THREE HUNDRED YEARS IN ANNAPOLIS: PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURTHOUSE SITE (18AP63), ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

By

Elizabeth A. Aiello
and
John L. Seidel

Volume I

Principal Investigators
John L. Seidel and Mark P. Leone
1995

THREE HUNDRED YEARS IN ANNAPOLIS: PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURTHOUSE SITE (18AP63), ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

By

Elizabeth A. Aiello
and
John L. Seidel

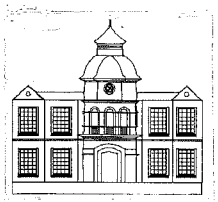
With Contributions By
C. Jane Cox
Eric Larsen
George Logan
Paul Mullins
Jean Russo
Mark Warner

Volume I

Prepared For
Spillis Candela/Warnecke
1720 Eye Street, NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20006

Archaeology in Annapolis
Historic Annapolis Foundation
and
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park

Principal Investigators
John L. Seidel and Mark P. Leone
1995



ABSTRACT

During the summer of 1994, Archaeology in Annapolis conducted archaeological investigations of the city block bounded by Franklin, South and Cathedral Streets in the city of Annapolis. This Phase III excavation was conducted as a means to identify subsurface cultural resources in the impact area associated with the proposed construction of the Anne Arundel County Courthouse addition. This impact area included both the upper and lower parking lots used by Courthouse employees. Investigations were conducted in the form of mechanical trenching and hand excavated units. Excavations in the upper lot area yielded significant information concerning the interior area of the block. Known as Bellis Court, this series of rowhouses was constructed in the late nineteenth century and was used as rental properties by African-Americans. The dwellings remained until the middle of the twentieth century when they were demolished in preparation for the construction of a Courthouse addition. Portions of the foundation of a house owned by William H. Bellis in the 1870s were also exposed in this area. Construction of this house was begun by William Nicholson around 1730 and completed by Daniel Dulany in 1732/33. It was demolished in 1896 by James Munroe, a Trustee for Bellis. Excavations in the upper lot also revealed the remains of a late seventeenth/early eighteenth century wood-lined cellar, believed to be part of the earliest known structure on Lot 58. After an initially rapid deposition of fill around 1828, this cellar was gradually covered with soil throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. The fill deposit in the cellar feature yielded a mixed assemblage of artifacts that included sherds of early materials such as North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, North Devon sgraffito and Northern Italian slipware, along with creamware, pearlware and whiteware.

In the lower parking lot, numerous artifacts were recovered from yard scatter associated with the houses that at one time fronted along Cathedral Street and were occupied by African-Americans. An assemblage of late seventeenth century/early eighteenth century materials and several slag deposits from an early forge were recovered from this second area of study. The materials associated with the forge, including portions of a crucible, provided evidence of some of the earliest industry in Annapolis. Investigations in both the upper and lower parking lots added to the knowledge of the changing landscape within the project area, including a prevalence of open space in early periods, a surprising survival of impermanent structures, and a gradual regrading and filling of the block with houses and interior courts.

Excavations at the Anne Arundel County Courthouse proved this to be a multi-component site, rich in cultural resources from Annapolis' Early Settlement Period through its Modern Period (as specified by Maryland's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Weissman 1986)). This report provides detailed interpretations of the archaeological findings of these Phase III investigations.

VOLUNTEERS

Aaron Aumiller
Gail Beckett
John Buckler
Jackie Burbules
Shirley Callahan
Ann Dax
Sharon Friedheim
Syd Gaarder
Leslie Graves
Hannah Jopling
Tony Lindauer
Gary Melancon
Alecia Parker
Anthony Randolph
Esther Doyle-Read
Andy Snow
Nancy Stein
Mark Tobias
Bill Turpin
Robert Worden
Dee Wyatt

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archaeological investigations at the Courthouse site would not have been possible without the support and cooperation of a number of individuals and organizations. Several individuals from University of Maryland, College Park must be thanked for their contributions. Included in this group are Lynn Jones and George Logan. Their input throughout the excavation was vital to the success of the project. The University of Maryland, College Park 1994 archaeological fieldschool students also deserve recognition for their participation in the investigations. C. Jane Cox, also with UMCP, must be acknowledged for expertise with the AutoCAD computer system. Gratitude is extended also to Matt Croson and John J. Buckler for their abilities with database management. Dr. Al Luckenbach, Anne Arundel County Archaeologist, visited the site on a regular basis and offered advice, as well as hand excavating.

The staff of the Banneker-Douglass Museum for Afro-American History and Culture, especially Dr. Ronald L. Sharps, Bakari Johnson, Laurence Hurst, Dayna Taylor and Patrick Jones, provided much insight and support throughout the excavation. The museum staff must also be thanked for their role in the public interpretation program which was conducted during the project.

Several Courthouse employees deserve special recognition for their support and assistance throughout the project. Robert Wallace and Patty Graefe offered assistance whenever necessary, especially concerning the shuffling of the employees' cars on the parking lot. Norma Worden and Nancy Bauer, land researchers at the Courthouse, generously shared their archival information of the block's history. And, of course, Charlie Phillips, head of maintenance, who cheerfully cooperated with the crew throughout the project (Thanks for the shed, Charlie, and sorry about the gate!). A thank you must also be extended to all Courthouse employees who put up with the archaeologists who dug up their parking lot and continually tracked dirt into the Courthouse snack bar.

Gratitude is extended to the numerous volunteers who assisted with the cleaning, identifying and labelling of the more than 35000 artifacts recovered from the excavation. A special thanks goes to those individuals who volunteered their time on some of the hottest days of the summer to be able to take part in uncovering a bit of Annapolis' past.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME I

LIST OF FIGURES vii

LIST OF PLATES xi

LIST OF TABLES xiii

INTRODUCTION 1
- Project Location and Description 4
- Regional History 7
- Previous Archaeological Investigations 11

ARCHIVAL INVESTIGATIONS 19
- Research Goals and Methods 19
- Cultural and Historical Overview 20
- Map Analysis 34
- Summary of Ownership and Residential Patterns 63
- History of the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis Dwelling 67

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 79
- Research Goals and Methods 79
- Summary of Archaeological Investigations 86

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS 189
- Results of Analysis in Area One: 194
  - Late Seventeenth/Early Eighteenth Century Wood-Lined Cellar 194
  - Mid-Nineteenth Century Occupation of the "Bellis Dwelling" 217
  - The Wood-Lined Privy 222
- Results of Analysis in Area Four: 228
  - Late Seventeenth/Early Eighteenth Century Deposits 228
  - Twentieth Century Barrel Privy 233
- Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century Yard Scatter 237
  - Area Four 238
  - Area Five 245
  - Faunal Remains in Areas Four and Five Backyard Scatters 252

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS 255
Research Methods 255
Late Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth Century Remains 257
Middle to Late Eighteenth Century 258
1800 to 1875 259
The Block After 1880 262
Neighborhood Variation in 1880 265
Recommendations 268

REFERENCES 271

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY 283

VOLUME II

APPENDICES 285
A Soil Descriptions
B Historical Research
C Public Interpretation Program
D Ceramic Analysis Data
E Glass Analysis Data
F Faunal Analysis Data
G Staff Qualifications
H Site Survey Forms
I Catalogue of Finds

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Proposed Expansion to the Anne Arundel County Courthouse 3
2. USGS Quad Map of Annapolis, Maryland. 6
3. Maryland Archaeological Research Units with Project Location. 8
4. 1990 Phase I-II Courthouse Excavation Site Map Showing S90 E30 Which Yielded Seventeenth Century Materials. 13
5. 1990 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey Transects. 14
6. Anomalies Located with 1990 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey Overlaid with 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. 16
7. Progression of Courthouse Block Development. 33
8. Digitized Copy of the 1718 Stoddert Plan. 37
9. Copy of the 1718 Stoddert Plan from the Maryland State Archives (G 1213-347, from Papenfuse and Coale 1982). 39
10. 1781 Captaine Map - Digitized. 41
11. 1846 Bache Map, The Harbor of Annapolis - Digitized. 43
12. 1860 Martenet Map of Anne Arundel County - Digitized. 45
13. Portion of the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Anne Arundel County - Digitized. 47
14. 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress). 49
15. 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress). 50
16. 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress). 51
17. 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress). 52
18. 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress). 53
19. 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress). 54
20. 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress). 55
21. 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress). 56
22. 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress). 57
23. 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Overlaid with Current Conditions of the Courthouse Block. 60
24. 1896 E. S. Chinn Survey of Bellis Court Area (Liber GW15 Folio 123) 71
25. 1896 E. S. Chinn Survey of Lots which Front South Street (Liber GW15 Folio 123). 74
26. Advertisement from the 1898 U.S. Naval Academy Yearbook, The Lucky Bag 75
27. Placement of Sewer Pipe Taken from Description in 1924 Easement Deed (Liber WNW82 Folio 201) Overlaid on the 1913 Sanborn Map 76
28. Plat Recorded with 1939 Deed Transferring Bellis Court Area to Anne Arundel County (Liber GW15 Folio 244) 77
29. 1994 Courthouse Excavation Project Area 82
30. Upper Lot - Area Map 83
31. Lower Lot - Area Map 85

32. Area One - Unit Placement 88
33a. Section Drawings for Area One 90
33b. Section Drawings for Area One 91
33c. Section Drawings for Area One 92
34. Plan View of Unit 20, Features 65, 67, 68 and 69 94
35. Plan View of Unit 4, Features 13, 14 and 98 98
36. Plan View and Section Drawings of Unit 21, Feature 79 - Wood-Lined Privy 101
37. Plan View of Units 3 and 7, Features 16 and 17 - Foundation of Bellis Dwelling 105
38. 1885 Sanborn Insurance Map Overlaid with Plan View of Features 16 and 17 - Foundation of Bellis Dwelling 108
39. Plan View of Unit 5 Showing Area Excavated as Level G 111
40. Plan View of Wood-Lined Cellar and Associated Features 114
41. Plan View of Unit 19, Feature 26a, b, c and d 117
42. Schematic Diagram of Unit 26 and Unit 18-Probe 120
43. Plan View of Unit 29, Feature 90 - Wood Beams Located at Bottom of Wood-Lined Cellar 126
44. Plan View of Unit 29, Feature 47c, d, e and f 128
45. Area Two - Unit Placement 130
46. Section Drawings for Area Two 131
47. Unit One Placement as Shown on the 1885 Sanborn Map 133
48. Plat from Estate of William Bishop Showing Property on Doctor Street (MdHR 4877-7) 134
49. Plan View of Unit 1, Features 9 and 18 136
50. Area Three - Unit Placement 139
51a. Section Drawings for Area Three 140
51b. Section Drawings for Area Three 141
52. Area Four - Unit Placement 144
53a. Section Drawings for Area Four 145
53b. Section Drawings for Area Four 146
54. 1885 Sanborn Insurance Map Overlaid with 1994 Site Map 148
55. 1913 Sanborn Insurance Map Overlaid with 1994 Site Map 149
56. Plan View of Unit 10, Features 34 and 38 - Pipe and Pipe Trench 153
57. Plan View of Unit 15, Features 73, 74 and 75 - Slag Deposits 159
58. Section Drawings and Plan View of Unit 22, Feature 78 - Barrel Privy 163
59. Area Five - Unit Placement 168
60a. Section Drawings for Area Five 169
60b. Section Drawings for Area Five 170
61. Area Six - Unit Placement 178
62. Sections Drawings for Area Six 180
63. Area Seven - Unit Placement 182
64. Section Drawings for Area Seven 184
65. Unit 16, Feature 56 - Sand Base for Earlier Brick Surface 186

66. Wood-Lined Cellar Showing Calculated Dimensions of Structure 197
67. Section Drawing of Units 5, 18, 18-Probe, 26 and 29 Showing Fill Deposits within the Wood-Lined Cellar 202
68. Plan View Showing Orientation of the Wood-Lined Cellar and the Brick and Stone "Bellis" Structure 205
69. Figure Taken from Moxon (1703) Showing the Construction of a Forge 231

LIST OF PLATES

1. Aerial View Facing North of Franklin, Cathedral and South Streets (MSA SC 2140-615) 5
2. Aerial View Facing West of Courthouse Parking Lot - Showing Concrete Wall (MSA SC 2140-422) 62
3. Circa 1892 Photograph Facing Southwest Showing the William H. Bellis (Dulany) Dwelling (MSA SC 985-264) Enlarged 69
4. Courthouse Site Showing Area One. Facing North (Aiello 1994) 89
5. Brick-Filled Cellar, Feature 65 in Unit 20. (Aiello 1994) 96
6. Area Opened as Unit 4 Showing Feature 13 and Trench 4. Facing North (Larsen 1994) 97
7. Unit 6, Feature 13 - Foundation Associated with Bellis Court Rowhouses. (Gonzalez 1994) 99
8. Feature 79 - Wood-Lined Privy. (Seidel 1994) 102
9. Unit 3, Feature 16 - Foundation to Bellis House. (Croson 1994) 106
10. Unit 3, Features 16 and 17 - Stone and Brick Foundation of Bellis House (Croson 1994) 107
11. Units 3 and 7, Features 16 and 17 - Foundation of Bellis Dwelling. (Croson 1994) 109
12. Unit 5, Levels G, H and Feature 26. (MacLean 1994) 112
13. Unit 5, Features 45 and 46 - Post Hole and Post Mold. (MacLean 1994) 115
14. Unit 19, Features 26 and 47 - Wood Lining and Fill of Cellar. (Aumiller 1994) 118
15. Unit 26 Showing "Trench-Like" Excavation of Unit 18-Probe. (Aiello 1994) . . 121
16. Unit 29 with O.S.H.A. Regulation Trenchbox in Place. Facing South (Aiello 1994) 123
17. Artifacts Recovered from Wood-Lined Cellar. Left to Right: Olive Green Bottle Base and Neck, Delft Tile Fragment, Pipe Stems, Blue and White Delft Plate Fragments, Border Ware, Annular Pearlware Mug. Scale = 1" (Seidel 1995) 124
18. Unit 29, Feature 90 - Wood Beams at the Bottom of the Wood-Lined Cellar (Seidel 1994) 127
19. Artifacts Recovered from within Area Four. Left to Right: Clay Marble, Porcelain Doll Head Fragments, Insignia Ring, Clear Wide-Mouth Bottle (marked - PHILADA), Redware Doorknob, Clay Marbles. Scale = 1" (Seidel 1995) 150
20. Unit 10, Features 34 and 38 - Terra Cotta Pipe and Pipe Trench. (Aiello 1994) 152
21. Crucible Fragments Recovered from Level C3 of Units 10 and 11. Approximate Sizes: 2" by 1 1/4" and 3/4" by 1 1/4" (Seidel 1995) 154
22. Unit 15, Feature 60 - Mortar Bowl. (Gonzalez 1994) 156

23. Unit 15, Features 73, 74 and 75 - Slag Deposits. Facing North (Gonzalez 1994) 158
24. Artifacts Recovered from within Unit 15. Left to Right: Olive Green Bottle Base and Necks, Hand Blown Stemware Knop, Olive Green Case Bottle Base, Dutch Yellow Bricks. Scale = 1" (Seidel 1995) 160
25. Unit 22, Feature 78 - Twentieth Century Barrel Privy. (Larsen 1994) 162
26. Units 10, 15, 24, 25, 27 and 28 in Area Four Demonstrating Undulating Topography. Facing East (Cox 1994) 165
27. Artifacts Recovered from within Area Five. Left to Right: Clay Marbles, Porcelain Doll, Clay Marble (Bennington Glaze), Porcelain Doll Arm, Porcelain Buttons. Scale = 1" (Seidel 1995) 171
28. Seventeenth Century Brass Weight Recovered from Unit 13. Actual Size: 3/8" (Seidel 1995) 177
29. Late Nineteenth Photograph Facing South Showing Front of Courthouse - Brick Walkway (MSA SC 182-02-0790) 183
30. Area Seven, Unit 16 in Front of the Courthouse. (Cox 1994) 185
31. Early Eighteenth Century True Baluster Stemware Recovered from Unit 29, Feature 86 - Outside of Wood Lining of the Cellar. Actual Size: 3 3/4" (Seidel 1995) 196
32. 1827 Coin Recovered from Fill of Wood-Lined Cellar. Diameter: 1" (Seidel 1995) 201
33. Circa 1892 Photograph Facing Southwest Showing the Proximity of Acton Cove and Countryside to the Project Area (MSA SC 985-264) 209
34. Sherds of Whiteware Twifflers, "Palestine" Pattern, Manufactured by William Adams (1836-1864), Recovered from Fill of Wood-Lined Cellar. Scale = 1" (Seidel 1995) 212

LIST OF TABLES

1. Cross Mends and Matches Within the Eighteenth Century Cellar 200
2. Feature 47 Glass - Diagnostics 214
3. Feature 26 Glass - Diagnostics 214
4. Eighteenth Century Wood-Lined Cellar - Faunal 217
5. Diagnostic Glass From Mid-Nineteenth Century Contexts 220
6. Watts/Tolson Households - "Bellis Dwelling" - Faunal 222
7. Feature 79 Glass By Type 224
8. Feature 79 Glass By Form 225
9. Wood-Lined Privy, Feature 79 - Faunal 228
10. Glass From Late Seventeenth/Early Eighteenth Century Deposits 229
11. Feature 78 Glass Vessels By Type 235
12. Feature 78 Glass Vessels By Form 235
13. Area Four MVC - Ceramic Vessels By Ware (Contexts A & B) 240
14. Area Four MVC - Ceramic Vessels By General Types (Contexts A & B) 241
15. Area Four - Glass Vessels By Types (Contexts A & B) 243
16. Area Four - Glass Vessels By Form (Contexts A & B) 244
17. Area Five MVC - Ceramic Vessels By Ware 246
18. Area Five MVC - Ceramic Vessels By General Types 247
19. Area Five Glass by Type 249
20. Area Five Glass by Form 250
21. Area Five - Embossments NOT Associated with MVC 251
22. Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century Yard Scatter - Faunal 254
23. 1880 Assessed House Values 266
24. Household Sizes in 1880 266
25. Occupations of Heads of Households in 1880 267
26. Wage Earners Per Household in 1880 268

INTRODUCTION

From 2 May through 2 August 1994, Archaeology in Annapolis, an ongoing research project between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, conducted Phase III archaeological investigations at the Courthouse Site (18AP63) in Annapolis, Maryland. This multi-component historic site is located on the block bounded by Franklin, Cathedral and South Streets within the Historic District of Annapolis. The excavation area is currently a parking lot utilized by the employees of the Anne Arundel County Courthouse. The Anne Arundel County Courthouse is presently scheduled to be expanded. This expansion will encompass the current asphalt parking areas and will certainly destroy any remaining archaeological resources (Figure 1).

This archaeological research was undertaken in advance of that demolition and was carried out by Archaeology in Annapolis through an agreement between the University of Maryland, College Park, and Spillis Candela/Warnecke, Architectural Consultants for the Anne Arundel County Courthouse Project. Dr. John L. Seidel and Dr. Mark Leone are Co-Principal Investigators, with Dr. Seidel acting as Project Manager. Supervision of field investigations was undertaken by Eric L. Larsen and Elizabeth A. Aiello. Laboratory work was overseen in part by Lynn Jones, John Floyd and Mike Lucas. Matthew Croson was responsible for working with volunteers at the laboratory facility in College Park after the 7th of August. Mark Warner and Paul Mullins served as analytical consultants for the project and provided analysis of the faunal remains and ceramic assemblage, respectively. George Logan was responsible for completing the ceramic analysis of Areas Four and Five based upon minimum vessel counts originally conducted by Mike Lucas. Glass analysis was conducted by Eric Larsen. Dr. Jean Russo designed and carried out much of the historical background research for the project. Additional research was provided by Anthony Lindauer and Elizabeth A. Aiello. All scaled maps and AutoCAD overlays used for cartographic analysis were produced by C. Jane Cox.

Excavations were carried out by a five member field team which consisted of C. Jane Cox, Matthew Croson, Paula Lewis, Steven B. MacLean and Christopher Sperling-Gonzalez. Eric Larsen was the project's site supervisor and Elizabeth A. Aiello was the assistant site supervisor. The excavation crew was joined by 21 students from the UMCP Field School in Urban Archaeology, who worked at the Courthouse on a rotating basis. Excavation of the site occurred in two phases. Initially, the upper or northern portion of the block was investigated for archaeological remains. Approximately six weeks into the excavation, efforts were shifted to the lower lot, or southern portion, of the project area.

Originally, excavations were slated to continue for a total of eleven weeks. However, due to the finding of a late seventeenth/early eighteenth century wood-lined cellar and earthfast structure in the upper lot, and deposits of late seventeenth/early eighteenth century materials in the lower lot, a two week extension was granted by Anne Arundel County to further investigate

these features. An outline of all research and field work performed for the Phase III investigations at the Courthouse block is as follows:

Project Start: Background Research, Field Preparation	4 April 1994
Begin Data Recovery	2 May 1994
Original End Date for Field Work	15 July 1994
End of Extended Field Work	29 July 1994
Final Report Submission	15 January 1995

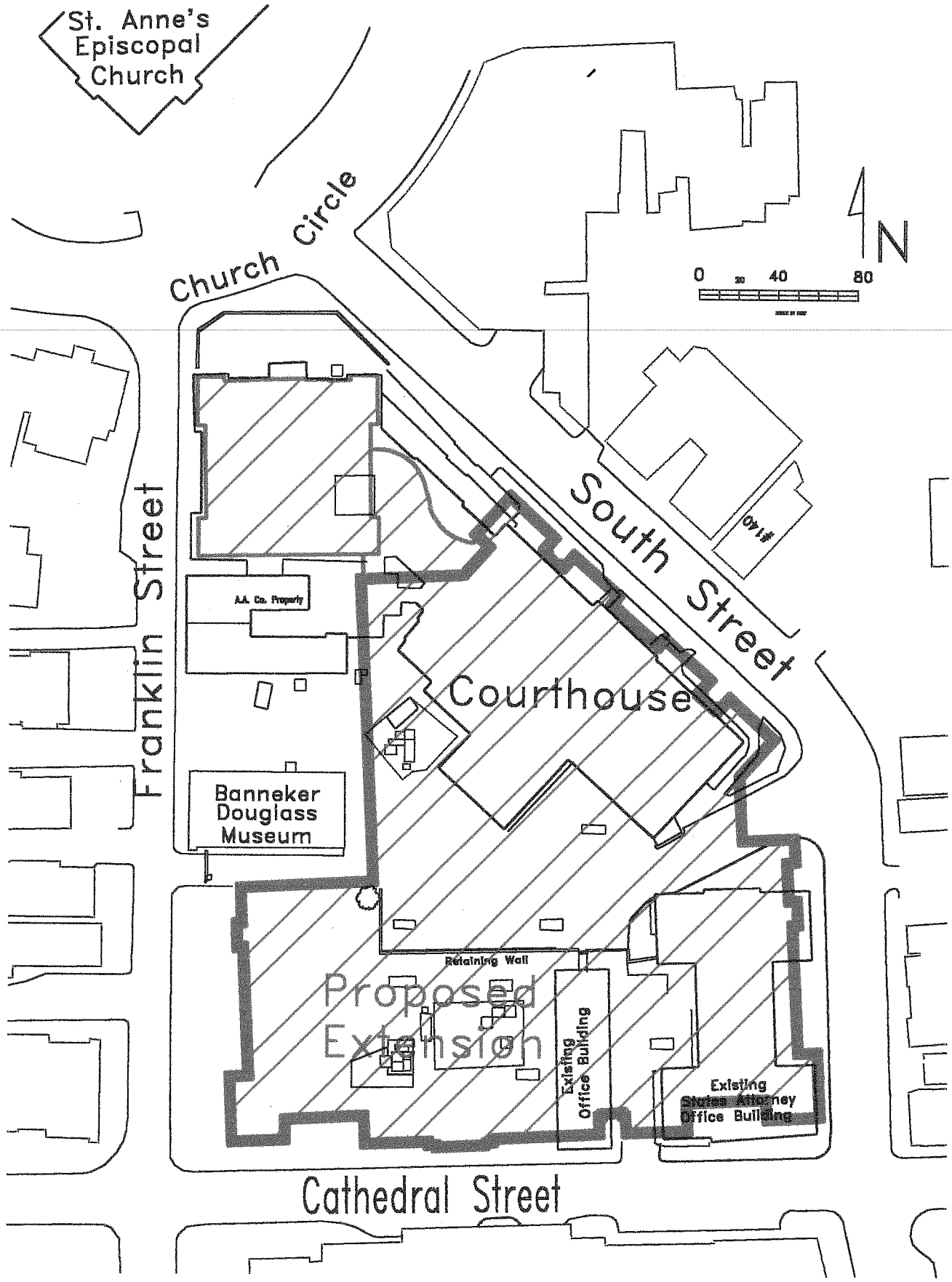


Fig. 1: Proposed Expansion to the Anne Arundel County Courthouse.

A total of ten exploratory trenches and 31 excavation units was opened during this project. The results of this thirteen week investigation and an interpretation of the findings will be presented in this report.

The need for Phase III investigations was determined through earlier exploratory work on the block. Phase I and II investigations of the site were conducted in 1990 by Archaeology in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County under the direction of Mark S. Warner and Paul R. Mullins, in order to determine the site's archaeological integrity (see Previous Investigations). During the 1990 excavations, an archaeological field school sponsored by the University of Maryland, College Park was conducted on the site.

Archaeology in Annapolis has completed two other archaeological studies of African-American sites in Annapolis. The first of these was a Phase I excavation conducted at Gott's Court (18AP52) (Warner 1992). The site was a group of 25 connected frames homes, circa 1905-1950, located in the interior of a block abutting Church Circle. Similar to the Courthouse site, Gott's Court was inhabited by working class African-Americans who rented their homes. During the urban renewal of 1950-1970, Gott's Court became a parking lot. Eventually, in 1993, a parking deck was constructed on the site.

More recently, Archaeology in Annapolis conducted excavations at the Maynard-Burgess House (18AP64) (Mullins and Warner 1993). This African-American site, located at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street, was home to two African-American families from about 1850 until 1980. Change, as well as continuity, in African-American material consumption from the 1850s through the early twentieth century was examined through the analysis of the Maynard-Burgess assemblage.

Project Location and Description

The Anne Arundel County Courthouse Project encompasses the roughly triangular block bounded by Church Circle, South Street, Cathedral Street and Franklin Street within the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland (Plate 1). Located on the block are the Anne Arundel County Courthouse (fronting on South Street and Church Circle), the State's Attorney's Office (at the corner of South and Cathedral Street), the Banneker-Douglass Museum (located on Franklin Street), as well as two smaller office buildings. The remainder of the block is surfaced with asphalt and used for parking. The proposed construction of the new, four-story Courthouse addition of approximately 280,000 square feet will obliterate archaeological remains over much of the block. Immediately after the close of field work, the States Attorney's Office, along with the small brick office building to the west, was razed.

The city of Annapolis is located on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay at the point there the Severn River and Spa Creek meet the bay (Figure 2). The area is defined in Maryland Archaeological Research Units as part of the Coastal Plain Province within Research Unit 7. This research area is identified as the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-

Severn-Rhodes-West Drainages (Figure 3). The topography of the region is characterized by gently rolling uplands. The area that was excavated, the block bounded by Franklin, Cathedral and South Streets, is located near the top of a small hill whose apex, Church Circle, drains into the Annapolis harbor.

The soils in the Chesapeake region are formed from unconsolidated deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel which overlie crystalline bedrock. Although the topographic variation in the region is not substantial, the sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture and degree of permeability (Brush et. al. 1977:7). Much of the soil in the immediate project area has been disturbed through a variety of human activities and can be characterized as a silty topsoil. The soils which are naturally occurring in the area are of the Monmouth Series, a sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient. It is formed from unconsolidated beds of finely textured sediments. It is deep, strongly acidic, well drained, olive colored and tends to be highly erodible. The soil profile is generally made up of 40-70% glauconite (green sand) (Kirby and Matthews 1973).

The climate of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County is temperate. Rainfall is moderate, but the city's location and the surrounding bodies of water (the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries) provide humidity. Snowfall in the region is also moderate. The vegetation in the county includes oak, chestnut and hickory forests in the upland areas of the coastal plain and evergreen forests in the lowland coastal plain (Braun 1967:245). Faunal species dominant in the area include deer, small mammals such as rabbit, squirrel and fox and birds such as turkey and water fowl (Shelford 1963).

Regional History

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

From 1634 to the 1680s, almost the entire population farmed tobacco for export. This has been argued to have generated very little urban development in an agrarian community for about 50 years (Carr 1974). Most of the tobacco farmers in the colony were generally subsistence based or produced a rather nominal profit. These farmers relied upon larger plantation owners to process and ship the tobacco. Economically, Maryland became a part of an early export based economy.

By the late seventeenth century, enslaved African labor was relied upon by the Chesapeake's tobacco economy. Initially, the labor force was indentured laborers who would work for a specific length of time and in return, would receive passage to the colony.

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

Although Annapolis was settled in 1649, it stayed a small port town throughout the seventeenth century. When the town became an official port of entry for the tobacco trade in 1683, it became known as Arundelton. During that same year, the town's Commissioners were authorized to purchase one hundred acres from current land owners. Richard Beard surveyed the city and staked it into one hundred, one acre lots, with streets, alleys and open spaces for a church, chapel, market and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38).

As a result of William and Mary's Glorious Revolution in 1689, Maryland became a royal colony. The capital of Maryland was moved from the predominately Catholic St. Mary's City to Annapolis in 1694, under the direction of the second royal governor, Sir Francis Nicholson. He is credited with redesigning the city's plan and manipulating optical perspective by using long lines of sight to two prominent, central circles - one which was occupied by the Statehouse and the other encircling the church. The two circles served as a reminder of the stability and influence of the Crown and Church due to their increased visibility on the highest points in the city.

Annapolis received its city charter in 1708 (Riley 1901:39). Papenfuse (1975) has argued that based upon the city's economic development, eighteenth century Annapolis can be analyzed in three successive periods. The initial period was actually a time of uncertainty which took place as the new town became established in the economy of the region. When Nicholson decided to relocate the capital to Arundelton, he ensured the town's survival, but not necessarily its growth. Baker (1983, 1986) has identified two phases of land development in Annapolis during this phase of uncertainty. Between 1695 and 1705, a small planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the city but, quickly sold them. The second phase from 1705 to 1720, was characterized by resident merchants, such as Amos Garrett, Charles Carroll the Settler, William Bladen, Thomas Bordley and Daniel Larkin, purchasing large blocks of city property. Land speculation linked the affluence of these men and their family's social influence.

Papenfuse (1975:10) suggested that after 1715, Annapolis became more economically stable due to renewed governmental involvement and development of local industry. He characterized this second phase, 1715 to 1763, as a time of "Industrial Expansion and Bureaucratic Growth". This was because after 1720, commercial production developed gradually in the town and mercantile influence expanded (Baker 1986; Leone and Shackel 1986:7-8). For instance, since the seventeenth century, ship building had been carried out in the Acton's Cove and Dorsey Creek areas. During this period was also when luxury crafts

became more prevalent. Goldsmiths, watchmakers, musicians and hatters began to appear after about 1720 (Baker 1986:201).

Between 1745 and 1754, free white males began to find employment in the colony's growing civil service bureaucracy (Baker 1986:204). People were practicing their original craft, while at the same time expanding into other businesses such as dry goods importing (Papenfuse 1975:15; Baker 1986:202). All of this led to an increase in the city's economic vitality. There was, however, a brief decline of the economy in Annapolis from 1754 through 1763 when this period of growth was interrupted by the French and Indian War. The diversion of resources to the war effort, combined with stresses on mercantile networks through privateering and naval warfare, dampened the economy during that period.

After that decline, Annapolis became one of the cultural centers of the colonies. The period between 1763 and 1774 is referred to as Annapolis' "Golden Age". This period was characterized by a decline in small industry, such as tanning and shipbuilding. At the same time, however, obvious consumption among wealthy Annapolitans increased, turning Annapolis into one of the centers of elite style in colonial America (Papenfuse 1975:6).

This age of affluence was halted by the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. Annapolis began a slow economic decline, and by 1820, was no longer the leading mercantile center of Maryland. Annapolis began to lose shipping business to Baltimore as early as the mid-eighteenth century and this trend resulted in Baltimore's emergence as Maryland's leading port.

After 28 years of pushing for itself as the best home for the Naval Academy, the city achieved that aim in 1845 when the Academy opened in Annapolis (Riley 1987:254,264-265). The Academy quickly became one of the city's largest and most stable employers. Before and after the Civil War, positions as housekeepers, cooks and barbers at the Academy were the domain of free African-Americans. Many of these positions continued to be held by African-American Annapolitans after Emancipation.

Annapolis and southern Maryland were dominated by tobacco production and slave labor until the moment of Emancipation. Consequently, Annapolis, as well as southern Maryland, was sympathetic to the Confederate cause. The high percentage of free African-Americans in Maryland was, however, unique among southern states. There were nearly as many free African-Americans living in Maryland by the start of the Civil War as were enslaved (Fields 1985:2). By 1810, Maryland had the largest population of free African-Americans of any of the slave holding states. By 1850, 43 percent of the state's African-American population (nearly 75,000 individuals) were free (Fields 1985:1-2).

The ambiguous loyalty of Maryland to the Union, combined with its geographic proximity to the Confederacy, resulted in a virtual occupation by Union Troops for most of the war. In Annapolis, the Naval Academy was moved to Rhode Island and the Severn facility was transformed into a hospital and troop center. Many Annapolitan merchants benefitted from the Civil War by selling supplies to the troops quartered in the city (Riley 1887:320). There was,

however, a short economic decline after the war. After the Civil War, commerce depended upon the spending of government officials. The abolition of slavery diminished trade with these consumers. Annapolis began a revival in the late 1870s and building increased. New houses and shops were built along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George and King George Streets on large residential lots which had formerly been held by single owners (Baker 1986:197). The state government and the Naval Academy, however, remained the city's major industries.

With the late nineteenth century came the growth of water-based industry. The coming of steam and the construction of adequate wharves had an important impact on Annapolis. The speed and dependability of steam power made it possible to transport perishable goods more readily than with sail. Oystering and other water-based pursuits were important. A large number of oyster houses appeared along local rivers. The Bay was the major transportation route for important everyday goods. Tobacco was still shipped out, along with fruits, vegetables, wheat and corn, fish, crabs, oysters, and even poultry and cattle. Since the 1950s, growth occurred in the seafood and vegetable canning industries, along with poultry farming.

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

Previous Archaeological Investigations

In 1990, Archaeology in Annapolis carried out a preliminary investigation of the lower or southwestern quadrant of the block (Warner and Mullins 1993). In advance of that project, historical research was conducted by Warner and Mullins and by Jean Russo of Historic Annapolis Foundation. They used both earlier lot research from Papenfuse and McWilliam's (1969) National Endowment for the Humanities grant and original research carried out for their investigation. That research concentrated on the 1718 Stoddert map, various iterations of the Sanborn Insurance Maps, a history of Mt. Moriah African-American Methodist Episcopal Church (Jacobsen N.D.), 1880-1910 census information and a variety of secondary sources. Research concentrated on the latter half of the nineteenth century and did not involve city directories, tax assessment records, or detailed title histories of the lots on this block.

Warner and Mullins' investigations (1993) included the excavation of fifteen test units. Although some prehistoric material (a quartz stem point, for example) was recovered during the project, it appeared that the prehistoric potential of the site was low. More visible utilization of the area came only with the historic period. Warner and Mullins mistakenly suggested that the area of the Courthouse block was open space during the bulk of the seventeenth and

eighteenth centuries. Indications of possible seventeenth century occupation were found in one excavation unit, S90 E30 Level F (Figure 4). This unit contained North Devon sherds and yielded a mean ceramic date of 1697. Sheet refuse deposits from the eighteenth century were uncovered which suggested that structures and eighteenth century features may exist in the vicinity.

Archaeological visibility increased greatly with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries at the Courthouse site. Rich deposits from these time periods were uncovered, including house basements, a partial barrel privy and a dog burial. All of these provided good indications of the types of deposits which were expected on the remainder of the block.

In addition to the isolated excavations carried out by Warner and Mullins in 1990, a radar survey was conducted. This remote sensing data covers a much wider area and permits a view of current conditions beneath the surface. Prior to the start of Phase II excavations in 1990, ground-penetrating radar was used to survey a majority of the current parking lot. The sensing was undertaken gratis by ICF Kaiser Engineers, Inc., as a means of field testing new equipment and determining the applicability and utility of remote sensing techniques in archaeological research. Spence Smith and Wayne Saunders, of ICF Kaiser, organized and conducted the testing of the site, which was carried out over weekends in late March and early April of 1990.

The radar survey was somewhat constrained by the presence of cars in the lot at the time of survey. The radar was pulled along transects spaced at five foot intervals aligned in both north-south and east-west directions, but parking spaces with cars were avoided (Figure 5). The equipment used for testing had a 500MHz antenna with a range of 20 nanoseconds, recording at 12.8 scans per second. The data was recorded on magnetic tape in the field and downloaded onto ICF Kaiser computers.

In 1990, the project archaeologists were provided with a complete set of dot-matrix printouts of the data along with a few select color-enhanced images. Because the testing was done on a voluntary basis, most of the interpretation of the radar data was done by the archaeologists rather than by geophysicists. Only a small portion of the radar data was actually analyzed, but thirteen discreet areas of potential activity were identified and provided a partial framework for subsequent archaeological testing. Although the outcome of the radar testing produced mixed results, Warner and Mullins (1990) recommended that this data be re-examined for further excavations.

As a result, ICF Kaiser was contacted at the beginning of this research project and agreed to re-examine the earlier radar data. Geophysicist Kent W. Boller, an employee of ICF Kaiser Engineers working in Abingdon, Maryland, downloaded the old data and went over the results with Eric Larsen. Particular attention was given to areas which were not examined archaeologically by previous excavations.

Mr. Boller was quick to point out that readings at a range of 20 nanoseconds would produce reliable readings only to a depth of ca. two feet below the current surface (previous

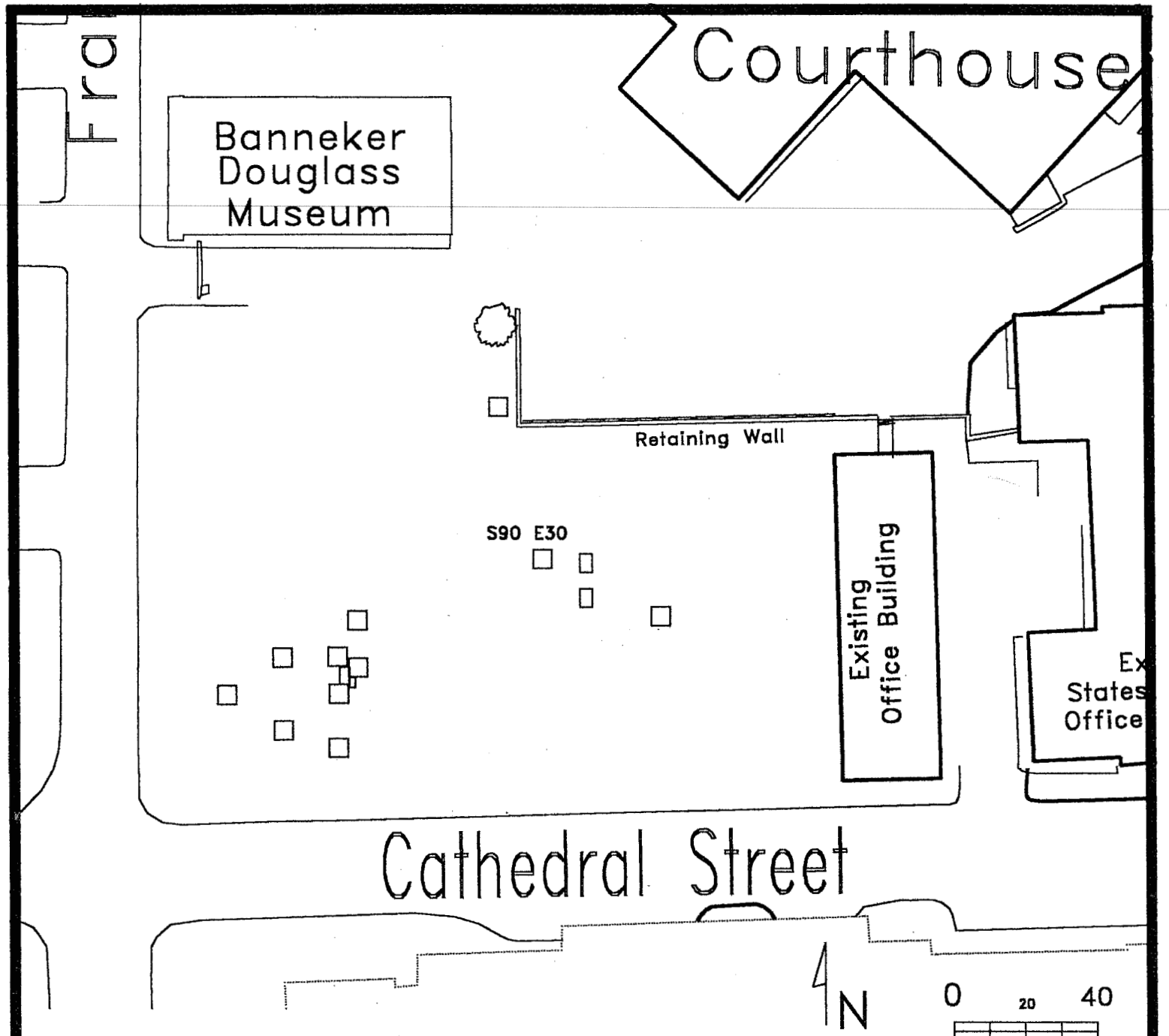


Fig. 4: 1990 Phase I–II Courthouse Excavation Site Map showing S90 E30 which yielded Seventeenth Century Materials

assessments had suggested readings to a depth of five feet). This limits the value of the radar data but does not render it insignificant. Several anomalous readings were evaluated and marked (Figure 6). One of these was located next to the northeast corner of the Banneker-Douglass Museum and was almost certainly related to the dwelling noted on various Sanborn maps. Additional anomalies were located around the suspected location of Bellis Court.

In the southern, or lower portion of the block, a number of anomalies were traced which tended to confirm the interpretations made in 1990 from excavations in the southwest portion of the project area (Figure 6). Several transects showed a distinct surface which lies under the eastern end of the lower lot, just below the current asphalt surface. The geophysicist interpreted this as an old ground surface, which indicates little disruption of the area. This seemed to confirm Warner and Mullins' (1990) conclusion that this portion of the lot suffered little disturbance from the 1960s demolition. It was in this area of the lot that they encountered the "best preserved stratigraphy identified during the Phase I-II excavation" (Warner and Mullins 1990:57). This was a promising finding.

Previous Archaeological Investigations In Nearby Areas

Similar indications of archaeological potential come from adjacent areas. Gotts Court, two blocks away from the Courthouse site, is bounded by West, Calvert, and Northwest Streets was studied by Jean Russo (1987). This investigation utilized both previous research and census records, city directories, newspapers, and maps. This was followed in 1989 by Phase I investigations by Archaeology in Annapolis (Warner 1992) and Phase II and III investigations carried out by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. in 1992 (Goodwin and Associates 1993). Both sets of archaeological investigations focused on the interior of the block, especially the area known as Gott's Court (18AP52), where the City of Annapolis has since constructed a parking garage.

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

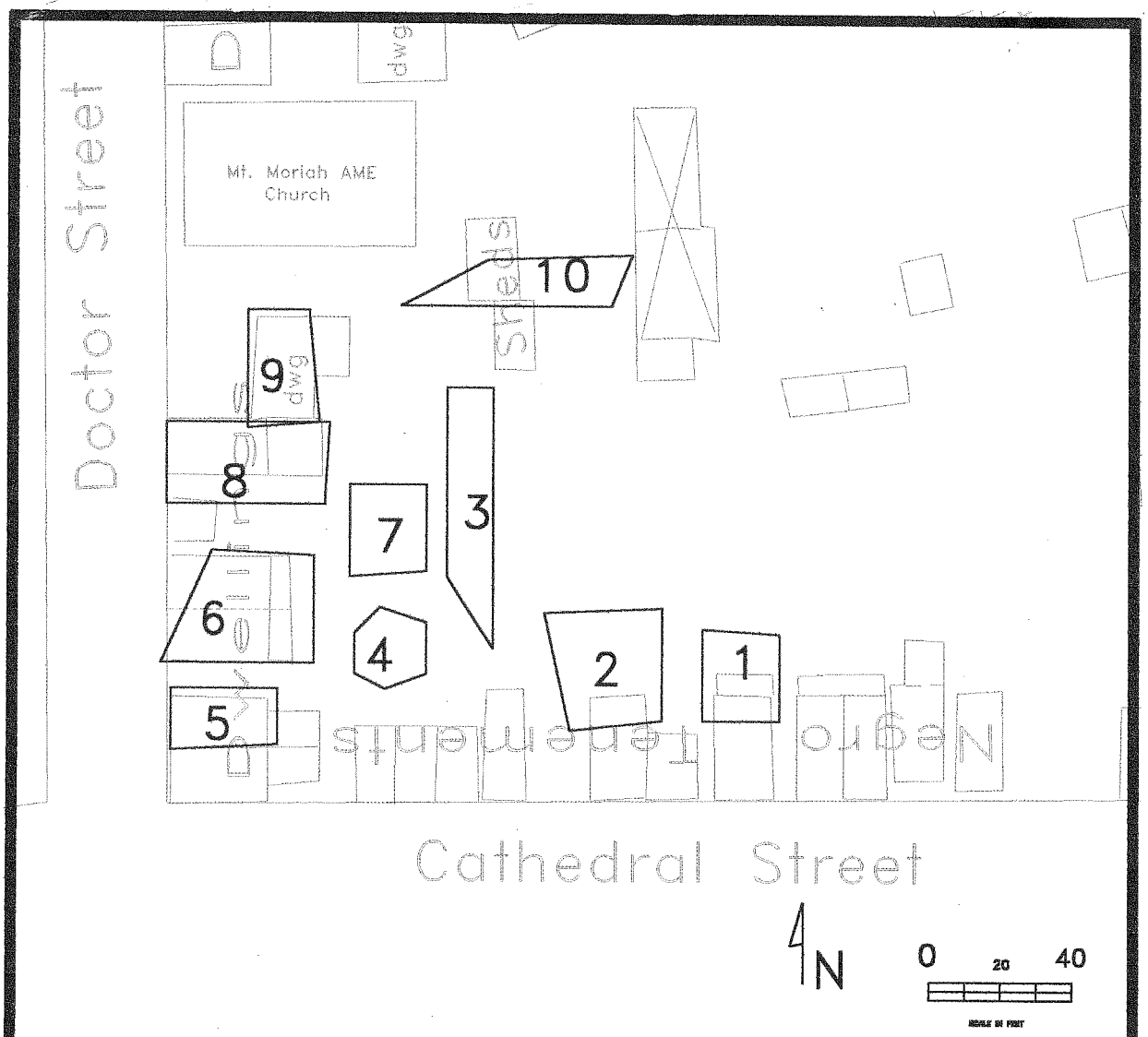


Fig. 6: Anomalies located with 1990 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey Overlaid with the 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

Similar patterns of development may be seen in the Courthouse block. Both blocks lie to the west of Church Circle, away from the early downtown portions of Annapolis. The primary differences probably lie with the commercial activity associated with West Street. The Courthouse block is located away from that thoroughfare and therefore saw less commercial/industrial development such as taverns and livery stables. The gradual trend towards mixed development on long narrow lots was the same, however, for both blocks, as was the placement of the growing African-American community, and the eventual development of each block's interior.

ARCHIVAL INVESTIGATIONS

Research Goals and Methods

Archival research is conducted to provide an historical context for the archaeological field work and artifact recovery and analysis. It serves to identify areas of potential interest by locating structures and recovering patterns of land use. By documenting both the socioeconomic development of the site, including such variables as wealth, race, age and occupation of residents, and the nature of development - whether residential or the varieties of commercial use - this research provides a context within which to assess the meaning and significance of artifacts recovered as well as compare material culture with other sites.

The research design implemented for the Courthouse site is one that has been used to provide similar contexts for other Annapolis archaeological projects. The starting point for the work is the deeds transferring legal ownership of properties located on the block. Deeds are abstracted for relevant information: metes and bounds, references to human or natural features, purchase price, occupation and residence of grantors and grantees, and prior history. If a "being clause" is included in the contract, the information is used to locate the previous deed. The "being clause" is a standard line found in most deeds referring to the previous transaction recorded for the property. For example, "...being the same parcel of land recorded in Anne Arundel County Land Records in Liber EA Folio 69." If no clause was included, grantor-grantee indices, chancery court records, wills and similar records were searched for references that continued the title. Such references are not always available and it is for that reason that some chains of title are incomplete or contain gaps.

Tax assessments, which provide land, leaseholder, owner's names, lot dimensions, a list of personal taxable belongings and the value of the land, improvements and personal items, are then consulted. One of the most useful pieces of information gleaned from tax assessments is the description of building improvements which usually provides the number of stories and construction material used (ie. brick, stone, frame). Tax records are available from the early nineteenth century. Also available are Federal tax records from 1798.

Census record are examined for information such as age, race, household composition, occupation, wealth and nativity. These records do not list place of residence until 1870. Assessment records similarly do not list individual properties until mid-nineteenth century and did not begin consistently to use street addresses until even later. House numbers do not stabilize until the early twentieth century, so it is not always possible to link firmly residents listed in early city directories or tax assessment descriptions with specific houses.

City directories are also reviewed. These directories provide information on a dwelling which may include the occupant's name, address, occupation and, on occasion, place of employment. City directories are extremely useful for cross-referencing material. They possess

specific sections for businesses and some contain listings called "coloreds." Unfortunately, as with tax records, gaps do exist.

General histories of Annapolis and the surrounding area were also consulted. This type of secondary source helps to provide information on life in Annapolis in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Occasionally, site-specific references are located. Information is also gathered pertaining to local prominent citizens associated with the project area.

Plat and maps of course are vital to archival research in order to document the changing urban landscape. A discussion of the maps consulted during the project follows this section.

Utilizing information from the deeds, data from census records, tax assessment records, and city directories, an historical outline of the project area can be constructed (see Cultural and Historical Overview below). Historical documents provide a premise from which hypotheses can be fashioned. Deeds, assessment records or census data referenced within this text can be found in Appendix B.

A "Bibliographic Essay" section has been included in this report. This section was designed to provide a more detailed description of the sources consulted at various repositories during this project.

Oral History

In association with the 1990 Phase I-II excavations at the Courthouse, archaeologists had conducted a series of oral history interviews with former residents of the block. Six interviews were conducted, with the primary objective being to explore former occupants remembrances of the physical properties of the area. The original tapes were reviewed during the Phase III project to assist with interpretation of the 1994 findings.

Cultural and Historical Overview

This overview has been broken down chronologically into the historic contexts defined by Maryland's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Weissman 1986). Previous research, here and at other nearby sites, suggested little potential for prehistoric resources on the site. Due to this fact, the historic period will be discussed and the narrative has been divided into the following historic contexts:

* Settlement Period (1634-1750)

* Rural Agrarian Intensification & Town Development (1750-1815)

* Agricultural-Industrial Transition & Economic Adaptation (1815-1870)

* Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

* The Modern Period (1930-Present)

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

Settlement Period (1634-1750)

The gradual development of Annapolis as a town and capital was linked to the 1649 arrival of Protestant dissidents at Greenbury Point across the Severn River. Their settlement at Providence, based around relatively small landholdings or "town lots" (Luckenbach 1994; Moss 1976), was short-lived, but the balance of population and power had in the meantime shifted north from the original Catholic settlement at St. Mary's City. Settlement began to extend up the rivers of the new western shore county of Anne Arundel (Ridgely 1841), with homesites centering around springheads located off shorelines (Luckenbach 1994).

At least some of these homesites existed on the site of what became Annapolis starting in the mid-seventeenth century. In 1670, Thomas Todd laid out 120 acres north of Spa Creek (Moss 1976:550; Ware 1990) and the site came to be known as "Todd's Landing" or "Todd's Harbor". According to Ware (1990:68), Todd set up a boatyard near Acton's Cove, which is virtually adjacent to the project area. Robert Proctor also patented land at the mouth of Spa Creek (Moss 1976:550), and "the Towne land att Proctors" gradually became known as "Anne Arundel Towne" or "Arundelton" (Ware 1990:68).

Although there is no evidence that more than a few houses had been erected there, in 1683 Arundleton became an official port of entry, and a Commission was authorized to lay out a town plan and purchase one hundred acres from current land owners. Development gathered momentum when the new Royal Governor, Sir Francis Nicholson, oversaw the relocation of the colony's capital from St. Mary's City to Arundelton in 1694. The city was surveyed by Richard Beard and staked into one hundred one-acre lots, with provision for streets, alleys, and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Nancy Baker's (1986:192) analysis of the 1683 Beard survey indicated that the first extensive late seventeenth century settlement of Arundelton as a town was concentrated along the shoreline, in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets, rather than on the higher ground overlooking the harbor. Experience on a variety of mid-century sites in the area (Luckenbach 1994), however, suggested that the earliest occupation along Spa Creek was most likely not on the shoreline itself but slightly inland, on higher ground next to spring heads. Map analysis demonstrated that this kind of topography exists around Acton Cove and the Courthouse block.

Sir Francis Nicholson is given credit for redesigning Beard's city plan, imposing his new design onto a grid (Baker 1986). Nicholson borrowed from established Baroque design conventions used in many European cities, placing the two major public buildings, the church and the State House, on the two dominant hills. They were surrounded by circular streets, with avenues and smaller streets radiating out into the town. These radiating streets provided for vistas to and from the water (or to and from the public buildings, depending upon one's point of view), but also made for the somewhat awkward triangular lots of the city. The project area was just included in the limits of Annapolis in the late seventeenth century. At what is now the junction of West and Calvert Streets, the Assembly had a set of gates erected in 1696, along with a pair of "triangular" houses for rangers (Ridgley 1841:89; Goodwin 1993:11). Within these gates, Annapolis developed only slowly for the first twenty years (Ware 1990:69), and in 1718 a commission was directed to resurvey the city and encourage tradesmen to locate within the town. As a result of this commission, James Stoddert surveyed the town, laying out the original town blocks and dividing off twenty half-acre lots east of the powder-house and reserving ten acres of public pasture to the north.

Stoddert's plan of the city provides the first map showing the layout of the streets and lots, as Beard's survey was destroyed in the burning of the State House in 1704. Stoddert's plan was copied in 1783 by John Callahan at the behest of the city (Papenfuse and Coale 1982). Callahan's copy, with the names of both the original lot owners and the 1783 owners, is reproduced in part as Figure 9. This map is commonly and perhaps incorrectly referred to as the "Stoddert plan," a convention which will be followed throughout this report. The current Courthouse block encompasses most of Lots 58 and 59 on Stoddert's plan. The two lots were separated by Temple Street, which ran to the south from Church Circle. The westernmost lot, 59, was bounded by Temple on the East, Cathedral Street to the south, Doctor Street (present-day Franklin Street) on the west and Church Circle on the north. Lot 58, to the east, also fronted on Church Circle and was bounded by South Street to the east, Cathedral to the south and Temple to the west. It is not clear if Temple Street ever really existed other than on paper, but its title remained in the hands of the Corporation of Annapolis until 1784, when an agreement was made to sell it to Frederick Green (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969: Parcel 29, Temple Street). It seems unlikely that it ever saw use, as it shows up on none of the later maps, from the 1781 Captaine map to the present.

Lot 58 was owned by Joseph Hill by 1700. Hill was born in Anne Arundel County in 1670 (died 1724) (Biographical Dictionary Vol.1, 441). He was both a planter and merchant, with an active public career in legislative service throughout his life. He inherited 759 acres of land from his father in 1700 and another 1,400 acres from his brother, Richard, in 1712. Hill sold Lot 58 to John Beale in 1711 (PK Folio 387). This deed not only gave the metes and bounds of the property, but noted, "... with the house built by the said Hill on the said Lott".

John Beale, the next owner of Lot 58, was a native of Anne Arundel County. He served in the legislature from 1718 to his death in 1734, held a number of provincial offices between 1701 and 1721, was county clerk from 1711 to 1734, served twice as a vestryman of St. Anne's Church and several terms as Annapolis alderman, and held several other local offices

(Biographical Dictionary, Vol. 1, 12). In July of 1718, Beale had James Stoddert resurvey Lot 58. It was noted to contain "...Eighty-six thousand nine hundred thirty-two square feet more or less." (Stoddert Notebook Lot 58). In 1730, John Beale conveyed Lot 58 to his son-in-law, William Nicholson, of Anne Arundel County, to better enable Nicholson to support his wife, Elizabeth (Beale's Daughter). Technically, the transfer was to take effect upon Beale's death, but Beale included a provision allowing Nicholson to build a house on part of the lot prior to his death (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969: Parcel 29, Sec. II, Lot 58, p.1). The deed also noted an existing house of his own occupied by a tenant (possibly the dwelling which stood on the lot when Hill sold it to Beale in 1711). Against Beale's expectations, however, Nicholson died first, in 1732. Nicholson's will, written 8 December 1731, directed his wife, Elizabeth, to sell the "unfinished house in Annapolis" (Wills, L.20:3). A subsequent appraisal conducted as per Nicholson's will, identified "a stone house by him lately built." In October of 1732, Elizabeth Nicholson and John Beale sold the property to Daniel Dulany. Daniel Dulany I was a prominent official in the colony of Maryland, serving as Attorney General from 1721-1725 and again from 1734-1744. He was a member of the Governor's Council after 1742 (Brugger 1988: 69) and also held the position of Commissary General from 1734 until his death in 1753 (Warner and Mullins 1993:22-23). The agreement between John Beale and his daughter, Elizabeth Nicholson, and Daniel Dulany, dated 23 May 1732, reserved the use of the house where Samuel Harvey was living until 29 September 1733. However, Dulany was "...not to be hindered from completing [the] stone house..." (PL8 Folio 101). Dulany was to pay L350 sterling to Elizabeth by 29 September 1733 and L30 "cur." to Beale for the reversion, and use of another house. When Dulany purchased the property in 1732, the lot contained two houses, the Beale (Hill) dwelling, occupied by a tenant, Mr. Samuel Harvey, and the one "lately built" by Nicholson (NEH Report, Parcel 29, Section II).

Turning to Lot 59, not much is known of its early history. In 1747, an Act of the Assembly enabled St. Anne's to lease the lot for a term of 63 years, renewable for an additional 21 years. Similar to Lot 58, Lot 59 became the leasehold of Daniel Dulany when two years later, the vestry executed a 63 year lease with him. This lease is assumed to have passed to Daniel Dulany, the Younger, when his father died in 1753. Thus, Daniel Dulany II seems to have controlled both Lots 58 and 59 from 1753. Daniel Dulany the Younger left his property to his widow, Rebecca and son, Benjamin, by his will probated in 1797 (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969: Parcel 29, Sec. I, p.1).

Nicholson and Dulany's construction on and occupation of the block corresponds with Annapolis' period of greatest growth. Like most towns in the Tidewater, the dispersed settlement pattern and deep water access by ships to plantations robbed early Annapolis of many of the traditional economic functions of a city. The earliest attraction to the town was primarily political and, to a lesser extent, religious. But gradually the town established a more viable commercial and industrial base. From the 1730s on, Annapolis developed a significant shipbuilding industry, with rope walks and ship chandleries supporting this maritime base (Middleton 1953, 1981; Papenfuse 1975). The single tanning yard operating in 1708 had been joined by three more by 1763 (Goodwin 1993:11). Philip Syng, an important Philadelphia watchmaker, moved to Annapolis in 1730, and he was later joined by a growing variety of

clock, furniture and cabinet makers (John Shaw, Gamaliel Butler, John Anderson), silver and goldsmiths (Syng, John Inch, William Faris), jewelers and portrait painters (Brugger 1988: 77-78).

The growing class of artisans and craftsmen in Annapolis was supported by a professional and landed group which clustered around the colony's political center. The permanent population of the town, excluding visitors drawn to legislative or court sessions, almost doubled between 1715 and 1740, growing from 405 residents to 832 (Papenfuse 1975: 14). The primary land route into the city during this period was West Street. Not surprisingly, that entrance drew commercial activity, with the Maryland Gazette advertising the presence near the city gate of a whip maker, a chimney sweep, a saddler, a hatter and a rope walk (Green 1989: 19,66,71,91,192,261; noted in Goodwin 1993: 12). No suggestions were found that any of these service occupations or craftsmen was located on Lots 58 and 59, but given the sparse documentation available, this must be left open as a possibility.

Rural Agrarian Intensification and Town Development (1750-1815)

By mid-century the port of Annapolis was becoming increasingly busy and recorded annual growth in shipping during the decade before the American Revolution (Middleton 1953; Brugger 1988:107). A large portion of this shipping involved tobacco; Maryland's exports increased from about thirty million pounds in the 1720s to one hundred million pounds by the 1770s. Agricultural diversification, increased shipments of wheat (Brugger 1988:64) and a growing trade in indentured servants and slaves (Brugger 1988: 45-46), combined with tobacco profits, to encourage the development of a merchant class. Annapolis grew apace. Fourteen major townhouses were constructed in the town between 1764 and 1774, accompanying gardens increased in number, and construction on a new State House was begun in 1772 (Papenfuse 1975:16; Ridgley 1841:144-146).

There is little evidence that the project area saw much in the way of increased development during this period of Annapolis' florescence. There is no direct evidence of any construction on Lot 59 during this era.

In fact, the only record of structures erected on Lots 58 and 59 during the early eighteenth century was the mention in the deed of the "existing" Hill/Beale dwelling and Nicholson's transfer of the "unfinished" house to Dulany in 1732. The house, presumably finished by Dulany and perhaps used as his residence, is likely the same structure assessed in 1798. According to Russo's research, Rebecca Dulany (widow of Daniel Dulany II) was taxed in that year for a dwelling house of brick and stone (60 feet by 40 feet) with an adjoining brick kitchen (40 feet by 24 feet) and brick stable (56 feet by 16 feet) assessed at 500 dollars (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969: Parcel 29, Sec. II). A tenant, John McDowell, may have occupied this property. McDowell was professor of mathematics and later principal of St. John's, after whom McDowell Hall was named. Rebecca Dulany, in a will written in 1801 but not probated until 1823, devised her land to her son, Benjamin. A chancery case filed in the 1820s after Rebecca's and Benjamin's deaths did not include this lot among her property, but

no deeds showing its sale were uncovered. It is not known what other outbuildings might have existed on Lots 58 and 59, and none of these structures were noted on any of the eighteenth century maps of the town. However, the probability exists that the Dulany house is the same structure that later appears as the William Bellis dwelling on the 1878 Hopkins map - an issue which will be addressed later in this report.

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

Annapolis suffered its share of hardships at the end of the eighteenth century. A depression had a serious effect on the town's fortunes in 1785-1786, and this was followed by a collapse in the tobacco market in 1793 (Papenfuse 1975). With the emergence of Baltimore as the preeminent port in this part of the Chesapeake, Annapolis' sole strength seemed to lie in its role as the state capital. As the town's fortunes declined, so too did the number of landed gentry and merchants within the city. Government officials, tradesmen, shopkeepers and professionals made up the bulk of the city's population, along with a large African-American population which comprised 41 percent of the population (Goodwin 1993:14).

Lot holdings on the Courthouse block during the early nineteenth century became less clear, but it was during this period that Lots 58 and 59 were divided into smaller parcels. In 1801, Rebecca Dulany turned over control of her holdings to attorney William Cooke of Baltimore. St. Anne's Vestry reminded Cooke that the lease on Lot 59, originally given to Daniel Dulany I, would expire on September 1 of 1810 (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969:Parcel 29, Sec. I, Lot 59).

In 1812, St. Anne's leased the property to Thomas Brown, who, in 1817, granted a 99 year lease on the property to John Shaw. On July 6, 1818, John Shaw bought the entire Lot 59 from St. Anne's for $278. Three months later, Shaw advertised the lot for sale. He noted that the lot fronted 402 feet on Doctor Street and 82 feet on Church Circle and included the brick basement of an unfinished 30 by 40 foot dwelling and the materials to finish the house (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1969:Parcel 29, Sec. I).

Despite the advertisement, Shaw did not appear to have sold any part of Lot 59 until three years later. In 1821, the legislature appointed commissioners to purchase land on which to build a Courthouse for Anne Arundel County. Although no deed has been located for that purchase, the commissioners acquired the northeastern portion of Lot 59. Records documented payments to the commissioners between 1821 and 1824 for building the Courthouse, as well as a payment in 1822 for its furnishing and one in 1823 for building a privy. At the same time, Shaw sold the Corporation of Annapolis a five foot strip of Lot 59 adjoining Doctor Street to allow widening the street (NEH Report, Parcel 29, Section II).

Shaw and his heirs disposed of the balance of Lot 59 in a series of sales. Shaw first sold part of the lot in 1821 to Jacob Slemaker; the lot ran 33 feet along Doctor and 77 feet back to Temple Street. By 1828, Slemaker had built two frame houses and other buildings on his property (eventually 88-90 Franklin Street). In 1828, Shaw sold Samuel Ridout a lot at the "rear

of the Courthouse on part of which stands the brick office occupied by Augustus Addison, attorney-at-law" (eventually 92 Franklin Street). The following year, John Shaw's son, James, sold a lot, 35 feet 4 inches by 80 feet to George Wells (eventually 94 Franklin Street). The balance of the lot, from Slemaker's property to Cathedral Street, running back to the estate of the late Frederick Green (which included Temple Street and part of Lot 58) was bought in 1832 by Charity Folks. This portion of Lot 58 remained in the possession of Charity Folks and her heirs until late in the nineteenth century (eventually 86-68 Franklin Street).

Construction of the County Courthouse marked the beginning of a slow but steady expansion of public buildings on the block. This expansion would, after 170 years, ultimately spread over the remainder of the lot. The original Courthouse structure was a brick Federal building with an octagonal tower and belfry. Enhanced and expanded with Victorian additions in 1892 and in 1925, it is now a two-story building measuring roughly 85 by 80 feet, with much larger additions spreading southeast along South Street. The axis of the building is aligned to parallel Franklin Street, resulting in a facade which is set at an angle to Church Circle. This front is set back some distance from the circle, and the current open space in front of the Courthouse may date to at least the 1870s (indicated by Hopkins map of 1878).

On Lot 59, adjacent to the Courthouse on Franklin (Doctor) Street, 90-94 Franklin Street are three joined structures comprising a brick two-story, six bay complex measuring roughly 45 by 70 feet. An Historic American Buildings Survey form (Morgan 1967) identified 92-94 Franklin as Federal style buildings with a construction date of 1847. The Maryland Historical Trust's Historic Sites Survey Field Sheet (Wright 1983a) identified 90-94 Franklin as a vernacular form of "Annapolis Federal", but gave a construction date of 1885-1891. These structures were clearly shown on the 1878 Hopkins map and the 1885 Sanborn Insurance Map (see Figures 13 and 14). The original function of these structures was also unclear. They are shown as dwellings on all of the Sanborn Insurance Maps, but may have done double-duty as law offices during an earlier period as indicated in the deed description for 92 Franklin Street mentioned above.

McWilliams and Papenfuse's (1969) research and thorough lot histories unfortunately did not continue into the middle of the nineteenth century. Consequently, the history from ca. 1825-1860 is somewhat incomplete and difficult to trace. Recently acquired evidence from assessment records and city directories, however, made it clear that lots 58 and 59 were further divided into smaller house lots during this period, and this is borne out by the gradual increase in dwellings on nineteenth century maps of the block. The section at the corner of Cathedral and Franklin was vacant until sometime after 1865 and there are no public works files for the area along South Street (Russo 1994).

On Lots 58 and 59, assessment records dating to 1860 note 17 houses dispersed between 19 lots on the block. These assessment records, indicating ownership of property, suggests that the block was occupied by both European Americans and African-Americans at this time. The assessment includes a listing for the holdings of William Bishop, identified as an African-American owning property on South Street.

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

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

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

The presence of a growing African-American community can be seen in both the assessments and census records for the block. This suggests the potential for a close examination of African-American material culture, an area of expanding concern to historical archaeology. Furthermore, the presence today in Annapolis of a large and interested African-American community offered a possibility for dialogue and interaction in the design of research on the block. Conversations were therefore initiated with staff and friends of the Banneker-Douglass Museum, soliciting their interests in the site and its potential, while also collecting information they might have on the area's past. This dialogue continued throughout the project, with frequent visits by and updates to members of the community.

One area of interest to locals was the emergence of a strong African-American religious community eventually centered on Mt. Moriah Church. The first African Methodist Episcopal Church in Annapolis was founded in 1803 (although it may have emerged as early as 1799). The location of the congregation's first church is not known, but it was probably on the edge of town, near the project area (Ridout 1972). On 18 June 1874, several members of Annapolis' African-American community purchased a parcel fronting Doctor Street on which they built Mt. Moriah African Methodist Episcopal Church. The lot was bought by Henry Cooper, James Beardley, John W. Hall, Charles T. Harris and Loudon Pinkney, Trustees of the church, for $450 from John H. Smith, John C. Smith and Harriet Smith. The street frontage of the lot measured 60 feet, with depth of 80 feet (Ridout 1972). The Victorian Gothic church which was erected is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Two and a half stories in height, a school and meeting room occupied the lower floor, while the church itself was located on the

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

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

Although the structure was altered in 1980-83 (the interior of the first floor is substantially altered, and the building was lengthened towards the back of the lot), it retains its character and architectural integrity. The church was placed on the National Register due to its architectural significance and its "paramount importance in Black history" (Ridout 1972).

The location of the precursor to the existing Mt. Moriah Church is not known. According to the National Register nomination (Ridout 1972), the congregation:

> ...bought land in 1850 near the present edifice. Here they constructed their frame church, which was later removed to Camp Parole, on the outskirts of Annapolis. The site of the present Mt. Moriah was legally acquired in 1874, the Parole mission in 1876 and the Mt. Moriah parsonage in 1884.

It seems unlikely that the earlier frame church sat on the same site as the current building, since that lot was only acquired in 1874. Whether or not the frame church sat within the confines of the project area is an open question.

The Mt. Moriah parsonage was another topic for inquiry. In meetings with the Friends of the Banneker-Douglass Museum and the Banneker-Douglas Foundation, arranged to determine areas of interest to the local community, considerable curiosity was expressed about the parsonage. Annapolis city directories from 1896, 1929 and 1949-1973, examined by Jean Russo for this project, indicate that during this time period 72 Franklin Street served as the parsonage. The March 31, 1906, issue of the Afro American Ledger reported the burning of the parsonage and destruction of all of Rev. Wortham's belongings, although the street number of the house was not reported. However, the 1900 census data records the presence of Lenious Curtis, a Gospel Minister, at 39 Franklin Street. Street numbers changed between 1908 and 1913. According to earlier Sanborn maps, the numbers had changed at least one other time - between 1885 and 1891. The 1908 Sanborn Insurance Map demonstrates that these two properties, 72 Franklin in 1949, and 39 Franklin in 1908, are the same. In a deed dated September 16, 1884, between Elizabeth Ridout and William Cooper, et al, it was noted that the two-story frame dwelling and basement was used as a parsonage for the Mt. Moriah minister. At that time, the address for the building was 21 Doctor Street. Although some excavations in the lower portion of the Courthouse block were conducted within the lot on which the parsonage was located, focus was shifted when the possibility of seventeenth and eighteenth century remains was revealed.

The emergence of Mt. Moriah clearly attests to the growth of the African-American community in this part of Annapolis in the last half of the nineteenth century. Assessment records from 1880 show continued subdivision of the block, with 40 houses listed as dispersed among 58 lots. The assessment records, at first glance, seem to suggest that the area continued as an integrated neighborhood. Although only five (out of 47) owners were identified as African-Americans (most of these members of the Bishop family holding properties along Cathedral, Doctor, and South Streets), this does not give an accurate picture of the actual makeup of the neighborhood's population. This is because assessment records note *ownership* of property, as opposed to occupancy. Census records from 1880 (Ford 1990 in Warner and Mullins 1993:Appendix I) help to balance the picture, indicating that nearly 80% of the neighborhood residents were identified as black or mulatto. This suggests that many of the residents of Cathedral, Doctor, and South Streets were renters.

Between 1865 and 1879, the area at the corner of Cathedral and Franklin Streets was divided into five lots and a two-story frame dwelling was built on each lot. The two houses facing on Franklin Street were 16 by 28 feet, while the three on Cathedral were about 20 by 12 feet. This area was owned through the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century by members of the Bishop family.

Although properties owned by Bishop and others along Franklin and Cathedral Streets were readily approachable through archaeology, this was not true of lots fronting on South Street. Courthouse additions along South Street had likely obliterated any of these remains, and lot histories were time-consuming, and sometime difficult to trace. Because of the absence of public works files, research here was less likely to be productive than on other parts of the block.

Census records from 1900 and 1910 (Ford 1990 in Warner and Mullins 1993:Appendix I), as well as Annapolis city directories from 1896, confirm an increasingly segregated community within this block at the turn of the century. The listings for occupations suggests this was a blue-collar neighborhood, though socio-economic diversity was evident within the neighborhood.

Throughout this period, lot sizes continued to shrink and the interior of blocks such the Courthouse contained too much open space to remain untouched. The development of the interior of the block is clearly shown by the emergence of Bellis Court on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1897 through 1930.

The 1878 Hopkins Atlas provides more information about the Courthouse block and shows the shape the Doctor Street lots assume and maintain for nearly 100 years, with development along the street front. Two houses are located on the northwest corner of Cathedral Street, on the rear of the Franklin Street lots owned by Rebecca Bishop. William H. Bellis' house is located in the interior of the block, where Daniel Dulany's dwelling is thought to have stood, and one building is present on the west side of South Street. According to the map, South Street extends only a short distance into the block as opposed to continuing through

to Cathedral Street. George Wells owns the balance of the block. Wells acquired use of South Street from the Corporation in 1866, confirming possession that he had held for many years (Papenfuse and Coale, eds., Historical Maps of Maryland, 90-94).

Wells also owned a number of lots along Charles Street and property on Duke of Gloucester. No deeds directly indicate the transfer of Lot 58 to Wells, and his extensive property holdings precludes a deed by deed examination of all of his transactions. The presumed line of transfer is from Dulany heirs to Frederick Green to George Wells. Wells, who was at various times president of Farmers National Bank, presiding officer of the Maryland Senate, president of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad, and Annapolis alderman, lived on Charles Street. Wells' estate was sold to cover his debts in the late 1870s and early 1880s.

By 1897, the Bellis brick dwelling shown on the interior of the block disappears and six frame houses are in its place. Census data from this area is available from 1900 and 1910 (Ford 1990 in Warner and Mullins 1993:Appendix I). It indicates that many Bellis Court residents were African-American renters, and that the block as a whole had wide socio-economic diversity.

In consulting with the African-American community, interest in several aspects of neighborhood life were called to attention. Interest in learning more about Bellis Court and the presence of businesses in the neighborhood were both expressed. Sanborn maps (1897; 1908; 1913; 1921) and city directories (1896, 1928-29) suggests the presence of several businesses within the community. These include small grocery stores (such as that owned by Wiley Bates near the corner of South and Cathedral Street), a cobbler's shop, a jeweler's shop, a candy store, and a tailor's shop. Several of these businesses appear to have been operated out of residences.

While the Courthouse block went through the gradual transformations outlined above, nearby portions of Annapolis were also changing. A new jail was constructed over the site of an earlier facility on Calvert Street between 1912 and 1913 (Radoff 1954:39). Closer to the Courthouse, a new post office and customs house was erected on Church Circle (Henry and Andrews 1984). Municipal services were expanded, including transportation systems. In 1908, an electric intercity rail line connected Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis, bringing the city more firmly into the present (Warren 1990:xx).

The Modern Period (1930-Present)

Despite efforts by the city fathers to pull Annapolis out of its provincial character, the economic downturn of the 1920s and '30s prevented much significant growth, commercial or otherwise. A chronology of city growth by Warren (1990:xxi-xxiii) provides some instructive figures for the period. Census statistics for 1930 shows a population of 12,531. Six hundred and twenty-seven men and women were employed at the time in 220 retail stores. Seventy-four food-oriented stores include 40 groceries, nine meat markets and a large number of bakeries. Twenty-eight automobile-related businesses are scattered through the city, including five garages, seven gas stations, and ten dealers. Outside of hotels, boarding houses and drug stores, there

are 15 eating establishments, employing 59 people. Of these 14 establishments, only one is a restaurant; the remainder are listed as lunch rooms.

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

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

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

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

The project area was a predominantly African-American neighborhood from circa 1880 until the 1950s when the county began to purchase properties on the block. The neighborhood was largely destroyed between the 1950s and about 1970 for the construction of a wing addition to the original Courthouse, the construction of the County Health Department Building (currently used as the State's Attorney's Office) and the present parking lot. The Bellis Court dwellings and the South Street homes were demolished first, followed by Cathedral and Franklin Streets. The only African-American structure that remains today is the former Mt. Moriah AME Church which was vacated by 1974 (City Directories 1974). The building now serves as the home for the Banneker-Douglass Museum and the Maryland Commission on Afro-American Heritage and Culture.

The progressive development of the Courthouse block from circa 1711 through the present is shown in Figure 7. A summary of the early history of Lots 58 and 59 follows.

