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Archaeological Excavations at 18 AP 14:

The Victualling Warehouse Site,

77 Main Street, Annapolis, Maryland

1982 - 1984

by

Marlys J. Pearson

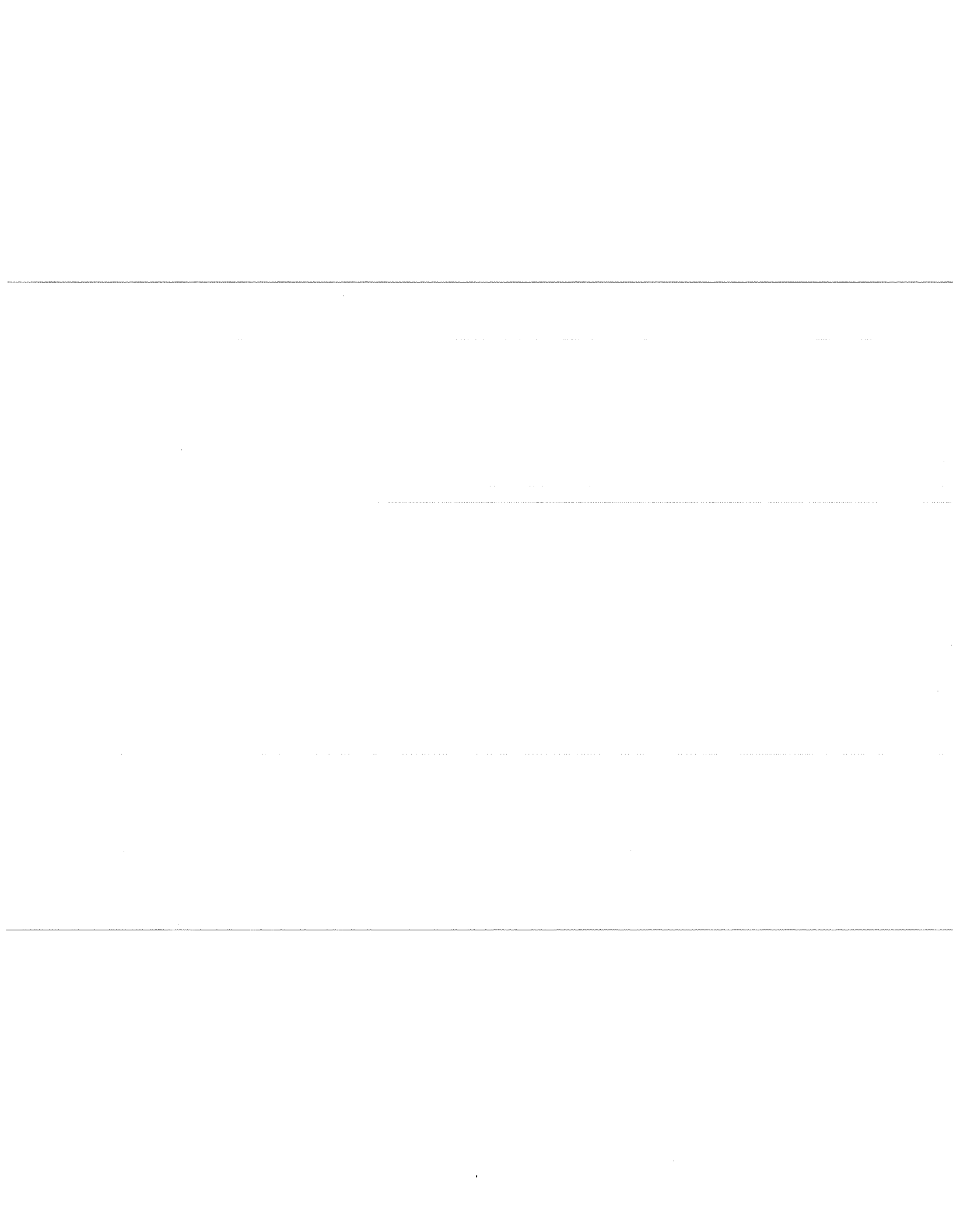
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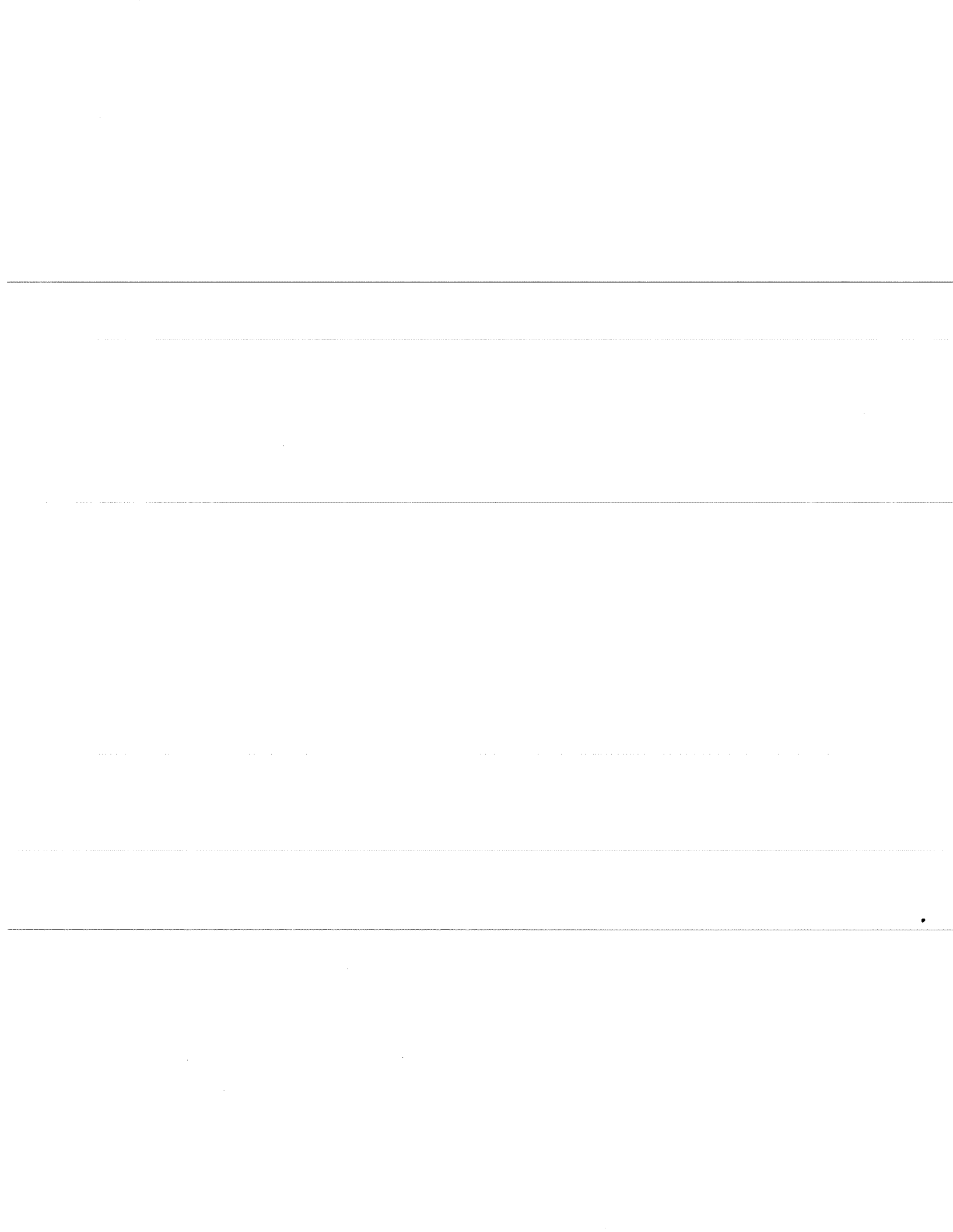
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ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS  
A Cooperative Project of the Historic Annapolis Foundation  
and the University of Maryland, College Park.  
1991



## ABSTRACT

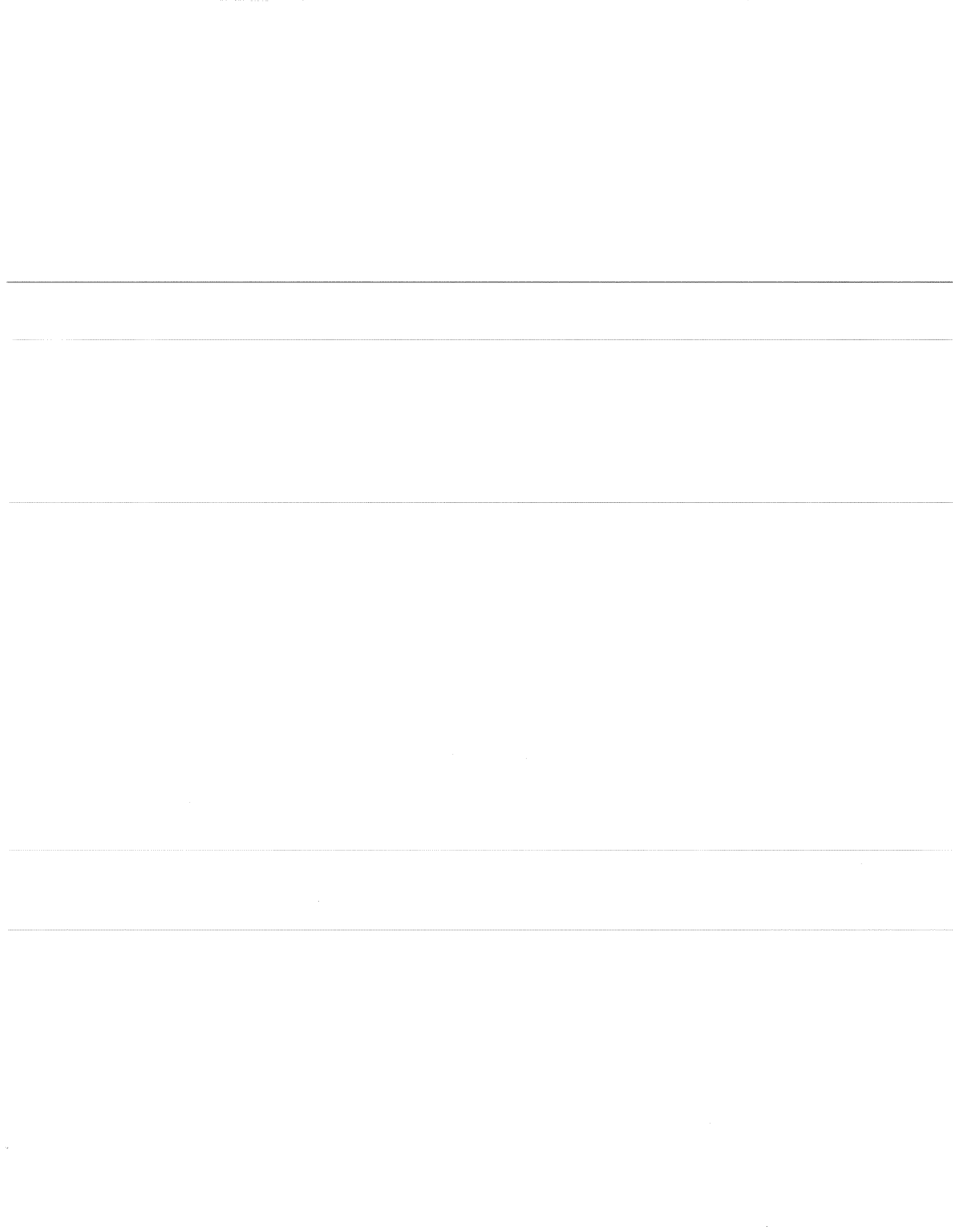
The Victualling Warehouse Site, located at 77 Main Street in Annapolis, Maryland, was excavated by Archaeology in Annapolis during the summers of 1982 and 1983 and the fall of 1984. Funding was provided by Historic Annapolis, Incorporated (now Historic Annapolis Foundation), the University of Maryland, the Maryland Committee for the Humanities, and the Maryland Commission on the Capital City. This site has been used for commercial and residential purposes since the 1740's. During the Revolution the warehouses were used as a victualling office to supply American troops. A fire in 1790 destroyed these buildings and the present structure, also used as a store, was built about twenty years later. Over the three years of excavation, a total of 36 5 foot by 5 foot units were excavated revealing several features, including the foundations of one of the eighteenth century warehouses.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

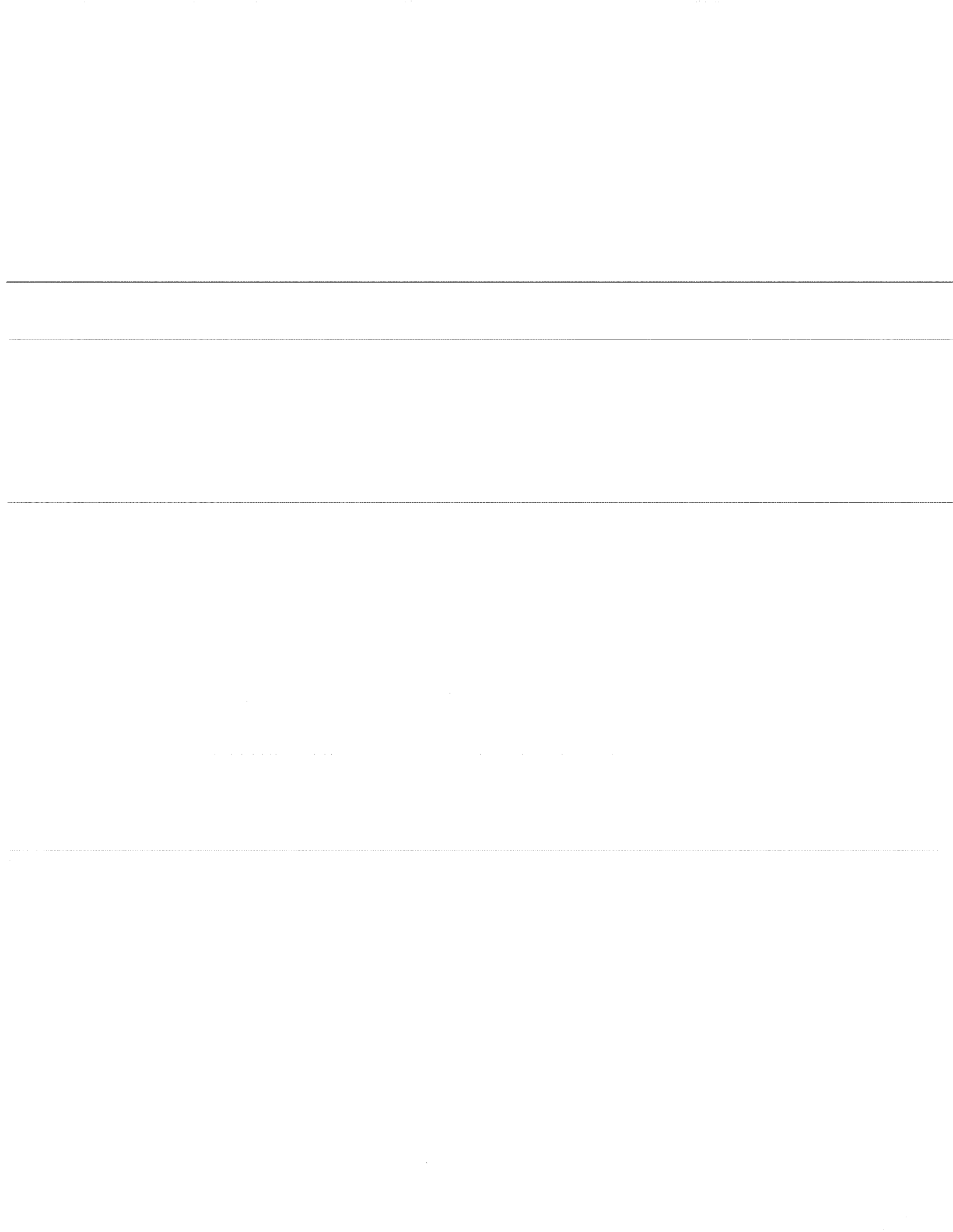
The excavation of the Victualling Warehouse site was sponsored by Historic Annapolis Foundation (then Historic Annapolis, Inc.) and the University of Maryland. The report was funded by a grant from the Senior Summer Scholarship Committee at the University of Maryland, College Park.

I would like to thank Barbara Little and Mark Leone for their guidance through the difficult task of distilling 6 to 8 year old notes into a site report. Parts of this report, especially the features section, were based on Constance Crosby's preliminary report on the 1982 season. Parker Potter searched his memory for details of the excavation's goals. Paul Shackel patiently explained his variability index formula to me. Without Paul Mullins, the ceramic minimum vessel count would have been impossible, and this report is much the better for his valuable insights and support.



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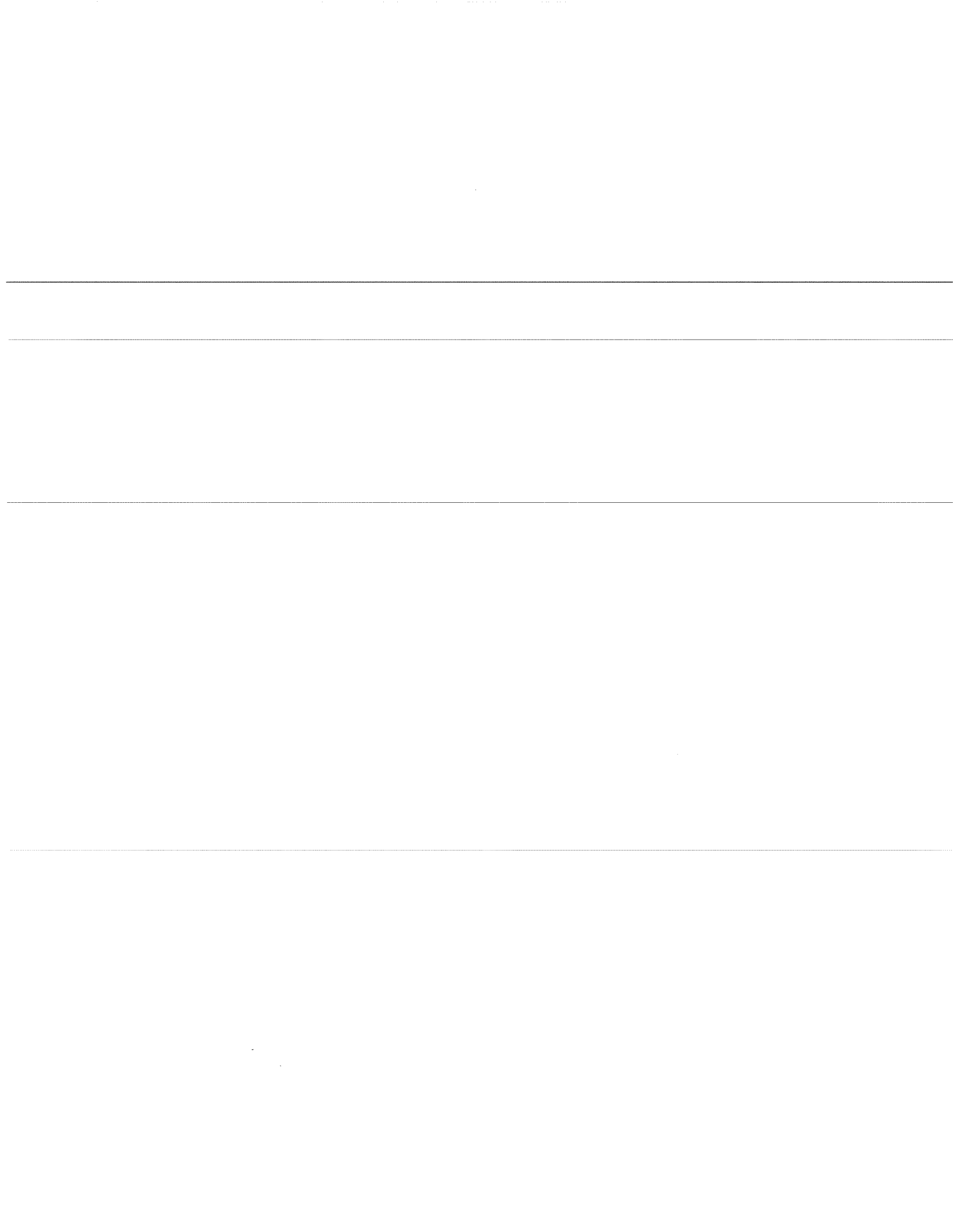
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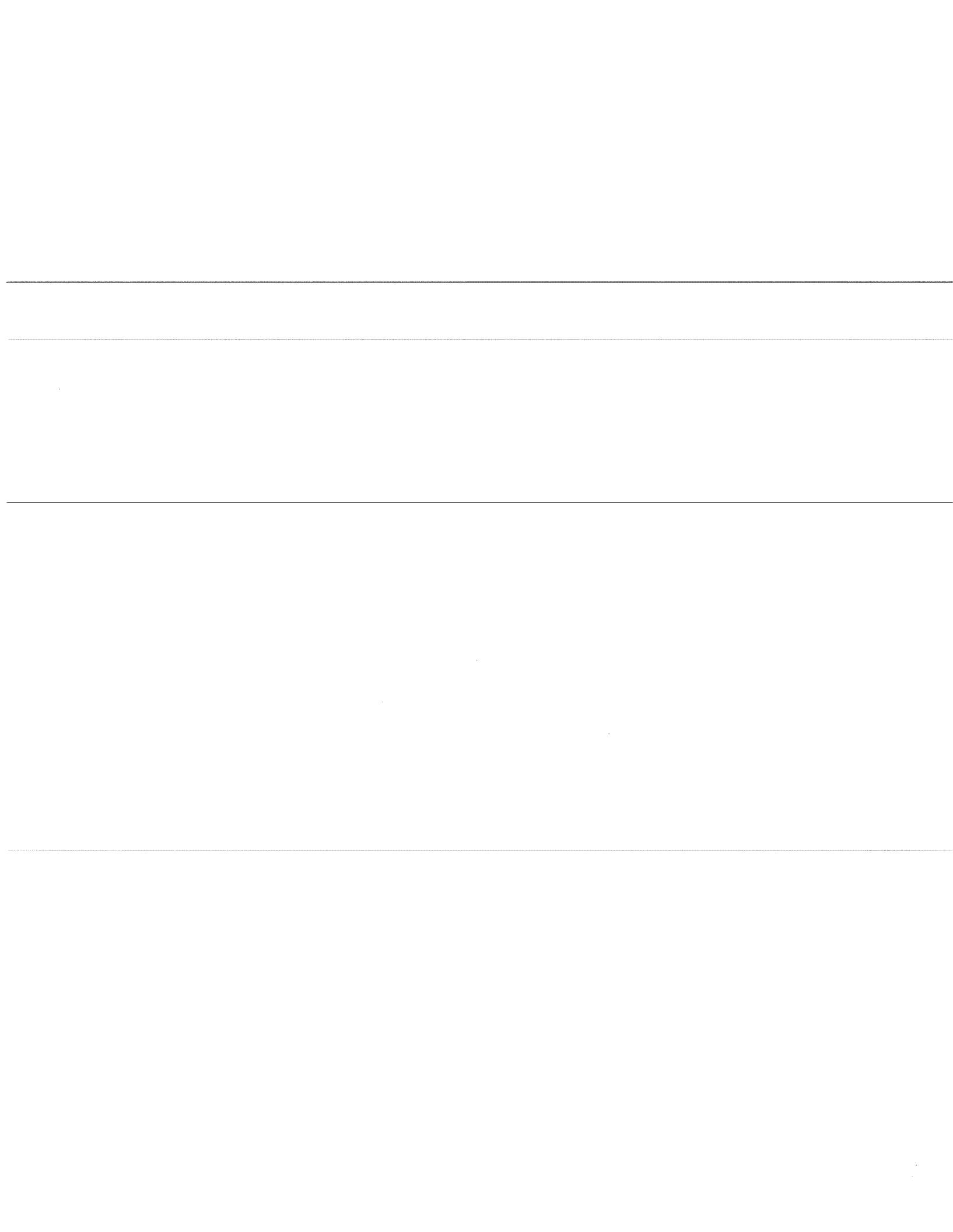
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## INTRODUCTION

18 AP 14 lies on the waterfront within the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland, in the yard behind the Victualling Warehouse Museum at 77 Main Street. The site covers about 1282 square feet. It is bounded on the north by the rear wall of the museum, on the south by a cinderblock wall separating the yard from an alley, on the east by a wooden fence and gate, and on the west by a twelve-foot high retaining wall holding back about 10 feet of fill (Crosby 1983:2).

The Victualling Warehouse site has been used primarily for commercial and commercial/residential purposes since at least the 1740's. The lot contained two buildings first used as warehouses and later as a combined store and residence. During the Revolution the warehouses were confiscated from their Tory owner and used as a victualling office to supply American troops. These buildings were destroyed by fire in 1790, and the present structure was built approximately twenty years later, also as a store. Although the present building has had some periods of what may have been purely residential use in the 19th century, it too has served primarily commercial functions, and indeed was a store when designated a historic building in the late 1960's.

The site was excavated under the direction of Constance Crosby of University of California, Berkeley during the summers of 1982 and 1983 and the fall of 1984. An "Archaeology in Annapolis" field school directed by Mark P. Leone and Anne Yentsch provided labor for the 1982 and 1983 excavations. A Smithsonian field school also excavated in the summer of 1983. Over the three years of excavation, a total of 36 5-foot units or partial units were excavated, and more than twenty-two thousand artifacts unearthed. Funding and sponsorship were provided by Historic Annapolis, Incorporated (now Historic Annapolis Foundation), the University of Maryland, the Maryland Humanities Council, and the Maryland Commission on the Capital City.

During the first season a public program designed to inform the public on archeological excavation and the use and creation of historical interpretation was developed by Mark P. Leone with the assistance of Phillip Arnault of Baltimore. In 1982 as many as 557 persons per day visited the Victualling Warehouse site (Sorenson 1982, unpublished notes). The public program continues to be a cornerstone of all "Archaeology in Annapolis" excavations.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING/PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

### Physiography and Topography

The Victualling Warehouse is located on the coastal plain of the Middle Chesapeake Bay region. Situated on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, the surrounding lands are characterized by rolling uplands and a wide variety of deciduous trees and vegetation (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1979). This project area is within Maryland Research Unit 7 (see Figure 1) which is the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-Rhode-West Drainages.

### Climate

Anne Arundel County presently has a temperate mid-continental climate. Rainfall is moderate, but the city's location and the surrounding bodies of water (i.e. the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries) provide humidity. Snowfall is also moderate. Mean temperatures for the Annapolis area include a low of 34° in January and a high of 79° in July (Fassig 1917:181, Steponaitis 1980:3-4).

### Vegetation and Fauna

Between 25,000 B.C. to 15,000 B.C. the Chesapeake area forests consisted of spruce, pine, some fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 B.C. the forests had become dominated by oak-hickory, representing a more varied and thus more exploitable environment (Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources). Modern vegetation in the county includes oak, chestnut, and hickory forests in the upland areas of the coastal plain and evergreen forests in the lowland coastal plain (Braun 1967:245). Faunal species dominant in the coastal plain include deer, small mammals, such as rabbit, squirrel, and fox, and birds, such as turkey and water fowl (Shelford 1963).

### Geology and Soils

The substrata soils in the Chesapeake area are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel which overlie crystalline bedrock. Though the topographic relief in the area is not diverse, the sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture, and degree of permeability (Brush, et. al. 1977:7). Much of the soil within the project area has been artificially deposited by human activity. The natural soils in the project area are of the Monmouth Series; sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient, formed from unconsolidated beds of fine textured sediments. The soil is deep, strongly acidic, well drained, olive colored, and tends to be highly erodible. The soil profile is made up of 40-70% glauconite (green sand) at any point. (Kirby and Matthews 1973).

### Past and Present Land Use Patterns

Prehistoric use of the land on which the Victualling Warehouse sits is unknown. Since at least the 1740's, the property at 77 Main Street has been used primarily for commercial and commercial/residential purposes.

