



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP18

Site Name: Upton Scott House

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Mid 18th century standing structure, formal gardens, nearby associated cellar

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9707

Longitude -76.4828

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Spa Creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Urban

#### Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

#### Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

#### Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

#### Educational

#### Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

#### Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

#### Townsite

#### Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

#### Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

#### Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

#### Slave related

#### Non-domestic agri

#### Recreational

#### Midden/dump

#### Artifact scatter

#### Spring or well

#### Unknown

#### Other context

town house, garden

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Numerous historic features with diagnostic artifacts.

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	3716	Activity item(s)	162
Glass (all)	2504	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	24108	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture		Misc. kitchen	1728
Arms		Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	1	Misc.	6934
Personal items	5	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	utility trenches, brick clamp	
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>				

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at University of Maryland - College Park

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Upton Scott House (18AP18) is the archeological remains associated with a Mid 18th century standing structure at 4 Shipwright Street within the Historic District of Annapolis. The site is situated on a relatively flat but high 3 acre lot near the intersection of Shipwright and Revell streets, on which rest the main house (MIHP# AA-726), a two-storey brick stable, and another one-storey brick outbuilding. In addition to being listed on the MIHP and a contributing resource within the Annapolis Historic District, the standing house is also individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Most of the surrounding landscape is heavily developed and significantly altered from its "native" appearance. It is also noteworthy to mention that Upton Scott maintained a garden with many rare and exotic species of flora. Natural soils at the site are Monmouth sandy loams, but much of the soil at the site has been artificially deposited by human activity, including the installation of several north-to-south running garden beds.

The standing structure is a spacious two-storey Georgian brick mansion, rectangular in form above a high basement, with two symmetrically-placed interior chimneys. Both entrance and garden fronts have 5 bays, though the garden façade has a central 3-bay pedimented pavilion. The mansion was built between 1762 and 1765, and is an outstanding example of Georgian architecture, both for Annapolis and the nation.

The lots on which the Upton Scott House now stands were developed at least by 1716, before Scott was born and well before he came to Annapolis. Most of the land was initially owned by Patrick Ogleby, and included Lots 10, 11, 12, and 17 on the 1718 plan of the city. It is unclear how or when Ogleby acquired the lots, but most subsequent records of transaction refer to him. He sold them off to various people in the early 18th century before they were eventually reconsolidated again by Upton Scott in the 1760s. The first official records of the property lots come from 1716. In that year Charles Carroll of Annapolis purchased Lot 12 (the lot on which the Scott House itself sits) from Wornell Hunt, Esquire. Hunt had bought Lot 12 from Ogleby.

The transaction from Hunt to Carroll is described as "all that tenement and lot of ground wherein said Wornell dwelleth...and also that tenement and lot of ground...opposite to the lot whereon said Wornell dwelleth". This document indicates that even at the early date of 1716 the area was developed for residential occupation and likely had multiple structures on it. The excerpt says it was "tenement" housing, and given the early date, the structures most likely were in the form of ephemeral tenement housing that would have left little mark on the landscape.

Ogleby must have died between 1716 and 1718. In 1718, James Stoddert conducted a survey of the lots on Shipwright Street for the heirs of Patrick Ogleby. Carroll didn't hold his Lot 12 for long. He sold it in 1723 to Margaret McNemera, who was living on it. In 1736 Ogleby's sole surviving heir, Margaret Davidson of Charlestown, MA, sold to Thomas Jenner Lots 10, 11, and 17. The records are unclear after this period, but it is certain that transactions were taking place. Structures existed on several of these lots, even if they were expedient waterfront buildings with squatters in residence. As the city grew into the mid-century, the value of these lots increased and they changed hands a number of times. Ultimately, Charles Carroll obtained Lots 11, 15, and 17, while Michael McNemera owned Lot 12. Thomas Bladen owned nearby Lot 16. These would all play parts in Upton Scott's estate, with Lots 11 and 12 being the central lots on which the Upton Scott House was situated.