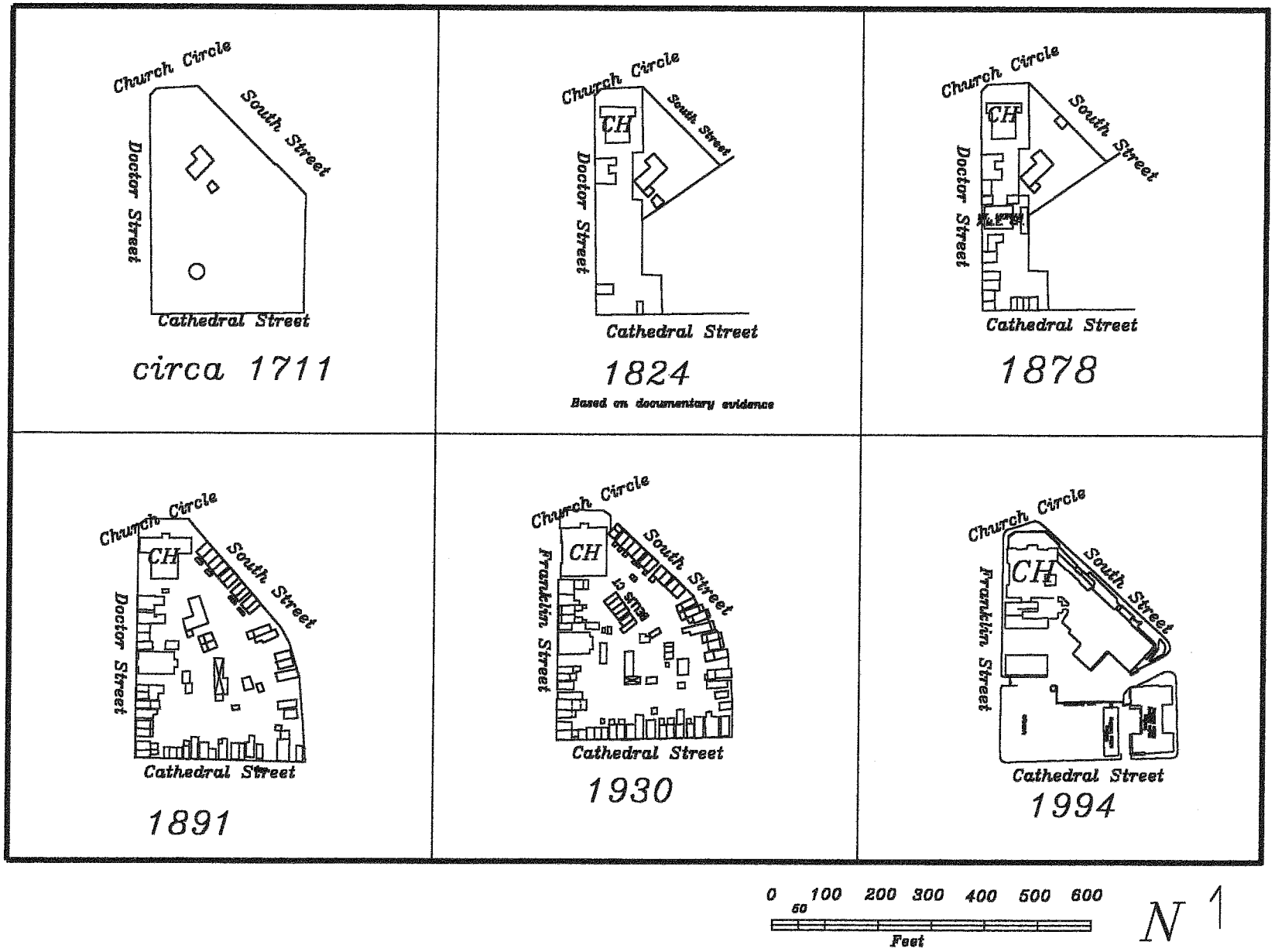


Fig. 7: Development of Courthouse Block

Summary of Early Lot Histories

Lot 58

1700	Joseph Hill owns lot - builds house
1711	Hill sells lot to John Beale
1731	Beale sells lot to son-in-law, William Nicholson Lot contains 2 houses, one unfinished
1732	Nicholson dies Nicholson's widow and her father sell lot to Daniel Dulany I Dulany completes house
1753	Daniel Dulany I dies Daniel Dulany II assumes control of Lot 58
1797	Daniel Dulany II dies - leaves property to wife, Rebecca and son, Benjamin
1798	Rebecca Dulany taxed on 60' x 40' brick and stone dwelling, 40' x 24' brick kitchen and 56'x 16' brick stable
1803	Frederick Green receives title to Temple Street

Lot 59

1747	Lot 59 was set aside by General Assembly of Maryland of lease by St. Anne's Parish for 63 years
1749	St. Anne's leases lot to Daniel Dulany I for 63 years
1753	Daniel Dulany I dies
1797	Daniel Dulany II dies - leaves property to wife, Rebecca and son, Benjamin
1812	St. Anne's leases lot to Thomas Brown
1817	Brown leases to John Shaw
1818	Shaw purchases Lot 59 from St. Anne's - advertises it for sale, including brick basement of unfinished building 30' x 40'
1821-24	Construction of the Courthouse
1823	Courthouse Privy built, location unknown

Map Analysis

As an adjunct to the archival research, a series of historical maps was examined for clues as to the location of various structures and archaeological features within the project area. The maps were examined initially via traditional approaches of visual comparison. Visual comparison can provide indications of change over time and suggest general areas of interest for archaeological investigation. More precise analysis of maps, and attempts to physically pinpoint

past features on today's landscape, is a more involved process. In the past, transferring information from historical maps to contemporary maps of different scale required cumbersome use of scales and protractors. Recent innovations in Computer Assisted Drafting (CAD) have vastly simplified the process. Archaeologists have used CAD for site drafting and illustration for some time, without exploiting the technology's ability render historic maps to a single scale, while overlaying them on a contemporary map for comparison. This project utilized this approach extensively, basing it on previous experimental work undertaken by project staff (Seidel and Theobald 1991; Seidel 1994; Seidel and Cox 1994).

Historic maps were digitized into AutoCAD 12, along with an existing conditions map provided by Spillis Candela/Warnecke, in order to produce "overlays" of the area. This procedure allows more accurate comparisons to be made. A brief synopsis of the most useful maps is provided here, followed by a discussion of what the individual maps reveal about the evolution of the block. A word of caution should be mentioned concerning the AutoCAD. The accuracy of the historic maps used for digitizing must be considered. Variances occur from map to map and can, therefore, sometimes can make it difficult to associate a unit or feature with a specific lot or dwelling.

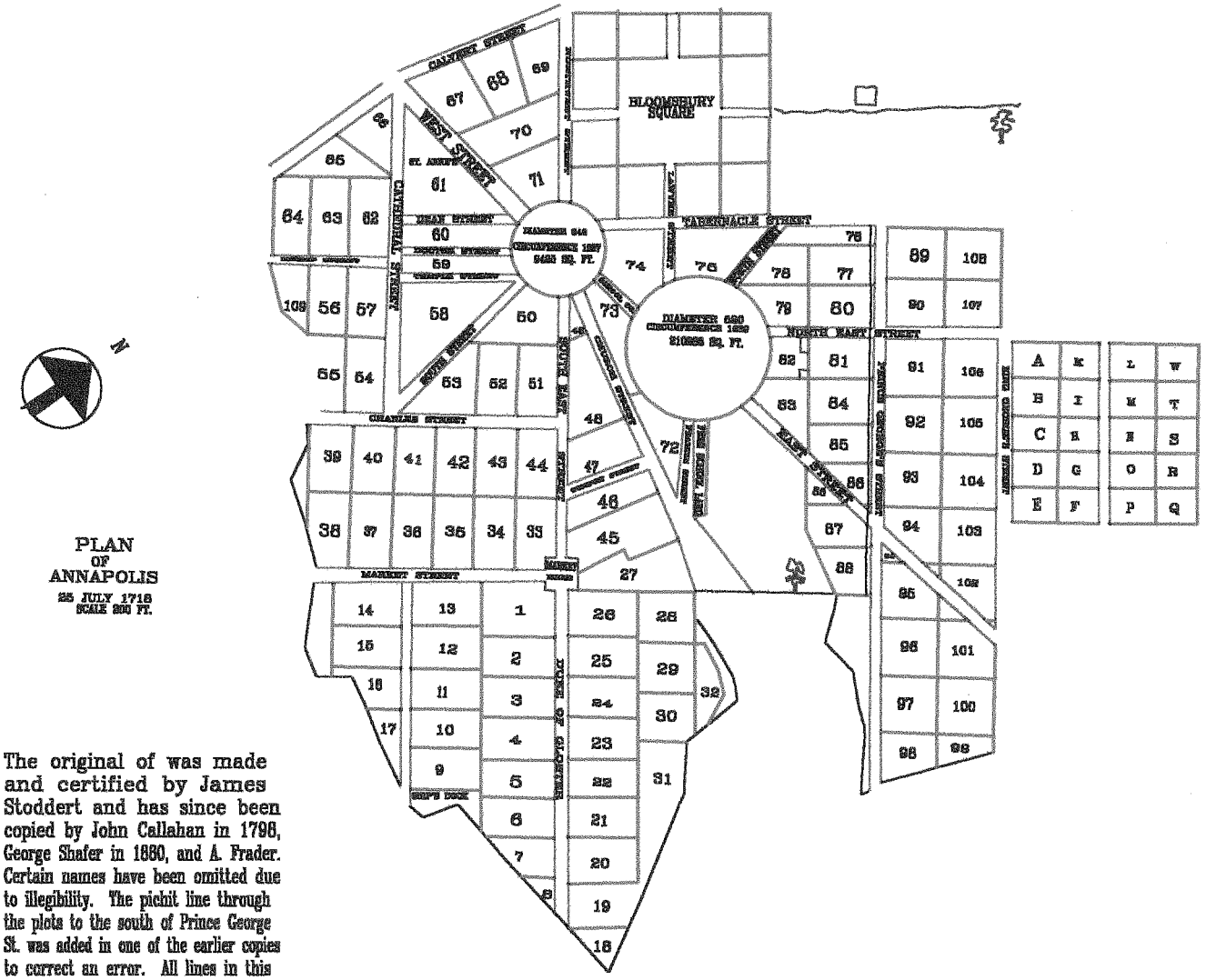
The earliest maps of the area are less detailed than the more recent Sanborn maps, but they nonetheless provide some useful indications of activity in and around the Courthouse block. Stoddert's plan of 1718 and Callahan's copy of 1783 (Figures 8 and 9) have already been discussed with reference to lot designations. Lot boundaries and ownership are virtually the only useful information the maps provide for this research. It is inferred, as noted earlier, that Temple Street was never actually a functional road, although its theoretical location serves as a division between Lots 58 and 59. It is also inferred, based on deed information and assessments, that Dulany's residence was located in the eastern two thirds of the project area, on Lot 58.

Captaine's *Plan of the Harbour and City of Annapolis* (Figure 10) at first glance appears to yield even less information than the Stoddert plan. Church Circle is depicted as a somewhat rough and undeveloped circle, with tracks leading towards its center, while South and Doctor Streets are truncated; they are drawn for only a short distance away from the circle (20 to 40 yards or paces). There is no indication of Dulany's house, although the same is true of a good many other Annapolitans' homes. Despite these disappointing gaps, however, one negative is of interest. There is no indication of Temple Street, supporting the notion that it was never actually built.

Figure 8

Plat of Annapolis (1783) also known as the *Stoddert Plan*:

This copy of the 1718 Stoddert plan was produced by John Callahan in 1783. It shows the 1718 city plan, including streets and circles. Land is broken into numbered lots, with the names of current (1783) and original (1718) owners noted. No structures are shown. The project area is shown as Lots 58 and 59. Figure 9 shows a copy of the map from the Maryland State Archives (G 1213-347, from Papenfuse and Coale 1982). A blueprint copy from the Library of Congress was also used for analysis and digitizing.



The original of was made and certified by James Stoddert and has since been copied by John Callahan in 1798, George Shafer in 1880, and A. Frader. Certain names have been omitted due to illegibility. The pichit line through the plots to the south of Prince George St. was added in one of the earlier copies to correct an error. All lines in this drawing are exactly copied.

Harry A.H. Ewald
10 April 1956

Fig. 8: Digitized Copy of the 1718 Stoddert Plan

Figure 11

The Harbor of Annapolis (1846):

Produced by George M. Bache and F.H. Gerdes, this was one of the first detailed maps prepared by the U.S. Coast Survey. As might be expected, it focuses on the water around the town, depicting soundings, shoals, and safe anchorages. The general lack of navigational aids such as buoys and the need to use prominent landmarks as guides caused considerable detail on land to be shown (See Seidel 1993). Major structures are shown as inked rectangles.

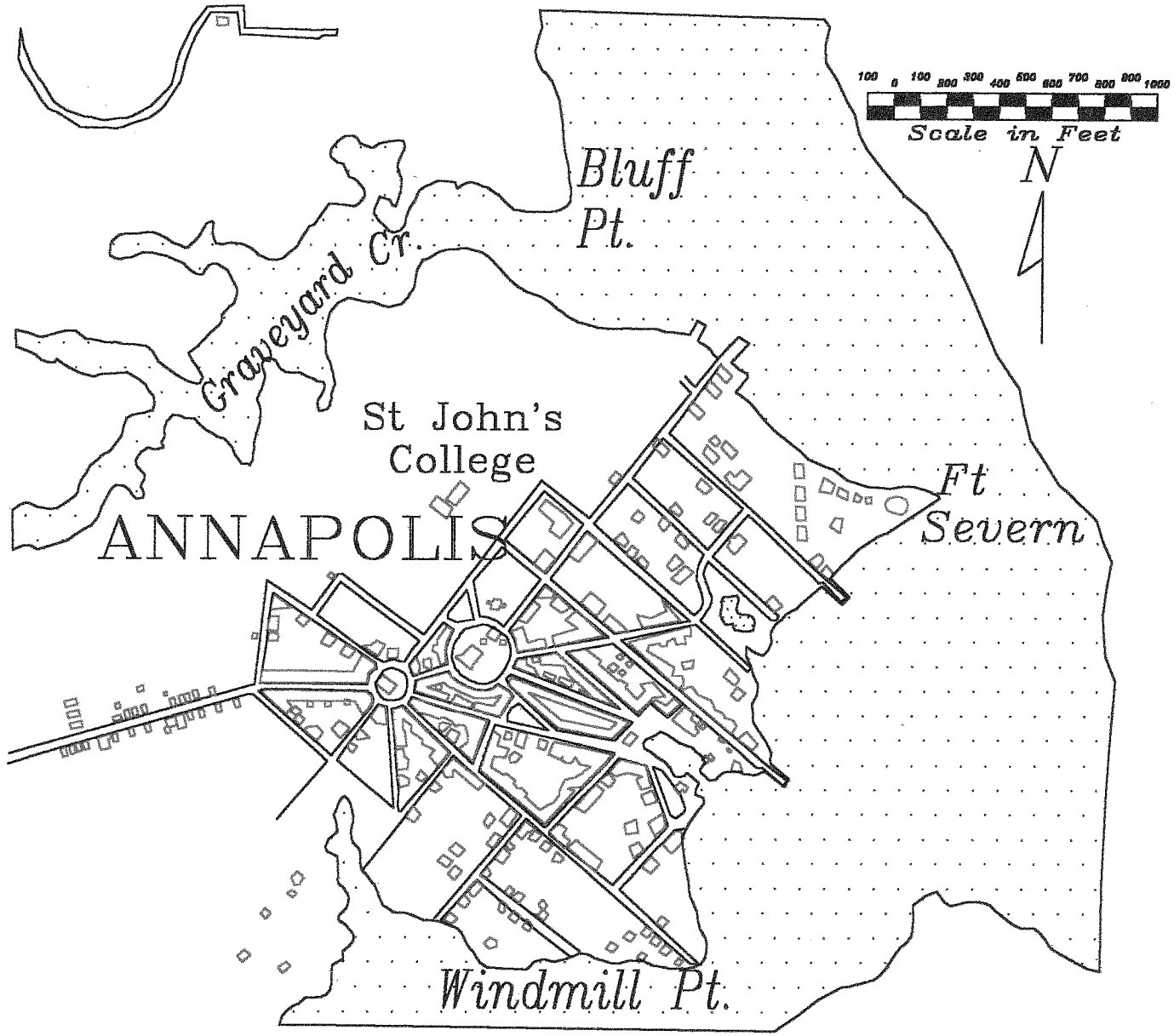


Fig. 11: 1846 Bache Map
The Harbor of Annapolis

Figure 12

Martenet's Map of Anne Arundel County (1860):

A detail from Martenet's county map shows the city of Annapolis, including roads, and many individual structures. Detail is often lacking, especially on block interiors, with structures often shown somewhat schematically.

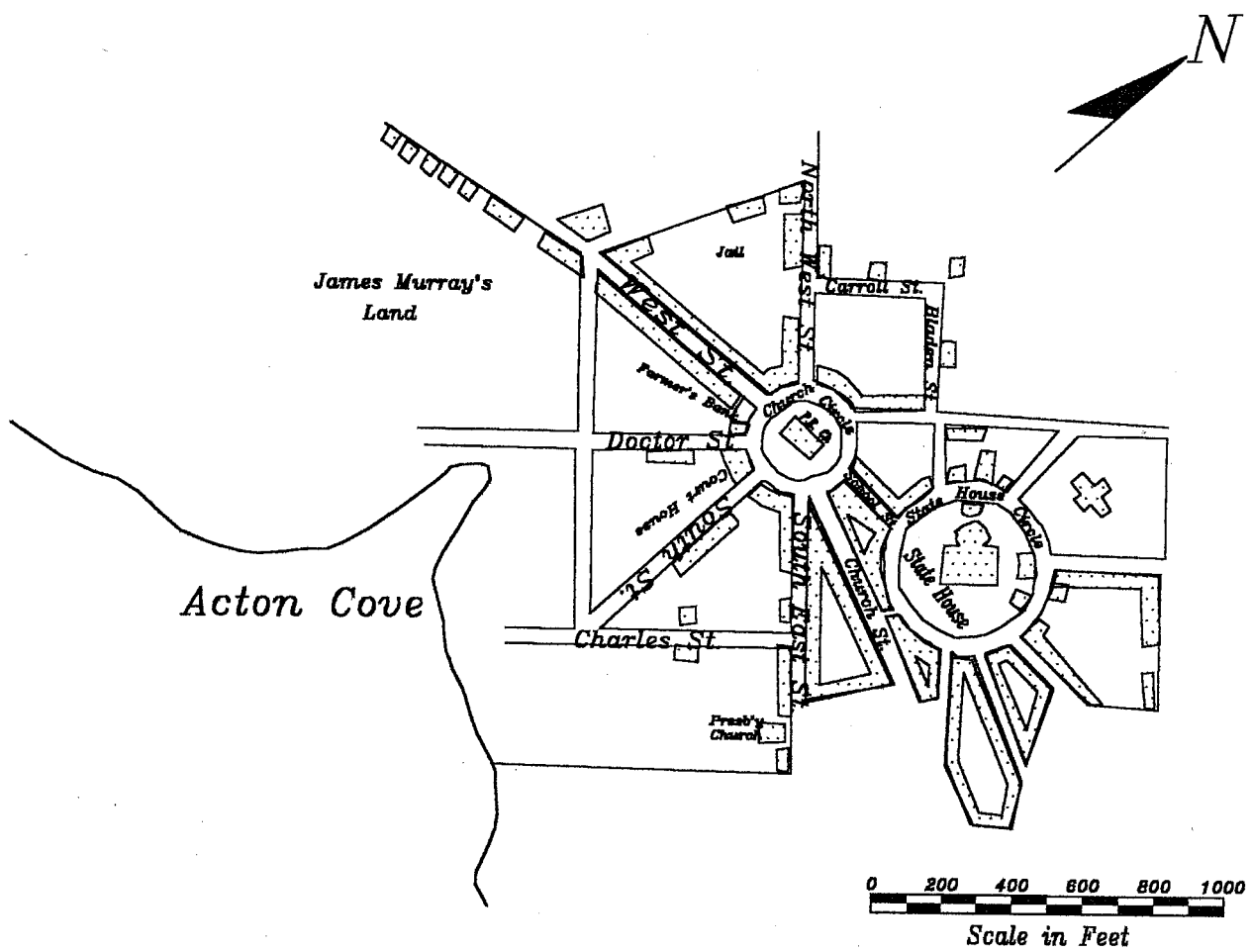


Fig. 12: Martenet's Map of Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Figure 13

Atlas of Anne Arundel County (1878):

G. M. Hopkins' atlas provides the most detailed view of Annapolis up to 1878. Roads are labelled and structures clearly shown, often with the owner's name and sometimes with a street number. Lot lines are also depicted for most properties. Outbuildings are generally differentiated from larger structures, and businesses are labelled. Some individual businesses and professionals are listed in the map's margins as "Business Notices."

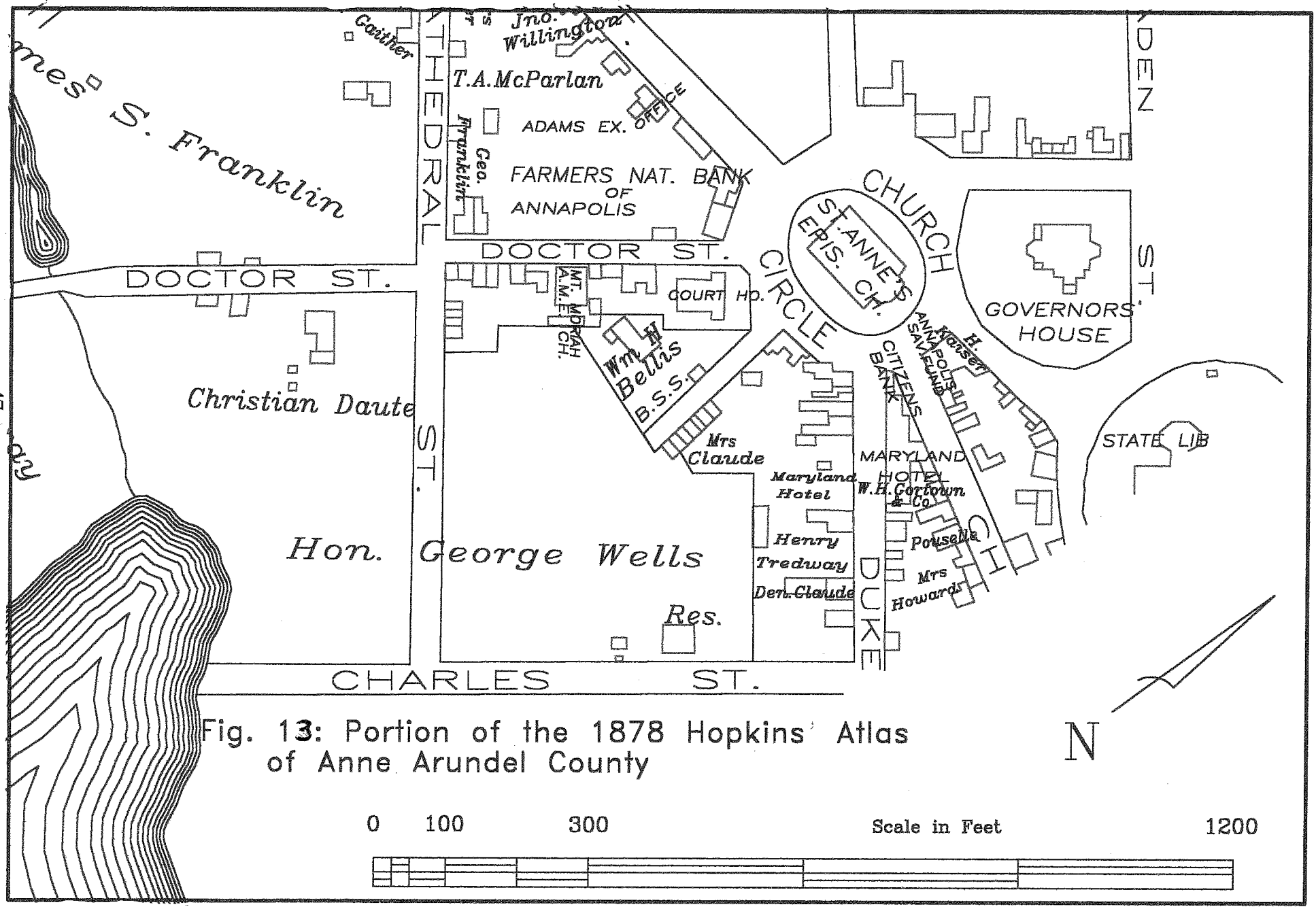


Fig. 13: Portion of the 1878 Hopkins' Atlas of Anne Arundel County

Figures 14 - 22

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1885, 1891, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930 and 1951): As the name suggests, these maps were prepared for insurance purposes (purchased by banks, mortgage and insurance companies) by the Sanborn Map Company of New York. The intended use required detail on construction materials, size and layout of buildings, as well as the location of water mains and so on. Construction material was indicated by color coding (yellow for frame, pink or red for brick). Also, brick structures were indicated with an "x," while frame structures were shown with an "o". Eight different versions of these maps were examined for this project, with selections from different periods digitized.

Captaine's map is also interesting for its depiction of Church Circle's relationship to Acton Cove, shown as a slight indentation on the north side of Carroll's (Spa) Creek. In addition to the cove, which is placed 550 to 600 yards away from Church Circle, the plan indicates a gully which runs to the northwest, around the circle and towards West Street (labelled as the "Road to Baltimore"). This is important because it is indicative of a water course and the possible proximity of a springhead. This type of environmental setting, as noted previously, was a favored spot for seventeenth century settlement. One might reasonably expect to find some evidence of early occupation on either side of the gully. At the same time, it should be recognized that this plan is likely based on a rather rough survey of the town. Later maps show a shoreline which indicates that the cove extended further inland.

Bache's 1846 *Harbor of Annapolis* survey, by contrast shows a good deal more internal detail of Annapolis (Figure 11). The Courthouse block is for the first time clearly depicted as a triangle bounded by Doctor, Cathedral and South Streets (Temple Street is again absent). Acton Cove extends further inland, almost touching Cathedral Street midway between South and Doctor. Given the emphasis of this chart on accurate coastal survey and the use of plane tables and triangulation, this configuration of the creek must be taken as more accurate. Given the more common filling in of near-shore areas during the historic period (Seidel 1993: 61-70), it seems unlikely that the shoreline would have moved closer to Church Circle since the seventeenth century. This shore configuration increases the potential for seventeenth century settlement in or very near the project area.

The Bache map shows three structures on the Courthouse block. The most obvious of these is the Courthouse itself, fronting on Church Circle. However, two additional structures are shown along Doctor (Franklin) Street. One of these is roughly midway down the block, in the vicinity of Mt. Moriah Church, while the other is located a bit farther towards Cathedral Street. Strangely enough, no structures appear on the eastern half of the block. Deed research shows that a dwelling <u>did</u> exist at that time but is simply left off of the map. This, actually, is not surprising since the intent of the map is to show the waters around the city of Annapolis. As an aside, it is worth noting that the increased development of the West Street corridor was immediately apparent on this map.

Martenet's map of 1860 was the most disappointing of the nineteenth century surveys of the area (Figure 12). As with Bache, the block is clearly defined by Doctor, South and Cathedral Streets, but little internal detail is shown. The Courthouse is labelled and a block of structures (or one exceptionally long structure) depicted on Doctor Street, at the later location of Mt. Moriah. No other structures are shown on the block. Again, deeds indicate that a dwelling was present at this time. William and Matilda Watts owned the large building shown later on the 1878 Hopkins map as the "Wm. H. Bellis" dwelling.

In contrast, Hopkins' map of 18 years later provides a wealth of information (Figure 13). The subdivision of the block after mid-century is readily apparent, especially along Doctor Street. Eleven lots are outlined along that western edge of the block, including Mt. Moriah

Church (depicted for the first time) and the Courthouse. Most of these appear to be dwellings and are not labelled with street numbers, owners or function (grocery, livery, etc.).

The depiction of lot lines in relation to dwellings is important for archaeological research, as it helps in assigning outbuildings, features and associated material culture to the appropriate owners and places of origin. Digitized overlays of the Hopkins and Sanborn maps, when compared with the current site plan, become an important means for placing excavations.

Adjacent to the Courthouse along South Street, Hopkins places a wedge-shaped lot with a structure placed away from the street, towards the rear of the lot. Labelled "Wm. H. Bellis," this is the largest structure on the block, after the church and the Courthouse. Under the map's marginal "business notices", a Wm. H. Bellis is prominently listed under tailors: "Merchant Tailor, Cor. of Church St. & Church Circle, Annapolis." His name is later given to the interior court which developed in that location.

Hopkins' map is the only one in the nineteenth century series which does not show a junction between South Street and Cathedral. Instead, Hopkins depicts a dead-end to South Street at the south edge of Bellis' lot. The intervening area, between the terminus of South Street and Cathedral, is occupied by a large lot belonging to George Wells, whose residence is located to the east on Charles Street. The first of the Sanborn maps, prepared only seven years later in 1885, shows not only a junction between South and Cathedral Streets, but at least twelve houses along either side of South Street in this area.

The Sanborn maps provide the most detailed information for the block, as well as the greatest complexity for predicting archaeological resources (Figures 14 through 22). The sequence of maps clearly shows how the block evolves from the late nineteenth century through the 1950s. At the beginning of that span, there is relatively little internal block development, and several gaps or vacant spots appear along the boundary streets. Gradually, these exterior lots are filled, so that by 1921, there are few gaps or vacant lots. Between 1891 and 1897, the interior of the block, around Bellis' residence, is also filled in. According to the maps, by 1897, Bellis' dwelling seems to have been displaced by a series of six rowhouses forming Bellis Court. By 1951, however, Bellis Court and all of the houses along South Street disappear. These houses are replaced by an extension to the Courthouse and other offices.

The first two maps in the Sanborn series, 1885 and 1891, do not delineate lot lines (Figures 14 and 15). Many of the lot lines shown on the 1897 map, however, probably define properties in a similar fashion in 1891 and 1885. The 1897 Sanborn was digitized and overlaid on current block in Figure 23. This provides an accurate means of determining what kinds of structures (and, by extension, associated features) are accessible on the lot today. The two dwellings at the southern end of South Street, for example, have clearly disappeared beneath the States Attorney's Office Building. The next dwelling up South Street is inaccessible, lying as it does beneath the entry to the rear parking areas. An assessment of current conditions also suggests that significant grading and disturbance had occurred in that area, decreasing the chances of finding intact remains.

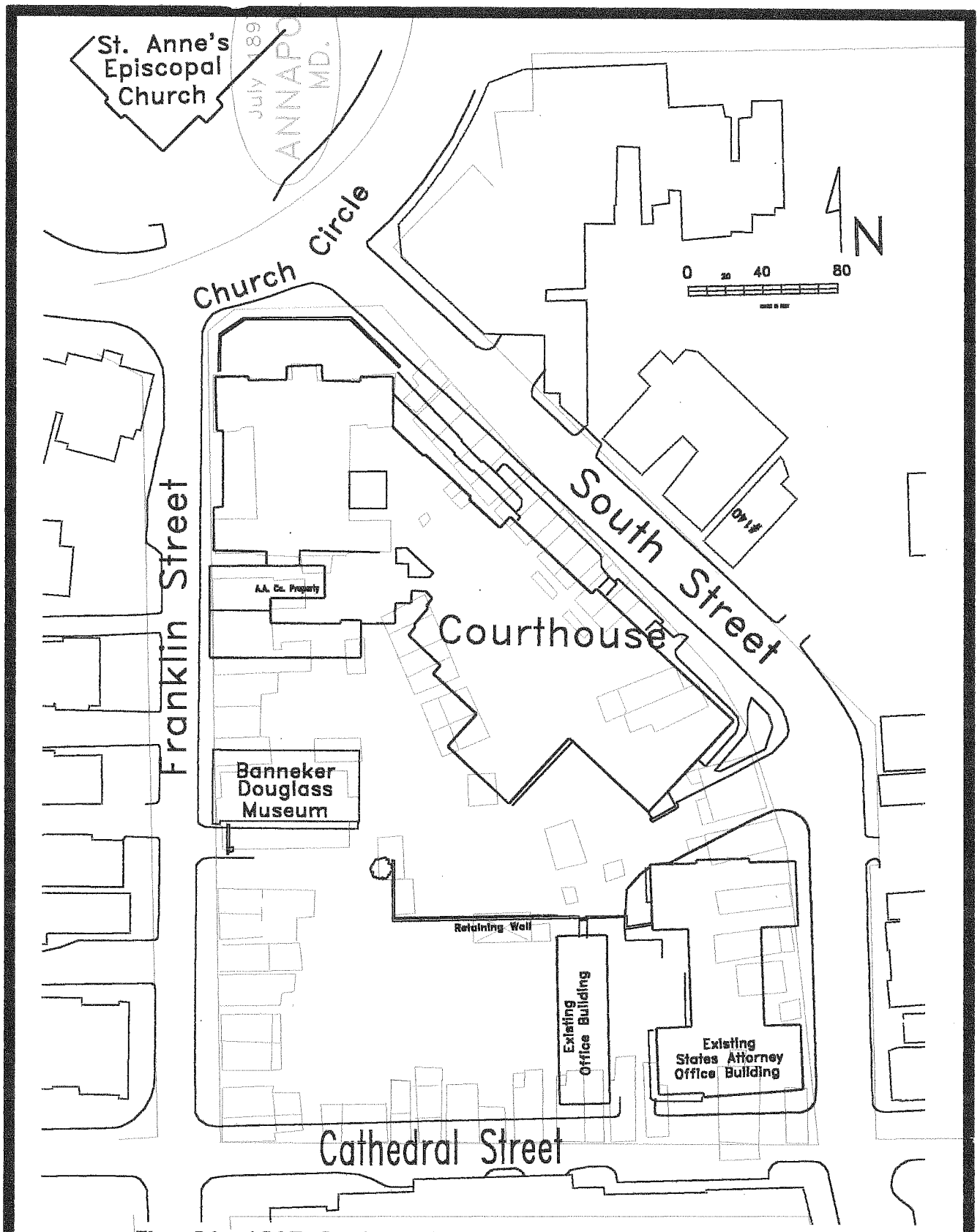


Fig. 23: 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Overlaid with Current Conditions of the Courthouse Block

Moving closer to Church Circle, the "Negro Dwellings" along the edge of the road may or may not have left some traces beneath the sidewalks. Certainly the lots behind these houses were destroyed by the Courthouse extension. In front of the Courthouse, on the other hand, there is the possibility that some earlier surfaces can be traced. The front section of the Courthouse, constructed in 1825, has not been significantly altered. The extent to which paving around Church Circle, the installation of utilities, and the changes to the Courthouse entry have disturbed remains is unknown.

Along Franklin Street, there was the possibility that the gap between 90 Franklin Street and Mt. Moriah Church would hold informative archaeological remains. In addition to dwellings along the street, another dwelling appears at the northeast corner of the church. Evidence of this building, as well as deposits from the rear lots of the Franklin Street structures, were possibilities to be explored.

Towards the interior of the block, it appears that the Courthouse extension obliterated large sections of the Bellis house. Traces of the rear segment of the house might have survived, along with deposits at the rear of the lot. However, the existence of numerous filler caps and covers for oil tanks and gas lines were present at the site. These installations, along with utilities and the storm water drainage system, might have compromised the resources. A 1948 photograph of the block, taken from the high vantage point of the State House dome, shows a high, masonry wall surrounding the back of the Courthouse parking area (Plate 2). This wall is also visible on the 1951 Sanborn map. Foundations for this wall were also a concern regarding integrity of the remains of the Bellis house.

Remaining in the interior of the lot for the moment, a large outbuilding, a stable, is shown on the 1885 map, emerging from the westernmost portion of the Courthouse extension (Figure 14). Running roughly north to south, the structure disappears by 1897. It is possible that this structure left some traces, although it was likely affected by the installation of the storm water drain. Although the 1885 structure quickly disappeared, it was replaced by a series of other outbuildings in the same general location (see the remaining maps in the series). By 1921, a different stable complex was built in the area. In the 1930s, it appears to be both a stable as well as an automobile garage.

The southern edge of this same interior lot aligns on later Sanborn maps (starting in 1897) with the rear lot lines of the Cathedral Street properties. This line corresponds with the retaining wall which today defines a sharp drop in elevation from north to south. The ground to the north is three to six feet higher than the area to the south (previously the back lots of Cathedral Street).

Returning to Franklin Street, the strip from Mt. Moriah south to Cathedral Street contains seven structures, all identified as dwellings in 1885. This number increases to eight in 1891 and remains constant through 1951, although building functions may vary. As noted earlier, 72 Franklin Street functioned as the parsonage for at least part of this period, and in 1913 the building at the corner of Franklin and Cathedral became a tailor's shop. From 1930 on, it was

Plate 2: Aerial View Facing West of Courthouse Parking Lot – Showing Concrete Wall. (MSA SC 2140–422)

simply labelled a store, although the 1966 city directory indicated that it served as a grocery store.

Until 1921, the Sanborn maps consistently placed twelve dwellings along Cathedral Street (Figure 20). Labelled as "Negro Tenements" in 1885, the three westernmost structures seem to have had virtually no back lots, while those in the middle of the block had quite deep, narrow lots. The earliest outbuilding in these back lots appears in 1903. In 1930, an additional store appeared on the map next to the former tailor's shop at the corner of Franklin and Cathedral Streets. At the east end of Cathedral, two grocery stores (Nos. 57 and 59) are visible by 1891. The 1896 city directories indicate that Wiley Bates was the owner of these two stores. Bates was a prominent member of the African-American community, and took in Reverend Wortham and his family when their house burned. The local community of today expressed considerable interest in Bates' activities. Unfortunately, both structures had been completely removed for the construction of County Health Department building (currently used as the State's Attorney's Office).

Summary of Ownership and Residential Patterns

Two of the earliest visual images, the 1846 chart of the Harbor of Annapolis (Figure 11) and the 1860 Martenet map (Figure 12), indicate that development of the block was limited to a few structures along Doctor (Franklin) Street. From 1718 until the middle of the nineteenth century, a few individuals held the entire block of land. Until 1832, all of those individuals were white. Charity Folks, a descendant of the prominent African-American, William Bishop, became the first black property owner when she purchased the southernmost portion of lot 59 in 1832.

By 1878, Lot 59 along Doctor Street had been substantially developed in its present form. The Bellis house appeared for the first time. Ownership of lots continued to be shared by both blacks and whites, as was occupancy.

The 1880 census showed a substantial African-American presence among residents of this block, although the exact proportion could not be determined because street addresses were given for less than half of the households. The occupations of black men living on the three streets surrounding Lots 58 and 59 included laborer, driver, barber, oysterman, fisherman, sailor, minister, waiter, carpenter, messenger and farm worker, with the preponderance in unskilled and service positions. White male residents worked as laborer, painter, clerk, expressman, driver, printer, carpenter, telephone messenger, and fisherman - generally similar positions with a slightly higher proportion of skilled employment. No white woman worked outside of the home; occupations were listed only as "keeping house," but a few held outside employment as servants, nurse, cook and seamstress. Daughters were generally "at home" or "at school" but a few were servants, nurse and housekeeper (MdHR 1880 Census Records).

By 1891, houses had been built along all three streets and there were at least four homes in the interior of the block as well. One of the Wells' sales referred to a stable in the rear of a Cathedral Street property, perhaps the large structure shown behind 68 Cathedral. The block of houses between 23 and 41 South Street and the entire row along Cathedral Street, from 31 to 53, were labelled as "Negro Tenements," but African-Americans lived along Doctor Street and in other houses on South and Cathedral Streets as well.

The city directory published in 1896 did not identify the race of residents, but, according to census data, most of those living on the block at that time were African-Americans. Exceptions were Joseph and William White at 60 (now 90) Franklin Street and David Parlett at 64 (now 94) Franklin Street. Occupations ranged from minister to laborer but the area was predominantly the residence of unskilled, blue-collar workers. More men were identified as "laborers" than any other occupation, while more women worked as laundresses than any other job. Of the women listed in the directory, most women worked outside of the home or at home as seamstresses and laundresses. A number of men worked at bay-related trades, such as oystermen, watermen, fishermen and shuckers. The Sanborn map published in the following year showed a few more houses, including the full complement for Bellis Court, but generally the same land use patterns as had been in effect in 1891. The major change was the expansion of the Courthouse, but that had no impact on the residential portion of the block.

The 1900 census indicated that all of the residents of Cathedral Street were African-American except for the families occupying 78 and 80 Cathedral Street, who were renting from African-American owners. Similarly, the only non-African-American residents on Franklin Street were the two households at 60 (now 90), including William White and his daughter, and 62 (now 92) Franklin. Address identifications for South Street were not complete, but all households listed by address were African-American. Consequently, the mixed racial pattern of the nineteenth century had declined by the beginning of the twentieth, and the block was predominantly African-American. The average household size was 5, but individual households ranged in size up to eleven persons, and frequently included grandchildren, siblings, parents, and other relatives outside of the nuclear family, as well as boarders. The predominant male occupation was still that of laborer, while the census the census taker noted only one occupation for wives, that of a cook. Other female relatives did work, as seamstress and laundress, and two women who headed households worked, one as a dressmaker and the other as a housemaid. Most household heads were middle-aged but there was a range from 26 years to 73 years; the families included many young children. Eight owned their own homes and eighteen rented.

Ten years later, white families still lived in the houses on Franklin Street adjacent to the Courthouse, at 11 and 15 (now 94 and 92). At the other end of the bock, Russian-born Simon Greenfield lived in and operated his tailor shop at 45 (now 66) Franklin Street. The remaining residents on Franklin Street, and all of those on Bellis Court, Cathedral and South Streets, were African-Americans. This neighborhood continued to be occupied by blue-collar workers, although there were some notable exceptions. Robert Keyes, a physician, boarded at 60 Cathedral Street in the home of minister James Evans. Lawyer Thomas A. Thompson lived at 64 Cathedral Street. Mt. Moriah's minister was the Florida-born Lenious Curtis, whose wife

and stepchildren were natives of Liberia. A third minister lived on South Street. The influence of the Naval Academy as an employer could be seen also in the census records of 1910. A tinsmith, steward, two waiters, and a janitor all worked at the Academy.

Fourteen of the thirty-two wives or female heads of households worked, as laundresses either at home or for a private family, including seamstress at home, cook in a private family, operator of a boarding house (one of the three white wives), servant in a boarding house, dressmaker at home, or a servant in a private family. In general, there was more domestic work outside the home than reported in earlier censuses, and more children working outside of the home, either as domestic servants or as unskilled workers for local businesses. Household composition patterns were similar to those of 1900. Thirty families rented their houses; only seven homes were owner-occupied. Three owners lived on Cathedral Street, one on Franklin Street and the remaining three on South Street.

The 1913 Sanborn map shows the addition of just one house to the block, at 131 South Street. The block was almost entirely residential, with a grocery store at 54 Cathedral Street, an insurance office at 161 South Street, and Greenfield's tailor shop at 60 Franklin Street. These were the only businesses noted on the map. Most of the houses were two-story frame structures, often with sheds at the back. There were four individual houses and the six-house unit of Bellis Court in the interior of the block. By 1921, a grocery store had opened at 155 South Street and a restaurant at 147 South. According to the map, four houses had received stucco finishes over the original frame surface. The residents of 94 Franklin Street had added a garage to the rear of their lot. And one of the interior dwellings had been replaced by "stalls," probably a series of garage spaces. The 1928 city directory gave only limited occupational information and no racial identifications. The occupations listed for residents were architect, three grocers, taxi driver, tailor, and lawyer.

The last series of demographic snapshots of the neighborhood occurred in the period between 1949 and 1978, for which twenty of the annual city directories survive. Thirteen of the properties showed considerable stability, with the same family living there for all or most of the twenty year period (by the early 1970s, the residential properties had been acquired by the county). Others showed considerable turnover, with new residents every few years; the remainder had a mixed pattern, with periods of both rapid turnover and of multi-year residence. The blue-collar nature of employment and the ties to the Naval Academy as an employer remained strong.

History of the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis Dwelling

Units 3 and 7 within Area One of the Courthouse block contained the remains of a foundation to a large brick and stone structure. Archival research has indicated that this structure, shown on the 1878 Hopkins map as the "Wm. H. Bellis" dwelling, was most likely the same dwelling on which initial construction was begun by William Nicholson circa 1730. A circa 1892 photograph was located which shows the large structure behind the houses along South Street (Plate 3).

Daniel Dulany (the First) purchased and completed the structure in 1732, after Nicholson's death. Daniel Dulany the Younger eventually received title to the property. His widow, Rebecca, was taxed in 1798 for a brick and stone dwelling, 60 by 40 feet, which included an adjoining brick kitchen, 40 by 24 feet. These measurements are remarkably close to the size of the "Bellis" dwelling shown on the 1878 Hopkins map, as well as the 1885 Sanborn. The tax assessment also noted a brick stable, 56 by 16 feet in size. Again, this measurement is almost precisely that of the stable shown just south of the Bellis house on the 1885 Sanborn map.

Unfortunately, the history of the parcel is unclear after the assessment for Rebecca Dulany. The property was not listed among Rebecca's land holdings in a Chancery case filed in the 1820s regarding the properties which she had devised to her son in 1823 (NEH Report, Parcel 29, Section II). It has been supposed that Frederick Green became the owner of the lot and eventually sold it to George Wells. Green had received title to "Temple Street" in 1803. The deed which recorded that transaction noted "all buildings and improvements thereon erected" (NH12 Folio 69). It is not certain whether this was simply the standard legal terminology used in deeds or if a structure(s) was actually present on the parcel of land. What is known for certain is that, in October of 1838, George and Elizabeth Wells sold the lot to William and Matilda Watts.

The Watts' had at least one mortgage on the property in 1846, for $1206.04. They were released from this mortgage with Langston and Company (from Baltimore City) just over a year later. Within two months, William and Matilda Watts sold the property to Jacob and Sarah Tolson.

Tolson, in 1856, appointed a Trustee for his wife and children concerning "... a house and lot subject to a mortgage." (Tolson had earlier arranged a mortgage on the property with a Mr. Lewis Tydings.) The appointed Trustee, John Conner, was a relative of Sarah's on her father's side of the family (her maiden name was Conner). Sarah Tolson died in 1860 and Jacob in June of 1869. In July of that same year, William Bellis and his wife, Sarah Ella "Tolson" (sometimes recorded instead as Ellen), filed a complaint against the Trustee, John Conner and other Tolson heirs. In the proceedings of the Equity case which followed, it was stated that the dwelling was very much "out of repair." Also, the needed repairs were such that the trustee had "no means of making" them and, therefore, the property "could not be advantageously rented" (SH2 Folio 458).

In 1869, Bellis and his wife petitioned that in the best interest of all those concerned, the property be sold and the money divided among the Tolson's children (Sarah had six siblings) (SH2 Folio 458). It was so decreed and in 1870, Alexander Hagner was appointed as Trustee to sell the property. The parcel was then publicly advertised for sale. The announcement which appeared in the Maryland Republican on the sixth of June, 1870, revealed that the property was originally intended to be sold in parcels:

> For sale as result of equity decree Bellis vs. Tolson, 6/25: part of lot 58, adjoining Courthouse on southeast side, George Wells to William Watts, 10/5/1813, WSG 23/191; 213.5' on South Street, with Wells property, and then with Temple Street to beginning; improved by commodious brick dwelling and wheelwright shop; will be divided and offered in parcels.

After not receiving any offers on the property, Bellis himself purchased the dwelling. (As an interesting aside, in 1871, William Bellis was appointed as Trustee for three of his wife's siblings, Kate E., Francis A. and Earnest Tolson - all under the age of twenty-one.) Bellis' tax assessments showed that there was a brick house of substantial value at that location until at least 1896/97. A review of the 1885 Sanborn map suggests that Bellis had already subdivided the large dwelling and was renting the properties to tenants. The map shows the Bellis property labelled as "Dwg's," implying more than one unit. Proceedings from an Equity case in March of 1896 provided information on the Bellis dwelling's use as a rental property:

> "...rooms in the old brick shanty are let to negro tenants at fifty cents per week. One of the two frame houses in the rear of the aforesaid row is vacant and has been so for some time past." (Equity Docket 3 #1834)

A survey plat (Figure 24) made in December of 1896 by E. S. Chinn did not contain the large brick and stone structure, indicating that it had been demolished by this time. Confirming this postulation was the existence of the "Petition of James Munroe To Tear Down Old Brick Building." Dated March of 1896, the document referred to the "old brick house" as being in a "very dilapidated condition which yields little or no rent..." (Equity Docket 3 #1834). The petition also noted the following in regards to removing the structure:

> "By doing so, the estate would save the taxes annually paid thereon and on the ground occupied by it could be erected tenant houses which would be a source of profit to the estate."

It was initially believed that after the razing of the brick dwelling, William Bellis then constructed the series of four frame houses which appear on 1897 Sanborn map in the same area. However, archival research has revealed that it was actually his wife who undertook the venture. In a deed from February of 1897, it was noted that "...Ella Bellis proceeded to erect certain dwelling houses upon the property..." (GW5 Folio 41). Recall that these dwellings did not appear on the 1896 Chinn survey and therefore, it can be concluded that the "Bellis Court"

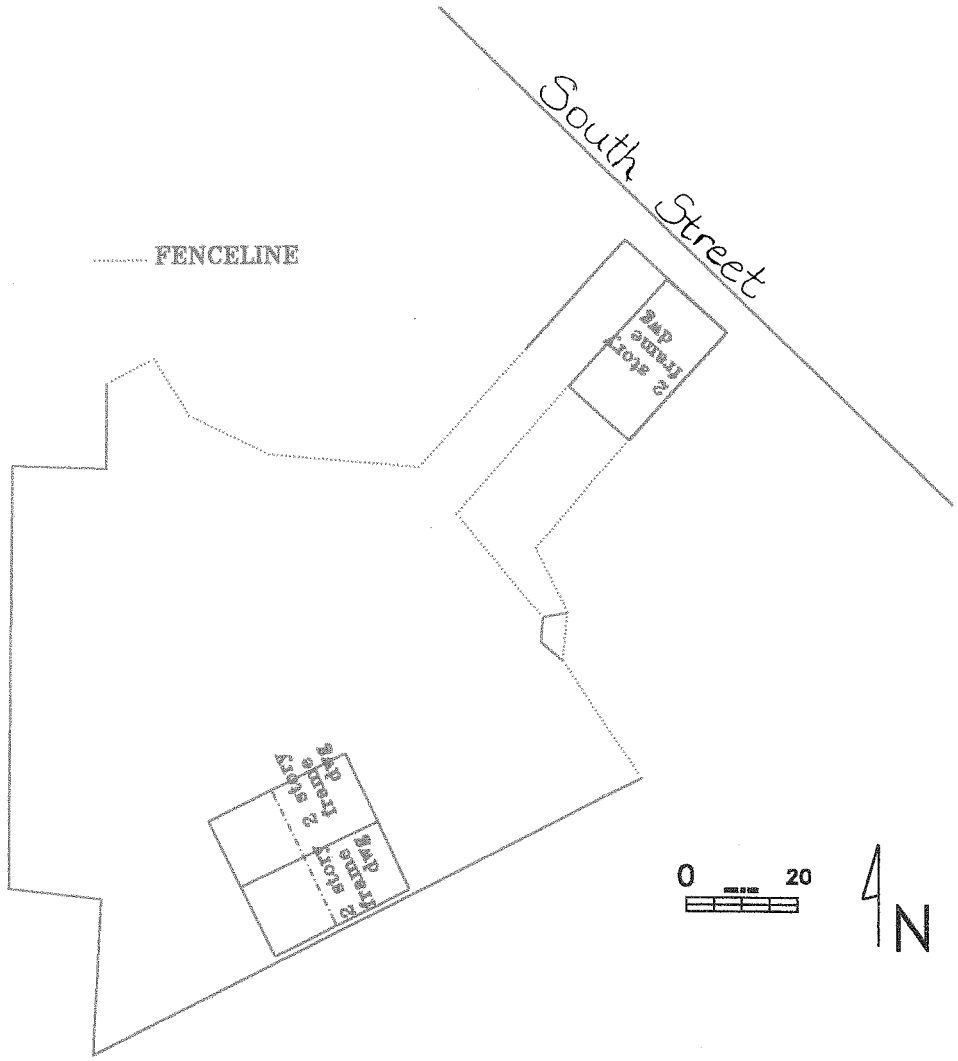


Fig. 24: 1896 E. S. Chinn Survey of Bellis Court Area (Liber GW15 Folio 123).

area of rowhouses first appeared in early 1897. Two other frame dwellings just south of these were already present and are seen on the 1891 Sanborn (Figure 15). These two dwellings must have been built by William Bellis in 1885/86. They did not appear on the 1885 Sanborn map, however, tax records from 1886 listed the two frame houses ($400.00). Tax assessments for 1897 showed that Bellis (Sarah Ellen) was taxed on several dwellings fronting on South Street and two, two-story frame houses ($400.00) and four frame houses ($800.00) on the back lot of the South Street properties.

Another 1896 plat by Chinn was located which shows the Bellis lots which fronted along South Street (Figure 25). Bellis rented the one-story frame office at the head of the street to a Mr. Robert Moss. These structures, along with the two frame dwellings in the rear yards were "...rented to various negro tenants at sums ranging from four and a half dollars to five dollars per month..." according to Equity Court case #1834.

William Bellis died on 23 May 1896. At the time of his death, and for several years earlier, Bellis was living at The Sheppard Asylum in Baltimore County. He was suffering from a form of insanity known as paralytic dementia. His wife was also living there and was under treatment for a "nervous disorder." Bellis' illness first appeared about May of 1892. By 1895, he was legally declared a "lunatic" and James Munroe was appointed as his Trustee. Bellis' tailoring business on Main Street in Annapolis, "William Bellis and Son," was turned over to his son, Joseph. An examination of the business accounts at that time, indicate that Bellis' debtors were primarily Naval Cadets and officers of the U.S. Navy (Equity Docket 3 #1834). However, it was noted that Bellis also had customers "...all over the United States...many in various foreign parts of it." (Equity Docket 3 #1834). In 1898, Bellis' son, who had changed the company name to "Wm. H. Bellis and Company," advertised the business in the Naval Academy's Yearbook, The Lucky Bag, thus continuing the relationship with the Academy (Figure 26).

The series of rowhouses erected by Ella Bellis was known as Bellis Court and continued to be called by that name after the deaths of the Bellis' and into the twentieth century. In 1898, Ella Bellis (she had since dropped her first name of Sarah) recorded a deed which appointed Frederick Dorton as Trustee for her property and stipulated that, after her death, the property should be transferred in fee simple to Barbara Nislein. The relationship, if any, between Bellis and Nislein is not known. Ella Bellis died in June of 1899 and the transfer occurred one month later. Nislein kept the property until 1938 when she sold it to Charlotte Ruddock. However, in October of 1924, Nislein granted an easement to the County Commission of Anne Arundel County for the right to lay an eight inch sewer pipe under her ground and for "...access to when necessary." A plat was drawn to record the location of the pipe. Unfortunately, as too often happens, the map could not be located. A brief oral description was given, however, interpretation of which appears as Figure 27. The important thing to note here is that this easement provides an possible date for when sewerage came to Bellis Court. One oral history participant, Dorothy Booze, who was born in No. 1 Bellis Court in 1926 and lived there for about 10 years, recalls "...you came up off of South Street up to Bellis Court...a pump [was] here, one hydrant for everyone." On March 10, 1939, the last private owner of the lot,

Charlotte F. Ruddock, deeded the property to the County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County. The deed recording the transaction with the county contained a plat of the property which showed the lot lines as well as the frame dwellings of Bellis Court (Figure 28).

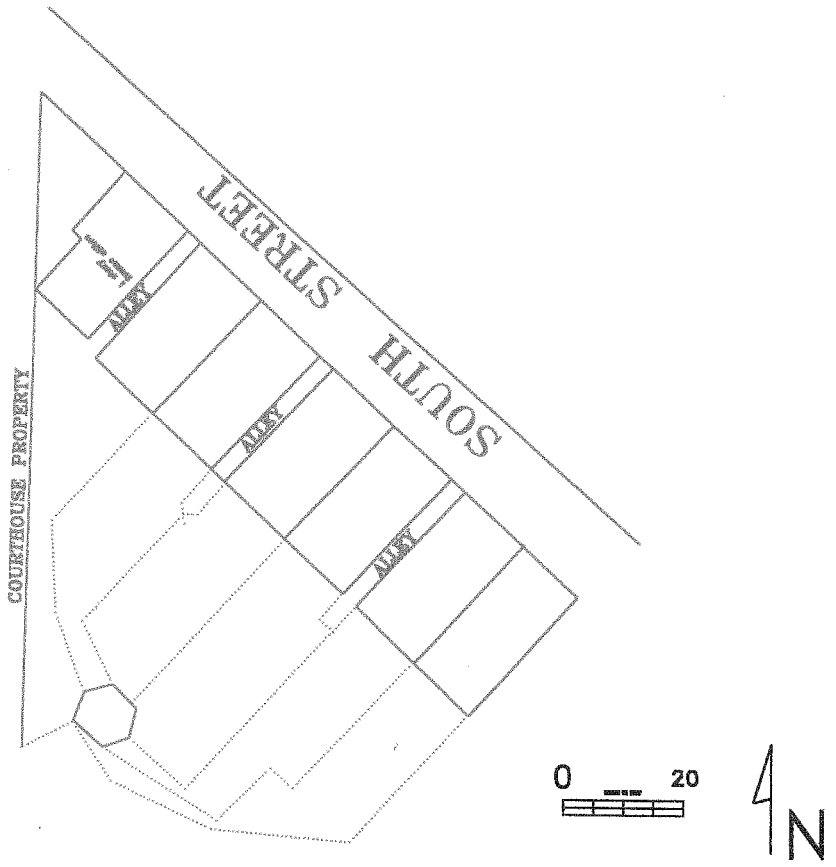


Fig. 25: 1896 E.S. Chinn Survey of Lots which front South Street (Liber GW15 Folio 123)

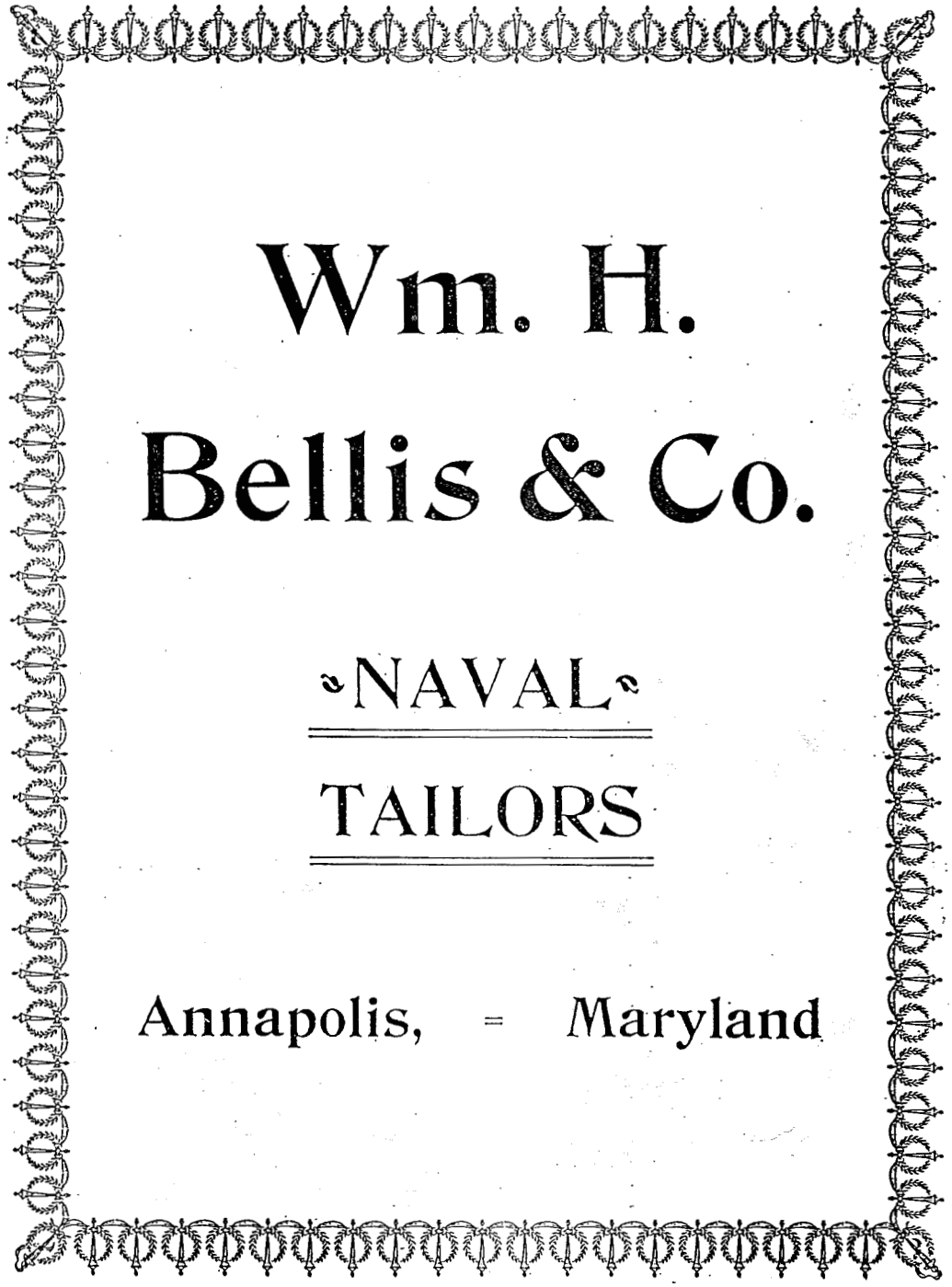


Fig. 26: Advertisement from the 1898 U.S. Naval Academy Yearbook, The Lucky Bag.

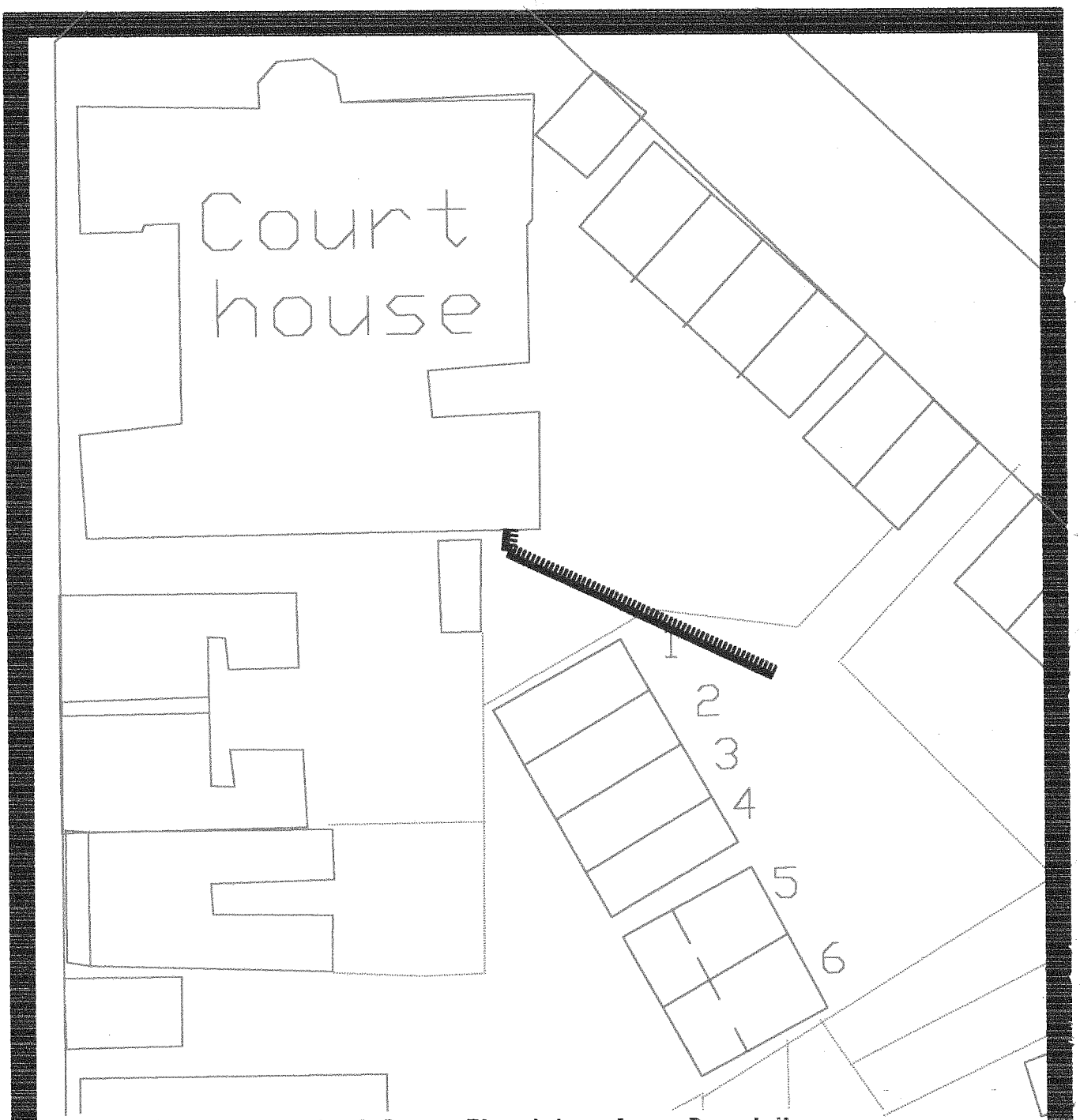


Fig. 27: Placement of Sewer Pipe taken from Description in 1924 Easement Deed (Liber WNW 82 Folio 201) with 1913 Sanborn.

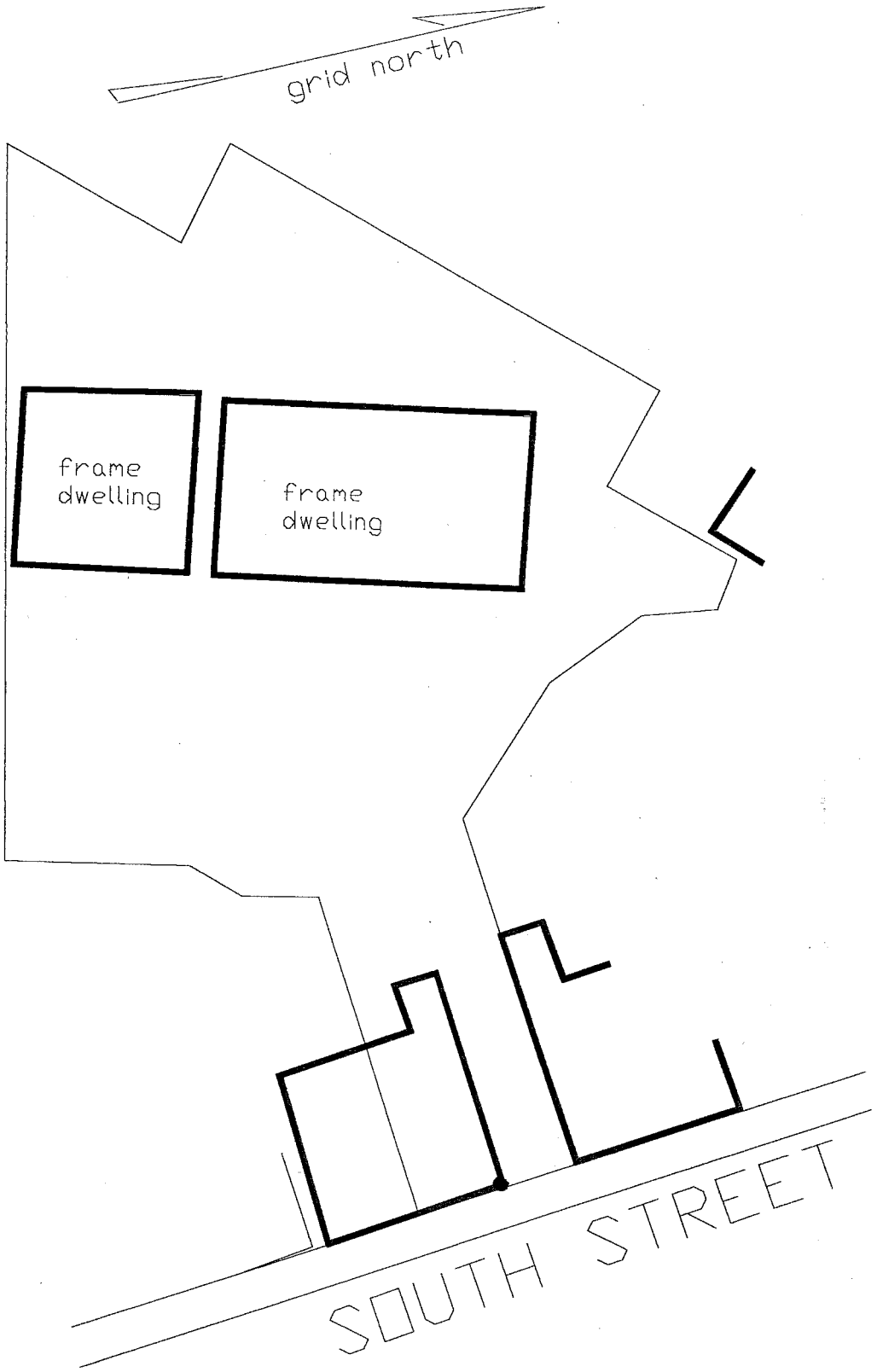


Fig. 28: Plat Recorded with 1939 Deed Transferring Bellis Court Area to Anne Arundel County (Liber GW15 Folio 244)

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Research Goals and Methods

The compilation of all the historic documents, previous archaeology and assessment of current conditions made it possible develop a comprehensive research design and data collection plan to address the significant resources on the block.

Previous excavations at the Courthouse site suggested the presence of a significant volume of cultural material. In making recommendations for future archaeology, Warner and Mullins (1993) suggested the pursuit of yard features such as privies and trash deposits and the avoidance of cellars and the interior of dwellings. These recommendations made sense for the current research, especially given the constraints of time and funding. They further suggested the use of historic maps for locating lot lines and allowing features and material to be associated with specific households. This information, coupled with the detailed listings of occupants available from census data and newly acquired city directories, provided an opportunity to examine diversity of material consumption and a unique look at community identity. The map analysis made a start at feature location, and the archival records provided a powerful adjunct to material culture during the analytical phase of this project.

Background research has already been presented in terms of the five historic contexts: Settlement (1634-1680), Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815), Agricultural Transition (1815-1870), Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930), and the Modern Period(1930-Present). Again, these are not entirely appropriate for research within Annapolis, which experienced its own distinctive trajectory, but they do provide a means for comparison with other areas. In general terms, data recovery at the Courthouse block can be geared towards the exploration of five historic periods and three research themes outlined in the Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan (Weissman 1986).

Initial research and previous archaeology at the site suggest a real possibility of addressing each of these periods archaeologically. Although the bulk of the archaeological resources almost certainly dates to the nineteenth and twentieth century, there was reason to believe that eighteenth century remains might also be found. It was believed that these remains might be more diffuse than the extensive eighteenth century components uncovered at Gott's Court, given the distance away from the commercial corridor of West Street and the apparently limited ownership of property on the block. There also existed the possibility of locating remains from the earlier settlement period, especially on the lower lots, where disturbance seemed to have been less extensive. This was suggested by results of earlier archaeology, the proximity of Acton Cove and the environmental/topographical model for site location discussed earlier.

Extant records suggest that overt economic and commercial activity on the block was limited, especially during the earlier historic periods. Nevertheless, a number of businesses

emerged during later periods, including shops for tailors, grocers and others. Although Wiley Bates' store was obliterated by the construction of the County Health Department building, other activities were still potentially represented. The Community Planning theme runs through the entire history of the block, as can be seen in the previous historical discussions (Weissman 1986). From the Stoddert city plan to the gradual development of the lot's periphery, its interior, the emergence of a distinctive African-American community, and the eventual destruction of a neighborhood for the construction of public buildings, Community Planning is a continuous refrain. Mt. Moriah Church provides one focus for the Social Theme, serving as the hub for a vital African-American social network. It provides part of a nexus around which the socioeconomic status of African-Americans and their place within Annapolitan society can be examined. Thus, three primary historic themes relative to the project area which can be addressed are Economic/Commercial, Community Planning, and Social.

As preparation for field excavations at the Courthouse site, a five foot grid was placed over the entire project area. For the 1994 excavations the 0.0 datum from which all grid coordinates were measured was located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Franklin and Cathedral Streets. Grid north was oriented parallel to Franklin Street. All orientations given in this report are to grid north rather than true magnetic bearings. Grid coordinates were taken from the northeast corner of each unit. All units were also identified by a unique unit number and were excavated according to natural and cultural stratigraphic layers. Each of these layers or levels was given a unique (capitalized) letter designation, usually beginning with A unless otherwise noted. Whenever a stratum extended deeper that 0.5 feet, it was divided into arbitrary levels. All features were given numerical designations. Layers or levels within these features were assigned lower case letter designations.

Excavations were conducted by both mechanical means and by hand. Backhoe trenches (approximately four by ten feet) were given numerical designations and dug without regard to stratigraphic layers. As required by the project "Scope of Work," these trenches were dug as exploratory excavations in areas with a high potential for intact remains. Backhoe excavation was monitored and observed cultural materials were collected and provenienced to their respective trench number - no screening of soils was done for trenches. Trenches were placed to provide quick information for the future location of excavation units. Drawings and photos of trench sections were done along with brief written descriptions of soil colors and textures. It should be noted that any trench excavated to a depth greater that four and a half feet below the asphalt surface was examined and recorded from the side surface of the trench.

Assessments were made regarding the utility of excavating significantly deep features or strata. Resources were sometimes left unexcavated after intense evaluation by project archaeologists and consultation with the Anne Arundel County Archaeologist. This evaluation considered the resources' significance, safety in continuing excavations, and time constraints for the project.

The standard excavation unit measured five feet by five feet. However, this varied occasionally after considering field conditions and recovery potential in some areas. Any

changes were noted in paperwork. Excavation units were dug by hand troweling and shovel skimming. Due to time constraints, some upper levels (where disturbed) were removed using the backhoe. Soils were passed through 1/4 inch mesh screen. All cultural materials were collected with the exception of brick and mortar, samples of which were taken. Soil samples were collected for select features and strata for flotation analysis and/or wet screening using a finer mesh screen. Both of these sampling methods provided indication of small items (such as small bones, fish scale, seed, etc.) that would have normally passed though the 1/4 inch screen.

Excavations on the block were carried out in two phases. The initial area of activity included half of the lot closest to the present Courthouse and Banneker-Douglass Museum. A fence was erected to enclose an area from the southernmost corner of the Courthouse building to the southeast corner of the Banneker-Douglass Museum building (Figure 29). A rectangular area north of the retaining wall was also be fenced off and excavated as part of the first phase of investigations. A corridor between the current parking entrance and exit was left open throughout the entire excavations to allow car access to remaining parking spaces.

Upper Lot

Because of the presence of the Courthouse and related utilities, the upper lot showed significant potential for disturbances to the archaeological record. For this reason, it was determined in consultation with the Anne Arundel County Archaeologist that this area was to be examined first.

The upper lot contained four areas of concentration (Figure 30). These included:

* Area One - The area to the north east of the Museum believed to be the location of Bellis Court

* Area Two - The area immediately north of the Banneker-Douglass Museum

* Area Three - The rectangular area just north of the retaining wall

* Area Seven - The area in front of the Courthouse

Five trenches and seventeen units were placed in this upper portion of the Courthouse parking lot. An outline of each of these, separated by Area designation, is presented in the "Summary of Archaeological Investigations" section of this report. Each summary includes the intent and location of the trench or unit, as well as a description of the features encountered and/or any important observations concerning the strata.

