

**Site Report for Phase III Archaeological Investigations at Reynolds Tavern
(18AP23), 4 Church Circle, Annapolis, Maryland. 1982-1984**

By

**Patricia G. Markert
Thomas W. Cuddy, PhD
Mark P. Leone, PhD**

Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742

Principal Investigator

Mark P. Leone, PhD

Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742

With Contributions By

Anne Yentsch, PhD
Susan Mira, PhD
Joe Dent, PhD
Beth Ford, PhD
Stephen Hinks, PhD
Elizabeth Reitz, PhD

Report Prepared for

Archaeology in Annapolis
A Cooperative Project between
Historic Annapolis Foundation,
The Banneker Douglass Museum and
The University of Maryland at College Park

2013

ABSTRACT.

This report details the archaeology completed at Reynolds Tavern in the years 1982, 1983, and 1984. It was completed in 2013, nearly 30 years after the excavation took place, using archival materials such as the draft interim reports, unit summary forms, original notes and photographs which are currently stored in the University Archives at Hornbake Library, at the University of Maryland, College Park. This report has been a collaboration across time and space, drawing from preliminary reports written by Anne Yench and Susan Mira in 1982 and Joe Dent and Beth Ford in 1983, as well as original notes from students of the field schools held there during those years, various analyses by scholars from many universities (including the University of Maryland, University of Georgia, and the College of William and Mary), and historical research by Nancy Baker. Thomas Cuddy began the writing of this report in 2002, completing the first three chapters in addition to the artifact analysis that led to the post-excavation identification of the African bundles in the Reynolds Tavern basement. This remarkable discovery was made along with Mark Leone of the University of Maryland, founder and director of Archaeology in Annapolis, who also served as the Principle Investigator during all three years of the Reynolds Tavern excavations. Dr. Leone contributed the fifth and final chapter to this report, the Conclusions and Recommendations, during its final compilation in 2013. The final report, including the fourth chapter on the archaeology itself, was written in part and compiled by Patricia Markert of the University of Maryland in the spring of 2013.

Reynolds Tavern has been part of the landscape of Annapolis for two-hundred and fifty five years (at the time of the publication of this report). It sits on Church Circle facing St. Anne's Church, and is a beautiful example of 18th century Georgian architecture as well one of the defining features of Historic Annapolis today. It currently operates as a popular restaurant and pub, but has served variously as a hat shop, a tavern, an inn, a library and a bank over time, among other things. Its long history contributes to its significance as an archaeological site, and also as a historic marker in present day Annapolis.

The archaeology conducted at Reynolds Tavern shed light on life in 18th and 19th century Annapolis, illuminating details of the occupants' lives through the material traces they left behind. These include an 18th century cobblestone road that ran diagonally through the Tavern's yard, telling of the movement through early Annapolis; a large and intact well, which was found

to contain a 19 foot wooden pipe; a large, ovular privy containing many of the objects used on a day to day basis at the Tavern or the structures around it; a subterranean brick storage feature in the basement of the Tavern, which may have been used by Reynolds during his days operating a hat shop; and also in the basement, two African caches of objects, providing a glimpse into West African spiritual practices alive in historic Annapolis and the presence of African American individuals at the Tavern in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The purpose of this report is to detail these archaeological investigations and their findings, so that a public record will be available and the archaeology completed at Reynolds Tavern can continue to contribute to the history of Annapolis.

