

FINAL DRAFT

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF STATE CIRCLE, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND**

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by "Archaeology in Annapolis"  
A cooperative project between  
The Historic Annapolis Foundation  
and  
The University of Maryland, College Park

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The success of this project was guaranteed by the crew who worked on it. Mark Warner was an excellent Assistant Project Archaeologist. When he left this position in January of 1990 he was succeeded by Jennifer Stabler who was also an excellent assistant. George Logan was the public program director. With consultant Parker Potter Jr., George created an exciting program for the many visitors to the project area. Tom Boder, Patrick Callahan, Alan Green, Dana Holland, Fritz Kleyle, Simon Lewaithe, Justin Lev Tov, Carey O'Reilly, and Patty Parkinson participated as crew members. Their enthusiasm in the face of December's snows helped to keep the project going with few delays. I would also like thank Victor Raspa of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis. Victor came to work for us as a temporary jack-hammer operator and became so interested in the project that he learned to give the public program. Julie Ernstien and the volunteers at the Victualing Warehouse lab in Annapolis did all the cleaning, labeling, and cataloging of artifacts recovered during the project.

I was aided in the production of this report by many people. Carey O'Reilly did the drafting of profiles and plan views within this report. Lynn Jones provided production assistance with the drawings. I owe Mark Leone, Paul Shackel, and Barbara Little a debt of gratitude. They advised me through the production of the proposal for the excavation of State Circle, and then provided support and advice throughout the long field and lab phases of the project. Mark and Barbara also advised me throughout the writing of the final report. Barbara Little provided all of the editing for the final version of the report.

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## **ABSTRACT/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Archaeological excavations were conducted at State Circle in Annapolis during the fall and winter of 1989-1990 by "Archaeology in Annapolis", a cooperative program between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Excavation was conducted as part of the undergrounding of public utility wires within State Circle, Francis Street, and School Street. The work was undertaken to satisfy the conditions of compliance as set forth in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83b, sections 5-617 and 5-18.

Twenty excavation areas were selected for excavation within the project area. Areas were selected based on data gathered during historical background research. Areas were also selected in an attempt to gather information concerning the Baroque town plan designed in 1695 by Royal Governor Francis Nicholson.

Three sites previously identified in the project area (18AP22, 18AP28, and 18AP50) were tested. Nine additional sites were discovered during excavation (18AP54, 18AP55, 18AP56, 18AP57, 18AP58, 18AP59, 18AP60, 18AP61, and 18AP62). At least one hand dug 3 ft by 5 ft unit per site was excavated. In all, a total of 23 units were excavated.

Research questions investigated during the project concerned the two and three dimensional changes to State Circle, one of the two focal points within the 1695 Baroque city plan. The use of Baroque principles in the plan and the accommodation of the plan over nearly three hundred years of use were also elements of the research design. Two dimensional changes concerned the changing shape of State Circle over time. Historic maps from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries indicated that the shape of State Circle had changed from circular to oval and then

to elliptical between 1718 and 1990. Excavation attempted to define earlier edges and associated these edges with historical data gathered by historic background research. Earlier edges were located at six sites: 18AP28, 18AP54, 18AP55, 18AP56, 18AP58, and possibly at 18AP61. In the 1770's the circle was expanded slightly and encroached upon private land at 18AP42 and 18AP56. During the 1820's Francis Street shifted to the southwest and encroached on private land at 18AP54, while private land was extended at 18AP55. During the 1830's, the circle again shifted expanding private land at 18AP28, 18AP58, and possibly at 18AP61.

Investigation of three dimensional changes concerned topographical changes caused by cutting and filling of soil around the circle. During the 1830's cutting occurred at 18AP22, 18AP56, and 18AP59. Filling sequence through the eighteenth century were recovered at 18AP56.

In addition to addressing the changing shape and topography of the circle over time, research also interpreted Baroque design elements by defining the relationships between State Circle and the radial streets. It was expected that the Radial Streets would converge or diverge at their juncture with State Circle. This information was important to understanding the visual perspective created by the town plan. Research at 18AP54, 18AP55, and 18AP56 indicated that Francis Street may have converged originally but was reversed in the nineteenth century, so that it now diverges at its juncture with State Circle.

Research also addressed the question of accommodation, did changes to the plan accommodate Nicholson's vision of the Baroque? Annapolis has altered the plan several times. There are more three dimensional changes to the plan than two dimensional. These changes have preserved the State House as a focal point within the town plan.

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The current changes to State Circle are part of a long history of living with the plan and making minor changes to it. The 1695 town plan of Annapolis indeed a dynamic plan and not simply a static, aesthetic work of art of a by-gone era.

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## INTRODUCTION

During the fall and winter of 1989 - 1990, "Archaeology in Annapolis", a cooperative program between the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, conducted archaeological excavations at several locations around State Circle in Annapolis, Maryland. Archaeological investigation was initiated at the request of the City of Annapolis prior to the undergrounding of utility wires within State Circle and adjacent Francis and School Streets (figure 1).

While historical documentation exists for the structures on State Circle, alterations made to the circle itself are less well documented. Because information concerning alterations made to the circle could only be gained through archaeological research, it was essential to retrieve this data before it was destroyed. Because the undergrounding would severely disturb the archaeological record under the street and its adjacent sidewalks, Archaeology in Annapolis was contacted to identify and evaluate archaeological resources within the utility right-of-way. The work was undertaken to satisfy the conditions for compliance as set forth in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83b, sections 5-617 and 5-618.

The excavations around State Circle have contributed to investigation of the Baroque town plan of Annapolis. This plan, laid out by Governor Francis Nicholson in 1694/95, has served as the framework around which Annapolis has grown during the past three centuries.

Funding for the project was provided by a matching grant from the Maryland State Department of General Services, administered by the Maryland Historical Trust (Department of Housing and Community Development), and the City of Annapolis.

## PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The City of Annapolis is located on the western shore of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province, within Maryland Research Unit 7: the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-Rhode-West Drainages (figure 2). Anne Arundel county presently has a temperate mid-continental climate. Rainfall is moderate, but the city's location and the surrounding bodies of water (i.e. the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries) provide humidity. Snowfall is also moderate. Mean temperatures for the Annapolis area include a low of 34 degrees in January and a high of 79 degrees in July (Fassig 1917:181, Steponaitis 1980:3-4).

The western shore of the Atlantic coastal plain province has gently rolling topography. Modern vegetation in the county includes oak, chestnut, and hickory forests in the upland areas of the coastal plain and evergreen forests in the lowland coastal plain (Braun 1967:245). Faunal species dominate in the coastal plain included deer, small mammals (such as rabbit and squirrel) turkey, and water fowl (Shelford 1963).

The substrata soils in the Chesapeake area are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel which overlie crystalline bedrock. The sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture, and degree of permeability, although the topographic relief is not diverse (Brush, et. al. 1977:7). Much of the soil within the project area has been artificially deposited by human activity. The natural soils remaining within the project area are of the Monmoth Series. These soils are sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient, formed from unconsolidated beds of fine textured sediments. The soil is deep, strongly acidic, well drained, and tends to be highly erodible. The soil profile is made up of 40-

70% glauconite (green sand) at any point. (Kirby and Matthews 1973).

State Circle is located on a knoll in the City of Annapolis. The circle has changed shape several times since 1694/95. Although State Circle is presently elliptical in form, on the 1974 revised 7.5 minute USGS quad map of Annapolis (figure 3), it appears as a circle. On earlier quad maps, specifically the 1844 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Annapolis and Vicinity map, State Circle appeared as an oval (figure 4) (Radoff 1972:10, MdHR G1427-10). The earliest known map of the city, the 1718 Stoddart map, shows State Circle as circular (figure 5) (Radoff 1972:13, MdHR G1427-2,-4, -5, -455). The circle in the fall of 1990 consisted of an aggregate brick road surrounding the Maryland State House, the center of state government. Currently, State offices and private businesses, with a few private residences are located on the outer perimeter of the circle (figure 6). The use of land around the circle can be traced historically through the use of maps and land records. Throughout the eighteenth and most of the nineteenth century, the outer perimeter of the circle was dominated by private residences and businesses. At the end of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century, land use slowly changed to its present appearance.

#### **PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND**

PaleoIndian Stage, ca. 13,000-7500 B.C. The PaleoIndian Stage is poorly represented in Annapolis and in the surrounding Anne Arundel County area. Only one site within the county (the Higgins site) is known to have subsurface remains of PaleoIndian components. All other known occurrences of PaleoIndian components within the county are represented by fluted points found out of context, on the surface of multi-component sites (Brown 1979). The scarcity of

PaleoIndian sites within Anne Arundel county, as well as in the entire Coastal Plain Province, is the result of environmental changes which occurred in the Chesapeake Bay region during the retreat of the Wisconsin ice sheet. Retreat of this ice sheet resulted in global sea level rise and eventual formation of the Chesapeake Bay through the drowning of the ancient bed of the Susquehanna River and the lower reaches of her tributaries. PaleoIndian sites located along the Susquehanna River, below the present mouth, were inundated during this process, as were sites located along the river's tributaries (Kraft 1971).

Human occupation of Anne Arundel County began possibly as early as 13,000 B.C. (Steponaitis 1980:12), although occupation of areas north of the Middle Atlantic region was probably impossible prior to 12,000 B.C. due to the presence of glacial ice (Funk 1978:16). Traditionally PaleoIndian subsistence was believed to have depended primarily on the hunting of Pleistocene megafauna (Willey 1966, Griffin 1977). However, recent evidence suggests that south of central Pennsylvania/New Jersey Paleo populations probably focused on hunting white tailed deer (Gardner 1980:19-20). Ritchie (1957:7) suggests that subsistence strategies possibly included foraging for plants, fishing, and hunting for small mammals also, although evidence for this practice is meager. The tool kit of the PaleoIndians was adapted primarily to a hunting economy and included scrapers, graters, burins, denticulates, hammerstones, utilized flakes, and knives, as well as fluted points. (Kinsey 1972:327-330, Funk 1972:17-21, Gardner 1974:5, Custer 1984).

PaleoIndian populations were mobile, changing location throughout the year in order to utilize available resources. Based on work at the Flint Run Complex in Virginia (Gardner 1974:19-23, 42-44, 1977, 1979) several types of PaleoIndian sites have been

identified. The largest of these sites are base camps, the main locus of habitation, which are identified by the variety within the artifact assemblage present at the site, non-random lithic distribution indicating discrete activity areas, and occasional pits and post molds. Base camps may have been occupied seasonally by aggregate bands. Examples of base camps include the Thunderbird site in the Flint Run Complex, Virginia and the Shoop site in Pennsylvania (Gardner 1974, Witthoft 1952). Smaller PaleoIndian sites may represent special purpose sites occupied by smaller groups for shorter periods of time. These sites include quarry sites, quarry reduction stations, base camp maintenance stations, and outlying hunting sites.

PaleoIndians may have lived in small bands consisting of a nuclear family group. Periodically during the year groups of related bands comprising an extended family group would gather together at the larger base camps. The importance of the gathering was to maintain kinship ties and reciprocal exchange networks which could be tapped into during times of unavailable resources. During the rest of the year the group fissioned into smaller bands (probably not exceeding 25 people) which migrated from one area to another in order to utilize seasonally available resources. The political character of these groups was probably egalitarian in nature, leading figures within the group commanded respect because of their knowledge of rituals necessary to survival or because of their skill in hunting. (Steward 1955, Service 1966, Lee and DeVore 1968).

**Archaic Stage 7500-1000 B.C.** The end of the Pleistocene was marked by environmental changes, including the inundation of some riverine environments, a change from mixed coniferous forests to northern hardwoods, and a more temperate climate. (Whitehead 1972:308-310, Carbone 1976:121). Gradual changes in the flora and fauna, begun

during the PaleoIndian Stage were continued through the Early Archaic Period, resulting in modern temperate flora and fauna populations through most of the Middle Atlantic region (Guilday 1967:232). The Archaic Stage is one of cultural adaptation to these changes, it is further divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods.

The Early Archaic Period (7500 - 6000 B.C.) is characterized by the appearance of two artifact traditions, the Corner Notched tradition (7500 - 6800 B.C.) and the Bifurcate tradition (6800 - 6000 B.C.). The Corner Notched tradition was marked by a change from fluted points to corner notched points, reflecting different hafting techniques and utilization. The general artifact assemblages of Paleo and Archaic peoples were very similar, the differences between the two peoples was in what they hunted (Steponaitis 1980:69-70). The Bifurcate tradition involved the scheduled use of a number of seasonal available resources. In general, the settlement pattern for this period is similar to that of the PaleoIndian Stage (Gardner 1974, 1977, and 1979). Early Archaic populations associated with both the Corner-Notched and Bifurcate Traditions continued to follow a seasonal round.

The Middle Archaic Period (6000-4000 B.C.) was marked by the replacement of northern Boreal forests by oak-hickory forests (Whitehead 1972:308-310). The climate, which had begun to gradually change in the Early Archaic Period, was warmer with increased precipitation. Tool kits used during the Middle Archaic Period were similar to PaleoIndian and Early Archaic Period tool kits. New additions to the tool kit included stone mortars and polished stone atlatl weights, used to balance atlatl spear throwers, recovered at the Hardaway and Doerschuk sites, North Carolina. (Coe 1964:51-55, 80-81).

Subsistence strategies and settlement patterns of the Middle Archaic Period were similar to Early Archaic Period patterns. Mobile bands utilized seasonally available plants and animals. Some researchers have postulated an abandonment of coastal areas in favor of the Piedmont during the Middle Archaic (Kavanagh 1982:50). However, the continued rise of sea level during this period has probably submerged coastal sites associated with the Middle Archaic Period (Steponaitis 1983:177).

Gardner (1978) and Custer (1984), have identified three types of sites associated with the Middle Archaic Period which reflect the social organization of the period. (See also Gardner and Custer 1978). The macroband base camp (Custer 1984:67) was occupied by numerous family units. Artifact assemblages recovered indicate fairly long term occupation with a wide variety of activities at these locations. Microband base camps were occupied by smaller family units, probably individual family groups. These base camps tended to be located in environmental settings that could not support the larger populations associated with macroband base camps. Both the macroband and microband base camps were associated with procurement sites. Fewer tool types are associated with these sites and tend to be related to a limited number of activities. Site location was dependent on the type of resource being utilized (i.e. quarry sites, interior hunting sites, etc.).

The Late Archaic Period (4000-1000 B.C.) occurred during the Xerothermic maximum (Custer 1984, Carbone, 1982) which was marked by a warm and dry climate and dominant oak-hickory forests. Four traditions flourished during the Late Archaic Period. The Piedmont tradition (4000-2000 B.C.) was an in situ development in the Middle Atlantic Region (Kinsey 1972:337, McNett and Gardner 1975). Contemporaneous and co-existing with the Piedmont tradition was the Laurentian tradition (4000-2000 B.c.) which was centered in the St.

Lawrence River drainage of Ontario, New England, and New York (Ritchie 1969:29) but also extended south into Maryland. Custer suggests that the third tradition, the Broadspear Tradition (2000-1500 B.C.), developed out of the Piedmont tradition as an adaptive response to changing environmental conditions (Custer 1978:3). The final tradition, the Fishtail Tradition (1500-750 B.C.), developed during the terminal Late Archaic Period and extended into the Early Woodland Period (Steponaitis 1980:28).

Subsistence and Settlement patterns throughout the Piedmont and Laurentian traditions remained similar to the patterns of the Middle Archaic, suggesting a social and political organization similar to the PaleoIndian and Early and Middle Archaic populations. Bands were probably egalitarian in nature. A seasonal fusion/fission organization is postulated for population movement in which individual families spent a part of the year at microband base camps following seasonally available resources. During another part of the year several bands, probably connected through a kinship network, fused together at macroband base camps. (Custer 1984:67-68). After 3000 B.C. major environmental changes occurred in the coastal plain province which changed the subsistence and settlement patterns of the local population. The Broadspear tradition developed between 2000 and 1900 B.C., several researchers have suggested that the Broadspear tradition is a development out of the local Piedmont Tradition, with a primary focus on riverine environments (Kinsey 1972:347; Turner 1978:69; Mouer, et. al. 1980:5, and Steponaitis 1980:26). However, Turnbaugh believes that this tradition represents more intensive exploitation of shellfish and estuarine resources in the south, while riverine resources were exploited in the north (Turnbaugh 1975:54, 56). Gardner (1982:60) suggests that Late Archaic coastal plain sites utilized estuarine resources and that these sites may

have supported semi-sedentary populations. Broadspear knives and woodworking tools recovered from Late Archaic Coastal Plain sites could indicate that specialized tools such as fish traps, nets, and canoes, were being manufactured (Custer 1984:97). Stone and ceramic containers for cooking and storage as well as storage pits appear. The ability to store food resources at the macro and microband base camps allowed groups to remain sedentary for longer periods of time and to support higher population densities. Turner (1978) notes a marked population growth in the Virginia Coastal Plain during the terminal Archaic and Early Woodland Periods.

**Woodland Stage, 1000 B.C. - 1600 A.D.** This developmental stage is divided into three periods: Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Early Woodland period (1000 B.C.-200 B.C.), the introduction of cultigens into the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys from Mexico resulted in changes in those areas. However, in parts of the northeast, settlement and subsistence patterns established during the Archaic Stage continued until European contact. In the Middle Atlantic Region, settlement and subsistence patterns begun during the Broadspear and Fishtail Traditions of the terminal Archaic Stage continued through the Marcey Creek phase of the Early Woodland Period. Custer (1984:96) and Wright (1973:20) both postulate a settlement pattern which includes large macroband base camps whose populations periodically fissioned and moved to smaller microband base camps. Gardner (1982:66) suggests that the macroband base camps were occupied as semi-sedentary sites.

The Accokeek phase of the Early Woodland Period represents a shift in the settlement pattern established during the terminal Archaic and Marcey Creek phases of the Fishtail Tradition. Steponaitis (1980) identifies three characteristic differences between the Marcey Creek phase and the Accokeek phase: there is an increase in the number sites with Accokeek components as

compared to the number of Marcey creek components, there is an increase in the amount of artifacts recovered from sites with Accokeek components as compared to Marcey Creek components (which may indicate long term occupation of the site by greater numbers of people), and oyster shell middens appear on sites for the first time during the Accokeek phase. During the Accokeek phase intensive oyster utilization combined with the intensive utilization of other resources and possibly some cultigens, supported a shift toward increased sedentism and population growth.

The Popes Creek phase of the Middle Woodland Period is seen as a continuation of and an intensification of the subsistence patterns established during the Accokeek phase. Large semi-permanent macroband base camps were located along estuarine or riverine zones of river drainages, and were surrounded by extraction or procurement camps. During the Selby Bay phase of the Middle Woodland Period there is an increase in the number of sites with associated Selby Bay components as compared to the number of sites with Popes Creek components in Anne Arundel County. Settlement patterns during the Selby Bay phase indicate that a variety of environmental zones were being utilized (Steponaitis 1980, Handsman and McNett 1974, Wright 1973).

The Late Woodland Period on the western shore of the Maryland coastal plain is divided into two phases, the Little Round Bay phase (A.D. 800-1250) and the Sullivans Cove phase (A.D. 1250-1650). Custer (1984:146) suggests that vast changes occurred in the settlement and subsistence patterns of prehistoric Native Americans during the Late Woodland Period. Prior to 1000 A.D., settlement and subsistence patterns centered around intensive hunting and gathering with some reliance on cultigens. Groups continued the seasonal round of movement from base camp to base camp with occasional forays to procurement sites. After 1000 A.D.

agriculture appeared in the Middle Atlantic Region. The first appearance of agriculture in the Middle Atlantic Region is unknown. Domesticated plants probably appeared prior to A.D. 1000 but, as Flannery (1968) points out, it is difficult to clearly differentiate between intensive horticulture and the actual practice of agriculture in the archaeological record. The process of change from intensive gathering and horticulture to agriculture was gradual. Even with the appearance of agriculture hunting and gathering still continued. Moeller (1975), Arminger (1975), and Kinsey and Custer (1982) reports recovering a variety of wild plant remains in association with domestic plants at sites in Pennsylvania.

After A.D. 1000 Native Americans groups in Anne Arundel County became more sedentary than any previous group had been, as they intensified their practice of agriculture as an economic base. The surplus which agriculture supplied allowed a sedentary life style to develop which included villages. These villages were larger than any previous macroband base camp had been. Most of the villages of the Sullivans Cove phase were probably located on floodplains which were more fertile and productive than other areas. Villages contained storage facilities such as large pits and more permanent house structures. Large villages were probably surrounded by smaller hamlets or the farmsteads of individual family groups. When European explorers and colonists arrived in the Chesapeake Bay Region, Native American populations were living in large villages, relying on an intensified and integrated utilization of natural and cultivated resources.

## HISTORIC BACKGROUND

**Early Settlement 1629-1683** Maryland was granted to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore in 1629, and was established as a proprietary colony. The official settlement of the colony was in 1634 at St. Mary's City, which became the capital of the colony. As the majority of the population lived on tobacco farms, there was little urban growth in the colony (Carr 1974). The present site of Annapolis was settled in 1649 but remained little more than a hamlet throughout the seventeenth century.

The original settlers in Annapolis were a group of ten Puritan families. This group, led by Richard Bennett, had petitioned the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland for permission to settle in the colony after the Anglican Church in Virginia had begun to use legal pressure to oust non-conformists in that colony (Riley 1901:25, Baker 1986:191). Bennett's group settled along the Severn River in the same year that the General Assembly of Maryland passed the Act of Religious Toleration. At the time that these events were taking place in the Province of Maryland, the government of England was under the control of the Puritan leader Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth government. It is possible that Lord Baltimore's support for the Act of Toleration and the Assembly's agreement to allow Bennett's group to settle in the colony (provided they took an oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore) was a political move to assure continued support of proprietary rule by both the commonwealth government and Maryland settlers. The Toleration Act gave assurances to the Protestant majority of the colony and gave added protection to the Catholic minority. (Everstine 1980:79-80).

The General Assembly granted Bennett's group two hundred and fifty acres. Each settler within the group received a ten acre

lot and the remainder went to Bennett. However, after the arrival of the settlers, problems arose. The Puritans refused to take the oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore claiming it required them to support a government sworn to uphold the anti-Christ in the form of the Roman Catholic Church (Riley 1901:26-27). Reconciliation between the General Assembly of the province of Maryland and Bennett's group occurred a year later. The legislature modified the oath of allegiance and the Puritans of Providence (as the settlement was then known) took the oath. In addition, Providence elected a delegate to the General Assembly. The April session of 1650 organized the Maryland Legislature into a definite bicameral body establishing the two houses (the Upper House and the Lower House (or House of Burgesses) as they would be until the Revolutionary War. James Coxe, of Providence, was elected Speaker of the House of Burgesses (Everstine 1980:84). During the 1650 session Anne Arundel County was created (Everstine 1980:90). Although the problems between the people of Providence and the General Assembly appeared to be resolved by the end of the 1650 session, the town refused to send a delegate to the assembly in 1651. The nineteenth century historian, E.S. Riley, suggests that the refusal to send a delegate may have been prompted by the belief that Cromwell would soon overthrow proprietary rule (Riley 1887:29-30). Lord Baltimore's reaction to Providence's defiance is recorded in a letter to the proprietary governor, William Stone:

"In case any inhabitants "refuse or neglect" to send burgesses to the Assembly 'We will require all the other members of our said Assembly ...to fine all such Refusers or Neglectors, according to their demerits'. Also, if the offenders 'wilfully persist,' they are to be declared 'Enemies to the publick peace and rebell to the lawful Government thereof...'" (Everstine 1980:91).

Parliament took over control of the province of Maryland in 1655. On 25 March 1655 the Proprietary forces under Governor Stone were defeated by the Puritan forces under William Fuller at the battle of the Severn. The battle probably took place south of Spa Creek adjacent to the harbor in Annapolis (Everstine 1980:92). The Puritans remained in control of the province for the next three years, until 1658 when Lord Baltimore's proprietary rights were reinstated. The Commonwealth in England lasted only another two years, ending with the restoration of Charles II to the throne of England. Political events in and around the Puritan settlement of Providence appear to have quieted down after the restoration as the residents of the area did not engage in further attempts to remove the proprietary government until the 1690's, after the glorious revolution of 1689 in England.

The name of the settlement was changed between 1656 and 1683 from Providence to Proctors, after Robert Proctor's tavern, which was located near the base of present day Duke of Gloucester Street (Baker 1986:192-193). The name of the town was again changed to Arundelton in 1683, when it became an official port of entry for the tobacco trade.

**The Late Seventeenth Century 1683-1694** The Acts of 1683, chapter 5 of the General Assembly, appointed commissioners to lay out a town at Proctor's. Prior to this time the town had not been surveyed. The Commissioners were authorized to purchase one hundred acres from the then current land owners. The land was then to be surveyed and staked into one hundred one-acre lots, with streets and alleys and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Initial purchase of the lots was to be made by the original landowners and residents of Anne Arundel County only. The purchaser, his heirs and assigns held the land with a yearly ground rent of one penny current money

to be paid to Lord Baltimore and his heirs. If a purchaser of the lot neglected to build on the lot within six months other purchasers could take up the lots (Riley 1887:52-53). Richard Beard was hired to survey the town. Reconstruction of Beard's survey by Baker (1986:192) indicates that the original settlement was concentrated along the shoreline, rather the higher ground over-looking the harbor (figure 7). The streets and lots laid out by Beard were concentrated in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets.

Shortly after the establishment of Arundelton as an official port of entry, James II of England converted to Catholicism. In 1689 the Protestant subjects of James II deposed him in favor of his Anglican son-in-law and daughter, William III and Mary II. This was the "Glorious Revolution of 1689" in England. In Maryland, a Protestant group called the Associator's Assembly took advantage of revolution in England to spread an alarm concerning a "Popish" uprising in the colony. The Associator's assembly took over the government of the colony, and handed it over to the crown. Proprietary rule had ended once again in the colony of Maryland. The new monarchs sent Lionel Copley to Maryland as the first royal governor in 1689 (Copley did not arrive in Maryland until 1692 and died the following year). The Assembly of 1692 voted to recognize the title of William and Mary, and to recognize the Anglican Church as the official Church of the colony.

The second royal governor, Sir Francis Nicholson (1692 - 1698), promoted the removal of the Maryland colonial capital from St. Mary's city to Arundelton or Ann Arundel Town. Prior to losing his colony, Lord Baltimore had discussed moving the capital to a more central location. Nicholson's decision to move may have prompted by the centrality of the new location. However, it is more likely that Nicholson's decision was influenced by the desire

to relocate the capital in a strongly Protestant area, away from the Catholic stronghold in St. Mary's city. (Everstine 1980:158-162). Annapolis was established as the capital of Maryland in 1694 by an act of the Maryland provincial legislature, which moved the center of government from the original capital in St. Mary's City to the site of the village of Arundelton. Nicholson is generally credited with the design of the Annapolis town plan (Reps 1972). Richard Beard was again commissioned to survey the town. Unfortunately the map of Beard's survey was destroyed in the State House fire of 1704 and all that remains are the original survey notes (Baker 1986:193). Baker (1986:192) suggests that Nicholson's plan incorporated existing structures within the new town plan, which lead to the present orientation of North Street and the cutting of lots along East St. Baker (1986:208, note 9) also notes that the configuration and orientation of streets existing in the northern portion of Arundelton in 1684 generally conforms to the location of Fleet/North/Prince George/East/King George Streets.

**The Growth Of Annapolis 1694 -1784** Annapolis received its charter as a city in 1708 (Riley 1901:39). Historical records indicate that the city underwent several distinct periods of growth during the eighteenth century. Papenfuse (1975) has identified three periods of development within the city. The first period, "The Uncertain Years" (Papenfuse 1975:8-10), was, as the title implies, a period of uncertainty while the new town was establishing itself. Nicholson's decision to move the capital to Arundelton ensured that the town would survive but not necessarily grow. John Oldmixon (1741) an eighteenth century historian, was not sure that Annapolis would ever become much of a town. During this period of uncertainty, Baker (1983 and 1986) notes two phases of land development within the city. During the first phase, 1695-1705, the planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the

city but quickly sold them off. The second phase, 1705 to 1720, occurred after most of the city land records were burned in the State House fire of 1704. This phase was characterized by the purchasing of large blocks of city property by resident merchants such as Amos Garrett, Charles Carroll the Settler, William Bladen, Thomas Bordley and Daniel Larkin. Bordley and Larkin laid claim to most of the town and most of the town's residents paid what the two demanded in order to secure title to their property. The fact that property was indeed a valuable commodity in Annapolis implies that Oldmixon was wrong about the chances for Annapolis to grow.

Papenfuse suggests that property became valuable in Annapolis after 1715 because of the return of the proprietary government and the development of local industry. Papenfuse (1975:10) identifies the period from 1715 to 1763, as the period of "Industrial Expansion and Bureaucratic Growth". After 1720, commercial zones developed within the city, as the importance of mercantilism grew (Baker 1986; Leone and Shackel 1986:7-8). Early in Annapolis's economic development tanning had become a stable industry. Other crafts did not develop as quickly. Craftsmen such as goldsmiths and watchmakers did not appear until after 1720 and other luxury crafts developed much later (Baker 1986:201). Ship building had been carried out in the Annapolis harbor since the Puritans first settled in 1650. However associated crafts such as ropewalks or block and sail makers did not appear in the city until after 1735 (Papenfuse 1975:10).

The period 1745 to 1754 marked a significant increase in economic growth within the city. Employment for free white males was available in the civil service (Baker 1986:204). Craftsmen were branching out into other businesses, such as dry good importing, while still retaining their original craft (Papenfuse 1975:15, Baker 1986:202). This period of growth was interrupted

by the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which caused a general economic decline in Annapolis.

The end of hostilities between the British and French in 1763 marked the beginning of Papenfuse's third period of development in Annapolis, the "Age of Affluence" (1763-1774) (Papenfuse 1975:16). The economic base of the city completed a shift, which had begun earlier, away from industry to a primary reliance on the wealth generated by the spending habits of the affluent elite.

The end of French and Indian War also marked the beginning of increasingly hostile relations between England and her American colonies. The Stamp Act (1765-1767), passed as a way of increasing revenue for the crown (which was heavily in debt after the prolonged war with France) was the first of a long line of grievances (from the American point of view) which would eventually lead to the American Revolution. For the next eleven years while the relationship between England and her colonies deteriorated, wealthy Annapolitans enjoyed an unprecedented high standard of living. The prosperity of this period was not based on the industries established during the previous period. Indeed many of the crafts in Annapolis were experiencing a decline. Instead, prosperity was generated by the political power in Annapolis. The wealthy merchants of this period engaged in conspicuous consumption in the form of lavish homes surrounded by terraced gardens (Leone et.al. 1989; Papenfuse 1975:17).

The Battles of the Revolutionary war did not directly impact the city. Several British war ships anchored near the city during the war, but did not fire on it (Riley 1887:177-178). The end of the Revolutionary War also signaled the end of the Age of Affluence. Annapolis went into a slow and steady economic decline after the American Revolution and by 1820 was no longer the leading mercantile center of Maryland. A factor contributing to the

decline of Annapolis was the rise of Baltimore as a major mercantile and shipping center.

Annapolis began to feel the pinch from Baltimore's shipping industry as early as 1747. The Maryland Gazette commented on Baltimore's inroads into Annapolis shipping:

"The great dispatch which has been made in the loading of that large vessel [the Britannia], being little more than two months...and the dispatch which those ships that load in that river commonly made, is enough to make one wonder that so many go further up the Bay into Patapsco to load, where the navigation is so much more difficult, and must consequently take much longer time; and where we are well informed the worm bites as bad as in the Severn." (Maryland Gazette, 24 March 1747).

Riley , the nineteenth century Annapolis historian, wrote in his "The Ancient City":

"After the Revolution the trade of Annapolis rapidly declined. The commerce it had enjoyed, took its flight to Baltimore where all the traffic of the State centered, and fortunes were no longer made in the mercantile trade in Annapolis". (Riley 1887:319).

**Post Revolutionary War Annapolis 1784-1840** Annapolis tried to attract the government of the new nation to the city. Had the city succeeded, the economic gains would have made up for the loses in shipping. The city tried to use its central location in the new country and its new State House to attract the government. The State House had been erected in Annapolis between 1772 and 1779. In this building General George Washington resigned his commission in the Continental Army in 1783. During 1783-1784 the Maryland State House was the site of the Continental Congress, and was thus the seat of government of the United States (Radoff 1972:59). The Treaty of Paris was ratified in the in the building (1784) and the forerunner of the 1786 Constitutional Convention met there in 1785 (Riley 1901:41). Annapolis actively sought the location of the

permanent capital within the city but Congress voted in 1791 in favor of the Washington D.C. location (Reps 1965:241).

Economic strategies and the attraction of new business to Annapolis were interrupted during the War of 1812. The city turned into a military encampment and the citizens were constantly expecting an attack from the British. The State records were moved inland, local boats were pressed into service and several companies of militia were called to the city. Between 1813 and 1814 the British fleet sailed past Annapolis several times. However, Annapolis was not attacked. Instead, the British engaged and were defeated by the American forces outside of the Baltimore harbor at Fort McHenry in September 1814. Within a year British losses at Plattsburg and New Orleans signaled the end of the war (Greene 1980:69-70).

The end of the War of 1812 also marked the beginning of Baltimore's complete ascendancy over Annapolis as a major mercantile center (Greene 1980:70). In 1817 the City of Baltimore began negotiations in the State Legislature to have the capital moved to Baltimore. Baltimore pledged all the funds necessary to erect the needed public buildings. However, the legislature dropped the discussion after a year of debate. The matter was raised once in 1864 during the Civil War and was again dismissed. (Riley 1887:254).

Annapolis continued in its search for sources of revenue in addition to the revenue generated by State government spending. In 1817 the City Corporation appointed a committee to approach the President and Congress concerning the possibility of locating a Naval Depot in Annapolis. The commissioners were instructed to bill Annapolis as the most accessible port to both the city of Washington and the Atlantic ocean. Negotiations concerning the location of the Naval Academy at Annapolis continued for twenty-

eight years. In 1845, the Naval academy opened in Annapolis (Riley 1887:254 and 264-265).

During negotiations between the Navy and the City of Annapolis (1817-1845), the city began to make improvements in the transportation available between the city of Annapolis and other points in the Tidewater region. These improvements may have been prompted by the need to present Annapolis as a desirable location in which to do business.

In 1817 the first regular steamboat packets began to run between Baltimore and Annapolis (Riley 1901:43). The State Legislature passed an act incorporating the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company in 1828 so that the city could be connected to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, but nothing was done beyond the act of incorporation (Riley 1887:261). Discussion concerning a railroad line into Annapolis was begun in the Legislature in 1831 and in 1836 the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad Company was incorporated. This line connected Annapolis to both Washington and Baltimore. The first passenger train left Annapolis for Annapolis Junction on Christmas day 1840 (Riley 1901:43 and Riley 1887:262-263).

**The Antebellum Era 1840-1860** During the 1840's and 1850's the City of Annapolis experienced the growing tension between the northern and southern. Annapolis itself was home both to unionists and secessionists. Rumored slave insurrections in 1860 resulted in a patrol guarding the South River section of Anne Arundel County. Although this insurrection never occurred it helped to fuel the growing animosity between the secessionist and the unionist parties (Riley 1887:281). In January of 1861, at a meeting chaired by Dr. Dennis Claude of Annapolis, a resolution was offered which denied the State's authority of the State of Maryland to secede from the Union. A similar resolution was passed two weeks later which stated in part that secession was "...no remedy for the

grievous ills under which the slave holding State have so long been suffering" (Riley 1887:284).

Municipal elections held in the city on 1 April 1861 resulted in victory for the Union party. Fort Sumter was fired on a week and a half later, and the country was at war. General Butler began to land his Union troops en Route to Washington D.C. in Annapolis. The Naval Academy was under orders from Washington to remove cannon and ammunition from the battery to the practice ship Constellation and to arm the watchmen with revolvers (Riley 1887:285). Later in the year the Academy was removed to Newport, Rhode Island and its buildings were turned into a hospital (the Academy returned to the city in 1866). St. Johns College suspended its classes. Federal troops took possession of the campus and troops were camped there for awhile until a camp was established two miles outside the city. Throughout the Civil War 30,000 Union troops would be encamped in and about the city (Riley 1901:44).

The invasion of Maryland by General Jubal Early in July 1864 caused a panic that extended into Annapolis. Defenses were thrown up along the Annapolis and Bayridge Railroad and from the Annapolis, Washington, and Baltimore Railroad to the public road. The Provost guard impressed citizens of the city daily to build the defense works. (Riley 1887:314).

Economically the Civil War was a boom to many of the local merchants who sold supplies to the troops quartered in the city (Riley 1887:320). However after the war a short economic decline set in. The commerce of Annapolis prior to the war had depended on the spending habits of government officials living in Annapolis and the wealthy slave holding planters. After the Civil War, the abolition of slavery curtailed the trade with these planters. Riley, the city's historian, remarks that after the war "The Naval Academy, in some measure, supplie[d] the benefits of a foreign

trade. The oyster-packing establishments, of which there [were] about ten, [brought] considerable money into the city, which...redeeme[d] the mercantile business from annihilation" (Riley 1887:319).

**The Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries** In the late 1870's Annapolis began to expand. Prior to the war, in the late 1850's, gas lines for gas lighting had been installed at least on State Circle (Radoff 1917:35). On the eve of the war, telegraph lines connecting Annapolis, Baltimore, and Washington D.c. had been strung and put into operation. After the War in the late 1880's electricity began to replace gas lighting (Radoff 1972:35).

The building industry began to boom in the late 1870's. New houses and shops were constructed along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George and King George Streets on large residential lots which had formerly been held by single owners, but which were now being subdivided (Baker 1986:197). The Annapolis Glass Works opened in 1885 (Riley 1887:323). Despite the economic growth the major "industry" in Annapolis remained the State government.

In 1887, when the Baltimore and Annapolis Shortline Railroad was opened, Riley commented: "...between the capital and the metropolis of the State, railroad communication has been shortened by one-third...This road gives promise of large advantage to Annapolis, in its traveling facilities, and in bringing to the attention of capitalists the magnificent harbor of Annapolis and its almost entire exemption from obstruction from ice in the winter" (Riley 1887:323).

Annapolis during the twentieth century continues to be the capital of the State of Maryland and the location of the United States Naval Academy. During the 1950's the downtown area suffered the economic decline and urban blight that was found in many American cities. Unlike many other cities, Annapolis did not engage

in wholesale urban renewal, but preserved many of the city's earlier buildings. These eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings have become the location of shops along Maryland Avenue, Main Street, and the City Dock which cater to the new Annapolis industry of tourism.

**State Circle Background** The town plan of Annapolis, designed in 1695, is one of the earliest in the colonies to employ principles of baroque perspective in an urban design. The Annapolis town plan is one of three baroque plans known for the Chesapeake region prior to Washington D.C., the others being Williamsburg and St. Mary's City (Reps 1972, Miller 1988). While the town plans of Williamsburg and St. Mary's City are known primarily through archaeological investigation, Annapolis' town plan is still largely intact.

The plan of Annapolis is attributed to Francis Nicholson, second royal governor of the colony of Maryland (1693-1698). Nicholson's plan is based on the incorporation of three elements into the final layout of the town: his interpretation of baroque design principles, the existing town plan, and the location's terrain (Leone and Shackel 1986:8). Baroque architecture and town planning had its roots in the Italian Renaissance. This style creates visual illusions using lines of sight and perspective (Leone, et. al. 1989:36),. Lynch (1981:281) summarizes the basic formula for laying out a baroque city as the utilization of commanding points in the terrain on which to situate important structures. These foci were connected by major streets which were shaped as visual approaches to the foci. The important structures were also frequently located within open squares or circles which were approached by radial streets designed to draw the eye to the important buildings, statues, or fountains (Reps 1972:22).

Nicholson was familiar with the principles of baroque design through the work of Christopher Wren and John Evelyn, both of whom had submitted plans to rebuild London after the great fire of 1666. When he created the Annapolis town plan, Nicholson used the principles of baroque planning to emphasize the significance of civil authority (the royal government) and religious authority (the Anglican Church) within society. On the knolls overlooking the harbor, Nicholson placed the State House and Anglican Church, and enclosed each within a circle with radial streets leading out from the circles. In this way the eye of an observer standing at the harbor would be drawn up the hill by the radial streets to the important buildings within the town. (Reps 1972).

State Circle was the location of the State House, the symbol of civil authority. The first State House was constructed between 1696 and 1699 (Riley 1887:66, Everstine 1980:163-64). The Council of the colonial General Assembly proposed in 1694 that the grounds around the State House should be paved with oyster shell graded to carry off water and supplied with several posts to which to tie horses. The governor replied to this proposal that "his Excellency is pleased to say that he is sorry the Country is so poor as not to Comply with the aforesaid Proposals" (Everstine 1980:163-164).

The State House, during the late seventeenth and the early eighteenth century, was the location not only of State Government, but also of the Annapolis town clerk's office and Anne Arundel County Government (Riley 1887:66, Radoff 1972:35). When the first State House burned to the ground in 1704, the fire resulted not only in the loss of the building but also in the destruction of State, County, and the City records (Riley 1887:67, Everstine 1980:150 and 199). After the fire the confusion surrounding the ownership of property resulted in two of the local citizens, Thomas

Bordley and Daniel Larkin, laying claim to the entire town. They then proceeded to collect payments from many of the town's residents who were anxious to establish clear title to their land. Two surveys of the city were initiated because of Bordley and Larkin's real estate dealings (figure 5): the Crook survey of 1717 and the Stoddart survey of 1718. The Stoddart survey is the survey referred to most often by contemporary scholars because the lot numbers assigned during this survey were used to designate properties in deeds, wills mortgages, etc. into the nineteenth century. (Papenfuse 1975:10, Papenfuse 1990).

A second State House was built on the foundations of its predecessor between 1704 and 1706 (Riley 1887:80-81, Everstine 1980:200-201) but, despite the building's position as the focal point of Maryland government, it had, according to the nineteenth century historian, Elihu Riley "...nothing in its appearance expressive of the great purposes to which it is appropriated; and by a strange neglect is suffered to fall continually into decay; being, both without and within, an emblem of public poverty, and at the same time a severe reflection on the government of this country..." (Riley 1887:81). By 1769 the second State House was, in the words of the General Assembly, "...so much gone to Decay...", that a bill was enacted to raze the building and replace it with "...one good and Commodious House..." to be built on the hill where the second State House stood (Radoff 1972:1). The corner stone of the third and present State House was laid on 28 March 1772 (Riley 1887:161) and the building was completed in 1779 (Radoff 1972:1-12). The Columbian Magazine for February 1789 proclaimed the third State House a "...handsome edifice..." with one defect, "...a disproportion between the dome and the body of the building which must hurt the eye of every spectator". The article then suggested alterations, such as the construction of a parapet

wall on the roof and a terrace along the front of the building in order to remedy the disproportion of the dome and the building (1789:81). Neither of these suggestions was implemented at the time. However, in circa 1882 when major renovations were done to the grounds of the State House, a terrace was added in front of the building and the early nineteenth century wall and gates which had surrounded the State House grounds were removed (Radoff 1972:45).

The third State House was constructed in the Georgian tradition of architecture. Its facade was balanced and symmetrical. During the nineteenth century physical changes to the facade of the State House altered its Georgian appearance into a more contemporary Victorian facade. The sashes of the windows were changed in 1872, from twelve small panes of glass in each window sash to two large panes in each sash (MdHR-G0985-10, -11, -12, -18, -19, and -20, MdHR-G1477-6113, Bullock 1976:57, Radoff 1972:16, 42, 56, and 65, Warren and Warren 1976: 47, and 56). The cupola of the dome was painted brown instead of white (Handsman and Leone, 1989). Two chimneys were added to the roof between 1872 and 1881 (MdHR-G0985-12 and -19, Bullock 1976:57, Warren and Warren 1976:56). And in 1882 a columnar porch was built to replace the original pedimented frontispiece at the entrance (MdHR-G0985-12 and -19, Bullock 1976:57, Radoff 1972:65, and Warren and Warren, 1976:56-57). Additions were made to the rear of the building: an octagonal annex was added in 1858 (Radoff 1972:39-40) and a rectangular annex was added in 1886 (Radoff 1972:47-48, 65).

By the beginning of this century the State House was in disrepair and was no longer an adequate size for the State government offices. A new addition to the rear of the third State House was authorized by the Maryland General Assembly in 1902. The construction of the Neo-Georgian annex required that the additions

of 1858 and 1886 be removed from the building (Radoff 1972: 51). The Baltimore Sun commented on the appearance of the new annex :

"Even our venerable State House, ashamed of the modern additions that almost obliterated its grandeur, has been relieved of all these blemishes, new legislative and gubernatorial halls and committee rooms, after its original designs, have been added." (Radoff 1972:49).

This annex is still in use today.

At the same time that the new annex was being constructed the condition of the third State House itself was investigated. The floors and beams of the building were found to be so rotten and decayed that the 1904 inauguration of the new governor of Maryland was held not on the second floor of the building but on the first because it was feared that the weight of the crowd on the second floor would cause it to collapse (Radoff 1972:52). The Annapolis Evening Capital commented in 1904 that "[T]o attempt to reconstruct the old State House will be putting a patch of new cloth into an old garment, and will have the effect of pouring new wine into old bottles" (Radoff 1972:52). The Capitol article was taking an old line from Maryland history urging the construction of a new building to replace the decayed old building, much as the Maryland legislature of 1769 had done.

The Maryland General Assembly took a different view of the State House in 1904 than it had in 1769. It passed an act authorizing the restoration of the State House to its original appearance. The interior of the building was repaired. And on the outer facade many of the architectural features added during the Victorian era were removed and replaced with colonial features. This included the replacement of the window sashes (Bullock 1976:57, Radoff 1972:60, Warren and Warren 1976:56, MdHR-G0985-17 and -54, MdHR-G1477-6615, MdHR-G1406-99, MdHR-G1804-87, -88, and -90) and the dome. A new dome was built (Radoff 1972:52)

which was painted traditional colonial white instead of Victorian brown (Handsman and Leone, 1989). Later in this century chimneys erected on the roof, between 1872 and 1881, were removed in time for the nation's bicentennial celebration.

The early twentieth century in Annapolis saw a revival of interest in the colonial heritage of the city. Colonial buildings on State Circle which had been Victorianized were returned to their colonial appearance. The Gothic Revival Methodist Church on the corner of State Circle and North Street was remodeled in the 1923, the facade and the interior were altered "to achieve architectural harmony with colonial Annapolis" (Cunningham 1984:60). The Victorian Government House, home of the Governor of Maryland, was "Geoganized" in the 1930's, the mansard roof was removed, along with many other victorian architectural features (Warren and Warren, 1976:25). \*

#### PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Excavations at the State House Inn 18AP42 (Hopkins 1986a, Shackel, et al n.d.) and the Calvert House Site 18AP28 (Yentsch 1983 and 1986) on State Circle (figure 8) and utility trenching on Pinkney Street, School Street, and Church Circle (Hopkins 1986b, 1986c, and 1986d, Creveling 1986, Shackel 1986, and Shackel et al 1988) have yielded some information concerning alterations made to the circles over time (cf. Leone and Shackel 1986). Information recovered at the State House Inn site (18AP42) revealed that the

\* Appendix 4, "Pavement History", includes detailed descriptions of the changes to the streets and sidewalks of State Circle from the end of the eighteenth century through the early twentieth century.

steep slope in the natural topography of the circle had been altered through fillings and cuttings. Near the present sidewalk of State Circle sterile subsoil was encountered at one foot below the present ground surface. Fifteen feet to the south of the sidewalk the sterile subsoil sloped to four feet below the present ground surface. This slope indicates that the natural topography of State Circle hill was much steeper at the time Nicholson laid out the city. The slope of the hill was altered over time by filling episodes which leveled the yard of State House Inn. One of the excavated west profile walls (figure 9) showed a distinct cut, just outside a line of post holes, which marked the boundary of an earlier State Circle. The line of post holes runs twelve feet south of and parallel to the present curb of State Circle and three feet south of the edge of the present sidewalk. The position of these post holes indicated that the earlier State Circle was wider than it is today. The post holes were dug into the lowest two strata of the site, which consisted of rubble and soil. The deposition of these layers has been dated to just after the American Revolution, dating the post holes to after circa 1779. (Shackel et al n.d.).