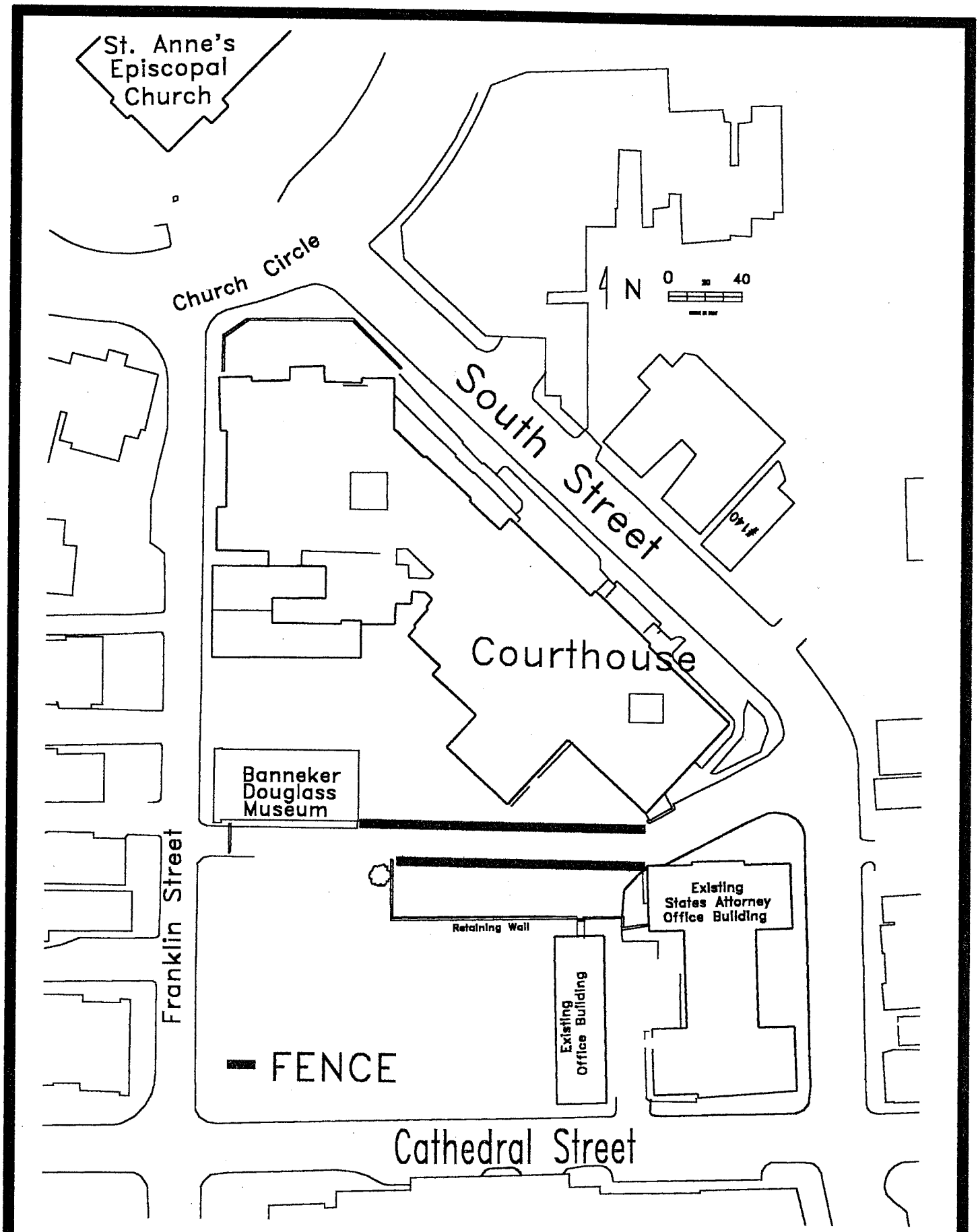


Fig. 29: 1994 Courthouse Excavation Area.

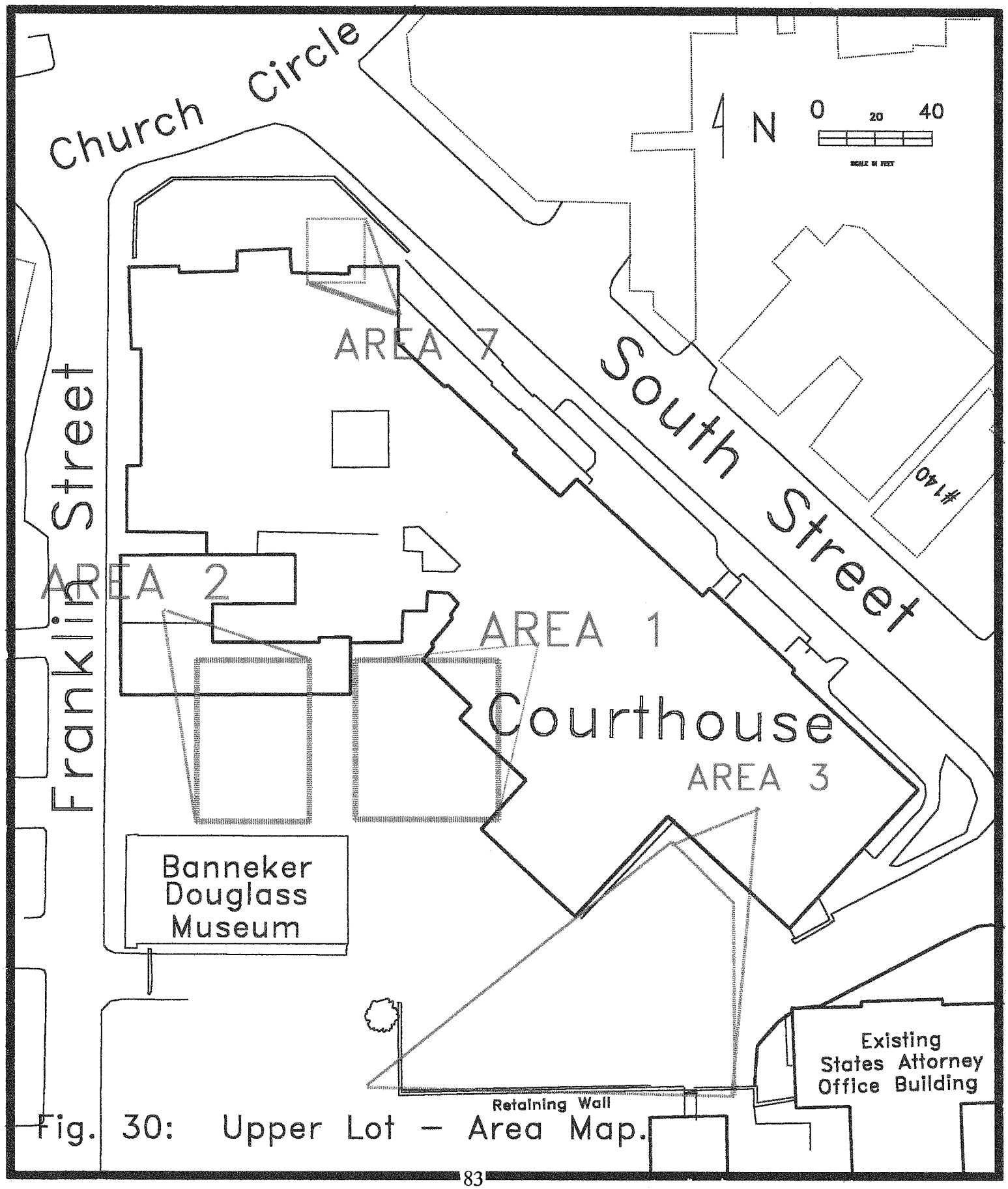


Fig. 30: Upper Lot – Area Map.

Lower Lot

Another five trenches and fourteen excavation units were placed in the southern half of the parking area - the lower lot. As this was where previous archaeology was conducted in 1990, special attention was paid towards not duplicating earlier efforts. In order to avoid cellar holes and building interiors, excavation units were concentrated towards the yards of the dwellings. An attempt was made to "stagger" tests at different depths or distances from the street, within the lots. This aided in ensuring that the entire lots were systematically sampled. The lower lot contained three areas of concentration (Figure 31):

* Area Four - The area southwest of the current retaining wall - behind the dwellings which once fronted on Cathedral Street

* Area Five - The area southeast of the current retaining wall - behind the dwellings which once fronted on Cathedral Street

* Area Six - The area west of the State's Attorney's Office at the southeast corner of the block

Previous excavations noted the lower portions of the lot, towards the southeast corner of the parking lot, as having had the greatest potential for intact seventeenth and eighteenth century materials (Warner and Mullins 1993). Efforts were concentrated towards this end of the lot and balanced the earlier excavations concentrated in the upper portion of the lot. As with the trenches and units placed in the upper lot, summaries are provided later in this report.

Processing and Analysis

The processing of artifacts was undertaken at Archaeology in Annapolis' laboratory at the Maritime Museum in Annapolis. Materials recovered from the field work were cleaned, identified, inventoried and processed according to the standards established by the curation committee of the Council for Maryland Archaeology. According to the contracted agreement between Anne Arundel County and Archaeology in Annapolis, all artifacts recovered from the Courthouse excavation are the property of Anne Arundel County and are to be stored at the Maryland Historical Trust. However, arrangements have been made for the University of Maryland, College Park to retain the collection for study purposes until otherwise informed.

Artifact identifications were based on type, material, function, and date. Ceramics were used for dating purposes (terminus post quem and mean ceramic dates) and for analysis of deposits. Container glass was classified according to date, manufacturer, and contents when possible. Faunal remains were analyzed to determine species, number of identified species (NISP), and minimum number of individuals (MNI).

Analysis of materials from seventeenth century contexts relied upon identification of artifact origins (ie. use and/or reliance upon Dutch yellow brick and other identifiable ceramic

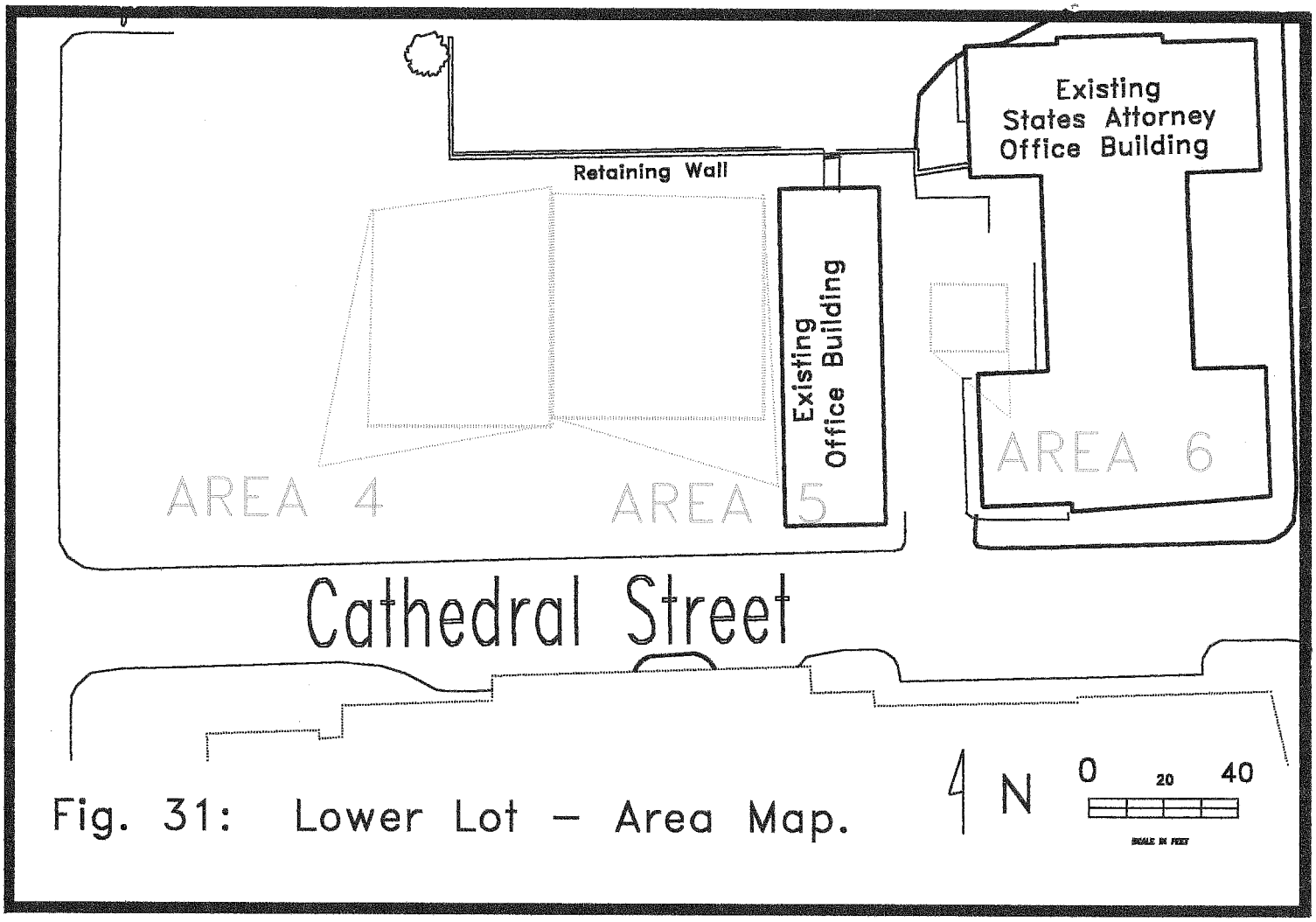


Fig. 31: Lower Lot – Area Map.

wares and forms) as an indicator of economics and trade associations. Some early materials were viewed by Silas Hurry, of Historic St. Mary's City. Considered an authority on seventeenth century ceramics, Mr. Hurry assisted archaeologists with identification and dating of some of the early artifacts recovered from the excavations. Other early materials were viewed and identified in the field by Dr. Al Luckenbach. Feature and landscape analysis concentrated on determining the type, nature and extent of seventeenth century settlement, land use or activity.

Analysis of eighteenth and early nineteenth century materials was guided by an investigation of ceramics and related foodways (observed through faunal remains) and directed towards expanding ongoing investigations of social difference in Annapolis from this time period. Feature and landscape analysis concentrated on determining the types, nature and extent of eighteenth and early nineteenth century use of the project area.

Analysis of the late nineteenth through the twentieth centuries continued a dialogue with the African-American community and addressed the questions raised through the archaeology. This largely took the form of analysis of glass, ceramics and bone, with an eye towards assessing the extent of participation in increasing consumerism during this period. Container glass from this period proved helpful as a significant indicator of goods purchased from both local and national markets. Whenever possible, ceramic and faunal analyses were incorporated into research at both the household and neighborhood levels. Research on household and neighborhood identities was further enhanced by information gleaned from associated features.

Evidence of landscape modifications throughout the Courthouse block was analyzed by examining the sections of both exploratory trenches, as well as, units within the project area. Discussions of landscape alterations within the project area are found in the "Summary and Conclusions" section of this report. The information presented adds to the current body of knowledge of Annapolis' changing landscape from the seventeenth century to the present.

Summary of Archaeological Investigations

The results of the investigation of the 10 trenches and 31 units excavated at the Courthouse site are presented in the pages that follow. All units and trenches have been grouped by area of investigation and include information regarding location, size and depth, as well as, feature and artifact identification. Units are not always listed in chronological order. Instead, units which contain adjoining or associated features are grouped together.

Whenever possible, each trench or unit has been linked to a specific lot and dwelling, the history of which is included. This was done by examining the scaled overlays produced by using AutoCAD. However, due to the differences which sometimes exist between the placement of structures on historic maps, these overlays occasionally link a unit with more than one property. For example, an overlay of the site map and the 1930 Sanborn map shows that Trench 9 was mostly associated with 66 Cathedral Street but also included part of 68 Cathedral.

However, an overlay using the 1897 Sanborn map associated the trench with 66 and 64 Cathedral Street. In those instances, it was necessary to include more than one lot history for a provenience. Detailed soil descriptions for trench and unit stratigraphy can be found in Appendix A. Features or areas which underwent detailed analysis are discussed later in this report.

Area One

Area One was comprised of Trench 4 and Units 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31 (Figure 32). This area was located northeast of the Banneker-Douglass Museum and was chosen in an attempt to locate structures and/or backlot features of the Bellis Court rowhouses (Plate 4). Representative section drawings for the trench and units in the area are presented as Figure 33.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was placed north-east of the Banneker-Douglass Museum on a northeast-southwest axis. The intent of this trench, approximately ten feet by four feet, was to cut across the structures or backlots of Bellis Court. Unfortunately, several physical constraints were present within this area of investigation. The Courthouse addition, which had been constructed in the 1940s, disturbed much of the Bellis Court area. Also, the existence of oil tanks and storm drains made unit and trench placement somewhat difficult. Once placement was determined, artifacts were collected as excavation by the backhoe occurred. A total of 306 artifacts was recovered from this trench. One hundred sherds of ceramics were retrieved during mechanical excavation, including fragments of whiteware (undecorated, transfer-printed, copper lustre), Rockingham, yellow ware, stoneware, hard-paste porcelain (molded, gilded, over-glazed painted, plain), redware (plain, black glazed) and ironstone (plain, molded). Terminus post quem for Trench 4 ceramics was 1883, and seventy-eight of the sherds were used to derive a mean ceramic date (MCD) of 1879.39. Because a large number of strata are grouped together in this assemblage, these dates have limited utility. Other artifacts included an cast iron kettle, machine-made bottles, table glass, nails and bones. Three features were identified and recorded within this trench.

The first feature identified in Trench 4 was designated as No. 65. Feature 65 was a cellar hole filled with destruction debris. The feature was encountered in the northwest wall at 34.7 feet above mean sea level (hereafter referred to as amsl) and was just over three feet thick. This feature, also present within Unit 20, was associated with Feature 17 in Unit 3 and is addressed in further detail under that heading.

Feature 66 was a large area of brick rubble and mortar located in Level B in the southeast wall of the trench. Measuring approximately two feet thick near the southern end of the trench, the density of architectural debris suggested this to be a destruction episode related to the razing of a structure, possibly William Bellis' dwelling (the Nicholson/Dulany building).

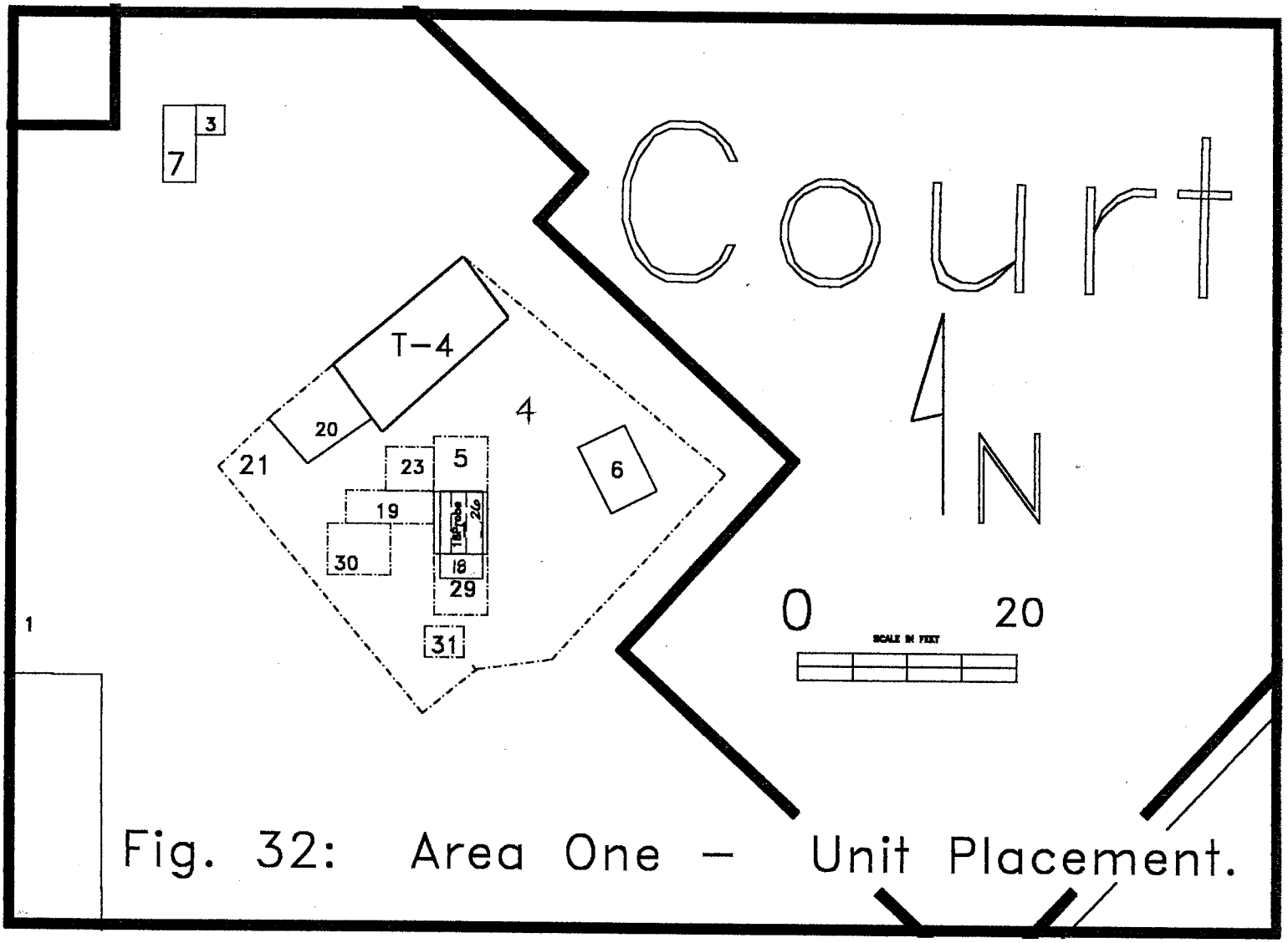


Fig. 32: Area One – Unit Placement.

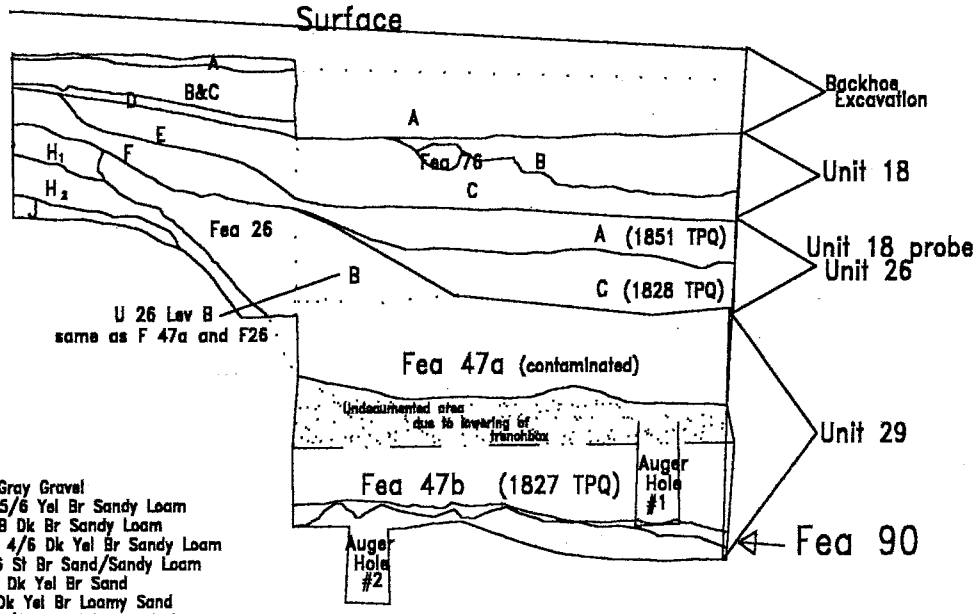
Plate 4: Courthouse Site Showing Area one. Facing North (Aiello 1994)

18AP63

Area 1
Section Drawings

0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET

Unit 5 Units 18, 18probe, 26 and 29



Level A 10yr6/1 Gray Gravel
Level B & C 10yr5/6 Yel Br Sandy Loam
Level D 10yr4/3 B Dk Br Sandy Loam
Level E & F 10yr 4/6 Dk Yel Br Sandy Loam
Level H1 7.5yr5/6 St Br Sand/Sandy Loam
Level H2 10yr4/6 Dk Yel Br Sand
Level J 10yr4/4 Dk Yel Br Loamy Sand
Feature 26 10yr3/6 Dk Yel Br Sandy Loam

Backhoe Excavatoin
Level A Gravel/Pavement
Unit 18
Level B 5yr4/4 Red Br Clay Loam
Feature 76 5yr2.5/1 Black Granular Ash
Level C 7.5yr3/2 Drk Br Loamy Sand
Unit 18 probe/ Unit 26
Level A 10yr3/3 Dk Br Loamy Sand
Level B 10yr4/4 Dk Yel Br Loamy Sand
Level C 10yr3/4 Dk Yel Br Loamy Sand
Unit 29
Feature 47a (contaminated) 10yr3/6 Dk Yel Br Loamy Sand
Feature 47b 7.5yr Dk Br Sandy Loam w/ 10yr4/4 Dk Yel Br Sandy Loam
Feature 90 Wood Beams w/ 10yr4/1 black soil (decomposed wood)
Feature 47c,d,e & f 10yr5/6 Yel Br Loamy Sand
Auger Hole #1 7.5yr Dk Br Sandy Loam w/ 10yr4/4 Dk Yel Br Sandy Loam
Auger Hole #2 10yr5/4 to 4/4 Yel Br Sandy Loam

Fig. 33a: Section Drawings for Area One

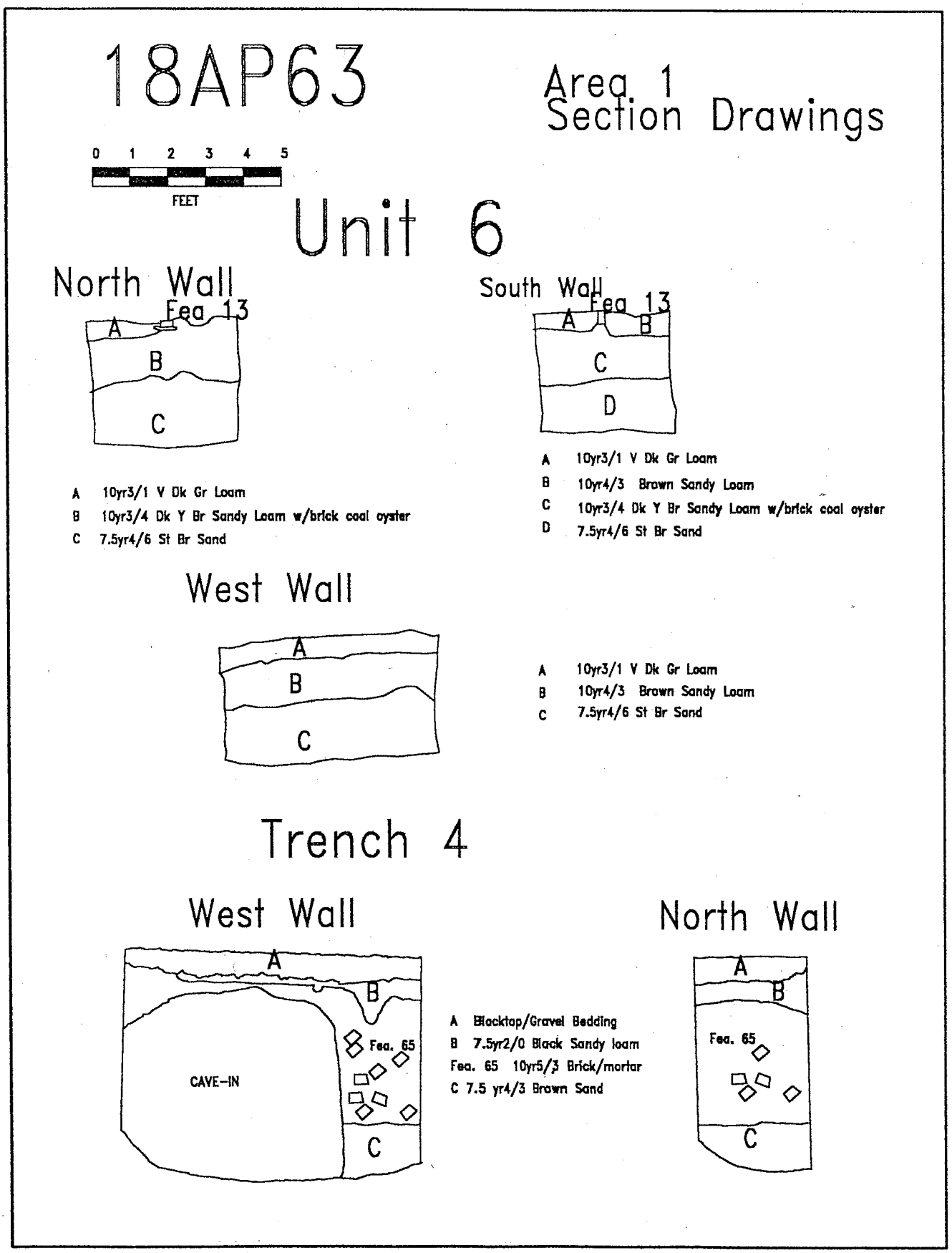
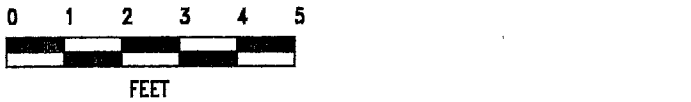


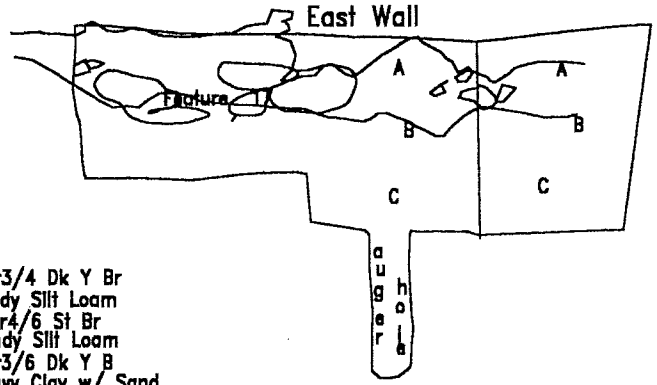
Fig. 33b: Section Drawings for Area One

18AP63

Area 1 Section Drawings

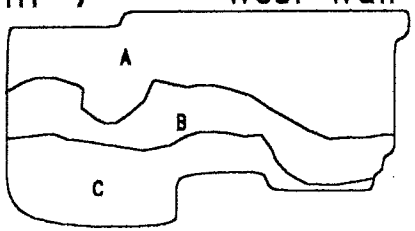


Unit 7 Unit 3

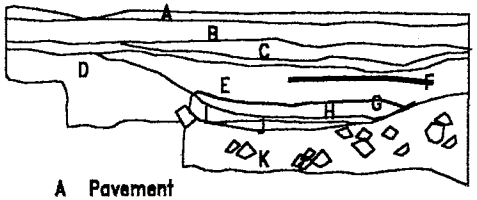


A 10yr3/4 Dk Y Br Sandy Silt Loam
B 7.5yr4/6 St Br Sandy Silt Loam
C 10yr3/6 Dk Y B Heavy Clay w/ Sand
Fea 17 Brick/Stone/ Mortar Foundation

Unit 7 West Wall



Unit 20 West Wall



A Pavement
B 10yr4/.3Dr Br Silty Loam
C 5yr2.5/1 Black Ash/Charcoal
D 10yr3/4 D Y Brwn w/Shell Brick
E 10yr3/3 D Y Br
F&G 7.5yr4/0 Drk Gr Sandy Loam
H 10yr6/3 Pale Brown Loam
I 10yr4/2 Drk Grey Br Sandy Loam
J7.5yr4/4 Drk Br Silty Loam
K 10yr5/4 Yel Br Sany loam w/ Brick/Mortar

Fig. 33c: Section Drawings for Area One

Also located in Trench 4 was Feature 95. This was an isolated pocket of sand with inclusions of brick and mortar located within Level D in the southeast wall of the trench.

Trench 4 was placed in the area which was most likely once the backyard of No. 4 Bellis Court. The 1928-29 city directory listed Adeline Brandford as the occupant at that address. Earlier in time, this area was the general location of the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis dwelling.

Unit 20 (N260 E220)

This unit was placed at the west end of Trench 4. The intent of Unit 20 was to further investigate Feature 65, the brick filled cellar hole present in Trench 4 and now believed to be associated with the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis structure. Levels A through J were removed by the backhoe when opening the area of Unit 4. Soil descriptions for these levels were taken from the sections and are found in Appendix A.

Feature 65 was the brick and mortar filled cellar hole which had been clipped when excavating Trench 4 with the backhoe (Figure 34 and Plate 5). Large amounts of architectural materials were recovered from the feature. More than 200 artifacts were collected at the surface (the feature was not excavated). The glass assemblage recovered from this feature appears to be a collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century materials. The presence of a Vaseline bottle suggests that the cellar hole may have sat exposed for some time after the construction of the Bellis Court rowhouses. Fike (1987) gives a twentieth century date to this particular bottle. This information, along with the documentary evidence provided by the Hopkins Atlas and the Sanborn Insurance Maps, indicated that this building was the William H. Bellis dwelling (Nicholson/Dulany) that was razed in 1896 to allow for construction of the Bellis Court frame rowhouses.

Features 67 and 68 were also recorded in Unit 20. These were a post hole and its associated post mold found at the west edge of Feature 65 (Figure 34). The post hole measured 1.6 feet across and was excavated to a depth of 1.5 feet. Artifacts included 31 sherds of ceramics, including tin-glazed earthenware, redware, Rockingham and whiteware. The post mold was 0.75 feet across and was excavated 1.4 feet.

Feature 69 was a soil stain found adjacent to Feature 65 and appeared to be fill/slump along the edge of the cellar. And, finally, Feature 70 was an area of ash and mortar also found adjacent to Feature 65. Neither of these features was excavated.

Unit 4 (N276 E288)

Due to the large number of artifacts recovered from Trench 4, it was concluded that the area near Bellis Court needed further excavation. In order to gain access to a portion of the backyard area, a large section of asphalt, approximately 30 feet by 25 feet, was removed with

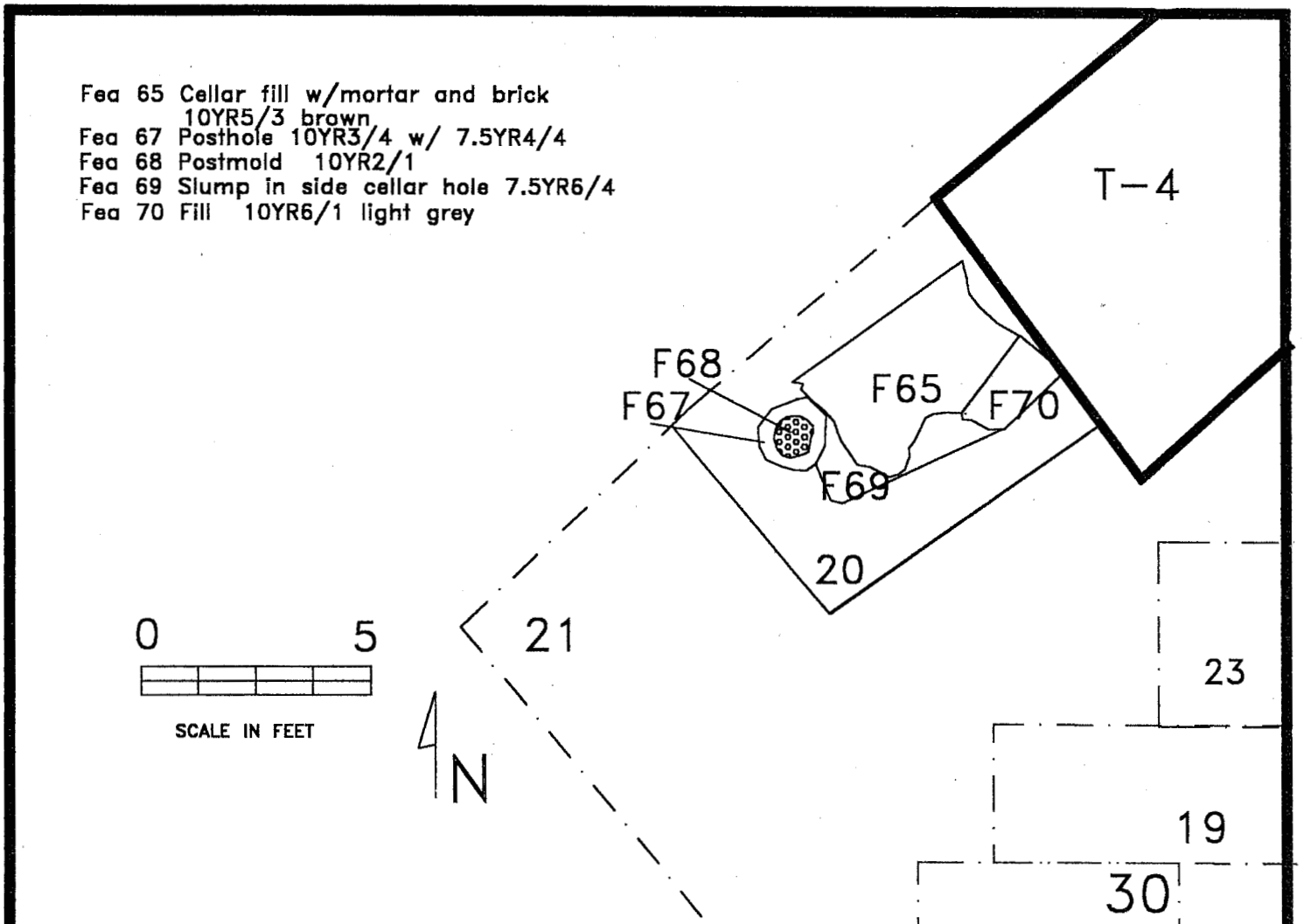


Fig. 34: Plan View of Unit 20, Features 65, 67,68 and 69.

Plate 5: Brick-Filled Cellar, Feature 65 in Unit 20. (Aiello 1994)

the backhoe (Plate 6). Upper levels of gravel bedding for the asphalt were graded away with the loader and the area was shovel skimmed. Artifacts were collected and provenienced as "Unit 4 - General."

Three major features were recorded in this area. The first was Feature 13 - a line of bricks, one brick wide, running diagonally across the east and south walls of the unit (Figure 35 and Plate 6). This feature was surprisingly close to the surface of the parking lot, (just below the gravel bedding) at an average elevation of 34.7 feet amsl. This modest foundation was most likely associated with the structure shown as No. 35 1/2 southeast of the Bellis dwelling on the 1891 Sanborn Insurance Map (Figure 15). This dwelling became one of the six rowhouses which made up Bellis Court (Figure 16). Between 1908 and 1913, the house number for these dwellings were changed and 35 1/2 became No. 5 Bellis Court. The line of bricks identified as Feature 13 was probably part of the foundation to the small addition at the back of No. 5 Bellis Court or, possibly the support to a porch addition on the dwelling. Oral histories conducted concerning the Bellis Court area revealed that most of the dwellings located there had porches extending off the backs of the houses. According to the city directory listings of 1928-1929, Charles Boston was living in the house at that time.

The second feature documented in Unit 4 was Feature 14. This was an area of disturbance visible in the southeast corner of the unit (Figure 35). This disturbance paralleled the wall of the Courthouse wing and was attributed to its construction in the late 1940s. This feature impacted Feature 13, the Bellis Court rowhouses brick foundations, at its southernmost end.

Also located within Unit 4, at its northeast corner where it abutted Trench 4, were several articulated bricks (Figure 35). These bricks, later designated as Feature 98, quite likely represented the alley between Nos. 4 and 5 Bellis Court. This alley is shown on the 1897 Sanborn map as being four feet wide between what was then 31 1/2 and 35 1/2 Bellis Court. The existence of this feature as the alley between the two dwellings helps to support the supposition discussed above relating Feature 13, the modest brick foundation, to No. 5 Bellis Court. The remaining buildings of Bellis Court were destroyed by the expansion of the Courthouse in the 1940s.

The entire area designated as Unit 4, as well as the units placed within it, encompassed the backyards of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Bellis Court. Occupants of Nos. 4 and 5 during the period of 1928-29 have already been noted. Living at No. 6 Bellis Court at that same time was Charles Shaw.

Unit 6 (N262 E237)

This six feet by four feet unit, which yielded over 1400 artifacts, was placed off the site grid in order to straddle the brick foundation (Feature 13) in Unit 4 that was part of the Bellis Court rowhouses (Plate 7). Initially, the levels of this unit were separated by the line of bricks. However, it became apparent that the foundation was only one to two courses deep and did not

Plate 6: Area Opened as Unit 4 Showing Feature 12 and Trench 4. Facing North (Larsen 1994)

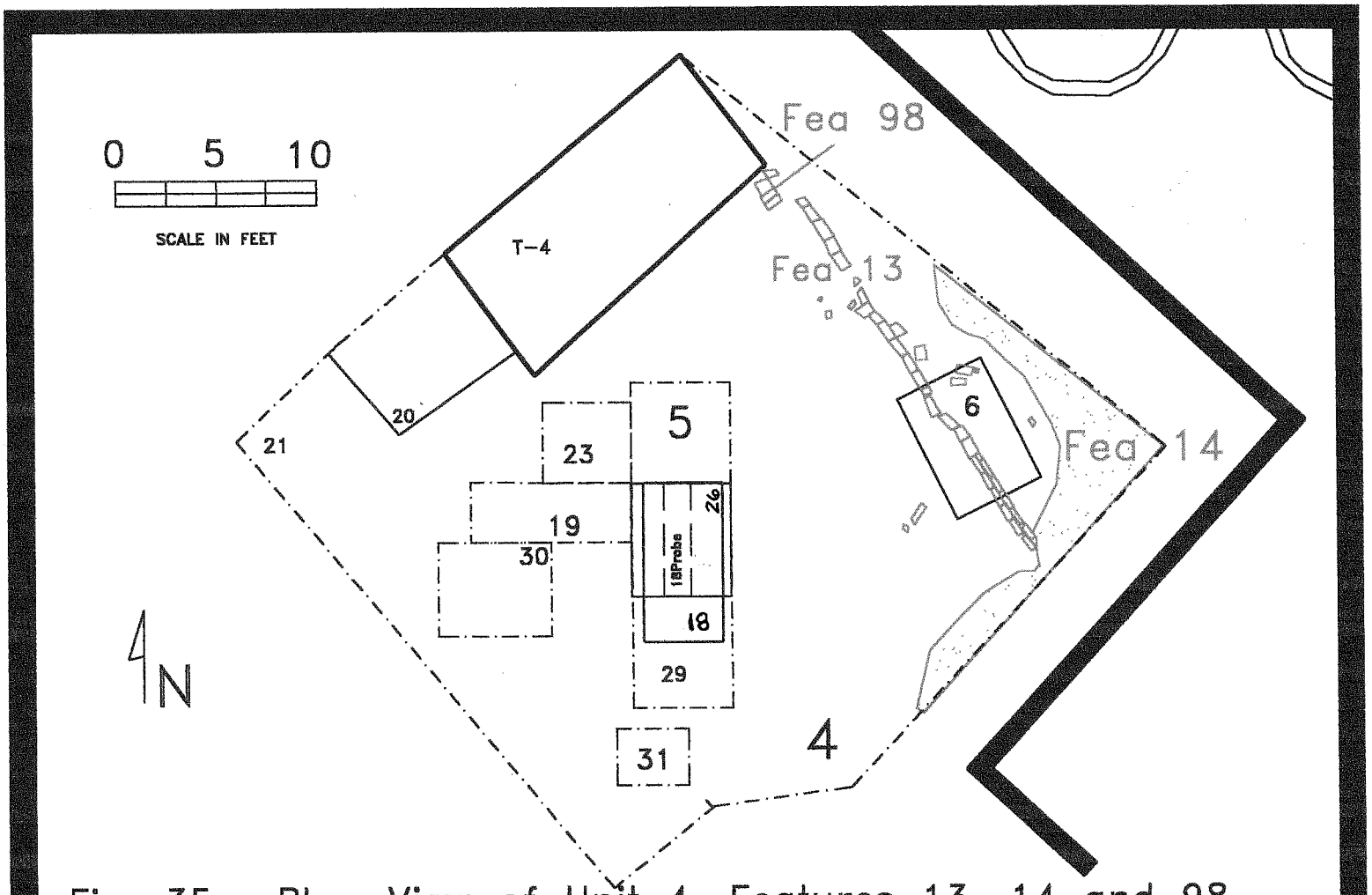


Fig. 35: Plan View of Unit 4, Features 13, 14 and 98.

Plate 7: Unit 6, Feature 13 – Foundation Associated with Bellis Court Rowhouses. (Gonzalez 1994)

impact the levels below. A foundation of this size would not have supported more than an insignificant wall or porch. As noted earlier, the Sanborn Insurance Maps from 1891 through 1930 (Figures 15 through 21) show that the two end dwellings of Bellis Court (Nos. 5 and 6) had small, one-story additions at the back and oral histories of the area indicated that the dwellings had small porches.

The strata in Unit 6 were joined across the entire unit by Level F. Artifact content in this level was a mix of seventeenth and eighteenth century materials and included North Devon gravel-tempered and sgraffito (1664-1695), slipware, Border ware, tin-glazed earthenwares (plain, blue painted), stoneware (white salt-glazed, Rhenish, molded), pearlware and creamware. Forty-three pieces of olive green bottle glass (including two base portions) were excavated. A total of 15 pipe stem fragments and 22 pipe bowl fragments (including a single terra cotta fragment) was found in this level. A single hand wrought nail was also recovered.

Three features were recorded in this unit, including Feature 13, which was discussed in Unit 4. Two other features, 24 and 25, were both post holes. Feature 24 was located at the surface of Level F at an approximate elevation of 33.21 feet amsl and yielded brick, shell, metal and two sherds of coarse earthenware. The second post hole, Feature 25, was found at the surface of Level G at approximately 32.58 feet amsl, directly beneath the brick foundation. No artifacts were recovered from within this feature.

Unit 21 (N243 E232)

Unit 21 was an area opened by the backhoe as an extension of Unit 4. Artifacts uncovered were collected and provenienced as "Unit 21 - General." More than 1560 artifacts were recovered from within this unit. Two features were identified and recorded.

Feature 79 was a wood-lined privy, 4.3 feet wide and 6.2 feet deep, found in the south wall of Unit 21 at an approximate elevation of 34.5 amsl (Figure 36 and Plate 8). The privy was cut by the backhoe when opening the area. Artifacts which were known to have come from the feature were collected and given the proper provenience. Six cut nails were recovered from the wood lining of the privy walls.

Materials provenienced as Feature 79a1 were collected from the 3.5 feet of exposed profiles (or sections) comprised of distinct deposits of soils, ash and coal. More than 596 artifacts were recovered from this ashy soil. It appeared that the privy had been abandoned, cleaned out and then filled. This practice of cleaning out a privy before filling it is quite common for privies dating to the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries and has been identified on sites in Annapolis (Mullins and Warner 1990, 1993) and elsewhere (cf Geismar 1993).

Feature 79a2 was a continuation of the privy fill deposits described above. The difference was in the fact that this soil was excavated by hand and thoroughly screened. Five

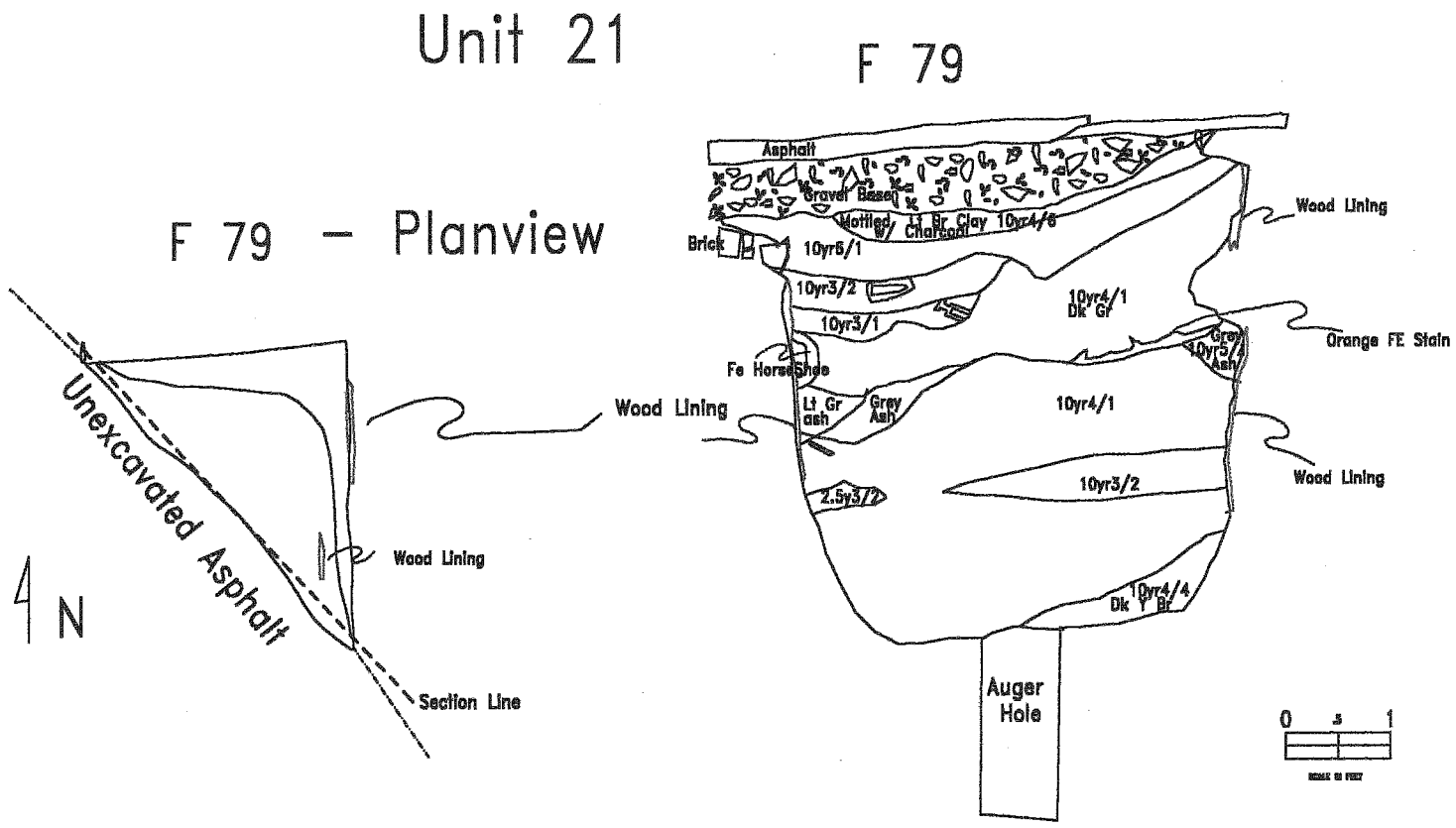


Fig. 36: Plan View and Section of Unit 21, Feature 79 - Wood-Lined Privy

Plate 8: Feature 79 – Wood-Lined Privy. (Seidel 1994)

hundred and forty-six artifacts were processed from this level. This deposit of fill continued to a depth of 30.6 feet amsl making it approximately 1.35 feet thick.

Feature 79b was an earlier deposit of privy fill and contained some of what appeared to be fecal soil. This level was excavated another 1.5 feet (to 29.1 feet amsl) and yielded 229 artifacts. Since it was impossible to continue to remove soil from this feature due to its depth, an auger hole was placed into the bottom of this level. The bottom of the privy was encountered at 28.95 feet amsl. Minimum vessel counts for ceramics and glass and the faunal analysis of this feature are presented later in this report.

An examination of the historic maps and AutoCAD overlays shows that this privy first appeared as a small, one-story frame structure on the 1921 Sanborn map (Figure 20). This structure, however, was not present on the 1913 Sanborn. It seems possible, then, that the privy was put in sometime during that eight year period. It is more probable that the structure did exist earlier but was not indicated on the maps. The 1930 Sanborn map shows that the privy was positioned in the backyard area of Nos. 5 and 6 Bellis Court - the same dwellings previously known as 35 1/2 South Street. The privy was most likely constructed at the same time as these two frame dwellings. The houses were constructed by 1886, as they were included in a tax assessment listing for William Bellis in that year, and are depicted on the 1891 Sanborn map. Therefore, the privy could have been built and been in use sometime around 1885/86 by Bellis' tenants in the two dwellings (35 1/2 South Street). Later, after street addresses changed, the individuals living in Nos. 5 and 6 Bellis Court would have continued to clean and use the privy. Eventually the privy was filled and abandoned.

As noted above, the 1930 Sanborn map showed that the privy structure still existed, but by 1951 construction work for the Courthouse addition had obviously eliminated the privy. This new construction included the erection of a concrete block wall, six feet high, enclosing a parking area for the Courthouse (Figure 22). The wall can also be seen in a 1948 aerial photograph which includes the Courthouse block (Plate 2). A portion this concrete wall was uncovered in this unit and identified as Feature 96.

The section of the wall recorded as Feature 96 was approximately 9.5 by 1.8 feet. It was oriented in a roughly north-south direction and turned to the west at its northern end. With this "corner" section exposed, the wall was easily matched to the Sanborn map. It was obvious that this feature post-dated Feature 79, the privy, as several artifacts were found embedded in the concrete indicating the wall's foundation trench cut into the privy when constructed.

Unit 3 (N290 E203)

This unit measured seven feet by three feet and was placed at the back edge of the No. 5 and No. 6 Bellis Court lots (1930 Sanborn) with the hopes of locating features such as fencelines or privies (Figure 32). This unit was excavated in three natural stratigraphic levels. Levels B and C, however, were divided arbitrarily into smaller strata. Unit 3 was excavated to a total depth of 3.12 feet below present surface and yielded a total of 1170 artifacts.

Level A of Unit 3 was related to the razing of the neighborhood to make way for the Courthouse wing addition. Artifacts included recent materials such as plastic and rubber coated wire. Level B provided a mix of seventeenth through nineteenth century artifacts which included shell-tempered mortar, creamware, pearlware, Chinese porcelain, whiteware, olive green bottle glass and pipe stem and bowl fragments and a button decorated with an image of St. George. Level C yielded only three artifacts - a single bottle fragment and two pieces of flat glass.

Three features were documented within this unit. Feature 20 was located within Level C and was identified as an area of displaced soil - probably due to rodent activity. Feature 16, a series of bricks, and Feature 17, a mortared stone foundation beneath these bricks, were most likely associated (Figure 37 and Plates 9 and 10). This foundation, which measured two feet in width and one foot in depth, was located in Level B and believed to be the northwest corner of the William H. Bellis dwelling (Nicholson/Dulany) seen on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas.

Examination of the digitized 1885 Sanborn map produced by using AutoCAD revealed that this corner of the Bellis dwelling was approximately 15 feet northwest of Feature 17. What must be taken into consideration here is the potential for lack of accuracy in many historic maps. This is especially true for structures located on a block's interior. Each one of the digitized Sanborn maps shows variances in the location of structures. The orientation of the wall and corner of Feature 17 aligns quite well with the limits of the cellar hole identified as Feature 65 in Trench 4. If they are related, they would form a rectangular structure approximately 30 - 35 feet in length, and this matches nicely with the dimensions of the main block of the Bellis house as shown on the 1885 Sanborn (35 feet long). However, these two features and the house they represent do not precisely align with the location of Bellis's home as shown in 1885 (Figure 14). Figure 38 shows the mapped structure, with the Sanborn version laid over it. The misalignment is possibly due to the fact that these structures are on the interior of the block where accuracy was difficult to maintain. It is easier to sustain surveys on a block's peripheries, near roads.

Unit 7 (N290 E206)

This was a small three feet by three feet unit placed adjacent to the northeast corner of Unit 3. This location was chosen in order to determine if the mortared stone foundation in Unit 3 was the corner of a structure. This unit was excavated in three levels and yieled more than 200 artifacts.

Three features were excavated in Unit 7. Feature 17, initially located in Unit 3, did indeed turn a corner and continued into this unit (Plate 11). Again, this foundation was believed to be the corner of the Bellis dwelling and was discussed in Unit 3's description.

Feature 22 was a small pocket of an unidentifiable charred fibrous material located at the surface of Level B and cut Level C. No artifacts were recovered from this material in the field. However, a soil sample, collected during excavation and wet screened at a later date, yielded three fragments of brick.

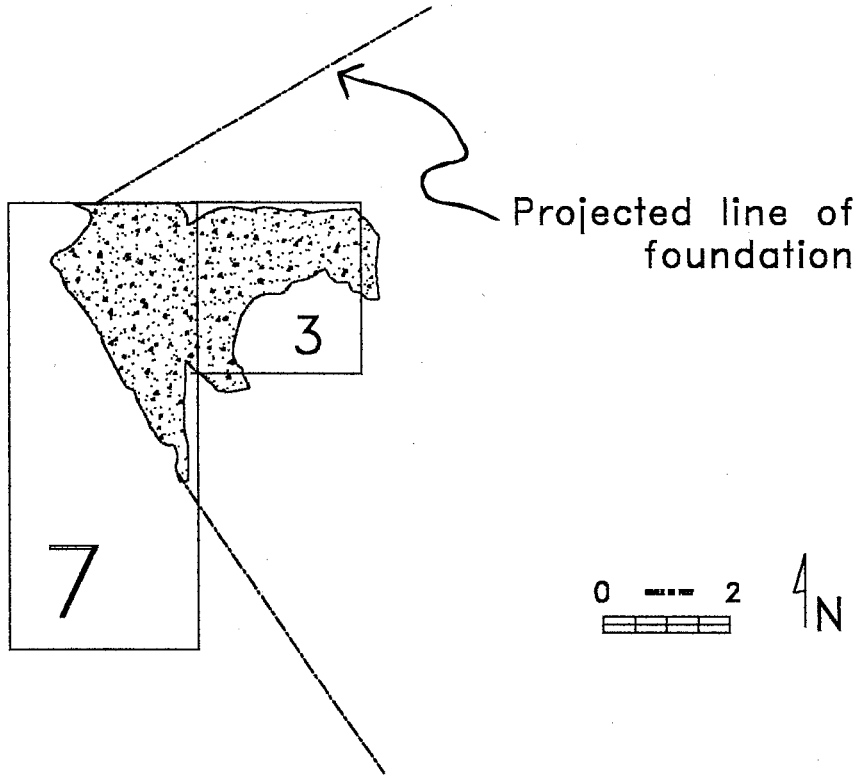


Fig. 37: Plan View of Units 3 and 7, Features 16 and 17 – Foundation of Bellis Dwelling

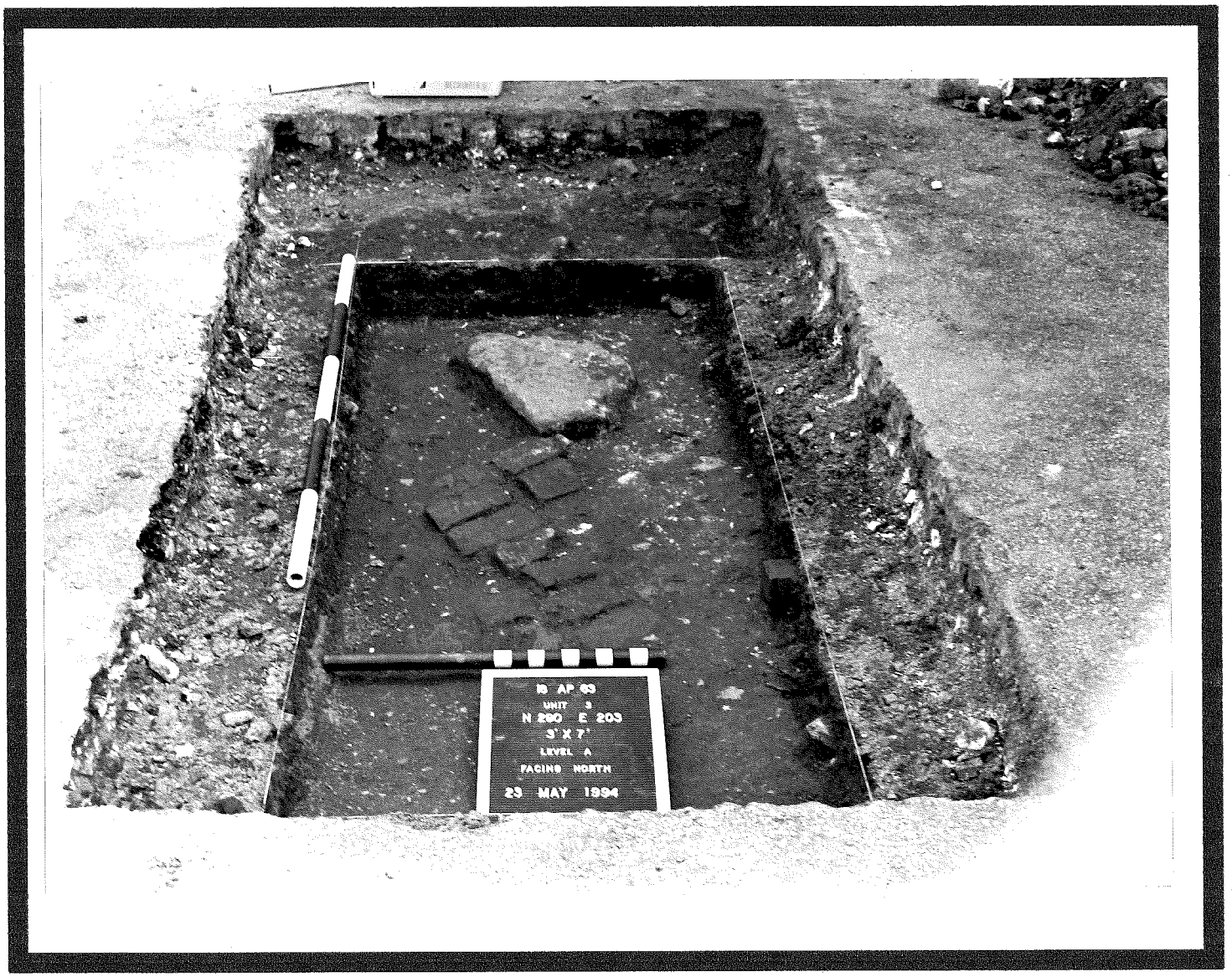


Plate 9: Unit 3, Feature 16 – Foundation to Bellis House. (Croson 1994)

Plate 10: Unit 3, Features 16 and 17 – Stone and Brick Foundation of Bellis House. (Croson 1994)

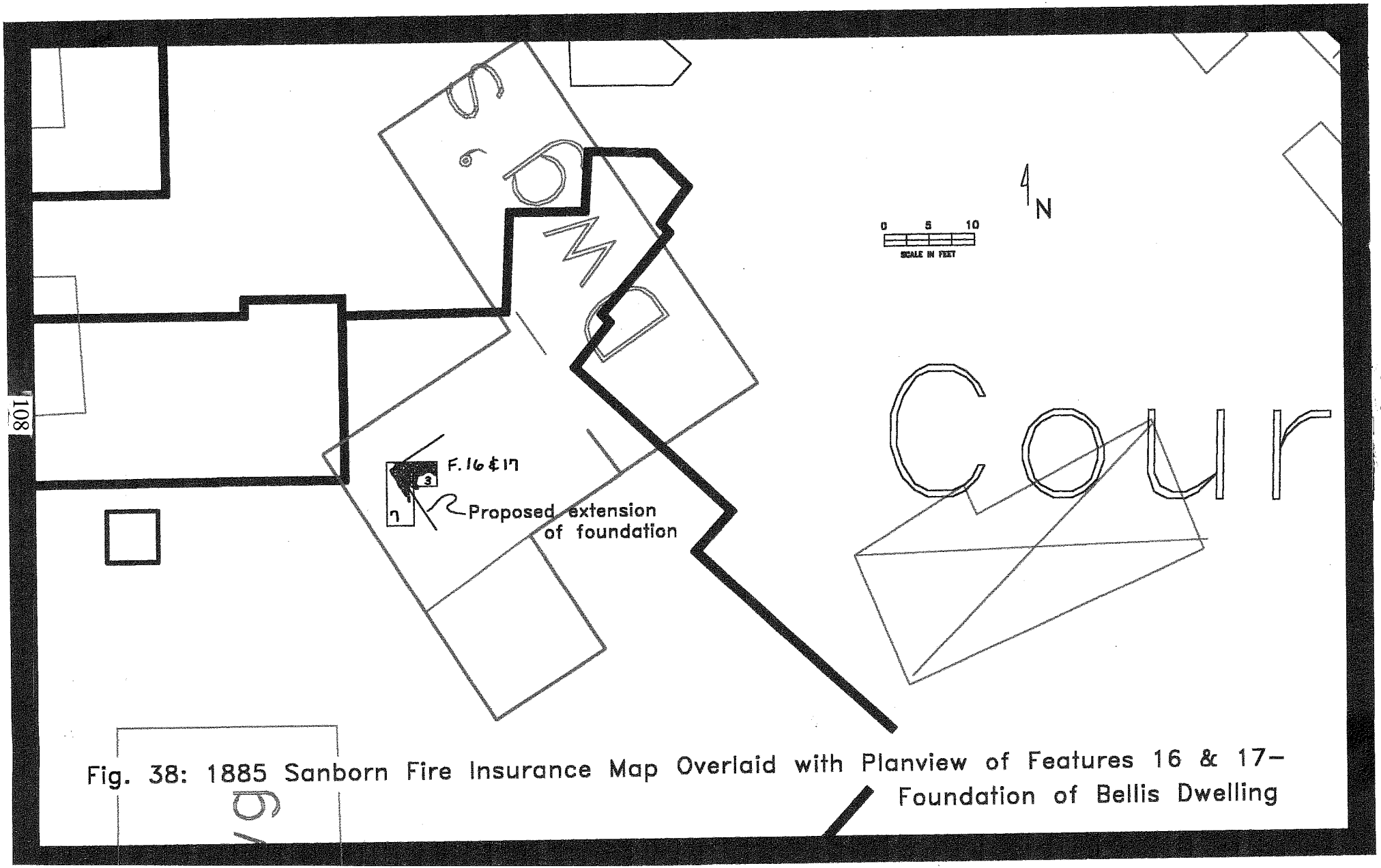


Fig. 38: 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Overlaid with Planview of Features 16 & 17– Foundation of Bellis Dwelling

Plate 11: Units 3 and 7, Features 16 and 17 – Foundation of Bellis Dwelling. (Croson 1994)

The last feature recorded in Unit 7 was Feature 23, a post hole and mold. Approximately 0.8 feet wide, this feature was found within Level B and cut through Level C. Located at approximately 35.25 feet amsl, it was excavated to a depth of 0.6 feet and yielded egg shell fragments, coal, brick, bottle glass and shell-tempered mortar.

Unit 5 (N260 E230)

This five feet by five feet unit was placed in the backyard area of Bellis Court (behind No. 5), within the large area that was originally opened as Unit 4. This location was chosen to include a concentration of oyster shells that had been exposed when shovel skimming Unit 4. Designated as Feature 15, this deposit of oyster shell was initially thought to be a possible garbage pit. However, excavation proved this to not be the case as the midden was quite shallow. Excavations beneath Feature 15 resulted in locating the northeast corner of a wood-lined cellar of a late seventeenth/early eighteenth century structure. Total artifact count for Unit 5 was 4232.

Level D, located at approximately 33.73 feet amsl, was a very artifact-dense stratum. More than 1200 artifacts were recovered from this deposit. This level represented materials related to the middle to late nineteenth century occupation of the site. Artifacts included 20 buttons - nine porcelain, four bone, two glass, two brass (one of which was believed to be from Naval Academy clothing), two plastic (labelled "Goodyear's N. R. Co. Pat. 1851") and one oyster shell/mother of pearl. Ceramics provided a TPQ of 1844.

Materials recovered from Level F of this unit were a mix of artifacts from the seventeenth century to the nineteenth century. A single piece of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware (1635-1760) was found within this level. Other early materials included a piece of combed slipware (1670-1795) and tin-glazed earthenware (1671-1780). Also present were pearlware, whiteware and redware. Of the twenty-five sherds of ceramics, 18 were used to calculate a mean ceramic date of 1805.33. A ceramic TPQ was determined to be 1825.

Present across the southern half of Unit 5 was Level G. A bit of explanation is required for this level. In order to assist in determining the sequence of levels, the westernmost third of this stratum was excavated first. Realizing it was actually a feature, it was then decided to discontinue excavating this deposit as Level G, and, instead, treat the remaining soil as a feature (Feature 26) (Figure 39 and Plate 12). Artifacts from this level were, therefore, associated with Feature 26. A ceramic TPQ of 1779 was determined along with a mean ceramic date of 1762.16.

Five features were recorded and excavated in Unit 5. Feature 15 was the concentration of oyster shells visible at the surface. As mentioned earlier, this concentration was the reason for location of this unit. No artifacts were recovered in association with this feature.

The remaining features, 26, 45, 46 and 47, were all associated. Feature 26, first removed as Level G, was excavated in three arbitrary levels. These levels represented the fill

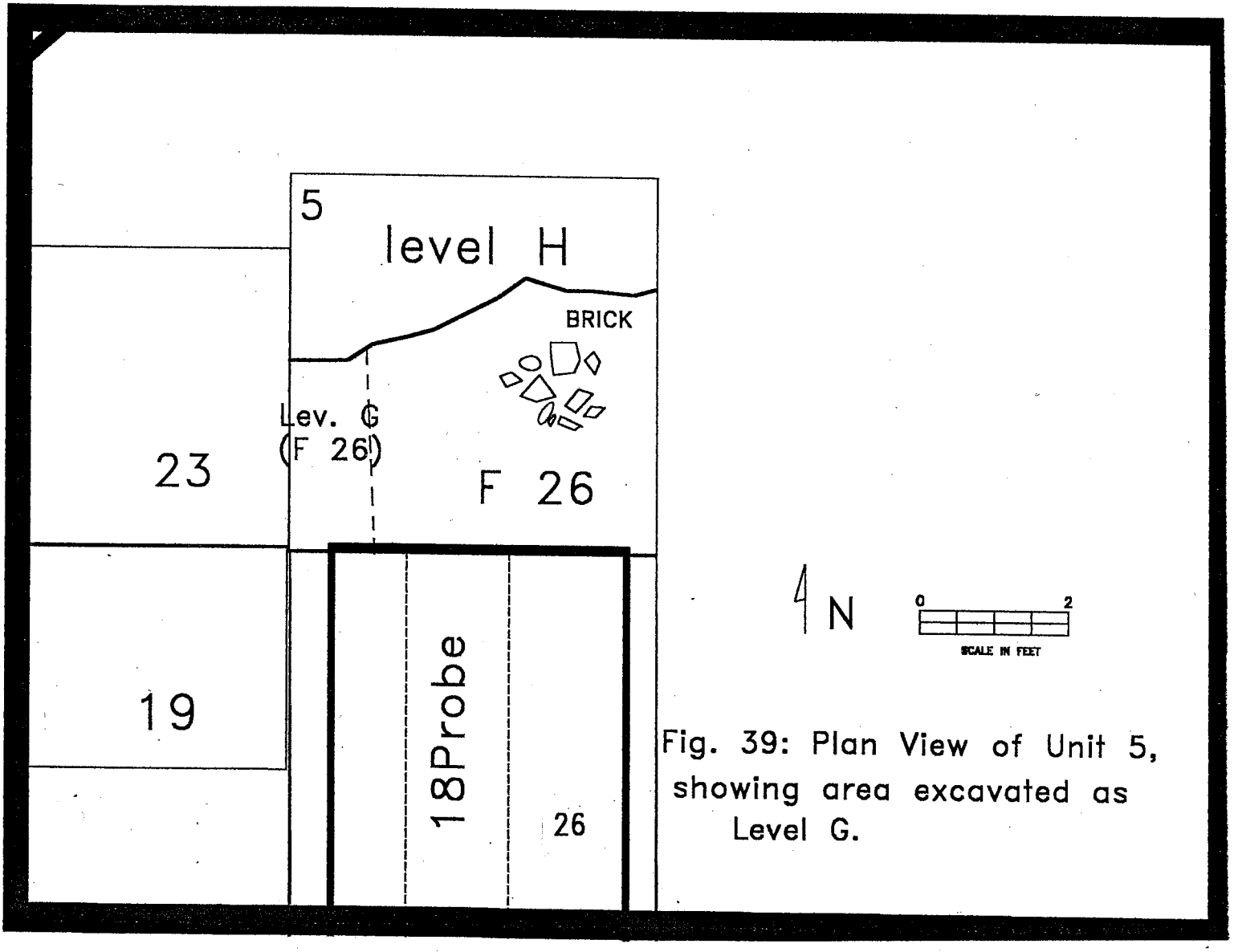


Fig. 39: Plan View of Unit 5, showing area excavated as Level G.

Plate 12: Unit 5, Levels G, H and Feature 26. (MacLean 1994)

above the wood-lined cellar. Thickness of this deposit ranged from 1 to 1.85 feet. Artifacts recovered were a mix of seventeenth to nineteenth century materials and included tin-glazed earthenware (1671-1780), North Devon (1635-1760), Border ware, creamware, pearlware, olive green bottle glass and pipe stem/bowl fragments.

Approximately two feet from the wood-lining, on the outside of the cellar, another set of features was located within Unit 5. Features 45 and 46 were identified as a post hole and mold (Figure 40 and Plate 13), respectively, and indicated a "post-in-the-ground" construction technique. No artifacts were recovered from either feature. It should be noted here that a second post hole, Feature 89, was found in Unit 19 to the southwest of Unit 5.

The final feature documented in this unit was Feature 47, the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century wood-lined cellar. Two thin lines of decomposed wood were present, extending from the south and east walls of the unit (Figure 40). Excavations into the cellar were approaching the depth limit (five feet) and would have required shoring for safety reasons. Because the lower levels were yielding seventeenth and eighteenth century materials, without the presence of later objects, the cellar was of interest as the earliest feature yet uncovered on the site. An auger test hole was placed into the cellar in an unsuccessful attempt to locate the bottom of the feature. Consultations determined that pursuit was necessary. Since this would be a new stage of operation requiring exposure of a larger area and the installation of shoring, it was decided that a new unit number would be assigned. This new unit was given the dimensions of three feet by nine feet - the size of the trenchbox used for safety measures. Further investigation of the cellar was carried out in Unit 29.

Unit 18 (N255 E230)

This unit, located directly south of Unit 5, was actually more like a trench since it was ten feet by five feet in length and initially opened with the backhoe. The upper level of clay fill was removed using the backhoe, and artifacts uncovered were collected and given a provenience of "Unit 18 - General." This method of excavation was used due to time constraints and appeared to be the best way to gain access to the wood-lined cellar feature below. More than 400 artifacts were retrieved from this unit, including yellow ware, pearlware, whiteware, and olive green bottle glass. Artifacts included 20 ceramic sherds which provided a TPQ of 1840 and a mean ceramic date of 1849.87. A trench into the bottom through the center of the unit was then excavated by hand and artifacts were given the provenience of "Unit 18 - Probe." Included among the artifacts from this provenience was a fragment of a Delft tile. Decorated in purple, the tile seemed to have a central cartouche which was possibly a landscape scene. Materials collected from this "Probe" were related to Levels A through C in Unit 26 (see Unit 26). The TPQ for Unit 18 - Probe was 1851; the same as Unit 26 Level A.

A single feature was recorded in Unit 18. A post hole was exposed in the east wall of the unit and designated as Feature 76. The post hole cut Level B and was approximately 0.7 feet in diameter. Although no artifacts were recovered from it, the post hole was most likely related to the Bellis Court houses.

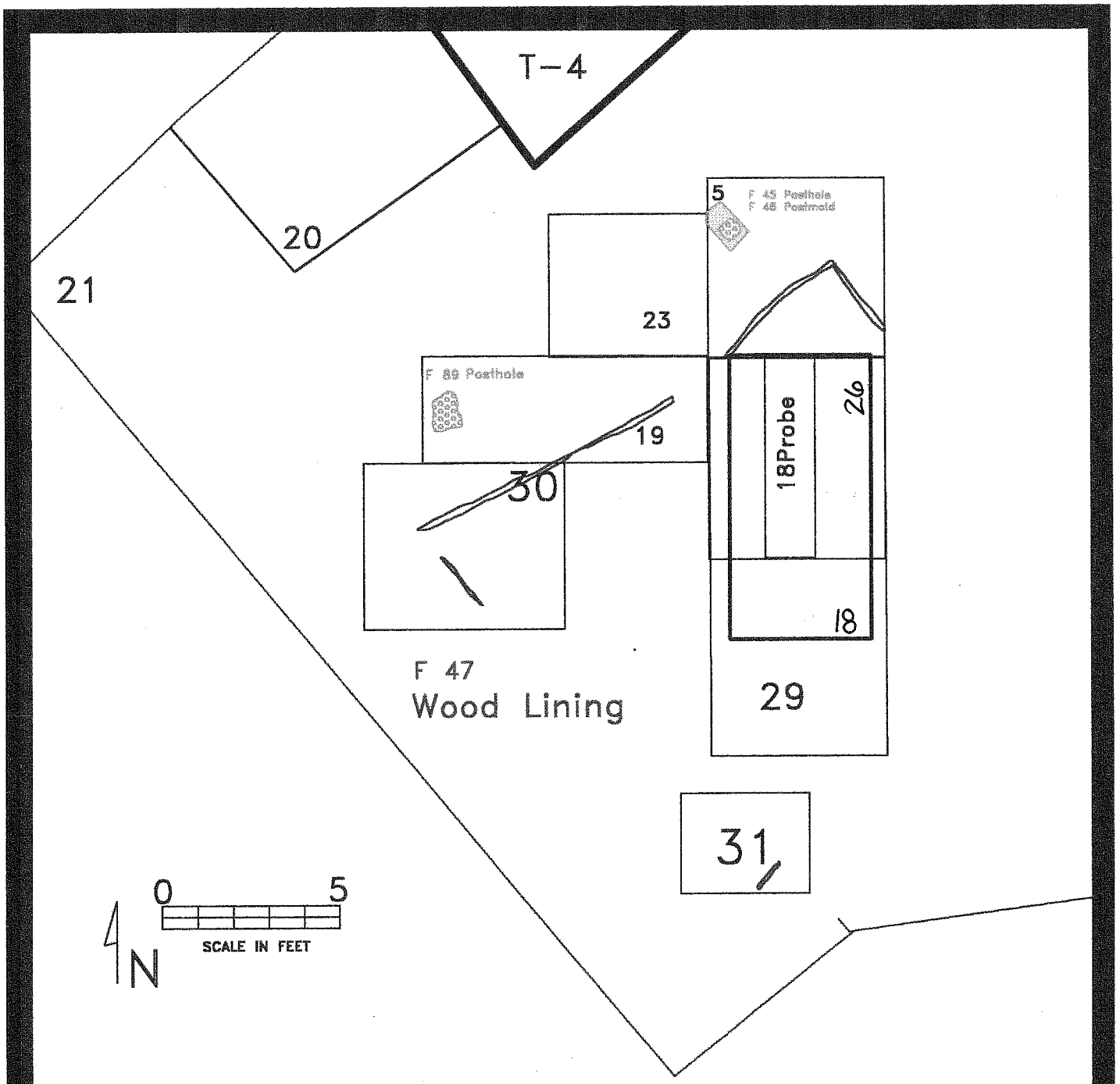


Fig. 40: Plan View of Wood-Lined Cellar and Associated Features.

