



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP33

Site Name: Shaws Shop

Prehistoric

Other name(s) School Yard - Shaw Shop Area

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: 18th century workshops, warehouses

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9777

Longitude -76.4927

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

Spring

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

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
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production 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

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

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

workshops, warehouses

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

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
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"/>	Porcelain	<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

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 type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	585
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<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



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Shaws Shop (18AP33) is the historically documented location of a cluster of 18th century workshops and warehouses in the downtown area of the City of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, near the corner of Green Street and Compromise. The site is situated in a 2.68 acre parcel owned by the Anne Arundel County Board of Education. The surrounding landscape is heavily developed and an elementary school and administrative building occupy the grounds in close proximity to the city's historic city dock and market square area. Soils at the site are Collington and Wist sandy loams as well as some human transported soils.

Archival research reveals that in 1718, the property on which 18AP33 is situated was owned by one Amos Garrett, a successful merchant and mayor who was one of the wealthiest men in Annapolis during the first quarter of the 18th century. After Garrett's death in 1728, the property was willed to the Woodward family, who in 1737 sold it to Dr. Charles Carroll (not to be confused with his son, Charles Carroll the Barrister). These lots were conveyed to Dr. Charles Carroll in 1737.

The Carroll family owned most of the property between Duke of Gloucester Street and the city dock during the mid 18th century, including Green Street, which was laid out in February 20, 1752 by Dr. Charles Carroll. The death of Dr. Carroll resulted in the property passing down to his son and heir, Charles Carroll the Barrister, in 1755. Leases held by Thomas Williamson also became the possession of the Barrister. Relatively little is known about the specific buildings that occupied this area during the period.

A 1781 plan map of the city and its harbor depicts Annapolis in the 18th century prior to significant development that later took place in the city. The site location became the possession of Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, following the death of Charles Carroll the Barrister in 1783. Carroll's property was divided between James and Nicholas Maccubbin, the sons of Carroll's sister Mary Clair Maccubbin. A precondition of the inheritance required both Maccubbin brothers to change their names to "Carroll" in order to perpetuate their uncle's name. As per the condition of the will, Nicholas Maccubbin legally changed his name to Nicholas Carroll in April of 1783.

Following his inheritance, Nicholas began to develop and improve his properties. In 1784 he divided the north side of Green Street into lots, from Duke of Gloucester to the city docks, and leased them as individual parcels to individuals such as Henry Sibell, Thomas Graham, and Cornelius Mills. Sometime between 1785 and 1801 he drew up a map of the Green Street lots, but there is no written record of structural evidence until about 1798. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax List for the Annapolis and Middle Neck Hundreds charged Nicholas Carroll with two houses and four outbuildings.

After the death of Nicholas Carroll, his land in Annapolis was divided. Nicholas Carroll's wife Ann Carroll was still living in the house valued at \$2,000 and she was given a life estate. She died in 1817. An 1815 Chancery Court decree transferred ownership of the Green Street property to a William TT Mason and his wife Anne, and in 1835 the property was sold to Gustavus R. Barber for \$2,330. In 1843 the lot and house were seized by Court decree and later sold to attorney Frank H. Stockett on July 21, 1849. A two-and-a-half storey brick dwelling constructed on the property became associated with Frank Stockett. This structure and two out-buildings also appear on a ca. 1858 Birds Eye View of the City of Annapolis. The Stockett house and lots on Green Street were then mortgaged to Alexander B. Hagner in April of 1865.

A plan for division of the property on Green Street owned by Frank Stockett was drawn up on May 13, 1877. Ten years later on November 15, 1887, the Board of Schools Commissioners for Anne Arundel County agreed to purchase several of the Green Street lots as well as the dwelling and outbuildings owned by the Stocketts for \$12,000 in annual installments of \$1,000. The Stockett house legally changed hands and served as the educational building for the first graduating class of 1899.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps illustrate development and physical changes that took place over time. Specifically, Sanborn maps from 1891 through 1959 show the manner in which buildings on the site were modernized and expanded. Two separate fires in 1930 in both the Annapolis Elementary School and High School (now the Board of Education administration building) caused heavy damage. The February 11, 1930 Evening Capitol reported "the Annapolis High School top floor gutted and rust damaged by water in afternoon fire, which started in auditorium. Annapolis grammar school had similar fire two weeks ago. Students removed safely". Another fire in 1947 at the Annapolis Elementary School resulted in further modernization of that building.