Yentsch's (1983:8-9) work at the Calvert House Site (18AP28) (figure 8) also showed alterations to the topography of the circle: "the original topography of State Circle at the point where it abuts the north section of the yard was 12 feet lower in the past". The filling episode in this area was dated to the 1770's.

The conclusion drawn from these two sites is that alterations through filling made them more useful commercially, but did not conflict with the symbolic function of the baroque plan. The filling of both properties created a level platform from which to view the State House. (Leone et al 1989:39).

Utility trenching in 1985 on Pinkney and School Streets enabled archaeologists to determine how much filling of city streets had taken place over time. However, due to the type of excavation done by the utility company, data concerning the chronology of the strata could not be collected. In brief, filling on Pinkney Street was found to be two to four feet in depth at the base of the street while little to no filling had occurred at the top of the slope (Creveling 1986:9). On School Street a dip had originally existed between the two knolls occupied by State and Church Circles. This dip had been leveled with up to five feet of fill. (Hopkins 1986d). Excavation of the church yard at St. Anne's Church (18AP44) and monitoring of utility trenching around Church Circle revealed that the present Church Circle is smaller than the original Church Circle. Monitoring of the utility trenches in the street revealed several burials. These burials were uncovered at a relatively shallow depth, indicating that the original surface of Church Circle had been lowered through cutting and leveling over time. Further, the location of the burials under the street indicates that the church yard within Church Circle had been much larger at an earlier date (Shackel et al 1988; Shackel 1986; Hopkins 1986b, 1986c, and 1986d).

Three other sites have been recorded on State Circle (figure 8). The first of these sites is 18AP50, located at the Bordley-Randall mansion on the northeast side of State Circle. Excavation and analysis of the data retrieved from this site is still in progress, under the direction of Dr. Anne Yentsch (1988). The second site is 18AP49, which is occupied by the Governor's Mansion, the residence of the governor of Maryland. The third site is 18AP22, the Maryland State House. No archaeological excavation occurred at either of the last two sites prior to work discussed here.

## RESEARCH GOALS

State Circle encloses a relatively large area within the city of Annapolis. It is the major focal point of the city plan. Each of the excavation areas, in and of itself, was and is a significant part of State Circle both historically and archaeologically. The reasons for the selection of these areas will be covered in the following Scope of Work section of this report. As well as being important individual location, all of these areas, viewed together, are critical to a holistic approach to understanding and interpreting State Circle.

The research design centered around several questions which are vital to an understanding of the changes made to the town plan over time. Landscapes manufactured by human beings are artifacts in which the space between buildings may be as important as the buildings themselves. Landscapes help to generate social meaning, and continue to reshape social meaning over time as the landscape is altered (Leone et al 1989:38; Hall 1966).

One of the questions addressed concerned changes in the design of State Circle over time. Meanings of these changes for the growth and development of Annapolis were integral to understanding the changing details of the plan. Leone and Shackel (1986:15) have suggested, based on the work previously done at State Circle, that since 1695 a tension has existed between the commercial needs of the city and the function of the town plan to focus attention on symbols of power (Leone and Shackel 1986:15). This tension is reflected in the leveling of the yards at both the State House Inn and the Calvert House. Research at State Circle attempted to identify filling sequences within other State Circle yards in order to determine if this filling strategy was consistent around the circle.

The 1718 Stoddart map of the city shows State Circle as a true circle (figure 5). However, by the nineteenth century the shape of the circle is oval (figure 6) (Leone and Shackel 1986). Historical background research attempted to develop a chronology of the changing shape of State Circle and the possible links of these changes to historically significant phenomenon. Also, the excavation looked for indications of earlier circle boundaries to determine how the circle changed over time.

Another question which was explored concerned the use of Baroque principles of perception in the alignment of the radial streets extending into State Circle. Research attempted to discover if Nicholson used converging streets to enhance the view of monumental architecture (i.e. the State House).

The final question considered the extent to which alterations to State Circle over time have accommodated the Nicholson Plan rather than radically altering it. The concept of accommodation is important because it characterizes both Nicholson's work and Annapolis since Nicholson. Nicholson adapted his baroque vision to the pre-existing town, but has Annapolis adapted its vision of what it is to the existing Nicholson Plan? If so, the town plan is indeed dynamic and not simply a static, aesthetic work of art (Leone and Shackel 1986).

The questions proposed within the research design: two dimensional and three dimensional changes, converging streets, and accommodation; could only be addressed by viewing the landscape of State Circle as an artifact, an artifact including both buildings and spaces. Addressing the research in this manner allowed interpretations to be made that consider State Circle as part of the dynamic process that has created Annapolis, and rather than a static remainder of a by-gone era. Only by taking a holistic view of State Circle can we begin to appreciate the larger picture of

the town plan and how it has shaped and been shaped by Annapolis over time.

### SCOPE OF WORK

The project area for State Circle included State Circle, Francis Street and School Street. Excavation of both hand-dug units. Twenty excavation areas were originally proposed for the project area (figure 10), A minimum of one hand-dug unit per area was excavated.

Figure 10 shows the excavation areas within State Circle. The precise location of the units and trenches was influenced by the location of gas, electric, water, and telephone lines and by considerations of pedestrian traffic. For the purpose of this discussion, the excavation areas have been arbitrarily numbered on the map in figure 10. This numbering does not reflect the order in which they were excavated. The following discussion summarizes the rationale for the choice of each location, its historical interest, and its importance to the research design.

**Excavation Area One** was placed on Francis Street near the corner of Main and Francis. This corner is the proposed location of a Baltimore Gas and Electric (BG&E) electrical vault. Additionally, the corner of Francis and Main Streets will be expanded in order to better facilitate the flow of traffic from Main Street onto Francis Street. The construction of the vault and the extension of the corner will severely impact the archaeological record within the area. Examination of this location allowed investigation of earlier alignments of Francis Street. An attempt was made to connect unit profiles of this area with profiles from other excavation areas; as the creation of long profiles, which tied

these excavation areas together, would facilitate the interpretation of alterations to the topography of State Circle and Francis Street over time.

**Excavation Area Two** was located at 10 Francis Street. This area is the proposed location of a Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company (C&P) vault. Telephone wires will be buried within the area. The construction of the C&P vault and burial of associated telephone lines will impact the area.

Number 10 Francis Street was the location of the "Donaldson House" built in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. The present building contains the "Donaldson House" within its structure (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971; MHT n.d.). A second interesting feature of this location is the orientation of the house. The house is neither oriented to Francis Street nor aligned with the rest of the houses on the street. The use of a Silva type 20 hand-held compass reveals the orientation of the building to be 57 degrees East of South. Francis Street is oriented at 41 degrees East of South. Main Street is oriented 53 degrees East of South. There are two plausible reasons for the skewed orientation of the house to Francis Street. First, the house may have been oriented to Main Street when it was built. An advertisement in the Maryland Gazette, dated 17 March 1774, announced that Isaac McHard had opened the tavern "Sign of the Indian King" on Francis Street (at the present 10). However, when McHard's successor, George Mann, advertised his tavern (at the same location) in the Maryland Gazette on 17 March 1783, the address was given as Church Street (now Main Street). It is possible that the house was oriented to Main Street given the fact that its address was once given as Church/Main Street. Additionally the orientation of Main Street and 10 Francis Street differ by only 4 degrees. A second reason for the orientation of the building may be that 10 Francis Street

may contain a section of the building constructed prior to the eighteenth century (or it may be built over an earlier foundation) that was originally aligned to a street in Beard's 1684 survey of Arundelton. Hence, it would predate the Nicholson plan. Excavation attempted to recover earlier edges of Francis Street.

**Excavation Area Three** was located at 1 State Circle at the corner of Francis Street and State Circle. This corner is scheduled for expansion during construction in the spring. Expansion of the corner will impact the archaeological remains of former corner locations.

The structure at 1 State Circle, a frame two-story building with a central chimney, is aligned neither to the surrounding buildings nor to State Circle. The use of the Silva type 20 hand-held compass shows the orientation of this building at 65 degrees to the East of South. Main Street at 53 degrees to the East of South, shows a difference of 12 degrees. Francis Street at 41 degrees to the East of South, shows a 24 degree difference from 1 State Circle. The nearest Street oriented in a similar fashion to 1 State Circle is Cornhill Street (the last street leading out of State Circle to be constructed, after 1718). Cornhill's orientation of 61 degrees to the East of South is just 4 degrees different. However, Cornhill is one block away from this location. The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MHT n.d.) dates 1 State Circle as an early eighteenth century vernacular home. It is possible that this building was oriented to the 1684 Beard grid rather than the Nicholson plan.

Excavation of both areas two and three was designed to investigate the relationship between extant structures and street alignments. Excavation of these two areas also attempted to recover evidence of earlier street alignments of both State Circle and Francis Street, possibly of the earlier 1684 Beard Survey.

**Excavation Area Four** was located in front of 21 State Circle, the Shaw House, an early eighteenth century building. A C&P interface box was constructed beneath the porch of the Shaw House early in 1990. Because inadequate lead time was provided the area under the porch could not be archaeologically investigated prior to construction. Excavation instead was carried out near the base of the former staircase to the porch of the Shaw House in an attempt to recover earlier edges of State Circle.

**Excavation Area Five** was located across the street from area number four on the inner perimeter of State Circle near the DeKalb Statue. Proposed construction activity in this area will result in the placement of an eight inch water line along the inner perimeter curb. The original location of King Williams School was allegedly near this location (Radoff 1972). Excavation attempted to recover evidence of any foundations associated with the school and to explore the relation of these possible foundations with the boundaries of State Circle.

**Excavation Areas Six and Seven** Excavation area six was located at the corner of State Circle and School Street in front of 23 State Circle, the Robert Johnson House, a building erected in the late eighteenth century by the Johnson family (See Appendix 1, Lot 73). The area was important to the research design because of its location at the corner of one of the radial streets leading into State Circle. It was hoped that investigation of this area would provide information concerning the use of converging streets in the town plan to create visual illusions. Excavation area seven was located on School St. in front of 7 and 15 State Circle, an eighteenth century building was located in this area until razed in the early twentieth century (see Appendix 1, Lot 73). During the utility trenching of Circle during 1985, "Archaeology in Annapolis" was able to monitor the trenching activity and recover profiles of

the stratigraphy. Although up to five feet of fill was noted on School Street near this location, the nature of the utility trenching did not enable "Archaeology in Annapolis" to develop a chronology of the fill. It was hoped that hand dug units in this area would allow a chronology of the stratigraphy to be developed. However, neither area six or seven were investigated due to amount of destruction to the archaeological record done by the undergrounding of utility lines in 1984. The extent of this disturbance was unknown prior to the visit of Miss Utility at both areas. Miss Utility was unable to locate an undisturbed area along School Street in which to place units. After consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust, these areas were abandoned so that other more promising areas of State Circle could be investigated.

**Excavation Area Eight** was located in front of the Rowe Boulevard entrance of the State House. This area was selected because of its location on the inner perimeter of State Circle. Investigation of this area was important to the research design because of the potential information it contained concerning two and three dimensional changes to State Circle. However, prior to excavation it was realized that the archaeological integrity of the area was questionable. Since 1901, the annex to the State House has been added and the Legislative Services building has been constructed. The buildings located in the Legislative Services block were either removed to other locations or razed prior to the construction of the government buildings (Radoff 1972:49-51; see also Appendix 1 of this report, Lot 74). In addition, Bladen Street has been removed. A public walkway from College Ave. to State Circle now occupies the former location of Bladen Street. Pedestrian tunnels and steam tunnels exist beneath the street between the various state government office buildings and the State House. Therefore, instead of placing a hand-dug unit in this location, a backhoe

trench was planned for the area instead. During December 1989 and January 1990, State Surveyors were employed in making a topographical map of the State House grounds. The results of this mapping project clearly showed that area 8 was located in between the steam tunnels and the pedestrian tunnel. After consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust, it was agreed that this area was probably too disturbed to contain intact archaeological deposits. Therefore, this area was abandoned so that other more promising areas of State Circle could be investigated.

Excavation Areas Nine and Ten were located on the corner of North Street and State Circle. Construction plans at this corner include the laying of a gas line through the area and a cable television hand hole and cable wires within excavation area number ten. North Street was the location of several late seventeenth and early eighteenth century buildings (Baker 1986:198, figure 4; McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). It is also possible that North Street was laid out by Beard in 1684 prior to the Nicholson plan (Baker 1986:192, 208, note 9). However, only area ten was investigated. Because area nine was located in front of the recently constructed legislative services building and near a storm water line, it is probable that the archaeological integrity of the area has been impacted. After consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust, it was agreed that this area was probably too disturbed to contain the intact remains of archaeological deposits. Therefore, this area was abandoned so that other more promising areas of State Circle could be investigated. Area ten was investigated. Data from this area was compared to data excavated at other junctions of the radial streets with State Circle (i.e. excavation areas three, six, thirteen, fourteen, seventeen, and nineteen), in order to determine if the alterations made to the radial streets over

time were all uniform in nature or if they were made to different sections of the circle at different times.

Excavation Area Eleven was located in front of 92 State Circle, the Bordley-Randall House (18AP50). A gas line, which will be laid under the sidewalk when construction begins, will impact the archaeological record. Bordley-Randall has been occupied since the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). In addition, this area of the circle was one of the last areas to be developed. Randall Court still contains large areas of undeveloped space. It was felt likely that remains of earlier edges of State Circle could be located here.

Excavation Area Twelve was placed on the inner perimeter of the circle across from excavation area eleven. Excavation in this area focused on the recovery of earlier State Circle edges. This area was one of the five proposed excavation areas on the inner circle, which were important to the research design because of the possible information they might contain concerning the inner edge of the circle (the five areas are areas five, eight, twelve, fifteen and twenty).

Excavation Areas Thirteen and Fourteen were located on the corner of Maryland Avenue and State Circle. Construction activity at the corner of Maryland Avenue and State Circle will involve the burial of gas lines and telephone lines. Also, a C&P vault will be constructed in the parking area on the State Circle side of no. Maryland Ave. Excavation area thirteen was located next to 90 Maryland Avenue and excavation area fourteen was located in front of 77 Maryland Ave. The circa 1850 Sachse Birds-eye view of Annapolis indicates that the present location of 77 was a vacant lot surrounded by a wood fence (Warren and Warren 1976:23). However, by 1858, when Sachse produced another Birds-eye view of Annapolis, the present structure was located at this corner (Radoff

1972:46). Excavation of these areas attempted to uncover earlier edges of State Circle and post holes associated with earlier fences on the lot at 77 Maryland Ave. Additionally, excavation was planned to reveal different positions in the junction of Maryland Avenue and State Circle over time. Change in the location of the corner over time would aid in the definition of landscape changes made to State Circle. Data from this corner location was compared to data from other corner locations (i.e., excavation areas three, ten, sixteen, seventeen and nineteen).

**Excavation Area Fifteen** was located in front of 58 State Circle, the Governor Calvert Inn (18AP28). A BG&E electrical vault will be constructed and an electrical duct bank will be buried under the sidewalk in front of the Governor Calvert Inn once construction is initiated. Yentsch (1986) uncovered a possible post-in-the-ground structure, possibly dating to the late 17th/early 18th century within the yard of Governor Calvert Inn. As this location was occupied fairly early in the history of Annapolis, it was believed possible that early boundaries of the circle could be found there. Originally a hand dug unit in the sidewalk of the Calvert House and a backhoe trench within the street on the inner perimeter of the circle were planned within this area. However, although it was possible to place the unit in the sidewalk location, the vehicular traffic around State Circle precluded the possibility of a backhoe trench. Instead another hand-dug unit was located across the street from the Governor Calvert Inn on the inner perimeter of the circle instead of the backhoe trench. Both units were excavated in order to facilitate better understanding of the stratigraphy of the circle and to search for earlier edges of the circle.

**Excavation Area Sixteen** was located at the corner of East Street and State Circle, in front of 46 State Circle, the Circle Theater.

This area will also be impacted by construction of water and gas lines. This will also be the location of a cable television hand hole. Originally the excavation area was to be located on the opposite corner of East Street and State Circle in front of 50 State Circle. However, due to the request of the owner of the business at 50 State Circle, the area was moved across East Street to the location in front of the Circle theater. Excavation here attempted to recover earlier boundaries of State Circle and information concerning the radial streets leading into the circle.

**Excavation Area Seventeen** was located at the corner of Cornhill Street and State Circle, in front of 50 State Circle, the Circle Theater. Gas lines and an electric duct bank will be buried at this location when construction begins. This location was occupied by the end of the eighteenth century (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). Cornhill was the last radial street to be constructed in association with State Circle, this occurred some time after 1718. Originally the excavation unit was located on the opposite corner of Cornhill and State Circle. However, after consultation with Miss Utility, it became apparent that much of the corner in front of Tilghman's Jewelry Store (44 State Circle) had been disturbed by the laying of gas and water lines. Investigation of this area attempted to investigate the similarities and/or differences of this corner as compared to other corners around State Circle.

**Excavation Area Eighteen** was placed on the property line of 42 State Circle (the YWCA) and 44 State Circle (Tilghman's Jewelry Store). A BG&E electrical vault will be placed in this area when construction begins. This area was occupied by the third quarter of the eighteenth century and was the location of several businesses during the nineteenth century (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971; Warren and Warren 1976). Excavation of this area focused on the recovery of earlier edges of State Circle.

**Excavation Area Nineteen** was located at the corner of Francis Street and State Circle, near the YMCA building at 40 State Circle. An electric duct bank will be buried within this area during construction. Francis Street is the major avenue of sight leading to the front door of the State House and is therefore an important radial street within Nicholson's baroque city plan. Investigation attempted to recover earlier edges of State Circle at this location. The relationship of profiles from this area and other areas within the project area was considered vital to interpreting the topographical changes of Francis Street and State Circle.

**Excavation Area Twenty** was placed across the circle from area nineteen on the inside perimeter of State Circle where the stairs leading up to the State House are located. The main entrance to the State House grounds has been located here since at least the late eighteenth century. Lithographs and photographs of the State house (Radoff 1972:42, 46, 50, 54, 56, 60) show either a pathway or stairs leading up State House hill to the State House from this point. In addition, both the circa 1850 and 1858 Sachse Birds-eye views of State Circle show the location of the inner circle perimeter as different from the way it presently is (Warren and Warren 1976:23; Radoff 1972:46). The present location of the inner circle from the stairs around to at least Maryland Avenue is wider than it once was. In the Sachse print the edge of the circle is shown as running along side the east wall of the Old Treasury building (figure 11). An 1882 plan (figure 12) for proposed changes to the State House grounds shows the former location of the inner circle perimeter as well as its 1882 position. The inner perimeter begins to widen from the stairs toward the Old Treasury (Radoff 1972:57). Placement of a unit at this location attempted to uncover evidence of this alteration to the circle.

A total of twenty three units were excavated during the duration of the field work. Profiles from all the excavation units were used to create long profiles around the circle in order to facilitate a better understanding of the stratigraphic changes to State Circle over time. Knowledge of these changes aided in the interpretation of the data and the creation of answers to the research questions this project asks.

### **METHODOLOGY**

Archaeological excavation of State Circle began on 2 October 1989 and extended to 27 February 1990. During this period survey for a topographic map of the project area was also completed. All measurements for the topographic map were tied into the USGS Bench mark located at the corner of the State House. However, although the Benchmark states that it is located at 58 ft above sea level, the elevation was corrected by the USGS and is now located at 57.451 ft above sea level.

Laboratory analysis and curation of the artifacts recovered, drafting and report preparation extended from 27 February 1990 to June 1990. Personnel involved in this project included the principle investigator, the site director, two consultants, the project archaeologist, an assistant project archaeologist, a public program director, five full time field crew members and several part time and volunteer field crew, two lab assistants, one draftsman, and one computer entry person. Monitoring of the construction work was initiated in March of 1990 and will continue until all construction is completed. One person is required for the monitoring.

Background research for the project included the compilation of lot histories for properties adjacent to the project area. This research included a search of existing land, probate, and Chancery Court records, as well as photographic and map collections, at the Maryland State Archives and the Anne Arundel County Court House, both in Annapolis. The background research was initiated and completed during September and October of 1989. Appendix 1 includes a complete summary of the background research conducted for this project. Appendices 2 and 3 contain lists of all maps and photographs consulted as a part of the historic background research. Appendix 4 was contributed by Jean Russo of the Historic Annapolis Foundation. This appendix includes a general discussion of the types of paving found on the streets of Annapolis throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. "Miss Utility" was consulted as to the location of existing buried utility lines. The Annapolis Department of Public works was consulted in order to locate existing sewage and water lines. Permits for the opening and closing of streets were obtained from the Annapolis Department of Public Works. The Annapolis Fire Department and Police Department were notified prior to the initiation of excavation and were provided with maps of the project area showing the location of each excavation area.

Physical excavation of State Circle was accomplished by the excavation of 23 units and one hand dug trench (the placement of these trenches and units was discussed in the Scope of Work section of this report). Hand excavated 3 ft. by 5 ft. units were excavated. Although the standard unit size generally used by "Archaeology in Annapolis" is 5 ft. by 5 ft.; the 3 by 5 units was used in order to speed up the process of data recovery, while still maintaining archaeological integrity. However, unit size was

modified as necessary. These units were placed in the street and in the sidewalks.

The concrete and brick paving covering the surface of all excavated units was removed by a jackhammer operated by a temporary laborer. The street units all contained a layer of concrete within the first foot of fill. The concrete was removed using both the jackhammer and sledgehammers. Unit openings generally required three to four hours of labor by one temporary laborer and two field crew members. The units were excavated by shovel skimming and troweling in natural stratigraphic levels; allowing for precise definition of chronological sequences and feature identification. However, if a stratigraphic level was greater than 0.5 ft in depth, the layer was excavated in arbitrary levels. Soil removed during hand excavation was screened through 1/4 inch screen mesh. Artifacts recovered during excavation were bagged by level, feature, and unit. Substantial fill layers, primarily of twentieth century origin, were not screened one hundred percent, but were sampled (approximately 33% of all fill was sampled). Units were closed according to the specifications laid out in the street closing permit issued by the City of Annapolis. All excavated units were backfilled in several 6 inch levels which were tampered by a mechanical tamper operated by the field crew. In general unit closing required four hours of labor by three crew members per unit.

Rather than superimpose a grid system across the entire circle, a discreet grid system was used at each excavation location. All of the discreet grid systems were tied into the U.S.G.S. Benchmark located at the southwest corner of the Maryland State House.

Features and profiles exposed during excavation were mapped in place. During excavation both soil samples and flotation

samples were taken from all intact cultural layers. The data from the soil and flotation samples was not available at the time of this writing.

Artifacts recovered during excavation were washed, labeled, and catalogued according to standard laboratory procedure. The catalogued results were entered into the "Archaeology in Annapolis" dBASEIII computer database to aid in the analysis of the artifactual material. Artifacts recovered during the project will be curated by "Archaeology in Annapolis."

A public program was included as part of the project. Appendix 5 includes brochure, placard texts and copies of the press coverage of State Circle. Movable placards which explained the who, what, and why of the project. Short tours were available to the public and to various civic and school groups which were given by the public program director and crew members.

The research design was addressed through the use of historical documentation and archaeology to create two dimensional and three dimensional sequence of State Circle. Long profiles were constructed which connected the individual excavation areas to one another. In this way linked strata within the project area could be recognized. The data from these profiles and historic documentation was combined to create an interpretation of the three dimensional aspect of State Circle. Data derived from plan views of the excavation areas was linked with historical documentation and maps to create interpretations of the two dimensional aspect of State Circle.

## FIELD INVESTIGATION

The excavation areas selected for excavation included three known sites (figure 8): 18AP22, the Maryland State House (areas 5, 8, 12, the State Circle inner perimeter portion of 15, and 20), 18AP28, the Governor Calvert House site (the State Circle outer perimeter portion of 15), and 18AP50, the Bordley-Randall House (area 11). Nine additional sites were identified during excavation (figure 10), these sites are:

- 18AP54, Annapolis Federal Savings Bank Site (area 1)
- 18AP55, Donaldson House (area 2)
- 18AP56, Edwards Site (area 3)
- 18AP57, Shaw House Site (area 4)
- 18AP58, Queen Anne's House Site (area 10)
- 18AP59, Johnson Site (area 14)
- 18AP60, Governor Nicholson's Lot Site (areas 16 & 17)
- 18AP61, Public Well Site (area 18)
- 18AP62, YWCA Site (area 19)

The project area was not treated as one large site because in the past the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archaeology, assigned State site numbers to each individual lot excavated and not to large areas within the City of Annapolis. The Maryland State site forms are included in Appendix 8.

The discussion of each site and excavation area is arranged by unit. In most cases only one site was excavated on each site or area. The exceptions to the single unit per site/area: 18AP22, Maryland State House (4 units, one each in area 5, 12, 15, and 20), 18AP28, Governor Calvert House (three units), 18AP60, Governor Nicholson's Lot (two units, one each in area 16 and 17), 18AP61, The Public Well (four units), and 18AP62, The YWCA (two units). Within the description of each unit the features are included within the general body of discussion, along with the individual levels, in the order in which they appeared in the unit. In other words, the features are not presented in a separate section. This

was done in order to facilitate a better understanding of the impact each feature had on a particular unit. Profiles are included within this report for each unit excavated except 18AP22c (area 12) and area 13 on the corner of Maryland Avenue and State Circle. Profiles of these areas were not drawn as only concrete layers were removed within them before the units were terminated (the reasons for terminating these two units are discussed below). Plan views are included when they help to better illustrate the descriptions of the strata within each unit. Appendix 8 includes lists of all artifacts recovered during the State Circle archaeological project.

A separate report concerning the coring of the well located at 18AP61 is in preparation by Jennifer A. Stabler, of "Archaeology in Annapolis". A third report detailing the results of the monitoring will be produced when all undergrounding and construction is completed.

#### 18AP22, THE MARYLAND STATE HOUSE

The Maryland State House site 18AP22 consists of the State House and its surrounding grounds, as well as a portion of the State Circle paving (figure 8). The boundary of the site was established in the fall of 1989 by Maureen Kavanagh of the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archaeology, as the middle of the pavement on State Circle. The site consists of the entire area inside the center of the circle. Three units and a hand dug trench were excavated on this site. The trench and the units were located on the inner perimeter of State Circle only. No units were excavated within the grounds of the State House. Each of the units and the trench were located within one of the twenty excavation areas shown in figure 10. The areas of excavation were: 5, 12,

15 and 20. Area 8 (trench 1) was originally selected as one of the excavation areas to be included in the excavation of 18AP22. However, this area was not addressed. Reasons for eliminating area 8 from the excavation scheme are discussed below and in the scope of work.

**18AP22a, AREA 5, N34 E10** (figure 10)

This unit was opened in order to look for remains of the foundations of King Williams School. The original location of King Williams School was allegedly in the vicinity of area 5 (Radoff 1972). The unit was located in the State Circle road bed and measured 3 feet by 5 feet with its long axis parallel to the curb. The average opening elevation of the unit was 42.85 ft above sea level with an average closing elevation of 39.86 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 2.99 ft. (See also: figure 13, north profile).

**Level A** was the present twentieth century brick street. The brick was concreted together and was set on a layer of sand and concrete (level B). No artifacts were recovered in association with this level. The average depth of this level was 0.42 ft.

**Level B** was a mixed sand and concrete level. A thin layer of sand (10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand mixed with 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand) overlay a concrete layer which was laid as the bed of the brick road surface (level A). The sand and the concrete were removed together as level B. Small fragments of oyster shell and brick were noted within the level but were not collected. Level B bottomed on level C, a mottled fill layer. The average depth of level B was 0.55 ft.

**Level C** was a level of mottled sterile fill consisting of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellow brown sand with flecks of charcoal, 10 YR 3/6 dark yellow brown slightly loamy sand, 5 Y 4/4 olive sand with clay, and

strong brown clay sand; 0.8-1.25 feet 7.5 4/6 clay sand with bog iron. The deposits of soil with bog iron were interpreted as subsoil, no artifacts were found in the sample. The closing elevation of the sample was 38.61 feet above sea level.

**Summary** Evidence of all earlier surfaces and/or edges of State Circle have been erased from Area 5. No evidence of the foundations of King Williams School were located either. The eradication of earlier deposits at this location may be due to disturbance associated with either the construction of the 1886 annex to the State House, the razing of the 1886 annex in circa 1902, or the construction of the current annex to the State House between 1902 and 1906 (Radoff 1972:47-49). The sterile fill present within this unit may be associated with these activities or it may have been deposited at the same time as the aggregate brick paving layer was laid in 1902-1904 (see Russo, Appendix 4, Pavement History).

**18AP22b, AREA 20, N10 E10** (figure 10)

This unit was placed inside the perimeter of State Circle in order to look for earlier edges and levels of State Circle (see Scope of Work for more detail). The location of this unit at the top of Francis Street was important to understanding the relation of the radial street leading to the door of the State House to State Circle. The unit was located in the State Circle road bed next to the curb and was 3 ft by 5 ft, with its long axis parallel to the curb. The average opening elevation of the unit was 33.03 ft above sea level, with a average closing depth of 28.48 feet above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 4.55 ft. (See also figure 14, south and west profiles and Appendix 8, list of artifacts of 18AP22b, area 20, N10 E10).

**Level A** was the present twentieth century brick street. The brick on the surface of the unit showed evidence of repair. Newer brick was located along the eastern half of the unit. All the brick was concreted together. The newer brick was set on a layer of concrete (feature 1) and the older brick was set on a layer of sand (level B). No artifacts were recovered in association with level A. The average depth of this level was 0.36 ft.

**Feature 1** was a concrete road bed which under lay the newer bricks in the road surface of level A. The feature was located in the eastern half of the unit and may be associated with the gas line to the north and east of this unit which presently supplies gas to the buildings around State Circle. Only plaster and brick were recovered in association with this feature. The average depth of the feature was 0.08 ft. Feature 1 bottomed on level B.

**Level B** was the bed of sand laid for the brick road (level A) presently in use on State Circle. Level B was 10 YR 5/5 yellowish brown sand which contained chunks of granite, plaster, and oyster shell fragments. Level B bottomed on level C, the concrete base of the present road bed. Level B was located beneath level A and Feature 1. The average depth of this level was 0.12 ft.

**Level C** was the twentieth century concrete bed for the brick road (level A) presently in use around State Circle. No artifacts were recovered in association with this level. The average depth of the level was 0.45 ft. Level C bottomed on level D, a sand level associated with the road.

**Level D** was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand level with inclusions of granite rock, probably remanents of the 1882 Belgian Block paving for State Circle (Radoff 1972:45). Level D bottomed on level E, a rubble layer with an uneven surface. Level D is a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century layer. Artifacts recovered in level D include creamware, refined earthenware, blue

tinted glass, one kaolin pipe bowl with the initials "T.D." on the heel, window glass, stone, schist, brick, and shell. The "T.D." markers mark on the heel of the pipe could be the marker of a number of pipe makers in business between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries (Wilson 1971:15-16). The average depth of the level was 0.13 ft.

**Level E** the first of two arbitrary levels within a layer of rubble. The soil in this level was 10 YR 4/3 dark brown clay sand. The rubble consisted of oyster shells, large brick bat fragments, and a pocket of ash in the southeast portion of the unit. Artifacts recovered within this level included red and buff bodied coarse earthenware (glazed and unglazed), refined earthenware, creamware, pearlware (undecorated, hand painted under the glaze blue, and green shell-edged), grey bodied stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, window glass, corroded nails, brick fragments, plaster, schist, granite, unidentified stone, charcoal, bone and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1795 (based on the presence of the handpainted blue under the glaze pearlware). Level E was an average of 0.38 feet in depth. It was terminated when a concentration of brick bats and large brick fragments was noted. This concentration marked the surface of level F a continuation of the rubble layer.

**Level F** was the second of two arbitrary levels within a layer of rubble. The surface of this level was marked by whole brick bats and fragments of brick and rock. The soil within this level was 10 YR 4/3 dark brown clay sand. The rubble consisted of oyster shells and large brick bat fragments, which were concentrated in the northern two thirds of the units. Artifacts recovered within this level included lead glazed coarse red bodied earthenware, refined earthenware, blue on white tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, pearlware (hand painted blue under the glaze), dark

olive green bottle glass, window glass, corroded nails, mortar, brick, schist, charcoal, bone, and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1795 (based on the presence of the handpainted blue under the glaze pearlware). Level F was an average of 0.20 ft in depth. Level F bottomed on levels G and H.

**Level G** was a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand. Level H lay directly to the east of this level. The surface of level G was littered with brick bats, possibly associated with the rubble in levels E and F which overlay this unit. Artifacts recovered in association with this level included slip-trailed earthenware, white tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, colorless glass, dark olive green wine bottle glass, nails, brick fragments, charcoal, bog iron, bone, and oyster shell. The TPQ of this level is 1780. Level G was an average of 0.05 feet in depth and bottomed on feature 2, a small rut located in the north west corner of the unit, on feature 3, a highly mottled soil deposit, and on Level I, a hard packed clay sand layer.

**Level H** was an extremely thin layer of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellow brown sand covering the south eastern portion of the unit (figure 15). Level G was located directly to the west of this level. Level H was located below level F. Unfortunately, a torrential downpour of rain during excavation of this unit washed all of level H from its in situ position to the base of level G. Hence this level was not excavated. No artifacts were recovered from this level, no elevations were taken. Level H is interpreted as possible fill within a utility trench for feature 4, a possible gas pipe. Level H bottomed on feature 3, a highly mottled soil deposit, possibly part of the trench for feature 4.

**Feature 2** was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand rut located in the northwest corner of the unit (figure 15). Feature 2 was located beneath level G and was intrusive into Level I. The

artifacts recovered within this feature were dark olive green bottle glass, oyster shell, and brick fragments. This feature may have been a root or rodent run, or possibly a wheel rut. The average depth of feature 2 was 0.06 ft.

**Feature 3** was an extremely mottled area of soil, located beneath levels G and H (figure 15). The feature lay parallel with the present curb in the eastern two thirds of the unit. The interior of feature consisted of amorphous deposits of soil: 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand, 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand, 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay with ash and charcoal inclusions, 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand, 10 YR 3/3 dark clay sand with ash and charcoal inclusions, and 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown clay sand. Feature 3 was an average depth of 0.64 ft and was excavated in two levels. Feature 3a was an average of 0.24 ft. Artifacts recovered in level a of the feature included lead glazed coarse red earthenware, creamware, pearlware, an air twist wine glass stem, colorless glass, dark olive green wine bottle base, nails, plaster, brick, slate, stone, bone, and oyster and clam shell. F3a bottomed on level I, a hard packed layer of clay sand and on F3b. F3b occupied a very small portion of the unit and was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellow brown sand with inclusions of ash and charcoal. The average depth of F3b was 0.40 feet. Artifacts recovered in F3b included coarse red earthenware (glazed and unglazed), creamware, brick fragments, bone, and oyster shell. Feature 3 overlay and was intrusive into Level I. The average depth of the entire feature was 0.46 ft. The TPQ for F3a and F3b was 1780. Feature 3 is interpreted as possible fill within the trench for feature 4, a rotted utility pipe.

**Level I** was the first of three arbitrary levels within 7.5 YR 4/4 brown to dark brown hard packed clay sand flecked with charcoal and brick. Level I was located beneath level G and F3a (figure

15), features 2 and 3b were intrusive into level I. The surface of level I occupied the entire floor of the unit. Artifacts recovered within this level were brick fragments, a corroded nail, oyster shell, and granite rock. The average depth of this level was 0.33 ft. Level I bottomed on J a continuation of the soil layer within this level.

**Level J** was the second of three arbitrary levels within 7.5 YR 4/4 brown to dark brown clay sand. A piece of dark olive green wine bottle glass, a fragment of oyster shell and bone were recovered in this level. Level J was an average of 0.30 ft. Level J bottomed on Level K, a slightly darker version of the same soil layer excavated within levels I and J.

**Level K** was the third and final arbitrary level within 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown clay sand, the same soil found in levels I and J. No artifacts were recovered within the level. The average depth of level K was 0.47 ft. Level K overlies level L, a continuation of the soil layer found in levels I, J and K.

**Level L** was excavated only in the south half of the unit. Level L was an arbitrary level within 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown clay sand mottled with 5 Y 4/3 olive clay and 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay. This soil is a mottled version of the soils excavated in levels I, J, and K. Level M was terminated when feature 4, the rotted remains of a utility pipe, was located. The only artifacts were recovered in the level were small stones associated with the rotted pipes in feature 4. The average depth of level L was 0.54 feet.

**Feature 4** consisted of two rotted utility pipes, possibly gas pipes laid in the late 1850's when the State House installed gas lighting (circa 1858, Radoff 1972:35) (figure 16). No trench was noted for the pipes in the levels above them but it is possible that level H and feature 3 were part of a trench associated with this feature.

The south profile wall of this unit (figure 14) shows a possible trench line based only on the compaction of the soil in levels I, J, K, and L soil on the east side of the profile was slightly less compact than soil on the west side of the profile. This distinction is ephemeral at best. The pipes consisted of tiny fragments of rotten metal held together by a soil matrix of 5 Y 4/2 olive gray clay. Samples of the metal were collected. The pipes were discovered at an elevation of 39.45 ft above sea level, 3.58 ft below the present surface. The average depth of the feature was 0.20 ft. Feature 4 was intrusive into Level M a sterile clay level.

**Level M** was the first of two arbitrary level into a sterile 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown clay layer. Level M was located beneath level L and feature 4, rotted utility pipes, and above level N, a continuation of the sterile clay layer. This level was excavated only in the south half of the unit. The average depth of this level was 0.55 feet.

**Level N** was the second and final arbitrary level into a sterile 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown clay layer. Level N was located beneath level M and was a continuation of the sterile clay layer first encountered in level M. This level was excavated only in the south half of the unit. The average depth of this level was 0.47 feet. Excavation of the unit was terminated at the base of this level.

**Summary** Construction of the present road surface between 1902 and 1904 (see Russo, Appendix 4 of this text) resulted in the deposition of levels A, B, and C (the brick paving, sand bed, and concrete bed respectively). Feature 1 was a patch placed in the circle during the twentieth century. Level D was possibly associated with the Belgian Block road surrounding State Circle between 1882 and 1902. Small pieces of broken granite were found throughout the level. The paving for this road surface was

completely removed when the present brick road was laid (Radoff 1972:45, and Appendix 4 of this report). Levels E (layer 6, figure 14), is interpreted as the road bed in use on State Circle between 1858 and 1882. This level is similar to level E in 18AP22d, area 15, N25 W10. A portion of level E and all of levels F and G are interpreted as a rubble fill layer deposited between 1858 and 1882, the level may be related to the construction of the dirt road bed noted in level E. This layer is similar to level F in 18AP22d, area 15, N25 W10. Because the rubble layer bottoms on a layer of clay sand (excavated as level I, J, and K) which is interpreted as subsoil level; it is probable that earlier levels of State Circle were graded away after the middle of the nineteenth century during construction of new roads. Level H and F3 are probably part of the fill associated with the utility trench. The utility trench probably cut through levels I, J, K, and L in the eastern half of the unit, the soil in this half of the four levels is uniform in color and texture with the west half of the levels, but is slightly less compact than the west half. Feature 4 consisted of two pipes, completely rotted which are interpreted as gas pipes laid around State Circle in circa 1858 (Radoff 1972:35). Two culturally sterile levels of clay were located beneath feature 4. This unit was excavated in order to explore earlier edges of State Circle. No earlier edges were located, but the strata within the unit contributed to definition of three dimensional changes around the circle through time (figure 43).

**18AP22c, AREA 12, N10 W20** (figure 10)

This unit was placed on the inner perimeter of the circle across from excavation area eleven. The unit was opened in order to look for possible earlier edges of the inner perimeter of State Circle and to recover information about earlier levels of the

circle. The unit was located in the State Circle road bed next to the curb. It was 3 ft by 5 ft and its long axis was perpendicular to the curb. The average opening elevation of the unit was 32.42 ft above sea level with an average closing elevation of 30.08 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 2.34 ft. No profiles were drawn for this unit as it consisted only of twentieth century concrete.

**Level A** was the present twentieth century brick street. The brick was concreted together and was set on a layer of concrete (level B). No artifacts were recovered in association with this level. The average depth of this level was 0.34 ft.

**Level B** was the concrete bed of the present road surface. Excavation of this unit was terminated within this level after approximately 2 ft of steel reinforced concrete was removed by hand (over a two day period) from the west half of the unit. The steel reinforced concrete was thought to be associated with a water main located close to area 12, hence it was considered too dangerous to remove any more concrete. No cultural soil levels were reached, nor were any artifacts recovered in level. The maximum depth of this level was 2.0 ft.

**Summary** This area of State Circle is assumed to be severely disturbed by twentieth century street repair/construction activities associated with the installation of the water main. Because of the close proximity of the utility line to the area and the inaccuracy of the utility maps, it was considered too dangerous to continue in this area.

**18AP22d, AREA 15, N25 W10** (figure 10)

Area 15 was located on the inner perimeter of the circle, across the street from 58 State Circle, the Governor Calvert Inn. A hand-dug unit was placed within area 15 to recover data

concerning earlier layers of State Circle and to look for remains of earlier edges of State Circle. Originally this trench was planned as a backhoe trench. However, the heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic around State Circle prevented the use of heavy mechanical equipment in the area, instead a hand dug unit was placed within this area. The trench was located in the road bed of State Circle and measured 3 by 5 ft, its long axis was perpendicular to State Circle. The fill within the trench was removed by level, but was not screened, it was grab sampled only. Very few artifacts were apparent during excavation or in the backfill. However, useful TPQs were able to be determined. The average opening elevation of the unit was 31.12 ft above sea level, with an average closing elevation of 29.50 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 2.1 ft. (See also figure 17, north, east, south, and west profiles and Appendix 8, artifact list for 18AP22d, area 15, N25 W10).

**Level A** was the aggregate brick road surface of State Circle. Level A bottomed on level B. No artifacts were recovered within this level. The average depth of this level was 0.30 ft.

**Level B** was the 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand bed for the brick road surface. No artifacts were recovered within this level. Level B bottomed on level C. The average depth of this level was 0.23 ft.

**Level C** was the concrete bed beneath the sand for the present road surface. No artifacts were recovered in the level. Level C bottomed on level D. The average depth of the level was 0.39 ft.

**Level D** was a level of mixed sands, 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown and 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown. No artifacts were recovered within this level. The level was the bed for the concrete layer excavated in level C. Level D bottomed on level E. The average depth of this level was 0.36 ft.

**Level E** was 2.5 Y 5/6 light olive brown sand. Small fragments of brick and oyster shell were recovered in this level. Level E bottomed on level F. The average depth of this level was 0.10 ft.

**Level F** was a level of 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with rubble through out. Artifacts recovered in this level include blue transfer printed whiteware, colorless and brown glass, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, fragments of brick, bone, and oyster shell. The layer grew thinner as it sloped from east to west. The TPQ for this level is 1820. Level F bottomed on levels G and level H. The average depth of this level was 0.26 ft.

**Level G** was located along the east wall of the unit only. This level was a possible tree root or rodent disturbance. The soil was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Only charcoal flecks were noted in the level fill. Level G was intrusive into level H. The maximum depth of the level was 0.70 ft.

**Level H** was the final level within the unit. The level was 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown sandy clay loam, sterile subsoil. The average depth of this level was 0.80 ft.

**Summary** Construction of the present road bed around State Circle between 1902 and 1904 resulted in the deposition of levels A, B, and C (the brick paving, sand bed, and concrete bed respectively) (See Russo, Appendix 4, Paving History). Level D, is similar to level D in 18AP22b, area 20, N10 E10. These levels are interpreted as a fill layer associated with the Belgian block road in use around State Circle between 1882 and 1902, which was removed in 1902-1904 (Radoff 1972:45, see also Russo, Appendix 4, of this report). Level E is interpreted as a possible late nineteenth century road bed laid on a bed of rubble (level F). Level E is similar to level E in 18AP22b, area 20, N10 E10. Level F is similar to a portion of level E and all of levels F and G in Area 20, N10 E10. These levels are interpreted as fill layers deposited

sometime between 1882 when the Belgian Block road surface was laid and 1858 when gas lines were laid around State Circle for gas lighting in the State House. It is possible that the circle was graded sometime between 1858 and 1882 and a rubble fill layer was deposited prior to the construction of a road surface (level E) as layers earlier than circa 1850 do not seem to exist on State Circle (see discussion of 18AP22, area 20, N10 E10 and 18AP59, area 14). Level G was an intrusive tree root run or rodent burrow into level H, the sterile subsoil. This unit was excavated to gain a better understanding of the stratigraphy of State Circle and to search for earlier edges of the circle. Although no earlier edges were located, stratigraphic data from this location contributed to definition of the three dimensional changes to State Circle (figure 43).

**18AP22e, AREA 8** (figure 10)

This area was located in front of the Rowe Boulevard entrance of the State House. The area was selected as its location on the inner perimeter of State Circle was important to the research design because of the potential information it contained concerning two and three dimensional changes to State Circle. However, prior to excavation it was realized that the archaeological integrity of the area was questionable. Refer to the Scope of Work for an explanation of the areas integrity. After consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust, it was agreed that this area was probably too disturbed to contain the intact archaeological deposits. Therefore, this area was abandoned so that other more promising areas of State Circle could be investigated.

## 18AP28, CALVERT HOUSE

This site was designated excavation area 15 (see figure 10). Three units (N25 E20, N25 E14, and N30 E15) were excavated in the public sidewalk in front of the Governor Calvert Inn (58 State Circle) which is presently located on this property. Units located here were excavated in order to search for possible early remains of the edges of State Circle. Previous excavation was done at this site by the Historic Annapolis Foundation (see Previous Investigations above).

### N25 E20

This unit was placed on the south side of the south pillar marking the entrance into the courtyard of the Governor Calvert Inn. The long axis of the 3 by 5 foot unit was perpendicular to State Circle. The average opening elevation of the unit was 30.97 ft above sea level with an average closing elevation of 27.20 ft above sea level, the average depth of the unit was 3.77 ft. (See also figure 18 north, east, south, and west profiles and Appendix 8, artifact lists for 18AP28, N25 E20).

Level A was the herring bone pattern brick sidewalk presently in use in front of the Governor Calvert Inn sand between the bricks was 10 YR 3/6 yellowish brown. Only late twentieth century artifacts were recovered in the level including: plate glass window fragments, green bottle glass, a rubber gasket, clear plastic, foil paper, toothpicks, cigarette filters, stone, coal, brick, and oyster shell. Level A bottomed on level B, the sand bed laid for the bricks. The average depth of the level was 0.11 ft. Level A in this unit was the same level as level A in units N25 E14 and N30 E15 (SE and SW quads).

**Level B** was the sand bed for the herring bone sidewalk (level A). The layer was a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand with an area of 10 YR 7/6 yellow sand along the south wall of the unit. The lighter sand is interpreted as sand associated with a patch job done to the sidewalk. It is a shallow lens and bottoms on the 10 YR 3/6 sand. Artifacts recovered in this level include styrofoam, refined earthenware, whiteware (mulberry transfer print and undecorated), incised decorated white salt-glazed stoneware, green and brown bottle glass, a kaolin pipe stem, window glass, small flat fragments of iron, bone, and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1962. The average depth of this level was 0.11 ft. Level B bottomed on level C, a rubble fill layer. Level B in this unit is the same as level B in units N25 E14 and N30 E15 (SE and SW quads).

**Level C** was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand fill or destruction layer which contained a heavy concentration of whole and fragmented brick bats. Artifacts within this level included blue under-the-glaze handpainted pearlware, colorless glass, dark olive green wine bottle glass, natural wood fragments, coal, chert, bird bone, and oyster shell. This level is the same as level C in N25 E14 and N30 E15 SE quad. The TPQ for all three levels is 1830. Level C bottomed on feature 1, a possible planting hole and level D. The average depth of this level was 0.225 ft.

