

**Phase I/II Report for the Banneker-Douglass Museum Expansion:
The Courthouse Site (18AP63), 86-90 Franklin Street, Annapolis,
Maryland, 2000.**

By

Eric L. Larsen

Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

Principle Investigators

Mark P. Leone and Eric L. Larsen
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

Report Prepared for

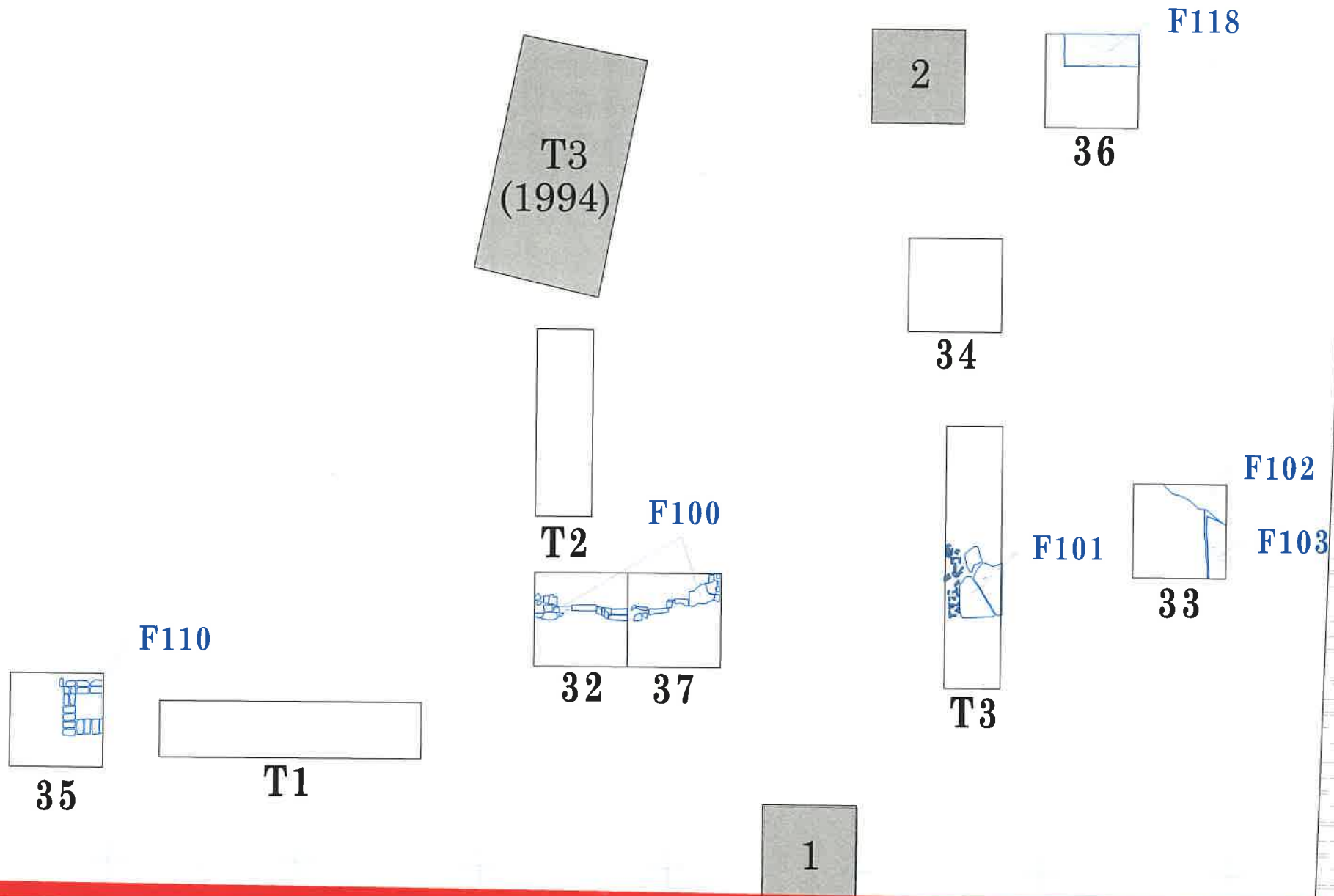
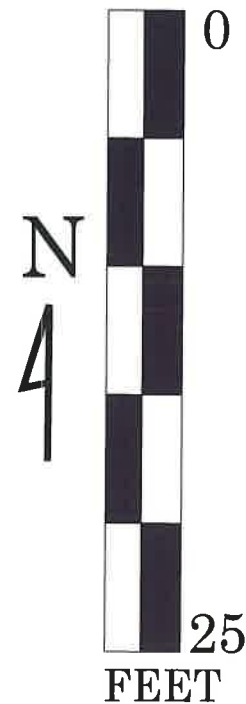
The Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture and
The Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development

Archaeology in Annapolis
A Cooperative Project between
Historic Annapolis Foundation and
The University of Maryland at College Park

2001

92 Franklin St.

Banneker- Douglass Museum



N280 E205
N270 E205
N260 E205
N250 E205
N240 E205

N240 E125
N240 E135
N240 E145
N240 E155
N240 E165
N240 E175
N240 E185
N240 E195

**Phase I/II Report for the Banneker-Douglass Museum Expansion:
The Courthouse Site (18AP63), 86-90 Franklin Street, Annapolis,
Maryland, 2000.**

By

Eric L. Larsen

Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

Principle Investigators

Mark P. Leone and Eric L. Larsen
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

Report Prepared for

The Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture and
The Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development

Archaeology in Annapolis
A Cooperative Project between
Historic Annapolis Foundation and
The University of Maryland at College Park

2001

ABSTRACT

During August and the first week of September 2000, Archaeology in Annapolis conducted archaeological excavations in the open lot on the north side of the Banneker-Douglass Museum on Franklin Street in Annapolis, Maryland. This Phase I/II investigation has been conducted at the request of the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture and by the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development in advance of rehabilitation and expansion of the historic Banneker-Douglass Museum. The project area is part of the Courthouse Site (18AP63), a multi-component historic site in the historic district of Annapolis. The testing area—which is now an open, grassy lot—is bounded on the South side by the Banneker-Douglass Museum, on the east by the new Anne Arundel County Courthouse and on the north by private law offices. Three mechanical trenches and five hand dug units were used in evaluating the archaeological integrity of the site and to evaluate the age and diversity of archaeological deposits.

Background research shows that, during the late 19th and early 20th century, this area held four separate dwellings. Previous archaeology found evidence of occupation at the site dating back to the 17th century. During the 19th century, the area became part of Annapolis' African-American community. No materials were found dating to the earliest periods, but a large and diverse assemblage of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts was recovered throughout the project area.

Several features associated with the African-American occupation of the block. These include portions of two different household's privies, a root cellar/storage pit, a possible wood shed, midden and yard deposits, as well as other structural features. These features provide a particularly important archaeological opportunity to examine the African-American material world between about 1850 and 1930. This report provides analyses of the project area's stratigraphy and artifact assemblages and suggests strategies for subsequent archaeology of the site.

The evident integrity of the site and potential for yielding important information and insights into Annapolis' African-American community, its households, material culture, and adaptations. The current site of 84-90 Franklin Street (part of 18AP63) is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|--------|
| Abstract and Executive Summary | i |
| Acknowledgments | ii |
| Table of Contents | iii |
| List of Figures | v |
| List of Plates/Photographs | vi |
| List of Tables | vii |
| Introduction | 1 |
| Project Location and Description | 3 |
| Research Design and Methods | 7 |
| Relative Significance of Resources | 8 |
| Research Methodology | 9 |
| Fieldwork | 9 |
| Processing and Analyses | 12 |
| Background Research | 14 |
| Regional History | 14 |
| Previous Archaeological Investigations | 17 |
| Site/Project History By Contexts | 23 |
| Settlement Period (1634-1750) | 24 |
| Rural Agrarian Intensification and Town Development (1750-1815) | 26 |
| Agricultural-Industrial Transition and Economic Adaptation (1815-1870) | 28 |
| Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) | 31 |
| The Modern Period (1930-Present) | 45 |
| Results of Archaeological Investigations | 53 |
| Trench 1 | 53 |
| Trench 2 | 55 |
| Trench 3 | 57 |
| Excavation Units | 62 |
| Megastratum V (1634-1750) | 62 |
| Megastratum IV (1750-1815) | 63 |
| Megastratum III (1815-1870) | 63 |
| Megastratum II (1870-1930) | 76 |
| Megastratum I (1930-present) | 95 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 1. | Current Conditions of Project Area | 4 |
| 2. | Annapolis Region-USGS Quad Map of Annapolis | 5 |
| 3. | Maryland Research Units | 6 |
| 4. | Plat from Estate of William Bishop Showing Property on Doctor Street | 11 |
| 5. | Units from 1990 Courthouse Excavations | 19 |
| 6. | Units from 1994 Courthouse Excavations | 21 |
| 7. | Plan of the Harbor and City of Annapolis, 1781 (digitized) | 25 |
| 8. | Copy of the 1718 Stoddert Plan | 27 |
| 9. | Portions of the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Anne Arundel County | 30 |
| 10. | 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map | 32 |
| 11. | 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map | 33 |
| 12. | 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map | 34 |
| 13. | 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map | 35 |
| 14. | 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map | 36 |
| 15. | 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map | 37 |
| 16. | 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map | 38 |
| 17. | 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map | 39 |
| 18. | 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map | 40 |
| 19. | Current Conditions w/1930s Structures (84, 86, 88, and 90 Franklin Street | 43 |
| 20. | Locations of Current Project Trenches and Excavation Units | 49 |
| 21. | Current Units Map Overlaid with 1885 Map | 51 |
| 22. | Current Units Map Overlaid with 1930 Map | 52 |
| 23. | Trench 1, North Profile | 54 |
| 24. | Trench 2, West Profile | 56 |
| 25. | Trench 3, West Profile | 58 |
| 26. | Feature 101 Plan View | 60 |
| 27. | Unit 35, Feature 110 Plan View | 65 |
| 28. | Unit 35, Profiles | 67 |
| 29. | Units 32 and 37, Profiles | 70 |
| 30. | Unit 32, Post Related Features | 71 |
| 31. | Unit 33, Profiles | 72 |
| 32. | Unit 36, Profiles | 77 |
| 33. | Units 32 and 37, Feature 100 Plan View | 82 |
| 34. | Unit 33, Features 102, 103, and 104 Plan View | 87 |
| 35. | Unit 36, Feature 118 Plan View | 93 |
| 36. | Unit 34, Profiles | 96 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 1. | Summary of Recovered Artifacts from Trench 1 | 55 |
| 2. | Summary of Recovered Artifacts from Trench 2 | 57 |
| 3. | Summary of Recovered Artifacts from Trench 3 | 61 |
| 4. | Megastrat Definitions | 62 |
| 5. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 35, Feature 110a | 68 |
| 6. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 35, Level C | 68 |
| 7. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 32, Level L | 69 |
| 8. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 33, Level D | 74 |
| 9. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 33, Level E | 75 |
| 10. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 36, Level E | 76 |
| 11. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 32, Level H | 78 |
| 12. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 32, Layer I | 81 |
| 13. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 32, Feature 111 | 84 |
| 14. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 32, Feature 112a and b | 85 |
| 15. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 33, Feature 103a | 89 |
| 16. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 33, Feature 103b | 91 |
| 17. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 33, Feature 104 | 92 |
| 18. | Summary of Artifacts from Unit 36, Feature 118 | 95 |

INTRODUCTION

Archeological excavations for the expansion of the historic Banneker-Douglass Museum on Franklin St., Annapolis, Maryland, were initiated in June of 2000, to assess further, the domestic sites located within the Anne Arundel County Courthouse Site (18AP63). This work was initiated by the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture and the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development to comply with the state historic preservation law, Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The proposed expansion will encompass the remaining open space on the north side of the Museum and will destroy any/all remaining archaeological resources. Archaeology in Annapolis, an ongoing research project between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, conducted systematic Phase I/II testing at the Courthouse Site (18AP63) from 14 August through 8 September, 2000. A review of background research was conducted a week before fieldwork was begun.

Excavations were conducted in the open lot on the north side of the Banneker-Douglass Museum building. Owned by Anne Arundel County, this lot is located just off Church Circle inside the historic district of Annapolis. The property is known to have had four dwellings built during the mid 19th century and occupied until torn down in the 1970s. Previous archaeological excavations for the block (Warner and Mullins 1993; Aiello and Seidel 1995) found remains of this period as well as materials dating from the late 17th century—some of the earliest found in Annapolis.

This archaeological research was carried out by Archaeology in Annapolis through an agreement between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development. Dr. Mark Leone and Eric Larsen are Co-Principal Investigators with Eric Larsen acting as Project Manager. Excavations were carried out by a three-member field team that consisted of Kimberly Holmes, Richard Kantrowitz, and Robbi Rawl. Eric Larsen served as site supervisor. Laboratory work was overseen by Eric Larsen, Dr. Jessica Neuwirth, and Julie Earnstein.

A total of three exploratory trenches and six excavation units were opened during this project. This report documents the methods and results of the Phase I/II examinations of the site—part of the Ann Arundel County Courthouse site (18AP63). The report consists of the following sections:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Project Location and Description
- 3) Research Design and Methods
- 4) Background Research
- 5) Field and Laboratory Results

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 2. USGS Quad Map of Annapolis, Maryland

RESEARCH DESIGN

Archival and background research is conducted to provide historical context for the archaeological fieldwork and subsequent analysis. It aids in the identification of potential archaeological properties by locating structures and recovering general patterns of land use.

The research design implemented for the Banneker-Douglass project is closely connected with previous work at the Courthouse Site and similar to other archaeological projects in Annapolis. This allows for direct comparison with previous work as well as other contexts within the city.

Background research from two previous excavations at the Courthouse Site (Warner and Mullins 1993; Aiello and Seidel 1995) provides a great deal of information pertinent to this project. This background was done for the entire city block that encompasses the current project area. Historic maps of the area were reviewed and provide a graphic detailing of the changing built environment over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries. Census Data for the block was collected from the 1880, 1900, and 1910 Census Tables. These records were examined for information such as age, race, household composition, occupation, and nativity. City Directories were reviewed and provide names of 20th century household occupants for years after those available through the Census Tables. During the 1994 Phase III excavations, deed searches and examination of Tax assessments were done for each property. General histories of Annapolis and the surrounding area were also consulted. Lastly, six oral history interviews were conducted as part of the 1990 Phase I-II excavations at the Courthouse. These oral histories were done with previous residents of South and Cathedral Streets as well as residents of Bellis Court (no informants connected with the current project properties were interviewed).

This extensive collection of background materials was reviewed for the current Banneker-Douglass project. Applicable information was collected for the four dwellings that once occupied the project area (84, 86, 88, and 90 Franklin Street). This collection of archival materials provides a fairly comprehensive view of the changing built environment and general patterns of land use. This material further provides insight into the socioeconomic development of the site—including information on race, age, occupations, household compositions—providing context with which to assess the meaning and significance of artifacts recovered as well as allowing comparison of the material culture with other sites.

From the compilation of background material (historic documents, previous archaeology, and assessment of current conditions), it is possible to develop a comprehensive research design and data collection plan to address the significant resources of this project area. The possibility of finding materials from all of the 300+ years of the site's occupation was been taken into consideration in designing the data recovery plan for this project. The bulk of the recovered resources, however, date to the 19th and 20th century occupations of the site.

As for 19th and 20th century occupations of the project area, the background information provides much more with which to work. From background research the original courthouse structure (the current Church Circle frontage) was built in 1825. It is also known that the section at the corner of Cathedral and Franklin Streets was not developed until some time after 1865, with the Hopkins map (1878) showing buildings concentrated along Franklin Street. If this street were the first developed, it seems likely that the early 19th-century activity may have been concentrated nearest Church Circle, including numbers 84-90. Little evidence of mid-century activity was turned up by both the 1990 and 1994 excavations. The current project, therefore, provided an opportunity that potentially could fill this gap in our understanding of the block's development.

Research Methodology

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

Fieldwork. Fieldwork was approached in three phases. First, the 1994 grid established by Archaeology in Annapolis needed to be reestablished. This enabled the relocation of 1994 test units and allowed for further use of a series of digitized historic maps. This was done, however, a discrepancy was discovered after 2000 fieldwork was completed. Subsequent comparisons of 1994 and 2000 work should keep this in mind.

In both 1990 and 1994, the southeast corner of the Banneker-Douglass museum was used as a site datum. The east-west axis for the site grid was established using the orientation of the south wall of the museum. Grid north was then established toward Church Circle. In 1990, the southeast corner of the Museum was used as the 0,0 mark. Most of their unit excavations subsequently were located within one quadrant and each unit was designated by its unique coordinates. Since 1994 excavations were to cover a much wider area, it was determined that working with four distinct quadrants would prove unwieldy and potentially confusing. A decision was made to place the 0,0 mark outside the block, somewhere in the intersection of Franklin and Cathedral Streets. This would force the entire Courthouse block to fall into a NE quadrant. Arbitrarily, a point five feet east of the Museum corner was chosen to be the N200 E200 mark. This was not fully remembered when the grid was reestablished for this current project. The 2000 grid made the SE corner of the Banneker-Douglass Museum the N200 E200 mark. As a result, all the coordinates used here in this report are 5 feet west of those from the 1994 excavations. Rather than attempting to change all the paperwork, the new grid is used here in this report. Maps used here have been adjusted so that past excavations are located properly. ***Future comparisons of these different field seasons need to keep this discrepancy in mind.*** Phase III work should use the 2000 grid.

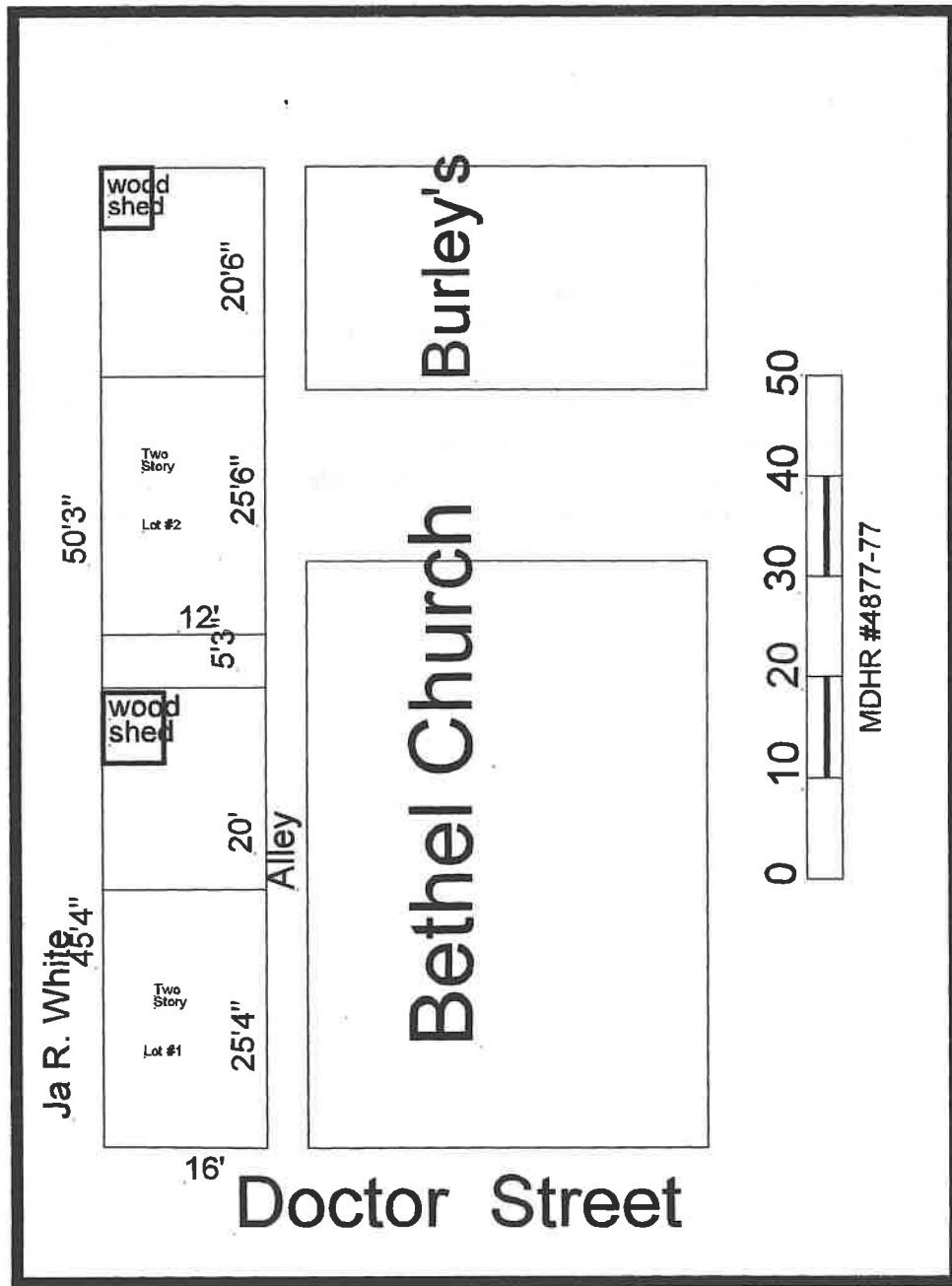


Figure 4. Plat from Estate of William Bishop Showing Property on Doctor (Franklin) St,

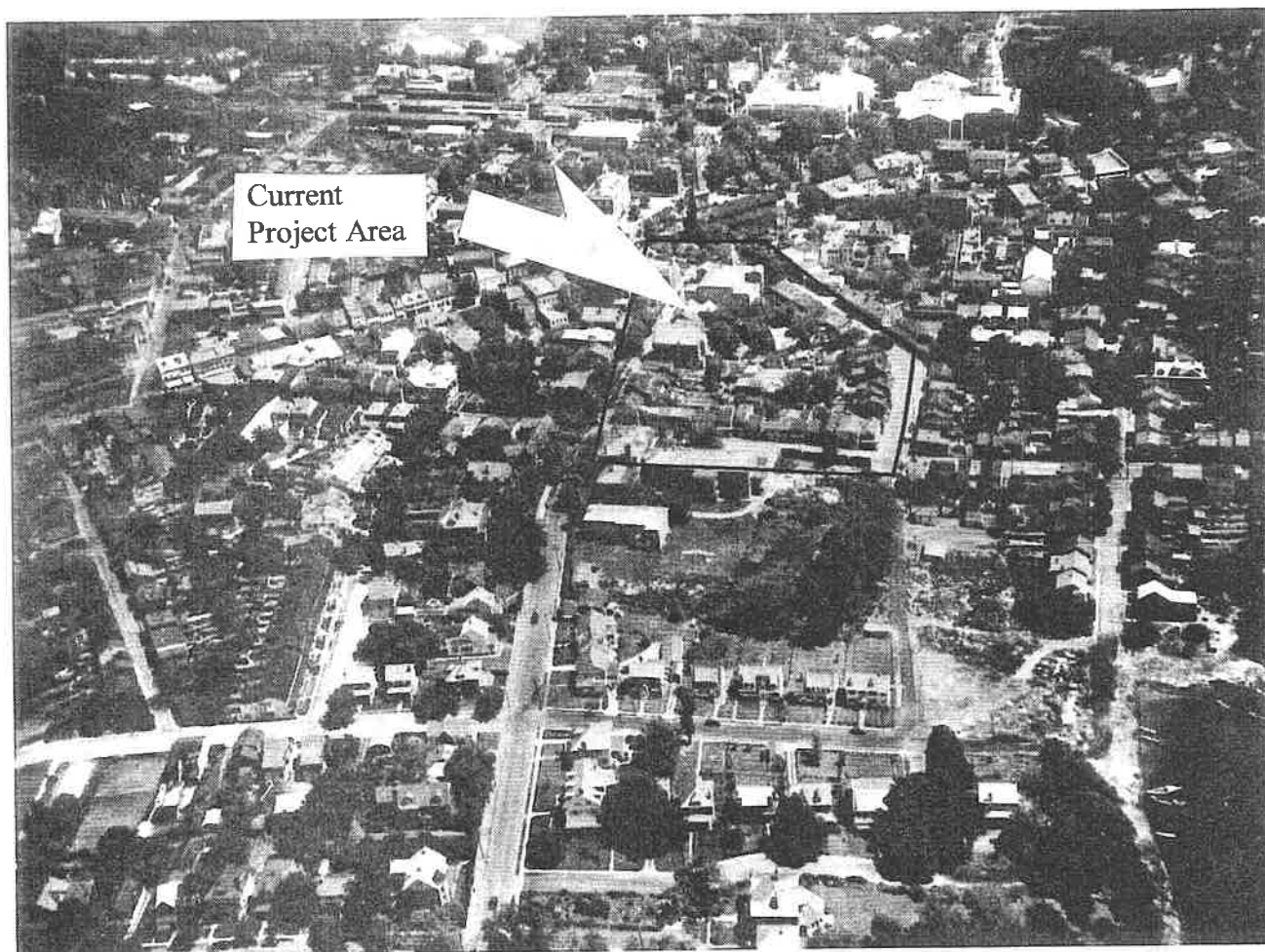


Plate 1. Aerial View of Franklin, Cathedral, and South Streets--Facing North [circa 1930s], (MSA Sc 2140-615).

than a collection of a few houses, in 1683 Arundelton became an official port of entry, and a Commission was authorized to lay out a town plan. Richard Beard surveyed the city and staked it into one hundred, one acre lots, with streets, alleys, and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1995 [1887]:52).

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

Annapolis received its city charter in 1708 (Riley 1995:85). Papenfuse (1975) has argued that based upon the city's economic development, 18th century Annapolis can be analyzed in three successive periods. The initial period was a time of uncertainty which took place as the new town became established in the economy of the region. When Nicholson decided to 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 period of uncertainty. Between 1695 and 1705, a small planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the city, but quickly sold them. The second phase from 1705 to 1720, was characterized by resident merchants, such as Amos Garrett, Charles Carroll the Settler, William Baden, Thomas Bordley, and Daniel Larkin, purchasing large blocks of city property. Land speculation linked the affluence of these men and their family's social influence.

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

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

government officials and wealth slave-holding planters. The abolition of slavery curtailed trade with these consumers.

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

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

"The mercantile trade has little outside resources. The Naval Academy, in some measure, supplies the benefits of a foreign trade. The oyster-packing establishments, of which there are about ten, bring considerable money into the city, which, with the home trade in oysters, redeems the mercantile business from annihilation."

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

Previous Archaeological Investigations

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

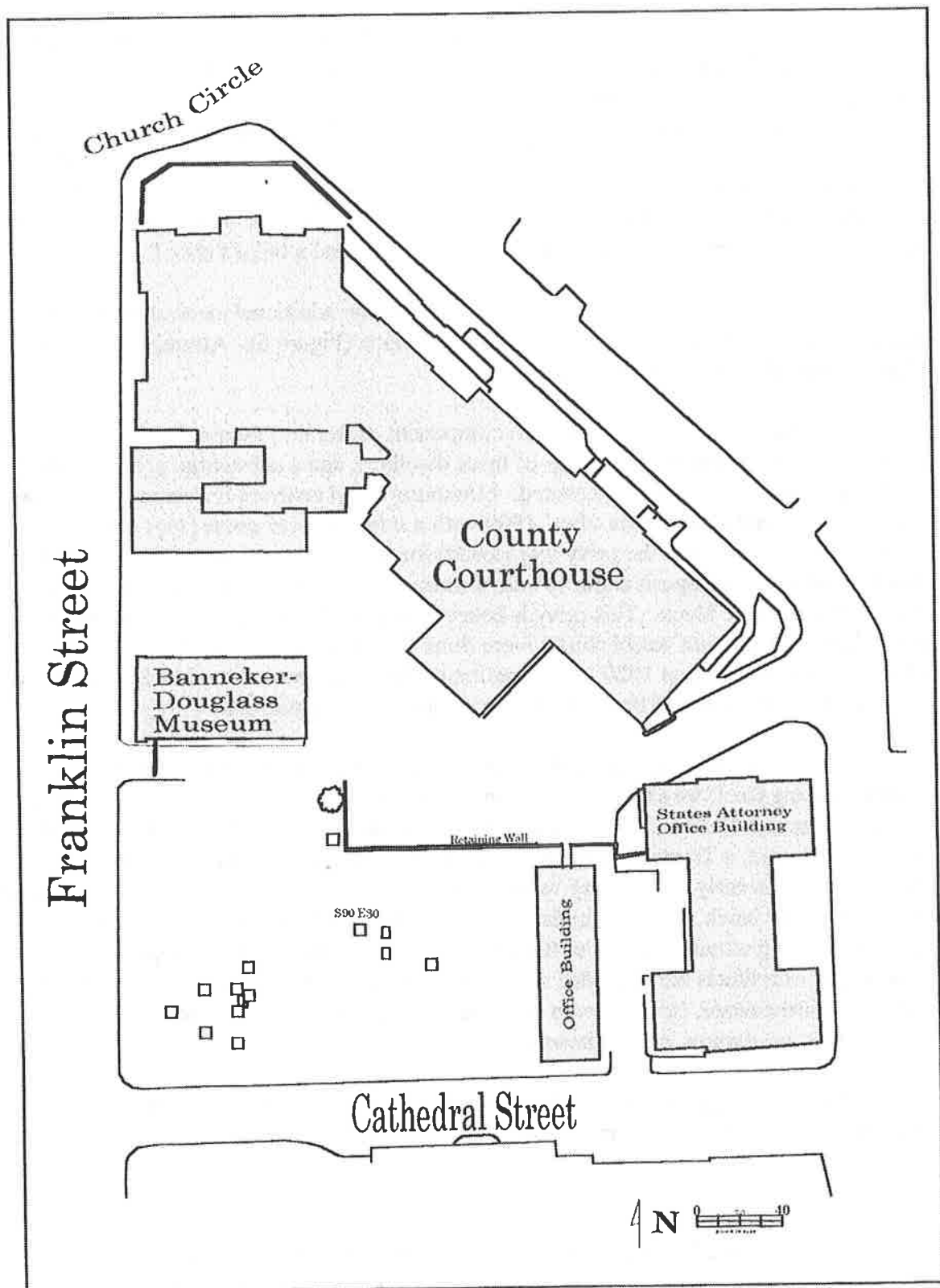


Figure 5. Units from 1990 Courthouse Excavations.