Upton Scott was an Irishman of Scottish descent (or Ulster Scot). He was born in Northern Ireland on December 30th, 1723 in the town of Templepatrick in the county of Antrim. His parents were Margaret Craig and Francis Scott, who were of Scottish origin, and whose ancestry was linked to the group of Scots sent by the British to pacify and settle northern Ireland. Despite his upbringing in a hotbed of divisive British foreign policy, Scott apparently believed in the British mandate and would go on to serve in the British army, even spending many of those years in Scotland fighting Scots. Scott would train from the time of his youth (at 18) as a doctor through a combination of schooling, apprenticeships, and military surgical experience.

In 1753, Horatio Sharpe was appointed to the position of Governor of Maryland by Frederick Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Sharpe wanted Upton Scott to accompany him to Maryland as his personal physician. Sharpe traveled across the Atlantic in mid-April, 1753. It took Upton Scott until August of that year to find a buyer for his military commission who would be approved by the Surgeon General. Upton Scott presumably sailed for Maryland that fall, arriving in Annapolis. He was nearly 30 years old.

By 1754, he had become a member of the Tuesday Club, a famous Annapolis social club started by Alexander Hamilton. On September 5th, 1756, he married Elizabeth Ross, the younger daughter of a prominent Annapolitan family with a large estate at the head of Round Bay on the Severn River. By 1759, only 3 years after their marriage, Upton Scott bought Lot 12, the lot that would become the Upton Scott House. He got the property from Michael MacNemera for £50. Over the years, he would acquire the other parcels that would make up his mansion estate. However, the house itself was still years in the making. Upton Scott was actively practicing medicine in Annapolis, and in addition he was made Sheriff of Anne Arundel County. This would be the first of several important and lucrative, political offices Scott would hold.

Construction of the Upton Scott House on Lot 12 was begun in 1762 and is believed to have been completed by 1765. William Brown of Londontown was the builder who managed the construction. According to county deed records, Scott had also acquired Lot 16 near the water, and it had a "brick study or shop now in occupation of Dr. Scott". The central house that was being constructed on Lot 12 was oriented towards the water, but was not on the water and was not lined up with Lot 16, which was on the water. What Scott really needed was either Lot 11 or Lot 15, both of which were owned by Charles Carroll. The waterfront of Lot 15 was in use as a wharf, and not ideal. In May of 1763 Upton Scott, along with his father-in-law John Ross, made a deal with Charles Carroll. They sold Carroll a strip of Lot 16 that adjoined Carroll's Lot 15 to the southwest, and in return Carroll sold them a strip of Lot 11, which gave Scott a contiguous piece of land down to the waterfront, shaped like an "L", on which to construct a proper garden and vista.

In 1765, the same year that the house was finished, Upton Scott became the Secretary of the Provincial Council, a title he would hold until 1768, when he was upgraded to Secretary of the Upper House Assembly. He held that title until 1771. In 1770 he also became secretary to the new Governor, Robert Eden. Scott left Maryland in 1776 with Robert Eden's government, as they returned to England. He had asked the Maryland Council of Safety for permission to travel to England, "to transact business". He stated that he planned, "to return again to my family in Maryland as speedily as my affairs will permit". Permission was granted to Upton Scott, Richard Tilghman, and three other gentlemen to take passage to England on the merchant ship *Levant*. During four years of self-imposed exile it is unclear what Scott was engaged in, but he eventually made his way to Belfast. He continued to write letters to his family and to send money to various relatives.

Upton Scott returned to Annapolis in 1780 on a passport furnished by Benjamin Franklin, Plenipotentiary in France. He also had papers from Sir Henry



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Unknown

Clinton, Commander of the British forces in America, showing that he had permission to return. He likely returned through New York. The Delegates of Maryland requested that Scott receive, "a passport for the safe conveyance of...his clothing and Medicine from the City of New York through the State of New Jersey". The Council of the State refused his request to take the oath of allegiance, but by 1782 Scott was back working with the new state regime.

