



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP62

Site Name: YWCA

Prehistoric

Other name(s) 40 State Circle, State Circle Project Area 19

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

18th century domestic deposits, 19th century standing structure

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9757

Longitude -76.4916

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) Annapolis Harbor

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input 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 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 Y
- ca. 1675 - 1720 Y
- ca. 1720 - 1780 Y
- ca. 1780 - 1820 Y
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

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

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

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

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"/>	Susquehanna	<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 checked="" 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.	1700
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at University of Maryland - College Park

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The YWCA Site (18AP62) is a deposit of archeological remains associated with an 18th century domestic site and a 19th century standing structure in downtown Annapolis. This site is situated near the intersection of State Circle and Francis Street. This is the location of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) at 40 State Circle (AA-1593), a two storey Italianate-style structure, possibly built in the early 19th century. Some portions of the building may date as early as the late 18th century. 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.

The two storey frame building located at 40 State Circle is sited on property that was originally part of a larger tract of land associated with Annapolis' Free School at the nearby Kentish Tavern. Designated as "Free School Land" on a 1718 map of Annapolis, the property was originally bounded by State Circle, Cornhill Street, and Francis Street. The Free School land was set aside by Royal Governor Francis Nicholson specifically for use as school property and subsequently developed and leased. Between 1715 (when the land was set aside) and 1780, the eastern section fronting of the parcel was conveyed to a Charles Wallace. Wallace did not develop the property, but leased it to tenants who developed it with stores and dwellings. The western portion of the property was retained by the Free School and made available for leasing.

In the late 18th century, this tract of land was leased to Robert Couden and James Tootell by Sarah Potts who jointly leased the entire parcel along State Circle from the Free School and Charles Wallace. At the time the property was leased to Couden and Tootell, the land was assessed at £300. The Tax Assessment records of 1786 document the construction by Tootell of a brick store and a frame dwelling by Couden. When James Tootell died, his share of the leases were conveyed to Robert Couden and assessed with 4 buildings at £1200, one of which was possibly the building at 40 State Circle (the present YWCA building). By 1804, Lewis Duvall had purchased the leases from the heirs of Robert Couden.

Lewis Duvall, born in 1776, was a merchant in Annapolis. In 1800, Duvall married Sarah Ann Harwood, sister of William Harwood, and together they had 11 children. He served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the War of 1812, was a member of the Executive Council, and a legislative delegate for ten years. He died in 1829.

By 1850, a Trustee for Charles Wallace sold the property to William Theodore Revell. Revell, born in 1824, was a graduate of St. Johns College and the University of Maryland Medical School. He worked as a physician and served as the Register of Wills from 1875 until his death in 1881. Revell and his wife, Rhoda H. Chairs, had 9 children.

J. Christian Dante purchased the property in 1868. Dante, born in Germany in 1817, used the brick store for his confectionary business while his family lived in the adjacent frame dwelling. It is possible that Dante leased the building located at 40 State Circle out. Maps of Annapolis from 1877 and 1878 indicate that the building was operated as an oyster and dining restaurant operated by a William Black. By the 1880, census records indicate that the building was occupied by Louis Anderson, a saloon keeper born in 1852. The Sanborn Maps of 1885 indicated that it was used as a restaurant and that an express office was located in the western corner of the building. In 1893, Julius Brewer, the executor of J. Christian Dante's will, sold the building at 40 State Circle to James Henry Vasant.

James Henry Vasant, born in 1843, was the son of George and Margaret Vasant. He was a liveryman on West Street and later spent 40 years as an express agent at Adams Express Office. He married Mary Elizabeth Kimball in 1863 and together they had two children, William Henry Vasant and Daniel Ross Vasant. Photographs of the property from circa 1900 and 1905 show the building as "Bond's Dining Rooms" and as an express office, while the 1903 and 1908 Sanborn Maps document the building as a "dining room, dwelling above, saloon, and US Express Office".

