



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP28

Site Name: Calvert House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Claude Apartments

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: 18th-20th century standing town home

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.9838 Longitude -76.4821  
Elevation m Site slope

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site  Underwater site

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

### Ownership

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

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Spa Creek

Saltwater		Freshwater	
Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/>	Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Swamp <input type="checkbox"/>
Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>	Spring <input type="checkbox"/>	

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site  ca. 1820 - 1860  Y
- ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900  Y
- ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930  Y
- ca. 1720 - 1780  Y Post 1930  Y
- ca. 1780 - 1820  Y
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American  Asian American
- African American  Unknown
- Anglo-American  Y 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

<b>Domestic</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Furnace/forge <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Military</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	Post-in-ground <input type="checkbox"/>
Homestead <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Battlefield <input type="checkbox"/>	Frame-built <input type="checkbox"/>
Farmstead <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Transportation</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	Fortification <input type="checkbox"/>	Masonry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mansion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Canal-related <input type="checkbox"/>	Encampment <input type="checkbox"/>	Other structure <input type="checkbox"/>
Plantation <input type="checkbox"/>	Road/railroad <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Townsite</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	Slave related <input type="checkbox"/>
Row/townhome <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wharf/landing <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Religious</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-domestic agri <input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar <input type="checkbox"/>	Maritime-related <input type="checkbox"/>	Church/mtg house <input type="checkbox"/>	Recreational <input type="checkbox"/>
Privy <input type="checkbox"/>	Bridge <input type="checkbox"/>	Ch support bldg <input type="checkbox"/>	Midden/dump <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Industrial</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	Ford <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Burial area</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	Artifact scatter <input type="checkbox"/>
Mining-related <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Educational</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/>	Spring or well <input type="checkbox"/>
Quarry-related <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Commercial</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	Sepulchre <input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
Mill <input type="checkbox"/>	Trading post <input type="checkbox"/>	Isolated burial <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Other context</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Black/metalsmith <input type="checkbox"/>	Store <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Bldg or foundation</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	hypocaust <input type="checkbox"/>
	Tavern/inn <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Possible Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken   
Flotation samples taken  Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken  N  
Flotation samples taken  N Other samples taken



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP28

Site Name: Calvert House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Claude Apartments

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: 18th-20th century standing town home

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

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
<b>Earthenware</b>		Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<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"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Dated features present at site

18th century buried surfaces and building trenches, 18th century hypocaust

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	12086
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	500000
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features		Privy/outhouse		Depression/mound		Unknown	
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	hypocaust,others	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input 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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP28

Site Name: Calvert House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Claude Apartments

Historic

Brief Description: 18th-20th century standing town home

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at University of Maryland - College Park

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Calvert House (18AP28), also known as the Governor Calvert Inn Site or Claude Apartments Site, consists of the archeological remains associated with an 18th-20th century standing townhome in downtown Annapolis. The standing structure at the site (MIHP# AA-692) was originally built in 1728 in typical Colonial style, but as it stands today the two-storey, three-bay brick building has stylistic elements influenced by the much later Italianate and Victorian Gothic styles. The house is situated between East Street and Maryland Avenue opposite the State House building in the Historic Landmark District of Annapolis. The landscape of the site is heavily developed as an urban area. Soils at the site are Collington and Wist sandy loams as well as some human transported soils.

Constructed in 1728 on property once owned by Governor Charles Calvert, the building at 18AP28 (now 56-58 State Circle) was the second building constructed on State Circle between East Street and Maryland Avenue. Designated as part of lot 82 and all of lot 83 on a 1718 plan of Annapolis, the property on which the site is situated originally was owned by Philemon Hemsley, a merchant and member of the General Assembly. The property on State Circle was conveyed to William and Mary Hemsley Rogers in 1723. Between the years 1718 and 1723, a wood frame structure was constructed on the site by either Philemon Hemsley or William Rogers.