Scott had left as a loyalist to the crown, but on his return he fared better than many other Marylanders. His property was not seized by the state, as were the holdings of other loyalists, including Daniel Dulaney's property. Upton Scott's standing in Annapolis society led to a protection on his house and lands, and with his return he seems to have recovered that standing. But it should be noted that Scott had retained for himself a substantial bargaining chip. In 1782 the state paid financial accounts due to Scott, and he promptly turned over to the Council of State all books and papers of the old Proprietary Council.

Scott never returned to politics, essentially retiring to Annapolis. But this did not mean that he was not an active member of the community. In 1790 Scott became Visitor to St. John's College (established the previous year), putting him among the school's first educators. Upton Scott also co-founded the Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Maryland, and was the first president of that society from 1799-1801. From 1789, until his graduation in 1796, Francis Scott Key, the grand-nephew of Upton and Elizabeth Scott, is believed to have resided at the Upton Scott House as he studied law at St. John's College. Four years later he would begin practicing law in Frederick County (where he was from) and would then go on to write the Star Spangled Banner during the War of 1812.

The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 reveals some information about the larger estate at 18AP18. Upton Scott was charged for a two-storey brick dwelling 54 X 45 feet and 5 brick outhouses: stable and cowhouse 30 X 20 feet, poultry house 10 X 6 feet, smokehouse 10 X 10 feet, carriage house 14 X 14 feet, and green house 14 X 13 feet. The total assessment was for \$1,600. Befitting a man of his station, Upton Scott had a first class garden throughout his occupation of the house. Several contemporary accounts attest to Upton Scott's passion for gardening and horticulture. In addition, letters from Scott to others advise them on recommended plantings and other garden advice. His personal gardens at 18AP18 were described by many contemporaries as the most magnificent gardens of the city. In 1790, he acquired Lot 17 from Charles Carroll to expand the gardens and increase his waterfront territory. The house at 18AP18 would continue to be occupied by Upton Scott until his death in 1814 at 90 years old. His wife Elizabeth would die 5 years later.

The house and lots in Annapolis would be inherited by their nephew, Clotworthy Birnie, who traded the house to Richard Ireland Jones for certain other properties plus a sum of \$1,000. Jones held the house until 1843 when it went to the trustees John Johnson and Thomas S. Alexander to be sold, with profits going to the two men to satisfy Jones' debts. Jones died soon thereafter. In 1844 the house was purchased by Dennis Claude, one of Annapolis' most successful 19th century entrepreneurs.

The Claudes were another prominent Annapolis family. In 1856, Dennis Claude died intestate, causing a protracted family battle over property and inheritance. This would eventually lead to the breakup of the large mansion property consolidated by Upton Scott. The Claudes remained on the various chiseled off properties through the Civil War. By 1872, Phoebe Claude Kilburn had received all of the property on the northeast side of Shipwright Street except the small brick building, "lately occupied by Hammond Claude". Phoebe and her husband sold the main house the following year, 1873, to James Revell in trust for the Sisters of Mercy.

In 1876, the Upton Scott House at 4 Shipwright Street was transferred to the School Sisters of Notre Dame. The sisters adapted the house for their purposes, converting it to a convent which they occupied for nearly the next 100 years. The School Sisters of Notre Dame transferred the house to the Most Reverend Lawrence Shehan, Archbishop of Baltimore, in 1962. The house was then sold to Mr. and Mrs. Coleman DuPont in 1968.

The first documented archeological work at Site 18AP18 occurred in 1972. The DuPont family, who owned the Upton Scott House by that time, had a keen interest in the history of their home. Among the many research projects they initiated, they commissioned a study in 1972 to assess the feasibility of conducting extensive archeological work on the property. Investigations were conducted over 5 days from July 31st to August 4th, 1972, by three archeologists.

In front of the Upton Scott House, on the southeast side facing Shipwright Street is an artificial earthen terrace that extends, at street level, in a curve from the corners of the house out to the street. The northeast side of the landscape is flat, and about 91 cm (3 ft) lower in grade than on the south side of the property. A garden wall 1.83 m (6 ft) in height encloses parts of the yard.