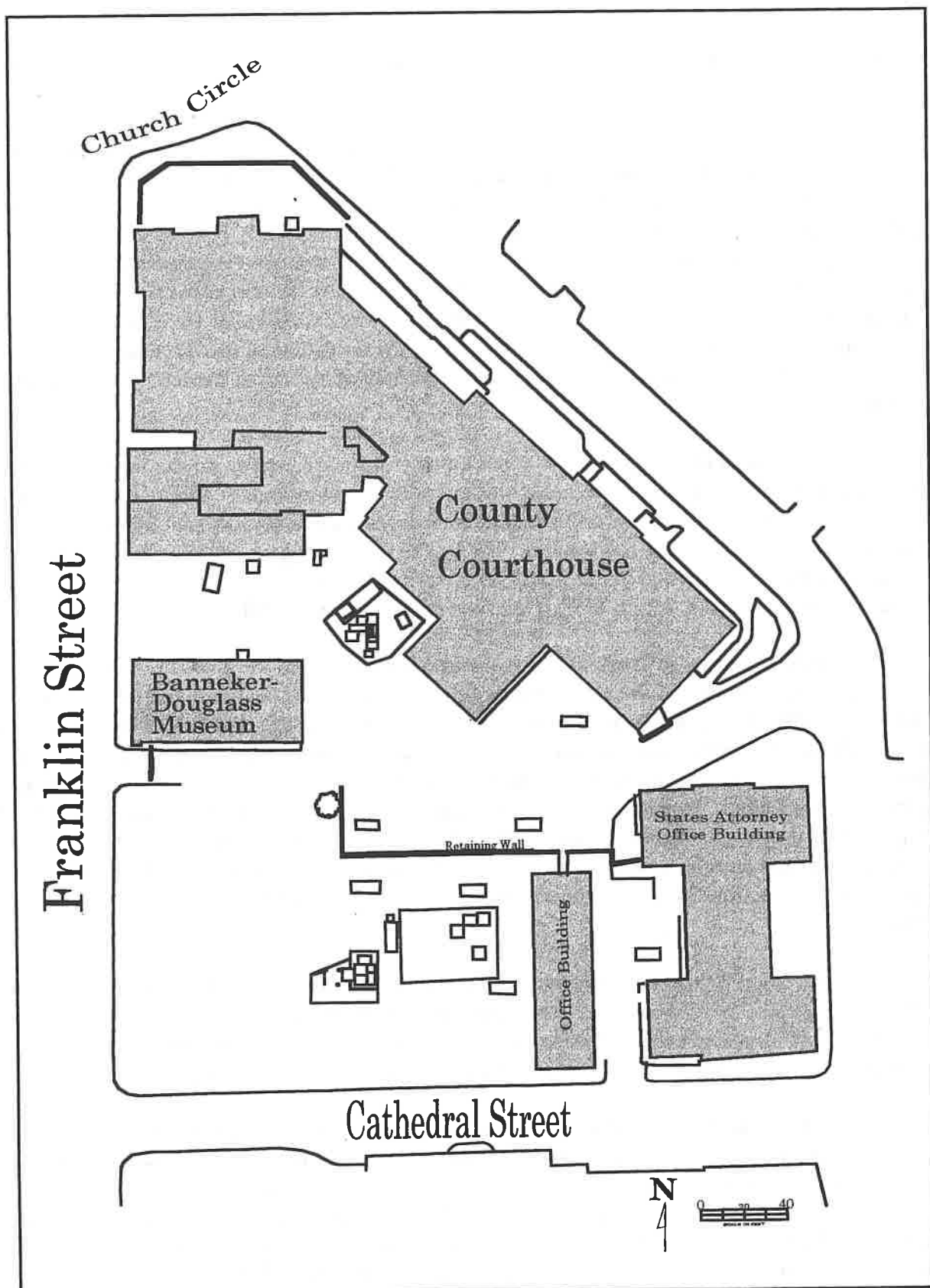


Figure 6. Units from 1994 Courthouse Excavations.

Gott's Court block saw rapid development up to the end of the 18th century, but growth seems to have slowed markedly with the city's early 19th century decline. During the next century, large town lots were subdivided with mixed residential and commercial use continuing. The West Street corridor, in particular, trended toward commercial development. Around the periphery, long narrow lots took shape, with multifamily houses replacing the large single family dwellings of earlier years. This pattern held into the 20th century, but as undeveloped land became scarcer, the interior of the block was also developed with low rent housing in mind.

Similar patterns of development may be seen in the Courthouse block. Both blocks are found west of Church Circle, away from the early downtown portions of Annapolis. 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 use. The gradual trend toward mixed development on long narrow lots was the same, however, for both blocks, as was the placement of the growing African-American community, and the eventual development of each block's interior.

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

Site/Project History

The overview of research specifically oriented to the Banneker-Douglass expansion project, has been broken down chronologically into the historic contexts defined by Maryland's Comprehensive Historic Plan (Weissman 1986). Previous research here and at other nearby sites

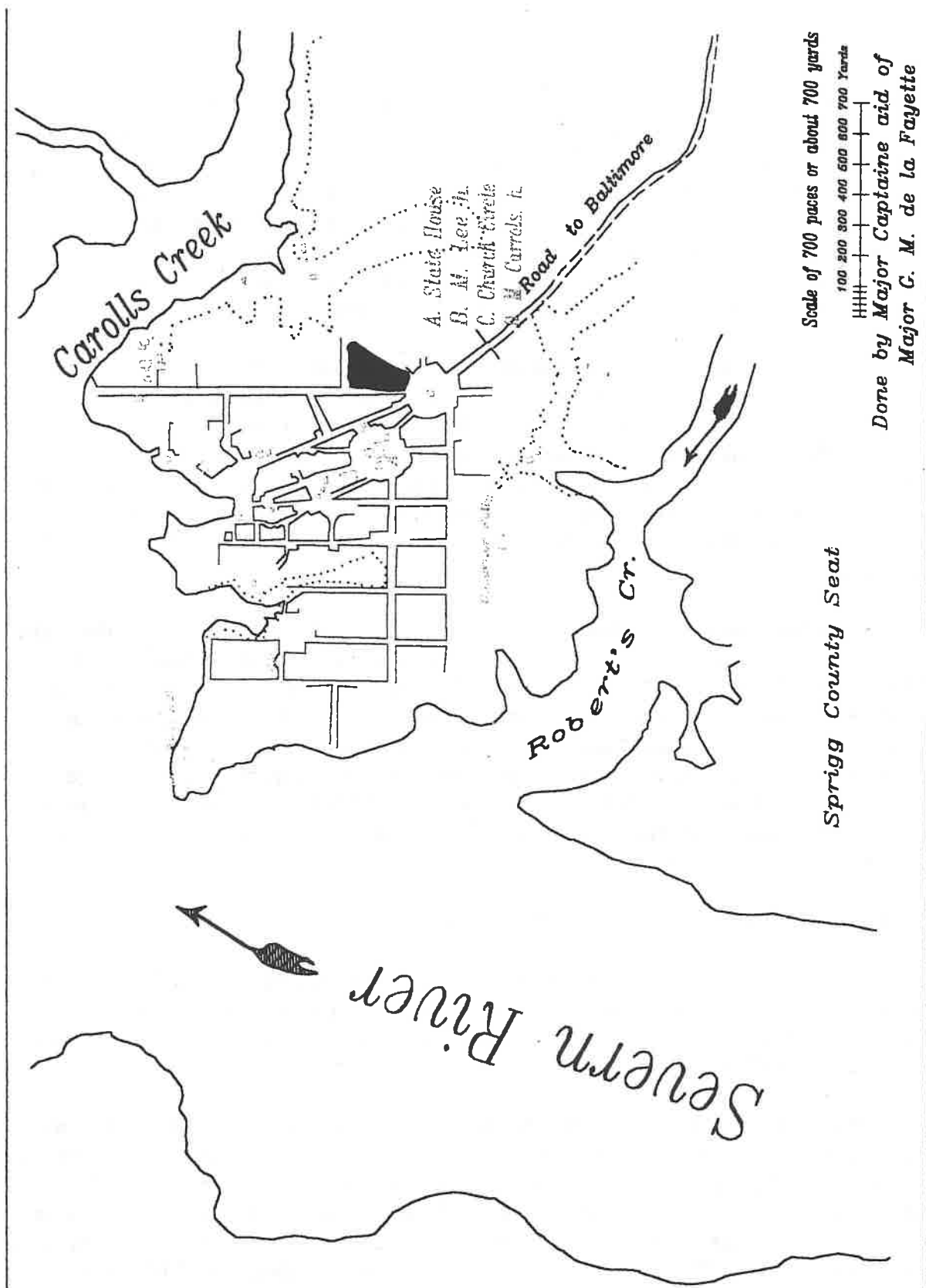


Figure 7. Plan of the Harbor and City of Annapolis, 1781 (digitized-AIA).

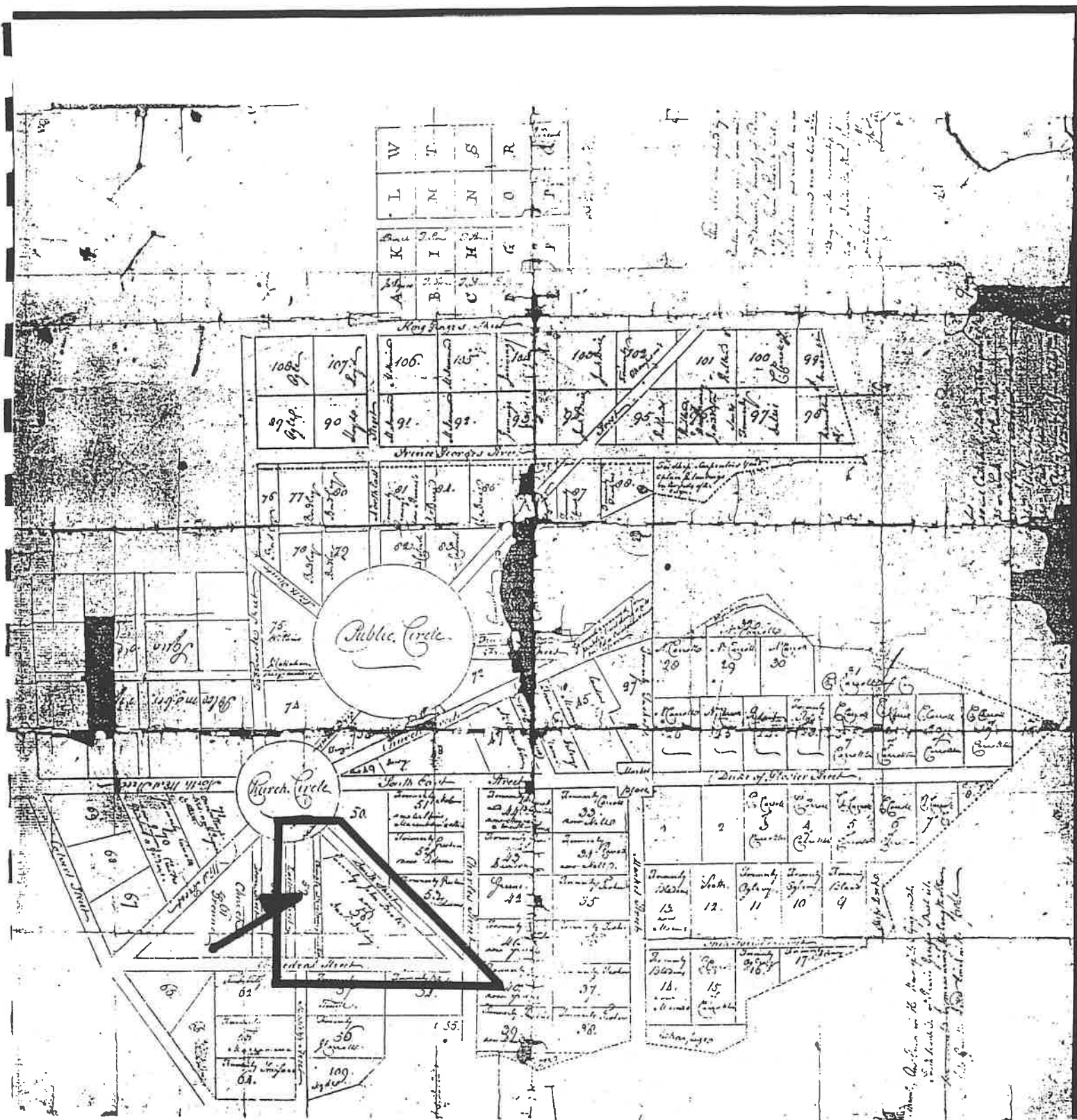


Figure 8. Copy of the 1718 Stoddert Plan,
From the Maryland State Archives (G 1213-347, from Papenfuss and Coale, 1982).

the estate of the late Frederick Green (which included Temple Street and part of Lot 58) was bought in 1832 by Charity Folks, a free African-American woman. From 1832 to the early 1900s, these lots (from 86 Franklin down to the corner of Franklin and Cathedral) were owned by descendants of Charity Folks. The Charity Folks parcel and the further successes of her heirs, served as an anchor for a strong African American presence on the block. The establishment of the Mt. Moriah A.M.E. Church building on the block around 1874 was the result of this long term presence. The Church further served as a focus for future presences of African Americans in this area.

McWilliams and Papenfuse's (1969) research and thorough lot histories unfortunately did not continue into the middle of the 19th century. Consequently, the history from ca. 1825-1860 is difficult to trace. Evidence collected during 1994 excavations from assessment records and city directories make it clear that both Lots 58 and 59 were further divided into smaller house lots. This is borne out by the gradual increase in dwellings visible on 19th century maps of the block. It is known that the section at the corner of Cathedral and Franklin Streets was not developed until some time after 1865, with the Hopkins map (Figure 9) showing buildings concentrated along Franklin Street.

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

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

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

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

Historic maps from this period show four separate dwellings within the current project area (Hopkins Map, Figure 9; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; Figures 10-18). By the end of this period, these properties were known as 86 and 84 Franklin Street (the front and back lots that adjoin the Banneker-Douglass Museum building), and 88 and 90 Franklin Street. While the Street name and house numbers changed during the 19th century, this report will refer to them by these designations. This period saw the height of the block's development.

Throughout this period, there was a transition from the larger, open lots of the 18th century to smaller lots and dense development. This trend culminated with the development of the block's interior as Bellis Court emerged around 1897 (Figure 12). Coincidental with the physical development of this block was a transition from a mixed race neighborhood to a predominately African-American neighborhood by the turn of the 20th century.

Part of the property originally purchased by Charity Folks was sold to the trustees of Mt. Moriah AME Church in 1874. The Victorian Gothic church built on this property is today listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Two and a half stories in height, a school and meeting room occupied the lower floor, while the sanctuary was on the upper floor. The Maryland Historical Trust's Historic Sites Survey Field Sheet, while succinct, barely does the building justice:

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

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

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

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

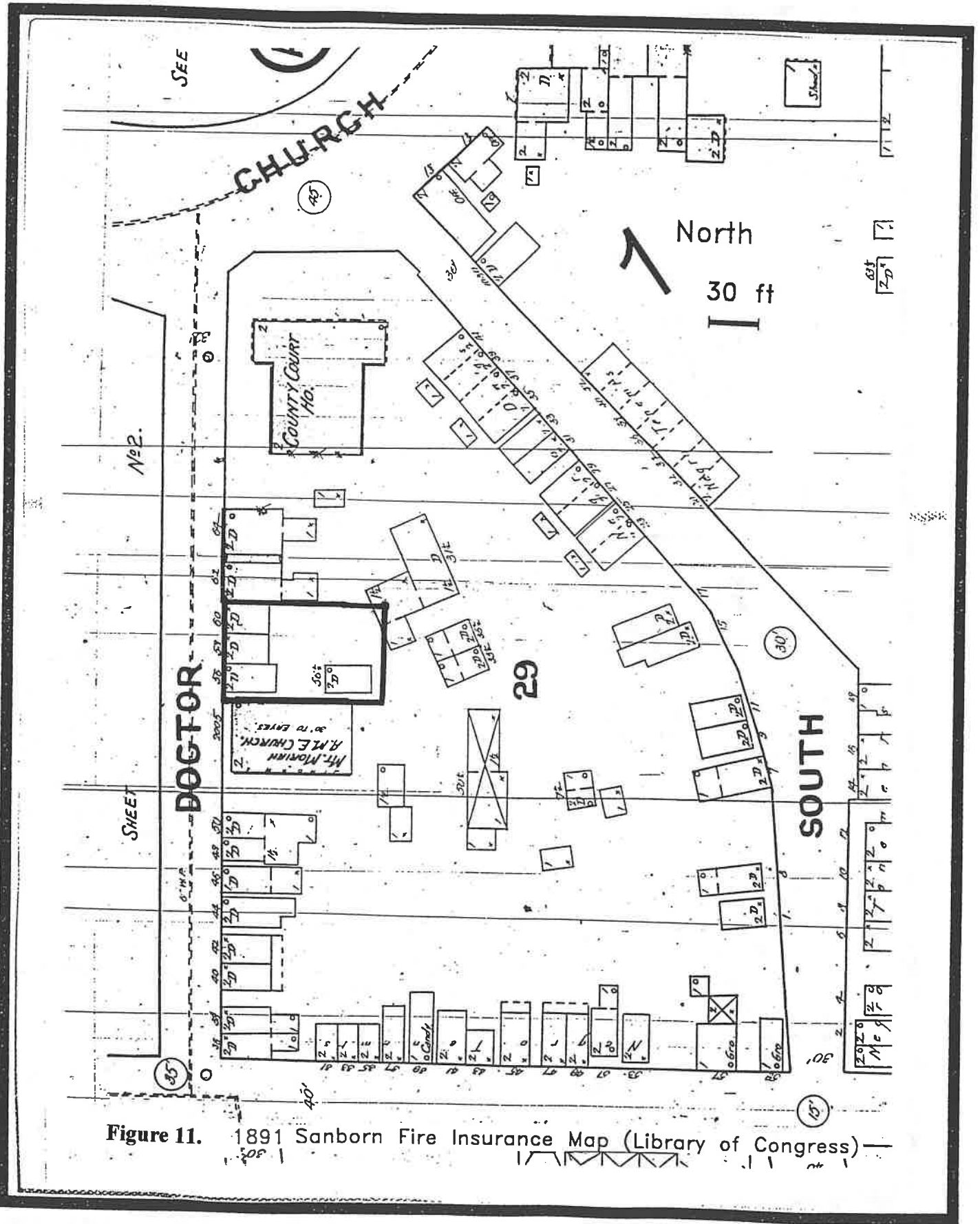


Figure 11. 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)

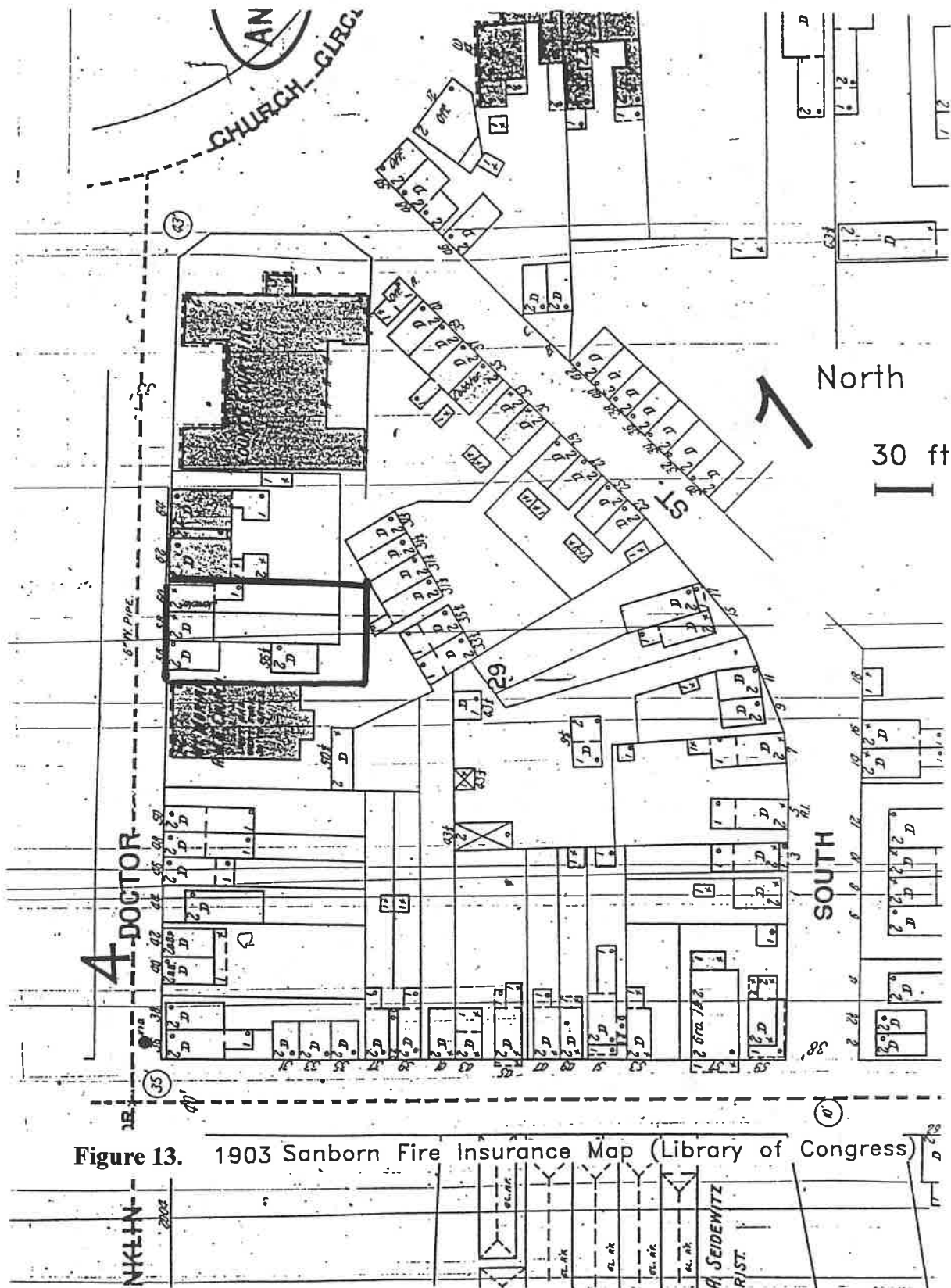


Figure 13. 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)

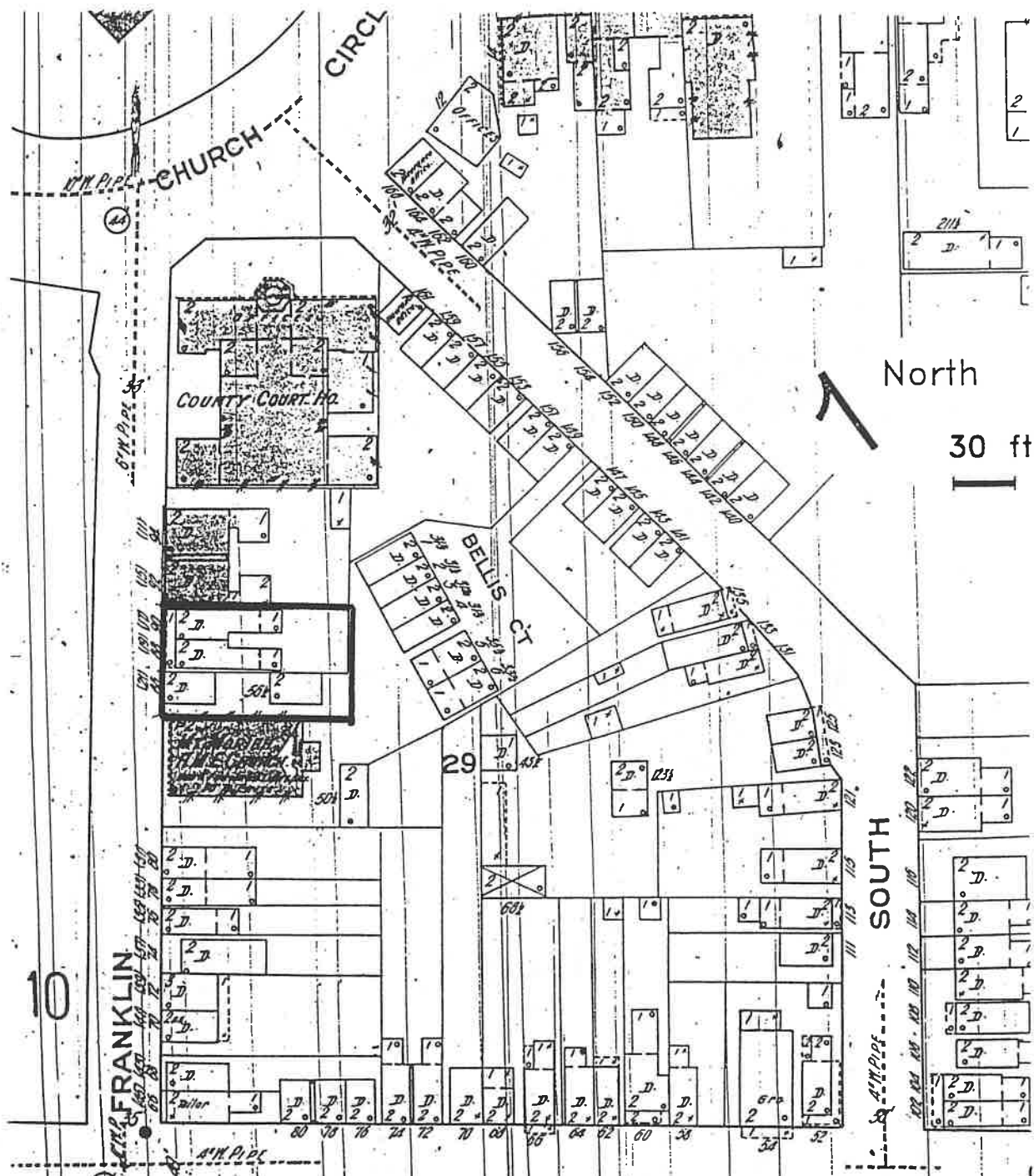
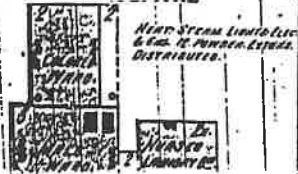


Figure 15. 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)



GREEN ALLEY

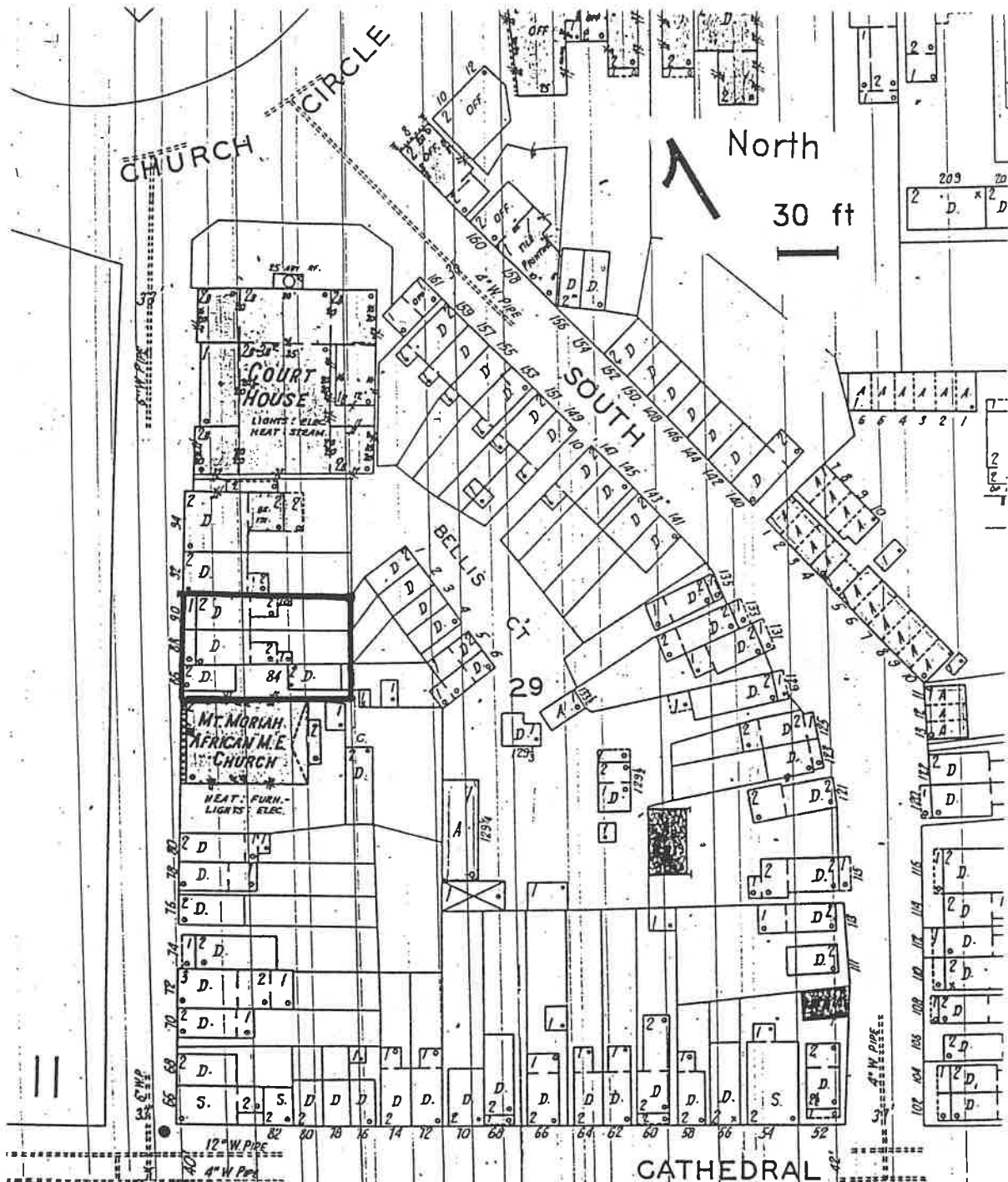


Figure 17. 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Library of Congress)



“keeping house,” while some African-American women held outside employment as servants, nurses, cooks, and seamstresses (1880 Census Records, MdHR).

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

The 1900 Census (1900 Census Records, MdHR) indicated that all the residents of Cathedral Street were African American except for the families occupying 78 and 80 Cathedral, who were renting from African-American owners. The only non-African-American residents on Franklin Street were the two households at 60 (now 90) and 62 (now 92) Franklin Street. Address identifications for South Street were not complete, but all households listed by address were African American. Consequently, the mixed racial pattern of the 19th century had declined by the beginning of the 20th century. The average household size was five, but individual households had as many as eleven persons, and frequently included grandchildren, siblings, parents, and other relatives outside of the nuclear family, as well as boarders. The predominate male occupation remained “laborer,” while the census takers noted only one occupation for wives, that of a cook. Other women worked as seamstresses and laundresses, and two women who headed households work, one as a dressmaker and the other as a housemaid. Most household heads were middle-aged but the range went from 26 to 73 years of age. Eight owned their own homes and eighteen rented.