After his term as governor was finished in 1727, Governor Charles Calvert purchased the property from Rogers for £220. William Rogers and his family remained in the wood frame house until 1728, when the mortgage was paid in-full. At that time, Calvert demolished the wood frame structure and built a one-storey brick dwelling on the existing foundation. About 1734, Charles Calvert died and bequeathed the property to his wife, Rebecca, and their daughters. Upon the death of Rebecca Calvert, Elizabeth Calvert, the only surviving Calvert child, obtained full ownership.

The one-storey brick house was occupied by Elizabeth Calvert, the daughter of Charles Calvert, and her husband, the Honorable Benedict Calvert. Benedict Calvert served as Governor for the State of Maryland from 1727 to 1731. In 1752, the one-story Calvert dwelling was struck by lightning and in 1764 suffered severe damage by fire. Following the fire, the remains of the one-storey brick building were incorporated into a two-storey Georgian style brick dwelling. By 1765, the Calverts leased out the property. In 1772, the mercantile firm of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson advertised in the Maryland Gazette, that they were selling imported goods at 56-58 State Circle. The journals for the Auditor General indicate that the building was used as barracks by the State of Maryland during the Revolution and until 1784.

The 1789 tax assessments for the City of Annapolis indicate that Edward Henry Calvert was charged for a two-storey brick dwelling on State House Circle. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax indicates that the property contained a two-storey brick dwelling house 40 X 20 ft with a one-storey shed 40 X 15 ft, one frame outhouse 15 X 12 ft, one brick smokehouse 12 X 12 ft, and assessed at \$1000.00 for half an acre with Robert Denney as Tenant. Governor Charles Calvert's grandson, Edward Henry Calvert would eventually sell the property to Denney in 1810. The deed of sale listed the conveyance of, "part of lot 82, all of lot 83, other buildings, and houses".

Following Denney's death in 1817-1818, the property was sold to his nephew, printer Jonas Green II, by order of the Chancellor. Jonas Green II was the grandson of Jonas Green I, printer to the Colony of Maryland in the 18th century who re-activated the Maryland Gazette. Jonas Green II, assisted his father, Frederick Green, and his uncle, Samuel Green, with the publication of the Maryland Gazette following the death of Jonas Green I. In 1833, Jonas Green II was constructing a two-storey printing office at 50 State Circle, located at the corner of East Street and State Circle. Aaron Duvall financed most of the construction for the building, at a total cost of \$700.00. Jonas Green, having borrowed from the banks since 1812, offered to sell Duvall a portion of the property fronting on East Street as payment. Green, unable to raise funds, mortgaged the lots to his brother as security for promissory notes taken out at the Farmers Bank.

By the end of 1835, the Bank sued to recover the debt and Duvall, having never received his portion of the land, sued for title of the property. In an 1843 Chancery Court case, Aaron Duvall obtained title to most of the land he had claimed on East Street, while the two-storey dwelling and printing office fronting on State Circle were sold to satisfy creditors. The State Circle property was purchased by Robert Welsh of Ben. Welsh leased the dwelling at 56-58 State Circle until 1854, when the property was purchased by Dr. Abram Claude. The 1854 mortgage agreement between Welch and Claude, states the existence of, "a frame office, a large three-story and attic brick house, now in process of erection, a two-storey and attic brick building at the corner of East Street, now used as a school house, frame stable and two other frame buildings, used as carpenters shops. "

Dr. Abram Claude was the grandson of a watchmaker from Switzerland and son of Dr. Dennis Claude, who served as the Mayor of Annapolis (1828-1836 and 1853) and State Treasurer (1854-1860). Abram Claude was born in Anne Arundel County on December 4, 1818. He attended St. John's College in 1838. A physician by profession, he served as Mayor in 1847-1850, 1854, 1867-1868, and 1883-1889. During the years 1871 and 1883, he was a professor of natural sciences at St. John's College. Between 1895 and 1899, Abram Claude was postmaster. Abram and Rachel Ann Tuck Claude were the parents of seven children.