**Feature 1** was a possible planting hole. The feature was circular, measuring 0.40 ft in diameter. The matrix of the feature consisted of 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sand with small brick and mortar flecks. The maximum depth of the feature was 0.15 ft. No artifacts were recovered. Feature 1 was intrusive through level D and into the surface of level E.

**Level D** was a 7.5 YR 4/4 brown sand fill layer located beneath level C. A thin strip of 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sand lay against

the east wall of the unit, excavation of level D was terminated when this area was defined as F2. Feature 1 was intrusive through level D into the surface of level E. Artifacts located within this level included one piece of creamware, chert, and shell. The average depth of this level was 0.15 ft. Level D bottomed on fm, a modern builders trench for the octagonal wall in the court yard of the Governor Calvert Inn and level E, a clay sand layer. Level D within this unit is the same as level D in N25 E14 and N30 E15 (SE quad). The TPQ for all three levels is 1830.

**Feature 2** was a modern builders trench for the present octagonal wall in the court yard of the Governor Calvert Inn. This wall was built above the foundations of the original octagonal wall located by Yentsch during excavations of the forecourt area (Anne Yentsch, personal communication November 1989). The surface of the feature was located at 30.33 feet above sea level. Feature 2 was a straight sided trench excavated in two levels - F2a and F2b. Feature 2a was 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sand, the average depth of F2a was 1.1 ft. Artifacts recovered in F2a included glass, bone, and oyster shell. Feature 2b was located at the base of F2a and was 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand. The surface of F2b was located at 29.23 ft above sea level, the maximum depth was 0.52 ft. Artifacts recovered within F2b included brick, shell, mortar, stone, bone, and oyster shell. Feature 2b bottoms on level M. Feature 2 is intrusive through levels D, E, F, G, H, K and N.

**Level E** was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellow brown clay sand mottled with 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand patches. This level was laid as a cap to cover the remains of a cobble driveway (feature 3) located along the north wall of the unit and level F. Level E was a thin level, 0.20 ft in average depth. Feature 1 was intrusive into this level and F2 was intrusive through the eastern edge of this level. Artifacts recovered in this level included lead glazed coarse buff-

bodied earthenware, creamware, whiteware, blue transferprinted refined earthenware, grey bodied stoneware, heavily patinated glass, window glass, nails, plaster, mortar, brick, bone, and oyster shell. This level is the same as level E and Feature 6 in N25 E14, and level D in the southeast quad of N30 E15. The TPQ for all three levels and the feature is 1820.

**Level F** was located to the south of F3, the cobble driveway (figure 19). This level is interpreted as a late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century fill level associated with the cobble driveway (which extends east/west across the unit). Level F was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellow brown sandy clay. Feature 2 was intrusive through the east edge of this level. Level F was an average of 0.28 ft in depth, it bottomed on level G, a slightly darker clay sand level. Artifacts recovered in this level were blue on white tin-glazed earthenware, window glass, stone, brick fragments, bone, and oyster shell. Level F is the same as level F in N25 E 14.

**Feature 3** was located along the north wall of the unit (figure 19). The feature was a row of water worn cobbles extending east/west for 5 ft along the north wall. The maximum width of the cobbles was 0.70 ft south of the north wall. The cobbles were set in a layer of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand. Only a edge of this feature was recovered, but the cobbles have been interpreted as the edge of a cobble driveway. The surface of feature was located at an average elevation of 30.19 ft above sea level and the base was at an average elevation of 29.71 ft above sea level. Artifacts associated with feature are lead glazed coarse red earthenware, green glass, window glass, a corroded nail, a piece of brick, and oyster shell. Feature 3 was located beneath level E and north of level F (which may be a yard surface associated with the driveway). Feature 2 (a twentieth century builders trench) was intrusive through the northeast edge of the feature. Feature 3 bottomed on

level G. Feature 3 was also located in N25 E14 and N30 E15 (SE quad). The feature is dated to the late eighteenth/early nineteenth centuries based on the TPQs for Level E (1820) and Level G (1795) in this unit, which the feature was located in between. **Level G** was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand level. Level G was possibly a sand base laid down for feature 3, the cobblestone driveway, although the level covered the entire unit and not just the area beneath the driveway. Level G was located beneath feature 3 and level F, feature 2 (the twentieth century builders trench) was intrusive through the east edge of the level (figure 19). Level G bottomed on levels H and I (figure 20). Level H was located in the eastern third of the unit and was a continuation of the same soil matrix within level G. Level I was located in the western two thirds of the unit and was a darker sandy loam rubble layer. Artifacts recovered within level G included refined earthenware, pearlware, green glass, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, nails, mortar, brick fragments, stone, bone, and oyster and clam shell. The average depth of this level was 0.19 ft. Level G in this unit is the same as level G in N25 E14, the TPQ for both levels is 1795.

**Level H** was an arbitrary level within a continuation of the 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand soil layer first uncovered in level G (see figures 18 and 20); although the clay content of the soil disappeared with depth so that the level became sand only. Level H was located in the eastern third of the unit only, level I was located next to this level on the west. Feature 2 (the modern builders trench for the octagonal wall in the courtyard) was intrusive through the east edge of this level. Level H bottomed on level K a continuation of the sand soil layer within level H (figure 20). Levels H, K, and N were all arbitrary levels within the same soil layer. These levels have been interpreted as

the builders trench for the original octagonal wall located in the forecourt of the Calvert House (Anne Yentsch, personal communication, November 1989). The builders trench formed by levels H, K, and N was intrusive through levels I, J, M, and O. The surface of the builder's trench formed by levels H, K, and N was located at an average elevation of 29.71 ft above sea level. Artifacts recovered in association with this level were window glass, nails, brick, bone, and oyster shell. The average depth of this level was 0.59 ft.

**Level I** was located in the western two thirds of the unit only beneath level G (figure 20). Level I was a 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with flecks of charcoal, brick, and mortar. This level has been interpreted as a yard layer. Level H (which along with levels K and N formed the builders trench for the original octagonal wall in the Calvert yard) was intrusive through the eastern portion of level I. Level I bottomed on level J a dark loam layer. Artifacts recovered in this level included coarse red earthenware (unglazed and green/brown mottled lead glazed), tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, blue transfer printed pearlware, porcelain (plain and blue on white Chinese Export), colorless glass, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, fragments of kaolin pipe bowl and stem, nails, a brass finial, brick fragments, stone, bog iron, charcoal, bone, and oyster shell. The average depth of this level was 0.21 ft. Level I is the same level as level H in N25 E14. The TPQ for both levels is 1795.

**Level J** was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown loam. This level contained a heavy concentration of artifacts which included red and buff bodied lead glazed coarse earthenware (possibly chamber pot fragments) tin-glazed earthenware (white and blue on white glazed), refined earthenware paste, grey bodied stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese blue on white export porcelain, dark

olive green bottle glass, a heavy concentration of window glass, blue tinted flat glass, tobacco pipe stems and bowls, nails, plaster, brick, iron fragments, stone, coal, charcoal, animal and fish bone, blue crab shell, and oyster shell. Level J was located beneath level I and occupied only the western two thirds of the unit. Level K was located directly to the east of level J. Level K (which along with levels H and N formed the builders trench for the original octagonal wall in the Calvert yard) was intrusive through the eastern portion of level J. Level J bottomed on level L, a loamy sand layer with a heavy concentration of artifacts. Level J is the same as level I in N25 E14. Both levels are interpreted as a mid-eighteenth century yard layer based on the 1795 TPQ of the levels immediately above them (level I in this unit and level H in N25 E14) and on the 1720 TPQ of the levels immediately below them (level L in this unit and level J in N25 E14). The average depth of this level was 0.27 ft.

**Level K** was an arbitrary level within a continuation of the 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand soil layer first noted in level H. Level K was located in the eastern third of the unit only, level L was located next to this level on the west. Feature 2 (the modern builders trench for the octagonal wall in the courtyard) was intrusive through the east edge of level K. Level K was located beneath level H and bottomed on level N a continuation of the sand soil layer within levels H and K. Levels H, K, and N were all arbitrary levels within the same soil layer. These levels have been interpreted as the builders trench for the original octagonal wall located in the forecourt of the Calvert House (Anne Yentsch, personal communication, November 1989). The builders trench formed by levels H, K, and N was intrusive through levels I, J, L, M, and O. The surface of the builder's trench formed by levels H, K, and N was located at an average elevation of 29.71 ft above sea level.

Artifacts recovered in association with this level were dark olive green wine bottle glass, window glass, nails, plaster, brick fragments, bog iron, pumice, coal, and bone. The average depth of this level was 0.37 ft.

**Level L** was a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown loamy sand which contained a heavy concentration of artifacts: lead glazed coarse earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware (white and blue on white glazed), white salt-glazed stoneware Bear Jug fragments (Mountford 1971), refined earthenware, dark olive green wine bottle glass, colorless and blue tinted flat glass, kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments, a piece of copper alloy (possibly a buckle), corroded nails, window glass, shell mortar, brick fragments, bone and oyster and clam shell. Level L was located beneath level J and occupied only the western two thirds of the unit. Level K was located directly to the east of level L. Level K (which along with levels H and N formed the builders trench for the original octagonal wall in the Calvert yard) was intrusive through the eastern portion of level L. Level L bottomed on level M, a sand loam layer. Level L is interpreted as an early eighteenth century yard layer. This level is the same as level J in N25 E14, the TPQ for both levels is 1720. The average depth of this level was 0.19 ft.

**Level M** was a 5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy loam mottled with 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam. Unlike the previous two levels directly above level M (i.e. levels J and L), this level contained very few artifacts; most of the artifacts present were small fragments of kaolin pipe stem, window glass, bog iron, stone, bone, and oyster shell. Level M was located beneath level L and occupied only the western two thirds of the unit. Level K was located directly to the east of level M. Level K (which along with levels H and N formed the builders trench for the original octagonal wall in the Calvert yard) was intrusive through the eastern portion of

level M. Level M bottomed on level O, a clay sand layer. Level M is interpreted as a transitional layer into the subsoil and is the same as level K in N25 E14. The average depth of this level was 0.25 ft.

**Level N** was an arbitrary level within a continuation of the soil layer removed in levels H and K. Level N was 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown loamy sand. Level N was located in the eastern third of the unit only, level O was located next to this level on the west. Feature 2 (the modern builders trench for the octagonal wall in the courtyard) was intrusive through the east edge of level N. Level N was located beneath level K and bottomed on level O, a transitional level into the subsoil. Levels H, K, and N were all arbitrary levels within the same soil layer. These levels have been interpreted as the builders trench for the original octagonal wall located in the forecourt of the Calvert House (Anne Yentsch, personal communication, November 1989). The builders trench formed by levels H, K, and N was intrusive through levels I, J, L, M, and O. The surface of the builder's trench formed by levels H, K, and N was located at an average elevation of 29.71 feet above sea level. Level N was the final level within this builders trench, the average closing elevation of the builders trench was 28.35 ft above sea level (the average depth of the builders trench was 1.36 feet). Artifacts recovered in association with level N were a fragment of Chinese export blue on white porcelain, light green tinted window glass, nails, mortar and brick fragments, stone, bog iron, bone, oyster shell fragments and a fish scale. The average depth of this level was 0.40 ft.

**Level O** was a 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red clay sand. Level O was located beneath level M and occupied only the western two thirds of the unit. Level N was located directly to the east of level O. Level N (which along with levels H and K formed the builders trench

for the original octagonal wall in the Calvert yard) was intrusive into the surface of the eastern portion of level O. Level O bottomed on level P, the beginning of the subsoil. Level O is interpreted as a transitional layer into the subsoil. The few artifacts recovered in this level included white salt glazed stoneware, blue tinted flat glass, green glass, window glass, mortar, tiny fragments of brick, bog iron, and oyster shell. Level O is the same as level K in N25 E14; the TPQ for both levels is 1720. The average depth of this level was 0.46 ft.

**Level P** was an arbitrary sterile level within 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown sandy clay subsoil. Level P was located beneath level O and above level Q. Only bog iron fragments were recovered in association with this level. The average depth of the level was 0.46 ft.

**Level Q** was an arbitrary sterile level within 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown sandy clay subsoil with small pieces of bog iron through out, subsoil was first encountered in level P. Level Q was located beneath level P and was the final level within this unit. The average depth of this level was 0.44 feet.

#### **N25 E14**

This unit was placed to the south of unit N25 E20. A one foot unexcavated balk was left between the two units. N25 E14 was 3 ft by 5 ft and, like N25 E20, was placed with its long axis perpendicular to State Circle. The average opening elevation of the unit was 31.21 ft above sea level, and the average closing elevation of the unit was 28.665 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 2.545 ft. (See also figure 21 north, east, south, and west profiles and Appendix 8, artifact list for 18AP28, N25 E14).

**Level A** was the herringbone pattern brick sidewalk presently in use in front of the Governor Calvert Inn. Level A in this unit

was the same as level A in N25 E20 and N30 E15. No artifacts were recovered within this level. Level A bottomed on level B, the sand bed laid for the brick paving. The average depth of the level was 0.13 ft.

**Level B** was the sand bed for the herring bone sidewalk (level A). The layer was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand with an area of 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand along the south wall of the unit. The lighter sand is interpreted as sand associated with a patch job done to the sidewalk. It is a shallow lens and bottoms on the 10 YR 4/6 sand. Artifacts recovered in this layer creamware (undecorated and shell-edged), whiteware, refined earthenware paste, grey bodied stoneware, green glass, dark olive green bottle glass, wood fragments, chert, bog iron, bone, green and white plastic, and oyster shell. Level B in this unit is the same as level B in N25 E20 and N30 E15. Level B bottomed on feature 4, a trench for the water main presently used by the city and level C, a rubble fill layer. The TPQ for this level, 1962, is based on the styrofoam recovered in the same level within N25 E20. The average depth of this level was 0.24 ft.

**Feature 4** was a pipe trench for the water main presently in use by the city of Annapolis (figure 21, layers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20, and 21). Feature 4 was excavated in four levels designated F4a, F4b, F4c, and F4d. The feature was located between N25 E11.6 - 13.5 and N22 E11.4 -13.2. The feature was intrusive through levels C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K. The feature surface was located at 30.94 feet above sea level, with an average depth of 2.54 feet.

Feature 4a was an arbitrary level into 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay mottled with 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Artifacts recovered within this level included tin glazed earthenware, lead glazed coarse red earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, Chinese blue-on-white export porcelain,

colorless glass, dark olive green wine bottle glass, corroded nails, brick, iron fragments, granite, other stone, oyster shell, and bone. The average depth of F4a was 0.62 ft.

Feature 4b was an arbitrary level into 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay mottled with 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Artifacts recovered within this level included lead glazed coarse earthenware, tin glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, colorless glass, kaolin pipe stem, terra cotta drain pipe, corroded nails, brick, mortar, and bone. The average depth of F4b was 0.61 ft.

Feature 4c was an arbitrary level into 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay mottled with 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Because the water pipe associated with this pipe was known to be circa mid-twentieth century in origin, the level was not screened; instead the level was grab sampled. No artifacts were noted during excavation, hence the level is sterile. The average depth of F4c was 0.61 ft.

Feature 4d was an arbitrary level into 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay mottled with 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Because the water pipe associated with this pipe was known to be circa mid-twentieth century in origin, the level was not screened; instead the level was grab sampled. No artifacts were noted during excavation, hence the level is sterile. The average depth of F4d was 0.70 ft.

**Level C** was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand fill or destruction layer which contained a heavy concentration of whole and fragmented brick bats. Artifacts within this level included creamware, grey-bodied stoneware, a molded kaolin pipe bowl, dark olive green wine bottle glass, an iron key (possibly a can opener), coal, brick, bone, and oyster shell. Feature 4 was intrusive through this level. Level C bottomed on F5, the builders trench

for the curb (on the south edge of the unit) and level D, a sand fill layer. Level C in this unit (N25 E14) was the same as level C in N25 E20 and N30 E15 SE quad. The TPQ for all three levels is 1830. The average depth of this level was 0.11 ft.

**Feature 5** was the builders trench for the curb along the south edge of the unit. Feature 5 was excavated in four levels designated 5a, 5b, 5c, and 5d. Feature 5 was intrusive through levels D, E, F, G, H, and I. The average depth of the feature was 1.34 ft. (Figure 21, layer 12).

Feature 5a was an arbitrary level into 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand. Artifacts recovered within this level included porcelain (undecorated and over glaze decorated), window glass, and a slate stick. The average depth of F5a was 0.55 ft.

Feature 5b was an arbitrary level into 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. Artifacts recovered within this level grey bodied stoneware, white tin glazed earthenware, colorless glass, a pipe stem, window glass, a nail, and bone. The average depth of F5b was 0.35 ft.

Feature 5c was an arbitrary level into 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand mottled with 2.5 Y 3/2 olive brown sand. Artifacts recovered within this level included buff bodied refined earthenware, white tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, whiteware, colorless glass, dark olive green bottle glass, a brown bodied earthenware pipe stem, window glass, nails, thin strips of brass, a possible brass pin, coal, bone, and oyster shell. The average depth of F5c was 0.38 ft.

Feature 5d was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. Artifacts recovered within this level of F5 included nails, brick, and oyster shell. The average depth of F5d was 0.11 ft. Excavation was terminated when the water pipe was reached.

**Level D** was a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam fill layer located beneath level C. Artifacts located within this level included glazed coarse red earthenware, tin glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, pearlware (undecorated and transfer printed blue), whiteware (undecorated and annular), grey bodied stoneware, yellowware, glass (colorless, aqua, green, and brown), dark olive green bottle glass, a bullet, keys, a brass cap, a brass button or cuff link, unidentified metal objects (brass, lead, and iron), a pipe stem, nails, fragments of brick, a slate stick, worked stone, coal, oyster shell and bone. Features 4 and 5 were intrusive through the level; level D bottomed on F6, the level capping F3 (the cobble stone driveway) and level E, a continuation of feature 6. Feature 4 cut through level E and F6, so that they were initially identified as separate layers. Level D in this unit is the same as level E in N25 E20 and level C in N30 E15 SE quad. The TPQ for all three levels is 1830. The average depth of level D was 0.29 ft.

**Feature 6** was a 10 Yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam layer which was a cap for feature 3, the cobble stone driveway first located beneath level E in N25 E20. Artifacts recovered in the feature included banded and lead glazed coarse earthenware, grey bodied stoneware, tin glazed earthenware, blue on white refined earthenware, colorless flat glass, window glass, nails, brick, lead shot, and bone. Feature 6 lay to the north of F4, the pipe trench; F6 is part of level E, which lay south of F4. Both F6 and level E in N25 E14 are the same as level E in N25 E20 and level D in N30 E15 SE quad. A TPQ of 1820 is associated with F6 and the three levels. The average depth of feature 6 was 0.72 ft.

**Level E** was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellow brown loamy sand. Artifacts recovered in this level were lead glazed coarse earthenware, grey bodied stoneware, dark olive green bottle glass, milk glass, nails,

chert, brick, oyster shell, and bone. Level E bottomed on level F. This level is the same as F6, which lies to the north of the pipe trench (F4). Both F6 and level E in N25 E14 are the same as level E in N25 E20 and level D in N30 E15 SE quad. The TPQ for all three levels and feature 6 is 1820. The average depth of this level was 0.265 ft.

**Feature 3** was located only along the north wall of the unit to the north of F4 (the pipe trench). The feature was a row of water worn cobbles extending east/west for 1.4 ft along the north wall. The cobbles appeared only in the profile wall of this unit, set in a layer of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand. Only a edge of this feature was recovered, but the cobbles have been interpreted as the extension of the cobble driveway located in N25 E20 south into this unit from N25 E20. F3 was located beneath F6 and bottomed on level G. The surface of F3 was at 30.18 ft above sea level. The feature is dated to the late eighteenth/early nineteenth centuries based on the TPQs for F6 (1820) and Level G (1795) in this unit, which F3 was located in between.

**Level F** was located to the west of F4, the pipe trench, beneath level E. This level is interpreted as being analogous to level F in N25 E20, a yard level associated with the cobble driveway (which extends east/west across that unit). Level F is 10 YR 4/4 dark yellow brown sandy clay. F5, the builders trench for the curb is intrusive through the west edge of this level. Level F was an average of 0.19 ft in depth, and it bottomed on level G, a slightly darker loamy sand level. Artifacts recovered in this level were window glass, brick fragments, mortar, and a nail.

**Level G** was a 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand level. Level G was possibly a sand base laid down for F3, the cobblestone driveway; although the level was also located beneath level F and F6 the cap for the cobble driveway. F4 (the twentieth century pipe

trench) and F5 (the builders trench for the curb) were intrusive through the level. Level G bottomed on level H. Artifacts recovered from level G included olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe stem, nails, brick fragments, stone, bone, and oyster shell. This level is the same as level G in N25 E20. The TPQ for both levels is 1795. The average depth of this level was 0.22 ft.

**Level H** was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. F4 (the pipe trench) and F5 (the builders trench for the curb) were intrusive through this level. The level has been interpreted as a yard layer and is the same as level I in N25 E20. Level H bottomed on level I in this unit. Artifacts recovered in the level included white tin glazed earthenware, white salt glazed stoneware, dark olive green wine bottle glass, colorless glass, nails, and bone. The TPQ for this level and level I in N25 E20 is 1795. The average depth of this level was 0.18 ft.

**Level I** was a 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. This level contained a heavy concentration of charcoal and artifacts, which included lead glazed buff bodied coarse earthenware, white tin glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, tobacco pipe bowls and stems, metal fragments (brass, lead, and iron), brick, paving brick, mortar, nails, stone, oyster shell and bone. F4 (the pipe trench) and F5 (the builders trench for the curb) were intrusive through this level. Level I bottomed on level J, a dark sandy loam layer. Level I is the same as level J, in N25 E20, both levels are interpreted as an early eighteenth century yard layer with a TPQ of 1720. The average depth of this level was 0.40 ft.

**Level J** was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. This level contained a heavy concentration of artifacts which included white tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, grey bodied stoneware, dark olive green wine bottle glass, kaolin pipe bowl,

brick fragments, nails, a wooden peg fragment, bone, and oyster shell. F4 (the pipe trench) and F5 (the builders trench for the curb) were intrusive through this level. Level J is the same as level L in N25 E20, both levels are interpreted as an early eighteenth century yard layer with a TPQ of 1720. The average depth of this level was 0.05 ft.

**Level K** was a 5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered within this level. F4 was intrusive through this level. Level K is the same as levels M and O in N25 E20, the sterile subsoil. The average depth of this level was 0.41 ft.

### **N30 E15**

Was located to the north of N25 E14. This unit was opened in order to follow the cobbles (F3) first exposed in N25 E20 and then noted in the north profile wall of N25 E14. The unit was divided into two quads, the southeast quad which measured 3.5 ft north/south and 1.5 ft east/west, and the southwest quad which measured 0.9 ft north south and 1.8 ft east/west. This division was done in order to avoid F4 (a water pipe trench) and a disturbed area to the north of both quads which was associated with a brass valve similar to the valve found on the oil tank at the Shaw House Site (18AP57, feature 8). The average opening elevation of the unit was 31.07 ft above sea level. (See also figure 22, east profile and appendix 8, artifact listing for 18AP28, N30 E15).

**Level A** was the herring bone pattern brick sidewalk presently in use in front of the Governor Calvert Inn. Sand in between the bricks was 10 YR 7/2 light gray. Level A is the same level as level A in N25 E20 and N25 E14. Level A bottomed on level B, the sand bed laid for the bricks. The average depth of the level was 0.19 ft. This level was removed across the surface of the entire unit. The disturbance possibly related to an oil tank was noted

at the base of this level and the unit was divided into quads. No artifacts were recovered in this level.

### **Southeast Quad**

**Level B** was the sand bed for the herring bone sidewalk (level A). The layer was a 10 YR 4/6 yellowish brown sand. Artifacts recovered in this level of the quad included colorless glass, brick, bone and oyster shell. Level B is the same as level B in N25 E20 and N25 E14, the TPQ for these levels is 1962. Level B overlay level C, a rubble fill layer. The average depth of this level was 0.21 ft.

**Level C** was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand fill or destruction layer which contained a heavy concentration of whole and fragmented brick bats. Artifacts within this level included tin-glazed earthenware, window glass, nails, brick, and bone. Level C is the same as levels C and D in both N25 E20 and N25 E14. The TPQ for these levels is 1830. Level C bottomed on level D a sand fill layer. The average depth of this level was 0.34 ft.

**Level D** was a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand fill layer located beneath level C. Artifacts located within this level included blue on white tin glazed earthenware, buff bodied refined earthenware, whiteware, dark olive green bottle glass, fragments of mortar, nails, oyster shell and bone. The TPQ for this level was 1820. Level D was the same as level E in N25 E20 and level E and F6 in N25 E14. The average depth of this level of the southeast quad was 0.25 ft. Level D bottomed on F3.

**Feature 3** was located in the southeast quad of the unit only. The feature was an area of water worn cobbles. The cobbles extended 2.5 feet north/south and 0.80 feet east/west and were set in a layer of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand. Only an edge of this feature was recovered, but the cobbles have been interpreted as part of a cobble driveway. The surface of F3 was located at an

average elevation of 30.19 ft above sea level. F3 was first located in N25 E20 beneath level E and in N25 E14 beneath F6. F3 was left in situ in the southeast quad of the unit. No further excavation was conducted in the southeast quad since the sole reason for opening the unit was to expose F3. The closing elevation of the southeast quad was 30.19 ft above sea level, the quad's average depth was 0.88 ft.

### Southwest Quad

Level B was the sand bed for the herring bone sidewalk (level A). The layer was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts recovered in the southwest quad of level B included whiteware, window glass, a piece of sheet brass with a stamped pattern on it, stone, oyster shell, and bone. Level B is the same as levels B, C, and D in N25 E20 and N25 E14 and levels B and C in N30 E15 SE quad. Level B bottomed on level C, a rubble fill layer. The average depth of this level of the southwest quad was 0.46 ft.

Level C was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand fill or destruction layer which contained a heavy concentration of whole and fragmented brick bats. Artifacts within this level included whiteware, plaster, brick, and bone. Level C is the same as level D in N30 E 15 SE quad and level E in N25 E20 and feature 6 in N25 E14. These levels and feature all bottomed on feature 3 in the other units, but level C in this quad did not bottom on feature 3; Level C bottomed on level D a sand fill layer. The average depth of this level of the southwest quad was 0.41 ft.

Level D was a 7.5 YR 5/4 brown sand layer. This level was the same as levels F, G, and I in N25 E20 and levels G and H in N25 E14. Artifacts recovered within this level included colorless glass, nails, mortar, and bone. Feature 3 was not located in this level either. Level D bottomed on level E. The average depth of this level of the southwest quad was 0.48 ft.

**Level E** was a 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam with a heavy concentration of charcoal throughout the level. This level is the same as level J in N25 E20 and level I in N25 E14. Artifacts recovered in this level included tin-glazed earthenware (white and blue on white), white salt-glazed stoneware, grey bodied stoneware, Chinese export porcelain (blue under-the-glaze red overglaze decoration), dark olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe stem, oyster shell, and bone. Level E bottomed on level F. The average depth of this level was 0.01 ft.

**Level F** was 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. This level is the same level as level L in N25 E20 and level J in N25 E14. Artifacts recovered in this level included dark olive green bottle glass, colorless glass, a kaolin pipe stem, window glass, nails, and brick fragments. The average depth of this level was 0.24 ft. Level F was the final level in the southwest quad of the unit. The closing elevation of the quad was 29.251 ft above sea level; the average depth of the quad was 1.82 ft.

**Cobble Probe** After completing excavation of the site, a probe of the area surrounding the three units excavated in 18AP28 was conducted in order to trace out the cobble drive. Cobbles were found to a maximum distance of 8 ft to the east of N25 E20 and 3 ft to the north of N30 E15. The cobbles do not appear to the west of the water pipe line.

**Summary** Three units were excavated at 18AP28. The surface strata at the site consisted of the present herring bone pattern brick sidewalk in front of the Governor Calvert Inn (level A in N25 E20, N25 E14, and N30 E15). A sand bed beneath the sidewalk was associated with the sidewalk (level B in N25 E20, N25 E14, and N30 E15). Both levels post date 1962 (based on the TPQ for styrofoam pieces recovered in the level). The modern sidewalk levels were laid on top of a destruction or fill layer which had a TPQ of 1830

(based on the presence of yellowware in the level), this layer was level C in N25 E20, N25 E14, and N30 E15. A possible earlier sidewalk (level D in N25 E20, N25 E14, and N30 E15) was located beneath the fill layer. This possible sidewalk or pathway post dated 1830 (based on the presence of yellowware in the level). Level E (N25 E20 and N25 E14) and feature 6 (N25 E14) were the same layer, a sand cap located above a cobble drive (feature 6 in all three units). This level post dated 1820 (based on the presence of whiteware in the level). The cobble drive was located in all three units, but did not extend to the present curb. The edge of the cobbles has been interpreted as an earlier edge of State Circle. The cobble drive dates to the period 1795-1820 based on the TPQs for the levels above and below it. A possible late eighteenth/early nineteenth century fill layer associated with the cobbles lay to the south of them (level F in N25 E20 and 25 E14). The cobbles rested on a clay sand bed which has a TPQ of 1795 (based on the presence of transferprinted pearlware in the level). This clay sand bed was level G in N25 E20 and N25 E14. The surface of a builders trench associated with a late eighteenth century octagon wall within the yard of the Calvert house was located beneath the cobbles and level G. No diagnostics were recovered in the builders trench (which consisted of levels H, K, and N in N25 E20 only). However as the builders trench was located beneath a level with a TPQ of 1795 and intruded through a level with a TPQ of 1795 it probably dates to the last decade of the eighteenth century. The trench intruded through several eighteenth century yard layers associated with the Calvert House. The first layer post dates 1795 (based on the TPQ for blue transferprinted whiteware) and consisted of level H in N25 E14 and level I in N25 E20. Beneath this yard surface was another yard surface dating to the period 1720-1795 (based on the TPQs for the levels above and

below it). The second yard consisted of levels I in N25 E14 and level J in N25 E20. A third and final yard layer was located beneath the second yard layer, which consisted of level J in N25 E14 and level L in N25 E20. The TPQ for this yard surface was 1720 (based on the presence of white salt-glazed stoneware in the level). A transitional layer into the subsoil was located beneath the third yard level (level K in N25 E14 and levels M and O in N25 E14). Sterile subsoil was located beneath this layer (levels P and Q in N25 E20). Two modern features disturbed part of the site, the city water main (F4) and a builders trench for the present curb on State Circle (F5). However these two features impacted only a small portion of the site. The Calvert site, as discussed in the Scope of Work, is a unique site in its own right. It is one of the few areas in the State Circle Project area where intact eighteenth century deposits were uncovered. These intact deposits added to the knowledge of the changing stratigraphy around State Circle. Additionally it is also an important part of State Circle as a whole. Excavation at this location was concerned with locating earlier edges of the circle. An early edge was located in N25 E14, which has contributed to the interpretation of the two-dimensional changes to State Circle.

#### **18AP50, BORDLEY-RANDALL**

The Bordley Randall site was project area 11 (figure 10). One unit (N15 E15) was excavated in the public sidewalk in front of the entrance to the Bordley-Randall house (94 State Circle) and Randall Court. Previous excavation was done at this site by Anne Yentsch (see Previous Investigations above). The unit was excavated in order to search for possible earlier edges of State

Circle. The unit was placed on the west side of the entrance into Randall Court, and measured 3 ft by 5 ft with its long axis perpendicular to State Circle. The average opening elevation of the unit was 32.08 ft above sea level with an average closing elevation of 28.74 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 3.34 ft. (See also figure 23, north and east profiles and Appendix 8, artifact list for 18AP50, N15 E15).

**Level A** was the herringbone pattern brick sidewalk presently in use in front of Randall court. No artifacts were recovered in the level. Level A bottomed on level B and was 0.10 ft in depth.

**Level B** was the sand bed for the herringbone sidewalk (level A). The layer was a 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow sand with inclusions of quartz pebbles. Artifacts recovered in this layer included unglazed coarse red bodied earthenware, blue-on-white tin glazed earthenware, refined earthenware, pearlware, whiteware (undecorated, hand painted palette, and blue and mulberry transferprinted), highly fired refined earthenware, grey-bodied stoneware (pain and blue decorated), molded colorless glass, window glass, nails, a brass hand wrought nail or rivet, a fragment of iron, brick, mortar, slate, coal, bog iron, oyster shells and bone. Level B bottomed on level C (in the south half of the unit) and level E (in the north half of the unit). The average depth of this level was 0.28 ft. The TPQ for this level was 1820.

**Level C** was a 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown hard-packed sandy clay level. Level C was located in the south half of the unit only. Level C was located beneath level B. Level E lay directly to the east of level C and a portion of level E lay beneath level C. Artifacts recovered within this level were grey bodied stoneware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, porcelain, colorless glass, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, nails, brick fragments, granite, slate, coal, bog iron, bone, and oyster shell. This level

is interpreted as fill overlaying the top of the trench for a sewage pipe (F1) associated with 86 and 88 State Circle, a Queen Anne's style house built circa 1878 (Wright 1983:AA 694). The average depth of this level was 0.07 feet. A date for this level of 1878 is based on the construction for this house. Level C bottomed on level D.

**Level D** was a thin strip of 10 YR 6/8 yellowish brown sand level located in center of the unit. Level E lay to the north and south of this level, and also beneath level D. Level D was located beneath level C, and was fill associated with the trench for the sewage pipe (feature 1). Artifacts in this level included unidentified creamware, pearlware, refined earthenware fragments (undecorated and light blue glazed), window glass, stone, fragments of brick, and fragments of shell. The average depth of this level was 0.20 ft. A date for this level of 1878 is based on the construction for this house. Level D bottomed on level E.

**Level E** was a mixed level of fill which consisted of 7.5 YR 6/8 sand and 10 YR 4/6 clay sand mottled with 7.5 YR 4/6 clay sand. Level E was located at the base of levels B, C, and D. Level F was located beneath level E. When first encountered, level E was interpreted as a fill level which covered the floor of the entire unit. However after the base of level F was reached and the profile walls of the unit were exposed, it became clear that the southern portion of level E and F were part of the pipe trench for F1, the sewer pipe and that the northern portion of these levels was fill associated with yard levels. Artifacts associated with this level included lead-glazed Nottingham-like coarse red earthenware, trailed slipware, tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware (undecorated, handpainted under the glaze blue, and annular), black basalt, grey bodied stoneware, blue on white Chinese export porcelain, amber glass,

dark olive green wine bottle glass, a bone handle (possible cutlery), window glass, nails, mortar, plaster, brick, cement, mica, slate, coal, slag, chert, bog iron, bone, and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1790, with a mean ceramic date of 1796 (n=32). The average depth of this level was 0.36 ft.

**Level F** was a level of fill, which consisted of 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sand loam. Level F was located at the base of level E. When first encountered, level F was interpreted as a fill level which covered the floor of the entire unit. However after the base of level F was reached and the profile walls of the unit were exposed, it became clear that the southern portion of level E and F were part of the pipe trench for feature 1, the sewer pipe and that the northern portion of these levels was fill associated with yard levels. Level F overlies levels G and H. Level G was located in the south half of the unit and was part of the trench for the sewer pipe (F1); level H was located in the north half of the unit and was the beginning of the subsoil. Artifacts associated with level F included Staffordshire manganese mottled ware, creamware, pearlware, grey bodied stoneware, colorless glass, dark olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments, window glass, nails, plaster, brick fragments, pieces of iron, stone (bog iron and granite), coal, bone and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1779. The average depth of this level was 0.41 ft.

**Level G** was the fill within the trench for feature 1 (the sewer pipe) associated with numbers 86 and 88 State Circle. The trench fill was a 7.5 YR 4/4 brown to dark brown sand clay mottled with 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand. Level G was located beneath level F. The southern portions of levels E and F and all of F1b are also part of the pipe trench fill. Level H, a sterile subsoil level, lies to the north of level G. Level G was an arbitrary level within the pipe trench fill which was terminated when F1, the sewer

pipe, was reached. Artifacts recovered in this level included blue transfer printed refined earthenware, creamware, heavily patinated glass, dark olive green glass, window glass, nails, brick, and bone. The average depth of this level was 0.43 ft.

**Feature 1** consisted of a decayed concrete sewer pipe (F1a) and its associated pipe trench (F1b), this pipe trench also includes the southern portions of levels E and F and all of level G). The pipe is associated with 86/88 State Circle built in 1878 (Wright 1983:AA 694). The building is located just to the west of area 11 on the corner of State Circle and North Street. Artifacts recovered in the pipe trench fill below the pipe (F1b) included blue transfer printed whiteware, milk glass, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, granite, brick fragments, and fragments of seeds or nuts. The fill in F1b was a 7.5 YR 4/4 brown to dark brown clay sand similar to the fill in level G. Feature 1 is intrusive through the northern portion of level E and F, and all of levels H and I (which are located to the north of feature 1). The base of feature bottomed on level J. The average depth of F1a and F1b was 0.52 ft. The diameter of F1a (the pipe) was 0.85 ft. A date for this feature of 1878 is based on the construction for this house.

**Level H** was first of two arbitrary sterile levels within a 5 YR 3/4 dark red to brown clay sand subsoil layer. Level H was located beneath level F and to the north of level G. Level G, which is part of the pipe trench for F1, the sewer pipe, was intrusive through level H. Level H bottomed on level I, a continuation of the subsoil layer. The average depth of this level was 0.55 ft.

**Level I** was the second of two arbitrary sterile levels within a 5 YR 4/6 red sandy clay subsoil layer first encountered in level H. Level I was located beneath level H and to the north of F1, the sewer pipe and its associated trench. Feature 1 was intrusive

through level I. Level I bottomed on level J, a continuation of the subsoil layer. The average depth of this level was 0.46 ft.

**Level J** was a 10 YR 4/6 yellow brown sandy clay, located beneath F1b and level I. Only the south half of the level, beneath F1b, was excavated. One very small piece of oyster shell was recovered, this artifact was probably associated with f1b, the sewer pipe trench. Level J is interpreted as an arbitrary level within the subsoil. Level J bottomed on level K. The average depth of this level was 0.53 ft.

**Level K** was the first of two arbitrary sterile levels in the south half of the unit only, which was within a layer of 10 YR 4/6 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil layer that was first encountered in level H. Level K was located beneath level J and bottomed on level L, a continuation of the subsoil layer. The average depth of this level was 0.39 ft.

**Level L** was the second of two arbitrary sterile levels in the south half of the unit only, which was within a layer of 10 YR 4/6 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil layer that was first encountered in level H. Level L was located beneath level K and was the final level excavated within this unit. The average depth of this level was 0.31 ft.

**Summary** The sidewalk area in front of the Bordley Randall fence has been disturbed by construction activities associated with the Queen Annes style duplex located to the west of the site. The house was constructed in 1878, and the sewage pipe uncovered in this unit may date to that period or later. Levels C and D are probably fill dirt associated with the construction of the sewage pipe. Levels E and F may be late eighteenth or early nineteenth century yard levels for the Bordley estate; however, both of these levels have been impacted by the sewer pipe also. None of the levels in the unit were free of contamination from the sewer pipe

trench. The possible late eighteen/early nineteenth century levels bottomed immediately on sterile subsoil. It is possible that early and mid-nineteenth century levels located above levels E and F may have been removed during the construction of the sewer pipe or other late nineteenth century landscaping activities. This unit was excavated in order to search for earlier edges of the circle. Although no earlier edges of the circle were located here, strata at this location was linked with strata at 18AP58 to construct long profiles of a section of the State Circle sidewalk area (figure 45).

#### 18AP54, ANNAPOLIS FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK

This area was designated as project area 1 (figure 10). One unit, designated N5 E12, was placed here to investigate earlier alignments of Francis Street. The unit was located to the rear of the Annapolis Federal Bank and Trust Co (152 Main Street), on Francis Street. The unit was located in the street next to the curb, on the south side of the Street, and measured 3 ft by 5 ft with its long axis parallel with Francis Street. The average opening elevation of the unit was 17.53 ft above sea level with an average closing elevation of 15.00 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 2.53 ft. (See also figure 24, south profile and Appendix 7, artifact list for 18AP54, N12 E5).

**Level A** was the thin asphalt street presently in use on Francis Street and the underlaying red brick road surface. No artifacts were recovered in association with this level. Level A bottomed on level B. The average depth of this level was 0.42 ft.

**Level B** was 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow sand with pieces of concrete throughout. No artifacts were recovered in association with level

B. Level B bottomed on level C, a layer of concrete. The average depth of level B was 0.11 ft.

**Level C** was a layer of concrete, laid as a bed for the brick road surface removed in level A. No artifacts were recovered in association with level C. Level C bottomed on level D, a sand layer. The average depth of level C was 0.48 ft.

**Level D** was 10 YR 4/3 brown sand mottled with 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay. Level D was probably disturbed fill associated with the construction of the pipe trenches for F1 and F2. Artifacts recovered in association with level D included a possible lead glazed coarse red earthenware door knob fragment, grey bodied stoneware, creamware, shell edged refined earthenware, burned refined earthenware, stoneware bottle fragment with bristol-like glaze, Chinese blue-on-white export porcelain, colorless glass, dark olive green wine bottle glass, window glass, a brass pin, nails, brick, stone (granite and bog iron), slate, oyster shell, and bone. Level D bottomed on level E, a sandy clay layer, in the east half of the unit and on F1, a pipe trench, in the west half of the unit. A down spout pipe was located in the south wall of the unit above the feature and was probably associated with the Annapolis Federal Savings Bank. The average depth of level D was 0.15 ft.

**Feature 1** was a pipe trench for an abandoned gas line. F1 lay north/south in the west half of the unit and was intrusive through levels E, F, and G. The feature was excavated in three levels designated Fla, Flb, and Flc. Fla was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. Artifacts recovered in this level of the feature included tan bodied stoneware with black and blue spotted glaze, white salt-glazed stoneware, Whieldon-Wedgewood clouded ware fragments, creamware, whiteware, porcelain (plain and bisque), colorless bottle glass, kaolin pipe stems, corroded nails, a spike

nail, brick, lumps of iron, a large iron cup hook, natural wood, bone, clam and oyster shell bone and a quartz utilized flake. The average depth of F1a was 0.81 ft.

F1b was the second level of fill within F1. The level was 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay sand mixed with 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand mottled with 2.5 Y 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay. Artifacts recovered in this level of the feature included lead glazed coarse red earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware paste, yellowware, porcelain, colorless glass, dark olive green bottle glass, brick, a corroded nail, bog iron, quartz, oyster shell, and bone. The pipe associated with the trench appeared within this level of F1. The average depth of F1b was 0.59 ft.

F1c was the third and final level within F1. The fill in this level was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand. Artifacts recovered in this level of the feature included colorless glass, window glass, brick, copper wire, charcoal, bone, and, oyster shell. The average depth of F1c was 0.15 ft. F1c bottomed on the base of level G, a sterile subsoil level.

**Level E** was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown extremely compact sandy clay. Level E was probably disturbed fill associated with the construction of the pipe trenches for features 1 and 2. F1, a pipe trench, was intrusive through the west half of level E. Artifacts recovered in association with level E included pearlware, colorless and brown glass, dark olive green bottle glass, brick, coal, bog iron, oyster shell, and bone. Level E bottomed on level F, a sterile clay layer, in the center of the unit and on F2, a pipe trench, in the eastern quarter of the unit. The average depth of level D was 0.34 ft.

**Feature 2** was a pipe trench for a modern sewer or drain pipe. F2 lay north/south along the east wall of the unit and was intrusive through levels F and G. The feature was excavated in one level,

which was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay. Artifacts recovered in F2 included refined earthenware, colorless glass, a porcelain button, brick, mortar, coal, bog iron, burned stone, and a quartz primary flake. F2 bottomed on the base of level G a sterile sandy clay layer. The average depth of F2 was 0.48 ft.

**Level F** was the first of two arbitrary 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay levels into sterile subsoil. F1 was intrusive through the west edge of the level and F2 was intrusive through the east edge of the unit. Level F bottomed on level G, a continuation of the subsoil layer. The average depth of the level was 0.53 ft.

**Level G** was the second of two arbitrary 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay levels into sterile subsoil. F1 was intrusive through the west half of the level and F2 was intrusive through the east half of the unit. Level G was the final level in the unit, the average depth of the level was 0.50 ft.

**Summary** Improvements to Francis Street in circa 1906 (Appendix 4) resulted in the deposition of levels A, B, and C (the brick paving, sand bed, and concrete base respectively). The thin layer of asphalt on top of level A was probably a late twentieth century repair job. A down spout pipe located on the southern edge of the unit, at the base of level C, marks a possible earlier edge of Francis Street. The end of the down-spout was located one foot to the north of the present curb of Francis Street. It is assumed that the down spout emptied directly into the gutter and hence marked the edge of a former curb. Level D was located beneath the down-spout pipe and is probably backfill associated with the construction of F1, an abandoned gas line pipe trench on the west side of the unit. Beneath level E was located beneath level D and is probably backfill associated with the construction of F2, a sewer or drain pipe. Both F1 and F2 were intrusive through levels

F and G (sterile subsoil layers). Based on the presence of a utilized flake a primary cortical quartz flake with the fill of both F1 and F2, it is probable that construction the features disturbed a prehistoric Native American site. There were no undisturbed levels within this unit. This unit was excavated in order to investigate possible earlier alignments of Francis Street and to gather data for the formation of long profiles. Although the strata within the unit were disturbed, an earlier edge of Francis Street was uncovered. This edge was linked with an edge located at 18AP55 (area 2) and 18AP56 (area 3), to create interpretations concerning the two-dimensional changes to Francis Street (figure 46).

#### 18AP55, THE DONALDSON HOUSE

The Donaldson House Site (10 Francis Street) was designated project area 2 (figure 10). One unit, designated N35 E15, was excavated in front of the Donaldson House. The original core of this house was the home of either James or Henry Donaldson during the 1720's and the 1730's (see Appendix 1, the Free School lot). The house is not aligned to Francis Street but rather to Main Street. This unit was opened to look for possible early edges of Francis Street and to recover information about earlier levels of the street. The unit was located in the sidewalk next to the curb. The long axis of the 3 ft by 5 ft unit was perpendicular to the front of the Donaldson House and Francis Street. The average opening elevation of the unit was 17.78 ft above sea level with an average closing elevation of 15.36 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 2.42 ft. (See also figure 25, east profile and Appendix 8, artifact list for 18AP55 N35 E15).

**Level A** was the herring bone pattern brick sidewalk presently in use in front of the Donaldson house. Artifacts recovered in association with this level included creamware, colorless and green bottle glass, a kaolin pipe stem, window glass, and oyster shell. Level A bottomed on level B. The average depth of this level was 0.17 ft.

**Level B** was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand with brick flecks and tree roots. Level B was the bed for the herringbone pattern sidewalk. Artifacts recovered in this level included lead glazed coarse red bodied earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware (one tiny fragment possibly scratch blue), creamware, pearlware (undecorated, green shell edged and hand painted blue under-the-glaze), whiteware, unidentified refined earthenware, porcelain (Chinese blue-on-white export and plain), grey bodied stoneware, glass (colorless, brown, and green), dark olive green wine bottle glass, a molded kaolin tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin pipe stem, flattened pieces of brass, window glass, brick, plaster, corroded nails, slate, coal, and bone. Level B bottomed on F1, a possible curb edge, located along the south wall of the unit; level C, a sand layer, which occupied most of the floor of the unit; and level D, a loamy sand layer, located along the west wall of the unit. The TPQ for this level is 1820. The average depth of level B was 0.17 ft.

**Feature 1** was located along the south wall of the unit at the base of level B. The feature was intrusive through levels C, D, E, F and G. F1 was excavated in three levels designated 1a, 1b, and 1c. F1a was a possible root stain, but F1b and F1c probably represent an earlier curb line along Francis Street. F1a was varied from 0.4 ft north/south on its eastern edge to 0.8 ft wide north/south on its western edge and extended 3.0 feet across the base of the unit along the south wall. However, the base of feature occupied

only the southwest corner of the unit (measuring 1.5 ft east/west by 0.7 feet north/south at its maximum) (figure 26). F1a was 10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown slightly clayish sand with brick and oyster shell frags and was probably a root hole which intruded into F1b and F1c. Artifacts recovered in F1a included glazed coarse red earthenware, creamware, whiteware, colorless glass, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, nails, brick, mortar, concrete, bog iron, coal, a possible cherry pit, oyster shell, and bone. The TPQ for F1a is 1820. The average depth of F1a was 1.12 ft.