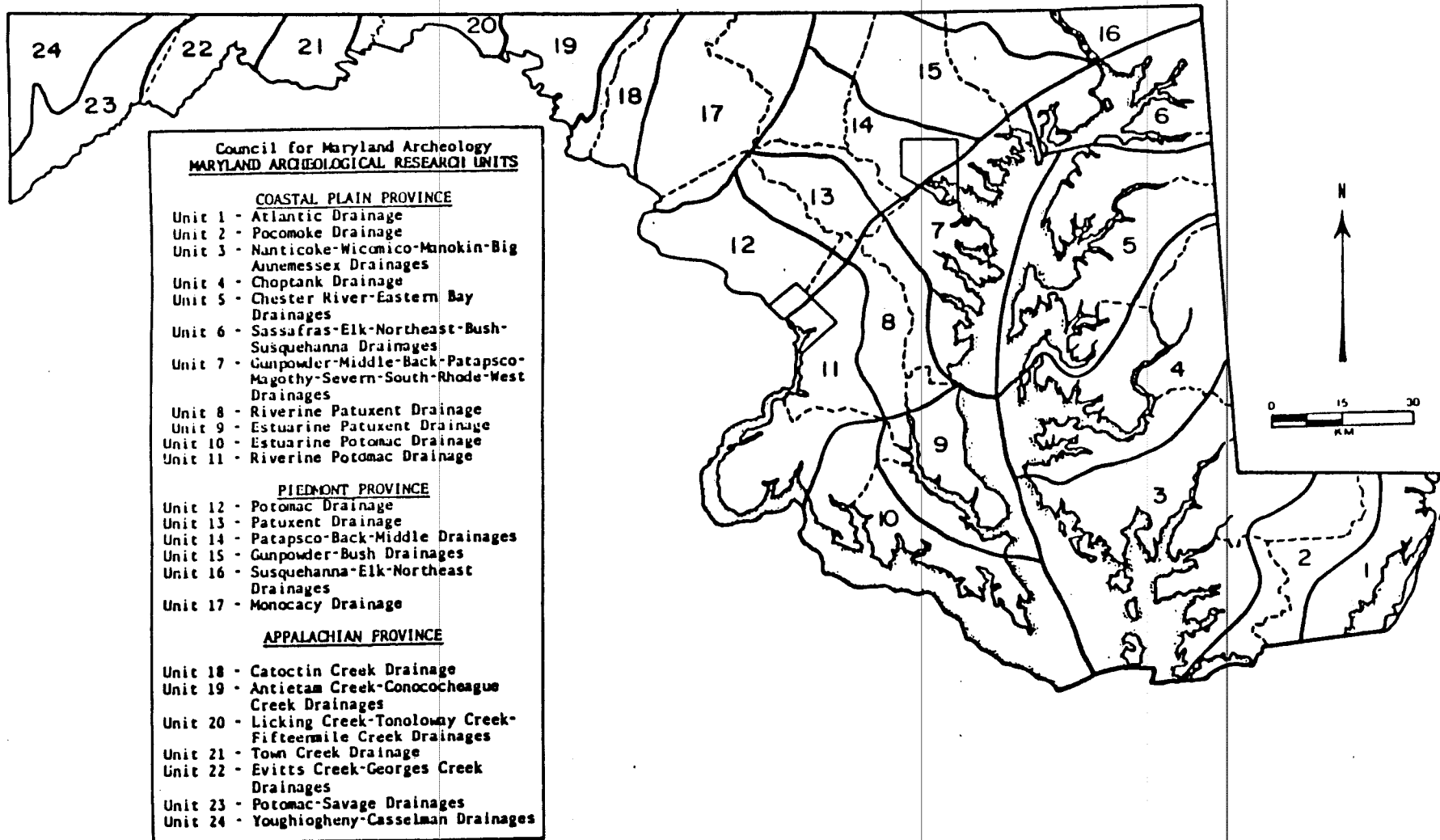


Figure 1  
 Maryland Research Units

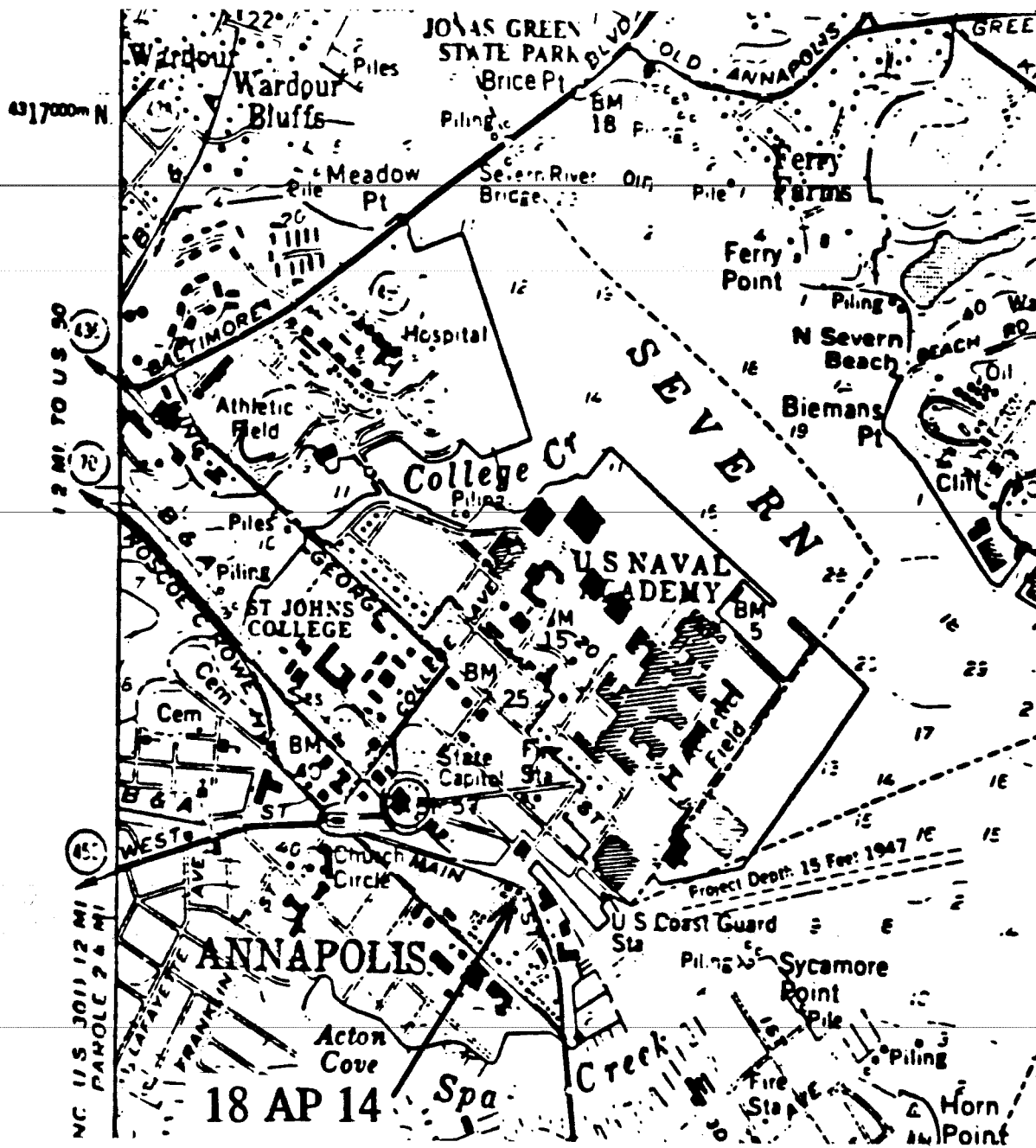


Figure 2  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse located on  
 1957 (Revised 1978) USGS Quad Map of Annapolis





Figure 3  
18AP14 Victualling Warehouse located on  
Annapolis Street Map

## PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Previous investigations at the Victualling Warehouse were undertaken in 1971, by Barbara Liggett, under the auspices of the Maryland Historic Trust. The excavation was very small, and was conducted entirely in the interior of the building at 77 Main Street. Unfortunately, no field records were preserved.

The excavation was intended to answer specific architectural questions about the standing structure.

The excavators removed the wood flooring on the interior of the building, and revealed a dirt surface 8 to 10 inches below the floor. In addition, there was a 2 foot stone wall running east-west down the center of the building. A grid was established using the center line of the center wall as the datum line. The point at which this line intersected the west end of the building was designated as the center point.

The excavation revealed a chronological sequence of occupation and construction, seen in three distinct levels.

Level I consisted of several layers of rubble fill associated with the construction, occupation, and alteration of the present building. This structure was built in the early nineteenth century.

Level II consisted of a thick burn layer deposited over the interior, except in the area along the west wall behind the remains of a fireplace. This is associated with the original structure which was destroyed in 1790 by a fire.

Level III below the burn layer consisted of clean yellow sand, almost sterile. Below this, at approximately 2 feet below the surface, there was a thin dense layer of yellow marl clay sealing the water table.

The excavators were unable to establish either date of construction or details of the appearance of the original structure. It was suggested, however, that the original west wall might have been 3 to 4 feet farther east than the present building's west wall.

The first two strata identified by Barbara Liggett were also found in the backyard of the Warehouse by the 1982-1984 excavations by Archaeology in Annapolis.

The ceramic assemblage collected from this investigation was utilized in the minimum vessel count done for the whole site.

## PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

### PaleoIndian Period, ca. 13,000-7500 B.C.

The PaleoIndian Stage is not well represented in Annapolis and in the surrounding Anne Arundel County area. Most occurrences of PaleoIndian components within the county are represented by fluted points found out of context, on the surface of multi-component sites (Brown 1979). The scarcity of PaleoIndian sites within Anne Arundel County, as well as in the entire Coastal Plain Province, is the result of environmental changes which occurred in the Chesapeake Bay region during the retreat of the Wisconsin ice sheet. Retreat of this ice sheet resulted in global sea level rise and eventual formation of the Chesapeake Bay through the drowning of the ancient bed of the Susquehanna River and the lower reaches of her tributaries, thus covering PaleoIndian sites located there (Kraft 1971).

Human occupation of Anne Arundel County may have begun as early as 13,000 B.C. (Steponaitis 1980:12), although occupation of areas north of the Middle Atlantic Region was probably prior to 12,000 B.C. due to the presence of glacial ice (Funk 1978:16). Traditionally PaleoIndian subsistence was believed to have depended primarily on the hunting of Pleistocene megafauna (Willey 1966, Griffin 1977). However, recent evidence suggests that PaleoIndian populations of the Eastern Woodland probably focused on hunting white tailed deer (Gardner 1980:19-20). Ritchie (1957:7) suggests that subsistence strategies possibly included foraging for plants, fishing, and hunting for small mammals. The tool kit of the PaleoIndians was adapted primarily to a hunting economy and included scrapers, graters, burins, denticulates, hammerstones, utilized flakes, and knives, as well as fluted points. (Kinsey 1972:327-330, Funk 1972:17-21, Gardner 1974:5, Custer 1984).

PaleoIndian populations were mobile, changing location throughout the year in order to utilize available resources. Based on work at the Flint Run Complex in Virginia (Gardner 1974:19-23, 42-44, 1977, 1979) several types of PaleoIndian sites have been identified. The largest of these sites are base camps, the main locus of habitation, which are identified by the variety within the artifact assemblage present at the site, non-random lithic distribution indicating discrete activity areas, and occasional pits and post molds. Base camps may have been occupied seasonally by aggregate bands. Examples of base camps include the Thunderbird site in the Flint Run Complex, Virginia and the Shoop site in Pennsylvania (Gardner 1974, Witthoft 1952). Smaller PaleoIndian sites may represent special purpose sites occupied by smaller groups for shorter periods of time. These sites include quarry sites, quarry reduction stations, base camp maintenance stations, and outlying hunting sites. Steponaitis notes that PaleoIndian base camps identified by diverse artifact assemblages, non-random distribution of lithic debris, activity areas, and post holes and molds, are found in riverine environments. Further, quarry sites were identified by a lack of tools, and the presence of large amounts of debitage and a cryptocrystalline rock source (Steponaitis 1980:66). This indicates that eastern PaleoIndians were not following migrating animals but were occupying sites on a seasonal basis.

Archaic Period 7500-1000 B.C. The end of the Pleistocene was marked by environmental changes, including the inundation of some riverine environments, a change from mixed coniferous forests to northern hardwoods, and a more temperate climate (Whitehead 1972:308-

310, Carbone 1976:121). Gradual changes in the flora and fauna, begun during the PaleoIndian Stage, were continued through the Early Archaic Period, resulting in modern temperate flora and fauna populations through most of the Middle Atlantic region (Guilday 1967:232). The Archaic Stage is one of cultural adaptation to these changes, and is further divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods.

The Early Archaic Period (7500 - 6000 B.C.) is characterized by the appearance of two artifact traditions, the Corner Notched tradition (7500 - 6800 B.C.) and the Bifurcate tradition (6800 - 6000 B.C.). The Corner Notched tradition was marked by a change from fluted points to corner notched points, reflecting different hafting techniques and utilization. The general artifact assemblages of Paleo and Archaic peoples were very similar, the differences between the two peoples being in what they hunted (Steponaitis 1980:69-70). The Bifurcate tradition involved the scheduled use of a number of seasonally available resources. In general, the settlement pattern for this period is similar to that of the PaleoIndian Stage (Gardner 1974, 1977, and 1979).

The Middle Archaic Period (6000-4000 B.C.) was marked by the replacement of northern Boreal forests by oak-hickory forests (Whitehead 1972:308-310). The climate gradually became warmer with increased precipitation from the Early Archaic Period to the Middle Archaic Period. Subsistence strategies and settlement patterns of the Middle Archaic Period were similar to Early Archaic Period patterns. Mobile bands utilized seasonally available plants and animals. Tool kits used during the Middle Archaic Period were similar to PaleoIndian and Early Archaic Period tool kits. New additions to the tool kit included stone mortars and polished stone atlatl weights, used to balance atlatl spear throwers, recovered at the Hardaway and Doerschuk sites, North Carolina. (Coe 1964:51-55, 80-81).

Some researchers have postulated an abandonment of coastal areas in favor of the Piedmont during the Middle Archaic (Kavanagh 1982:50). However, the continued rise of sea level during this period has probably submerged coastal sites associated with the Middle Archaic Period (Steponaitis 1983:177).

Gardner (1978) and Custer (1984) have identified three types of sites associated with the Middle Archaic Period which reflect the social organization of the period. (See also Gardner and Custer 1978). The macroband base camp (Custer 1984:67) was occupied by numerous family units. Artifact assemblages recovered indicate fairly long term occupation with a wide variety of activities at these locations. Microband base camps were occupied by smaller family units, probably individual family groups. These base camps tended to be located in environmental settings that could not support the larger populations associated with macroband base camps. Both the macroband and microband base camps were associated with procurement sites. Fewer tool types are associated with these sites and they tend to be related to a limited number of activities. Site location was dependent on the type of resource being utilized (i.e. quarry sites, interior hunting sites, etc.).

The Late Archaic Period (4000-1000 B.C.) was marked by a warm and dry climate and dominant oak-hickory forests. Four traditions flourished during the Late Archaic Period. The Piedmont tradition (4000-2000 B.C.) was an in situ development in the Middle Atlantic Region (Kinsey 1972:337, McNett and Gardner 1975). Contemporaneous and co-existing with the Piedmont tradition was the Laurentian tradition (4000-2000 B.C.) which was centered in the St. Lawrence River drainage of Ontario, New England, and New York (Ritchie 1969:29) but also

extended south into Maryland. Custer suggests that the third tradition, the BROADSPEAR Tradition (2000-1500 B.C.), developed out of the Piedmont tradition as an adaptive response to changing environmental conditions (Custer 1978:3). The final tradition, the Fishtail Tradition (1500-750 B.C.), developed during the terminal Late Archaic Period and extended into the Early Woodland Period (Steponaitis 1980:28).

Subsistence and settlement patterns throughout the Piedmont and Laurentian traditions remained similar to the patterns of the Middle Archaic, suggesting a social and political organization similar to the PaleoIndian and Early and Middle Archaic populations. Bands were probably egalitarian in nature. A seasonal fusion/fission organization is postulated for population movement in which individual families spent a part of the year at microband base camps following seasonally available resources. During another part of the year several bands, probably connected through a kinship network, fused together at macroband base camps. (Custer 1984:67-68). After 3000 B.C. major environmental changes occurred in the coastal plain province which changed the subsistence and settlement patterns of the local population. The BROADSPEAR tradition developed between 2000 and 1900 B.C. Several researchers have suggested that the BROADSPEAR tradition is a development out of the local Piedmont Tradition, with a primary focus on riverine environments (Kinsey 1972:347; Turner 1978:69; Mouer, et. al. 1980:5, and Steponaitis 1980:26). However, Turnbaugh (1975:54, 56) believes that this tradition represents more intensive exploitation of shellfish and estuarine resources in the south, while riverine resources were exploited in the north. Gardner (1982:60) suggests that Late Archaic coastal plain sites utilized estuarine resources and that these sites may have supported semi-sedentary populations. BROADSPEAR knives and woodworking tools recovered from Late Archaic Coastal Plain sites could indicate that specialized tools such as fish traps, nets, and canoes, were being manufactured (Custer 1984:97). Stone and ceramic containers for cooking and storage as well as storage pits appear. The ability to store food resources at the macro and microband base camps allowed groups to remain sedentary for longer periods of time and to support higher population densities. Turner (1978) notes a marked population growth in the Virginia Coastal Plain during the terminal Archaic and Early Woodland Periods.

**Woodland Period 1000 B.C. - A.D. 1600** The transition from Archaic to Woodland is marked by the appearance of woodworking tools, such as axes celts, and cordage-impressed ceramics. Both types of artifacts reflect a more sedentary lifeway.

This developmental stage is divided into three periods: Early, Middle and Late Woodland. In the Middle Atlantic Region, settlement and subsistence patterns established during the Archaic Stage continued until European contact. Custer (1984:96) and Wright (1973:20) both postulate a settlement pattern which includes large macroband base camps whose populations periodically separated and moved to smaller microband base camps. Gardner (1982:66) suggests that the macroband base camps were occupied as semi-sedentary sites.

The Popes Creek phase of the Middle Woodland Period is seen as a continuation of and an intensification of the subsistence patterns established during the Early Woodland. Large semi-permanent macroband base camps were located along estuarine or riverine zones of river drainages, and were surrounded by extraction or procurement camps. Settlement patterns indicate that a variety of environmental zones were being utilized (Steponaitis 1980, Handsman

and McNett 1974, Wright 1973).

The Late Woodland Period on the western shore of the Maryland coastal plain is divided into two phases, the Little Round Bay phase (A.D. 800-1250) and the Sullivans Cove phase (A.D. 1250-1650). Custer (1984:146) suggests that vast changes occurred in the settlement and subsistence patterns of prehistoric Native Americans during the Late Woodland Period. Prior to A.D. 1000, settlement and subsistence patterns centered around intensive hunting and gathering with some reliance on cultigens. Groups continued the seasonal round of movement from base camp to base camp with occasional forays to procurement sites. Sometime after A.D. 1000 agriculture appeared in the Middle Atlantic Region. Domesticated plants probably appeared prior to A.D. 1000 but, as Flannery (1968) points out, it is difficult to clearly differentiate between intensive horticulture and the actual practice of agriculture in the archaeological record. The process of change from intensive gathering and horticulture to agriculture was gradual. Even with the appearance of agriculture, hunting and gathering still continued. Moeller (1975), Arminger (1975), and Kinsey and Custer (1982) report the recovery of a variety of wild plant remains in association with domestic plants at sites in Pennsylvania.

After A.D. 1000 Native American groups in Anne Arundel County became more sedentary than any previous group had been, as they intensified their practice of agriculture as an economic base. The surplus which agriculture supplied allowed a sedentary life style to develop that included villages. These villages were larger than any previous macroband base camp had been and contained storage facilities such as large pits and more permanent house structures. Large villages were probably surrounded by smaller hamlets or the farmsteads of individual family groups. When European explorers and colonists arrived in the Chesapeake Bay Region, Native American populations were living in large villages, relying on an intensified and integrated utilization of natural and cultivated resources.

## HISTORIC BACKGROUND

**Early Settlement 1629-1683** Maryland was granted to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, in 1629, and was established as a proprietary colony. The official settlement of the colony was in 1634 at St. Mary's City, which became the capital of the colony. As the majority of the population lived on tobacco farms, there was little urban growth in the colony (Carr 1974). The present site of Annapolis was settled in 1651 but remained a small village throughout the seventeenth century. Based on recent archaeological discoveries, the area's first settlement, named Providence (c. 1649), was located on Broadneck peninsula.

The area now occupied by Annapolis became known as Arundelton in 1683, when it became an official port of entry for the tobacco trade. An early feature that was thought to have been part of this settlement was Proctor's Landing which, among other things, served as a meeting place for legislators. Results of recent documentary research suggest that Proctor's Landing was located in Londontowne on the South River and that Proctor's Tavern was on the site of St. Mary's Arts Building next to Taylor Funeral Home on Duke of Gloucester Street.

It was during these years as a proprietary colony that Maryland developed an economy based on tobacco export. The smaller farmers relied on the large plantation owners for the processing and shipping of the tobacco, but very few of these large plantations were actually self-sufficient with skilled laborers such as blacksmiths, coopers, and cobblers. Thus, Maryland was organized to grow, process, and export tobacco (Middleton 1954) while relying on trade for many other goods.

**The Late Seventeenth Century 1683-1694** The Acts of 1683, chapter 5 of the General Assembly, appointed commissioners to lay out a town at Proctor's. Prior to this time the town had not been surveyed. The Commissioners were authorized to purchase one hundred acres from the then current land owners. The land was then to be surveyed and staked into one hundred one-acre lots, with streets and alleys and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Richard Beard was hired to survey the town. Reconstruction of Beard's survey by Baker (1986:192) indicates that the original settlement was concentrated along the shoreline, rather than the higher ground over-looking the harbor. The streets and lots laid out by Beard were concentrated in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets.

In 1689, Maryland became a royal colony as a result of the "Glorious Revolution" when William and Mary became the sovereign rulers in England. In 1694/5 the capital of Maryland was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis under the direction of the second royal governor, Sir Francis Nicholson. In designing the city, Nicholson intentionally used a Baroque design for the political purpose of creating stability by using the church and the State House as the focus of his design (Reps 1965).

**The Growth Of Annapolis 1694 -1784** Annapolis received its charter as a city in 1708 (Riley

1901:39). Historical records indicate that the city underwent several distinct periods of growth during the eighteenth century. Papenfuse (1975) has identified three periods of development within the city. The first was a period of uncertainty while the new town was establishing itself. Nicholson's decision to move the capital to Arundelton ensured that the town would survive but not necessarily grow. During this period of uncertainty, Baker (1983 and 1986) notes two phases of land development within the city. During the first phase, 1695-1705, the planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the city but quickly sold them off. The second phase, 1705 to 1720, was characterized by the purchasing of large blocks of city property by resident merchants, such as Amos Garrett, Charles Carroll the Settler, William Bladen, Thomas Bordley, and Daniel Larkin.

Papenfuse suggests that property became valuable in Annapolis after 1715 because of the return of the proprietary government and the development of local industry. He (Papenfuse 1975:10) identifies the period from 1715 to 1763, as the period of "Industrial Expansion and Bureaucratic Growth". After 1720, commercial zones developed within the city, as the importance of mercantilism grew (Baker 1986; Leone and Shackel 1986:7-8). Craftsmen such as goldsmiths and watchmakers did not appear until after 1720 and other luxury crafts developed much later (Baker 1986:201). Ship building had been carried out in the Acton's Cove and Dorsey Creek areas since the 17th century. However associated crafts such as ropewalks or block and sail makers did not appear in the city until after 1735 (Papenfuse 1975:10).

The period 1745 to 1754 marked a significant increase in economic growth within the city. Employment for free white males was available in the civil service (Baker 1986:204). Craftsmen were branching out into other businesses, such as dry goods importing, while still retaining their original craft (Papenfuse 1975:15, Baker 1986:202). This period of growth was interrupted by the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which caused a general economic decline in Annapolis. The era between 1763 and 1774 is known as Annapolis' Golden Age. This time is characterized by the decline of small industry, such as shipbuilding and tanning, while conspicuous consumption among the wealthiest Annapolitans increased significantly (Papenfuse 1975:6).

The battles of the Revolutionary War did not directly have an impact on the city. Several British warships anchored near the city during the war, but did not fire on it (Riley 1887:177-178). The end of the Revolutionary War also signaled the end of the Age of Affluence. Annapolis went into a slow and steady economic decline after the American Revolution and by 1820 was no longer the leading mercantile center of Maryland. A factor contributing to the decline of Annapolis was the rise of Baltimore as a major mercantile and shipping center. Annapolis began to feel the pinch from Baltimore's shipping industry as early as 1747.

**Post-Revolutionary War Annapolis 1784-1840** During and after the Revolution, Annapolis tried to attract the government of the new nation to the city. Had the city succeeded in becoming the permanent seat of national government, the economic gains would have made up for the losses in shipping. The city tried to use its central location in the emerging country and its new State House to present itself as the best location for the new national government. From November 1783 to August 1784 the Maryland State House served as the United States Capitol. This status, however, did not last and in 1791 Congress voted in favor of the District



of Columbia location (Reps 1965:241).

Economic strategies and the attraction of new business to Annapolis were interrupted during the War of 1812. The city turned into a military encampment and the citizens were constantly expecting an attack from the British. Annapolis continued in its search for sources of revenue in addition to the revenue generated by State government spending. Negotiations concerning the location of the Naval Academy at Annapolis continued for twenty-eight years. In 1845, the Naval Academy opened in Annapolis (Riley 1887:254 and 264-265).

During negotiations between the Navy and Annapolis (1817-1845), the city began to make improvements in the transportation available between Annapolis and other points in the Tidewater Region. These improvements may have been prompted by the need to present Annapolis as a desirable location in which to do business.

**The Antebellum Era 1840-1860 and effects of the Civil War** During the 1840s and 1850s the City of Annapolis experienced the growing tension between the North and the South. Annapolis itself was home both to unionists and secessionists.

Economically the Civil War was a boom to many of the local merchants who sold supplies to the troops quartered in the city (Riley 1887:320). However after the war a short economic decline set in. The commerce of Annapolis prior to the war had depended on the spending habits of government officials living in Annapolis and the wealthy slave holding planters. After the Civil War, the abolition of slavery curtailed the trade with these planters. Riley, the city's historian, remarks that after the war "The Naval Academy, in some measure, supplie[d] the benefits of a foreign trade. The oyster-packing establishments, of which there [were] about ten, [brought] considerable money into the city, which...redeeme[d] the mercantile business from annihilation" (Riley 1887:319).

**The Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries** Annapolis began to expand when the building industry boomed in the late 1870's. New houses and shops were constructed along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George and King George streets on large residential lots which had formerly been held by single owners, but which were now being subdivided (Baker 1986:197). Despite the economic growth the major "industry" in Annapolis remained state government.

Annapolis during the twentieth century continues to be the capital of the State of Maryland and the location of the United States Naval Academy. During the 1950s the downtown commercial area suffered the economic decline and urban blight that was found in many American cities. Unlike many other cities, Annapolis did not engage in wholesale urban renewal, but preserved many of its earlier buildings. These eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings have become the location of shops along Maryland Avenue, Main Street, and the City Dock which cater to the present-day Annapolis industry of tourism.

## SITE HISTORY

### Part 1: the "Victualling Warehouse" site (18 AP 14)

The building now known as the Victualling Warehouse Museum, which is operated by Historic Annapolis Foundation, stands at 77 Main St., on the corner of present-day Main and Compromise Streets. According to Papenfuse and McWilliams, the first recorded owner of this site was Amos Garrett, a wealthy Annapolis merchant. In 1737, Amos Garrett's heirs sold several lots of waterfront property, including this site, to Dr. Charles Carroll for 350 pounds (Anne Arundel County Deeds, RD #3:76). Between 1737 and 1748 the site was conveyed to Daniel Dulany, a sometime business partner of Dr. Charles Carroll. We know that Daniel Dulany presented the land, which by this time contained two warehouses (one "commonly called the prize house adjoining to Doctor Carroll's Lott", the other "built by Amos Woodward deceased"), to his son Walter in 1748 by deed of gift (Anne Arundel County Deeds, RB #3 I:23), but how he came into possession of the land is not clear as no recorded deed between Carroll and Dulany has been found.

The deed's description of the warehouses gives us our first clue as to the early use of the waterfront site. The "prize house" was quite probably named for the tobacco prise (or prize), a device used for packing tobacco into hogsheads prior to shipping.

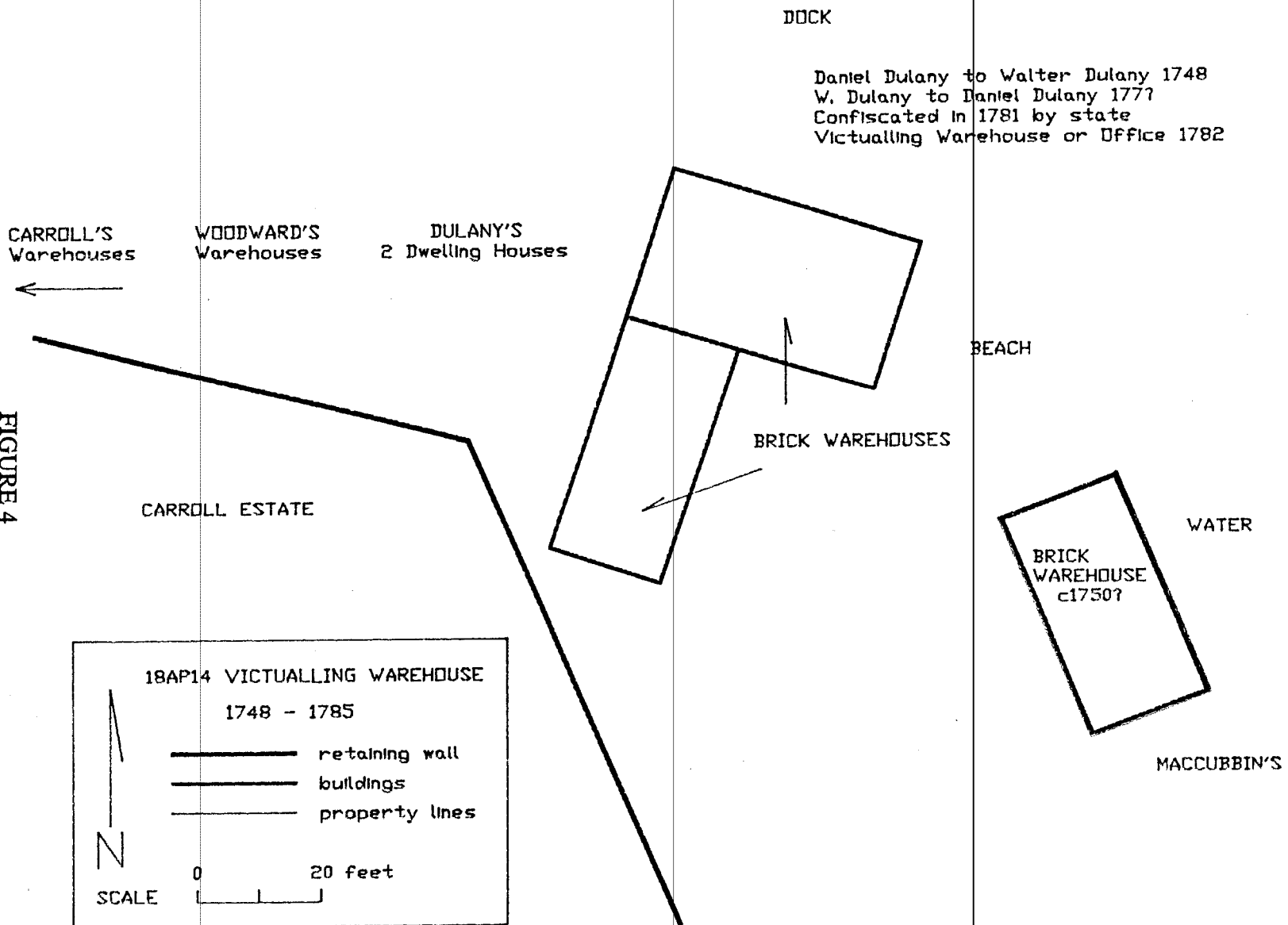
Amos Woodward, (nephew and one of the heirs of Amos Garrett), builder of the other warehouse, was a wealthy Annapolis merchant, whose gross worth at his death in 1735 was over eleven thousand pounds.