Upon the death of Abram Claude in 1901, the property was bequeathed equally to his children. In 1911, the Claude heirs began to subdivide and convey portions of the lot. Between 1908 and 1913, the large single-family dwelling was converted into approximately six private apartments, occupied by members of the family. Descendants of the Claude family resided in the building until 1977, when a default in the mortgage prompted the sale of the neglected apartment building. Douglas H. Gordon, Charles C.W. Atwater, and R. Tilghman Brice, III, were appointed trustees, empowered to sell the 20,697 square foot parcel. It was purchased by Bruce F. and Gretel D. Brown.

After remaining essentially abandoned for several years and severely neglected, the building was purchased in 1983 by the Historic Inns of Annapolis Limited Partnership. The Partnership began to develop the site, constructing a four-storey rear addition, excavating the surrounding property, and renovating the historic three-storey dwelling. Within eighteen months the development of the building into the "Governor Calvert Inn" was concluded. The original dwelling and contemporary rear addition now contain 128 rented rooms and a two-storey parking garage.

The potential development of the property in the 1980s is what prompted the first archeological attention paid to the site. From 1982 through 1984, the University of Maryland and the Historic Annapolis Foundation (a consortium now known as Archaeology in Annapolis) conducted archaeological excavations in the original portions of the building and on the surrounding property. A hypocaust, believed to date from the ownership of Benedict Calvert in the 1730s, was discovered to the rear of the building below what was interpreted as an orangery. A hypocaust, a heating system developed by the Romans, conducted hot air



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP28

Site Name: Calvert House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Claude Apartments

Historic

Brief

Description: 18th-20th century standing town home

Unknown

from a basement furnace thru flues to individual rooms of houses and baths (and in this case a kind of green house). It is one of the earliest surviving examples in America. The excavations uncovered over a half-million artifacts within the basement and surrounding the building.

Unfortunately, a copy of the final report for this project is not available at MHT. Furthermore, correspondence documented in the site files for 18AP28 expresses some concern with the quality of the work performed from 1982-1984, a lack of raw field data, and problems with the interpretation of an orangery at the site (as well as other aspects of the interpretation). The assemblage from the 1982-1984 excavations is accounted above simply as 500,000 miscellaneous objects.

Two interim reports were produced by Historic Annapolis in the late 1980s, which provide some brief details about major features encountered during the 1982-1984 excavations at 18AP28, as well as a description of floral and faunal remains encountered at the site. While MHT site forms filled out by the original excavators state that no flotation or soil samples were collected during this work, the archeobotanical/floral report clearly indicates that samples were floated.

At least 11 cultural features are described in the archeobotanical report. Feature 3 was a ca. 1718-1727 builder's trench for the aforementioned wood-frame house built by Philemon Hemsley or William Rogers. Feature 5 was demolition fill associated with removal of the early 18th century orangery around 1765 when a small wing was added to the east wall of the main house block. This fill was situated within the remains of the hypocaust foundation which presumably heated the former orangery. Feature 5A was the surface layer from 2.5-7.6 cm (1-3 in) within the crawlspace left below the addition. This feature was described in the report as "rodent heaven". Feature 5B was additional demolition debris within the crawlspace, but outside the hypocaust foundation. Feature 9 was an abandoned posthole that likely pre-dated construction of the orangery. Feature 19 was the base of the hypocaust foundation. Feature 34, was another ca. 1730 post hole. Feature 42 was the original yard surface outside of the hypocaust. Feature 121 was an open refuse area or sheet midden. Feature 121 was a deep brick-lined well situated between the house and the street. And Feature 69 was a builder's trench for a 19th century addition.

Archeobotanical analysis was carried out on samples collected (either hand-picked or floated) from the well, from various places throughout the East Wing crawlspace, from the builder's trench of the aforementioned 19th century addition and the crawlspace above it, and from three early features (the Feature 3 builder's trench and both Feature 9 and Feature 34 postmolds). The samples provided for some interesting comparisons as the well represented a waterlogged environment for seed and charcoal preservation, while the crawlspaces represented dry environments. Dry seed preservation was extraordinary, and gnaw marks on many seeds suggested rodents (likely rats and squirrels) were responsible for much of the assemblage. The waterlogged well deposit, with no gnawed seeds, provided a useful baseline against which to interpret the depositional history of the crawlspaces.