Archeologists inspected an exposed foundation on the northwest side of the house, the remains of a two-storey frame structure demolished by the DuPonts because it was structurally unsound. The structure showed the remains of a brick chimney as well as an interior dividing wall. A stone wall and cobble paving were found around the structure when vegetation was cleared.

Ten test trenches were excavated across the southeastern and northwestern parts of the yard. The trenches, generally 61-91 cm (2-3 ft) in width, were sometimes long linear trenches, while Trench 6 was excavated in a "V" shape across the southeast yard and Trench 10 was excavated in an "L" shape around the stable building. Some probing was also done to trace out a brick walkway near the exposed foundation. This preliminary study, however, did not pursue deep excavations. Of the various objects recovered, the ceramics included salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, redware, and ironstone, none of which dated earlier than 1750. No evidence was encountered of the occupations known to have occurred prior to Upton Scott's occupation of the property and the construction of the mansion (see above).

The garden wall was found to be original to Scott's time. The frame outbuilding, demolished by the DuPonts, was constructed in the 19th century, along with a gutter and paving complex that took up the northwest yard. The foundation and gutter were associated through an ashy fill layer that was laid down after 1820, but the frame structure was built on the site of an earlier structure, parts of which were reused. The stone foundation wall and cobble paving exposed inside the foundation were structurally tied to the garden wall, and hence related to the period of Scott's occupation of the property. The excavators concluded that Upton Scott's organization and use of the northwest yard was quite different than that of the 19th century Sisters, who changed it by filling and building over it. However, no other substantial evidence of Scott's period of occupation was found.

Evidence from the southeast side of the lot was indicative of use after 1873, when the property was divided, and not with the period of use associated with the outbuildings. There was an absence of artifacts, disturbance, or fill, but excavations and probing in this area went no deeper than 45.7 cm (1.5 ft) below the surface. The excavators recommended that the northwest yard be completely excavated, since that area contained intact remains from Scott's time, as well as excavation of the southwest yard, as it could have evidence pre-dating Scott's time. Excavation of the northeast yard was recommended as a prerequisite to any garden restoration. It would be over 25 years before additional archeological work would be carried out at the Upton Scott House (18AP18).



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During the summers of 1998 and 1999, Archaeology in Annapolis carried out their summer field sessions in archeology at 18AP18. The excavations were carried out by Archaeology in Annapolis staff, University of Maryland field school students, and volunteers from a local high school. Investigation was completed in agreement with the owners of the property, who were interested in determining the condition and arrangement of Dr. Upton Scott's well-documented pleasure gardens. Archaeology in Annapolis is a publically funded venture through state funds for the University of Maryland and periodic grants received from the City of Annapolis.

The backyard of the Scott House property was divided into three separate areas of cultural activity to facilitate interpretation and the entire site was gridded. The contemporary stable building was designated "Area 1". The foundations of the northwestern-situated outbuilding was designated "Area 2". And the area encompassing the once extant pleasure gardens of the Upton Scott family was designated "Area 3". Twenty-five excavation units (most 1.524 X 1.524 m or 5 X 5 ft in size) and 6 backhoe trenches were dug over the two field seasons. Excavation units were dug stratigraphically using masonry trowels and shovels. Arbitrary levels were assigned to layers exceeding 15.24 cm (.5 ft) in depth. The soil removed from each excavation unit was screened through hardware cloth to recover artifacts, but any artifacts recovered in situ were point plotted on the plan view drawings made of each excavation unit. Close attention was paid to the relative integrity of the various strata and soils, and profiles and plan views of the excavated strata were drawn and photographed. Each of the backhoe trenches had different dimensions and were positioned throughout the backyard in an effort to understand the relationship between deposits in different parts of the site. While mechanical excavation of the trenches was monitored, no systematic means of artifact collection was employed. Soil descriptions and profile drawings of the trench stratigraphy were completed in order to relate soil deposits found throughout the site to one another. All of the excavations (by hand and mechanical) extended (where possible) into pre-cultural, sterile subsoil.