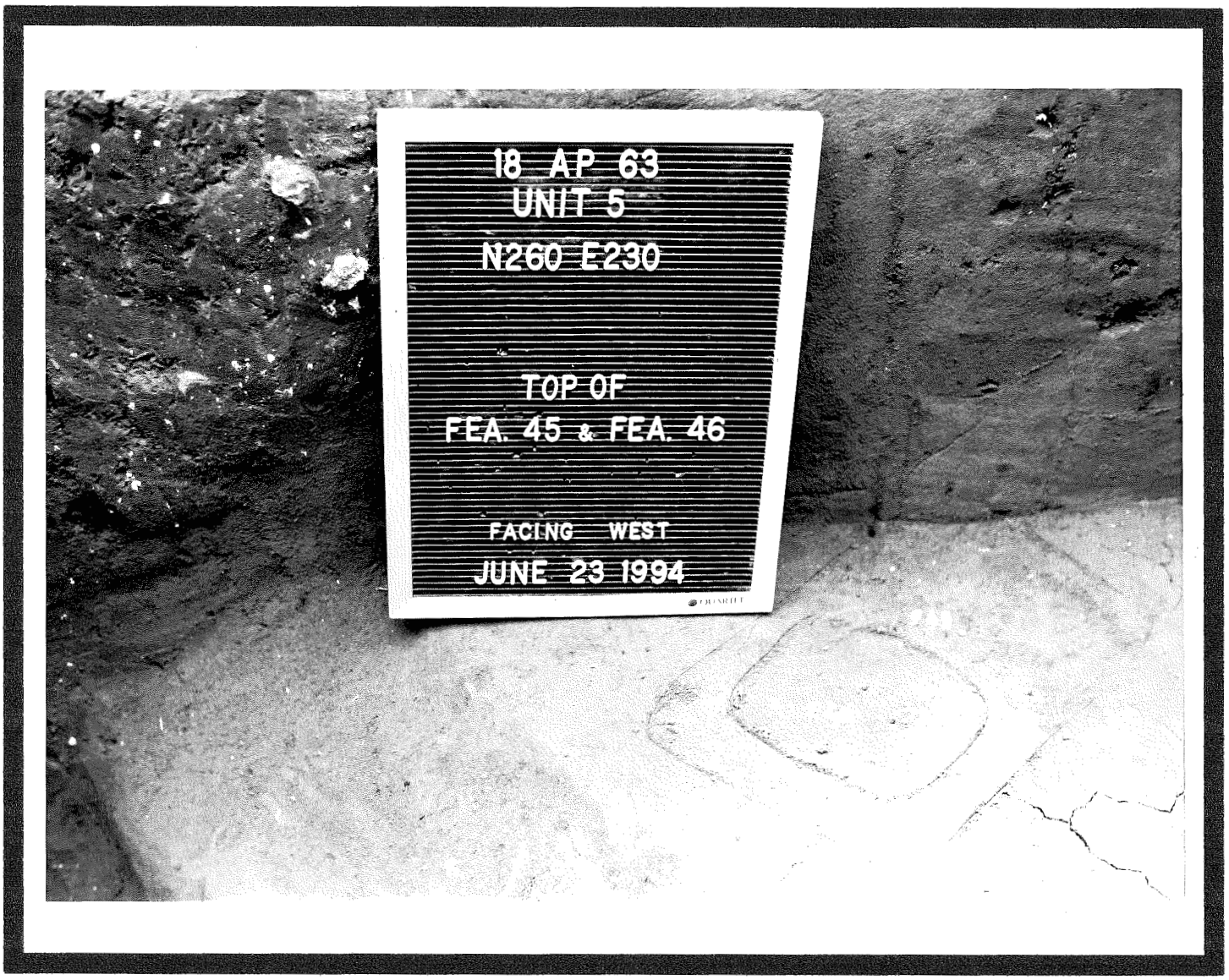


Plate 13: Unit 5, Features 45 and 46 – Post Hole and Post Mold. (MacLean 1994)

Unit 19 (N255 E226)

Like Unit 18, this unit was opened by the backhoe in an attempt to remove the hard clay fill level present over the area. Again, this was done in order to gain access to the wood-lined cellar and, in Unit 19, to look for additional post holes associated with the structure. This 8.6 feet by 3 feet unit was placed south and west of Unit 5 (where the NE corner of the cellar feature was first exposed). More than 1280 artifacts were recovered from this unit.

Once the unit was opened by the backhoe, the area was then shovel skimmed and hand excavated. The first level of this unit was designated as Level C. This was the level directly above the fill in the cellar (Feature 26). Eighteenth and nineteenth century materials were collected from this level. After removal of this level, a series of three individual fill deposits were visible, as well as Level D, the soil located outside of the cellar. These deposits of fill were designated as Feature 26a, 26b and 26c (Figure 41).

Feature 26a was located only in the easternmost portion of Unit 19 and contained brick, nails, yellow ware, pearlware, whiteware, Chinese porcelain, stoneware, creamware and bottle and window glass. This deposit, at the time of excavation, was considered the most recent episode of fill above the cellar.

Feature 26b was located in the center of the unit and contained a mix of materials, including North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, whiteware, slipware, English brown stoneware, creamware, redware, pipe bowl fragments and olive green bottle glass. The redware fragments, which appeared to be locally made, were similar to sherds found in St. Mary's City at the Van Sweringen site (Silas Hurry, Personal Communication). Two small sherds of Northern Italian slipware (1610-1660) also were recovered from this level. A portion of the wood lining, Feature 47, was found at the bottom of this fill level (Plate 14)

Feature 26c was present near the western end of the unit. Excavation of this level revealed a very undulating slope above the cellar lining. Artifacts included pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware and an undecorated Westerwald handle (1650-1800). The handle contained a characteristic "turn" or "flip" treatment and was similar to Rhenish handles which date to the seventeenth century in the collection at Historic St. Mary's City.

The final feature documented in Unit 19 was a post hole associated with the cellar. Similar to Features 45 and 46 in Unit 5, Feature 89 was recorded just outside of the wood lining at an elevation of 30.9 feet amsl (Figure 40). Only a single piece of flat glass was retrieved from this level.

Unit 23 (N259 E226)

This four feet by five feet unit was located adjacent to Unit 5 on the west in an effort to locate another post hole associated with Feature 47. Levels A and B of this unit were removed by the backhoe. Due to time constraints, this unit was not excavated stratigraphically, and all

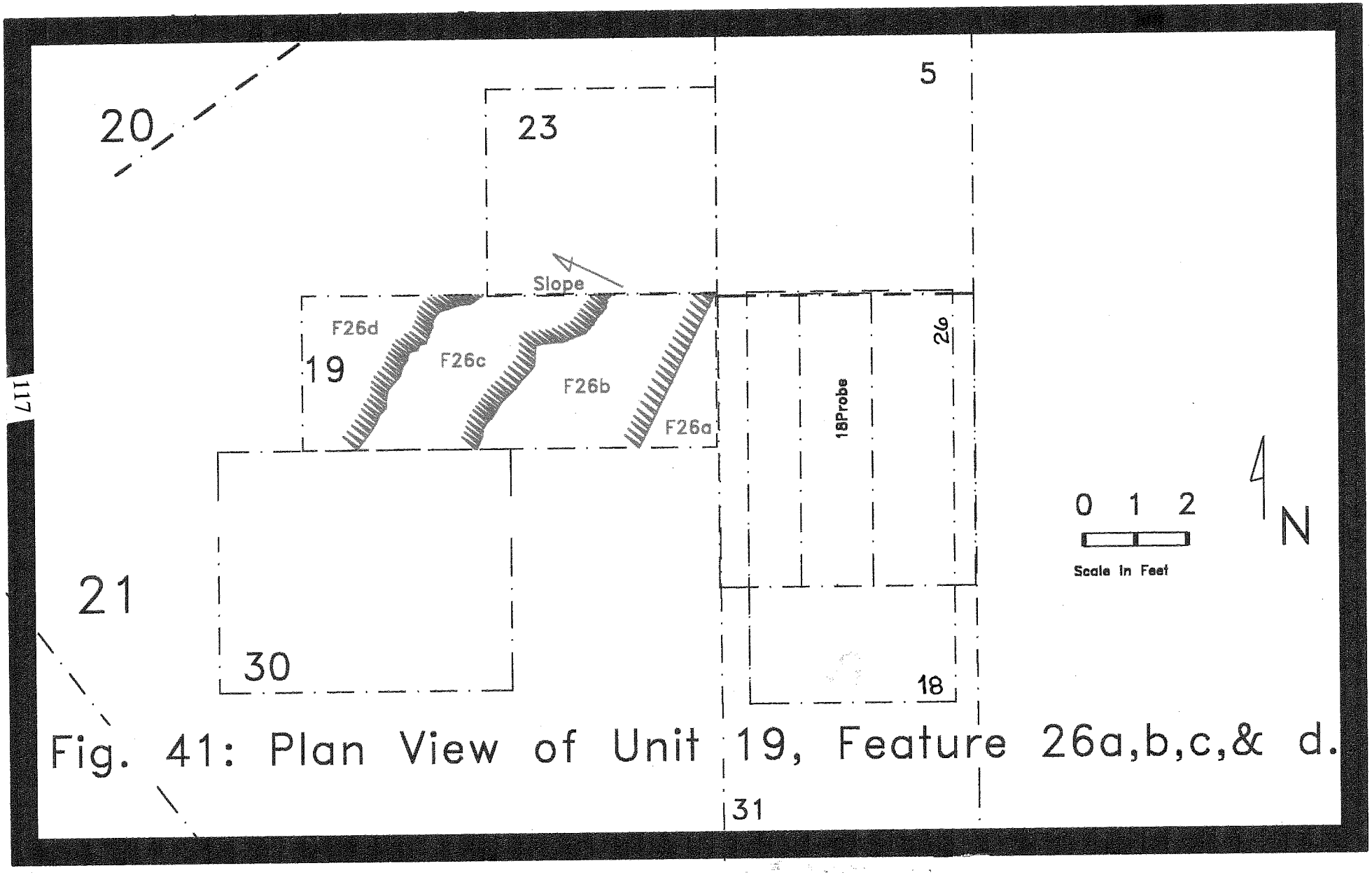


Fig. 41: Plan View of Unit 19, Feature 26a,b,c,& d.

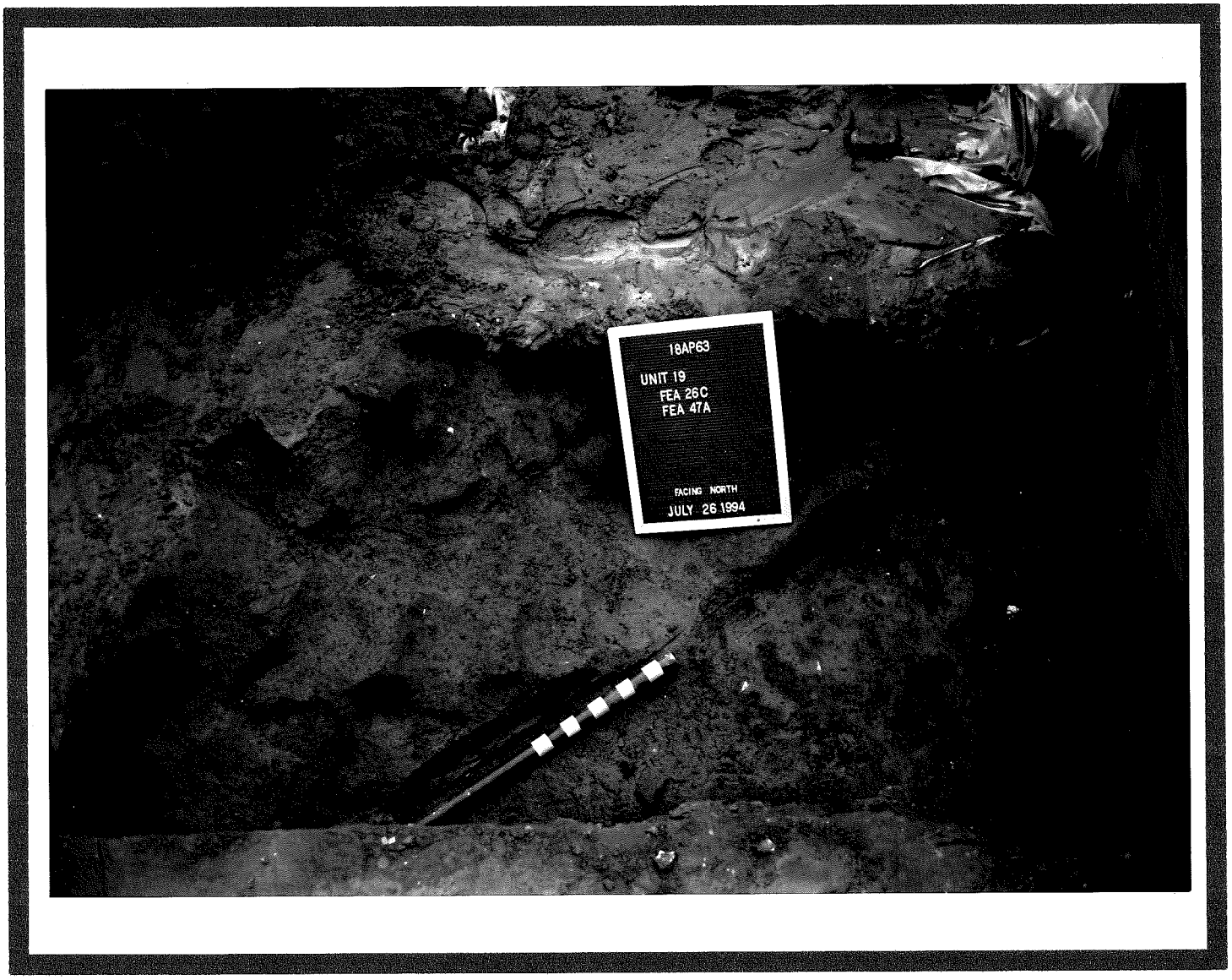


Plate 14: Unit 19, Features 26 and 47 – Wood Lining and fill of Wood–Lined Cellar. (Aumiller 1994)

soils removed were designated as Level C. Total thickness of this level was approximately 2.5 feet at a depth of 30.91 amsl. No post hole was located. Artifacts included stoneware, redware, whiteware and yellow ware.

Feature 26, the slump or fill in the wood-lined cellar, was present in the southern half of the unit. Two other features were identified and recorded in Unit 23. Feature 81 was a 0.13 feet thick soil stain located against the north wall of the unit. Feature 82 was a .21 feet thick stain near the west wall. Neither feature yielded any artifacts.

Unit 26 (N255 E230)

Unit 26, five feet by five feet, was placed south of Unit 5 and directly beneath Unit 18. A narrow trench was excavated by hand at the bottom of Unit 18. Since Unit 26 was opened beneath Unit 18, that trench (Unit 18 - Probe) also ran through the center of Unit 26 (Figure 42). As noted earlier, soil removed from the "Probe" in Unit 18 was associated with Levels A through C in this unit (Plate 15). More than 1470 artifacts were found in Unit 26.

Level A was present only in the southern half of the unit. The surface of this level contained a large amount of brick rubble which was not present in the lower half of the stratum. This level was extremely rich in artifacts and was another stratum associated with the middle to late nineteenth century occupation of the property. Materials recovered included transfer-printed whiteware, ironstone, yellow ware, porcelain, bottle and window glass, buttons, nails, fish scales and a large amount of bones. A TPQ of 1851 was derived for this level.

Level B was the first level in the northern portion of Unit 26. This level was the same soil as Feature 26, the slump/fill above the wood-lined cellar (Feature 47). Artifacts included pearlware, Chinese porcelain, incised stoneware, bone, olive green bottle glass, miscellaneous metals and more than 500 nails. An 1820 TPQ was calculated for Level B.

The final level of this unit was Level C. This stratum was very similar to the previous level save for the addition of pockets of olive brown loam in the western portion of the unit. The artifact assemblage also proved to be similar. The TPQ, however, was a few years later, 1828. This soil was also the same as the cellar fill, Feature 26. The level was excavated to approximately 0.2 feet above Feature 47, the wood-lined cellar, and then, due to its depth, was closed. Once proper shoring techniques were in place, a new unit was opened to continue excavation into the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century cellar (see below).

Unit 29 (N256 E230)

This unit began at the level where Unit 26 ended in an attempt to excavate the fill of the wood-lined cellar and locate the bottom of the feature. Excavation of Unit 29 was conducted during the two week extension granted by Anne Arundel County. Due to the depth of the unit, use of a trenchbox was necessary to proceed with excavation. Three aluminum panels, eight feet long, were stacked on the east and west sides of the unit to provide shoring of the walls during

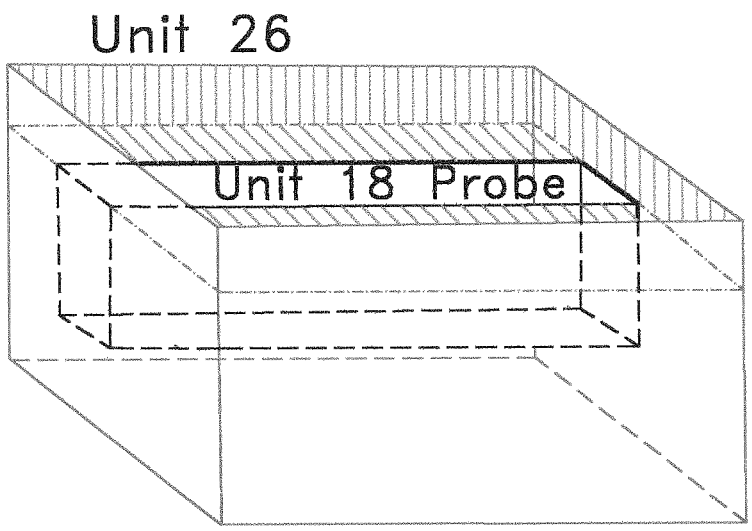


Fig. 42: Plan View of Unit 26 and Unit 18-probe.

Plate 15: Unit 26 Showing "Trench-Like" Excavation of Unit18-Probe. (Aiello 1994)

excavation (Plate 16). The unit itself measured 3.5 feet by 9 feet; however, excavation occurred only inside of the trenchbox area. A portion of the wood lining of the cellar could be seen in the northwest corner of the box. Keeping in line with regulations governing the use of the trenchbox, soils could be removed below the shoring only to a depth of two feet. At that point, it was necessary to undercut the trenchbox and lower it deeper into the unit.

Feature 47 originally had been recorded as the wood lining of the cellar feature. Excavation of Unit 29, however, began with the removal of soil designated as F47a1 - even though this soil was identical to that which was removed as F26 from Unit 26 directly above Unit 29. This change in identification/recordation of F47 was done as a means of isolating the materials found in the deepest levels of the cellar fill from those recovered from the more recent strata excavated as F26 in Units 5, 18 and 26. This initial arbitrary level was located at approximately 29.62 feet amsl and was excavated to a depth of approximately one foot. Artifacts included brick and mortar, whiteware, pearlware and two pieces of tin-glazed earthenware - one with a spiral decoration, probably eighteenth century and another with a "fruit" pattern on the front and a hand-painted blue line surrounding the base, also probably eighteenth century. Whiteware included four sherds of two separate "Romantic Staffordshire" vessels manufactured by William Adams (1836-1864). Romantic Staffordshires are similar in appearance to "historical" china, but do not feature an identifiable city or individual. Adams' Palestine was one of the most common of the Romantic Staffordshire patterns.

Level a2 of this feature continued for another foot into the cellar to approximately 28.35 feet amsl. Artifacts included Westerwald stoneware, olive green bottle glass, a terra cotta pipe bowl fragment and a piece of whiteware. This level was closed when heavy orange mottling began to occur and several pieces of wood appeared. In an attempt to locate the bottom of the cellar, an auger hole was placed into this new level at the southern end of the unit. Artifacts were collected from the auger hole in seven separate Levels, "a" through "f". Few artifacts were recovered. However, the initial level produced a single piece of whiteware and two olive green glass fragments. Level b produced a sherd of Rhenish brown stoneware while Level c yielded more olive green glass and a brick fragment. At approximately 2.35 feet below the start of the auger hole (at 26.50 feet amsl), a rich black organic soil was encountered as Level e (see Feature 90).

Before the Feature 47b level was removed, the trenchbox was undercut and lowered two feet further into the cellar. The surface of the new level was then scraped clean in order to avoid possible contamination of the level from the soils above. Artifacts recovered from this cleaning were provenienced as "General" for this feature. Excavations in this level revealed a significant slope towards the south. The thickness of this stratum ranged from 0.7 to 1.8 feet (25.3 feet amsl). Included in the artifacts from this level were unidentifiable nails, creamware, salt-glazed stoneware, Rhenish brown stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, shell-tempered mortar, olive green bottle glass and an 1827 large cent piece (Plate 17). Feature 90 was located at the bottom of this level.

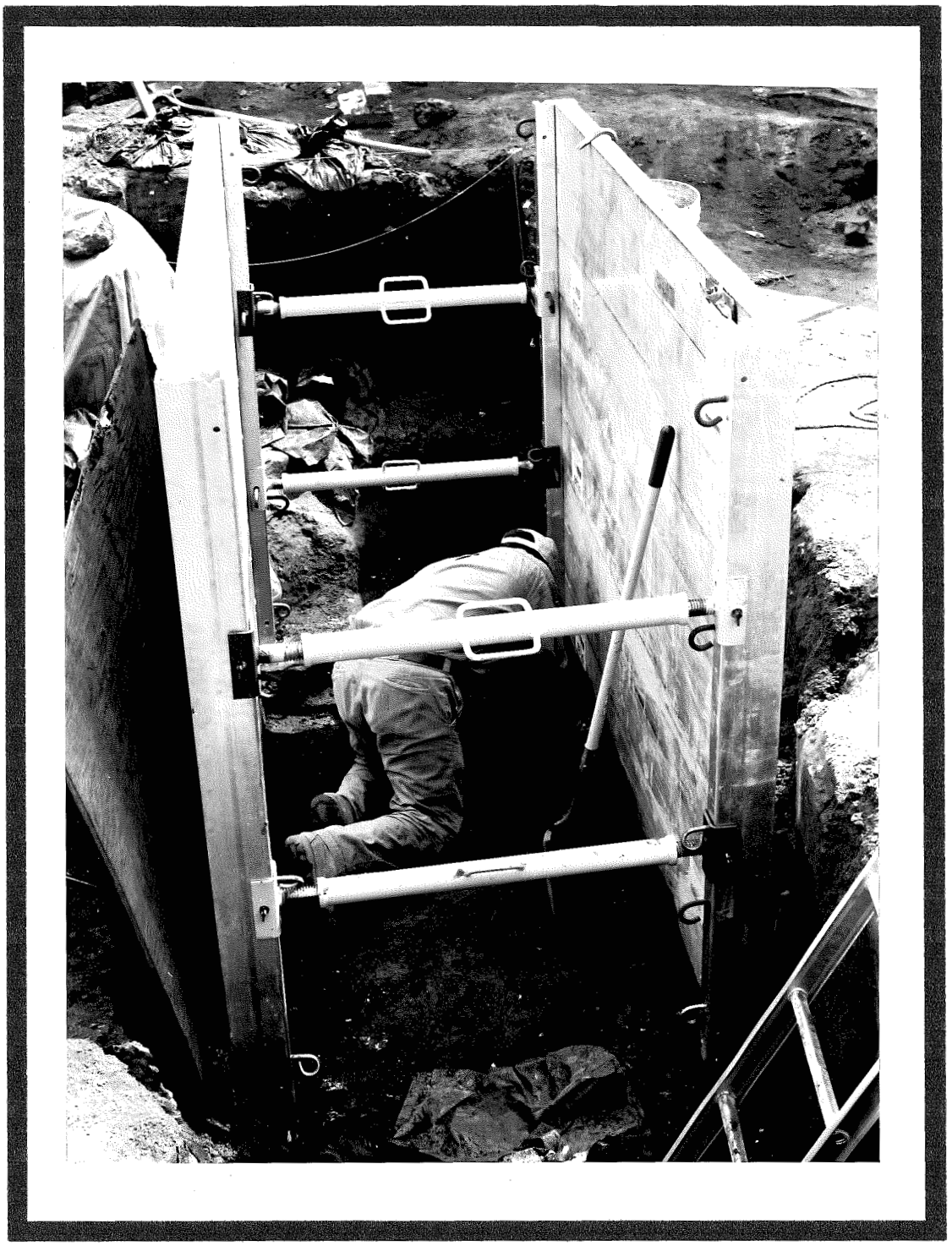


Plate 16: Unit 29 with O.S.H.A. Regulation Trenchbox in Place. Facing South (Aiello 1994)

Plate 17: Artifacts Recovered from Wood-Lined Cellar. Left to Right: Olive Green Bottle Base and Neck, Delft Tile Fragment, Pipe Stems, Blue and White Delft Plate Fragments, Borderware, Annular Pearlware Mug. Scale = 1" (Seidel 1994)

Feature 90 was a series of wood "beams" and associated decomposed wood (Figure 43 and Plate 18) first encountered in the auger test hole as Level e. The beams were fully exposed in the cleaning. Many of the timbers were fairly well preserved; however, due to decomposition, several were irregularly shaped. This made it difficult, if not impossible, to determine their original width or thickness. In fact, some appeared to be more "branch" or "limb-like" than actual cut timbers but this is due to the preservation of knots and limb sections. Originally thought to possibly be floor joists, it was later concluded that the timbers were spaced too closely together to support that hypothesis (Orlando Ridout, Personal Communication). Each beam was assigned a number as it was removed from the trenchbox. This was done for sample retention and any artifacts recovered in association with a particular beam were labelled with that beam's sample number. Few artifacts were found in Feature 90. However, olive green bottle glass, creamware and a piece of North Devon sgraffito slipware were recovered. Eight nails were recovered in association with Feature 90. Seven of these were unidentifiable. However, a single cut nail was recovered in association with Timber 6B.

Once all the timbers were removed, level excavation continued for Feature 47. Beneath Feature 90, Feature 47 Levels c, d, e and f were visible (Figure 44). Feature 47c was located at the south end of the unit and excavated two feet below the trench box. Although this level was then discontinued due to safety regulations concerning the use of the trenchbox, it was obvious that it continued beneath 47d which was adjacent to the north. The only materials recovered from Feature 47c were a nail fragment and oyster shell.

Feature 47d was located in the center of the trenchbox. This clayish deposit overlaid Levels c and e (Figure 44). No artifacts were recovered.

Feature 47e was located near the north end of the unit. It was first thought that excavation of this level would reveal Level f beneath it. However, the two levels seemed instead to abut one another. A sharp corner was formed between this level and Level 47f (Figure 44). The only artifacts recovered from Level e were oyster shell and a brick fragment.

Feature 47f was located along the north wall of the unit. It was thought to be the earliest fill deposit of the feature - the soil which had fallen in after the initial abandonment of the cellar. Unfortunately, very little material was recovered from this level - oyster shell, coal fragments, shell-tempered mortar, and unidentifiable nail fragments.

One other feature was identified in Unit 29. Feature 86 was the soil located directly north of the wood lining of the cellar. Since this soil was located outside of the trenchbox, it was minimally excavated. Several artifacts, however, were collected from this area. These included two pieces of olive green bottle glass - one base fragment and one body sherd, and a portion of a hand blown, true baluster stemware (wine glass) which dates from the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century. These are important as Feature 86 represents fill <u>outside</u> the wood lining of the cellar. They therefore help to date the installation of the lining and perhaps the digging of the cellar itself.

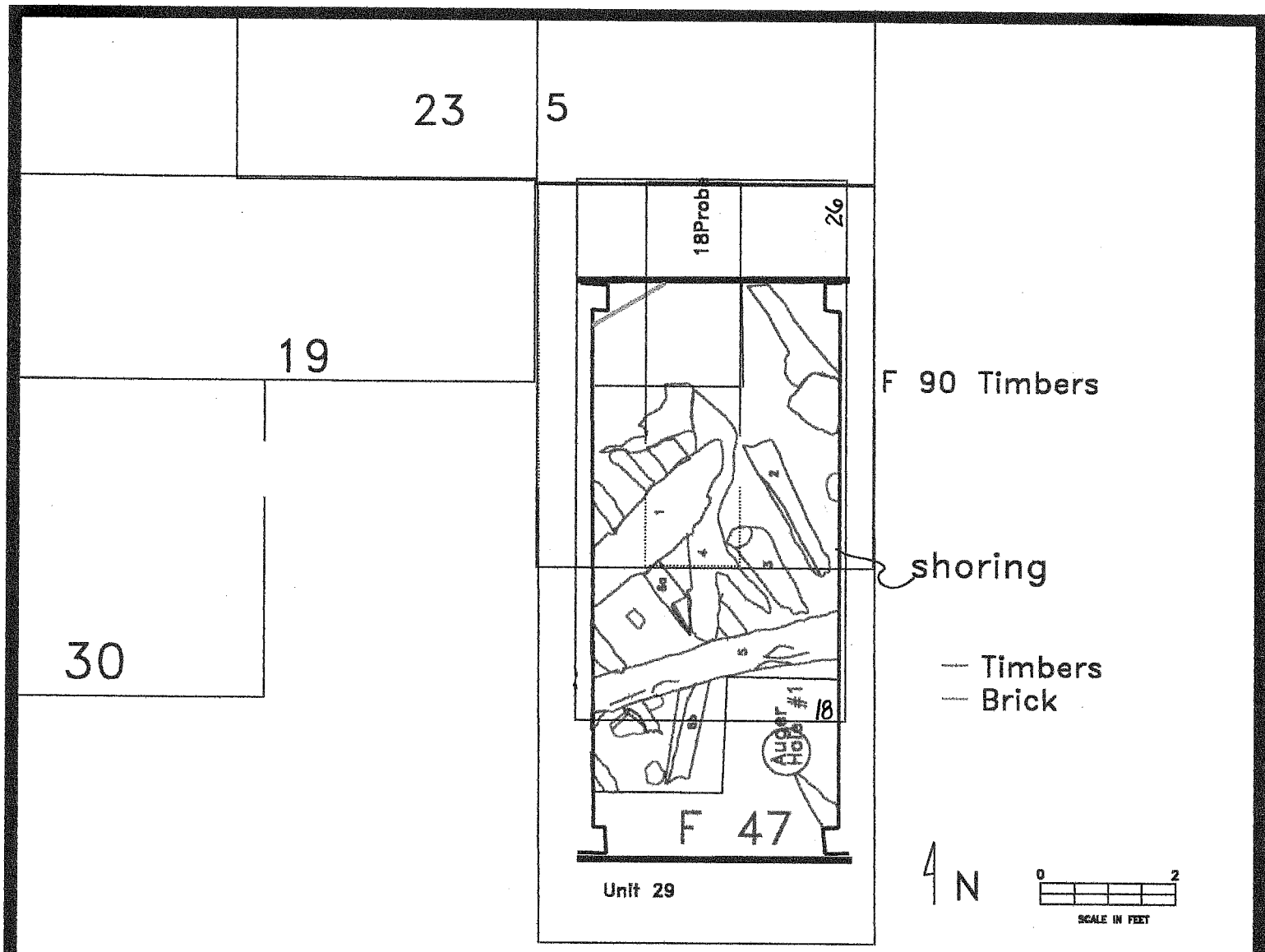


Fig. 43: Plan View of Unit 29, Feature 90 – Wood Beams Located at Bottom of Wood-Lined Cellar.

Plate 18: Unit 29, Feature 90 – Wood Beams at the Bottom of the Wood–Lined Cellar. (Seidel 1994)

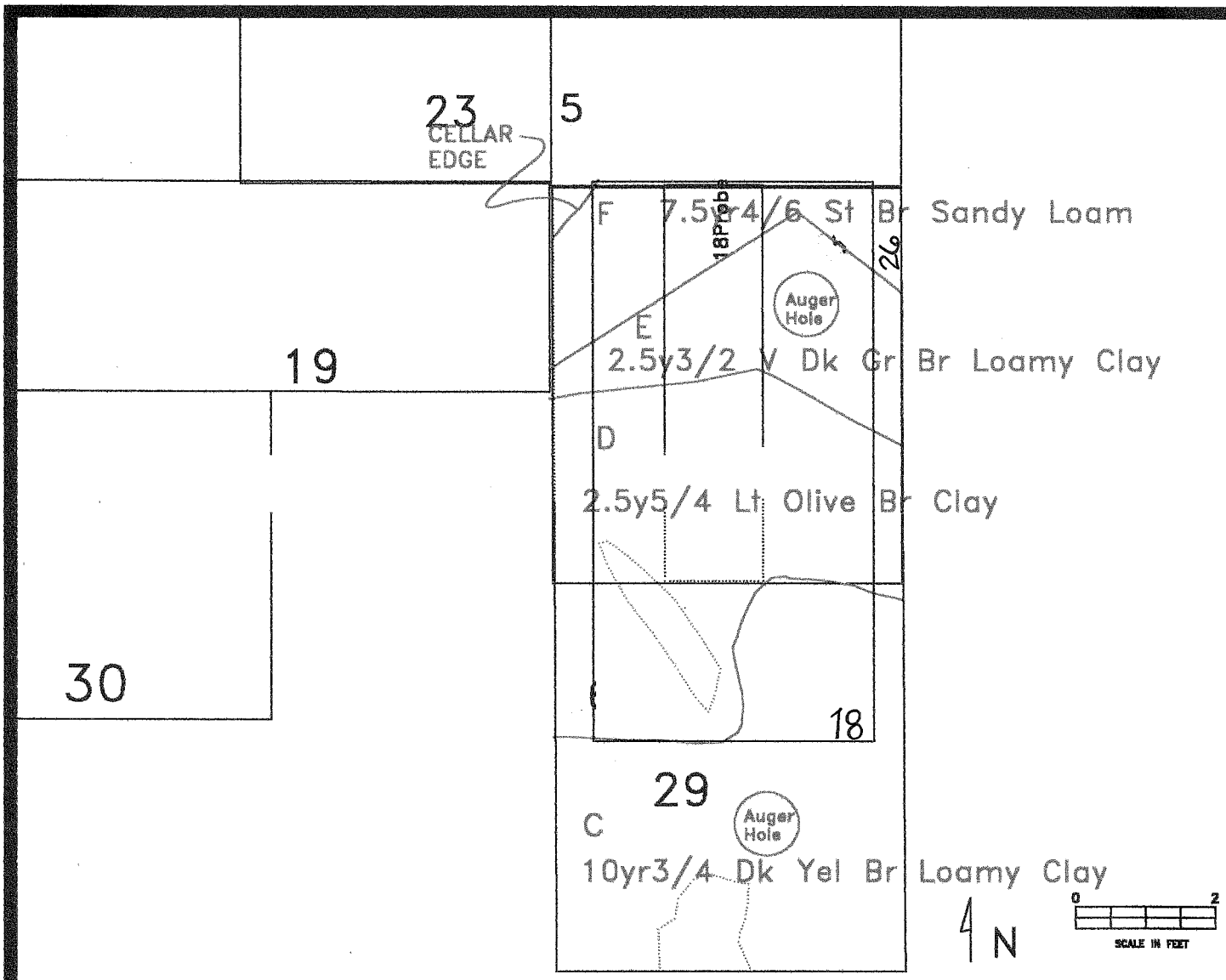


Fig. 44: Plan View of Unit 29, Feature 47c, d, e and f.

Archival research shows that Lot 58 (the eastern 3/4 of the block) was owned by Joseph Hill, who transferred the lot, including a house, to John Beale. A 1730 deed gave Beale's son-in-law title to the lot after Beale's death, as well as permission to build on the property. That deed mentioned an existing house owned by Beale and occupied by a tenant. It is believed that this wood-lined cellar was part of that house. It is probable that this structure was in fact the same dwelling built by Hill and mentioned in the 1711 deed which transferred the lot to Beale.

Unit 30 (N252 E221)

This standard size 5 feet by 5 feet unit was placed south of Unit 19 in a successful attempt to locate another section of wood lining of the cellar (Figure 40). Again, time was a constraining factor at this point in the excavation. Therefore, soils removed from this unit were considered Level A and were not screened for artifacts. The northwest corner of the cellar feature was located in the unit. Features 91, 92 and 93 also were recorded.

Feature 91 was a soil stain located at the outside corner of the wood lining for Feature 47. It measured 1.5 feet north-south and 1 foot east-west and was related to the "slumping" around the corner of the cellar hole. Artifacts were limited to nails, shell and charcoal. Feature 92 was a soil stain located east of Feature 91. It yielded only a single fragment of metal. Feature 93 was a 0.2 feet wide section of soil excavated directly behind the wood lining of Feature 47. A single piece of shell-tempered mortar was recovered from this soil. Investigating this area behind the wood lining revealed information pertaining to the construction of the cellar. The presence of "slumping" behind the wood suggested that a hole was cut, the wood lining set in place, and the area behind the lining then backfilled with soil.

Unit 31 (N243 E228)

This unit was opened on the last day of excavation in an effort to locate the south wall of Feature 47, the wood-lined cellar. Due to time constraints, this unit was excavated without regard to stratigraphic levels. Placed at the southeast edge of the excavation area, this unit turned up a section of wood lining approximately 0.9 feet in length (Figure 40).

Area Two

Area Two was located north of the Banneker-Douglass Museum between the museum and the Anne Arundel County Courthouse (Figure 45). It consisted of Trench 3 and Units 1 and 2. Section drawings are presented as Figure 46.

Trench 3

Trench 3, approximately nine feet by four feet, was placed in this small area north of the museum on a roughly north-south axis paralleling Franklin Street. Location of this trench was decided upon in an attempt to cut across lot lines, and CAD overlays were used to position the trench. This, in turn, would assist with the placement of units and allow associations of

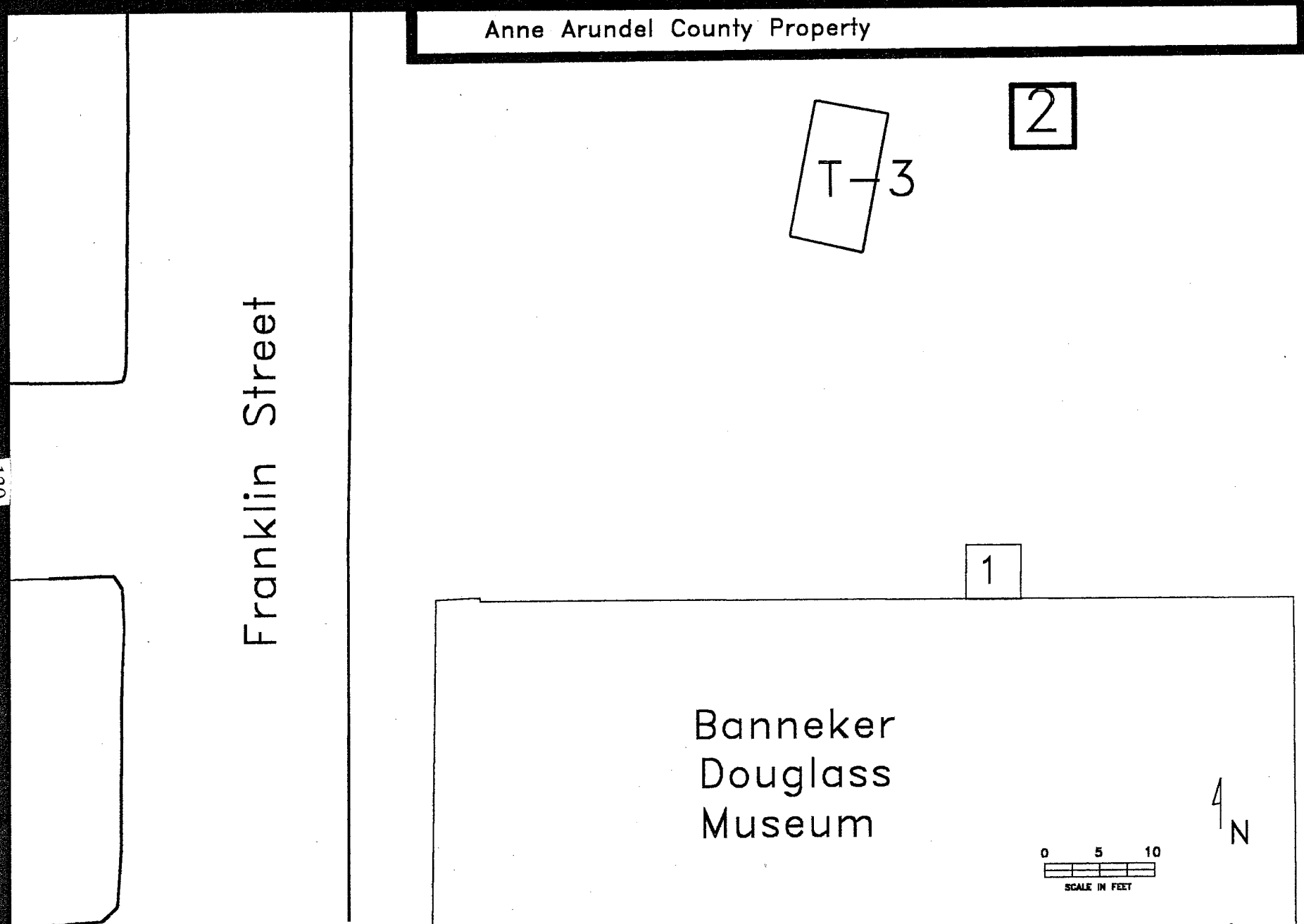


Fig. 45: Area Two – Unit Placement

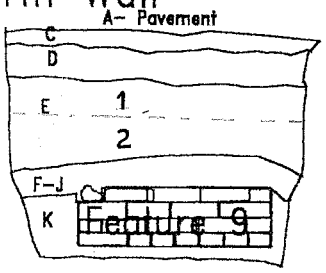
18AP63 Area 2

Section Drawings

0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET

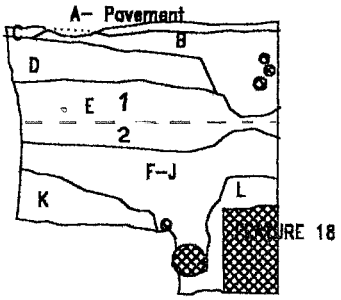
UNIT 1

North Wall



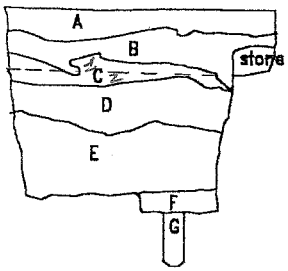
A Pavement
B 7.5yr5/0 Black Gravel
C 10yr6/2 Lt Gr Br Loam
D 5y3/2 Drk Olive Loam
E 10yr4/6 Dk Y Br Loam
F-J 10yr3/2 to 2/1
w/ Construction/brick oyster incl.
K 10yr4/4 Dk Y Br Sandy Loam
L 10yr4/6

East Wall



UNIT 2

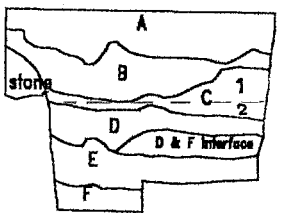
North Wall



37.21amsl

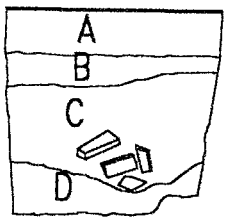
A 10YR4/1 Dark Grey Asphalt Bedding
B 7.5 yr3/4 to 4/6 St Br Sandy Loam
C 5y2.5/2 Dk Bl Grey Loam
D 10yr3/4 Dk Br Sandy Loam
E 7.5 YR 3/4 Dk Br Sandy Loam
F 10yr3/6
G 10yr3/6 Drk Y Br Clay Loam

East Wall



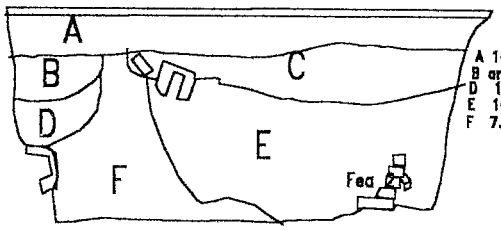
Trench 3

North Wall



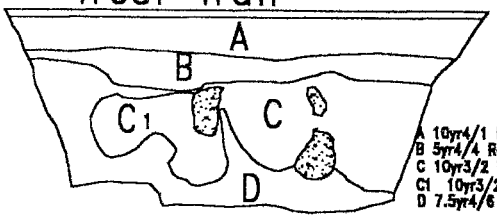
A 10yr4/1 Drk G Silty Sand
B 5yr4/4 Red Br mottled w/5yr4/6 Y Red Course Sand
C 10yr3/2 V Drk Gr Br Silty Loam w/ brick,mortar ash incl.
D 7.5yr4/6 Strong Br Sandy Silt

East Wall



A 10yr4/1 Drk G Silty Sand
B and C 5yr4/4 Red Br mottled w/5yr4/6 Red Course Sand
D 10yr3/3 V Drk Gr Br Silty Loam w/ brick, mortar, ash incl.
E 10yr3/3 Drk Br Silty Loam w/ brick, mortar , ash & wood
F 7.5yr4/6 Strong Br Sandy Silt w/ streaks of 10yr3/2 V Drk Gr Br

West Wall



A 10yr4/1 Drk G Silty Sand
B 5yr4/4 Red Br mottled w/5yr4/6 Y Red Course Sand
C 10yr3/2 V Drk Gr Br Silty Loam w/ brick,mortar ash incl.
C1 10yr3/2 as above/ with higher ash concentration.
D 7.5yr4/6 Strong Br Sandy Silt

Fig. 46: Section Drawings for Area Two

collected materials with specific households to be made. More than 90 artifacts were collected and provenienced as "Trench 3 - General."

The trench was excavated to a depth of 4.5 feet below surface. East and west wall sections indicated much disturbance in the area (Figure 46). Level C in the east wall and Levels D and E in the west wall contained brick, mortar, ash and large concrete forms. This deposit in the trench was at least two feet thick and seemed to be related to the destruction of the neighborhood in the twentieth century.

One feature was documented in Trench 3. Feature 21 was a series of articulated bricks found near the base of Level E in the west wall. The Sanborn maps from 1921 through 1951 show a two-story addition attached to 90 Franklin Street. It is probable that Feature 21 was a partially intact portion of that structure which was cut by the trench.

Unit 1 (N243 E170)

This unit was placed against the north wall of the Banneker-Douglass Museum in order to examine the Mt. Moriah AME Church foundations and possibly identify a building chronology. CAD allowed the placement of this unit over an alley between the church and a nearby dwelling (eventually 84 Franklin Street), sited so that the building might also be partially uncovered (Figure 47) . This dwelling was present on the Sanborn maps from 1885 through 1951 (Figures 14 through 22) and was located behind No. 86 which fronted on Franklin Street.

No. 86 Franklin Street was the northernmost of the lots subdivided from a portion of Lot 59 purchased by Charity Folks from the heirs of John Shaw in 1832. From 1832 to the early 1900s, the lots were owned by descendants of Charity Folks; thus, they were African-American owned for nearly 100 years. No. 86 was left to Folks' granddaughter, Elizabeth Folks, who married John Smith. Smith's husband and children sold the lot to Elizabeth's aunt, Charity Bishop. Charity Bishop was survived by her husband, William, and the lot became part of his estate. In the 1878 settlement of William Bishop's estate, this lot went to his granddaughter, Charity Bishop Vogelsang, as heir of her mother, Rebecca Bishop Vogelsang (Figure 48). The lot passed out of the hands of the Bishop family in 1908; in 1922, it was purchased by Wiley Bates, another prominent member of the African-American community in Annapolis. During the period for which occupancy can be traced, No. 86 was always a rental property. In 1967, city directories listed Mrs. Catherine Richardson living at the property. The lot was sold by Oscar and Geraldine Brilliant to Anne Arundel County in July of 1969.

No. 84 Franklin Street, located behind the above property, was part of the same block of real estate purchased by Charity Folks and left by her to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Folks (Figure 48). Elizabeth Folk Smith's heirs sold it to the trustees of Mt. Moriah A.M.E. Church in 1874.

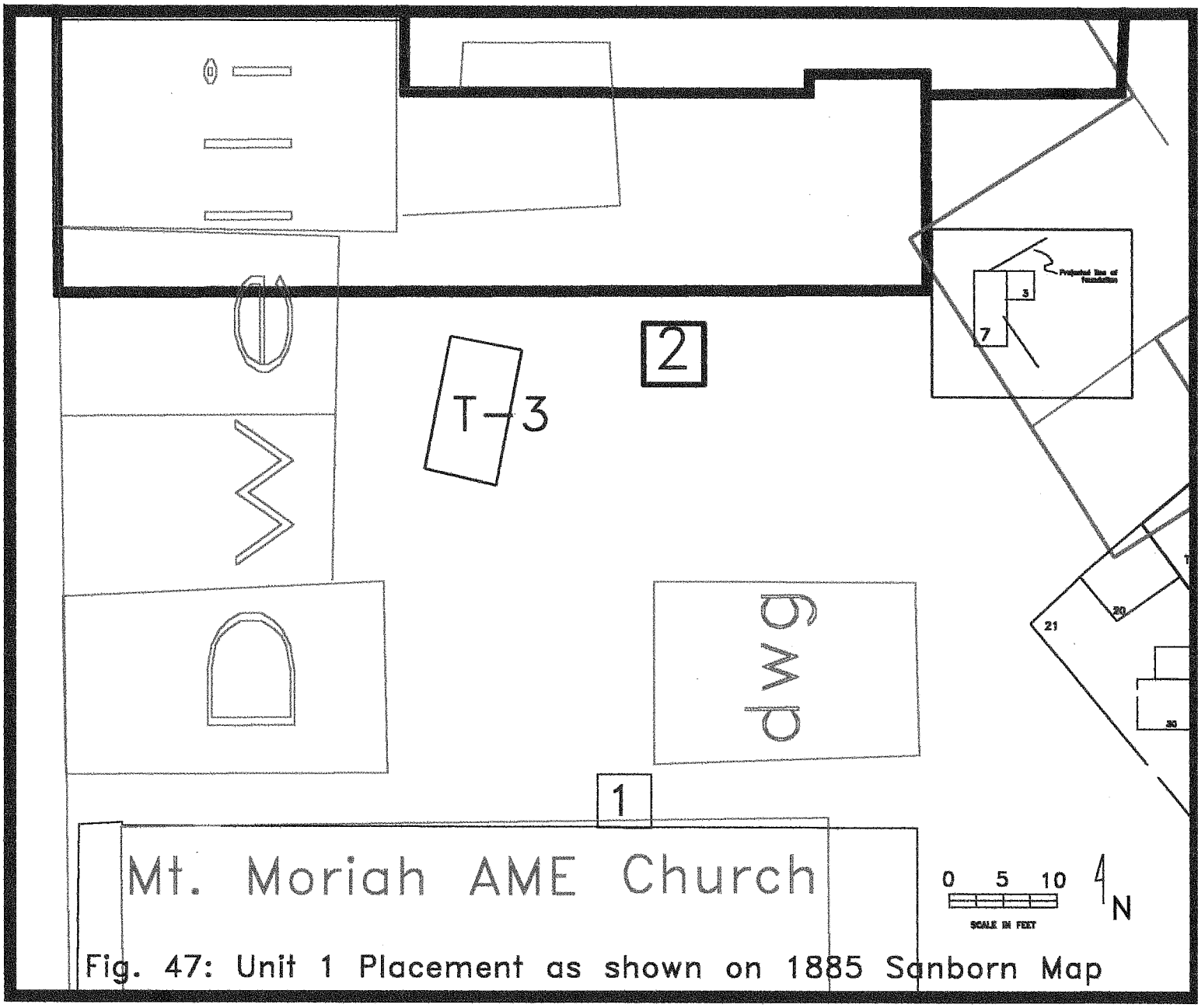


Fig. 47: Unit 1 Placement as shown on 1885 Sanborn Map

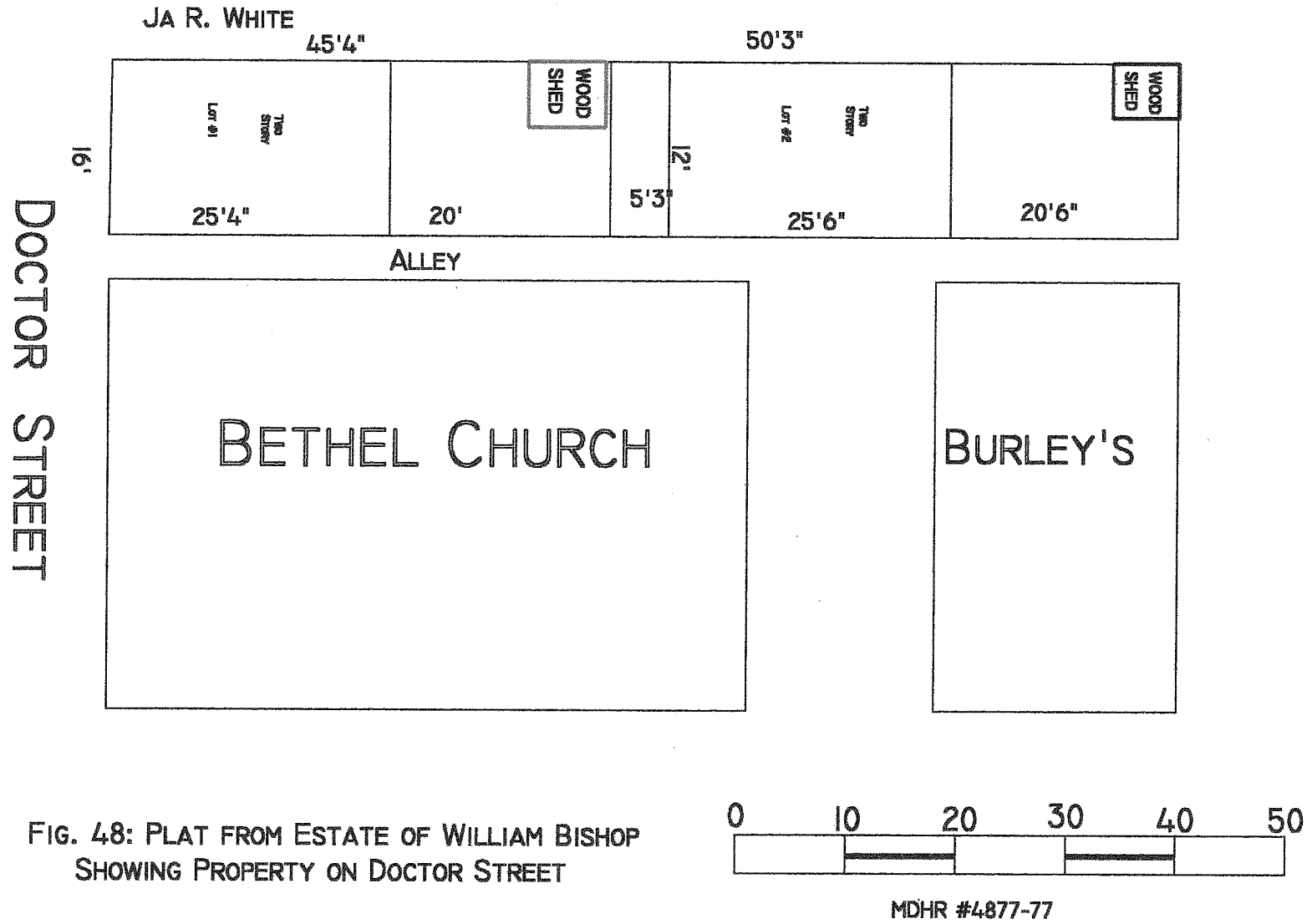


FIG. 48: PLAT FROM ESTATE OF WILLIAM BISHOP SHOWING PROPERTY ON DOCTOR STREET

Excavations in Unit 1 revealed modern disturbances which made identification of a builder's trench associated with the church impossible. Nine features were identified in the unit. Artifacts totaled over 2700.

This first sign of modern intrusion in Unit 1 was Feature 3. Running east-west across the south wall of the unit was a pipe trench for three electrical conduits for the Banneker-Douglass Museum. The conduits were located between 0.5 feet and 1.2 feet below the asphalt surface. The conduit trench was filled with gravel and stone and contained brick, mortar, styrofoam, modern bottle glass and several wire nails.

Feature 4 was first identified as a line of bricks and a decomposed board running east-west across the northern end of the unit at 35.13 feet amsl. This feature was excavated as four levels within the feature to a depth of approximately 34.28 feet amsl. Feature 4a contained destruction materials, as well as styrofoam and plastic. Ceramics included whiteware, pearlware, blue painted tin-glazed earthenware and porcelain. Feature 4b was a thin lens of sandy loam similar to Level F of the unit. Ceramics included plain whiteware and blue transfer-printed pearlware. Feature 4c and Feature 4d were adjacent to one another and found directly above a line of articulated bricks which were later designated as Feature 9 (see below). Both level contained modern materials. Recovered ceramics included undecorated porcelain from 4c and whiteware, pearlware, redware and buff-bodied stoneware with a Bristol glaze from 4d.

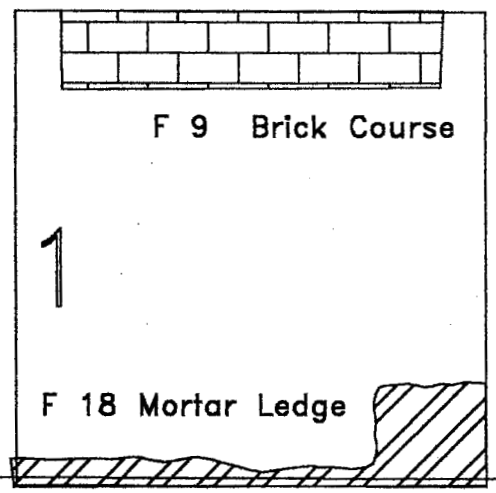
Feature 5, a soil stain running east-west along the north wall of the Banneker-Douglass Museum, was recorded as a possible builder's trench. The stain was located at 34.99 feet amsl and excavated to a depth of 34.57 feet amsl in three levels. Materials removed from this feature were from the late nineteenth century to early twentieth century.

Feature 9 was four courses of brick located in the north wall of the unit at a depth of 34.2 feet amsl (Figure 49). It appeared to be a portion of the footer, possibly for a step or porch leading into the dwelling numbered 84 Franklin Street on the 1930 and 1951 Sanborn maps.

Feature 10 was a pipe trench along with two modern water pipes located at 34.06 feet amsl. The pipes were found at a depth of 33.4 feet amsl. Thirty-one ceramic sherds, including pearlware, whiteware, porcelain and yellow ware, were recovered from this feature. Other artifacts included bottle and window glass, nails, bone and mortar. A total of 193 artifacts were recovered from this feature.

Feature 11 was a small area of "slumping" at the top of the Feature 10 pipe trench. Artifacts recovered included creamware, whiteware, nails, brick and slate.

Feature 12 was a soil stain located near the north wall of the museum. Extending from the west wall of the unit, this 0.7 feet wide stain was 3.8 feet long and 0.3 feet thick. Possibly associated with either Feature 18 or Feature 19, the true origin of this soil stain was unknown.



F 9 Brick Course
Top course of brick is 34.2 ft amsl

F 18 Mortar Ledge
Top of F 18 is 34.1 ft amsl

Wall of Banneker
Douglass Museum

N

Fig. 49: Plan View of Unit 1, Features 9 and 18.

A footer for the foundation of the Banneker-Douglass Museum was identified as the next feature in Unit 1. Feature 18 was located at a depth of 34.1 feet amsl. Comprised of brick and mortar, the footer was laid into the original cut made during construction. The exterior edge of this cut precisely followed the exterior footprint of Mt. Moriah, thus there was no archaeologically visible foundation trench. The base of the footer, or the bottom of the original Mt. Moriah foundation, was 32.16 feet amsl. The footer extended 0.3 feet from the wall of the museum. However, at the east end, it enlarged to the width of one foot. Figure 49 shows the mortar ledge along with the soil stain identified as Feature 12.

Located within Level L was Feature 19. This was an eight inch wide terra cotta sewer pipe and associated trench found at a depth of 33.0 feet amsl, just beneath the water pipes identified as Feature 10. The 90 artifacts recovered from the trench fill included pearlware, porcelain, whiteware, bottle glass, brick, coal and mortar.

Unit 2 (N285 E175)

This unit was five feet by five feet and placed in the rear yard of 90 Franklin Street. The Sanborn maps from 1913 through 1951 showed a small, attached frame outbuilding near this location.

The known lot history for 90 Franklin Street begins in 1821 when Jacob Slemaker bought lots 88 and 90 from John Shaw and built two fame houses on the lots by 1835. These may be the houses that were still standing when the county bought the property in 1975. The lots were always owned by whites, but the properties were generally rented for the last 100 years or so by both African-American and white tenants. The unit was intended to identify the integrity of the archaeological deposits in this area and to locate significant features associated with the property.

Unit 2 was excavated to a depth of four feet below present surface. Features 6, 7 and 8 were recorded in Unit 2. More than 800 artifacts were collected from this provenience. Level B of the unit averaged approximately 0.4 feet thick and contained inclusions of brick, mortar and concrete. Artifacts included linoleum, asphalt roofing shingles and other architectural remains. This suggested that Level B was the same twentieth century destruction level which was initially identified in Trench 3 in this area. Levels C through F yielded artifacts that dated the deposits to the late nineteenth century.

Feature 6 was recorded initially as a possible post hole, but was most likely a root stain. Located at a depth of 35.2 feet amsl, this feature was excavated to 33.8 feet amsl. Few artifacts were recovered.

Feature 7 was found within Level E of the unit at 34.2 feet amsl and was an area of rodent activity. The feature was at first thought to be a post hole; however, excavation proved that it had no coherent form. It was excavated 0.5 feet in depth.

Feature 8, the last in the unit, was also found within Level E. Located at 34.1 feet amsl in the northeast corner of the unit, this feature contained some brick rubble and a significant quantity of fish scales. A soil sample of this 0.5 feet deposit was collected for wet screening and yielded only fish scales and coal fragments.

Area Three

Trenches 1, 2 and 5 were located in Area Three (Figure 50). Trenches 1 and 2 were opened in the rectangular space next to the present retaining wall in the parking lot. These trenches aided in establishing the depth of fill, provided an east-west cross section of the site from which to assess the changing landscape and gave an indication of existing cultural strata. Trench sections for the area are presented as Figure 51.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was roughly seven feet long by four feet wide and was located north of the present retaining wall. This trench was laid in on an east-west axis and excavated to a depth of 5.5 feet below the asphalt parking lot. The 1885 Sanborn, overlaid with the Courthouse site map, showed that Trench 1 was in the location of a one-story brick outbuilding. According to the maps, Trench 1 should cut through the structure's north wall. This building was not shown on the 1891 Sanborn. But, in 1897, another small outbuilding (possibly associated with 9 1/2 South Street) was present near the location of Trench 1, as was a two-story frame stable with a one-story attachment, known as 43 1/2 Cathedral Street (eventually 129 1/4). Almost all of the individuals interviewed for oral histories in 1990 mentioned this stable complex and its owner, "Mr. Chapman." By 1903, the addition was no longer present but, between 1921 and 1930, another detached single-story frame structure was constructed basically in its place.

One hundred and seventeen artifacts were uncovered by the backhoe, collected and labelled as "Trench 1 - General." Several artifacts were recovered specifically from the Level F (originally designated as Level O), the deepest level of the trench. Included in these were kaolin pipe stem/bowl fragments, white salt-glazed stoneware and tin-glazed earthenware. A two feet by two feet area in the northeast corner of the trench was extended another 0.6 feet deep. Feature 2 was identified as a soil stain in the northeast corner of this restricted area. However, due to safety reason, this feature was not removed and excavation was discontinued. It was decided that excavations on the other side of the retaining wall (in the lower parking lot) would provide a more easily accessible look at this deep, early stratum of the area. A total of 135 artifacts was recovered from Trench 1.

Trench 2

Trench 2, an east-west trench, was also located on the north side of the retaining wall and measured approximately ten feet by four feet. This trench was excavated by backhoe to a depth of 6.5 feet below the asphalt surface.

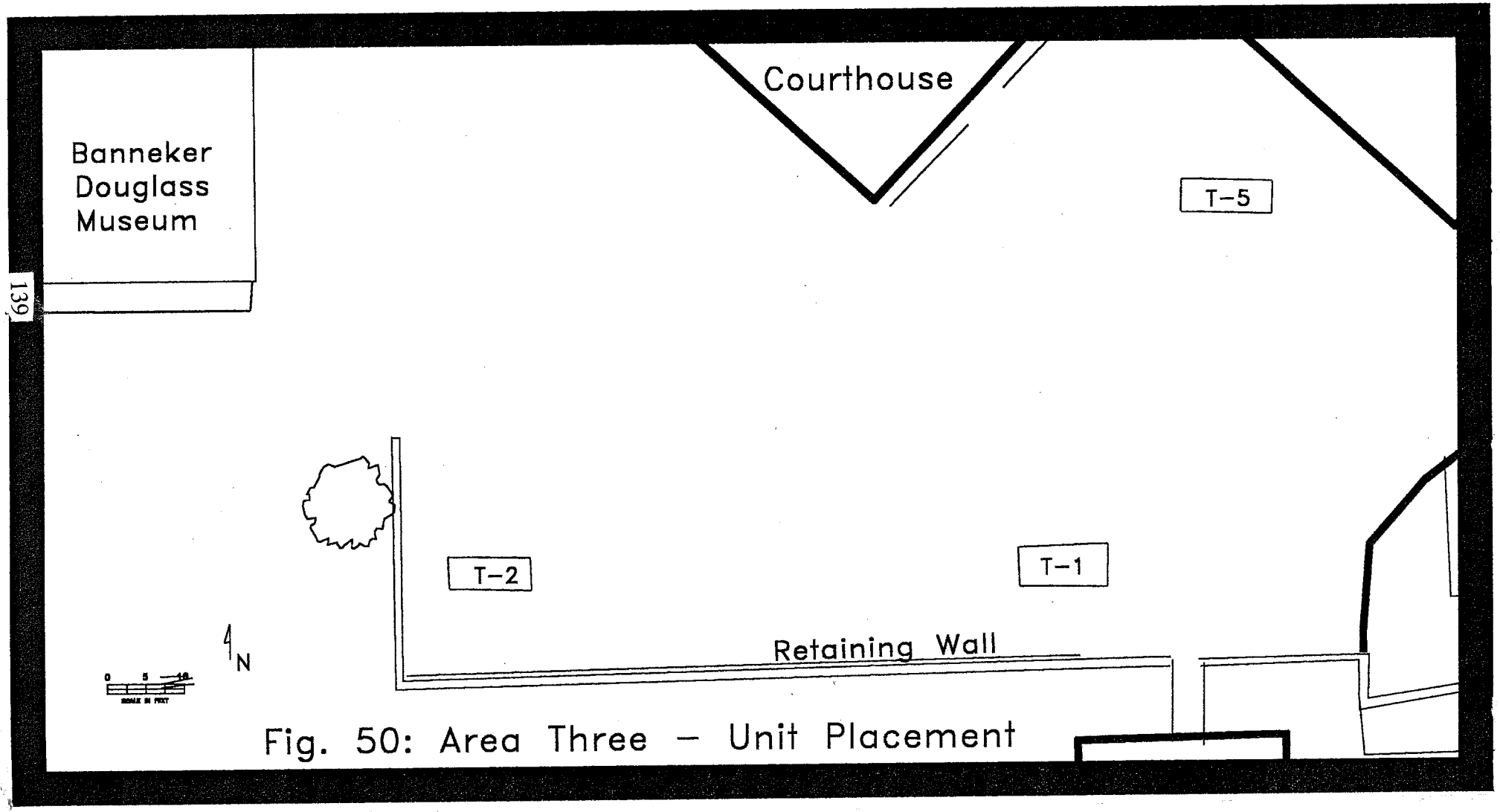


Fig. 50: Area Three – Unit Placement

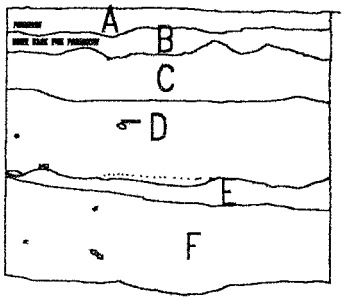
18AP63

Area 3
Section Drawings

0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET

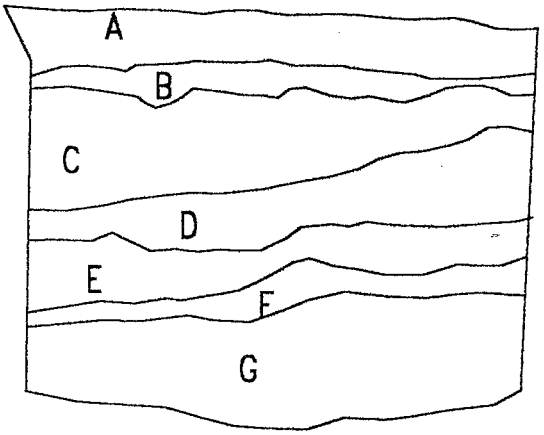
Trench 1

North Wall



A Pavement
B Rock Base
C 2.5y3/2 V Drk Gr Br w/ brick,shell, oyster incl.
D 7.5yr2/0 Black with 10yr3/6 Drk Y Br
E 10yr3/2 V Drk G Br
F 10yr4/4 Drk Y Br

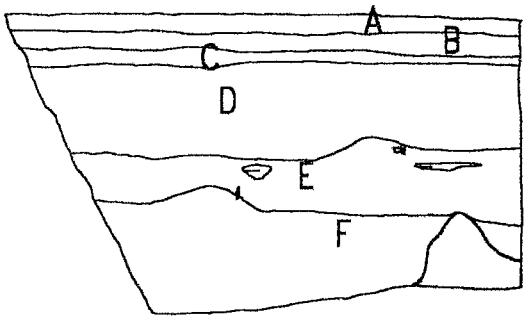
South Wall



A Pavement
B 10yr8/4 Very Pale Br Sandy Loam
C 10yr3/4 Dr Y Br Sandy Loam
D 7.5yr2/0 Black w/ oil, wood chip, charcoal incl.
F 10yr5/3 Br with 5y3/2 Drk Olive Grey Clay Loam
G 10yr2/2 V Drk Br Silt Loam w/ Oyster Incl.
H 10yr4/4 Drk Y Br Silty Sand Loam

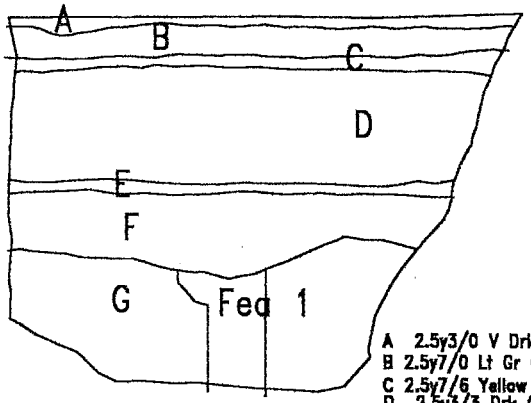
Trench 2

North Wall



A 2.5y3/0 V Drk Gr
B 2.5y7/0 Lt Gr Clay Loam
C 2.5y7/6 Yellow Loam
D 10yr4/3 Brown Sandy Loam
E 10yr3/4 Drk Y Br Sandy Loam
F 10yr3/3 Drk Br Loam

South Wall



A 2.5y3/0 V Drk Gr
B 2.5y7/0 Lt Gr Clay Loam
C 2.5y7/6 Yellow Loam
D 2.5y3/3 Drk Olive Br
E 10yr5/2 Gr Br Sand & Grave
F 2.5y2/0 Black
G 10yr5/6 Drk Y Br
Fea 1 2.5y4/3 Olive Br

Fig. 51a: Section Drawings for Area Three

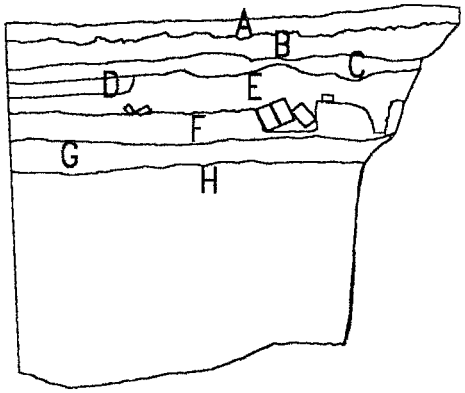
18AP63

Area 3
Section Drawings

0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET

Trench 5

North Wall



A Asphalt and Gravel Bedding
B 2.5yr3/3 Drk Olive Gr Sandy Clay Loam
C 7.5yr4/6 St. Br Sandy Clay Loam
D7.5yr2/0 Black Mortar Asphalt Mix
E 10yr2/2 Very Dark Brown
F7.5yr4/6 St Br Sandy Clay Loam
G 10yr4/6 St Br Sandy Loam
H 10yr3/3 Drk Br Sandy Clay Loam

Fig. 51b: Section Drawings for Area Three

On the 1885 through the 1897 Sanborn maps, Trench 2's position was near a one and a half-story frame outbuilding attached somewhat diagonally to a single-story brick structure. The 1885 map showed this complex labelled as "SHEDS," and by 1903, they had been removed. That same year, the property line seems to have changed and Trench 2's location corresponds with the back of a long, narrow lot - 37 Cathedral Street (eventually 74 Cathedral).

The information obtained for 74 Cathedral Street also included 72 Cathedral. The two lots were part of the estate of George Wells, purchased by Mary Moss. The lots were vacant when it was originally offered for sale in 1878, but each contained a frame house by 1899. Number 74 remained in the hands of the Moss family until 1943 and then was owned by Monroe and Helen Gross for the next 18 years. The property was in the possession of Drs. Aris and Faye Allen for nine years before the county purchased it in 1970. The dwelling was a rental property with African-American tenants for most of the period, with the exception of the Gross occupancy.

One hundred and fifty-six artifacts were collected and provenienced as "Trench 2 - General." One feature was recorded in the trench. Feature 1 was identified in Level G of the south wall of the trench. This last feature was recorded as a possible post hole approximately 2.6 feet, which contained twentieth century bottle glass, modern wire nails and whiteware. The feature originated at the surface of Level G and continued to at least the bottom of the trench.

Trench 5

The final trench in the upper lot was located near the southernmost corner of the Courthouse extension. Trench 5 was placed east-west in this area in an attempt to delineate a dwelling shown on several historic maps in that vicinity. The dwelling, according to the 1897 Sanborn, was 9 1/2 South Street. The Sanborn maps from 1903 through 1930, overlaid with the site map, indicate that Trench 5 was placed through the dwelling - which had since changed to 123 1/2 South Street and finally 129 1/2. The lots along South Street could not be traced in detail because the county records did not provide any reasonable means of identifying the properties involved.

Trench 5 was excavated to a depth of approximately seven feet below the asphalt surface. Thirty-five artifacts were collected without regard to stratigraphy and were provenienced as "Trench 5 - General."

Level E of Trench 5 was present in only the easternmost half of the section. This deposit was approximately 0.7 feet thick and contained mortar and brick rubble. It was most likely related to the structure indicated on the Sanborn maps.

Levels F and G were found only in the westernmost half of the trench wall. These deposits seemed to be related to an earlier twentieth century asphalt parking surface. Trenches 1 and 2 also revealed this earlier parking surface as Levels D and C, respectively.

All deposits in the upper levels of Trench 5 were disturbed and further excavation was not warranted. No additional excavations in the form of units were placed in this vicinity.

Area Four

This area of investigation was located in the lower parking lot of the Courthouse, south of the current retaining wall (Figure 31). Investigations in this area, as well as in Area Five focused on examining the backyards of the African-American households located along Franklin and Cathedral Streets. Trenches 6 and 8 were placed within this area, as were Units 9, 10, 14, 15, 24, 25, 27, and 28 (Figure 52). Section drawings from the trenches and units of Area Four are found in Figure 53.

Trench 6

This east-west trench was approximately ten feet by five feet and, as was the case with all the trenches in the lower lot, was placed in an attempt to evaluate the archaeological integrity of the area and to identify backyard features and lot lines.

The history of the lot with which Trench 6 is associated is the same as that of Trench 2. Trench placement was again behind No. 74 Cathedral Street. However this trench was in the middle of the lot as opposed to the rear. Given the variance between historic maps, it is also possible that this trench is associated with 72 Cathedral Street. As noted in the unit summary for Trench 2, the history of 72 Cathedral is included with the history of 74 Cathedral. Both properties were part of the estate of George Wells which was purchased by Mary Moss. However, a split occurred in 1962 when Monroe and Helen Gross sold the 72 Cathedral Street to Isabel and Agnes Dorsey. It remained in their hands for nine years until the county purchased the property. Interestingly, the Dorseys occupied the property for more than forty years. One of the oral history interview participants from 1990 clearly recalled that the Dorsey dwelling did not have indoor plumbing.