F1b was located beneath F1a and level C (figure 26). F1B and F1C may represent an earlier curb line along Francis Street. F1b was 10 YR 4/3 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Artifacts recovered in F1b included, lead glazed coarse red bodied earthenware, glazed highly fired unidentified refined earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, grey bodied stoneware, Chinese blue-on-white export porcelain, blue tinted glass, dark olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe stem, window glass, brick, corroded nails, unidentified strips of iron, oyster shell and bone. The TPQ for F1b is 1762, with a mean ceramic date of 1775 (n=13). The average depth of F1b was 0.44 ft. F1c was beneath F1b and was the final level within F1. F1c sloped sharply downhill toward Francis street and may represent a gutter or curb edge (figure 25). F1c was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. Artifacts recovered within the F1c included grey bodied stoneware, creamware, colorless glass, dark olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe bowl and stem frags, window glass, a nail, bog iron, shell fragments, and bone. The TPQ for F1c is 1762. F1c bottomed on level G. The average depth of F1c was 0.85 feet.

**Level C** was a 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand layer which may be a continuation of the bed for the herringbone brick sidewalk which was first uncovered in level B. Or, the level may be the sand bed

for an earlier brick sidewalk. Fl<sub>a</sub>, a root stain, was intrusive through this level. Artifacts recovered in this level included white salt-glazed stoneware, grey-bodied stoneware, creamware, pearlware, porcelain (plain and blue on white Chinese export), colorless glass, window glass, brick, mortar, cement, nails (cut and unidentified), bog iron, oyster shell, and bone. Level C bottomed on Fl<sub>b</sub>, a possible earlier edge of Francis Street and on level D, a loamy sand layer, across the floor of the unit. The TPQ for this level is 1805 (based on the presence of a cut nail). The average depth of level C was 0.29 ft.

**Level D** was 10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown loamy sand with a heavy concentration of brick, mortar, and oyster shell at the base of the level. Fl<sub>b</sub> was intrusive through this level on the south edge of the unit. Level D may represent a earlier yard level in front of the Donaldson House. Artifacts recovered within this level include coarse red earthenware (glazed and unglazed), white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware (undecorated, and blue and black hand painted), porcelain, colorless glass, dark olive green bottle glass, brass pins, window glass, nails (cut, a possible cut nail with a wrought head, and unidentified), unidentified strip of metal, plaster, brick, bog iron, coal, oyster shell and bone. Level D bottoms on level E a sandy clay level. The TPQ for this level is 1805 (base on the presence of a cut nail). The average depth of this level was 0.24 ft.

**Level E** was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with a heavy concentration of brick and plaster. Fl<sub>b</sub> was intrusive through this level. Level E represents an eighteenth century yard level in front of the Donaldson House. Artifacts recovered within this level include lead glazed coarse red earthenware, slipcombed earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware (white and blue-on-white), white salt-glazed stoneware, blue-on-white Chinese export porcelain, dark olive green

bottle glass, kaolin pipe stem, brass button, window glass, corroded nails, plaster, brick, oyster shell, and bone. Level E bottoms on level F a sandy loam level. The TPQ for this level is 1720, with a mean ceramic date of 1759 (n=25). The average depth of this level was 0.18 ft.

**Level F** was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with some brick fragments. Flc was intrusive through this level. Level F may represent a transitional layer between the yard layer excavated in level E and the beginning of the clay subsoil excavated in level G. Artifacts recovered within this level include lead glazed coarse earthenware, slipped earthenware, possible fragments of North Devon gravel tempered ware, tin glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware (plain and molded), Whieldon-Wedgewood Clouded ware, creamware, pearlware, blue-on-white Chinese export porcelain, gray bodied stoneware, colorless glass, dark olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments, window glass, a brass upholstery tack, nails, a lump of iron, oyster shell and bone. Level F bottoms on level G a clay level. The TPQ for this level is 1779. The average depth of this level was 0.21 ft.

**Level G** was 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown clay mottled with 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Flc was intrusive through this level. Level G is the beginning of the clay subsoil layer. Artifacts recovered within this level include tin-glazed earthenware paste, dark olive green bottle glass, small fragments of brick, a corroded nail, oyster shell and bone. Level G bottomed on level H, a sterile subsoil level. The TPQ for this level is 1640. The average depth of this level was 0.63 ft.

**Level H** was 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay throughout most of the unit with an area of 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay mottled with 2.5 Y 4/4 olive brown clay sand and 2.5 Y 3/4 dark reddish brown loamy sand. Level H was a sterile subsoil layer.

The 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay represented the clay subsoil which overlay a deposit of 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay. This sandy clay deposit showed evidence of thin flood varves or water deposited layers throughout. This area is interpreted as an early shore line. Level H bottomed on level I, a continuation of the sterile subsoil. The average depth of this level was 0.38 ft.

**Level I** was 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay mottled with 2.5 Y 4/4 olive brown clay sand and 2.5 Y 3/4 dark reddish brown loamy sand. Level I was a sterile subsoil layer. This sandy clay deposit showed evidence of thin flood varves or water deposited layers throughout. This area is interpreted as an early shore line. Level I was the final level within the unit. The average depth of this level was 0.31 ft.

**Summary** Levels A and B are the modern sidewalk and its sand bed located in front of 10 Francis Street, the Donaldson House. Level C is possibly a sand bed for an earlier brick sidewalk in front of the Donaldson House (the TPQ for the level was 1805), however it is intruded on by Fla, a probable tree or planting hole located along the curb of Francis Street. Fla is intrusive on F1b and F1c, originally Fla was thought to be part of F1b/F1c. However, after analysis of the profiles and associated artifacts it became apparent that F1b/F1c were a separate feature, possible late eighteenth century street layers. The interface between F1b/F1c and levels D, E, F, and G may mark an early street edge of Francis Street (see figures 25 and 26). Level D was located beneath level C and is a possible early nineteenth century yard layer deposited on top of a rubble layer of mortar, brick, and oyster shell. Level E was directly beneath D. The level has a TPQ of 1720, but the level beneath it (level F) has a TPQ of 1779. Hence it is possible that level E is a fill layer brought in from somewhere else an

deposited at this location. Level F is a possible late eighteenth century yard layer associated with the Donaldson House. Level G is located at the surface of the layer interpreted as subsoil. Few artifacts were recovered within this level. However, based on the absence of any temporally diagnostic artifacts post dating 1720 (i.e. white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, or pearlware); it is possible that level G may be the remanent of earlier eighteenth century levels. It is possible that deposits dating from the early eighteenth century to circa 1779 were removed during work on Francis Street, or during renovation to the house. In 1774 the innkeepers Isaac McHard and William Holder took a sublease for the Donaldson House from Charles Steuart. Their lease was for seven years and required them to do repairs to the house, including window glass in the downstairs windows, repairs to the locks, bolts, and latches of the doors, to the window shutters and to other "small decays of the Houses". The paling of the fence was also to be repaired (Liber B:385). McHard opened a tavern, the sign of the Indian King in the Donaldson House (Maryland Gazette, 17 March 1774). It is possible that the renovations of McHard and Holder removed earlier deposits from in front of the house. Levels H and I were sterile layers. Both layers exhibited evidence of flood varve deposits in their profiles, indicating that this was once the location of a shoreline (possibly for the Chesapeake Bay or one of its coves). This unit was excavated in order to search for earlier alignments of Francis Street and to attempt to link strata from this units to other State Circle units. An earlier edge of Francis Street was located which was linked to edges located at 18AP54 (area 1) and 18AP56 (area 3) to facilitate interpretations of the two-dimensional changes to Francis Street. However, although intact strata was located at this location, the distance of the unit from other sidewalk units prevented links

between the strata in this unit with strata in other units for the creation of a long profile.

### 18AP56, EDWARDS SITE

The Edwards site was designated project area 3 (figure 10) and was located in front of number 1 State Circle. This house is an early eighteenth century vernacular frame house with a central chimney. The house is not aligned to State Circle but rather to Main Street which is to the present rear of the house. One unit was excavated at this location at N23 E35. This unit was opened to look for possible early edges of State Circle and Francis Street and to recover information about earlier levels of these streets. Excavation also investigated the relationship of this unit with other units located on Francis Street (18AP54, area 1 and 18AP55, area 2). The unit was located in the street next to the curb. The long axis of the 3 ft by 5 ft unit was parallel with the front of the house and Francis Street. The average opening elevation of the unit was 31.32 ft above sea level with an average closing elevation of 26.64 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 4.68 ft. (figure 27, west, north and east profiles and Appendix 8, artifact list for 18AP56, N23 E35)

Level A was the aggregate brick road surface presently in use in front of number 1 State Circle. No artifacts were recovered in association with this level. Level A bottomed on level B. The average depth of this level was 0.31 ft.

Level B was a 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand. Level B was the bed for the brick road surface excavated in level A. This level was not screened and no artifacts were noted during excavation. Level

B bottomed on level C, a concrete layer. The average depth of level B was 0.11 ft.

**Level C** was the concrete bed for the road surface presently in use around State Circle. Small pieces of oyster shell were noted during excavation but were not collected. Level C bottomed on level D, a clay loam layer. The average depth of this level was 0.33 ft.

**Level D** was 10 YR 3/3 dark yellowish brown clay loam with a patch of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam near the center of the unit. Level D is a possible mid-nineteenth century road surface. Artifacts recovered at the interface of levels C and D included pearlware, whiteware, window glass, a brick fragment, mortar, and shell. Artifacts recovered within the level included creamware, pearlware, whiteware (black transfer printed), green bottle glass, window glass, an iron fragment, a possible piece of pumice, oyster shell, and bone. Brick and mortar were noted but not collected. Level D bottomed on feature 1 in the western two-thirds of the unit (on the State Circle side of the unit) and on level E in the eastern third of the unit (the Francis Street side of the unit). The TPQ for this level is 1820. The average depth of this level was 0.16 ft.

**Feature 1** is interpreted as a series of road surfaces superimposed on top of one another. The feature was excavated in 5 levels designated 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, and 1e. Feature 1 was located adjacent to levels E, F, and I. The feature was bisected for excavation into a north and south half.

F1a was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay mixed with 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with an area of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand. F1a was the south half of feature 1 and extended from N20 E30 - 32.5 to N21.7 E30 - N21.5 E33.01. Artifacts recovered in this level of the feature included unglazed

coarse red earthenware, brown glazed bluff bodied refined earthenware, creamware, pearlware (undecorated and blue transferprinted), colorless and olive green bottle glass, a heavy concentration of window glass, brick, plaster, oyster shell and bone. F1a bottomed on level K, the TPQ for this half of F1 is 1787. The average depth of F1a was 0.59 ft.

F1b was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. This level of the feature was located in the north half of the feature and extended from N21.7 E30 - N21.5 E33.01 to N23 E30-33.75. This level is interpreted as a level of fill deposited on top of an earlier clay road surface (F1c). Artifacts recovered in this level included glazed grey bodied coarse earthenware, possible Rhenish stoneware, unidentified refined earthenware paste, creamware, pearlware (undecorated and hand painted blue), porcelain, blue glass and dark olive green bottle glass, tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragments, a piece of lead printers type, window glass, brick, mortar, corroded nails, bog iron and other stone, a piece of chert, oyster and clam shell, and bone. The TPQ for F1b is 1795. The average depth of F1b was 0.37 ft.

F1c was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand. This level of the feature was located in the north half of the feature and extended from N21.7 E30 - N21.5 E32.5 to N23 E30 - 32.5. This level is interpreted as a clay road bed State Circle. Artifacts recovered in this level included lead glazed coarse red earthenware, an unidentified earthenware rim, tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, whiteware, yellowware, green bottle glass, a tobacco pipe stem, window glass, possible iron tacks, brick, oyster shell and clam shell. The TPQ for F1c is 1830. F1c bottomed on F1d. The average depth of F1c was 0.08 feet.

Feature 1d was 10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown clay and was located in the north half of the feature, extending from N21.7 E30 - N21.5 E33.01 to N23 E30 - 33.75. This level is interpreted as a clay road surface of State Circle. Artifacts recovered in this level included a kaolin pipe stem, oyster shell and clam shell; brick, mortar, and charcoal were noted but not collected. F1d bottomed on F1e. Based on the TPQ of 1830 for F1c and the TPQ of 1820 for F1e, this level is dated to between 1830 and 1820. The average depth of F1d was 0.43 ft.

F1e was 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow sand and was located in the north half of the feature and extending from N21.7 E30-N21.5 E33.01 to N23 E30-33.75. This level is interpreted as a sand bed for F1d, a clay road surface. Artifacts recovered in this level included lead glazed coarse earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, hand painted blue pearlware, whiteware, porcelain (blue on white Chinese export and plain), colorless and dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, corroded nails, mortar, brick, oyster shell and bone. The TPQ for F1e is 1820. F1e bottomed on levels G, H, and K. The average depth of F1e was 0.09 ft.

**Level E** was 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown clay mixed with 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand, the level was located beneath level D in the eastern third of the unit. Level E is a possible early nineteenth century road surface. Artifacts recovered within the level included coarse red earthenware (glazed and interior/exterior wash), gray bodied stoneware, creamware, pearlware (undecorated and brown transfer printed), whiteware, porcelain, colorless and green bottle glass, window glass, corroded nails, slate, granite, bog iron, quartz pebbles, other stones, oyster shell, and bone. Brick and mortar was noted but not collected. Level E occupied only the eastern third of the unit. Feature 1 was located adjacent to this level in the western two-thirds of the unit. Level E and the

various levels in feature 1 may represent differential repair episodes for Francis Street (the eastern third of the unit) and State Circle (the western two thirds of the unit). Level E bottomed on level F, a possible ditch, and level I, a rubble fill layer located in the eastern third of the unit. The TPQ for this level is 1820. The average depth of this level was 0.25 ft.

**Level F** was 10 YR 4/6 dark brown sand mottled with 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay. Level F was a possible ditch located at the interface of State Circle and Francis Street (in between feature 1 and level I). Artifacts recovered within the level included creamware, whiteware, a tobacco pipe stem, bottle glass, corroded nails, bog iron, and oyster shell. Brick was noted but not collected. Level F bottomed on a portion of level G, a thin fill layer, possibly another ditch and on a portion of level I, a rubble layer. The TPQ for this level is 1820. The average depth of this level was 0.16 ft.

**Level G** was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand, possibly a ditch located at the interface of State Circle and Francis Street (in between feature 1 and level I). Artifacts recovered within the level included glazed coarse red earthenware, creamware, hand painted blue pearlware, whiteware, glass (colorless and brown), dark olive green bottle glass, copper pins, window glass, thin sheet copper, corroded nails, brick, bog iron, stone, pine needles, oyster shell, bone, and egg shell. Level G was located beneath feature 1 and level F; it bottomed on a portion of level H, a thin layer of clay, possibly the remanent of an earlier road surface. The TPQ for this level is 1820. The average depth of this level was 0.19 ft.

**Level H** was 10 YR 5/8 to 5/6 yellowish brown sand. Level H is a possible remanent of an earlier road bed. Artifacts recovered within the level included creamware, colorless and green bottle

glass, corroded nails, bog iron, charcoal, oyster shell, and bone. Level H was located beneath feature 1 and level G; it bottomed on a portion of level K, a sand layer. Level H occupied most of the southwest quad of the unit and a narrow strip of the unit extending to the north wall, along the west edge of level I. Level J was a continuation of this level beneath level I. The TPQ for this level is 1762. The average depth of this level was 0.16 ft.

**Level I** was 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown clay sand. Level I is a rubble layer. Artifacts recovered within the level included glazed and unglazed coarse red earthenware, combed slipware, white salt-glazed stone ware, pearlware (undecorated, hand painted blue under-the-glaze, polychrome peasant palette, blue transfer printed), glazed refined earthenware, blue-on-white chinese export porcelain, green bottle glass, window glass, corroded nails, unidentified iron, brick, and bog iron. Level I was located beneath levels E, and F, it bottomed on level J (a continuation of level H) and on a portion of level K, a sand layer. Feature 2 was located at the base of level I in northeast corner of the unit. Level I occupied the eastern third of the unit, level K was located to the west of level I (as well as beneath it). The TPQ this level is 1795. The average depth of this level was 0.43 ft.

**Feature 2** was a roughly circular, 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown coarse sand feature located in the northeast corner of the unit along the east wall. Three large cobbles at the base of level I lay on the surface of this feature. Only a portion of this feature was exposed within the unit, the rest of the feature lay beneath unexcavated portions of the site. F2 was basin shaped in profile. The feature was located beneath level I and was intrusive into the surface of level K. The feature may be the base of a post mold. Artifacts recovered within this feature included glazed coarse red earthenware, creamware, blue decorated pearlware, colorless and

dark olive green bottle glass, corroded nails, corroded brass (possibly a pin), and brick. The TPQ for F2 is 1779. The depth of F2 was 0.18 ft.

**Feature 3** was a roughly circular, 2.5 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown slightly sandy clay feature located in the southwest corner of the unit along the west wall. Only a portion of this feature was exposed within the unit. The rest of the feature lay beneath unexcavated portions of the site. F3 was basin shaped in profile. F3 was located beneath F1e and was intrusive into the surface of level K. The feature may be the base of a post mold. Bog iron and fragments of oyster shell were noted in this level but were not collected. Based on the TPQ of 1820 for F1e and the TPQ of 1765 for level K, F3 is dated to between circa 1765 and circa 1820. The depth of this feature was 0.12 ft.

**Level J**

Was 2.5 Y 4/4 olive silty clay. Level J is a possible road surface associated with level K a possible road bed. Level J was located beneath level I and was a continuation of level H, which was first noted to the west of level I. Only brick and corroded unidentified nails were recovered in the level, charcoal and shell fragments were noted but not collected. The level bottomed on a level K and was an average depth of 0.11 ft. As level J is located between levels H and K it is assumed to date to the late eighteenth century (based on the TPQ of 1762 for level H and the TPQ of 1765 for level K).

**Level K** was 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand and was a possible road bed. Artifacts recovered within the level tended to be domestic in nature and included coarse red earthenware (glazed and unglazed), trailed slipware, Nottingham, gray bodied stoneware, creamware (undecorated and a handpainted red over-the-glaze lid), burned refined earthenware, blue-on-white Chinese export porcelain,

glass (colorless and light green), and dark olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe stems and bowl fragments, window glass, corroded nails, mortar, brick, charcoal, iron, clam and oyster shell, and bone (including a large amount of bovine bone). Level K was located beneath features 1, 2, and 3 and levels H, I, and J, the level occupied the floor of the unit. The level bottomed on a levels L and M, similar sand layers, N, a sand layer, and P, a sand layer. The TPQ for this level is 1765, with a mean ceramic date of 1788 (n=15). The average depth of this level was 0.17 ft.

**Level L** was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand lens located in the northwest corner of the unit only. During excavation of this unit a heavy rainstorm resulted in complete inundation of the unit. Due to the sandy nature of the soils, there was a high incidence of slump within the unit. Some of the artifacts recovered within this level may have been deposited by the wash associated with the rain storm as the artifact assemblage included one sherd each of yellowware and whiteware, both nineteenth century in date. Other items recovered in the unit included glazed coarse red earthenware, blue-on-white Chinese export porcelain, window glass, an unidentified nail, and oyster shell; brick and charcoal were noted but not collected. If the whiteware, and yellowware within the level were the result of wash, then the TPQ for this level is associated with the porcelain and is 1660. Level L and M are the same layer. However, the layer has been disturbed and is discontinuous. Level M is located in the southeast corner of the unit only and level L is in the northeast corner. Level N lay between levels L and M, as well as beneath them. Level L bottomed on levels N and P. The average depth of this level was 0.11 ft.

**Level M** was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand lens located in the southeast corner of the unit only. Artifacts recovered within this level included dark olive green wine bottle glass,

window glass, plaster, small crumbs of brick and oyster shell. Level L and M are the same layer. However, the layer has been disturbed and is discontinuous. Level M is located in the southeast corner of the unit only and level L is in the northeast corner. Level N lay between levels L and M, as well as beneath them. Level L bottomed on levels N and P. The average depth of this level was 0.09 feet.

**Level N** was 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand located in the western two thirds of the unit. Level N is a possible yard surface. Artifacts recovered within this level included coarse red bodied earthenware (glazed and unglazed), slip combed earthenware, gray bodied stoneware, tin glazed earthenware (white and blue on white), unidentified refined earthenware, blue-on-white Chinese export porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, dark olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe stems, window glass, brick, plaster, corroded nails, charcoal, slag, stone, oyster and clam shell, and bone. Level N lay between levels L and M (which are the same level), and bottomed on level O and feature 4, a charcoal lens. The TPQ for this level is 1720. The average depth of this level was 0.28 ft.

**Feature 4** was an amorphous shaped lens of charcoal located in the northeast quad of the unit. A nail and 2 pieces of bone were located within the feature. F4 may be an ash dump. F4 lay on the surface of level and was an average depth of 0.01 ft.

**Level O** was 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand mottled with 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown clay sand. This level was, like level L, severely damaged by flooding from heavy rains. Two tiny pieces of creamware were recovered within the level which may be wash. Other artifacts recovered within this level included glazed coarse red bodied earthenware, gray bodied stoneware paste, tin-glazed earthenware (blue-on-white and paste), white salt-glazed stoneware, dark olive green bottle glass, corroded nails, oyster shell and bone. If the

creamware within the level was the result of wash, then the TPQ for this level is associated with the white salt-glazed stoneware and is 1720. Level O bottomed on level P in the western one third of the unit, on level Q along the south wall and on level R across the rest of the unit. The average depth of this level was 0.13 ft.

**Level P** was 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red slightly clay sand mottled with 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Level P was located in the western third of the unit. The level sloped down hill from west to east. Artifacts recovered within this level included olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe stem, window glass, corroded nails, brick, and oyster shell. Level P bottomed on level R. Level Q was located adjacent to level P, along the south wall. The average depth of this level was 0.27 ft.

**Level Q** was 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown clay sand. Level Q was located beneath level O, the surface of the level was littered with brick bat fragments. The level was a thin area located along the south wall of the unit. Only brick was recovered in this level. Level Q was located adjacent to level P along the south wall and bottomed on level R. The average depth of this level was 0.08 ft.

**Level R** was 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown clay sand possible yard layer. Level R was located beneath levels O, P, and Q, and occupied the entire unit. Only brick and shell were recovered in this level. Level R bottomed on level S and on F5, a post mold, F7, a post hole, and F9, a post mold. The average depth of this level was 0.31 ft.

**Feature 5** was 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown clayish sand. F5 was a post mold associated with F7 a post hole (figure 28). F6, another post mold, was located beneath F5 (figure 29). F5 may be a replacement post for F6. No artifacts were recovered within the F5. The average depth of the feature was 0.13 ft.

**Feature 6** was a post mold associated with F7 a post hole (figure 29). F6 was located beneath F5, another post mold within F7 (figure 28). F6 was along the south edge of F7. F8, a third post mold associated with F7, was located to the north of F6. F9, a post mold was located outside of the post hole (F7) on its southern edge. F6 was removed in four levels (6a, 6b, 6c, and 6d), it was 1.91 feet in depth. F6a, F6b, and F6c were three arbitrary levels within 10 YR 4/3 dark brown clayish sand which is the post mold for a single post. A corroded nail was located in F6a, no other artifacts were recovered. The total depth of F6a-c was 1.64 ft. F6d was 5 YR 3/2 dark olive grey clay and was the final level within F6. No artifacts were recovered within F6d. F6d may represent an earlier post mold which was replaced by the post mold excavated in F6a-c. F6d bottomed on the base of level U. The depth of F6d was 0.27 ft.

**Feature 7** was a post hole associated with post mold F5, F6, and F8. F7 was located at the base of level R. F5 was located at the surface of F7 and was intrusive through the upper 0.13 feet of F7 (figure 28). F6 was located beneath F5, within F7 (F6 was 1.91 feet in depth). F8, a third post mold located within F7, was located to the north of F6 (F8 was 0.22 feet in depth). F9, a post mold, was located outside of F7 on its southwest edge (figure 29). F7 was square in plan, in profile one wall was completely vertical while the other sloped in at an angle. F7 was removed in four arbitrary levels (7a, 7b, 7c, and 7d), its average depth 1.55 feet. The feature was 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand becoming a slightly darker 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand mottled with 10 YR 5/3 clay inclusions. Artifacts recovered within the feature included blue tinted tin-glazed earthenware (a sherd and a chip of glaze), a piece of brick, and a sherd of window glass. F7 bottomed on level U.

**Feature 8** was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clayish sand. F8 was located beneath F5 (another post mold) within F7, a post hole (figure 29). No artifacts were recovered in association with F8. The depth of feature 8 was 0.22 ft. F8 is possibly one of several replacement posts located within F7, the other post were F5 and F6.

**Feature 9** was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clayish sand. F9 was located out side of F7 at its southwest corner (figures 28 and 29). F9 was a post mold and was probably associated with F7, a post hole, and F5, F6, and F8, post molds within F7. No artifacts were recovered in F9, which was a depth of 0.21 feet.

**Level S** was 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay. Level S was located beneath level R, F5, F6, F7, F8, and F9 (a series of post molds and a post hole) were intrusive through the level. Flecks of brick and charcoal were noted but not collected, no other artifacts were recovered. Level S was the beginning of the sterile subsoil and was an average depth of 0.55 ft. Level S bottomed on level T.

**Level T** was the first of two arbitrary levels within a 10 YR 4/3 dark brown clay sterile subsoil layer. Level T was located beneath level S, f6 and f7 (a post mold and hole) were intrusive through the level. No artifacts were recovered within this level which bottomed on level U, a continuation of the sterile subsoil. The average depth of this level was 0.55 ft.

**Level U** was the second and final arbitrary level within a 10 YR 4/3 dark brown slightly sandy clay sterile subsoil layer. Level U was located beneath level T, f6 and f7 (a post mold and hole) were intrusive into the level. No artifacts were recovered within this level which was the final level within this unit. The average depth of this level was 0.65 ft.

### **Summary**

Several road surfaces and beds were located within this unit. Levels A, B, and C are the brick road surface and sand and concrete

beds of the 1902-1990 aggregate brick road around State Circle. Level D was a nineteenth century road surface laid on top of a fill layer (F1b). Level E and F1c are probable road surfaces which are contemporaneous (early nineteenth century), level E overlays a layer of fill (level I) and F1c overlays another clay road surface (F1d). F1d is a clay road, F1e forms its sand bed, both layers date 1820. Level H is a sand road bed beneath F1d which dates to the period 1762-1820. Level J is a clay road surface associated with level K. Both levels date to the period 1765-1820. Levels L and M form a sand bed, possibly for a road. Level N is a probable yard surface, dating to the period 1720-1765, which overlays another eighteenth century yard surface (level O, 1720-1765). Level R is also a probable yard surface. A post hole with several associated post molds was located in the base of the level which dates to at least the early eighteenth century. Levels S, T, and U are subsoil. This unit was opened to search for possible early edges of State Circle and Francis Street and to recover information about earlier levels of these streets. The post hole/molds located at the base of level R may be a Stoddert corner mark (see Interpretations), which marks a possible early corner of Francis Street and State Circle. Excavation also investigated the relationship of this unit with other units located on Francis Street (18AP54, area 1 and 18AP55, area 2). A link was established with the early edge of Francis Street uncovered at 18AP54 which aided in interpretations of the two dimensional changes to Francis Street. In addition, stratigraphic layers from this unit were linked to strata in units on State Circle to create long profiles documenting the three dimensional changes to State Circle.

## 18AP57, THE SHAW HOUSE

One unit (N5 E18) was excavated in area 4 in front of the Shaw House (21 State Circle) (figure 10). The original core of this house was built in circa 1722 by Cornelius Brooksby (see Appendix 4, lot 73). This unit was opened to look for possible early edges of the inner perimeter of State Circle and to recover information about earlier levels of the circle. The unit was located in the sidewalk next to the former location of the stairs leading up to the porch of the Shaw House, historic photographs and lithographs depict a fence in this area which may have been an early circle edge. The unit was 3 ft by 5 ft with its long axis perpendicular to State Circle. The average opening elevation of the unit was 42.86 ft above sea level, and the average closing elevation of the unit was 39.23 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 3.63 ft. (See also figure 30, east and south profiles and Appendix 8, artifact list for 18AP57, area 4).

**Level A** was the concrete sidewalk presently in use in front of the Shaw house. No artifacts were recovered in association with this level. Level A bottomed on level B. The average depth of this level was 0.44 ft.

**Level B** was the first arbitrary level within the fill of the trench for feature 8, an oil heat storage tank. The trench fill included levels B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I. This level was 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown clay sand mottled with 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay inclusions. Only twentieth century artifacts were recovered in association with this level: colorless glass, window glass, mortar, concrete, wire nails, gabbro, slate, coal, coke, possible tree bark, and oyster shell. Level B was terminated when F1 was exposed along the south wall of the unit. Level B bottomed on feature 1 and level C. The average depth of level B was 0.16 ft.

**Level C** was the second arbitrary level within the fill of the trench for feature 8, an oil heat storage tank. The trench fill included levels B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I. Level C was a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand loam and was located below level B and to the north of Fla. Artifacts recovered in this level were, window glass, plaster, brick, mortar, and gabbro. Level C was terminated when F3 was exposed along the west wall of the unit, level C bottomed on F3 and level D. The average depth of level C was 0.41 ft.

**Level D** was the third arbitrary level within the fill of the trench for feature 8, an oil heat storage tank. The trench fill included levels B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I. Level D was a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown clay sand mottled with 2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay sand located beneath level C and to the north of Fla. Artifacts recovered in this level were brick, slag, gabbro, quartz, oyster shell, and bog iron. Level D was arbitrarily terminated when it was level with the base of Fla, the level bottomed on level E. The average depth of level D was 0.18 ft.

**Level E** was the fourth arbitrary level within the fill of the trench for feature 8, an oil heat storage tank. The trench fill included levels B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I. The level was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown clay sand and was located beneath level D and to the north of Flb and Flc. Large bog iron boulders were noted within the level. Artifacts recovered in this level included brick, mortar, and stone. Level E bottomed on level F as well as two copper pipes, associated with feature 8 (the oil tank). The average depth of level E was 0.58 ft.

**Level F** was the fifth arbitrary level within the fill of the trench for feature 8, an oil heat storage tank. The trench fill included levels B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I. The level was a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand and was located beneath level E and to

the north of F1c and F1d. Artifacts recovered in this level were brick, mortar, gabbro, quartz, and bog iron. Excavation of level F was terminated when feature 8 (the oil tank) was uncovered; the level also bottomed on level G. The average depth of level F was 0.33 ft.

**Level G** was the sixth arbitrary level within the fill of the trench for feature 8, an oil heat storage tank. The trench fill included levels B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I. The level was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand and was located in the center of the unit between feature 8, the oil tank, and feature 9, the natural bog iron deposit. Artifacts recovered in this level were, mortar, coal, coal clinker, agate, gabbro, oyster shell, and bog iron. Level G bottomed on level H, with an average depth of 0.68 ft.

**Level H** was the seventh arbitrary level within the fill of the trench for feature 8, an oil heat storage tank. The trench fill included levels B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I. The level was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand mottled with 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand and was located beneath level G in the center of the unit between feature 8, the oil tank, and feature 9, the natural bog iron deposit. Artifacts recovered in this level were, mortar, synthetic material (aluminum foil), oyster shell, stone, and bog iron. Level H bottomed on level I, with an average depth of was 0.34 ft.

**Level I** was the eighth and final arbitrary level within the fill of the trench for feature 8, an oil heat storage tank. The trench fill included levels B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I. The level was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand and was located beneath level H in the center of the unit between feature 8, the oil tank, and feature 9, the natural bog iron deposit. Artifacts recovered in this level were mortar, brick, sewer pipe, coal, natural wood, gabbro, quartz, stone, and bog iron. The unit was terminated at

the base of this level as the Department of General Services, State of Maryland informed "Archaeology in Annapolis" that the oil tank (feature 8) was active. The average depth of level I was 0.46 ft. **Feature 1** was initially interpreted as the builders trench for the Shaw House porch. However, once feature 8 was uncovered near the base of the unit, it became apparent that F1 was the remains of the original soil levels intruded on by the oil tank trench (levels B-I). The feature was excavated in four sections, 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d; only F1a was a builders trench associated with the present Shaw house porch. F1 is associated with F9, an in situ layer of bog iron. F1 was encountered at the base of level B at an average elevation of 42.10 ft above sea level. The base of the feature was at 40.58 ft above sea level.

F1a was 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay sand. This portion of F1 is interpreted as the builders trench for the present Shaw House porch. F1a measured 1.0 by 0.5 to 0.8 ft. Artifacts recovered in F1a included window glass, plaster, mortar, brick fragments, and gabbro. Excavation of F1a was terminated when F4, F5, and F6 (a series of post molds) were uncovered. Feature 2 (a brick support pier for the porch) was associated with F1a. Feature 7 (a repair trench for F2) was intrusive into F1a. The average depth of F1a was 0.78 ft.

Feature 1b, F1c, and F1d are interpreted as arbitrary levels within a remanent of the original soil layers located here prior to the excavation of the oil tank trench (levels B-I). F1b was 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown clay sand with bog iron, it was located beneath F1a and above F1c and F9, a naturally occurring layer of bog iron. Features 4, 5, and 6 (a series of post molds) were intrusive into F1b. F2 (a brick support pier for the porch) and F7 (a repair trench for F2) were located above F1b within F1a. No artifacts were recovered in association with F1b which was an

average depth of 0.46 ft. F1c and F1d were located beneath F1b in the southwest corner of the unit only. They were arbitrary levels within the remanent of the original subsoil. Both F1c and F1d were 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil with bog iron. A layer of naturally occurring bog iron (F9) was located to the east of these levels. No artifacts were recovered in association with either F1c or F1d. F1c was an average depth of 0.54 ft and F1d was an average depth of 0.27 ft.

**Features 2 and 7** were associated features. F2 was a brick pier or footing with a slate cap which supported a wood column supporting the porch of the Shaw House. The feature was built of 5 courses of brick: a course of decayed brick on the top followed by a course of headers and three courses of one stretcher each. A second column of brick was barely exposed in the southwest corner profile and may be associated with this feature. The surface of feature 2 was located at 42.63 ft above sea level, with an average depth of 1.15 ft. Feature 7 was a 10 YR 4.6 dark yellowish brown clay sand repair trench for F2. F7 measured approximately 0.7 feet east to west, its north to south boundaries are unknown. Only small pieces of mortar were noted in association with F7. The surface of F7 was located at 42.47 ft above sea level, with an average depth of 0.78 ft. F2 was originally placed inside F1a the builders trench for the porch. F7 was intrusive into F1a as a repair trench at a later date. Feature 4, a post mold, was located at the base of F1.

**Feature 3** was a 2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay stain measuring 0.4 feet in diameter. First noted at the interface of levels C and D, F3 was originally interpreted as a post mold. However, excavation of F3 showed that it was probably a clay inclusion in the fill of the oil tank trench. No artifacts were recovered in the feature, which was an average depth of 0.17 ft.

**Feature 4** was located at the base of F1a and F2. F4 was intrusive into F1b and F9, natural layer of soil and bog iron. F4 was a roughly circular, 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand, post mold, which measured 0.5 feet in diameter. Gabbro and stone were recovered within F4. F4 was associated with F5 and F6, two post holes located to its west. The average depth of F4 was 0.57 ft, its surface was located at 41.66 ft above sea level.

**Feature 5** was located at the base of F1a and was intrusive into F1b and F9, natural layers of soil and bog iron. F5 was a roughly circular post mold which was 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown clay sand with inclusions of bog iron and 0.5 ft in diameter. No artifacts were recovered within the F5. F5 was associated with F4, a post mold located to its east, and with F6, a post mold located to its west. The average depth of F5 was 0.34 feet, its surface was located at 41.69 ft above sea level.

**Feature 6** was located at the base of F1a and was intrusive into F1b and F9, natural layers of soil and bog iron. F6 was a roughly oval post mold of 10 YR 4/6 yellowish brown clay sand with inclusions of bog iron, which measured 1.0 by 0.70 feet. No artifacts were recovered within F6. F6 was associated with F4 and F5, post molds located to its west. The average depth of F6 was 0.55 ft, its surface was located at 41.72 ft above sea level.

**Feature 8** is the metal oil storage tank used by the State of Maryland as a back-up heat source for the Maryland Historical Trust (no one in the Trust was aware of the existence of this oil tank, its use was confirmed by the Department of General Services after the tank had been exposed). Only a portion of the tank was exposed in the unit. Once it was determined that the tank was still active, the unit was terminated. The tank was located in the northeast quad of the unit and occupied an area 3.1 by 2.25 ft. The tank extended into unexcavated areas to the north and east of

the unit. The average depth of the exposed portion of the oil tank was 1.77 feet. The tank was located between 41.00 and 39.23 ft above sea level.

**Feature 9** was associated with F1b, F1c, and F1d. F9 was a natural layer of bog iron that F1c and F1d bottomed on. The trench for the oil tank (F8) cut through the bog iron. Fill levels excavated in this unit which were intrusive through F9 were levels G, H, and I. F9 measured 3.0 feet by 0.5 at its surface and 3.0 by 1.5 feet at its base. F9 was located between 41.17 and 39.32 ft above sea level, a total depth of 1.85 ft.

**Summary** Level A in this unit is a twentieth century sidewalk layer. F1b-1d and F9 are remanent of the original soil horizons located in front of the Shaw house. These soil horizons were disturbed by the excavation of a trench (levels B through I) for the oil tank (F8) utilized by the Shaw House. This unit was opened to look for earlier edges of State Circle. Because the unit was disturbed by the installation of an oil tank, no edges were located. Despite the extreme disturbance of the soil horizons at this location, several features still remained in tact, including the builders trench for the front porch of the Shaw House (F1a), a brick support pier for the porch (F2) and its associated repair trench (F7) and several post molds (F4, F5, F6). Unfortunately, because of the complete lack of datable diagnostic artifacts, no temporal designations can be assigned to the post molds with any certainty. Hence it is unknown whether these post molds were associated with the early twentieth century construction of the present Shaw House porch, or with an early fence.

## 18AP58, QUEEN ANNE'S HOUSE

This site was designated excavation area 10 (figure 10). One unit was excavated in front of 86 State Circle (N5 E20). This American Queen Anne Style duplex (which includes numbers 86 and 88) was built on the corner of North Street and State Circle in 1878 (Wright 1983:AA 694, see Appendix 1 of this text). This unit was opened to look for possible early edges of a radial street leading into State Circle and to recover information about earlier levels of the circle. The unit was also opened in order to recover any earlier corners of North Street and State Circle. The unit was located in the brick herring bone pattern sidewalk presently in use in front of number 86 State Circle and measured 3 ft by 5 ft with its long axis was parallel with State Circle. The average opening elevation of the unit was 28.38 ft above sea level with an average closing elevation of 24.84 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 3.54 ft. (figure 31, west and north profiles and Appendix 8, artifact list for 18AP58, N5 E20).

**Level A** was the herring bone brick sidewalk presently in use in front of number 86 State Circle. Twentieth century artifacts were recovered in association with this level: glass (green, colorless, and brown), a nail, brick fragments, coal, plant remains and oyster shell. Level A bottomed on level B. The average depth of this level was 0.21 ft.

**Level B** was a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand bed laid for the brick sidewalk. Artifacts recovered in association with this level included, earthenware, brown glass, brick, coal, granite, bone, a seed, and oyster and clam shell. Level B bottomed on level C. The average depth of level B was 0.01 ft.

**Level C** was a 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown sandy clay fill layer with inclusions of mortar which may have been laid as a cap over earlier

soil layers before the present sidewalk was laid. The soil in level C is similar to soil in the first level of feature 1, the builders trench for the curb which was located along the south edge of the unit at the base of level C. Hence the construction date of the curb and the sidewalk is probably the same. A twentieth century construction date is inferred for the curb and sidewalk as there is a handicap access ramp directly to the west of the unit which is associated with the curb. Artifacts recovered in association with this level included pearlware (undecorated and transfer printed under the glaze blue), whiteware, glass (dark olive green wine bottle, colorless, and brown), window glass, nails, brick, cement, stone, coal, and oyster shell. Level C bottomed on level D and Feature 1, the builders trench for the present curb. The average depth of level C was 0.34 ft.

**Feature 1** was excavated in four levels (1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d) and is interpreted as the builders trench for the present curb on State Circle. The feature was located between 27.87 and 26.69 ft above sea level, with an average depth of 1.18 ft. F1 was intrusive through levels D, F, and H; it bottomed on level I (figure 32). F1a was the initial level within F1, it was a 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown sandy clay and was similar to the soil within level C of the unit. Large pieces of Belgian block, brick bats, and concrete were noted within F1a which was an average of 0.24 ft. Artifacts located within this level were similar to those recovered in Level C of the unit and included pearlware, dark olive green wine bottle glass, window glass, nails, brick fragments, cement, granite, and bog iron. This level of feature 1 was terminated when a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand layer (designated F1b) was reached. F1b was an arbitrary level in this soil layer, which continued into F1c and F1d. Large pieces of Belgian block, brick bats, and concrete were located within the level, as well as numerous pebbles.

Artifacts located within F1b included red bodied trailed slipware, whiteware, glass (colorless and brown), window glass, nails, brick, stone, cement, a possible copper finial cap, bone, and oyster shell. The average depth of F1b was 0.45 ft. F1c, continuation of the soil in F1b, contained similar artifacts to those in F1b including: green glass, nails, brick, cement, stone, bone, and oyster shell. The average depth of F1c was 0.23 feet. F1d, a mottled continuation of the soil in F1b and F1c, was the final level in feature 1. Artifacts recovered in F1d included: red bodied unglazed coarse earthenware, brick, an unidentified nail, mortar, cement, granite, coal, oyster shell, and yellow paving brick similar to the brick paving State Circle. This level of F1 was terminated when the base of the curb was reached. The average depth of F1c was 0.26 ft.

**Level D** was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand mottled with 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand clay, located beneath level C. F1 was intrusive through the level. Level D was a fill layer which contained dark olive green and colorless bottle glass, window glass, nails, mortar, stone, bog iron, bone, and oyster shell. Level D bottomed on level E, a possible shell walkway and level F, a dark sand clay layer (figure 32). The average depth of level D was 0.09 ft.

**Level E** was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown sandy loam with a heavy concentration of whole oyster shell throughout the level. Level E was located beneath level D in the northern third of the unit. Level F, a strong brown sandy clay layer lay to the south between level E and F1, the builders trench for the modern curb (figure 32). Level E is interpreted as an oyster shell walkway. Artifacts recovered within this level included porcelain, creamware, colorless glass, window glass, brick, unidentified nails, coal, bog iron, quartz,

bone, and shell. Level E bottomed on level G, a clay sand layer and feature 2, a possible post mold. The TPQ for this level is 1762. The average depth of level E was 0.13 ft. The surface of this shell walkway was located at 27.69 ft above sea level.

**Feature 2** was 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam with tiny fragments of oyster shell and mortar throughout. F2 was located at the base of level E in the northeast corner of the unit and was intrusive into the surface of level G. F2 was circular in plan, approximately 0.40 feet in diameter, and was roughly basin shaped in profile. F2 is interpreted as the remanent of a post mold. Artifacts recovered within the feature included one piece of lead glazed coarse red bodied earthenware, coal, bog iron, and oyster shell. The surface of the f2 was at 27.56 ft above sea level, with a maximum depth of 0.29 ft.

**Level F** was the first arbitrary level into 7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay. Level F was located beneath level D between level E, the shell walkway and feature 1, the builders trench for the modern curb. Level F is interpreted as a probable early nineteenth century surface which was possibly either part of the State Circle road bed or a soil layer between the shell walkway (level E) and State Circle. Level E was intrusive into the surface of level F. F1, the builders trench for the modern curb, was intrusive through the south edge of level F (figure 32). Artifacts recovered within this level included grey bodied stoneware, olive green and colorless bottle glass, window glass, brick, stone, bog iron, bone, and shell. Level F bottomed on level H, a continuation of this soil layer. The average depth of level F was 0.54 ft.

**Level G** was a second arbitrary level into 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown clay sand. The level was located beneath level E in the northern one third of the unit. Level G was located within the same soil layer as levels F, H, and is interpreted as a probable

early nineteenth century layer. Artifacts recovered within this level included lead glazed red bodied coarse earthenware, grey bodied stoneware, pearlware (undecorated and transfer printed blue under the glaze), red transfer-printed whiteware, unidentified burned earthenware, dark olive green wine bottle glass, glass (light green and colorless), window glass, brick fragments, an unidentified nail, mortar, coal, stone, bone, and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1828. Level G bottomed on level H, a continuation of this level, with an average depth of 0.62 ft.

**Level H** was the third arbitrary level into 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown sandy clay. Level H was located beneath levels F and G in the northern two thirds of the unit, F1, the builders trench for the curb, was intrusive through this level. Level H was a continuation of layer excavated in levels F and G, however the soil gradually changed from dark brown sandy clay to yellow brown sand clay with depth. Artifacts recovered within this level included lead glazed coarse red bodied earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, green decorated refined earthenware, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, brick, an unidentified nail, mortar, two pieces of lead, stone, bog iron, bone, and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1779. Level H bottomed on level I, a continuation of this soil layer, this level was arbitrarily ended when the base of level H was even with the base of feature 1. The average depth of level H was 0.31 ft.

**Level I** was an arbitrary level into 10 YR 4/6 yellowish brown sandy clay. Level I was located within the same soil layer as levels F, G, and H, however the soil gradually changed from the surface of F/G where it was dark brown sandy clay to yellow brown sandy clay by the surface of level I, this change was not clearly demarcated on the profile walls. Level I covered the entire unit and was located beneath level H and F1, the builders trench for the curb.

Artifacts recovered within this level included pearlware, window glass, brick, plaster, mortar, nails, coal, bone, granite, bog iron, and oyster shell. One piece of whiteware was located in the level. However, because it was difficult to determine when the base of feature 1 was reached, it is probable that the whiteware recovered is from within feature 1. The suggested TPQ for this level is 1779. Level I bottomed on level J, a continuation of this soil layer, with an average depth of 0.43 feet.

**Level J** was an arbitrary level into 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 2.5 Y 4/4 olive brown sandy clay. Level J was located beneath level I in the west half of the unit only, the east half of the level was left in situ. Level J was located within the same soil layer as levels F G, H and I, however the soil gradually changed from the surface of F/G where it was dark brown sandy clay to yellow brown sandy clay by the surface of level I, this change was not clearly demarcated on the profile walls. Artifacts recovered within this level included an unidentified nail and bog iron. Level J was an average depth of 0.54 ft; it bottomed on level K, a continuation of the same soil.

**Level K** was a sterile arbitrary level into 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. Level K was located beneath level J in the west half of the unit only, the east half of the level was left in situ. Level K bottomed on level L, a continuation of the subsoil layer. The average depth of level K was 0.37 ft.

**Level L** as a sterile arbitrary level into 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. Level L was located beneath level K in the west half of the unit only, the east half of the level was left in situ. Level L was the final level within this unit. The average depth of level L was 0.45 ft.

**Summary** Levels A, B and C and F1 are twentieth century levels. All four were associated with the present curb and handicap access

ramp at the corner of North Street and State Circle and were deposited after the construction of the curb and the ramp. Level D a fill layer, was located beneath these levels. Level D was a nineteenth or twentieth century fill layer which capped an earlier shell walkway, designated level E. The shell walkway was deposited sometime after the second quarter of the nineteenth century. This walkway was located to the north of a strong brown sandy clay (level F) which has been interpreted as an early nineteenth century layer. The interface between level E, the walkway and level F may mark an earlier edge of State Circle. Beneath levels E and F was a soil layer which changed gradually from a strong brown sandy clay to dark brown sandy clay over 1.5 feet. This soil layer is a probable late eighteenth/early nineteenth century layer which was part of the Bordley-Randall estate. This layer bottoms on sterile subsoil. This unit was opened in order to look for earlier edges of a radial street (North Street) at its junction with State Circle. The edges of the radial street were not located, but an earlier edge of State Circle was located (figure 46) which provided information concerning two-dimensional changes around State Circle. Additionally, strata from this unit was linked with strata from 18AP50 (area 11) to produce a long profile of the sidewalk area of a portion of State Circle. This data aided in interpretation of the three dimensional changes to State Circle.