The early features (3, 9, and 34) produced food plants such as Brazil nut, English Walnut (at least 2 specimens), Peach and plum, as well as non-food species such as Horsechestnut (2 specimens). The 19th century builder's trench produced a cherry pit, while its associated crawlspace produced black walnut, at least 8 specimens of English Walnut, 3 apricot pits, 3 cherry pits, 10 peach, 9 plum, 1 corn cob, and 2 watermelon seeds. The crawlspace of the 18th century wing produced evidence of food species such as almond, Brazil nut (8 specimens), American chestnut (16 specimens), hazel, pignut hickory (1), hickory (9), pecan (at least 2), black walnut (66), English walnut (93), apricot (16), cherry (153), olive (7), pawpaw (1), peach (225), plum (144), corn cob (1), grape, melon (10), peanut (8), pumpkin/squash, and watermelon (62). Non-food species included hackberry (1), horse chestnut, sugar maple (3), Norway maple (49), oak (6), and tree-of-heaven (7). The hypocaust itself produced Brazil nut (3 specimens), American chestnut (3), Hickory, black walnut (at least 6 specimens), English walnut (12), apricot (2), cherry (8), cherry or plum (1), peach 39, plum (7), corn cob (1), peanut (at least 2 specimens), and pumpkin or squash (1). The only non-food species recovered from the hypocaust was 5 specimens of Norway maple. Food remains from the well included American chestnut, hickory (at least 2 specimens), black walnut (at least 2), English walnut (at least 2), Apricot (3), cherry (193), peach (126), plum (13), grape (1), melon (1), and watermelon (13). The well also produced a conifer cone base, fir/balsam cones (32), 14 Norway maple seeds, and evidence of bramble (1 specimen), bullgrass (4), dock (2), legumes (2), knotweed (2), sedge (2), smartweed (11), and thistle (5).

The waterlogged materials from the well all come from common plants, especially cherry and peach. These items may have been intentionally deposited in trash or they may have originated in nearby trees. The material from the crawlspace is much more varied, including many of the same types along with other food plants. Some of these, namely the olive and Brazil nut, were probably imports to Annapolis. Gnaw marks show that many seeds were brought by rodents, either rats or squirrels. The significance of the gnaw marks is not that they prove squirrels and rats lived on the site (their bones were recovered from the site as well). Rather, these rodents have fairly restricted home ranges, so common or rare the seeds they buried in the crawlspace came from local plants or household trash. The Brazil nuts are especially interesting because they suggest that the Calvert family had access to rare imported foods.

An analysis of vertebrate remains from the 1982-1984 excavations at Calvert House is also available. Zoological samples were analyzed from the hypocaust, from the crawlspace of the mid-18th century East wing, and from the brick-lined well. The faunal sample was substantial, containing over 173 individuals identified from 12,086 bone fragments. Overall bone preservation was good to excellent. Identified vertebrates included domestic mammals (at least 20 individuals), domestic bird (at least 16 individuals), wild mammals (9), wild birds (43), turtle (1), fish (48), and commensal taxa (at least 36 individuals). Identifiable animals included sheep, goat, cow, pig, and horse. Wild mammals included rabbit, opossum, grey squirrel, raccoon, white-tailed deer, roof rats, Norway rats, unidentified rat, dog, cat, duck, chicken, turkey, Mallard, scaup, Canada goose, pheasant, bobwhite quail, possible peafowl, snipe, robin, snapping turtle, pit viper, gar, pickerel, toadfish, catfish, bullhead catfish, hardhead catfish, Gafftopsail catfish, temperate basses, sunfish, yellow perch, Jack fish, snapper, porgy, sea trout, and black drum.