Trench 6 was excavated to a depth of 4.5 feet. Artifacts were collected without regard to stratigraphic levels and given a "Trench 6 - General" provenience. Only six artifacts were collected from this trench.

Level D in the north wall of the trench contained Feature 97, a post hole. Located in approximately the middle of the trench, this feature was roughly 1.2 feet deep and 0.8 feet across.

Trench 8

This was the only north-south running trench in the lower lot area. Trench 8 measured approximately 13 feet by 4 feet and was excavated to a depth of just over four feet. Comparison of the east and west sections of this trench revealed strikingly different stratigraphy (Figure 53). In the east wall of the trench, at least nine distinct soil levels and one feature (Feature 29, a post

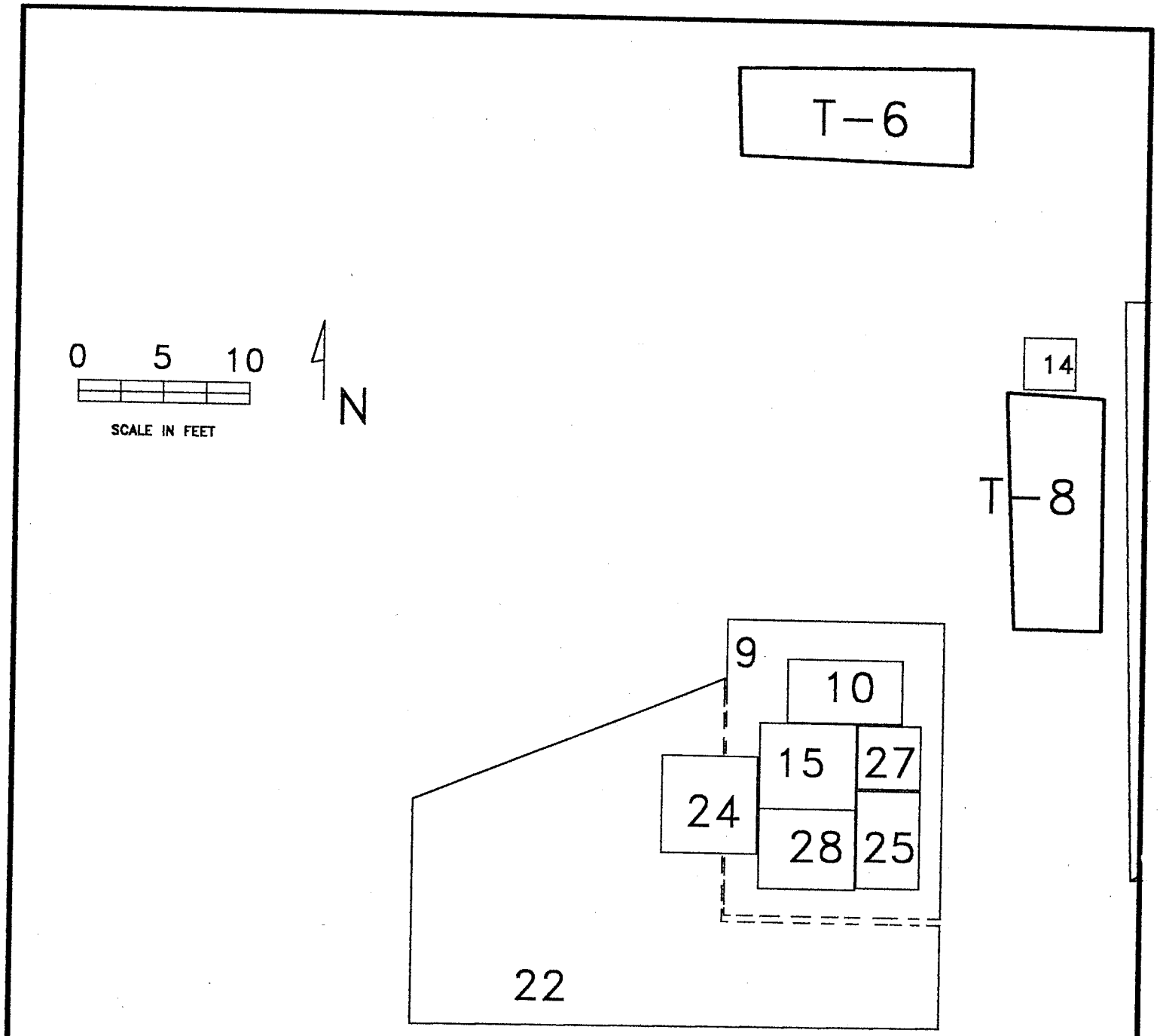


Fig. 52: Area Four – Unit Placement.

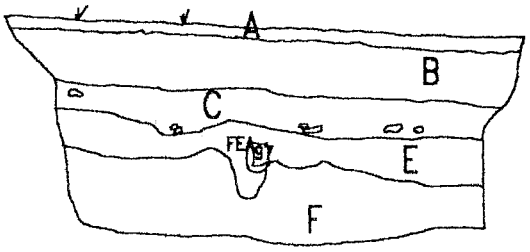
18AP63

Area 4 Section Drawings

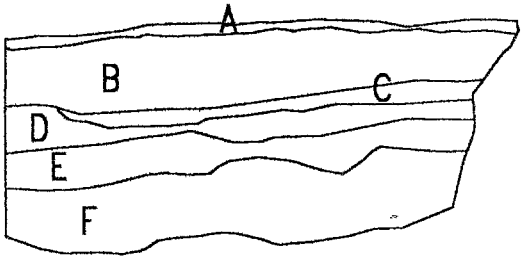
0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET

Trench 6

North Wall



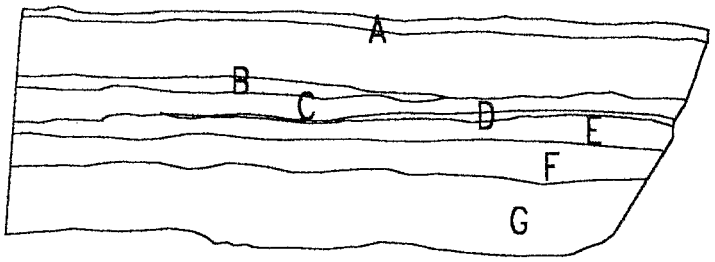
South Wall



A 2.5 2/0 Black Pavement
B 2.5y4/2 Drk Gr Br Gravel Bedding
C 10yr3/4 Drk Yel Br w/incl of brick &wood
D 10yr4/3 Br
E 10yr3/2 V Drk Yel Br
F 10yr5/6 Yel Br
Fea 97 Posthole

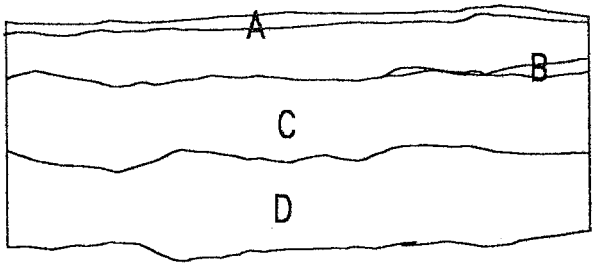
Trench 8

East Wall



A 2.5y2/0 Black and 2.5y4/0 Pavement and Gravel Bedding
B 10yr4/3Drk Br Sandy Loam
C 10yr3/2 V DrkGrey Brown Sandy Silt
D 10yr4/2 D G Br dominated by Shell
E 10yr4/6 D Y Br Sandy Silt
F 10yr3/2 V Dr G Br Sandy Loam
G 10yr4/4 Drk Yel Br

West Wal



A 2.5y2/0 Black and 2.5y4/0 Pavement and Gravel Bedding
B 10yr4/4 Drk Y B Loam
C 10yr3/2 V Drk Y Br Incl of oyster, slag, coal, timber brick
D 10yr4/4 Drk Y Br Silty loam

Fig. 53a: Section Drawings for Area Four

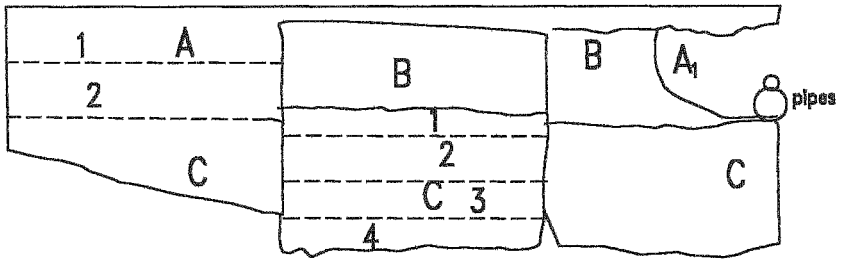
18AP63

Area 4 Section Drawings

0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET

North Wall

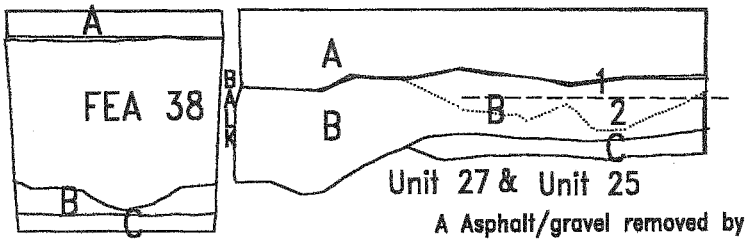
Unit 24 Unit 15 Unit 27



A Asphalt
A 15YR3/1 v DK G BR SILTY LOAM
B 10YR3/2 v DK GR BR SANDY LOAM
C 7.5YR4/4 DK BR SANDY LOAM

East Wall

Unit 10 Unit 27 Unit 25



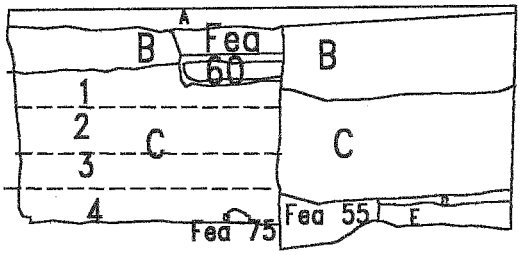
Unit 27 & Unit 25

Unit 10
A Asphalt
Fea 38 10yr3/3 Dk Br Loam
B 10yr3/4 Dk Y Br
C 7.5yr4/4 Dk Br Loam

A Asphalt/gravel removed by backhoe
B 10yr4/4 D Y Br Sandy Loam
C 7.5yr4/6 St Br Sand w/ pebble inclusions

West Wall

Unit 15 Unit 10



A Asphalt/gravel removed w/backhoe
B 10yr3/2 V Dk Gr Br Silty Loam
C 10yr3/4 Dk Y Br Sandy Loam
D 7.5yr4/2 Sandy loam
E 2.5yr4/4 R Br Sandy Loam
Fea55 10yr3/4 Dk Y Brn Sand
Fea 60 Mortar Bowl
Fea 75 Slag Deposit

Fig. 53b: Section Drawings for Area Four

hole) were identified. In the west wall, however, only three levels were recorded, suggesting that a lot line might run down the long axis of the trench. Different lot histories and usage would account for the different depositions. In order to help clarify the difference between the two, the south wall of the trench was drawn in section (Figure 53). Several levels appeared to blend together in the center of the south wall with no discernable delineation. Examination of the AutoCAD overlays of the Sanborn maps increase the likelihood that Trench 8 straddled the lot line between two properties. Again, variances in the maps make it difficult to say exactly which two lots. Early Sanborns indicate that this trench lies behind 5026 Cathedral Street - eventually 70 Cathedral (Figure 54). However, more recent versions suggest that it is more likely that 72 and 74 Cathedral Street were associated with the trench (Figure 55). The history of these lots has already been discussed with other trenches. The archival information gathered for 70 Cathedral Street showed that it was part of the estate of George Wells and eventually sold by his trustee to Josephine Shannon in 1878. The lot was vacant at the time of the sale, but, contained a frame house within a few years of Shannon's purchase. During the following 100 years, the property was both owner-occupied and rented.

Unit 14 (N122 E246)

This three feet by three feet unit was placed at the north end of Trench 8 in order to examine more closely the differences encountered in the upper stratigraphy in the east and west walls of the trench. This unit accounted for more than 500 artifacts.

Levels A and B consisted of mostly twentieth century materials related to the razing of the houses in the neighborhood. Level C was a relatively clean deposit - very few artifacts were recovered. This level lensed out towards the west wall of the unit, thereby explaining its absence in the west wall of Trench 8. Level D of this unit contained artifacts from the late nineteenth century including Rockingham and whiteware.

The purpose of Unit 14 was to compare its <u>upper</u> levels with the <u>upper</u> levels of Trench 8 adjacent to the south. With this task accomplished, the unit was then closed.

Unit 9 (N103 E230)

This unit was a large area (approximately 10 feet by 12 feet) opened by the backhoe to assist in the placement of later units. Unit 9 was placed near the 1990 excavation unit (S90 E30) that had identified seventeenth century materials (Figure 4). Level A was present directly beneath the asphalt and gravel bedding removed by the backhoe. Soil from this level was not screened, however, more than 200 artifacts were collected and were found to be related to the mid-twentieth century destruction of the neighborhood. Placement of this large area was behind 74 or 72 Cathedral Street, depending on which set of Sanborn maps were being used for comparison with the site map. Therefore, all of the units set within this large area were associated with either of those properties. Plate 19 shows several artifacts recovered from the units within this area.

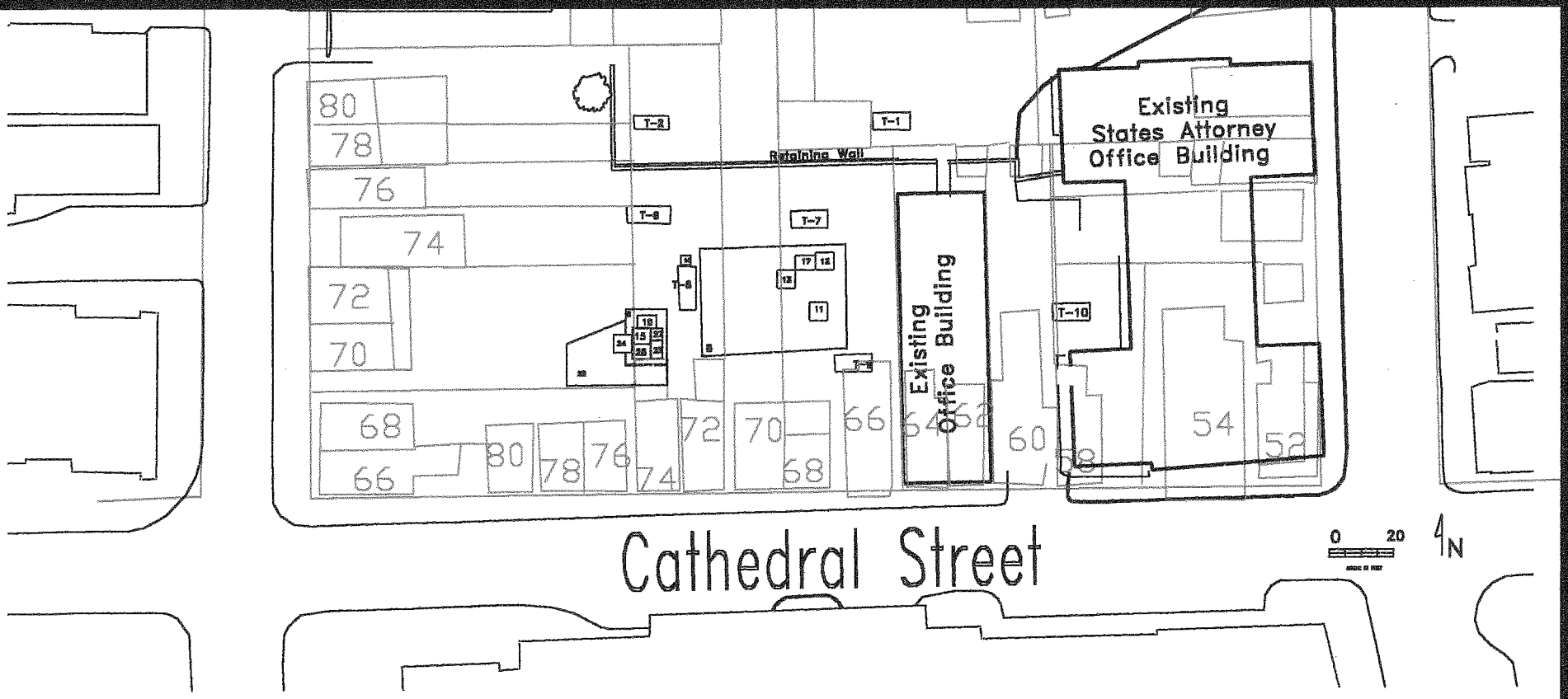


Fig. 55: 1913 Sanborn Insurance Map Overlaid with 1994 Site Map

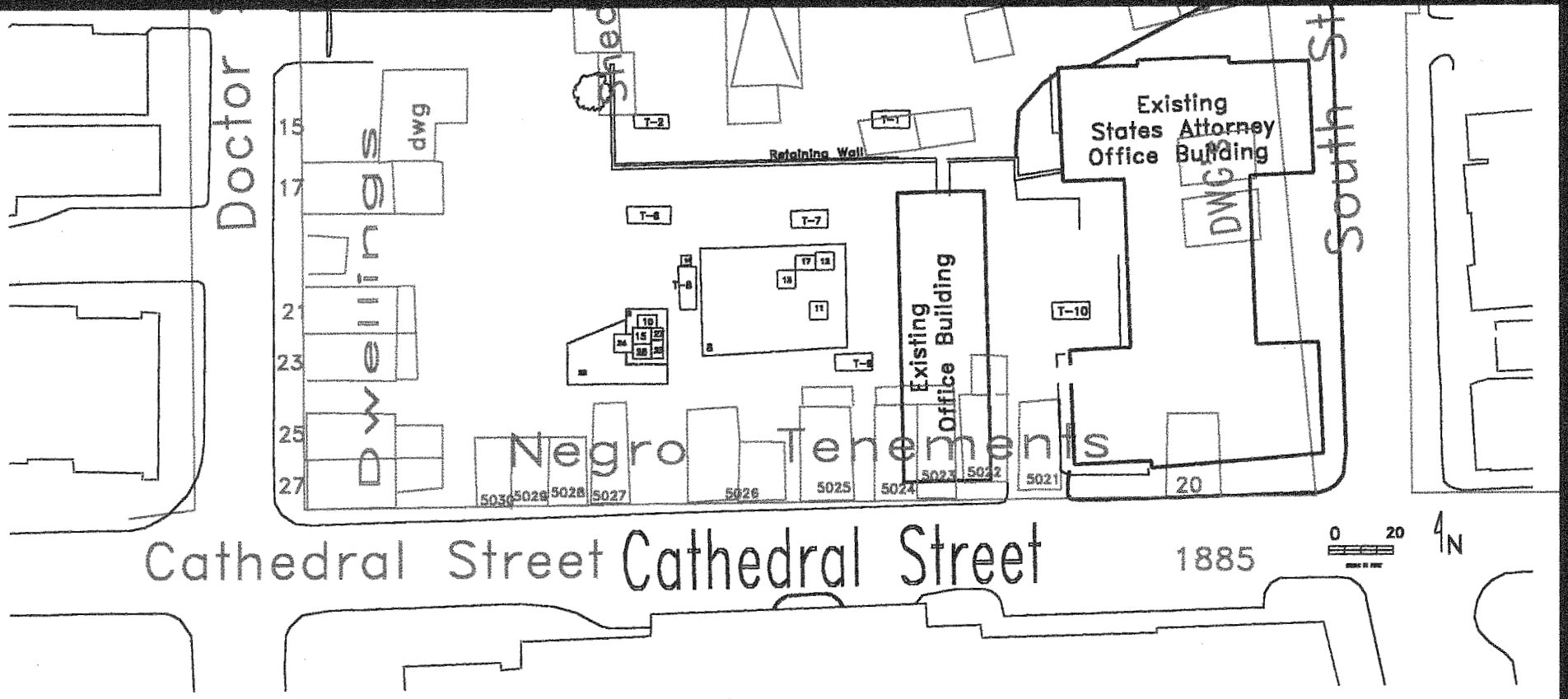


Fig. 54: 1885 Sanborn Insurance Map Overlaid with 1994 Site Map.

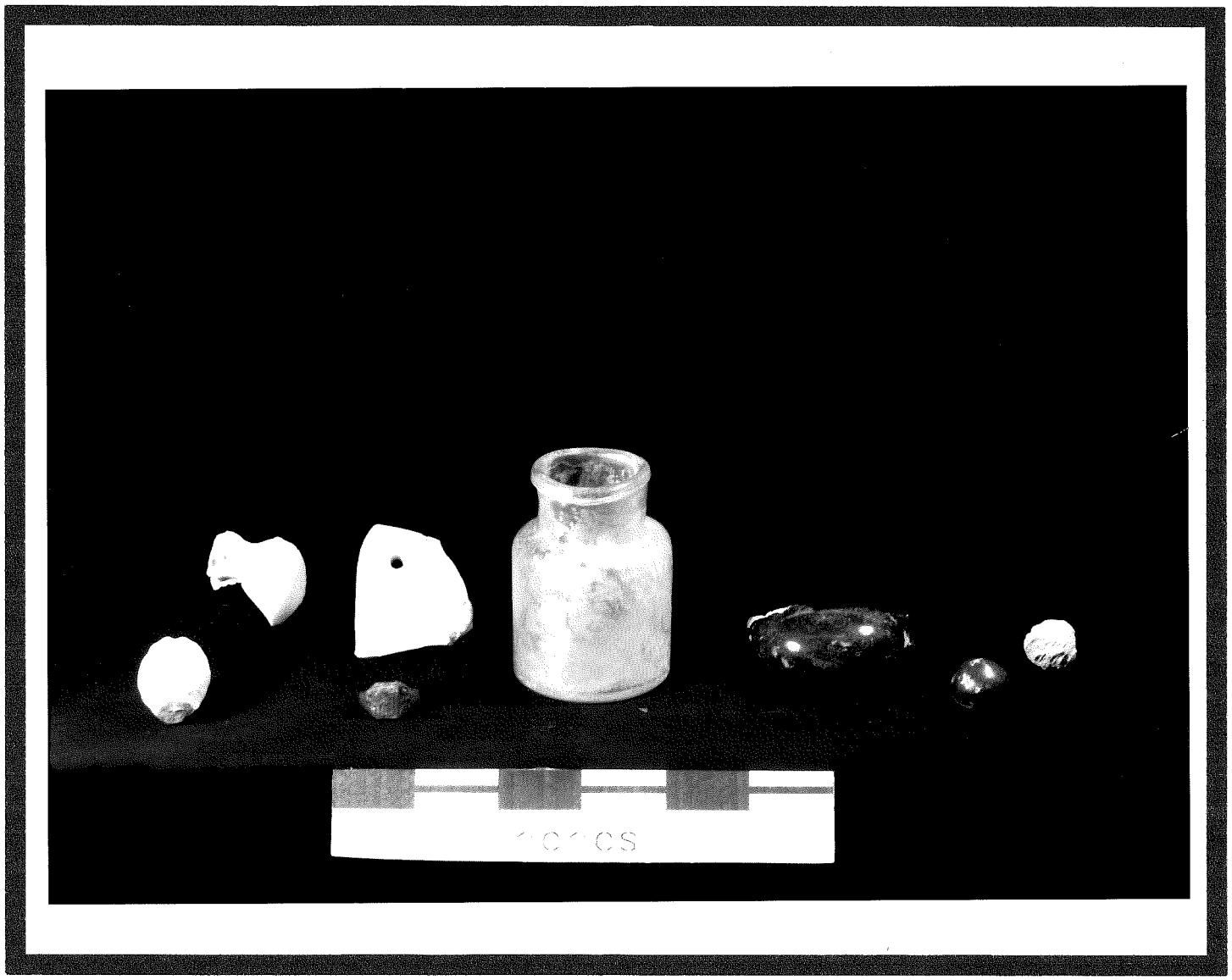


Plate 19: Artifacts Recovered from within Area Four. Left to Right: Clay Marble, Porcelain Doll Head Fragments, Insignia Ring, Clear Wide-Mouth Bottle (marked - PHILADA), Redware Doorknob, Clay Marbles. Scale = 1" (Seidel 1994)

Unit 10 (N102 E227)

This unit, which produced more than 3000 artifacts, was placed within the area opened as Unit 9. The size of the unit was four feet by six feet in order to encompass two features that were visible at the surface of Level B (Level A had been removed as Unit 9).

Level B consisted of three arbitrary levels which totaled 1.5 feet in depth. Artifacts were a mix of twentieth century materials, including yellow ware, ironstone, porcelain doll parts, a toy porcelain saucer, a 1945 dime, mirror glass and back-seamed nylon stockings. Imbedded within this level were two features, Feature 33 and Feature 34.

Feature 33 was identified in the northwest corner of the unit. This shallow pocket of sand and ash was approximately 0.1 feet thick and contained no artifacts. Feature 34 was also located in Level B. Located in the northeast corner of the unit, this twentieth century terra cotta sewer pipe was found protruding vertically from the surface of the soil. At approximately one foot from its end, the pipe was joined by mortar to another terra cotta pipe which then turned towards the southeast and continued into the unit's east wall (Plate 20). Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicated that water came to Cathedral Street by 1903. One oral history participant was certain that the Dorsey family, at 72 Cathedral Street, had outdoor plumbing, and it is likely that Feature 34 is associated with that improvement.

While Feature 34 consisted of the pipe itself, Feature 38 was recorded in Level C of the unit as the pipe trench associated with Feature 34. First identified around the terra cotta pipe and along the north wall of the unit, it was later found to extend along the east wall as well (Figure 56). This pipe trench began at 27.12 feet amsl and was excavated to a depth of 25.03 amsl.

Level B and Features 33, 34 and 38 seem to date to the early twentieth century. An almost two feet thick section of soil was removed from Unit 10 as Levels C1 through C6. Evidence of nineteenth century occupation could be seen in Level C2 of Unit 10. Level C3, which dated to the late eighteenth century, included creamware, annular pearlware, Rhenish brown stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese porcelain and a pipe stem with a tudor rose decoration. Interestingly, also recovered from this level of Unit 10 was what appears to be a portion of a crucible (a heat-resistant vessel used for melting metals or minerals). A second piece of a crucible was found in Level C3 of Unit 15 (Plate 21). As will be seen, the presence of the "crucible" is significant to the interpretation of this area of the site. Level C4, also an early eighteenth century context, yielded a piece of North Devon earthenware, dipped white salt-glazed stoneware, a terra cotta pipe stem fragment and redware. Several pieces of the redware appeared to have been made locally within the Chesapeake region. Again, one of these fragments was similar to sherds recovered in St. Mary's City from a site which dates from 1660 to 1743. Although no changes in soil could be discerned at this stage of excavation, the artifact density (and dating) suggested it would be advisable to tighten up the arbitrary levels. It was decided to call arbitrary levels every 0.3 feet (as opposed to 0.5 feet) in order to better define any change in the context. Artifacts from the next stratum (C5) included tin-glazed earthenware

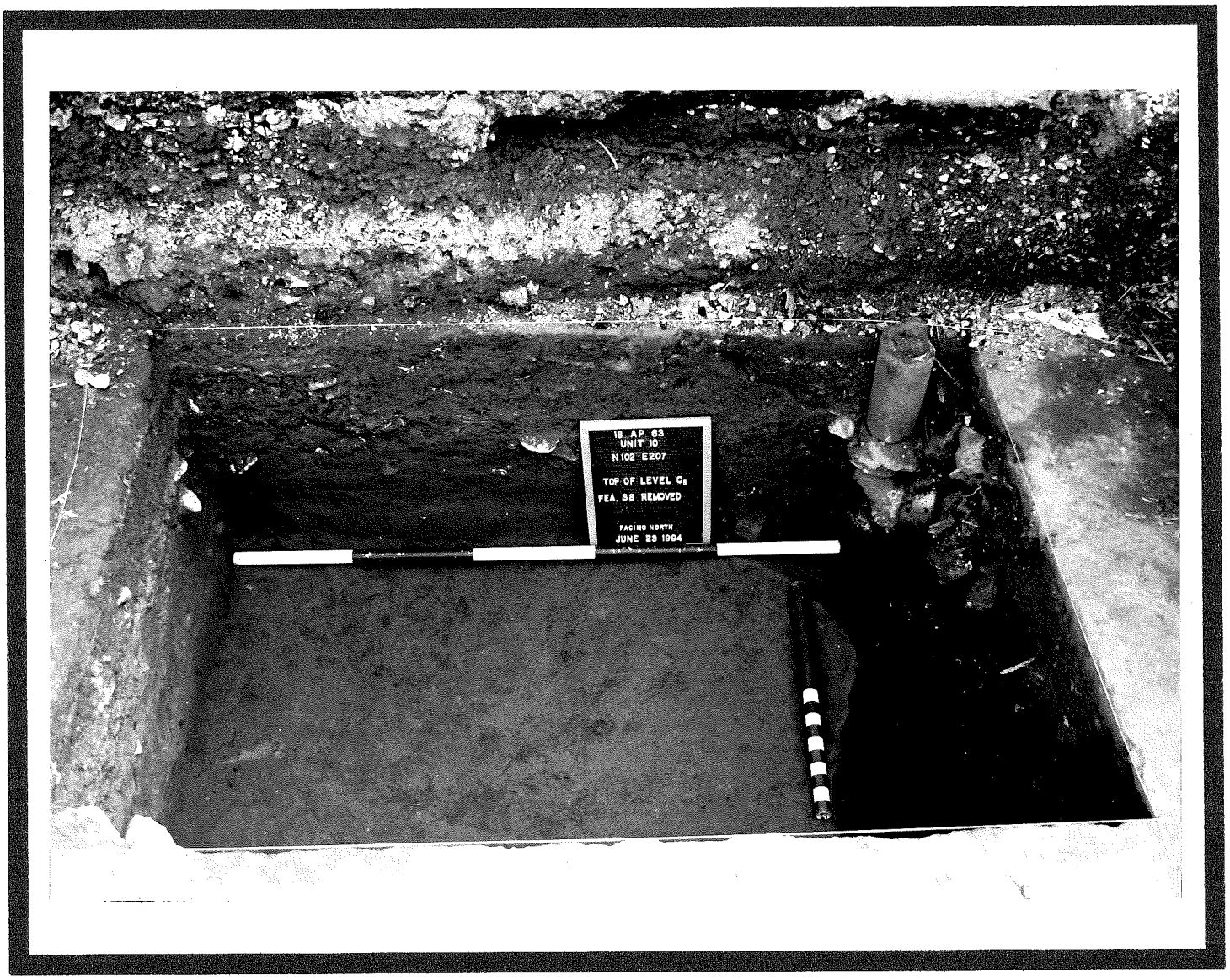


Plate 20: Unit 10, Features 34 and 38 – Terra Cotta Pipe and Pipe Trench. (Aiello 1994)

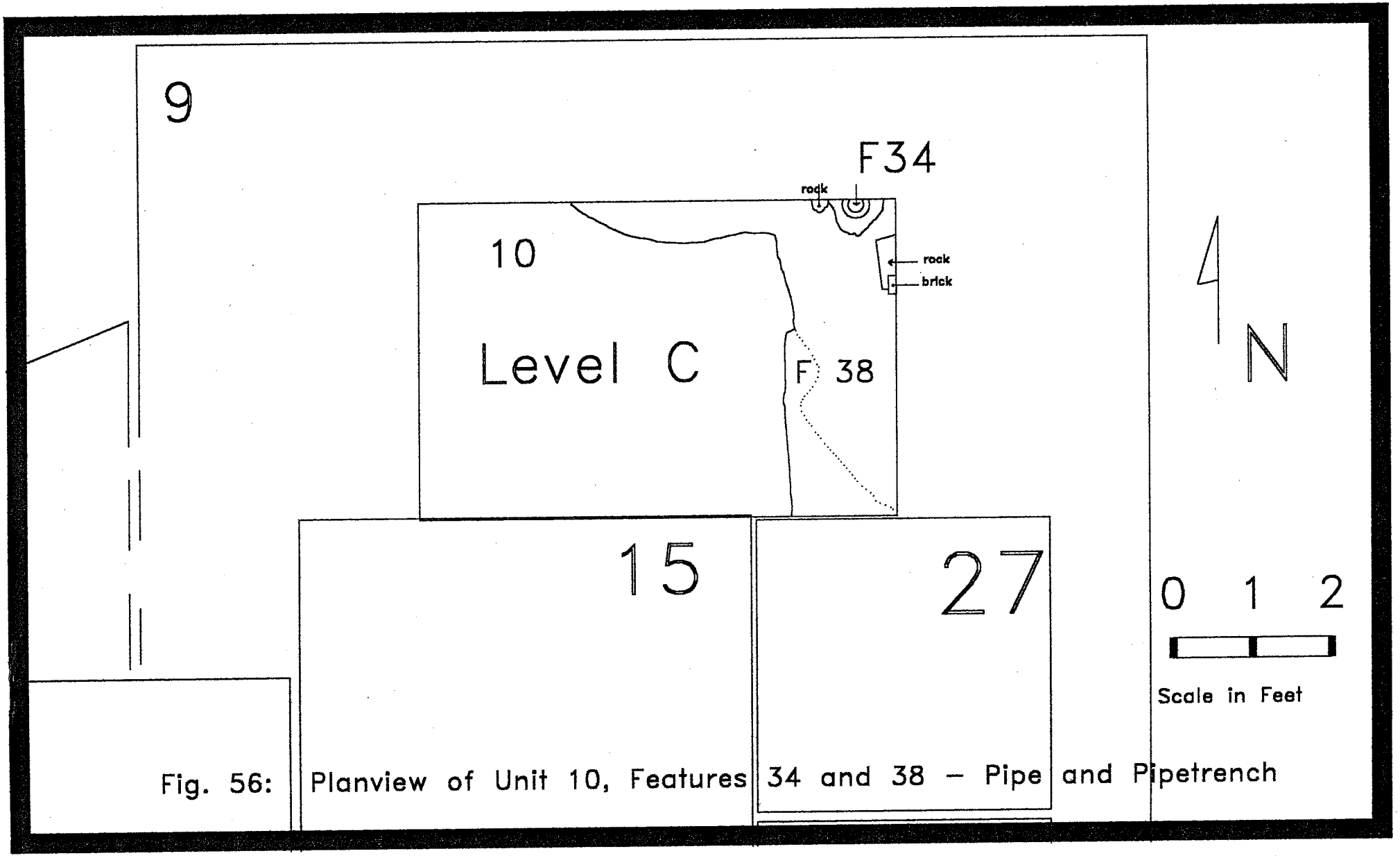


Fig. 56: Planview of Unit 10, Features 34 and 38 – Pipe and Pipetrench

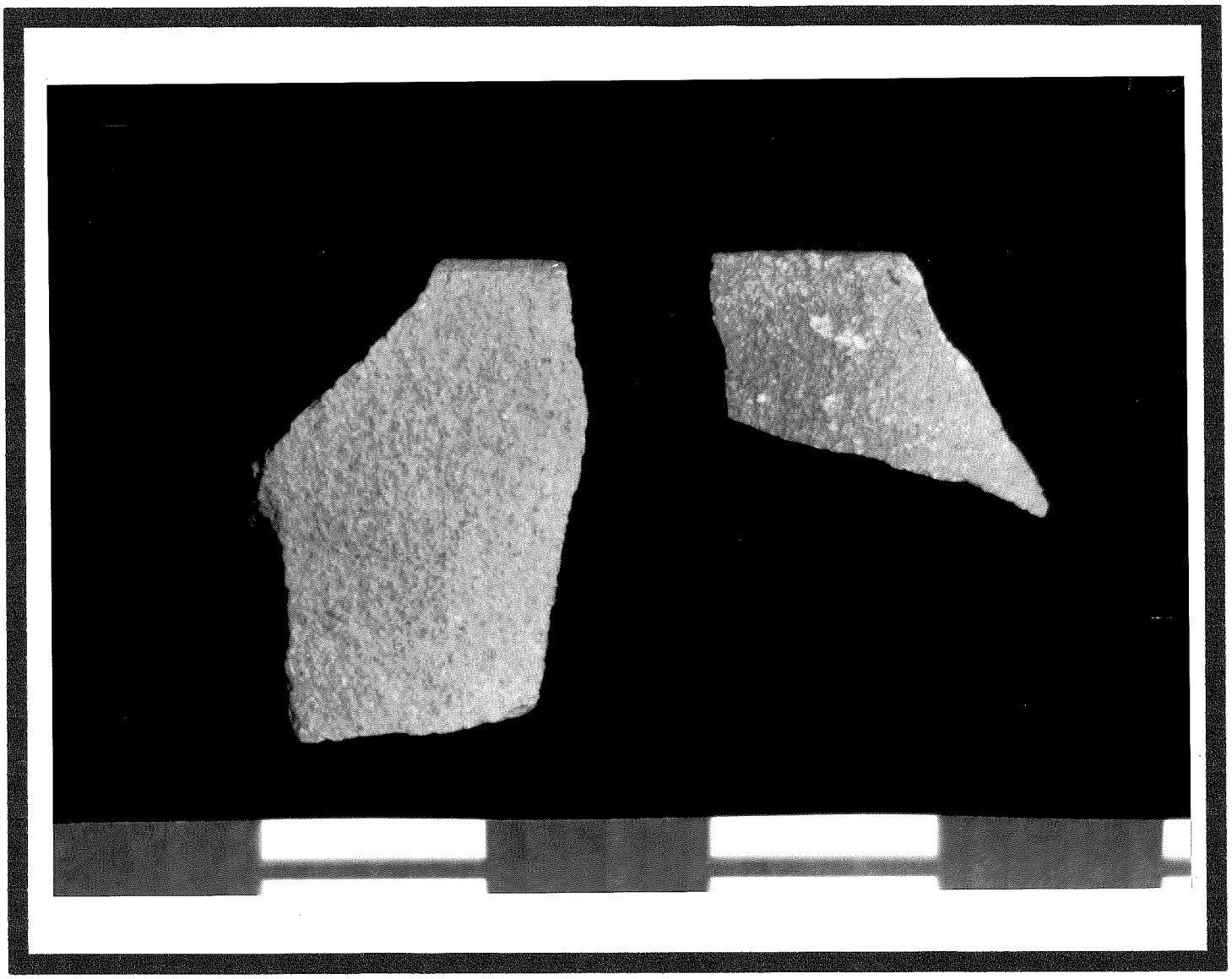


Plate 21: Crucible Fragments Recovered from Level C3 of Units 10 and 11. Approximate Sizes: 2" by 1 1/4" and 3/4" by 1 1/4" (Seidel 1994)

and Batavian porcelain, while C6 yielded a pipe bowl fragment with an unidentifiable portion of a cartouche and another sherd of local redware. Pieces of metal slag began appearing at this level. However, only a sample of slag was retained from Unit 10. Dating consistently places Level C within the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

Level D was located at 25.26 feet amsl. Few artifacts were recovered - nails, brick, and metal slag only. These may be related to the late seventeenth century and early eighteenth century materials found in Unit 15 to the south (see below).

Feature 54 and 55 were located within Level D. Both were anomalies of dark yellowish brown sand. Feature 54, located in the northwest area of the unit, was circular in shape and yielded no artifacts. Feature 55 was a triangular patch of sand located in the southwest corner. One piece of olive green bottle glass was found within this feature.

The final level of Unit 10 was Level E. This level of extremely hard-packed clay was excavated approximately 0.3 feet without recovering any artifacts. At that point, three auger holes were placed into the level. No soil changes were noted nor were any artifacts recovered.

Unit 15 (N98 E225)

This standard size unit (5 feet square) was placed adjacent to the south wall of Unit 10 in order to further sample late nineteenth century and twentieth century levels in the area. Interestingly, however, the lower levels of this unit revealed a late seventeenth/early eighteenth century component. More than 2100 artifacts were collected from within Unit 15.

Level B yielded a variety of twentieth century materials and one feature. Feature 60 was located in the northwest corner of the unit, extending from the north and west walls. It was a bowl-shaped feature constructed of mortar and filled with soil containing brick inclusions. It was capped with a separate layer of mortar. This mortar ring clipped the extreme southwest corner of Unit 10 but was not designated as a feature in that unit. The feature was approximately 0.5 feet thick. It was concluded that Feature 60 may have been an area used for mixing mortar (Plate 22).

Feature 64 was a possible post hole which cut Levels C1 and C2 of the unit and was probably related to Feature 34, the terra cotta sewer pipe, in Unit 10. Feature 64 may have served as a support for a small structure. Level C1 proved to be an early to mid-nineteenth century deposit of yard scatter material including yellow ware, pearlware, Rockingham, pipe stem/bowl fragments and a metal buckle. Level C2 was a similar deposit while C3 seemed to reflect late eighteenth century. Artifacts included pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware, Whieldon, dipped white salt-glazed, North Devon gravel-tempered and a piece of a crucible mentioned in Unit 10. Although both were rim sherds, the fragment of crucible recovered from Unit 15 was thicker than the one found in Unit 10, indicating two separate vessels. Level C4 dated to the eighteenth century and included English grey salt-glazed stoneware, olive green bottle glass, coal, clinker and more than 500 pieces of metal slag which totaled 755 grams.

Plate 22: Unit 15, Feature 60 – Mortar Bowl. (Gonzalez 1994)

Levels D1 and D2 artifacts also indicated an early eighteenth century context. These arbitrary levels were originated at 25.44 feet amsl and were excavated to a depth of 24.64 feet amsl. Cinder, charcoal, coal, clinker and slag (5628 grams) were collected. Features 73, 74 and 75 were located within these levels (Plate 23).

Feature 73 was a large deposit of slag, 3.5 feet by 2.5 feet, extending from the center of the east wall of the unit (Figure 57). It was first encountered at 25.38 feet amsl and terminated at 24.97 feet amsl. The feature was bisected into north and south sections. The north half was removed first and the deposit became increasingly thicker from the west to the east. Artifacts associated with this feature included pipe stem/bowl fragments, mortar and coarse bodied earthenware.

Feature 74 was a second deposit of slag against the north wall of the unit located at 25.40 feet amsl (Figure 57). This small deposit, 1.0 feet by 0.6 feet, was not sectioned when excavated. Slag, cinder and clinker were collected from the level. Weight of the slag totaled 902 grams.

Feature 75 was the final deposit of slag and was located near the northwest corner of the unit, extending one foot from the west wall (Figure 57). This deposit was encountered at 25.41 amsl. Artifacts recovered included a Fulham stoneware rim and olive green bottle glass. Slag totaled 660 grams.

Features 73, 74 and 75, and their associated early artifacts, indicated the possibility of a nearby metal forge which, due to the northwest-southeast slope of the levels, was probably located northwest of the unit. The two pieces of a crucible recovered from within Units 10 and 15 support this interpretation. The undulating topography uncovered in the unit may explain the presence of the slag and deposit of artifacts as they would have collected into the lower lying areas. Perhaps, the refuse from a nearby forge was intentionally discarded into the depression as a means of filling and leveling the landscape.

Level D3 continued another 0.9 feet to 23.63 amsl. This level, however, yielded an assemblage of late seventeenth century/early eighteenth century artifacts such as several olive green wine bottle bases and Dutch yellow bricks (Plate 24). A large piece of blue painted tin-glazed earthenware decorated with concentric circles was recovered from this stratum. The shape and decorative treatment of the piece was similar to a small bleeding bowl with straight sides seen in Lipski's Dated English Delftware (1984). The similar vessel in Lipski was dated 1673. Slag, cinder, coal, charcoal and clinker were collected from this level. The total weight of the slag was 5628 grams. This figure does not include the three separate slag deposits identified as features.

Unit 22 (N99 E217)

Unit 22 was a large area, approximately 35 feet by 15 feet, that was extended from Unit 9. This was done using the backhoe in order to place more units into the area and further

Plate 23: Unit 15, Features 73, 74 and 75 – Slag Deposits. Facing North. (Gonzalez 1994)

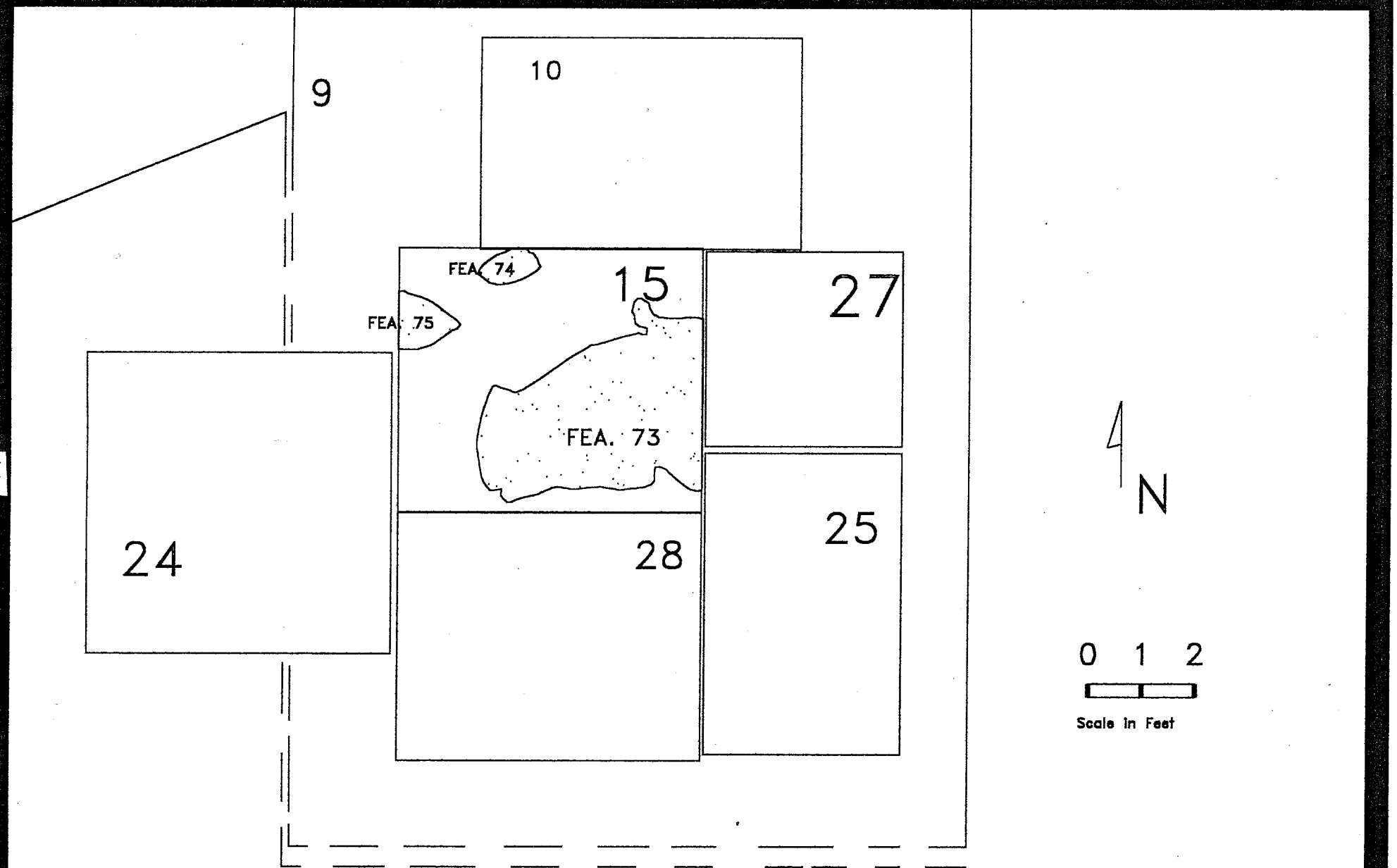


Fig. 57: Plan View of Unit 15, Features 73, 74 and 75 – Slag Deposits.

Plate 24: Artifacts Recovered from within Unit 15. Left to Right: Olive Green Bottle Bases and Neck, Hand Blown Stemware Knop, Olive Green Case Bottle Base, Dutch Yellow Bricks. Scale = 1" (Seidel 1994)

investigate the possibility of locating a forge or metal working area. Soils were removed down to the levels containing the metal slag, at approximately 26.53 amsl. Three features were identified within this unit.

Feature 78, a barrel privy, was recorded in the northwest corner of the area (Plate 25). Partially uncovered when this unit was opened, the eastern half of the feature was disturbed by the backhoe. Most of the artifacts, however, were recovered and provenienced as "Feature 78 - General." The western half of the privy was excavated by hand as Feature 78a and 78b (Figure 58). The privy was most likely associated with 70 Franklin Street. Mean ceramic dates and termini post quem were determined for the strata in this feature. Faunal and glass analysis was also conducted. The results are presented later in this report.

At the time of excavation, the soil which comprised 78a seemed to fill the void of the barrel privy when it was abandoned and was therefore separated from the next deposit - an organic loam at the base of the feature. However, glass analysis revealed the presence of cross mends between this stratum and Level 78b and demonstrated that a distinction did not exist. Depth of this level was approximately 0.7 feet. Very few artifacts were recovered from 78a. This was probably due to the fact that the backhoe had already disturbed the feature. The artifacts collected as "Feature 78 - General" were most likely part of the Level 78a assemblage.

The concentration of artifacts recovered from Level 78b was much higher than in the previous stratum. Again, initially, a distinction between the two levels was made during excavation and recording of the feature.

Feature 87 was identified as a single course brick pad and was located at the south edge of the unit. It was approximately five feet wide and extended to the south beneath the current asphalt surface. Although it was apparent that this feature was at one time a continuous brick surface, only seven of the bricks were clearly articulated.

Feature 88 was at one time connected with Feature 87. It also was a single course brick pad and was located at the opposite edge of Unit 22. Nine of the bricks were clearly articulated and continued beneath the layer of asphalt. This feature abutted Feature 60, the mortar bowl, in Unit 15 and was probably a walkway to the facilities represented by the vertical terra cotta sewer pipe in Unit 10. This outbuilding was probably located behind the 74 Cathedral Street dwelling.

The lots which were associated with the above described features in Unit 22 were Nos. 70 and/or 72 Franklin Street (particularly No. 70) and, again, 74 Cathedral Street. No. 72 Franklin was part of the property left by Charity Folks to her daughter, Harriet Calder, and then transferred to Calder's daughter, Mary Offer. Offer sold the lot after two years, in 1856, to Thomas Gardner. By 1884, there was a two-story frame house on the lot, which was sold in

Plate 25: Unit 22, Feature 78 – Twentieth Century Barrel

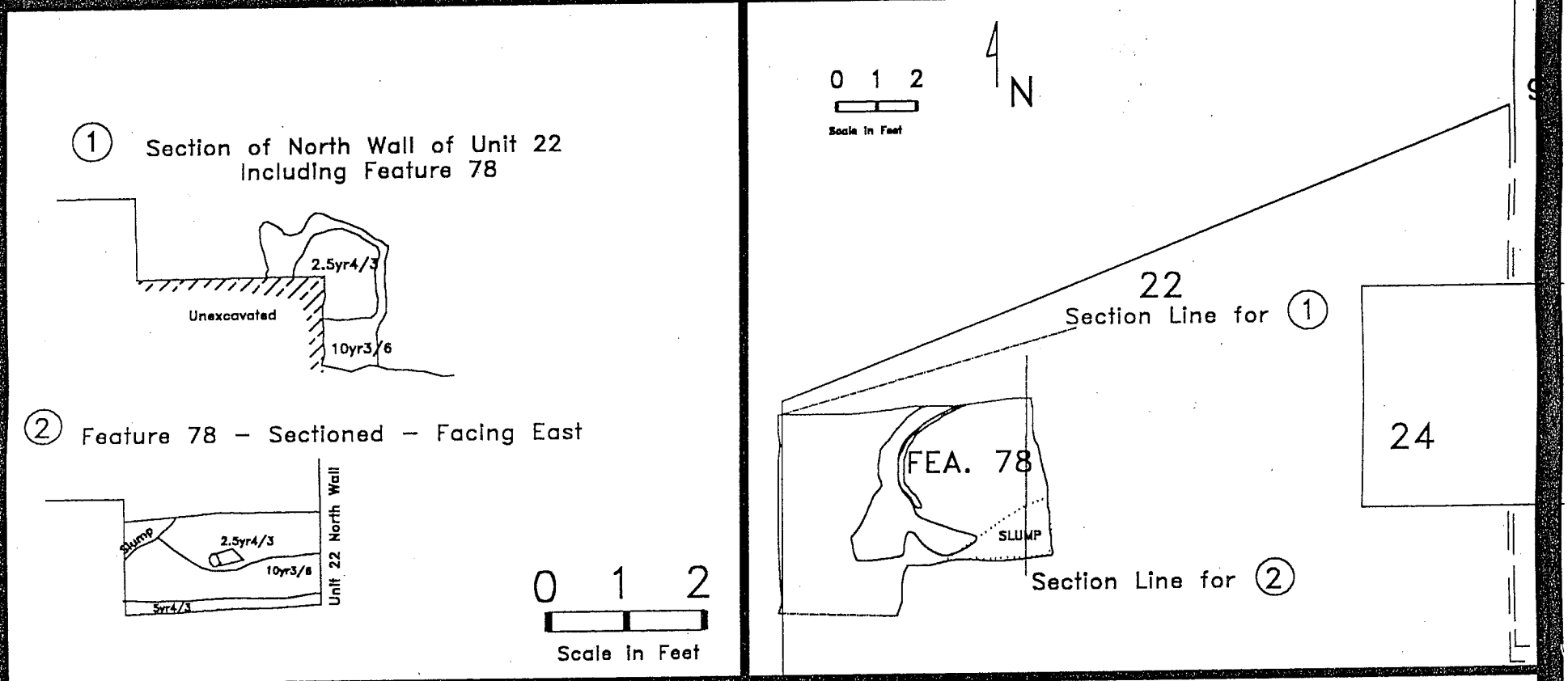


Fig. 58: Section and Planview of Unit 22
Feature 78– Barrel Privy

that year to the trustees of Mt. Moriah Church for use as a parsonage. From that time, the house was occupied by ministers of Mt. Moriah, including:

1884	Minister of Mt. Moriah
1896	Rev. Solomon Timothy Tice
1910	Rev. Lenious Curtis
1928-29	Rev. C. H. Fountain
1949	Rev. Sidney W. Williams
1954	Rev. Albert Powell
1964-65	Rev. Isaac Miller
1966-73	Rev. Wesley B. Nash

According to the digitized maps, the majority of the area opened as Unit 22, including the twentieth century barrel privy, fell behind 70 Franklin Street. This lot was also part of the property left by Folks to Calder and transferred to Offer. Offer sold the lot which included both 70 and 72 Franklin Street, to Thomas Gardner two years after receiving it from her mother. Gardner was taxed $975 in 1876 for a frame house and lot (at that time known as 23 Doctor Street). The property changed hands several times - Gardner to Ridout, Ridout to Brown. By 1888, there was a two and a half-story frame house on the lot. In that year, the property was bought by Rebecca Bishop, granddaughter of William Bishop. She was taxed $800 for the property in 1897. Her mother and stepfather, Johanna and Christopher Carpenter, lived in the dwelling. Christopher Carpenter was a restaurant owner/cook. Bishop sold the property in 1904 to A. Owen Iglehart. From 1910 to 1920, the house was occupied by tenants. In 1910, James Hardesty, an African-American who did "odd jobs," was living in the house with his wife, Emma; son, Joseph, a waiter at the Naval Academy;daughter, May; son, James Jr.; daughter, Hattie; and son, Charles. There was even a boarder, Jeremiah Swan, who was a hack driver. After several transactions, the property became owner-occupied again in 1920 when Hester Johnson purchased the lot. It remained in the hand of the Johnson family until its sale to the County in 1974.

Unit 24 (N95 E220)

This unit was east of and a bit south of Unit 15 in the area designated as Unit 22 (Figure 52). Level A linked up to Unit 15's Level D. This level sloped towards the northeast into Unit 15 (Plate 26). The slope was so significant that an arbitrary level, A2, was designated in this corner of the unit. This extreme slope was thought to be either the edge of a pit or simply a natural undulating surface in the area which caused the deposit of artifacts to collect in Unit 15. The only material recovered came from Level A1 and consisted of metal slag, unglazed coarse earthenware and white salt-glazed stoneware.

Level B appeared to be a very sandy loam containing many natural pebbles and rocks. It was decided not to excavate this level but, instead, open a unit on the east side of Unit 15.

Plate 26: Units 10, 15, 24, 25, 27 and 28 in Area Four Demonstrating Undulating Topography. Facing East (Cox 1994)

Unit 25 (N93 E229)

Unit 25 was placed off the southeast corner of Unit 15 in an attempt to delineate the extent of the early materials first recovered in Unit 15 (Figure 52). Due to the confinements of the area, this unit was laid in as four feet by five feet. During initial preparation of this unit, three pipes were found along the east wall above the unit's opening level. The terra cotta sewer pipe and two water lines were obviously leading to the terra cotta pipe identified in Unit 10 as Feature 34.

Due to the deposit of late seventeenth/early eighteenth century materials found in Unit 15 and the slope encountered in Unit 24, it was expected that this Unit 25 would reveal a slope towards the north. An extremely undulating stratigraphy was exposed; however, this slope was instead towards the south. Metal slag and a single piece of flat window glass were recovered.

One feature was recorded in this unit. Feature 80 was a soil stain in the northwest corner of the unit in Level B. The stain appeared to continue into Unit 15's Level D and may have been the edge of the depression which collected the seventeenth century artifacts. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

Unit 27 (N96 E229)

This unit, which was placed directly north of Unit 25 and adjacent to Unit 15 (as well as the large slag deposit) on the east, yielded over 160 artifacts. The configuration of this area made it necessary for this unit to measure three feet by four feet instead of the standard five by five. Stratigraphy in Unit 27 sloped considerably from south to north (Figure 53). Two new features were documented in this unit.

Feature 83 was a post mold identified in the southeast corner of the unit in Level A1. First encountered at 25.5 feet amsl, this feature was excavated only 0.02 feet before terminating. A single piece of flat glass was recovered from the feature. Feature 84 was the post hole associated with the above feature. Depth of the post hole was approximately 0.4 feet. Artifacts included charcoal, plaster, brick, metal, bottle and window glass and whiteware.

Excavation of this unit revealed that the slag concentration in Unit 15 (Feature 73) continued to the east for only another few tenths of a foot and was surrounded by a horizontally heavy concentration of charcoal which extended another 1.4 feet.

Unit 28 (N93 E225)

This unit was laid in directly south of Unit 15. As was the case with other units in the immediate area, this unit was excavated in an attempt to link the uneven topography of the units and search for any evidence of the forge which produced the slag (Plate 26).

Unit 28 opened with three distinct levels visible. Level A was the red sand, also present in Unit 24 as Level A. Artifacts included red bodied earthenware, nails and charcoal. Level B was the pebble filled sandy loam located in Unit 24. Level C was a hard packed clay along the south edge of the unit.

Located within Level A was Feature 85, a post hole. Found at 25.81 feet amsl, this feature may have been related to the post hole (Features 83/84) encountered 4.2 feet away in Unit 27 (25.79 amsl). Artifacts recovered from this feature included white salt-glazed stoneware, unglazed coarse earthenware and transfer-printed pearlware.

Area Five

Area Five was located in the lower parking lot and was comprised of Trenches 7 and 9 and Units 8, 11, 12, 13 and 17 (Figure 59). Similar to Area Four, the focus of this area was to investigate the backyards of the dwellings which fronted along Cathedral Street. Section drawings for the area are presented as Figure 60. Plate 27 shows a sample of various personal artifacts possibly associated with the families which resided in the houses along Cathedral Street.

Trench 7

This was an east-west running trench placed south of the parking lot retaining wall. Trench 7 was located east of Trench 8 and measured approximately four feet by ten feet. It was excavated by backhoe to a depth of 4.5 feet. Artifacts were collected and given the provenience of "Trench 7 - General." Section drawings were recorded of the north and south walls of the trench. Two features were documented within the southern wall.

In the south wall, Level D averaged between 1.0 feet and 1.5 feet thick. This stratum was the thickest (nearly two feet) at the eastern end of the trench. This suggested that the ground surface had been leveled with this deposit. Interestingly, after a few days of exposure, it was noticed that several thin levels had become visible in Level D. These striations created a steeper west-east angle than that created by the surface of the level. This again suggested a gradual leveling of the slope in this area of the site. The same west-east striations were visible in Level H. The strata were then added to the section drawings.

Feature 27 was a post hole which cut Levels A, B, D, E, G and H. It measured approximately 2.5 feet in length and 0.8 feet in width. Although it extended into Level A, the post hole clearly cut the surface of Level B at 26.7 feet amsl. Also recorded in Trench 7's south wall was Feature 28, a semi-circular concentration of gravel located within Level I. This deposit was approximately 0.8 feet wide and 0.4 feet deep. It was encountered at 24.1 feet amsl.

Examination of the AutoCAD maps indicated that Trench 7 was most likely associated with the back of either No. 66 or No. 68 Cathedral Street. Both of these properties were part of the estate of George Wells. No. 68 was sold by his trustee to Nicholas Davis in 1878. It was owned for a time by William Butler, Jr., the second African-American to serve as and

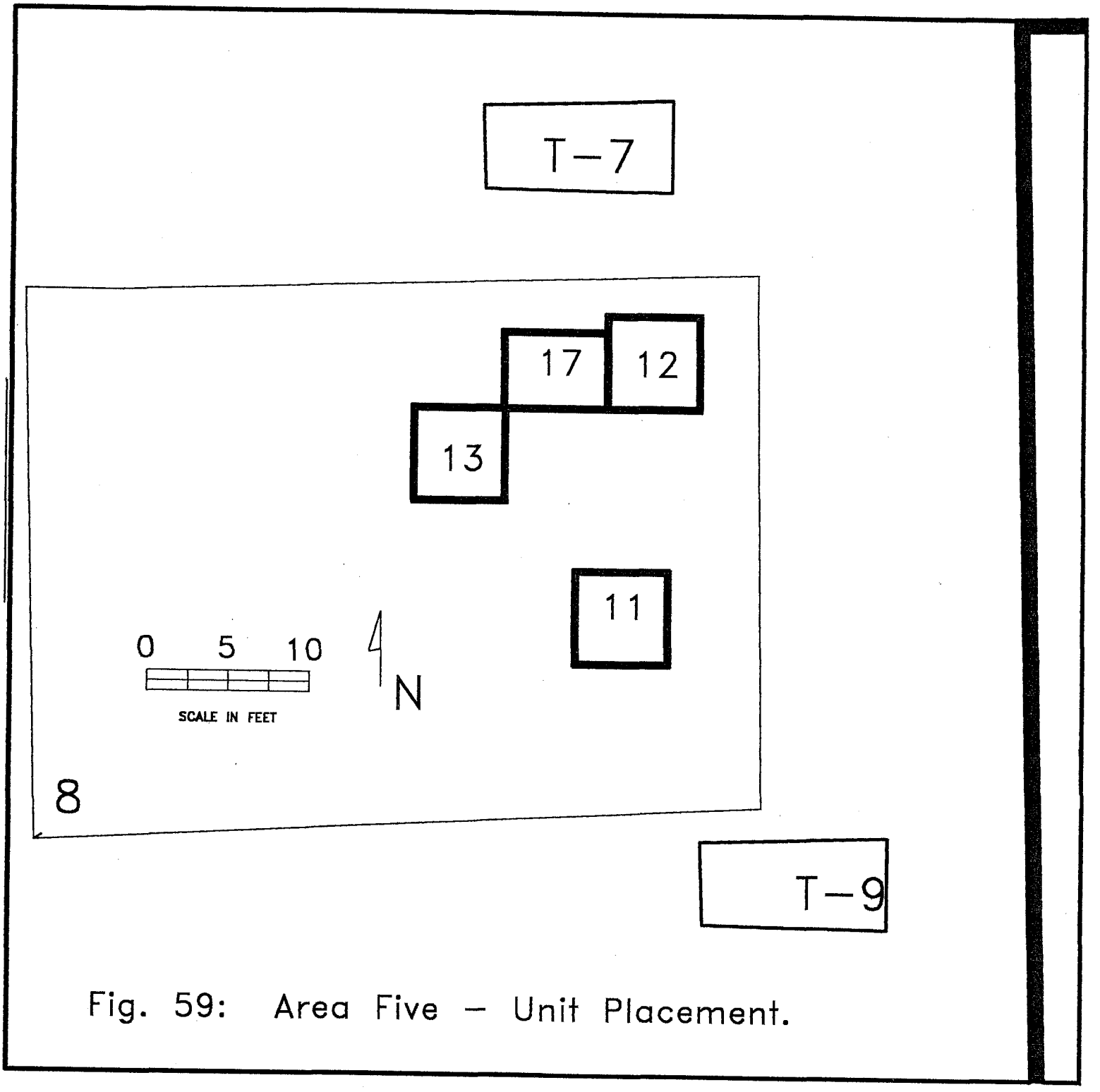


Fig. 59: Area Five – Unit Placement.

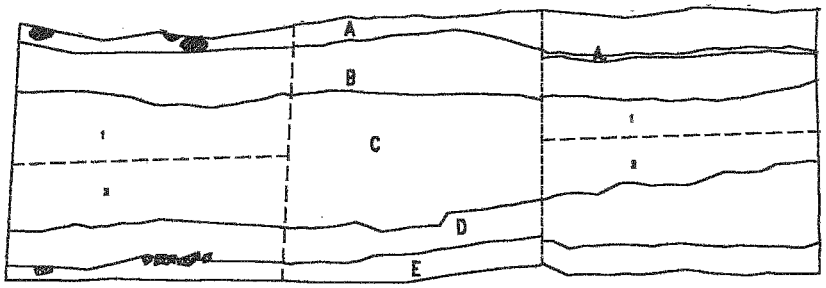
18AP63

Area 5
Section Drawings

0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET

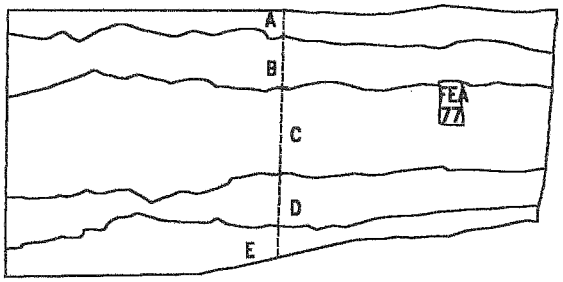
UNIT 12 UNIT 17 UNIT 13

South Walls



Unit 12 Unit 17

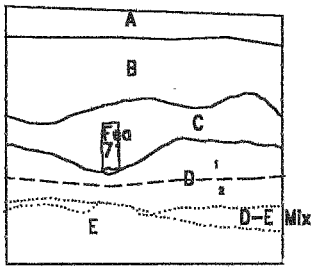
North Walls



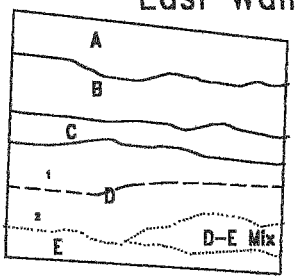
A 7.5yr 4/4 Dk Br Sandy Loam
A_1 10yr 4/3DkBr Sandy Loam
B 10yr4/3 DkBr Sandy Loam
C 10yr4/4 Dk Br Sandy Loam
D 5yr4/4 Dk Y Br Sandy Loam
E 5yr4/6 Y Red Sandy Loam
Fea 77 10yr4/3 Dk Br with Brick/shell incl.

UNIT 11

North Wall



East Wall



A 10yr4/4 Dk Y Br Sandy Loam
B 10yr3/3 Dk Br Sandy Loam
C 10yr4/3 Dk Br Sandy Loam
D 10yr4/4 Dk Y Br Sandy Loam
D/E mix 10yr4/4 Dk Y Br w/ 7.5yr4/4 Dk Br
E 7.5yr4/4 Dk Sandy Loam

Fig . 60a: Section Drawings for Area Five

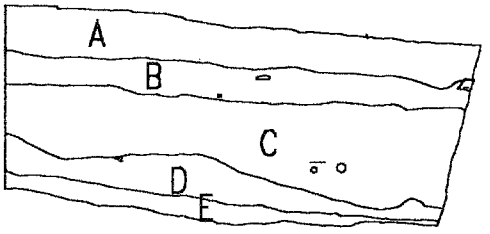
18AP63

TRENCH Section Drawings

0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET

Trench 7

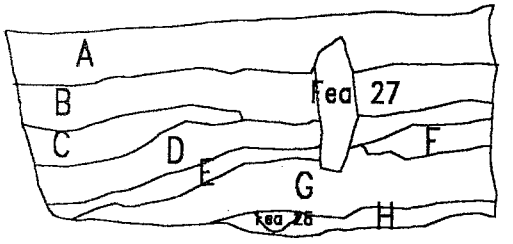
North Wall



A 10yr7/1 Light Gr Asphalt
B 2.54/3 Olive Br Sandy Loam
C 10yr4/6 D Y Br Sandy Loam
D 10yr3/6 D Y Br Sandy Loam
F 7.5 yr4/6 St Br Sand

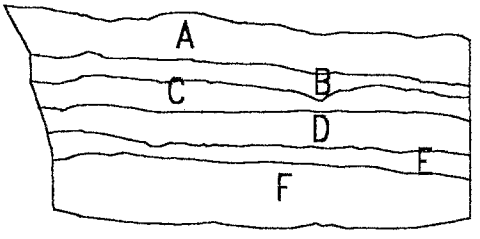
A 10yr7/1 Lght Gr Ashpalt
B 10yr3/3 Dk Brn Sandy Loam
C 10yr5/6 Y Br Sandy Loam
D 10yr5/4 Y Br
E 10yr4/4D Y Br
F 10yr5/4 Y Br
G 10yr4/4 DYBr
H 5yr4/6 Yel Red Sandy Loam
Fea 27 10yr3/3 Dk Br Sandy Loam
Fea 28 Small concentration of Gravel

South Wall



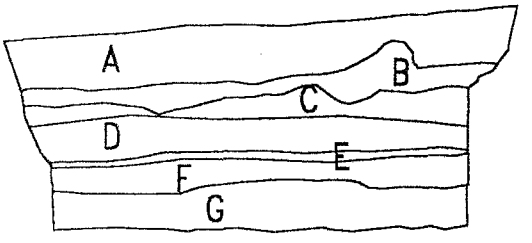
Trench 9

North Wall



A Asphalt and Gravel Bedding
B 10yr5/6 Yel Br Sand
C 10yr4/1 Drk Grey Sandy Silt Loam
D 10yr4/1 Drk Grey
E Lens of Ash and Coal
F 10yr3/4 Drk Y Br Clay Loam

South Wall



A Asphalt and Gravel Bedding
B 10yr5/6 Yel Br Sand
C 10yr4/1 Drk Grey Sandy Silt Loam
D 10yr4/1 Drk Grey/coal lens
E Lens of Ash and Coal
F 10yr4/6 Drk Y Br Sandy Clay Loam
G 10yr3/4 Drk Y Br Clay Loam

Fig. 60b: Section Drawings for Area Five

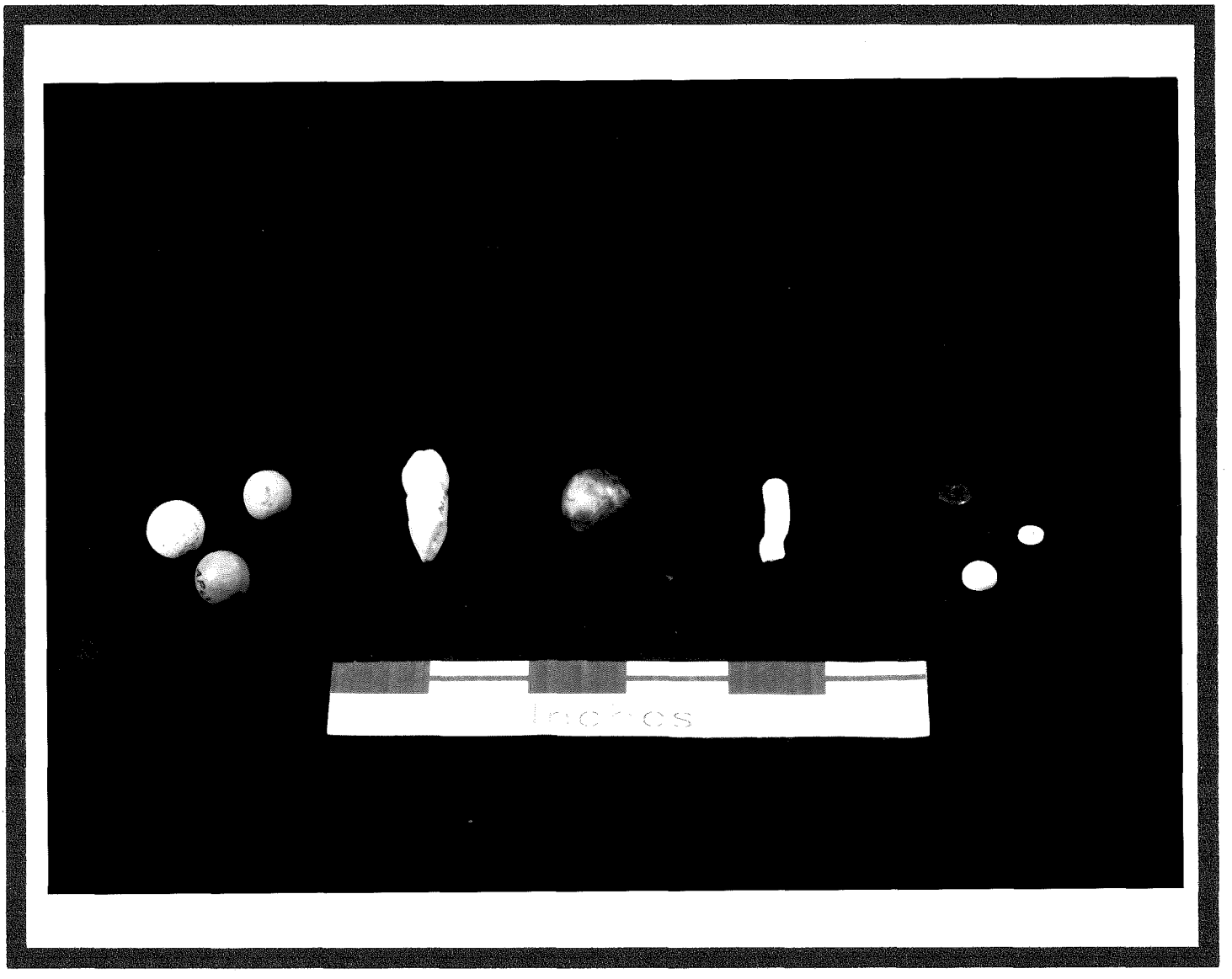


Plate 27: Artifacts Recovered from within Area Five. Left to Right: Clay Marbles, Porcelain Doll, Clay Marble (Bennington Glaze), Porcelain Doll Arm, Porcelain Buttons. Scale = 1" (Seidel 1994)

Annapolis alderman. For a time it was owned by a member of the Naval Academy faculty. The property had both African-American owners as well as white. It was used as a rental property and at other times was owner-occupied. Benjamin and Millie Simms purchased the property in 1922 and sold it to the County in 1973.

The dwelling and lot at 66 Cathedral Street was sold by Wells' trustee in 1878 to James Hodge, along with all of the land to 52 Cathedral. The lots were vacant at that time. In 1879, John Scott, an African-American, purchased the property and held it for over fifty years. In 1954, the property was acquired by Charles Oliver, another black alderman, and he and his wife lived there until 1971 when they sold the lot to Anne Arundel County. Records indicated that all of the earlier tenants of the property were African-American.

Trench 9

This was another east-west running trench located in the lower area of the parking lot. Trench 9 was the southernmost trench placed at the Courthouse. Approximate dimensions were four feet by ten feet and it was excavated by backhoe to four feet. Artifacts collected were provenienced as "Trench 9 - General." No features were documented in this trench.

The 1930 Sanborn overlay indicated that this trench was placed primarily behind 66 Cathedral Street but also extended into the lot at 68. An overlay of the 1897 Sanborn places the trench behind both 45 (66) and 47 (64) Cathedral. Again, this raises some doubts as to the complete accuracy of historic maps. They should be used as an aid in the placement of units and trenches and in the identification of features, but not viewed as a definitive source of information. The 1930 map, overlaid with existing conditions, places 64 Cathedral Street almost entirely under an existing small office building (once used by the County Health Department).

If, indeed, the trench was associated with 64 Cathedral, then the lot history is relevant. The property was almost exclusively African-American owned following its sale by James Hodge to Constantia Vogelsang Smith (an heir of James Bishop) in 1879. It remained in the hands of the Smith family until 1942. In 1955, Doctors Aris and Faye Allen purchased it and used the first floor as medical offices, while renting three apartments on the second floor. The tenants have always been African-Americans and have included Thomas Arrington Thompson, another black alderman, as well as a lawyer and principal of Stanton School.