#### 18AP59, THE JOHNSON SITE

One unit (N5 E60) was excavated within area 14 in front of Johnson's Clothing store at 77 State Circle on the northeast corner of Maryland Avenue and State Circle (figure 10). This unit was

opened to look for possible early edges of State Circle and post holes associated with a mid-nineteenth century fence located at this site. Excavation attempted to recover information about earlier levels of the circle. The unit was also opened in order to recover any earlier corners of Maryland Avenue (a radial street) and State Circle. The unit was located in the road bed of State Circle next to the curb, and measured 3 ft by 5 ft with its long axis parallel with State Circle and its short axis perpendicular to Maryland Avenue. The average opening elevation of the unit was 29.67 ft above sea level, and the average closing elevation of the unit was 26.13 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 3.54 ft. (See also figure 33, south profile and appendix 8, list of artifacts for 18AP59, N5 E60).

**Level A** was the brick road bed of State Circle presently in use. No artifacts were recovered in association with this level. Level A bottomed on level B, a 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand layer, over most of the unit floor. In the southwest corner of the unit a small area of level C, a concrete layer, was exposed. The average depth of this level was 0.33 ft.

**Level B** was 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand mottled with 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand. This sand was laid as a bed for the brick pavement in level A. This level was not screened no artifacts were noted during excavation. Level B bottomed on level C, a concrete layer, across the floor of the entire unit. The average depth of this level was 0.19 ft.

**Level C** was a concrete layer with pieces of dark stone, possibly broken Belgian block from the 1882 - 1904 road surface around State Circle. This level was not screened, a grab sample of artifacts was taken during excavation which included brick and concrete. Level C bottomed on level D, a sandy rubble layer, across the floor of the entire unit. The average depth of this level was 0.44 ft.

**Level D** was 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand layer with brick rubble, mottled with 7.5 YR 4/4 brown sandy clay and 7.5 2/0 black clay. Soil in the northern quarter of the unit tended to be more compact than soil in the rest of the unit. All soil from this level was screened, artifacts recovered included glazed coarse red earthenware, gray salt-glazed stoneware, pearlware (undecorated, blue shell edged, hand painted peasant palette, and blue transferprinted) white ware (undecorated), yellowware, blue tinted glass, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, corroded nails, brick (including glazed and yellow paving brick), plaster, mortar, lumps of iron, granite, slate, bog iron and other stone, whole and fragmented oyster shell, and bone. Level D was a probable mid nineteenth century fill layer, the TPQ for the level is 1830. Level D bottomed on level E, in the eastern two thirds of the unit and Level F, in the western third of the unit. The average depth of this level was 0.014 ft.

**Level E** was 7.5 YR 4/4 brown clay sand mottled with 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown clay sand. Level E was located in the western two thirds of the unit beneath level D. Level F lay to the west of level E. All soil from this level was screened, artifacts recovered included dark olive green bottle glass, a kaolin pipe stem, a nail, mortar, brick, and oyster shell. Level E was a probable mid nineteenth century fill layer. Level E was very shallow at its interface with level F and became deeper on the western (Maryland Avenue) side of the unit. Level E bottomed on level F, 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown clay sand, located across most of the floor of the unit. F1, a possible ditch was also located at the base of this level. The average depth of this level was 0.06 ft.

**Feature 1** was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand, located in the east half of the unit. F1 was a possible ditch or tree root stain. It extended at an angle across the floor of the unit from the

approximate mid point of the south wall to the northeast corner of the unit. F1 was 0.7 ft wide along the south wall of the unit. At 1.0 ft north of the south wall the feature began to widen until it reached a width of 1.4 ft along the north wall of the unit. F1 was first noted at the base of level E and was intrusive into the top of level F. A kaolin pipe bowl fragment, brick, bog iron, oyster shell and a large piece of bone were recovered within the feature. F1 bottomed on level F, at an average depth of 0.48 feet.

**Level F** was 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown clay sand mottled with 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown clay sand. Level F was located beneath levels D and E, F1, a possible ditch or root, was intrusive into the top portion of the level in the east half of the unit. All soil from this level was screened, artifacts recovered included brick, paving brick, bog iron, natural wood and oyster shell. Level F bottomed on level G across the floor of the unit. The average depth of this level was 0.41 ft.

**Level G** was the first arbitrary level within 7.5 YR 4/6 strong loamy clay sand mottled with 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand. A sample of the soil from this level was screened, the level was culturally sterile as only pieces of bog iron were recovered. Level G bottomed on level H a continuation the sand layer. The average depth of this level was 0.64 ft.

**Level H** was the second arbitrary level within 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown loamy sand with bog iron inclusions, which was first encountered in level G. A sample of the soil from this level was screened, the level was culturally sterile. Level H bottomed on level I, 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay. The average depth of this level was 0.43 ft.

**Level I** was an arbitrary level within 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay. Only the east half of the level was excavated. A sample of the soil from this level was screened, the level was

sterile. Level I was the final level within the unit. The average depth of this level was 0.89 ft.

**Summary** Construction of the present road surface between 1902 and 1904 (see Russo, Appendix 4 of this text) resulted in the deposition of levels A, B, and C (the brick paving, sand bed, and concrete bed respectively). The thicker, steel reinforced concrete may be associated with later repair jobs to both State Circle and Maryland Avenue, or it may be associated with the water main located near the unit. Level D was possibly associated with the Belgian Block road surrounding State Circle between 1882 and 1902. Small pieces of broken granite were found throughout the level. The paving for this road surface was completely removed when the present brick road was laid (Radoff 1972:45, and Appendix 4 of this report). This level is similar to level D in 18AP22b and 18AP22d. Level E is interpreted as the road bed in use on State Circle between 1858 and 1882. This level is similar to level E in 18AP22b and 18AP22d. Level F is interpreted as a rubble fill layer deposited between 1858 and 1882, the level may be related to the construction of the dirt road bed noted in level E. This layer is similar to level F in 18AP22b and 18AP22d. Because the rubble layer bottoms on a layer of clay sand (excavated as levels G, h, and I) which is interpreted as the subsoil; it is probable that earlier levels of State Circle were graded away after the middle of the nineteenth century during construction of new road surfaces. Levels G, H, and I were culturally sterile levels within the clay subsoil. Excavation at this location attempted to recover earlier edges of State Circle, particularly the remains of a fence which was once located on this lot. Research here also attempted to explore the relationship of State Circle and one of its radial streets (Maryland Avenue). However, no edges of Maryland Avenue, or State Circle were recovered. Data retrieved at this location

did contribute to another research goal at this location. Strata within this unit was linked to strata from other sites within the project area. This data was used to create long profiles used in the interpretation of the three dimensional changes to State Circle (figure 43).

#### 18AP60, GOVERNOR NICHOLSON'S LOT

18AP60 was located in front of 46 State Circle, the Circle Theater. This site included the corner of East Street and State Circle (area 16) and the corner of Cornhill and State Circle (area 17) (figure 10). Two units were placed on this site. One unit was placed on the sidewalk of area 16 at the corner of East Street and State Circle (N15 E10). The second unit was placed in the street of area 17 at the junction of State Circle and Cornhill (N28 E5).

#### N15 E10, area 16

This unit was opened to look for possible early edges of State Circle and to recover information about earlier levels of the circle and to recover earlier corners of East Street and State Circle. The unit was located in the road bed of State Circle next to the curb. The long axis of the 3 ft by 5 ft unit was parallel with East Street and the side of the Circle Theater. The average opening elevation of the unit was 32.775 ft above sea level with an average closing elevation of 28.965 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 3.81 feet. (See also figure 34, north and east profiles and appendix 8, artifact list for 18AP60, N28 E5).

Level A was the concrete sidewalk of State Circle presently in use in front of the Circle theater. No artifacts were recovered in

association with this level. Level A bottomed on level B, a 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand layer and Fla, a metal post. The average depth of this level was 0.55 feet.

**Feature 1** was a metal post and post hole. The feature was located in the north east corner of the unit and was only partially exposed within this unit. The rest of the feature lay beneath unexcavated portions of the site. F1 first appeared at the surface of the unit as a metal post, designated Fla. The pipe associated with Fla was 0.55 ft in diameter and was set in a concrete block which was 0.65 feet in diameter. The post was sawed even with the surface of level A, the sidewalk. Fla was intrusive through levels A, B, C, D, E, and F. At the base of unit level E, the post hole associated with Fla was exposed. This portion of F1 was excavated in two levels designated F1b and F1c. F1b was partially exposed in the northeast corner of this unit, the rest of the feature lay beneath unexcavated portions of the site. F1b was 10 Yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with bog iron, oyster shell flecks, and mortar flecks; and was intrusive into level F. Artifacts recovered within F1b included lead glazed coarse red bodied earthenware, blue transferprinted whiteware, amber glass, dark olive green wine bottle glass, nails, a iron box corner, iron fragments, granite, and oyster shell. The TPQ for F1b is 1820. F1b within this unit was roughly circular in shape and measured 2.5 ft north/south by 2.1 ft east/west. F1b bottomed on F1c, 2.5 Y 4/4 olive brown sandy loam. The average depth of F1b was 0.39 feet. F1c was a continuation of the post mold for Fla, and was intrusive through level F. Artifacts recovered within F1c included creamware and oyster shell. The TPQ for F1c is 1762. F1c bottomed on F3, 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam mottled with 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red sandy loam. F3 was a continuation of F1. The depth of F1c was 0.10 feet. The total depth of all of F1 was 1.87 feet, the depth

of the post hole (F1b/F1c was 0.49 feet).

**Feature 3** was located in the northeast corner of the unit directly beneath the former location of f1 (figure 35). During excavation, when the base of F1c was reached, the surface of F3 was interpreted as part of unit level F. The surfaces of both F3 and level F were 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam. However, during troweling of the surface of level F, it was noted that the northeast corner of the unit was mottled with 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red sandy loam, while the rest of level F was not mottled. The mottled area was roughly circular in plan and measured 2.5 ft north/south by 1.8 ft east/west. The mottled area was designated F3. After excavation of F3 was completed, it was determined that F3 was a continuation of F1. F3 was excavated in two levels, designated F3a and F3b, the feature was intrusive through levels F, G, and H. F3a consisted of the 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam mottled with 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red sandy loam. Milk glass, fragments of burnt wood and oyster shell were recovered within this level of the feature. The average depth of F3a was 0.14 ft. F3a bottomed on F3b, 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam surrounding a bed of cobbles and a chunk of concrete (figure 35). Brick, charcoal, bone, and oyster shell were recovered in this level of F3. The average depth of F3b was 0.62 ft. F3b was the final level in F3, it bottomed on sterile subsoil at the base of level H. The total depth of F3 was 0.75 feet.

**Level B** was the first of four arbitrary levels in a layer of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand. Level B was a twentieth century fill layer. Artifacts recovered in the level included transferprinted blue under-the-glaze pearlware, refined earthenware, colorless glass, dark olive green wine bottle glass, window glass, corroded nails, mortar, fragments of iron, brick, slate, quartz, bog iron, natural wood, charcoal, coal, slag and

oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1795. Fla, the metal sign post was intrusive through this level. Level B bottomed on level C, 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown sandy clay, a continuation of the soil within level B. The average depth of this level was 0.47 ft.

**Level C** was the second of four arbitrary levels in 7.5 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay twentieth century fill. Artifacts recovered in the level included dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, corroded nails, mortar, brick, round brass cap, copper wire, crumpled sheet lead, iron fragments, red roofing or building tile, brick, coal, coal clinker, and oyster shell. Fla, the metal sign post was intrusive through this level. Level C bottomed on level D, 10 YR 4/6 dark brown clay sand, a continuation of the fill layer in levels B and C. The average depth of this level was 0.69 ft.

**Level D** was the third of four arbitrary level within a layer of 10 YR 4/6 dark brown clay sand mottled with 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red loamy sand and 2.5 YR 4/4 olive brown loamy sand twentieth century fill. Artifacts recovered in the level included earthenware, creamware, green tinted glass, dark olive green bottle glass, nails, iron fragments, copper wire, granite, slate, mortar, brick, charcoal, bone, and oyster and clam shell. The TPQ for this level is 1762. Fla, the metal sign post was intrusive through this level. Level D bottomed on level E, 10 YR 4/6 dark brown clay sand, a continuation of the fill layer in levels B, C, and D. The average depth of this level was 0.69 feet.

**Level E** was the fourth arbitrary level within 10 YR 4/6 dark brown clay sand mottled with 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red loamy sand and 2.5 Y 4/4 olive brown loamy sand layer of twentieth century fill. The layer of fill excavated in levels B, C, D, and E was probably deposited when the Circle theater was constructed on this site in circa 1920. Artifacts recovered in the level included a battery,

a nail brick, mortar, paving brick, unidentified organic material, and oyster shell. F1a, the metal sign post was intrusive through this level. Level E bottomed on level F, 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sand loam; and on F1b (the post hole for F1), F2 (a cobble layer associated with the water main presently in use by the City of Annapolis). The average depth of this level was 0.74 ft.

**Feature 2** was the pipe trench associated with the modern water pipe presently used by the City of Annapolis. F2 first appeared at the base of level E/surface of level F as a layer of cobbles. Beneath the layer of cobbles was 7.5 YR 4/4 strong brown sandy loam. F2 was intrusive through levels F, G, and H (figure 35). It was located in the southeast corner of the unit and measured 2.5 ft north/south by 0.7 ft east/west by 1.8 ft in depth. F2 was excavated in five levels, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, and 2e. F2a was a row of four cobblestones located at the surface of the feature. F2b, F2c, F2d, and F2e were arbitrary levels within the sandy loam. F2b was 0.33 ft deep, artifacts recovered in F2b included a corroded nail, brick, and oyster shell. F2c was a 0.50 feet in depth and included a twisted lead lump, cinders, quartz, and a possible carbon anode. F2d was 0.58 ft in feature 2 and included brick, a nail, wood, and oyster shell. F2e was 0.30 ft in depth and included a nail, brick, mortar, wood, and oyster shell. F2e bottomed on a water pipe and sterile subsoil at the base of level H.

**Level F** was the first of three arbitrary levels into sterile 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam. F1, F2, and F3 were intrusive through this level. Level F bottomed on level G, a continuation of this level. The average depth of this level was 0.44 ft.

**Level G** was the second of three arbitrary levels into sterile 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam. F2 and F3 were intrusive through this level. Level G bottomed on level H, a continuation of this

level. The average depth of this level was 0.56 ft.

**Level H** was the third of three level into sterile into 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam. F2 and F3 were intrusive through this level. Level H was the final level within this unit, the level bottomed on subsoil and City water main. The average depth of this level was 0.37 ft.

**Summary** This unit was extremely disturbed. The unit was excavated to recover information about earlier levels of State Circle and to explore the relationship of the corner of State Circle and East Street. However, construction of the Circle Theater in c.1920 (Wright 1983:AA1595) and the laying of a City water line in front of the theater, resulted in the complete destruction of intact archaeological deposits at this location.

#### **N28 E5**

This unit was opened to look for possible early edges of State Circle and to recover information about earlier levels of the circle and earlier corners of Cornhill Street and State Circle. The unit was located in the road bed of Cornhill next to the curb and measured 3 ft by 5 ft with its long axis was parallel with Cornhill Street and perpendicular to State Circle (figure 10). The average opening elevation of the unit was 33.23 ft above sea level, with an average closing elevation of 31.02 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 2.21 ft. (See also figure 36, north and east profiles and Appendix 8, artifact list for 18AP60 N28 E5).

**Level A** straddled the junction between the aggregate brick road of State Circle and the asphalt surface of Cornhill Street. Both road surfaces were removed as part of the level. No artifacts were recovered. Level A bottomed on level B, the cement bed beneath the brick road; level C, Belgian block cobbles beneath the asphalt

road, and F2, the brick gutter along the curb (figure 37). F1, a curb stone separated levels B and C. The average depth of this level was 0.26 ft.

**Feature 1** was the curb stone between Cornhill and State Circle (figure 37). F1 consisted of a concrete curb piece abutting the curb which measured 1.05 ft north/south by 0.4 ft east/west. To the south of the concrete lay granite curbing which measured 0.3 ft east/ west and extended beyond the south wall of the unit across the entire width of Cornhill. F1 was associated with F3, the builders trench for the concrete curb section and F4, the builders trench for the granite curb. F2, a brick gutter abutted the northern portion of F1. The depth of F1 was 3.625 ft.

**Level B** was the concrete bed for the State Circle brick surface was located in the west (State Circle) half of the unit. This level was not excavated (figure 37).

**Level C** was a Belgian block road surface surrounded by 10 YR 2/1 black gravelly sand (figure 37). Level C was laid in 1896, when the City repaved Cornhill with stone which had previously paved the City Dock (see appendix 4). Artifacts recovered in the level included refined earthenware, window glass, a fragment of brass, brick, stone, bog iron, coal, and oyster and clam shell. Level C bottomed on level D; F2, the brick gutter associated with the Belgian block road; and on F3, the builders trench for the concrete portion of F1. The average depth of this level was 0.35 ft.

**Feature 2** was a brick gutter associated with the Belgian block road (level C) and F1, the curb stone separating Cornhill and State Circle. The bricks were laid on their sides, long axis north/south against the curb on the north side of the unit (figure 37). Artifacts recovered in F2 included window glass, brick, coal, and shell. F2 bottomed on level D and F3, the builders trench for the concrete portion of F1. The average depth of this F2 was 0.33 ft.

**Feature 3** was the builders trench associated with the concrete portion of F1, the curb stone separating Cornhill and State Circle. F3 was 10 YR 5/6 brownish yellow sand and was intrusive through level D. Artifacts associated with this feature included bog iron, coal, and oyster shell. F3 bottomed on F4, the builders trench for the granite portion of F1. The average depth of this feature was 0.03 ft.

**Level D** was 10 YR 4/6 dark brown sandy clay mixed with 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy sand with inclusions of charcoal, brick, and shell. Level D was either a possible fill layer laid as a bed for the Belgian Block road in 1896, or was the remnants of an earlier nineteenth century road bed. Artifacts recovered in this level included whiteware, refined earthenware, window glass, amber and colorless glass, brick, coal, bog iron, and oyster shell. F1, the curb stone, was intrusive through the west edge of the level, F2, the brick gutter, was located on the surface of the level, and F3, the builders trench for the concrete portion of F1, was intrusive through the northwest corner of the level. Level D bottomed on F4, the builders trench for the granite curb stone between Cornhill and State Circle; F5, the builders trench for the present curb between Cornhill and the sidewalk; and on level E, 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay. The TPQ for this level is 1820. The average depth of this level was 0.21 ft.

**Feature 4** was the builders trench associated with the granite portion of F1, the curb stone separating Cornhill and State Circle. F4 was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 10 YR 3/3 dark brown clay sand and was intrusive through level E. Artifacts recovered in F4 included creamware, grey bodied stoneware, window glass, plaster, brick, coal, charcoal, bog iron and shell. F4 bottomed on level F. The TPQ for feature 4 is 1762. The average depth of this feature was 0.42 ft.

**Feature 5** was the builders trench associated with the granite curb stone presently separating Cornhill and the sidewalk. F5 was 5.6 ft east/west by 0.25 ft north/south. F5 was intrusive through levels E and F. It was excavated in two levels designated 5a and 5b. F5a was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown clay sand mottled with 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand, its average depth was 0.40 ft. Only brick was recovered within F5a. F5b was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay, its average depth was 0.19 ft. Brick fragments were noted in association with F5b but were not collected. F5b bottomed on level F. The total depth of F5b was 0.59 ft.

**Level E** was the first of two arbitrary sterile levels into 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay fill. F4 and F5 were intrusive through this level. Level E bottomed on Level F, a continuation of this layer. The average depth of this level was 0.38 ft.

**Level F** was the second of two arbitrary sterile levels into 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay fill. F5 was intrusive into the level. Level F bottomed on Level G, a darker sterile subsoil layer. The average depth of this level was 0.50 ft.

**Level G** was an arbitrary sterile level. The level was slightly darker than the previous levels (E and F), it was 7.5 YR 5/4 strong brown sandy clay mottled with 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown clay sand. Level G was the final level within this unit. The average depth of this level was 0.48 ft.

**Summary** Levels A and B (the brick road surface and its concrete bed respectively) were laid in 1902-1904 when the present road surface was constructed. Level C was laid in 1897. Level D is either a bed laid for the Belgian Block, or is a dirt road dating from the nineteenth century (TPQ equals 1820). A brick gutter was laid on the surface of level D and appeared to be associated with the Belgian Block road (level C). As the brick gutter was located

flush with the present curb, this would indicate that the curb has been located in this position since at least 1897, as the bids for the job included curbing as well as grading and paving (Appendix 4). Levels E and F were probable fill layers associated with the construction of a nineteenth century road bed(s) on Francis Street. Russo (appendix 4) notes that Cornhill was first graded, curbed and gutter in 1820. Level G was the sterile subsoil. The unit was excavated in order to recover earlier corners of State Circle and Cornhill. Although evidence of an earlier corner was no present the unit provided data concerning three dimensional changes to Cornhill Street.

#### 18AP61, THE PUBLIC WELL

The Public Well site was designated area 18 and was located in front of 40 and 44 State Circle (figure 10). Four units were excavated on this site, N78 E45, N75 E42.5, N75 E40, and N78 E40. Originally only one unit, N78 E45, was planned for this location in order to search for possible early edges of State Circle. During excavation of the unit, the corner of a well was exposed. Three additional units were excavated in order to expose the feature. The original proposal for State Circle (Read 1989) stated that large unexpected features (such as a structure) would be defined, but not excavated as part of this project. After consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust and the City of Annapolis, it was agreed that the well was a large unexpected feature. A seperate project to test the well was initiated in March of 1990 under the supervision Jennifer Stabler (1990) of the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

## **N78 E45**

This unit was opened to look for possible early edges of State Circle and to recover information about earlier levels of the circle. The unit in the sidewalk and measured 3 ft by 5 ft, with its long axis perpendicular to State Circle. The average opening elevation of the unit was 33.20 ft above sea level, with an average closing elevation of 29.055 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 4.145 ft. (See also: figure 38 south, west and north profiles and appendix 8, list of artifacts in 18AP61, N78 E45).

**Level A** was the concrete sidewalk in front of 44 and 46 State Circle. No artifacts were recovered in association with this level. Level A bottomed on level B in the west half of the unit (the State Circle side) and level D in the east half of the unit. The average depth of this level was 0.46 ft.

**Level B** was 2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam. This level was located in the west half of the unit (the side of the unit nearest to State Circle). Artifacts recovered in the level included glass (colorless, brown, green, and light green tinted), plaster, brick, coal, coal clinkers, charcoal, bog iron, and oyster shell. Level B bottomed on level C on the western edge of the level base, and on level D on the eastern side of the level base. The average depth of this level was 0.12 ft.

**Level C** was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay rubble fill. Level C was located beneath level B in the western half of the unit. Artifacts recovered in this unit included whiteware, nails, brick, slate, mortar, bog iron, bone, and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level was 1820. Level C bottomed on F1a, a robbers trench into F4, the well. This level is part of F1. The average depth of this level was 0.61 ft.

**Level D** was the first of six arbitrary levels into 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill. Level D was located beneath levels B and C and occupied the eastern three quarters of the unit. Artifacts recovered in this level included lead glazed red-bodied earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, pearlware (undecorated, annular blue and white, transferprinted blue and transferprinted black), whiteware (undecorated, blue decorated, handpainted polychrome, and annular black and blue), refined earthenware (red bodied with dark brown exterior glaze and white interior glaze, buff bodied with a red wash and green shell), annular blue and white yellowware, stoneware (grey bodied and American blue and grey), porcelain, colorless glass, window glass, nails, brick, a fragment of a white stone step, iron flakes, granite, quartz, bog iron, slate, bone, and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1830, with a mean ceramic date of 1836.5 (n=26). Level D was terminated with the appearance of decaying tree roots, and a small concentration of bricks. The average depth of the level was 0.58 ft.

**Level E** was the second of six arbitrary levels into 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill with rotted tree roots and a small concentration of bricks throughout the level. Level E was located beneath level D and occupied most of the unit, level C was located in the southwestern corner of the unit. Artifacts were recovered in the western half of the level only and included: lead glazed buff and red-bodied earthenware, finger trailed pearlware, whiteware (undecorated, blue transferprinted with red decoration, black transferprinted, handpainted green), ironstone, yellowware, stoneware (blue decorated and possible American blue and grey), porcelain (plain and blue on white), glass (colorless, amber, and light green), nails, brick, worked stone, bog iron, rotted fragments of natural wood, foil, coal, bone, and oyster shell. The

TPQ for this level is 1830. Level E was terminated with the appearance of F1a (the robbers trench associated with F4 the well) and F2a, the repair trench associated with F4 the well. The average depth of the level was 0.34 ft.

**Level F** was the third of six arbitrary levels into 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill. Level F was located beneath level E. F2 was intrusive through the western edge of the level. Artifacts recovered in the level included creamware, blue transfer printed whiteware, refined earthenware (blue transferprinted and red decorated), amber glass, dark olive green bottle glass, brick, natural wood, and oyster shell. The TPQ of this level is 1820. Level F was terminated when F3, a portion of the repair trench associated with F4 (the well), appeared. The average depth of Level F was 0.71 feet.

**Level G** was the fourth of six arbitrary levels into 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill. Level G was located beneath level F and F3. F2 was intrusive through the western edge of the level. Artifacts recovered in the level included window glass and brick. Level G was terminated arbitrarily after an average of 0.37 ft was removed from the level.

**Level H** was the fifth of six arbitrary levels into 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill. Level H was located beneath level G. F2 was intrusive through the western edge of the level. No artifacts were recovered in the level, although tiny flecks of coal, brick, mortar and bog iron were observed. Level H was terminated arbitrarily after an average of 0.09 ft was removed from the level, in order to level the unit even with the base of F2.

**Level I** was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill located beneath F2, the repair trench for F4 (the well). F5 was located to the west of the level, while level J occupied the eastern two-thirds of the level. Level I was a continuation of F2. Artifacts

recovered in this level included mulberry sponge decorated whiteware, blue transfer printed refined earthenware, colorless glass, window glass, brick, stone, coal, bog iron, and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1840. Level I bottomed on level K the surface of the subsoil. The average depth of the level was 0.15 ft.

**Level J** was the sixth of six arbitrary levels into 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill. Level J was located beneath level H. F5 was intrusive through the western edge of the level. Only bog iron was recovered in the level. Level I was terminated when the surface of the subsoil (level K) was reached. The average depth of the level was ).25 ft.

**Level K** was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown dandy clay and (in the northwest corner round F4) 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Level K was located beneath F5, levels H and J, and abutted the eastern edge of F4b, the brick liner for the well. Only small stones and bog iron were recovered in the level. Level K is interpreted as the beginning of the subsoil. The average depth of the level was 0.64 ft.

**Level L** was sterile 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy clay mottled with 5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy clay subsoil. Level L was located beneath level K and abutted the eastern edge of F4b, the brick liner for the well. The level was terminated arbitrarily after 0.63 of soil was removed.

#### **N75 E42.5**

This unit opened adjacent to the south edge of N78 E45 in order to define the edges of F4, the well. The unit was 3 ft by 5 ft, with its long axis perpendicular to State Circle. The average opening elevation of the level was 32.93 ft above sea level, with an average closing elevation of 30.50 ft above sea level. The average

depth of the unit was 2.43 ft. (See also appendix 8, artifact list for 18AP61, N75 E42.5).

**Level A** was the concrete sidewalk in front of 44 and 46 State Circle. No artifacts were recovered within the level. Level A bottomed on level B, the average depth of the level was 0.10 ft.

**Level B** was 10 YR 5/6 yellow brown sandy clay with concrete mixed through out, the level was associated with the twentieth century sidewalk. Artifacts recovered within the level included lead glazed buff bodied coarse red earthenware, blue shell edged pearlware, whiteware, refined earthenware (blue annular and blue hand painted), glass (colorless, green, brown) nails, worked marble, brick, cellophane, insulated copper wire, coal, and bog iron. Level B bottomed on level C, level D, and F1e (part of the robbers trench into F4, the well). The average depth of level B was 0.23 ft.

**Level C** was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with concrete rubble, brick, and coal. Level C is a fill layer associated with the twentieth century sidewalk. Artifacts recovered in the level included creamware, pearlware (undecorated, and annular with brown and green decoration), whiteware (undecorated, blue transferprinted, and black transferprinted), grey bodied stoneware (undecorated and blue cobalt decorated), porcelain, semi-porcelain, glass (colorless and brown), dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, porcelain doorknob fragment, iron pipe fragment, lead fragment, worked wood fragments, coal, and plastic. Level C was terminated when level D appeared. The average depth of the level was 0.26 ft.

**Level D** was the first of three arbitrary levels into 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill. This level was mottled with 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand. Level D was located at the base of level C, F1g and F1h (part of the robbers trench for F4,

the well) lay in the northwest corner of the unit, and F6 (the builders trench for the curb) lay along the west wall. Level D is the same as level D in N75 E45, and level B in N75 E40. Artifacts recovered in this level included lead glazed red-bodied earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware (undecorated, handpainted blue, transferprinted blue, and annular), whiteware (undecorated, banded, and transferprinted (green, red, and blue), refined earthenware (rockingham-like and a burned unidentified fragment), yellowware (undecorated and blue and white annular), grey bodied stoneware (undecorated and blue cobalt decorated), porcelain, kaolin pipe bowl, glass (colorless, green, and brown), dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, nails, an iron rivet with a rubber washer, brass, a metal rod, sewer pipe, stone, brick, paving brick, nails, mortar, mica, chert, coal, stone, oyster shell, and a piece of black plastic (probably intrusive from F6). The TPQ for this level (assuming that the plastic is intrusive) 1830. Level D was arbitrarily terminated after 0.77 ft of soil was removed from the level. The level bottomed on level E.

**Level E** was the second of three arbitrary levels into 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill. Level E was located at the base of level D, F1g and F1h (part of the robbers trench for F4, the well) lay in the northwest corner of the unit, and F6 (the builders trench for the curb) lay along the west wall. Level E is the same as level E in N75 E45 and level B in N75 E40. Artifacts recovered in this level included pearlware (handpainted peasant palette), glass (colorless, and light blue), printers type, yellow paving brick, coal, natural wood, bone and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1795. Level E was arbitrarily terminated after 0.44 ft of soil was removed from the level. The level bottomed on levels F and G.

**Level F** was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill. Level F was located at the base of level E; level G was located along the east and south edge of the level; F1i and F1j (levels within the robbers trench for F4, the well) were intrusive through the northwest corner of the level; and F6 (the builders trench for the curb) lay along the west wall. Level E is the same as F2 in N75 E45, the level and F2a are interpreted as part of a repair trench for F4. Artifacts recovered in this level included creamware, pearlware (annular blue and black and handpainted peasant palette), whiteware (undecorated and transferprinted blue), grey-bodied stoneware (undecorated and blue decorated), colorless glass, dark olive green bottle glass, nails, mortar, brick, paving brick, bone, and oyster shell. The TPQ for this level is 1820. Level F was arbitrarily terminated when the base of level was even with the surface of the brick liner for F4. The average depth of the level was 0.25 ft.

**Level G** was the third of three arbitrary levels into dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill. This level had a slightly darker munsell than levels D and E, which were both 10 YR 4/4. Level G was 10 YR 3/4. Level G was located at the base of level E; level F was located to the north and west of this level; the brick liner for F4, the well lay in the northwest corner of the unit, and F6 (the builders trench for the curb) lay along the west wall. Level G is the same as level F in N75 E45. Only grey-bodied stoneware was recovered within this level. Level G was arbitrarily terminated when the level floor was even with surface of F4. This level was the final level within the unit. Excavation of the level was terminated at this point as the limits of F4 had been defined. The average depth of the level was 0.37 feet.

## **N75 E40**

This unit opened adjacent to west edge of N75 E42.5 in order to define the edges of F4, the well. The unit was 5 ft by 1.6 ft, its west edge abutted the curb. The long axis of the unit was perpendicular to State Circle. The average opening elevation of the level was 32.84 ft above sea level, with an average closing elevation of 29.06 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 3.78 ft. (See also figure 39, west profile and appendix 7, list of artifacts for 18AP61, N75 E40).

**Level A** was the concrete sidewalk in front of 44 and 46 State Circle. No artifacts were recovered within this level, which bottomed on F6, the builders trench for the curb. The average depth of the level was 0.37 ft.

**Level B** was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay. The level was located along the unit's south wall and measured between 0.5 and 1.3 ft north/south by 1.6 ft east/west. F6 was located above level B and was intrusive through the level on its north edge. Level B was the same as levels D and E in N75 E42.5 and N78 E45, all five levels were fill layers. One stone was recovered within this level, which bottomed on level C, with an average depth of 1.08 ft.

**Level C** was 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay with of 7.5 YR 2/0 black sandy loam root stains. Level C was located along the south wall of unit beneath level B. The level measured between 0.5 ft and 1.0 ft north/south by 1.6 ft. east/west. Level C is the same as level G in N75 E42.5 and level F in N78 E42. Artifacts recovered within the level included pearlware (handpainted blue under-the-glaze), whiteware (undecorated, blue annular, and brown transferprinted), grey-bodied stoneware (undecorated and possible cobalt blue decorated American blue and grey), dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, brick, and coal. The TPQ for the level was 1820. Level C was an average of 0.12 feet in depth.

**Level D** was located beneath F6 (the builders trench for the curb). This level was the same as level F in N75 E42.5 and F2 in N78 E4 - all part of the repair trench for the well. Artifacts Level D was located in the south half of the unit and measured 1.9 ft north/south by 1.6 ft east/west. Artifacts recovered in the level included pearlware (blue transferprinted and hand painted peasant palette), whiteware (undecorated and blue annular), grey-bodied stoneware, blue tinted glass, nails, stone, possible pumice, and brick. The TPQ for this level is 1820. The average depth of the level was 0.25 ft.

**Level E** was 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay sand. The level was located to the north of level D and at the base of F6, the builders trench for the curb, it is probably associated with the builders trench. The level measured between 2.9 and 2.0 ft north/south by 1.6 ft east west. Flk (the robbers trench for F4) was located on the north edge of the level. Artifacts recovered in this level included brick, sewer pipe, coal, slag, quartz, and shell. The average depth of level E was 1.22 ft. Level E bottomed on F4e, the brick liner for the well. Levels D and E were the final levels within the unit as the limits of F4 were defined at the base of these levels.

#### **N78 E40**

This unit opened adjacent to west edge of N78 E40 in order to define the edges of F4, the well. The unit was 3 ft by 1.6 ft, its west edge abutted the curb. The long axis of the unit was perpendicular to State Circle. The average opening elevation of the level was 32.98 ft above sea level, with an average closing elevation of 30.38 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 2.6 ft. (See also figure 39, west profile and appendix 7, list of artifacts for 18AP61, N78 E40).

**Level A** was the concrete sidewalk in front of 44 and 46 State Circle. No artifacts were recovered in this level. Level A bottomed on F6g (the builders trench for the curb). The average depth of the level was 0.53 ft. No further levels were excavated within this unit. However, F1 (the robbers trench for F4, the well), and F2 were located within the unit beneath F6 (see discussion below).

### **Features**

Six features were located at 18AP61. F1 was a robbers trench associated with F4. F2 was a repair trench associated with F4. F3 was part of the repair trench excavated in F2. F4 was a well. F5 was part of F2 and F3, the repair trench. And F6 was the builders trench for the modern curb.

**Feature 1** was first uncovered in N78 E45. The feature extended south into N75 E42.5, southwest into N75 E40, and west into N78 E40 (see figure 40). F1 is interpreted as a robbers trench into F4, the well. The feature was located directly above F4. Level C within N78 E45 is part of this feature. The surface of the feature was located at an elevation of 32.36 feet above sea level, with a closing depth of 30.13 ft above sea level. The average depth was 2.23 ft. The feature was a maximum of 4.5 ft north/south by 2.6 ft east/west and was roughly circular in plan. In profile, the feature was roughly basin shaped. F6, the builders trench was intrusive on the feature, particularly in N78 E40. Only half of the feature was excavated, this was the portion of the feature located beneath the sidewalk. The portion of the feature located beneath the street was shoveled out in total and was not screened when that area was cleared to exposed F4. Fifteen levels were excavated within the feature. In order to facilitate discussion

of the feature levels, they will be presented by level within the unit in which they were excavated.

**N78 E45** four levels of the feature were located in this unit, F1a, F1b, F1c, and F1d. The feature was located beneath levels C and E in this unit. F1a was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay and was an average of 0.53 ft in depth. F1a was the same as F1f in N75 E42.5 and F1l in N78 E40. Artifacts recovered in F1a included: lead glazed coarse red-bodied earthenware, whiteware, glass (colorless, light blue, and brown), modern plaster, red plaster, brick, coal, bog iron, and bone. F1b was located to the east of F1a and was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay. F1b was the same as F1h and F1j in N75 E42.5 and F1m in N78 E40. F1b was an average of 0.73 ft in depth. Artifacts recovered in F1b included: pearlware, annular blue and black whiteware, glass (colorless, amber, and blue molded), window glass, nails, mortar, brick, charcoal, coal, and bone. F1b was terminated when F4 (brick and wood planking associated with the liner of the well) and F1c appeared. F1c was 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown sandy clay, it was an average of 0.265 ft in depth. F1c was the same as F1g and a portion of F1i in N75 E42.5 and F1n in N75 E40. Artifacts recovered in F1c included whiteware, glass (colorless, yellow, and blue tinted), printers type, window glass, mortar, brick, bone, and oyster and clam shell. F1d was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy clay. The average depth of F1d was 0.145 ft. F1d was the same as a portion of F1i in N75 E42.5, F1k in N75 E40, and F1o in N78 E40. Artifacts recovered in F1d included blue transferprinted refined earthenware, mortar, brick, coal, bog iron, and oyster shell. F1d bottomed on the interior of the well.

**N75 E42.5** Six levels of the feature were located in this unit, F1e, F1f, F1g, F1h, F1i, and F1j. The feature was located beneath level B in this unit. F1e was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy

clay and was the same level as C in N78 E45. F1e was an average of 0.315 ft in depth. Artifacts included: pearlware and whiteware. F1e bottomed on Level D, F1g, and F1h. F1f was located to the north of F1e and was 10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown sandy clay mottled with 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay and 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand. F1f was the same as F1a in N78 E45 and f11 in N78 E40. The average depth was 0.55 ft. Artifacts recovered in F1f included: creamware, refined earthenware (blue transferprinted and burned), nails, brick, mortar, stone, and oyster shell. F1f bottomed on F1g and F1h. F1g was located in the northwest corner of the unit to the west of F1h. F1g was the same as F1i in this unit, F1c in N78 E40, and F1n in N78 E40. F1g overlay F1i. Both F1g and F1i were 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with brick rubble. Artifacts recovered in f1g included pearlware, yellowware, window glass, nails, mortar, brick, pumice, oyster shell, and coal. Artifacts recovered in F1i included: whiteware, grey bodied stoneware, glass (colorless and green tinted) nails, mortar, brick, slag, stone, pumice, bog iron, and bone. F1g was an average of 0.57 ft in depth and F1i was an average of 0.535 ft in depth. F1i bottomed on the surface of F4, the well. F1h was the same as F1j in this unit, F1b in N78 E45 and F1m in N78 E40. F1h was 10 Yr 3/3 dark brown loamy clay while F1j was a slightly darker 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy clay. F1h overlay F1j. Artifacts recovered in F1h included unglazed red-bodied coarse red earthenware, creamware, pearlware (undecorated, hand painted blue, and transfer printed blue), whiteware, rockingham-like earthenware, burned refined earthenware, brown and white annular yellowware, grey bodied stoneware (undecorated and blue decorated), pink bodied stoneware with cobalt blue decoration, glass (blue and brown), dark olive green bottle glass, printing type, a possible metal bottle cap, nails, brick, plaster, yellow paving brick, stone, granite,

bog iron, coal, natural wood, bone, and clam and oyster shell. F1j artifacts included: hand painted blue under-the-glaze pearlware, glass (colorless and blue), window glass, nails, plaster, stone, brick, slag, and oyster shell. F1h was an average of 0.53 ft in depth and F1j was an average of 0.28 ft in depth. F1j bottomed on the brick liner of F4, the well.

**N75 E40** One level of F1 was located in the unit, F1k. F1k was the same as level F1d in N78 E45, a portion of F1i in N75 E42.5, and F1o in N78 E40. F1k was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay and was an average depth of 0.38 ft in depth. F6, the builders trench for the curb, was intrusive on the surface F1k. yellow paving brick, stone, and coal were recovered within F1k. F1k bottomed on the fill portion of F4, the well.

**N78 E40** Four levels of F1 were located within this unit, F1l, F1m, F1n, and F1o. F1l was the same as F1a in N78 E45. F1l was 10 YR 4/3 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Colorless glass, coal, and a fragment of a stone step were recovered in F1l which was an average of 0.85 ft in depth. F6 was intrusive on the surface of F1l. F1l bottomed on F1m, F1n, and F1o. F1m was the same as F1b in N78 E45, and F1h and F1j in N75 E42.5. F1m was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay and was an average depth of 0.23 ft. One piece of plaster was recovered within this portion of the feature. F1n was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was the same as F1c in N78 E45 and F1g and F1i in N75 E40. Artifacts within the feature included pearlware, brown glass, window glass, plaster, coal, and bone. The average depth of F1n was 0.28 ft. F1o was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam mixed with ash and was an average of 0.165 ft in depth. F1o was the same as F1d in N78 E45, a portion of F1i in N75 E42.5, and F1k in N75 E40. A nail, coal, and cement were recovered within the feature.

**Summary** Feature 1 was excavated in fifteen separate levels which can be combined to form five separate strata. Stratum I consisted of level C in N78 E45 and F1e in N75 E42.5. Feature 6, the builders trench for the curb, had destroyed stratum I in N78 E40 and N75 E40 (figure 40). Stratum I was 10 YR 4/4 to 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. The stratum was located between 32.36 and 31.75 ft above sea level. The TPQ for this stratum is 1820 and is based on the presence of whiteware in both level C and F1e. Stratum I bottomed on stratum II, which consisted of F1a in N78 E45, and F1f in N75 E42.5. Feature 6, had destroyed stratum II in N75 E40 and N78 E40 (figure 40). Stratum II was 10 YR 4/3 dark yellowish brown grading to 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay. The stratum was located between 31.84 ft and 31.23 ft above sea level. The TPQ for this strata level is 1828 and is based on the presence of light green transferprinted pearlware in F1a. Stratum II bottomed on stratum III and stratum IV. Strata III consisted of F1c in N78 E45, F1g and a portion of F1i in N75 E42.5, and F1l in N75 E40. Feature 6, had destroyed Strata III in N75 E40 (figure). Strata III was 10 YR 4/4 to 10 YR 4/3 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. The strata was located between 31.30 ft and 30.36 ft above sea level. The TPQ for this strata level is 1830 and is based on the presence of yellowware in F1g. Strata III bottomed on Strata V. Strata IV consisted of F1b in N78 E45, F1h and F1j in N75 E42.5, F1m in N75 E40. Feature 6, had destroyed Strata IV in N75 E40 (figure). Strata IV was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown grading to 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay. The strata was located between 31.28 ft and 30.25 ft above sea level. The TPQ for this strata level is 1830 and is based on the presence of yellowware in F1h. Stratum IV bottomed on the brick liner for feature 4, the well. Stratum V consisted of F1d in N78 E45, F1i in N75 E42.5, F1k in N75 E40, and F1n and F1o in N78 E45. Stratum V was 10 YR 3/4

dark yellowish brown grading to 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay. The strata was located between 30.46 ft and 30.13 ft above sea level. The TPQ for this strata level is 1780 and is based on the presence of pearlware in Fln. Stratum V bottomed on the interior fill of F4, the well.

Feature 1 is a possible robbers trench into the well. Stratum IV was a fill layer located above the brick liner for the well, while strata III and V were fill layers located within the ring formed by stratum III. Strata I and II were layers of fill capping the robbers trench. The well was robbed sometime after 1830 (based on the TPQ for stratum IV).

**Features 2, 3, and 5** were all part of the same feature and were located in N78 E45 (see figure 40). Level I in N78 E45 was located at the base of the feature and was a continuation of F2. The TPQ for level I was 1840. Level F in N75 E42.5 and level D in N75 E40 were also part of this feature. This feature abutted the eastern edge of F1. F2 measured 7.2 ft north/south by 3.0 ft east/west. A portion of the feature lay to the north of the unit beneath an unexcavated area of the site, The portion of the feature to the west of the curb was not excavated. F2 was excavated in five levels, F2a, F2b, and F2c located in N78 E45 and F2d and F2e in N75 E40. F3 was actually a part of F2b. F5 was located beneath F2c. The surface of the feature was located at 31.67 ft above sea level with a closing elevation of 29.36 ft above sea level. The average depth of the feature was 2.31 ft.

F2a, F2b, F2d, and F2e were the same level within the feature and were 10 YR 4/4 to 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand. F3 was located on the northern edge of F2b and was a part of F2b. F3 was 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand mottled with 5 Y 4/2 olive grey clay. F2a was an average depth of 0.52 ft.

Artifacts within F2a included lead glazed coarse red-bodied earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware, slipware, creamware, pearlware (undecorated, transferprinted (blue and light green), and hand painted blue under-the-glaze), whiteware (transferprinted (blue and black) and undecorated), stoneware (grey-bodied and buff-bodied), glass (colorless, brown, and light blue), dark olive green wine bottle glass, kaolin pipe stem, printers type spacer, part of a possible iron drill bit, brick, mortar, nails, worked stone, possible piece of chalk, coal, bone, and oyster shell. The TPQ for F2a is 1828. F2b was an average depth of 0.66 ft. Artifacts in F2b included: pearlware (hand painted yellow and light brown and green shell edged), whiteware (undecorated and transferprinted blue), refined earthenware paste, blue annular yellowware, grey-bodied stoneware, porcelain, glass (milk glass, colorless, and blue), dark olive green bottle glass, printing type, mortar, window glass, nails, brick, coal, and oyster shell. The TPQ for F2b is 1830. F2c an average depth of 0.10 ft. Artifacts within F2c included: annular refined earthenware, brick, stone, bog iron, coal, bone, and shell. F2c bottomed F5. F2d was contiguous to F2b and was an average depth of 0.71 ft. One piece of grey-bodied stoneware was recovered in F2d. F2e was contiguous to F2c and was an average depth of 1.15 ft. Brick, sewer pipe, coal, slag, quartz, and shell were recovered in F2e. F3 was an average of 0.425 ft in depth. Artifacts recovered in F3 included Staffordshire manganese mottled earthenware, whiteware, transferprinted whiteware, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, brick, coal, and bog iron.

F5 was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay and was an average depth of 0.33 ft. Artifacts recovered in F5 included creamware, mortar, brick, and bog iron. The TPQ for the level was 1762. F5 bottomed on level K.

**Summary** Features 2, 3, and 5 and levels D in N75 E40 and F in N75 E42.5 were part of a repair trench for F4, the well. The feature was made up one level of fill. Artifacts within the fill indicate that the well was repaired sometime after 1840 (the TPQ for level I in N78 E45). See discussion in 18AP61 summary below.

**Feature 4** was the public well. The feature was first located in N78 E45 and was subsequently exposed in N75 E42.5, N75 E40, and N78 E40 (figure 41). F4 was located beneath F1 and within F2. The well liner was red brick, laid two courses thick. Fragments of wooden planking lay across the surface of the feature. The fill on the surface of the well consisted of 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown sandy clay with patches of 10 YR 4/1 dark gray ash and 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown loamy sand. The feature was fully exposed during excavation. It measured 6 ft in diameter. The feature was not excavated as part of this project. The original proposal for the project (Read 1989) stated that any unexpected major finds would be fully defined but not investigated as part of this project. The Maryland Historical Trust and the City of Annapolis were notified when the well was defined. Both parties agreed that "Archaeology in Annapolis" would not investigate the well as part of this project, but would investigate it under another project archeologist (see Stabler 1990).