During the course of the six week long excavations in 1998, investigators completed 12 hand-excavated units. The three main areas of the site were tested and this work yielded information about the integrity of the subsurface deposits as well as evidence concerning the location, dimensions, and intact nature of Dr. Upton Scott's garden.

Archeological remains within the stable (Area 1) suggested that the building along the Southwest corner of the property was not always used as such. Throughout the period when the Sisters of Mercy occupied the site, this building was probably used for utilitarian purposes other than housing animals, as evidenced by the discovery of a series of wood and brick floors. Beneath these layers of flooring was a compacted earthen floor, which was interpreted to be the original stable floor.

Testing in the brick outbuilding area (Area 2) also yielded valuable information concerning the history of the building, which was demolished in the 1960s. Several building episodes were apparent, based on a mixture of bricks of various ages arranged in a subsurface wall feature. Of further interest was evidence that the building may have been structurally more complex, possibly with several rooms.

Nineteenth century fill deposits were discovered in the backyard garden (Area 3), indicating drastic changes to the landscape during the occupation of the property by the Sisters of Mercy. Below this fill, remnants of the garden's planting beds and paths were uncovered. Features with right angles in cross section profiles and a linear arrangement were discovered and were interpreted as the remnants of planting beds within Dr. Upton Scott's garden. A layer of crushed brick was also discovered and was interpreted as a garden pathway. A minimal amount of historically dateable refuse was uncovered in the area of Scott's garden and as a result it can be assumed that the backyard was not utilized as anything but a garden during the time of Upton Scott and his heirs. The recovered portions of Dr. Upton Scott's garden beds persuaded Archaeology in Annapolis to investigate this location and the scope of these features almost exclusively during their 1999 field session.

The 1999 field season concentrated much of its efforts on the backyard, placing 9 additional excavation units in the area to expose more of the subsurface nature and integrity of the archeological deposits associated with the construction and use of the gardens. An additional excavation unit was placed in the northeast interior of the stable in an attempt to locate evidence of African-American spiritual practices. Three additional excavation units were placed in the Area 2 outbuilding location in order to supplement the understanding of the use of that area and structure, as well as to investigate the potential for deposits associated with Dr. Upton Scott's occupation of the site.

The backyard area yielded the most significant results of the field season. Contained within three excavation units were the remains of a burned and fire-reddened earthen work surface. This thermally-altered surface has been interpreted as an informal brick clamp (a remnant of brick manufacture) occurring on the property, which may date to the construction of the main house in 1762. The 1999 excavations also provided a more detailed understanding of the layout and orientation of Dr. Upton Scott's garden.

Finally, in order to better understand the layout and order of the garden as a whole, the six backhoe trenches were excavated near the end of the field season. The resulting stratigraphic profiles allowed the project to integrate information concerning fill deposits, burned deposits, brick dumps, blackened soils, and garden related features identified throughout the backyard area into a more complete understanding of the depositional history of the area.

Six distinct strata were identified within the various excavation areas across the site. Stratum I extended from the surface to a depth of 24.39 cm (.8 ft). Diagnostic materials dated from 1962 to 1998, corresponding to the DuPont family's ownership of the property. Stratum II extended from Stratum I to a depth of 42.67 cm (1.4 ft) below the surface. Diagnostics in this layer pointed to a date range of 1873-1962, corresponding to the site's ownership by the Sisters of Mercy. Stratum III extended from Stratum II to a depth of 54.86 cm (1.8 ft) below the surface. The strata materials dated from 1819 to 1873 corresponding with the ownership of Claude Jones. Stratum IV extended from Stratum III to a depth of 79.25 cm (2.6 ft), dated from 1759 to 1819 and corresponded to the ownership of E.R. Scott and heirs. Stratum V extended from Stratum IV to a depth of 91.44 cm (3 ft) below the surface. This stratum dated to the period 1716-1759 and corresponded with the era of Dr. Upton Scott when the house, stable, and formal gardens were being built and used. Stratum VI extended to an average depth of 100 cm (3.3 ft) below the surface and dated to the era before 1759 (ownership by Carol McNameera).