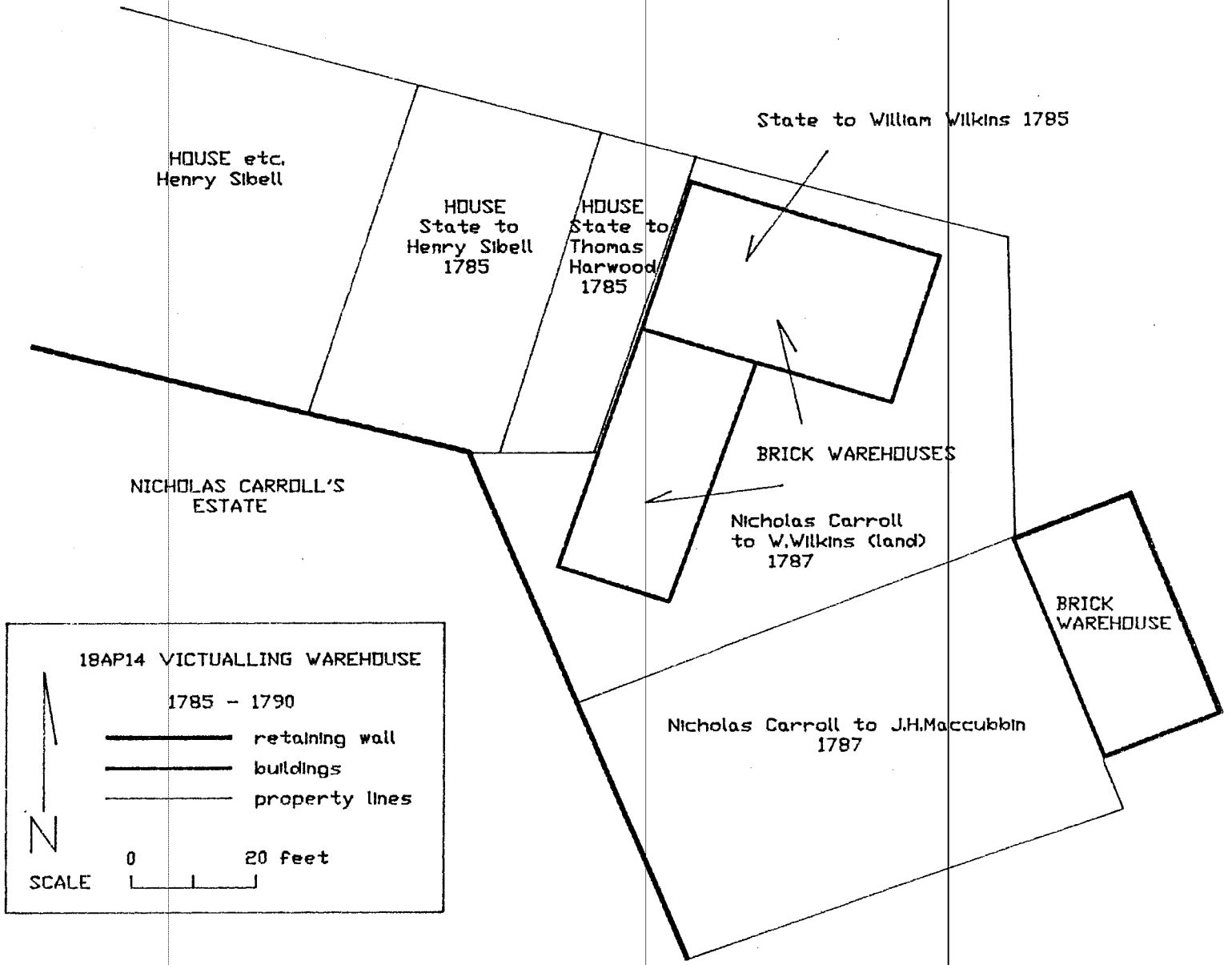
Walter Dulany left the property to his son Daniel, a loyalist who found it prudent to flee Maryland during the Revolution. His property was confiscated in 1781 (Proceedings of Confiscated British Property 1781-82:87) and the waterfront warehouses used as a Victualling Office to store and distribute supplies during the war. It is this wartime activity that gives the site its present name, but there is little contemporary evidence that the people of Annapolis called it Victualling Office (or Warehouse) after about 1784.

On May 25, 1784 an Annapolis merchant named William Wilkins advertised goods for sale at "his store on the dock, where the victualling-office was lately kept" (Maryland Gazette, May 27, 1784). About a year later, on May 17, 1785 Wilkins purchased the property from the State of Maryland for 1400 pounds at public auction. Then, on May 24, 1787 he bought a small piece of land "adjoining to the house where the said William Wilkins now keeps his store" (from the Gazette account of the fire he also lived in one of the buildings on the lot--see below) from Nicholas [Macubbin] Carroll for 210 pounds (Anne Arundel County Deeds, NH #3:34). The deed mentions a brick retaining wall forming the western boundary of the lot separating the property of Nicholas Carroll from the waterfront area. This wall is believed to predate 1748, as the hill it retains had to have been cut back to allow the building of one of the warehouses already on the site when Dulany deeded it to his son (Crosby 1983:14). Although in the same location as a retaining wall existing today, the wall currently standing was determined to have been of nineteenth century construction by an archaeological team which excavated alongside it in 1982 (Sanchez 1982). The lot did not change dimensions again for at least a century, comprising a total area of about 4664 square feet (Papenfuse and McWilliams n.d.: Parcel 35).

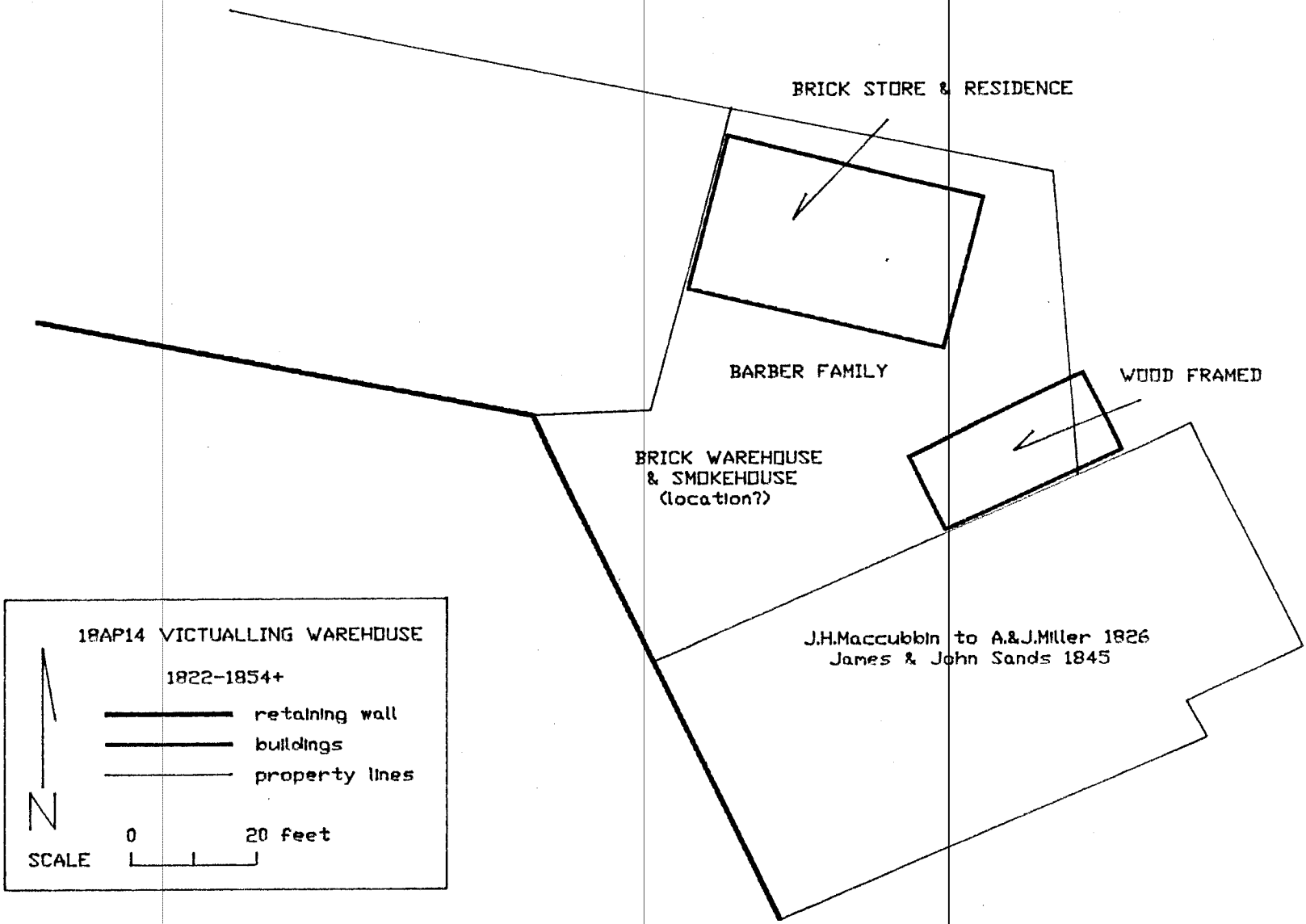
Drawn by C. Crosby. Digitized by C.O'Reilly.

FIGURE 4  
18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
1748-1785








**FIGURE 5**  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 1785-1790  
 Drawn by C. Crosby. Digitized by C. O'Reilly.



18AP14 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
1822-1854+

 retaining wall  
 buildings  
 property lines

N  
 SCALE 0 20 feet

FIGURE 6  
18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
1822-1854+  
Drawn by C.Crosby. Digitized by C.O'Reilly.

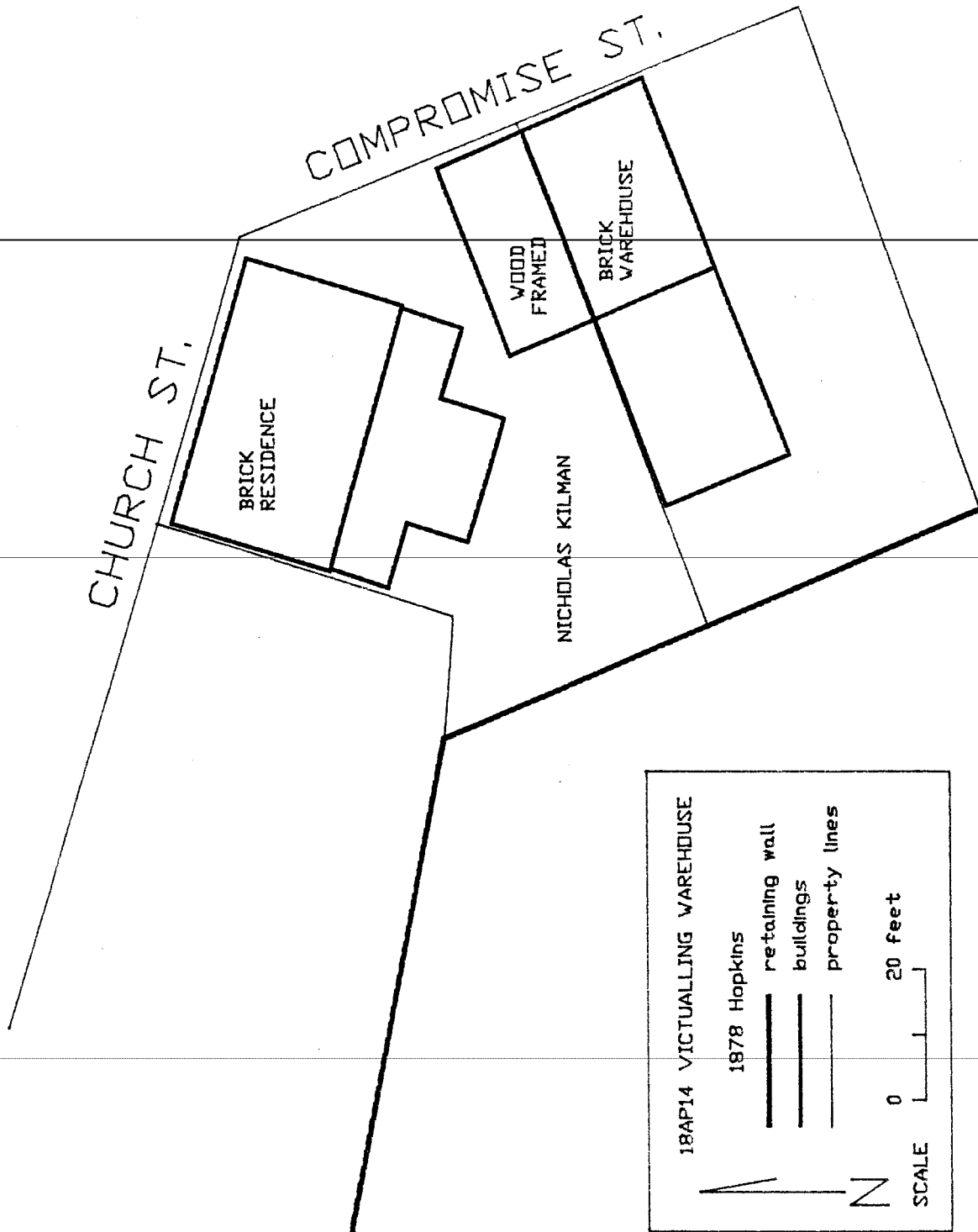
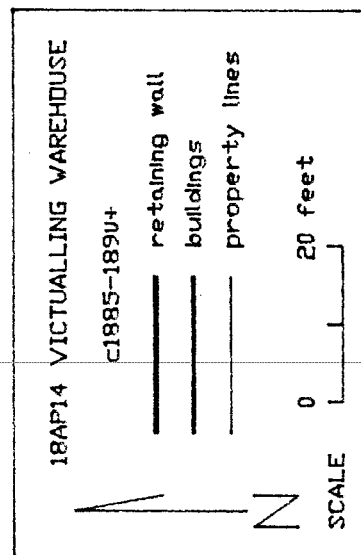
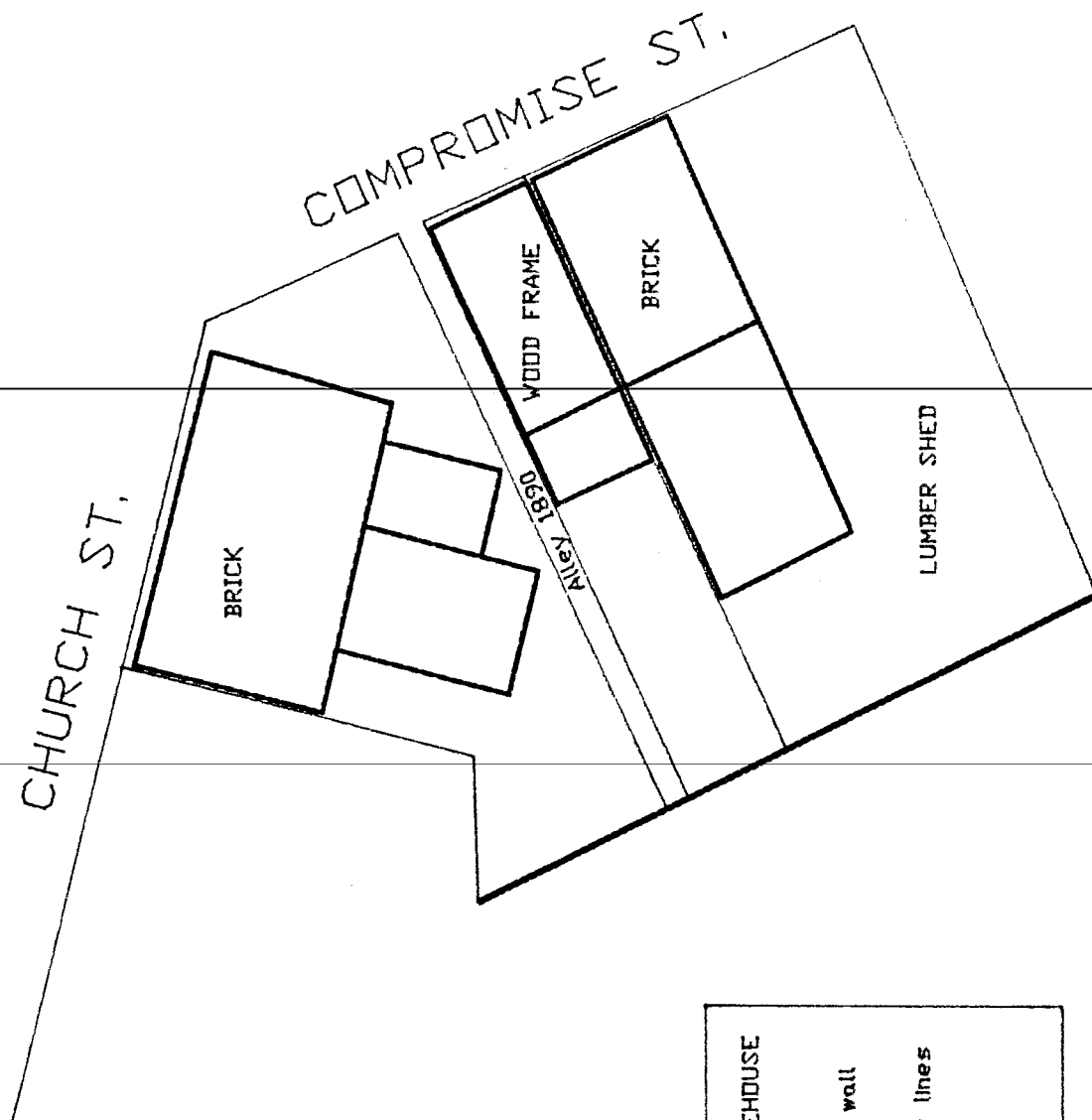


FIGURE 7  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 1878 Hopkins  
 Drawn by C.Crosby. Digitized by C.O'Reilly.



**FIGURE 8**  
**18AP14 Victualling Warehouse**  
 c1855-1890+  
 Drawn by C.Crosby. Digitized by C.O'Reilly.

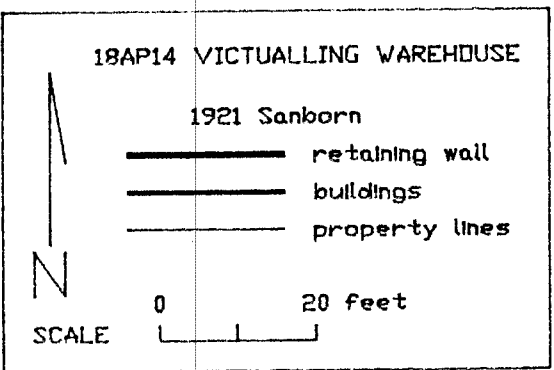
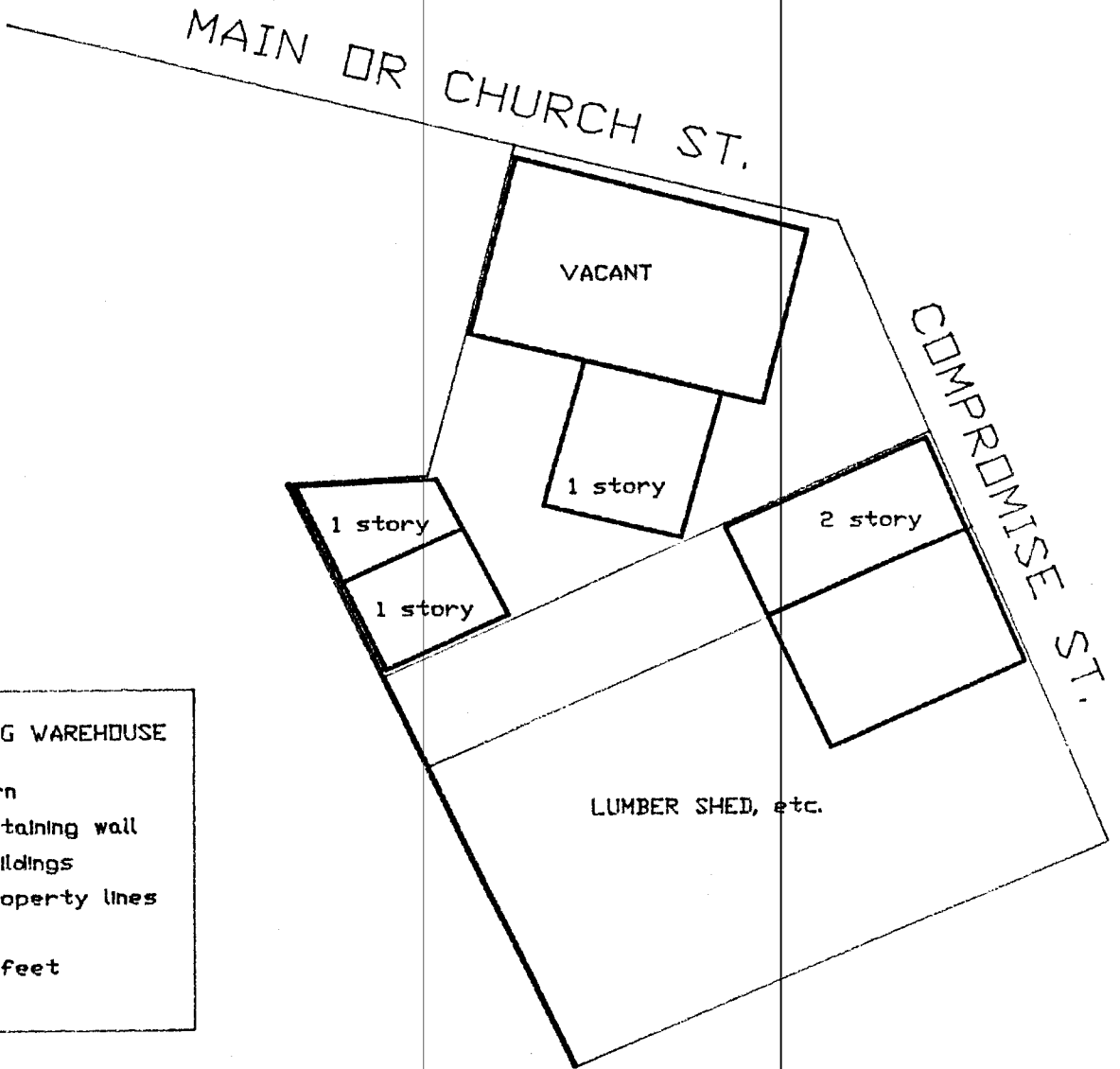


FIGURE 9  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 1921 Sanborn  
 Drawn by C. Crosby. Digitized by C. O'Reilly.



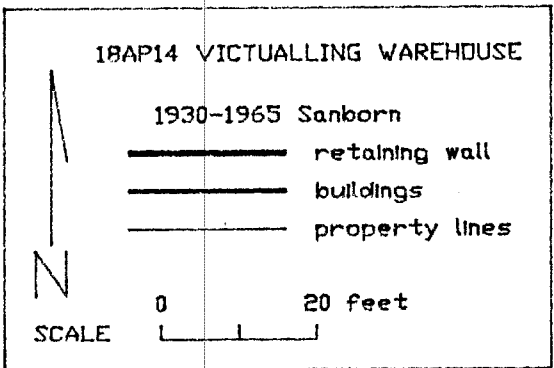
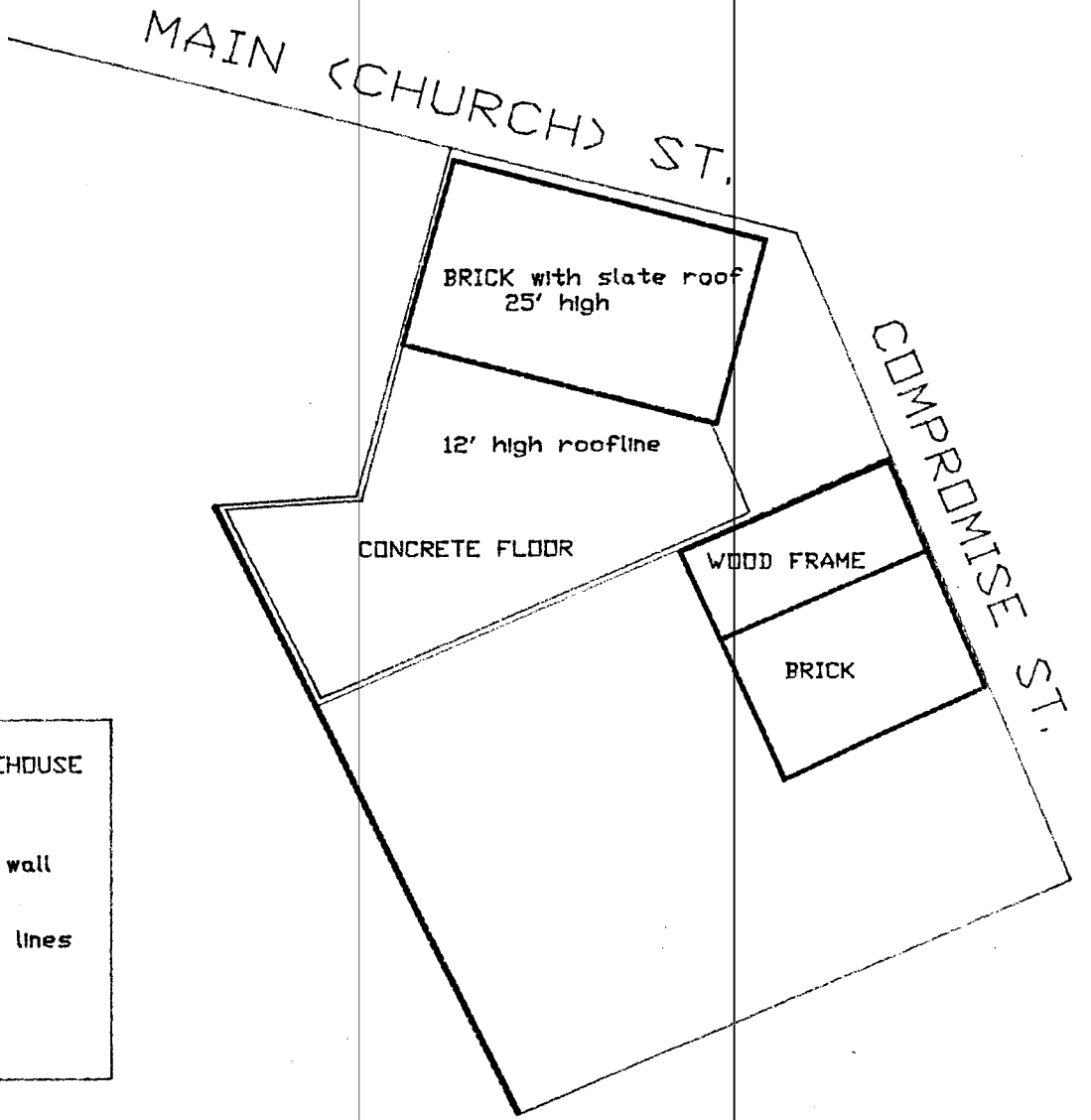


FIGURE 10  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 1930-1965 Sanborn  
 Drawn by C. Crosby. Digitized by C. O'Reilly.

On the morning of January 21, 1790 a fire originating in Richard Fleming's bakehouse destroyed Fleming's "dwelling house, with the tenement adjoining thereto, and also the dwelling houses of Mr. Henry Sybell and Mr. William Wilkins, and three warehouses"--in short, the entire block of Church Street between Green and Compromise Streets (Maryland Gazette, January 21, 1790, Papenfuse and McWilliams n.d.:Parcel 35). Wilkins apparently did not rebuild on the lot; in 1807 he advertised for sale "a lot of ground near the Dock, where his house was burned" (Maryland Gazette, February 5, 1807), and the deed when the lot was finally sold in 1810 for 100 pounds similarly makes no mention of buildings (Anne Arundel County Deeds, NH #15:628).

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The purchasers of the site in 1810 were George and John Barber, who by 1816 had built a "new store on the wharf" (Maryland Gazette, October 24, 1816). This is quite probably the structure now standing at 77 Main Street, which was built mostly on the foundations of one of the burned-out buildings, and is "approximately equal" in size to the original building (Liggett 1972:11). Three of the walls of the present structure were built next to the original foundations, and the center wall running east-west through the building was rebuilt on the remains of an earlier wall. The west wall, however, seems to have been built three or four feet west of the original, allowing for a new fireplace at that end of the building (Liggett 1972:11).

The Barbers continued to run a store, and a packet between Annapolis and Baltimore, until John's death in April, 1822 (Maryland Gazette, April 11, 1822). By October of that year, Adam and John Miller had leased the property and were selling fall and winter goods (Maryland Gazette, October 24, 1822). The Millers continued to keep a store there well into the 1830s but never bought the lot.

