boys were always ready for a fight and I imagine that [they] were described as hell raisers.(Jordon)

A third person, a former resident of Cornhill Street, described its reputation:

It was primarily the watermen, the sailors, the marines and it was predominantly the low income area of Annapolis. The people that lived in Murray Hill or Spa View Avenue basically didn't even like to come down to Hell Point because it was usually a fairly, not like Hell's Kitchen, but a rougher part of town. Many of the poor people lived there, they followed the water, and just by nature it was a tougher area than Murray Hill. ... there was a lot of drinking a lot of fighting. The civilians used to fight the sailors, the sailors used to fight with the marines. (Hyatt)

Hell Point: Life In and Out of the Neighborhood

A more vivid picture of the neighborhood emerged from this summer's interviews that documented the lives of middle class and working class people in a small town such as Annapolis, primarily from the late 1920s to 1940s. Some were raised by protective parents:

When I was young, my mother took us down every morning and every afternoon to listen to the band right down in the Academy.

Later when she was older her mother wouldn't let her leave the front steps when the sailors came to shore:

They came in town and I don't know where they all went. I was young. All I know is we just sat there with our eyes wide open[laughing]. They were good-lookin' young men, and my mother was right there, right between us. (Rutherford)

Or recalls a filipino-African-American:

My father used to take us, as a matter of fact, we couldn't go alone, he used to take us to the playground over at the elementary school on Green Street.

And he describes how he and his nine siblings used to walk with their father: Like a string, we used to hold hands and that's how we got around and they used to laugh at us as we left Taylor Street(Tubaya).

Others had more freedom because both parents were working fulltime:

My mother was working in the shop with my Dad, I was on the street and we felt safe, we were around the dock and we got to running errands for the fella on the boats, go get them a coke or run over to Mandris Restaurant, get them a sandwich. That's where Middleton Tavern is. that was an old local restaurant where you could go there 6 o'clock in the morning and it would be packed with watermen getting ready to go out to work the oyster boats or go crabbing or fishing.(Hyatt)

At an early age some had to work to help support their families:

I used to work at the city market for two people there, one was named Mr. Brown and the other Mr. Feldmeyer. I used to help around the market shucking lima beans, you know, for Mr Brown [who] had a grocery. Mr. Feldmeyer was a florist and I had to deliver for him. Then later, I started working another job, delivering newspapers, like the Evening Capitol, and also selling Liberty magazines for five cents a copy during those years. And I moved around and about then. I used to work for an elderly lady clean[ing] her apartment up off Main Street. (Tubaya).

Another boy started working at the age of six. He collected empty bottles, old newspapers, delivered groceries, sold shoe boxes to watermen for crabs, and parked cars to have spending money for the movies and candy and also to help his family out:

Children had a greater appreciation of the money because it was hard to come by. Usually the parents were poor and we found that we could always make enough money to do something down there.(Hyatt)

The children entertained themselves at the dock area, running up and down the tall oyster pile near Dock Street, going out in row boats, crabbing, roller skating, putting on skits, playing marbles. Evenings were spent on porches or front steps, talking with neighborhood friends.

One reminisced about the carnivals:

We used to have a carnival every year right there at City Dock. They had the ferris wheel and the merry-go-round. They had hot dogs [and] different stands you could take chances on. It was very exciting for a little kid and I remember Helen and I got stuck right at the top. And I can't tell you how terrifying it was for me because heights bother me. I think it took them an hour and we were hanging out there in the breeze and that seat was blowing back and forth!(Jordan)

Another recalled activities in the streets:

We played football right out here, we would skate like Sonja Henning. And the boys used to get right out here in this street, right here on East Street and play hockey with the puck and everything and they'd skate all over the place. 'Course they were older than I was. We used to go out there and watch 'em. (Rutherford)

Mr. Tubaya remembers the school yard games:

We played horseshoes and softball, shoot marbles, you know, like that. An then, see, my father loved music and we loved music. Everyone of us in the family played music, all my sisters and brothers.

A fourth recalls the Sundays in the summertime with her father who was a waterman:

I enjoyed my father taking us out on a Sunday in his workboat. And we'd go to some creek and pull up and we'd swim and catch fish and cook 'em on the beach. That was a lot of fun,

Adults also got together -- on porches

My mother had a pot of soup on the stove, and the whole neighborhood came in and we [would] sit on the porch and sing, an' go down to the corner an' sing (Rausch).

or on front steps:

They were all Italians, most of them, tellin' about when they came over like, Mr. Borella next door, he was a bandsman, my father was a tailor, and other people would come and congregate. Well, they didn't even have to be Italian. Everybody would tell stories and everything or when they young over in Italy or

where ever they were from. It was fascinating. (Rutherford)

or at card clubs:

My grandmother and my mother belonged to a card club, and you would play cards on certain night each week at one house and then next week you'd cross the street and go over to someone else's house and they'd have the card party. They'd always have after they played cards, they would always serve you something. They'd have coffee and somebody would make a cake and a pie and sit around and socialize. (Jordon)

or at fishing shacks:

Buzz Fisher and Doggie Hubbard lived in kind of a shack there. They fished and crabbed and a lot of the men from that lower Prince George Street used to go over there in the evening too and talk to Buzz. (Jordon).