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

Fourteen of the thirty-two wives or female heads of households worked -- as laundresses (at home or for private family), seamstresses (at home), cooks, operators of a boarding house (one of the three white wives), servants in a boarding house, dressmakers (at home), or servants

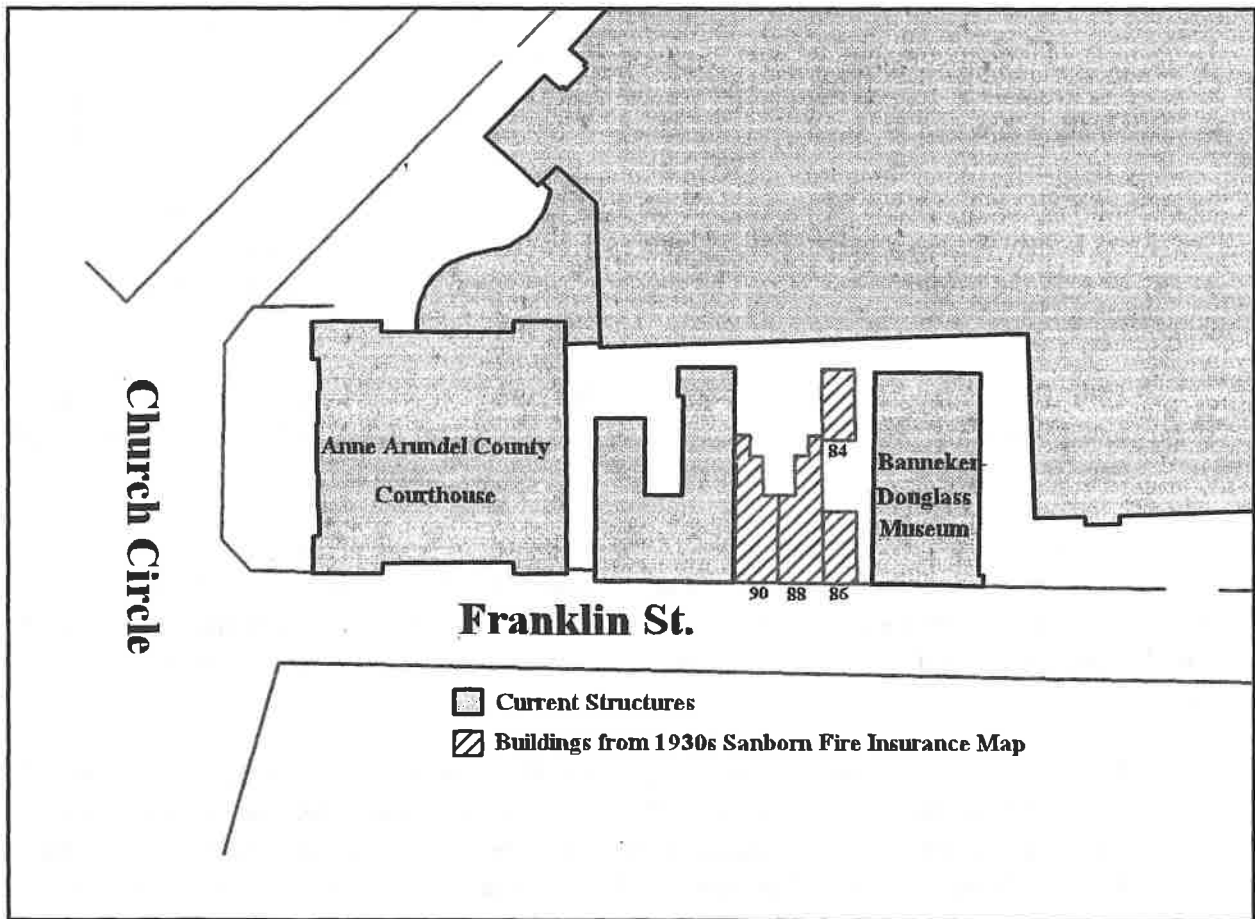


Figure 19. Current Conditions w/1930s Structures (84, 86, 88, and 90 Franklin Street).

listed for 11 Doctor Street. Mr Lane's occupation was recorded as "sailor" while Mrs. Lane was listed as "servant."

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

was noted as "Barber, Shop." Tamer Johnson was 44. Her occupation was listed as "Cook, private family." Their daughter, Elizabeth Johnson, was 18 years of age and was listed as a "Nurse, private family." Their son Frank Johnson, age 9, was listed as "Errandboy, private family." Edward Johnson was age 5. Coleman Johnson, the youngest child of Charles and Tamer was one year old at the time of the census. Lastly, a granddaughter Catherine Johnson, age 1, is listed as part of the household. The Johnson family was also listed as "mulatto" on Census Records.

The Modern Period (1930-Present)

Despite efforts to pull Annapolis out of its provincial character, the economic downturn of the 1920s and '30s prevented much significant growth, commercial or otherwise, in the small southern city. A chronology of growth by Warren (1990:xxi-xxiii) provides some instructive figures for the period. Census statistics for 1930 shows a population of 12,531. Six hundred and twenty-seven men and women were employed at the time in 220 retail stores. Seventy-four food-oriented stores included 40 groceries, 9 meat markets and many bakeries. Twenty-eight automobile-related businesses were scattered through the city, including five garages, seven gas stations, and ten dealerships. Outside of hotels, boarding houses and drug stores, there were 15 eating establishments, employing 59 people. Of these, only one is a restaurant -- the remainder are listed as lunch rooms.

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

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

The constrained economy of the depression eventually gave way to shifts associated with World War II and the 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.

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

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

Delores Nicholls

Cathedral Street (Jopling 1991).

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

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

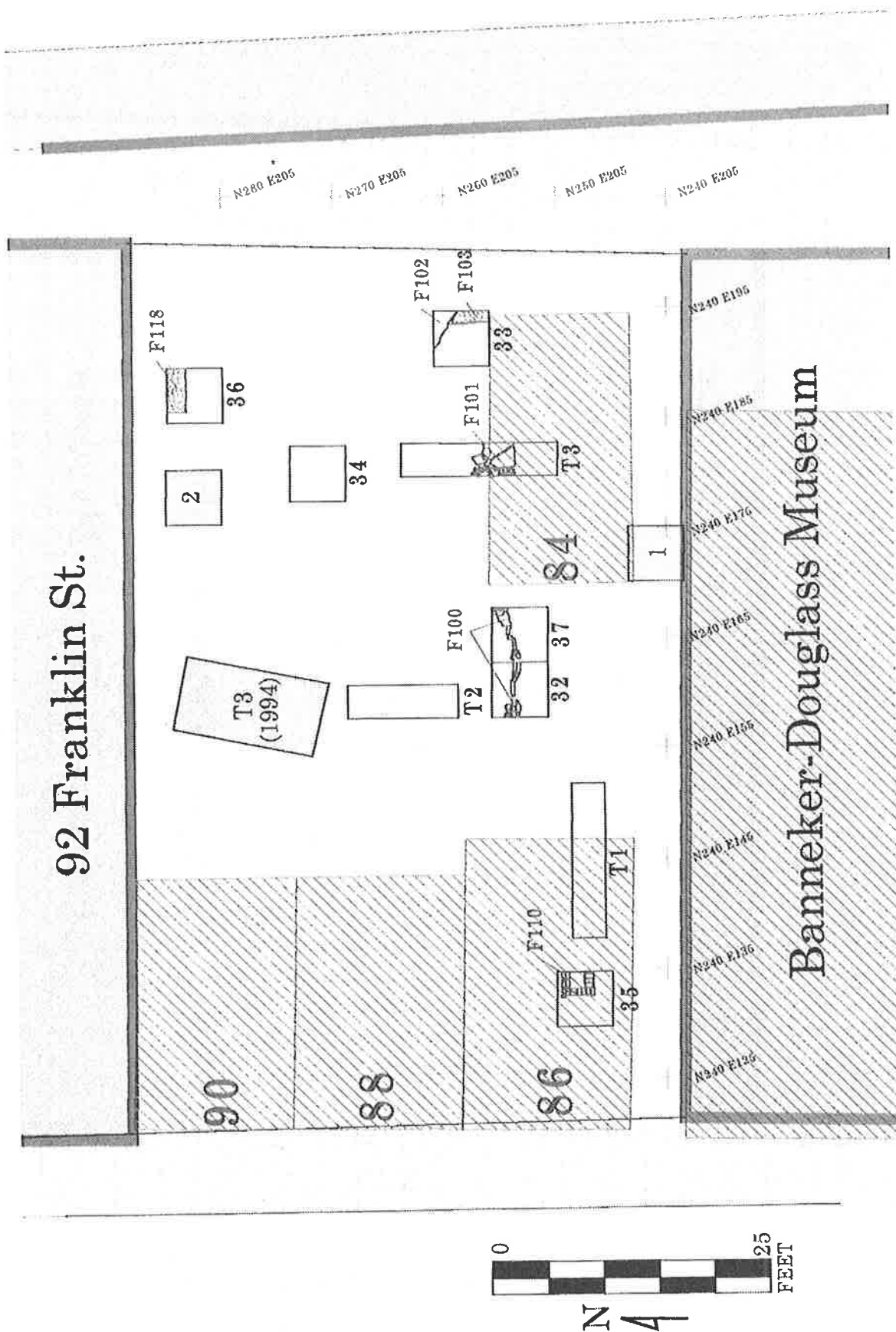


Figure 21. Current Site Map Overlaid w/1885 Map.

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The results of the investigation of the three test trenches and five units excavated for the Banneker-Douglass project are presented in the pages that follow. An attempt is made here to provide a chronology of the cultural deposits from earliest to most recent. Information is given regarding unit location, size, depth, as well as descriptions of features and selected artifact identifications. Detailed summary descriptions of soils and features is available as Appendix A. Similarly, a complete artifact list is available as Appendix G.

Mechanically dug trenches, as stated above, provided preliminary indications of existing conditions at the site. These trenches were dug without regard to strata. Artifacts were *not* systematically collected but do provide some indication of cultural deposits in the area. As chronological control was less important to these tests, attempts to place them within a sitewide chronology is difficult. They are therefore discussed below in summary form.

Trench 1 (N249 E152)

Trench 1 was placed near the front of the current project area on an east-west axis.. It was intended that this approximately 4 x 11 foot trench would cut across the east wall of 86 Franklin Street. This would provide "ground testing" for the location of this structure beyond the use of historic maps. It would also provide the opportunity to evaluate the nature of the archaeology associated with the main structures of these lots.

The trench was excavated to a depth of nearly 4 feet below surface. A 3 foot section was dug another .5 feet, in order to confirm that subsoils had been reached.. The trench showed no evidence of the expected foundation. The north profile of the trench (Figure 23) shows a rather straightforward stratigraphy. The uppermost 1 to 1.5 feet (Strata A-D) can be related to the 1970s asphalt parking surface and recent Courthouse construction. Below this were two thick layers (E and F) of cultural deposits sitting overtop of the natural subsoils. Strata F had cultural materials visible in the profile. This material included a milk glass lid liner, other unidentified glass, brick, mortar, and oyster shell. This was all visible within the .8 to 1.0 foot thick level that was found above sterile subsoil and suggests either a grading episode or is evidence of this area being open, undeveloped space until the mid 19th century.

More than 145 artifacts were collected and provenienced as "Trench 1" (Table 1). These showed a wide date range with an early date associated with a single sherd of slipped/combed redware (ca. 1670-1795, with a mean date of 1733) to fragments of 20th century asphalt shingles and floor covering. Most artifacts fell within the range of late 19th to 20th century materials (for example, 55 of the 85 ceramics recovered were whitewares dating from 1820-present). It should be kept in mind, however, that Trench related assemblages do not represent a systematic collection of artifacts. These were primarily those artifacts collected--in haste--during backhoe operations.

Table 1. Summary of Recovered Artifacts from Trench 1.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Ceramics | 85 |
| Earthenware | 76 |
| Porcelains | 2 |
| Stonewares | 5 |
| Glass | 38 |
| Bottle Glass | 26 |
| Flat Glass | 10 |
| Other | 2 |
| Nails | 1 |
| Other Metal | 1 |
| Architectural | 22 |
| Bone | 5 |
| Shell | 4 |
| Coal | 3 |

Trench 2 (N269 E158)

Trench 2 was situated in an attempt to locate the additions to the 88 Franklin Street house that first show up on the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. The 4 x 10 foot trench was oriented north-south in an attempt to catch any remains of the addition's north wall.

The trench was excavated to a depth of 4 feet (Figure 24). The profiles of Trench 2 showed no clear evidence of foundations. No features were found. Strata were fairly straightforward with the uppermost 1-1.4 feet of accumulated soils (Strata A-C) being directly attributable to post 1970s deposition. The next two levels, D and E, comprise about 1.5 feet of accumulated soils and have the appearance of disturbed contexts. Level D, found 2 feet below the current surface, included fragments of wood, brick, concrete, and plaster. Below that was Level E which represented a transition toward subsoils (Level F).

One hundred artifacts were collected from Trench 2 (Table 2). Trench 2 had far less diagnostics collected from it than did Trench 1. Seventeen ceramics were collected. These included a slip decorated redware, pearlwares, whitewares, gray bodied stoneware, and

porcelains. Glass included flat and bottle glass, some of which were machine-made bottle fragments (post 1920). Other artifacts included copper wires, shell, mortar and plaster, tile fragments, wood, bone and asbestos siding.

Table 2. Summary of Recovered Artifacts from Trench 2.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Ceramics | 17 |
| Earthenware | 12 |
| Stonewares | 1 |
| Porcelain | 4 |
| Glass | 11 |
| Flat Glass | 4 |
| Bottle glass | 7 |
| Wire | 2 |
| Other Metals | 2 |
| Architectural | 59 |
| Bone | 1 |
| Shell | 2 |
| Coal | 5 |

Trench 3 (N264 E175)

Trench 3 was placed farther back in the lot, not far from the current Museum building. This ca. 4 x 14 foot trench was oriented on a north-south axis with the intent of finding the north wall of 84 Franklin Street.

This trench was excavated to a depth of ca. 4 feet below the current ground surface (Figure 25). This trench uncovered a substantial poured concrete slab that articulated with a line of concrete blocks. This was designated as Feature 101 (Plate 2; Figure 26). The slab was roughly 8 inches (or .7 feet) thick and was resting overtop of some rubber coated wire. This was clearly a recent feature. The slab and blocks cut across the trench in roughly an east-west orientation. The exposed portion of the feature measured just over 5 feet across and was substantial enough to impede its removal—even with heavy equipment.

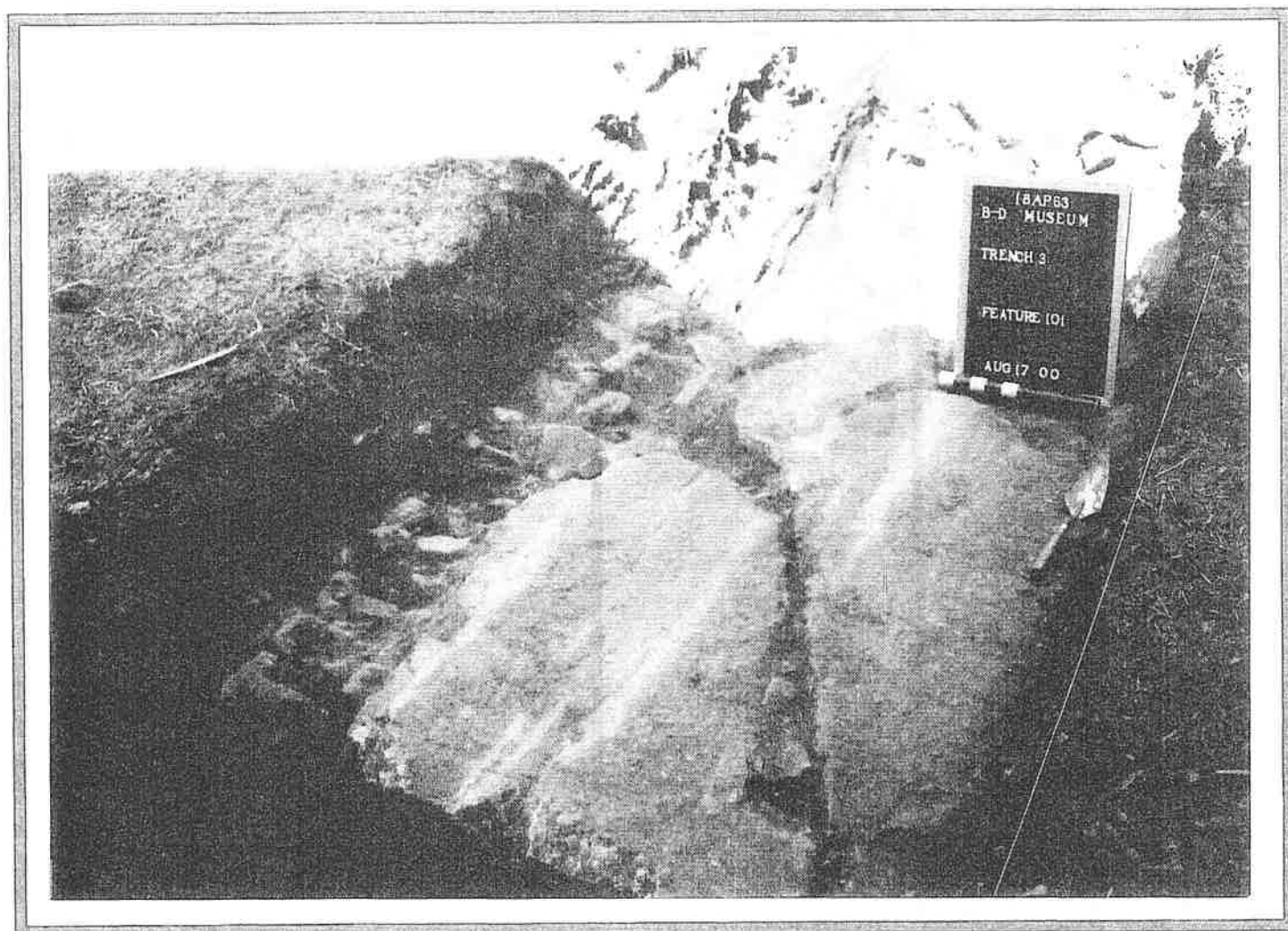


Plate 2. Trench 3, Feature 101 – Concrete Slab Associated w/ca. 1910 Addition to 88 Franklin St. (Rawl 2000).

The upper levels (A-D) are all related to recent construction activities. Feature 101 was located below these recent deposits. The strata visible on the north side of Feature 101 differ from those found south of the feature. Levels on the north side of the trench (F, H, J, L, and M) seem similar to those found in Trenches 1 and 2. Levels to the south of Feature 101 (E, G, I, and K) differed significantly with G, a distinct black (5YR 2.5/1) clay loam band, running through the middle of the profile. This level was not encountered anywhere else on the site. Subsoils, Strata K and M, were encountered on both sides of the Feature at around 3 ft below surface.

Over 130 artifacts were recovered from Trench 3 (Table 3). Thirty-two ceramics were recovered. These, like the ceramics recovered from the other two trenches, reflect the predominance of late 19th and 20th century occupation of the site. Some of the recovered earthenwares have very wide date ranges and so could possibly be attributable to earlier contexts. However, the bulk of the recovered materials— including 20 sherds of ironstone, a piece of Rockingham, and whitewares—correspond with what we know to be the development of the block. Glass objects, too, reflect this occurrence. Glass objects include bottle glass—some identified as machine made—flat glass, and a single piece of cranberry table glass (form undeterminable). Other artifacts included copper wire, a ferrous bucket handle, shell, coal, and fragments of asbestos shingles.

Table 3. Summary of Recovered Artifacts from Trench 3.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Ceramics | 32 |
| Earthenware | 30 |
| Porcelain | 2 |
| Glass | 56 |
| Flat Glass | 17 |
| Bottle glass | 37 |
| Other | 2 |
| Copper Wire | 1 |
| Other Metals | 2 |
| Architectural | 30 |
| Shell | 7 |
| Coal/Clinker | 3 |

Megastratum IV (1750-1815)

No clear contexts dating to Maryland's period of Rural Agrarian Intensification and Town Development (1750-1815) were identified for the excavations described here. Some recovered artifacts date to this period, but were found in contexts along with later dated materials. Many of these 18th-century objects were found in soil levels directly above subsoils. These were often described as transition levels and were present in all units, except Units 34 (which was largely disturbed) and Unit 37 (where only the uppermost fill layers were excavated). Levels to be considered here include: Levels L and M in Unit 32, Levels F and G in Unit 33, Levels F and G in Unit 35, and Level F in Unit 36. No features were identified with this date range. The few artifacts recovered from these levels and their association with objects from later periods is consistent with this area being undeveloped, open space during this period of time.

Megastratum III (1815-1870)

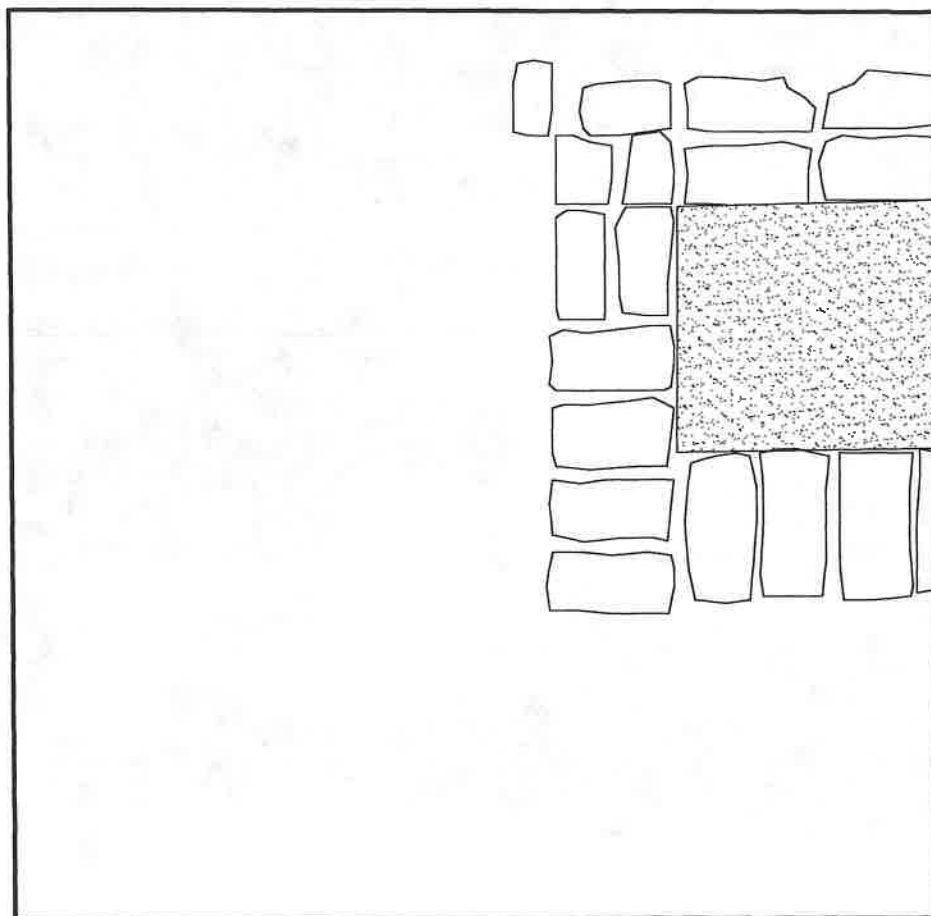
The earliest clear documentation for development of the current project area falls within this period (see above). It was during this period that the large lots began to be subdivided. Excavations provide clear evidence for this period of development from open lots to a more urban environment. Because of this, each lot will be examined and reported here as a distinct unit.

84 Franklin. The lot associated with 84 Franklin Street was not tested with units during these Phase I/II excavations. Given a methodology that avoided excavating the interiors of dwellings, and the fact that the yard space for 84 is now under the new County Courthouse building, no units were placed within this lot. Similarly, because of work initiated by the Banneker-Douglass Museum to stabilize the brick foundations of the historic section of the existing building, no units were placed in the alleyway that once lay between 84, 86 and the Mt. Moriah Church building.³ Excavations in 1994, however, located a unit in the alleyway between 84 Franklin and the Museum. This was Unit 1 in the 1994 excavations. Summary results for this unit can be seen here as Appendix B.

Contexts appropriate for this time period were found during those excavations. Feature 9 was several courses of articulated brick. This was found to be in place and served as the footing for a stair leading into the 84 Franklin Dwelling. The top of this stoop was found at 34.2 ft above mean sea level (amsl). Feature 18 was the footer for the Museum wall. It appears that the brick was laid up against the cut made for the cellar so no significant builder's trench was found. Lastly, Level K from Unit 1 held artifacts that clearly suggested it to be a mid 19th-century context.

³ In 1995, the Banneker-Douglass Museum paid to have the outer layer of brick removed and replaced all the way down to the footers of the historic section of the existing building. This resulted in a ca. eight foot wide trench being opened in the area of the former alleyway.

Unit 35, Feat. 110



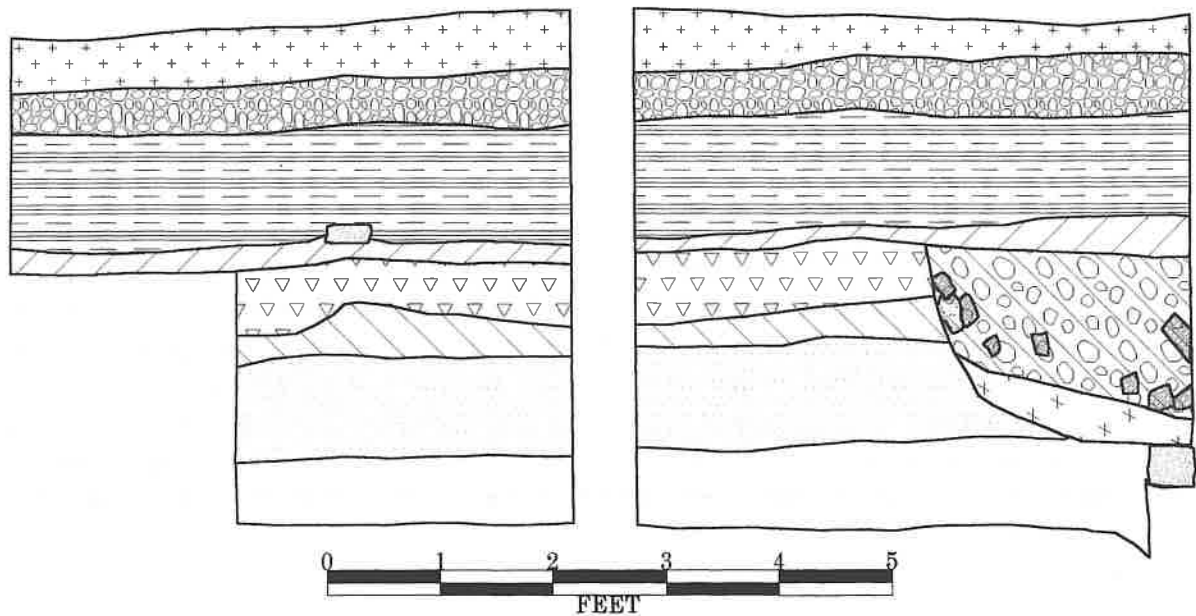
N
4

Figure 27. Unit 35, Feature 110 Plan View.

18AP63 Banneker-Douglass Project

Unit 35 South

Unit 35 West



- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------|
| | Lvl. A -- 10YR 3/4 Loam | | Stone |
| | Lvl. A -- Gravel | | Brick |
| | Lvl. A -- 10YR 4/6 Clay | | Mortar |
| | Lvl. B -- 10YR 3/1 Silty Clay | | |
| | Feat. 113a -- 10YR 4/3 Sandy Clay w/Brick Rubble | | |
| | Feat. 113b -- 10YR 3/6 Clay | | |
| | Lvl. C -- 10YR 3/6 Sandy Clay | | |
| | Lvl. E -- 10YR 4/3 Sandy Clay | | |
| | Lvs. F&G -- 10YR 3/6 Sandy Clay | | |
| | Lvl. H -- 10YR 5/6 Sandy Clay -- Subsoil | | |

Figure 28. Unit 35, Profiles.

Table 7. Summary of Artifacts from Unit 32, Level L.

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Ceramics | 216 |
| Glass | 151 |
| Nails | 63 |
| Other Metal | 22 |
| Architectural | 95 |
| Bone | 135 |
| Shell | 45 |
| Coal | 67 |

Two post holes and associated post molds were found cutting level L—both of them along the lot line between 86 and 88 Franklin Street. Both sets of features cut through level L (described above and in Appendices A and B), postdating its deposition.

The first of these were identified as Features 109 and 114 (Figure 30). Feature 109, the post mold, was found first. Eight artifacts were recovered from Feature 109. These included a sherd of annular whiteware, a sherd of red transfer printed whiteware, a sherd of aqua bottle glass, one nail, a piece of worked stone, and three fragments of burnt wood. Feature 114, the associated post hole, held twenty five items. These included: sherds of undecorated whiteware, a sherd of blue transfer printed whiteware, a sherd of buff bodied stoneware with a salt glaze, flat glass, four fragments of bottle glass, three nails, and several fragments of bone. While the artifacts suggest of a date, their numbers are not sufficient to be sure. However, the level at which these features were found and the fact that they were found to be cut by the later 20th century addition to 88 Franklin Street, suggests these features belong as part of megastrat III. Their location suggests they were part of a fence line between lots 86 and 88 Franklin Street.

The second post mold/post hole features attributable to this period were Features 115 and 116. These features evidence a larger post (measuring six inches across) and perhaps a more structural support—perhaps part of the “wood shed” identified on the Bishop Plat Map (Figure 4). Artifacts recovered from Feature 115 (the post mold) included two sherds of transfer printed whiteware, one sherd of handpainted whiteware, four fragments of clear bottle glass, and six unidentified nail fragments. Feature 116, the associated post hole held a greater number of artifacts including: a sherd of course earthenware, two sherds of transfer printed whiteware, one undecorated whiteware, two sherds of creamware, one sherd of porcelain, five fragments of bottle glass, two nails, one fragment of bone, and three oyster shells.