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The next evidence of changes on the lot comes from an 1833 Chancery record, which describes the site as containing "a Brick Store house, a brick warehouse and other houses" (Chancery Records 151:258). The brick store house may be the present structure; the brick warehouse may be the "New Warehouse on the Wharf" which the Barbers mentioned in an 1822 advertisement (Maryland Gazette, January 17, 1822). It does not exist today, and was presumably gone by the time of the 1866-68 Anne Arundel County Assessment, when only "one brick house and lot" were assessed (AA County Assessment 1866-1868, Courthouse, Annapolis).

The property, at the time comprising a "valuable BRICK STORE, WAREHOUSE AND LOT" was next advertised for sale after George Barber's death in 1837 (Maryland Gazette, August 14, 1837), but was not sold until 1852. The Millers had continued to keep a store on the site until a time "recent" to the above sale advertisement (Maryland Gazette, August 14, 1837), but what, if anything, the property was used for between 1837-1852 has not been determined.

---

In 1852 the Barber heirs sold the site to Nicholas Kilman, who resided on the premises and kept a store called Noah's Ark (Equity 1355, 1890; Riley 1887: 313). In 1864 the site was again afflicted by fire, which destroyed the third story and most of the interior of the building (Riley 1887: 313). Kilman's stock and possessions were removed during the fire by some helpful Union soldiers, who, according to Riley, were incensed to find three Confederate flags among Kilman's belongings. After the fire, the building was repaired, minus the third floor, and Kilman remained on the site until his death in 1870.

Kilman's estate was not settled until 1890, when an equity case divided the site into two lots (Equity 1355, 1890). One lot, containing a 13.5 x 30 foot frame house (one of the "other

houses" mentioned in 1833?) and designated Lot 10, was sold to Basil and Partlett & Co. who owned a lumberyard on Compromise St. This lot was incorporated into the Basil and Partlett property at 143 Compromise St. The other lot, Lot 9, is present-day 77 Main St.

Insurance maps show that a variety of structures have stood on the 77 Main Street lot since the nineteenth century. Their presence on the site is confirmed by a variety of wall and roof lines still visible on the retaining wall and the rear wall of the Victualling Warehouse Museum. In addition, the 1930-1965 Sanborn Map "shows a structure 12 feet high and with a concrete floor completely covering the yard and alleyway behind 77 Main Street...Remains of the concrete floor still existed along the southern and western edges of the site and several squares at the eastern end of the site contained large chunks of concrete" (Crosby 1983:17). What these outbuildings were used for is not recorded in the historical record.

According to Crosby "most of the archaeological materials and features uncovered at the site relate to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century use of the site" (Crosby 1983:8). She attributes the lack of later materials to twentieth century activities, which "may have lowered the grade from nineteenth century levels down to near eighteenth century levels" (Crosby 1983:16). Two distinct archaeological levels have been determined: one contains a great deal of burned materials and, based on ceramic content, probably represents the Wilkins occupation of the site, and the other the demolition of the burned-out structure, which Crosby dates to about 20 years after the fire (Crosby 1986:2).

The bulk of the artifacts recovered, then, seem to relate to William Wilkins' store and dwelling. Who was Wilkins? What can our knowledge of him add to our interpretations of the Victualling Warehouse site, and what can the site tell us about Wilkins?

## **Part 2: William Wilkins, Annapolis Merchant**

William Wilkins' life and career can be seen as a microcosm of Annapolis' economic rise and subsequent decline, and as such are worth an in-depth assessment. When Wilkins was born in Annapolis in 1737, the second child and first son of William and Deborah [Maccubbin] Wilkins (St. Anne's Parish Register, 1737, on microfilm at the Maryland Hall of Records), the city contained approximately 800 people. About 68% of these (or 540) were white; most of the rest were black slaves along with a few free blacks (Papenfuse 1975:14). By the time Wilkins went into business as a merchant, in the early 1760s, the population had grown by more than 25% to just over 1,000, and the city was on the verge of its "Golden Age" of prosperity, which lasted from about 1763 to 1774 (Papenfuse 1975:14,16). Wilkins' career was undoubtedly affected by that prosperity, as well as by the confusion of the war years that followed. During the Revolution he held public positions, and afterwards participated in the optimistic post-war expansion of the mid-1780s, when the population leaped from 1280 to 2170 between 1783-1790 and future expansion seemed probable. That he was afterward affected by the decline of Annapolis' economy is a clear by his actions following the devastating fire of 1790. When Wilkins left Annapolis in 1807 it was to join his sons, all of whom had chosen to go into business in Baltimore, the new economic center of Maryland.

### **Section 2a: Establishment 1763-1774**

The rise of William Wilkins, merchant, both parallels the rise of Annapolis and exemplifies the opportunity for economic improvement available in Annapolis in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Wilkins' father, also named William, was a fairly well-to-do innkeeper who kept an inn on the corner of Charles and South-East [presently Duke of Gloucester] Streets. William the elder, unlike some of the other inn- and tavern-keepers in Annapolis at the time owned his inn and the two lots on which it stood (Anne Arundel County Deeds, RB #1:36), and on his death in 1761 held an estate worth about 800 pounds (Anne Arundel County Accounts, Liber 48 folio 32). By the calculations of Russo and Shackel, this would place him among the second highest wealth group in Annapolis at the time.

Some of his wealth probably came from his wife, Deborah. She was born a Maccubbin, one of the more prominent planter/merchant families of Annapolis, on September 23, 1700 (McIntyre 1979:402). She first married Nathaniel Palmer, an innkeeper, and inherited all of his property on his death in 1732 (Anne Arundel Co. Wills 1732, Liber 20 Folio 793). Palmer's probate inventory listed various items worth over one hundred pounds, including twelve silver spoons, a half dozen knives and forks, ten brass candlesticks, a china bowl, and 300 glass bottles (Anne Arundel County Inventories 1733, Liber 17 Folio 446). These in turn presumably became part of the Wilkins household on Deborah's marriage to William in 1735, and may have some influence on their keeping an inn as well.

According to his obituary, William Wilkins had served "for a great Number of Years Prosecutor in our Mayor's Court, and a very useful Clerk to many Committees in the Lower House of Assembly" (Maryland Gazette, March 5, 1761). Given his legal profession, it can be questioned whether he actually had much to do with the day to day business of innkeeping. Deborah Wilkins had previously been married to an innkeeper for several years, and there is evidence she continued to keep a public house after her first husband's death (Maryland Gazette, January 26-February 2, 1733), as she certainly did after Wilkins'. There is no sign that William Wilkins was involved in this business before his marriage to Deborah, so it is possible that he left the running of the business to her while he prosecuted and served on committees.

Within a few years of his father's death, William Wilkins the younger was in business as a merchant. His first advertisement in the Maryland Gazette shows him to be in partnership with George Newman, at a store "adjoining Mr. Nathan Waters's Saddler's Shop, on Church-street [presently Main Street], in Annapolis" (Maryland Gazette, October 6, 1763). Newman and Wilkins advertised a large variety of goods for sale including coffee, tea, chocolate, sugar, molasses, soap, medicines, and window glass. The following April the pair placed another ad for similar goods "Just imported"; their shop had apparently moved one door over to (or expanded to include) "where Mr. Nathan Waters formerly carried on the Sadaler's Business in Church-Street" (Maryland Gazette, April 19, 1764).

By August, however, the Newman-Wilkins partnership was dissolved, and Newman was advertising goods for sale "at the Dock, where Mr. Rich'd Mackubin formerly kept store" (Maryland Gazette, August 16, 1764). Wilkins kept the store on Church Street "where Mr. George Newman and the Subscriber lately kept shop" (Maryland Gazette, September 16, 1764). The two former partners were not rival merchants for long. In April, 1765 Newman died as the result of a smallpox inoculation during an epidemic (Maryland Gazette, April 11, 1765; the same issue reporting Newman's death carries a related story that the Provincial Court had been adjourned until July "the Small-Pox being yet Rife in Town").

On September 28, 1765 Wilkins married Sarah Connant of Anne Arundel County (McIntyre 1979:474) and began a family. The couple had at least five children, the four sons (William, Henry, Joseph and John) mentioned in William's 1814 will and an only daughter, Mary. No birth records for the children have been found, but Henry was born in 1767 (according to Evans' American Bibliography), Mary in about 1777 from her death notice (Maryland Gazette, August 16, 1793), and John may have been born in 1784 if he is the same John Wilkins who died near Baltimore in 1842 (Baltimore Sun, July 24, 1842).

In June 1765 William Wilkins and Henry Caton (who kept a saddler's shop next to Wilkins on Church Street), placed a joint advertisement in the Maryland Gazette: "having furnished themselves with Two compleat Hands in the LEATHER BREECHES MAKING BUSINESS from London, inform the Public, That they may be supplied with LEATHER BREECHES of all Sorts and Sizes, made in the best and neatest Manner" (Maryland Gazette, June 20, 1765). Less than a year later Wilkins and Caton offered the presumably indentured breeches-makers for sale or hire in a postscript to a Wilkins ad for the more usual imports (Maryland Gazette, May 8, 1766). In January 1767 Wilkins was again advertising imported dry goods: tea, sugar, rum, spices, window glass, dyes, and medicines (Maryland Gazette, January 15, 1767).

Wilkins placed a similar ad for dry goods in March of 1768, adding Irish linens, osnabrigs, writing paper, and powder and shot to the list of goods for sale. At this time we have the first indication that he owned slaves: in the same advertisement Wilkins put up for sale "a lusty Country-born Negro Wench, that was bought for a House Wench, but does not answer the Purpose, having been chiefly used to Plantation Business" (Maryland Gazette, March 17, 1768). That Wilkins had recently purchased a "house wench" may indicate increased prosperity.

In 1769-70, Wilkins' career took another turn. Instead of advertising imported European goods, as previously, he placed a series of ads for "A parcel of choice DRUGS and genuine Patent MEDICINES" which he received domestically, from Dr. John Sparhawk of Philadelphia (Maryland Gazette, October 26, 1769. Ad was repeated at least eleven times over the next five months).

Wilkins' next ad, in July, 1773, indicates that he was back in the import business, offering a variety of spices, sugar and molasses, tea, coffee, chocolate, soap, candles, medicines, etc. (Maryland Gazette, July 29, 1773). He enjoyed a prime location near the top of Church Street (220 Church Street, leased from the Johnson family according to the 1773 will of Robert Johnson, Anne Arundel County Wills, Liber 39, folio 241), and seems to have become rather well-known by this time. In any event, a man named W. Shorp thought Wilkins' well-known and respectable enough to list the merchant as a reference for Shorp in April 1773, when Shorp advertised the opening of a school "for the educating of Youth in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c." (Maryland Gazette, April 1, 1773). Again, in 1775, he was thought notable enough to be included in another person's advertisement, this time as one of nine local gentlemen who endorsed The Pocket Assistant, a reference book by Thomas Ball which contained tables of weights and measures, exchange, and interest (Maryland Gazette, March 2, 1775).

Wilkins' December 1, 1774 ad (repeated on January 12, 1775), mentioned for sale "An assortment of goods suitable to the season", which had been imported from London on the ship

Annapolis, and did not give a store address. This may indicate that Wilkins assumed that by now Annapolitans knew where he was located and what sort of goods he sold.

### Section 2b: The War Years 1775-1783

By the early days of the Revolution, the political and economic situation of Annapolis was already worsening. In September 1775, for instance, Wilkins' sister Mary Ghiselin, executrix of her husband Reverdy's estate, placed an ad in the Gazette stating that "As it is impossible in these calamitous times to collect the debts due to my deceased husband's estate, and it will be very difficult for me to support myself and family, I propose keeping a house to board gentlemen who attend courts or other public business by the day" (Maryland Gazette, September 7, 1775).

By October, 1775, Wilkins had taken on a post as Endorser of Bills of Credit along with Thomas Hyde, a fellow Annapolis merchant (Executive Papers #206, October 9, 1775). Papenfuse credits Wilkins as one of the "most wealthy and influential" of the merchants remaining in Annapolis during the war who took on public posts (Papenfuse 1975:80). Throughout the course of the war he also served on a committee for the defense of the city (Executive Papers, Green Book, #381, July 11, 1776), as Auditor of Accounts (Green Book, #405, #707, August 21, 1776, May 28, 1777), a Justice for Anne Arundel County (Green Book, #797, May 29, 1777), and Commissioner of Pay (Executive Papers, Brown Book, January 29, 1782, also Maryland Gazette, March 22, 1781).

Wilkins was also one of only two merchants who advertised goods in 1777, the year the British blockaded the Chesapeake (Papenfuse 1975:93, Maryland Gazette January 2, 1777. The goods advertised in the Gazette had been "shipped in JAMAICA for the BRITISH market": how Wilkins and co-advertiser John Muir got hold of them is unfortunately not mentioned in the ad. The blockade held throughout 1778, making it very difficult and expensive for merchants to get goods to sell during the early years of the war (Papenfuse 1975:92). The public posts Wilkins held were quite probably motivated by economic necessity as much as by patriotic duty.

Between 1779 and 1781, according to Papenfuse, in response to improving conditions (such as the diversion of the blockading British ships to other operations) "Annapolis merchants cautiously returned to the retail trade" (Papenfuse 1975:97). Wilkins' next ad in the Maryland Gazette appeared in October of 1782 when he advertised various types of fabric, other sewing supplies, books and writing paper, Leiper's snuff, iron teakettles, pepper, Havana sugar, cheese, porter, coffee, and other goods (Maryland Gazette, October 24, 1782). He had certainly been back in business as a merchant (while still acting as Commissioner of Pay) more than a year earlier, however, as Joshua Johnson shipped him 274 Livre Tournois worth of goods on the Lady Lee from Nantes in March 1781. Wilkins also acted as agent for the Lady Lee with John Muir, his partner in the December 1777 Maryland Gazette ad (Papenfuse 1975:122).

### Section 2c: Postwar Optimism 1783-1788

"Peace brought prospects of unparalleled prosperity for Annapolis" (Papenfuse 1975:133). Annapolis first underwent a few years of rapid expansion, interrupted by a depression in 1785-86 which failed to dim the hopes of future growth (Papenfuse 1975:153-54).

It was during these optimistic postwar years that William Wilkins purchased the former Victualling Office from the state of Maryland for 1400 pounds, and leased a waterfront lot on Compromise St. (where he was constrained by the terms of the lease to build a wharf) from Charles Carroll of Carrollton for 99 years. Wilkins was in occupation of the Victualling Office as early as May 25, 1784 (almost exactly a year before he bought it at public auction), as he advertised a variety of imported goods from the ship Pearce on that date (Maryland Gazette, May 27, 1784).

After 1785 Wilkins came into some money and property from the estate of his eighty-five year old mother Deborah, who had continued to keep a "house of entertainment" after her husband's death in 1761 (Maryland Gazette, August 20, 1761) and is listed on the 1783 tax rolls as an innkeeper. By Deborah's will William inherited his mother's "best feather Bed and largest Looking-glass", a slave named Sarah, all the money he owed his mother, and one third of the residue of her estate as one of her three surviving children (Anne Arundel County Wills, Liber T.G. #1, folio 251). The lots his father had purchased in 1740 and on which his parents had kept their inn were by the terms of his father's will sold and the money divided by the heirs.

The money from Deborah's estate may have helped pay the Victualling Office debt. Although Wilkins bought the land and warehouses at auction in May 1785 (two months after the will was probated), by the terms listed in the Maryland Gazette notice advertising the sale, payment in full was not due until 1789. Nothing in the deed informs us whether Wilkins exercised that option or not.

We can assume Wilkins prospered in his establishment on the waterfront. In 1787, he purchased a small lot of land adjoining the Victualling Office site for 210 pounds from his second cousin Nicholas [Maccubbin] Carroll (Anne Arundel County Deeds, NH #3:34). He was probably looking forward to Annapolis' increased expansion and his own increasing prosperity.

## **Section 2d: The Beginnings of Annapolis' Economic Decline: 1788 to the fire of 1790**

Unfortunately, events conspired against that city, and inevitably its inhabitants as well. Papenfuse states that by 1786 the future prospects of Annapolis had begun to dim; by August 1789 one Annapolis storekeeper wrote to a friend: "I have no news to give you from this place, everything being at a stand. I in my store don't receive more than from two to three dollars per day. Annapolis is diminishing fast...Citizens leaving it every day!" (Papenfuse 1975:154, 156. Papenfuse attributes the quote to a letter written by David Geddes to John White, in the Executive Papers, Box G, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.). This decline would be bad news for any merchant, and perhaps worse for one who had within the past four years sunk at least 1610 pounds into land and committed himself to a 99 year lease on the strength of future expansion.

What did the calamitous fire of January 21, 1790, mean to William Wilkins? What could he have been thinking as he watched his home, his business, his 1600 pound investment, go up in flames? Within a month it must have been clear to him that given the current economic situation it was pointless to try to rebuild his business on its former scale, as on February 22 he obtained release from his 99-year lease of the waterfront lot from Charles Carroll for the sum of five shillings.

Six weeks after the fire, the 52 year-old Wilkins wrote out a certificate of manumission

freeing seven slaves gradually over a period of 22 years (Manumission Certificates). There are several possible motives for this action. At the time, Maryland law forbade the freeing of slaves by will or while the owner was dying: Wilkins' may have considered the fire a close enough brush with mortality to spur him into an action he had always intended. He may have been rewarding the people he owned for their actions during the fire. He may have realized that he was unlikely to need so much help in the future. Or he may have been influenced by his son Henry, who a few years later became a prominent Maryland abolitionist. Short of turning up a diary or letter undetected as yet we can only speculate on his motive, but that he took time to write out the manumission certificate in the undoubtedly chaotic few weeks after the fire would seem to suggest some sort of connection.

Wilkins apparently never rebuilt on the waterfront, however, he did not put the lot up for sale until he was ready to leave Annapolis in 1807, suggesting a continuing hope that someday conditions would improve enough to warrant rebuilding. When he advertised the property for sale in 1807, he called it "a lot of ground near the Dock, where his house was burned", suggesting that in the seventeen years between the lot had been put to no further use (Maryland Gazette, February 2, 1807). The 1810 deed of sale similarly makes no mention of any structures on the lot, and in 1816 the purchasers, George and John Barber, advertised goods for sale at their "new store on the dock" (Maryland Gazette, October 24, 1816). The new store is probably the structure now standing at 77 Main Street, which in 1972 was determined to have been built mostly on the foundations of a structure burned in the 1790s (Liggett 1972:11).

After the fire Wilkins relocated farther up Church Street, to a brick house "well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family" (Maryland Gazette, January 28, 1790) which he first leased (1790) from Joseph Dowson and later bought (1796) from Dowson's estate (Anne Arundel Co. Deeds Liber NH 13:491). That he did not purchase the property (located on the corner of Church St. and Hyde's Alley) for six years after he took possession of it may indicate either a shortage of money due to the fire, or a reluctance to invest money in a new property while there was still hope of eventually rebuilding on his dockside lot.

Wilkins' property was not the only waterfront lot to remain unbuilt after the fire. At the time of the fire, Henry Sibell, an Annapolis innkeeper, owned two adjoining lots on the Church St. block, which in Papenfuse and McWilliams are designated sections IV and IIC of Parcel 35. Section IV contained a brick dwelling house which Sibell purchased from John Swan in 1779; section IIC was confiscated Dulany property purchased from the State of Maryland, containing a warehouse at the time of the fire. Sibell reopened his tavern within a week of the "late, calamitous fire" in a new location on Green St. "lately occupied by Mr. Cornelius Mills" (Maryland Gazette, January 28, 1790. Mills was listed as an innkeeper and owner of one .50 acre lot in the 1783 Tax List--Sibell's new tavern is probably that property).

In 1793 Sibell sold both his waterfront lots, apparently unbuilt, to John Welch. Welch built a brick house on IV sometime between 1793 and 1809; the 1809 deed in which he sells it to Jacob Slemaker mentions a "brick house and lot [IV]...and a lot next adjoining to same [IIC]" (Anne Arundel County Deeds, NH #7:101). Since IIC is only mentioned as a lot, it is not unreasonable to assume that it remained empty until Slemaker built a "blew frame house" between 1809-1837 (Anne Arundel County Wills Liber T.T.S #1 folio 329).

## Section 2e: After the fire



Wilkins continued as a merchant in Annapolis until he was nearly seventy years old. He no longer had a wharf of his own, and most imports were by this time coming into Baltimore's deeper harbor, so it may be safe to assume that he was no longer receiving imports directly but through an intermediary in Baltimore. His household shrunk: in 1793 his only daughter Mary died suddenly (Maryland Gazette, August 15, 1793). In 1794 his son William Jr. married Achsah Goodwin from Baltimore County (Baltimore County Marriage Licenses #319 1794) and within a year had purchased land in Baltimore and presumably moved there. His son Henry received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1793, married Esther Owings in 1796, and also had land in Baltimore within a year of his marriage. Both sons are listed in the 1796 Baltimore City Directory, William Jr. as having a dry goods store on Baltimore St., Henry as a physician and druggist in South St. (Baltimore City Directory 1796:81). The 1800 Census lists the household of William Wilkins of Annapolis as consisting of two free white males between the ages of 16-26 (probably his sons Joseph and John), one free white male 45 or older (Wilkins himself, who turned 63 on June 19, 1800), one free white female over 45 (Wilkins' wife Sarah, aged about 57 or 58), and two slaves of indeterminate age. His entire household in 1800, then, totalled just six persons--less than half what it had been ten years earlier.

Wilkins sold mostly dry goods and groceries at his new location, in 1802 emphasizing various medicines and drugs, including "H. Wilkins's anti-bilious pills", which were probably supplied by his druggist/chemist/doctor son Henry in Baltimore (Maryland Gazette, June 10, 1802). He performed at least one more act as a public servant, examining the accounts of John Muir and Jonathan Pinkney, who collected money for charity in the "late severe winter" of 1804/5, and finding no evidence of fraud or misuse (Maryland Gazette, April 11, 1805). In February of 1807 Wilkins announced his intention of moving to Baltimore and advertised for sale his "store and household goods", "lot of ground near the Dock", two stoves, a milch cow, and later (March 12), household furniture, a horse and gig, and the remains of his merchandise (Maryland Gazette, February 5, March 12 1807).

Wilkins lived in Baltimore, probably no more than semi-retired (three of his sons were merchants, and he seems to have owned part or all of one of the family businesses: John Wilkins and Co.), until his death in 1823, at the age of 86, leaving an estate worth over \$17,000. He and his family were remembered in Annapolis at least up to 1814, when the death of his wife Sarah ("consort of William Wilkins, Sr.") was reported in the Gazette (Maryland Gazette, April 18, 1814). His own death nine years later did not get a mention.

### **Part 3: Wilkins and the "Victualling Warehouse" Site**

Taking the above histories into consideration, we know before we examine the materials from the burned-out layer on the "Victualling Warehouse" site something about what it represents. At the time of the fire in 1790 William Wilkins had been a successful merchant for over 25 years, but the city of Annapolis was in economic decline. Whether that decline affected the quality or amount of his merchandise may be impossible to tell archaeologically. As he both lived on and ran a store from the two buildings on the site, we should expect to find the remains of personal items as well as merchandise. Since he may have lived on the site for the entire six years he was in possession of it (no other lease or deed has been found suggesting otherwise), trash pits are possible, although with the water even closer to the Church St. structure than it

is today, the Wilkins' trash may lie in the old harbor beneath the current road. The fire started in the middle of the night, at about 1 o'clock in the morning, several buildings down from Wilkins' property. That there may have been time to save some of Wilkins' possessions or goods must be taken into account, but it seems more likely that energies would have been directed toward fighting the blaze and ensuring that all of the rather large Wilkins household (14 or more people in 1790: at least seven slaves, Wilkins, Sarah, and five children) had escaped to safety. We do not know exactly what goods Wilkins had in his store on that night in January 1790--the advertisement closest to the fire was placed in November, 1786, and notes

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only "An assortment of goods, consisting of a great variety of articles suitable to the season...also for sale, all kinds of wet goods as usual, among which is some most excellent Barbadoes cain spirit" (Maryland Gazette, November 16, 1786)--but we do know from other advertisements that he usually carried a wide variety of imports. These may or may not have included ceramics, as none are ever specifically mentioned in any of Wilkins Gazette advertisements either before or after the fire. It is possible that the distribution of various types of artifacts, including ceramics, over the site may suggest divisions between commercial and residential areas of the buildings.

On the strength of documentary evidence, we can expect the demolition layer to be dated between 1810, when the Barbers purchased the lot from Wilkins, and 1816, when they first advertised a new store on the wharf.

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Architecturally we might expect to find as well as evidence of the two structures standing on the site at the time of the fire, traces of the Barber's "brick warehouse", the several other structures on the later insurance maps, and the eighteenth century retaining wall between Nicholas Carroll's property from the waterfront area.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The reasons for excavating the Victualling Warehouse site relate to both the scholarly interests of "Archaeology in Annapolis" and historic preservation concerns. The brick retaining wall separating the site from another lot was scheduled to be repaired and restored in the fall of 1982. Test excavations were necessary to determine whether the restoration would damage or destroy significant archaeological remains in front of the retaining wall and about 25 feet from the back side of the warehouse. Historic Annapolis Inc. (now Historic Annapolis Foundation), which manages the warehouse for the State of Maryland, was also considering the eventual installation of outdoor exhibits in the yard behind the structure. Excavation was intended to contribute information on the earlier structures and outbuildings on the site to these exhibits.

The site also fit into "Archaeology in Annapolis" overall plan for studying the emergence of mercantile capitalism in Annapolis. Throughout the 18th century, the Victualling Warehouse was primarily a middle-class commercial (and sometimes commercial/residential) site, so its archaeological record would contrast with more affluent sites such as the Calvert House (AP 28), which was also scheduled to be excavated in 1982. The goal of "Archaeology in Annapolis" is to view as comprehensive a cross-section of socio-economic strata as possible. This approach is intended to yield a more complete picture of all aspects of 18th-century life in the city.

"Archaeology in Annapolis" is also interested in the ways Annapolis chooses to view its own past. Project researchers (e.g. Leone 1982) noticed that popular histories, in contrast with scholarly works, ignored the city's commercial past in favor of its social and political pasts. Excavating the Victualling Warehouse site would address Annapolis' skewed view of its own past in two ways. First, it would provide another scholarly perspective on the city's commercial past. Second, by implementing a public program on the site, the commercial aspect of Annapolis' history could be brought to public awareness, and perhaps used by the citizens in addition to the social and political pasts.

### Detailed Research Objectives:

1. To establish an accurate date for the standing structure now called the Maritime Museum. There was confusion as to whether the building dated from the late eighteenth century or the early nineteenth. Further, Barbara Liggett's brief report on archaeology dating from 1971 created ambiguity between the claims for the building's eighteenth century origins made by preservationists and the archaeological remains which suggested less certainty.
2. To establish the temporal depth and spacial extent of archaeological remains and their degree of integrity.
3. To analyze the archaeological remains for clues to the building's commercial use as well as for any simultaneous domestic habitation. If the building housed family members, could the archaeology indicate their rank?

4. Could the archaeological ground around the museum sustain an outdoor museum context?

5. Was it possible to sustain an on-site public interpretation of archaeological remains during the summer and fall tourist seasons in Annapolis?

6. Could the use of a minimum vessel count, when compared, stratum by stratum within the site, and then against those from other sites, indicate the degree to which Deetz' Georgian mindset could be found among the remains of former occupants of the site?

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## FIELD METHODS

The site behind the Victualling Warehouse was excavated over three full or partial field seasons in 1982, 1983, and 1984. Excavations used the Harris matrix and stratigraphic system (Harris 1979), in which similar soil types receive the same stratum number wherever they are found on the site. For example, instead of excavating layers A, B, C and D within a given unit, one might find stratigraphic units 3, 16, 103, and 75, each stratum representing a different soil type already found elsewhere on the site. The natural stratigraphy of these layers was followed, and they were subdivided in three-inch increments.

The site, which covered about 1282 square feet, was laid out in a horizontal grid of five-foot squares (see Figure 4). The units were referred to by the number of squares they were distant east-west and north-south from an arbitrary datum point (located on the southeast corner of an addition to a building at 81 Main St.), e.g., S2E3 was two units south and three east of the datum. The grid was re-mapped by transit at the beginning of the 1983 season and found to be several inches off, however excavators did not feel the differences were significant (Crosby 1983, unpublished field notes).

This datum point was also used for depth measurements, which were commonly measured by tape. The English system of measurement in feet and inches was used throughout the excavations.

Tools used in the field included shovels, trowels, and patishes. Screening through quarter inch mesh was employed selectively, and was always used in features. The artifacts found in each stratigraphic unit within a square received a bag number and were subsequently washed, labeled and catalogued in the lab by site number, bag number, and stratum number. Architectural materials including brick, stone, mortar, plaster, and wood were collected in samples only. The uncollected materials were noted before removal.

In the summer of 1990, the ceramic assemblage was cross-mended with sherds from a 1972 excavation of the interior of the Victualling Warehouse (see Liggett 1972), completing a minimum vessel count for the two excavations at the site. Close to two hundred vessels were identified and will be discussed later.