The only other documented archeological work at the site occurred in the winter of 1989-1990. Archaeology in Annapolis conducted the excavations in order to satisfy the conditions for compliance set forth in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83b, sections 5-617 and 5-618, prior to alterations and installation of utility lines by the City of Annapolis. Funding for what was known as the State Circle Archaeological Project was provided by a matching grant from the Maryland State Department of General Services and the City of Annapolis.

Three 91 X 152 cm (3 X 5 ft) test units were excavated in the public sidewalk in front of the Governor Calvert Inn. Units located here were excavated in order to search for possible early remains of the edges of State Circle. The brick paving (sidewalk) covering the surface of each unit was removed using a jackhammer, and then any underlying concrete was removed by the same means or with sledge hammers. Following this, the unit was excavated by shovel skimming and troweling in natural stratigraphic levels: allowing for precise definition of chronological sequences and feature identification. However, if a stratigraphic level was greater than 15 cm (6 in) in depth, the layer was excavated in arbitrary levels. Soil removed during hand excavation was screened through hardware cloth with the exception of substantial fill levels primarily of 20th century origin. These were sampled, with approximately 33% of fill being screened. The excavated unit was then backfilled in several 15 cm levels which were each tamped by a mechanical tamper before additional fill was added. Features and profiles exposed during excavation were mapped in place. Both soil samples and flotation samples were taken from all intact cultural layers, but no report of their analysis is available at MHT.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP28

Site Name: Calvert House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Claude Apartments

Historic

Brief Description:

18th-20th century standing town home

Unknown

The surface strata at the site consisted of the modern herringbone pattern brick sidewalk in front of the inn. A sand bed was located directly beneath this. Both levels post date 1962 (based on the TPQ for Styrofoam pieces recovered in the level). The modern sidewalk levels were laid on top of a destruction or fill layer which had a TPQ of 1830 (based on the presence of yellowware in the level). A possible earlier sidewalk was located beneath the fill layer. This possible sidewalk or pathway post dated 1830 (again, based on the presence of yellowware). A cobble drive and sand cap (Feature 6) was noted in all three units below this level. This feature post dated 1820 (based on the presence of whiteware in the level), but did not extend to the modern curb line. The edge of the cobbles was interpreted as an earlier edge of State Circle. The cobble drive dates to the period 1795-1820 based on the TPQ for the levels above and below it. A possible late 18th/early 19th century fill layer associated with the cobbles lay to the south of them. The cobbles rested on a clay sand bed which had a TPQ of 1795 based on the presence of transfer-printed pearlware in the level. This layer was noted in two of the 3 units.

The surface of a builder's trench associated with a late 18th century octagon wall within the yard of the Calvert House was also located beneath the cobbles and dates to around 1795 as well. The trench intruded through several 18th century yard layers associated with the Calvert House. The first layer post-dated 1795 based on the TPQ for blue transfer-printed whiteware. Beneath this yard surface was another yard surface dating to the period 1720-1795. A third and final yard layer was located beneath this second yard which had a TPQ of 1720 based on the presence of white salt-glazed stoneware in the level. A transitional layer into the subsoil was noted in two of the excavated units, while sterile subsoil was encountered immediately in the third unit.

Two modern features disturbed part of the site, the city water main (Feature 4) and a builder's trench for the modern curb on State Circle (Feature 5). However, these two features impacted only a small portion of the site. Site 18AP28 was one of the few areas in the larger State Circle utility installation project area where intact deposits were encountered. The site contributed to a better understanding of the evolution of State Circle.

The artifact catalog relating to 18AP28 appears to have been omitted from the full site report relating to the State Circle utility installation project of 1989-1990. No artifacts related to this excavation are included in the table above.

The excavations at 18AP28 in 1989-1990 did expose intact archeological features. Some of these were directly related to 18th century Annapolis. The prominence of the site, its relationship to important events in Maryland history, and its occupation by the prominent Calvert family, make 18AP28 an important site worthy of additional investigation.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000132, Site Files