88 Franklin. The lot associated with 88 Franklin Street was sampled with Unit 33. This unit provided a rich deposit of materials that evidence the occupation and use of the lot during this period. Levels D and E from Unit 33 both provided significant numbers of artifacts.

Over 1,050 artifacts were recovered from Level D (Table 8). Items included sherds of white salt glazed stoneware, lead glazed refined redware, a variety of molded edgewares, transfer printed whitewares, a molded kaolin pipe bowl, as well as pieces of a brown paneled bottle embossed "...T MAN & CO", a cupric alloy tack, buttons, a ferrous buckle, and a fragment of a possible gun flint (Plate 4). One hundred eighty five datable sherds were used to derive a mean ceramic date of 1835.8 for this level.

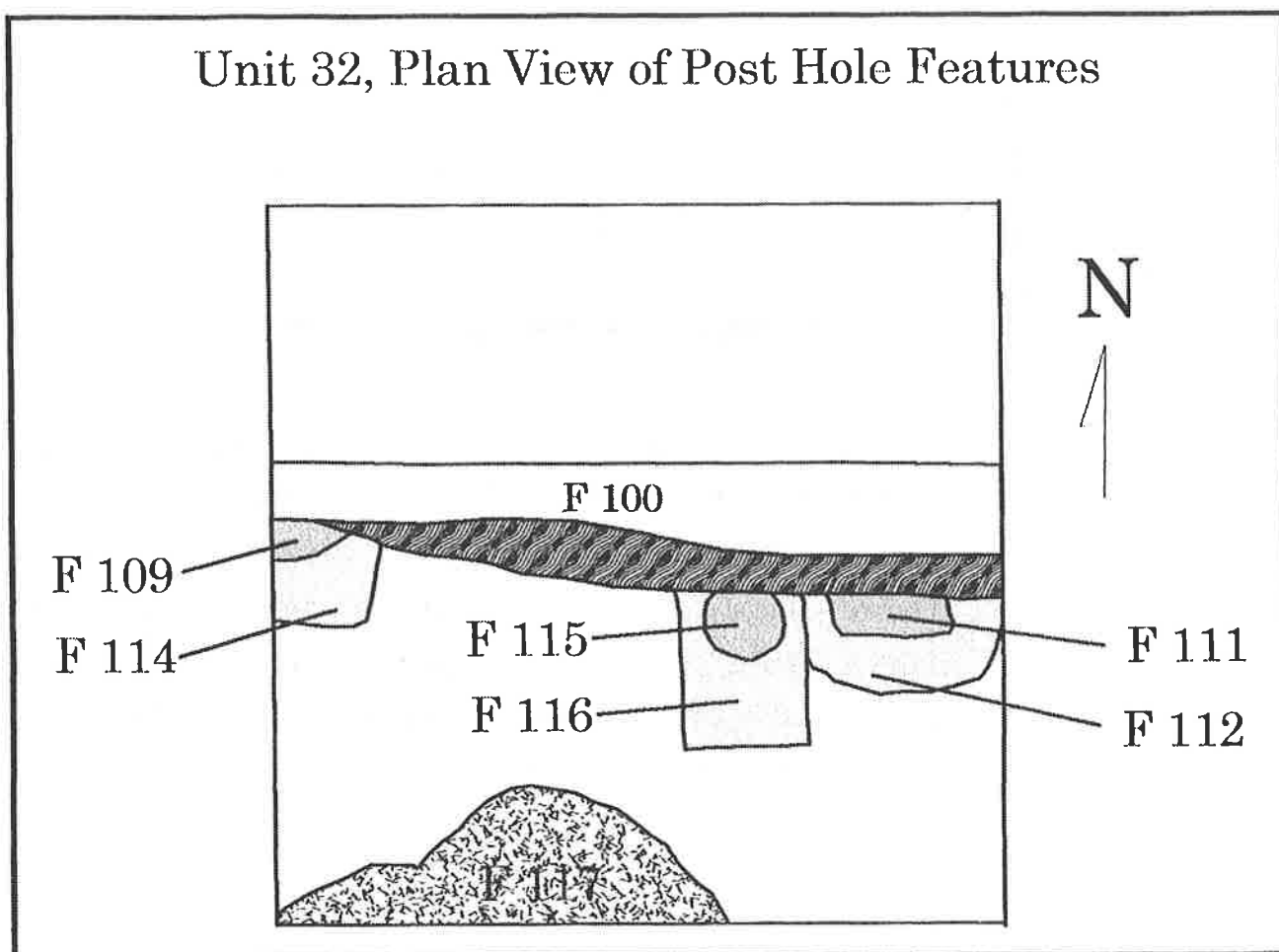


Figure 30. Unit 32, Significant Features.

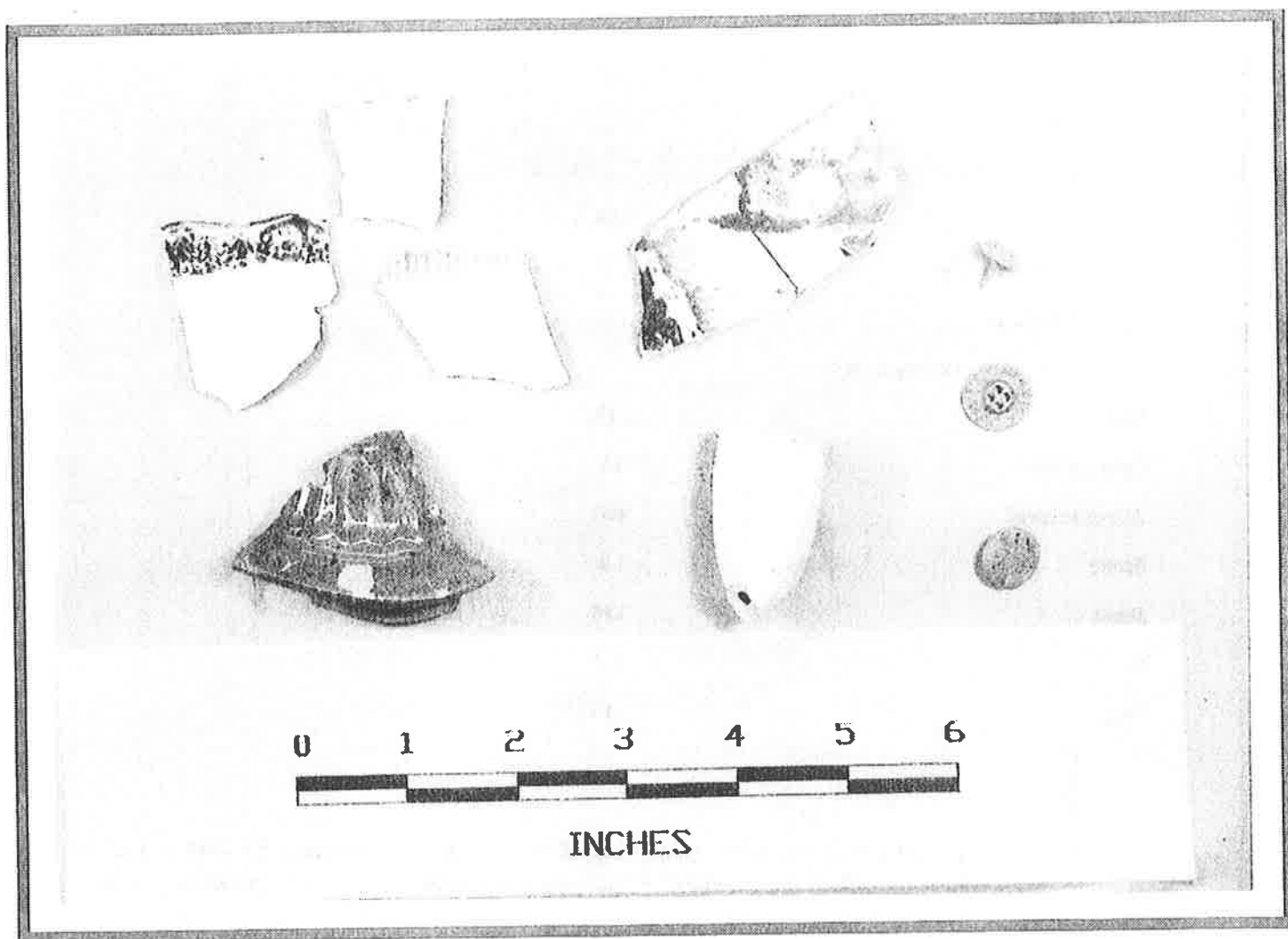


Plate 4. Unit 33, Level D Artifacts. Clockwise from Upper Left: Three Examples of Edgwares; Transfer Print Whiteware; Cupric Alloy Tack; Cupric Sew-Through Button; Cupric Shank Button; Mold Decorated Tobacco Pipe Bowl; Refined Redware Lid (Larsen 2000).

Table 9. Summary of Artifacts from Unit 33, Level E.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Ceramics | 68 |
| Earthenwares | 56 |
| Stonewares | 7 |
| Porcelains | 3 |
| Tobacco Pipe Fragments | 2 |
| Glass | 23 |
| Container Glass | 20 |
| Flat Glass | 3 |
| Nails | 38 |
| Other metal objects | 6 |
| Architectural | 36 |
| Bone | 58 |
| Shell | 33 |

Unit 35 included two contexts that provide information about 88 Franklin Street for this time period—this even though Unit 35 is located within the lot for 86 Franklin Street. Feature 113 was a distinct fill deposit of loose sand and brick rubble (Figure 28, West Wall Profile). Feature 113 was cut by Feature 110 (the root cellar described above) and so clearly belongs with this time period. As excavated, the cut for Feature 113 generated a slope downwards toward the north (or toward 88 Franklin). The high proportion of brick and mortar suggests this to have been related to construction or destruction. It is likely that Feature 113 is a trench associated with the construction of 88 Franklin Street.

Over 150 artifacts were recovered from Feature 113 as well as over 198 pounds of brick recorded in the field. Ceramics included course and refined earthenwares, creamware, pearlware, and whitewares. Comparatively little glass was found with most of it being flatglass. The remaining artifacts were dominated by nails, and some bone and shell. Few clear diagnostics were recovered and artifacts were few enough to make a mean date unsure at best. Again, the relationship between Feature 113 and Feature 110 make it clear that 113 predated the root cellar.

90 Franklin. Unit 36 was located near the rear of the lot for 90 Franklin Street. Level E from Unit 36 provided a small number of artifacts, but those collected suggest that this level may be attributable to Megastrat III.

18AP63 Banneker-Douglass Project

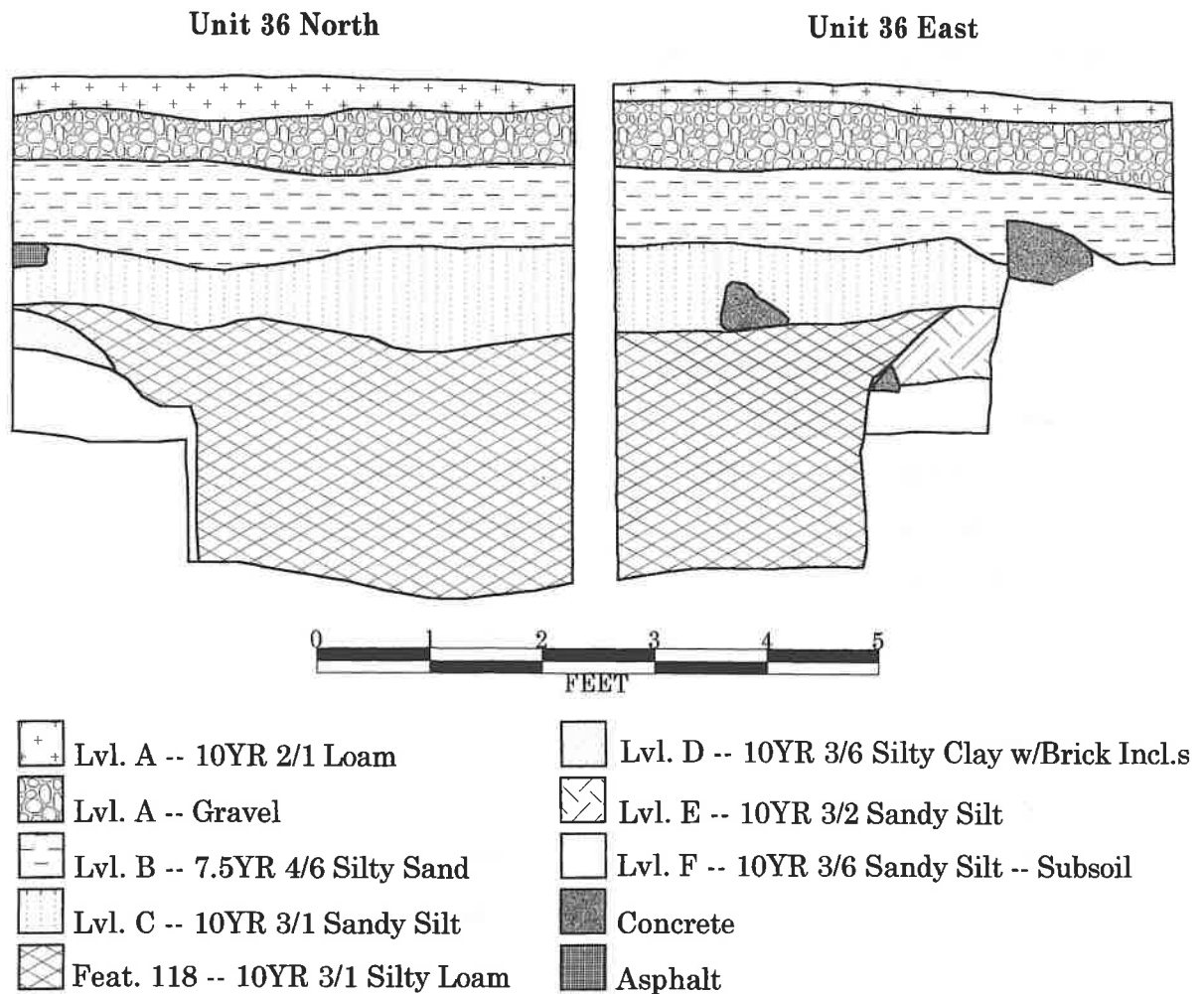


Figure 32. Unit 36, Profiles.

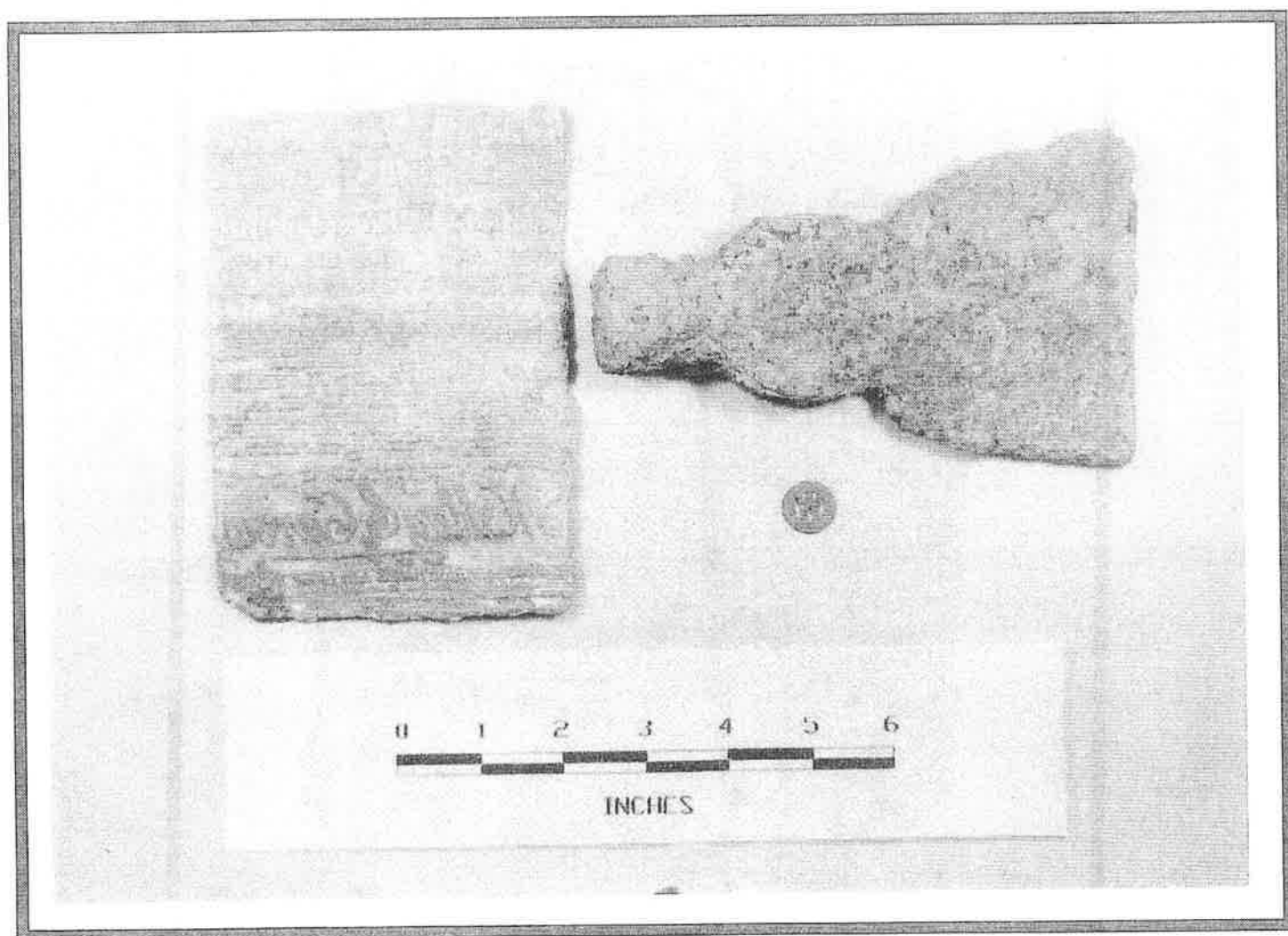


Plate 5. Unit 32, Level H Artifacts. Clockwise Starting from Left: Printing Plate, Ax Head, DC Fare Token (Larsen 2000).

Table 12. Summary of Artifacts from Unit 32, Layer I.

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Ceramics | 280 |
| Earthenware | 253 |
| Stoneware | 7 |
| Porcelain | 5 |
| Tobacco Pipe Fragments | 15 |
| Glass | 155 |
| Container Glass | 44 |
| Flat Glass | 99 |
| Lighting | 11 |
| Glass Button | 1 |
| Nails | 45 |
| Other Metals | 32 |
| Architectural | 65 |
| Bone | 42 |
| Shell | 64 |
| Coal | 46 |

Feature 100 was a laid brick wall running east-west across the unit (Figure 33; Plate 7). It was found after the initial layers of recent fill were removed. This feature proved to be the south wall of the ca. 1910 addition made to 88 Franklin Street (Figure 22). When excavated, no real builders trench was found.⁵ The base of this wall was found at 34.68 ft amsl or about 2.7 feet below the current surface.

A wood plank became evident while excavating Level H on the south side of Feature 100. This wood ran parallel to the wall, creating a bit of a shelf next to the brick wall. While it remains unclear what this wood was or even how it articulated with the wall, Feature 111--a post

⁵ It should be noted, however, that the feature running through the center of the unit provided only a small glimpse of the differing stratigraphies present on the north and south side of the feature. Given the small area opened, a builders trench might not have been recognized.



Plate 7. Unit 32, Feature 100 (Holmes 2000).

Table 14. Artifact Summary for Unit 32, Feature 112 a and b.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Ceramics | 20 |
| Glass | 21 |
| Nails | 11 |
| Other Metal | 19 |
| Architectural | 5 |
| Bone | 18 |
| Shell | 20 |
| Coal | 24 |

The privy was designated Feature 103 (Plate 8; Figure 34; profile visible in Figure 31). It first appeared as a long thin band of ashy deposit along the east wall of the unit. The exposed area of the privy measured only about 1 x 3 feet. Adjacent to this ashy deposit was a thin band of darkened soil. This was designated as Feature 104. While digging Feature 104, several good sized bricks were found lying on a slope downwards toward the privy. Upon further excavation a wood lining became evident.

Over 950 artifacts were recovered from Feature 103a (Table 15). Privies provide discrete contexts that lend themselves to analyses such as minimum vessel counts. It should be emphasized that this privy was only partially exposed and excavated. When the artifacts were laid out on the table, only an approximate eleven or twelve distinct vessels could be recognized among the ceramics and even fewer among the glass. As Phase III work will expose and excavate this feature in its entirety, it was determined that minimum vessel analysis at this time was of little use. The materials recovered from this Phase I/II work, however, must be incorporated into future minimum vessel counts for this Feature. Analysis continued by calculating mean ceramic dates using sherd counts.

Out of 62 ceramics, 40 diagnostics produced a mean date of 1863.4 for this context. Again, other artifacts recovered push this date to a more recent date. The *tpq* for the context is a crown bottle cap with a start date of 1904. Other artifacts included an ink bottle, hand painted whitewares, cupric alloy finial, jet button, a "Goodyear" rubber button, hand blown marble, and porcelain doll parts (Plate 9).

Unit 33, Significant Features

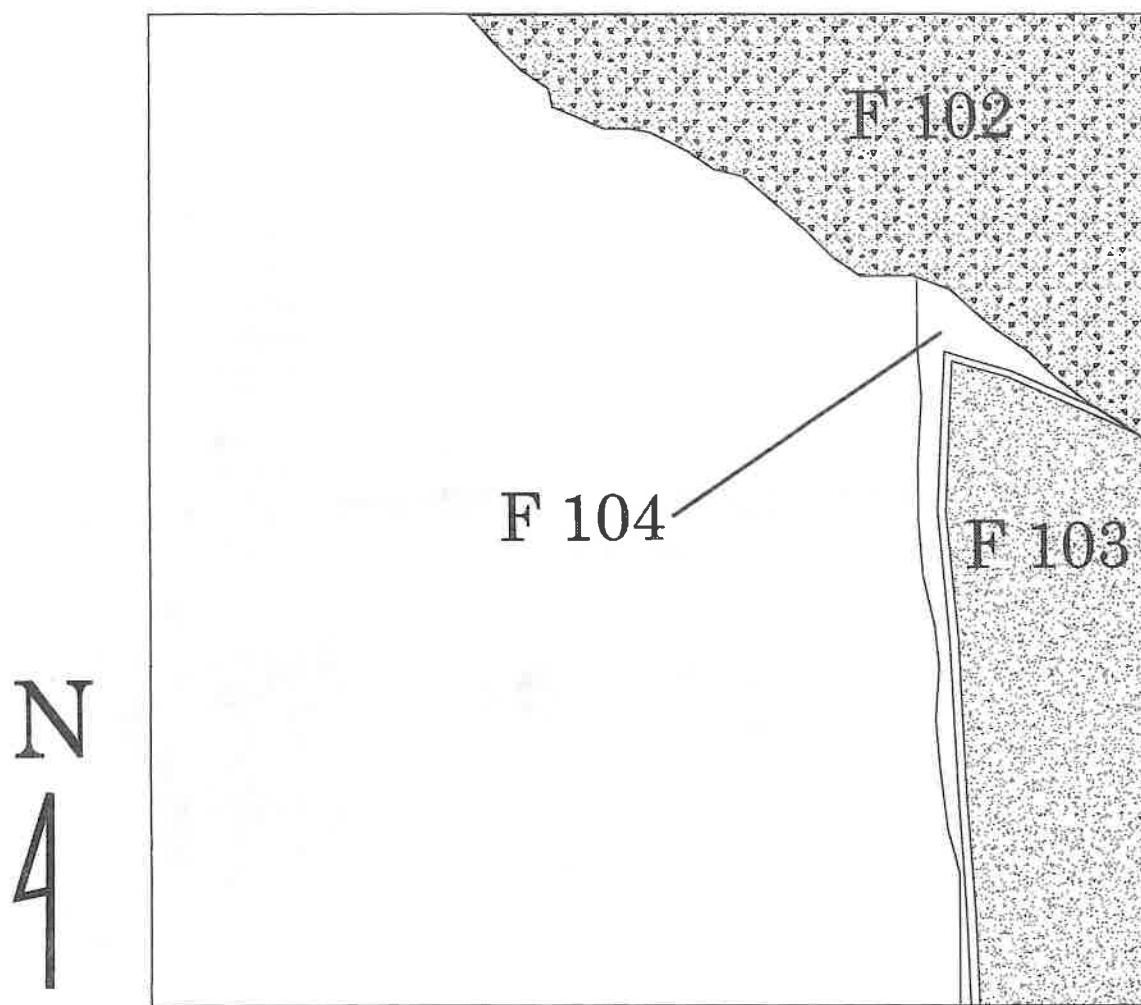


Figure 34. Unit 33, Features 102, 103, and 104 – Plan View

Table 15. Artifact Summary for Unit 33, Feature 103a.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Ceramics | 62 |
| Porcelain | 8 |
| Tobacco Pipe Fragments | 2 |
| Glass | 100 |
| Container Glass | 56 |
| Flat Glass | 38 |
| Other Glass | 6 |
| Nails | 256 |
| Other Metals | 224 |
| Architectural | 65 |
| Other Stone (gun flint) | 1 |
| Bone | 167 |
| Shell | 50 |
| Coal | 26 |

Feature 103b held 444 artifacts (Table 16) including 43 ceramics. Of these, 31 were used to calculate a mean date of 1842.3 for the context. Artifacts recovered from this level of the Feature include pieces of a short paneled tumbler, fragments of lamp chimney glass, sherds from at least two paneled (medicinal type) bottles, a marble, a good amount of bone, as well as a significant portion of a molded, log cabin bitters bottle and sherds of some locally made course earthenware (Plate 10).

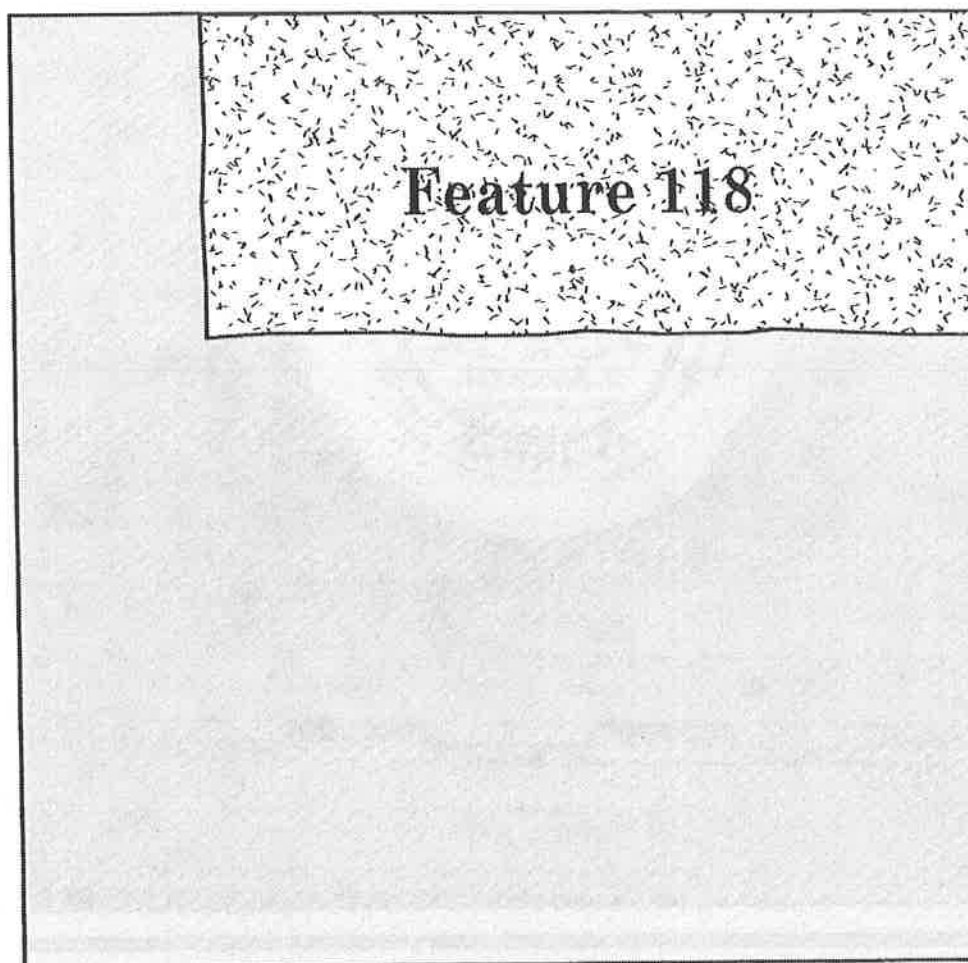
Table 16. Artifact Summary for Unit 33, Feature 103b.

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Ceramics | 43 |
| Earthenware | 29 |
| Porcelain | 11 |
| Tobacco Pipe Fragments | 3 |
| Glass | 82 |
| Container Glass | 54 |
| Flat Glass | 22 |
| Lighting | 5 |
| Button | 1 |
| Nails | 58 |
| Other Metal | 36 |
| Architectural | 48 |
| Bone | 115 |
| Shell | 51 |
| Coal | 10 |

Soils from Feature 103a and b varied slightly. Ash was present in the upper portion of the privy fill. This gradually diminished (in some places there was a visible break, in other areas there was a more gradual transition) as the feature went down. The upper portion (103a) contained clearly 20th century materials. Artifacts from 103b seemed to consistently date to the mid to late 19th century. The feature was not dug to its base, because of the limited area exposed and difficulties with digging in such confined spaces. An auger hole was dug an additional 1 foot to try to determine the extent of the privy. No clear bottom was found.

Feature 104 as explained above, comprised of the wood lining for the privy and the slumping of soils around the construction of the privy vault. As such it would be expected that materials collected from this provenience should represent the initial use of the privy. One hundred eighty one artifacts were recovered from Feature 104 (Table 17). Of these, 23 were ceramics. Sixteen diagnostic sherds were used to derive a mean date of 1848.2. Other artifacts suggest a mid to late 19th century date as well.

18AP63 Banneker-Douglass Project
Unit 36, Feature 118, Plan View



N
4

Figure 35. Unit 36, Feature 118 Plan View.

Table 18. Summary of Artifacts from Unit 36, Feature 118.