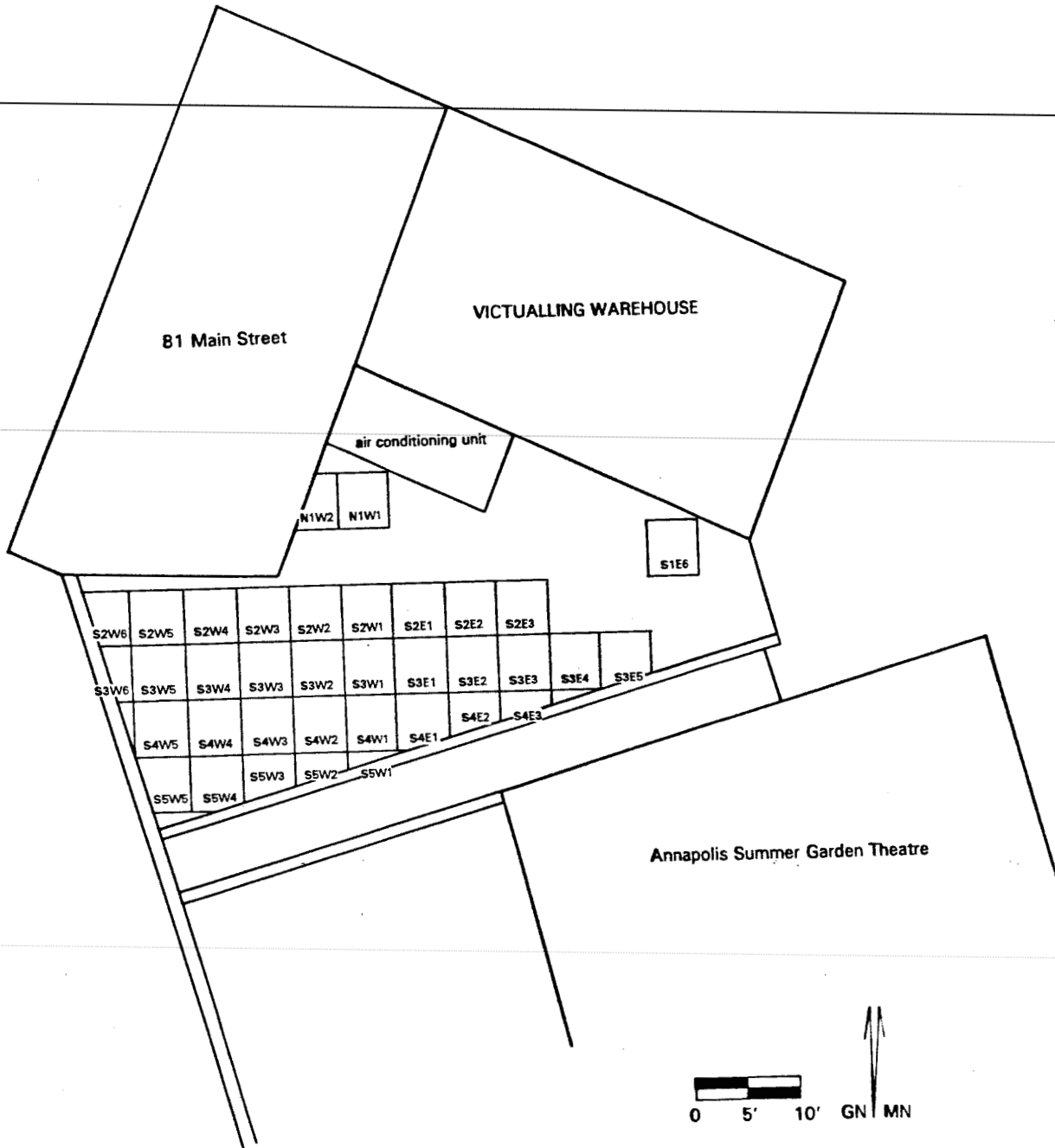


Figure 11  
18AP14 Victualling Warehouse Site Map

## FIELD RESULTS

Field investigations at the Victualling Warehouse site were conducted during the summers of 1982 and 1983, and were concluded in the fall of 1984. A total of 36 5' x 5' units or partial units were excavated, within which excavators identified 98 different soil types. Using the Harris matrix system, each soil type received a level number and was later classified with similar levels into one of six mega-strata (see Figures 5 - 8). First a short summary of each unit will be presented and then each mega-stratum and feature will be considered in turn.

The archaeological investigation at the Victualling Warehouse site collected more than 22,000 artifacts, the majority of which were ceramics (2556), bottle and window glass (5682). Also collected were brick fragments, mortar, nails, oyster shell (1732 pieces), animal bone (4774 pieces), and lead printer's type (124 pieces). Personal items such as buttons, buckles, coins, marbles, and tobacco pipe fragments were also represented.

### Unit Summaries

#### N1W1/N1W2

The SW quad of this unit was excavated in 1982 and 1983, but the rest was not excavated. The unit was composed of two surface/20th century strata, 3 and 80, two mixed/unidentified strata 82 and 83, stratum 65 of demolition, and stratum 75 the fire level.

#### S1E6

This unit was excavated in 1982, in the NE corner of the backyard. The surface strata, 1, 7, and 8, were late 20th century. Starting in stratum 7, and intrusive through 8, 13, and 14 were several large wooden beams (not *in situ*). Stratum 13 ran east-west down the center of the unit and was late 19th-early 20th century. Stratum 14 was the same time period, and overlay some of the wooden beams. Below these lay strata 26 and 30 which were mixed and unidentified.

#### S2E1

S2E1 was excavated in 1983, and only revealed soil from stratum 16, a surface/20th century level.

#### S2E2

This unit was excavated in 1983, and only revealed soil from stratum 16, a surface/20th century level.

#### S2E3

This unit was excavated in 1982, and only revealed soil from strata 16 and 42, both late 20th century levels. This unit was quite disturbed possibly due to the removal of the concrete floor and building which existed in the backyard.

### S2W1

S2W1 was opened in 1983 in order to expose the interior of feature 1, the warehouse foundation, and to excavate the fill with good horizontal and vertical control to obtain better samples from the fire and demolition depositions. It was composed of two strata, 3, a late 20th century level, and 75, the fire demolition level.

### S2W2

This unit was excavated in 1983 and 1984. The surface stratum was 3, a late 20th century level. Stratum 11 and 103 beneath were demolition levels, and 103 was only in the SW corner of the square. Beneath 11 was stratum 75, the fire level which contained a large unidentified iron object melted in the fire. Stratum 119 was also a fire level, which contained whole bricks.

### S2W3

In order to expose more of feature 1, the warehouse foundation which was originally exposed in S3W3, this unit was excavated from 1982-1984. The surface stratum was 3, which was late 20th century. Below that was stratum 12, a mixed level which lay west of feature 1. Under stratum 12 was 29, a construction level from approximately 1740. Feature 1 was filled with soil from stratum 11, a demolition level. Also in the unit was stratum 119, a fire level, which contained some fragments of wood planks, and a large corroded iron object.

### S2W4

This unit was excavated in 1982. The surface stratum, 3, is late 20th century. Underneath 3 in the NW quad was stratum 19, which was late 19th early 20th century, and in the NE quad lay 20, which belongs to the same time period. Stratum 12, except for intrusions from 19 and 20, lay below stratum 3 and was a mixed level. Below that in the SW corner was stratum 27, also mixed. Stratum 9 was mixed as well. Running through part of the unit was feature 4, a brick and mortar arch, which might have been the foundation for an outbuilding, or the base of a set of stairs connecting the property above the retaining wall to the alley between 77 and 81 Main Street. Feature 4 interrupts the cobble pavement (feature 2) which is pre-1790. But it is unclear when feature 4 was built. Stratum 29, a level dated to approximately 1740, may be a builders trench for feature 4. Feature 7, running through a corner of this unit, was a backfilled pit of unknown purpose.

### S2W5

The whole surface of this unit, excavated in 1982, was covered with stratum 3, the late 20th century level, with 12 and 27, both mixed/unidentified levels below. In the NE quad was feature 7, a backfilled hole of unknown purpose, which was filled with strata 19 and 20, both late 19th and early 20th century. Also in the NE quad were strata 53, 54, and 55, all mixed levels.

### S2W6

This unit was excavated in 1982, studying feature 4, the brick and mortar arch running



east-west. Stratum 71 was the concrete floor that overlay the unit and the underlying brick at the west end of the site. Stratum 27, a mixed/unidentified stratum lay between the arch and the concrete base.

#### S3E1

This unit was excavated in 1982 and 1983, and contained entirely 20th century strata. These strata were 16, 56, and 42.

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#### S3E2

This unit was excavated in 1982 and contained only 20th century strata. These strata were 16 and 42.

#### S3E3

This unit, excavated in 1982 and 1983, contained four 20th century strata, 16, 28, 34, and 42. It also contained feature 1, a brick foundation, thought to belong to one of the 18th century warehouses.

#### S3E4

This unit, excavated in 1982 and 1983, contained two strata, 16 (late 20th century) and 77 (mixed/unidentified). 77 had a large concentration of brick fragments.

#### S3E5

The surface of this unit, excavated in 1982 and 1983, was stratum 16, late 20th century. Below that lay two mixed strata, 81 and 77. Stratum 107, a mid to late 19th century level lay below. Intrusive into that was stratum 104 (a mixed level) which was associated with the 20th century cast iron pipe trench which ran NE-SW through the square. The unit also contained stratum 112, from the mid to late 19th century.

#### S3W1

Stratum 3, late 20th century, covers the surface of this unit, excavated in 1983 and 1984. Beneath it were a number of concrete blocks, along with stratum 75, a fire level. Stratum 75 also contain a number of nails in direct association with a wooden beam. In the SE corner of the square was stratum 113, a demolition level (1790-ca.1810). Below stratum 75 lay 116, another fire level, except in the SW corner where there was a small amount of stratum 115, another fire level.

#### S3W2

This unit was excavated in 1983 and 1984. Underneath the concrete floor lay stratum 3, late 20th century. The level below that was 103 a demolition (1790-1810) stratum. Three strata lay below that, 11, 115, and 114. The first two are also demolition, but 114 was a fire level (1790). Beneath these three lay stratum 75, another fire level, which also contained fragments of a copper or brass cooking pot which seemed to have been melted in the fire. This

unit also contained a concrete piling in the SW corner.

### S3W3

S3W3 was opened in 1982 in order to follow feature 1, a brick wall thought to belong to one of the 18th century warehouses. The surface level was 3, late 20th century, and had mixed stratum 12 beneath it, which covered feature 1. East of feature 1 was stratum 11, a demolition (1790-1810) level. Below 11 was two fire levels, 46 then 35 beneath it. Intruding into 11 was 43, a possible demolition level, although it had no artifacts. Below were two fire levels, 36 and 38. Stratum 66 came from the spaces in the brick wall where the floor joists belonged, and was dated to 1790 as well. Subsoil was discovered below and was labeled stratum 37. This unit also contained a concrete piling.

### S3W4

This unit was excavated in 1982 and 1984 in order to follow feature 1, the brick and stone foundation wall, possibly from one of the 18th century warehouses. The surface stratum, 3, was late 20th century, and overlay strata 12 and 9, both mixed levels. In the north half, 12 dips under 9. Below 12 lay feature 2, a cobble paving laid flush with the exterior south and west walls of the 18th century building indentified with feature 1. Stratum 29, probably construction debris lay below the cobbles, and below that was stratum 37, probably sterile subsoil. Feature 1 ran SW-NE through the unit touched by strata 29 and 37, with no sign of a builder's trench.

### S3W5

This unit was excavated in 1982 and 1983. The top strata were 12 and 3, mixed and late 20th century levels. Below that was stratum 29, a builder's trench for a brick foundation wall. This unit also contained feature 2, the cobblestone wall.

### S3W6

This unit, excavated in 1982, contained feature 5, an articulated dog skeleton, deliberately buried. Beneath the concrete floor that overlay the site was stratum 12, a mixed level. Below that was Feature 5 was intrusive into the builder's trench associated with feature 4, the brick arch. Under feature 5 was stratum 58, a mixed level.

### S4E1

The surface of this unit, which was excavated in 1982-1984, was a late 20th century stratum, 16. Below the surface was feature 3, a pavement made of broken bricks which lay east of feature 6, a stone foundation which may have been the east exterior of an 18th century warehouse. The pavement may be associated with the construction of the first warehouses on the site. Under the paving was a construction (1740) level, stratum 73, and stratum 74, of the same time period lay under that. Adjacent to feature 6 was feature 8, a post hole measuring 9" in diameter. It is intrusive through feature 5, and may or may not be associated with the 18th century warehouses.

#### S4E2

This unit was excavated in 1982 and 1983. The surface of the unit was stratum 16, late 20th century. Below 16 lay feature 3, the brick paving east of feature 6, a stone foundation.

#### S4E3

This unit was excavated in 1983 in order to determine the extent of feature 3, the brick paving. The paving did not appear in this unit, but a cast iron sewer pipe ran SE-NW through the square. The two strata in the unit were 16 and 34, both late 20th century.

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#### S4W1

This unit, excavated from 1982-1984, was excavated first in the north half, then in the south half. In the north, the surface level was 16, late 20th century, which overlay 21 and 22, both demolition (1790-1810) strata. Stratum 23 was below that, also demolition, and 24, also demolition, was below that. 25, a fire level, was below 24. Below 25 were a number of fire strata, 31, 32, 38, 47, 48, and 52. In the south, the surface was stratum 3, late 20th century, which overlay 102 a demolition level. Stratum 103 was beneath that, and was also a demolition level. Under the demolition material was stratum 75, a fire level.

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#### S4W2

This unit was excavated in 1983 and 1984 in order to excavate the fill from the interior of the 18th century structure with good horizontal and vertical control to obtain better samples from the fire and demolition depositions. The surface stratum 3 is from the late 20th century, and lay over strata 100, 102, and 108. 100 dipped under 102 and 103, and is a mixed level. 102 and 103 are both demolition (1790-1810) levels. Between stratum 100 and 103, and intrusive into 114 (demolition) was feature 10, a posthole and postmold. Stratum 115 lay below 114, and was a fire level. 117 was also a fire level. This unit also contained a concrete piling in the SW corner.

#### S4W3

This unit was excavated from 1982-1984. The surface level was stratum 3, late 20th century, which overlay strata 100 and 102, one a mixed level and the other a demolition level. Under 102 was 103 a demolition level. Stratum 11 covered all but the SE quad under these levels, and the SE was stratum 102. Adjacent were levels 114 and 75, one a demolition level, and the other a fire level. Under everything was stratum 119, a fire level.

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#### S4W4

This unit was excavated from 1982-1984. The surface level was stratum 3, late 20th century, which overlay strata 11 and 12 (demolition and mixed), and feature 1, the brick and stone foundation wall. Under stratum 11 was stratum 103, another demolition level, and under 12 was feature 2, a cobble paving. There were three joist pockets (probably the spot on feature 1 where the joists were supposed to rest).

#### S4W5

This unit was opened in 1982 in order to determine the dimensions of the cobble/fieldstone walk (feature 2) that was located in S4W4. The surface level was stratum 3, late 20th century, which overlay stratum 45 and 12, two mixed levels. Feature 2 did not appear.

#### S5W1

Opened in 1983 and excavated into 1984, this unit contained three strata underneath the concrete floor, two demolition strata, 102 and 103 (1790-1810) and one fire stratum 119 (1790).

#### S5W2

This unit was excavated in 1983 and 1984. The surface level was 3, late 20th century, which overlay 102, a demolition level (1790-1810). Under 102 was stratum 103, also a demolition level. Below that in the west 2/3 of the unit was stratum 105, a demolition level associated with the partial destruction of feature 9, the brick hearth. The bottom level was 117, a fire level.

#### S5W3

Under the concrete floor of this unit, excavated in 1982, 1983, and 1984, lay stratum 3, a late 20th century level. The next stratum was 12, a mixed level which overlay feature 1, the brick and stone foundation wall to the 18th century warehouse. In the rest of the unit was stratum 106, a demolition (1790-1810) level associated with feature 9, the brick hearth. In between the hearth and the feature 1 was stratum 120, a demolition level, and below that was 117, a fire level.

#### S5W4

This unit was opened in 1982 to follow feature 1, a brick and stone foundation wall. The south half of the unit was covered in concrete. The next level, across the unit was stratum 3, late 20th century material. Below 3 were 11 and 12 (demolition and mixed) which overlay feature 1. Stratum 120 is on the interior of the SW corner of the warehouse structure, below it were strata 121 and 117 (fire levels). This unit also contains feature 2, the cobble paving which is adjacent to feature 1. Below the cobbles was stratum 123 (construction, ca. 1740).

#### S5W5

This unit was excavated in 1982 and 1984. The top level was stratum 12, a mixed level, which overlay stratum 61, a fire level. Under 61 was feature 2, the cobble floor adjacent to feature 1. Under the cobbles was stratum 62, a mixed level. On the bottom was stratum 75, a fire level, associated with a burned floor joist.

#### **Mega-strata**

Six mega-strata were identified on the Victualling Warehouse site. They included a construction level, a fire level, a demolition level, two nineteenth century levels, and a twentieth century level.

### **Mega-stratum I: Surface**

The surface levels on the site were generally characterized by brown or tan sandy soil mixed with rubble and debris. They ranged in depth from about one inch to (more typically) three inches thick, but reached a thickness of ten inches in unit S2E3. Over one hundred bags of artifacts were recovered from this stratum, and the distribution of the items found reflects the amount of disturbance at the site. Bags of artifacts collected from the surface typically include 18th- and 19th-century ceramics as well as modern materials such as plastic. A significant amount of burned 18th-century ceramics associated with the 1790 fire at the Wilkins' store/residence was also recovered from the surface.

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### **Mega-stratum II: Late 19th-/Early 20th Century**

Four levels (13, 14, 19, and 20) seemed to represent late 19th- to early 20th-century occupation on the site, but these were found only in units S1E6 and S2W4 and contained few artifacts, including only 4 identifiable vessels.

### **Mega-stratum III: Mid-Late 19th Century**

In square S3E5, a mid to late 19th-century stratum (levels 107 and 112) was uncovered which seemed to be undisturbed. Like Mega-stratum II, it contained few artifacts and even fewer ceramics--in this case only one vessel was identified.

### **Mega-stratum IV: Post-fire/demolition (1790-ca. 1810)**

Few strata were found which could be said to be undisturbed levels representing 19th and 20th-century occupation of the site (see above). Instead, most of the levels found beneath the surface seem to reflect not occupation, but a use of the property as an occasional trash-dumping ground in the years immediately after the 1790 fire and before the structure was rebuilt in the 1810s. This stratum is found immediately above the presumed 1790 fire level, and includes both burnt materials from the fire and unburnt early-nineteenth century artifacts which were apparently dumped directly on top of the fire rubble, sometimes sifting down into it. The soil in the post-fire levels ranged from brown loam to varicolored sands and clays, often mixed with brown loam. It was usually mixed with a great deal of rubble, mortar, charcoal, and brick

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TABLE 1  
18AP14 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
MEGA-STRATA LIST

MEGA-STRATUM	APPROX. DATE	MEAN CER. DATE	LEVELS INCLUDED
I. SURFACE/ LATE 20TH	1980S	1810.1 <sup>1</sup>	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 16, 28, 34, 42, 56, 80
II. LATE 19TH/ EARLY 20TH	1875- 1925	1848 <sup>2</sup>	13, 14, 19, 20
III. MID/LATE 19TH	1850- 1900	1860 <sup>3</sup>	107, 112
IV. DEMOLITION	1790-CA. 1810	1799.6 <sup>4</sup>	11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 43, 44, 65, 102, 103, 105, 106, 113, 114, 120
V. FIRE	1790	1774.2 <sup>5</sup>	25, 31, 32, 35, 36, 38, 46, 47, 48, 52, 61, 66, 75, 115, 116, 117, 119, 121
VI. CONSTRUCTION	CA. 1740	N/A	29, 73, 74, 111, 122, 123, 124
VII. MIXED/ UNIDENTIFIED	N/A	1809.1 <sup>6</sup>	9, 12, 26, 27, 30, 45, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 62, 77, 81, 82, 83, 100, 104

<sup>1</sup>Sample = 33

<sup>2</sup>Sample = 2

<sup>3</sup>Sample = 1

<sup>4</sup>Sample = 28

<sup>5</sup>Sample = 26

<sup>6</sup>Sample = 27

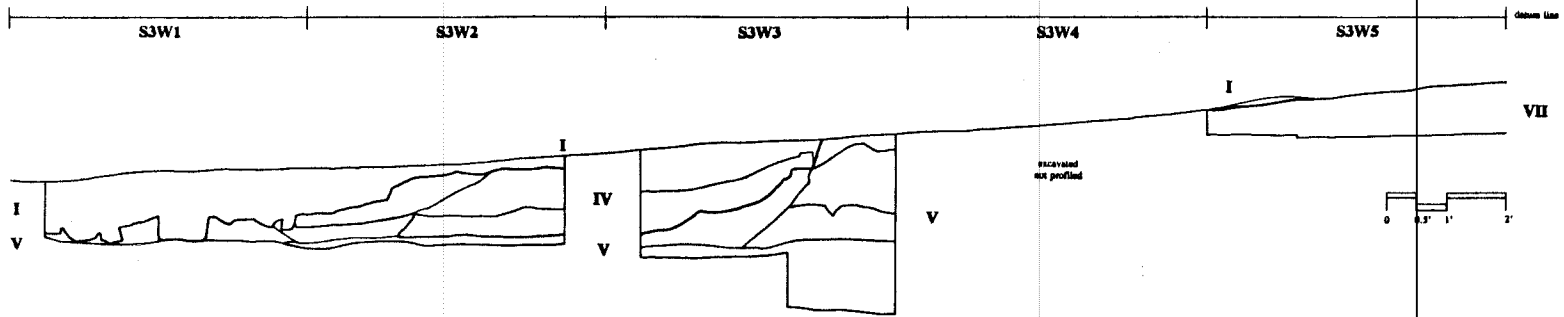


Figure 12  
18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
South Profile of Units S3

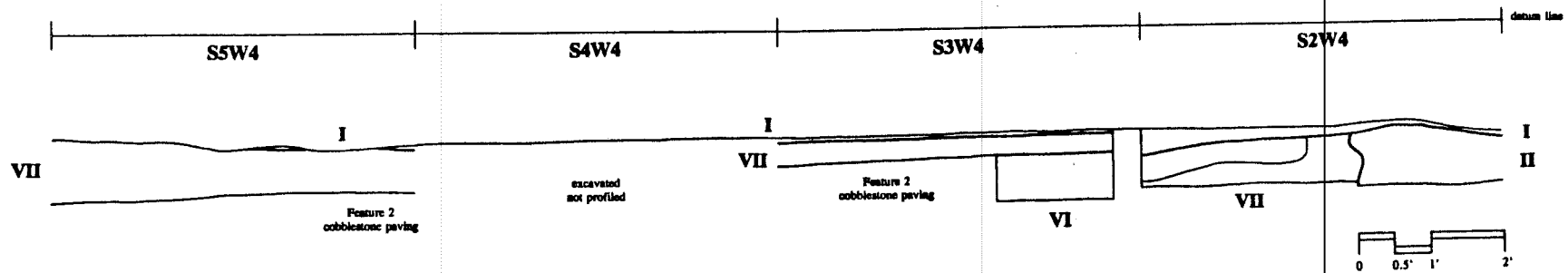


Figure 13  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 West Profile of Units W4



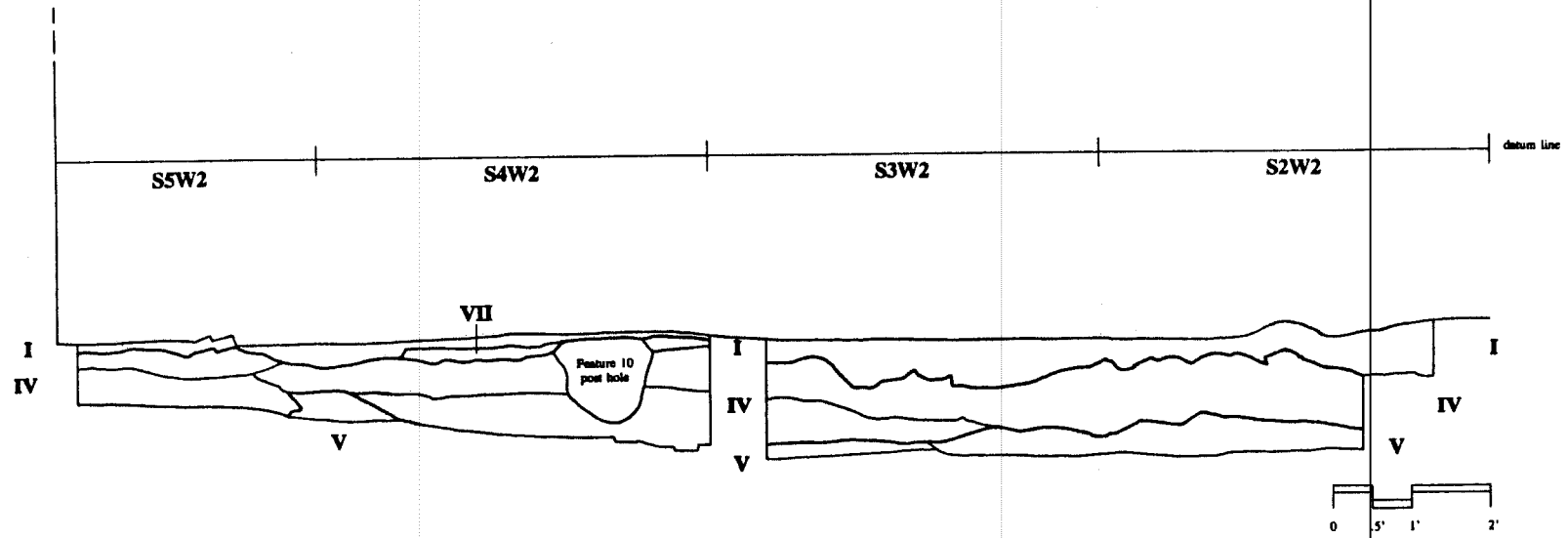


Figure 14  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 West Profile of Units W2

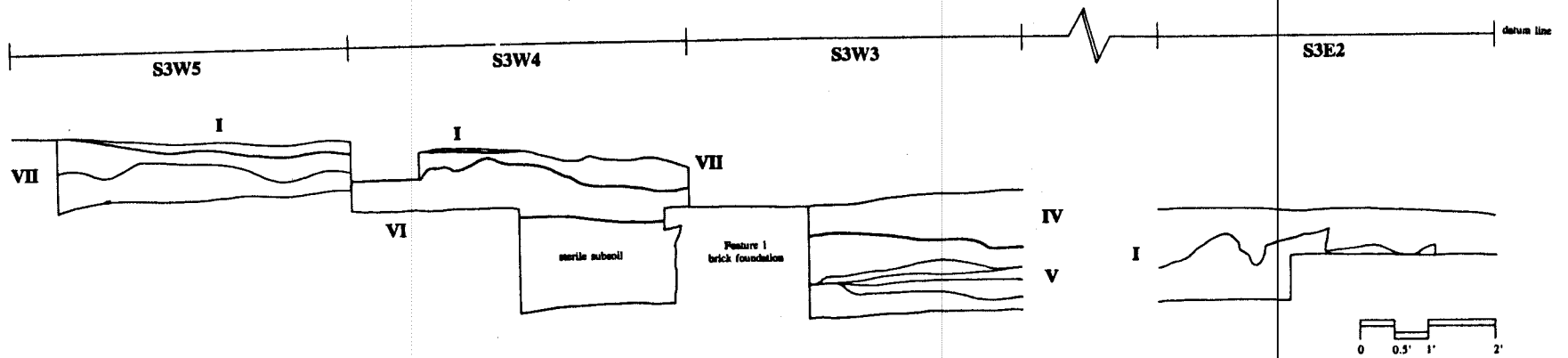


Figure 15  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 North Profile of Units S3

fragments. The levels associated with this stratum were typically one to two inches thick, but reached a thickness of six inches in unit S3W3.

### **Mega-stratum V: Fire level**

The mega-stratum which is believed to represent the fire of 1790 reached a thickness of more than three feet in some areas of the site and typically contains a great deal of burnt brick rubble, mortar, charcoal, melted glass and heat-altered ceramics. The burnt ceramic fragments recovered from this stratum and the one immediately above it are consistent with the late-18th century occupation by the Wilkins household.

### **Mega-stratum VI: Construction**

The stratum found below the fire level seems to be related to the mid-18th century construction of the two warehouses on the site. It occurs directly above subsoil and below the fire level, is quite thin, and is identified as containing "clean" fragments of brick and lumps of mortar.

No levels were identified which seem to conclusively relate to earlier 18th-century use of the warehouses on the site. This lack could be attributable to two factors. First, there is no historical evidence that the structures at 77 Main Street were used for anything but warehouses before the Wilkins occupation in the 1780s. The activities associated with storing goods and "prising" tobacco may not have produced much or any identifiable debris. Second, if there were any remains of pre-Wilkins activity on the site, they may have been close enough to the surface in 1790 to have been heat-altered by the intense conflagration, and thus be indistinguishable from the artifacts associated with the Wilkins occupation.

### **Features**

Ten features were identified at the site (see Figure 9). Features 1-4, 6, and 8-10 are architectural; feature 5 is an articulated dog skeleton; and feature 7 is identified as 20th-century fill intrusive into the NE corner of feature 4.

#### **Feature 1**

Feature 1 is defined as a brick wall believed to be the exterior wall of one of the 18th-century warehouses. The three-course wide (13-14") wall is supported by an 11" high sandstone rubble foundation and runs SW-NE through units S5W4, S4W5, S4W4, S3W4, S3W3, and S2W3. The wall makes a perpendicular turn toward the south in unit S5W4, forming the southwest corner of the building, and continues into S5W5. The sandstone foundation is described as "smooth and even" on its eastern face; the west face "jagged and uneven," indicating the use of a builder's trench (Crosby 1983:34). The foundation's top was smoothed with mortar to form a flat surface for laying brick. Ground water was discovered 8 inches below the foundation, which may account for the relative shallowness of the foundations in relation to the size of the structure they supported.