The site was first examined archeologically in 1963 when an exploratory survey was conducted in downtown Annapolis. Four lots near State Circle that had been researched in state and county document archives were examined under a contract with Historic Annapolis, Inc. in an effort to document the field conditions in these locales. An unspecified number of "test holes/borings" were excavated in the school yard in an attempt to identify the 18th century workshops that formerly occupied the locale. A minimum of 61 cm (2 ft) of 19th century refuse was noted in the "test holes" excavated, but little else was identified.

More substantial archeological work was carried out at the site in 2010. In March and April of that year an investigation was conducted by the Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation's Lost Towns Project. The work was carried out because of a (then) planned revitalization effort on the Board of Education (BOE) property. The revitalization effort would add a connection between the county BOE administrative building and the Green Street Elementary School, a new paved play area west of the addition, a small addition to the south side of the building, and would relocate an existing chiller structure. The previously documented archeological deposits in the vicinity of the administration building and school were tested under the purview of the Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission's local review responsibilities (Article 20 of the Annapolis City Code).

The 2010 investigation entailed the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) along with formal test units of varying sizes in order to collect an accurate archeological data sample over a larger area within the location(s) of disturbance. A total of 15 STPs were situated arbitrarily across the various areas of disturbance. Three formal test units were excavated: one 3.05 X 1.52 m (10 X 5 ft), one 1.52 X 1.52 m (5 X 5 ft), and one 1.52 m X 76.2 cm (5 X 2.5 ft) in size. It was anticipated that the placement and excavation of these squares and STPs would identify any subsurface features within the impacted area of the site. The units were excavated following natural stratigraphic levels to retain control over excavated material. Profiles and plan views were recorded and completed for each excavation unit in tenths of feet on standardized archeological provenience cards. Soils were screened through hardware mesh and artifacts were bagged for processing.



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Unknown

Six judgmentally placed STPs and the 1.52 m X 76.2 cm test unit were excavated on the southwest side of the elementary school. The 6 STPs revealed similar strata: a dark humic lens atop a clay sand layer containing mixed 19th and 20th century artifacts, atop sterile soils. The test unit revealed the presence of a modern brick step, part of a bulkhead for the rear door that pre-dated the construction of new elevators for the school building. The brick step was resting on a Portland cement base and was surrounded by brick and mortar bits. Rubble related to the step's construction was lying next to it. The layer beneath the step and rubble was sterile and was excavated to a depth of 45.7 cm (1.5 ft) below ground surface. Materials encountered during the excavation of the unit were late 19th and early 20th century in origin. A large mill stone was noted on the ground surface near the unit, but was determined to have been placed there for landscaping or other purposes.

In the area located between the elementary school and the BOE building, nine STPs were excavated in two lines at 7.62 m (25 ft) intervals, along with the 1.52 X 1.52 m test unit. One of STPs had to be offset slightly due to the presence of a concrete sidewalk. All of the STPs exhibited multiple layers of fill, with modern objects encountered in the lowermost layers in all cases. Modern utility trenches frequently passed through the fill layers as well. Virtually no cultural material was encountered in the formal test unit in this area, as sterile subsoil was encountered almost immediately. This area appears to have been stripped prior to construction of the school.

The largest excavation unit was placed in the parking lot area behind the BOE building. The unit was excavated to a depth of more than 1.22 m (4 ft) below grade, but showed clear patterns of 20th century disturbance throughout. No intact surfaces were encountered. Again, late 19th and early 20th century artifacts were the only objects recovered.

A total of 585 artifacts were recovered during the course of the 2010 investigations. These are included in the table above merely as "miscellaneous" objects, as none were deemed to have any historical or interpretive value.

The 2010 work at 18AP33 suggests that the site has largely been disturbed by the school-related construction activities of the 20th century. The site should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000147, 95001466