Unit 8 (N121 E282)

Unit 8 was an area which measured approximately 30 feet by 30 feet. The backhoe removed the asphalt and the gravel bedding to assist with laying in excavation units in this area. A level of sand, approximately 0.4 feet thick, was found along the southern edge of this unit. The lots impacted by this unit were 66 through 72 Cathedral Street. Units 11, 23, 13 and 17 were laid out inside of the area in an effort to sample some of the backyards of the Cathedral Street dwellings.

Unit 11 (N105 E280)

This five feet by five feet unit was located near the southeast corner of the area opened as Unit 8. Associated lots along Cathedral Street were Nos. 66 and 68, both of which have been discussed earlier. Five features were identified and recorded in the unit, which was excavated to a depth of 4.7 feet below present surface. More than 1600 artifacts were collected from the strata of this unit.

The initial soil level encountered, Level A, was related to the destruction of the houses in the neighborhood. Artifacts dated to the twentieth century and included a 1952 wheat penny. One feature was found in this level.

Feature 35 was a inclusion of gravel encountered in Level A at 25.08 feet amsl. It was approximately 0.7 feet wide and was related to another feature found below it.

Feature 40 was a post hole located beneath Feature 35 at 24.27 feet amsl. Its shape suggested that this feature had been created by the removal of an "I" beam similar to those being used as supports for the guardrails on the parking lot. It was excavated to a depth of 23.74 feet amsl.

Level B, which was excavated in three arbitrary levels, yielded artifacts which dated from late nineteenth century to early twentieth century. Level C appeared to be predominantly nineteenth century but contained some eighteenth century material.

Levels D1 and D2, as well as D2/E Mix, indicated an early eighteenth century context yielding artifacts such as tin-glazed earthenware and dipped white salt-glazed stoneware. The interface between Level D and the next level produced a spiraled pipe stem with a rouletted decoration which was common from the end of the seventeenth century to early eighteenth century. This transitional level (D2/E) was approximately 0.6 feet thick and revealed a north-south slope in the unit. Features 61, 62 and 63 were found within Level D2/E. Features 61 and 62 were identified as soil stains in the northeast corner at 22.06 feet and 21.76 feet amsl, respectively. Feature 61 yielded only brick, shell and one piece of bottle glass, while Feature 62 produced olive green bottle glass, a blown in the mold bottle sherd and a pipe stem fragment. Feature 63 was an anomaly of oyster shell near the center of the south wall of the unit. It was recorded at 21.65 feet amsl and excavated 0.79 feet. Shell and brick were collected from this feature.

The final level excavated, Level E, was a reddish sand that was found to be present in all of the units in the area. Located at 21.56 feet amsl, it also yielded artifacts of an eighteenth century context, but was limited to olive green bottle glass. The unit was closed after removing one arbitrary and otherwise sterile level of this soil.

Unit 12 (N120 E280)

This unit was placed in the northeast corner of Unit 8, to the north of Unit 11. Unit 12 was a standard unit, five feet by five feet in size, and was excavated to 4.8 feet below the surface. As in Unit 11, the backyards of Nos. 66 and 68 Cathedral Street were represented in this unit. However, Unit 12 (and 17) was placed towards the back of the lot. A slight west-east slope was seen in the north and south sections. A total of nine features was recorded in this unit and more than 1800 artifacts collected.

The first stratum of this unit proved to be the level reflecting the destruction of the neighborhood houses in the twentieth century. Artifacts included whiteware, machine-made bottle glass and a political campaign button. Features 36 and 37 were recorded within this level.

Feature 36 was a pocket of ash located at 26.18 feet amsl. It contained a high concentration of bone fragments and glass. This feature was excavated 0.3 feet in depth.

Feature 37 was a soil stain located in the northwest corner of the unit at 29.93 feet amsl. This feature was initially thought to be a post hole. However, upon excavation, it blended into Level B and was not noted thereafter.

Excavation of Level B produced artifacts primarily from the late nineteenth/early twentieth century, including transfer-printed whiteware, marbles and buttons. Feature 39 was a thin lens of coal and ash found in Level B. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Level C was present in the western half of the unit and was characterized by root disturbance. Adjacent to this level was Level D. The soil of the two levels was similar save for the disturbance by the roots in Level C. Both yielded artifacts that associated the levels with the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Level E was removed in four arbitrary levels. Artifacts recovered from all levels suggested an early nineteenth century context. Three features were found within the first arbitrary level (E1) of this stratum.

Feature 41 was a small post hole recorded at the surface of Level E at a depth of 24.79 feet amsl. Feature 42 was also found at the surface of the level. This was a small circular soil stain which was later identified as a post mold associated with Feature 50 (see below). Located at 24.79 feet amsl, the mold bottomed out after 0.8 feet of excavation. Both of these features intruded into the next arbitrary level, with Feature 42 continuing into E3.

Finally, Feature 43 was a somewhat square area of loose sandy loam. This stain measured 0.5 to 0.6 feet wide and was only 0.1 feet thick. None of the features (41, 42, 43) contained any artifacts.

Three more features were found in the third arbitrary division of Level E. Features 48 and 49 were a post mold and the associated post hole. First encountered at 24.2 feet amsl, the features continued 0.4 feet. Artifacts included lead-glazed redware and pearlware from within the post mold, and yellow ware and a piece of English brown salt-glazed stoneware from the post hole. Also noted in this level was Feature 50. This was the post hole associated with Feature 42 (see above). No artifacts were recovered from Feature 50.

The level of red sand which appeared in Unit 11 as Level E, was identified at 23.5 feet amsl as Level F in Unit 12. This level averaged 0.65 feet thick and contained artifacts which suggested an eighteenth century context. Tin-glazed earthenware, dipped white salt-glazed stoneware and a piece of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware were recovered from this level.

The last level of Unit 12 to produce artifacts was Level G. Although this level was nearly one foot thick, artifacts were recovered from within approximately the first 0.3 feet. Diagnostics were few but included olive green bottle glass and white salt-glazed stoneware. This level seemed to date to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century occupation of the site.

Level H in Unit 12 was only a few tenths of a foot thick. No artifacts were found in this level of the unit. An auger hole was placed into each corner of the unit. No soil change was noted nor were any artifacts recovered.

Unit 13 (N115 E270)

This five by five feet unit was located slightly south and west of Unit 12. It was excavated to a depth of 4.8 feet below the surface. All AutoCAD overlays indicated that this unit corresponded with the western edge of 68 Cathedral Street. More than 2000 artifacts were collected and three features recorded during its excavation.

Once again, the opening level of this unit seemed to represent the twentieth century demolition of the houses in the neighborhood. Architectural remains in this level supported this interpretation. Embedded in the north wall in a southeasterly direction were two planks of wood.

The first feature recorded within Unit 13 was found in Level C. Feature 51 was identified as a soil stain and was attributed to root disturbance within the level. A single piece of glass was recovered from the anomaly. Level C was removed in two arbitrary strata and contained artifacts dating to the late nineteenth century including clay marbles, buttons and porcelain doll parts.

The surface of Level D revealed the presence of Features 52 and 53. Feature 52 was a post mold encountered at 24.17 feet amsl. The mold was rectangular in shape, 0.6 feet by 0.4 feet, and was excavated to a depth of 23.84 feet amsl. No artifacts were recovered. Its associated post hole was recorded as Feature 53, this circular feature proved to be only 0.33 feet

in depth. Artifacts included three pieces of bottle glass, coal and several iron nail fragments. Level D itself yielded a mix of eighteenth and nineteenth century materials.

Level E of Unit 13 was the same red sandy loam present in Units 11 and 12 in this area. Encountered at 23.61 feet amsl and excavated in four arbitrary levels, this stratum was slightly over one foot thick. The surface of this level sloped slightly from north to south. Materials recovered from this level were few. However, artifacts did include a pipe stem fragment, tin-glazed earthenware and a seventeenth century brass weight (Plate 28), and suggested an early eighteenth century context. The final arbitrary stratum, Level E4, proved to be sterile.

The last excavated level in this unit, Level F, was present in only the north half of the square. No artifacts were recovered.

Unit 17 (N199 E275)

Unit 17 was a four feet by five feet unit placed adjacent to Unit 12 on the west to connect with Unit 13. This location provided a better look at the stratigraphy across the backyard of 68 Cathedral Street by revealing a section of wall 15 feet in an east-west direction (Figure 60). This unit was excavated to a depth of 4.5 feet below surface. One feature was identified and more than 900 artifacts were recovered from within this unit.

Level A was the same as the first levels of Units 11, 12 and 13 and, therefore, was also related to the razing of the neighborhood. Artifacts included bricks, plaster, nails, marbles, bottle glass, whiteware and an 1887 nickel.

As was the case with the other units within this area, Level B contained artifacts from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Level C produced a late nineteenth century context. Feature 77 was recorded at the surface of this level at 25.39 feet amsl and was identified as a post hole which extended 0.9 feet. No artifacts were found in association with this feature.

The level of red sandy loam which appeared in all of the other units within this area, was present as Level E in this unit. Depth of this soil was 23.14 feet amsl. Recovered artifacts were limited to two pieces of metal.

Area Six

Area Six was located between the State's Attorney's Office and another smaller office building at the southeast corner of the block (Figure 61). A single, east-west running trench was placed in this area. The initial focus in this locale was a business located at 54 Cathedral Street. This store, which can be seen on the Sanborn maps, was operated by Wiley Bates. Mr. Bates, for whom a local Anne Arundel County School is presently named, was born a slave in 1859 and came to Annapolis in 1874 (Warner and Mullins 1993:82). He began working in Annapolis as a waiter but came to operate a prosperous grocery store and finance the education

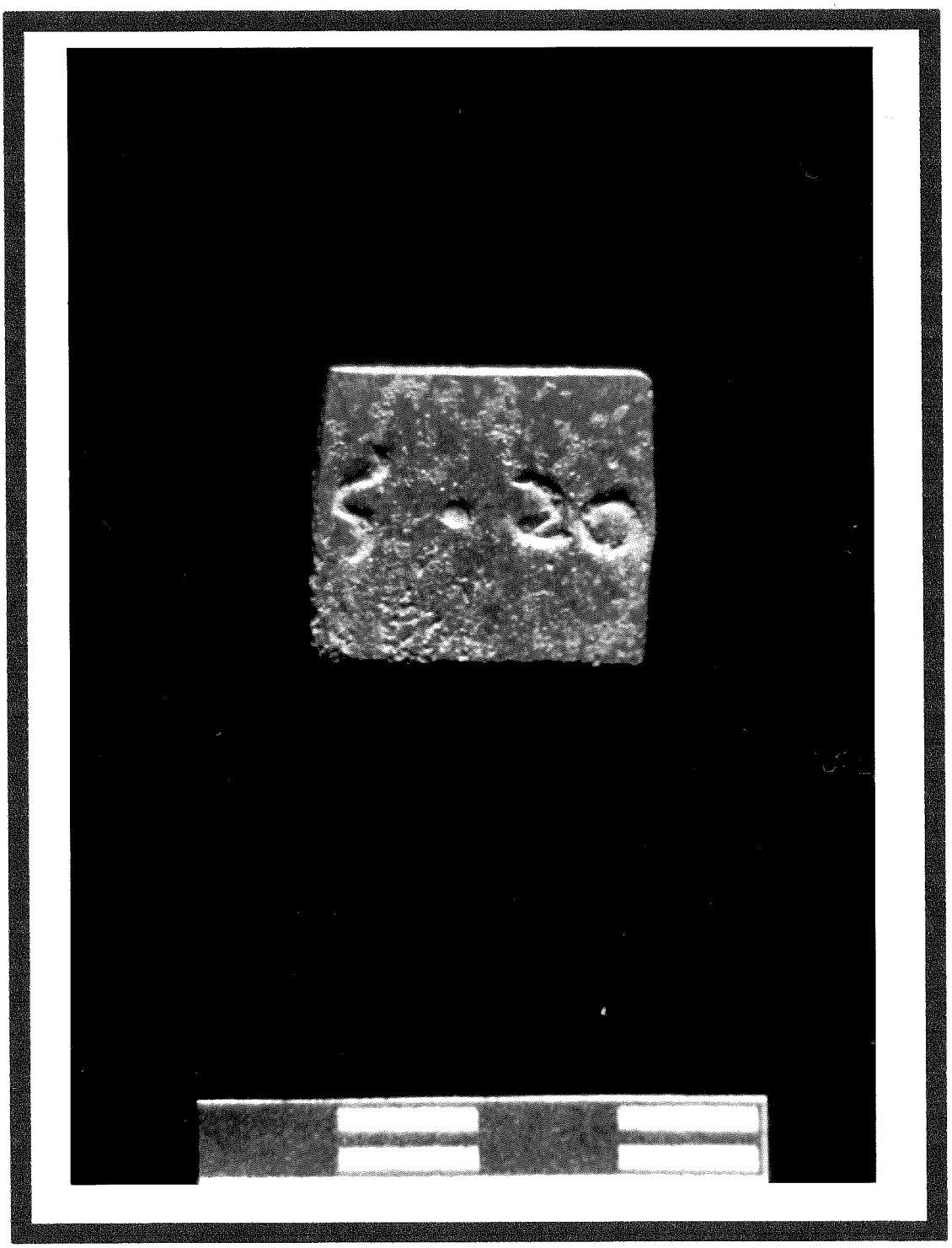


Plate 28: Seventeenth Century Brass Weight Recovered from Unit 13. Actual Size: 3/8" (Seidel 1994)

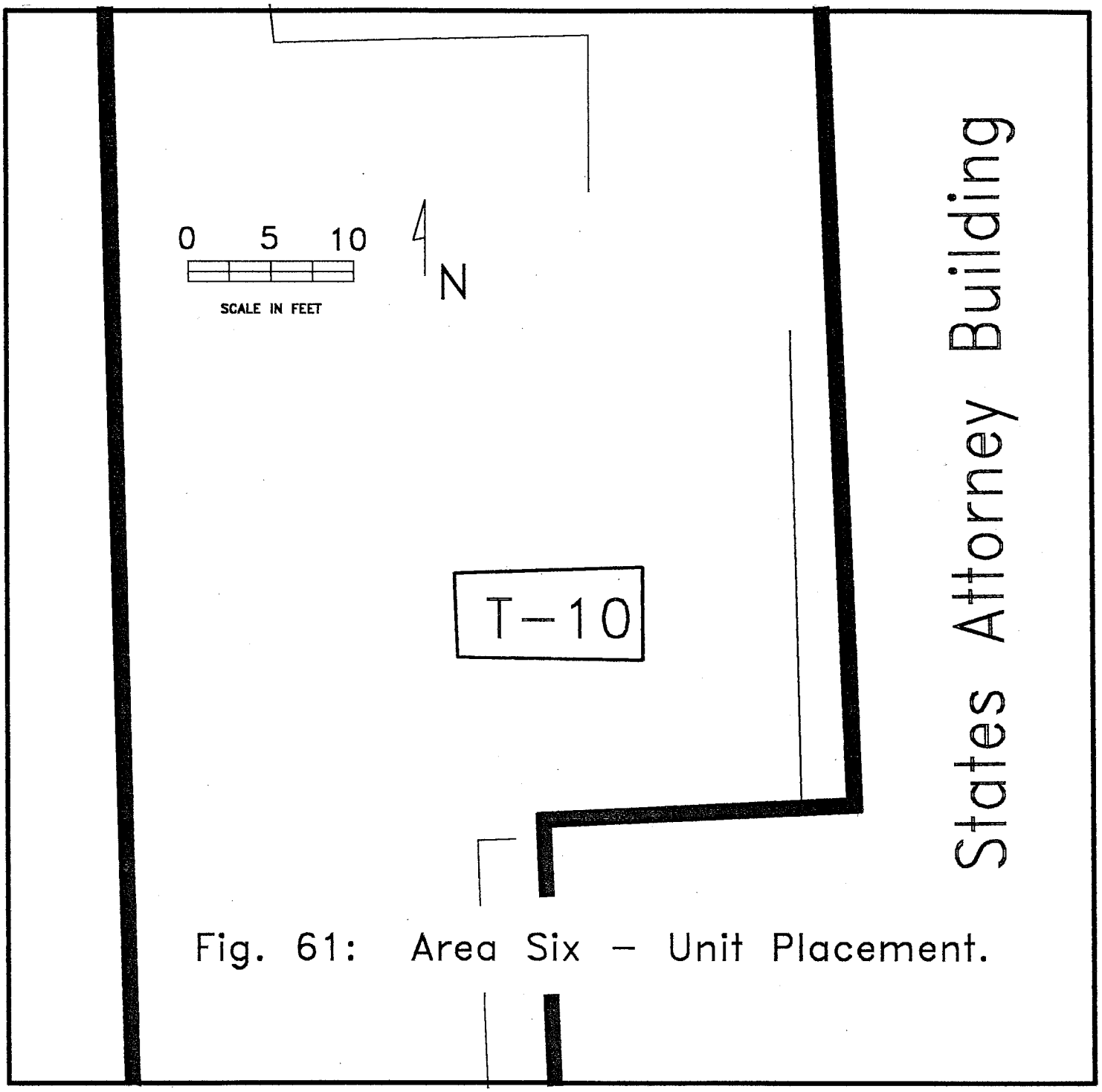


Fig. 61: Area Six – Unit Placement.

of African-American children in Annapolis. Meetings with both the Friends of the Banneker-Douglass Museum and the Banneker-Douglass Foundation proved that this was an area of particular interest with the community.

Unfortunately, examination of overlaid maps revealed that Bates's store was beneath the State's Attorney's Office. It was at thought at first to be possible to uncover middens or privies associated with the grocery store. Therefore, Trench 10, approximately 4 feet by 8.5 feet, was placed into this area. This trench, however, could not be placed close enough to 54 Cathedral Street to recover any related materials. Instead, overlays indicated that this trench was more likely associated with 58 and 60 Cathedral Street.

As mentioned earlier in this report, all of the land from 66 to 52 Cathedral was part of George Wells' estate and was sold to James Hodge in 1878. At 58 Cathedral Street, the 1896 city directory listed John H. Queen, laborer, and Louisa Queen, laundress, as living at that address. The 1910 census again listed Queen but added the fact that he was a 59 year old black tinsmith at the Naval Academy and rented the dwelling with his 51 year old wife. By the 1928-29 city directory, William Booz was living in the house and by 1949, it was vacant.

According to the 1896 directory, at 60 Cathedral Street were Annie Calhoun, a widowed schoolteacher, and John Calhoun. This changed by 1910 when the census listed the following: James Evans, mulatto, 80 years, gospel minister, owner; wife Annie, 55 years; boarder Robert Keyes, black, 32 years, physician, born Va; lodger Charles Coats, black, 32 years, dormitory janitor. The Calhoun family was still present in the 1928-29 city directory, but by 1954 Cecil Burton (Louise), a housing manager, was listed. In 1958, Anne Arundel County purchased the property from Stuart and Marion Christhilf.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was excavated by the backhoe to a depth of four feet below the present asphalt surface. Artifacts visible during excavation of the trench were collected and provenienced as "Trench 10 - General." Three features were identified in this trench. Trench 10 section drawings are presented as Figure 62 .

Feature 30 was a possible post hole located within Level H of the north wall. Approximately 0.8 feet wide, this feature was excavated 0.9 feet. Artifacts included a bottle glass fragment marked "Registered".

Feature 31 was designated as a separate feature, also a post hole, but was most likely a second level associated with Feature 30. Excavation of Feature 31 continued another 1.2 feet.

Feature 32 was also found in the north wall of the trench at the surface of Level I. Identified as a possible post hole, this feature was 1.1 feet thick but only 0.2 feet wide. A piece of blue transfer-printed whiteware was retrieved.

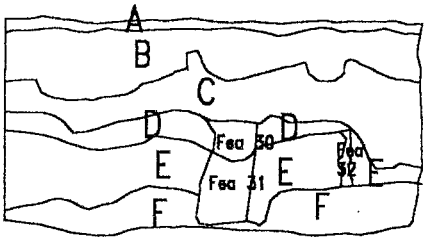
18AP63

Area 6 Section Drawings

0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET

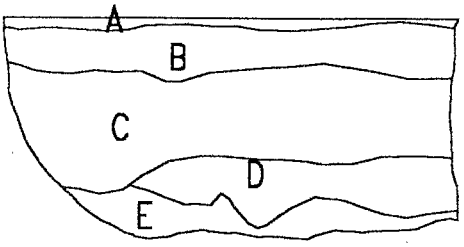
Trench 10

North Wall



A Asphalt/Layer
B 10yr6/6 Br. Y Sand
C 5y4/2 Ol. Gr Loamy sand
w/2.5y4/4 Olive Br Sandy Loam
D 2.5y4/3 Olive Brown Loamy Sand
E 10yr5/6 Dk Y Br Loamy Sand
F 7.5yr5/6 Str Br Sand
Fea 30 2.5y3/2 V Dk G Br Loam
Fea 31 2.5y4/3 Olive BrLoamy Sand
Fea 32 10yr4/6 D YB Loamy Sand

South Wall



A Asphalt/ Pavement
B 10yr7/6 Yellow Sand
C 10yr3/6 Dk Y Br Sandy Loam
w/ 2.5y3/3 V Dk Gr
D 2.5yr4/4 Olive Brown Clay Loam
E 7.5yr4/6 S Br Sand

Fig. 62: Section Drawings for Area Six

An auger hole, approximately 1.5 feet deep, was placed into the bottom of Trench 10. A soil change was noticed and, therefore, a "window" (two feet by two feet) was excavated at the bottom of the trench. The window extended an additional 1.4 feet and revealed a compact clayish soil with iron accretions at the surface. This level appeared to be a natural deposit.

Artifacts recovered from the walls of Trench 10 suggested a late nineteenth century date for the area. Since the Bates' lot was out of reach and no evidence of earlier occupation of this portion of the site existed, no excavation units were placed into Area Six.

Area Seven

Area Seven was located in front of the Anne Arundel County Courthouse, along Church Circle (Figure 63). Although this area was not slated to be disturbed by the proposed construction, excavations in this area could provide information concerning the original surface in front of the building. A photograph from the late nineteenth century, showed that a brick pad existed at the main entrance (Plate 29). Locating evidence of this brick surface could assist architects in rendering a more historically accurate restoration of the building. Any earlier surface treatment of this area would also be of architectural interest. Therefore, Unit 16 was opened in this location. Section drawings for the unit are presented as Figure 64.

Unit 16

An area measuring five feet by five feet was opened by breaking through the present concrete surface in front of the Courthouse, to the east of the main entrance and close to the front wall (Plate 30). The concrete pad, which was 0.5 feet in depth or thickness, was removed as Level A, along with a gravel bedding. This was followed by an associated twentieth century deposit of fill used as a base for the concrete, designated as Level B.

Immediately beneath Level B, two distinct soil types were visible. Level C, in the north half of the unit, was an artifact rich stratum which contained a high percentage of brick rubble. In the southernmost half of the unit, a layer of sand measuring 0.3 feet in depth was excavated as Feature 56 (Figure 65). This is interpreted as a sand base for an earlier brick surface in front of the Courthouse. Small brick fragments encountered in the mottled surface of this sand deposit and the adjacent Level C tend to support that interpretation. Level C was excavated in two arbitrary levels. The first of these, designated C1, abutted the sand of Feature 56. Level C2 ran beneath both C1 and Feature 56. All of Level C is therefore thought to pre-date Feature 56, which was intrusive into Level C. Artifacts recovered from Feature 56 included pearlware, whiteware, a pipe stem fragment and bottle and window glass. Assemblages for Levels C1 and C2 indicated a middle to late nineteenth century context and included pipe stem fragments, whiteware, redware and olive green bottle glass. It therefore follows that the brick surface in front of the courthouse must have been installed on Feature 56 in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

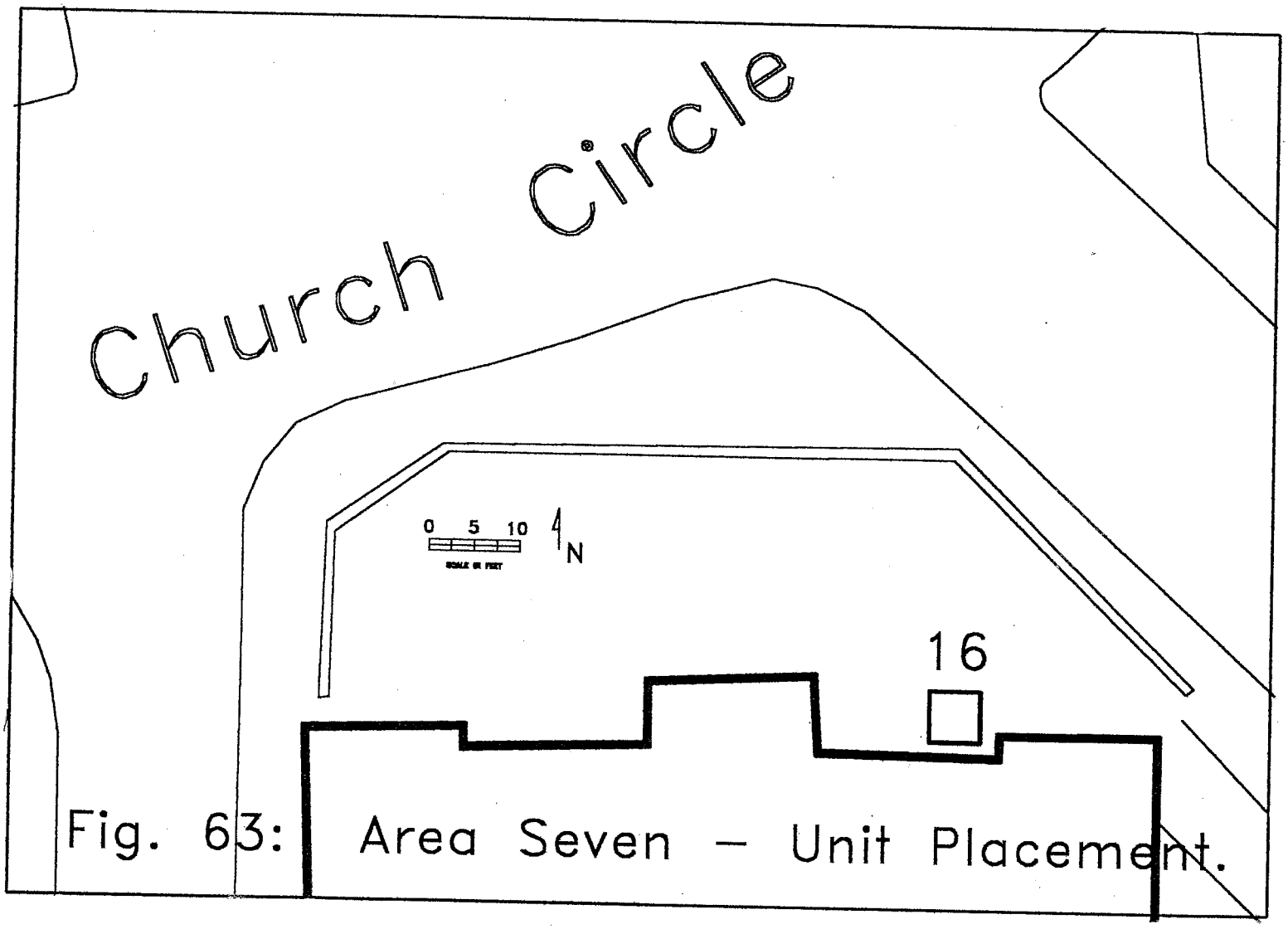


Fig. 63: Area Seven – Unit Placement.

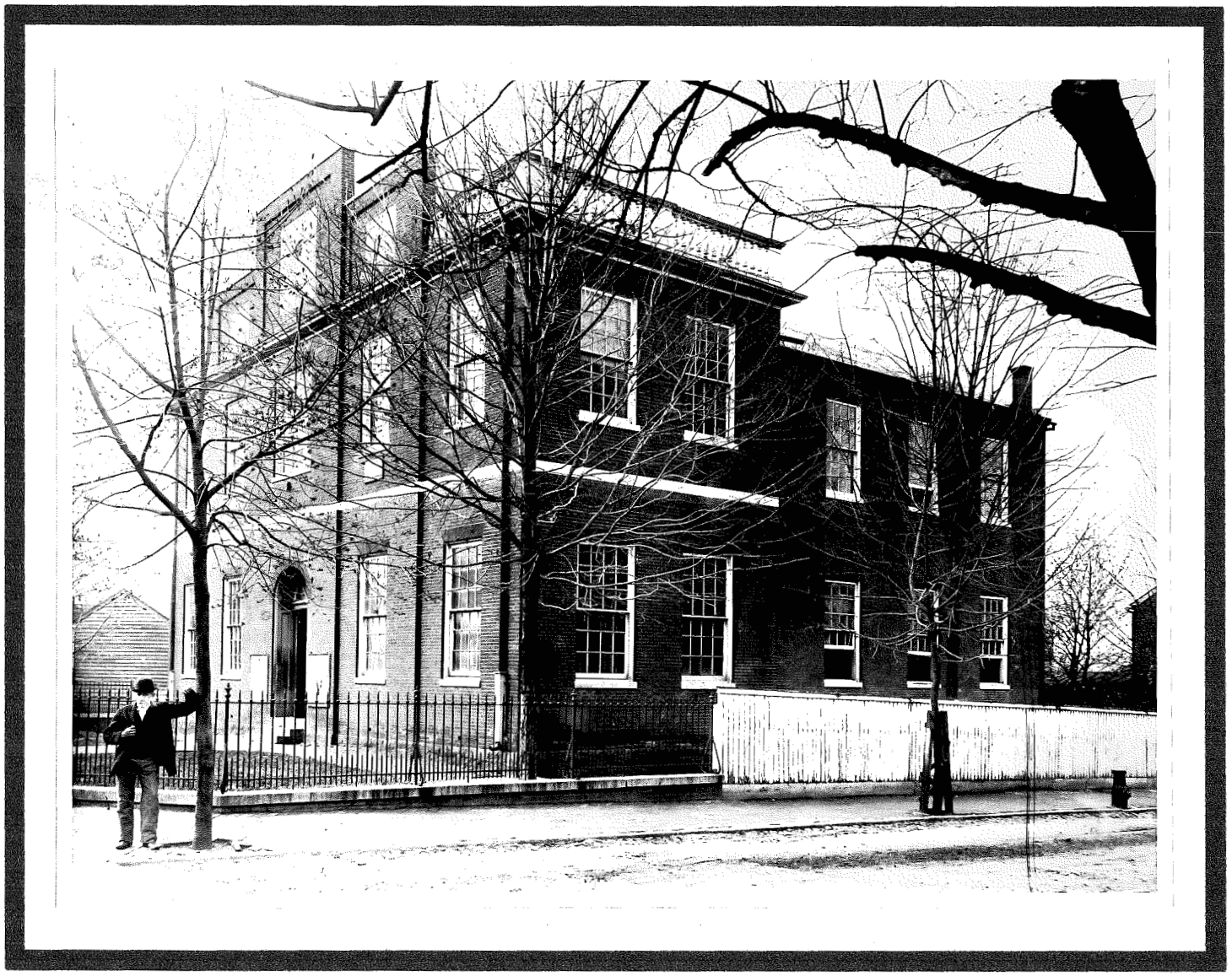
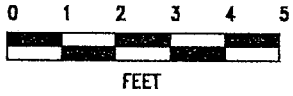


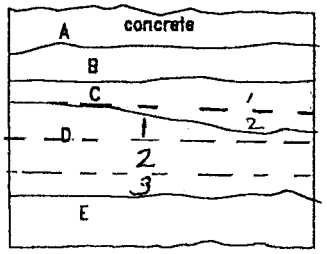
Plate 29: Late Nineteenth Century Photograph Facing South Showing Front of Courthouse – Brick Walkway. (MSA SC 182-02-0790)

18AP63

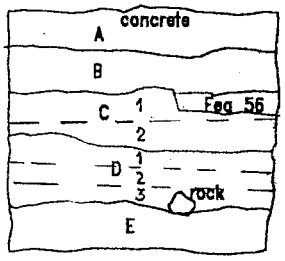
Area 7
UNIT 16
Section Drawings



North Wall

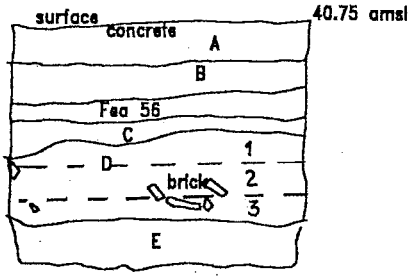


East Wall



Level A Concrete/Aggregate
Level B 10yr3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam
Fea. 56 10yr5/6 Yel Br Sandy Loam
Level C 10yr3/3 Dk Br Sandy Silt Loam
Level D 10yr3/4 mottled with
10yr4/6Drk Yel Br Clay Loam
Fea 72 10yr3/4 Drk Yel Br Sandy Loam
with rock and granite inclusions
Level E 10yr5/6 Yel Br Sandy Loam

South Wall



West Wall

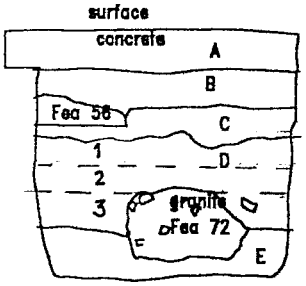


Fig. 64: Section Drawings for Area Seven

Plate 30: Area Seven, Unit 16 in Front of the Courthouse. (Cox 1994)

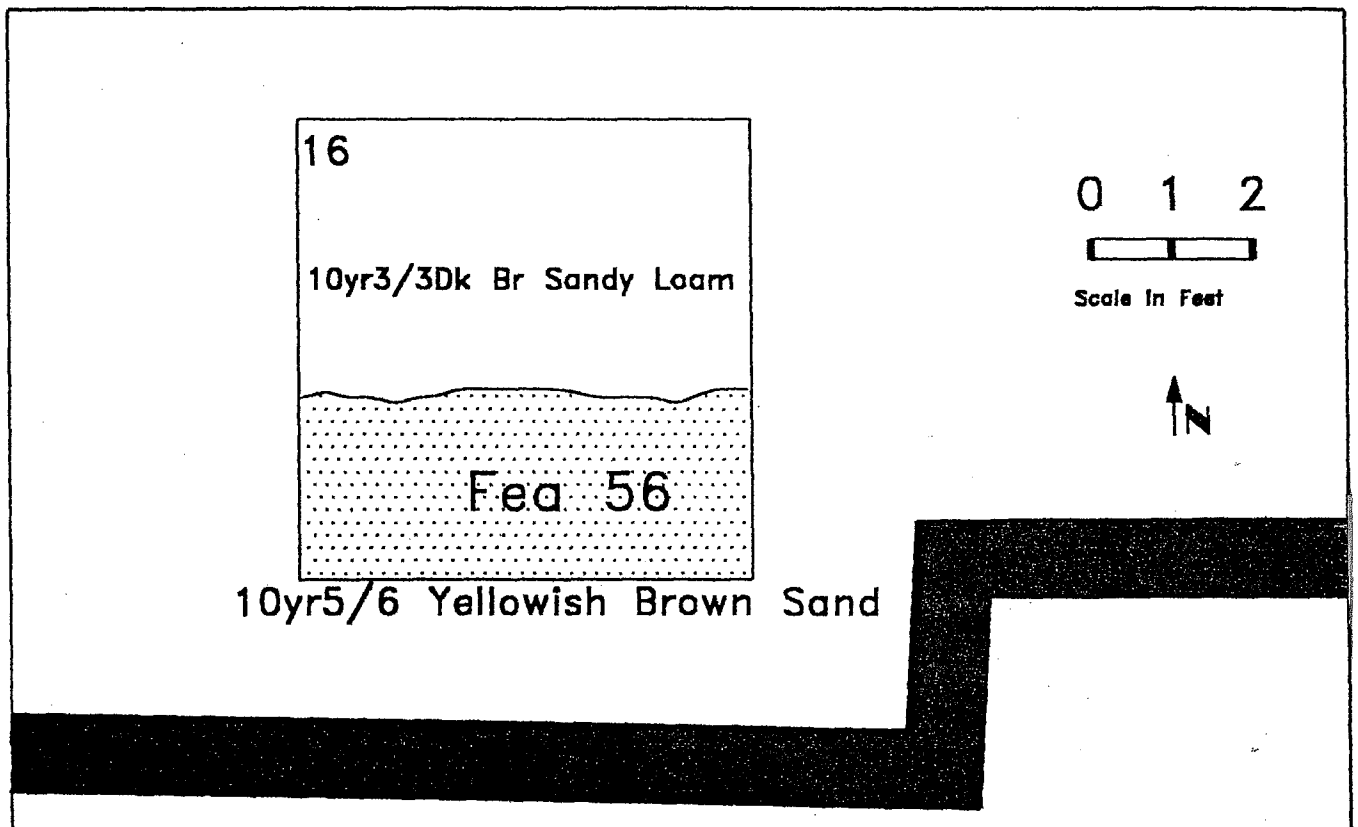


Fig. 65: Unit 16, Feature 56 – Sand Base for Earlier Brick Surface.

Level D was a thick deposit of fill containing eighteenth century materials which were disturbed or redeposited at the time of the Courthouse construction. Artifacts recovered from the three arbitrary levels within Level D included pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware, a terra cotta pipe stem fragment, Chinese porcelain, olive green bottle glass and whiteware. Imbedded in the top of Level D was another feature, Feature 57. Located along the north wall of the unit at 38.55 feet amsl, Feature 57 was a firmly packed deposit of brick rubble and shell fragments in a sandy loam. This extremely shallow deposit, 0.01 feet in thickness, was most likely related to the construction of the Courthouse.

Also found within Level D were Features 58 and 59. Located along the east edge of the unit at 38.28 amsl, Feature 58 was a red/brown soil stain made up of disintegrated bricks. Feature 59 was found in the southeast corner of the unit at 34.18 amsl and was identified as an area of soft, loose soil, with no clear origin or function.

Level E was the final level excavated in this unit. Artifacts were few and those collected were from within the first 0.10 feet of the level. This level seemed to pre-date the construction of the Courthouse in 1825. Artifacts included a piece of tin-glazed earthenware.

One other feature was recorded within this unit, but was visible only in the west wall of the unit. Feature 72 was a deposit of brick and rocks (including granite) apparent at 37.55 feet amsl. This deposit was most likely related to the construction of the Courthouse, the foundation of which was constructed of granite.

Excavations in Unit 16 revealed relatively little evidence of earlier surfaces in front of the Courthouse. Feature 56 and Level C corroborate the photographic evidence of a late nineteenth century brick surface treatment. The archaeological evidence for the extent of the surface, which rests primarily with the sand bedding, is ambiguous. The termination of Feature 56 three feet away from the Courthouse's front wall could suggest that the brick surface was only three feet wide. It is also possible that the sand bedding was originally both deeper and extended farther north, but was truncated when the brick was replaced with concrete in later years. The fragmentation of the brick imbedded in the top of Level C and Feature 56 makes it impossible to say much about the bricks used in the surface, and no evidence of their pattern survives. Earlier surface treatments are even less visible. Level C brought the level of grade up by about a foot to a half foot in this area, and the earlier "surface" represented by Level D was uneven, pitted and full of trash. There is no evidence to suggest any formal surfacing of the Courthouse front in earlier years.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Several levels and/or features within the Courthouse block were selected for more detailed analysis of faunal, ceramic and glass assemblages. The interpretation of these targeted features is presented in the following pages. Features or levels are grouped according to the project "Area" in which they were located. Pertinent tables have been included in the text. Other tables or lists compiled during analysis can be found in the appropriate appendix (ie. "List of Proveniences for Ceramic Analysis" is found in Appendix D - Ceramic Analysis Data).

Faunal Analysis Methodology

A total of 3841 bones were recovered from the Courthouse site excavations, all of which were analyzed to some extent. Analysis of the faunal materials was conducted by Mark S. Warner. The majority of the faunal remains that were recovered were attributable to relatively distinct contexts. The bones associated with distinct archaeological contexts (totalling 2739 bones) were analyzed extensively. In addition to the identification of the bones to species, analysts recorded information on element and side, epiphyseal fusion (when applicable), bone weight, degree of fragmentation and the presence of modifications such as butchering, burning, and rodent and/or carnivore gnawing. In addition to the more extensive analysis, another 1102 bones were analyzed in somewhat less detail where species, element and number of bones per level was the extent of the information which was recorded. These materials came from indistinct archaeological contexts or from levels with uncertain dates. In these instance, faunal analysis was limited to recording the species, element and number of bones found in the level. The detailed listing of the 2739 faunal remains and the more generalized listing of the 1102 bones is included in Appendix F.

Project archaeologists identified seven areas of focus from the Courthouse site from which the faunal remains were to be analyzed in some detail. These targeted areas were as follows:

* A wood-lined cellar identified in Area One which contained 586 bones.

* Several levels in Area One which were generally datable to the mid-nineteenth century. Nine hundred and thirty-one bones were recovered from strata generally associated with this occupation period.

* A large privy, identified as Feature 79, located in Area One, which was filled in sometime around the beginning of the twentieth century. Excavations of the privy recovered 355 bones which most likely represented refuse from the African-American households living in Bellis Court.

* Two hundred and ninety-one bones representing late nineteenth to early twentieth century yard scatter from several units in Area Four. This assemblage was most likely associated with the African-American households that occupied the majority of the neighborhood during that time period.

* A barrel privy, Feature 78, located in Area Four. This privy was also filled-in around the turn of the twentieth century and is probably associated with the African-American occupation of the neighborhood. A total of 16 bones was recovered from the privy.

* Late seventeenth/early eighteenth century materials located in Area Four. The strata associated with this period contained a total of 109 bones.

* A second area of yard scatter located in Area Five dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Again, the materials recovered were probably associated with African-Americans' residency of the neighborhood. A total of 451 bones were identified in association with this area.

In most cases the bone preservation was very good. Identifications were made using Warner's comparative skeletal collections and the collections of the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History. When necessary, osteological manuals were also consulted (cf., Amorosi 1989, Balkwill and Cumbaa 1992, Gilbert 1990, Cannon 1987, Gilbert et. al. 1985, Mundell 1975, Olsen 1964, 1968, Schmid 1972).

In a few instances, the identification of the faunal remains was limited by both the lack of time and the unavailability of more extensive comparative osteological collections. The principal area where this was a hinderance was in the identification of fish remains recovered from the mid-nineteenth century levels possibly associated with the occupants of the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis dwelling. Bird identifications were also limited somewhat by a limited comparative osteological assemblage.

Whenever possible, all bones were identified by animal class and species. Bone elements and side of the body were recorded as was the bone count and the weight of each bone. When applicable, epiphyseal fusion was noted, tooth eruption and wear, and any modifications such as butchery, burning, or rodent and carnivore-gnawing.

For all the areas which were analyzed in detail, summary tables of the Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP) were created. These tables are included as Appendix F. Minimum number of Individuals (MNI) were also calculated for the cellar, the privy and the mid-nineteenth century yard scatter. There has been considerable discussion in the archaeological literature about the relative merits of MNIs and NISPs (See Klein and Cruz-Uribe 1984, Marshall and Pilgram 1993 for a discussion of this issue). Both have very specific methodological shortcomings which can be partially corrected through the use of the other measure. Ultimately, however, the NISP data will be discussed more extensively in this analysis

because of the small sample sizes being discussed and because NISP tends to be more effective at illustrating historic consumption practices. As the nineteenth century progressed (certainly by the early twentieth century), the primary mode of meat acquisition in urban settings such as Annapolis was the purchase of a particular cut from the market, rather than the hunting or butchering of an entire animal. NISPs reflect this pattern of consumption more clearly than do MNIs.

Two potential shortcomings of the data should also be briefly discussed. The first is the small sample size of the assemblages. It has been suggested that sample sizes of less than 1400 bones or 200 MNIs may not present an accurate representation of the foodways utilized (Reitz and Scarry, 1985, Wing and Brown 1979). This is quite an important consideration given the small numbers of bones being evaluated in this report. The cautionary note of small sample sizes should be kept in mind when reading discussions of the faunal remains. Rather than viewing the various assemblages as absolutely reflecting particular foodways, it is perhaps more appropriate to view the assemblages as *suggestive* of habits of consumption which may be explored in greater detail with larger assemblages.

The second shortcoming to be acknowledged is the lack of wet screen data. Zooarchaeologists have spent a substantial amount of time documenting the point that screen size can dramatically bias the results that are obtained. Even screens as small as 1/4 inch mesh can inaccurately emphasize the utilization of larger species of animals and underemphasize smaller species of mammals, birds and particularly fish. Wet screen samples are not included in the Courthouse analysis. While this can be viewed as skewing the faunal data to some extent, it should be recognized that data from relatively exposed areas such as yards is often unaffected by wet screen sampling due to the greater impact of taphonomic processes on the remains. A myriad of taphonomic processes such as human and animal trampling and scavenging tend to destroy smaller, more fragile bones such as fish remains while leaving the larger, more robust, bones undisturbed. With discrete or sealed contexts such as privies, taphonomic processes may not have as dramatic an effect, leaving more small bones intact (Shaffer 1992, Reitz and Scarry 1985:12-13). However, five of the seven areas identified for extensive faunal analysis are characterized as yard scatter or were exposed for significant periods of time. The absence of wet screen data is not likely to be significant in those areas, but it is a factor to bear in mind.

Ceramic Analysis Methodology

A total of 2112 ceramic sherds were analyzed from 43 proveniences within the upper lot of the Courthouse site (Appendix D, Table 1). Analysis of these materials was conducted by Paul R. Mullins. Within each provenience, a record was made of the sherd quantity, ware types (e.g., whiteware, North Devon, etc), decorative preparations (e.g., painted, sgraffito, etc), and production span and median production date (i.e., the span of time over which that ware and decoration were manufactured and the median date within that span; a 1750-1850 production span would have a median production date of 1800) (Appendix D, Table 2). For some vessels, more specific information also could be recorded, such as maker's marks, manufacture technology (e.g., wheel-thrown), or detailed identification, such as gravel tempering on North

Devon or slip-cast white salt-glaze. Production spans were assigned using manufacture technologies, potters' identifications on the vessel, patented designs (e.g., transfer prints), collectors' research, comparable archaeological research, or any combination of those sources. When sources conflicted, the wider production range usually was recorded. This conservatism may sometimes inflate production spans, but it provides more reliable and definitive dating on ware types than would be provided by peaks of popularity. Some ceramic types were difficult to date with any precision because of their very wide period of production, primarily coarsewares such as American stoneware and coarse earthenware. A terminus post quem was assigned to every provenience with at least one dated ceramic (Appendix D, Table 3). The terminus post quem was taken from the earliest production date of the latest ceramic type in each provenience and represents the earliest possible date after which the sherds in that provenience could have been deposited. A record was made of all marked ceramics, their producer, the provenience(s) from which that mark was recovered, and the dates of production (Appendix D, Table 5).

Mean ceramic dates were generated for every provenience which contained multiple dated sherds (Appendix D, Table 4). The mean ceramic dating procedure follows the methods established by South (1977). Mean ceramic dates are generated through sherd counts rather than vessel estimates. In a highly fragmented assemblage which includes multiple sherds from the same vessel, mean dating has the potential to be misleading, since the same vessel can be counted several times. Consequently, the mean dates are suggestive but not necessarily conclusive dating mechanisms. Each sherd in each analyzed area was assigned a production date range which was multiplied by the number of sherds of that type (e.g., ten Nottingham sherds multiplied by the ware's median production date of 1755 = 17550). The resulting product was then added to the products generated by all other ceramic types in that group of sherds. The total product of all ceramic types was divided by the number of sherds to determine a mean production date for the sherds at that provenience. Table 4 of Appendix D contains the products of all sherds with median production dates at each provenience; because not all sherds could be assigned median dates the sherd quantities are sometimes lower than the total number of sherds recovered from each provenience.

Mean ceramic dating is most effective when applied to eighteenth century assemblages. By the mid-nineteenth century, production spans became quite broad, particularly on ceramics such as whiteware, which was manufactured from about 1820 to 1900. These broad manufacture spans reduce the sensitivity of mean dating, since mean dates are generated by averaging median production dates. More narrow decorative type production spans or marks were used whenever possible (e.g., cut-sponged whiteware was manufactured from 1840 to 1860, giving a median date of 1850). Many decorative types enjoyed a short popularity span and considerably longer manufacture span: transfer-printed whiteware, for instance, was most popular between 1820 and about 1860, but it continued to be produced until the turn of the century. In instances such as this, the broader manufacture span was used to generate the mean ceramic date. Consequently, the mean date is more likely to conservatively estimate the nineteenth century assemblage's age, dating it too late rather than too early. Many of the deposits analyzed in this assemblage contained nineteenth century wares, and these vessels

inevitably inflated some mean dates. The assemblage contains some seventeenth and eighteenth century ceramics in context with nineteenth century ceramics, so those proveniences are not particularly reliable indicators of when those wares were actually used. Mean ceramic dating tends to be most accurate in examining relatively short occupation spans, so some of these mixed proveniences were not good candidates for the method. The proveniences which have terminus post quems and mean ceramic dates which are close probably have more archaeological integrity than those which are quite far apart.

Minimum vessel counts were performed on Feature 79, a turn of the twentieth century privy, and Feature 26/47, a late seventeenth/early eighteenth century cellar and subsequent refuse in that cellar hole. Both of these features were located within Area One. Minimum vessel counts were also performed on the yard scatter from Areas Four and Five. All ceramics from the features and clearly related units were sorted by decorative type and ware and physically mended or conclusively identified as part of individual vessels. Sherds which could not be physically mended to an individual vessel or conclusively identified as part of a unique vessel were not included in the final vessel count. Each group of sherds, single sherd, or complete vessel which was conclusively identified as unique to the assemblage was assigned a vessel number which used standard two-letter prefixes (e.g., WW was used for whiteware) and consecutive numbers beginning with one. A record was made of the quantity of sherd(s) included in the vessel, the provenience of each sherd assigned to the vessel, the vessel form (e.g., teacup, twiffler, etc), vessel dimensions, decorative preparation, maker's marks or producer identifications, and any detailed information such as the decorative style (e.g., floral motif, Canton type rim, etc).

Glass Analysis Methodology

A minimum vessel count was done for glass recovered from the wood-lined privy in Area One, the barrel privy in Area Four, as well as related yard scatters associated with the late nineteenth and twentieth century occupation of the site. The privies, as distinct features, provided the optimal contexts for counts. Examined yard areas contained significant deposits of glass but were characterized by greater fragmentation and fewer mends. A conservative "count" was conducted for these areas to provide comparative data for more distinctive features and to provide an idea of differentiated area utilization. All glass analysis was undertaken by Eric Larsen.

Glass was first sorted by color and provenience. Flat glass was not considered for vessel counts. Mending across unit designations was attempted. Sherds not mended or *conclusively* identified to a specific vessel were recorded by color and not included in the vessel count. The minimum number of possible vessels was determined relying first upon vessel bases, then distinctive rims and finishes, and lastly by unique and distinguishing body sherds. Vessel numbers were assigned using a two letter abbreviation for color as the initial prefix (e.g. aquamarine glass was AQ, green glass GR, etc.) followed by consecutive numbers within color groups (e.g. AQ-001, AQ-002, etc.). Record was made of the provenience of sherds comprising each vessel, it's measurable dimensions, manufacture technology, as well as any decoration and

embossing. Definitions of manufacture technologies were mainly taken from Jones and Sullivan (1985). Vessels were categorized by type and form when possible.

Glass type refers to broad categories of glass artifacts. These are container, tableware, and lighting. Container refers to packages (bottles or jars) which enclosed a product. Tableware includes glass vessels used at the table or in other food and beverage presentation. Lighting refers specifically to lamp chimneys.

Each type is further divided into recognizable forms. For the sake of reporting, these forms have been grouped into rough categories. Container forms include Alcohol, Chemical, Food, Medicinal, and Personal. Tableware forms include Flatware/Dish, Hollowware, Stemware, and Tumbler. Lighting refers to lamp chimneys, reservoirs, and - in looking at twentieth century contexts - light bulbs.

Dates were assigned to each vessel when possible relying upon product, manufacture, or design dates when available. These dates were assigned using manufacturer identifications on the vessel and/or various collectors' and specialists' research (e.g. Jones 1986; Fike 1987; McKearin and McKearin 1989; Toulouse 1972; Wilson and Wilson 1971; Woodhead, Sullivan, and Gusset 1984). Without these more specific dates, vessels were assigned date ranges using datable manufacture techniques. Mean dates were calculated using the assigned production spans but were not used for dating features or contexts - terminus post quem (TPQ) dates for glass vessels and other artifacts provide more reliable or less likely to be skewed by fuzzy data created through significant glass fragmentation and scatter. Mean dates do, however, provide a relative chronology for and within contexts. It is for this purpose that they have been included in analysis.

Results of Analysis in Area One

Three areas of focus were decided upon within this section of the project area.

* Features 26 and 47: the early wood-lined cellar and subsequent fill
* Strata associated with the mid-nineteenth century occupation of the "Bellis dwelling"
* Feature 79: the turn of the twentieth century wood-lined privy

Late Seventeenth/Early Eighteenth Century Wood-Lined Cellar

The wood-lined cellar, Features 26, 47, and 90 was located in the upper parking lot of the Courthouse block and was uncovered in a total of six units (Figure 40). Feature 26 consisted of various fill levels at the top of the cellar. Because of erosion, these deposits cover a wider

area than the cellar itself and represent late filling of the area. Within the cellar hole, lower deposits of fill were recovered as Feature 47. Feature 90 consisted of wood beams embedded within Feature 47, at the bottom of the cellar.

Recalling the historic contexts discussed earlier in this text, the cellar (Feature 47) was most likely constructed during the Settlement Period (1634-1750) of Annapolis, probably part of the Joseph Hill/John Beale dwelling. In addition to fill within the cellar hole, parts of the cellar walls (white pine) were also recovered and recorded. Along the outside of the wood lining, a thin deposit of backfilled soil was encountered (Feature 86 in Unit 29). This soil behind the wood planks was apparently placed there during the construction of the cellar. Artifacts from that deposit may therefore be used to date the beginning of the cellar's use. Part of a wine glass stem (Plate 31) was recovered from Feature 86. The glass stem of lead crystal was formed by welding several pieces together: a wide foot joined to a small knop, surmounted by a baluster containing a single tear. The baluster is separated from the bowl by a collar. According to Noel Hume (1980:189) these plain balusters appeared in about 1690. By the second quarter of the eighteenth century, heavy lead stems with welded components were being replaced by more delicate drawn stems (Noel Hume 1980:192), although heavier stems continued in usage in the colonies up to around 1740. Noel Hume's descriptions would place the stem between 1690 and 1720. Experience on other sites suggests a date closer to 1690 to 1710 (Fithian 1995).

Various excavation units made it possible to examine two corners (northeast and northwest) of the cellar hole and to view portions of all four sides. It is therefore possible to calculate the dimensions of the cellar hole as 13.8 feet square (see Figure 66; 13.8 feet is used, as the shorter measurement was probably biased by bowing of the wood lining to the southwest). Using Level H of Unit 5 as an indicator of the possible top or ceiling level of the cellar hole yields a depth of 6.68 feet, more than enough room for most people to stand without bending.

How the cellar sides were constructed remains something of a mystery. Horizontal planks were laid flush with the excavated sides of the cellar hole, with some pockets of air behind the planks being backfilled later. No stains which might indicate posts behind the planking were visible. In the southwest corner (Unit 30) some staining existed to suggest such a post, but it was ephemeral and impossible to trace. It is therefore difficult to say exactly how the planks were held inside the cellar.

The cellar is large by most standards (compared to cellar holes of 8 feet by 6 1/2 feet, 7 by 8 feet, and 7 feet square at Clifts Plantation (Neiman 1986)). The size suggests that the accompanying building was most likely a dwelling. It was a post-in-the-ground structure, evidenced by two postholes, Feature 89 (in Unit 19) and Feature 45 (in Unit 5, accompanied by postmold Feature 46). These recovered post features are both on the northwest side of the cellar and must have formed part of the northwest wall. The 9.7 foot separation between the posts conforms to a standard module (Cedar Park, also in Anne Arundel County, has posts set at ten foot centers, as do many other Tidewater structures (Neiman 1986: 302)). Although only the posts of the northwest side were found, they must have had their counterparts beneath the

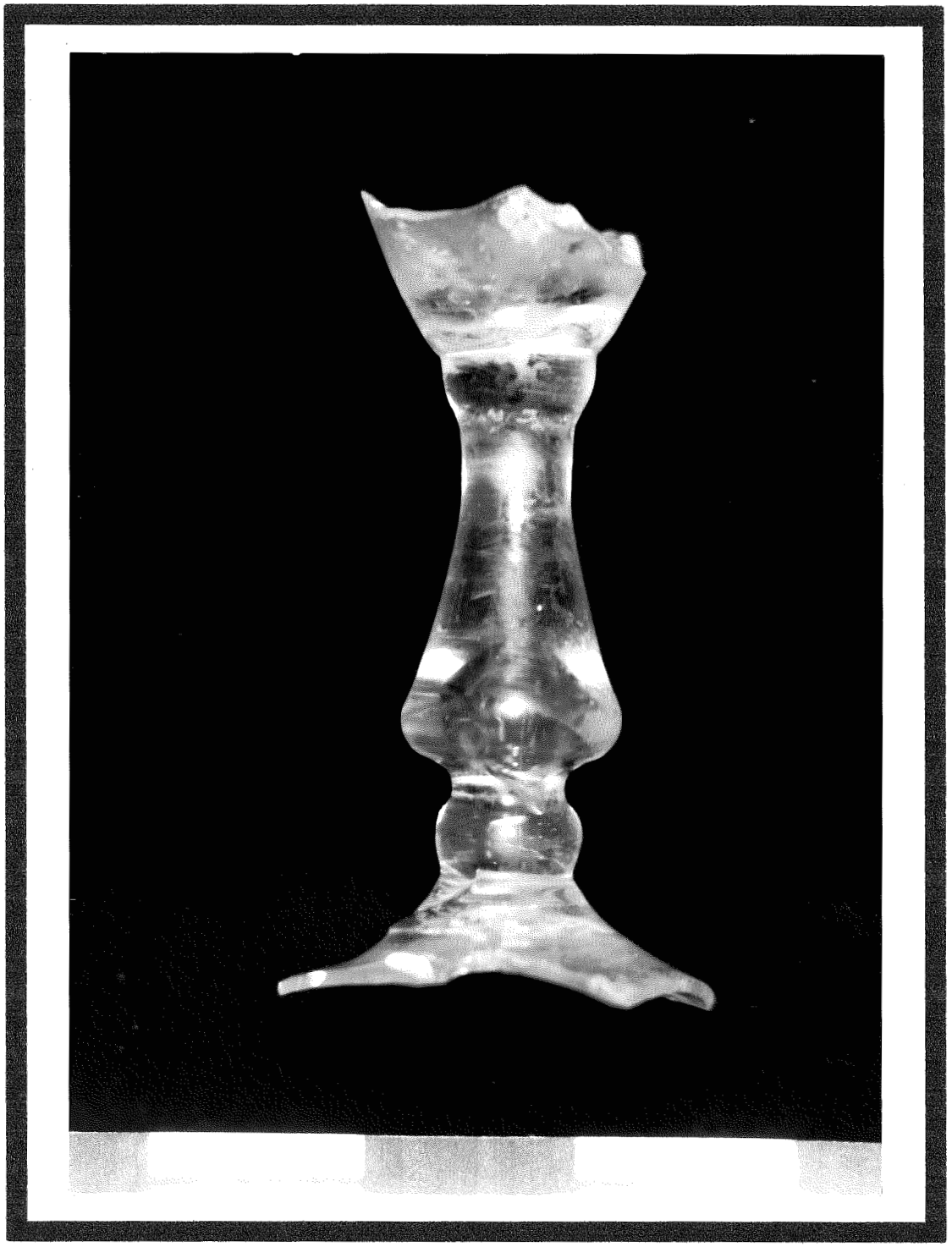


Plate 31: Early Eighteenth Century True Baluster Stemware Recovered from Unit 29, Feature 86 – Outside of Wood Lining in the Cellar. Actual Size: 3 3/4" (Seidel)

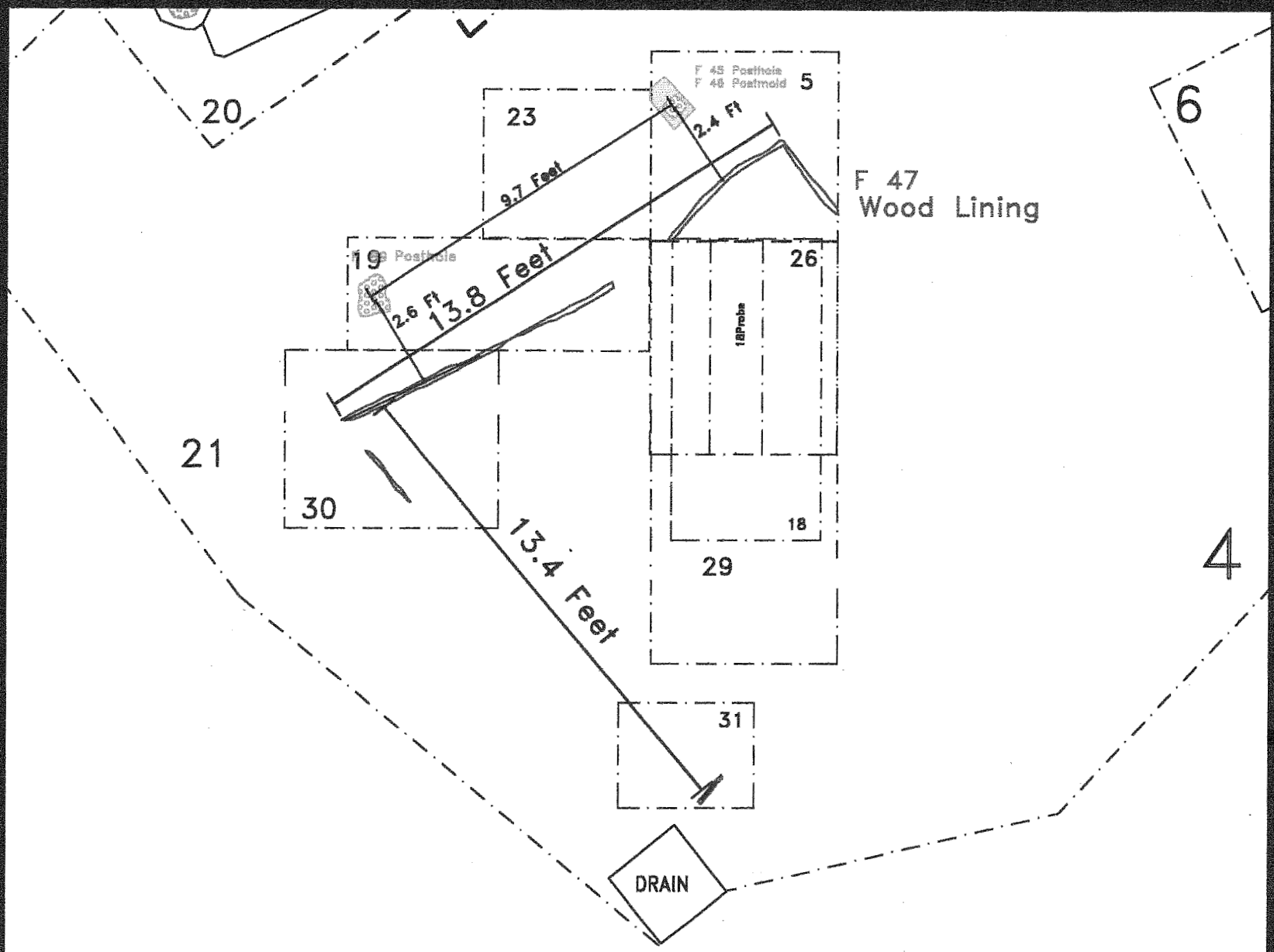


Fig. 66: Wood-Lined Cellar Showing Calculated Dimensions of Structure

unexcavated southeast side of the structure. The 2.6 foot offsets from the cellar hole added to the 13.8 foot cellar dimension, yields a house which is 19.0 feet wide, another common building unit. Its length (dimension from southwest to northeast) is unknown, as disturbances made it impossible to trace.

Post-in-the-ground, or earthfast, structures such as this were the norm in the seventeenth century Tidewater, and there were several variations on the theme (outlined by Neiman (1986:300-301). Excluding hovels constructed of puncheons or pales, three types have been identified. In **ground-to-plate post construction**, vertical posts were set in the ground and joined at the top by a plate. Rigidity of the walls was provided primarily by the solid placement of the posts in the ground, although it was enhanced by sheathing. In this type of construction, no sill was used; sheathing ran horizontally between posts, extending down to grade. **Interrupted sill construction** is identical to ground-to-plate, except that a sill was laid by mortising individual sill pieces between each of the posts (thus "interrupting" the sill). This sill could also be used to support joists for a tight floor. **Block construction** refers to construction using posts which do not extend any great depth above the ground surface. Instead of extending to the plate, they were cut off at a common elevation, a foot or so above the ground, and a frame consisting of sill, plate and studs was erected on top of the posts.

Cedar Park, in Anne Arundel County, and Sotterley Mansion in St. Mary's County, are the only surviving earthfast houses (Neiman 1986:302; Ware 1990; King 1991). Cedar Park has posts set at 10 foot centers, with sills stretching from post to post in interrupted sill construction. Unlike surviving structures, it is often difficult to determine which type of construction was used based on archaeological remains. Post holes which have bottoms at very different elevations have been taken as evidence of block construction (Neiman 1986: 302). Presumably posts were usually cut to a common, standard length, after which posts holes were excavated to the appropriate depth. To achieve a level sill in a ground-to-plate or interrupted sill structure, the bottom of each post would have to sit at the same elevation. In block construction, the bottom elevation of the posthole was irrelevant. Holes were simply dug to a sufficient depth, the posts inserted, backfilled and tamped, and the posts were then cut off at a common height for placement of the sill. Block framing seems to have been used more in the early eighteenth century (Neiman (1986:302) gives examples from 1704 and 1723).

The postsholes of this structure differ in depth by just over a half foot. The bottom of the Feature 45 posthole lay at 31.46 feet amsl, while the bottom of the Feature 89 posthole was at 30.92 feet amsl (a 0.54 feet difference). This might be taken as suggestive of block construction, which would be consistent with the <u>terminus post quem</u> assigned to the cellar.

Neiman (1986:307, 313 n.36) notes that the gentry stopped building post structures by second quarter of the eighteenth century, although the common folk continued to construct such buildings well into the century. This dating, accompanied with the knowledge that the structure excavated only several feet away was a large stone and brick structure erected by Nicholson and Dulany in the 1730s, strongly suggest a construction date for the post structure of the last decade

of the 1600s or the first decade of the eighteenth century. The length of time that the structure stood may be inferred from the fill deposited in the cellar upon the house's destruction.

The fill capping the remains of the cellar seems to have been laid down in two major filling episodes. Several rapidly deposited levels were present at the bottom of the cellar (Features 90 and 47b through f, 47a was contaminated by material from the upper levels of F26). Materials recovered from within these levels indicate that the initial filling took place circa 1827-1828. A second series of layers (Feature 26) was then more gradually deposited, through mid-century, above the initial fill deposits. Figure 67 illustrates this process of deposition by linking the stratigraphy and TPQs in Units 5, 18, 18-Probe, 26 and 29.

The soil excavated from within the wood lining of the cellar (Feature 26) in Units 5, 19, 26 and 30 was provenienced differently than the same soil in Unit 29. Once the trenchbox was in place, Unit 29, the deepest unit examining the cellar, was opened and excavated as Feature 47, not Feature 26. This was done in an effort to establish tighter control over the provenience of any early materials potentially excavated from the bottom of the cellar.

The above described method of excavation makes discussion somewhat complex. Examination and interpretation of the cellar and its fill begins at the deepest area of excavation in Unit 29 Feature 47b-f. The final levels to be removed from the bottom of the feature were c, d, e and f (Figure 44). Unfortunately, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from these deposits. The level of decomposed wood recorded as Feature 90 was found above F47c, d, e and f. Feature 90 consisted of several long timbers spaced roughly 1.25 to 1.5 feet apart (Figure 43). The long axis of the timbers ran from northwest to southeast, perpendicular to the northwest cellar and structure walls. Timber dimensions were difficult to determine due the deterioration, but cross-sectional dimensions must have been a minimum of four inches square.

These evenly spaced timbers were crossed by several larger pieces which ran over them at right angles. These upper pieces (two) were larger (six to nine inches square) and seem to have been more widely spaced (perhaps one and a half to two and a half feet between centers). None of the timbers were mortised together, although a cut nail was found in association with Timber No. 6.

When first uncovered, it was thought that the timbers might be remnants of flooring which had fallen into the cellar hole upon abandonment. The black color of the beams was suggestive of burning, which could have indicated the nature of the building's end. Microscopic examination of timber samples, however, revealed no charring; the color was due to decay. It also seems less likely, given the close spacing of the timbers, that they functioned as support for flooring, although their pattern suggests that they were indeed part of some common structure. Joists are typically placed at wider intervals. This may mean that some structure was simply thrown into the hole during the initial filling, although the rather precise alignment with the cellar walls suggests they were part of the building.

Only two pieces of ceramic were recovered from Feature 90, which provided a TPQ of 1762. This date was altered to 1805 by the presence of the cut nail found with Timber No. 6.

The next level, F47b, contained early materials such as white salt-glazed stoneware and tin-glazed earthenware, as well as a single piece of nineteenth century whiteware. This sherd of whiteware gave this level a TPQ of 1820, however, a coin recovered from this stratum raised the TPQ to 1827 (Plate 32). The coin sat atop one of the timbers of Feature 90, which should give Feature 90 a TPQ of 1827 as well.

The uppermost deposit within Feature 47 (and the initial level excavated in Unit 29) was recorded as F47a. Because this was the first level to be excavated within the trenchbox, there was concern about the potential contamination of the layer due to backhoe clearing, shoring placement, and rain-induced erosion. F47a was therefore excavated in two arbitrary levels. The first (uppermost) of these was removed as F47a1 and segregated as possibly contaminated. Once the threat of contamination was eliminated, a new arbitrary layer, F47a2, was begun. This caution turned out to be justified when analysis revealed cross mends and matches between ceramics in Feature 47a1 and higher, mid-nineteenth century fill deposits.

Table 1. Cross Mends and Matches Within the Wood-Lined Century Cellar

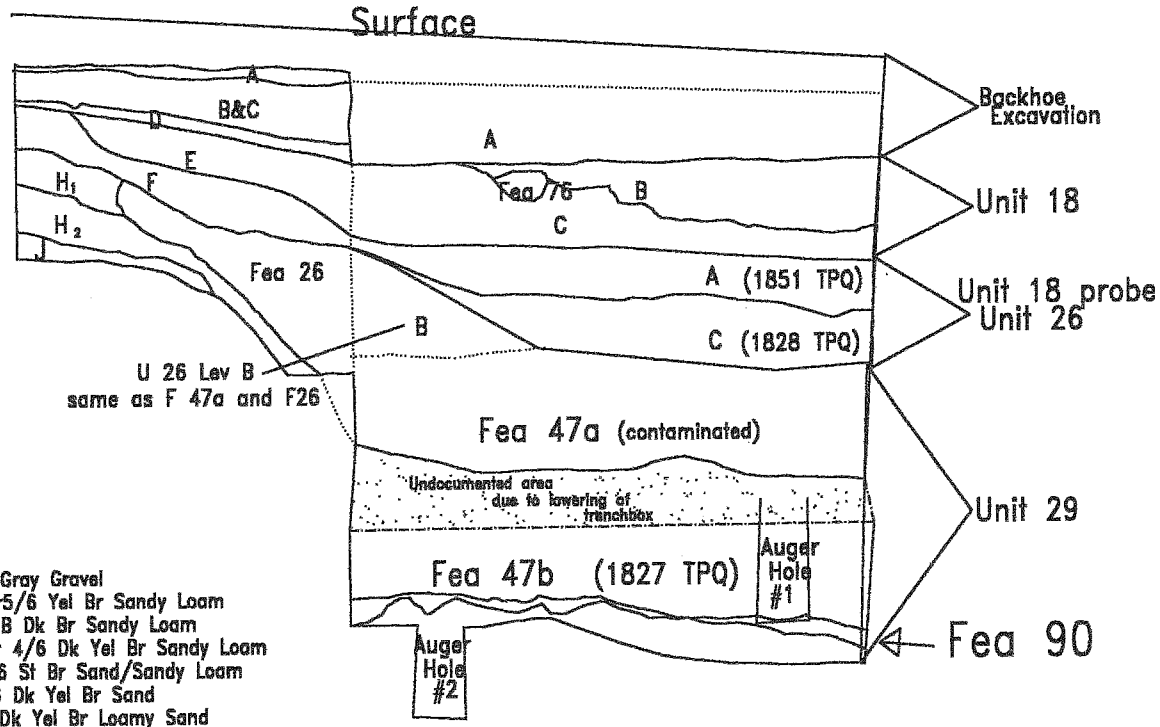
Provenience	Type	Mends/Matches
Unit 29 F47a1	whiteware	26.A, 19.47a, 19.26b
Unit 29 F47a1	whiteware	18.Probe, 19.C, 26.A, 21.Gen, 5.E
Unit 29 F47a1	refined earthenware	19.26a, 21.Gen

The presence of a sherd of annular yellow ware gave this contaminated level a TPQ of 1840. If this yellow ware, and the whitewares listed above, are removed from consideration, a TPQ of 1820 remains for F47a1 - the same as the TPQ of the uncontaminated layer beneath it, level F47a2. This date also matches the TPQ derived for Unit 26, Level B. Examination of the section drawing for these excavations makes it clear that Feature 47a and Unit 26 Level B are the same deposit (Figure 67). Figure 67 also makes it clear that the deposit continues into Unit 5. There it was removed as Feature 26 and its artifacts yielded the same TPQ of 1820. All of these levels, of course, must ultimately be dated to 1827 or later, as they are underlaid by Feature 47b and its 1827 coin.

Moving up through the stratigraphy over the cellar, Unit 26 was located directly above Unit 29. Three levels were removed from this provenience. Level B, which is actually the lowest level, takes as its TPQ a date of 1827 from the artifacts below it (the most recent artifact in Level B dated to 1820). The next level of the unit (actually Level C) contained early materials such as white salt-glazed stoneware, Nottingham, tin-glazed earthenware and creamware, along

Plate 32: 1827 Coin Recovered from Fill of Wood-Lined Cellar
Diameter: 1" (Seidel 1994)

Unit 5 Units 18, 18probe, 26 and 29



Level A 10yr6/1 Gray Gravel
Level B & C 10yr5/6 Yel Br Sandy Loam
Level D 10yr4/3 B Dk Br Sandy Loam
Level E & F 10yr 4/6 Dk Yel Br Sandy Loam
Level H1 7.5yr5/6 St Br Sand/Sandy Loam
Level H2 10yr4/6 Dk Yel Br Sand
Level J 10yr4/4 Dk Yel Br Loamy Sand
Feature 26 10yr3/6 Dk Yel Br Sandy Loam

Backhoe Excavatoin
Level A Gravel/Pavement
Unit 18
Level B 5yr4/4 Red Br Clay Loam
Feature 76 5yr2.5/1 Black Granular Ash
Level C 7.5yr3/2 Drk Br Loamy Sand
Unit 18 probe/ Unit 26
Level A 10yr3/3 Dk Br Loamy Sand
Level B 10yr4/4 Dk Yel Br Loamy Sand
Level C 10yr3/4 Dk Yel Br Loamy Sand
Unit 29
Feature 47a (contaminated) 10yr3/6 Dk Yel Br Loamy Sand
Feature 47b 7.5yr Dk Br Sandy Loam w/ 10yr4/4 Dk Yel Br Sandy Loam
Feature 90 Wood Beams w/ 10yr4/1 black soil (decomposed wood)
Feature 47c,d,e & f 10yr5/6 Yel Br Loamy Sand
Auger Hole #1 7.5yr Dk Br Sandy Loam w/ 10yr4/4 Dk Yel Br Sandy Loam
Auger Hole #2 10yr5/4 to 4/4 Yel Br Sandy Loam

0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET

Fig. 67: Section Drawing of Units 5,18,18-probe,26 and 29 Showing Fill Deposits within the Wood-Lined Cellar

with several whitewares. A sherd of green transfer-printed whiteware gave this level a TPQ of 1828. The uppermost level, Level A, yielded a date of 1851.

This "jump" in TPQ dates seems to indicate a change in the deposition chronology. Levels C and B of Unit 26 represent the end of the initial, rapid deposition of fill into the abandoned cellar. TPQs from Units 26 Level B through Unit 29 demonstrate that this initial deposit dates to circa 1828. This date may also indicate when the dwelling was demolished, although it is not known for certain who owned the property at that time. It is possible that either Frederick Green or George Wells possessed the lot. Wells is known to have sold the property to William Watts in 1838. It is likely that he also owned the parcel for the ten years prior to that transaction.

Since Level B represented the end of the initial deposit of fill, Level A of Unit 26 began a second, more gradual deposit of soils. This deposition of materials seems to have occurred throughout the middle of the nineteenth century (circa 1840s to 1850s). Located at approximately 32 feet amsl, Level A contained 287 ceramic sherds. These sherds provided a TPQ date of 1851 and included Chinese porcelain, Westerwald, white salt-glazed stoneware, pearlware, redware, yellow ware, and the majority, whiteware. Unit 18, the "trench-like" area excavated by the backhoe, was located above Unit 26. Twenty ceramic sherds were recovered, including Jasper, creamware, stoneware, yellow ware (mocha and cat's eye decorated), redware and whiteware. A TPQ of 1840 was calculated for this provenience, although it must date to 1851 or later based on the stratum which lies directly beneath it.