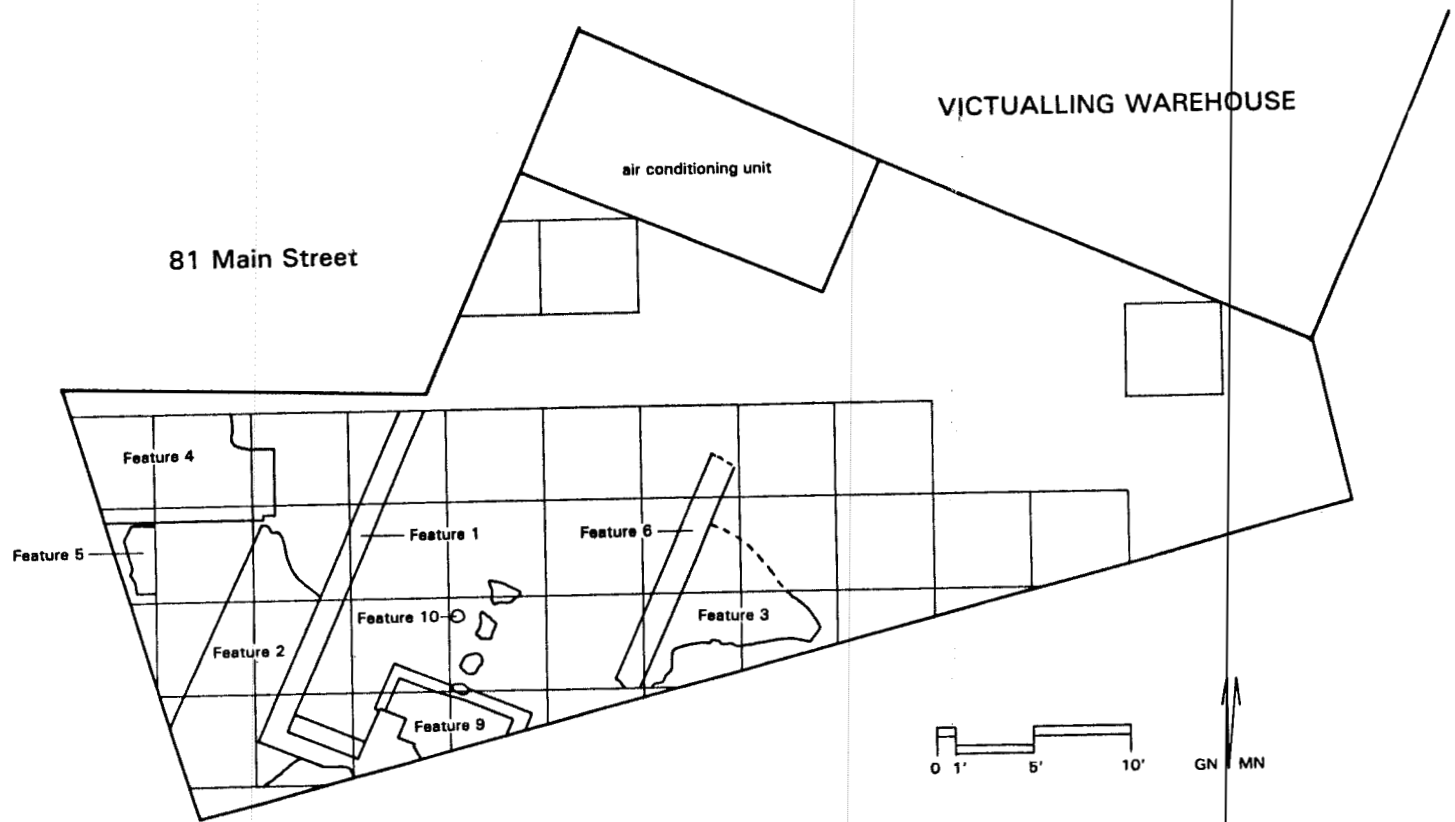


Figure 16  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse Feature Map

The building was apparently demolished just above floor level, as several floor joists were discovered in units S5W4, S4W4, S3W3, and S2W3. These floor joists averaged about 4 inches in width and were lined with mortar. The joists ran east-west and would have supported a wooden floor 14'6" wide which ran north-south. In two units, S4W1 and S4E1, the joists rested on top of a stone foundation designated Feature 6. In the southwest corner of Feature 1 the remains of five heavily charred boards were discovered in situ, measuring about 6 to 8 inches in length and 5.5 to 6 inches wide. These burnt boards and the other charred artifacts recovered within the area of the feature suggest that it was in all probability one of the 18th-century warehouses destroyed by fire in 1790.

The wall continues under the cinder-block wall of the structure now standing at 81 Main Street, but based on the documentary evidence of the Dulany deed ("two warehouses joining together") probably continued up to the south wall of the structure originally fronting on Main St. The length of the building would thus have been approximately 41 feet. A narrow (1-2") builder's trench was found in S3W4, which contained a few brick and mortar fragments.

The wall abuts Feature 2, a cobble paving immediately exterior to the wall on its south and west sides in S5W5, S5W4, S4W5, S4W4 and S3W4.

## **Feature 2**

Feature 2 is a cobble paving which was laid flush with the exterior south and west walls of the 18th-century building identified with Feature 1. It is present in units S3W4, S5W4, and S5W5. The stones used in the paving included grey, water-rounded flint cobbles, flat pieces of sandstone, and broken bricks. The flint cobbles range in size from 1 to 7" in diameter, with most averaging 1-3". Some of them were split to provide a more even surface. These cobbles are believed to be English grey flint which would have been brought to Annapolis as ballast. Most of the flint cobbles appear set in hard clay at the northeast end of the pavement.

Continuing southwest from the flint section of the pavement is a section made primarily of flat sandstone pieces measuring up to 12" across. Some of the sandstone had mortar attached, indicating that they were perhaps reused from an earlier structure. In places, the sandstone was used in conjunction with flint cobble and other rounded beach cobbles.

Where the wall turned and ran east, the paving changed, becoming composed of partial, reused bricks (often with mortar attached), pieces of unidentified stone, and a few flint cobbles. In 1984, the paving was removed in unit S5W4, but no artifacts were found beneath which could help date the feature. However, from the paving's relationship to the wall of Feature 1 and the presence of several pieces of fused, partially melted iron on the cobbles in S5W4 and S5W5, it was without doubt in place before the 1790 fire.

## **Feature 3**

Feature 3 is another pavement, this one made primarily of broken pieces and fragments of brick described as "battered" by the excavators. It is found in units S3E1, S3E2, and S4E1, immediately east of Feature 6, a stone foundation believed to have supported the east exterior wall of the building (see below). The brick pavement was bounded on the west by Feature 6, on the south continued under the cinder-block wall belonging to the theater next door, and on

the north and east had been disturbed by later activities on the site.

In 1983, a section of the paving in unit S4E1 was removed to try to determine the date of its construction. Beneath the brick were found several sherds of tin-glazed earthenware, sponge-decorated with manganese. Although definite identification has not been made, the spongework appears similar to that on "farmyard" pattern plates produced in Bristol in the 1720's (Peirce 1988:19). If so, the paving could well date to the construction of the first warehouses on the site. In 1984, another piece of paving was removed in S4E1 in a further attempt to date the structure. This time two pieces of creamware and four shards of window glass were found. All are described in the notes as "very small," and so it is not clear whether they were originally beneath the pavement or sifted down between the cobbles after it was in place.

#### **Feature 4**

Exactly what Feature 4 is has yet to be determined. It is described as a brick and mortar arch, running east-west in units S2W4, S2W5, and S2W6. The arch measures 9'10" east-west on its northern edge, and 7'9" along its southern edge. Its north-south width is estimated to have originally been about 8'1", but its northern wall is now beneath the modern cinderblock wall belonging to the property next door at 81 Main St. It was at least five courses high where it met the retaining wall. On the north and south it was bounded by brick walls which were two courses wide, and in S2W4 the easternmost edge of the arch is held in place by a row of bricks. The arch stands on sterile subsoil and was built up against the retaining wall at the rear of the site, as the juncture between the arch and the wall was filled in with mortar and brick fragments.

It was unclear to the excavators whether the arch pre- or post-dated the cobble pavement it seems to have interrupted. Crosby (1983:42) seems to think it equally possible that the paving was built around the arch or that the cobbles were displaced later to build the arch.

Equally unclear is the purpose of the brick arch. Crosby considered that it was perhaps either the foundation of an outbuilding of some sort, or the base of a set of stairs connecting the property above the retaining wall to the alley between 77 and 81 Main Street (Crosby 1983:45). She points out that the hypothetical stairs would have been the most direct route from that property to the waterfront area. This is a reasonable hypothesis. The property above the retaining wall was owned first by Dr. Charles Carroll, who at one time owned the lot below as well. If he did not build a staircase connecting the two, his heir Nicholas Mackubbin might have. Nicholas Mackubbin (who changed his name to Carroll by the terms of Dr. Carroll's will) was a cousin of William Wilkins, and if the stairs had not existed before, it is likely that Wilkins would have allowed his cousin this easy access to the waterfront.

#### **Feature 5**

Feature 5 is an articulated dog skeleton found mostly in unit S4W5, continuing into S3W5 on its eastern edge. The dog was purposefully buried, and the burial pit cuts into a builder's trench associated with the construction of Feature 4. It was overlain immediately by stratum 12, a mixed-artifact layer containing subsoil, late 18th- and early 19th-century artifacts,

and some 20th-century items, and over which a 20th-century concrete floor was poured. The burial cannot be dated more closely than that, as few datable artifacts were found below or above it.

### **Feature 6**

Feature 6 is a sandstone wall about 18" thick which is very similar to the foundation of the brick wall forming Feature 1, the western exterior wall of the building. Feature 6 runs exactly parallel to the Feature 1 wall, suggesting that it too may have supported a wall of the structure. The rough brick paving outside of Feature 6, suggests that it is probable that the wall was the warehouse's eastern exterior wall and not an interior dividing wall. The brick pavement would then be analogous to the cobble/sandstone/brick paving on other sides of the building. If so, the building would have measured approximately 17' wide, giving a total presumed dimension of 41' x 17'. Its sister warehouse, which was rebuilt by the Barbers in the 1810's measured 40' x 22'.

It is, however, possible that Feature 6 instead supported an interior wall of the building, similar to the center wall found in the other warehouse by the 1972 Liggett excavation. If so, then the brick paving could be the remains of an inside floor of a structure measuring some 34' wide. All of the other floors in the two buildings were wooden, but perhaps the rough brick floor in half of one of the structures indicates a different usage for that part of the site.

### **Feature 7**

Feature 7 is described as an approximately rectangular pit measuring 4'8" east-west by 1'9" north-south. The pit contained several mixed layers of fill which included artifacts from the 18th to 20th centuries. It was believed to have been associated with the construction of an addition to 81 Main St. The fill continued at least twenty-three inches below the surface, however, the feature was backfilled at that depth to avoid undermining the foundation wall of 81 Main St.

### **Feature 8**

Feature 8 is a posthole measuring 9" in diameter intrusive through the Feature 3 brick pavement in square S4E1. The hole was uncovered at 29 to 30" below datum and continued to a depth of 51" below datum. Within the hole was a dark brown fill containing fragments of creamware, pearlware, bone, oyster shell, glass, mortar and brick. This posthole could strengthen the assumption that the Feature 6 foundation supported an exterior wall, as posts would be unlikely to be found within a brick structure. The post may have supported a roof over the pavement, to protect goods being unloaded; or perhaps a clothesline. But of course, it is equally possible that the posthole was put in well after the structure was demolished and instead relates to much later activity on the site.

### **Feature 9**

Feature 9 is a brick hearth and fireplace found at the southern end of the brick structure defined by Feature 1. The excavators determined two distinct phases of construction for the feature. The first phase consisted of a shallow brick paved hearth supported on sandstone similar to that used in the construction of the foundations, indicating that it probably was part of the original structure built by the 1740s. The second phase of construction enlarged the hearth, projecting it into the room, and may date to the later Wilkins occupation when there is the first evidence that people resided on the site. A larger hearth area would make sense for a residence, where room would be needed for cooking activity.

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For the enlargement, bricks were extended out from the original hearth on the east and west, and connected by a third course of brick running east-west. The lip of mortar remaining on these bricks suggest that they may have formed a frame which supported a large hearth stone which has presumably since been salvaged. That this is a later construction is clear, as the bricks were laid around an original stone support for a floor joist. The pattern of the bricks changes to accommodate the stone joist support.

### **Feature 10**

Feature 10 is a posthole found in square S4W2, filled with dark brown loam containing charcoal, brick and mortar fragments. It ended in a 2 x 4 post mold. The exact placement of the posthole within the square is uncertain, so any relation it might have to the Feature 8 posthole is obscure. There is nothing to suggest a date for this feature.



## LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts from the Victualling Warehouse were transferred daily to the Historic Annapolis Foundation/Archaeology in Annapolis archaeology laboratory, located in the warehouse at 77 Main Street. All bags were checked to make sure each had received a bag number and the provenience was printed clearly.

A core group of volunteers cleaned, labelled and catalogued the excavated materials. Ceramics, glass, bone and other stable artifacts were washed while metals and other fragile objects were dry brushed.

Once cleaned, artifacts were placed on a rack to dry. When they were dry they were removed from the rack, sorted by material type, and placed in reclosable plastic bags. Each bag was labelled with the provenience information and bag number. Provenience information is comprised of the site number (AP14), followed by unit designation and level. If a feature was present, the feature number and level followed the unit.

The same information that was printed on the bags was also printed on the ceramics, household glass, bone and other diagnostic artifacts. Tags with the provenience information printed on them were attached to items such as buttons and other diagnostics that either because of size or material could not be directly written on.

Artifacts were catalogued for data entry into Archaeology in Annapolis' data base, Adam, which is based on dBase III Plus. During identification the type of artifact, decorative aspects and manufacturing technique are coded into a six digit mastercode. This code ensures that the same terminology will be used throughout to identify a particular artifact. The computer translates this code into a written description which is included on all printouts. Other attributes such as form, quantity, and color were also recorded on the catalogue sheet. Data was entered into the computer and printed out to be proofed against the original sheets. This is a tedious process but ensures the integrity of the data.

Once all of the artifacts had been entered into the computer and any errors corrected, a printout was produced. This master printout was used to determine the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) for each unit and to assess the integrity of the deposits. Were all the artifacts from the same time period or did there appear to be a mixture? In some cases artifacts were looked at again to confirm the first identification.

In the summer of 1990, the ceramic assemblage was cross-mended with sherds from a 1972 excavation of the interior of the Victualling Warehouse (see Liggett 1972), completing a minimum vessel count for the two excavations at the site. Close to two hundred vessels were identified and will be discussed later.

Following the processing and analysis, all artifacts were packaged for storage in Historic Annapolis Foundation's Crownsville storage facility. Artifacts were boxed in bag number order. Ceramic vessels were not reintegrated into the collection, but were packed by vessel type. All records were placed in storage at the University of Maryland, College Park Archaeology Laboratory and artifacts, records and reports can be made accessible for additional study.

## MINIMUM VESSEL COUNT

In the summer of 1990 Pearson, under the guidance of Paul Mullins and assisted in part by field school students, conducted a minimum vessel count of the ceramics from both the 1972 Liggett excavation and the 1982-84 Archaeology in Annapolis investigation of the Victualling Warehouse site. The sherds, which had already been washed, labelled, and catalogued, were sorted by type and cross-mended. 194 vessels were identified and analyzed, and will be considered here by mega-stratum.

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### Fire level

The ceramic assemblage from the dated fire level is perhaps the most interesting body of data collected from the Victualling Warehouse dig. Here we have a virtual time capsule representing the ceramics in use by a middle-class family, including 7 African-American slaves, tightly dated to the night of January 21, 1790.

45 vessels were identified from the fire level, 26 of which were dated to give a mean date for the layer of 1774.2. The gap between this date and 1790, the year the assemblage was deposited, is perhaps attributable to the lag-time between purchase and discard, or in this case, destruction. The 16 year gap needs to be compared to other sites' ceramic assemblages to see if it was typical for the time. Of course, the Wilkins did not purposefully discard these vessels, so it is probable that they would have been in use for some time longer than 16 years.

The 45 vessels were neatly split by function: 23 were utilitarian vessels and 22 tea or table ware. The teaware represented a large percentage of the assemblage: nearly 27%. In contrast, just over 22% of the assemblage was identified as tableware. Curiously, very few of these were plates. Either the Wilkins kept their plates separately in an unexcavated location, or perhaps they ate mainly from pewter plates which melted in the fire. Of the utilitarian vessels, 16 were associated with food preparation, and the remaining 7 were chamberpots.

The types of wares represented included a very large percentage of creamware, nearly 36%. It was 8 times as prevalent on the site as pearlware, of which only 2 vessels were recovered. This is an interesting comparison. Pearlware was introduced in the 1770s and was very popular after the war, and one would expect that the Wilkins might own more of it. That they seem not to may be an indication of the effect of the declining economy on the Wilkins' budget: perhaps they could not afford the extra expense of buying the new ware, especially since they already had a good deal of creamware.

### Demolition level

The vessels which were deposited on the site after the fire and before rebuilding some 20 years later form an assemblage of 46, which makes them especially easy to compare to the 45 vessels recovered from the fire level. However, unlike those of the fire level, we do not know who dumped these vessels on the lot, or how many families might be represented by the assemblage. Still, some things are strikingly obvious. First, pearlware vessels outnumber creamware 2 to 1. This fits the pattern of growing use of pearlware and declining use of creamware at the time, and is in stark contrast to the fire level assemblage, where creamware

Table 2  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 Minimum Vessel Count

<b>LEVEL</b>	<b># OF VESSELS</b>	<b>DATED VESSELS</b>	<b>MEAN DATE</b>
Surface	53	33	1810.1
Late 19th/ Early 20th	4	2	1848.8
Mid/Late 19th	1	1	1860.0
Demolition	46	28	1799.6
Fire level	45	26	1774.2
Construction	1	0	N/A
Mixed/unknown	44	27	1809.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1799.6</b>

Table 3  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 Ceramic Vessel Analysis: Fire Level (1790)

Breakdown of Wares

WARE	# OF VESSELS	PERCENT
COARSE EARTHENWARE	8	17.78%
CHINESE PORCELAIN	4	8.89%
CREAMWARE	16	35.56%
PEARLWARE	2	4.44%
STONEWARE, BROWN	7	15.56%
STONEWARE, GREY	2	4.44%
SLIPWARE	1	2.22%
WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	5	11.11%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Breakdown of Function

FUNCTION	# OF VESSELS	PERCENT
TABLEWARE	10	22.22%
TEAWARE	12	26.67%
UTILITARIAN-FOOD	16	35.55%
UTILITARIAN-CHAMBER	7	15.56%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 4  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 Ceramic Vessel Analysis: Demolition Level (1790-ca.1810)

Breakdown of Wares

WARE	# OF VESSELS	PERCENT
BLACK BASALT	1	2.17%
COARSE EARTHENWARE	7	15.22%
CHINESE PORCELAIN	7	15.22%
CREAMWARE	5	10.87%
PEARLWARE	10	21.76%
STONEWARE, BROWN	5	10.87%
STONEWARE, GREY	3	6.52%
SLIPWARE	2	4.35%
TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARE	2	4.35%
WHITEWARE	4	8.69%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Breakdown of Function

FUNCTION	# OF VESSELS	PERCENT
TABLEWARE	21	45.65%
TEAWARE	8	17.39%
UTILITARIAN-FOOD	14	30.44%
UTILITARIAN-CHAMBER	2	4.35%
UNKNOWN	1	2.17%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

outumbered pearlware by a margin of 8 to 1. Second, tea and table wares are not close to equally represented, as in the fire level, but table ware is about 2 1/2 times as frequently seen as tea ware. This may be attributable to the decline of the tea ceremony after the war, or the contrast may have something to do with the Wilkins' lack of plates skewing the fire level sample.

### **Other levels**

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There were too few vessels recovered from the 19th-century layers to effectively analyze or date, and no vessels were recovered from the construction level. The 53 vessels from the surface (which do not include the burned vessels, which were added to the fire assemblage) contained 33 datable items. These gave a mean date of only 1810.1, which is indicative of the amount of disturbance and grading which must have occurred on the site. The 44 vessels assigned to "Mixed/unknown" yielded 27 datable, which gave a similar mean date of 1809.1.

### **The Shackel Ceramic Variability Index**

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Once the minimum vessel count was completed, I attempted to apply Paul Shackel's ceramic variability index formula to the ceramic assemblages from the two strongly dated levels: the fire and post-fire demolition layers. The formula, as in Shackel 1986 and as updated by personal communication, takes into account the types of ceramics represented (i.e. undecorated creamware, shell-edged pearlware, hand-painted Chinese porcelain, etc.) and the functions of the vessels (cup, saucer, 8" plate, 10" plate, etc.). The total number of vessels represented is divided by the number of types present, and then multiplied by the number of functions represented to give a variability index. The closer this number is to 1, the less variability is represented; conversely, the higher the number, the greater the variability of the assemblage.

The ceramics from both the fire and demolition levels were divided into teawares and tablewares and then the index determined for each category in each level. The results were interesting. The demolition level showed a high variability index for table ware of 7.65, compared with 4.0 for the table wares in the fire level. While a larger index showing greater variability might be expected as table ware becomes more segmented into the 19th century, this result was perhaps skewed somewhat by the lack of plates from the fire level.

The teawares showed the opposite result. While the same number of types of wares were represented in the demolition level as in the fire level, fewer functions were. This results in a tea ware variability index for the fire level of 5.33, and an index of 3.0 for the demolition level. This may well be a function of the decline in importance of the tea ceremony after the 1770s, as proposed by Mark Leone (1991 personal communication).

### **Ceramic distribution: fire level**

The ceramic vessels recovered from the fire level were concentrated in three areas of the site. One area of concentration was around the hearth area of the front building (Liggett 1972 excavation notes). A second was around the hearth area in the south portion of the rear building (mostly in S5W4 and S5W3), and the third in the north portion of the rear building (mostly

Table 5  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 Variability Indices: Teawares

Formula (Shackel) 1991: (Type-Function/Type) (Function) = Variability Index  
 Teawares, Fire Level (1790)

TYPE	TEA CUP	SAUCER	TEA\COFFEE POT	CREAMER
CHINESE PORCELAIN Painted Overglaze	X	X		
CHINESE PORCELAIN Painted Underglaze		X		
CREAMWARE, Molded			X	
CREAMWARE Other Decoration	X			
CREAMWARE Undecorated			X	X
PEARLWARE Painted Underglaze				X

Type-Function = 8

Type = 6

Function = 4

$$(8/6) * 4 = 5.33$$

$$\text{Variability Index} = 5.33$$

Table 5 continued  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 Variability Indices: Teawares

Teawares: Demolition Level (1790-ca.1810)

TYPE	TEA CUP	SAUCER	CUP
CHINESE PORCELAIN OTHER; Painted Overglaze		X	
CHINESE PORCELAIN Painted Overglaze	X		
CHINESE PORCELAIN Painted Underglaze	X		
CREAMWARE, Molded			X
PEARLWARE Painted Underglaze		X	
PEARLWARE Transfer Printed		X	

Type-Function = 6

Type = 6

Function = 3

$$(6/6) * 3 + 3.00$$

Variability Index = 3.00



Table 6  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 Variability Indices: Tableware

Formula (Shackel 1991): (Type-Function/Type) (Function) = Variability Index

Tablewares, Fire Level (1790)

TYPE	OVAL PLATE	TABLE BOWL	MUFFIN	PLATE
CREAMWARE, MOLDED	X			
CREAMWARE UNDECORATED		X		
PEARLWARE TRANSFER PRINTED			X	
SLIPWARE, COMBED				X

Type-Function = 4

Type = 4

Function = 4

$$(4/4) * 4 = 4.00$$

$$\text{Variability Index} = 4.00$$

Table 6 continued  
 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse  
 Variability Indices: Tableware

Tablewares, Demolition Level (1790-ca.1810)

TYPE	PLATE	MUFFIN	TWIFFLER	MUG/TAN K-ARD	TABLE BOWL	SUPPER PLATE
CHINESE PORCELAIN, Hand Painted Underglaze	X					
CERAMWARE, Molded		X	X			
PEARLWARE, Dipped				X		
PEARLWARE, Hand Painted Underglaze					X	
PEARLWARE, Shell Edge	X					X
PEARLWARE, Transfer Printed Underglaze					X	
STONEWARE, Westerwald				X		
SLIPWARE, Trailed	X					
SLIPWARE	X					
WHITEWARE, Dipped					X	
WHITEWARE, Shell Edge	X	X				

Type-Function = 14

Type = 11

Function = 6

$$(14/11) * 6 = 7.65$$

$$\text{Variability Index} = 7.65$$

S2W2, but continuing to N1W1/N1W2).

All of the 4 creamware and 1 pearlware teapots were recovered from the hearth area of the rear building, but most of the rest of the creamware and all of the Chinese porcelain, including the matching cup and saucer, was found in the northern end of the rear building. This suggests to me that the rear building contained at least two rooms with different functions: the teapots were kept by the hearth in the kitchen because that was where the tea was made, and the other teawares kept on display in what was probably a dining room. This hypothesis is borne out by the distribution of the utilitarian wares (coarse earthenwares and stonewares), which were for the most part in the hearth area. Several pieces of stoneware hollow ware, which were found in the northern room are exceptions and may have been mugs.

If the distribution in the rear building does represent two rooms as I have suggested above, they were almost certainly the living area of the Wilkins family, not the seven or more African-American slaves on the site. The ceramics represented are status items such as the Chinese porcelain and hand-painted pearlware teapot, which was probably only a few years old at most. This is assuming that the Wilkins and their slaves lived in separate quarters, which may not have been the case.

Distribution patterns for the other layers were not attempted, as it was felt that disturbance (or random dumping, in the case of the demolition level) would have rendered them unusable.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. The Victualling Warehouse site proved to be more valuable than expected. The 1790 fire level provided a fascinating and rich late 18th-century stratum of a middle class family's possessions.

2. The dimensions of the back warehouse are uncertain, due to the unanswered question of whether the northern wall in the back building represents an interior or exterior wall.

3. The Feature 4, a brick arch which was laid directly on the ground without any apparent foundation had a function which has still not been identified.

4. The Wilkins household which was disrupted when the building burned in 1790 was almost equally made up of middle class British-Americans and African-American slaves. No clear distinction can be seen archaeologically between areas which might have been occupied by one group or the other. Either the slaves occupied an unexcavated or under-excavated area (such as the interior of the standing structure), or they shared living space with the rest of the family.

5. In the fall of 1982 the brick retaining wall behind the Victualling Warehouse was scheduled to be repaired and restored. Archaeological investigations were conducted on the west side of the wall (on the Anne Arundel County Board of Education property). A total of seven mechanically excavated trenches yielded evidence that the wall was constructed in the nineteenth century (Sanchez 1982). On the east side of the wall the archaeological deposits were not affected by the repair work. Three small borings were taken by the Chesapeake Drilling Company for soil analysis. The actual restoration of the retaining wall did not affect any of the features or soil strata of the site.

6. The archaeological record at the Warehouse site is completely intact from the wall footing to about two-thirds of the way to the sidewalk which runs by the front of the museum. Beneath the ground is the entire charred but intact joist system of the eighteenth century building, including a fireplace hearth. There is in addition a beautifully paved alleyway and an unsupported brick arch. These are in perfect condition. The archaeological features uncovered on the Victualling Warehouse site were left in situ and the site was backfilled to level the surface of the backyard. Most of the archaeological deposits are not far underground so any disturbances would definitely harm the site. Any construction in that area or under the standing structure at 77 Main Street would destroy the archaeological site in back of the building or beneath the standing structure.

7. The Historic Annapolis Foundation, which manages the site, has at various times considered using the backyard as museum or interpretive space. Because there is a completely intact archaeological site behind Victualling Warehouse, there are rich archaeological data for an effective interpretation. Archaeology in Public in Annapolis mounted three seasons of interpretation for the visiting public, free, using the site. One weekend in October 1983 saw over a thousand visitors. We conclude that the environment could be the locus of an effective archaeologically based museum setting.

8. Using the stratum of the 1790 fire, and the date of subsequent debris which was used as fill on top of the burned remains, we concluded that the site of the warehouse lay vacant until the second decade of the nineteenth century. Since the current building was built on top of this level, we concluded that the present building was built in either the second or third decade of the nineteenth century.

9. A minimum vessel count was done and subject to Paul Shackel's ceramic diversity index. This has been rationalized as a measure of modernity and Deetz' Georgian mindset. The results show an extremely homogeneous set of vessels with low diversity and thus relatively low integration into a wage earning economy. While this may reflect the residents' poverty, it is still a surprise given the likelihood of their connection to the market system.

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

About half of the entire backyard of the current warehouse was excavated. Every part of the ground is an archaeological site and the archaeology is undisturbed, except for the ground from the street and sidewalk into the site about 10 to 15 feet where there was a garage placed on a cement pad in the early twentieth century. Given that the site is a warehouse in which people lived, and given that the remains have been preserved through a combination of fire and being at the water table, the site is rare enough to be eligible for National Register listing.

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Further excavation is possible in the relatively sparsely investigated interior of the present warehouse. Should there be any construction, ground disturbance to the walls surrounding the present building, or the use of any heavy equipment in the backyard, excavation should be done first. The area directly behind the standing structure is particularly important. All these remains will date to the eighteenth century and will provide information about the middle and lower-middle class in the city.