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Ceramics | 92 |
| Earthenware | 74 |
| Stoneware | 5 |
| Porcelain | 8 |
| Tobacco Pipe Fragments | 5 |
| Glass | 232 |
| Container Glass | 103 |
| Flat Glass | 129 |
| Nails | 197 |
| Other Metal | 45 |
| Architectural | 49 |
| Bone | 20 |
| Shell | 15 |
| Coal | 165 |

Megastratum I (1930-Present)

Between 1930 and the present, lots from the Courthouse block began to be bought by the County, the dwellings razed, and new public buildings being put up in their place. This culminated in the early 1970s when Anne Arundel County purchased all the lots on the block and tore down the residences. Much of the area served as an asphalt parking lot for the next two decades. In just the last few years the County has removed this parking lot and expanded the Courthouse building which now incorporates most of the block.

The results of this process is evident in every unit dug within the current project area. The uppermost 1 to 1.5 feet of soils are related to recent construction, the earlier parking surface, and the neighborhood destruction during the 1970s.

Unit 34 was placed to evaluate the lot line between 88 and 90 Franklin Streets. The unit, however, evidenced significant disturbance all the way down to subsoils (Figure 36). Large slabs of concrete were found as far down as 3 feet below the current surface. Along with these were found plastic sandwich bags and insulated wiring.

This location happens to fall in center strip of open space between two buildings that escaped demolition in the 1970s—the Banneker-Douglass Museum Building and the law offices at 92 Franklin Street. As result of working around these structure, this center portion of this lot, apparently bore the brunt of disturbance.

Another feature (worth note to any future work) was found cutting across Unit 33 (Figure 34). Feature 102 was a pipe trench running diagonally through the northeast corner of the unit (just north of Feature 103). In attempting to clear this out, a four inch, grey PVC pipe or conduit was found. It was speculated by individuals present during recent Courthouse construction, that this may have been a temporary power conduit for the construction. As such, it was deemed best to leave the pipe intact.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The phase I/II testing of this area indicates that not only are the archaeological resources intact, but they are eligible for inclusion to the National Register under Criterion D. The site, potentially, adds to the history of the region as well as providing specific contributions to the history of African Americans in Annapolis. Additionally, the potential to yield important information regarding the individual households represented in the project area and insights into the African-American community—its households, material culture, consumer habits, and adaptations.

Examining the changing urban landscape and built environment provides a greater understanding of the important events involved with the developing African-American community. This site provides insight into the roles of free African Americans in Antebellum Maryland—a perspective to Maryland's unique position during this period of history. The site similarly allows examination of the social changes and formation of communities in the years following emancipation.

Subsequent investigations will be able to locate intact household deposits that will provide exceptional insights into the rich material world of an African-American community. This provides comparative material and serves to acknowledge the diversity of responses and adaptations to the social conditions of a segregated society during the late 19th and early 20th century. Archaeology of African-Americans has primarily focused on conditions of slavery and plantation contexts. The free and post-emancipation contexts available through this site, and it being an urban setting, provide a means of addressing a largely overlooked period.

The archaeological testing outlined in this report shows that the open lot on the north side of the Banneker-Douglass Museum contains material remains dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Late 19th- and early 20th-century deposits, however, are the predominant component of the assemblage. Out of the five new excavation units placed for this phase of testing, four provided consequential contexts.

Previous archaeology at the Courthouse Site found ample documentary and oral history evidence for diverse class and occupational backgrounds of the African Americans living on this block. Prior excavations also found intact archaeological deposits from this community. This has held out promise for what would prove a particularly exciting opportunity to acknowledge diversity within the African-American community in a public history setting—a chance to compare and contrast the distinct identities present within this African-American neighborhood. The best way to do this archaeologically is to identify discrete deposits that can be attributed to specific times and households.

Each of these four contexts provides potential materials with which to begin examining African-American households in Annapolis. They are also each incomplete at this time. Both privies, while identified, were only partially excavated in this early phase of examination. Only part of the root cellar was uncovered. Lastly, the rich deposit found in Unit 32 appears to be part of a larger sheet midden. Full understanding of this deposit is not possible through a single unit. Larger analyses—such as vessel counts for ceramics and glass or faunal analysis—for these contexts were not attempted here as their value was limited by the small sample. More extensive recovery is needed for full-blown analyses.

The nature of the recovered deposits is not by itself unique to late 19th and early 20th century materials. Materials discussed here are similar if not identical to those in every report on turn-of-the-century sites. The uniqueness, here, lies in these being African-American assemblages. African-American strategies for acquiring goods in light of Jim Crow racism make them distinctive.

Archaeology has only examined African-American sites for the last few decades. Archaeology has spent considerably less time examining African Americans outside of slavery. The little work done, has shown great promise in showing how distinctive consumption patterns could cultivate a degree of self-empowerment and socioeconomic independence in a period characterized by systematic racism. Materials collected from these four households could add considerably to this discussion. Rather than relying on conclusions derived from one or two household studies, a variety of assemblages would go a long way in depicting the variety present within a community. The more households the better in discussing such subtle differences.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While portions of the lot on the north side of the Banneker-Douglass Museum have seen considerable disturbance over the last several decades, archaeological testing has shown that much of the site remains intact. Of the five test units excavated for this Phase I/II investigation, four revealed significant features and contexts relating to 19th- and early 20th-century occupations. The results of the historical background and current archaeological testing indicate that this portion of the Courthouse Site should be the scene of Phase III investigations before being destroyed by construction of an addition to the Banneker-Douglass Museum (see Appendix F).

The primary significance of this area is as part of an African-American neighborhood. The class and occupational diversity of the inhabitants of this block offer a valuable, if not unique opportunity to evaluate the richness of African-American culture in Annapolis. Past investigations of the Courthouse Site have expressly attempted to find and describe distinct features attributable to the African-American presence at the site. Features such as privies are among the richest artifact-bearing deposits on historic sites, and provide opportunity to examine cultural materials that can often be attributed to specific households. While this goal was

Problems still exist with digging cellar features. The cellars are likely four or more feet deep and mostly represent fill related to the buildings 1970s demolition. Excavation would involve excavating four or more feet before encountering potential cultural material. Excavations led by Mark Warner and Paul Mullins in 1990 encountered this very problem. After carefully excavating through four feet of fill, they were stopped by a concrete basement floor (Warner and Mullins 1993).

Despite this, Feature 113 (found in Unit 36) suggests this pursuit might shed some light on the sequence of development of the neighborhood. Further examination of the “builders’ trench” could provide a clear date for the structure and provide insights into the development of the site during the mid 19th century—a period where historical records provide few details.

Lastly, materials recovered from Unit 33 suggest that continued excavations in the backyard area of the site would also prove worthwhile. Cultural levels found in this unit provide evidence dating to the second and third quarters of the 19th century. Little material from this period was recovered in either the 1990 or 1994 excavations. Exploring this context further would likely enhance our understanding of how this area was used over time.

of Unit 34 above and in Appendix A).

Carr, Lois Green

1974 "The Metropolis of Maryland": A Comment on Town Development Along the Tobacco Coast. *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 69(2):124-145.

Edwards, Paul

1969 *The Southern Urban Negro as a Consumer*. Originally published 1932. Negro University Press, New York.

Epperson, Terrence W.

1990 "To Fix A Perpetual Brand": *The Social Construction of Race in Virginia, 1675-1750*. Unpublished PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Temple University.

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, Maryland.

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, Maryland.

Fassig, O.L.

1917 *The Climate of Anne Arundel County*. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Fields, Barbara J.

1985 *Slavery and Freedom on the Middle Ground: Maryland During the Nineteenth Century*. Yale University Press, New Haven.

Goodwin & 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. Copy on file, University of Maryland, College Park.

Higgenbotham, A. Leon, Jr.

1986 *In the Matter of Color: Race and the American Legal Process*. Oxford University Press, New York.

Jacobsen, Phebe

n.d. Unpublished manuscript on the history of Mt. Moriah AME Church.

Papenfuse, Edward C. and Joseph M. Coale III

1982 *Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Ridgely, David

1841 *Annals of Annapolis*. Cushing and Brother, Baltimore, Maryland.

Riley, Elihu

1995 *The Ancient City: A History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*. Originally published 1887. Reprinted for Clearfield Company, Inc. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Baltimore Maryland.

Seifert,

1999 *Technical Update No. 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland: Collections and Conservation Standards*.

Shaffer and Cole

1994 *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland*.

Shelford, V. E.

1963 *The Ecology of North America*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois.

Steponitus, Laurie C.

1980 *An Archaeological Study of the Patuxent Drainage, Vol. 1. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series No. 24*.

Sweetman, Jack

1979 *The U.S. Naval Academy: An Illustrated History*. Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, Maryland.

Warner, Mark S.

1992 *Archaeological Excavations at Gott's Court (18AP52)*. Report on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.

Warner, Mark S., and Paul 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.

APPENDIX A

UNIT SUMMARIES

opening elevation was 35.72 ft amsl and averaged .7 ft in thickness. This arbitrary level held whitewares, mocha wares, creamwares, and shell edged wares -- a great variety of seemingly early 19th century wares -- along with bottle glass and a piece of yellow plastic. From this it becomes clear that this context (layers D and E together) is mixed.

Level F was located to the south of Feature 100 below level C. The average opening elevation for this level measured 35.58 ft amsl, though there was a large degree of variability (from 36.08 to 35.22 ft amsl). While this level was found across the entire area south of Feature 100, it trailed off nearing the south wall of the unit and does not show up across the whole of the South Wall Profile of the unit. This level was described as a black (10YR 2/1), silty sand -- perhaps more accurately as a level comprised largely of coal and cinder. This level averaged about .4 ft in thickness and held artifacts that included green bottle glass, cut and wire nails, as well as various types of ceramics.

Level G was found on the north side of Feature 100 below layer E. The average opening elevation was 35.10 ft amsl. This level was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), silty loam that averaged .25 ft in thickness.

Level H was located to the south of Feature 100 and was found below level F. Level H was found at about 35.19 ft amsl and had a very organic small and consistency. The level was described as a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), clay loam. A wood plank running east-west (and butting up against Feature 100) emerged within this level. Artifact density increased with this level and items found included a clear glass perfume bottle, an axe head, and a printing plate advertising a Baltimore clothing store -- Mabley and Canew -- from 1885. In addition, a variety of ceramics were found all consistent with this late 19th century date. The layer was arbitrarily ended as artifact density seemed to diminish. As excavated, this layer averaged about .3 ft deep.

Layer I was a continuation of Level H above. Its opening elevation measured ca. 34.91 and averaged .3 ft in thickness. Artifacts included brick, oyster shell, coal, ceramics, nails, window and bottle glass and a greater frequency of bone that found in level H.

Level J was located on the north side of Feature 100 directly below level G. Its opening elevation was approximately 34.85 ft amsl. The level was described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), silty clay mottled with a dark gray (10YR 4/1), silty clay. This level averaged approximately .4 ft in depth.

Level K was also located on the north side of Feature 100 immediately below level J. The opening for this level was measured to 34.44 ft. amsl. This level was described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6 mottled with a 10YR 3/6), sandy clay. Level K was never fully excavated. At this elevation the stratigraphy to the north of Feature 100 (including K) appears to match that to the south. Due to time constraints and difficulties in digging further depth in such a confined area, excavation continued in the unit's larger southern side.

the hole included bottle glass, pearlware, and green transfer printed whiteware.

Feature 115 was a post mold found just west of features 111 and 112. The roughly .5 ft circular stain was comprised of dark brown (10YR 3/3), sandy silt. The top of this feature measured ca. 34.9 ft. amsl and extended to 33.8 ft amsl.

Feature 116 was a rectangular stain found surrounding feature 115. This proved to be the post hole associated with feature 115. The roughly 1.2 x .8 ft feature was comprised of dark brown (10YR 3/3), sandy silt mottled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6), silty sand. Opening elevations for the post hole averaged 34.9 ft. amsl and extended to a depth of ca. 33.8 ft amsl.

Feature 117 was described as a very dark grayish brown (2.5YR 3/2), sandy silt with a very organic smell. The roughly circular feature was identified near the southwest corner of the unit. Only part of the feature was included within Unit 32, but even with a partial view there is a potential for a diameter of this stain to reach nearly 3 feet. The stain was first encountered at ca. 34.35 ft amsl. The unidentified feature was excavated to a depth averaging 33.86 ft amsl, or roughly .5 ft deep. Artifacts included green shell edged creamware, pearlwares, burned oyster shell, as well as brick fragments.

UNIT 33 (N261 E195)

Unit was placed as far back into the lot for 88 Franklin as possible. It was hoped that the back edge of the lot would hold the greatest potential for finding features such as privies or trash pits. Unit was placed a few feet east of the brick walk adjacent to the Courthouse.

Level A was the level of recent construction fill associated with the removal of asphalt and building of the Courthouse. Surface elevations for the unit averaged 36.63 ft amsl. This fill level being recent was removed without screening. The level (as removed) measured 1.27 ft thick and was comprised of topsoil, a brown (10YR 4/3), sandy loam, yellowish red (5YR 4/6), sand, and a lense of pea-sized gravel.

Level B was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), silty loam found along the east edge of the unit. The level was cut by Feature 102 (a pvc-pipe trench associated with the 1990's Courthouse construction). Its opening elevation averaged 35.16 ft. amsl and was dug to 34.78 ft amsl when it was determined that it was part of a feature. It should be subsequently associated with Feature 103.

Level C was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), sandy clay found west of features 102 and 103. Its opening elevation averaged 35.34 ft amsl. This thin layer (averaged ca. .3 ft thick) held artifacts including whitewares, transfer printed pearlware, bottle glass, and a leather shoe heel

Level D was a dark brown (10YR 3/3), silty loam. The opening elevations for this level averaged

Feature 104 was found to be fill and slump related to the construction of the woodlined privy vault. It appeared as a dark brown (7.5YR 3/4), sandy loam stain found just outside of the privy lining. This is likely the orinal cut for the privy hole that was backfilled at the time of the privy's completion. A considerable amount of brick was present within this feature. This feature was first found at about 34.5 ft amsl and closed at around 32.35 ft amsl. At the top, it measured nearly .8 ft across but tapered as it went down.

Feature 105 was a possible tree root stain first identified with level F. Opening elevations were ca. 34.3 ft amsl and it was excavated to 33.5 ft amsl. Artifacts including sherds of mochaware, whiteware, and redwares were present as were small fragments of bone.

Feature 107 was a small circular stain measuring ca. .4 ft in diameter. Feature was first defined in level G and was located next to the wood lining for Feature 103 (privy). Feature was defined at 33.65 ft amsl and excavated to 33.3 ft amsl. Its proximity suggests a possible post or support for the privy vault but its shallowness does little to substantiate its purpose.

Feature 108 was another small stain (ca. .3 ft in diameter) located near the wood lining for Feature 103 (privy). Stain cut level G. It was defined at 33.65 ft amsl and excavated to 33.2 ft amsl. Like feature 107 its proximity suggests a possible association with Feature 103 but its shallowness does little to substantiate its purpose. Excavators believed it most likely to be associated with root disturbance.

UNIT 34 (N274 E183)

Unit was placed to sample lot line between lots for 88 and 90 Franklin Streets. Unit found far more recent disturbance than other units.

Level A grouped layers associated with recent Courthouse construction. Soils excavated as A included a dark gray (5YR 4/1), gravel and a _____ (5YR 4/4), sandy clay. Layer was approximately 90% gravel with chunks of brick and concrete. Opening elevations averaged 37.42 ft. amsl. Layer was dug to an average depth of 1 ft.

Level B was defined as a dark brown (10YR 3/3), sandy loam mottled with a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam. Opening elevations averaged 36.48 ft amsl and layer was excavated to a depth of about 1 ft. before a new arbitrary level was called. Layer included large slabs of concrete along with chunks of brick and fragments of wood. Concrete slabs made excavation difficult. This deposit is most likely associated with the razing of homes by the County in the 1970s. Artifacts recovered included wire nails, plastic comb tooth, a harmonica plate, and a variety of ceramics.

Layer C, a continuation of the destruction level defined above, was excavated only in the northeast quadrant of the unit. The size of concrete slabs precluding digging the entire unit without dismantling adjacent units. Layer measured 35.36 ft amsl at its opening and

Level E was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay. Again, level was only excavated in the western half of the unit in order to preserve Feature 110. Opening elevations averaged 35.1 ft amsl. The level proved ca .15 ft thick.

Level F was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy clay. Opening elevations were ca. 34.95 ft amsl. Level was ca. .4 ft thick. Artifacts recovered included nails, ceramics, glass, and other unidentified metals.

Level G was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clay. Opening elevations averaged 34.54 ft amsl. Level proved to be .7 ft thick. Artifacts were negligible and appearances were that this level represented a transition to subsoils.

Level H was described as a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay. Opening elevations were 33.82 ft amsl and level was excavated five tenths of a foot to 33.32 ft amsl. No artifacts were found confirming that subsoils had been reached.

Feature 110 was a series of laid brick forming two corners of a rectangle. The bricks proved not to be part of a substantial sub-surface foundation or structural pier. Most of the feature sat on top of the ground surface surrounding a rectangular cut into the soil. Its elevation was measured as 35.78 ft amsl. The feature's location, when compared to the location of 86 Franklin St. on historic maps suggests this feature to have been located near the center of the north wall of the structure -- against a wall but accessible from the interior of the building. Feature was left intact.

Feature 110a was the loose soil fill surrounded by Feature 110. This soil was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty sand. It was found to be very wet and loose with mortar and decaying brick inclusions. Some artifacts were recovered but no clear diagnostics. When removed, the .75 ft of fill exposed a deliberate cut into the existing strata. This further suggest this to have been a root cellar.

Feature 113 was identified as a dark brown (10YR 4/3) loose sandy clay with large amount of brick rubble and mortar inclusion. It was first defined at 35.08 ft amsl, but as level D was determined to be part of Feature its opening elevations are ca. 35.68 ft amsl. This feature was initially found west of Feature 110 (root cellar proved to cut through feature 113 meaning Feature 113 predates Feature 110) and north of level C. As excavated, the cut for Feature 113 generated a slope downwards toward the north (in other words, the feature grew smaller as it was excavated. The base of the feature was found at 33.28. Feature 113 (not including "level D") was dug in 3 arbitrary levels--each approximately .5 ft deep. The high proportion of brick and mortar recovered from the feature fill suggests this to have been construction or destruction related. As Feature 113 appears to predate the root cellar below the floor of 86 Franklin Street, it is likely that feature 113 is a trench associated with the construction of 88 Franklin St. The slope leading downward towards the north suggests that this may be a builders trench associated with the construction.

APPENDIX B

FEATURE SUMMARIES

| FEATURE | DESCRIPTION | LOCATION | STRAT. CONTEXT | INTERPRETED FUNCTION | EXC. STATUS |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------|--|---|--|
| 107 | Soil stain | Unit 33 | Identified in Level G; located near wood lining for F103 | Possible post or support for privy –shallowness of Feature, however, does not substantiate this. Most likely root disturbance | Excavated |
| 108 | Soil Stain | Unit 33 | Assoc. w/Level G; located near wood lining for F103 | Possible post or support for privy –shallowness of Feature, however, does not substantiate this. Most likely root disturbance | Excavated |
| 109 | Soil Stain | Unit 32 | Identified in Level L; assoc. L-M | Post mold adjacent to F100 (on South side); assoc. w/ F114. Artifact recovered were few, but reflected roughly mid 19 th century dates | Excavated |
| 110 | Rectangle of laid brick with fill | Unit 35 | Identified in Level C; assoc. Levels C and E | Possible brick supports for an interior root cellar associated w/86 Franklin St. Artifacts recovered provide no clear diagnostics. Level C ceramics provided an 1852 mean date. | Feature Partially excavated; brick left intact |
| 111 | Soil Stain | Unit 32 | Identified in Level L; assoc. L-M | Post mold adjacent to F100 (on South side); assoc. w/ F112. | Excavated |
| 112 | Soil Stain | Unit 32 | Identified in Level L; assoc. L-M | Post hole adjacent to F100; assoc. w/ F111. | Excavated |
| 113 | Brick rubble fill | Unit 35 | Identified in Level E; sloped downward through levels E-H. | Rubble fill associated with filling a large cut – presumably for 88 Franklin St. cellar. No clear diagnostics recovered but context places it earlier than F110. | Partially excavated |

APPENDIX C

UNIT SUMMARIES FOR 1994 EXCAVATIONS, AREA 2

Level K₁ was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellow brown loam located on the north side of Feature 10 (see below). This was clearly an mid 19th-century context with identified ceramic types giving a solid 1820s-50s date. Excavation was ceased on this level as unit depth was reaching over 4 feet.

Level L₁-L₂ was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam found south of Feature 10 (see below). This level is probably the same as level K as artifacts date to the mid 19th century (ceramic types suggest dates ranging from 1830s-50s).

Feature 3 was a pipe trench for 3 electrical conduits attached to the Banneker-Douglass Museum. It was filled with gravel and stone and contained brick, mortar, and styrofoam. Conduits were found around 0.5 ft deep and ranged to 1.2 ft below the current asphalt surface.

Feature 4 first appeared as a rough line of brick and a decayed board running east-west across the northern third of the unit. Feature 4 was excavated with four levels within the feature. Feature 4a was a 2.5Y 3/2 dusky red sandy loam and measured about .68 ft in thickness. It was filled with destruction materials as well as plastic and styrofoam. Feature 4b was a thin lens of 2.5YR 2.5/0 black sandy loam similar to level F (see above). Feature 4c and 4d were found adjacent to each other. Feature 4c was an ash filled 2.5YR 2.5/0 dark gray loam that proved to be about 0.14 ft thick. Feature 4d was found directly above a line of articulated brick later designated Feature 9 (see below).

Feature 5, a soil stain running east-west next to the wall of the Banneker-Douglass Museum, was opened as a possible builders trench. Upon finding a pipe trench cutting the unit (see Feature 10 below), it became clear that the three levels excavated within the feature were related to the natural/cultural layers for this area. Feature 5 was first encountered at 34.99 ft AMSL. Level 5a was a 10YR 3/2 sandy loam averaging only 0.1 ft thick. This level within the feature should be associated with level G (see above). Level 5b was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with a 10YR 5/3 brown. The soil was a sandy loam averaging less than 0.2 ft in thickness. Level 5c was a 10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam averaging 0.37 ft thick. Both levels 5b and 5c should be associated with level I (see above).

Feature 9 was four courses of articulated brick found in the north wall of the unit. This appears to be the edge of the footing for a stair leading into the dwelling numbered as #84 Franklin Street on the 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. The top of the footing was found at 34.2 ft AMSL.

Feature 10 and 19 were a pipe trench with two 2__" water pipes (Feature 10) and a related 8" terra cotta sewage pipe (Feature 19). The trench was first identified at 34.06 ft AMSL and cut through levels K and L (see above). Corroded water pipes were found at a depth of 33.4 ft AMSL. The terra cotta sewerage pipe was located below the water pipes at a depth of 33.0 ft AMSL. Trench fill was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam. Artifacts recovered from the trench suggest an early 20th century date.

Feature 11 was a small area of slumping at the top of the pipe trench (see Feature 10 above). It was comprised of a sandy loam and contained a few artifacts.

Feature 12 was a long thin stain adjacent to the wall of the Banneker-Douglass Museum. Feature was comprised of a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam measuring about 0.3 ft thick.

Feature 18 was a footer for the Banneker-Douglass wall. Comprised of brick and mortar, this unusual footer seems to have been laid in the original cut made during construction (therefore there was no builders trench). The top of the footer was found at a depth of 34.1 ft AMSL. The base of the footer (and, therefore, the foundation of the original Mt. Moriah foundation) measured to depth of 32.61 ft

APPENDIX D

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--|
| OBD1/65 | 1914 | Thomas Caswell will to St. Anne's Church |
| Assessment /60 | 1911-18 | Thomas Caswell: 21 x 80 lot \$1100 brick dwelling |
| Census | 1910 | William Sands, white, 69 years, church janitor, renting; wife Laura, 54 years; son William Jr., 35 years, ice plant fireman; daughter Jennie, 23 years, tailor shop tailoress; daughter Carrie, 18 years; boarder Charles Daywalt, 25 years, house plumbing George Tydings, white, 36 years, office printer, renting; wife Emma, 28 years; son William, 7 years; daughter Laura, 6 years; daughter Lavinia, 5 years; daughter Caroline, 1 year; |
| Census | 1900 | Henry Dennison, white, 58 years, painter, born Conn, renting; wife Laura, 49 years, born Md |
| Assessment /127 | 1897-1910 | Thomas Caswell: 21 x 80 lot \$1000 2-story brick house |
| WFP1/354 | | Bessie Randall Caswell will to husband Thomas |
| SH24/508 | 1884/11/14 | Charlotte Hunter to Elizabeth Randall, Jr. \$1,020 2 story brick dwelling house |
| Assessments | 1880-86 | Charlotte Hunter: frame house & lot \$1110 |
| SH14/369 | 1879/7/5 | Alexander & Sarah Hart to James & Charlotte Hunter |
| Assessments NHG8/287 | 1876 1859/7/6 | Sarah Hart: \$1110 brick house, #3 Basil Shepherd to Sarah Merriken, later Sarah Hart |

leased to Thomas Brown for 99 years renewable forever; Brown transferred interest to John Shaw 9/3/1817; Shaw has purchased reversion and fee simple
[66-94 Franklin]

SEE NEH report, parcel 29, section 1, for continuation of title
attached to summary

88-90 & 94 Franklin Street
1896: 58, 60, 64

Summary: Jacob Slemaker bought two lots, 88-90, from John Shaw in 1821 and built two frame houses on the lots by 1835. These may be the houses that were still standing when the county bought the property in 1975. The owners have always been white, but the properties have generally been rented for the last 100 years or so, and tenants have been both blacks and whites.

County files:
two frame houses and one brick and frame

Steve Foundas dies 1959; left property as trust with stipulation that be sold 15 years after death
will: GMN1/15

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|--|----------|
| 2763/329 | 1975/5/30 | George Manis, trustee of estate of Steve Foundas, to AAC | \$93,500 |
|----------|-----------|--|----------|

88 Franklin

| | | |
|-----------|------|---|
| Directory | 1972 | Courthouse Annex |
| | 1971 | " |
| | 1959 | Elias Keshes (Demetra) driver, Green Spring Dairy |
| | 1956 | " |
| | 1954 | Gus Leanos (Mary) installer |
| | 1949 | Steve Plakatoris (Marguerite) clerk, S & S Barbecue |

88-90 Franklin:

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---|
| WNW20/21 | 1919/9/13 | Mary Jane White to Steve Foundas 32' x 80' lot |
| Assessment /235 | 1911-18 | Mary Jane White: 32 x 80 \$500 2 frame houses |
| Census | 1910 | 90: Charles Johnson, mulatto, 46 years, barber in shop, renting; wife Tamer, 44 years, private family cook; daughter Elizabeth, 18 years, private family nurse; son Frank, 9 years, private family errand boy; son Edward, 5 years; son Coleman, 1 year; granddaughter Catherine, 1 year 88: Nathan Jenkins, black, 42 years, odd jobs laborer, renting; wife Katie, 25 years, laundress at home John Brashears, mulatto, 33 years, hotel waiter, renting; wife Dottie, black, 23 years |
| ---- | 1904 | William Thomas White to heir MJWhite |
| Census | 1900 | William White, white, 38 years, watchmaker, owner; child Mary, 13 years |
| Assessments /87 | 1897-10 | William T. White: 32 x 80 \$700 2 2-story frame houses #58 & #60 |
| Directory | 1896 | 60: William T. White, watchmaker; Joseph A. White 58: Maria Bean, laundress; Thomas Lee, driver; Catherine Galloway, laundress |
| Assessments np | 1880-1886 | J. R. White: lot & frame house #5 \$250 lot & frame house #7 \$250 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| [TTS1/329 | 1837/10/13 codicil | will of Jacob Slemaker |
| | | house near the courthouse to daughter Ellen - half not sold to Thomas] |
| <u>94 Franklin</u> | 35' on Franklin | |
| Directory | 1959 | Steve Foundas president, Maryland Garage, Inc. |
| | 1956 | " |
| | 1954 | " |
| | 1949 | " |
| Assessments | 1923-29 | Steven Foundas: 36 x 80 \$2306 dwelling \$ 162 outbuilding garage |
| Assessments | 1918-22 | Steven Foundas: 36 x 80 \$2000 dwelling |
| GW147/116 | 1918/1/15 | W. Hallam Claude to Steve Foundas with northwest corner of courthouse lot 35'4" to center of alley x 80' |
| GW119/97 | 1915/7/29 | W. Meade & Miriam Hollyday to W. Claude Hallam \$2200 |
| GW119/98 | 1915/7/29 | James U. Dennis, trustee to W. Meade Hollyday \$2000 |
| Equity 3904 GW65/176 | 1915/6/24 | Harry Thompson jr. v. W. Meade Hollyday deposition: old fashioned brick house in need of repair |

WSG14/460

1829/6/29

James Shaw to George Wells

\$900

part of lot 59; beginning at southwest corner of part laid off for the courthouse lot on Doctor Street; with street 43'30" west 35'4" to center of alley dividing houses of James Shaw and Samuel Ridout; at right angle to street through center of alley s 46'30"e 80' to line of Temple Street; with street n43'30"e 35'4" to courthouse lot; with lot n46'30" west 80' to beginning

SEE 92 Franklin: WSG6/30

86 Franklin Street

1911: 21

1896: 56

Summary: This lot is the northernmost of the lots subdivided from the portion of lot 59 purchased by Charity Folks from the heirs of John Shaw in 1832. From 1832 to the early 1900s, these lots were owned by descendants of Charity Folks; thus they were black-owned for nearly 100 years. This lot was left to Folks' granddaughter, Elizabeth Folks, who married John Smith. Smith's husband and children sold the lot to her aunt, Charity Bishop. Charity Bishop was survived by her husband, William, and the lot became part of his estate. In the settlement of Bishop's estate, this lot went to his granddaughter, Charity Bishop Vogelsang, as heir of her mother, Rebecca Bishop Vogelsang. 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 that occupancy can be traced, this was a rental property.