**Feature 6** was the builders trench for the modern curb between the sidewalk and street in front of 44 and 46 State Circle (figure 39). The feature was first located in N75 E42.5 along the west wall of the unit, it extended into N75 E40 and N78 E40. F6 measured eight feet north/south by 1.8 feet east/west. It was excavated in ten levels F6a, F6b (located in N75 E42.5), F6c, F6d, F6e, F6f (located in N75 E40), F6g, F6h, F6i, and F6j (located in N78 E40). The

surface of the feature was located beneath level A (the sidewalk) at an elevation of 32.43 above sea level. The closing elevation of the feature was 30.49 ft above sea level, with an average depth of 1.94 feet.

F6a, F6b, F6c, F6e, F6f, F6g, F6h, F6i, and F6j were the same layer, 7.5 YR 4/0 dark gray sand with gravel and crushed rock. F1d was a pocket of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand within the feature. No artifacts were recovered in F6a or F6b (which were 0.485 and 0.53 ft in depth respectively). Artifacts recovered in F6c included glass (colorless, green, and blue tinted), possible broom bristle, an aluminum pull tab, styrofoam, plastic, insulated wire, paper, and natural wood. The TPQ for the F6c is 1962. The average depth of F6c was 0.52 ft. Artifacts recovered in F1d included glass (colorless and light blue), brick, insulated copper wire, and clam shell. The average depth of F6d was 0.04 ft. Artifacts recovered in F6e included colorless glass machine made bottle neck, plastic, mica, vinyl asbestos tile, yellow painted foil, yellow cloth, and wire. The average depth of F6e was 0.46 ft. Artifacts recovered in F6f included window glass, yellow paving brick, brick, nails, and possible a piece of worked pink marble. The average depth of F6f was 0.79 ft. Artifacts recovered in F6g included glass (colorless and green) mica, a sponge with paper backing, plastic, foil, paper, natural wood, and oyster and clam shell. The average depth of F6g was 0.62 ft. Artifacts recovered in F6h included copper wire, slag, brick, and oyster shell. The average depth of F6h was 0.57 ft. Artifacts recovered in F6i included glass (colorless and green), a brass rod, plastic, brick, plaster, yellow paving brick, and mica. The average depth of F6i was 0.59 ft. Only one piece of wire was recovered in F1j, which was an average depth of 0.30 ft.

**Summary** F6 was the builders trench for the present curb in front of 44 and 46 State Circle. Based on the TPQ associated with F1c, the trench was probably constructed sometime after 1962.

**18AP61 Summary** Four units were excavated in 18AP61, N78 E45, N75, E42.5, N75 E40, and N78 E40. The twentieth century layers associated with the site were the concrete sidewalk (level A in all four units) and its associated bed (N78 E45, level B; N75 E42.5, level B and C; and N75 E40 level B). A builders trench for the curb (F6) was constructed on the site after 1962 (based on the TPQ associated with styrofoam and an aluminum pull tab recovered in the feature).

The public well (F4), was located within all four units. A repair trench (F2) was uncovered surrounding the well which dated to post 1840 (based on the presence of sponged whiteware within the trench fill). A search of City records at the Maryland Hall of Records did not locate a construction date for the well. However, the repair trench is probably associated with an 1842 Annapolis City Council order for a new top piece for the pump near the residences of Mrs. Ann Sands and Mr. McNeir (Annapolis Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen: Proceedings. Vol 18, 1840-1843, pg. 117. MSU0047, MdHR 5113-1, 1/22/1/58). Both Sands and McNeir owned property on State Circle between Francis and Cornhill Streets (See appendix one, Nicholson's lot and the Free School lot). A robbers trench (F1) was later dug into the well which removed at least one foot of the brick liner around the well. A search of City records did not reveal when this event occurred. Based on the 1842 date for the replacement of the well head, It is probable that the brick was robbed in the twentieth century. This interpretation is based on the 1842 date for the replacement for the well head and on a photograph of the block between Francis and Cornhill Streets

taken in circa 1902. This photograph shows a pump above the location of the well (MdHR G0985-100; Warren and Warren 1976:46), which indicates that the well was in use into the twentieth century.

The soil levels surrounding the well and its repair trench were in general a uniform 10 YR 4/6 to 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay with a TPQ of 1830. These levels included D, E, F, G, H, and J (N78 E45), D, E, and G (N75 E42.5), A and B (N75 E40), and A (N78 E40). THE TPQ for these layers is 1830. The fill may have been deposited during curbing and grading activities around State Circle in late 1830's. On 9 May 1836, the Annapolis City Council adopted an order for an appropriation of \$250 to complete the curbing and paving of the exterior of the Public Circle (Annapolis Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen: Proceedings. Vol 17, 1831-1840. pp 120, 147, and 193. MSU0047, MdHR 5112, 1/22/1/58). Prior to the 1836 order, between 1833 and 1835, the City Council had discussed curbing, guttering, and paving the circle from the corner of Bladen Street (now a public walkway between Government House and the Legislative Services building) to the corner of Cornhill. An appropriation of \$300 was made on 14 September 1835 to grade and pave the public places and Circle. The \$250 appropriation probably was made for the section of the circle between Cornhill and Bladen Streets (Annapolis Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen: Proceedings. Vol 17, 1831-1840. pp 202. MSU0047, MdHR 5112, 1/22/1/58). The fill bottomed on sterile subsoil in N78 E45 only, as excavation of the other three units was terminated when the surface of the well was reached. Excavation was originally conducted at this site to search for possible earlier edges of State Circle. Although filling had occurred in the area in the 1830's, destroying evidence of edges, the discovery of a well at this location may indicate where the location of the street

edge was. This information was linked to dat from other project area sites to construct a plan of the two dimensional changes to State Circle (figure 46).

### 18AP62, THE YWCA SITE

This site was designated area 19 and was located at 40 State Circle, the YWCA (figure 10). Two units were excavated in the road beds at this site, in order to locate earlier edges of State Circle and Francis Streets. The first unit, N35 E38 was located on State Circle in front of the YWCA. The second unit, N50 E50 was located on Francis Street on the side of the YWCA building.

#### N35 E38

This unit was opened to look for possible early edges of State Circle and to recover information about earlier levels of the circle. The unit was also opened in order to recover any earlier corners of Francis Street and State Circle. The unit was located in the road bed of State Circle next to the curb and was 3 ft by 5 ft, with its long axis was parallel with State Circle and its short axis perpendicular to Francis Street. The average opening elevation of the unit was 31.95 ft above sea level, with an average closing elevation of 30.83 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 1.12 ft. No profiles were drawn of this unit. (See also appendix 7, artifact list for 18AP62, N35 E38).

Level A was the aggregate brick road surface of State Circle. No artifacts were recovered in association with this level. Level A bottomed on level B, the sand bed beneath the brick road. The average depth of this level was 0.70 feet.

**Level B** was the 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand bed for the brick road surface removed in level A. Artifacts recovered in the level included glass (colorless and amber), bakelite, brick, yellow paving brick, cement, mortar, coal, granite, bog iron, quartz, and shale. Level B bottomed on level C, a layer of concrete. The TPQ for this level is 1907 (based on the presence of bakelite). The average depth of this level was 0.03 feet.

**Level C** was the concrete road bed for the brick road excavated in level A. Creamware and bull's eye glass were recovered at the base of this level. The TPQ for this level is 1762. Level C bottomed on level D, a sandy clay layer. The average depth of this level was 0.40 feet.

**Level D** was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. The unit lay approximately 10 feet to the east of the water main presently in use by the city of Annapolis, a possible leak in the water main continually filled this unit with water making it impossible to excavate below the concrete. Artifacts were collected from the surface of the level only and included: dark olive green bottle glass, brick, sandstone, and coal. The unit was terminated at the surface of level D and another location within area 19 was opened for excavation.

#### **N50 E50**

This unit was opened to look for possible early edges of State Circle and to recover information about earlier levels of the circle. The unit was also opened in order to recover any earlier corners of Francis Street and State Circle. The unit was located in the road bed of Francis Street next to the curb and was 3 ft by 5 ft, with its long axis was parallel with Francis Street and its short axis perpendicular to State Circle. The average opening elevation of the unit was 30.63 ft above sea level with an average

closing elevation 26.56 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 4.07 feet. (See also figure 42, east profile and appendix 7, artifact list for 18AP62, N50 E50).

**Level A** was the road surface of State Circle and Francis Street. The surface of State Circle was located in the western quarter of the unit and extended 1.0 to 1.1 ft east into the unit from the west wall. The rest of the unit consisted of the surface of Francis Street, a thin layer of asphalt which overlay a layer of red brick. The aggregate brick, asphalt, and red brick were all removed together as level A. No artifacts were recovered in association with this level. Level A bottomed on level B, the sand bed beneath both brick road surfaces. The average depth of this level was 0.35 ft.

**Level B** was the 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand bed for the brick road surface removed in level A. Artifacts recovered in the level included creamware and paving brick. Level B bottomed on level C, a layer of crushed stone or soft cement in the west half of the unit, and on level D a reinforced concrete layer on the east half of the unit. The TPQ for this level is 1762. The average depth of this level was 0.11 ft.

**Level C** was the crushed stone or soft cement road bed for the brick road excavated in level A. Level C was located in the east half of the unit and extended 2.55 feet east across the floor of the unit from the west wall. No artifacts were recovered in association with this level. Level C bottomed on level E, a clay sand layer. The average depth of this level was 0.40 ft.

**Level D** was reinforced concrete located at the base of level B and to the east of level C. This level was left in situ and was not excavated. Only the west half of the unit was excavated below this level.

**Level E** was 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay sand. The level was possibly a thin bed for the concrete excavated in level C. Artifacts associated with this level include gray-bodied stoneware, hand painted under-the-glaze blue pearlware, whiteware, dark olive green bottle glass, milk glass, window glass, corroded nails, brick, stone, natural wood, coal, oyster shell, and bone. Level E bottomed on F1, a sandy rubble layer, and on Level F, a rubble layer. The TPQ for this level is 1820. The average depth of the level was 0.17 ft.

**Feature 1** was a non-feature. Originally defined as an area of 2.5 Y 5/4 light olive brown clay sand located along the east wall of the west half of the unit, feature 1 is probably part of level F. Feature 1 measured 1.0 ft east/west by 3.0 ft north/south. Artifacts recovered within the feature include lead glazed red bodied coarse earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, pearlware (undecorated and hand painted blue under-the-glaze), whiteware, refined earthenware, kaolin pipe stem, dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, corroded nail, brick, coal, sandstone, and oyster shell. The TPQ for F1 is 1820. The average depth of the feature was 0.45 ft.

**Level F** was 2.5 Y 4/4 olive brown clay sand mottled with 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay sand and 5 Y 2.5/2 black sandy clay with brick bats and charcoal throughout. Level F was a rubble fill layer. Artifacts recovered within this level included lead glazed coarse red earthenware, grey-bodied stoneware, creamware (undecorated and molded), pearlware (undecorated and hand painted blue under-the-glaze), whiteware, burned refined earthenware, blue on white Chinese export porcelain, glass (colorless and green), dark olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe stem, a large amount of window glass, brick, corroded nails, stone, bog iron, clam and oyster shell, and bone. Level F bottomed on level G, a

continuation of the rubble layer excavated within level F. The TPQ for this level is 1820. The average depth of this level was 0.55 ft.

**Level G** was 10 Yr 3/3 dark brown clay sand mixed with 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay sand mottled with 2.5 Y 2/0 olive brown loamy sand and 5 Y 2.5/2 black sandy clay with brick bats and charcoal throughout. Level G was a continuation of the rubble layer first noted in level F rubble fill layer. Artifacts recovered within this level were similar to the artifacts in level F and included lead glazed coarse red bodied earthenware, grey-bodied stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware (plain and one molded fragment), creamware, pearlware (undecorated, hand painted blue under-the-glaze, and transferprinted blue), burned refined earthenware, porcelain, glass (colorless, green, and grey), dark olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe stem, a large amount of window glass, brick, corroded nails, plaster, iron fragments, stone, oyster shell, and bone. Level G bottomed on F2, part of the trench for the presently used city water main and on level H, an oily sand layer. The TPQ for this level is 1795. The average depth of this level was 0.33 ft.

**Feature 2** was part of the trench for the presently used city water main. The water main lies to the south of this unit. Only an edge of the trench was recovered along the south wall of the unit. Feature 2 measured 0.6 ft north/south by 3.0 ft east/west. This feature was intrusive through levels H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O. The feature was excavated in three levels designated F2a, F2b, and F2c. The average depth of feature 1 was 1.55 ft.

F2a was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand. artifacts recovered in this level included lead glazed coarse red earthenware, light olive green bottle glass, window glass, stone, and bone. The average depth of F2a was 0.34 ft. There is a break

in F2 between F2a and F2b of 0.71 ft. In this interval feature 2 consisted of an area less than 0.01 feet along the south wall of the unit. No artifacts were noted in this area and it was removed during excavation of levels J, K, and L, but was treated separate from level fill.

F2b appeared as a wider area of 5 Y 3/1 very dark gray clay mixed with 2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay at the base of level L and was excavated separate from the level fill. The soil within this level of the feature was probably stained with the oily substance first encountered in level H. F2b extended 0.40 ft north into the unit from the south wall. Artifacts recovered in this level of the feature included brick, stone, and oyster shell. The average depth of F2b was 0.32 ft.

F2c appeared directly beneath F2b. F2c was 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay mixed with 5 Y 3/1 very dark gray clay. Artifacts recovered in F2c included lead glazed coarse red-bodied earthenware, a corroded nail, stone and brick. F2c bottomed on Level O. The average depth of F2c was 0.20 ft.

Level H was 5 Y 2.5/2 black clay sand mixed with 2.5 Y 2/0 black silty sand. This soil was oily. F2 was intrusive through the south edge of the level. Level H is a probable early road surface which was coated with oil. Artifacts recovered in the level included lead glazed coarse red-bodied earthenware, burned refined earthenware, glass (colorless and green), dark olive green bottle glass, window glass, nails, lumps of iron, badly corroded metal, burned plaster, brick, black thread, charcoal, oyster shell, and bone. Level H bottomed on level I, a black oily silty sand layer. The average depth of this level was 0.14 ft.

Level I was 2.5 Y 2/0 oily black silty sand, a layer of oyster shell was encountered at the bottom of the level. Level I is a continuation of level H. The oyster shell at the bottom of the

level is a probable early road surface of Francis Street. F2 was intrusive through the south edge of the level. Artifacts recovered in this level included: lead glazed coarse red bodied earthenware, blue on white Chinese export porcelain, burned refined earthenware, colorless glass, dark olive green bottle glass, pewter cuff link, window glass, nails, possible tin, brick, iron, mortar, stone, oyster shell and bone. Level I bottomed on level J, a compact layer of sandy clay. The average depth of this level was 0.08 ft.

**Level J** was very compact 2.5 Y 3/2 oily very dark grayish brown sandy clay mixed with 5 Y 2.5/2 black loamy sand. Level J is a probable early road surface of Francis Street. F2 was intrusive through the south edge of the level. Artifacts recovered in this level include, lead glazed coarse red-bodied earthenware, burned refined earthenware, glass (colorless and light green), dark olive green bottle glass, a kaolin pipe stem, window glass, 2 two-piece brass buttons, half of a metal ring, nails, metal, brick, stone, coal, and bone. A piece of bakelite was also recovered in the level, but it is probably intrusive from F2. Level J bottomed on level K, a dark sandy clay layer. The average depth of this level was 0.46 ft.

**Level K** was 5 Y 2.5/2 oily black slightly sandy clay . Level K is a probable early road surface of Francis Street. F2 was intrusive through the south edge of the level. Artifacts recovered in this level included: window glass, brick, oyster shell, and bone. Level K bottomed on level L, a loamy clay layer. The average depth of this level was 0.39 ft.

**Level L** was 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown loamy clay with streaks of 2.5 Y 2/0 black loamy clay. The soil graded to a 5 Y 3/1 very dark gray loamy clay towards the bottom of the level. Level L appeared to be at the end of the penetration of the oily substance first encountered in level H. Level L may represent either a road

surface or the clay bed for the road surface excavated in level K. F2 was intrusive through the south edge of the level. Only brick and wood were recovered in this level. Level L bottomed on level M, a level of loamy clay. The average depth of this level was 0.29 ft.

**Level M** was 2.5 Y 3/2 very dark gray brown loamy clay. Level M may represent an early road surface. F2 was intrusive through the south edge of the level. Artifacts recovered in this level included: plaster and unidentified organic material. Level M bottomed on level N, a sterile sandy clay layer. The average depth of this level was 0.41 ft.

**Level N** was the first of two arbitrary levels into culturally sterile 2.5 Y 3/2 very dark gray brown sandy clay. Level N bottomed on level O, a continuation of the sterile sandy clay layer. The average depth of this level was 0.44 ft.

**Level O** was the second of two arbitrary level into culturally sterile 2.5 Y 3/2 very dark gray brown sandy clay. Level O was the final level within this unit, even though the reddish clay level usually encountered as subsoil in other units excavated as part of this project was not recovered. The unit was terminated for two reasons. First, two sterile layers of soil had been excavated. And second, the unit below level C consisted of only the west half of the unit and measured 2.5 by 2.5 ft. The depth of the unit at the base of level O was 4.06 ft below the surface of the unit, it was decided at that depth that it was too dangerous for crew members to excavate within such a constricted area. The average depth of this level was 0.48 ft.

**Summary** Several road surfaces and their road beds were uncovered at 18AP62. Levels A, B, and C in both N35 E38 and N50 E50, and level D in N50 E50, were part of the present road surface/bed (the aggregate brick road surface, the sand bed, the concrete bed

respectively) which dates to the period 1902-1990 (see appendix 4). Although excavation in N35 E38 was abandoned to water seepage, other road surfaces/beds were uncovered in N50 E50. Beneath the concrete was a sand layer (level E) which may be either an earlier road surface or part of the modern road bed. A layer of rubble (levels F and G) was located beneath the sand layer. All levels (I-O) encountered below the rubble were stained by an oily substance. Some of these levels may be earlier road surfaces. Level I bottomed on a layer of oyster shell which is interpreted as either a road surface or a sidewalk. Levels K, J, L, and M may also be road surfaces. Levels N and O are probably levels within the subsoil, although the heavy oil stain made it impossible to compare these levels with other subsoil levels within the project area. The unit was opened to investigate earlier alignments of Francis Street. The heavy oil staining prevented comparisons with other strata around the surface. However, evidence of earlier paving, in the form of oyster shell, was uncovered at this location.

#### AREAS 6, 7, 9, AND 13

Three areas selected for excavation in the proposal for State Circle (Read 1989) were not addressed during the project. These areas were 6, 7, and 9. A unit was opened in area 13, but no site number was requested as the unit was disturbed by a gas pipe.

#### Areas 6 and 7

Excavation area six was located at the corner of State Circle and School Street in front of 23 State Circle, the Robert Johnson House, a building erected in the late eighteenth century by the

Johnson family (See Appendix 1, Lot 73 and figure 10). The area was important to the research design because of its location at the corner of one of the radial streets leading into State Circle. It was hoped that investigation of this area would provide information concerning the use of converging streets in the town plan to create visual illusions. Excavation area seven was located on School St. in front of 7 and 15 State Circle. During the utility trenching of Circle during 1985, "Archaeology in Annapolis" was able to monitor the trenching activity and recover profiles of the stratigraphy. Although up to five feet of fill was noted on School Street near this location; the nature of the utility trenching did not enable "Archaeology in Annapolis" to develop a chronology of the fill. It was hoped that hand dug units in this area would allow a chronology of the stratigraphy to be developed. However, neither area six or seven were investigated due to amount of destruction to the archaeological record done by the undergrounding of utility lines in 1984. The extent of this disturbance was unknown prior to the visit of Miss Utility at both areas. Miss Utility was unable to locate an undisturbed area along School Street in which to place units. After consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust, these areas were abandoned so that other more promising areas of State Circle could be investigated.

### **Area 9**

Area 9 was located at the corner of North Street on the Legislative Services Building corner (figure 10). This area was selected in order to explore the alignment of the radial street leading into State Circle. The area was paired with area 10 on the opposite side of North Street. However, because area nine was located in front of the recently constructed legislative services building and near a storm water drain, it is probable that the archaeological

integrity of the area has been impacted. After consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust, it was agreed to abandon the area so other more promising areas of State Circle could be studied.

### **Area 13**

One unit (N5 E15) was excavated within area 13 in front of 90 State Circle on the northwest corner of Maryland Avenue and State Circle (figure 10). This unit was opened to look for possible early edges State Circle and to recover information about earlier levels of the circle and earlier corners of Maryland Avenue and State Circle. The unit was located in the road bed of State Circle next to the curb and measured 3 ft by 5 ft with its long axis perpendicular to State Circle. The average opening elevation of the unit was 29.92 ft above sea level, with an average closing elevation of 28.58 ft above sea level. The average depth of the unit was 1.34 ft. No profiles were drawn of this unit.

**Level A** was the brick road bed of State Circle presently in use. No artifacts were recovered. Level A bottomed on level B, with an average depth of this level was 0.34 ft.

**Level B** was a level of steel reinforced concrete. Due to a communication problem between the project and Miss Utility this area was not properly marked prior to excavation. The level and the unit were terminated when a layer of gravel was reached and Miss Utility informed the project that a live gas line was located beneath the gravel fill. A small area of intact 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand was located in the northeast corner of the unit. This soil is thought to be original strata which the gas trench was intrusive through. This soil level was not investigated because it lay beneath the main traffic corridor of State Circle. One piece of whiteware was recovered in the sand. The average depth of level B was 1.0 ft.

## **INTERPRETATIONS**

The research design centered around several questions which explored the changes made to a portion of the town plan over time. These questions addressed the changes made to the design of State Circle and how these changes were affected by the growth and development of Annapolis. Excavation attempted to investigate three dimensional topographic changes around the circle by identifying filling sequences and determining if this filling was consistent for the entire circle. Excavation and historical background research attempted to develop a chronology of the changing two dimensional shape of State Circle. Research also explored the use of baroque principles of perception in the alignment of the radial streets extending into State Circle. And finally the research design addressed the question of accommodation. That is, whether or not the changes made to State Circle over time had accommodated Nicholson's view of the baroque.

### **THREE DIMENSIONAL ALTERATIONS**

The first question addressed by the research design attempted to identify the filling sequence around State Circle and to determine whether the filling was consistent around the entire circle. This was accomplished via the creation of long profiles

connecting the various units around the circle, wherever it was possible.

### Street Area Alterations

A long profile (figure 43) was constructed for the units located within the street bed of State Circle. This profile, beginning on the corner of Francis Street and State Circle at 18AP56 (area 3), extends counter clockwise around the interior of the circle to the corner of Maryland Avenue and State Circle, ending at 18AP59 (area 14). The profile included the following sites and areas respectively: 18AP56 (area 3), 18AP22b (area 20), 18AP22d (area 15), and 18AP59 (area 14). Eight linked strata were identified within this profile, they were:

- I      Aggregate brick road surface (1902-1990).
- II     A sand bed for the aggregate brick road, ranging from 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown, to 10 YR 5/4 or 5/6 yellowish brown sand to 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand (1902-1990).
- III    Concrete base for the aggregate brick road (1902-1990).
- IV     A sand layer ranging from 10 YR 5/4 or 5/8 yellowish brown sand to 10 YR 4/4 or 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand to sandy clay. This stratum

includes remnants of the Belgian Block road and is probably associated with that road surface (1882-1902).

- V A sand layer ranging from 2.5 YR 3/2 very dark gray to 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown sand. This strata is associated with the 1836 improvements to State Circle (1836-1882).
- VI A rubble layer ranging from 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay to 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown clay sand. A fill layer deposited as part of the 1836 improvements to State Circle.
- VII A sterile subsoil layer ranging from 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown clay sand to 7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown sandy clay loam or loamy sand.
- VIII A sterile subsoil layer, 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown loamy sandy.
- IX A sterile subsoil layer of 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay.

The strata described above are illustrated in figure 43. Analysis of the long profile created within figure 43 indicates that much of the earlier levels of State Circle were cut or graded away during the early part of the nineteenth century. However, at the Francis Street location (18AP56), the earlier levels were left

intact, rather than cut away. The profile at the top of Francis Street illustrates that although earlier levels were cut away during alterations to the circle, the earlier filling episodes were left intact here. This difference in the cutting and filling of the State Circle project area may indicate an effort to level the road bed around the State House in order to facilitate transportation around the Circle. The filling on Francis Street may represent an attempt to lessen the steepness of the grade of hill on which the street is located. The cutting episode on State Circle occurred after 1836, during the period of negotiation between the Navy and the City concerning the location of an academy at Annapolis (1817-1845). During this period the City made improvements to transportation into the city, perhaps in an effort to present Annapolis as a desirable place for the Navy to be located (see the Historic Background Section). With the advent of the rail system into the City the focus of entry into the City began to change. Prior to 1841, when the first trains entered Annapolis, the majority of the visitors entered the city at the harbor. The rail stations were not located on the harbor, but were located to the north of the State House where Bloomsbury Square had once been located, or west of the center of the city on West Street. Land transportation became more important during the nineteenth century, not only in the form of railroads, but also in

in the form of major roads connecting Annapolis to Baltimore and Washington. As land transportation became more important, increased traffic in the city would have necessitated improved roads within the city. The cutting and leveling on State Circle, illustrated in figure 43, may have been a part of the improvements to land transportation.

The units within the project area whose strata were linked, were located over a three block area (State Circle between Francis Street and Maryland Ave.). Profiles within 18AP22c, 18AP22d, and 18AP59 all displayed similar strata profiles. Strata located within 18AP56 were similar to the three linked sites, however, additional strata not present in 18AP22c, 18AP22d, and 18AP59 were identified in the profile of 18AP56. These strata will be discussed further forward in the text.

The topmost strata within 18AP56, 18AP22c, 18AP22d, and 18AP59 consisted of stratum I, the aggregate brick road; followed by stratum II, the yellowish brown sand bed for the brick road surface, and stratum III the concrete bed for the aggregate brick road. Strata I, II, and III were deposited in State Circle between 1902 and 1904 during improvement and repair to the State Circle roadbed and surface (see Russo, Appendix 4 of this report).

Stratum IV was located beneath stratum III within 18AP22b, 18AP22d, and 18AP59 only. This stratum did not appear in 18AP56.

Remnants of the Belgian Block road surface laid in 1882 were located within the stratum. Hence, the stratum was probably the bed for the Belgian Block road surface which was removed in 1902-1904 (Radoff 1972:45, see Russo, Appendix 4 of this report). The absence of strata IV is due to the fact that the Belgian Block road laid on State Circle in 1882 was never laid on Francis Street. If strata IV is associated with the Belgian Block road, then it should be absent from 18AP56 as the road never existed at this location.

Stratum V was located in 18AP56, 18AP22c, 18AP22d, and 18AP59. The level was probably deposited in 1836 as a road surface. During the period 1834 to 1836 the Annapolis City Council authorized new paving, curbing, and guttering around State Circle (Annapolis Mayor, Alderman, and Councilman: Proceedings. Vol 17, 1831-1840. pp 120, 147, 193 and 202. MSU0047, MdHR 5112, 1/22/1/58). Part of the appropriation included grading and it is possible that the grading included the street bed, although the records are not clear on this point. Artifacts recovered in stratum V give the stratum a TPQ of 1820, based on the presence of black transferprinted whiteware in the stratum at 18AP56. Stratum V is discontinuous within 18AP22c. It is possible that the road was disturbed at this location in circa 1858 when the gas lines for lighting were laid around State Circle. A remnant of the probable gas pipe was recovered within 18AP22c beneath stratum V. The grading, curbing,

and paving of State Circle occurred during the period of negotiation between the City of Annapolis and the United States Navy concerning the location of the Naval Academy in Annapolis. During this period (1817-1845) the City was involved in improving the transportation network between Annapolis and Baltimore and Washington (see Historic Background Section above). Improvements to streets within the City were probably part of the overall plan to present Annapolis as a desirable place to do business.

Stratum VI was a rubble layer which became progressively thicker from the corner of Maryland Avenue (18AP59) to the corner of Francis Street (18AP56). Artifacts within this level indicated a TPQ of 1820, based on a piece of blue transfer printed whiteware recovered in 18AP22c. Stratum VI is interpreted as a rubble fill layer laid to level State Circle during post 1836 improvements. Stratum VI is associated with the overlying road surface, stratum V. Stratum VI bottomed on stratum VII, a layer of subsoil, in all the sites within the long profile except 18AP56. Stratum VI in 18AP56 bottomed on a series of road surfaces and beds which do not appear within units located in any other site within the project area. These road surfaces and beds are discussed below. Because stratum VI in 18AP22c, 18AP22d, and 18AP59 bottomed on subsoil, it is probable that earlier levels predating 1836 were removed from these sites during grading of State Circle circa 1836.

Stratum VII was located in 18AP22b, 18AP22d, and 18AP59 directly beneath stratum VI. Two possible corroded utility pipes were located within this strata at 18AP22b N10 E10, which are interpreted as gas lines laid circa 1858 around State Circle (Radoff 1972: 35, 38 fn.). Stratum VII also appeared in 18AP56.

Stratum VIII was located in 18AP56, 18AP22b, and 18AP22d. The stratum was not located in 18AP22c as excavation was terminated before this stratum was reached.

Stratum IX was located in 18AP56 and 18AP22c. The stratum was not located in 18AP22d or 18AP59 as excavation was terminated before this stratum was reached.

Fifteen strata were located within 18AP56 between stratum VI and VII which were not noted in any other unit within the project area. These strata are labeled A through O on figure 43. These layers are interpreted as pre-1836 strata. While all strata dating prior to 1836 were removed from State Circle, they were not removed from Francis Street at 18AP56.

Strata A, B, C, and D are associated strata. A is interpreted as a clay road surface. This road surface is placed between 1830 and 1836. This date is based on the TPQ for stratum A of 1830 (which contained yellowware) and the date for strata V and VI of 1836 (based on historic records), which overlay stratum A. Stratum A is discontinuous across the profile and was possibly disturbed

either by erosion or by the construction of the road bed and its fill layer identified in Strata V and VI. Stratum C is interpreted as a fill layer associated with the road bed in stratum A. Strata B and D are possible ditches or the former location of paving stones laid as a foot crossing across Francis Street. While photographs of Francis Street from the late nineteenth century at this location show a stone or concrete walkway, city records do not state when stone crossings were first installed by the city.

Strata E and F are associated strata. E is interpreted as a clay road surface for the period 1820-1830 and F is interpreted as the sand bed for this road surface. The dates for the road surface/bed are based on the TPQ of 1820 for strata F (which contained whiteware) and the dates assigned for strata A-D of 1830-1836. Strata E and F are intruded on by strata C and D.

Strata G and H are associated strata. G is interpreted as a clay road surface for the period 1765-1820 and H is interpreted as its associated sand road bed. The road surface/bed dates to the period 1765-1820. These dates are based on the TPQ of 1765 for stratum J which underlies strata G and H, and the dates of 1820-1830 for strata E and F. While there was creamware within stratum G and H, which would give these strata a TPQ of 1762, stratum J contained a red hand painted over-glaze creamware lid) which has

a TPQ of 1765. Strata G and H are intruded on by strata C, E, and F.

Strata I and J are associated strata. I is interpreted as a clay road surface and strata J is its sand bed. The road surface/bed dates to the period 1765-1820. Strata I exists in only a small portion of the profile, it was probably removed either by erosion or by the construction of strata G and H. Strata J is continuous across the profile.

Strata K is interpreted as a yard associated with 1 State Circle, dating to the period 1720-1765. The only temporal diagnostic recovered in the stratum was blue-on-white Chinese export porcelain. As the TPQ for Chinese export porcelain is 1660, the dates for this stratum were based on the TPQ of 1720 for stratum L (which underlies this stratum and contained white salt-glazed stoneware) and the dates of 1765-1820 for strata I and J.

Stratum L is interpreted as a yard layer based on the heavy concentration of domestic trash within the strata. The strata is dated between 1720 and 1765, based on the TPQ of 1720 for this strata (which contained white salt-glazed stoneware) and the dates of 1720-1765 for strata K.

Strata M, N, and O are associated strata. N is interpreted as a yard layer based on the heavy concentration of domestic trash within the strata. O is an ash dump in the yard. And P is an

intrusive reddish sand level. These strata are dated to the period 1720-1765 based on the TPQ for strata N (which contained white salt-glazed stoneware) and the dates of 1720-1765 for stratum L which overlays strata M, N, and O.

A post hole with several associated post molds was located at the base of stratum VII of 18AP56. It is possible that the upper portion of the feature was located within stratum VII and was not recognized during excavation. Only tin glazed earthenware was recovered within the post hole. Stratum VII was sterile in all long profile sites except 18AP56, small pieces of brick and oyster shell were recovered in stratum VII at this location. These fragments are possibly associated with the post hole/molds feature.

Links between the strata shown in figure 43 and other units located within the State Circle road bed were impossible to establish due to disturbance in each of the areas. These units included 18AP22a (area 5), area 8, and 18AP22c (area 12). Additionally, links between the strata and units located within the radial streets were also impossible to establish due to disturbances. These units included 18AP54 (area 1), area 9, area 13, and 18AP60 (area 17).

18AP22a, N34 E10, was severely disturbed during the late nineteenth century by activities associated with the construction

of the 1886 annex to the State House. Additionally the area was disturbed between 1902 and 1906 by construction and landscaping activities which included the razing of the 1886 annex and the construction of the 1902 annex; as well as the construction of the aggregate brick road bed around the circle in 1902-1904. The profile within this unit consisted of stratum I, the aggregate brick road bed; stratum II, the sand bed beneath the aggregate brick road; stratum III, the concrete base for the aggregate brick road; and then 1.91 ft of clean sand fill which did not match any other strata levels uncovered in other units within the project area. (Radoff 1972:47-49, see also Russo, Appendix 4 of this report).

Area 8 was not excavated. Extensive disturbance occurred in this area during the twentieth century, which included construction of the Maryland State Court of Appeals building in 1901 (which was razed in 1972), construction of the 1902 State House Annex, the laying of steam heating pipes for the State House in 1902, and construction of the Maryland State Legislative Services building in 1976. In addition, the area was paved with the aggregate brick paving in 1902-1904, which was possibly torn up and replaced in 1947 during construction of pedestrian tunnels beneath the circle. (Radoff 1972:41, 47-49, 51, and 61, see also Russo, Appendix 4 of this report). Due to the disturbance of the area and the implied

lack of archaeological context, the Maryland Historical Trust agreed to terminate excavation in this area, in exchange for placing a unit in another section of the project area more likely to have intact context.

18AP22c, N10 W20, was excavated to a total depth of 2.34 feet and terminated due to the proximity of a active city water main. Additionally, the unit contained a layer of steel reinforced concrete directly beneath the aggregate brick paving. The base of this layer was not reached after two days of hand excavation, hence it was deemed non cost effective to continue excavation of this unit. Due to the disturbance of the area and the implied lack of archaeological context, the Maryland Historical Trust agreed to terminate excavation in this area in exchange for placing a unit in another section of the project area more likely to have intact context. This area contained only stratum level I, the aggregate brick paving and stratum level III, the concrete road bed.

18AP54, N5 E12 (area 1) was located at the base of Francis Street, one of the radial streets leading into State Circle. The unit was severely disturbed by the construction of a gas line and water pipe through this area during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The top three strata layers roughly correspond to strata I, II, and III on the long profile (figure 43). However, the street improvements made to this location on Francis Street

were begun in 1906 after improvements had been completed around State Circle. Stratum I on Francis Street consists of red ceramic brick rather than the yellow aggregate brick on State Circle. This brick was topped with a thin layer of asphalt. Strata II and III were the sand bed and the concrete bed respectively.

Area 9 was located on the corner of North Street and State Circle. The area was not excavated because of its location in front of the recently constructed legislative services building and near a storm water drain. It is probable that the archaeological integrity of the area has been impacted. After consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust, it was agreed that this area was probably too disturbed to contain the intact remains of archaeological deposits. Therefore, this area was abandoned so that other more promising areas of State Circle could be investigated.

Area 13 was located on the corner of Maryland Ave. and State Circle. The area was severely disturbed by the construction of a gas line. Only two strata layers were identified here: stratum I, the aggregate brick paving and stratum II, which consisted of 1.0 foot of steel reinforced concrete. The unit bottomed on the gas line.

18AP60 (area 17), N 28 E5, was located at the junction of State Circle and Cornhill Street. Cornhill Street was graded

during repairs in 1897. Strata pre-dating 1897 were removed and replaced with a layer of clay. A fill layer was laid on top of the clay layer. This fill was the bed for a road surface of Belgian block. A portion of the unit, abutting the edge of State Circle, contained strata I and III of State Circle, the aggregate brick road and the concrete bed respectively.

The sites and areas described above were disturbed by construction activity during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. While 18AP62 (area 19, located at the corner of Francis Street and State Circle) was also disturbed, it was not disturbed by construction activity, but by leaking water and an oil stain. Two units were excavated in this area. One unit, N35 E38, consisted of strata I, II, and III (the aggregate road surface, the sand bed, and the concrete road bed respectively). However, further excavation of this unit was prevented by a leak in a nearby water main which flooded the unit. The relationship of other strata within this unit to the strata identified in the long profile could not be established at this location. Similarly, the relationship of the strata in the second unit within this area (N50 E50) to the strata identified in the long profile, could not be established due to heavy staining of the strata within the unit by oil. Strata I, II, and III were identified within this unit, but strata located beneath stratum III could not be related to other

strata within the project area. The levels in this unit are summarized in the Field Investigation Section of this report (pages 204-213).

### Sidewalk Area Alterations

Several excavation areas were located within the sidewalks of State Circle. These areas were: 18AP55 (area 2), 18AP57 (area 4), areas 6 and 7, 18AP60 (area 16) N15 E10, and 18AP61 (area 18). Only two long profiles were constructed for excavation areas located within the sidewalks of State Circle. The first of these profiles (figure 44) links units within 18AP28 (area 15). The second profile (figure 45) links 18AP58 (area 10) and 18AP50 (area 11) (figure 45). These profiles are described below. Other excavation areas were not included as part of these profiles due to extreme disturbance of the units. An oil tank at 18AP57 had eradicated most of the original soil levels, leaving only a small one foot wide area of intact strata. Areas 6 and 7 were not excavated due to disturbance by undergrounding of utility wires during the mid 1980's. After consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust these excavation areas were terminated in favor of other more productive areas of State Circle. Construction of the Circle Theater in circa 1920 (Wright 1983:AA 1595), destroyed all earlier strata located on the East Street edge of 18AP60.

Repairs to the pump head of the public well in 1842 destroyed earlier levels associated with 18AP62 (Annapolis Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen: Proceedings. Vol. 18, p. 117. MSU0047, MdHR 5113-1, 1/22/1/58).

**18AP28, Calvert House Sidewalks** (figure 44). Eleven linked strata were identified at 18AP28. Strata I-V were associated with public walkways located in front of the Calvert House, while Strata VI-XI were associated with private yards associated with the Calvert House.

Strata I and II were associated strata. Stratum I is the brick sidewalk and stratum II its associated sand bed. These strata are dated to the period 1962-1990, based on the TPQ of 1962 for the strata II (styrofoam fragments were recovered in strata II in N25 E20).

Strata III and IV are fill layers. Stratum III post dates 1830 (based on the yellowware recovered within the stratum in N25 E14). And stratum IV post dates 1820 (based on whiteware recovered within the stratum in N25 E14). These strata were probably associated with public walkways located in front of the Calvert House throughout the nineteenth century. Because few temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered within these strata, it is impossible to assign them to a more precise period of time.

Stratum V is a fill layer capping the cobble driveway located in stratum VI. The TPQ for this stratum is 1820 based on the presence of whiteware within the stratum in N25 E14.

Stratum VI is a cobble driveway located in front of the Calvert House. The stratum is dated to the period 1795-1820. These dates are based on the TPQ of 1795 for stratum VII, the sand bed for this stratum (which contained blue transfer printed pearlware in N25 E20) and the TPQ of 1820 for stratum V, the fill layer capping this stratum (which contained whiteware).

Stratum VII is the sand bed for the cobble driveway located in stratum VI. This stratum has a TPQ of 1795.

Stratum VIII was an eighteenth century yard layer dating to the period 1720-1795. These dates are based on the TPQ of 1720 for this stratum (which contained white salt-glazed stoneware) and the TPQ of 1795 for Stratum VII which overlies stratum VIII.

Stratum IX was also an eighteenth century yard layer. This stratum is dated to the period 1720-1795. The 1720 date is based on the presence of white salt-glazed stoneware within this stratum. Because of the absence of any other temporal diagnostics, the closing date of the stratum, 1795, is based on the dates for stratum VIII, which overlies this stratum.

Stratum X was a yard layer. No temporal diagnostics were recovered within this stratum. However, it is suggested that this

stratum is also an eighteenth century yard layer, based on the TPQ of 1720 for stratum IX which overlies this stratum.

The final linked stratum within 18AP28 was stratum XI. This stratum was sterile subsoil.

**18AP50, Bordley-Randall and 18AP58, Queen Ann's House Sidewalk**

**Alterations** (figure 45). Six linked strata were identified between these two sites. Four of these strata were associated with public walkways located along State Circle in the block between North Street and Maryland Avenue. The other two strata were subsoil layers.

Strata I and II were associated strata. Stratum I is the brick sidewalk located along State Circle between North Street and Maryland Avenue, stratum II is the sand bed for stratum I. Both strata were deposited during the twentieth century.

Stratum III was a fill layer which capped earlier sidewalks located in stratum IV. The TPQ for this stratum was 1830 (based on the presence of yellowware), however this stratum is probably associated with the modern sidewalk and sand bed described in strata I and II.

Stratum IV, unlike strata I, II, and III, was not continuous across both sites. Stratum IV is interpreted as an nineteenth century walkway. A layer of oyster shell was located on the

surface of stratum V within 18AP58, but was not present within 18AP57. The stratum is disturbed on both sites. A fill layer caps the stratum in 18AP58 which post dates 1820 (based on the TPQ for the whiteware recovered in the level). Backfill deposited during the construction of the sewage pipe for 86 and 88 State Circle caps the stratum in 18AP50. The sewer pipe was constructed circa 1878 when 86 and 88 State Circle (a duplex) was constructed (Wright 1983:AA 694). Stratum IV probably predated the construction of 86 and 88 State Circle. The TPQ for this stratum is 1820 (based on the presence of whiteware within the stratum). The suggested period of use for stratum is post 1820-1878.

Stratum V is located beneath stratum IV on both sites. However, at 18AP50, a remnant of a possible late eighteenth century layer (labeled 8 on the profile) is beneath the sidewalk on the eastern edge of the site. It is possible that other earlier layers were located between stratum IV and V prior to 1878. Construction activities associated with 86 and 88 State Circle may have removed most of these earlier levels.

Stratum VI is also a subsoil layer located within both sites. This layer was sterile. Excavation was terminated within this stratum at both sites.

**Summary of Alterations to Street and Sidewalk Areas** Three distinct episodes of alterations were noted for the street areas of State Circle (figure 43). The most recent episode was the construction of an aggregate brick road surface, with its associated sand bed and concrete base in 1902, which was still in use during the fall and winter of 1989-1990. This road surface/bed was preceded by a Belgian Block road which was in use between 1882 and 1902. The earliest episode of alteration recorded in the long profile (figure 43) erased layers which had preceded it through the grading associated with its construction. This alteration consisted of a road surface and its associated rubble base which was probably in use between 1836 and 1882.

In addition to the three episodes noted above, four distinct road surfaces/beds were noted at the top of Francis street. These strata were possibly removed from State Circle during alterations made in 1836. The four road surfaces/beds appeared in profile (figure 43) as a series of overlaying clay and sand beds, which date to 1830-1836, 1820-1830, 1765-1820, and 1765-1820. More precise dating of the last two road surfaces/beds was not possible due to the nature of the temporally diagnostic artifacts and the lack of historical documentation concerning pre-1800 alterations to the streets of Annapolis.

Two areas of the circle still contained evidence of alterations to the sidewalk areas of State Circle. Alterations to 18AP28 (figure 45) indicate that a public walkway did not exist at this location until the early nineteenth century. Prior to that time, the sidewalk area of Calvert house was part of the Calvert yard. Strata located in the yard area of the Calvert House provided a wealth of information concerning the domestic nature of the site. It is possible that the location of a sidewalk at this location in the early nineteenth century coincidences with the 1836 improvements to the street area of State Circle. If this is true then the yard of the Calvert House escaped the grading activity that much of State Circle was subjected to, leaving this site as one of the few remaining sites in the project area with intact eighteenth century deposits.

The second sidewalk area which contained linked strata was located between 18AP50 and 18AP58. Evidence of a shell walkway was recovered at this location directly beneath the strata associated with the modern sidewalk. The suggested period of use for this sidewalk area was 1820-1878. It is possible that this sidewalk was associated with the 1836 alterations to the State Circle street area. However, unlike 18AP28, the eighteenth century layers were not left intact at this location. There are two possible layers

from the late eighteenth century located at 18AP58, but these layers have been impacted by the construction of a sewer pipe.

### TWO DIMENSIONAL ALTERATIONS

The second major research question addressed the changes occurring to the shape of the circle over time. Excavation and historical background research attempted to develop a chronology of the changing two dimensional shape of State Circle. A study of maps of the Circle between 1718 and 1882 revealed that the shape of the circle had indeed changed through time. The 1718 Stoddert map of State Circle (figure 5) shows State Circle as a true circle. However by 1844 the shape of the circle had become oval, as shown on the US Coast and Geodetic map of that year (figure 4). By 1882, the shape of the circle was that of an elongated oval (figure 12). However, even with the information provided by the maps, the on the ground location of the circle edges was not known. Excavation attempted to recover the location of earlier edges. In spite of modern alterations to State Circle in the form of utility pipes, excavation did locate earlier circle edges in several locations. These locations included 18AP28 (area 28), 18AP54 (area 1), 18AP55 (area 2), 18AP56 (area 3), 18AP58 (area 10), and possibly at 18AP61 (area 18). The information from these sites was combined with information recovered at the State House Inn Site (18AP42) in 1986

by Historic Annapolis and information from the 1882 map of proposed changes to the State House grounds (figure 12) to produce an interpretation of the changing shape of State Circle and Francis Street through time (figure 46).

Francis street has shifted to the southwest through time. Earlier edges of Francis Street were recovered near the base of the street at 18AP54 (area 1) and 18AP55 (area 2), as well as at the top of Francis Street at 18AP56 (area 3). The earlier edge of Francis Street at 18AP54 (area 1) is marked by a down spout. The edge of this downspout was located one foot to the east of the present edge. Observation of similar downspout pipes on Cornhill Street revealed that the downspouts presently in use on Cornhill street extend from the building with which they are associated to the edge of the present curb. The downspout located on Francis Street is no longer in use, it was located 1.1 ft below the present ground surface and extended 1.0 ft past the edge of the present curb. If this downspout was similar in design to those on Cornhill Street, then it is reasonable to assume that the curb and the edge of the downspout were once located in the same position. This would mean that the present street edge has extended at least 1.0 ft into what was once private property. Due to the extremely disturbed nature of the fill within N5 E12 at 18AP54, no date can be assigned to the shift in the edge of the street.