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Baltimore County Marriage Licenses

Baltimore Co. Accounts

Baltimore Co. Wills

Baltimore Sun

Executive Papers

Manumission Certificates

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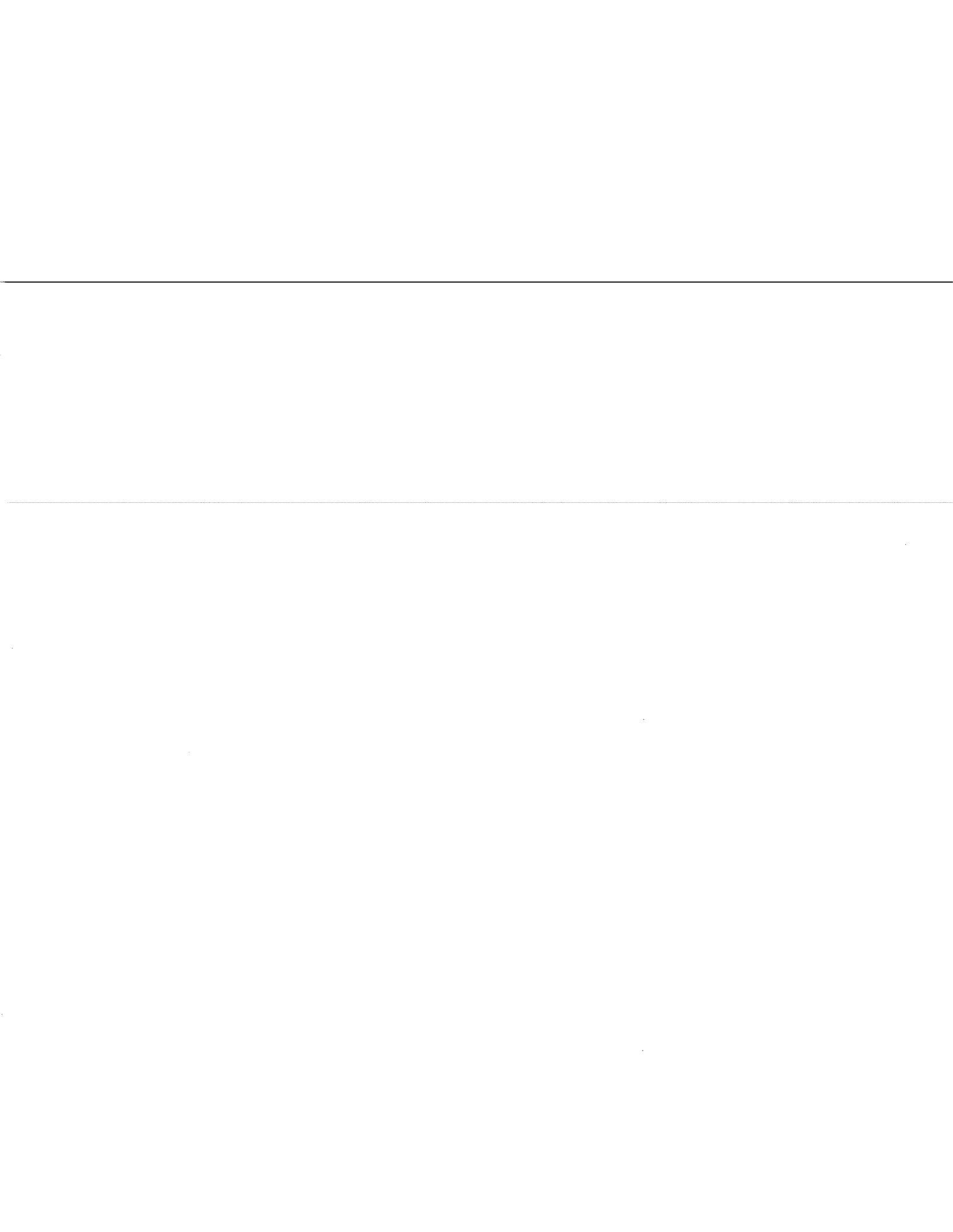
St. Anne's Parish Register

#### Anne Arundel County Courthouse, Annapolis, Maryland

Anne Arundel Co. Assessment 1866-68

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**APPENDIX A: Maryland Archaeological Site Survey Form**



MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

18AP14<sup>00</sup>

Name of site *Victualing House*  
 Other designations *77 & 79 Main St.*  
 Type of site *Standing structure*  
 How to reach site

Number *18 AN 190*  
 County *Anne Arundel*  
 Cultural affiliation *early Late American*

Landmarks to aid in finding site

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain *faces street on city dock*

Latitude *38 ° 59.* " north. Longitude *76 ° 29.* " west.  
 (or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ; right edge)

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) *Annapolis 7 1/2' USGS quad.*

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation *Maryland Historical Trust*

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits) *shallow fill in interior*

Present use and condition of site, erosion

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting" *none*

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt)

Natural fauna and flora

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)

Specimens observed, owner, address

Specimens reported, owner, address

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography)

Recommendations for further investigations *Barbara Liggett is scheduled to excavate in July, 1971.*

Informant *Mrs. J.M.P. Wright* Address Date *8 Mar 71*

Site visited by *Wright, K.N. Weaver, T. Bastian* Date *24 May 71*

Recorded by *T. Bastian* Address *MGS* Date *25 Jun 71*

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey  
 The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21218

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**APPENDIX B: Unit Summary Forms**



18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit:N1W1/N1W2 Date Opened:8/16/82 Form completed by:C O'Reilly 3/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

The 1983 excavation in n1w1 was limited to the SW quad

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
65	Dark brown fill with brick rubble, mortar, and charcoal. Test trench.			196			
				197			
				205	38.5"		
				206			clean up
				219	30.5"- 31.5"		East end
				296			SW quad
				304			
				530			Pearlware from wall
75	Greyish black fill with charcoal, mortar, and bricks		82	211	40.5- 43.5"		
			83	215	40-42"		
				311			SW quad
				395	36"-40"		
				405			SW quad
				425			

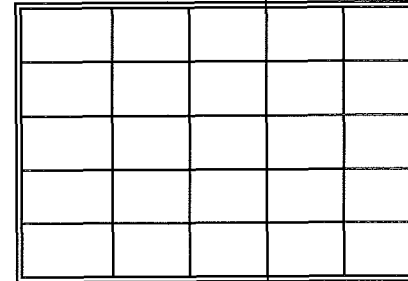


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:N1W1/N1W2

Drawings:

No profiles



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

65	IV	Demolition
75	V	Fire
80	I	Surface/late 20th century
82	VII	Mixed/unidentified
83	VII	" "
3	I	Surface/late 20th century

18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S1E6 Date Opened: 7/7/82 Form completed by: C O'Reilly 1/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
1	Tan sandy soil with rubble and debris, surface	-	7 8	1	36"	39"	
7	Gold sand in south 1/2 of unit. In the SW corner, 7 covered several large wooden beams (not <u>in situ</u> ) Intrusive through 8, 13,14	1		2	39.5"	48"	
8	Medium dark brown fill with brick bats in the north 1/2 of the unit.	1		8	39"	42"	
13	Medium dark loam with brick, mortar, and charcoal. Runs east-west down the center of the pit			16	41.5"	44.5"	
14	Mottled brown loam. Strat 7 intrudes into it. Overlay some of the wooden beams.			10	42"	46"	
				15	42"	46"	
				17	42"	46"	
26	Light brown and yellow sand mixed			31	44"	46"	
30	Medium brown sandy clay with brick and mortar			71	46"	47"	

18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S1E6

Drawings:

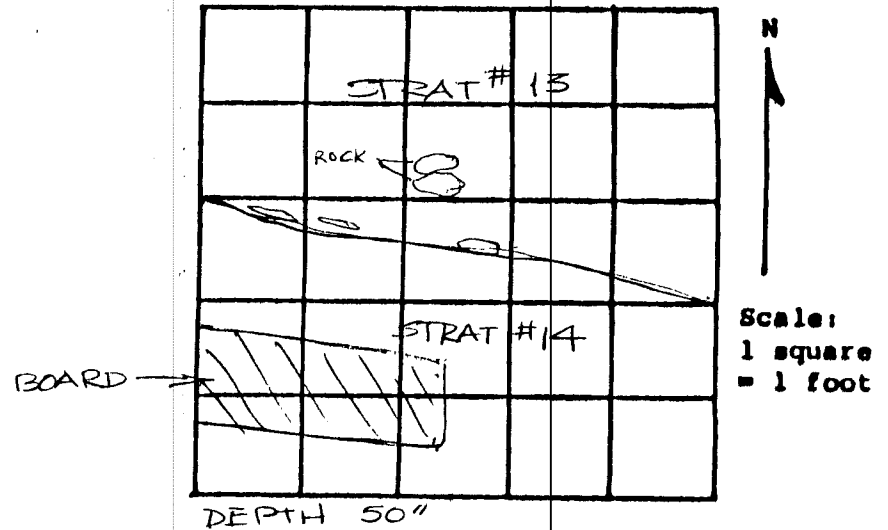
2. North profile
3. East profile

Summary:

This unit was located in the north-east corner of the backyard.

Megastrata Assignments

1	I	Surface/late 20th century
7	I	" " "
8	I	" " "
13	II	Late 19th/early 20th century
14	II	" "
26	VII	Mixed/unidentified
30	VII	"

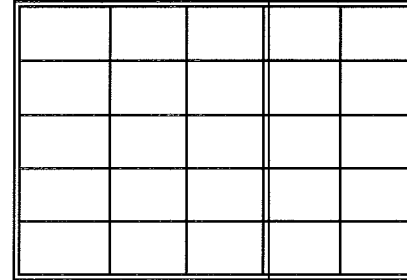




18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S2E1

Drawings:



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

16 I Surface/late 20th century



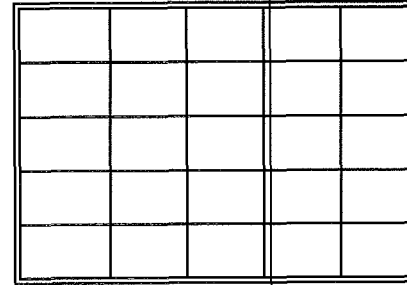


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S2E2

Drawings:

No profiles



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

16 I Surface/late 20th century

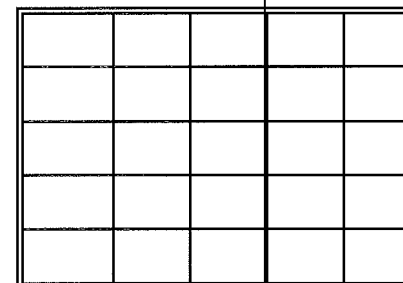


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S2E3

Drawings:

- 5. North profile
- 4. East profile



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

- 16 I Surface/late 20th century
- 42 I Surface/late 20th century

S2E3 was excavated to the base of strat 16 and the top of a clay layer (this may be strat 42). This unit was very disturbed possibly due to the removal of the concrete floor and building which existed in the backyard.



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S2W2

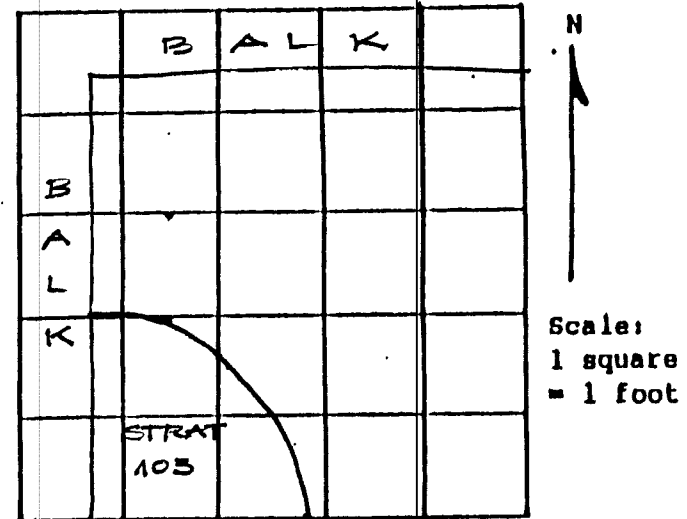
Drawings:

- 49. West wall profile
- 64. Composite profile N-S W2/W3

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
103	IV	Demolition
11	IV	"
75	V	Fire
119	V	"



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S2W2      Date Opened: 7/21/83    Form completed by: C O'Reilly, M. Greengrass 3/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
3	Medium dark brown sandy mix, grass, debris			346 351 353 363 370 375			
				390	35.75- 41.5"	36-42"	strat 3 & 11
				509			West balk
103	Crushed mortar and brick rubble in light brown loam. Contains debris relating to demolition of structure. Strat 103 is in the SW corner of the square.			394	36-39"	35- 39.5"	
11	Medium brown loam with bricks and mortar		75	399	35.5- 42"	40-42"	
				403 412 414 415 419 420 424 429 510			
				435		43.5- 45.5"	



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S2W2

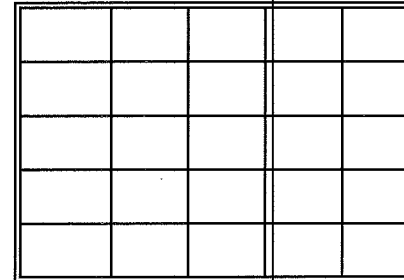
Drawings:

- 49. West wall profile
- 64. Composite profile N-S W2/W3

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

- 3 I Surface/late 20th century
- 103 IV Demolition
- 11 IV "
- 75 V Fire
- 119 V "





18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit:S2W3      Date Opened:7/13/82 Form completed by: C O'Reilly 2/93

Objective of Unit Excavation: S2W3 was opened to expose more of feature 1, a brick and stone foundation wall, which was exposed in S3W3.

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
3	Medium dark brown sandy mix, grass, debris. Surface	-	12	57	25-		
				53	27.5"		
12	Light brown clayey loam with brick and mortar rubble. Strat 12 is west of feature 1, the brick foundation	3	29	38	27.5	30"	
29	Light brown clay	12		60	30"		
5 F 1	Brick foundation that may be the exterior wall of one of the 18th C warehouses. It is 3 courses wide (13-14") and is supported by an 11" high sandstone rubble foundation. It runs through S5W4, S4W5, S4W4, S3W4, S3W3, S2W2, S5W5						
11	Medium brown loam with bricks and mortar. Feature 1 fill.			252 256 258 261			

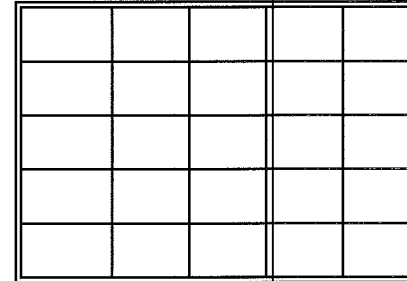


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S2W3

Drawings:

No profiles



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
12	VII	Mixed/unidentified
29	VI	Construction
11	IV	Demolition
119	V	Fire

Feature 1 is a brick and stone foundation, possibly for one of the 18th century warehouses.

18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S2W4      Date Opened: 7/7/82      Form completed by: C O'Reilly 2/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
3	Surface	-		5			
				21			
				69			Cleanup of south wall
19	Yellow sand with brick rubble and gravel. Strat 19 is in the NW quadrant		20	6			
				28	19"		
20	Medium brown loam with bricks, mortar, and gravel. Strat 20 is in the NW quad of S2W4 and the NE quad of S2W5	19		42	22.5"	24.5"	
				74	24.5"	27.5"	
				86	27"	30.5"	
				111	30.5"		
12A	Light brown clayey loam with brick and mortar rubble. Strata 19 and 20 are intrusive into strat 12			26	22-25"		
				35	23-25" - 24.5- 26"		
27	Light brown sand. Strat 27 is in the SW corner			50	23.75- 25"		
				112	25.5- 27"		



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S2W4

Drawings:

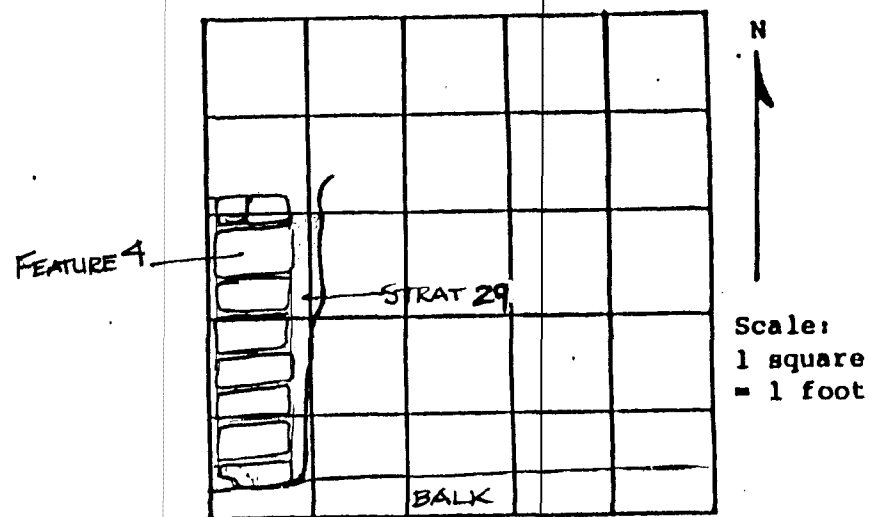
- 7. South wall profile
- 8. West wall profile
- 65. Composite profile E-W S2/S3
- 63. Composite profile N-S W4/W5

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
19	II	Late 19th/early 20th century
20	II	" "
12	VII	Mixed/unidentified
27	VII	" "
9	VII	" "
29	VI	Construction

Feature 4, the brick and mortar arch, might have been the foundation for an outbuilding, or the base of a set of stairs connecting the property above the retaining wall to the alley between 77 and 81 Main Street. Feature 4 interrupts the cobble pavement (feature 2) which is pre-1790. But it is unclear when feature 4 was built (i.e. before or after feature 2; either is equally possible.)



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit:S2W5      Date Opened:7/29/82 Form completed by: C O'Reilly M Greengrass 3/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
3	Medium dark brown sandy mix, grass, debris	-	12	132	15-17"		
12	Light brown clayey loam with brick and mortar rubble	3	27	134	14.5- 18"		
				141	24"		
20	Medium brown loam with bricks, mortar, and gravel. Strat 20 is in the NE quad of the unit			135	18"		
				145	20.5"		F 7 fill
				151	24- 27.5"		F 7 fill NE quad
				153	24-34"		NE quad
				157	34-39"		NE quad
				160	39"		NE quad
27	Light brown sand	12		142	18.5"	23"	
				152	24"		NE quad
				155	24-26"		NE quad
				195			top S wall of arched brick





18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S2W5

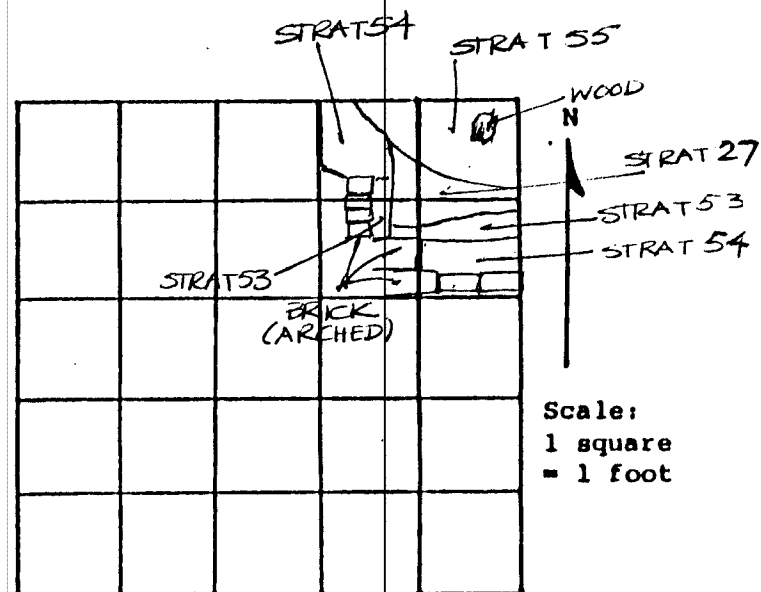
Drawings:

10. South profile

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
12	VII	Mixed/unidentified
20	II	Late 19th/early 20th century
27	VII	Mixed/unidentified
19	II	Late 19th/early 20th century
53	VII	Mixed/unidentified
54	VII	" "
55	VII	" "



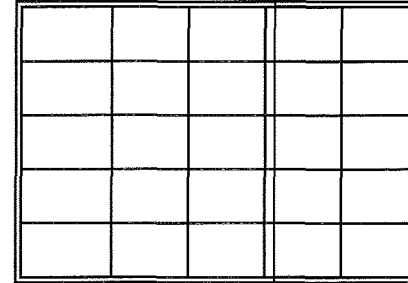


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S2W6

Drawings:

No profiles



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

27 VII Mixed/unidentified

Feature 4 is a brick and mortar arch running east-west. Its function is not known, but it may be a foundation to stairs connecting the property above the retaining wall to an alley.

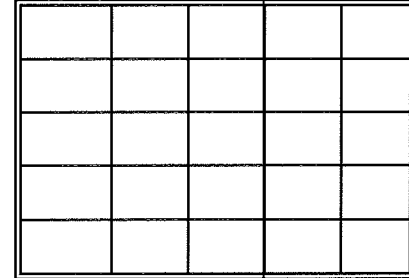


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S3E1

Drawings:

No profiles




Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

16	I	Surface/late	20th	century
56	I	"	"	"
42	I	"	"	"

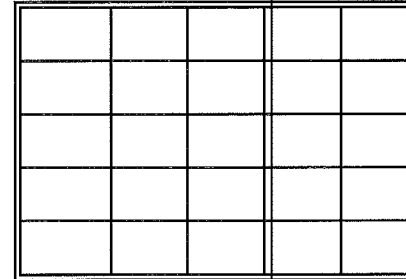


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S3E2

Drawings:

12. East wall



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

16	I	Surface/late 20th century
42	I	Surface/late 20th century



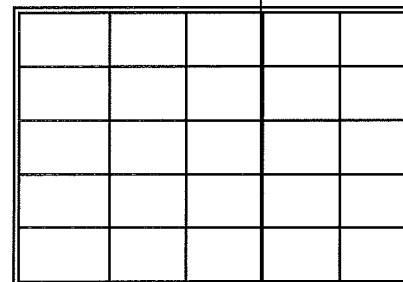


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S3E3

Drawings:

No profiles




Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

16	I	Surface/late	20th	century
28	I	"	"	"
34	I	"	"	"
42	I	"	"	"



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

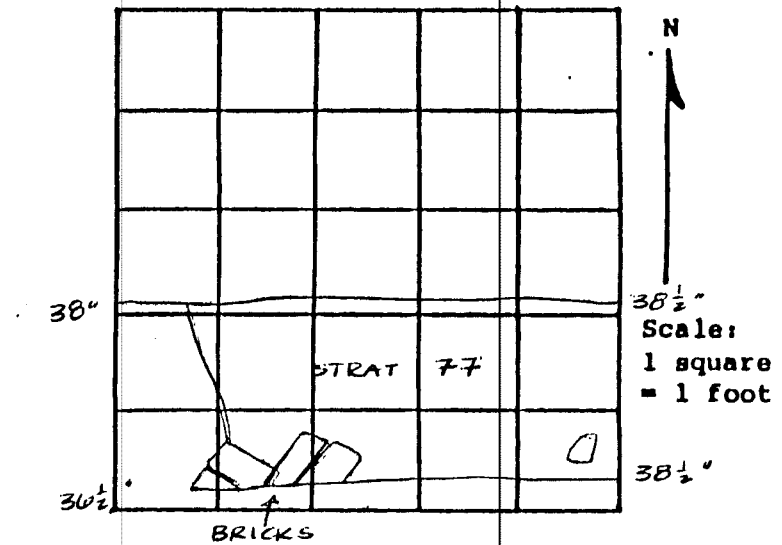
Unit: S3E4

Drawings:

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

16	I	Surface/late 20th century
77	VII	Mixed/unidentified



18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S3E5      Date Opened: 10/10/82      Form completed by: C O'Reilly 2/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

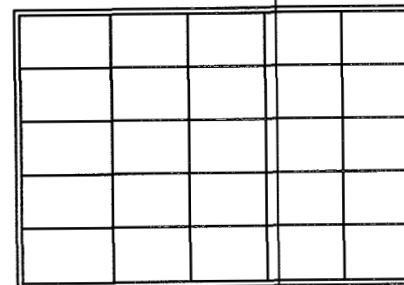
Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
16	Medium dark brown loam with brick, shell, and gravel	-		218			N 1/2
81	Medium brown loam with gravel and brick rubble			220			N 1/2 below concrete floor
77	Mortar and light sand and brick fragments			225			S 1/2
104	Brown loam mottled with light sand, brick frags, coal and mortar. Associated with 20th C cast iron pipe trench NE-SW through unit. Intrudes into 107			288			
				305			NE quad
107	Greyish brown loam with mortar, brick, and coal		112	318			
				333			NE quad
				336			
112	Greenish brown clayey loam	107		340			

18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S3E5

Drawings:

No profiles



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

16	I	Surface/late 20th century
81	VII	Mixed/unidentified
77	VII	" "
104	VII	" "
107	III	Mid/late 19th century
112	III	" " " "

18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit:S3W1      Date Opened:7/22/82 Completed by: C O'Reilly M Greengrass 3/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
3	Medium dark brown sandy mix, grass, debris	-	75	350 352			
				356 364			
				366 367			
				388 393			
				410 433			
				444			
				500			S balk
113	Blackish brown loam with brick, mortar and charcoal. Strat 113 is in the SE corner of the unit	3		359			
				361			
75	Grayish black fill with charcoal, mortar and bricks. Related to fire and destruction of building. Bag 504 nails in direct association with wooden beam		116	439	37.5-		
					44.5"		
				443 446			
				504			
				447		46.5-	
						47.5"	
				501			S balk
116	Orange sandy clay with brick, mortar, charcoal. Subsoil with intrusions	75		449			

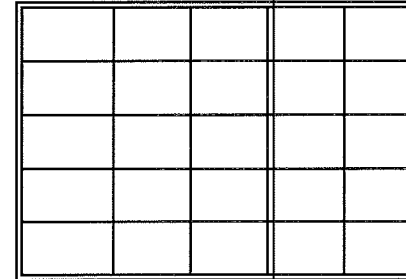


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S3W1

Drawings:

- 48. South wall profile
- 62. Composite profile E-W S3/S4



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
113	IV	Demolition
75	V	Fire
116	V	"
115	V	"



18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S3W2      Date Opened: 7/20/83    Form completed by: C O'Reilly    M Greengrass 3/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
3	Medium dark brown sandy mix, grass debris	conc rete floo r	103	341 343			
				347 348			
				354 357			
				360 369			
				376 392			
				397 402			
				483			S balk
				506			W balk
103	Crushed mortar and brick rubble in light brown loam. Contains debris relating to demolition of structure	3	11 115 114	377 406			
				484			S balk
114	Fine yellow-brown sand with some brick fragments	103	75	407 416			
				487			
				512			W balk
				515			W balk
11	Medium brown loam with bricks and mortar related to the demolition of the building	103	75	418			
				427			
				508			W balk



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S3W2

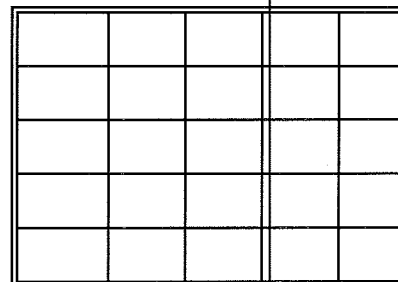
Drawings:

- 48. South wall profile
- 49. West wall profile
- 62. Composite profile E-W S3/S4
- 64. Composite profile N-S W2/W3

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
103	IV	Demolition
114	IV	"
11	IV	"
115	V	Fire
75	V	"



18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S3W3      Date Opened: 7/9/82      Form completed by: C O'Reilly 2/93

Objective of Unit Excavation: S3W3 was opened to follow feature 1, a brick and stone foundation.

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
3	Surface	-	12	19	26"		
				23	25-27"		
				32	25-26"		balk-S3W4 & S3W3
12	Light brown clayey loam with brick and mortar rubble. Strat 12 covered feature 1, a brick and stone foundation	3	5	25	27-28.75"		
				34	26-27"		balk-S3W4 & S3W3
				64			clean up
11	Medium brown loam with bricks and mortar east of feature 1		46	27			
				36			balk-S3W4 & S3W3
				90			
				92			
				94			below 43
				100			
				101			interface with 35

18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit:S3W3

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
5 F 1	Brick wall, possibly the exterior wall of one of the 18th C warehouses. Feature 1 is three courses wide and supported by an 11" high sandstone rubble foundation.			202			5 samples of mortar
46	Medium brown loam, charcoal and brick and mortar rubble	11	35	77	26.5"	34.5"	
				78	34.5"		SW quad
				106	38"	44"	brick sample
				107	38"	44"	
				109	36-41.5"	41-49"	
35	Sand with ash, brick, mortar, and charcoal	46		38"	42"		SW quad
				42"	47"		SW quad
				46"	49"		SW quad
				39"			
				41"			interface with 11
				41-43"	46"		

18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S3W3

Drawings:

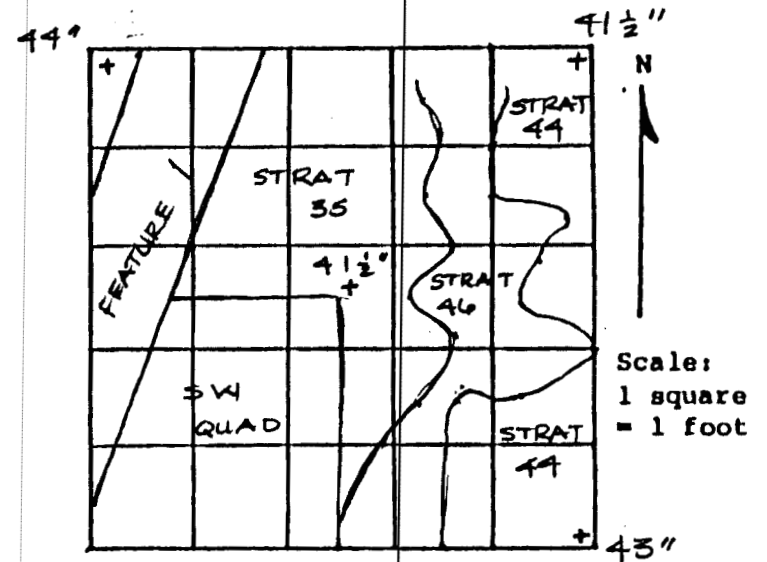
- 19. North wall profile
- 21. East wall profile
- 18. South wall profile
- 20. West wall profile
- 62. Composite profile E-W S3/S4
- 65. Composite profile E-W S2/S3
- 64. Composite profile N-S W2/W3

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
12	VII	Mixed/unidentified
11	IV	Demolition
46	V	Fire
35	V	"
43	IV	Demolition
44	IV	Demolition
36	V	Fire
66	V	"
37	-	
38	V	Fire

Feature 1 is a brick and stone foundation wall for one of the 18th century warehouses.