County files:
house razed

Directory

1970

vacant

1969

"

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| Assessments /65 | 1911-18 | J. Wesley Chase: 15 x 60 \$300 house \$200 frame house |
| Census | 1910 | Maria Queen, black, 70 years, renting; daughter Rachel Johnson, 40 years; son-in-law Charles Johnson, 55 years, club janitor |
| GW58/298 | 1908/4/16 | James Vogelsang Smith and Constantia & James Smith to J. Wesley Chase |
| Census | 1900 | William Queen, black, 70 years, laborer, renting; wife Marian, 69 years; daughter Rachel Carroll, 39 years |
| | 1899 | death of Charity Bishop Vogelsang Pennsylvania will; property to nephew James Vogelsang Smith and sister Constantia Smith 2 lots & dwellings |
| Assessments /50 | 1897-1910 | Charity Bishop Vogelsang: 16 x 94 \$500 2 2-story frame houses #54 & 56 |
| Directory | 1896 | Rachel Carroll, nurse; William Queen, laborer rear: John Lane, bootblack |
| Assessments /364 | 1880-86 1885/5 | Charity Bishop Vogelsang: 16' lot \$500 2 houses |
| Equity 659 SH12/1 | 1878/4 | William Bishop v. Nicholas Bishop request for division of estate of William Bishop Bishop heirs: William H. Bishop, son (Baltimore City) [Horace Bishop, deceased] widow Eliza |

owned by William Bishop; with equal depth of
Bethel lot to White lot; with White lot to
beginning \$100

1871

William Bishop will d. 1870

will written in 1854

dwelling house in city and 2 frame dwellings on
South Street - lot devised to his wife by her
mother Charity Folks

5/27/1870 to deed to Dr. John Ridout and from
Ridout to William Bishop in his own right

left to wife during natural life and then to son
James & his heirs as sole inheritance--5/28/1870
codicil

Exhibit D: Ridout to Bishop deed--
brick dwelling on Church Circle, two 2-story
frame houses on South, stable on South

TTS1/212

1835/3/17

Charity Folks will, lot to granddaughter Elizabeth
Folks

sold to William Bishop who improved it but died
before title conveyed

1832/2/1 codicil

purchased lot on Doctor Street from Somerville
Pinkney, trustee for sale of real estate of James
Shaw, esq. and heirs of John Shaw in rear of
courthouse

1/2 next to and adjoining **frame building** of Jacob
Slemaker to Elizabeth Folks;
1/2 to daughter Harriet Calder

1828 body of will: property to daughter Charity
and husband William Bishop; to daughter Mary

Charity Folks bought interest in lot on Doctor
Street for \$30.10

SEE 92 Franklin: WSG6/30

84 Franklin Street
Mt. Moriah A.M.E. Church

Also part of the property purchased by Charity Folks and left by her to her granddaughter Elizabeth Folks. Elizabeth Folks Smith's heirs sold it to the trustees of Mt. Moriah A.M.E. Church in 1874. In 1929 the trustees also acquired, from Wiley Bates, a lot in the rear of the church. This lot was part of lot 58, and was vacant at the time that the property of George Wells was first offered for sale in the 1870s. There was a house by 1891, prior to the sale by Wells' trustee in 1898.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| 2344/784 | | trustees to AAC | \$123,000 |
| Assessments | 1876 | trustees: lot on Doctor | \$210 |
| SH8/433 | 1874/6/18 | John H. Smith, John C. Smith, and Harriet Smith, of Baltimore to trustees of Mt. Moriah A.M.E. Church of Annapolis, Maryland--Henry Cooper, James Boardley, John W. Hall, Charles T. Harris, London Pinkney | |
| | | on east side of lot sold by Smiths to James Weir, 60' x 80' | |
| | | Charity Foulks will to [grand]daughter Henry Elizabeth Folks, dec'd; wife of John H. Smith, mother of John C. & Harriet | |

SEE 86 Franklin: TTS1/212

extreme ne portion of lot

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|--|
| Directory | 1896 | rear of Mt. Moriah: Elizabeth Somers, waitress |
| Assessments | 1880-86 | George Wells: 27.25' \$150 frame house lot on Cathedral lot on South, fr house \$100 lot on Cathedral lot on South |
| Equity 593 SH10/444 | 1878/4 | Sale of the real estate of George Wells |
| /454 | | #11 small frame dwelling on <u>east side</u> of South St, 23' on South, running back 50'; to Miss Anne Wells \$310 #12 small frame dwelling on north side of Cathedral St, 60' on Cathedral and back to division fence of entire lot 27'; to Howard Iglehart \$421 #13 adjoining lot running southeast 60' on Cathedral and to back of entire lot in varying depth; to Howard Iglehart \$156 #14 adjoining lot running southeast on Cathedral 100'; to Howard Iglehart \$260 |
| /460 | | remains of the lots in Annapolis (vacant) still unsold |
| /468 | | Iglehart did not make any payments on his lots #12, frame house and lot, sold to Anne Wells for \$600; no bids for #13 and #14 remaining vacant lots for sale on Cathedral and South extended |

Edward Parish, other between Anne Insley and Cathedral St, total 155' on street front; also 155' on Cathedral between Shannon and South St, running back to South, also part of #13 and #14 [52-66 Cathedral]

Assessments 1876

George Wells

\$366 frame house & lot, #2 Cath
\$215 frame house & lot, South
\$625 frame house & lot, South
 lot & improvements between
 above & ---- residence
\$280 lot at foot of South

80 Franklin Street
1896: 50

Summary: Part of lot 59 purchased by Charity Folks and left by her to her granddaughter Elizabeth Folks. Elizabeth Folks Smith's heirs sold the property in 1863. Matilda Oger acquired it and the adjoining lot in 1890 and built a house on each lot by 1894. Oger was probably white, but she sold the house in 1894 to Mary Brashears, who was African American. From 1938 to 1974, this house was owned by Joseph and Lulu Hardesty.

County files:

2-story frame house

husband, Joseph Hardesty, 59 when died 12/15/1966; stroke 3 years earlier
Mrs. Hardesty will be 70 years old 2/14/1971; retired teacher, Adams Park Elementary School, Naval Academy

Directory 1975-77 vacant

2666/357 1974/4/5 Lulu Hardesty to AAC

APPENDIX E

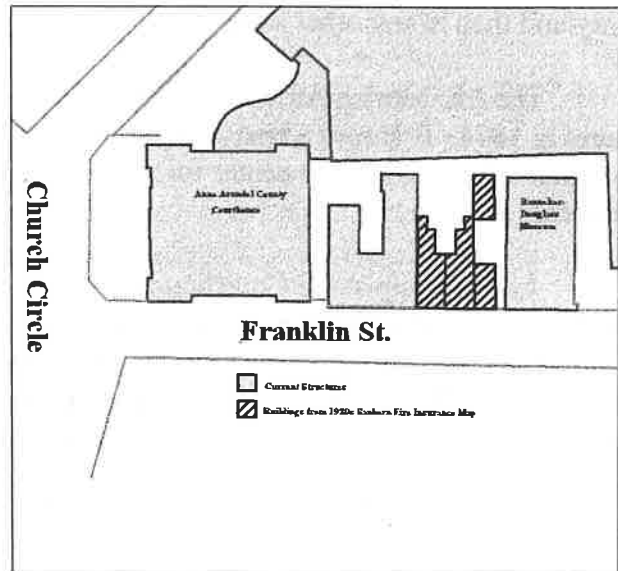
PUBLIC INTERPRETATION

Current Archaeology

Current excavations are being done by Archaeology in Annapolis--a joint research program between the University of Maryland, College Park and Historic Annapolis Foundation. The project is being sponsored by the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture and the Maryland Historical Trust as part of the Banneker-Douglass Museum expansion.

The original Anne Arundel County Courthouse building (the current Church Circle frontage) was built in 1825. Historical maps suggest that development around the block first centered on Franklin Street. Maps also show that the area nearest the corner of Franklin and Cathedral Streets was not developed until some time after 1865. Remains of the historic neighborhood still lie beneath the surface of this last open space on the block.

The project area is known to have once had four houses built in the mid 1800s. Part of this space was once part of a larger parcel purchased by Charity Folks, a free African American, in 1832. The houses next to the Museum were owned by descendants of Charity Folks into the early 1900s. In 1850, this chain of ownership included William Bishop, a free African American who was one of the wealthiest men in Anne Arundel County. The Mt. Moriah AME Church was also built on part of this original Folks' parcel in 1874. The Church served as a focus for African American presence in this area for nearly 100 more years.



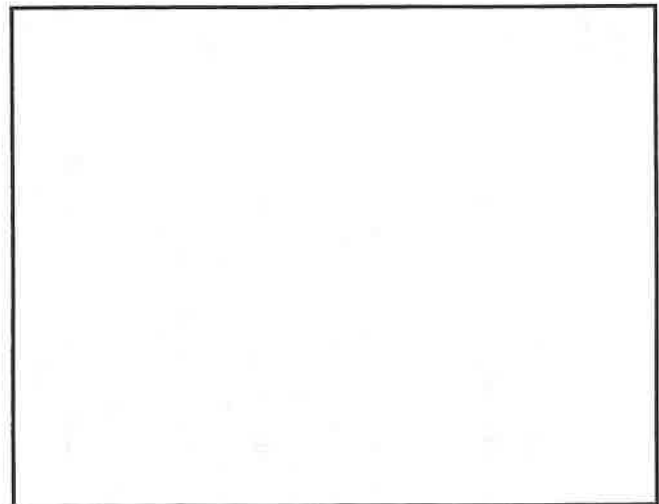
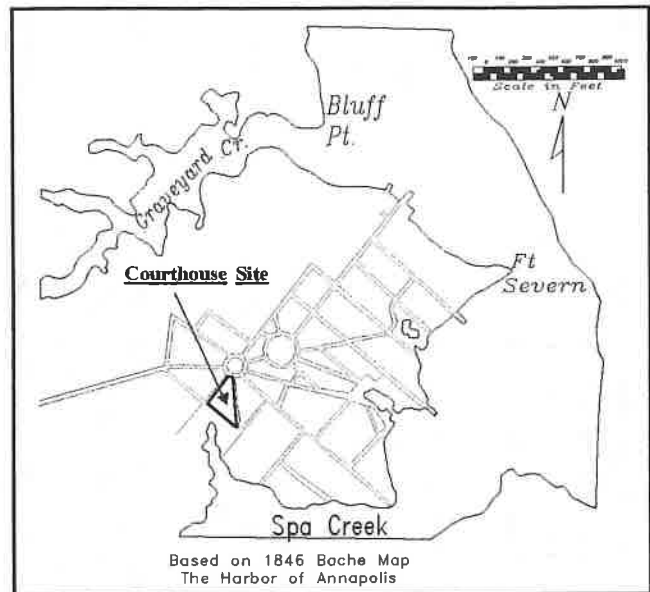
Archaeologists hope to locate and examine any surviving remnants of previous occupation of these lots. This may include the locating of house foundations, finding the locations of related outbuildings, and looking for further evidence of how yard space was used in the past. It is also possible that we may recover evidence of even earlier occupations of this area. Archaeologists hope to gain additional information about the development of this part of Annapolis and, as result, learn more about the larger community.

Early Settlement

In 1670, Thomas Todd laid out 120 acres north of Spa Creek and the site came to be known as “Todd’s Landing” or “Todd’s Harbor.” Todd set up a boatyard near Acton’s Cove, a short distance from here. Robert Proctor also patented land at the mouth of Spa Creek, and “the Towne land att Proctors” gradually came to be known as “Anne Arundel Towne” or “Arundelton.”

Though there is no evidence of more than a few houses ever being built, in 1683 Arundelton became an official port of entry to the Colony. Early settlement continued to cluster along the waterways (including nearby Spa Creek and Acton’s Cove) as people depended upon them as a means of travel, communication and trade. Many believed that earliest settlements would be located along the shorelines. Archaeology from a variety of sites in the area, however, suggests that earliest colonial occupations were located slightly inland, on higher ground next to springheads which provided a close source of fresh water. Analysis of early maps showed the current Courthouse block was just such a site. Archaeology done for the Courthouse Site in 1990 and 1994 showed this to be true.

Previous archaeology at the Courthouse Site, also done by Archaeology in Annapolis, found evidence of this early settlement. A wood-lined cellar -- part of an early house -- was found not far from here. Just a little farther down the block toward Cathedral Street, archaeologists found evidence of an early forge. Both of these have been dated, through their associated artifacts, to between 1690 and 1720. We know that we are standing in the vicinity of the 17th-century town. The archaeology here today may provide further evidence of this early settlement.



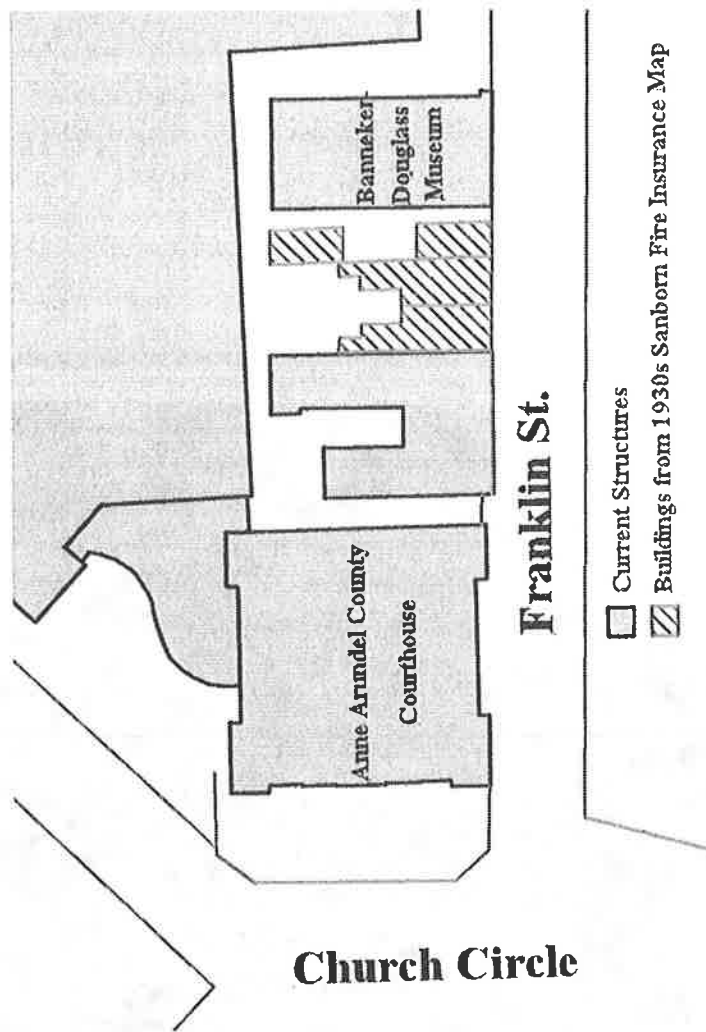
Early artifacts from 1994 excavations – bottle bases and necks, broken stemware, and Dutch yellow bricks.

The excavations turned up everyday items such as broken dishes used by different households, glass tableware and broken bottles, the bones leftover from the residents' meals, and various objects like buttons and pins, lost or discarded in everyday life. These artifacts provide a glimpse into the diversity present in this middle class African American neighborhood.

The Current Project

Remains of this historic neighborhood still lie beneath the surface of this last open space on the block. The Museum building, once home of the Mt. Moriah AME Church congregation, was built here on Franklin Street in 1874. It is now a National Historic Landmark and serves as both the Banneker-Douglass Museum and the center for the Maryland Commission of African-American History and Culture.

The open area next to the Museum is known to have had four houses built around the mid 1800s. William Bishop, a free African American who, in 1850, was one of the wealthiest men in Anne Arundel County, once owned the two closest to the Museum. Residents of the block included African-American business owners, skilled professionals,



workers for the U.S. Naval Academy and other private employers in Annapolis.

This project hopes to locate and examine any surviving remnants of the previous occupation of these lots. This may include buried house foundations, related outbuildings, and further evidence of how yard space was used in the past. It is hoped that this additional information will help this and future research to include more stories of Annapolis' African American residents

and their contributions to the larger community.

Contact: Wendi Perry, Banneker-Douglass Museum (410)216-6180

Sponsored by the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture and the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development.

Also supported by the University of Maryland, College Park, and the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

"We try to work with the community and try to come together with questions" rather than letting the archaeologists

APPENDIX F

PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK FOR PHASE III INVESTIGATIONS

- a) relocating the two privies, the root cellar, and potential wood shed identified during Phase II excavations, fully delineating and excavating each.
- b) providing full analysis (minimum vessel counts for glass and ceramics) for each of these discrete features (this provides the basis for comparison with other contexts previously recovered from this block).
- c) locating and examining subsurface remains of the four structures that once stood on the project area.
- d) enhancing the interpretation of the property's history, development and inhabitants.

The present study will consist of three components: background research, fieldwork, and analysis plus report preparation. Investigations will culminate with the completion of a report presenting a detailed description of the study's goals, research design, methodology, results, interpretations and recommendations. All phases of the investigation, including professional qualifications and reporting standards, must be done following the performance standards referenced in Section V below.

3.2 *Site Description and History*

The Mt. Moriah Church Structure, which houses the Banneker-Douglass Museum, is on the National Register of Historic Places. The adjacent vacant lot is not on the National Register as a site but is located within the Annapolis Historic District which is listed on the National Register.

Historic maps from the late 19th and early 20th centuries show four separate dwellings as part of this parcel (Figure 2 and 3; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps). These houses (84, 86, 88, and 90 Franklin St) were built during the mid 19th century and were occupied until they were torn down in the 1970s. Each of the four dwellings had backyards, and testing of these yards has shown the presence of significant features.

These homes were part of a larger African-American community that developed on the block during the second half of the 19th century. This was found through examinations of census data and city directories done by Archaeology in Annapolis in 1990 (Warner and Mullins 1993). Further historical research done for 1994 excavations (Aiello and Seidel 1995) examined assessment records for the block going back to the early 19th century. This showed a pattern of ownership by whites, who rented to black and white tenants. This was the case for both the 88 and 90 Franklin St. dwellings that are part of this proposed investigation. The 86 and 84 Franklin St. dwellings (directly adjacent to the north side of the Mt. Moriah Church building) were owned by African Americans since 1832. These two lots, as well as the Mt. Moriah lot itself were part of a parcel purchased by Charity Folks from the heirs of John Shaw in 1832. From 1832 to the early 1900s, these lots (from 86 Franklin down to the corner of Franklin and Cathedral) were owned by descendants of Charity Folks. This chain of ownership included William Bishop, a free African American in 1850 and one of the wealthiest men in Anne Arundel County. The Charity Folks parcel and the further successes of her heirs, served as an anchor for a strong African American presence on the block. The construction of the Mt. Moriah Church building in 1874 was the result of this long term presence. Mt. Moriah subsequently served as a focus for future presences of African Americans in this area.

Testing of adjacent courthouse property in 1994 excavations done by the University of Maryland, discovered 17th and 18th century deposits nearby. No deposits dating this early were uncovered during Phase II testing, but potential remains and should be kept in mind for all future work.

Extensive archaeological research of the adjacent courthouse property, of other locations in Annapolis, and of the project area itself have been completed by the University of Maryland, College Park, as part of the Archaeology in Annapolis project. Review of the previous work on the site, of the findings of the courthouse excavations and the placement of the historical research into a citywide perspective is essential for the development

transcribed oral history interviews of former Mt. Moriah Church members or other residents about adjacent property and families who lived in the houses (Jopling 1991), d) refining and further developing the research questions into the project's research design.

The background research shall include, but not be limited to, a review of historic maps, census data, city directories, assessment records, wills, etc. Research should also include relevant city-context data (i.e., other archaeological sites, secondary sources for the historical development of the city, and other analyses of any other primary documents at the consultant's discretion). Project archaeologists should at the earliest opportunity consult with individuals who are familiar with the property's history and development and those who have conducted previous historical and architectural research on the property. Other appropriate sources and informants should also be consulted and interviewed when and where possible.

3.5 Fieldwork

A program of systematic sub-surface archaeological testing will be conducted to accomplish the goals of the study and mitigation of the site. A detailed field methodology must be presented in the consultant's proposal, which will be professionally reviewed by the Maryland Historical Trust prior to approval. All fieldwork must be conducted and recorded according to performance standards set by the State in the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

The testing methodology outlined below is recommended by the Trust. Consulting firms or Universities may propose and use other methods that in their opinion are better suited and more cost efficient for the site and field conditions. However, the method used must successfully accomplish the goals of the study. If a proposed methodology is not successful, alternative strategies shall be employed until the project is satisfactorily completed.

The grid established by the University of Maryland for the 2000 Phase II testing should be reestablished. In this case, the southeast corner of the Banneker-Douglass Museum building was used as datum with coordinates of N200 E200. The east-west orientation of the grid was based on the orientation of the south wall of the Museum building. All archaeological test units should be oriented with this grid. Identified features, deposits, and other remains shall be recorded with reference to the established grid.

Once the grid is reestablished, the locations of previous test units (from both 1994 and 2000 excavations) should be replotted. This information, along with historic map and other structure foundation data should be plotted on a base research map and locations of Phase III test units should be placed in accordance with stated research goals.

A backhoe or loader should be used to strip 1990s fill layers associated with construction of the courthouse. It is suggested that this work proceed in two stages with ca. half the lot being stripped while the other half is used to contain the backdirt or spoils piles.

Once this recent fill is removed, a minimum of ten test squares shall be excavated, screened through standard size mesh, and excavated by natural/cultural layers. Units should be excavated to sterile subsoil, which is expected to be found at a depth of ca. 4 ft below pre-1995 surface layers. Soils will be screened through 1/4 inch mesh to recover artifacts. Soil stratigraphy and recovered artifacts will be recorded for each test square, and connected with the site grid. Recovered artifacts should be provenienced by their respective unit and level/feature.

For all excavation units, soil stratigraphy must be recorded and representative plans and profiles drawn and photographed. All test units must be recorded according to professional standards. The final number of units will be determined by the consultant, in consultation with the Trust. However, for complete mitigation a minimum of ten 5 x 5 ft squares needs to be completed. Cultural features uncovered by excavation units need all be thoroughly mapped, recorded and photographed.

- 3) Label artifacts with the lot/catalog number.
- 4) Bag and box all artifacts in standardized containers.
- 5) Photograph or draw significant artifacts and illustrate in the report.
- 6) Thoroughly analyze recovered materials using standard, acceptable techniques for historical archaeology.
- 7) Conserve most significant artifacts to state standards.

The analysis should encompass a careful review of the background data, fieldwork results and recovered materials. Minimum vessel analyses for ceramic and glass recovered from significant features such as the privies should be completed to make current work comparably with other contexts recovered from the Courthouse site. This should use both terminus post quem (tpq) dates and mean ceramic dating for vessels rather than sherds. Ceramic analysis should indicate presence of types, forms, and decorative preferences. Glass analysis should include manufacture dates, form, manufacturer and content where determination is possible. If sufficient money is available, faunal analysis determining species, number of identified species (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) analyses should be undertaken for these contexts. These analyses would provide data that could be used in direct comparison with other contexts recovered from the Courthouse Site and other sites in Annapolis.

The report shall thoroughly discuss the study's goals, methodology, results, recommendations and interpretations of the research questions. The report should include suggested recommendations for future management, treatment and investigation of the property's archaeological record, if appropriate. The document shall follow the performance standards outlined for the State of Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

IV. DELIVERABLES

4.1 *Technical Report*

The project results, interpretations, and recommendations will be presented in a report that will include sections dealing with the background research, methodology, results, analyses, illustrations, recommendations, and interpretations of the research objectives. The report format shall conform to the performance standards outlined for the state of Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

Copies of the draft report will be submitted to the Commission on African American History and Culture and copies to the Maryland Historical Trust for review. The draft report will meet all requirements for content of the final report. Reviewing agencies will submit written comments to the consultant within 45 calendar days of receipt of the draft. Suggested revisions will be incorporated into the final report.

The final report will be submitted according to the schedule below. Five copies of the final report will be provided to the Commission on African American History and Culture and Five copies to the Maryland Historical Trust.

4.2 *Artifact Collections*

Artifact processing and storage preparation will conform to the Trust's curation standards (Siefert 1999). The lot is owned by Anne Arundel County. It is the desire of the Commission and the Trust that artifacts be turned over to the State of Maryland with a deed of gift to be obtained from Anne Arundel County. The collection, along with a detailed descriptive catalog, should be delivered to the designated repository for permanent curation.

4.3 *Associated Records/Documentation*

All project field records, maps, drawings, slides, black and white prints and negatives and other

APPENDIX G

QUALIFICATIONS OF INVESTIGATORS

RESEARCH INTERESTS:

- Eighteenth-Twentieth Century Historical Archaeology and Social History.
 - a. African, European, and Native American Relations.
 - b. Gender and Issues of Identity.
- Urbanization and Industrialization.
- Public Archaeology.

EXCAVATION EXPERIENCE:

- Field Supervisor (Upton Scott Site, Annapolis, MD) -- *Dep't of Anthropology, University of Maryland*, May - August, 1998.
- Field Director (McClew-Murphy Site, Phase I and II, Burt, NY) -- *Dep't of Anthropology, SUNY, College at Brockport*, July - August, 1997.
- Field School Supervisor (Slayton House Site, Annapolis, MD) -- *Dep't of Anthropology, University of Maryland*, May - July, 1996.
- Crew and Crew Chief (Rainbow Bridge Project, Niagara Falls, NY) -- *Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo*, May - August, 1995.
- Site Supervisor (Anne Arundel County Courthouse Project, Phase III, Annapolis, MD) -- *University of Maryland, College Park*, April - August, 1994.
- Acting Field Director (MARS II Survey, Phase I) -- *National Park Service, Harpers Ferry, WV*, October - December, 1993.
- Acting Field Director (Virginius Island, West Rowhouse Project, Phase III) -- *National Park Service, Harpers Ferry, WV*, May - August, 1992.
- Archaeological Technician (Field and Lab) -- *National Park Service, Harpers Ferry, WV*, May, 1989 - April, 1992.
- Crew Position (Field) -- *John Milner Associates Services, Inc., Federal Triangle Project*, August - September, 1988.
- Crew Position (Field) -- Intermittent contract work with *Potomac River Archaeological Survey in conjunction with the Dep't. of Anthropology at The American University*, May, 1988 - May, 1989.
- Summer field school student -- *The American University, Delaware Watergap National Recreational Area, Smithfield Beach* (Archaic - Late Woodland Site). June - July, 1987.

South Lake Elementary School, Gaithersburg, MD

-- Guest speaker on Archaeology .

PUBLICATIONS:

1994 A Boardinghouse Madonna: Beyond the Aesthetics of a Portrait Created With Medicine Bottles. Historical Archaeology, 28(4):68-79.

-- Medicine and Change In 19th-Century Harpers Ferry. West Virginia Archeologist, 46 (1 & 2):37-43.

TECHNICAL REPORTS:

1995 Cultural Reconnaissance Investigations of PIN 5019.12.121, Reconstruction and Widening of New York Route 265 (Military Road), from Packard Porter Road to Saunders Settlement, Town of Niagara, Niagara County, New York. Co-authored with Christine M. Longiaru. Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 27, Number 18, Department of Anthropology, SUNY at Buffalo. Prepared for the New York State Museum.

1994 Minding Your Own Business: The Harpers Ferry Hotel of the 1830s. Co-authored with Michael T. Lucas. In Archaeological Views of the Upper Wager Block, A Domestic and - Commercial Neighborhood in Harpers Ferry, Occasional Report No.11, edited by Jill Y. Halchin. National Park Service, National Capital Region, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

-- Politics and Liquor: Ceramic and Glass Analysis of the Burleigh Occupation of Wager Lot 16. In Archaeological Views of the Upper Wager Block, A Domestic and Commercial Neighborhood in Harpers Ferry, Occasional Report No.11, edited by Jill Y. Halchin. National Park Service, National Capital Region, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

-- Worker's Privilege: Metal Items from Park Building 48. In An Archaeology of an Armory Worker's Dwelling: Park Building 48, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Occasional Report No. 12, edited by Paul A. Shackel. National Park Service, National Capital Region, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

-- Archeological Investigations for Proposed Mars II Site. Report on file, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Archeology Division, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

1993 "That Trying Climate:" Health and Medicine in Nineteenth-Century Harpers Ferry. In Interdisciplinary Investigations of Domestic Life in Government Block B: Perspectives on Harpers Ferry's Armory and Commercial District, Occasional Reports No. 6, edited by Paul

- 1995 Alcohol, Medicinal, Food, and Other Glass: Consumption Behaviors in 19th-Century Harpers Ferry. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Washington D.C. (January).
- 1994 Putting Archeology Into Context: Public Programs at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. A paper presented for the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, MD (April).
- 1993 Mind Your Own Business: Residence/Businesses in 19th-Century Harpers Ferry. A paper, co-authored with Michael T. Lucas, presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Kansas City, Missouri (January).
- Alcohol and Industrialization in 19th-Century Harpers Ferry. A paper presented for the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, MD (April).
- 1991 Health and Medicine in Nineteenth-Century Harpers Ferry. A paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia (January).
- Engendering Medicine: Multiple Interpretations of 19th-Century Medicine Bottles. A paper presented the Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, Williamsburg, Virginia (November).

REVIEWS:

- 1997 Review of *Landscapes of Settlement: Prehistory to the Present* by Brian K. Roberts for Historical Archaeology, 31(4):108-10.
- 1993 Review of *Canterbury Shaker Village: Archeology and Landscape* by David R. Starbuck for Historical Archaeology, 27(4):100-1.

OTHER SKILLS:

Computers

- * Formal training and working knowledge of:

WordPerfect

Arc/Info

- * Familiarity with:

AutoCAD

SPSS

Microsoft Word, Excel, and Access

CURRICULUM VITAE

(March 2000)

Mark P. Leone

Dept. of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 405-1425

Home Address:

5057 Overlook Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 362-4088

Born: Waltham, Massachusetts June 26, 1940

Education: 1963 B.A. Tufts University, History.
 1966 M.A. University of Arizona, Anthropology.
 1968 Ph.D. University of Arizona, Anthropology.

RESEARCH AREAS:

North American Archaeology; Historical Archaeology; Outdoor History Museums.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT:

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Princeton University, 1968-1975.
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1976-1990.
Professor, 1990-present.
Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, 1978.
Acting Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1978-1980.
Director, University of Maryland Field School in Urban Historical Archaeology, 1983-present.
Instructor, Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, Fall 1983.
Adjunct Faculty, Anne Arundel Community College, Fall 1983.
Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Capetown, July-September, 1988 (with clearance from anti-apartheid groups).
Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, August 1993 - present.
Chair-elect, College Park Senate, 1999-2000; Chair 2000-01.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUPPORTED BY GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Western Apache ethnoarchaeology. Doris Duke Oral History Project, Arizona State Museum. Spring, 1968.
Mormon cultural ecology in the 19th century. Princeton University Committee on Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Summer 1969; Sept.-Jan. 1970; Summer 1972. Archival work on 19th-century Mormonism and field research on Arizona Mormons. NIMH Small Grant, 1970-1972.