Since the area directly above Unit 18 was removed and discarded by the backhoe, no section drawing exists. Therefore, it is necessary to continue examination of the fill above the cellar by referring to the section drawing of the upper levels of Unit 5. Level D of Unit 5 would have continued above Unit 18 (Figure 67). A TPQ of 1844 was derived from the 270 ceramic sherds recovered. A mix of seventeenth through nineteenth century materials was retrieved from this provenience. This included Chinese porcelain, slipware, Westerwald, white salt-glazed stoneware, pearlware, whiteware, yellow ware and ironstone.

Above Level D in the east wall of Unit 5, no clear distinction between Levels B and C was apparent. Ceramics from the two levels included tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware, whiteware and Rockingham and produced a TPQ of 1845. These levels, along with Level A, were a deposit of clay-like soil which seemed to be used when leveling or grading the land in the late nineteenth century.

The events represented by the levels within the cellar hole and on top of it are for the most part associated with a second structure that sat beside the structure with the wood lined cellar (Feature 26/47). This second structure survives in the form of the stone foundation and later cellar hole (Features 16, 17 and 65). Figure 68 shows the plan of the wood-lined cellar and the brick and stone structure. Documents suggest the identity of the builders and owners of each of these structures.

John Beale purchased part of Lot 58 from Joseph Hill in 1711. Records discussed earlier in this report indicate that the lot contained at least one dwelling at that time. Beale sold the parcel to his son-in-law, William Nicholson, who began construction of another house, but Nicholson died before completing the structure. When Daniel Dulany purchased the property from Beale and Nicholson's widow, the transaction stipulated that the tenant in the existing house, Samuel Harvey, be allowed to live in the existing dwelling for another year. However, it was also noted that Dulany should not be hindered in any way from completing the partially built structure. The records therefore clearly suggest that in 1732, the date of transfer to Dulany, at least two structures sat on the lot. The dwelling occupied by Harvey may well have been the structure built by Hill prior to 1711, although it is also possible that it is yet another building, perhaps constructed by John Beale after 1711. The second building was the one recently begun by Nicholson.

The dating of the two archaeologically recovered structures in this vicinity suggests that they are the same structures noted in these property transactions. The older of the two is represented by the wood-lined cellar (Feature 26/47), while the second exists as the foundation of the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis structure (Feature 16/17). Figure 68 illustrates that the two dwellings would have been less than ten feet apart. This close proximity may account for the clause in the deed concerning Dulany's ability to complete the structure without being "hindered" by the tenant.

Historical documents give no indication of how long the earlier house remained standing or who was responsible for its demolition. No specific mention of the structure was given in the 1838 deed that transferred the property from George Wells to William Watts. Only the common clause "together with all and singular the buildings, improvements and other there appurtenances" in the deed makes any reference to structures. The chain of title for the property between the Dulany ownership and the Wells ownership is conjectural. Again, the presumed line of transfer was from Daniel Dulany II to Frederick Green to George Wells. The archaeological evidence, along with the documented record, suggests that George Wells may have been responsible for removing the building and that he did so around 1828.

We are still faced with the question of why the old earthfast structure was allowed to stand for so long after the construction of the new stone and brick structure. Although it is dangerous to impose twentieth century aesthetics on the that past, the retention of the early structure nevertheless seems anomalous. Why was it allowed to stand? And why was it finally torn down around 1828?

Part of the answer requires a consideration of orientations or views. What did visitors, passers-by, and the occupants see when they approached the Nicholson/Dulany house? The Sanborn maps seem to suggest that the new house faced South Street; certainly this was the primary route in and out of the lot. Before the earthfast building was demolished then, a passerby would presumably have seen the front elevation of the substantial stone and brick Nicholson/Dulany house and next to it the much less substantial old structure. With this orientation, the differences between the two structures and the extremely small physical space

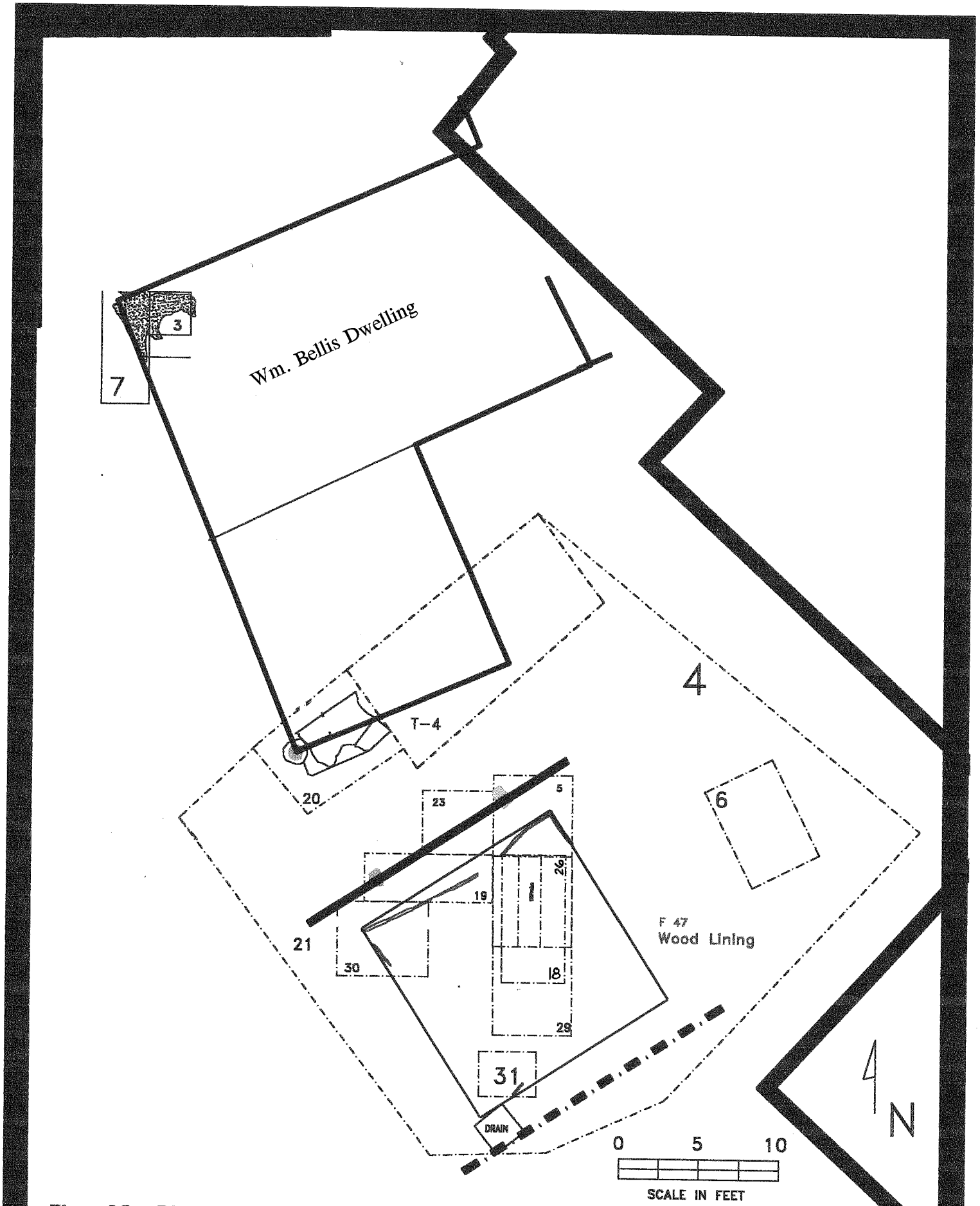


Fig. 68: Planview showing Orientation of the Wood-lined Cellar and the Brick and Stone "Bellis" Structure.

between them would have been jarring. But it may be that this orientation was not the one prevalent during the site's earlier years.

When the Nicholson/Dulany house was constructed, it was placed on a lot which extended to Church Circle. The Courthouse had not yet been constructed and few structures existed along Franklin Street. Given the prominence of both the circle and the house, it would not have been surprising if the house actually faced the circle and visitors approached it from that direction. A glance at the Hopkins map of 1878 (Figure 13), the first to show the house (Wm. H. Bellis') and its relation to the circle, makes it clear that this orientation was likely in early years. This is supported to some degree by a ca. 1892 photograph which shows the Nicholson/Dulany ouse as it was when owned by Bellis (Plate 33). The photo shows a structure which faces South Street, with an "el" off the back. This "el" may well have been the original house; the chimney on the South Street-facing block is relatively insubstantial, while the chimney stack on the west end of the "el" looks more like a substantial stack of the type constructed in the eighteenth century.

If this was the orientation of the new brick house when it was constructed, then the placement of the earthfast house hardly seems objectionable. Although close, it was to the rear of the new structure, and probably would not even have been visible from the circle. By the 1820s, however, the area surrounding the Nicholson/Dulany house was changing. The Courthouse was erected in 1824, and Franklin Street was filling in. Slemaker built two frame houses at (today's) 88-90 Franklin Street, Shaw sold a lot at the rear of the Courthouse to Samuel Ridout in 1828, and his son sold the adjacent lot in 1829.

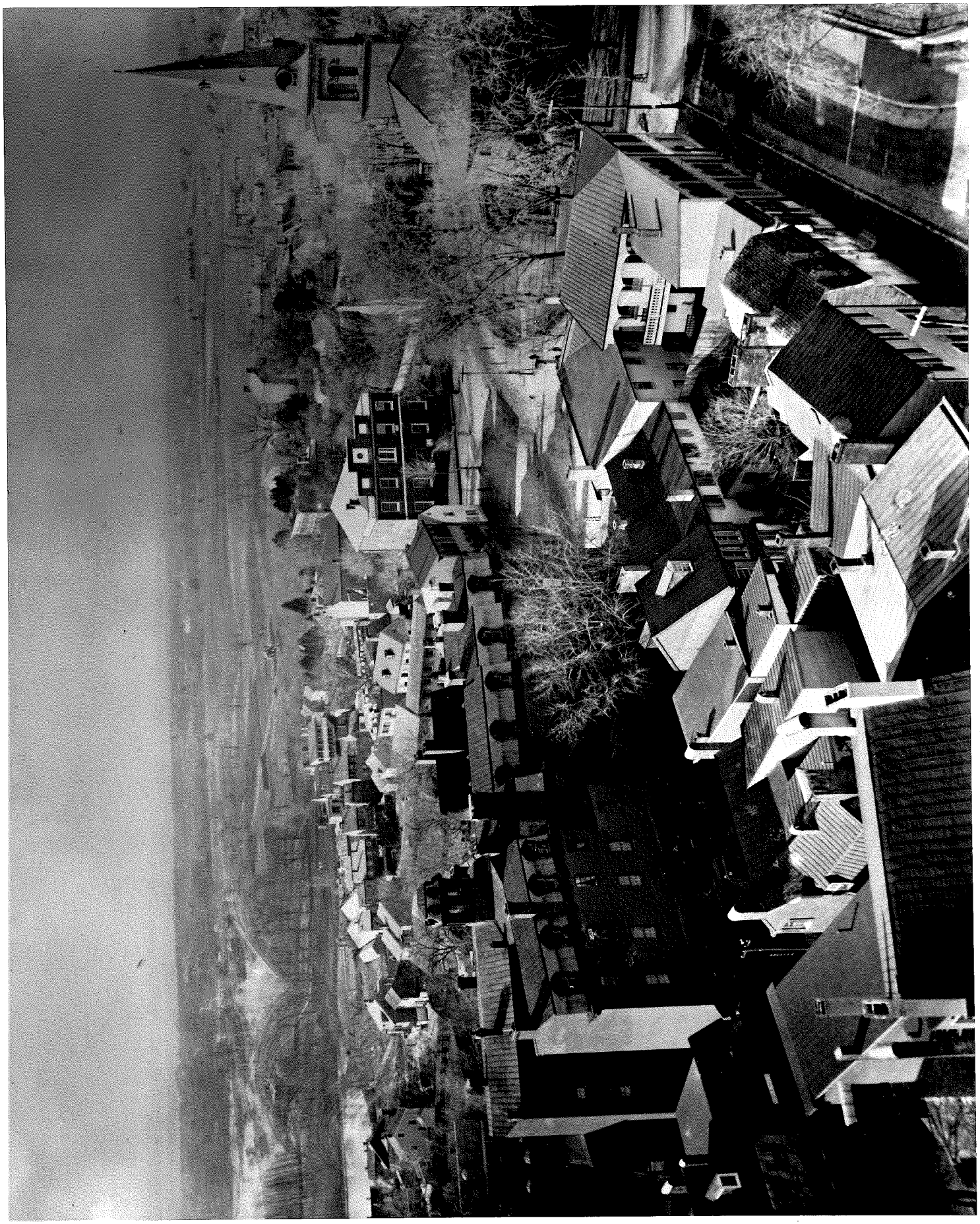
With the construction of the Courthouse on the circle and the filling in of properties along Franklin Street, South Street or Doctor Street became both entry and vantage point for the Dulany/Nicholson house. The Hopkins map makes this changed set of relationships quickly apparent. As this vantage point changed between 1824 and 1828, the shabbier, post-in-the-ground structure came more clearly into focus and must have increasingly been viewed as a liability. The decision to raze the structure was then made, resulting in the initial fill episodes which we see at about 1828.

If this scenario is correct, then the post-in-the-ground structure lasted for over one hundred years, which seems unusual for a termite-infested region. An alternative hypothesis is that the earthfast structure actually deteriorated and was abandoned at an earlier date, sometime after the 1730s. If this is the correct scenario, the cellar hole would have remained open until 1827-28, when it was viewed as unsightly due to the reorientation of the block. This seems a less likely hypothesis, if only because of the danger of an open, six foot deep hole in back of the house. Filling of the hole did not start until 1827 at the earliest (due to the coin found on top of the timbers at the bottom), and it also seems unlikely that such a depression would remain open long before accumulating trash and debris.

The interpretation of the 1820s demise of the earthfast structure is supported by ceramic, glass and faunal analyses. The result of these analyses, at least for the cellar hole deposits, is

Opposite Page:

Plate 33: Circa 1892 Photograph Facing Southwest Showing the Proximity of Acton Cove and Countryside to Project Area. (MSA SC 985-264)



reported next. We will then address additional levels and features associated with later occupation of the Nicholson/Dulany house, after it was occupied by Tolson, Watts and, ultimately, Bellis.

Ceramic Minimum Vessel Count

The vessel count for the cellar hole area, primarily Feature 26/47 and overlying fill levels, contained 881 sherds from 17 proveniences (5.26a, 5.26a2, 5.26a3, 18.Probe, 19.26a, 19.26b, 19.26.c, 19.47a1, 21.general, 23.26a, 26.A, 26.B, 26.C, 29.47a1, 29.47a2, 29.47 general, and 29.47b) (Appendix D, Tables 6 and 12). A minimum number of 96 vessels was identified in that analysis. The feature was considerably less well-defined than the Feature 79 count and contained vessels ranging from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries. These latter vessels come from the Unit 21.general context, however; the remainder of the contexts have no late nineteenth or twentieth century materials.

The assemblage clearly contains vessels from multiple households. Because there were some mends between levels and even between units, it was decided to combine the sherds from many units in that area for which mends and decorative matches had been noted during the initial sherd analysis. It is likely that a few additional levels or units (e.g., 19.C) contain some sherds which belong to vessels in this count, but those vessels are almost certainly all from the nineteenth century portions of the assemblage. Their possible exclusion from the count probably did not significantly effect the vessel estimate as much as they may have underestimated the number of archaeologically recovered sherds in each vessel. Colonial-era sherds were found scattered across much of the site, but these proveniences included many of the site's largest fragments of older wares and best candidates for minimum vessel analysis. Even though the disturbance of the cellar area made it a less than ideal candidate for a minimum vessel count, the presence of these older wares made this the most suitable group of colonial sherds to analyze as vessels.

The Feature 26/47 minimum vessel count contained a minimum of 96 vessels. Whiteware was the most common ware type in the assemblage (51 vessels), but the assemblage contained many colonial wares including white salt-glaze, Nottingham, Westerwald, tin-glazed earthenware, Astbury, North Devon, and Flemish earthenware. The older ceramics in this count include a wider variety of wares than the later wares, and the large flatware forms and utilitarian wares in this earlier assemblage are typical of the ceramics Deetz (1977) identifies in pre-Georgian assemblages. Of the units included in this minimum vessel count, mean ceramic dates in Feature 26 levels were all lower than those in other proveniences in the count, which post-date the Feature 26 cellar. Unfortunately, some of these earlier wares are in proveniences with late terminus post quems: for instance, 19.26b contains a sherd of gravel-tempered North Devon along with a marked whiteware vessel dating to 1836-1864. This disturbance makes it difficult to determine if these colonial wares represent a single early assemblage or a combination of several households' refuse which was subsequently disturbed during the nineteenth century. Their relatively low quantities in context with a light scatter of later artifacts suggests that they

are from a single household and were disturbed during the nineteenth century, but the disturbance does not appear to have been extensive.

The earlier wares included Chinese porcelain with a brown painted underside known as Batavian (Unit 29.47a2; 1740-1780); manganese powdered tin-glazed earthenware (18.Probe; 1725-1700); sgraffito slipware typical of the West of England (26.C; 1650-1740); Astbury (19.47a1 and 26.C; 1725-1750); gravel-tempered North Devon (19.26b; 1650-1740); and what appears to be Flemish earthenware (19.26b; Noel Hume 1969:139-140 dates these wares to the mid-seventeenth century). These are wares which have been found in Annapolis on a scatter of different sites, and although diversity was not uncommon for the seventeenth century, this is one of the most diverse single collections of such early colonial ceramics identified in the city. If these ceramics did come from a single ceramic assemblage, it was a diverse table setting.

Early wares also included Border Ware, an common utilitarian ceramic from the seventeenth century London. This type of ceramic does not occur very often and the assemblage from the Courthouse site is the best to date in Anne Arundel County. And, despite a lack of context for some of the earlier wares found at the site, it is one of the best assemblages of seventeenth century ceramics in general.

The feature contained at least two partial nineteenth century ceramic sets. The most interesting of these was a pair of printed whiteware twifflers (i.e., 8" plates) with the Palestine pattern manufactured and marked by William Adams from 1836 to 1864. One of these vessels was printed in red and the other was printed in brown (Plate 34). Adams manufactured at least three different central printed designs in the pattern (all vessels contained the same design around the brim), but "sets" likely were sold in many different quantities ranging from a single vessel to multiple flatware forms. Petra Williams (1978:156-157) identifies plates of three different sizes with the design, but she does not indicate that hollow table forms (e.g., tureens) or tea wares were manufactured in the pattern. Consequently, unlike the very large and complex settings in ironstone and Victorian tablewares, a Palestine "set" was probably a relatively small collection of matching plates. It is unusual that matching designs in different colors were purchased, since archaeologists and collectors believe that consumers preferred to purchase designs of matching color, even if the motifs were different (compare Garrow and Klein 1984 and Miller 1974); this Feature 26/47 assemblage, for example, contains three blue printed vessels with variations of Willow pattern which could well have been used together. The Palestine vessels may reflect an idiosyncratic purchase, perhaps the result of a marketer reducing the price of a discontinued pattern, or an effort to add to a set whose remaining vessels are not included in the archaeological sample. In any event, it is an early and somewhat distinctive tactic to assemble a set of matching ceramics. The brown vessel of the two (WW-24) contained sherds which mended between 19.47a1 and 19.26b, again verifying the suspected contamination the uppermost level of Feature 47. The red vessel matched but did not mend to Palestine sherds recovered from the highest layer of the Feature 79 privy, which dates to the turn of the twentieth century.

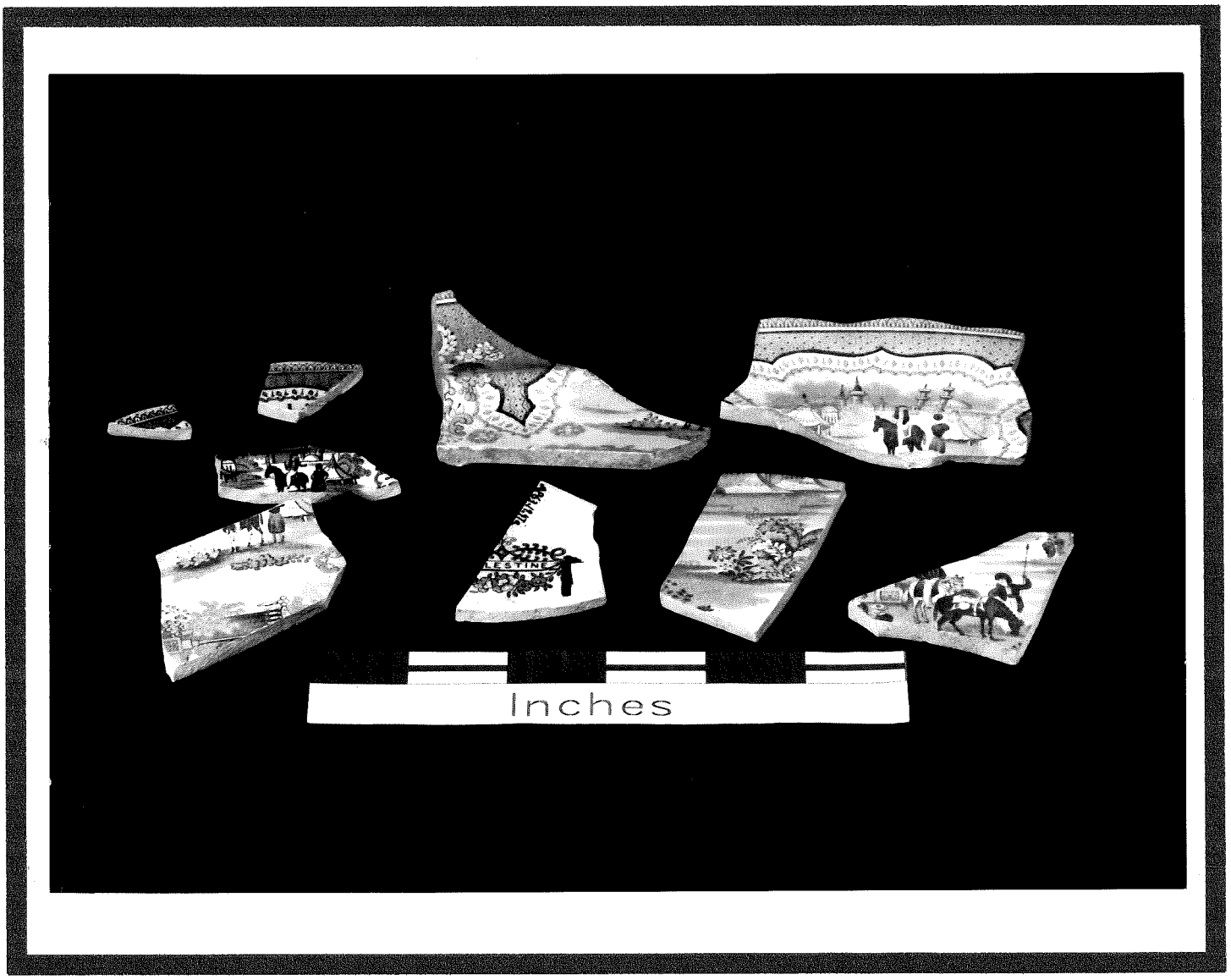


Plate 34: Sherds of Whiteware Twifflers, "Palestine" Pattern, Manufactured by William Adams (1836–1864), Recovered from Fill of Wood–Lined Cellar. Scale = 1" (Seidel 1994)

A pair of matching molded muffins (i.e., 7" plates) was identified in the feature analysis. The vessels (WW-42 and WW-46) were manufactured by Charles Meigh and Son between 1851 and 1861. They were typical of the white-bodied wares which came into vogue during the 1840s and rapidly replaced printed wares as the preeminent status ware. In addition to these sets, a large body of these ceramics could have been used to assemble nearly matching ceramic collections. For instance, the assemblage contained 11 shell-edge whiteware vessels with variations of the standard shell edge mold.

The assemblage contained a remarkably low quantity of undecorated refined white earthenwares, which were increasingly common after the middle of the nineteenth century. Five molded whiteware vessels and one ironstone vessel were recovered, and the remainder of the assemblage's tablewares are decorated. This would have contrasted to etiquette dictates to match undecorated white-bodied wares after about 1840. Many of these wares date to the outset of that period, so the assemblage may represent a household or multiple households which did not rapidly adopt dominant etiquette ideology. It is also likely that much of the assemblage pre-dates the zenith of these undecorated white-bodied wares. Even though the mean ceramic dates are probably somewhat inflated within the assemblage, the vast majority of them date to the mid-nineteenth century or earlier. This argues that the bulk of this assemblage pre-dates the rise of white-bodied ceramics in the mid-nineteenth century.

The vessel forms from the Feature 26/47 assemblage contain few coarse hollow wares, such as stoneware or earthenware food storage and preparation vessels. Only three American stoneware vessels and three coarse earthenware vessels were recovered (6.24% of the 96-vessel assemblage), suggesting very little home food preservation in ceramics. The coarse earthenware vessels included among these six may actually date earlier than the stoneware vessels, so 6.24% is more likely an over-inflated count than an under-estimate. It is possible that glass preserving jars were preferred; however, none of the proveniences in the 26/47 assemblage has a terminus post quem dating to later than 1851 with the exception of 21.general (1892). Glass preserving jars did not go into widespread use until the final quarter of the nineteenth century, so this would be very early for the use of glass preserving jars. If a large quantity of glass preserving jars is identified during glass analysis, it indicates that ceramics were being curated well past their initial production. As noted in the next section, this is not the case. By way of contrast, the Feature 79 assemblage, which has a terminus post quem of 1892, contained four American stoneware vessels (11.11% of an assemblage of 36 vessels). This suggests that the African-American household(s) associated with Feature 79 probably did more home food preservation and preparation than the household(s) associated with the Feature 26/47 fill.

The Feature 26/47 assemblage is predominately composed of refined flatware table vessels (28 flatware vessels, one plate, two twifflers, and two muffins for a total of 33 vessels; 34.37%). The teawares in the assemblage include five saucers, six cups, two coffee cups, four teapots, one pitcher, and one handled cup (19 vessels; 19.79%). While these percentages inevitably mix multiple assemblages, they are relatively typical proportions of dining to tea wares.

Glass Analysis

Glass from Feature 47 (Table 2) is dominated by olive glass and appears to have been formed with blown glass technology. The wine bottle fragments are predominantly from cylindrical bottles that appear to have been mold blown, although the amount of fragmentation makes this determination inconclusive. One small (aqua) bottle base recovered from Unit 29, Feature 47a, however, is undoubtedly contact molded suggesting a post 1730s date (Jones and Sullivan 1985:22).

Table 2. Feature 47 Glass - Diagnostics

Unit	Level	Description
19	a1	Olive glass, no diagnostics.
29	a1	Aqua base w/glass tipped pontil; mold blown.
	a2	Olive wine bottle base fragment.
		Frag. of hand applied string finish -- V shaped, upturned.
	b	Olive glass, no diagnostics.

The glass recovered from Feature 47 by itself cannot determine a specific date for the feature. No vessel count was attempted as the cellar context was only sampled and few glass items (as well as other artifacts) recovered.

Feature 26 represented a filling/slumping episode after the cellar's abandonment. Glass artifacts from this feature were greater in number and variety. Once again olive bottle glass was predominant, but several other types of bottles and tablewares were present as well (Table 3). Glass from this feature appears to be a mix of eighteenth through mid-nineteenth century materials. Glass analysis supports the notion that Feature 26 represents a later deposit above the abandoned wood-lined cellar. The nature of the glass materials from this feature suggest that the deposit dates to the early to mid-nineteenth century; later deposits would contain glass forms which are significantly different).

Table 3. Feature 26 Glass - Diagnostics

Unit	Level	Description
5	general	Wine bottle finish, laid on string, hand applied -- V shaped.
	a2	Olive glass, mold blown.
	a3	Wine bottle base, cylindrical, mold blown.

Table 3. Feature 26 Glass - Diagnostics...Continued

Unit	Level	Description
18 Probe		Molded olive glass base w/ring shaped pontil.
		Tumbler rim w/arched panel design.
		A cup bottom bottle base (TPQ 1850s).
		Base to flask w/pontil.
		Hinged medicine bottle w/ring shaped pontil (1810-1880).
		Unidentified aqua paneled medicine bottle w/embossing.
19	a	No diagnostics.
	b	Wine bottle base.
26	a	Schenk's Pulmonic Syrup bottle, ca. 1854 (Fike 1987:229).
		Wine bottle base w/glass tipped pontil.
		Wine bottle base w/sand tipped pontil.
		Hand applied, laid on string finish - V shaped.
		Hand applied, folded finish.
	b	Bottle base w/generic pontil.
	c	Hand applied, laid on string finish - V shaped, upturned.
		Tumbler rim w/arched panel design.
		Stemware foot, unidentified.

No vessel count was done for Feature 26 because of the limited sample available. Due to time constraints, the feature was removed (even partially dug by mechanical means) after sampling in order to define and provide access to Feature 47. Once again, glass from this period provides limited detail as compared to variety shown through ceramics. The absence of glass preserving jars, combined with the dates suggested by the glass forms which are present, support the ceramic analysis and suggest that little home preservation of food was undertaken in either ceramic or glass.

Faunal Remains

The faunal remains recovered from the fill of the wood-lined cellar constituted the second largest assemblage of faunal remains recovered from the Courthouse excavations. A total of 586 bones and shell fragments was recovered from the cellar fill, the vast majority of which were mammalian. Four hundred and eighty-six bones were mammal remains (83 percent of the total assemblage), 56 bones were bird remains (10 percent), 23 were fish bones (4 percent), 16 were

unidentifiable (3 percent), and 5 were reptile or oyster shell remains (less than 1 percent of the total assemblage). Any discussion of the assemblage is hindered somewhat by the small sample size that was recovered, however, this does not preclude a discussion of the materials recovered.

Reitz and Honerkamp (1983) have discussed a pattern of foodways for the eighteenth century which they have termed the "British colonial subsistence strategy." They suggest that this pattern has four particular elements: 1) a predominance of cattle and pigs; 2) significant reliance on wild estuarine and land species; 3) infrequent presence of game birds and reptiles; and 4) the virtual absence of sheep and goats (Reitz and Honerkamp 1983:22; see also Lev-Tov 1993:7).

A comparison of the remains recovered from the Courthouse assemblage with the general framework presented by Reitz and Honerkamp suggests some distinct parallels and at least one noticeable difference. It is clear that pork and beef were the predominant species in the Courthouse cellar assemblage; indeed, the NISPs for the two species are quite similar (Cow = 45, Pig = 54). This similarity echoes Reitz and Honerkamp's first point that hogs and cattle comprised the majority of the domestic species consumed.

Additionally, the turkey, duck, fish and turtle remains recovered from the cellar area and fill are at least suggestive of Reitz and Honerkamp's third point about the occasional reliance on wild birds and reptiles. As noted in the faunal methodology section, the analysis of the bird and fish remains were somewhat limited by the lack of adequate comparative collections. Undoubtedly, given access to larger comparative assemblages the range of fish and bird species represented would have been somewhat larger and consequently more closely reflect the pattern presented by Reitz and Honerkamp.

Two noticeable points of departure from Reitz and Honerkamp's pattern are the almost complete lack of wild land species (one rabbit bone) and the small, but not insignificant numbers of sheep, goat and sheep/goat bones present in the assemblage. In considering the lack of wild species, it is possible that this is attributable to a limited sample size. However, it is also possible that this is a reflection of the fact that Annapolis was fairly established as a city by the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century (cf. Papenfuse 1975) and consequently developed a market-based economy which relied upon more domesticated animals such as cows and pigs and less upon wild game. Clearly, this point of contrast is an avenue where further research into the historic development of Annapolis would be quite productive.

The presence of sheep and goat remains in these deposits echo an argument made by Lev-Tov (1993). Lev-Tov has suggested that the presence of significant numbers of sheep and goats was more common in Maryland and, indeed, the entire Chesapeake Bay region (Lev-Tov 1993:7-8). The explanation for this variation is a combination of climate (sheep and goats would have adapted better to the cooler environment of Maryland than they did in the warmer environment of the southeastern U.S.) and regional differences in taste.

Table 4. Eighteenth Century Wood-Lined Cellar - Faunal

Species	NISP	MNI
Pig	54	4
Cow	45	3
Unident. Lg. Mammal	11	-
Unident. Med. to Lg. Mammal	17	-
Sheep	5	1
Goat	1	1
Sheep/Goat	12	-
Unident. Med. Mammal	114	-
Unident. Sm. to Med. Mammal	9	-
Rabbit	1	1
Unident. Small Mammal	1	-
Unident. Mammal	216	-
Chicken	2	1
Turkey	3	2
Duck	8	2
Unident. Bird	43	-
Turtle	3	1
Catfish	1	1
Unident. Fish	22	-
Oyster Shell	2	-
Unidentifiable	16	-
TOTAL:	586 Bones	17 MNI

Many of the levels examined during the analysis of the wood-lined cellar reflect the eighteenth century. These eighteenth century associations are found mostly in the deeper, rapidly deposited levels of fill located at the bottom of the cellar. However, the upper levels of gradually deposited fill reflect nineteenth century patterns associated with the occupants of the Bellis (Nicholson/Dulany) house. Artifact assemblages indicate that this second stage of filling occurred circa 1840s to 1850s. It is known that in 1838 George Wells sold the property to William Watts; who in turn held it until 1847. At that time, Jacob Tolson purchased the house and lot. The levels of fill associated with these mid-nineteenth century occupants are examined in further detail below.

Mid-Nineteenth Century Occupation of the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis Dwelling

The 1878 Hopkins map shows the William H. Bellis house located on what was once Lot 58 of the Courthouse block. Bellis may have resided in the dwelling during the latter part of the nineteenth century - 1870 to circa 1884. As noted previously, William Bellis and his wife, Sarah (Tolson), acquired the house through an Equity Court case filed in 1870. When Bellis

purchased the property the house was described as being "very much out of repair." The property had been in the hands of trustees since the death of Sarah's father in 1869. Bellis and his wife may have lived on the property for several years but by 1884/85 had divided the dwelling into "units" and were renting it out. Several levels within Units 5, 18 - Probe, 19, 23 and 26 in Area One were, at the time of excavation, considered to be associated with the occupation of the property by William Bellis himself. However, after laboratory analysis, it was determined that these levels were more likely related to the previous owners/occupants of the property, Sarah Bellis' parents - Jacob and Sarah Tolson (1847-1869); and William and Matilda Ann Watts (1838-1847). The periods of occupation place the materials analyzed in these levels into the historic context of Agricultural - Industrial Transition and Economic Adaptation in Annapolis.

Ceramics

All of the levels in Area One which were found to be associated with the mid-nineteenth century occupation of the property were components of the second stage of fill into the wood-lined cellar. Both Levels D and E of Unit 5 were associated with Watts/Tolson occupation of the property. Level D, located at approximately 33.73 feet amsl, contained 270 ceramic sherds including white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1790), overglazed painted bone china (post-1794), whitewares (plain, sponged, printed, painted, shell-edged, sprigged), pearlwares (painted, transfer-printed), Chinese porcelain (1660-1840) and undecorated stonewares. These sherds produced a terminus post quem of 1844. Of the ceramics retrieved from this level, 243 sherds were used to arrive at a mean ceramic date of 1851.31. Level E, identified at 33.40 feet amsl, contained less than half the number of ceramics found in the previous level. Of the 131 sherds recovered, 99 were used to produce a mean ceramic date of 1856.56. The TPQ for this level was found to be 1840. Ceramic types in Level E were similar to those found in Level D with the addition of five pieces of undecorated creamware (1762-1820). Level E yielded a single piece of transfer-printed whiteware with a red Palestine pattern, manufactured by William Adams between 1836 and 1864. This ceramic type was also found in Unit 19 Level C, Unit 18 - Probe, Unit 21 - General, Unit 26 Level A and Unit 29 Feature 47a1 (although its presence in Feature 47a1 was due to contamination of surrounding soils).

Artifacts retrieved from Unit 18-Probe were also associated with the middle of the nineteenth century occupation of the property. A total of 140 ceramic sherds were recovered from this strata and included Chinese porcelain, pearlwares (shell-edged, dipped, printed), painted tin-glazed earthenware (1671-1780), yellow ware, redware and creamware. Whitewares, with various treatments were found, including four sherd of the red Palestine pattern mentioned above. Three sherds of undecorated whiteware contained the maker's mark for Charles Meigh and Son (1851-1861). These pieces were found to mend with whiteware sherd from Unit 19 Level C. The terminus post quem provided by the total ceramics in this level was 1851. Twenty of these sherds were used to provide a mean ceramic date of 1843.30.

Unit 19 was the next provenience found to contain a stratum associated with Watts and Tolson. Recovered from Level C, which was found at approximately 33.3 feet amsl, were 270

ceramic pieces including bone china, Chinese porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, undecorated Nottingham (1700-1810), creamware, engine-turned Astbury (1725-1750), redwares, slipware and Rockingham (1845-1900). Besides the whiteware sherds which mended to the Meigh and Son vessel already mentioned, a piece of blue transfer-printed whiteware with the "Doria" pattern was found in this level. This Doria brim pattern was used on a 12-sided plate manufactured by John Ridgway and Company between 1841 and 1855 (Williams 1978:253). The ceramic TPQ was calculated to be 1851 and 243 of the sherds provided a mean ceramic date of 1844.93 for this provenience.

Unit 23 Level C was identified at approximately 33.39 feet amsl. This level yielded 20 ceramic sherds which produced a TPQ of 1840. Included among these were whitewares (sponged, dipped, molded, undecorated), yellow ware, redware and Albany-type slip interior stoneware (post-1800). Nineteen of the sherds provided a mean ceramic date of 1857.63.

The final associated stratum in this area was Level A in Unit 26. Located at approximately 31.7 feet amsl, a total of 287 ceramic sherds was recovered from this level. Of these, 249 pieces produced a mean ceramic date of 1829.54. However, the TPQ was determined to be 1851. Ceramic types included whiteware, pearlware, Chinese porcelain, incised and painted Westerwald, redware, yellow ware, stonewares (cobalt brushed, undecorated, white salt-glazed) and creamware. Three sherds matched the red Palestine pattern whiteware discussed earlier. Two other sherd were matched to the same pattern but in the color brown instead. Three more whiteware sherds matched the Charles Meigh and Son sherds found in Unit 18-Probe (which ran through the center of Unit 26) and Unit 19 Level C.

Glass

Despite the significant number of artifacts recovered from the mid-nineteenth century occupation of the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis dwelling, a relatively small proportion of the assemblage was glass. This is characteristic of the mid-nineteenth century, since the use of glass for container products had yet to experience its greatest growth. It was the technological boom of the 1880s that provided the variety of forms and inexpensive containers that was characteristic of late nineteenth and twentieth century bottle assemblages (Larson 1990). Glass from earlier contexts are less sensitive indicators of chronology than are ceramics from the same period.

No vessel count was undertaken for these areas, since results would have been affected by the small size and fragmentation of the collections. Examination of this glass, however, proves it to be appropriate for post-1830 and pre-1880s contexts. A wider variety of colors and forms are present in these mid-century contexts than those found associated with the fill in the wood-lined cellar.

Table 5. Diagnostic Glass From Mid-Nineteenth Century Contexts

Unit	Level	Description
5	D	Olive, contact molded bottle base w/pushup Brown, molded bottle made to look like log cabin. Unidentified product but see ST. DRAKE PLANTATION BITTERS (Fike 1987:33) for similar form. Significant amount of flat glass.
5	E	Fragments of olive bottle base, contact molded. Fragment of paneled medicinal bottle, hinge bottom w/pontil (1750-1880). Fragment of colorless bottle base w/pontil mark. Fragments of flared snuff type finish.
19	C	Single olive, laid-on-string finish
23	C	Fragment from unidentified molded paneled bottle.
26	A	Schenk's Pulmonic Syrup bottle, ca. 1854 (Fike 1987:229). Fragment of aqua embossed paneled bottle, unidentified. Aqua, round bodied bottle base w/pushup and pontil mark. Wine bottle base w/glass tipped pontil. Wine bottle base w/sand tipped pontil. Hand applied, laid-on-string finish, V-shaped. Hand applied, folded finish.

Faunal Remains

The faunal remains which were recovered from the mid-nineteenth century occupation deposits of the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis structure by the Watts and Tolson families comprise the largest body of data recovered from the Courthouse excavations, totalling 931 bones. Sixty-three percent of the remains were mammalian, 17 percent were fish remains, 12 percent were bird remains, and 8 percent were unidentifiable. The mammalian assemblage can be broadly characterized as consisting primarily of pork and beef products. Two points should be noted in considering the faunal remains represented in this assemblage.

The first point is the large difference in the weight of beef remains from pork products. In comparing the aggregate weight of beef and pork bones, the beef bones from these deposits weigh 2442 grams, while the pork bones weighed only 648.5 grams. While it is true that the species Bos (cow) is a much larger animal than Sus (pig) and therefore one should expect a larger over all weight, it should be noted that the number of identifiable pig elements (N=60) outnumbered the identifiable beef elements (N=34) by a ratio of almost two to one. A detailed biomass analysis might provide a more nuanced evaluation of the amount of meat provided by the bones recovered, but a gross level of bone weight comparison suggests that beef tended to be preferred somewhat over pork. This result parallels the more general and gradual shift in meat consumption during the latter part of the nineteenth century from pork to beef in the United States (Skaggs 1986, Clemen 1923), although there were regional differences in both the timing and rates of this shift. Hilliard (1972) has argued for a strong historic preference for pork in the south, a preference which food scholars today often continue to recognize (Egerton 1993:5).

A second point which should be explored is the relative quality of the cuts of meat represented in the assemblage. Shulz and Gust (1983) have posited a general economic scaling of beef cuts. A generalized examination of the cow elements represented suggests that the beef assemblage was of middling economic status. Following Shulz and Gust's (1983:48) economic scaling the cow remains recovered reflect a fairly wide range of quality of meat cuts. The assemblage can be characterized as containing roughly equal amounts of bones from high quality parts of the cow (Thoracic vert., Ilium, Innominate) moderate quality (Scapula, Humerus, Ischium), and low quality (Tibia, Ulna, and several other bones of the extremities) elements.

While it is clear that economic scaling of meat cuts can provide important information on the relative economic status of a particular household, it is very important to stress that one should not place too much emphasis on various measures of economic scaling. Mullins (n.d.), for instance, has recently commented on the tendency among archaeologists to use economic scales to over-emphasize the economic value of goods and to under-emphasize the potential symbolic importance of goods. This has been particularly the case in many discussions of food remains where archaeologists have tended to focus on the costs of meats and ignore the large body anthropological and folklore research which has explored the rich symbolic dimensions of foodways (cf. Brown and Mussell 1985, Camp 1989, Douglas 1984, Fiddes 1991, Goody 1982, Kraut 1975, Levi-Strauss 1969, Perdue 1992, Root 1976, Schwabe 1975, Sokolov 1981, 1991).

One additional aspect of the mid-nineteenth century assemblage which could be explored in more detail with this possibility in mind is the large number of fish remains (N=160) which were part of the assemblage. Clearly fish were a significant portion of the diet, but the lack of detailed identifications leaves several questions open. For instance, were the fish remains from species which were readily available through the marketplace as well as private acquisition, or were they from ocean-dwelling species which would almost certainly have been available to the Watts/Tolson households only through the market? Alternatively, are the fish predominantly from species which would be readily available in the nearby streams, and Chesapeake estuaries? Further research on the fish remains could potentially explore the extent to which the households

continued to rely on the marketplace or, alternatively, provided a supply of food (and possibly a recreation?) which they could acquire on their own outside of the market.

Table 6. Watts/Tolson Households - Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis Dwelling - Faunal

Species	NISP	MNI
Pig	60	4
Cow	34	3
Unident. Lg. Mammal	17	-
Unident. Med. to Lg. Mammal	12	-
Sheep	3	1
Sheep/Goat	11	-
Unident. Med. Mammal	261	-
Unident. Sm. to Med. Mammal	23	-
Gray Squirrel	7	2
Muskrat	2	1
Rat	1	1
Unident. Rodent	1	-
Unident. Small Mammal	8	-
Unident. Mammal	145	-
Chicken	8	2
Turkey	5	2
Canada Goose	1	1
Duck	8	2
Unident. Bird	89	-
Turtle	2	1
Catfish	12	3
Unident. Fish	148	-
Unidentifiable	73	-
TOTAL:	931 Bones	23 MNI

The Wood-Lined Privy

Associated with the Industrial/Urban Dominance Period (1870-1930) was a turn of the twentieth century wood-lined privy (Feature 79). Examination of the AutoCAD overlays indicated that this feature was most likely associated with the dwellings in Bellis Court referred to as Nos. 5 and 6 (35 1/2 South Street in 1891). The 1928-29 city directory listed Mr. Charles Boston in No. 5 and Mr. Charles Shaw in the No. 6 dwelling. Minimum vessel counts for ceramics and glass were performed for the items recovered from the over four foot wide privy. Analysis was also conducted on the osteological remains retrieved from the privy's two levels.

Ceramic Minimum Vessel Count

The Feature 79 assemblage from the wood-lined privy contained a minimum of 36 vessels (Appendix D, Tables 9 and 13). The feature contained 175 sherds from three proveniences, each of which had a terminus post quem of 1892 (taken from decal-decorated whitewares in each). The mean ceramic date for the lowest level of the feature (21.79b) was 1849.21; 21.79a2 dated to 1858.67; and 21.79a1 dated to 1868.48 (Appendix D, Table 4). These mean ceramic dates and termini post quem are considerably farther apart than those in the Feature 26/47 count, suggesting that a large percentage of the Feature 79 assemblage was being used for an extended period of time. This sort of extended ceramic curation also was identified at the Maynard-Burgess House (Mullins and Warner 1993). It probably reflects generational exchange and barter of household ceramics among African-Americans, so that more old and unmatched vessels are being used together in African-American households.

The feature contained five marked vessels. These are vessels manufactured by William Adams (1836-1864), John Moses and Company (1859-1906), the New Wharf Pottery (1890-1894), Edwin Bennett (1892-1936), and C. Tielsch and Company, a German porcelain manufacturer (1892-1934). With the exception of the William Adams Palestine pattern vessel, these vessels confirm the dating for the assemblage around the turn of the twentieth century. The Adams Palestine pattern sherd matches but does not mend to sherds identified in the Feature 26/47 minimum vessel count. It was recovered from 79a1, a general provenience collected after the privy was initially cut into by a backhoe. Although it would not be unreasonable to expect one or two early vessels in a turn of the twentieth century assemblage, it may be that this sherd was not originally part of the privy fill. The sherd also may have been in yard soil which was used to fill the cellar.

The privy contained no matching wares, which is relatively typical of the other African-American sites which have been excavated in Annapolis. Matching ceramics have been uncommon at other African-American Annapolitan sites, including the Phase II at the Courthouse site. The assemblage does include several showy vessels, including an ironstone tureen in a typical 1860-1890 style, a German hard-paste porcelain deep saucer produced between 1892 and 1934, and two other hard-paste porcelain saucers of unknown origin, both with post-1892 decals. The assemblage contains a relatively typical variety of vessel forms including six tea wares (four deep saucers and two pitchers; 16.66% of assemblage), 13 table vessels (one muffin, two plates, nine flatware forms, and a tureen lid; 36.11%), and eight coarse hollow wares (two jars, one preserving jar, and five coarse hollow ware vessels; 22.22%). While the assemblage as a whole was not particularly expensive or showy, it is relatively typical since it contains a few food preservation vessels, basic everyday tablewares, and several nicer pieces and teawares.

Glass Minimum Vessel Count

The wood-lined privy contained a significant glass vessel assemblage. A minimum number of 68 vessels were recovered from the feature. For the purposes of glass analysis, two contexts were identified for the privy. Context A was a fill deposit of soils, coal ash, and

artifacts associated with the backfilling of the privy found in the wall of Unit 21. Context B was an earlier deposit related to the privy's use. Both contexts contained significant amounts of materials, and both were partially disturbed by the construction of the retaining wall built around the Courthouse parking lot built in the 1940s. In the process of the glass vessel count, no mends

were found between these two contexts, supporting the notion that they represent different episodes of deposition.

The numbers for identified vessel types (Table 7) clearly show that the vessels were not equally distributed between the contexts. Context A's glass assemblage was composed of 51 vessels - 43 identified as containers, six as tableware vessels, and two related to lighting. Context B was composed of only 17 vessels - 13 identified as containers, and four as tableware vessels.

Table 7. Feature 79 Glass by Type

Context	Containers	Tableware	Lighting	Total
A	43	6	2	51
B	13	4	0	17

Containers comprise 84% of the assemblage associated with Context A. Containers account for a similar 76% of the Context B assemblage (Table 8). These are not unusual percentages but do suggest the varying nature of the vessels examined. Containers comprise a significant proportion of the total assemblage as they are not purchased as a commodity themselves but for the products they held. Once the product was consumed, the containers were either discarded or reused. Mullins and Warner (1993) note variation in the rates of deposition for the different forms of containers found elsewhere in Annapolis. Several forms, such as medicine bottles, show little lag time between purchase and discard while others, such as wine bottles, are retained for much longer periods or simply reused. Tablewares, however, are purchased for their functional use, much like that of ceramics. The low percentage of these vessels is probably the result of greater curation.

Each glass type was further divided into readily recognizable forms. These forms are named for roughly functional categories. When considering container forms, these functional categories should be viewed as rather flexible. Form typologies used for this count have been influenced more by production records and sales (i.e. *Whitall Tatum and Co.* [1880] 1971) than from actual known usage. Specific products can be determined from bottle embossments (though this does not preclude possible reuse - cf. Busch 1987) but product uses are not always clear. Liquor was purchased and used for medicinal purposes (Williams 1980). Similarly medicines

were purchased and used for their high alcohol content (Young 1961). Nevertheless, the variety of forms present provides insight into the consumption of bottled goods for associated households.

Table 8. Feature 79 Glass by Form

Type	Form	Context A		Context B	
		#	%	#	%
Container	Alcohol	14	27.45	5	29.41
	Chemical	-	0.00	4	23.53
	Food	14	27.45	-	0.00
	Medicinal	1	1.96	2	11.76
	Med./Extr.	-	0.00	-	0.00
	Other	2	3.92	-	0.00
	Personal	-	0.00	-	0.00
	Unident.	12	23.53	2	11.76
SUB TOTALS		43	84.31	13	76.47
Tableware	Flatware/ Dish	2	3.92	-	0.00
	Hollowware	3	5.88	1	5.88
	Stemware	-	0.00	-	0.00
	Tumbler	1	1.96	2	11.76
	Unident.	-	0.00	1	5.88
SUB TOTALS		6	11.76	4	23.53
Lighting		2	3.92	-	0.00
TOTAL		51	99.99	17	100.00

A minimum number of 51 vessels were counted for Context A. Of these, 14 were identified as alcohol forms (7 flasks, 5 bottles, and 2 wine bottles). Fourteen vessels were identified as Food related forms. These included 5 wide mouth food or condiment type bottles, 4 milk bottles, 1 preserving jar, 3 lids to preserving jars, and a dish like container with an anchor closure. Only one medicinal bottle was found. "Other" forms included an older "turtle shaped" ink bottle, and a lime green soda bottle. Twelve container forms remain unidentified. Tablewares accounted for 6 of the 51 vessels. These forms consisted of two pattern molded dishes (one of milk glass), an unidentified hollowware vessel and a lid to another hollowware vessel, a stopper for a decanter, and lastly the rim to a tumbler. The two remaining lighting forms belong to a fragment of lamp chimney and a fragment of a lamp reservoir.

Of the seventeen vessels counted for Context B, five were alcohol forms (4 flasks and a bottle). Four chemical bottles (typically sold as such in manufacturers catalogs) were found as well as two medicinal vessels. Two container forms went unidentified. Tablewares comprised four of the 17 vessels from Context B. Two of these were tumblers and two were unidentified hollowware items.

Table 2 of Appendix E provides a complete listing of vessels and associated dates assigned. TPQs for Context A tend to cluster around the early twentieth century - the latest being 1920, associated with several of the milk bottles. The overall mean date for Context A calculates to 1909. TPQs for Context B are less specific, but the glass consistently dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The mean date for Context B was 1893. Again, these mean dates should not be viewed as conclusive but rather as indicators for a chronology. Context B appears to predate Context A and is probably related to the privy's use by residents of Bellis Court.

Analysis of the glass assemblage from Feature 79 also presents an interesting observation concerning the vessel forms. In both Context A and Context B the majority of vessel forms recovered was that of "alcohol." In Context A, alcohol bottles comprised 27.45 percent of the assemblage. In Context B, this number rises to 29.41 percent. These figures are not unreasonably high. However, when compared with the assemblage produced by Feature 78, the barrel privy, the amount of alcohol related vessels is substantial.

Faunal Remains

The Feature 79 privy contained one of the smaller assemblages of faunal materials, but the remains are of interest because of their association with the late nineteenth to early twentieth century of occupation of Bellis Court, a period when the court was exclusively occupied by African-American renters. While the assemblage is rather small, totaling only 355 bones, it is still possible for the feature to provide some insight into African-American foodways during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The point which is particularly striking in the assemblage recovered from the privy is the extremely large number of pig remains that was present. One hundred bones were identified which were identified to the species *Sus*. This figure represents over a quarter of all the bones recovered from the privy and 79 percent of all the bones which were identifiable as to species. The extremely large number of pig remains clearly suggests that the residents of Bellis Court strongly favored the consumption of pork products over that of beef.

It is possible to suggest that the assemblage is not particularly representative of general dietary preferences of African-Americans at the turn of the century. For example the excavation of another privy (Burgess privy) in Annapolis associated with a turn of the century African-American household suggested a fair degree of dietary diversity, where significant amounts of fowl and fish were consumed in addition to mammalian remains (Mullins and Warner 1993:47-50). This is a marked contrast to the Bellis Court privy, where 88 percent of the assemblage was mammalian remains and no fish remains were recovered at all (see also the discussion of Area Four and Five faunal remains). However, other archaeological and ethnographic data does corroborate an overall preference for pork products *vis a vis* beef products. The Burgess privy mentioned above, while exhibiting a greater dietary diversity, also suggested a substantial consumption of pork, as opposed to beef. Twenty-five pig bones were identified in the Burgess privy and only three cow bones (Mullins and Warner 1993:50). Additionally, a circa 1890s cellar feature from the same property contained 105 pig bones and only four cow bones (Ibid:121).

Ethnographically, the persistent preference for pork products among some African-Americans has been documented by various research such as W.E.B. DuBois' study of turn of the century African-American families (DuBois 1908) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Frissell and Bievier, 1899; Gardner, 1926), both of which demonstrated general consumption patterns which parallel what was recovered from the Bellis Court privy. The Bellis Court pattern is all the more striking when contrasted with the earlier pattern of beef preference during the white occupation in this vicinity (Watts-Tolson). It also contrasts with the faunal remains recovered from a late nineteenth century privy associated with a white physician's household in Annapolis, which yielded approximately equal numbers of sheep/goat, cow and pig remains (sheep and sheep/goat N=14, cow N=15, pig N=14) (Lev-Tov 1987:Fig. 12).

Table 9. Wood-Lined Privy, Feature 79 - Faunal

Species	NISP	MNI
Pig	100	5
Cow	8	1
Unident. Lg. Mammal	11	-
Unident. Med. to Lg. Mammal	17	-
Sheep	1	1
Sheep/Goat	3	-
Unident. Med. Mammal	81	-
Cat	2	1
Unident. Small Mammal	5	-
Unident. Mammal	86	-
Turkey	4	1
Duck	8	3
Unident. Bird	16	-
Unidentifiable	13	-
TOTAL:	355 Bones	12 MNI

Results of Analysis in Area Four

Within this area of investigation, three contexts were targeted for further analysis.

* The deposits of late seventeenth/early eighteenth century materials recovered from the lower strata of Units 10 and 15, 24, 25, 27 and 28

* Feature 78: the twentieth century barrel privy

* The late nineteenth/early twentieth century yard scatter found in upper strata of Units 10, 14 and 15

Late Seventeenth/Early Eighteenth Century Deposits

The resources gathered from the strata in Units 10, 15, 24, 25, 27 and 28 in the lower parking lot provided information regarding early industry within Annapolis during the Settlement Period (1634-1750.

Glass

A fair amount of the material recovered from the earliest contexts found in Area Four was glass. The majority of the glass was from large, free blown bottles and was concentrated in a small area within Unit 15 (Table 10) (Plate 25). A formal vessel count was not done, but the amount of glass recovered, along with its very tight concentration, allow for a clear assessment of the vessels present. The predominance of free blown bottles, combined with the shape of necks (short and rapidly narrowing from shoulder to lip) and large diameter of the bases, suggests a pre-1730 date (Jones and Sullivan 1985:22).

Table 10. Glass From Late Seventeenth/Early Eighteenth Century Deposits

Unit	Level	Description
15	D3	8 Distinct wine bottle bases, free blown w/pushup and pontil marks on base. Base diameters measured 5 1/2", ca. 6 1/2", 5", 5 1/2", 5 1/2", 5 1/4", 5", and ca. 5". [Also present were four wine types finishes, laid-on-string, V-shaped]. 1 Olive case bottle base (measuring 1.5" x 1.5"). 6 Sherds of a bluish aqua glass--2 mended forming flared rim w/ground edge and representing a fairly large diameter (ca.6"). Fragment of clear round knop from unidentified stemware.
27	A1	Fragments of olive bottle base, appears free blown. Fragment of wine bottle finish, laid-on-string, V-shaped.
27	A2	Fragment of olive bottle glass. Appears free blown but no clear diagnostics present.

Faunal Remains

As was the case with the twentieth century barrel privy, the assemblage of faunal material recovered from the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century deposits was too small (N=109 bones) and fragmentary to provide any significant information concerning the dietary patterns of the period. (See Appendix F.)

Industrial Waste

The most intriguing aspect of this area lies with the slag deposits and the clues they yield to metal working activity in the vicinity. Slag, or clinker, is a residue left over from working metals and can suggest the types of metals used and the way in which they were worked. The slag from this area resulted from iron working, almost certainly from wrought iron work in a forge. In this kind of work, pieces are heated in the forge and lose a large amount of iron (Unglik 1987:123; Andrews 1977:35). "Smithy slag" (as opposed to "forge slag," produced by refining pig iron) forms as scale is produced on the heated iron and as other iron oxides combine with ash and charcoal, as well as sand, earth and melted parts of the hearth lining (Unglik 1987:123). Although quantitative element analysis was not conducted on slag samples, slag from smithy work is qualitatively different from that produced in casting (Unglik 1987; Unglik 1990 is a useful examination of cast products). Slag pieces recovered from this area not only conform to the norm for iron smithing, but in some instances contained imbedded pieces of worked iron (although no identifiable forms could be discerned). Impressions and remnants of charcoal in some slag betray the type of fuel used in the forge. In many instances one side of a slag piece was mixed with sand. Sometimes this was the result of surrounding sandy soils adhering to the slag after deposition, as the iron in the material oxidized and incorporated the sand. In other instances, however, the sand was fused to the slag and had turned glassy from heat, suggesting that it lay on a sand bed within the forge's firebox. Small bits of brick imbedded in some slag may indicate that the firebox was formed of brick.

Moxon (1703:1-2) gives a clear illustration of how a forge of this period (see below for a discussion of dating) might have been constructed.

> The *Hearth*, or Fire-place of the *Forge* marked A...[Figure 69] is to be built up from your floor with Brick about two foot and an half, or sometimes two foot nine Inches high, according to the purpose you design your *Forge* for; for if your *Forge* be intended for heavy work, your *Hearth* must lie lower than it need be for light work...and so broad as you think convenient: It may be built with hollow Arches underneath, to set several things out of the way. The Back of the *Forge* is built up-right to the top of the Ceiling, and inclosed over the Fire-place with a *Hovel*, which ends in a *Chimney* to carry away the Smoak, as B. In the back of the *Forge* against the Fireplace, is fixed a thick Iron Plate, and a taper Pipe in it about Five Inches long, called a *Tewel* [often *tuyere*], or (as some call it) a *Tewel-Iron* marked *, which Pipe comes through the back of the *Forge*, as at C. Into this taper Pipe or *Tewel* is placed the Nose, or pipe of the *Bellows* ... The *Bellows* is placed behind the Back of the *Forge*...

As Moxon makes clear, forges of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were generally side-blast forges, with the bellows introducing air at the side or rear of the firebox, as opposed to the under-blast forges common in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This difference in construction has not commonly been appreciated by archaeologists, historians, or reenactors/interpreters (Light 1987A), but it has consequences for the process of forging as well as the by-products of such work. As with a forge carefully excavated and analyzed by Light

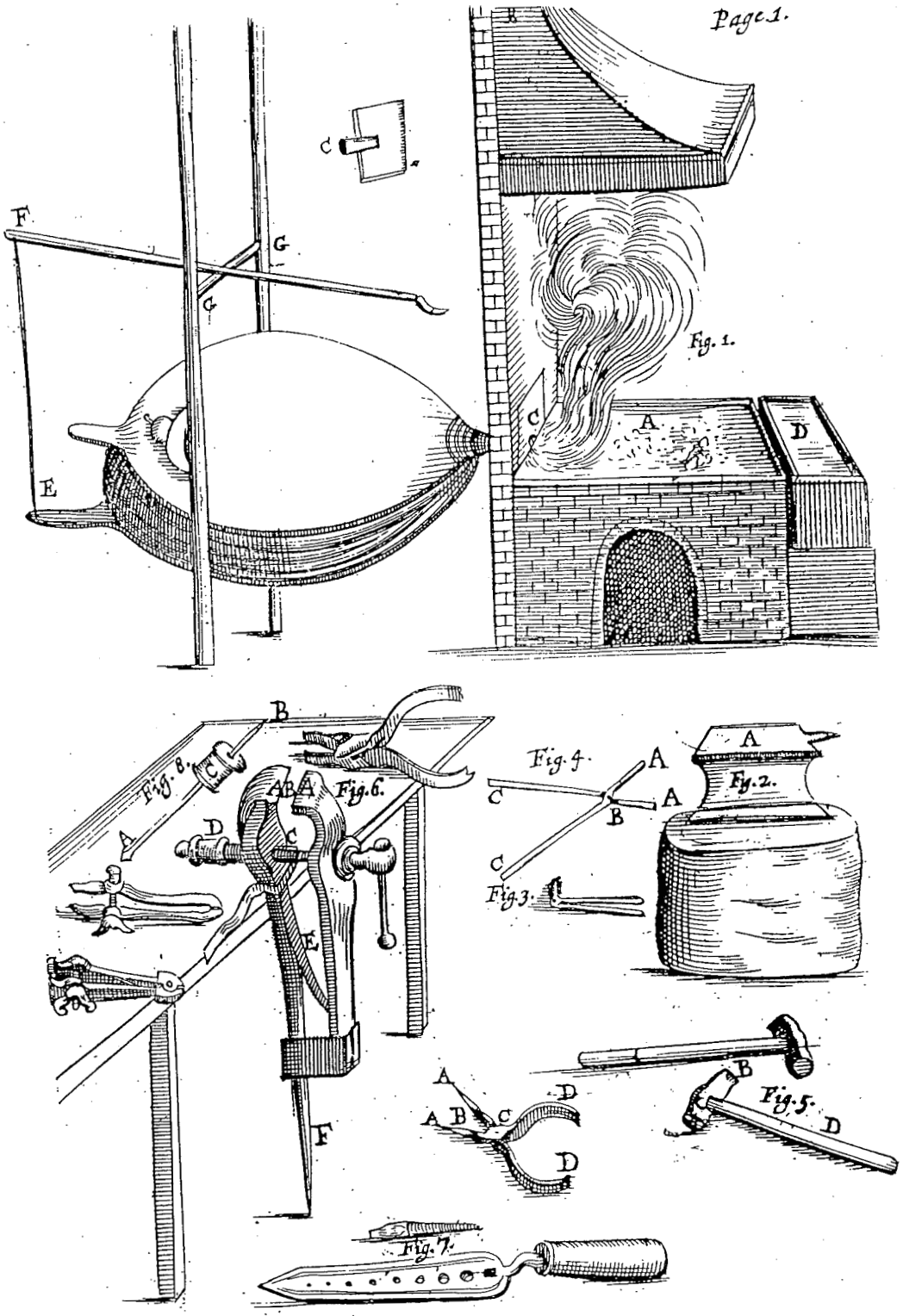


Fig. 69: Figure Taken from Moxon (1703) Showing the Construction of a Forge

(1987B), the viscous flow of slag and clinker recovered at the Courthouse site would have quickly clogged a tuyere feeding from the bottom. This interpretation is supported by the cake-like form of many larger slag pieces, which results from the flow of molten material downward towards the bottom of the bowl-shaped hearth.

Large furnaces and ironworks produced slag in enormous quantities, and it had to be hauled away. It was utilized for a variety of purposes, from road and path paving to railway beds. In earlier, smaller forges, the output of slag was smaller, but it could still be spread some distance from the site of production. The deposits here are not suggestive of this kind of intentional use. At most, they may have been barrow loads dumped into depressions or eroded cuts on the lot. Although not incontrovertible, it seems most likely that the forge was located close by. Light's (1987B:7) analysis of a smith's behavior and deposition of slag at an eighteenth century forge suggested that when clinker built up in the forge, the smith would fill a bucket with the waste and take it outside, around the rear of the shop, and dump it. He then filled the bucket with charcoal fuel and returned to the shop. In Light's smithy, the slag was dumped quite near the shop and its fuel supply. Light mentions no slag deposition farther away. It is also interesting to note that he reported at least one concentration of glass scrap in the smithy, perhaps paralleling the bottle fragments found in association with the Courthouse slag. The function or origin of the glass is unclear. Although the simplest explanation is an inebriated smith, there may be some other answer.

Little iron waste was associated with slag-bearing features or levels in this area. At first blush this might be taken as suggesting that the forge itself was located some distance away. Common sense would seem to dictate a fair amount of such waste (ends of nail stock, discarded broken items, and so on) in the vicinity of a workshop. It is equally likely, however, that the scarcity of iron waste reflects an early date for the activity. With iron in relatively short supply during the earliest years of settlement, curation and reuse of scraps would have been more likely. Certainly any usable pieces would have been retained or perhaps discarded in a different manner.

Also of interest from this area are two fragments of ceramic crucible (Units 10 and 15, Level C3 in each). Crucibles would not normally have been used by a blacksmith, who was producing wrought iron products. They are more typical of trades which utilized molten metals, such as brass, silver or lead founding. Period accounts make clear the differences between iron working and brass casting (Chambers' Cyclopedia of 1751, quoted in Kauffman 1968:57):

> The furnace...is much like the smith's forge; having like that, a chimney, to carry off the smoke, a pair of bellows, to blow up the fire; and a hearth, where the fire is made, and the crucible is placed. It is the use of this hearth that chiefly distinguishes the furnace from the forge.
>
> In the middle thereof there is a small cavity, ten or twelve inches wide, which goes to the very bottom: it is divided into two, by an iron grate; the upper part serves to hold the crucible, and the fuel; and the lower to receive the ashes.

> When the fuel, which is to be of dry wood, is pretty well lighted, they put the crucible full of metal in the middle, and cover it with an earthen lid; and, to increase the force of the fire, besides blowing it up with a bellows, they lay a tile over part of the aperture or the cavity of the furnace.

This process does not produce slag in the same fashion as an iron working forge, where charcoal, scale, and impurities are fused together in the fire. Although this area clearly saw much blacksmith work, the crucible fragments raise the possibility that some casting, perhaps of brass, went on as well. We should note that no brass was recovered from excavations in these deposits. Even if it had been recovered, extreme caution would be needed in identifying it as a product of the facility, not least because brass is used by blacksmiths in brazing or soldering thin pieces that cannot be welded (Moxon 1703:12-13).

Dating of the slag deposits in Units 10 and 15 cannot be considered precise. At the lowest levels (Level D3 of Unit 15), Dutch yellow bricks and tin-glazed earthenware (the latter potentially from the 1670s) combine to suggest a very early date, perhaps before the official establishment of Annapolis. The presence of even larger amounts of slag in slightly higher levels complicates this interpretation. Fulham stoneware, for example, found with the slag of Feature 75, could place the materials anywhere from 1690 to 1775 in date (Noel Hume 1970). This is similar to the dates from brown stoneware recovered in Feature 73. English grey salt-glazed stoneware associated with the larger amounts of slag in Unit 15, Level C4, likely dates to the early eighteenth century. The absence of any wares typical of the middle and later eighteenth century, such as white salt-glazed stoneware (after 1740), suggests that the forge activity took place around 1700 and the first decades of the century. This is strongly supported by glass analysis suggesting a pre-1730 date.

Although excavations were expanded in this area and carried out through the end of the extension of field work, no evidence of the forge site itself could be discerned. It seems most likely that it was located somewhat uphill to the north and west. This could place the forge location on either Lot 58 or Lot 59 of the Stoddert survey. If it was on Lot 58, given the dating assigned to the features, it seems most likely that the forge was operated during John Beale's tenure, although it might have been operating when Hill owned the property. Few blacksmiths are mentioned in early documents on the city. Most of those noted in early Annapolis newspaper entries were indentured servants, usually runaways (Green 1990:6, 15, 25, 32, 34, 37), and were presumably working on plantations or in industrial facilities owned by someone else. It seems likely that this was the case here. The absence of forge remains, or of iron scraps indicative of operations, is disappointing, given the potentially early date for the operation.

Twentieth Century Barrel Privy

Close to the forge deposit, but much higher in the soil section, lay Feature 78, a twentieth century barrel privy similar to the one located at the Courthouse site during the 1990

excavations. Use of the privy coincides with the historic context of Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) in Annapolis.

This feature was first exposed by the backhoe while removing the asphalt surrounding Unit 9. This action was taken during the extension of the field work, in order to further investigate the early deposits of materials being uncovered in Unit 15, and resulted in a backhoe cut into the feature. As much material as possible was salvaged at that time and was provenienced as "Unit 22 Feature 78 - General." The remainder of the privy was excavated by hand and removed in two deposits. As noted in earlier descriptions of the privy, the upper portion of the privy was removed as Feature 78a, while a lower deposit was recovered as Feature 78b.

A review of the digitized Sanborn map overlays produced by using the AutoCAD computer program revealed that the barrel privy was located in the back lot of 70 Franklin Street. Archival research determined that this dwelling was occupied by tenants from 1910 to 1920 (see Unit Summary for Unit 21).

Ceramics

The material collected from the disturbance by the backhoe yielded 35 ceramic sherds and provided a terminus post quem of 1895. Thirty-one of the sherds gave a mean ceramic date of 1867.61. This general ceramic assemblage included redware, Chinese porcelain, creamware and whiteware. Many of the whiteware sherds could be attributed to a printed cup decorated with a blue floral pattern known as Alhambra and manufactured by the Hanley Pottery Company (Kovel 1986:106).

The first stratum hand-excavated from the privy was Feature 78a. As mentioned earlier, this level was originally thought to represent the filling of the privy upon its abandonment. Only two ceramic sherds were recovered - a piece of unglazed redware (flowerpot) and a small sherd of undecorated whiteware. Again, this modest amount of ceramics was due to the fact that much of level was collected as "General" provenience when the privy was first cut into by the backhoe.

The second stratum of the barrel privy contained only six ceramic sherds. All of these were pieces of a saucer decorated with the same blue floral Alhambra pattern as the cup recovered from the "General" provenience in the feature. This suggests that the two levels were actually deposited contemporaneously. The ceramic TPQ for the privy as a whole was determined to be 1895, with a mean ceramic date of 1902.50.

Glass

A minimum number of 26 vessels were recovered from the privy. As with the ceramic research, glass analysis revealed several mends between the two excavated strata in the feature,

again suggesting that they did not represent distinct contexts. A single count was therefore done for the feature as a whole.

A break down of vessel types for the barrel privy (Table 11) shows 17 containers, 5 tableware, and 4 lighting related vessels. Again, the percentages of types are consistent with the higher use and discard of container vessels and the greater curation of tableware items (see previous discussion of Area One Feature 79 MVC for Glass). Percentages of vessels from Feature 78 differ significantly from the vessel count done for the barrel privy found in 1990 excavations (Feature 2 of those excavations) - 23 percent of that assemblage was identified as bottles and nearly 77 percent was table glass (Warner and Mullins 1993:69). In Feature 78, Containers represented 65 percent and Tableware only 19 percent of the vessels identified - much more consistent with proportions noted for other Annapolis assemblages from this period (such as the Maynard-Burgess privy (Warner and Mullins 1993: 67) and preliminary excavations at Gott's Court (Warner 1992). The 1990 Feature 2 privy was deposited between 1890 and 1900 (Warner and Mullins 1993:65), so the dates of the deposit are comparable.

Table 11. Feature 78 Glass Vessels by Type

Context	Containers	Tableware	Lighting	Total
Feature 78	17	5	4	26

Glass types from Feature 78 were categorized into recognizable forms where possible. Of the 26 vessels counted for the barrel privy, 2 were Alcohol bottles. Two food jars and one jelly jar/tumbler made up the three vessels attributed to Food forms. Four Medicinal forms were identified - two were vials, one bottle, and a small Vaseline jar. A Drexel's Bell Cologne bottle was the single Personal form found. The remaining 7 containers went unidentified as to form. Tablewares included two plain tumblers, and two unidentified forms. Lighting was comprised of four lamp chimneys, three of which were decorated with crimped edges.

Table 12. Feature 78 Glass Vessels by Form

Class	Form	#	%
Container	Alcohol	2	7.69
	Chemical	-	0.00
	Food	3	11.54
	Medicinal	4	15.38
	Med./Extr.	-	0.00

Table 12. Feature 78 Glass Vessels by Form...Continued

Class	Form	#	%
	Other	-	0.00
	Personal	1	3.85
	Unident.	7	26.92
SUB TOTAL		17	65.38
Tableware	Flatware/ Dish	-	0.00
	Hollowware	-	0.00
	Stemware	-	0.00
	Tumbler	3	11.54
	Unident.	2	7.69
SUB TOTAL		5	19.23
Lighting	Lamp Chimney	4	15.38
TOTAL		26.00	99.99

Table 3 in Appendix E provides a complete listing of vessels from Feature 78 as well as the assigned production dates. Solarized glass and a 1908 start date for the Vaseline jar suggest a 1920s date for this assemblage. Late nineteenth century vessels are present in significant numbers and likely skew the sample toward the 1901 mean date for all of the privy glass. The few 1920s vessels likely represent the closing date for the privy.

One immediately obvious difference between the glass from Feature 78 and the privy excavated in the upper lot (Feature 79) lies with the relative percentage of alcohol-related glass forms. The privies are roughly contemporaneous, although Feature 79 was associated with one of the tenant-occupied rowhouses of Bellis Court and Feature 78 was associated with a more substantial house along Franklin Street, occupied by the owner's mother and step-father. In Feature 79, 27.45 percent of the forms in Context A were alcohol related, while 29.41 percent

were alcohol related in Context B. This contrasts with only 7.69 percent of the Feature 78 assemblage. Although this latter sample is somewhat small, it suggests a large degree of variation in drinking habits, or at least in the discard of its residue.

Faunal

The faunal assemblage recovered from within the barrel privy was too small to generate any meaningful statements. Sixteen bones were recovered from the feature - a detailed list of which is provided in Appendix F.

Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century Yard Scatter Along Cathedral Street

A large number of excavation units in the lower parking lot of the Courthouse site sampled the backyards of dwellings which once fronted on Cathedral Street. The bulk of these units fell within two studies areas, Areas Four and Five. The research design and sampling strategy was designed to avoid the structures themselves and to focus on the backyards of lots. This provides an opportunity to compare lot utilization, consumption patterns and refuse deposition between several lots. Excavation units were correlated with specific lots primarily on the basis of CAD map overlays.

In Area Four, excavation began with mechanical clearing of a large area, Unit 9. This was followed by hand excavation of Units 10, 14, and 15, which seem to have concentrated on one or two lots. Ceramic cross mends between units 10 and 15 may suggest that they were located on the same lot. Overlays produced with the 1913 and 1930 Sanborn maps indicate that this cluster of excavation units falls behind 74 Cathedral Street. Variations between these two maps and the earlier 1897 Sanborn are significant enough that the 1897 version clearly places the units behind what was 72 Cathedral Street.

In Area Five, excavation units 11, 12, 13 and 17 seem to be associated with two lots:

- Unit 11 represented backyard materials associated with 66 or 68 Cathedral Street
- Unit 12 represented backyard materials associated with 66 or 68 Cathedral Street
- Unit 13 represented backyard materials associated with the westernmost edge of 68 Cathedral Street
- Unit 17 represented backyard materials associated with 68 Cathedral Street

The lots along Cathedral Street were among the last to subdivided and built upon on the block's exterior. Remains from these areas therefore represent the Industrial/Urban Dominance Period (1870-1930) and the Modern Period (1930-present) are represented in this assemblage of artifacts.

In the sections that follow, we will look at the pattern of remains from each of these two areas, starting with Area Four. Both ceramics and glass will be utilized to characterize each area. Faunal analysis for the two areas will be handled somewhat differently. Because of the relatively small size of the faunal assemblage, Areas Four and Five are considered as a whole. Unlike glass and ceramics collections, the faunal assemblage was considered inadequate for generalizations about food consumption within individual households. Instead, we have elected to use this data as an indicator of African-American foodways and to compare the two areas with other assemblages.