18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S3W4

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
9	Dark brown fill with brick rubble and charcoal. Strat 9 is in the north 1/2 of the unit. Similar to 12	3	12	29	25"		
11	Medium brown loam with bricks and mortar. Only in the balk between this unit and S3W3	in balk	36	26"	27.5"		
10 F 2	Cobble paving laid flush with the exterior S and W walls of the 18th C building identified with feature 1. It was in place before the 1790 fire.		29	190			artifacts found in cleaning cobbles
29	Light brown clay below feature 2, the cobbles	10	37	114	25.5"	29.5"	
37	Light brown sand and clay. Possible sterile subsoil. No sign of a builder's trench for feature 1.	29		31-32"	49"		
5 F 1	Brick wall believed to be the exterior wall of one of the 18th C warehouses. It is on a sandstone rubble foundation.						



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S3W4

Drawings:

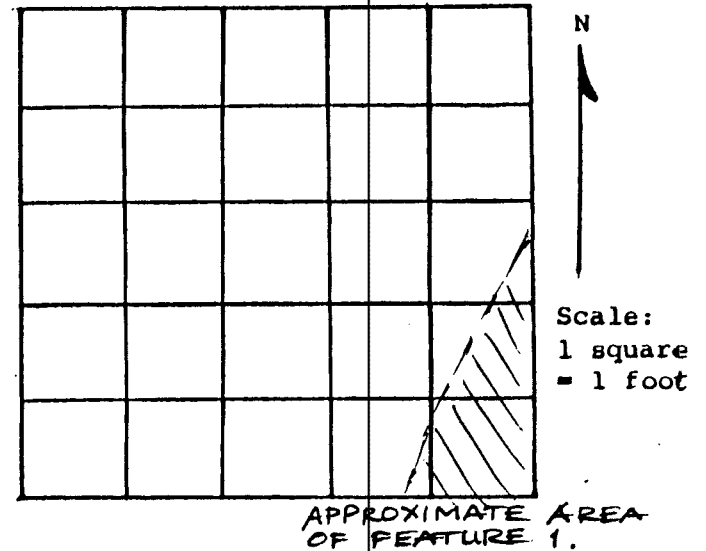
- 22. North profile
- 23. West profile
- 65. Composite profile E-W S2/S3
- 63. Composite profile N-S W4/W5

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

- 3 I Surface/late 20th century
- 12 VII Mixed/unidentified
- 9 VII " "
- 11 IV Demolition
- 29 VI Construction
- 37 sterile subsoil?

Feature 1 is a brick and stone foundation wall for one of the 18th century warehouses.  
Feature 2 is a cobble paving associated with feature 1.





18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S3W5

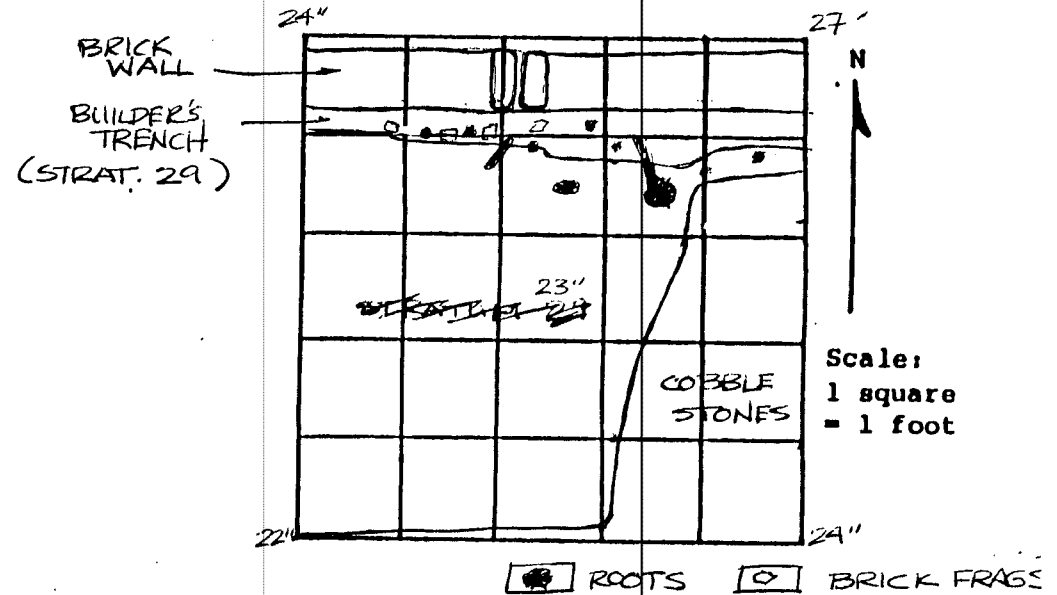
Drawings:

26. West profile

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

12	VII	Mixed/unidentified
3	I	Surface/late 20th century
29	VI	Construction



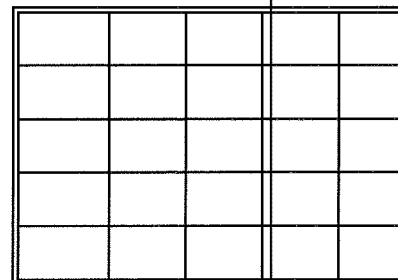


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S3W6

Drawings:

No profiles



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

12	VII	Mixed/unidentified
58	VII	" "

Feature 5 is an articulated dog skeleton, deliberately buried. It cuts into the builder's trench associated with the construction of feature 4, the brick and mortar arch. Feature 5 was overlain by stratum 12 which was below a 20th century concrete floor.

18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S4E1      Date Opened: 7/13/82    Form completed by: C O'Reilly 2/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
16	Surface. Medium dark brown loam with brick, shell, and gravel	-	39	41	33.5"	38"	N 1/2
				57	28"	35"	S 1/2
				63	35"		S1/2cleanup
				322			cleaning surface of bricks
				330			
39 F 3	Pavement made of broken bricks. It is east of feature 6, a stone foundation which may have been the east exterior of building. It may be associated with the construction of the first warehouses on the site	16	73	207	27-30"	29-32"	SW quad; brick paving removed
				536			
73	Yellow sandy soil with mortar below feature 3	39	74	208	30-32"	31-33"	SW quad
				537			
74	Light brown sandy clay with bricks and mortar flecks	73		209	31-33"	34"	SW quad
				538			



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S4E1

Drawings:

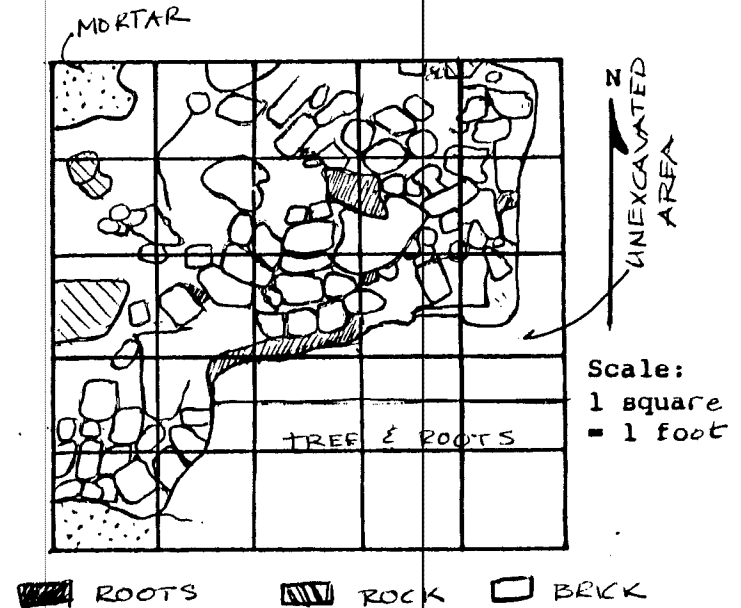
34. West profile

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

16	I	Surface/late 20th century
73	VI	Construction
74	VI	"

Feature 3 is a brick pavement east of feature 6, the stone foundation which may have been the east exterior of the building. Feature 8 is a post hole which is intrusive through feature 3.





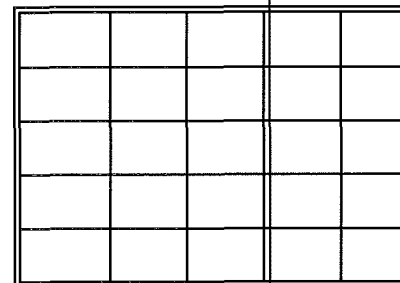


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S4E2

Drawings:

No profiles



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

16 I Surface/late 20th century

Feature 3 is a pavement made primarily of broken pieces and fragments of brick. It is found in S3E1, S3E2, S4E1, and S4E2. It is immediately east of feature 6, a stone foundation possibly for the east exterior wall of the 18th century warehouse. Feature 3 may have been constructed in the 1720's and be associated with the first warehouses on the site, or it might have been built later.

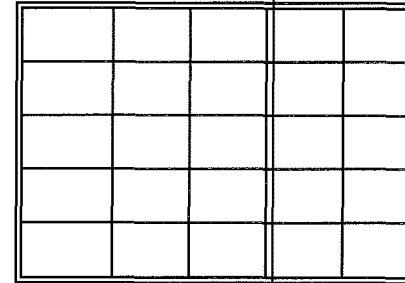


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S4E3

Drawings:

No profiles



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

16	I	Surface/late 20th century
34	I	" "

18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S4W1      Date Opened: 7/13/82    Form completed by: C O'Reilly 3/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:  
 At first, just the north 1/2 of this unit was excavated.

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
16	Surface	-	21 22	39	27-32"	34"	N 1/2
				44			clean N 1/2
				175	28"		SE quad
				183	31"	33"	S 1/2
21	Charcoal and brown loam with brick and mortar rubble	16	23	45	35"	37"	N 1/2
				40	21-23"	34-35"	N 1/2 mixture of strats
				75	36"		
22	Fine light yellow sand with flakes of oyster shell and paint- deteriorated plaster	16	23	46	34"	35"	N 1/2
				54	34"	35"	N 1/2
23	Medium brown loam with brick and mortar fragments	16 21	24	55	35"	36"	N 1/2
25	Medium brown loam with charcoal, ash, brick, and mortar rubble	24		56	37"	38.5"	N 1/2
				68	37"	38.5"	N 1/2

18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit:S4W1

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
25	cont'd	24		72	36-37"		N 1/2
				73	36"		N 1/2
				184	36"	39"	SE quad
24	Light brown sand	23	25	no bag			
32	Grayish brown fill mixed with mortar, ash, and charcoal			82	36"	40"	N 1/2 clean
				105	37"	41.5"	N 1/2
				120			N 1/2
				127	42"		N 1/2 interface of 47 & 52
47	Medium brown sand with heavy mortar and charcoal concentrations			130	42"		N 1/2
				185	39"	41"	SE quad
				186	40"	41"	SE quad
				122	39.5"	42"	N 1/2
38	Light brown sandy clay with brick and charcoal			131	39"	45"	N 1/2
52	Yellow-tan sand with charcoal stains			125	40"	44"	
				187	41"	42"	

18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit:S4W1

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
31	Medium brown clayey loam with brick, mortar, and charcoal fragments. Possibly the same as strat 25			103	38"	41"	
48	Reddish sand			121	40"	42"	N 1/2
3	Medium dark brown sandy mix, grass, debris	-	102	282 291			SW quad
102	Orange sand mottled with brown loam. Related to demolition of building and fill	3	103	295 320			SW quad
103	Crushed mortar and brick rubble in light brown loam. Contains debris relating to demolition of building	102		326			
75	Greyish black fill with charcoal, mortar, and bricks. Related to fire and destruction of building			526			burned brick sample

18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S4W1

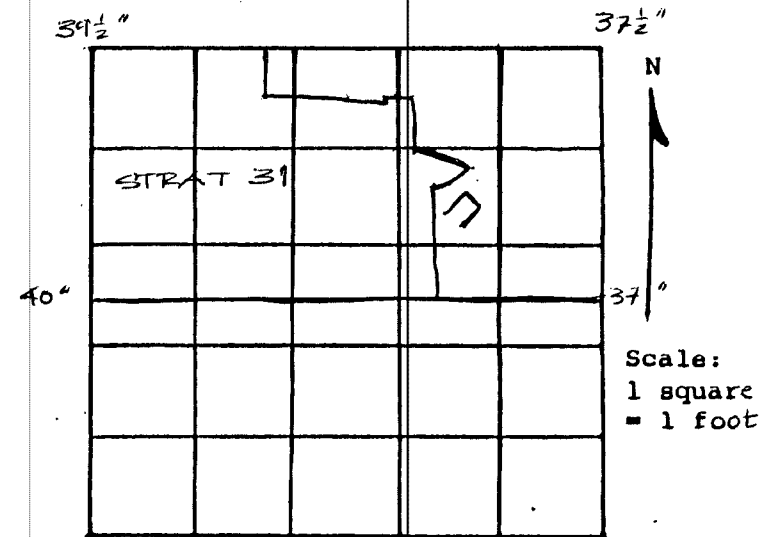
Drawings:

- 33. South profile of north 1/2 of unit
- 34. West profile of SW quad

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

16	I	Surface/late 20th century
21	IV	Demolition
22	IV	"
23	IV	"
24	IV	"
25	V	Fire
31	V	"
32	V	"
38	V	"
47	V	"
48	V	"
52	V	"
75	V	"





18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S4W2      Date Opened: 6/17/83    Form completed by: C O'Reilly 2/93

Objective of Unit Excavation: S4W2 was opened to excavate the fill from the interior of the 18th century structure with good horizontal and vertical control to obtain better samples from the fire and demolition depositions.

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
3	Medium dark brown sandy mix, grass, debris	-	100 102 108	250 254 255			
100	Charcoal and brown loam mixed with brick and mortar fragments. Possibly associated with feature 10 strat 108	3	102 103	259 260			
102	Orange sand mottled with brown loam. Related to demolition of building	100 3	103	265			
103	Crushed mortar and brick rubble in light brown loam. Contains debris relating to demolition of building	100? 102	114 115	267 328 381 387			
				275			2nd 3" layer
108 F 10	Posthole, dark brown loam with charcoal, brick, and mortar fragments. Intrusive through strata 103 and 114.	100 102 3	103 114	323			along west wall
				421			



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S4W2

Drawings:

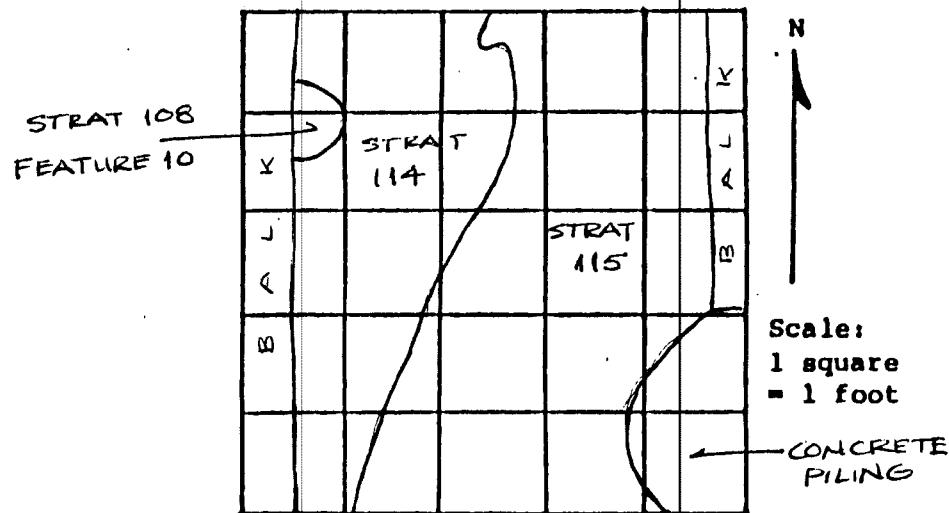
- 47. West profile
- 64. Composite profile N-S W2/W3

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
100	VII	Mixed/unidentified
102	IV	Demolition
103	IV	"
115	V	Fire
114	IV	Demolition
117	V	Fire

Feature 10 (stratum 108) is a post-hole with a post mold (2"x4"). It's relationship to the feature 8 post hole is unclear and there is nothing to suggest a date for feature 10.



18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S4W3      Date Opened: 6/17/83      Form completed by: C O'Reilly 2/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments	
		above	below		opening	closing		
3	Medium dark brown sandy mix, grass, debris	-	100 102	251				
11	Medium brown loam with bricks and mortar			257 274 316 458				
				513				N balk
100	Charcoal and brown loam mixed with brick and mortar fragments. Possibly associated with feature 10, strat 108	3	102	270	26.5- 29.75"	32"		
102	Orange sand mottled with brown loam. Related to demolition of building	100 3	103	271	32"			
103	Crushed mortar and brick rubble in light brown loam. Contains debris relating to demolition of building	102	11	280 297 315 380 461				
				301				clean up
				456				32- 39.5"



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S4W3

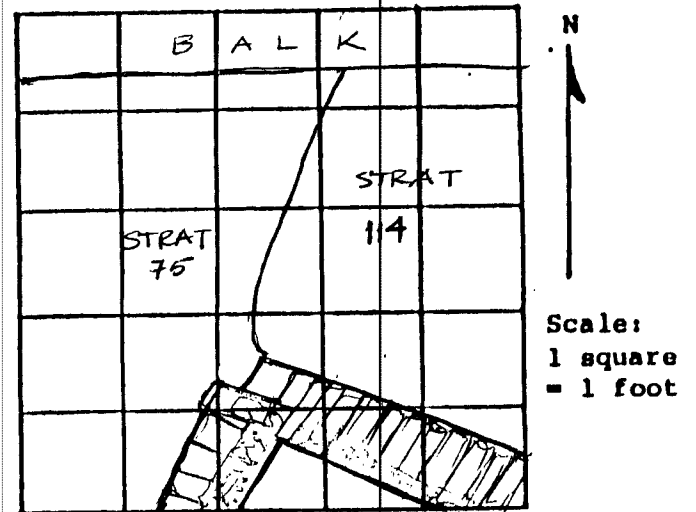
Drawings:

58. Elevation drawing of hearth NE-SW

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
11	IV	Demolition
100	VII	Mixed/unidentified
102	IV	Demolition
103	IV	"
114	IV	"
75	V	Fire
119	V	"



18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S4W4      Date Opened: 7/7/82      Form completed by: C O'Reilly 2/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
3	Surface. Medium dark brown sandy mix, grass debris	-	11 12 F 1	4	20-23"		
				9	23-24"		
11	Medium brown loam with bricks and mortar, east of brick wall	3	103	11	24.5"		
				62	25"		
				457	31-36"	38.5-42"	
12	Light brown clayey loam with brick and mortar rubble, west of brick wall	3	F 2	12	23.5"	cobbles	
103	Light brown loam with crushed mortar and brick rubble and crushed wall plaster. Contains debris relating to the demolition of the building	11	75	459	38.5-40"	41.5-44.5"	
				460			
75	Greyish black fill with charcoal, mortar and bricks. Related to fire and destruction of the building	103		462	41.5-44.5"	43.5-45.5"	





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VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S4W4

Drawings:

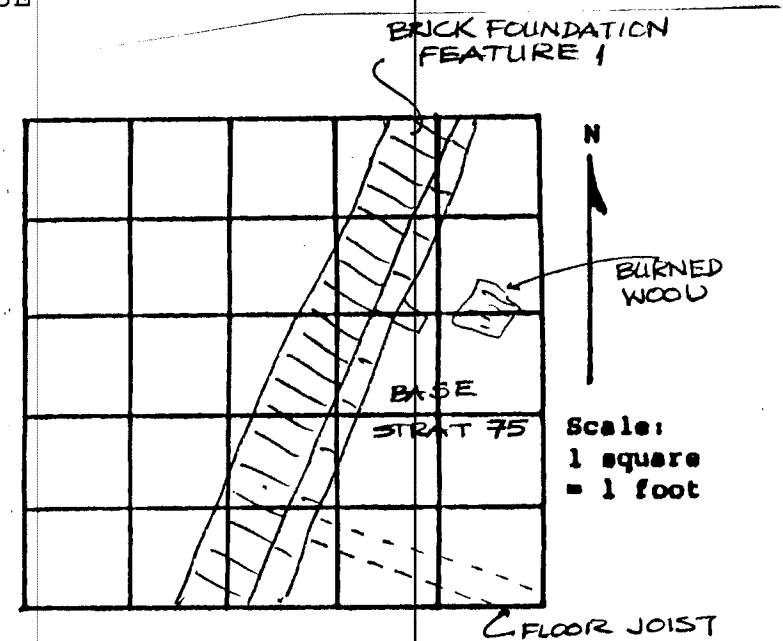
No profiles

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
11	IV	Demolition
12	VII	Mixed/unidentified
103	IV	Demolition
75	V	Fire

Feature 1 is a brick and stone foundation wall for one of the 18th century warehouses.





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VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S4W5

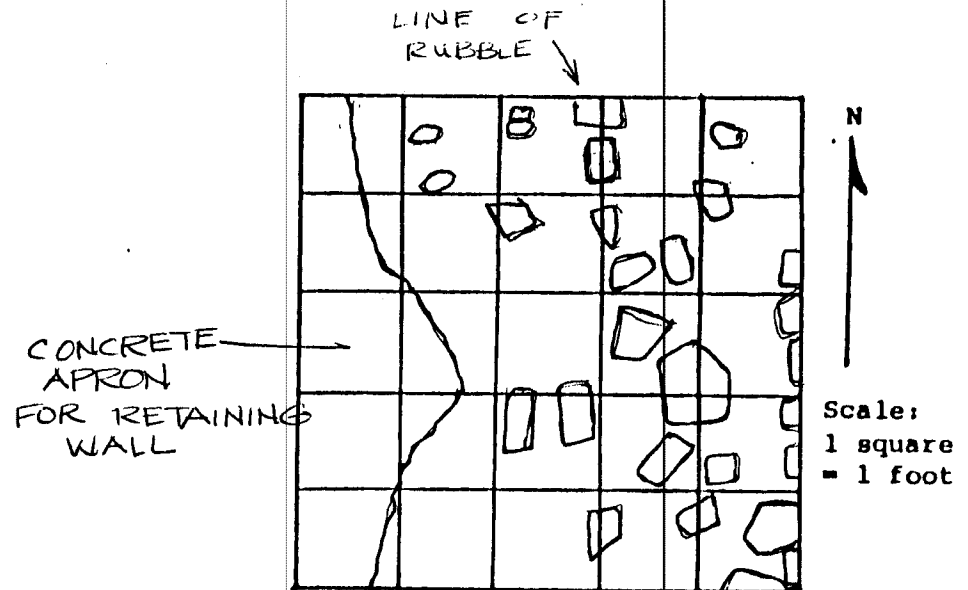
Drawings:

- 37. West wall
- 35. South wall
- 36. North wall
- 62. Composite profile E-W S3/S4

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
45	VII	Mixed/unidentified
12	VII	" "



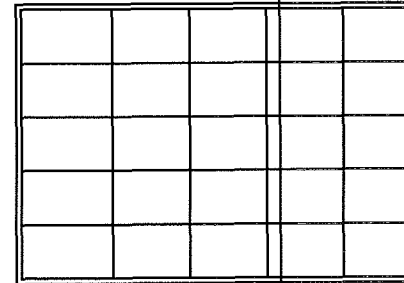


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VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S5W1

Drawings:

No profiles




Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

102	IV	Demolition
103	IV	"
119	V	Fire

18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit:S5W2      Date Opened:7/6/83      Form completed by: C O'Reilly M Greengrass 3/93

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
3	Medium dark brown sandy mix, grass, debris	floo r	102	279			includes concrete floor
				289			
				302			removal of bricks
				479			W balk
102	Orange sand mottled with brown loam. Related to demolition of building	3	103	292 306			
103	Crushed mortar and brick rubble in light brown loam. Debris relating to demolition of building	102	105	308			
				481			W balk
105	Light brown sandy loam with brick, mortar, and charcoal. Associated with partial destruction of feature 9, brick hearth. In the W 2/3 of the unit	103	F 9	310 321			
117	Yellow brown clay gravel mix with brick rubble, oyster shell, and charcoal			481			W balk
				482			

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VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S5W2

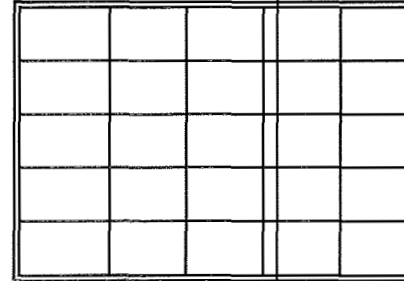
Drawings:

- 47. West wall profile
- 64. Composite profile N-S W2/W3
- 57. Hearth elevation

Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
102	IV	Demolition 1790-1810
103	IV	" "
105	IV	" "
117	V	Fire 1790





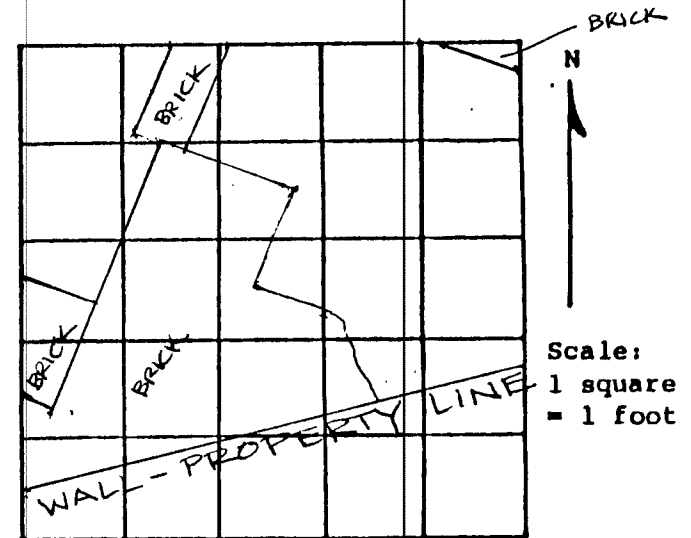


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S5W3

Drawings:

No profiles



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3 I Surface/late 20th century  
12 VII Mixed/unidentified  
106 IV Demolition 1790-1810

Feature 1 is a brick foundation wall possibly for an exterior wall of one of the 18th century warehouses

18AP14  
 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S5W4      Date Opened: 7/8/82      Form completed by: C O'Reilly 1/93

Objective of Unit Excavation: This unit was opened to follow feature 1, a brick and stone foundation.

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
3	Surface, medium dark brown, sandy mix, grass, debris. The S 1/2 of the unit is concrete	-		13			
12	Light brown, clayey loam with brick and mortar rubble. Overlays feature 1, a brick wall		F 1	13			
				20	25.5"		
				102	20"		
				116	20"	29"	
				128	29"	30"	
				178			under concrete block to the S
11	Medium brown loam with bricks and mortar. Above feature 1, a brick and stone foundation		F 1	210	21"	24"	
				217	24"	30.5"	
120	Tan sand with crushed mortar and brick, burned wood, charcoal flecks		121 117				

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 VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE  
 EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Unit: S5W4

Strat	Munsell/soil description and unit description	Level		Bag numbers	Elevations		Comments
		above	below		opening	closing	
120 contd	Designated because of confusion as to which strat was completed in October. On the interior of the SW corner of the warehouse structure. May be the same as 103						
121	Yellow brown clayey sand mixture with brick, oyster shell, mortar, and charcoal. Same soil matrix as 117. It is on the interior fo the SW corner of the warehouse structure. Many large brick fragments were under the floorboards	120	485	31- 32.5"	34-35"		
117	Yellow brown clay and sand mixture with brick rubble and charcoal. On the interior of the SW corner of the brick foundation	120		486	31-36"	42.5- 44.5"	
				488			
				489			
	Surface, tan sandy soil, with rubble and debris. Joist pocket contents			494			

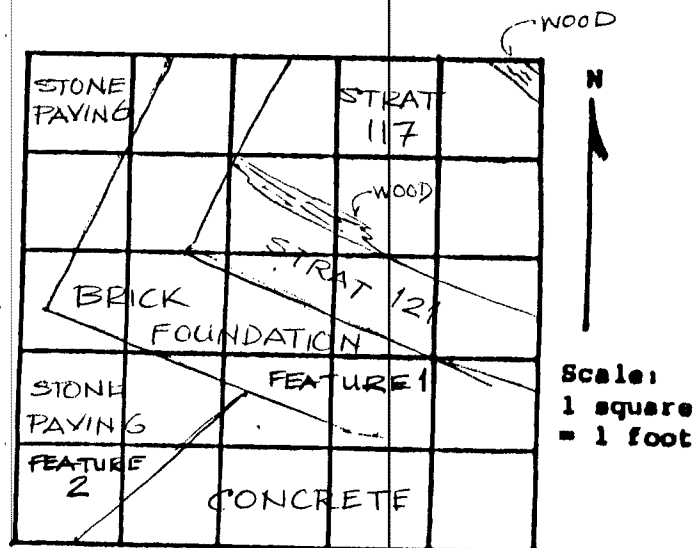


18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit: S5W4

Drawings:

- 38. West profile
- 63. Composite profile N-S W4/W5



Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

3	I	Surface/late 20th century
12	VII	Mixed/unidentified
11	IV	Demolition
120	IV	"
121	V	Fire
117	V	"
123	VI	Construction
124	VI	"

Feature 1 is a brick and stone foundation for one of the 18th century warehouses. Feature 2 is a cobble paving associated with feature 1.



18AP14  
VICTUALLING WAREHOUSE

Unit:S5W5

Drawings:

- 39. South profile
- 40. West profile


Summary:

Megastrata Assignments

- 12 VII Mixed/unidentified
- 61 V Fire
- 62 VII Mixed/unidentified
- 75 V Fire