

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1987 Reitz, E.J.
Preliminary Analysis of Vertebrate Remains from the Calvert Site in Annapolis, Maryland, and a Comparison with Vertebrate Remains from Sites in South Carolina, Georgia, and Jamaica.
Submitted to Historic Annapolis, Inc. and the National Endowment for the Humanities
Library ID No: 00000129 Catalog/Shelving ID: AP 27

Research Firm/Institution:

Department of Anthropology
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602

Sites examined:

18AP28

Project Details:

Project Justification:

This report describes the findings of faunal analysis conducted on samples collected from the Calvert Site (18AP28) between 1982 and 1984 during the course of excavations. The original excavations were carried out by Historic Annapolis. This report was one of a series of reports funded by Historic Annapolis and the National Endowment for the Humanities to disseminate information about 18AP28.

Project Objectives:

-Report the findings of faunal analysis on previously collected samples from the Calvert Site.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18AP28.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1988 Miller, N.F.
The Calvert Site, Annapolis, Maryland: Seed Remains.
Submitted to Historic Annapolis, Inc. and the National Endowment for the Humanities
Library ID No: 00000128 Catalog/Shelving ID: AP 26

Research Firm/Institution:

University Museum Applied Science Center
for Archaeology
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA

Sites examined:

18AP28

Project Details:

Project Justification:

This report describes the findings of archeobotanical analysis conducted on samples collected from the Calvert Site (18AP28) between 1982 and 1984 during the course of excavations. The original excavations were carried out by Historic Annapolis. This report was one of a series of reports funded by Historic Annapolis and the National Endowment for the Humanities to disseminate information about 18AP28.

Project Objectives:

-Report the findings of archeobotanical analysis on previously collected samples from the Calvert Site.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18AP28.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1990 Read, E.D.
Archaeological Excavation of State Circle, Annapolis, Maryland.
Submitted to the City of Annapolis
Library ID No: 00000132 Catalog/Shelving ID: AP 30

Research Firm/Institution:

Archaeology in Annapolis
1111 Woods Hall
College Park, MD 20742-7415

Sites examined:

NRHP Listed:

18AP60 18AP62

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification: Archaeology in Annapolis, a cooperative program between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, conducted archeological excavations at State Circle in Annapolis during the winter of 1989-1990. The work was conducted for the City of Annapolis 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 the State Circle Archaeological Project was provided by a matching grant from the Maryland State Department of General Services and the City of Annapolis.	Project Objectives: -Document changes in the design of State Circle over time and the meaning of these changes for the growth and development of Annapolis. -Determine if the designer of the circle used converging streets to enhance the view of monumental architecture (i.e. the State House). -Assess whether changes to State Circle over time have accommodated the original plan or radically altered it.
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Phase III		

Research Potential:

The excavations at 18AP22 provided limited data on the evolution of the road system surrounding the State House. Some units provided very little data, while others provided information that supplements the archival record of renovations/upgrades to the area. Due to the historical significance of the site, additional work should be carried out as renovation work occurs at State Circle.

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.

The excavations at 18AP54 provided extremely limited data on the evolution of the road system near the State House, but in general the unit provided very little data to supplement the archival record of renovations/upgrades to the area. The site appears to have very limited potential to provide data capable of answering research questions related to Maryland's history.

The excavations at 18AP56 did provide evidence of earlier manifestation of State Circle and Francis Street. The work showed that the site does preserved intact cultural remains, features, and living surfaces. With additional work, this site could yield information of relevance to early American history, and possibly to Maryland's Colonial history as well. A note in MHT site files states that intact deposits are situated beneath the crawl space of the house, but no information about the work that led to this discovery is provided. The site should be considered a significant archeological report.

Though a massive amount of disturbance was encountered, the excavations at 18AP57 did expose intact archeological features. Some of these could be directly related to features of the extant Shaw House. Others may be related to earlier landscape or architectural features, but lacking diagnostic artifacts, these details have yet to be worked out. Additional work is warranted at Shaw House. The prominence of the site, its relationship to important events in Maryland history, and its status as one of the oldest structures still standing in this part of Annapolis, make 18AP57 an important site worthy of additional investigation.

The Queen Anne's House site (18AP58) is significant as an example of the Industrial/Urban Dominance period of Maryland's history (ca. 1870-1930). During this period, the State of Maryland shifted away from a primary economic dependence on agriculture toward a dependence on industry and commerce. Urban areas became increasingly more important. Resources exemplifying the Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and City Planning of the period are present on the site in the form of an oyster shell walkway and an earlier street edge.

The excavations at 18AP59 provided limited data on the evolution of the road system near the State House. The site appears to have very limited potential to provide additional data capable of answering research questions related to Maryland's history.

While one unit at 18AP60 proved to be heavily disturbed, the other unit provided data concerning three dimensional changes to Cornhill Street. The materials recovered are representative of the period from 1870-1930 during which the state of Maryland shifted away from primary economic dependence on agriculture toward a dependence on industry and commerce, with urban areas becoming increasingly important. Any potential that remains at the site likely is related to this era, rather than earlier uses of the site.

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.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2009 Schiszik, L., C.J. Cox, A. Luckenbach, S. Sharpe, & J. Kille
 Archaeological investigations at the Old Treasury Building (18AP22).

Research Firm/Institution:

The Lost Towns Project

Library ID No: 95006357 Catalog/Shelving ID: AP 138

Sites examined:

18AP22

NRHP Listed:

Project Details:

Project Justification:

As part of a comprehensive architectural evaluation and stabilization of the Treasury Building, the John Greenwalt Lee Company contracted with the Lost Towns Project to assist in the investigations, and provide guidance and ultimately, assistance with the mitigation of subsurface disturbance associated with this project.

Project Objectives:

These investigations were designed to inform both the reconstruction of the building, and add to our understanding about the building itself. The research effort sought to document the construction, alterations and repair episodes of the Treasury Building itself, and to document the historic landscape and elevations of the ground surface surrounding the building.

Research Potential:

The investigations also determined that intact evidence for a circa 1737 ground surface no longer survives. The building foundation itself shows where the ground surface was intended to be, at the level between the dressed and rough stone. In spite of the heavily disturbed soils, the investigations recovered valuable information about the Treasury Building and the surrounding landscape, including the many changes and alterations that have occurred since the Treasury Building was constructed.