Life for waterman was hard. As the daughter of a waterman explained:

The most difficult, I think [was] the uncertainty of not knowing whether you're going to make a buck. I mean you never knew when you went out what you were going to find. You didn't know whether you were going to have to [be]up there all day to get just something to eat for yourself or whether you could make enough to sell to pay your bills. I think the uncertainty really, of seeing your father going out, and [wonder] are they going to be all right? 'Cause the storms come up pretty fast, you know. (Lewnes)

Her mother, the wife of this waterman talked about how the uncertainty of the income affected the diet of this growing family:

Sometimes it was two or three weeks before I could get any meat. 'Cause insurance wasn't much, and rent wasn't much either so I didn't have too much for that. But it was just difficult before he went to work a steady job, you know, following the water. (Hubbard)

As her daughter, Mrs. Lewnes described her mother's cooking

My mother could really stretch some stuff, I'll tell you. She could make stuff that would stretch. When times were hard, you had just potato soup. Potatoes, onions, and she made a soup so that you just loved it. 'Course we ate fish when we could. When they were plentiful we ate a lot of fish and a lot of crabs.

The Salvation Army, located in Hell Point on Prince George and Randall Streets, was a source of support for families such as the Hubbards:

Salvation Army is the only one that helped me. They give me lot if I needed any food until my husband was working steady. When he was following the water and all, but after he got a steady job, I didn't need to ask for nothing. (Hubbard)

Mrs. Hubbard also attended the church services held at the Salvation Army and her children played in its band on street corners.

Many of the memoirists described Hell Point as a diverse neighborhood where people of Jewish, African-American, German, Italian, Greek origin lived together as a happy family:

It was a real nice place to grow up as far as I was concerned. I mean your neighbors down there, we all knew one another. They were very nice to you and everyone got along. (Jordon)

Another Hell Point resident did not recall any real problems:

It was good. Everybody was happy. I don't remember being in any stress from anything at anytime, in that area. Like I say, every once in a while a couple of drunks might start a fight, and we had the Navy enlisted men, the number one gate was the one they used, and they used to come out and get pretty well loaded up some times, and make some, a little confusion, but nobody ever got hurt (Rausch).

Others described the neighborhood as a melting pot:

And basically we got along well. As I say, we did have some differences because it was sort of a melting pot down there. There was Filipinos, and Italian and Jews and Greeks and a lot of Bohemians that were working at the Naval Academy (Hyatt).

But there were tensions between the different groups:

Well, let's be honest about it. It was a different era. We had segregated society and there was, for instance, friction between the Catholics up on the hill and maybe the Jews and maybe also the Methodists and the blacks and the whites. And there were a lot of Filipinos that had come here and married Caucasians, and there was friction with the Filipinos. It was sort of a melting pot. But the same people that may have punched me in the mouth and called me a damn Jew

when I was a kid are my friends to day and we survived. (Hyatt).

Mrs. Hubbard recalls tensions that she experienced in Hell Point between herself and some neighbors who lived behind her on Prince George Street:

The son used to come round and play with my kids. Every time they'd raise cane,"Don't go round and play with them dirty children." And my children was always clean til they got outside to play and then they'd get dirty.

Mr Tubaya, whose father was Filipino and mother African-American explained that his father accompanied his children and his wife to defend them from the racist taunts of African-Americans. On the other hand as a student at St. Mary's school where African-Americans were segregated from white children, he claimed segregation didn't bother him:

Segregation, I'll tell you I never paid any attention to it. See one look like that and see like the other looked like that. I just mind my own business. Didn't make no difference to me. Segregation, it didn't phase me and if it did, I mean it was kept quiet....Out side on the school grounds was different. You could play with each other. If you came across and they wouldn't bother you. But you had to go to school your way, where you belong and the others then go to school where they belong. So that's how it was.

Mr. Rausch recalled the feelings he experienced about the discrimination of African-Americans when he worked in a confectionery store as a teenager in Hell Point:

They didn't get much education. I used to feel sorry for them. They couldn't come in the store and ask for a coke-a-cola. They had to take it out on the sidewalk, and I used to get so, it used to upset me, you know. Why should it be like that?

Mr. Hyatt also talked about the friction between the immigrants and the "old families": There certainly was discrimination in downtown against ethnic groups, I mean, even not just blacks or Jews, but Greeks and Italians. If your parents were immigrants. Because it was that feeling of the old families that had been here and they let you know it.

Hell Point: Naval Academy Take-Over

The interviews concentrated on learning more specific details about the Naval Academy take-over from the memoirists. All, but one, were connected in some way to the Academy. Either a parent or grandparent worked there. And many were in Annapolis at the time Hell

Point was torn down. Either they lost their own home or they were close to someone who had to move. For many, the demolition of Hell Point had been a difficult experience either for themselves or for close friends. Most recalled little organized opposition to the Naval Academy take-over of Hell Point. The reason, the memoirist claim, was that people believed that the expansion of the Academy would bring employment opportunities to Annapolis residents.