Across Francis Street from 18AP54, at 18AP55 (area 2), the reverse occurred. Instead of the street extending onto private property, the sidewalk associated with 10 Francis Street was extended out in the public street. A possible earlier curb edge was located beneath the sidewalk in front of 10 Francis Street (figures 26 and 46). This curb edge is located approximately 1.5 ft from the edge of the present curb at 1.46 ft below the present ground surface. The elevation of the curb edge above sea level is 16.32 ft. The curb edge recovered across Francis Street at 18AP54 is located at 16.52 feet. As the difference in elevation is only 0.2 ft (or 2.4 inches) it is very likely that the two edges were associated with the same earlier street bed for Francis street. The curb edge recovered at 18AP55 has a TPQ of 1762 with a mean ceramic date of 1775 (n=13). The yard layers associated with the curb edge (levels C, D, E, F, and G of N35 E15) date to the period 1779-1820 (based on the presence of pearlware and cut nails, and the absence of whiteware). Level B, which caps the curb edge and extending to the present curb dates to post 1820 (based on the presence of whiteware). Hence the shift at the base of Francis Street is postulated to be after 1820. Russo notes that improvements to Francis Street, in the form of grading, curbing, and guttering, were ordered by the City Council in 1819 (see appendix 4). When this work was actually begun is not included in

the city records. However, it is possible the shift in the position of the street occurred as a result of the improvements ordered in 1819.

The street edge located at the top of Francis Street, at 18AP56 (area 3), is located beneath the street, five ft from the edge of the present curb. At this location the public road has extended onto what was formerly private land. The street edge at this location is marked by a post hole and a series of associated post molds (figures 28, 29, and 46). The post hole/molds were located below a stratum dating to 1720-1765 (figure 43, stratum N). It is possible that this post hole/molds was one of Stoddert's 1718 corner markers as the TPQ for the single artifact recovered within the post hole is 1640 (tin-glazed earthenware, which was manufactured between 1640 and 1800). Stoddert's notebook for lot 72 states in part:

"...Number 72 lying between Francis Street Church Street and the Circle of the publick Ground beginning at a Locust post standing in the Cut of the line of Francis Street with the Circle of the Publick ground..." (MdHR M1173, Stoddert's Survey of Annapolis, 1718).

If this post hole/molds is the 1718 Stoddert corner marker, then it also marks the location of the corner of Francis Street and State Circle in 1718.

Several strata are located above the post hole/mold which are yard layers associated with 1 State Circle, an early eighteenth century vernacular building located on 18AP56. These strata include M, N, and O (figure 43) which are associated with one another and date to the period 1720-1765; stratum L which dates to the period 1720-1765, and stratum K which also dates to the period 1720-1765. Strata I and J, which are located directly above stratum K, are a road surface and road bed respectively, which date to the period 1765-1820. If all the stratum located beneath stratum I and J are all yard layers then the top of Francis Street began to shift toward the southwest after 1765. The shift at the top of Francis Street would have occurred prior to the shift at the bottom of Francis Street, which is placed at after 1820.

During excavation of the State House Inn Site (18AP42) Shackel et al (n.d.) located the edge of State Circle twelve feet to the south of the present curb (figure 46). The shift at 18AP42 moved the location of State Circle so that the amount of private land at this location was increased. The location of the circle shifted to the north at this location after 1779. It is possible that the shift in the location at 18AP42 and 18AP56 occurred at the same time as the Street surface located above the yard levels at 18AP56 occurred after 1765 but prior to 1820. An event which may have provided the space to shift State Circle toward the State House was

the removal of King Williams School from the State House grounds. The building was sold at public auction and removed by 1 November 1794. The building was removed as part of the completion of the third State House and its surrounding grounds (Radoff 1972:31 fn).

The public well at 18AP61 (area 18) may be associated with an earlier edge of State Circle. The edge of the circle was possibly located on the side of the well located beneath the present sidewalk. However, construction activity associated with the replacement of the pump head in 1842 has destroyed all evidence of former street edges at this location. However, the edge of edge of the well presently under the sidewalk is even with the location of the corner point located at 18AP56 (see figure 46). If the well was located in the street, then the present curb location has shifted out onto public land. The curb at 18AP61 had been moved to its present location by 1902, as a photograph of the pump above the well shows it located on the curb (MdHR G0985-100; Warren and Warren 1976:46).

Excavation at 18AP28 (area 15) exposed a cobble drive associated with the Calvert House. The cobble drive may mark the edge of the Circle (figures 44 and 46). The present edge of the circle is located four feet to the west of the cobble drive. The relocation of the Circle at 18AP28 increased the amount of private land located in front of the Calvert House. The movement of the

road at this located is postulated as occurring after 1820 as the first stratum located above the cobbles to extend past the edge of the cobbles to the edge of the present curb (stratum IV, figure 44) is dated to the period 1820 to 1830, or later. The relocation of the curb at 18AP28 may be associated with the grading, paving, and curbing work initiated on State Circle by the Annapolis City Council after 1836 (Annapolis Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen: Proceedings. Vol. 17, 1831-1840. Pages 120, 147, and 193. MSU0047, MDHR 5112).

The final location of a possible edge of the circle is at 18AP58 (area 10). A shell walkway was located within 18AP58. The shell walkway was located beneath the present sidewalk 1.5 ft to the north of the present curb. The location of the curb at 18AP58 shifted out onto public land, just as it did at 18AP28 and possibly at 18AP61. The shift at this location occurred after 1830 when the walkway was capped and is possibly associated with the post 1836 improvements to State Circle (Annapolis Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen: Proceedings. Vol. 17, 1831-1840. Pages 120, 147, and 193. MSU0047, MDHR 5112).

The position of the inner edge of State Circle around the State House grounds between Francis Street and Maryland Ave. was changed in circa 1882, during construction of the Belgian Block road around State Circle (figure 12). The present edge of the

circle has been extended toward private land at this location. However the exact location of this edge is unknown. Future excavation within the State House grounds could locate the original edges of the inner circle.

**Summary of Two Dimensional Changes** The changes in the shape of State Circle and the position of Francis Street probably occurred at four points in time: the late eighteenth century (possibly circa 1794), the earlier nineteenth century (circa 1819-1820), the mid nineteenth century (circa 1836), and the late nineteenth century (circa 1882).

The earliest changes in the shape of State Circle occurred in the late eighteenth century and are probably associated with the final phase of construction associated with the State House (see Radoff 1972:17-32). The shift associated with this period extended the yard of the State House Inn Site (18AP42) toward the State House, but pushed the street onto the yard area of the house at the Edward's Site (18AP56).

The second set of changes occurred circa 1819-1820 probably as a result of a City Council ruling for the grading, curbing, and guttering of Francis Street. This improvements resulted in the base of Francis Street being shifted 1.0 ft to the southwest. Private property on the southwest side of the street lost some of

their square footage, while private properties on the northeast side of the street gained in area.

The activities associated with both the second set of improvements (1819-1820) and the third set of improvements (circa 1836), were all ordered by the Annapolis City Council. These changes occurred during the period of negotiations between the City of Annapolis and the United States Navy concerning the location of the Naval Academy in Annapolis (1817-1845). The improvements to Francis Street (1819-1820) and State Circle (1836) are possibly related to the City's overall program of improving transportation during the era. The improvement in transportation within the city and between the city and Baltimore and Washington was probably generated by the negotiations with the Navy in order to present Annapolis to the Navy as the best possible location for an academy. The changes made to the shape of the circle in 1836 pushed the edged of the inner circle out into the former street area, increasing the size of the public walkways in front of private properties around State Circle. The changes made during 1836 appear on the 1844 US Coast and Geodetic map. The 1844 USCG map shows the circle as an oval, not as a true circle (figure 4).

The final set of changes to the shape of the circle occurred in 1882 during the construction of the first paved road way around the State House. Belgian Block was laid as paving and the inner

edge of the circle was pushed out onto the location of the former road bed between Francis Street and Maryland Avenue (figure 12).

### RADIAL STREET ALTERATIONS

Research of State Circle explored the use of baroque principles of perception in the alignment of the radial streets extending into State Circle. Through their studies of gardens, Leone et. al. (1989:74-75) have discovered that if the lines of terraces, garden paths, and garden beds converge as they descend, they create the illusion of a distant object being closer. If the lines of terraces, paths, and beds converge as they ascend, they create the illusion of distance and large size. Because Nicholson used baroque principles of design it is possible that the alignments of the radial streets extending into State Circle was based on these principles of perception. Unfortunately, most of the areas which were selected as prime locations for recovering information concerning the alignment of the radial streets, were also the location of a majority of the city water and gas lines around State Circle. The excavation areas associated with the radial streets included 18AP54 (area 1), 18AP55 (area 2), 18AP56 (area 3), and 18AP62 (area 19) on Francis Street; areas 6 and 7 on School Street; area 9 and 18AP58 (area 10) on North Street; area 13 and 18AP59 (area 14) at the corner of Maryland Avenue; 18AP60

(area 16) on the corner of East Street; and 18AP60 (area 17) on Cornhill Street. Data concerning the earlier alignment of the radial streets was obtained only at three of the Francis Street locations (18AP54, 18AP55, and 18AP56). The other radial street location were either so altered by utility construction (areas 6, 7, 9, and 13, and 18AP60) that no data was available at these locations or the locations did not provide the data needed to draw interpretations concerning the earlier alignment of the radial streets (18AP58, 18AP59, and 18AP62).

The location of the earlier street edges on Francis Street has been described above. The description above noted that Francis Street shifted to the southwest in circa 1819-1820 as a result of an order by the Annapolis City Council to curb, gutter, and grade Francis Street. Prior to the shifting of the street the width of Francis Street between 18AP54 and 18AP55 was 22.5 ft. While the width of the street at the top of Francis Street is unknown, it is important to note that the early corner recovered at 18AP56 was located 5.0 feet from the edge of the present curb. The early curb edge uncovered at 18AP56 was located 1.2 ft from the present curb in the southeast corner N35 E15 and was 1.0 ft from the edge of the present curb in the southwest corner of N35 E15. It is very likely that the angle of the curb on both sides of the street was such that the top of Francis Street converged slightly producing a

visual illusion in which the State House appeared more distant and larger than it actually was. Whether this occurred on all of the radial streets in the past is unknown.

Measurements of the widths of the present streets indicate that one of the present streets and one of the alleys do indeed converge slightly at their juncture with State Circle. This street and alley are East Street which is 24.0 ft in width at its juncture with State Circle and widens to 24.6 ft at Pinkney Street and 25.9 ft at Prince George Street and Chancery Lane which is 6.5 ft wide at its juncture with State Circle and 7.5 ft at Main Street. Present views of the State House from the base of these streets do create the illusion of distance and great size.

North Street is the only radial street to remain the same width along its entire length, it is 31.8 ft wide.

Four of the radial streets and one of the alleys become broader, or diverge, as they enter State Circle. Cornhill Street is 15.5 ft at Fleet Street and is 20.55 ft at its juncture with State Circle. Tate Alley is 4.65 ft at Main Street and 4.9 ft at State Circle. School Street is 42.45 ft in width at its juncture with State Circle and 25.3 feet at its juncture with Church Circle. However the middle of School Street is only 18.0 ft in width. It is possible that the visual alignment of School Street was created so that both the State House and the Anglican Church would

appear closer to the viewer. Maryland Ave. 21.55 ft wide at Hanover Street widens to 24.3 ft at its juncture with State Circle. Francis Street also broadens at State Circle. Francis is 20.7 ft at Main Street and widens to 22.6 ft at State Circle. If the interpretation of converging lines of vision at the top of Francis Street is correct for the earlier alignment of Francis Street then the present alignment of Francis Street is a complete reversal of its earlier alignment. Instead of the State house appearing distant and large, it now appears to be closer to the viewer. Present construction plans will extend the corner of Francis Street at both State Circle and Main Street. What is of interest in the construction plans is that the new extended corners will make Francis Street 21 feet in width at Main Street and 20 feet in width at State Circle. However, the Street will no longer be aligned along a straight edge as the junction of Francis Street with State Circle will bend slightly toward northeast in order to facilitate the flow of traffic into State Circle.

The radial streets entering State Circle from the harbor side ascend a steep grade, in the original Nicholson plan these streets included Francis Street and East Street (Cornhill was not constructed until 1718). Chancery Lane also ascends a steep grade. It is located between Main Street and State Circle. East Street and Chancery Lane converge as they enter the circle. Excavation

has demonstrated that Francis Street very likely also once converged at its juncture with State Circle. As Leone et al (1989:74-75) have noted, convergence over an ascent creates the illusion of distance and size. Most transportation into the City before 1841 arrived at the City harbor. Nicholson may have used Baroque perspective to create a visual statement about the place of the State House within Maryland society. The visitor entering the harbor would see the State House as a large monument dominating the city scene. Radial streets entering State Circle on the landward side of the circle diverge as they enter the circle. In the original Nicholson Plan these streets included School Street, Bladen Street (no longer in existence), North Street, and Maryland Avenue. School Street and Maryland Avenue diverge as they enter the Circle, as do Tate Alley and Cornhill, two streets added to the town plan after Nicholson had departed Annapolis. Leone et al (1989:74-75) note that lines of vision which converge as they move away from an object create the illusion of a distant object being closer. Maryland Ave. is the longest radial street entering the circle. When Nicholson designed the city of Annapolis, there would have been an uninterrupted view down the length of Maryland Ave. to the State House from the Severn River. Nicholson may have used Baroque principles of perception to make the State House appear closer to the viewer, making a statement about the importance of

this symbol's power in daily life. Because Cornhill and Tate Alley are later additions to the Nicholson plan, they would not have been included in Nicholson's vision of the Baroque. It is interesting to note that citizens living on Cornhill did not petition the City to make the street an official city street until 1820. At approximately the same time that Cornhill became an official street, Francis Street was altered so it diverged at its juncture with State Circle just as Cornhill did. This alteration may have been connected to the beginning in the shift of emphasis within the city from the water side to the land side.

#### ACCOMMODATION

The final question within the research design addressed the question of accommodation. That is, whether or not the changes made to State Circle over time had accommodated Nicholson's view of the baroque.

Changes to State Circle over times have leveled the steep grade of the hill where the State House is located. These changes have included the removal of early strata and the addition of between two and four feet of fill in the area of the circle between Francis Street and Maryland Avenue and the grading away of strata between Maryland avenue and North Street. However as Leone and Potter (1984) note in Archaeological Annapolis: A Guide to Seeing

and Understanding Three Centuries of Change, it is almost impossible at any location within the historic district of Annapolis to not be able to view the dome of the State House. One of the two focal points within Nicholson's plan was the State House. Because a view of the State House is still possible almost everywhere within the historic district, the changes to State Circle have accommodated one of the central visual points within the plan.

The shape of the circle has been changed over time. The Circle has become more oval over time as renovations to improve traffic around the circle have been implemented. However, the State House is still the focal point within the circle.

The way in which the focal point is viewed has been changed. The reversal of the visual alignment of Francis Street has reversed the way in which the State House is viewed. The original plan provided converging lines of perspective from the base of Francis Street. The present perspective brings the State House in closer to the viewer and changes the way in which it is viewed. The original alignment of Francis Street created the illusion of distance and also created the illusion of a larger space within a small area. The construction plans for the undergrounding of the utilities will change the visual perspective along Francis Street again by curving the top of the street toward the right. This

alignment may pull the eye of the viewer away from the front door of the State House (where it presently is drawn to, toward the north side of the front of the State House. This will create a different visual effect than Nicholson intended.

The Annapolis town is a dynamic plan. One of the two central focal points within the plan has been changed and reinterpreted through time. The present project represents another step in the process of change and reinterpretation through time.

#### **IMPACT AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Areas 6, 7, 9, and 13 are not significant archaeologically under State or National Register criteria due to previous disturbance at these locations. No further work is recommended at these locations within the limits of the areas as defined on the project map (figure 10).

Sites 18AP54, Annapolis Federal Saving Bank, and 18AP57, The Shaw House, may still retain subsurface archaeological integrity in portions of these sites which were not tested during the project. Therefore, it is recommended that all construction activity be restricted to the public road and sidewalk encompassed by these sites so that the privately owned areas may be preserved

for future study. Additionally, areas within the public domain which are not impacted by the construction work associated with the undergrounding, should also be preserved for future study.

Sites 18AP22, the Maryland State House; 18AP28, the Calvert House; 18AP50 Bordley-Randall; 18AP55, the Donaldson House; 18AP56, the Edwards Site; 18AP58, Queen Anne's House; 18AP59, the Johnson Site; 18AP60, Governor Nicholson's Lot; and 18AP62 still retain subsurface archaeological integrity. Therefore, it is recommended that all construction activity be restricted to the public road and sidewalk encompassed by these sites so that the privately owned areas may be preserved for future study. Additionally, areas within the public domain which are not impacted by the construction work associated with the undergrounding, should also be preserved for future study.

18AP61, the Public Well, could potentially provide a wealth of data concerning the early history of Annapolis. During the project it was recommended to both the Maryland Historical Trust and the City of Annapolis, that the well be further tested to determine whether it was significant under State or National Register criteria prior to construction activity on this site. Testing by coring was conducted Jennifer Stabler of the Historic Annapolis Foundation. The results of this testing will be provided under a separate report by Jennifer Stabler (Stabler 1990).

Because of the large size of State Circle, it was impossible to do more than a small sample of the project area. It is recommended that the trenches excavated by the construction crews be monitored by archaeologists in order to record data concerning the stratigraphy between sites within the project area which could not be linked to the strata uncovered during excavation. Monitoring the trenches will include photography (both still and video) which will allow the gaps between sites to be filled in. This information is imperative to a better understanding of State Circle and to the creation of interpretations concerning the changes to the Circle over time.

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APPENDIX ONE

LOT HISTORIES

## LOT HISTORIES

The lot histories presented in this section are numbered using Benjamin Stoddert's 1718 Survey of Annapolis numbers (Stoddert 1718). Much of the material presented within the text below was gathered by Jane McWilliams and Edward C. Papenfuse (1971) as part of the research for N.E.H. Grant Number H69-0-178. Their work was published as an appendix to the final report for the N.E.H. grant, and details the history of the Stoddert lots in Annapolis from the late seventeenth/early eighteenth centuries into the early nineteenth centuries. Data for the lots after the early nineteenth century was gathered by Jean Russo of the Historical Annapolis Foundation as part of this project.

### Lot 74

Lot 74 on the Stoddert Map of 1718 (figure 47) is the present location of Government House, the residence of the governor of Maryland since 1866. The lot is bounded by State Circle, School St., Church Circle, College Ave. (formerly Tabernacle St. and earlier Back St.) and a public walkway which was once the location of Bladen St. (formerly Lawyer St.). A 1935 map of the property by the Planning Commission of Annapolis gives the lot number as 429 (MdHR G1427-19).

In 1716, Alexander Stewart conveyed by deed to William Brimer, 60 square feet on the corner of Lawyer St. (later Bladen St) and the Stadt House Circle (now State Circle) (figure 47, section IA). Brimer had been living on the property prior to this time as the deed specifically includes the Brimer's house in the description of the property (IB2:404). In addition, Nancy Baker (1986:198 figure 4) places a dwelling built prior to 1715 on the corner of State Circle and Bladen St. Brimer appears to have had some

financial difficulties. In 1717 he mortgaged the property to Alexander Frasor but was unable to pay the mortgage. Frasor took possession of the property and sold it to Amos Garrett in 1723 (IB2:413).

The rest of Lot 74 remained in the possession of Alexander Stewart (figure 47, section IB). In 1718 Stoddert surveyed the lot for Stewart and for the "purchasers holding under him" (Stoddert's Notebook:77). Stewart, however had gotten into debt and a judgment against him is recorded in the Provincial Court Records of June, 1721. By this judgment Amos Garret received half of Stewart's property until the debt was paid off (Provincial Court Judgments WGI:555). Stewart was unable to pay the debt and in October, 1721 he conveyed, by deed, all of Lot 74, with the exception of William Brimer's 60 square feet, to Garrett (CWI:459).

Lot 74 remained undivided from 1723 until 1789. During that time period it passed through several owners. The heirs of Amos Garrett deeded the property to Charles Carroll, Esq. in 1743 (RB2:202). Three years later Carroll deeded the property to Dr. George Steuart (RB2:204). According to McWilliams and Papenfuse (1971) Steuart probably built a house on the property during the 1740's. By 1780, Steuart had left the colonies and was residing in Scotland; in that year he deeded the property to his two sons, Charles and William (Gen. Ct. of W.S. Deeds DDG:500). Charles and William Steuart held the property for four years and then deeded it to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer (THB #1:241). The transactions recorded for the property between 1723 and 1784 do not contain a description of buildings attached to the property. However, in 1789, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer deeded the land to James Steuart; this deed included the houses on the property, but does not specify their location (NH4:17).

James Steuart advertised lots for lease on his new property in the Maryland Gazette on 5 February 1789. The advertisement indicates that these lots were on Tabernacle St., Lawyer St. and Church Circle. How many of his lots Steuart was able to lease is uncertain. Only one lease was recorded for property on Lot 74. This ground-rent lease, dated March 1789, between Steuart and John Wilmot was for a parcel at the corner of present day School St. and Church Circle (the former location of William Brimer's 60 foot square lot. Figure 47, section IA). Wilmot received a 99 year lease at f30 pounds per annum with an option to buy the property at f1500 (NH4:236). Wilmot advertised a three story brick house with a 12 horse stable for rent in the Maryland Gazette on 7 May 1795. Mc Williams and Papenfuse (1971) feel that this house was probably built by Wilmot in the 1790's and was not an earlier house dating to the ownership of Alexander Stewart. They state that there were houses on the lot in 1716, but that they probably decreased in value and were destroyed in 1743 (the year that Carroll took possession of the property).

William Campbell took the house offered by Wilmot but was there for only a year. Wilmot again advertised the "brick house lately occupied by William Campbell with 12 horse stable" in the Maryland Gazette on 23 June 1796. Daniel Addison had moved into the house by September of 1796 (Maryland Gazette, 29 September 1796). The tenant changed again by the time of the Federal Direct Tax of 1798. Wilmot was assessed at \$600 for a three story brick house at f30 ground rent, the tenant in the building was Thomas Buchanan (Federal Direct Tax Assessment, folder 20). Wilmot ran into financial difficulties and was insolvent by 1800. The Chancery Court ordered the sheriff, William Glover, to sell the lease on the property and the house. A notice of the sale appeared in the Maryland Gazette on 23 June 1800. Glover sold the lease on

the three story brick house to John Welsh in February of 1801 (NH10:558) (figure 47, section IA). Later that year, in August, Glover sold the rest of the lease on Wilmot's part of Lot 74, with houses, to Absalom Ridgely (NH11:229) [Figure 47, a portion of section IA].

The fee simple rights so lot 74 was sold by James Steuart (including the rights to the annual ground rent from Wilmot) to William Campbell in 1792 (NH6:437). The deed mentions several houses. The only two documented houses on the property are listed in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax. The first house was the three story brick house belonging to John Wilmot which has been discussed above. The second house was a two-story stone house belonging to William Campbell which was assessed at \$2,200. Campbell's tenant in the house at the time was A.C. Hansom (Federal Direct Tax Assessment, folder 5). E.S. Riley, the nineteenth century historian of Annapolis, states that this house was built by Steuart (Riley 1887:303). Campbell had left Annapolis by 1802 to settle in Frederick County. He sold the fee simple rights in lot 74, with houses, to Absalom Ridgely in 1802 (NH11:374). Ridgely had the entire lot under his ownership in 1802.

Absalom Ridgely died by 1820. His sons and executors, John and David Ridgely, divided the property into two lots and sold it. The first lot contained a three story brick house fronting on School Street (Wilmot's House). The lot was conveyed to Catherine Ridgely in 1820 (WSG7:435). By 1832 Richard Gaither had possession of the property. John Ridgely, acting as Gaither's trustee, conveyed the property to George Wells in 1832 (WSG17:186). Wells may have leased the property as an 1834 sketch map of the city (MdHR G1427-9 and Warren and Warren 1976:6-7), drawn by a member of the Claude Family, shows a Col. Sudler living on School Street near the location of John Wilmot's three-story house. Wells sold

the property to Thomas Sudler in 1836 (WGS 21:106). Sudler and his wife, Mary, sold the property to George Franklin in 1839 (WGS 23:494).

A stereopticon photograph of Church Circle from the Dome of the State House (MdHR G0985-255, Warren and Warren, 1976:8), photographed between 1860 and 1866 by C.H. Hopkins, gives a detailed view of the Wilmot House during its ownership by the Franklins. The House is a three-story brick house, with three bays on the side, an end chimney and a one story frame addition on the back. It faces out onto School Street and is surrounded by a plank fence. One frame outbuilding can be seen behind the house. The rest of the lot is covered with trees.

George and Maria Franklin sold a portion of their lot to Nicholas Green (trustee for the Metropolitan Lodge #17, International Order of Odd Fellows) in 1865 (NHG 13:48). Four days later the I.O.O.F. deeded the property to James and Elizabeth Allen (NHG 13:57). The parcel was described as facing the corner of Church and Tabernacle (College Ave.). Three years later (1868), the Franklins and the Allens deed their property to the State of Maryland (SH2:365).

The second portion of Absalom Ridgely's property was in the possession of widow Ann Ridgely in 1823. She conveyed her dower rights in the property to her son John Ridgely in 1823, the deed mentions a garden attached to the house (WSG9:212). The house was the two story house built by Steuart. John Ridgely resided in this house into the 1830's. An 1834 sketch map of the city (MdHR G1427-9 and Warren and Warren 1976:6-7), drawn by a member of the Claude Family, shows Dr. Ridgely living on lot 74 in a lot facing State Circle.

Ridgely sold the property to Thomas Alexander in 1844 (WSG20:622). Alexander held the property until 1844, when he sold

it to William Preston. Preston sold the property to Matilda Green in 1853. Green was the final private owner of the property, in 1868 she conveyed the property to the State of Maryland. The State of Maryland has been the owner of all of lot 74 since 1868.

The State of Maryland razed all the house on lot 74 to make way for the new Government House. Riley states that the number of houses razed was two, the home of George E. Franklin (Wilmot's house) and the home of Mrs. Green (the Ridgely house). Riley also notes that both houses were constructed during the colonial era (Riley 1887:303). However, the 1858, "Birds Eye View of the City of Annapolis", a lithograph by Edward Sachse & Co. of Baltimore (MdHR G1214-349 and Warren and Warren, 1976: frontispiece), shows at least three houses on Lot 74. One house is on the corner of School Street and Church Circle (Wilmot's House) the view of this house is obstructed by the trees. The other two houses are on State Circle. The first house is on the corner of School Street and State Circle (possibly the Steuart/Ridgely house). This house is a two-story, five bay house, with a central front door and portico. The house has two end chimneys and dormer windows in the roof. The property the house sits on is surrounded by a fence (possibly plank) which extends up School Street and joins the fence of the house on the corner. The second house on State Circle is two-story and appears to be L-shaped. However, it is unclear whether this house is oriented to State Circle or to Bladen Street.

Government House, the house constructed on lot 74 as the home for the Governor of Maryland, was originally Victorian in style, but was "Georganized" in the 1930's (Warren and Warren 1976:25). The lawn surrounding the governor's home was re-landscaped during 1988 and 1989.

### Lot 75

Lot 75 on the Stoddert Map (figure 47) is the present location of the Maryland Legislative Services Building, #90 State Circle. The lot is bounded by State Circle, North St., College Ave. (formerly Tabernacle St. and earlier Back St.), and a public walkway which was the location of Bladen St. (formerly Lawyer St.). A 1935 map of the Property of the Planning Commission of Annapolis gives the lot number as 419 (MdHRG1427-19).

The Stoddert Map of 1718, with the 1798 corrections, show the owners of this lot as Callahan, Wilkins, and Burnell (MdHR G1427-5). However, Captain John Carpenter, a mariner and merchant, owned the lot in 1717. He sold Jane Burnell a portion of the lot in 1717. Burnell had been living on the property prior to the sale because the deed includes her house in the sale. The lot number in the deed is also given as Beard lot 5 (IB2:373). McWilliams and Papenfuse (1971) place the house and lot along North St (figure 47, section IIB). A 1936 map by Traders and Beavins, prepared for the Company for the Restoration of Colonial Annapolis (MdHR G1427-862) indicates that an early structure was located on Lot 75 along North St. The construction date of the structure is given as 1694, although there is no indication where Traders and Beavins got this date. The structure is labeled Dorsey-Nicholson-Gross, who Gross was is unknown. Nancy Baker (1986:198) also places a dwelling (built prior to 1715) on North St. near the corner of College Ave.

A Chancery Court deposition given in 1791, concerning Thomas Dorsey's right to the property, states that an ordinary in which Governor Nicholson stayed was located on the property and that it was leased by a woman (NH5:531). The woman leasing the ordinary was Jane Burnell.

Jane Burnell died in 1728. She willed her house and lot to Caleb Dorsey (Wills 19:784). Caleb Dorsey died in 1742 and willed

the house and the lot to his son Edward Dorsey, a lawyer/planter (Original Wills Box D, folder 37 1/2).

The remaining portion of Lot 75, not under the ownership of Jane Burnell and her heirs, was owned by John Carpenter (Figure 47, section IIB and IIC). John Carpenter owned the rest of Lot 75 until his death in 1749. His heirs sold the lot, with a house built by Carpenter in 1716, to Edward Dorsey in 1754 (BB1:84). Dorsey owned all of Lot 75 (Figure 47, sections IIA, IIB, and IIC) from 1754 until his death in 1760.

Dorsey's will devised all his Annapolis lots to his wife, Henrietta Maria Chew Dorsey (Wills L.31:80). Henrietta Dorsey leased a portion of the lot, with a house, to Benjamin Beall in 1761 (Hall of Records Private Account Books #1499:88) McWilliams and Papenfuse (1971) place this house in the center of the lot (Figure 47, Section IIB). Reverdy Ghislin rented another portion of the lot, with a dwelling, from the Dorseys between 1762 and 1765 (Hall of Records Private Account Books #94:127). This House was located in the portion of Lot 75 along Lawyer St. (Figure 47, section IIC). Henrietta Maria Dorsey died in 1762 and the property passed to Thomas Dorsey. In 1771 Dorsey gave Cornelius Garrettson a ten year lease for a portion of Lot 75. The lease mentions houses and buildings and a garden which Garrettson had in common with Nesbitt V. Darby, the tenant next-door. The lease also required Garrettson to build a fence (LB:320). Dorsey subdivided the property in 1784 and sold the two smaller lots to William Paca and Joseph Wilkins.

William Paca purchased the portion of the lot on North Street (Parcel 9, Section IIA), the same portion where Jane Burnell's ordinary had once been located. The deed mentions a house, palings of the garden, and the garden (NH2:95). The following year, Paca sold the property, with houses, to Sarah Joice for five shillings

sterling (Paca had paid f500 for the property). Joice held the property until October 1802, when she agreed to sell her property to Nicholas Harwood for \$700, half to be paid at the sale and half a year later. Joice died before the year was over. Her will devised all her Annapolis lots to her daughter, Henrietta Maria Addison (Anne Arundel County Wills JGS:231). Harwood did not receive clear title to the property until 1810 when Thomas and Henrietta Maria Addison conveyed him the title (NH16:219). (See forward to Harwood sale to the Methodist Church).

The southern portion of Lot 75 (figure 47, sections IIB and IIC) was sold by Thomas Dorsey to Joseph Wilkins (TBH1:307), this property included the Carpenter House. Wilkins sold a portion of the land along Lawyer St. to John Callahan in 1785 (TBH1:310) (figure 47, section IIC). Wilkins retained the remainder of his portion of the lot for his house (the Carpenter House) (figure 47, section IIB). Wilkins died in 1785 and left the property to his wife, Onner Wilkins (Anne Arundel County Wills TG1:262 and NH3:135). Onner Wilkins died in 1792. The administrators of her estate, Henry and Rezin Davidge, stopped paying the taxes on the house in 1801. The house was put up on auction for back taxes in 1803, J. Ross purchased the property (NH12:396). Ross sold this parcel with the buildings to Nicholas Harwood in 1806. Harwood now owned the northern 2/3's of Lot 75 (figure 47, section IIA and IIB). Harwood sold his portion of the lot to William S. Green in 1811 WSG1:76). However there must have been a problem with the transaction because the following year, Henry Harwood conveyed the property, sold by N. Harwood to Green, to Lewis Duvall (WSG1:359). Five years later in 1817, Lewis Duvall and his wife, William S. Green and his wife, and Ann Harwood sold part of the property (Figure 47, section IIB) to the Trustees of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church for the purposes of building a new church

(WGS:322). The Carpenter House was probably torn in 1817 prior to the construction of the new church (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). The Methodist Church was at this location until 1972 when the congregation moved to a new building on Rowe Blvd. The State of Maryland had purchased the land in 1969 (Liber 2290:156) but did not tear down the church until after the congregation had relocated. The Court of Appeals building built on the adjoining lot between 1901 and 1903 was also razed in the early 1970's. The State erected the Legislative services building in 1976, this building occupies all of lot 75.

The Methodist Church did not purchase the lots along North Street from Duvall, Green, and Harwood in the 1830's. Instead, these lots (Figure 47, section IIA), were purchased by William Brewster in 1834 and in 1844 (WSG19:124 and WGS27:462). Brewster transferred the property to Mary A. Glover but the date is unknown. The accounts of Glover's estate in 1865 indicate that her heirs sold the property to Susannah Achenback (Anne Arundel County Accounts 1:376). The property was in the possession of Susannah Gates in the late nineteenth century. Gates died in 1899 and her daughter, Annie Amos purchased rights to the property from the other heirs in 1903 (GW30:435). Amos sold the property to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1919 (WNW27:375). This portion of the lot was included in the sale of church land to the state of Maryland in 1969 (Liber 2290:156).

The portion of the property purchased by John Callahan from Joseph Wilkins in 1785 lay along Lawyer St. (TBH1:310) (figure 47, section IIC). Callahan built a house on the property and was assessed at \$1300 in 1798 for a two story brick dwelling with a one story brick kitchen and four outbuildings on a half an acre (Federal Direct Tax, folder 3). Callahan died in 1803, leaving the estate to his wife Sarah Buckland Callahan (Daughter of the

architect William Buckland). Callahan's will directed Sarah Callahan to manage the estate until each of their six children reached majority and received its share of the estate (Anne Arundel County Wills JGS:252). In 1831 Sarah Callahan petitioned the Chancery Court for clear title to the property. She stated that she had fulfilled the obligations of the will and was entitled to the house and lot (Chancery Court Records 144:94). Sarah Callahan received title to the property in September of 1831 (WSG14:324) and sold it two years later to Ann Franklin, the trustee of Somerville and Mary Deale Pinkney (WGS18:269, see also 1840 deed, WSG25:421). The Callahan House remained in the Pinkney family throughout the nineteenth century.

Somerville Pinkney (1800-1843) was the President of the Annapolis-Elkridge Railroad. He married Mary Franklin Deale (1807-1889) in 1828. Only two of their four children grew to be adults, Ann Franklin Pinkney (1833-1915) and Mary Franklin Pinkney (1837-1901). The two Pinkney sisters lived in the Callahan/Pinkney house all of their lives. However, they did not have clear title to the house until 1900, when Thomas Franklin, heir of Anne Franklin the former trustee for Somerville and Mary Franklin Deale Pinkney, deeded the house to them. Once the sisters had clear title they deeded the property to the State of Maryland in 1900 (GW19:274).

Somerville and Mary Deale Pinkney sold a portion of their lot between the house and the church to Aaron Duvall in 1841 (WSG25:423). The property was located sixty feet away from Lawyer Street, (later Bladen St. and now the public walkway), the lot measured forty-six feet along State Circle, and extended one hundred and eighty six feet back to Tabernacle St. (now College Ave), it fronted Tabernacle for fifty feet. This small lot had been conveyed to the Pinkneys by Richard Key Watts in 1840 (WSG25:421). Watts received a patent to this lot in 1839 by act

of the General Assembly (Chapter 34 exc.: WSG25:423). Watts probably received an escheated lot (Jean Russo, personal communication, March 1990). The property passed to Ann Duvall in 1842 by the will of Aaron Duvall (Anne Arundel County Wills TTC1:462). Anne Duvall sold the property to William Jeffers in 1856 (NHG6:28). Jeffers held the property until 1883 and then sold it to Marshall Oliver (SH21:552). Marshall Oliver deeded the property to Fanny Oliver on the same day that he bought it from Jeffers (SH21:554). Both Olivers deeded the property to the state of Maryland in 1900 (GW19:276).

In 1900 the General Assembly appropriated money for "the acquisition of a lot of land and the erection thereon...of a building in which shall be located the Court of Appeals, the State Library...the Comptroller's Office, the Tax Commission's office, the Treasurer's Office..." (Radoff 1972:49). Within the year the commission appointed to locate a lot for this construction, had purchased three parcels located on Lot 75. These included the home of Annie F. and Mary F. Pinkney (on the corner of Bladen and State Circle (Figure 47, section IIC), the parcel next to the Pinkney home, owned by Marshall and Fanny M. Oliver. And the parcel containing the Methodist parsonage. Construction of the new Court of Appeals building was begun in 1901 and completed in 1903. The buildings already standing on the lot were either razed or removed to make room for the new State Court of Appeals building. Radoff states that the Methodist parsonage was moved to a lot purchased by the church from a Captain Gates. (Radoff 1972:51). The Mercantile Trust and Bank bought the Callahan/Pinkney House and moved it to a lot they bought on St. John's Street in Annapolis. The house was moved in 1901. Mercantile held the house and its new lot in trust for the Pinkney sisters until they died. In 1915 the house passed to their cousin, John Gill of Baltimore, the President

of Mercantile Trust and Bank (1900 GW19:289). Gill died in 1918. His will conveyed the property to the Bank as a trust (Baltimore City Wills HWJ:272). The Bank sold the property to Eleanor McParlin Davis in 1918 (HWJ113:272).

Davis deeded the house and lot to the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College in 1928 (FSR38:428). St. John's used the building as an infirmary (Radoff 1972:51). In 1972 the house was again moved to 164 Conduit Street, where it is presently located.

The Maryland Court of Appeals building, which replaced the Callahan/Pinkney house, was razed in the mid 1970's when the present Legislative Services Building was constructed.

Visual changes to Lot 75 are recorded in the photographs and maps of Annapolis. An 1834 sketch map by one of the members of the Claude family (MdHR G1427-9 and Warren and Warren 1976:6-7) shows the residents of Lot 75, they are "Miss Gloves where Miss Fanny once lived" (Section IIA. "Miss Gloves" is possibly Mary A. Glover who received the property from William Brewster sometime between 1834 and 1865) the Methodist Meeting House was located on State Circle (figure 47, section IIB), and Mr. Somerville Pinkney was on Bladen St. (formerly Lawyer St.) near the corner of State Circle (figure 47, section IIC).

Two mid-century lithographs of Annapolis contain views of Lot 75. The circa 1850 lithograph of Annapolis from the dome of the State House, by Edward Sachse (MdHR 1804-41, photographic reproduction and Warren and Warren, 1976:23) shows the Methodist Church on the corner of North Street with a walkway in front of it and an empty lot running along its North St. side. The 1858, "Birds Eye View of the City of Annapolis", a lithograph by Edward Sachse & Co. of Baltimore (MdHR G1214-349 and Warren and Warren, 1976: frontispiece) shows the Methodist Church on the corner of North St. and State Circle. Next to the church (on State Circle)

is a two story building with an end chimney (the Callahan/Pinkney house).

The 1860, 1865, and 1885 Simon J. Martinet Atlas Maps (MdHR G1427-128, G1427-187 and G1427-134) show the Methodist Church on the corner of North and State Circle. All the maps also show an unmarked building on the corner of Bladen St. and State Circle (probably the Callahan/Pinkney House). The 1878 G.M. Hopkins Atlas Map (MdHR G1427-13) marks the location of the Methodist Church on the State Circle-North Street corner and the home of Mrs. Pinkney on the State Circle-Bladen Street corner. A circa 1901 photograph of the First Methodist Episcopal Church (MdHR G0985-135) shows both the house and the church. The house (Callahan/Pinkney House) was brick and with five bays along the State Circle side. A third floor had been added to the house along with a wooden rear addition, and an elaborate porch.

A 1928 Fire Insurance Map of the State of Maryland Public Buildings (Radoff 1972:70) show both the Court of Appeals Building and the Calvary M.E. Church occupying Lot 75. Both Buildings also appear on Maps of Annapolis and vicinity dated 1928, 1931, and 1941 (MdHR G1427-17, G1427-18, and G1427-20).

#### Lots 82 and 83

Lots 82 and 83 (figure 47) are presently the location of Johnsons Haberdashery and #68 State Circle (both located in a six bay, two story brick building), Harry Brown's at #66 State Circle (which includes a Walkway to Uncle Harry's Outdoor Cafe in the rear of the building), the "Saltbox" at #64 State Circle (a one story clapboard building), The Governor Calvert Inn at #58 State Circle (also the location of 18AP28), #54 State Circle (a twentieth century stucco covered private residence), and Flowers By James at

#50 State Circle (a two story, five bay brick building with a Concave Mansard Roof). Lots 82 and 83 and bounded by Maryland Avenue (formerly Northeast St.), State Circle, and East St. A 1935 map of the property of the Planning Commission of Annapolis gives both Lots 82 and 83 the lot number 412 (MdHR G1427-19).

Lot 82 was surveyed for Richard Bickerdike by James Stoddert in 1718. Bickerdike conveyed Lot 82 with tenement, to Charles Calvert in 1728, with the exception of the part Bickerdike had already sold to Isabella Moore Smith and Daniel Larke (RD#1:84).

Lot 83 may have belonged to Samuel Chew early in the eighteenth century. A deed between Nicholas Sporne and Alexander Dehineyossa, in 1702, for an adjacent lot, names Chew as the owner of Lot 83 (Yentsch 1986). By 1711 the property had passed into the possession of William Taylard. Taylard died in 1711 and left the property to his wife, Audrey. Audrey Taylard sold the lot to Philemon Hemsley in 1718 (Yentsch 1986). Hemsley appears as the owner of the lot on the 1718 Stoddert Map (MDHR G1427-2). Hemsley died between October 1718 and November 1719 and his wife Mary received ownership of the property. Mary Hemsley was remarried to William Rogers between 1720 and 1723 (Yentsch 1986). In 1723 Rogers conveyed the property to Thomas Larkin. The deed mentions a dwelling house and outhouses as part of the lot (RCW#2:197 and Yentsch 1986). Larkin conveyed the property back to Rogers, as a way of obtaining clear title to the property (RCW#2:200 and Yentsch 1986). Rogers mortgaged the property to Charles Calvert in 1727. The mortgage specifies a building on the property as the dwelling house of Rogers and his late wife Mary, and it also mentions a garden (SY#1:286, Yentsch 1986). Rogers defaulted on the mortgage and Calvert took possession of the property in 1728 (RD#1:155), uniting most of lots 82 and 83 under his ownership. Both Charles Calvert and his wife Rebecca died in circa 1734 (Inventory Box 39

folder 1 and original wills Box C folder 3). The two heirs to the property were the minor Calvert daughters.

Elizabeth Calvert was one of the daughters. She married her cousin Benedict Calvert on 21 April 1748 (St. Annes Parish Records I:159). The year before she was married, Elizabeth Calvert purchased the sixty foot square lot Richard Bickerdike had conveyed to Daniel Larke from Larke's son Daniel (RD#1:84). The Calverts now owned all of lots 82 and 83. Shortly after her marriage Elizabeth Calvert became the sole surviving heir to her parents estate (Accounts L:24:17). Elizabeth and Benedict Calvert probably occupied the house on lot 83 between 1748 and 1765. After 1765 the property was leased by a series of tenants. Richard Marrow kept a livery stable in the Calvert stables (Maryland Gazette 1 May 1766). And the house was used as a store by the merchants Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson (Maryland Gazette 27 January 1772 and 9 June 1772). During the Revolutionary War troops were quartered in the Calvert house. The United States Quarter Masters Department paid Benedict Calvert f42.7.10 in 1784 for damages done to the house (AGJB:416).

The will of Benedict Calvert (died 1788) left all his Annapolis lots and houses to his son Edward Henry Calvert reserving the use of the property for Elizabeth Calvert during her lifetime (Prince Georges County Original Wills, Box 16 folder 22). Elizabeth Calvert died in 1798 and Edward Henry Calvert assumed full ownership of the property. He was assessed at \$100 for a two story brick dwelling house 40 by 20 feet with a one story shed 40 by 15 feet, one frame outhouse 15 by 12 feet and one brick smokehouse 12 by 12 feet in the Federal Direct Tax of 1798. The tenant at that time was Robert Denny (husband of Augusta Green the daughter of Jonas Green) (Federal Direct Tax Assessment folder 3). Denny died in October of 1812 (Maryland Gazette, 29 October 1812).

Five years later his heirs agreed to sell Lots 82 and 83 (Chancery Court Records 103:347). The Maryland Gazette ran an advertisement for the sale of the property on 22 January 1818, the property included a stable, a smokehouse, other outbuildings and the dwelling house of Mrs. Denny. The property was sold to Augusta Denny's nephew, Jonas Green, in February of 1818 and the title was confirmed in 1819 (WGS:421). A sketch map of the city (MdHR G1427-9 and Warren and Warren 1976:6-7), drawn by a member of the Claude Family, indicates that Jonas Green was residing on the property in 1834.

The McWilliams and Papenfuse (1971) history of lots 82 and 83 ends with the sale of the property to Jonas Green in 1818. The rest of the lot history has been reconstructed through the use of lithographs, photographs and maps. A circa 1850 lithograph view of Annapolis from the dome of the State House, by Edward Sachse (MdHR 1804-41 and Warren and Warren 1976:23) shows several buildings other than the Calvert House on lots 82 and 83. While the corner of Northeast St. (later Maryland Ave) is a vacant lot surrounded by a wood fence, next to it, on State Circle sits the building known today as the "Saltbox". The "Saltbox" is beside the Calvert house, a two story building inside a wood fenced area. One outbuilding can be seen behind the Calvert House. On the corner of Cornhill and State Circle is a two story building with a false front, the view of this building is partially obstructed by the trees.

The 1858, "Birds Eye View of the City of Annapolis", a lithograph by Edward Sachse & Co. of Baltimore (MdHR G1214-349 and Warren and Warren, 1976: frontispiece) is slightly different from the circa 1850 view. The vacant lot on the corner of Northeast St. and State Circle is occupied by a two story, six bay building, with dormer windows in the roof. The view of the "Saltbox", the Calvert

house, and the building on the corner of Cornhill and State Circle is half hidden among the trees.

The 1860 and 1865 Simon J. Martinet Atlas maps (G1427-128 and G1427-187) identify only the location of the Post Office not the location of individual households on the block. The Post Office is marked on the map at the corner of Northeast and State Circle, probably located in the two story six bay building first noted in the 1858 Sachse. The Post Office (known as Crabb's Post Office) had been located one block to the south between East Street and Cornhill in 1834 (Claude family sketch map of the city MdHR G1427-9 and Warren and Warren 1976:6-7). By 1876 the Post Office has been moved from State Circle to the corner of Maryland Ave. and Prince George Street (Gray's map of Maryland, Delaware, & Washington D.C., Annapolis insert. MdHR G1427-1169).

The 1878 Hopkins map (MDHR G1427-13) indicates that the Calvert house was the residence of Dr. Abraham Claude.

There are two twentieth century maps of interest relating to the property. The first is Riley's Historic Map of Annapolis, 1908 (MdHr G1427-14), although this map shows several well known (as well as obscure) historic locations within the city, it does not include the Calvert House among these sites. The second map was prepared by Traders and Beavin in 1936 for The Committee for the Restoration of Colonial Annapolis (G1427-348), this map also excludes the Calvert House from among the historic sites on State Circle.

Several photographs also document changes to lots 82 and 83 between 1886 and 1925. Four photographs taken from the dome of the State House during the late nineteenth century show part of lots 82 and 83 in detail (1886-1888 view of East Street to Maryland Ave., MdHR G0985-282; 1889-1892 view of East Street to Cornhill, MdHR G0985-265 and G0985-279; 1888-1895 view of Maryland Ave to

East St., MdHR G0985-283; 1888-1895 Maryland Ave view, G0985-287 and G0985-288). The brick building on the corner of Maryland and State Circle is two stories with six bays across the second floor. The first floor configuration of the facade is window, door, window, door, window, door; indicating that the building may have been utilized as a multiple dwelling at the time. A vacant lot was next to the corner building, followed by the "Saltbox". Next to the "Saltbox" was the Calvert House enclosed in a lot surrounded by an iron fence. Two additional stories, and a late Victorian porch and stairs were added to the original two story house. The Central Drug Store building was located on the corner of East Street and State Circle, a two story, five bay building with a false front. There was a yard on the Calvert House side of the building enclosed by a wood fence. One of the photographs shows the building with an awning extending out over the sidewalk to the edge of the street with its support poles set in the ground at the edge of the street. In the photographs State Circle was paved with Belgian Block and the sidewalks were brick.