- Excavation at Proctor's Tavern (1680) in Annapolis and computerization of data from Archaeology in Annapolis. University of Maryland, Designated Research Initiative Fund Award, 1987-1990, 3 fiscal years.
- Excavation at Sands House (1720); 22 West Street (1720); Hyde House (1740) in Annapolis. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1989.
- For videotape on archaeological interpretations; for excavations around State Circle. Maryland Humanities Council, Summer 1989; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1990.
- African-American Historical Archaeology, Franklin Street site (1780-1970).
Maryland Humanities Council for public interpretation; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County for excavation, 1990-91.
- For research on Annapolis and writing An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis, Distinguished Faculty Research Fellowship, 1990-91.
- For finishing An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis. National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for College Teachers and Independent Scholars, 1991-92.
- For African American historical archaeology, the Maynard-Burgess site, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1992. Maryland Humanities Council for an exhibit: "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood Through Archaeology," April 1991-May 1992. Charles Carroll House, Inc. for excavations, 1991-92.
- For African-American historical archaeology and laboratory support, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1993. Department of Defense, Legacy Program, through the U.S. Navy, for an archaeological survey of the U.S. Naval Academy, Oct. 1992-Sept. 1993.
- For archaeological survey and plan of historic resources, U.S. Naval Academy, Department of Defense, Legacy Program. Oct. 1993 - Sept. 1994. For support of archaeological laboratories, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1994.
- Contract for archaeological survey, U.S. Naval Academy, Oct. 1994 - Sept. 1995, Department of Defense, with John Seidel as chief principal investigator.
- Contract for Anne Arundel County Courthouse archaeological excavation, April, 1994 - June, 1995, with John Seidel as chief principal investigator. Grant in support of archaeological laboratories in Annapolis and UMCP, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis.
- Maryland Humanities Council 1995, for Bordley Randall House excavations in Annapolis, open to the public. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for support of the laboratory analyses for current excavations. FY1996.
- Grants from the Maryland Historical Trust, 1995-1996, 1996-1997. To build a GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis using archaeological, cartographic, documentary, and photographic resources.
- Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House (1774). FY1997.
- Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House, FY1998.
- Grant from City of Annapolis, Department of Planning and Zoning for GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis, with John Buckler, 1998.
- Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for laboratory analyses of Brice (1766) and Upton Scott (1770) Houses, FY 1999.

BOOKS, EDITED AND WRITTEN

- 1972 Contemporary Archaeology, editor. Southern Illinois University Press.
- 1974 Religious Movements in Contemporary America, co-edited with Irving R. Zaretsky. Princeton University Press.
- 1979 Roots of Modern Mormonism. Harvard University Press.
- 1988 The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States, co-edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Smithsonian Institution Press. Paperback issued 1994.
- 1995 Invisible America, with Neil A. Silberman. Henry Holt Co.
- 1999 Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism, edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

ARTICLES

- 1968 Neolithic Economic Autonomy and Social Distance. Science 162:1150-1151, 6 December.
- 1971 Modern American Culture, The Decline of the Future? Journal of Popular Culture IV:4:863-880, Spring. Also in Crisis on Campus, Nye, Russell B., Ray B. Browne, and Michael T. Marsden, editors. Bowling Green University Press, 1971.
- 1971 Western Apache Ecology: From Horticulture to Agriculture, with P. Bion Griffin and Keith H. Basso. In Apachean Culture History and Ethnology, Basso, Keith H. and Morris E. Opler, editors, pp. 69-73. University of Arizona Press.
- 1972 The Evolution of Mormon Culture in Eastern Arizona. In Utah Historical Quarterly 40:2:122-141, Spring.
- 1972 Issues in Anthropological Archaeology. In Contemporary Archaeology, Leone, M. P., editor, pp. 14-27. Southern Illinois University Press.
- 1973 Archaeology as the Science of Technology: Mormon Town Plans and Fences. In Research and Theory in Current Archaeology, Redman, Charles L., editor, pp. 125-150. John Wiley and Sons. Reprinted in Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, Schuyler, Robert L., editor. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., 1978.
- 1973 Why the Coalville Tabernacle Had to Be Razed. Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought 8:2:30-39.
- 1974 The Economic Basis for the Evolution of Mormon Culture. In Religious Movements in Contemporary America, Zaretsky, I. I. and M. P. Leone, editors, pp. 722-756. Princeton University Press.
- 1977 The New Mormon Temple in Washington, D. C. In Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things. Special Publication Series 2:43-61. Reprinted in Sunstone (a Mormon journal), September-October, 1978.
- 1977 The Role of Primitive Technology in Nineteenth Century American Utopias. 1975 Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, pp. 87-107.
- 1977 Forward. In Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology, South, S., editor, pp. xvii-xxi. Academic Press.

- 1986 Liberation Not Replication: "Archaeology in Annapolis" Analyzed, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 76:2:97-105, June 1986.
- 1986 Symbolic, Structural, and Critical Archaeology. In American Archaeology Past, Present, and Future, Meltzer, D., D. Fowler, and J. Sabloff, editors, pp. 415-438. Smithsonian Institution Press. Reprinted in Reader in Archaeological Theory, Post-Processual and Cognitive Approaches, edited by David S. Whitley, pp. 49-68. Routledge, 1998.
- 1987 Public Interpretation: A Plurality of Meanings. In A Key Into the Language of Woodsplint Baskets, McMullen, Ann and Russell G. Handsman, editors, pp. 165-167. Washington, Conn.: American Indian Archaeological Institute.
- 1987 Rule by Ostentation: The Relationship Between Space and Sight in Eighteenth Century Landscape Architecture in the Chesapeake Region of Maryland. In Method and Theory for Activity Area Research: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach, Kent, Susan, editor, pp. 604-633. Columbia University Press.
- 1987 Middle-Range Theory in Historical Archaeology, with Constance A. Crosby. In Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology, Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, editor, pp. 397-410. New York: Plenum Press.
- 1987 The Preserved is Political, with Christine Hoepfner and Parker B. Potter, Jr. In ICOMOS Information, July/September:10-16.
- 1987 Archaeology in Public in Annapolis: Four Seasons, Five Sites, Seven Tours, 32,000 Visitors, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. American Archaeology 6(1): 51-61.
- 1987 Toward a Critical Archaeology, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. and Paul A. Shackel. In Current Anthropology 28:3:283-302.
- 1987 Forks, Clocks, and Power, with Paul A. Shackel. In Mirror and Metaphor, Ingersoll, Daniel and Gordon Bronitsky, editors, pp. 45-61. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America.
- 1988 The Relationship Between Archaeological Data and the Documentary Record: Eighteenth-Century Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland. Historical Archaeology 22:1:29-35.
- 1988 The Georgian Order as the Order of Merchant Capitalism in Annapolis, Maryland. In Recovery of Meaning, Leone, Mark P. and Parker B. Potter, Jr., editors, pp. 235-261. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1989 Power Gardens of Annapolis, with Julie Ernst, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, and Paul A. Shackel. Archaeology 42:2:34-37; 74-75.
- 1989 Issues in Historic Landscapes and Gardens. Historical Archaeology 23:1:45-47.
- 1989 Living History and Critical Archaeology and the Reconstruction of the Past, with Russell G. Handsman. In Critical Traditions in Contemporary Archaeology, Pinsky, Valerie and Alison Wylie, editors, pp. 117-135. Cambridge University Press.
- 1989 Establishing the Meaning of Objects in Context. In Perspectives on Anthropological Collections from the American Southwest, Hedlund, Ann L., editor, pp. 141-148. Anthropological Research Papers, No. 40. Arizona State University Press.
- 1989 Keynote Address: Sketch of a Theory for Outdoor History Museums. Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM), Proceedings of the 1987 Annual Meeting, Vol. X, 1989, pp. 36-46. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1990 Seeds of Sedition, with Barbara J. Little. Archaeology May/June:36-40.

- 1996 Taxonomic Description and Questions About Change: Comments on Papers by Norman Barka and Carter Hudgins. The Archaeology in 18th Century Virginia, Theodore R. Reinhard, editor, pp. 57-64. Special Publication No. 5 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Council of Virginia Archaeology and the Archaeological Society of Virginia.
- 1996 Critical Archaeology, with Christopher N. Matthews. In The Oxford Companion to Archaeology, Brian Fagan, editor. Oxford University Press.
- 1997 Tourism with Race in Mind: Annapolis, Maryland Examines African-American Past through Collaborative Research, with George C. Logan. In Tourism and Culture: An Applied Perspective. SUNY Press, E. Chambers, E. editor, pp. 129-146.
- 1998 A Street Plan for Hierarchy in Annapolis: An Analysis of State Circle as a Geometric Form, with Jennifer Stabler and Anne-Marie Burlaga. In Annapolis Pasts, Shackel, Paul A., Mullins, Paul R., and Warner, Mark S., editors, 1998, pp.291-306. University of Tennessee Press.
- 1998 Forward, vii-viii. An Archaeology of Social Space, Analyzing Coffee Plantations in Jamaica's Blue Mountains. James A. Delle. Plenum Publishing Corporation.
- 1998 Seeing: The Power of Town Planning in the Chesapeake, with Silas D. Hurry. Historical Archaeology, 32:4:34-62.
- 1999 Conjuring in the Big House Kitchen: An Interpretation of African American Belief Systems, Based on the Uses of Archaeology and Folklore Sources, with Gladys-Marie Fry. Journal of American Folklore, Summer 1999; 112:445:372-403.
- 1999 Ceramics from Annapolis, Maryland: A Measure of Time Routines and Work Discipline, with assistance from Marian Creveling and Christopher Nagle. In Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism, Leone, M.P. and P. B.Potter, Jr., editors, pp.195-216. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- 1999 Archaeology of the Modern State: European Colonialism, with James Delle and Paul Mullins. In Companion Encyclopedia of Archaeology, ed. Barker, G., pp. 1107-1158. Routledge.
- 2000 L'archeologia Storica Nelle Terre Dei Colonizza. (Historical Archaeology in the Land of the Colonizer.) In Archeologia Teorica, edited by N. Terrenato, pp. 273-287. Insegna del Giglio, Florence.
- In Press A Place for Archaeology in Museums. Museum Anthropology.
- In Press A Coherent Religion among American Slaves, with Gladys-Marie Fry. In Race and the Archaeology of Identity, edited by C. Orser. University of Utah Press. 2000-01.
- In Press The Origin of Questions in Historical Archaeology. In Method and Theory 2000, edited by C. and T. Van Pool. University of Utah Press.
- In Draft Enlightenment Time Ideology and the Maintenance of West African Spirit Management in the American South, with Gladys-Marie Fry. In Time and Temporalities in the Anthropological Record, for a Wenner-Gren Conference (March 2000) convened by A. Gingrich, E. Ochs, and A. Swedlund. 2000-01.

SHORTER PIECES, or OTHER MEDIA

- 1978 On Text and Interpretation. Current Anthropology 19:3:664-665.

APPENDIX H

SITE SURVEY FORMS

BASIC DATA FORM**C. Environmental Data**

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/ Tidal River | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Spring |

16. Distance from closest surface water:

☐ meters (or 600 feet)

17. SCS Typology:

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

19. Slope:

20. Elevation: ☐ meters (or 38 feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked:

(check all applicable)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | Government and Open lot (grass) |

Date

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable):

- ☐ UNDISTURBED
- ☐ DISTURBED
- ☐ Plowed
- ☐ Eroded
- ☒ Graded/Contoured
- ☐ Collected
- ☐ Vandalized
- ☐ Dredged
- ☐ Other:

DESTROYED

- ☐ minor (0-10%)
- ☐ moderate (10-60%)
- ☒ major (60-99%)
- ☐ total (100%)
- ☐ % unknown

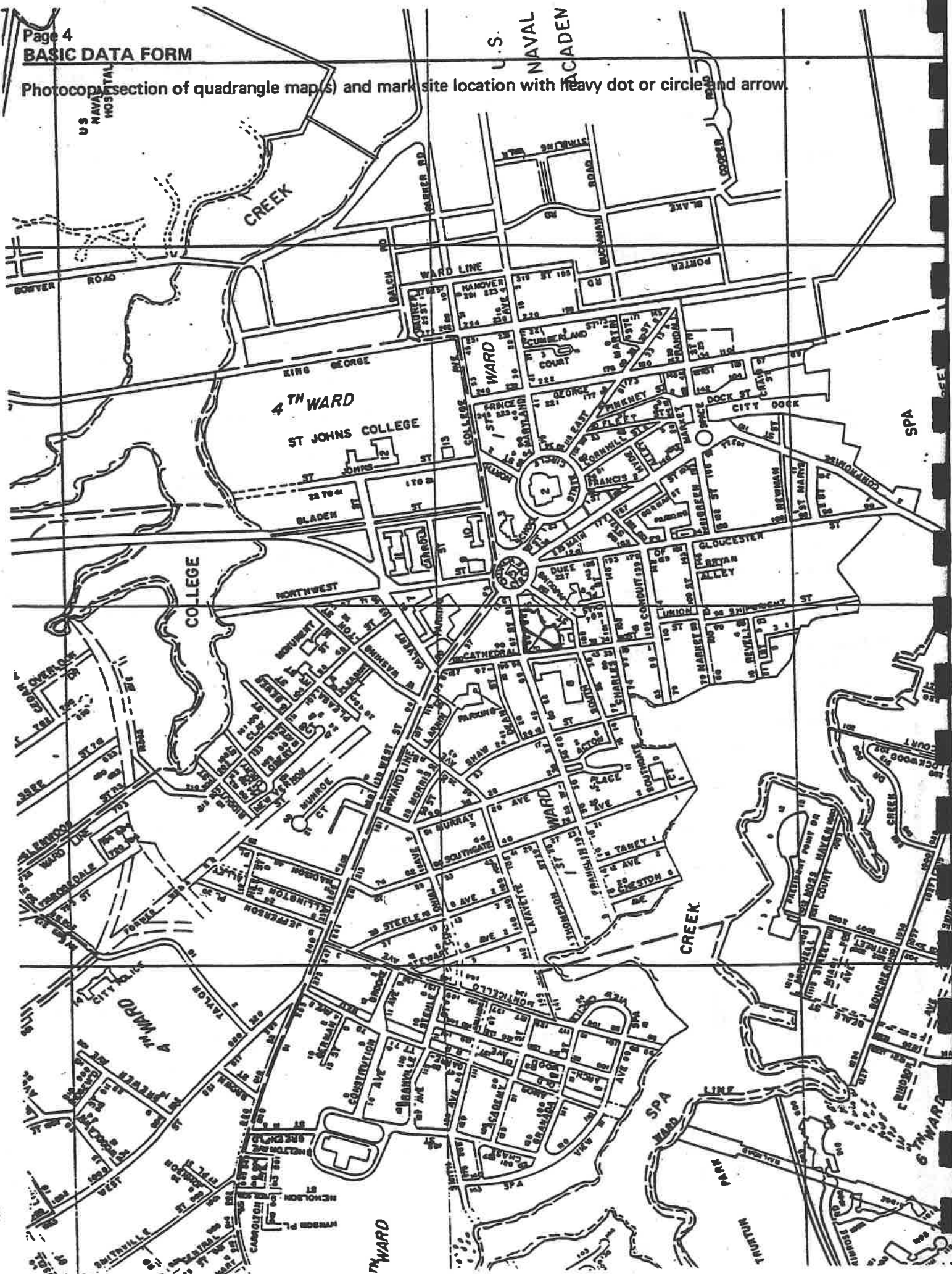
UNKNOWN

September 2000

Date

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



43. Maryland Register Status:

- ☐ Listed on register
☐ Nomination pending
☐ Determined eligible (formal)
☒ Considered eligible (consensus)
☐ Not eligible
☐ Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

- ☐ Listed on register
☐ Nomination pending
☐ Determined eligible (formal)
☒ Considered eligible (consensus)
☐ Not eligible
☐ Insufficient data

45. Informant:

Address: _____
Phone: _____

Date: _____

46. Site visited
by:

Eric Larsen

Address:

Department of Anthropology

Phone:

University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

Date: 9/1/2000

47. Form filled

out by:

Eric Larsen

Address:

Department of Anthropology

Phone:

University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

Date: 4/2/2001

48. Additional Comments:

F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed

by: _____

50. Date: _____

51. Form

checked by: _____

52. Entered on

computer by: _____

53. Date: _____

54. Form

updated by: _____

55. Date: _____

APPENDIX I

ARTIFACT CATALOG

BANNER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|---------------------------|------|-------|-----------------------|
| 32 | | C | 0014 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 4 | |
| 32 | | C | 0014 | BRICK | BRICK | | 3 | |
| 32 | | C | 0014 | COAL | CLINKER/COAL | | 1 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | 0032 | 1 | red, bl, gn dec |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | HIGH FIR REF WARES | HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL | 0033 | 1 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | HIGH FIR REF WARES | HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL | 0033 | 1 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, WINDOW | | 8 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS | BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-NECK | | 2 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | gn |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 2 | aqua |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 2 | colorless, crvd |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | colorless, crvd, thin |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0032 | 1 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 26 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | NAILS | NAIL/HANDWROUGHT | | 2 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | PLASTER | PLASTER | | 3 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | MORTAR | MORTAR | | 15 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | STONE | STONE/NATURAL | | 1 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | STONE | STONE/NATURAL | | 5 | slate |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | BRICK | BRICK | | 65 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 31 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | SHELL | SHELL/CLAM | | 1 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | WOOD | WOOD/NATURAL | | 2 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | WOOD | WOOD/NATURAL | | 1 | with nail frag |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | COAL | CLINKER/COAL | | 125 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | | | | 47 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | | | | 4 | |
| 32 | | D | 0010 | SYNTHETIC MATERIALS | SYNTHETIC MATERIAL | | 21 | composition tile |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 1 | |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | | | 0032 | 1 | gld |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64" | | 1 | |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 3 | aq, patinated |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 17 | |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|---------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 32 | | E | 0016 | | | 0034 | 1 | pk |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | EARTHENWARE | WHITWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 1 | burned |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | | | 0034 | 1 | gn |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | | | 0034 | 1 | gn |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | EARTHENWARE | WHITWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 3 | very refined |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | EARTHENWARE | WHITWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 2 | unident maker's mark, pos mend |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 5 | |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 0033 | 1 | int wash |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | STONEWARE | CRS/STONEWARE | 0033 | 1 | int slip |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-BOWL/MLDED | | 1 | angular, burned |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-BOWL/MLDED | | 1 | cross-hatched dots as design |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64" | | 1 | burned |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 10 | |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | BONE | BONE/TEETH | | 1 | |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | BONE | BONE/BIRD | | 3 | |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | METAL MATERIALS | COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE | | 1 | ring |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | STONE | STONE/ARCH/LNDSCE WRKED | | 5 | slate |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | STONE | STONE/ARCH/LNDSCE WRKED | | 2 | drilled slate |
| 32 | | E | 0016 | SYNTHETIC MATERIALS | SYNTHETIC MATERIAL | | 3 | fluorescent yw plastic |
| 32 | | E | 0015 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 8500 | 3 | |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | STONEWARE | CRS/BN BD OTHER | 0033 | 1 | gy salt glz, bf bod |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | EARTHENWARE | WHITWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 6 | |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | EARTHENWARE | WHITWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 1 | |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | EARTHENWARE | WHITWR/UNDECORATED | 0032 | 1 | |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | EARTHENWARE | WHITWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | 0033 | 1 | pk |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | PORCELAIN | POR/CHINESE | 0033 | 1 | |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0034 | 1 | old blue |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | MORTAR | MORTAR | | 7 | |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 1 | |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | WOOD | WOOD/BUILDING RELATED | | 4 | |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | STONE | STONE/ARCH/LNDSCE WRKED | | 3 | roofing slate |
| 32 | | F | 0015 | COAL | COAL | | 303 | |
| 32 | | G | 0024 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 0033 | 2 | red bod |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|--------|---------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 32 | | G | 0024 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | frosted & patinated |
| 32 | | G | 0024 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 10 | unident fragments |
| 32 | | G | 0024 | MORTAR | MORTAR | | 3 | |
| 32 | | G | 0024 | BRICK | BRICK | | 10 | |
| 32 | | G | 0024 | STONE | STONE/ARCH/LNDSOPE WRKED | | 4 | |
| 32 | | G | 0024 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 7 | |
| 32 | | G | 0024 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 13 | |
| 32 | | G | 0024 | SHELL | SHELL/CLAM | | 1 | |
| 32 | | G | 0024 | | | | 1 | |
| 32 | | G | 0024 | BONE | BONE/BIRD | | 3 | |
| 32 | | G | 0024 | COAL | CLINKER/COAL | | 17 | |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6201 | 1 | hand applied finish, aq |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6201 | 1 | hand applied blob finish, aq |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | clr, small bottle base |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 99 | aq |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 21 | clr |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | clr, patinated |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | flat oblong head stopper, clr |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 60 | clr |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 8 | clr, worn |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 9 | bn |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN) | 6200 | 2 | |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 4 | lt ol glass |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 1 | lt gn, patinated |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 2 | aq, burned |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | 9310 | 1 | 4-hole, milk glass |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | bright aq |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6201 | 1 | hand applied finish |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 38 | aq |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 7 | aq, gn |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 2 | aq, letters "s..." |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 2 | aq, worn |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | LIGHTING GLASS | 8762 | 3 | clr |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 22 | molded, pcs mend, aq |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | NUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|--------------------|---------------------------|------|-------|---------------------------------|
| 32 | | H | 0023 | HIGH FIR REF WARES | HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL | 0032 | 1 | red, gn, & blk overglaze |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0033 | 1 | black spalled ext, red bod |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | 0033 | 1 | black with rd bod |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0033 | 1 | blk glazed, ext wash, red bod |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 0033 | 2 | |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | 8500 | 2 | red bod |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0033 | 2 | clr glz |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 0033 | 1 | int/ext bn slip |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | 0033 | 1 | lt bn |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 0032 | 1 | pk bod, ext. wash, milkpan |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0032 | 1 | white bod, blk glz |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | 0033 | 1 | pk bod |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | 0031 | 1 | Jackfield type |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | 9446 | 3 | buff bod, marbles |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | 0031 | 2 | lt gy bd, hpid bl, slt glz ext |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD OTHER | 0032 | 1 | lt bn int wash, salt glz ext |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD OTHER | 0033 | 2 | lt bn int wash, salt glz ext |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD OTHER | 0033 | 3 | lt bn int wash, salt glz ext |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD OTHER | 0033 | 2 | salt glz ext, spalled int |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD OTHER | 0033 | 1 | bn int wash, salt glz ext |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD OTHER | 0035 | 1 | salt glz int, bn ext wash |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | STONEWARE | CRS/BN BD OTHER | 0033 | 1 | salt glz ext |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | STONEWARE | CRS/STONEWARE | 0033 | 1 | salt glz ext, buff int wash |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | STONEWARE | CRS/STONEWARE | 0033 | 17 | buff bod, wht int wash, ext glz |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0035 | 1 | bl |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0033 | 12 | bl |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 1 | |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0033 | 3 | old blue |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0035 | 1 | old blue |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0032 | 3 | old bl, pttm matches, burned? |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0032 | 1 | old blue |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0033 | 1 | bn & yw |