Area Four

Although three units were excavated within Area Four (Units 10, 14, and 15), only Units 10 and 15 are included in this analysis. Unit 14 was a very small unit, excavation of which was aborted at an early stage (see previous discussions of excavation in this area). Inclusion of this superficial and small data set might potentially skew analysis. Ceramic analysis of this area (and Area Five) was conducted by George Logan.

Ceramics

The results of ceramic minimum vessel count (MVC) analysis can provide information about a variety of research topics, including: occupant consumer behavior at a given point in time; changes in consumer behavior patterns over time; relative socio-economic status; the length of time a site was occupied; changes in site occupation/ownership; and changes in the uses of space within a site. MVC analysis is most frequently considered for assemblages from features such as trash pits. This kind of deposit provides the greatest potential for sherd crossmends and exhibits relatively high percentages of identifiable vessel forms.

This section departs from the norm and summarizes MVC analysis not for discrete features, but for nineteenth and twentieth century backyard deposits in Area Four; the same approach will be utilized for Area Five. Attention is not frequently paid to such contexts, because they are characterized by relatively low numbers of crossmends and low percentages of identifiable vessel forms. Despite its limited usefulness, MVC analysis has made these two contexts more directly comparable. The primary research goal in this exercise is to compare these two neighboring domestic sites to each other through ceramic and glass analysis. Secondarily, since backyard sheet refuse is a common archaeological deposit on domestic sites, this information can provide an easy point of future comparisons with other contemporaneous sites in Annapolis.

The sample from the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century occupation of Area Four comes from excavation of Units 10 and 15 and it includes soil layers B, C1 and C2 in each unit (Level A was excavated as a portion of Unit 9). Based on this analysis the soil strata were divided into two distinct contexts: Context A corresponds to Level B in both units; and Context B corresponds to levels C1 and C2.

Not surprisingly, Area Four analysis resulted in a relatively low number of crossmends. Most vessels are represented by single sherds. In Context A, a minimum number of 44 vessels was identified. Twenty-seven, or 61 percent of the total are single sherds and 10 or 23 percent are comprised of two to three sherds from the same provenience. Only five or 11 percent of all vessels in this context are comprised of mends between Unit 10 and Unit 15.

Forty-one vessels were identified from Context B. Thirty-four of them or 83 percent are represented by single sherds. Six vessels, or 15 percent of the total are comprised of mends between arbitrarily excavated levels within each unit and only one vessel is comprised of a match between Unit 10 and Unit 15. Despite the highly fragmented and incomplete nature of the ceramic collection, crossmending resulted in no mends of sherds between Context A and Context B, suggesting that they represent two distinguishable periods of occupation.

Table 13. Area Four MVC - Ceramic Vessels by Ware (Contexts A & B)

CERAMIC WARES	CONTEXT A	CONTEXT B	TOTAL
Ironstone	8	2	10
Whiteware	13	11	24
Bristol Glaze	1		1
Fiesta	1		1
Refined E'ware	3		3
Rockingham	1		1
Yellow ware		1	1
American Redware	2	4	6
Grey Stoneware	1	6	7
Stoneware	1		1
Brown Stoneware		1	1
White Salt-glazed Stoneware		2	2
Pearlware	1	7	8
Creamware		2	2
Jackfield	1		1
Porcelain	7	2	9
Tin glazed earthenware		1	1
North Devon ware		1	1
Unident	4	1	5
TOTAL	44	41	85

Table 13 shows the range of typical ceramic wares from each context. The relatively high numbers of later whiteware and molded ironstone sherds and the presence of "Bristol Glaze" and Fiesta wares support the conclusion that these contexts relate to the predominantly African-American occupation of the site during the later nineteenth and earlier twentieth centuries. The presence of ceramics from earlier periods suggests that some disturbance of extant archaeological deposits occurred during the nineteenth century and also again during the

early part of this century. Nevertheless, the demonstrated separation between Context A and Context B from both field notes and MVC analysis indicates that the more recent disturbances were not complete.

The numbers for general categories of vessels types below (Table 14) show the range of vessel forms for both contexts. Tables in Appendix E provide more detailed information about the range of specific kinds of identified vessels.

Table 14. Area Four MVC - Ceramic Vessels by General Types (Contexts A & B)

CERAMIC VESSEL TYPES	A	% of A	B	% of B	TOTAL	% of TOTAL
Tableware	11	25.00	10	24.39	21	24.71
Tea & Coffee wares	10	22.73	10	24.39	20	23.53
Storage/Util wares	2	4.55	4	9.76	6	7.06
Hollow wares	8	18.18	10	24.38	18	21.17
Miscellaneous	5	11.36	3	7.32	8	9.41
Unidentified	8	18.18	4	9.76	12	14.12
TOTAL	44	100.00	41	100.00	85	100.00

Tablewares include plates, bowls, mugs, sugars, and butter pats.

Tea and Coffee vessels include saucers, tea cups, coffee cups, cups and tea pots

Storage and Utilitarian vessels include bottles, jugs, crocks and chamber pots.

Miscellaneous vessels include flower pots and toys (toy saucers, cups and pitchers).

Except for the fact that the Area Four vessels include samples with earlier and later date ranges, the assemblages from Contexts A and B show similar ranges of ceramic wares. Earlier wares are mixed throughout both contexts, with more appearing in Context B, which is expected given the fact that it lies directly above eighteenth century deposits.

With respect to vessel forms, storage or utilitarian vessels comprise a surprisingly small percentage of both assemblages. Tea and coffee wares and table wares each make up a consistent twenty five percent of the sample within both contexts, which is high when one considers that hollow wares and unidentified vessel forms make up another thirty five percent of the total assemblage. Initially Context A and Context B assemblages appear quite similar,

however, more detailed comparisons of vessel form categories yield useful insights. Tablewares from both contexts are dominated by refined earthenwares, and most tableware vessels are decorated, but there is no evidence of matched sets. This observation also holds for tea and coffee wares recovered from Context B (late nineteenth century to the turn of this century), but it does not apply to those from Context A (early twentieth century). Among these tea and coffee wares, almost all are undecorated, including all of the porcelain and ironstone vessels, and two of the decorated whiteware saucers have identical makers' marks, indicating that they were part of a matched tea set. If this sample is any indication, variation appears to have been a noticeable characteristic of the occupants' household ceramics during the late nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, a trend toward undecorated wares, molded white-colored settings and matched sets is noticeable only in tea and coffee wares. Variation still appears to have been a dominant characteristic of overall table settings.

Glass

As with the ceramic analysis, glass from Area Four has divided into Context A and Context B. Once again, no mends were found across this division. Separate vessel counts were conducted for each context. They are reported here together for sake of comparison. The counts for these yard scatters are less accurate due to the fragmented and incomplete nature of yard scatter collections. Significant numbers of vessels from these counts are represented by a single distinct fragment. Identifications are thus hindered and fewer and less specific dates are available.

These contexts provide comparative data, however, to use with better contexts elsewhere. They provide further insight into depositional behaviors that might otherwise go unnoticed when examining only feature contexts. These contexts provided numerous vessels (especially when considering the small area they encompassed) and prove that not all broken glass found its way into trash pits and privies.

The numbers for identified types (Table 15) show the typical range of vessels for both contexts. Context A held a minimum of 38 vessels - 24 of these were containers of various sorts, 11 tableware vessels, and 3 lighting related vessels. Context B held a minimum of 21 vessels - 14 containers, 6 tableware vessels, and only 1 lighting vessel.

Table 15. Area Four - Glass Vessels by Type (Contexts A & B)

CONTEXT	CONTAINERS	TABLEWARE	LIGHTING	TOTAL
A	24	11	3	38
B	14	6	1	21

The percentages of types represented in both contexts are similar (Table 15). Containers comprise 63% of the Context A collection and 66% from Context B. Tablewares were nearly 29% of Context A and about the same in Context B. Lighting vessels were nearly 8% of the Context A vessels, while in Context B they represented only about 5%. This suggests that patterns of discard were similar for the two contexts represented.

Recorded forms provide no surprises for either of the contexts. Context A held 3 Alcohol forms - 2 flasks and a bottle. Context A and B alcohol container percentages are similar to those found in Feature 78. However, differences may be expected between patterns of disposal in backyard areas, as opposed to privies, with the latter perhaps receiving a larger proportion of concealed deposition. One Lysol bottle was categorized as a Chemical form. Three food related forms were identified from 2 glass lid liners and one lid to a jar with a lightning type closure. Three bottles were identified as either medicinal or extract forms (the characteristic small paneled bottle). A Coca Cola bottle and another soda bottle were identified under "Other." The remaining 12 containers are left unidentified, usually because only a single fragment was recovered. Tableware items from Context A include 4 forms identified only as hollowwares. A handle to a cup molded to appear like a wooden barrel and a finial from an unidentified vessel complete the 6 tableware vessels found in this context. Two lamp chimneys (having crimped edges) and a light bulb fragment were identified as lighting items. Context B held 3 Alcohol bottles. Two small paneled bottles were identified as Medicinal/Extract forms. The remaining 9 containers are unidentified as to form. Context B's tablewares were comprised of a fragment of Stemware showing an embossed grape leaf pattern, a single Tumbler with fluted columns at its base, the lid to a Dish, two vessels identified only as Hollowwares, and a last as Unidentified. A single lamp chimney represents the Lighting forms.

Production dates available for Context A (Appendix E) provide a wide range. The latest TPQ is 1938 for the Lysol bottle. Other bottles are characteristic of those from early twentieth century contexts. The calculated mean date for Context A was 1911 (again this should not be used as an absolute date for this context).

Production dates are even less useful for Context B (Appendix E). The latest TPQ here was 1903 for an early machine made bottle with a suction scar on its base. The calculated mean for Context B was 1895. Taken as a relative date and compared with the mean date for Context A, glass analysis confirms a series of depositions in Area Four. Given the numbers of vessels involved, it appears that deposition in this area of the site increased during the twentieth century.

Table 16. Area Four - Glass Vessels by Form (Context A & B)

CLASS	FORM	Context A #	Context A %	Context B #	Context B %
Container	Alcohol	3	7.89	3	14.29
	Chemical	1	2.63	-	0.00
	Food	3	7.89	-	0.00
	Medicinal	-	0.00	-	0.00
	Med./Extr.	3	7.89	2	9.52
	Other	2	5.26	-	0.00
	Personal	-	0.00	-	0.00
	Unident.	12	31.58	9	42.86
SUB TOTAL		24	63.16	14	66.67
Tableware	Flatware/ Dish	-	0.00	1	4.76
	Hollowware	5	13.16	2	9.52
	Stemware	-	0.00	1	4.76
	Tumbler	-	0.00	1	4.76
	Unident.	6	15.79	1	4.76
SUB TOTAL		11	28.95	6	28.57
Lighting	Lamp Chimney	3	7.89	1	4.76
TOTAL		38	100.00	21	100.00

Area Five

The focus of backyard analysis in Area Five was the upper levels of all of the units placed within Unit 8. Units 11, 12, 13 and 17 were laid-in after mechanical removal of the asphalt and its gravel and sand bedding. Similar to the yard scatter materials recovered from within Area Four, information obtained from excavations of these proveniences reflects the most recent historic context - the Modern Period (1930-Present), as well as the latter part of Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930). Units within Area Five were located in the backyards of the dwellings which fronted Cathedral Street, and lot associations were posited earlier in this section of the report.

Ceramics

Minimum vessel count analysis in this area focused on mid nineteenth through twentieth century occupation levels in Units 11 (Levels A, B and C), 12 (Levels A, B, C, D and E), 13 (Levels A, B, C, and D) and 17 (Levels A, B, C and D). As in Area Four, an attempt was made to divide the layers into Context A - those levels that were clearly associated with the site's occupation since the turn of the twentieth century, and Context B - those layers that were associated exclusively with the site's middle to late nineteenth century occupation. However, MVC analysis resulted in several vessel assignments that blurred the separations between soil strata, and as a result, only eight out of a minimum number of 110 vessels in the sample could be assigned exclusively to a mid to late nineteenth century context (Context B). Therefore, ceramic MVC analysis suggests that excavated contexts associated with early African-American occupation in Area Five suffered extensive mixing in the early twentieth century. Therefore, instead of comparing two periods of occupation within this area, discussions will consider the assemblage as representing one period of occupation from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

A minimum number of 110 vessels were identified in the sample. Eighty-six or 78% of the total are represented by single sherds. Fifteen or 14% are comprised of sherds from the same provenience and nine vessels 8% of the total are made up of sherds from either different levels within a single unit or sherds from different units.

This study sample is generally similar to the Area Four MVC assemblage in that it has few crossmends and is highly fragmented. Again, these are expected characteristics for ceramic assemblages taken from nineteenth to twentieth century domestic yard contexts showing evidence of extensive disturbance or landscaping.

Table 17. Area Five MVC - Ceramic Vessels by Ware

CERAMIC WARES	UNIT 11	UNIT 12	UNIT 13	UNIT 17	TOTAL
Ironstone	6	1	7	2	16
Whiteware	5	6	12	5	28
Bristol Glaze	1			1	2
Refined E'ware			1		1
Yellow ware			1		1
Rockingham	1				1
American Redware	4	2	2		8
Stoneware	1				1
Buff Paste Stoneware	3	1	1	2	7
Grey Stoneware	2		4		6
Brown Stoneware	3		1		4
White Salt-glazed Stoneware	2	1			3
Jackfield				1	1
Pearlware	3		1	1	5
English Yellow Glaze			1		1
English Combed Slip			1		1
Tin Glazed E'ware			2		2
Bone China	1		1		2
Porcelain	9	2	7	1	19
Unidentified			1		1
TOTAL	41	13	43	13	110

Table 18. Area Five MVC - Ceramic Vessels by General Types

CERAMIC VESSEL TYPES	19TH & 20TH C. CONTEXTS (by Unit)				TOTAL	% of ALL AREA 5 TYPES
	11	12	13	17		
Tablewares	4	3	2	3	12	11%
Tea & Coffee wares	14	14	4	4	36	33%
Storage & Util. wares	5	2	2	1	10	9%
Hollowwares	11	14	3	4	32	29%
Miscellaneous	2	3	1	0	6	5%
Unidentified	7	5	1	1	14	13%
TOTAL	43	41	13	13	110	100%

Tablewares include plates, bowls, tureens, platters, pitchers, mugs, and sugars.

Tea and Coffee vessels include saucers, tea cups, coffee cups, cups and tea pots

Storage and Utilitarian vessels include bottles, jugs, crocks, kitchen bowls and chamber pots.

Miscellaneous vessels include flower pots and toys (toy saucers, cups and pitchers).

Table 18 was compiled from more detailed information provided in Appendix E. Since Area Five MVC analysis did not support the separation of nineteenth century occupation levels from those of the early twentieth century, interpretation is limited to one period of occupation as compared to two shorter periods represented in Area Four.

Consistently, the most common wares in the four unit assemblage are ironstone, whiteware and porcelain. Besides ironstone and whiteware, there are relatively few other refined earthenwares in the collection. Wares commonly associated with storage or utilitarian vessels, such as stonewares and coarse earthenwares are somewhat more numerous than in Area Four, but still do not rival the most common wares.

With respect to vessel forms there are apparent clusters and also relative gaps in the assemblage. First of all there are three times as many tea and coffee wares as there are identifiable tablewares in the sample. Porcelain vessels are most common as teawares and several others can only be identified as hollow (possibly teawares). There are no flat porcelain

tablewares in the sample. Storage and utilitarian vessels make up only nine percent of the sample, followed only by miscellaneous vessels (flower pots and toy tea wares) as the category accounting for the lowest percentage of the sample. It is important to recognize that forty-seven percent, or almost half of the assemblage, was identified as either hollowware, miscellaneous, or unidentifiable, attesting to the highly fragmented nature of the artifact assemblage.

A great many of the vessels are decorated in some fashion. This is most apparent for teawares (only ironstone is consistently undecorated), hollow wares and tablewares. Those hollow vessels that are not decorated are most commonly stonewares and probably represent utilitarian vessels.

Although the MVC assemblages from Area Four and Area Five show about the same range of ware types and vessel forms, Area Five has a lower percentage of tablewares and both a higher percentage and greater variety of tea and coffee wares. In both assemblages, the numbers of plates are significant, since typical assemblages of this period would have higher percentages. If the collections were less fragmented, numbers of tablewares relative to other categories may have been somewhat higher, since many hollow wares may represent bowls, but this would not have affected numbers of plates. One explanation may be that since tea and coffee wares are more fragile, they break more easily and appear more commonly in the archaeological record relative to plates. Also plates may have been used less frequently than bowls, because bowls are more versatile. From this perspective, bowls would tend to appear more frequently in the archaeological record relative to plates, because if they are used more frequently, they would also tend to break more frequently. A firm interpretation of this characteristic is not possible, the formation of these assemblages occurred during a period of approximately one hundred years and involved many variables including those offered above. As stated earlier, the nature of this assemblage limits its interpretive usefulness and at this point it is better to acknowledge these limits, rather than to offer interpretations without supporting evidence.

When examining the tea and coffee wares of the two assemblages and their decorative attributes, several distinctive characteristics become apparent. Tea and coffee wares make up the largest single category of the Area Five sample, and when compared to Area Four, they exhibit significantly greater varieties in both ware types and decorative attributes. Based on these two observations, it appears that occupants of Area Five invested more heavily in household ceramics and especially in ceramics that are more frequently associated with entertaining in the home.

Glass

Analysis focused on glass materials collected from the upper strata of Units 11, 12, 13, and 17. Attempts to divide the strata into temporal contexts were blurred by the fragmented nature of the collection.

Glass vessel counts from yard scatters from Areas Four and Five are of little use by themselves. They do provide a comparative sample, however, for examining the feature assemblages from the barrel and wood-lined privies. These counts suggest that the collections from these contexts are fairly representative of the range of vessels encountered.

Sixty-two vessels were identified from Area Five. Few mends were made however - 56 of the 62 identified vessels (over 90%) were represented by a single sherd. Most vessels were identified from distinct base sherds, but without mends, little overall information was available. The numbers of vessels types for Area Five (Table 19) shows 47 containers, 9 tableware, 3 lighting related vessels. Three vessels remain unidentified as to type.

Table 19. Area Five Glass by Type

CONTEXT	CONTAINER	TABLEWARE	LIGHTING	UNIDENT.	TOTAL
AREA 5	47	9	3	3	62

Percentages of forms (see Table 20, p.250) are similar to those of the other counts. Container forms comprised 75% of the collection, while Tableware represented 14.5%, and Lighting only about 5%. Comparison of these numbers with those compiled from Area Four suggest less occurrence of tableware items and a corresponding rise in numbers of container forms.

Table 20. Area Five Glass by Form

TYPE	FORM	AREA 5 #	AREA 5 %
Container	Alcohol	15	24.2
	Food	5	8.1
	Medicinal	3	4.8
	Other	1	1.6
	Personal	-	0.0
	Unident.	23	37.1
SUB TOTAL		47	75.8
Tableware	Flatware/ Dish	1	1.6
	Hollowware	4	6.5
	Stemware	1	1.6
	Tumbler	3	4.8
	Unident.	-	0.0
SUB TOTAL		9	14.5
Lighting		3	4.8
Unident. Form		3	4.8
TOTAL		62	99.99

Production dates are of little use for this fragmented collection. Most available dates are broad technology spans ranging from the middle nineteenth through twentieth centuries and having a mean date of 1905. Dates from best available TPQs suggest an early twentieth century date for the context. Again, these dates are of little use given the nature of the collection.

Recorded forms are limited by the fragmented nature of the collections. Specialized forms such as flasks and paneled bottles are more recognizable from their bases than are other forms and are probably over represented in the count. The significantly high numbers of Unidentified forms - present in counts for both Areas Four and Five - hold numerous forms that can not be positively determined. With this in mind, there is a increase in the frequency of alcohol bottles identified within Area Five. Flasks were present in greater numbers within this area than found in Area Four contexts. The numbers of flasks were much like those found in the wood-lined privy (Feature 79) in Area One. Remaining Food, Medicinal, and Other forms are found in comparable numbers to other counts.

Though they could not be positively associated with a specific vessel in the count, several of the embossings encountered during analysis are also worth note (Table 21). Many of the embossments found in Area Five mark place on the bottles. Several are from local Annapolis sources (examples from Units 12.A, 13.A2, and 17.C) while others note Baltimore, and one from Wheeling, West Virginia.

Beer bottles noted in both the vessel count (Appendix E) and below (Table 21, Units 12.B, 13.A1, and 17.B) suggest a locally produced product. Deb Hull Walski and Frank Walski (1993) note the growth of local breweries during the late 19th century. This usually localized product is represented in Area Five along with the six flasks.

Table 21. Area Five Glass - Embossments NOT Associated with MVC

UNIT	Level	DESCRIPTION
11	B1	Brown bottle embossed TH.
12	A	Colorless paneled bottle;...RD W.../ ...EST END LIO.../ ... & CALV.../[annap]OLIS ... .
	B	Brown bottle; BALTI[more].../TR... .
13	A1	Brown beer bottle; TRADE/GE[rman]/MA[rk]; Company formed in 1901 (Hull-Walski and Walski 1993).
		Colorless paneled bottle; MEDICAL/DEPARTMEN[t].../... .
		Colorless paneled bottle; McCORM[ick]/MANFG CHE.../BALTIMORE.
		Colorless bottle; TABLE DELICACIES/WHEELING W.V.
	A2	Green bottle; REGISTERED/BALTIMORE
		Colorless bottle; ANNAP[olis].
		Aqua Jar; BALL [in scripted letters]; prob. associated w/ AQ-004.
	C2	Brown bottle; scripted letters MD.

Table 21. Area Five Glass - Embossments NOT Associated with MVC...Continued

UNIT	Level	DESCRIPTION
17	A	Medicinal bottle w/oz. symbol.
		Aqua baking powder bottle; [Pa]RLIN.
	B	Brown beer bottle; SCHLITZ.
		Colorless bottle; [An]NAPOLIS, M[d].
		Colorless bottle; BALTIM[ore, MD].

Five vessels are associated with Food or canning containers. Three of these are from canning jars (vessel AQ-004 being the base of a BALL jar). The other two food "vessels" were milk glass lid liners which seem to find their way into the archaeological record at a greater rate than the jars they are associated with.

The Area Five glass vessel count is, again, limited by the context. Materials recovered from the units associated with this area proved significant but extremely fragmented and mixed.

Faunal Remains in Areas Four and Five Backyard Scatters

Due to the fact that yard scatter from the same time period in both Area Four and Area Five was being analyzed, it was decided to examine the two assemblages together. Both areas sampled the backyards of the houses which fronted along Cathedral Street (Area Four - 74 and 72, Area Five - 68 and 66). The ceramic analysis of Areas Four and Five identified fairly distinct soil strata which dated to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Based on this distinction it was decided to subject the faunal remains recovered from these upper levels to a detailed analysis. While the bones were recovered from several different units representing the yard scatter from several differing households they all were deposited during a period when nearly the entire neighborhood was occupied by African-Americans. The volume of materials recovered from individual test units was too sparse to make specific statements about individual household's food consumption. However, when viewed as a very generalized sample of African-American foodways and compared to discrete assemblages such as the privy (Feature 79) assemblage discussed earlier the potential does exist to provide some additional commentary on African-American foodways.

An evaluation of the table presented below of the Area Four and Five yard scatter assemblages with the remains recovered from the wood-lined privy (Feature 79) illustrates two points - one similarity and one difference. The obvious similarity between the two assemblages is that the strong preference for pork over beef that was identified in the Bellis Court privy faunal assemblage is echoed in the Area Four and Five assemblages. The 63 pig elements and 11 cow elements identified in Areas Four and Five affirm the large difference (pig N=100, cow N=8) identified in the privy and discussed at some length above.

On the other hand, there is a dramatic difference between the Area Four and Five assemblage and the wood-lined privy in the number of bird bones present. Only 28 bird bones were recovered from Feature 79, amounting to 7.9 percent of the faunal assemblage. In contrast, 125 bird bones were recovered in the Area Four and Five assemblages, an amount which comprised 16.9 percent of the total assemblage. This figure is particularly revealing when one also considers the fact that bird bones considerably more likely to be destroyed or moved through a variety of taphonomic processes and consequently under-represented vis a vis mammalian remains. Additionally, the figure of birds comprising 16.9 percent of the total assemblage is remarkably similar to the percentage of bird bones recovered from several areas of the Maynard-Burgess house, also located in Annapolis. The Maynard-Burgess house was an African-American constructed and occupied house which was continuously occupied by two African-American families from sometime around 1850 until the early 1980s. Excavations on this property identified a cellar feature filled with household refuse during the 1890s and a privy filled some time around 1905. In both cases, the bird remains accounted for roughly 18 to 20 percent of the faunal assemblage (N=approx 1000 bones in both assemblages) (Mullins and Warner 1993). The similarity of the Area Four and Five assemblages with the temporally comparable Maynard-Burgess assemblages suggests that fowl may have been less important in the diet of the tenants who used the Bellis Court privy, as well as highlighting how this rather generalized data may be effectively utilized.

Table 22. Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century Yard Scatter - Faunal

Species	Area 5 NISP	Area 4 NISP	A4+A5 NISP	Feature 79 NISP
Pig	22	41	63	100
Cow	1	-	11	8
Unident. Lg. Mammal	6	4	10	11
Unident. Med. to Lg. Mammal	15	8	23	17
Sheep	-	-	-	1
Sheep/Goat	3	7	10	3
Unident. Med. Mammal	146	131	277	81
Unident. Sm. to Med. Mammal	2	7	9	-
Beaver	1	-	1	-
Cat	-	-	-	1
Dog	1	-	1	-
Rat	1	-	1	1
Unident. Small Mammal	1	1	2	5
Unident. Mammal	147	26	173	86
Chicken	1	13	14	-
Pheasant	1	-	1	-
Turkey	4	6	10	4
Duck	3	-	3	8
Unident. Bird	64	33	97	16
Turtle	2	-	2	-
Oyster Shell	2	-	2	-
Unidentifiable Fish	-	1	1	-
Unidentifiable	18	13	31	13
TOTAL:	451 Bones	291 Bones	742 Bones	355 Bones

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As so often seems the case on urban sites, initial fears that much of the archaeological potential of the Courthouse block had been compromised through continued development and demolition were unfounded. In fact, some of the areas which at first seemed to hold the least potential for preservation, such as Area One in back of the Courthouse, had the most startling remains. In Area One, crossed though it was by a variety of storm drains, utility lines, gas and oil tanks, and recent courthouse expansion, one could stand in the bottom of a cellar hole dug three hundred years ago and reach out and touch remains dating to the eighteenth, middle nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This preservation sadly did not extend to prehistoric remains, of which virtually no trace was recovered.

Research Methods

The approach taken to uncovering these well-preserved remains at the Courthouse has yielded some important methodological lessons. Despite the promise held out by sensing techniques such as ground-penetrating radar, these were less useful than anticipated. This was due in part to use of an inappropriate antenna and signal range in the earlier surveys, but it is also due to the fact that other techniques eclipsed the utility of remote sensing. Foremost among these approaches was the use of computer generated versions of historic maps and their overlay onto a current map of the block. This type of work helped in a variety of ways. First, it made it much easier to pinpoint the location of earlier structures and features. These could be targeted for excavation by using the computer to calculate angles and distances from our field survey points to vanished historic structures. In addition, the use of overlays made it possible to more quickly identify excavated features by linking them to features on historic maps. Excavations which encountered only backyard scatters of trash could also be correlated with specific lots in this fashion.

Correlation of archaeological features with those on historic maps and the use of such maps to predict feature location is not new. Archaeologists have done this by hand for years, but it has been a cumbersome process. It requires the location of common points on both an historic and a contemporary map, measurement of the angles between these points and historic features, scaling off the distance between points on the historic maps, and transfer of these angles and distances to today's map. What is different about using CAD in this process is the speed and precision with which such measurements and comparisons can be made. Hand-transfer of points is always a highly selective process because it is so time consuming. With CAD, entire maps can be digitized and overlaid, and a sequence of maps through time can be utilized. If all drafting for the project is done in CAD, as was the case here, then all data can become map oriented and form a large comparative data base for the project area.

Despite its great utility, there are some limitations to the use of CAD overlays which should be recognized. The first of these is a reiteration of the old computer maxim, "garbage

in, garbage out". CAD generated maps are only as good as the data upon which they are based. The Sanborn maps around which much of this analysis has revolved are reasonably accurate, but as with any document, the contents may be highly variable in their reliability. This project demonstrates that the Sanborn maps are at their most accurate around the periphery of blocks. In the interior portions of a block, accuracy deteriorates. This makes sense when the survey techniques utilized for the maps are considered, along with the relative inaccessibility of the block interiors. For the archaeologist, this means that small excavations cannot necessarily be placed precisely over features in block interiors; a somewhat larger area will probably have to be examined, perhaps via a ten foot trench. It also means that some backyard excavations may not be precisely correlated with individual lots; where excavation units are very near a lot line, it may be safer to attribute their contents to two possible households rather than one.

Other limitations of CAD concern the amount of data included in historic maps, as well as their temporal range. No map, whatever the period, will record every feature which is present on the ground when the map was made. Map compilation is a highly selective process. Because maps are the result of such selection by the surveyor and map maker, they are biased, and any archaeological survey which restricts itself to examination of features drawn on historic maps will be similarly biased. This selectivity is compounded by the fact that not all historic periods are recorded on maps. Also, older maps tend to be less detailed and less precise, and their utility in CAD analysis is correspondingly lower. Because of these biases, a more inclusive approach requires some kind of random or systematic archaeological sampling.

This was accomplished at the Courthouse through the use of exploratory trenches dug by backhoe, a system that worked quite well. Trenches were effectively utilized along with CAD overlays to cover wide areas and assess the nature and integrity of remains across the site. In a number of areas it was possible to rule out further exploration, concentrating instead on more productive portions of the site. Trench 3, for example, confirmed Warner and Mullins (1993) recommendation that excavation close to streets made little sense due to potentially heavy disturbance. In areas which looked more promising, trenching was generally followed by the removal of asphalt over a large square or rectangular area, after which the surface was skimmed with shovels. This removed disturbed soil and often revealed features and areas appropriate for closer examination by hand excavated units (usually five by five foot units). In retrospect, asphalt removal and skimming over even larger areas might have been beneficial, although this would have created problems with runoff and spoil management. This was also unrealistic given the County's desire to backfill and reuse the parking lot after archaeological research was completed.

The success of the excavation program at the Courthouse has resulted in some important additions to our knowledge of Annapolis' past. In summarizing these results, a number of approaches are possible. One avenue would be to reiterate the research questions and themes outlined in the beginning of this report and to summarize the findings relative to each. This is probably not the best approach; there is so much overlap between these research themes (economy is intimately linked to social structure, and both are impacted by community planning, and so on) that a coherent treatment of each theme would involve excessive repetition. An

alternative approach is to examine the development of the Courthouse block in chronological sequence, dealing with the various research themes in a synthetic discussion. This approach requires us to start with the earliest settlement in Annapolis, examining the seventeenth century evidence from the Courthouse.

Late Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth Century Remains

Seventeenth century artifacts were ubiquitous across the block, with many mid-century sherds scattered through secondary contexts and upper levels. Within this broad scatter of early materials, two loci of in situ late seventeenth century materials and features were identified. The first of these was the wood-lined cellar hole of the Hill/Beale house, while the second was the forge deposit in the lower lot. Both of these features appear to date between 1690 and 1720.

The location of the Hill/Beale house supports the model of seventeenth century settlement which is emerging from other work in Anne Arundel County (Luckenbach 1994), with houses sited on rising ground off the shoreline, generally around springheads. It is impossible, given the disturbance around the area, to say where the spring in this area would have been. The house, however, was nicely situated with southern exposure on ground which sloped down to Acton Cove, which came almost to today's intersection of South and Cathedral Streets. The cove must have served as a magnet for settlement, with the earlier ceramics suggesting that the area was occupied even before the Hill/Beale house was constructed.

Farther down the hill, separated from the house by perhaps 150 feet, lay a forge. The hypothesis laid out earlier in this report, that the forge was indeed in the vicinity, seems to be borne out by subsequent observations on the site. Several months after the completion of field work, buildings on the southeast corner of the block were demolished by contractors, asphalt was removed from the lower lot, and the bulk of the area was reduced by five to ten feet through excavation. One of the volunteers for the archaeology project, Tony Lindauer, observed during this excavation that multiple, large lenses of slag and charcoal were spread out around the old location of Units 10 and 15 (slag producing areas). In addition, a large area of orange to red soil, apparently oxidized by high temperatures, was revealed. It seems likely that this was the location of the forge, although the removal of survey markers and other landmarks during demolition makes it impossible to precisely locate it with reference to earlier excavations. The features disappeared within minutes, so precise mapping or description by Mr. Lindauer was impossible.

The location of the forge area and its proximity to a dwelling highlights the general lack of separation between living and working areas during this period. The smoke and noise associated with a smithy would have been compounded by slag waste and charcoal, which were liberally strewn across the area. The filling of deep erosional gullies with slag reinforces the notion that settlement had occurred earlier, with deforestation and destruction of ground cover opening the slope to erosion.

Papenfuse (1975:10) has suggested that after 1715, the development of local industry and a renewed government involvement in the city helped to stabilize Annapolis' economy. The forge activity on the Courthouse block is a good example of the kind of activity which brought this equilibrium. With the gradual growth of commercial and mercantile activity, houses such as the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis house joined the impermanent structures of the earlier period.

The relatively unplanned nature of early Anne Arundelton changed with the relocation of the capital in 1694. Nicholson's city plan, with its focus on Public Circle and Church Circle, brought the project area into what was at least a theoretical city block. The Hill/Beale house is aligned nicely with Church Circle, its long axis facing the circle, in the same way that the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis house later faced the circle. This suggests that the post-in-the-ground structure, oriented as it is to the circle, was likely constructed after 1694. It would have been flanked by South Street (on the east) and Doctor Street (on the west), as no evidence has emerged to indicate that Temple Street (running between South and Doctor) was ever built. Even South and Doctor Street must have remained little more than rough tracks for many years.

Middle to Late Eighteenth Century

Although activity on the block must have concentrated around the Hill/Beale house during the early eighteenth century, and perhaps around the forge as well, wide distributions of eighteenth century ceramics suggest more widespread activity later on. In addition to diffuse activity, a more intense activity locus must be suspected around Trench 1, given the artifacts recovered in the bottom of that deep trench. Although it was impossible to sample the lowest deposits due to depth and time constraints, it is likely that there were outbuildings here associated with the Dulany residence.

Warner and Mullins (1993) originally suggested that the area of the courthouse block was open space during the bulk of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Aside from the forge, the dwellings, and their associated outbuildings, they are likely correct. Sheet refuse scatters recovered during both their investigation and the current project support this hypothesis. This demonstrates that the formal gardens focussed on by so much work in Annapolis are only part of the picture for the eighteenth century landscape. Many city lots were characterized not by gardens but by open spaces, erosion and weeds. They were used for trash deposition, outdoor activities and perhaps grazing of livestock and vegetable gardening, although no evidence of these latter activities was encountered at the Courthouse.

The diffuse nature of eighteenth century deposits is not unusual for this part of the city. The Gott's Court investigations (Russo 1987; Warner 1992; Goodwin and Associates 1993), two blocks away from the Courthouse, revealed fairly extensive documentary evidence of activity during the first half of the eighteenth century. Despite these historical indications, relatively few archaeological traces could be discerned which dated prior to the 1750-60 period; most remains dated to the nineteenth century. A relatively small cellar hole (roughly three feet by four feet) was recovered at Gott's Court beneath fill dating to 1715 or so (Goodwin and Associates

1993:172), but later features from the century were more difficult to find on both sites. Towards the end of the century at the Courthouse, there was some development along Franklin Street, but the flurry of building activity which characterized many other parts of Annapolis from 1764 to the Revolution passed by the block. Inferences about eighteenth century activity must therefore be gleaned in large part from materials in secondary context.

One such context is the fill in the cellar of the Hill/Beale house. These deposits contained seventeenth and eighteenth century ware types which have been found on a scatter of different sites around the city. This collection, however, is perhaps the most diverse single assemblage of such early colonial ceramics identified in Annapolis. If these ceramics did come from a single ceramic assemblage or household, it was a diverse table setting. Given the apparent continued occupation of both the Hill/Beale house and the Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis house, it seems likely that at least two households are represented.

The coexistence of the Hill/Beale post-in the-ground structure and the stone Nicholson/Dulany/Bellis house through most of the eighteenth century highlights what may have been a common attribute of colonial American towns and cities. Mrozowski (1987:4) notes the consistent presence of impermanent architecture in Newport and Boston, and such structures persisted well into the nineteenth century in Providence, Rhode Island (Artimel, Flanagan, Crowell and Akerson 1984). Impermanence was not necessarily displaced by the new wealth in cities such as these and Annapolis; rather, new edifices and the old existed side by side. At the Courthouse block, the old post-in-the-ground building was not removed until it was quite old and impinged upon the view from the new entry to the lot from South Street.

1800 to 1875

The town or community planning put in place by Nicholson's 1694 design ultimately had an important impact upon the project area. In addition to affecting the orientation of dwellings built near Church circle, the circle became a natural focus for other public buildings. The emergence of the Anne Arundel County Courthouse in 1824 attracted speculation and subdivision, especially along Doctor (Franklin) Street. The focus on Doctor Street was probably due to several factors. First, Lot 59 (a relatively narrow strip down Doctor) was separate and less securely held. In addition, the Doctor Street side of the block was closer to West Street and the commercial corridor which emerged there, including the eventual appearance of the railroad. Subdivision along Franklin Street started the growth of a neighborhood around the Courthouse, a neighborhood which increasingly drew African-Americans. With the establishment of a community and larger numbers of residences, small businesses such as groceries gained a foothold. But although service businesses provided convenience for residents, Annapolis was still a small town in many ways. Contacts spread across the city. The Bellis tailor shop, for example, did business with the Naval Academy, and many residents of block worked there. Residents also worked in grocery shops elsewhere in the city, as waiters in restaurants, and as laborers around the city.

Doctor Street was gradually subdivided into long narrow lots, with houses (primarily frame) sited on the front of lots, along the street. African-American ownership of lots on Doctor or Franklin Street began early. No. 86 Franklin Street was the northernmost of the lots subdivided from a portion of Lot 59 purchased by Charity Folks from the heirs of John Shaw in 1832. From 1832 to the early 1900s, the lots were owned by descendants of Charity Folks; thus, they were African-American owned for nearly 100 years. Kinship was obviously important in inheritance, but it also played an important role in property rental. The Bishop and Folks families were related, and family members owned several properties through the years on the block. These were sometimes owner-occupied, but often they were rented to parents or children. These ties through kinship and property would become important elements in the definition of community around the Courthouse block.

For much of the century, however, significant portions of the block were tied up in rather large holdings by single individuals. George Wells, for example, began acquiring lots on the block by 1829. By the 1870s, as seen on the Hopkins Atlas for 1878 (Figure 13), Wells owned most of the southeastern corner of the block, from just east of Doctor street down Cathedral and around the corner of South Street to the Bellis dwelling. The second largest parcel of land was that owned by William Bellis, held earlier in the century by the Watts and Tolson families. The Watts acquired the lot from George Wells in 1838.

The cellar hole of the Hill/Beale structure provided the best archaeological assemblage from this period, with material from the 1840s and 1850s in the upper layers of fill. It seems likely that some of the deposition is related to shifts in property ownership and residency at mid-century. Wells did not occupy the structure prior to 1838, so when the Watts moved in upon purchase they must have displaced a tenant. Another change in residents occurred in 1847, when the Tolsons bought the house and moved in. After about 1840, it became common to use more undecorated, refined white-bodied wares, especially in matched sets. The Watts-Tolson assemblage contains remarkably few of these undecorated whitewares. This suggests that the bulk of the assemblage was deposited from roughly 1838 to 1847; in other words, the upper portion of the cellar hole was being gradually filled in during this period, and the use of the most recent artifacts to derive the 1851 terminus post quem was conservative. Alternatively, these residents were somewhat behind in their adoption of mainstream etiquette.

Faunal materials from the Watts-Tolson deposits show that beef was preferred over pork. This mirrors the more general and gradual shift from pork to beef consumption during the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States (Skaggs 1986, Clemen 1923). It also provides an interesting contrast with the African-American deposits from later periods, which shows a retention of the preference for pork products. Fish were also a significant portion of the diet.

George Wells died in the 1870s and portions of his estate were sold to meet his debts. This opened up much of the block to acquisition and development; it was predominantly African-Americans who took advantage of the opportunity. This process can be partially explained by the almost simultaneous construction of Mt. Moriah Church on Doctor Street. Mt. Moriah's placement near the Anglican church on Church Circle is intriguing. What were the motives

behind its location? It is tempting to view it as an attempt by African-Americans to place it near the center of the city and near white centers of power. In this sense the church might symbolize aspirations for greater power and improved social conditions, but its marginalization from the other public buildings and displacement from the Circle might also reflect the marginalization of blacks in Annapolis. Perhaps a more realistic interpretation would see Mt. Moriah as the center of a community, rather than at its margins. For it was placed at the center of what would become a large and vital African-American community.

During the 1870s, the periphery of the Courthouse block became increasingly developed. Houses spread around the entire block, with long narrow lots reaching into the interior. Although the African-American character of the neighborhood made it different in some important ways from white communities, changes in the Courthouse block also reflect some of the major changes of the nineteenth century. Properties in many cities became more and more compartmentalized (Mrozowski 1987:5), with yards fenced and separated from one another. At the same time, the separation between places of work and residence became more pronounced. This separation is evidenced by the establishiment of Bellis' tailor shop at a separate location and the commute made by so many residents of the block to the Naval Academy and other job sites. Separation never became total, however, and exceptions included grocers or other small business holders.

Residential development of the block had some obvious and severe impacts upon the landscape. One of these was changes in grade to accommodate houses and yards. One potential source of information on such grade changes is the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. On various Sanborn maps, elevations at the intersections of cross roads are noted. These can be used to compare historic elevations with current elevations. As can be seen on the 1885 Sanborn map (Figure 14), the elevation at the intersection of South and Cathedral Streets was 15 feet above sea level. The current elevation is almost identical. Likewise, an elevation at Church Circle in front of the Courthouse is noted on the 1885 Sanborn as 45 feet, as is the case on the current conditions map. This suggests that little change via grading has taken place since 1885; by that time the block had already been changed and housing had filled its sides. Grading on the interior of the block had been undertaken in order to provide level backyards and courts.

An area which underwent drastic cutting and filling for lot levelling prior to 1885 is the area at the center of the block, along the current retaining wall separating the upper and lower parking lots. The lots for houses fronting Cathedral Street stopped at the wall. On the upper side, property fronted South Street or the block's interior. The two to six foot drop in elevation along this retaining wall was accomplished prior to 1885 by cutting away land on the lower, Cathedral Street lots. At the same time, fill was added on the upper side of the retaining wall. This process continued after the 1880s, as shown by section drawings of Trenches 1 and 2, which reveal a surface two feet below current grade. The surface was formed of compacted soils mixed with oyster shell, and the whole was permeated with what appeared to be automotive oil. The mix of nineteenth and eighteenth century materials which typifies much of the site, especially the lower lot, is one product of this levelling process.

Evidence for some drastic landscape changes in the upper lot was revealed in Unit 1. This unit revealed Feature 9, a pad constructed of four courses of articulated bricks. This "stoop" for 84 Franklin Street (see the 1951 Sanborn map, Figure 22, for location) was uncovered approximately 2.5 feet below the current surface, indicating significant filling in this area. The flooding and moisture problems that the Banneker-Douglass Museum has experienced, particularly along the north wall, are in part due to the fact that 2.5 feet of dirt has been pushed up against the walls of the structure, blocking the foundation's ventilation holes.

The Block After 1880

By 1880 the population of the Courthouse block was 80 percent African-American, and records allow the reconstruction of many elements of community life. Males of the 1880 population made livings as laborer, driver, barber, oysterman, fisherman, sailor, minister, waiter, carpenter, messenger and farm worker, with the preponderance in unskilled and service positions. No white woman worked outside of the home; occupations were listed only as "keeping house," but a few African-American women held outside employment as servants, nurse, cook and seamstress. Daughters were generally "at home" or "at school" but a few were servants, nurse and housekeeper (MdHR 1880 Census Records).

Race was not identified in the 1896 city directory, but by this time most residents were African-Americans. Exceptions were Joseph and William White at 60 (now 90) Franklin Street and David Parlett at 64 (now 94) Franklin Street. Occupations ranged from minister to laborer but the area was predominantly the residence of unskilled, blue-collar workers. More men were identified as "laborers" than any other occupation, while more women worked as laundresses than any other job. Of the women listed in the directory, most women worked outside of the home or at home as seamstresses and laundresses. A number of men worked at bay-related trades, such as oystermen, watermen, fishermen and shuckers.

By 1900 segregation had effectively swept the neighborhood, and the mixed-racial pattern of the nineteenth century had all but disappeared. All of the residents of Cathedral Street in the 1900 census appear to have been African-American except for the families occupying 78 and 80 Cathedral Street, who were renting from African-American owners. The only non-African-American residents on Franklin Street were the two households at 60 (now 90) and 62 (now 92) Franklin. Address identifications for South Street were not complete, but all households listed by address were African-American.

Ten years later, most of the residents on Franklin Street, and all of those on Bellis Court, Cathedral and South Streets, were African-Americans. The neighborhood continued to be occupied by blue-collar workers, although there were some notable exceptions. A physician, Robert Keyes, boarded at 60 Cathedral Street in the home of minister James Evans. Lawyer Thomas A. Thompson lived at 64 Cathedral Street. Mt. Moriah's minister was the Florida-born Lenious Curtis, whose wife and stepchildren were natives of Liberia. A third minister lived on South Street. The influence of the Naval Academy as an employer could be seen also in the

census records of 1910. A tinsmith, steward, two waiters, and a janitor all worked at the Academy. One of the important shifts to take place during this period was the emergence of more women from the Courthouse block in the workforce. Fourteen of the thirty-two wives or female heads of households worked, as laundresses either at home or for a private family, seamstress at home, cook in a private family, operator of a boarding house (one of the three white wives), servant in a boarding house, dressmaker at home, or a servant in a private family.

Typifying the strict lines between white and black in the twentieth century block is the substantial wall built at the back of the Courthouse, separating it from the lots to the south (Feature 96, visible on Plate 2). Archaeological evidence of the wall joins other material evidence to paint a fuller picture of life on the block during later periods. These more recent African-American remains were found in three primary areas: Areas Four and Five contain backyard refuse scatters and isolated features from Cathedral Street dwellings, and Area One deposits contain similar scatter and a privy from Bellis Court.

Scattered deposits above the cellar hole of the Hill/Beale house contained much material from the late nineteenth century. The utility of these deposits is somewhat limited, but they shed light on some aspects of foodways. The percentages of hollow wares and glass preserving jars in the assemblage suggests that less home food preservation and preparation was done in the Bellis household than in later African-American households in the area. Pork and beef were the predominant species in this assemblage; additionally, turkey, duck, fish and turtle remains suggest the occasional reliance on wild birds and reptiles. The presence of sheep and goat remains in these deposits supports the argument made by Lev-Tov (1993) that sheep and goat consumption was more common in Maryland than in other parts of the country due to both climate and regional differences in taste.

The somewhat later wood-lined privy from Bellis Court (Feature 79) tells a different story about African-American residents in the area. Ceramics, for example, exhibit an extended curation of the type previously identified at the Maynard-Burgess House (Mullins and Warner 1993). This seems to reflect generational exchange and barter of household ceramics among African-Americans, so that more old and unmatched vessels are being used together in these households. The privy contained no matching wares, which is typical of other African-American sites excavated in Annapolis.

Particularly striking in the privy faunal assemblage was the large number of pig remains. Over a quarter of all the bones recovered from the privy and 79 percent of all the bones which were identifiable as to species were pig, clearly suggesting that the residents of Bellis Court strongly favored the consumption of pork products over that of beef. Although this bears resemblance to many other African-American assemblages, including those in Areas Four and Five of the Courthouse, there are some significant departures from the norm. The Burgess privy, for example, associated with a turn of the century African-American household, suggested a fair degree of dietary diversity, where significant amounts of fowl and fish were consumed in addition to mammalian remains (Mullins and Warner 1993:47-50). This is a marked contrast

to the Bellis Court privy, where 88 percent of the assemblage was mammalian remains and no fish remains were recovered at all.

Like other African-American faunal assemblages, however, the Bellis Court collection shows a clear preference for pig over beef. Other sites with this pattern have been noted; to them may be added the assemblages from Gott's Court, in which pig and cost-efficient cuts of meat predominated (Goodwin and Associates 1993:244). This pattern offers a striking contrast to the earlier pattern of beef preference during the white occupation in this vicinity (Watts-Tolson). It also contrasts with the faunal remains recovered from a late nineteenth century privy associated with a white physician's household in Annapolis, which yielded approximately equal numbers of sheep/goat, cow and pig remains (Lev-Tov 1987:Fig. 12).

Turning to Area Four, ceramics reflect both foodways and social interaction between households. Storage or utilitarian vessels comprised a surprisingly small percentage of the Area Four assemblages. Tea and coffee wares and table wares each made up a consistent twenty five percent of the sample within both contexts, which is high when one considers that hollow wares and unidentified vessel forms made up another thirty-five percent of the total assemblage. Tablewares are dominated by refined earthenwares, and most tableware vessels are decorated, but there is no evidence of matched sets. Variation appears to have been a noticeable characteristic of the occupants' household ceramics during the late nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, a trend toward undecorated wares, molded white-colored settings and matched sets is noticeable only in tea and coffee wares. Variation still appears to have been a dominant characteristic of overall table settings.

Area Four and Area Five show about the same range of ware types and vessel forms, although Area Five has a lower percentage of tablewares and both a higher percentage and greater variety of tea and coffee wares. The numbers of plates from Area Five are significant, since typical assemblages of this period would have higher percentages. Tea and coffee wares make up the largest single category of the Area Five sample, and when compared to Area Four, they exhibit significantly greater varieties in both ware types and decorative attributes. It appears that occupants of Area Five invested more heavily in household ceramics and especially in ceramics that are more frequently associated with entertaining in the home.

Faunal assemblages from both Area Four and Area Five also show a strong preference for pork over beef. On the other hand, there is a dramatic difference between the Area Four and Five assemblage and the Bellis Court privy in the number of bird bones present. Bird bones accounted for only 7.9 percent of the Bellis Court privy faunal collection, compared to 16.9 percent in Area Four and Five. The similarity of the Area Four and Five assemblages with the temporally comparable Maynard-Burgess assemblages suggests that fowl may have been less important in the diet of the tenants who used the Bellis Court privy. The range of foods for Bellis Court residents was further restricted by the absence of fish.

These findings are significant, in that they suggest greater variation in African-American assemblages than has been previously recognized in Annapolis. Earlier analyses in this report

highlighted possible differences in glass usage and alcohol consumption across the site as well (Bellis Court privy, where almost a third (29.1 percent) of the glass forms were alcohol containers, versus 7.69 percent in the Feature 78 privy along Franklin Street, 14.29 percent in Area Four, 24.2 percent in Area Five). The evidence suggests that there were differences within the block, with different streets or areas exhibiting different consumption or behavior patterns. The recognition of these differences points out the advantage of neighborhood oriented studies and the need for comparative samples.

Neighborhood Variation in 1880

Recognizing variability within a community is one matter, while explaining that variation is quite another. The consistent methodology used in this project rules out sampling bias as a cause for the variations, leaving us with the conclusion that the differences are real and therefore important. A common way to explain variation in ceramics, foodways and other material culture is to invoke socioeconomic factors. While recognizing that other factors may be at work (foods have symbolic importance, objects may be used for purposes other than those for which they were originally manufactured, and so on) economic variables may well be at work here. It may therefore be useful to look for other indications of variation, socioeconomic or otherwise, in the block.

This search should be restricted to the period from 1880 on; by this time the block had been largely developed and its character as a distinctive African-American community had crystallized. Because of the wealth of data for this period, from tax assessments, census data, and archaeological materials, 1880 provides a convenient point from which to view the neighborhood. This discussion will be restricted to that year, although it could be readily extended to other periods.

One starting point for such an analysis would be with the relative prosperity of the various residents of the block. This is difficult to approach directly, although assessed values of improved lots may provide some indications of the relative prosperity of different segments of the block's population. By 1880, with the periphery of the block almost fully developed, complete assessment values are available. Because we are primarily interested in the relative wealth or circumstances of the block's *residents*, as opposed to non-resident lot *owners*, the values of individual houses on improved lots were used to compute the mean values of house structures (most improved lots held only one house, although some held as many as six). This should give some rough notion of the quality of housing that residents lived in and thus indirectly point to their economic circumstances. The figures used for this exercise may be found in Appendix B.

A total of 55 houses were listed in the assessments for Cathedral, Doctor (Franklin) and South Streets, with values ranging from $40, for a property owned by J. T. Bishop (on South Street), to $3750 for a Cathedral Street property owned by Christian Daute. The assessments in Appendix B list properties by street, but do not always indicate which side of the street the

house was on; the figures therefore include properties which are technically off the block, on the other side of the street. But this probably does little to affect the overall analysis.

The mean value for houses around the Courthouse block was $514.82. When the properties are broken down by street, however, some interesting differences emerge. Houses along Cathedral Street were clearly and consistently more highly valued than structures on the other two streets. The 24 houses on Cathedral ranged in value from a low of $150 to $3,750, with a mean value of $653.13 (Table 23). Daute's property ($3750) is clearly out of the norm for the area (the next most valuable property was assessed at $2000), but even with it removed from consideration, the mean value is a relatively high $518.48. This contrasts with a mean assessment of $460.94 for Doctor Street (N=16, range $100 to $900), and $351 for South Street (N=15, range $40 to $700). On average, houses on Cathedral Street were assessed at almost twice the value of those on South Street, suggesting some substantial variation in housing conditions.

Table 23. 1880 Assessed House Values

Street	Houses	Mean value	Range
Cathedral	24	$ 653.13	$ 150 - 3750
Doctor	16	$ 460.94	$ 100 - 900
South	15	$ 351.00	$ 40 - 700
Total	55	$ 28315.00	$ 40 - 3750

Census data throws an interesting and supporting light on the assessment data, indicating larger household sizes on South Street; more people were living in these cheaper dwellings. Mean household size on South Street was 5.15 individuals (13 households, 67 residents, range of household size 1 to 14; Table 24). In contrast, mean household size on Cathedral Street was only 3.89.

Table 24. Household Sizes in 1880 (based on census data)

Street	Number of Residents	Households	Mean Household Size	Range
Cathedral	109	28	3.89	1 - 8
Doctor	62	14	4.43	1 - 8
South	67	13	5.15	1 - 14
Total	238	55	4.33	1 - 14

In some cases of disparate wealth, advantage has been conferred on some individuals through age. Young couples or individuals may start with relatively little in their adult life, while middle-aged or older people have had time to accrue property and build savings. That this type of cyclical family economy was not at work on the 1880 Courthouse block is shown by an analysis of the age of heads of household. Heads of households on Cathedral Street actually tended to be slightly younger (36.14 years old) than those on South Street (41.15 years old), and Doctor Street (40.43 years old). It seems more likely that the type of employment and wage earning capacity of individuals was a more important factor in determining their circumstances. With the ever-present caution that census data can be skewed through misrepresentation by respondents or by misinterpretation on the part of the census taker, census data can be used to examine occupations on the block in 1880.

Table 25. Occupation of Heads of Household in 1880 (based on census data)

Occupation of Household Heads	South	Street Doctor	Cathedral	Total
Oysterman/sailor/ fisherman	1	3	5	9
Laborer	2	1	15	18
Servant/waiter	2	-	2	4
Housekeeper	1	2	3	6
Carpenter	1	1	-	2
Farm worker	1	1	-	2
Barber	-	2	-	2
Printer	-	2	-	2
Clerk	1	1	-	2
Other	4	2	3	9
Total	13	15	28	56

On initial inspection of census data, the position of "laborer" might be considered relatively low paying and menial, but over half (15) of the 28 household heads along the more prosperous Cathedral Street were employed in 1880 as laborers, while another 5 (17.9 %) were employed on the water (Table 25). In the absence of data on wage structures for the period, this suggests that laboring jobs, at least for younger men, paid a better wage than some of the jobs occupied by residents of South Street (clerk, farm laborer, driver, messenger, etc.) or provided more steady income. This ignores the earning power of other household members, however, and a larger number of wage earners in Cathedral Street households, for example, might explain their relative prosperity. An examination of other wage earners in households might serve as a check on this hypothesis. The number of wage earners per household has been calculated in Table 26, with occupations such as housekeeping excluded from the tallies, despite their value to a household's well-being.

Table 26. Wage Earners per Household in 1880 (based on census data)

Street	No. of Wage-earners	Mean wage-earners per household
Cathedral	40	1.7
Doctor	24	1.7
South	28	2.2

Table 26 shows that South Street households actually held more wage earners in 1880 than households on either Doctor or Cathedral Streets. This suggests the need for more research on wage structures and the relative earning power of Annapolis' working class residents.

This analysis began with the idea that tax assessments are a useful indicator of the quality of housing and therefore indirectly reflect the material socioeconomic status of a house's occupants. This seems a reasonable link, despite the recognition that economic scaling can down-play the symbolic importance of material culture. However imperfect, it underscores the variability within the African-American population. It shows that differences in ceramics, glass and food remains carry over into other aspects of material culture such as housing, and that these are linked to variables such as occupation and household size. These findings certainly indicate that it is time to move beyond the search for a single archaeological "pattern" of African-American life and to explore the range of variation within Annapolis' earlier black population.

Recommendations

Given the Courthouse construction plans which generated this archaeological research, no further field work is contemplated on the block. Little disturbance is projected for at least two areas of the block, however, suggesting that future investigation may be possible. The first area runs along Franklin Street to the north of the Banneker-Douglass Museum; the second lies in front of the Courthouse.

The area north of the Museum holds some significant potential. Given the early development along what was then Doctor Street, future excavation could yield important insights to the post-Revolutionary War and early Federal periods. Later phases might provide a nice complement to the African-American data discussed in this report. The stoop (Feature 9) recovered next to the Museum's foundation indicates that an entire structure may yet exist from the block's interior.

The front of the Courthouse holds potential for understanding the evolution of Church Circle. Excavations for this project focussed on areas next to the Courthouse itself. Exploration closer to the street might provide more useful information.

Current construction plans for Courthouse expansion call for a period of inactivity directly behind the current building (this project's Area One). Given the unique nature of the remains in this area, particularly the earthfast Hill-Beale structure, Anne Arundel County may wish to consider additional investigation. Although dimensions for the entire cellar hole were retrieved during this project, only one dimension of the house itself could be recovered. The size and nature of this dwelling, the earliest uncovered in the city, would be worth pursuing. The County may also wish to consider some sort of display in the Courthouse, so that visitors and residents may understand this earliest period of Annaopolis' development.

Beyond field work, historical documents and the artifact assemblage from this site offer many avenues for future research. Census and tax assessments, in particular, may be utilized to better understand the late nineteenth and early twentieth century community around the Courthouse. If combined with the archaeologically derived data, additional insights into Annapolis' African-American community may be expected. The results of this investigation should also provide an important corpus for comparitive studies on other sites.

REFERENCES

Afro American Ledger
1906 Afro American Ledger. Volume XIV, No. 30. Issue for March 31, 1906.

Amorosi, Thomas
1989 A Postcranial Guide to Domestic Neo-Natal and Juvenile Mammals: The Identification and Aging of Old World Species. BAR International Series No. 533. Oxford, UK.

Andrew, Jack
1977 Edge of the Anvil: A Resource Book for the Blacksmith. Rodale Press, Emmaus, Pennsylvania.

Artimel, Janice G., Edward J. Flanagan, Elizabeth Crowell, and Lawrence Akerson
1984 Northeast Corridor Improvement Project: Providence Covelands Phase III Report. United States Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C.

Baker, Nancy
1986 Annapolis, Maryland 1695-1730. Maryland Historical Magazine 81:191-209.

Balkwill, Darlene McCuaig and Stephen L. Cumbaa
1992 A Guide to the Identification of Postcranial Bones of *Bos taurus* and *Bison bison.* Syllogeus No. 71, Canadian Museum of Nature: Ottawa.

Bradford, James
1977 Anne Arundel County, Maryland, A Bicentennial History- 1649-1977. Anne Arundel County and Annapolis Bicentennial Committee, Annapolis, MD.

Brown, Linda Keller and Kay Mussell
1985 Ethnic and Regional Foodways in the United States. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, TN.

Busch, Jane
1987 Second Time Around: A Look at Bottle Reuse. *Historical Archaeology* 21:67-80.

Charles Camp
1989 American Foodways: What, When, Why and How We Eat in America. August House Publishers, Little Rock.

Cannon, Debbi Yee
1987 Marine Fish Osteology: Manual for Archaeologists. Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.

Denker, Ellen and Bert Denker
1982 The Warner Collector's Guide to North American Pottery and Porcelain. Main Street Press, New York.

Douglas, Mary
1984 Food in the Social Order: Studies of Food and Festivities in Three American Communities. Russell Sage Foundation, New York.

DuBois, W.E.B., ed.
1908 The Negro American Family. Negro Universities Press, New York (Reprinted 1969)

Egerton, John
1993 Southern Food: At Home, on the Road, in History. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Ernstein, Julie
1991a *Continuity and Change on the Urban Houselot: Archaeological Excavation at 18AP51: The 22 West Street* Backlot, Annapolis, Maryland. Ms. on file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

1991b *The Linking Logic: Archaeological Excavations at the 220-22 West Street Backlot, Annapolis, Maryland as Segue into the Investigation into the Interior of Gott's Court.* Ms. on file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Fike, Richard E.
1987 *The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles.* Gibbs M. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Fiddes, Nick
1991 Meat, A Natural Symbol. Routledge, London.

Fithian, Charles
1995 Personal Communication.

Frissell, H.B., and Isabel Bevier
1899 Dietary Studies of Negroes in Eastern Virginia in 1897 and 1898. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations., Bulletin No. 71. Washington D.C.

Gardner, Kelsey B.
1926 Consumer Habits and Preferences in the Purchases and Consumption of Meat. U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1443, Washington, D.C.

Godden, Geoffery A.
1964 Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks. Schiffer, Exton, Pa.

Goodwin and Associates
1993 Phase II/III Archeological Investigations of the Gott's Court Parking Facility, Annapolis, Maryland, Vol. I and II. Draft report prepared for R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. for City of Annapolis.

Goody, Jack
1982 Cooking Cuisine and Class: A Study in Comparative Sociology. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Green, Karen Mauer
1989 The Maryland Gazette, 1721-1761. The Frontier Press, Galveston, Texas.

Greer, Georgeanna H.
1981 American Stonewares, the Art and Craft of Utilitarian Potters. Schiffer, Exton, Pa.

Gussett, Gerard
1980 Stoneware: White Salt-Glazed, Rhenish and Dry-Body. History and Archaeology Series, No. 38. Parks Canada, Ontario.

Henry, Geoffrey B., and Ronald L. Andrews
1984 *Annapolis Historic District.* National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form. On file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Hilliard, Sam Bowers
1972 Hog Meat and Hoecake: Food Supply in the Old South, 1840-1860. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale.

Hopkins, J.W.
1986 Church Circle, Annapolis, 1986: Monitoring of Public Works Excavations. Report prepared for Archeology in Annapolis, a cooperative program between the University of Maryland, College Park and Historic Annapolis, Inc.

Hull-Walski, Deborah A. and Frank L. Walski
1993 Brewing and Bottling in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. In Interdisciplinary Investigations of Domestic Life in Government Block B: Perspectives on Harpers Ferry's Armory and Commercial District, Occasional Report No. 6, edited by Paul A. Shackel. Regional Archaeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

Hurry, Silas D. and Henry M. Miller
1989 Ceramic Type Descriptions from Historic St. Mary's City. Paper presented at Jamestown Conference on Archaeology, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Jones, Olive R.
1986 Cylindrical English Wine and Beer Bottles, 1735-1850. In *Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History*. Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, Canada.

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan (editors)
1981 The Parks Canada Glass Glossary. In *Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History*. Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, Canada.

Kauffman, Henry J.
1968 American Copper & Brass. Bonanza Books, New York.

Klein, Richard G., and Kathryn Cruz-Uribe
1984 The Analysis of Animal Bones From Archaeological Sites. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Kovel, Ralph M. and Terry H.
1986 Kovel's New Dictionary of Marks. Crown, New York.

Kraut, Alan M.
1979 The Significance of Food in the Designation of Cultural Boundaries Between Immigrant Groups in the U.S., 1840-1921. Journal of American Culture. 2(3):409-420.

Levi-Strauss, Claude
1969 The Raw and the Cooked. Harper and Row Publishers, New York. (Translated by J. and D. Weightman, originally published 1964).

Lev-Tov, Justin S.E.
1987 Information Privy to a Doctor: The Faunal Analysis of a Third Quarter Nineteenth Century Privy in Annapolis, Maryland. B.A. Honors thesis. On file Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.

1993 Chesapeake Dietary Adaptations in the Eighteenth Century: A Zooarchaeological View. Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference. Ocean City, MD April 2-4, 1993 Light, John D.

1987A "Blacksmithing Technology and Forge Construction" in Technology and Culture, Vol. 28, No. 3.

1987B "Tinker, Trader, Soldier, Smith" in A Frontier Trade Blacksmith Shop, 1796-1812. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History. Parks Canada, Environment Canada, Ottawa.

Light, John D., and Henry Unglik
1987 A Frontier Trade Blacksmith Shop, 1796-1812. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History. Parks Canada, Environment Canada, Ottawa.

Luckenbach, Dr. Al
1994 Personal Communication.

in press Providence - 1649 The History and Archaeology of Anne Arundel County's First European Settlement.

Lyman, R. Lee
1994 Quantitative Units and Terminology in Zooarchaeology. American Antiquity. 59(1):36-71.

Majewski, Teresita and Michael J. O'Brien
1987 The Use and Misuse of Nineteenth-Century English and American Ceramics in Archaeological Analysis. in Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory, Volume 11, edited by Michael B. Schiffer, pp.97-209. Academic Press, New York.

Marshall, Fiona and Tom Pilgram
1993 NISP vs. MI in Quantification of Body-Part Representation. American Antiquity. 58(2):261-269.

McKearin, George S. and Helen McKearin
1989 [1948] *American Glass*. Bonanza Books, New York.

McNamara, J.
1981 Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland. The Maryland Historical Trust Report No. 1. Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, Maryland.

McWilliams, J. and E. Papenfuse
1969 Final Report Appendix F: "Lot Histories and Maps." NEH Grant H69-178. Mn on file, Maryland Hall of Records.

Middleton, Arthur Pierce
1953 Tobacco Coast, A Maritime History of the Chesapeake Bay in the Colonial Period. Reprinted in 1989 by the Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

1981 "Shipbuilding in the Chesapeake." Chesapeake Bay in the American Revolution. Ernest McNeill Eller (ed.). Tidewater Publishers, Centreville, Maryland.

Miller, George L.
1974 A Tenant Farmer's Tableware: Nineteenth-Century Ceramics from Tabb's Purchase. Maryland Historical Magazine 69(2):197-210.

1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of Nineteenth-Century Ceramics. Historical Archaeology 14:1-40.

1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. Historical Archaeology 25(1):1-25.

Morgan, William D.
1967 *Historic American Buildings Survey, Inventory for 92-94 Franklin Street.* On file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Moss, James E.
1976 Providence: Ye Lost Towne at Severn. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

Moxon, Joseph
1703 Mechanick Exercises, or the Doctrine of Handy-Works. London. Reprinted 1994 by The Astragal Press, Mendham, New Jersey.

Mrozowski, Stephen
1987 "Exploring New England's Evolving Urban Landscape", in Living in Cities: Current Research in Urban Archaeology. Special Publications Series, Number 5, edited by Edward Staski, pp. 1-9. Society for Historical Archaeology.

Mullins, P.R. and M.S. Warner
1993 Final Archaeological Investigations at the Maynard-Burgess House (18AP64), An 1850-1980 African-American Household in Annapolis, Maryland, Vol. I. Archaeology in Annapolis, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 194 Prince George St., Annapolis, Maryland.

Mullins, Paul R.
n.d. Expanding Archaeological Discourse: Ideology, Metaphor and Critical Theory in Historical Archaeology. In Annapolis Pasts: An Historical Archaeology of Annapolis, Maryland. Paul A. Shackel, Paul R. Mullins and Mark S. Warner, eds. (University of Tennessee Press: Knoxville) In Press.

Mundell, Raymond L.
1975 An Illustrated Osteology of the Channel Catfish (Ictalurus punctatus). National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center: Lincoln, NE

Neiman, Fraser
1986 "Domestic Architecture at the Clifts Plantation: The Social Context of Early Virginia Building" in Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, edited by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach. The University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Noel Hume, Ivor
1969 A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America. Knopf, New York.

Olsen, Stanley J.
1964 Mammal Remains from Archaeological Sites. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

1968 Fish, Amphibian and Reptile Remains from Archaeological Sites. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

Papenfuse, Edward C.
1975 In Pursuit of Profit: The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

Papenfuse, Edward C., and Joseph M. Coale III
1982 Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

Perdue, Charles L., Jr., Ed.
1992 Pigsfoot Jelly & Persimmon Beer: Foodways from the Virginia Writers' Project. Ancient City Press, Santa Fe, NM.

Radoff, Morris L.
1954 Buildings of the State of Maryland at Annapolis. Publication No. 9. Hall of Records Commission, Annapolis.

Reitz, Elizabeth J., and Nicholas Honerkamp
1983 British Colonial Subsistence Strategy on the Southeastern Coastal Plain. Historical Archaeology. 17:4-26.

Reitz, Elizabeth and Margaret Scarry
1985 Reconstructing Historic Subsistence with an Example from Sixteenth-Century Spanish Florida. Special Publication No. 3, Society for Historical Archaeology.

Ridgely, David
1841 Annals of Annapolis. Cushing and Brother, Baltimore.

Ridout, Orlando IV
1972 *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form: Mt. Moriah African Methodist Episcopal Church.* On file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Riley, E.
1901 Annapolis..."Ye Ancient Capital of Maryland". Annapolis Publishing, Annapolis, Maryland.

Root, Waverly and Richard de Rochemont
1976 Eating in America: A History. William Morrow and Co., New York.

Russo, J.
1987 *Annapolis Transit Center Preliminary Historical Research.* Historic Annapolis Foundation. Report prepared for Parson, Brinckerhoff, Quade and Douglas, Inc.
1994 Correspondence with J. Seidel, 23 March 1994.

Schmid, Elisabeth
1972 Atlas of Animal Bones. Elsevier Publishing Co., Amsterdam.

Schulz, Peter D. and Sherri M. Gust
1983 Faunal Remains and Social Status in 19th Century Sacramento. Historical Archaeology. 17(1):44-53.

Schwabe, Calvin W.
1979 Unmentionable Cuisine. The University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

Seidel, John L.
1991 Computer Mapping at Fort Nonsense: Archaeological Analysis & Interpretation. With Carol Theobald. Morristown National Historic Park, Morristown, NJ, and North Atlantic Regional Office, U.S. Department of the Interior, Boston.

1994 Historic Maps of the West and Rhode Rivers. Volume I: Maps & Historical Analysis. Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society. Report on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

1994 Guide for Cultural Resource Management, United States Naval Academy Legacy Resource Management Program Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey. With C. Jane Cox. Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland College Park. U. S. Naval Academy.

Shackel, P.A. and L.J. Galke
1988 Excavations at St. Anne's Churchyard, 18AP44, Church Circle, Annapolis, Maryland. Report prepared for St. Anne's Church by Archeology in Annapolis, a cooperative program between the University of Maryland, College Park and Historic Annapolis, Inc.

Shaffer, Brian S.
1992 Quarter-Inch Screening: Understanding Biases in Recovery of Vertebrate Faunal Remains. American Antiquity. 57(1):129-136.

Sjoberg, Gideon
1960 The Preindustrial City: Past and Present. The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois.

Skaggs, Jimmy M.
1986 Prime Cut, Livestock Raising and Meatpacking in the United States 1607-1980. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Tx.

Sokolov, Raymond
1981 Fading Feast: A Compendium of Disappearing American Regional Foods. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, New York.

1991 Why We Eat What We Eat. Summit Books, New York.

South, Stanley
1977 Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology. Academic Press, New York.

Staski, Edward (ed.)
1987 Living in Cities: Current Research in Urban Archaeology. Special Publications Series, Number 5, Society for Historical Archaeology.

Sweetman, Jack
1979 The U.S. Naval Academy: An Illustrated History. Naval Institute Press, Annapolis.

Toulouse, Julian H.
1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*. Thomas Nelson, Inc., New York.

Unglik, Henry
1987 "Examination of Slag and Iron" in A Frontier Trade Blacksmith Shop, 1796-1812. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History. Parks Canada, Environment Canada, Ottawa.

1990 Cast Irons from Les Forges du Saint-Maurice, Quebec: A Metallurgical Study. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History. Parks Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa.

Upton, Dell, and John Michael Vlach (eds.)
1986 Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture. The University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Wall, Diana Dizerega
1987 "Settlement System Analysis in Historical Archaeology: An Example form New York City," in Living in Cities: Current Research in Urban Archaeology. Special Publications Series, Number 5, edited by Edward Staski, pp. 65-74. Society for Historical Archaeology.

Ware, Donna M.
1990 Anne Arundel's Legacy: The Historic Properties of Anne Arundel County. Environmental & Special Projects Division, Office of Planning & Zoning, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Warner, M.S.
1992 Archaeological Excavations at Gott's Court (18AP52). Report on file Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.

Warner, M.S. and P.R. Mullins
1993 Phase I-II Archaeological Investigations on the Courthouse Site (18AP63), An Historic African-American Neighborhood in Annapolis, Maryland. Archaeology in Annapolis, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 194 Prince George St., Annapolis, Maryland.

Warren, Mame
1990 Then Again...Annapolis, 1900-1945. Time Exposures Limited, Annapolis, Maryland.

Weissman, P.B.
1986 The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan: Planning the Future of Maryland's Past. Maryland Historical Trust, Department of Housing and Community Development.

Wetherbee, Jean
1985 A Second Look at White Ironstone. Wallace-Homestead, Lombard, Illinois.

Williams, Petra
1978 Staffordshire Romantic Transfer Patterns: Cups, Plates and Early Victorian China. Fountain House East, Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

Williams, Sarah E.
1980 The Use of Beverage Alcohol as Medicine, 1790-1860. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* (41)5:543-566.

Wilson, Bill and Betty Wilson
1971 *19th Century Medicine in Glass*. 19th Century Hobby & Publishing Co., Amador City, California.

Woodhead, E.I., C. Sullivan, and G. Gusset
1984 Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection, Parks Canada. In *Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History*. Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, Canada.

Wright, Russell
1983a *Historic Sites Survey Field Sheet, Individual Structure Survey Form, No. AA507.* On file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

1983b *Historic Sites Survey Field Sheet, Individual Structure Survey Form, No. AA506.* On file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Young, James Harvey
1961 *The Toadstool Millionaires: A Social History of Patent Medicines in America Before Federal Regulation.* Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY

This section has been designed in order to provide a more detailed description of the many collections of historical documents reviewed at the various repositories visited during archival investigations for the Courthouse block.

Anne Arundel County Courthouse

Chancery Papers/Equity Court Proceedings - Chancery (Equity) proceedings include cases of mortgage foreclosures, trust estates, settlements of estates, petitions involving real and personal property, contract disputes, divorce, alimony, dissolutions of businesses, injunctions, insolvencies, land sale ratification, and property title disputes.

County Deed/Land Transaction Records - Deeds, mortgages, releases leases, assignments, powers of attorney, agreements, right-of-ways, and land commissions.

Grantor/Grantee Index - Individual listings of land transactions.

Maryland State Archives Hall of Records

The records contained at the State Archives date from 1635 to the present.

Census Records - Includes residents last name, first name, age, sex, race birthplace, and county.

Chancery Papers - See above.

Land Commission Papers - Proceedings for commissioners appointed by the court to sell or divide land, determine land boundaries, lay out roads, or condemn land.

Maps - The State Archives collection of maps concentrates on the cartography of Maryland. It includes numerous topographical and geological maps. Many of the maps reviewed were digitized and used with the AutoCAD program.

Patents - Certificates of survey and grants of land.

Plats - Plats and plans showing land tracts, subdivisions, lots, roads, and streets. These are especially helpful when researching land titles and land uses.

Photographic Collections - Peter H. Magruder SC252, Annapolis Aerials SC1587, Henry Schaefer (1888-1895) SC1805, Wolf Aerials SC1877, Munroe Family Collection (1888-1910) SC2545, American Antiquarian Society (1868-1880) SC2695.

Probate Records/Wills

Tax Assessment Records - including the Tax Assessment of 1783 and the Federal Direct Tax, 1798.

Special collections of private manuscripts, newspapers, and maps were also consulted. General histories of Annapolis were reviewed for information pertaining to the project area.

Nimitz Library U. S. Naval Academy Archives

The Archives Room at the Naval Academy's Nimitz Library houses various materials related to the history of the U. S. Naval Academy including information regarding personnel, officials, building construction, land acquisition, special events etc. The Archives Room also holds an extensive photographic collection.

Lucky Bag - The U. S. Naval Academy's Yearbook. Local merchants advertised on its pages.