According to the will of James Henry Vasant, the property was conveyed to his children, who in 1908 re-conveyed it to the eldest son, William Henry Vasant. William was born in 1865 and worked as a liveryman. He served as City Commissioner for 25 years and was married to Clara Johnson. In 1911, William Vasant sold the property to Raymond L. Moss and Joseph W. Duvall.

According to Equity Case #4361 of 1919, Moss and Duvall used the building as "Bond's Restaurant". A photograph from circa 1912 and the 1913 Sanborn Map shows that the building was the location of the "State House Hotel". Raymond Moss and Joseph Duvall were cousins-in-law who needed to sell the building for financial reasons and could not reach an agreement of sale. Consequently, the building was put up for public auction and purchased by Mary Craven Johnson for \$6000 in cash in October of 1919.

Mary Craven Johnson immediately re-conveyed the building located at 40 State Circle to herself, J. Richardson, E.R. Dashield, Maggie Moss, as Trustees for the Young Women's Christian Association, an unincorporated organization. By September of 1920, the YWCA was incorporated and transfer to successive trustees was established.

The building, or a portion of the building, located at 40 State Circle today was possibly being constructed in the late 1700s and/or early 1800s. The history of the property provides a good illustration of the subdivision and growth of the State House Circle from its 18th century origins of large private estates to the more densely built commercial/ residential needs of 19th century Annapolis. Currently ornamented in the Italianate style, the building is a modest, two storey wood frame structure with a gable roof. The wood frame is covered in aluminum siding and rests on a parged brick foundation.

The first documented archeological work at the site occurred in the winter of 1989-1990. Archaeology in Annapolis, a cooperative program between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, 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 the undergrounding of electrical wires 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. In the vicinity of 18AP62, the construction work was to entail the burying of an electrical duct bank.

Two 91 X 152 cm (3 X 5 ft) test units were excavated in the road beds at this site, in order to locate earlier edges of State Circle and Francis Streets. One unit was located on State Circle in front of the YWCA. The second unit was located on Francis Street on the side of the YWCA building.



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Unknown

The brick paving covering the surface of each excavated 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.

Several road surfaces and their road beds were uncovered at 18AP62. In the unit on State Circle, the upper three levels consisted of the 20th century aggregate brick road surface, its associated sand bed, and an underlying concrete road bed. These levels date to the period 1902-1909. Excavation had to be abandoned in this unit shortly thereafter due to water seepage. These same three road bed layers were encountered in the unit on Francis Street. Beneath them was a sand bed (Level E), which may have been either an earlier road surface or part of the modern road bed. A layer of rubble (Levels F and G) was located beneath the sand layer. All levels (I-O) encountered below the rubble were stained by an oily substance. Some of these levels may be earlier road surfaces. Level I bottomed on a layer of oyster shell which was interpreted as either a road surface or a sidewalk. Levels K, J, L, and M may also be road surfaces. Levels N and O are probably levels within the subsoil, although the heavy oils staining made it impossible to compare these levels with other subsoil levels within the State Circle project area.

The artifact catalog provided in the full site report for the State Circle project is coded. Unfortunately, a legend is not provided. A total of 1700 miscellaneous objects were retained from the excavations. Diagnostic materials described on a 1990 site file prepared for MHT include creamware, hand-painted pearlware, hand-painted whiteware, Chinese export porcelain, machine-cut nails, and wrought nails. Since no tallies of these objects are available, they are simply included as "miscellaneous objects" in the tables above.

The units at 18AP62 were opened to investigate earlier alignments of Francis Street and State Circle. Water infiltration in one prevented the interpretation of any evidence of earlier alignments of State Circle. The heavy oil staining in the other prevented comparisons with other strata around the area to understand the evolution of the alignment of Francis Street. Evidence of earlier paving, in the form of oyster shell, was uncovered at this location. But, given the difficulties encountered during excavation here, it is very likely that additional archeological work at 18AP62 would not add substantially to our understanding of the evolution of Annapolis' urban landscape.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000132