BANNER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | NUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------------|----------------------------|------|-------|----------------------|
| 32 | | H | 0023 | | | 0033 | 2 | gn slip |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | | | 0033 | 4 | bl slip |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | | | 0032 | 1 | bl slip |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | | | 0033 | 3 | bl & bn slip |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | | | 0033 | 5 | lt & dk bn |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | | | 0033 | 1 | bn, yw, & bl slip |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 1 | bl |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 1 | bl & burned |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0032 | 1 | bl annular |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/POLYCHR (19TH C) | 0033 | 1 | gn, yw, & or |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | 0033 | 1 | bl, yw, & blk |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-BOWL/MLED | 0033 | 1 | wheat pattern |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE/GENERAL | | 2 | poss bowl fragments |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 6/64" | | 1 | |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64" | | 4 | |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64" | | 1 | |
| 32 | | H | 0023 | TOBACCO PIPES | PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM | | 3 | |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0033 | 7 | int bn glz, ext wash |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0032 | 1 | int bn glz, ext wash |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 0033 | 3 | spalled int & ext |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0033 | 4 | clr glaz int |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/SPONGE | 0033 | 1 | purple |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | | | 0032 | 1 | blue & purple |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/SPONGE | 0035 | 1 | bl |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/SPONGE | 0033 | 1 | bl |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | YW-WARE/ANNULAR/BANDED | 0033 | 6 | buff bod, dk bn slip |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | YW-WARE/UNDEC | 0033 | 3 | |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | | | 0033 | 1 | |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 12 | |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 4 | |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 63 | |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 13 | |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | POR/CHINESE, BLUE ON WHITE | 0035 | 1 | |
| 32 | | I | 0027 | PORCELAIN | | 0033 | 2 | |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | NUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|--------------|---------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD OTHER | 0033 | 1 | burned int/ext |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN. | 0033 | 1 | bn washed int |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | STONEWARE | CRS/STONEWARE | 0033 | 1 | or washed int/gn sltglz ext. |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | STONEWARE | CRS/STONEWARE | 0033 | 1 | sltglz int/ext, beige slip int |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 25 | |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 3 | |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0035 | 1 | blk |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/ANNULAR/MOCHA | 0033 | 3 | wht slip, bn & bl dec |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 3 | bn, or, & bl dec |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 6 | |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0032 | 1 | |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0033 | 8 | old blue |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0035 | 1 | old blue |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0034 | 1 | blk |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0032 | 2 | molded, annular |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0032 | 1 | yw, gn, or & blk dec |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | EARTHENWARE | PIPE-BOWL/MLEDED | 0032 | 1 | hatched |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-BOWL/MLEDED | | 1 | fluted, burned |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-BOWL/MLEDED | | 1 | annular |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-BOWL/PLN | | 6 | undecorated fragments |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64" | | 1 | |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64" | | 1 | |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64" | | 8 | |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 98 | |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | 9310 | 1 | aq |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 5 | wht milk glass, 4-hole |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 24 | aq |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | GLASS | LIGHTING GLASS | 8762 | 11 | clr |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | clr, crazed from heat |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | clr, textured |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 5 | lt ol gn |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 1 | lt ol gn, textured |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 2 | bn |
| 32 | | 1 | 0027 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 4 | ol, heavily patinated |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-----------------|--------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 32 | | J | 0028 | | | 0034 | 1 | incised slip & banded |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64" | | 2 | |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 2 | heavily pained |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 3 | clr |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 2 | aq |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | BRICK | BRICK | | 11 | |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | MORTAR | MORTAR | | 2 | |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | STONE | STONE/WORKED, OTHER | | 1 | slate |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 37 | oyster - clam |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | SHELL | SHELL/CLAM | | 3 | |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 14 | |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | CHARCOAL | CHARCOAL | | 3 | |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | COAL | COAL | | 1 | |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | | | | 3 | |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | STONE | STONE/WORKED, OTHER | | 1 | polished stone |
| 32 | | J | 0028 | METAL MATERIALS | OTHER METAL | | 1 | |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0035 | 1 | yw int/ext slip, annular undecorated |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 4 | |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 1 | |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/SPONGE | 0033 | 1 | red sponged |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | | | 0034 | 1 | gn overlz paint |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 6 | blue floral design |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD | | 1 | worn slt/lz ext |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 4 | worn & faded |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | gn |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 3 | |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | MORTAR | MORTAR | | 1 | |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | BRICK | BRICK | | 3 | |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | TILE | CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL | | 1 | white |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 2 | |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | BONE | BONE/BIRD | | 1 | |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | STONE | STONE/NATURAL | | 1 | unidentified |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 12 | oyster |
| 32 | | K | 0032 | CHARCOAL | CHARCOAL | | 15 | |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-----------------|--------------------------|------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 32 | | L | 0033 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64" | | 1 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | 0035 | 1 | bl handpainted, burned |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | STONEWARE | REF/STONEWARE | | 1 | clr glz |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | STONEWARE | REF/STONEWARE | | 1 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | STONEWARE | REF/WSG-MOLDED | | 1 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | STONEWARE | REF/WSG GENERAL | | 2 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | STONEWARE | REF/WSG GENERAL | 0032 | 1 | molded |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN. | | 1 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD OTHER | | 2 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | | 23 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0035 | 3 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFR-UNGL BL | 0035 | 1 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0036 | 1 | bl |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0031 | 1 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | | 15 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/POLYCHR (PEASANT) | | 3 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0031 | 1 | decorative fragment with blue tint |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | EARTHENWARE | REF/WHIT SN GLZ | | 2 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | COAL | COAL | | 27 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | COAL | CLINKER/COAL | | 40 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | EARTHENWARE | YW-WARE/UNDEC | | 2 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | MORTAR | MORTAR | | 1 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | MORTAR | MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER | | 5 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | STONE | STONE/NATURAL | | 4 | slate |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | BRICK | BRICK | | 85 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 45 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | NAILS | NAIL/CUT | | 3 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 60 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | METAL MATERIALS | OTHER METAL | | 19 | unident--nail-like |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 1 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | METAL MATERIALS | OTHER METAL FORM IDENT | | 1 | poss clock/watch hands |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | METAL MATERIALS | OTHER METAL | | 1 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | METAL MATERIALS | BONE/MAMMAL | | 56 | |
| 32 | | L | 0033 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 6 | burned |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-------------|--------------------------|------|-------|------------------------|
| 32 | 106 | | 0029 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/ANNULAR/MOCHA | | 1 | mocha |
| 32 | 106 | | 0029 | | | 0032 | 1 | molded rim |
| 32 | 106 | | 0029 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | | 2 | |
| 32 | 106 | | 0029 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 2 | |
| 32 | 106 | | 0029 | BRICK | BRICK | | 2 | |
| 32 | 106 | | 0029 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 3 | very corroded |
| 32 | 106 | | 0029 | CHARCOAL | CHARCOAL | | 2 | |
| 32 | 106 | | 0029 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 1 | |
| 32 | 106 | | 0029 | COAL | COAL | | 2 | |
| 32 | 106 | | 0029 | | | | 6 | |
| 32 | 106 | | 0029 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 1 | |
| 32 | 109 | | 0036 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 1 | |
| 32 | 109 | | 0036 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL 19 C | 0035 | 1 | red |
| 32 | 109 | | 0036 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | aq |
| 32 | 109 | | 0036 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 1 | |
| 32 | 109 | | 0036 | STONE | STONE/ARCH/LNDSCE WRKED | | 1 | |
| 32 | 109 | | 0036 | | | | 3 | burned |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0033 | 1 | coarse redware |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 1 | partial maker's mark |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 4 | |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | 0034 | 1 | red & bl floral design |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-FLW BL | | 1 | flow blue |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0034 | 1 | small chip |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0034 | 1 | buff body marble |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 0034 | 1 | salt glz |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD | 9442 | 1 | buff body, clr glz |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | STONEWARE | CRS/STONEWARE | | 1 | gn |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | clr |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 7 | clr |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | clr |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | patinated |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | very corroded |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 4 | |
| 32 | 111 | | 0040 | BRICK | BRICK | | 3 | |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-----------------|-------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 5 | ctr |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 5 | aq |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 3 | clr, poss. bottle glass |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | clr, frosted, poss bl glass |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | BOTTLE GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN) | | 1 | heavily patinated |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 4 | |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 5 | unident sheet metal |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 13 | |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | BRICK | BRICK | | 3 | |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 12 | |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | BONE | BONE/BIRD | | 2 | |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | SHELL | SHELL/FRAGMENT | | 9 | |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | COAL | CLINKER/COAL | | 5 | |
| 32 | 112 | b | 0046 | COAL | COAL | | 13 | |
| 32 | 114 | b | 0055 | EARTHENWARE | WHITWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 6 | |
| 32 | 114 | b | 0055 | EARTHENWARE | WHITWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0033 | 1 | burned |
| 32 | 114 | b | 0055 | STONEWARE | CRS/STONEWARE | 0032 | 1 | buff bod, salt glz, hndptd bl |
| 32 | 114 | b | 0055 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | clr |
| 32 | 114 | b | 0055 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 3 | aq |
| 32 | 114 | b | 0055 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 4 | clr |
| 32 | 114 | b | 0055 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 3 | unident |
| 32 | 114 | b | 0055 | STONE | STONE/WORKED, OTHER | | 1 | |
| 32 | 114 | b | 0055 | BONE | BONE/FRAGMENT | | 5 | |
| 32 | 115 | | 0050 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | 0033 | 1 | pk bod, bn ext glz |
| 32 | 115 | | 0050 | EARTHENWARE | WHITWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0033 | 2 | bl |
| 32 | 115 | | 0050 | EARTHENWARE | WHITWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | |
| 32 | 115 | | 0050 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 2 | |
| 32 | 115 | | 0050 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 0033 | 1 | undec |
| 32 | 115 | | 0050 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 3 | aq |
| 32 | 115 | | 0050 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 2 | clr |
| 32 | 115 | | 0050 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 2 | |
| 32 | 115 | | 0050 | BRICK | BRICK | | 10 | |
| 32 | 115 | | 0050 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 1 | |
| 32 | 115 | | 0050 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 3 | |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | NUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|--------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|------------------------------|
| 33 | | B | 0006 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 34 | |
| 33 | | B | 0006 | | | | 1 | |
| 33 | | B | 0006 | COAL | COAL | | 1 | |
| 33 | | B | 0006 | SHELL | SHELL/FRAGMENT | | 1 | |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/EXT PB GLZ | | 1 | bn glz, red bod |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/SHLEDG | 0032 | 1 | gn |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | | 5 | bl blz |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/ANNULAR | | 1 | bl & yw stripe |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUSHED | | 1 | |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | 0032 | 1 | buff bod, clr glz |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 2 | wht |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | EARTHENWARE | GENERAL E-WARE | 9442 | 1 | buff bod |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | BOTTLE GLASS | WINE BOTTLE/DK OL GN | | 5 | |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 14 | |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 2 | gn |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 10 | |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | GLASS | DRINKING GLASS | | 11 | etched design |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 48 | |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 1 | clump |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE | | 1 | handle |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | BRICK | BRICK | | 5 | |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | BONE | BONE/FRAGMENT | | 8 | |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | SHELL | SHELL/CLAM | | 3 | |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | COAL | COAL | | 3 | |
| 33 | | C | 0009 | LEATHER | LEATHER/FORM IDENT | | 4 | shoe heel |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0031 | 6 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/SPONGE | 0032 | 1 | bl & pk |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | HIGH FIR REF WARES | HI FIRE/ROCKINGHAM | 0033 | 1 | bn |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | | | 0032 | 1 | yw opa glz, poss canary ware |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL 19 C | 0032 | 1 | bn |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0038 | 2 | rim & footing mend |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0032 | 3 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0034 | 8 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 3 | |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-------------|-------------------------|------|-------|----------------------------------|
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 8500 | 1 | redware |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | 0036 | 1 | square lid w/ clr glz |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | 0033 | 3 | blk |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0033 | 3 | bn ext wash |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | 0033 | 1 | bn, clr glz, textured ext. |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/GENERAL | 0033 | 2 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/GENERAL | 0034 | 4 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/GENERAL | 0032 | 1 | shallow pan |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/GENERAL | 0038 | 1 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | 0034 | 1 | buff bod, clr glz |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN. | 0033 | 2 | salt glzd ext./clr glz int. |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN. | 0033 | 1 | salt glzd ext./bn int. slip |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD OTHER | 0033 | 2 | salt glzd ext./bn int. slip |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | | | 0033 | 2 | bn whit & or, pieces mended |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | | | 0033 | 3 | bn whit & or w/ same design |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | | | 0033 | 3 | bn & whit w/ same design |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | | | 0033 | 5 | dk bn, whit & lt bn w/ same des |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | | | 0033 | 1 | bn & whit |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | | | 0033 | 1 | bn, bl & whit dec, burned |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | STONEWARE | REF/STONEWARE | 0033 | 2 | buff bod w/ transl whit glz |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | STONEWARE | REF/STONEWARE | 0033 | 2 | bf bd, bn slt glz ext/bn slip in |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | GENERAL E-WARE | 0033 | 3 | undec w/utident white bod |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 3 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | | | 0034 | 1 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 4 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPT/BANDED | 0033 | 1 | bl & gn |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | | | 0033 | 1 | blk |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 3 | burned |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 3 | burned |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 2 | burned |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | STONEWARE | REF/WSG GENERAL | 0038 | 1 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 3 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 10 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 17 | |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|--------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 33 | | D | 0012 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 8 | clr, unusually shaped frags |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | BOTTLE GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN) | 6200 | 31 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 2 | gn & gy |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 3 | lt gn, patinated |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 2 | lt gn & gy |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 184 | iron |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 5 | iron, small |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | NAILS | NAIL/CUT | | 1 | iron |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 7 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 2 | cast |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 1 | iron and copper |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 5 | w/ red paint |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE | | 1 | poss. hinge |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 2 | iron, poss finishing nails |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE | 9305 | 1 | belt buckle |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | METAL MATERIALS | COPPER | | 1 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | METAL MATERIALS | COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE | 9311 | 2 | button w/ shank |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | METAL MATERIALS | COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE | 9311 | 1 | 4-hole |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | METAL MATERIALS | COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE | | 1 | tack |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | MORTAR | MORTAR | | 4 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | STONE | STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS | | 1 | poss gun flint |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | STONE | STONE/WORKED, OTHER | | 1 | cut, unident stone |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | BRICK | BRICK | | 202 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | COAL | COAL | | 8 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | COAL | COAL | | 3 | burned |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | ORGANIC MATERIALS | ORGANIC MATERIAL | | 1 | carbon rod |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | WORKED/SHAPED BONE | BONE/WORKED OR SHAPED | | 1 | handle |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | BONE | BONE/TEETH | | 3 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | BONE | BONE/BIRD | | 4 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | BONE | BONE/FISH | | 1 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 1 | 2 wht pcs |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 119 | |
| 33 | | D | 0012 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0036 | 111 | bl, pcs mend |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | STONEWARE | CRS/BN BD OTHER | 0035 | 6 | salt glzd ext/bn wash int. |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | STONEWARE | | | 2 | |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-----------------|---------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------|
| 33 | | E | 0017 | STONEWARE | CRS/BN BD OTHER | 0033 | 1 | int bn slt glz, ext slip |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 6 | |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | EARTHENWARE | GENERAL E-WARE | 0032 | 1 | worn, poss creamware |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | EARTHENWARE | GENERAL E-WARE | 0034 | 1 | bf bod, undec |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-BOWL/PLN | | 1 | burned interior |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64" | | 1 | |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 15 | aq |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | clr |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | frosted |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | aq |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 2 | gn, patinated |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 2 | ol |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | aq, paneled |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 38 | unident |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 1 | belt buckle |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | METAL MATERIALS | METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL | 9305 | 5 | unident sheet metal |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | MORTAR | MORTAR | | 2 | |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | STONE | STONE/ARCH/LNDSCE WRKED | | 1 | |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | BRICK | BRICK | | 33 | |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 46 | |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | BONE | BONE/BIRD | | 10 | |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | BONE | BONE/TEETH | | 2 | |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 32 | |
| 33 | | E | 0017 | SHELL | SHELL/CLAM | | 1 | |
| 33 | | F | 0021 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0033 | 1 | rd bod, ext. wash |
| 33 | | F | 0021 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 1 | |
| 33 | | F | 0021 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 1 | |
| 33 | | F | 0021 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(BK OL GN)FRAG | 0032 | 1 | gn, patinated |
| 33 | | F | 0021 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 8 | aq |
| 33 | | F | 0021 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | clr |
| 33 | | F | 0021 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | 6200 | 6 | unident frags |
| 33 | | F | 0021 | NAILS | NAIL/CUT | | 1 | iron |
| 33 | | F | 0021 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE | | 1 | wire |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|---------------------------|------|-------|------------------------------|
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | HIGH FIRE REF WARES | HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/UNDEC | 0032 | 6 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | HIGH FIRE REF WARES | HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/UNDEC | 0034 | 5 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 8 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | has maker's mark |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | HIGH FIR REF WARES | HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL | 0035 | 1 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRP-UNGL BL | | 1 | doll body |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 9441 | 1 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 0034 | 4 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/SHLEDG/MLD | 0032 | 1 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0034 | 1 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/GENERAL | | 1 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | PORCELAIN | POR/CHINESE | 0034 | 1 | clr, buff bod |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | | 1 | textured body |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR | 0033 | 1 | rd & salmon body |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | | 2 | red body w/ flower motif dec |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | | 1 | red bodied flower pot |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | | 2 | marble |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | 9442 | 1 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | TILE | CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL | | 1 | worn |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | 0032 | 1 | pipestem |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64" | | 2 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 9311 | 2 | paneled medicinal bottle |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6290 | 1 | shaped coal button |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | COAL | COAL | 9310 | 1 | red & wht interior |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | 9442 | 1 | octagonal inkwell |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | ol gn |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | BOTTLE GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN) | 6220 | 8 | amber with rainbow patina |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6220 | 1 | poss bitters bottle frag |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6220 | 1 | ol |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6220 | 3 | |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 1 | amber |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 1 | gn |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 5998 | 1 | knob to glass lid |
| 33 | 103 | a | 0013 | GLASS | STORAGE JAR | | 1 | |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|---------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 9446 | 1 | marble, whit body |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 0035 | 1 | |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 0033 | 1 | underglz bl w/ overglz red |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | HIGH FIRE REF WARES | HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/UNDEC | 0032 | 4 | |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 2 | |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 2 | |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 3 | |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | worn |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | GENERAL E-WARE | 0033 | 1 | worn, unident white bodied |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0033 | 3 | |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/SPONGE | 0033 | 1 | blue |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 1 | |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 1 | worn |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/POLYCHR (19TH C) | 0033 | 1 | bn |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0032 | 2 | |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | 0032 | 1 | gy |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | 0032 | 1 | lt gn |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | 0032 | 1 | washed ext/burned int. |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | 0033 | 1 | washed ext/burned int. |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | EARTHENWARE | CASE BOTTLE-SQ.(WHL) | 6960 | 4 | bn, bitters bottle |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | BOTTLE GLASS | TUMBLER BASE | 5998 | 1 | clr |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | GLASS | STORAGE JAR | 5998 | 1 | clr, shallow |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 3 | aq, paneled |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | GLASS | TUMBLER, BODY | 5998 | 2 | clr |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | BOTTLE GLASS | BOTTLE, ROUND NECK | 6200 | 1 | aq, hand applied string finish |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | BOTTLE GLASS | BOTTLE, ROUND NECK | 6200 | 1 | clr, hand finished |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | aq, square? |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | clr |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 1 | ol |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | GLASS | LIGHTING GLASS | 8762 | 1 | clr, patinated |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 2 | lt gn |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | GLASS | TUMBLER, RIM | 5998 | 1 | clr |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 20 | aq |
| 33 | 103 | b | 0039 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 4 | aq |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | NUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|--------------|-------------------------|------|-------|------------------------------|
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | 0031 | 1 | blk |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | EARTHENWARE | | 0035 | 1 | |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0032 | 1 | bl |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 2 | |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0032 | 2 | pattern matches |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0032 | 1 | |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0033 | 1 | |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0032 | 1 | |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0035 | 1 | old blue |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 1 | |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | | | 0032 | 1 | shell edged |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | | | 0033 | 1 | gn |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | | | 0033 | 1 | bl & bn |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | | | 0033 | 1 | bl & lt gn |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | | | 0033 | 1 | gy int wash/bn ext wash |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | | | 0033 | 1 | leaf-like molding, Palmetto? |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | | | 0033 | 1 | incised lines |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | | | 0033 | 1 | poss large bowl |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | | | 0033 | 1 | |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD OTHER | | 9 | aq |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-BOWL/MLDED | | 1 | w/ glue residue |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-BOWL/MRKD | | 1 | aq, shoulder |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE/GENERAL | | 1 | clr |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 6/64" | | 2 | angular |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 2 | bn |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, WINDOW | 6200 | 1 | gn |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | clr, base ketchup bottle? |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 3 | aq, patinated |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | white, frosted |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | clr, textured |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | milk glass, 4-hole |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | 9310 | 1 | bl |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | bl |
| 33 | 104 | | 0018 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | |

FORM

COUNT

COMMENT

DESCRIPTION

TYPE

NUM

LEVEL

FEAT.

UNIT

BANNER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-----------------|---------------------------|------|-------|------------------------------|
| 33 | 107 | | 0030 | BONE | BONE/FRAGMENT | | 1 | bone frag |
| 33 | 108 | | 0031 | BRICK | BRICK | | 2 | 1 piece is burned |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/EXT PB GLZ | | 1 | |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | | 1 | bn int w/ ext wash |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD | 0032 | 1 | gy bod w/ handp'd bl dec |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | EARTHENWARE | | 0034 | 1 | gn & bn |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0033 | 1 | |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | EARTHENWARE | | 0033 | 1 | |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | | 3 | |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | | 3 | |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 2 | clr |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | frosted |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | lt gn |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 4 | |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | BRICK | BRICK | | 1 | |
| 33 | 114 | a | 0049 | CHARCOAL | CHARCOAL | | 1 | |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 1 | burned |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | PORCELAIN | POR/UND/STINGUISHED | 0032 | 1 | undrglz bl/ovrglz rd handp'd |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 3 | aq |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 2 | clr |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 1 | ol |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 1 | clr |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 5 | iron, unident |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 1 | |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 6 | |
| 33 | N.P. | | 0019 | COAL | CLINKER/COAL | | 1 | |
| 34 | A | | 0025 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0034 | 1 | old blue |
| 34 | A | | 0025 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 1 | |
| 34 | A | | 0025 | METAL MATERIALS | OTHER METAL FORM IDENT | 9430 | 1 | |
| 34 | B | | 0035 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 8500 | 1 | |
| 34 | B | | 0035 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | | 2 | burned, unident |
| 34 | B | | 0035 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-FLW BL | 0033 | 1 | flow blue |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | NUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------|
| 34 | | C | 0056 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 2 | clr |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 5 | aq |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 10 | iron |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | NAILS | NAIL/MODERN(WIRE) | | 1 | roofing nail |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | NAILS | NAIL/CUT | | 1 | |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | NAILS | NAIL/MODERN(WIRE) | | 1 | finishing nail |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 1 | sheet metal |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | METAL MATERIALS | COPPER | | 1 | copper plate |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | METAL MATERIALS | COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE | 9310 | 1 | 1-piece, shank |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | MORTAR | MORTAR | | 1 | |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | BRICK | BRICK | | 21 | |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | STONE | STONE/WORKED, OTHER | | 1 | slate |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 4 | |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 4 | |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | SHELL | SHELL/CLAM | | 1 | |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | COAL | CLINKER/COAL | | 2 | compressed wood product |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | SYNTHETIC MATERIALS | SYNTHETIC MATERIAL | | 3 | |
| 34 | | C | 0056 | SYNTHETIC MATERIALS | SYNTHETIC MATERIAL | | 1 | tar paper |
| 34 | | D | 0061 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | 0035 | 1 | plastic |
| 34 | | D | 0061 | BRICK | BRICK | | 3 | |
| 34 | | D | 0061 | COAL | COAL | | 9 | |
| 34 | | D | 0061 | COAL | CLINKER/COAL | | 2 | |
| 34 | | D | 0061 | COAL | CLINKER/COAL | | 2 | |
| 34 | | E | 0064 | BRICK | BRICK | | 2 | |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | | 1 | red bod |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | | 14 | |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 4 | frag |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0032 | 3 | |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | | 1 | |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | EARTHENWARE | | | 2 | |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTE-19th C. | | 3 | |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | HIGH FIRE REF WARES | HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/UNDEC | | 1 | |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | | 2 | bl dec w/ stripes |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | NUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|---------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------|
| 35 | | B | 0034 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 2 | small, tubular |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | SYNTHETIC MATERIALS | SYNTHETIC MATERIAL | | 1 | asphalt floor tile |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | SYNTHETIC MATERIALS | SYNTHETIC MATERIAL | | 1 | molded black plastic |
| 35 | | B | 0034 | SYNTHETIC MATERIALS | SYNTHETIC MATERIAL | | 9 | small flat plastic bits |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | | 1 | red bod, bn glz |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | | 3 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/GENERAL | | 2 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | | | | 3 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/GENERAL | 0032 | 3 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | | 5 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | | | | 1 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | | | | 5 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | | | | 1 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0032 | 18 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0032 | 62 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-JUNGL BL | | 2 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | | | | 1 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | | | | 1 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD | 0032 | 2 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | STONEWARE | CRS/BN BD | | 1 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | EARTHENWARE | YW-WARE/GENERAL | | 5 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 0032 | 1 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | | | | 1 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64" | | 2 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, WINDOW | | 28 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK | | 1 | frag |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE | | 1 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | | 5 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | lt bl |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 9 | colorless, crvd |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | GLASS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 11 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | NAILS | MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER | | 15 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | MORTAR | BRICK | | 26 | |
| 35 | | C | 0037 | BRICK | | | | |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-----------------|---------------------------|------|-------|----------------------------|
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | 0033 | 1 | glaze gone |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | 0032 | 1 | modern, molded, white |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 2 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 3 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/ANNULAR/MOCHA | 0033 | 3 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/ANNULAR/MOCHA | 0032 | 2 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/SHLEDG/MLD | 0032 | 3 | gn dec |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0033 | 3 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/POLYCHR (PEASANT) | 0033 | 2 | old blue |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 1 | gn & or floral dec |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0033 | 14 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPT-GENERAL | 0033 | 3 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/POLYCHR (19TH C) | 0033 | 1 | gn underglaze |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPT/BANDED | 0032 | 1 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/POLYCHR (19TH C) | 0033 | 2 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | 0033 | 1 | lavender dec |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | bit of blue dec |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 1 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD | 0033 | 16 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD | 0033 | 1 | blue dec |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | STONEWARE | REF/WSG-MOLDED | 0033 | 1 | small chit |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | STONEWARE | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | | 1 | poss barley pattern |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | PORCELAIN | PIPE-BOWL/PLN | | 1 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | TOBACCO PIPE | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | w/ rusted iron |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE/DK OL GN/NECK | | 17 | aq |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE/DK OL GN/FRAG | | 1 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 6 | colorless, neck frag |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | colorless, crvd |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, WINDOW | | 5 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | GLASS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 17 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | NAILS | IRON | | 20 | |
| 35 | | F | 0054 | METAL MATERIALS | | | 1 | crvd rod or bar, 14 inches |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|--------------|---------------------------|------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 35 | 110 | a | 0038 | MORTAR | MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER | | 13 | |
| 35 | 110 | a | 0038 | BRICK | BRICK | | 9 | |
| 35 | 110 | a | 0038 | BONE | BONE/FRAGMENT | | 13 | |
| 35 | 110 | a | 0038 | BONE | BONE/BIRD | | 1 | |
| 35 | 110 | a | 0038 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 22 | |
| 35 | 110 | a | 0038 | COAL | COAL | | 17 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | | 1 | rd bod, dk bn int/ext glz |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | 0032 | 1 | buff bod, dk bn glz |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | | 1 | red bod |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/GENERAL | | 1 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/GENERAL | 0035 | 1 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | 0032 | 1 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | | 1 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | | 10 | scant blue dec |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64" | | 1 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, WINDOW | | 4 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 1 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | BRICK | BRICK | | 9 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | COAL | COAL | | 7 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 1 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | BONE | BONE/FRAGMENT | | 31 | |
| 35 | 110 | c | 0059 | MORTAR | MORTAR | | 5 | |
| 35 | 113 | b | 0057 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | | 1 | |
| 35 | 113 | b | 0057 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | | 1 | buff bod, dk bn glz |
| 35 | 113 | b | 0057 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | 0032 | 1 | buff bod, int/ext dk bn glz |
| 35 | 113 | b | 0057 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/GENERAL | | 2 | |
| 35 | 113 | b | 0057 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | | 1 | |
| 35 | 113 | b | 0057 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | | 1 | |
| 35 | 113 | b | 0057 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, WINDOW | | 1 | no glaze |
| 35 | 113 | b | 0057 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | | 2 | |
| 35 | 113 | b | 0057 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | thin, clr, crvd |
| 35 | 113 | b | 0057 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | thicker, clr crvd |

BANNER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 36 | | B | 0045 | SYNTHETIC MATERIALS | SYNTHETIC MATERIAL | 9310 | 1 | white, 4-hole button |
| 36 | | B | 0045 | SYNTHETIC MATERIALS | SYNTHETIC MATERIAL | | 1 | red, unident |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | 9102 | 10 | terra cotta drain pipe |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 8500 | 9 | flower pot frags |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT PB GLZ | 0034 | 2 | lead glz int/ext wash |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | 0035 | 1 | red bod, bn lead glz |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0032 | 1 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPT-GENERAL | 0035 | 1 | handpainted blk underglz |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | 0032 | 1 | molded design |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 18 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | 0032 | 2 | red, gn, & bn paint |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | 0034 | 1 | red & bn |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | 0034 | 1 | red paint |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | 0034 | 1 | gn leaf design |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0034 | 1 | 2 blue paint specks |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL 19 C | 0034 | 2 | red floral design, 1 foot rim |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0032 | 1 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | 0032 | 1 | gn shell edge, burned |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-FLW BL | 0034 | 1 | flow blue |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | 0035 | 1 | burned and worn |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/SHLEDG/BL | 0032 | 2 | molded rims |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 6 | various foot rims |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/ENDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0035 | 1 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 4 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0038 | 1 | blue floral design |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0032 | 2 | flow blue |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/ANNULAR/MOCHA | 0034 | 1 | dk bn & lt bn |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0032 | 1 | banded |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0034 | 1 | flow blue |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | 0034 | 1 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | EARTHENWARE | HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/UNDEC | 0032 | 1 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | HIGH FIRE REF WARES | HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/UNDEC | 0035 | 1 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | HIGH FIRE REF WARES | HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/UNDEC | 0034 | 6 | |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-----------------|----------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 36 | | C | 0062 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 94 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | NAILS | NAIL/HANDWROUGHT, HEADLES: | | 1 | headless cut nail |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE | | 3 | bottle caps |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 1 | possible pulley |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON | | 4 | unident |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | BRICK | BRICK | | 52 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | bl, poss costume jewelry |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | MORTAR | MORTAR/MODERN | | 1 | conglomerate |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | STONE | STONE/ARCH/LNDSOPE WRKED | | 1 | slate |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | BONE | BONE/FRAGMENT | | 10 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | BONE | BONE/FRAGMENT | | 1 | polished bone frag |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | BONE | BONE/TEETH | | 1 | half of tooth |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 3 | oyster shell |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | SHELL | SHELL/CLAM | | 3 | clam shell |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | PLANT REMAINS | PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL | | 1 | seed or nut |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | COAL | CLINKER/COAL | | 55 | |
| 36 | | C | 0062 | COAL | COAL | | 10 | |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | 9102 | 5 | lead glzd terra cotta dm pipe |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | 0032 | 1 | gravel tempered, int glz |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | EARTHENWARE | CRS EARTHENWARE | | 1 | salmon bodied |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | STONEWARE | CRS/STONEWARE | 0031 | 1 | buff bodied, bn glz |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | | 1 | |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | | 1 | |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/MRKD 5/64" | | 1 | "GLASGOW STUART," MOLDE |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/MRKD 5/64" | | 1 | stem w/ foot, molded bowl |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 7 | colorless |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | heavily patinated |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | frosted |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | colorless |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | NAILS | NAIL/GENERAL | | 26 | |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | NAILS | NAIL/CUT | | 1 | large cut nail |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | BRICK | BRICK | | 23 | |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 1 | |
| 36 | | D | 0066 | BONE | BONE/TEETH | | 2 | teeth |

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|--------------|---------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0034 | 1 | bl |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 2 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/POLYCHR (PEASANT) | 0034 | 1 | yw & bn |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPT-GENERAL | 0033 | 1 | molded w/ translucent blk glz |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPT-GENERAL | 0032 | 1 | molded, bl glz |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDRGLZ BL | 0033 | 1 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0033 | 1 | floral decal |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 0032 | 2 | gold gilded dec |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 0033 | 2 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 0033 | 1 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 0035 | 1 | painted yw & bn |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | 0033 | 1 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | PORCELAIN | POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE | 0035 | 2 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | PORCELAIN | POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE | 0033 | 1 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | PORCELAIN | CRMWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 1 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 1 | incised, bn |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/ANNULAR/BANDED | 0033 | 1 | bl scalloped rim, spalled |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | | | 0032 | 1 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 11 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0034 | 6 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0035 | 5 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0032 | 4 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0032 | 1 | molded wheat pattern, scal rim |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64" | | 2 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-BOWL/PLN | | 1 | spur, "63..." |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | TOBACCO PIPE | PIPE-BOWL/PLN | | 2 | |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 8 | lt ol |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 2 | gn |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | 6200 | 1 | clr, hand applied finish |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 3 | white milk glass base |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | GLASS | WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG | 6200 | 3 | bn |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | bl, paneled |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | GLASS | BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL | | 1 | purple |
| 36 | 118 | | 0065 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 119 | aq |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | NUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-------------|---------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------|
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL | | 1 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | | 2 | molded, poss base |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | | | 4 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/UNDECORATED | | 1 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | CRMWR/GENERAL | | 1 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/SHELLEDGE/BL&WHT | 0032 | 2 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/SHELLEDGE/BL&WHT | 0035 | 1 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | | 5 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | | 0035 | 1 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | | 10 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | 0032 | 1 | molded edge |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | 0032 | 1 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C. | | 4 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | 0035 | 1 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL | 0032 | 1 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | 0035 | 1 | heavy |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | 0032 | 1 | heavy |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | 0031 | 1 | burned, 1 w/ gn trnsfrmt |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | | 9 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | YW-WARE/GENERAL | 0032 | 1 | molded |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | | | 1 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | | 1 | molded |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | | 0032 | 1 | bl & blk |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | | 0032 | 1 | scalloped edge |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | | 0032 | 2 | bl dec |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | | | 8 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | | | 1 | solid blue |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | | | 1 | early blue |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | PORCELAIN | POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE | | 1 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | PORCELAIN | POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE | | 1 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | 0032 | 2 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | | 2 | |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | EARTHENWARE | REFINED EARTHENWARE | 0036 | 1 | gy bod w/ clr glz |
| TRI | | N.P. | 0003 | TILE | CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL | | 1 | textured back |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | NUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------------|------|-------|---------------------------|
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | EARTHENWARE | P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | | 1 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/GENERAL | | 2 | undec |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/ANNULAR | | 1 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDPT/BANDED | 0032 | 1 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL | 0036 | 1 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | STONEWARE | CRS/GY BD OTHER | | 1 | bl dec |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | PORCELAIN | POR/UNDISTINGUISHED | | 2 | bathroom? |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | PORCELAIN | POR/CHINESE | | 2 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | PORCELAIN | POR/CHINESE, BLUE ON WHITE | | 1 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | GLASS | FLAT GLASS, GENERAL | | 4 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 3 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | MACHINE MADE BTLS | BTLM/MACHINE MADE-NECK | | 1 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | MACHINE MADE BTLS | BTLM/MACHINE MADE-NECK | | 2 | tooled lip, pieces mend |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | BOTTLE GLASS | BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG | | 1 | gn |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | NAILS | NAIL/MODERN(WIRE) | | 3 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | PLASTER | PLSTR/SHELL TEMP-PAINTED | | 6 | 1 gn, 1 red, 4 bn |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | MORTAR | MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER | | 4 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | SEWER PIPE | CERAMIC SEWER PIPE | | 8 | 2 pieces mend |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | TILE | CERAMIC TILE/FLOORING | | 5 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | BONE | BONE/MAMMAL | | 1 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | WOOD | WOOD/NATURAL | | 1 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | SHELL | SHELL/OYSTER | | 2 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | METAL MATERIALS | IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE | | 1 | large pin |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | METAL MATERIALS | COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE | | 1 | poss bailing wire |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | METAL MATERIALS | COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE | | 1 | insulated wire |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | COAL | CLINKER/COAL | | 1 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | COAL | COAL | | 1 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | METAL MATERIALS | OTHER METAL | | 3 | |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | METAL MATERIALS | | | 1 | wall covering |
| TR2 | | N.P. | 0004 | METAL MATERIALS | | | 2 | asbestos/composite siding |
| TR3 | | N.P. | 0005 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/UNGLZ | | 30 | bn bod |
| TR3 | | N.P. | 0005 | EARTHENWARE | CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ | | 1 | bn glz, bf bod |
| TR3 | | N.P. | 0005 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/TRNSFRPR BLK | | 1 | |
| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
JANUARY 1, 2001

BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM PROJECT
SITE 18AP63

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|-------------|---------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------------|
| N.P. | | N.P. | 0020 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/UNDECORATED | 0033 | 1 | molded |
| N.P. | | N.P. | 0020 | EARTHENWARE | WHTWR/HNDEPAINTED-19th C. | 0032 | 1 | gn, pk & blk |
| N.P. | | N.P. | 0020 | | | 0033 | 1 | bn & bl |
| N.P. | | N.P. | 0020 | GLASS | GLASS/GENERAL | | 1 | clr, poss lamp chimney or vase |
| N.P. | | N.P. | 0020 | GLASS | STORAGE JAR | | 1 | aq, jar lid |

| UNIT | FEAT. | LEVEL | BNUM | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | FORM | COUNT | COMMENT |
|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------------|------|-------|---------|
|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------------|------|-------|---------|