Photographs of lots 82 and 83 taken prior to 1895 indicate that the parcel between the building on the corner of Maryland Ave. and the "Saltbox" was vacant. However a later view of State Circle, taken between 1924 and 1925 from the dome of the State House (MdHR G1406-25) shows a two story, three bay building in the vacant lot. The vacant lot between the Calvert House and the Central Drugstore was also built on between 1895 and 1924 or 1925. The false front and roof of the Central Drug Store were replaced with a Mansard roof during the same time period.

### Nicholson's Lot and the Free School Lot

Nicholson's Lot and the Free School lot are bounded by State Circle, East Street, Fleet Street, The City Dock, Main St. (formerly Church St.) and Francis St (figure 47). This study is only concerned with the section of the lots laying along Francis St. and on State Circle between East and Francis Streets. State Circle between East and Francis Streets is presently occupied by The Circle Theater (vacant) between East and Cornhill Streets. Between Cornhill and Francis Streets is #42 State Circle, Tighlman Co. Jewelers, a brick two story building with a modern shop facade and a five bay second floor. Next door, on the corner of Francis Street, is #40 State Circle, the YWCA. This building is a two story white frame building with seven bays across the second floor, a Victorian shop front occupies a portion of the first floor. Francis Street is Presently occupied by: #2 Davidsons of Bermuda, #6, #10 Little Photo Studio, #12 the offices of Semmes, Bowen, and Semmes and others, and #16 the Jeffery Building. A 1935 map of the property by the Planning Commission of Annapolis gives the block number between East Street and Cornhill as #421. The block between Cornhill and Francis has the block number of #422 (MdHR G1427-19).

The lot between East and Cornhill Streets was not researched by McWilliams and Papenfuse (1971). This lot was part of the land originally laid out for the use of Governor Nicholson and later resurveyed by James Stoddert in 1718 (figure 47). The resurveyed Stoddert map states that this lot was "Ground formerly surveyed for Governor Nicholson claimed and in the possession of William Bordley" (MdHR G1427-455). The later history of the block has been reconstructed using maps and photographs.

The earliest view of the block is an 1834 sketch map of State Circle drawn by a member of the Claude Family (MdHR G1427-9 and Warren and Warren 1976:6-7) which places Crabbs Post Office at this

location (cf. discussion of Post office in the section above for Lots 82 and 83). A circa 1850 lithograph view of Annapolis from the dome of the State House, by Edward Sachse (MdHR 1804-41 and Warren and Warren 1976:23) illustrates a two story building with a rear addition. The building fronts on Cornhill. None of the late nineteenth century atlas maps of Annapolis name individual property holders at this location (1860 Simon J. Martinet MdHR G1427-187, 1865 Simon J. Martinet MdHR G1427-128, 1878 G. M. Hopkins MdHR G1427-13 and 1885 Simon J. Martinet MdHR G1427-134). An 1889 to 1892 photograph taken from the dome of the State House shows a two story L-shaped frame building with its long axis on Cornhill Street. The building was in use as a restaurant (MdHR G0985-253 and G0985-265). The frame building was torn down by 1928 and replaced with the Circle Playhouse (Robert L. Burnwell, Map of Annapolis, Maryland and Vicinity MdHR G1427-17; cf. revised editions of this map: 1931 MdHR G1427-18 and 1941 MdHR G1427-20). The Circle Playhouse (or Theater) is still standing. In 1989 and 1990 the architectural firm Schwartz and Purcell of Annapolis remodeled the building for use as apartments, condominiums, and offices (Jay Schwartz, personnel communication January 1990).

The parcel between Cornhill and Francis Street was actually two lots. The first of the two lots was located along Francis St. (Figure 47, IA and IB) and was the Free School lot. The lot was given to King Williams School (the modern fore runner of St. Johns College) by Governor Francis Nicholson from land comprising his personal lot (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). The second lot was located along Cornhill Street and was part of Nicholson's lot.

The "Kentish House" (or Inn) was built on the Free School lot in 1697 by Anthony (alias William) Workman (Radoff 1952:122). This house and was located at the upper end of Francis Street in the vicinity of the present Jeffery building. However, Baker does not

include the "Kentish House" on her map of dwellings built in Annapolis prior to 1715 (1986:198). The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MHT n.d:AA 498) states that this building was possibly used as the King William School building when the school was first opened (later the school would move to State Circle and then again, as St. Johns College, to its present location on College Ave.). In 1715 the "Kentish House" title was confirmed to the Rector, Visitors, and Governor of the Free School (Kiltry Vol 1. April 1715 Ch. 4), although Nicholson had given this land to the school in the late seventeenth century, the title had never been recorded (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). Stoddert surveyed the land for the Free School from four lots on the north side of Francis Street (1718 Stoddert Map MdHR G1427-2). The lot fronted Francis Street for 348 feet.

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

Dorsey's lease must have expired by 1767, in that year the Visitors of King Williams School advertised the property for lease in the Maryland Gazette (20 April and 28 May 1767). The advertisement was for a lot with a brick house, commonly called the "Kentish House", which had lately been occupied by William Reynolds. The purchaser of the lease was required to build, within ten years, a brick or stone house at least two stories high, with walls at least fourteen inches thick. The House was to measure no less than 30 feet by 18 feet with 12 foot high walls. By April of

1769 Ruben Merriweather was leasing the lot from the school for a term of twenty-one years. Merriweather sold the lease to Sarah Potts sometime between 1769 and 1781 (Chancery Papers 11315). Potts in turn sold her lease to Robert Coudon and James Tootall when she left Annapolis for Frederick County in 1781 (NH1:107). Tootall and Coudon developed the property between 1781 and 1786, increasing the value of the lot from f300 to f1200. Coudon built a house on the property and Tootall had a store. Tootalls share of the lease also included three or four other buildings (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971).

Coudon and Tootall's partnership continued until 1786 when Tootall died. In his will, Tootall empowered his wife Ann to convey all of his interest in the property to Coudon by lease. Part of the property Coudon and Tootall held was the leasehold from the Visitors of the Free School on the upper end of Francis St (figure 47, section IA). The other part of the property was located along Cornhill (Figure 47, section 1B). This parcel was originally part of Nicholson's lot and was held by Coudin and Tootall by a ground rent lease from Charles Wallace. Both lots had frontage along State Circle.

Tootall's share of the lease was advertised in the Maryland Gazette on 5 May 1791. Two parcels were included in the advertisement. One parcel, the residence of Dr. Shaaf, was located on Cornhill (Figure 47, section IB). Before Shaaf took up residence there, the house was occupied by Nicholas Leek who ran an English school (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). The second parcel contained a residence or store located near the present corner of Cornhill and State Circle, fronting State Circle (figure 47, section IB). This is the approximate location of present Tilghman Co. Jewelers building. McWilliams and Papenfuse (1971) feel that this store was originally Tootall's store. John Petty

and Company had their store at this location after Tootall. By the time the property was advertised William Foxcroft ran a store (the Sign of the Beehive) in this building (Maryland Gazette 2 December 1790).

Ann Tootall continued to live in the "Kentish House" on Francis St. after her husband's death. She supported her self by taking in student boarders from St. John's College. An advertisement in the Maryland Gazette on 24 September 1789 announces that she will lodge, board, and do the washing for ten St. John's students at f30 per year. Ann Tootall was charged with one brick dwelling (32 by 16 feet) in the Federal Direct Tax of 1798.

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

The parcel of land on the corner of Francis Street and State Circle (figure 47, section IA), which had also belonged to the Tootalls, was in the possession of Samuel Sands in 1810. Sands died in 1810 owning one house and lot subject to ground rent (Anne Arundel Testament Papers, Box 95, folder 12). No other information is recorded for this lot in the McWilliams and Papenfuse study.

In summary, the lot leased by Coulden and Tootall consisted of at least four buildings by 1810. These Buildings were the "Kentish House" (later the site of St. Martin's Lutheran Church and presently the site of the Jeffery Building) on Francis St. A

building on the corner of Francis and State Circle, in the possession of William Sands in 1810 (the location of the present YWCA building). Tootall's store on the corner of Cornhill and State Circle (the present location of Tilghman Co. Jewelers) and Coudin's house on Cornhill street just below the store (the present #61 Cornhill).

The Free School/Nicholson Lot along State Circle continued to be used as a mixed residential/commercial neighborhood into the twentieth century. An 1834 sketch map of the city drawn by member of the Claude family (MdHR G1427-9) shows one resident (or business) by the name of McNeir on State Circle between Cornhill and Francis Streets. A circa 1850 lithograph view of Annapolis from the dome of the State House, by Edward Sachse (MdHR 1804-41 and Warren and Warren 1976:23) illustrates two buildings on the block. The corner of Cornhill and State Circle was a vacant lot without a fence around it. In the approximate middle of the block was a two story, two bay house. Next to it, on the corner of Francis and State Circle was another two story house. The second story was two bays and the first story was a window, door, window configuration. The 1858, "Birds Eye View of the City of Annapolis", a lithograph by Edward Sachse & Co. of Baltimore (MdHR G1214-349 and Warren and Warren, 1976: frontispiece) showed a brick two story, three bay building with two end Chimneys (one on the State Circle side of the Building and the second on the Harbor side of the building) on the corner of Cornhill and State Circle. Next door to it was a two story building on the corner of Francis and State Circle.

A third building was added to this block by the late nineteenth century. Photographs taken between 1880 and 1906 show one residence and two commercial buildings located on the block (MdHR G0985-10, -15, -16, -97, -99, 100, -253, and -265). The

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

The lot below the "Kentish House" on Francis Street was the site of the "Donaldson House" (figure 47, section IIA). The Visitors of the Free School separated this section of Francis Street from the Kentish Inn Property in 1773. This section of Francis Street is presently occupied by buildings numbered 2 through 12. A house erected on the property was known as the "Donaldson House" The present #10 Francis Street contains the "Donaldson House" within its structure. The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MHT n.d.:AA 498) states that the house was the dwelling of either James or Henry Donaldson during the 1720's and 1730's. The next recorded transaction concerning the house occurs in 1773 when the Visitors of the Free School leased the "Donaldson House" to Charles Steuart for a term of twenty-one years (Chancery Court papers #11315). Steuart sublet the property to a

number of Inn Keepers. The first Innkeepers to take a lease were Isaac McHard and William Holder in 1774. Their lease was for seven years and required them to do repairs to the house, including window glass in the downstairs windows, repairs to the locks, bolts, and latches of the doors, to the window shutters and to other "small decays of the Houses". The paling of the fence was also to be repaired (Liber B:385). McHard opened a tavern, the sign of the Indian King, and advertised it in the Maryland Gazette (17 March 1774) as opposite Robert Coudin's store, with large rooms (most with fireplaces) and a good yard and stable.

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

Mann held public celebrations at the tavern including a celebration of the birth of the French dauphin in 1782 and one for the news of the peace at Yorktown in 1783 (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). Mann left the property in 1783 and opened a tavern on Conduit Street (Sales Books Confiscated Property 1781-1785:85 and NH7:597).

Frances Bryce sublet the "Donaldson House" from Charles Steuart in 1784. An advertisement in the Maryland Gazette (26 August 1784) announced that Bryce was accepting boarders by the year. In addition to the boarding establishment run by Bryce, Charles and William Steuart moved their store into the "Donaldson

House" (Maryland Gazette 29 July 1784). The Post Office and the Printing Office of the Maryland Gazette was moved to this location in 1786 (Maryland Gazette 9 and 16 February 1786). The Steuarts dissolved their partnership that same year and put their store in the Francis Street building up for rent (Maryland Gazette 9 February 1786, and 8 March 1787). John Firm took the lease on the store next to the printing office in 1787 (Maryland Gazette 22 November 1787).

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

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

Charles Steuart also further developed the property he held by ground rent. Next to the "Donaldson House", at the present

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

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

By the late nineteenth the north side of Francis Street was the location of a mixed residential/commercial neighborhood. The

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

#### Lots 78 and 79

Lot 78 (figure 47) is presently located along North St. and College Ave. Lot 79 (figure 47) is presently occupied by #86-#88 (Dr. Welsh's office #86 and Baltimore City Liaison Office #88) State Circle a circa 1880, Queen Anne style brick building (Historic Annapolis, Inc. 1975:11-12,23), the Bordley-Randall House, and #94 State Circle a residence/shop. Lots 78 and 79 are bounded by North St., State Circle, Maryland Ave. (formerly Northeast St.), and College Ave. (formerly Tabernacle St., earlier Back st.). A 1935 map of the property of the Planning Commission of Annapolis gives both Lots 78 and 79 the lot number as 411 (MdHR G1427-19).

The 1718 Stoddert map (figure 12) lists Bordley as the owner of Lot 78 and the northwest half of Lot 79. The southeast half of Lot 79 is held by William Bordley. Nancy Baker (1986:198, figure 14) indicates that a dwelling had been built on the property prior to 1715 at the point where lots 77, 78, 79, and 80 meet (all of these lots were owned by the Bordley family). However, Russell Wright dates construction of the house to circa 1717. The Bordley

Randall House probably began as a one story gambrel roofed building. By the mid eighteenth century the building had been raised to two stories with hyphens and wings. A two and a half story addition was added to the house in the mid nineteenth century, and a two story porch was added in the late nineteenth century (Wright 1983:AA 670).

Baker marks another pre-1715 dwelling on Lot 80 at the corner of Northeast Street (now Maryland Ave.) and St. George St. (now Prince George St.).

A 1714 deed from Mr. Hill to Mr. Crooke indicates that there was a house on Lot 79 (Popernack 1989). Where the house was located is unclear. Crooke leased the property with the house to a Mr. Sutton for seven years in 1726 (Popernack 1989). Sometime in 1726 Benjamin Tasker came into possession of Lot 79 and sold it to one of the Bordleys along with Lots 13, 14, 16, 27, 35-40, 42, 47, 54, 65, 72, 88, and 8 lots in Bloomsbury Square (Popernack 1989). The Bordleys already owned Lot 78 which adjoined this property. In 1722 the Bordleys had leased part or all of the lot to a Mr. Gatchole. The term of the lease is not given nor are buildings specified (Popernack 1989).

Thomas Bordley died in 1726 and willed all his real estate in Annapolis (with the exception of five lots) to his son Stephen Bordley. This bequeath included lots 78 and 79. Thomas Bordley named his wife Ariana as executrix of the will (Anne Arundel County Wills L19:99). Benjamin Tasker executed two deeds to Stephen Bordley for Lot 79 in 1752, perhaps to clear the title. The deeds mention houses, outhouses and gardens (Popernack 1989). Elizabeth Bordley also executed a deed for the property to her brother Stephen in 1758 for Lot 78. This deed mentions edifices, buildings, and improvements (Popernack 1989). Stephen Bordley died in 1764 and devised all his real estate to his brother John Beale

Bordley. His sister Elizabeth was given use of Stephen's dwelling house, the furniture, silver, and Negroes (Anne Arundel County Wills L.33:39). Elizabeth Bordley occupied the house until her death in 1789 (Anne Arundel County Wills JGI:107).

John Beale Bordley leased the house and property after the death of his sister. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax (folder 2) names the tenant as Philip B. Key. The Property was assessed at \$2000 and contained a brick dwelling house with two wings, 38 by 18 feet each, a 10 foot square meat house, and a 50 by 12 foot cow house. Sometime before his death in 1801 J.B. Bordley agreed to sell lots 77, 78, 79, and 80 to John Johnson. John F. Mifflin, Bordley's executor, issued title for the property to Johnson in 1811 (NH16:607). Within the same year Johnson sold the property to William S. Green (WSG1:1).

McWilliams and Papenfuse end their history of Lots 78 and 79 with their purchase by Green. A sketch map of the city (MdHR G1427-9 and Warren and Warren 1976:6-7), drawn by a member of the Claude Family, places William Green on the property in 1834. The 1878 Hopkins Atlas Map (MdHR G1427-13) names the resident of the property as the Hon. Alexander Randall. And a 1908 map of Annapolis names the resident of the property as the Hon. John Wirt Randall (Riley's Historic Map of Annapolis, MdHR G1427-14).

Other changes to the lots 78 and 79 over time can be seen in the development of Northeast St./Maryland Ave. The circa 1850 lithograph of Annapolis from the dome of the State House, by Edward Sachse (MdHR 1804-41, photographic reproduction and Warren and Warren, 1976:23) shows The Bordley-Randall House occupying the entire block bounded by State Circle, Northeast/Maryland, Prince George, Tabernacle/College, and North Streets. There was a plank fence surrounding the property and the house and one of its wings as well as several outbuildings appear in the lithograph. A small

one and a half or two story house was located in a fenced yard on the corner of North and Tabernacle/College. A second building sat on the corner of Northeast/Maryland and State Circle, this building was one story tall and had an entrance with stairs which fronted on State Circle. No other buildings were located along the Bordley-Randall side of Northeast/Maryland.

The 1858, "Birds Eye View of the City of Annapolis", a lithograph by Edward Sachse & Co. of Baltimore (MdHR G1214-349 and Warren and Warren, 1976: frontispieces) is similar to the 1850 lithographs. The property was still surrounded by a plank fence. The small one story building on the corner of Northeast/Maryland and State Circle was still the only building along that side of Northeast.

The 1860 and 1865 Simon J. Martinet Atlas Maps (MdHR G1427-128 and 187) both show the Bordley-Randall house, no other buildings were located along Northeast St. in either map, this includes the small one story building at the corner of State Circle and Northeast.

Two photographs taken between 1860 and 1868 from the State House Dome (MdHR G0985-257 and G0985-285) show Bordley-Randall sitting in a park full of trees. The side of Maryland Ave. occupied by Bordley Randall does not contain any buildings, only the opposite side of the street does. Unfortunately the photographs do not include the end of Maryland Ave. at State Circle so the small one story building on the corner is not visible.

A circa 1870 photograph of Maryland Ave. (MdHR G0985-141) taken from King George Street facing the State House shows development on the southwest side of Maryland Ave. There are no utility poles in this photo and Maryland Ave. is a dirt street.

Maryland Avenue on the Bordley Randall side of the block began to develop after 1870. Several building appear on the 1878 Hopkins

Atlas Map of Annapolis (MdHR G1427-13) near Prince George St. The Opera House had been erected on the corner of Maryland Ave. and Prince George Street in 1872. This High Victorian building would also later be used as a masonic hall and the Weems Preparatory School (Wright 1983:AA 635). Additional Buildings were added to this block of Maryland Ave. between 1880 and circa 1920 (Wright 1983: AA 635, 638-639, AA 1621, and 1838 - 1845).

Although Maryland Ave. was the name of the street from at least the late 1870's onward, the 1889 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Annapolis Harbor Map continued to mark the street as Northeast St. (MdHR G1427-1247).

An 1888-1895 photograph (MdHR G0985-287) Shows Bordley-Randall sitting in a park covered with trees. Two posts mark the entrance to the property. In addition #86-88 State Circle (built in 1878, Wright 1983:AA 694), the brick Queen Anne style building appears in this photo with a wrought iron fence surrounding it. Development of this side of the Bordley Randall Block occurred at the turn of the century. Several American Queen Anne Style Shingle style houses presently line North Street and College Ave. (Wright 1983:AA 1314, 1318, 1319). Development of the block along Prince George Street occurred at about the same time as development along Maryland Ave. Structures were erected along Prince George Street between 1880 and 1903 (Wright 1983:AA 668, and 1184-1188).

A circa 1900 photograph of a parade on Maryland Ave. (MdHR G0985-134) lined with buildings. Maryland Ave. was no longer dirt but was paved with cobbles. A final photograph of the area, taken in 1924/25 from the dome of the Sate House shows buildings down the entire length of Maryland Ave. on both sides of the street (MdHR G1406-126).

### Lot 72

Lot 72 (figure 47) is presently located along Francis St., Main Street (formerly Church Street), and State Circle. The western edge of the lot is bounded by Lot 73. Lot 72, along Francis Street is presently occupied several businesses. These include #1 State Circle, Schwartz and Purcell Architects; #5 State Circle, the Prince Georges County Liaison Office; #7 State Circle the Gottlieb Building, which houses several State offices and the Maryland Hearing Foundation. Francis Street is also the location of several commercial and office buildings. The back of 140 Main Street, the Annapolis Federal Savings and Loan building is at the corner of Main and Francis Streets. A 1935 map of the property of the Planning Commission of Annapolis marks Lots 72 as lot 431 (MdHR G1427-19).

The earliest extant deed for lot 72 is for the sale of sixty feet on Francis Street to Benjamin Fordham by William Bladen in 1716 (IB2:305). The deed states that this parcel had originally been part of Beard's Lot 38. (Two years later James Stoddert Surveyed the rest of Lot 72 for Bladen (Stoddert's Notebook:75)). Fordham erected a brick house on his portion of the lot (CW1:505) After his death, his executors sold the house and lot to Thomas Bladen in 1718. Hugh Kennedy, an inn keeper, was the tenant in the building at the time of the sale. All of lot 72 was in Bladen's possession.

William Bladen appears to have been a resident of the building, because a 1721 deed of sale between Thomas Bladen and Thomas Bordley for this parcel notes that the house had lately been occupied by William Bladen (CWI:505). Bordley had the all of lot 72 resurveyed in 1726 along with 21 other lots in his possession (LB:132).

Thomas Bordley died in 1726 and left the bulk of his property to his son Stephen (Anne Arundel County wills L19:99, cf. discussion of lots 78 and 79). Stephen Bordley leased the property between 1726 and 1753, Hugh Kennedy's tavern was still located on the property and later John Jordan, the latter occupied the house. Stephen Bordley sold lot 72, with its brick house, to James Maccubin in 1753 (RB3:632).

James Maccubin divided lot 72 into two parcels. The one parcel was located along the length of Francis Street, portion of Main Street between Francis Street and Tate Alley, and a portion of State Circle between Francis Street and Tate Alley. (figure 47, section I). The remaining smaller parcel was located at the upper end of lot 72 between Main Street and State Circle. Lot 73 lay along its western edge (figure 47, section II). Maccubin retained the larger portion of the lot for himself and sold the smaller portion of the lot, with the brick house, to James Dick in 1753 (RB3:633). Dick transferred the parcel and house back to Maccubin in 1754 (RB3:648). And in turn Maccubin sold Dick fifty feet of land along Church Street (now Main Street) with house to Dick (1754, RB3:650). In 1756 Maccubin sold Dick an additional eighty feet of land on Church Street above the fifty foot portion to Dick, no buildings are mentioned in this deed (RB1:266). Dick occupied the lot until his death in 1782. He ran a store at this location with Charles Stewart (Maryland Gazette, 10 November 1768). Dick's will indicated that the property was to be sold (Anne Arundel County Wills Box D, folder 33). However, despite repeated advertisements in the Maryland Gazette (10 March 1785 and 30 December 1790), the property was not sold until years after Dick's death. Charles Stewart occupied the building during part of that period, and Gilbert Murdock was in the building by 1800 (Maryland Gazette 20

April 1800). Whether Stewart and Murdock were utilizing the building as a residence or as a store is not clear.

The larger portion of Lot 72 [figure 47, section I]) as mentioned earlier in the text, remained in the portion of James Maccubin until his death in 1776 (Anne Arundel County Wills L122:221). Maccubin's heirs held the property jointly until 1785 when they relinquished all their claim in the property in favor of James Lingan, a nephew of James Maccubin (TBH2:609, 612 and JGI:258).

Lingan advertised the lot for sale in 1788 with two good brick buildings (McWilliams and Papenfuse state that this was actually a single building calculated as two building) and a small frame house (Maryland Gazette, 2 October 1788). Absalom Ridgely purchased the property two years later (NH5:199).

Ridgely requested the City of Annapolis make a definition of the limits of lot 72 (AR8:40), but nothing concerning the outcome of this request survives. Ridgely subdivided this portion of lot 72 into five parcels. Two of the properties he sold as ground rent properties with a ninety-nine year lease and an option to buy. The purchasers of these leases were Thomas Mcneir and Isaac Holland. McNeir was located on Church Street, now 19 Francis St and 170-174 Main Street (1790, NH7:405. 1798 NH9:163, an additional fifteen feet added to the lot. And 1799, NH9:666, an additional twenty-five feet added to the lot). Figure 47, section IB). The lot fronted on Church Street and Extended back to Francis Street. By the time of the 1798 Federal Direct tax (folder 12), McNeir had a two story frame dwelling on the property (twenty-five by eighteen feet) with a one story shed (fifteen by eighteen feet) and a frame kitchen (eighteen by twelve feet), all assessed at \$300.

Isaac Holland was located on Francis Street (at the present location of 25 Francis Street) behind McNeir (1795, NH7:403 and

1798, NH9:166, an additional fifteen feet four inches added to the lot). (Figure 47, section IC]. The lease mentions a house on Francis Street which Holland had erected on the property (1795 NH7:403). The 1798 Federal Direct Tax (folder 9) assessed the property at \$150 for a two story frame dwelling house (twenty by sixteen feet) with a one story frame shop (twenty by twelve feet).

Absalom Ridgely leased the portion of lot 72 above McNeir and Holland, but below James Dick's Store to Captain James West, a tavern keeper, in 1798 (NH11:227). (Figure 47, section IA). This lot does not appear to have been a ground rent lease. Ridgely was assessed at \$800 for a two story brick dwelling (fifty by twenty feet) with a brick stable (twenty by thirty feet) in the Federal Direct Tax of 1798 (folder 15). The house fronted on Church Street and is the present location of 180-186 Main Street, 1-5 State Circle and 27-31 Francis Street.

The portion of the lot below McNeir and Holland was divided into two parts (figure 47, sections ID and E). The parcel at the corner of Francis Street and Church Street (figure 47, section IE) (presently 11 Francis Street and 152-160 Main Street) contained a brick store house (forty six by seventeen feet) with a small wing (twelve by thirteen feet), which assessed at \$600 in the Federal Direct Tax of 1798 (folder 15).

The parcel between the store house and McNeirs's lot was vacant (figure 47, section ID). Ridgely advertised this lot for sale in 1798 (Maryland Gazette 27 March 1798) and sold it to William Coe by bond of conveyance in 1799. Ridgely's heirs confirmed Coe's title to the property in 1819 (WSG6:491).

Several buildings fronted Church/Main Street on lot 72 by 1798. Captain West's tavern was located at the upper end of the lot in a two story brick building. Next door was Thomas McNeir's two story frame dwelling, followed by a vacant lot, and then

Ridgely's two story brick store house on the corner of Francis and Main Streets. Only two building fronted the Francis Street side of lot 72 by 1798, Isaac Holland's two story frame dwelling and his one story frame shop.

Ridgely sold the portion of lot 72 containing West's tavern to William Glover in 1801 (NH11:227) (figure 47, section IA). The house West's tavern was located in was actually a double house. An additional single house was sold with the property. This single house may be the two story frame dwelling known as #1 State Circle today. Glover advertised his house and the building West's tavern was in (as either the whole building or half the building) for sale in 1802 (Maryland Gazette 25 February 1802). John Wheeler (a free black) purchased the half of the house occupied by Captain West's tavern in 1803 (NH11:738). Glover later sold Wheeler an additional parcel of land on State Circle, attached to the house lot, but no buildings are mentioned in this transaction (1803, NH12:91). Wheeler died in 1804 and devised, by will, his house and lot to Sarah Cornish Wheeler (Anne Arundel County Wills, Box W, folder 80).

Sarah Cornish Wheeler married Leonard Scott (7 November 1805, Anne Arundel County Marriage Records 177-1813:90). The Scotts leased their lot on Church Street to Henry Matthews (Chancery Court B:56:451). In 1817 they placed the property in trust (under Henry Price) for John Henry Scott and Lucy Ward, daughter of Leonard Scott (WGS5:269). John Henry Scott died without heirs in 1825 and the property was escheated (Chancery Court B156:44). Henry Matthews got the escheat patent to the land in 1837 (Patent Certificates #404). Lucy Ward sued him in Chancery Court and won in an ejectment case (Ward vs Scott, Chancery Court B156:441). Matthews attempted an appeal but lost. However, Matthews had not

given up, in 1841 he successfully sued for the title in Chancery Court (Chancery Court B156:441).

The remainder of lot 72, (figure 47, section IA), containing the other half of the brick dwelling was sold by William Glover to James Williams in 1804 (NH12:277). Williams broke the lot down further, he sold the portion of the lot containing the present 1-3 State Circle and 27-31 Francis Street to John Gadsby in 1816. Glover retained the present 182 Main Street.

### LOT 73

Lot 73 on the Stoddert Map (figure 12) is bounded by State Circle, School Street, Church Circle, Main Street and lot 72. The lot is the present location of #15 State Circle, the State House Inn, a three story, Mansard roof structure; the Franklin Law Office (#17) a frame Greek Revival building built circa 1850; the Brooksby-Shaw House (#21), built in 1723, and now the office of the Maryland Historical Trust; and #23 the Robert Johnson Inn an altered Federal town house. Structures presently located on School Street include: the Thompson House (#1), a two story frame dwelling, part of the Robert Johnson Inn; #3 School Street, a frame one story building originally built as an office in 1868 and now part of the Robert Johnson Inn; #5 School Street the Chisholm-Cowman House, a two story clapboard dwelling built between 1790 and 1792; the AFL-CIO building (#9-13), originally built in the 1890's as the Knights of Pythias Hall; the Hayes Building (#15) built between 1891 and 1897; and the Annapolis Bank and Trust Company (#17-23) located on the corner of School Street, Church Circle, and Main Street. Other lot 73 structures are located on Main Street, but as they are not within the scope of the project, they will not be discussed here.

Lot 73 was one of the earliest lots in Annapolis to be subdivided into smaller holders (Baker 1986:186). In 1718 Stoddert resurveyed the lot for Margaret Mercier, a widow (Stoddert's Notebook, page 76). Between 1718 and 1720 Margaret Mercier married John Steele. The Steeles subdivided lot 73 into three lots and began to sell them in 1720. Cornelius Brooksby purchased a lot in 1720 (CWI:333), which would become the present location of the State House Inn, the Franklin Law Office, and the Brooksby-Shaw House. (Figure 47, sections III and IV). The other lots were sold to Robert Johnson in 1722 (L.B:94; includes the present 31-5 School Street) [Parcel 10, V] and to William Portnoy in 1723 (L.B:107; includes the present #9-23 School Street). [Parcel 10, VI, VII, VIII, IX].

Cornelius Brooksby, a butcher, built his dwelling on his portion of lot 73. The unfinished dwelling was left, by Brooksby's will, to his son John in 1723 (Anne Arundel County Wills 18:147). Ann Brooksby Gough (widow of Cornelius Brooksby and later the wife of Thomas Gough) finished construction of the house in 1725 (Accounts L.6:27 and L.7:19). In 1745 Cornelius Brooksby Jr. (either the son or grandson of Cornelius Brooksby Sr.) deeded the property to Sewell and Mary (Brooksby) Long (RB2:167). Brooksby also deeded ten feet of the lot adjoining the Johnson property to George Johnson. Johnson planned to build an addition to his house on this strip of land (RB2:167). Later, in 1751, the Longs and the Johnsons executed several deeds in order to clear the title this strip of land (Long to Johnson RB#:403 and Long and Johnson to Johnson RB3:403-407).

Sewell Long died in 1774. Long devised, by will, the lower portion of the lot (which presently contains the State House Inn) to his grandson David L. Sudler [Parcel 10 III] and the upper portion of the lot, above Chancery Lane to his son David Long (this

is the present site of the Franklin Law Office and the Brooksby-Shaw House. [Parcel10, IV]. Sewell Long's son-in-law, Thomas Sudler, was to have the rents from both properties for three years (Queen Annes County Wills L.39:8840).

David L. Sudler's portion of the lot was held in trust for him by his father Thomas Sudler. The Sudler's advertised the house for sale in 1782, it was occupied by William Whetcroft (Maryland Gazette. 21 March 1782). The house mentioned in this advertisement probably forms part of the present structure of State House Inn. Fireplaces in the basement of the portion of the building fronting Main Street indicate an eighteenth century date of construction for the building (Shackel et. al. n.d.:16). A 1787 advertisement in the Maryland Gazette (27 March 1787) mentions stables on the property occupied by Mary Reynolds. Mary Reynolds was probably a tenant on the property, as John and Ann Wells, heirs to Sewell Sudler, sold their interest in the property to Thomas and Mary Roberts in 1805 (NH12:601). Mary Roberts was also an heir of Swell Sudler. The Roberts sold the house and the lot to Washington G. Tuck in 1811 (WSG1:7). The deed describes the house as being located on Church Street (now Main Street) adjoining Shaw's house.

Tuck either built a new home or remodeled the old house on Church/Main Street, as an advertisement in the Maryland Gazette (8 March 1821) refers to "Mr Tuck's new Building". This building was three stories high. Shops were located on the first floor and the Tuck family resided on the second and third floors. A two story ell wing was added to the eastern side of the structure by 1891. The ell was removed sometime between 1908 and 1913, and the present half of the structure fronting on State Circle was added. An additional floor was added to the front part of the building, making the building four stories tall. Between 1920 and 1964 the front porch was added on the State Circle side of the building

(Shackel et. al. n.d.:17). The building is now one of the historic Inns of Annapolis.

The Brooksby-Shaw House was originally the building next to the present State House Inn. It was located on a parcel of land devised to David Long by his father Sewell Long's will in 1774 (figure 47, section IV). Long rented the house to Thomas Price, who ran a saddlery on the property (Maryland Gazette, 3 November 1774). Long advertised the property for sale in 1782 (Maryland gazette, 21 March 1782) and sold it to John Shaw in 1784 (NH2:20). The deed gave the location of the house as on Church Street. Other owners of the Shaw house have included Anne Franklin (MdHR G0985-74, photograph) during the late nineteenth century, the Elk's Club (MdHR G0985-72, photograph) in the first few decades of this century, and, the present owner, the State of Maryland (offices of the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Maryland Historical Trust). The present front porch of the building was added circa 1910.

The portion of Lot 73 sold by John and Margaret Steel to Robert Johnson I in 1722 remained in the possession of the Johnson family until the nineteenth century (figure 47, section V). Robert Johnson I began to build a house on the lot in the 1720's (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). By 1745 George Johnson I owned the property. George Johnson I built an addition to the house sometime between 1737 and 1745 on the side of the lot closest to the Brooksby-Shaw House (RB3:403-4070). George Johnson the I died in 1758, leaving his wife Mary, daughter Rebecca, and sons Robert II and John I as heirs (Inventories L.67:528, St. Anne's Parish Records).

Robert Johnson II lived on the property, with his family, until his death in 1773. At the time of his death, all three of his sons (George II, John II, and Robert III) were minors. The

property was divided between the three sons (Anne Arundel County Wills L.39:241).

McWilliams and Papenfuse (1971) have reconstructed the Johnson portion of the lot at the time of the death of Robert Johnson II. Mary Johnson (widow of George I and mother of Robert II and John I) probably lived in what is now #1 School Street. John Johnson I (son of George I and Mary, brother of Robert II), was an unmarried merchant and probably had a store on part of the lot on Church Street. Ann Golder Johnson (widow of Robert II and later (1775) the wife of Joseph Asmead) and her three sons lived on the lot in the present Robert Johnson House. A tenant, William Wilkins, occupied a house on Church Street. And a Brick house had been built on the parade (School Street?) in 1772.

John Johnson I (brother of Robert II) died in 1788 leaving his nephews as his heirs (Anne Arundel County Testament Papers (Inventory, Box 13, folder 56). Michael Shannon was occupying John Johnson's old store by 1789 (Maryland Gazette, 7 May). The nephews continued to hold the property until the end of the century. George Johnson II, left Annapolis and settled in Philadelphia (he died there in 1799). Robert Johnson died in 1798, he had no children. John Johnson II had possession of the property in 1798. He was assessed \$400 for a frame house on Church Street and \$800 for a Brick HOUse on School Street in the Federal Direct Tax of 1798 (folders 10 and 11).

In 1801, Chancery Court ordered that George Johnson II's one third part of the Johnson lot be sold (Chancery Court Accounts 47:320), the property included the brick house on the Circle occupied by John Johnson II and the frame house on Church Street occupied by Richard Harwood (Maryland Gazette, 6 August 1801). Robert Denny purchased the one third interest in the property. Denny sold his interest in 1808 to Charles Wallace, the deed

includes both the State Circle house and the Church Street house (NH4:485, Chancery Court 47:320). In the same year, Wallace sold his one third interest to Elizabeth Thompson (NH14:487). In 1811 John Johnson II sold Thompson his two thirds interest in the lot (WSG1:235). The present owner of the lot is Historic Inns of Annapolis.

William Portnoy bought a section of lot 73 from Margaret Steele in 1723. (Figure 47, sections VI, VII, VIII, and IX). Portnoy mortgaged the house to Charles Carroll in 1725, the mortgage mentions buildings and houses associated with the lot (L.B:138). The mortgage came due 25 December 1726, Portnoy may not have been able to pay the debt, as he conveyed the property to Carroll in 1726 (SYI:260).

Carroll sold the property two years later (1728) to John Samuel Minskie (RD1:112). Minskie mortgaged the property to Amos Woodward and Richard Bennett in 1733 (RD2:34). Richard Bennett probably foreclosed on the mortgage as he will the lots and hoses, rented and lived in by the widow Minskie, to his cousin, Margaret Chew (1751, Anne Arundel County Wills L.34:330). Nicholas Minskie, son of John Samuel Minskie, inherited the lease (?) on the lots after the death of his brother Emmanuel. Minskie sold the lease to Nathan Waters in 1760 (BB2:371).

Mary Chew Paca and her husband, William Paca, had possession of the lot in 1765. They sold the lot to Nathan Waters in the same year (BB3:313). Waters divided his parcel of lot 73 into smaller lots. He leased the lot containing the present #9-11 School Street to Archibald Chisholm by 1785. (Figure 47, section VI). The lot containing 13-17 School Street was sold to Elizabeth McClelan in 1774/ (Figure 47, section VII). Elizabeth Chisholm purchased the section containing the present 19-23 School Street in 1780. [Parcel 10, VIII]. And Joshua Frazier purchased the lot at the corner of

Church Circle and Church Street (Main Street) in 1765, this lot is not part of the project area proper and will not be discussed past this point. (Figure 47, section IX).

Archibald Chisholm was the son-in-law of Nathan Waters. he either rented or had use of the building at 9-11 School St for his shop (Maryland Gazette, 19 May 1785). Waters sold Chisholm the property in 1790 (NH5:197). In 1792 Chisholm advertised a lottery to dispose of his property in the Maryland Gazette (19 May 1785). First Prize in the lottery was "a well-finished 2 story framed house on School Street". Evidently the lottery didn't work and Chisholm advertised his dwelling house and lot on School Street for sale in 1794 (25 September, Maryland Gazette). Jonathan Pinkney is mentioned as living in the house in a 1796 advertisement for the same property (23 June 1796, Maryland Gazette). Chisholm was still trying to sell the house in 1798 (Maryland Gazette, 9 August 1798). He was assessed that year at \$500 for a single story frame house (thirty-two by twenty feet) on School Street in the Federal Direct Tax (folder 4). Chisholm finally sold part of the lot to William Glover in 1803. The deed places the property between John Johnson's and Ezekiel Jacob's lot with half brick necessary house (NH12:193).

Ezekiel Jacobs held another part of Chisholm's lot, which was located between William Glover and Edward Roberts. When he purchased the lot is unknown. Chisholm confirmed the title to Jacob's widow, Ann, in 1807, two years after she put the lot on the market (NH13:570 and Maryland Gazette 19 September 1805).

The rest of Chisholm's lot and his house on School Street was attached by a writ issued by the Court of Appeals in the case Benjamin Harrison vs Archibald Chisholm, planter (case was begun in the General Court in 1799, NH16:617). No one bid on the property at the public sale in 1809. The Anne Arundel County

Sheriff, Joseph McCevey, advertised the property for sale in 1811. The advertisement describes a two story frame house on School Street as part of the property (Maryland Gazette, 29 May 1811). William Marriott bought the house at the sale (NH16:617). Marriott sold the house to Major Samuel Maynard in 1815 (WSG4:8).

The portion of School Street presently occupied by 13-17 School Street was sold by Nathan Waters to Elizabeth McClelan in 1774 (Provincial Court Deeds DD5:728). The lot contained a house on School Street occupied by Denis Dulaney, Esq. (figure 47, section VII). Elizabeth McClelan's daughter Ann and Ann's husband John Wilmot Sr. lived in the house. When Elizabeth McClelan died in 1800, she willed the house to her grandson, John Wilmot Jr. (Anne Arundel County Wills L.JG2:111).

Nathan Waters sold the portion of School Street now occupied by 19-23 School Street to his daughter Elizabeth Chisholm (wife of Archibald Chisholm) in 1780 (NH1:159). Between 1782 and 1784 two doctors had their practices located in the building on the property, Dr. Funall, a dentist and Dr. Wilson Waters (Maryland Gazette, 242 October 1782, 11 December 1783, and 30 September 1784). Chisholm sold a portion of the lot to John Wilmot in 1787. In 1792 Chisholm advertised a lottery to dispose of his property in the Maryland Gazette (19 May 1785). Second prize in the lottery was a house and store on Church Street, the tenant at the time was Joseph Burniston. Evidently the lottery didn't work and Chisholm advertised his dwelling house and lot on Church Street for sale through the 1790's (25 September, Maryland Gazette, 25 September 1794, 23 June 1796, Maryland Gazette). Chisholm was still trying to sell the house in 1798 (Maryland Gazette, 9 August 1798), the advertisement mentions that the house had recently been occupied by a cabinet maker and that the building was suitable for a store or office. A dwelling house stood next to the building. Chisholm

was assessed that year at \$100 for a single story frame house (forty-six by sixteen feet) and a single story brick kitchen which was old and in bad repair (it measured eighteen by twenty feet) on Church Street. The tenant in 1798 was Edward Roberts. (Federal Direct Tax, folder 4). Chisholm sold Roberts a ninety-nine year lease on the lot in 1803 (NH12:221).

APPENDIX TWO  
MAPS CONSULTED

APPENDIX THREE  
PHOTOGRAPHS CONSULTED

**APPENDIX THREE: PHOTOGRAPHS CONSULTED**  
(VFD = View from Dome of State House)

YEAR	PHOTOGRAPH	MdHR no.
c.1888-1895	Aerial view from Naval Academy	G0985-146
c.1910	Chancery Lane	G0985-61
c.1893	Children on Francis Street	G0985-55
n.d.	Claude Building, State Circle	G0985-128
n.d.	Cornhill and Fleet Streets	G0985-121
c.1900	Express Co., State Circle	G0985-99
c.1890	Francis and Main Streets	G0985-68
c.1895	Francis Street from Main Street	G0985-56
n.d.	Francis Street, no. 10	G0985-118
c.1886	Government House and State House	G0985-50
c.1920-1923	Government House from steps of State House	G1804-33
c.1908	Main and Francis Streets	G0985-66
c.1888-1889	Main and Francis Streets with barrels	G0985-65
c.1890-1891	Main and Francis Streets with carriage	G0985-64
c.1870	Maryland Avenue	G0985-141
c.1900	Maryland Avenue parade	G0985-134
n.d.	Maryland Avenue snowstorm	G0985-164
n.d.	Old Treasury Building	G0985-14
1925	Old Treasury Building	G1804-18
c.1950	Old Treasury Building in snow	G1804-98
n.d.	Randall Court in snow	G0985-136
c.1893	School St. Towards Church Circle	G0985-71
c.1900	Shaw House, 21 State Circle	G0985-72
n.d.	Shaw House, 21 State Circle	G1804-534
c.1920-1925	Shaw House, 21 State Circle (Elks Club)	G1406-117
c.1900	Shaw House, 21 State Circle with Miss Annie Franklin and Frank B. Mayer	G0985-74
c.1880-1902	State Circle	G0985-97
c.1901	State Circle, First M.E. Church	G0985-135
c.1902	State Circle, Wiegard's Ice Cream Parlor	G0985-100
c.1884-1906	State House	G0985-13
c.1886-1906	State House	G0985-15
c.1884-1905	State House	G0985-11

YEAR	PHOTOGRAPH	MdHR no.
c.1886-1904	State House	G1804-88
1872-1881	State House	G1477-6113
c.1906	State House	G0985-20
c.1886-1904	State House	G0985-18
c.1950	State House	G1804-89
1886-1902	State House (circular image)	
c.1888-1895	State House	G0985-54
c.1886-1902	State House	G1477-6615
c.1950	State House, steps and curb before brick wall	G1804-90 G1406-98
c.1910	State House and Francis Street	G1477-5821
9-21-1921	State House from Francis Street	
c.1950	State House in snow	G0985-12
c.1920-1925	State House in summer	G1406-99
n.d.	State House, with Cecil County Red Cross Ambulance in front	G0985-21 G1804-31
pre-1872	State House, earliest view	G1406-101
c.1924-1925	State House, entrance	
c.1901	State House, new wing	G1406-97
c.1920-23	State House, north wing	G0985-75
c.1920-23	State House, rear entrance through rectangular annex	G0985-73 G0985-280
n.d.	State House, winter	
c.1900	Tuck House and Chancery Lane	G0985-277
n.d.	Tuck House, 15 State Circle	G0985-261
c.1889-1895	VFD "Birds eye view of Annapolis, looking east"	G0985-262 G0985-258
c.1876-1877	VFD "Torn view"	G0985-260
c.1888-1895	VFD Bladen Street	G0985-257
c.1887	VFD Bladen Street	G0985-255
c.1887-1901	VFD Bladen Street	G0985-264
c.1870	VFD Bloomsbury Square	G0985-256
c.1860-1868	VFD Bordley Randall House	G0985-275
c.1860-1866	VFD Church Circle	G0985-278
c.1892	VFD Church Circle	G0985-276
c.1860-1868	VFD Church Circle	G0985-274
c.1860-1868	VFD City Dock	G0985-281
c.1889-1890	VFD City Dock and Chesapeake Bay	G0985-279
c.1876	VFD Cornhill Street	G0985-265
c.1885-1907	VFD Main and Francis Streets	G0985-10
c.1892-1902	VFD East Street	G0985-19
c.1889-1902	VFD East Street	G0985-17
c.1889-1892	VFD East and Cornhill Streets	G0985-16

YEAR	PHOTOGRAPH	MdHR no.
c.1889-1892	VFD East Street to Francis Street	G0985-253
c.1886-1888	VFD East Street to Maryland Avenue	G0985-282
c.1887-1893	VFD Government House	G0985-263
c.1870	VFD Government House and Bloomsbury Square	G0985-259
c.1904	VFD Main Street	G0985-273
c.1903-1907	VFD Main and Conduit Streets	G0985-271
c. 1891	VFD Main and Conduit Streets	G0985-269
c.1860-1868	VFD Main and Conduit Streets	G0985-267
c.1890	VFD Main and Conduit Streets in snow	G0985-268
c.1888-1890	VFD Main and Francis Streets	G0985-272
c.1907-1908	VFD Main Street to City Dock	G0985-254
c.1889-1895	VFD Main Street to Spa Creek	G0985-266
c.1887	VFD Main Street to Spa Creek	G0985-252
c.1888-1895	VFD Maryland Avenue	G0985-287
c.1890	VFD Maryland Avenue	G0985-288
c.1860-1868	VFD Maryland Avenue	G0985-285
c.1888-1895	VFD Maryland Avenue to East Street	G0985-283
c.1924-1925	VFD Maryland Avenue to East Street	G1406-125
c.1928-30	VFD Drawing by Sachse	G1804-41
1906	VFD to Chesapeake Bay	G1477-4735
1906	VFD to City Dock	G1477-4734
c.1870	VFD to City Dock	G1477-4808
1931	VFD to City Dock	G1477-5405
c.1912	VFD toward City	G1477-6207
C.1920-1923	Water view of Skyline with the sidewheeler General Lincoln	G1406-126

G0985 - Warren Collection  
G1477 - Merrick Collection  
G1406 - Hayman Collection  
G1804 - Hayman Collection