Several features were discovered within the stable area (Area 1) as a whole. These features related to the architecture and construction of the stable by Dr. Upton Scott, as well as the periods that occurred afterwards. The features correspond to a brick pathway, a trench along the north wall of the building, postholes, and fill areas.

Artifacts recovered from Area 1 included 6,637 architectural artifacts (3,202 pieces of brick, 153 stone fragments, 1,417 pieces of mortar, 85 wood fragments, 236 pieces of plaster, 1,142 pieces of shell, 12 sewer pipe fragments, 3 pieces of tile, and 387 nails), 366 kitchen-related items (221 ceramic sherds and 145 pieces of animal bone), 10 tobacco pipe fragments, and 1,169 miscellaneous objects (311 pieces of metal, 256 glass fragments, 5 plant remains, 12 synthetic objects, and 585 pieces of coal).



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP18

Site Name: Upton Scott House

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief

Description:

Mid 18th century standing structure, formal gardens, nearby associated cellar

Evidence of modification of the stable building seems to follow a pattern of conversion from utilitarian use to a residential one. Records state that the building was a stable and cow house on the 1798 Federal Direct Tax list. Evidence from one unit shows what is likely the earliest flooring in the building. A layer of fieldstone was put down as a base, posts were set (as if to create stall partitions), and a typical packed dirt "stable floor" was put over this. The dimensions of the building at this early stage were likely the same as the dimensions of the building today, but the form of the doorway on the north side remains unclear.

Subsequently, at least part of this initial floor was bricked over and a partition wall was put in place, dividing the stable into distinct rooms. Who made this change is uncertain, but it seems to have been done prior to the ownership of the nuns. In one unit this brick floor was found with the base of a blown case bottle and a leather shoe sole. The building was described as a stable and carriage house in an 1823 advertisement and the property was bought that year by Richard Jones, who occupied it from 1823 to 1843. It was then purchased by Dennis Claude, who owned it from 1843 to 1873. Within the 50 year span from 1823 to 1873 the brick walls were erected and eventually a wood floor was put in the big room to the southwest. The floors in the northeastern rooms of the stable were considerably lower in excavation suggesting that those rooms were bricked over, but never received a wooden floor.

The Sisters of Mercy/Sisters of Notre Dame likely repaired or replaced the northeast gable end wall of the building, perhaps moving it out somewhat. The south profile of one of the units shows posthole features that may be the remnants of the previous wall, lying nearly 30.5 cm (1 ft) more to the inside of the building than the existing wall.

All of the features identified in Area 2 were associated with the installation of a brick floor within the outbuilding, the brick garden wall which shares a partial foundation with the outbuilding, and wood joists and debris accumulated from the deconstruction of the outbuilding. Artifacts recovered from the area included 9,744 architectural artifacts (3,791 brick fragments, 76 pieces of stone, 3,547 mortar fragments, 464 pieces of wood, 71 plaster fragments, 1,171 shell pieces, 25 sewer pipe fragments, 16 pieces of tile, and 583 nails), 1 possible clothing item (a textile fragment), 587 kitchen-related objects (147 ceramic sherds and 440 animal bones), 8 tobacco pipe fragments, and 2,899 miscellaneous objects (651 pieces of metal, 621 glass fragments, 4 pieces of paper, 1 plant remain, 266 synthetic objects, and 1,356 pieces of coal).

The archeology of Area 2 yielded very few clues as to the actual historical use of this outbuilding. It would be a mistake to refer to the outbuilding as a smokehouse or a laundry (the two purported uses of the facility). It is highly probable that the outbuilding was used for a variety of purposes, especially in light of the many periods of ownership the Upton Scott property went through. Historic laundries are most often recovered with pins, buttons, eyehooks, and other laundry related material culture. None of these were found within Area 2. The use of the outbuilding remains elusive.