One of the memoirists, whose house was torn down, was aware in advance of the take over and involved in the assessment of the homes by the Academy:

I remember just before it happened, some guy came to the neighborhood, an' I don't know how he got hold of me. He says, 'we're doing a survey on this property the Navy wants,' He gave me a camera an' about six rolls of film, says 'I want you to walk, I'll give you ten dollars to walk around these couple of blocks, take a picture of everyplace.' And I did that. (Rausch)

His ultimate reaction to losing his house was:

You can't fight progress. They needed the land, they got it. They would have gotten it one way or the other. As it was, my mother got a good deal out of it. She was glad to get out of there.

A resident of Cornhill Street remembered the take over occurring when he was a boy:

They did take up a lot of the neighborhood. But the Naval Academy, next to the State, was the biggest employer in the area. And I guess unless you were right there getting dispossessed and you lived uptown, you were thinking it's more employment opportunity. And as it turned out, it was. (Hyatt).

In contrast, another former resident of Hell Point had a

different experience:

That caused a lot of anxiety with a lot of people because, number one, at first I don't think we knew just how much the Academy was gonna take, okay. Then of course all those people had to relocate. Most of those people had lived for quite a while. The Wilson's and the Parkinson's had been there for a good many years. But it broke my heart because my best girl friend, Helen Brewer, was leavingyou know a change is gonna take place and you don't know whether it includes us or not so it caused some anxiety. I remember my grandmother being very anxious. I got a picture of my grandfather sitting right up there and you can see he's standing in front of one of the boarded up homes. It was something that gradually happened. They moved out kinda one by one. (Jordon)

A resident of Martin Street remembered her anxiety:

I couldn't believe they were taken' all that, you know. I thought, what's gonna' be next. Randall Street, part of Randall Street's gone and the next thing is East Street. (Rutherford).

A former resident of Dock Street, which is located a block from the land taken by the Academy, described the difficulties of finding a new home when her old one was sold in the early 1940s when the Academy acquired Hell Point:

It was hard. I know we had a hard time locating when we had to leave, when they finally sold our section off. I imagine everyone there [Hell Point] had a hard time trying to find another place to live because it meant you had to go on uptown and it wasn't really that much that you could find up there, you know, that was open where you could find to live. Some of 'em left the city altogether. But, I think most of 'em that lived on Dock Street relocated in the next downtown section which would have been Cornhill Street, Pinkney Street and Conduit. (Lewnes)

Results

The eight interviewees interviewed a total of ten Annapolitans about Hell Point, almost all of whom lived in or knew people who lived in the section of Hell Point taken over by the Academy. (See Figure 27) An additional seven were talked to at the luncheon about their childhoods and the take-over of Hell Point, bringing the total to 17 former residents of Hell Point involved in this year's research.

The formal interviews lasted ninety minutes each. Logs have been made of the interviews and the tapes have been transcribed.(See Appendix II)

The memoirists represent the diversity of Hell Point. Two were Italian, one was German, two Jewish, one African-American Filipino, two Scottish-American, one English and one Filipino. Four were men and six were women, and their memories span from the late teens through the 1940s. More detailed accounts were recorded of the daily life in Hell Point and the Academy take-over than the first year.

While recollections of "following the water" were collected this time, several additional watermen who had agreed to be interviewed were too busy filling orders for crabs during the week the interviews were conducted. Arranging to meet with them during the off season might

be feasible. One filipino wanted us to meet with him and his siblings to talk about their

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relationships with the other ethnic groups living in Hell Point. Unfortunately he had to undergo an emergency operation and the meeting had to be cancelled. It is conceivable that this meeting could be rescheduled when he has recovered.

Recommendations/Conclusions

The most significant accomplishment of this summer's oral history project was generating more detailed recollections about everyday life in Hell Point and the Naval Academy take-over. Equally important was the establishment of a good rapport and a trusting relationship between the interviewers and the memoirists, a fruitful connection for future work. The former residents of Hell Point are now familiar with the Legacy Project and enjoy describing their old neighborhood. Holding group discussions and a luncheon for the memoirists was a particularly successful technique to stimulate additional recollections about Hell Point. The group discussions at the lunch provided additional information and stories that had not been heard before. Several former residents who had not been interviewed, but were interested in being recorded, also came to the lunch. One was the daughter of a bootlegger, another lived in one of the alleys, Joyce Court.

As a result of the interviews and group discussions, the oral history project has developed a good survey of the life in Hell Point, particularly from the 1920s to the 1940s. Future work should concentrate on the most interesting aspects of this neighborhood, that is, relationships between the residents whose ethnic and class backgrounds were different. It is important to learn how people of different ethnic backgrounds and economic status got along with each other during a period of great economic stress and legal racial segregation such as occurred in the late 1920s to 1940s.

Hell Point was inhabited by an economically and ethnically diverse group of people who ignored, helped, were friendly with, or in some cases fought with or taunted the people around them. There were many points of conflict and commarderie - black versus white, old family versus immigrant family, Jew versus gentile and so on. It is a microcosm of an urban community of the first half of the twentieth century. The people who lived in this community are still accessible for research. Getting their stories of how they got along during difficult times are important.

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