The archeology of Area 2, while yielding evidence of late 18th century construction, is inconclusive. Very little interpretation can be accurately and reliably associated with the data gathered from the excavation of Area 2. What can be stated explicitly is that the building securely dates to the late 18th century and would most likely have been built at the same time as the construction of, or in close proximity to the building of, the Upton Scott House. Beyond that, few interpretations into the use of this outbuilding can be made.

Excavation revealed that the northwestern portion of Area 3 was first modified with the digging of several trenches, associated with the original construction of the main house between the years 1759 and 1764. Once the construction was completed, this area was tilled and served as the location of Dr. Upton Scott's garden. The northeastern portion of Area 3 was not modified until the mid-19th century when fill was imported from elsewhere on the property under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy.

The gardens were maintained until shortly after the death of Dr. Scott, as evidenced by the types and numbers of artifacts deposited in this location through time. By examining the percentage of four artifact types (ceramics, bottle glass, brick, and window glass) within each stratum in Area 3, a shift is observed in the use of this area of the property, occurring after the death of Dr. Scott in 1814. The relative presence or absence of domestic ceramic, bottle, and window glass and other artifact illustrates the changing conception of and use of the backyard over time. As time progressed, less interest was taken in the formal use of the backyard.

Area 3 increasingly became an area of refuse disposal. Trash began accumulating throughout the area as early as 1820, when Mrs. Scott, presumably one of the few remaining individuals with an interest in the garden, died. A gradual decrease in the deposition of bricks fragments also began around the time of Dr. Scott's death in 1814. This is interpreted as a decline in the maintenance of garden drainage. A much later, sharp increase in brick fragments coincides with the periods of filling that was conducted during the occupation of the site by the School Sisters of Mercy, perhaps in association with the building of the St. Mary's school on the adjacent property. In support of this interpretation are increased amounts of architectural materials such as window glass and household refuse such as broken ceramic and bottle glass increases as one advances towards the modern period of ownership.

As a result of these changes in the use of the landscape throughout the 19th century, the surviving remains of Dr. Upton Scott's garden are at best minimal. Nevertheless, the truncated remains of 6 garden features (planting beds) were discovered within Area 3 and provide us with an understanding of how Dr. Scott organized his landscape. While the locations of the features demonstrate that Dr. Scott's garden lacked the mirrored symmetry of contemporaneous formal gardens, such as at the nearby William Paca house or the Charles Carroll house (see synopsis reports), it possessed uniqueness because of its flat, rectangular bed shape, the only excavated garden of its kind in the city of Annapolis.

Although potential recovery of seed and pollen samples from the remains of the garden was anticipated, little was found. While the amount of plant materials recovered was insignificant, there is documentary evidence of the types of plants Dr. Scott cultivated within his garden. After the property was acquired by individuals other than the heirs of Dr. Upton Scott, the garden fell into disarray and was used as a dumping area for household refuse.

The next great change to the landscape, various fill episodes, occurred during the years spanning 1873 to 1950, with the earliest fill episode taking place between 1873 and 1900. The most recent filling episode occurred sometime after 1900, possibly to alleviate similar problems with the landscape, or to repair inconsistent elevation in the topography of the backyard. During the 1930s and 1940s, electric and sewage utilities were installed at the house. Consequently, a series of utility trenches were dug. After 1960, few alterations were made to this area of the property.

Artifacts recovered from Area 3 included 7,727 architectural artifacts, 4,969 kitchen-related artifacts (3,348 ceramic sherds, 1 piece of table glass, 477 bottle glass fragments, 1,132 animal bones, and 11 pieces of egg shell), 5 personal objects (2 coins and 3 worked bone objects), 144 tobacco pipe fragments, 2,866 miscellaneous historic objects (171 pieces of metal, 538 fragments of glass, 13 plant remains, 35 modern materials, 2,102 pieces of coal, and 7 fragments of charcoal), and 1 prehistoric side-notched point. The large architectural assemblage consisted of 3,707 pieces of brick, 611 window glass fragments, 714

MARYLAND  
HISTORICAL



TRUST

# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number:

Site Name:

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief  
Description:

Unknown

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External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):