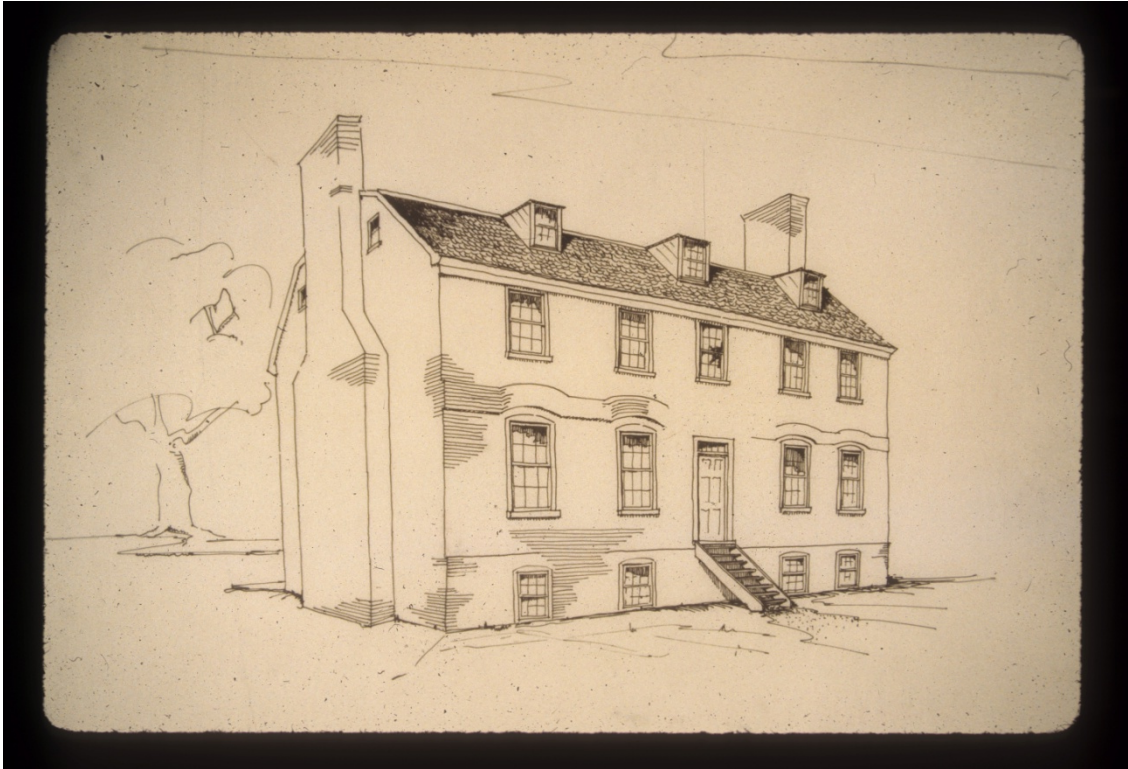


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In Collaboration in Archaeological Practice: Engaging Descendent Communities.

Thomas W. Cuddy and Mark P. Leone
2008

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Brief Statement

This report details archaeological investigations in the yard and basement of Reynolds Tavern. The Tavern is located at 4 Church Circle in Annapolis, Maryland, and its official site designation from the state of Maryland is 18AP23. As the name indicates, the building that is now called Reynolds Tavern was operated as an Ordinary in the time leading up to the American Revolution in the second half of the 18th century. This location and historical context together establish the Tavern's primary significance as an archaeological site. It was proximal to the Maryland State House, which was the setting of much political debate in the years prior to 1776. Within the Annapolis cityscape, the Tavern was adjacent to the Main Street shops, convenient to St. Anne's Church, and near the city gates up West Street. In addition to its location, the building's use as an Ordinary made it a popular meeting venue for gatherings. It was frequented by statesmen, soldiers, travelers, and more. As such, Reynolds Tavern was a major setting for historical changes in colonial America.

Like most Annapolis buildings, the Tavern's development and use constitute an intriguing historical narrative. Details of William Reynolds' life remain slightly mysterious, but he was apparently a successful middle-class entrepreneur of his day. The women in his life, who actually ran the day to day affairs of the Tavern business, give the Tavern its face and identity. We can only imagine what other characters might have passed through its doors, but artifacts suggest they were many and diverse. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and its architecture is a study unto itself. This report attempts to synthesize all of these influences, looking at the building, its occupants, and the larger historical events of the time that developed the archaeological contexts of Reynolds Tavern.

Archaeological excavations at Reynolds Tavern (18AP23) were conducted in four field seasons from 1978 to 1984. It should be clearly noted that this report was written in several phases: it draws directly from the preliminary reports and drafts written during or immediately after excavation in 1982 and 1983; was written in part in January of 2003, nearly 25 years after the first excavations were carried out; and written in part, compiled, and completed in 2013. Furthermore, the excavation work was carried out by several different groups with both

commercial and academic interests. Preliminary testing of the property was begun by Kenneth and Ronald Orr of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1978 at the request of Mrs. Anne St. Clair Wright, who was then the director of Historic Annapolis Incorporated, now renamed the Historic Annapolis Foundation (HAF). HAF wanted to reopen the Tavern as a business and the goal of archaeological work was to assess whether there was a need for further archaeological investigations (Coakley 1978). Archaeologists discovered substantial *in situ* archaeology at Reynolds Tavern dating to its earliest construction and use. From 1982 to 1984 the Tavern became the setting for three summer field school seasons conducted by the University of Maryland as well as extensive excavations by the archaeology staff of HAF. Four preliminary reports were written (Dent and Ford 1983; Mira 1982; Orr 1978; Yentsch 1983, all included as Appendices to this report), and research data from the site has made substantive contributions to studies on the development of personal discipline (Shackel 1993); architectural footprints in 18th century Annapolis (Yentsch and McKee 1987); colonial button assemblages (Hinks 1988; included as Appendix XVII); and has been applied towards education programs (Potter and Leone 1987) and even architectural and antiques publications (e.g., Potter 1986).

In the years that followed excavations, Reynolds Tavern was a touchstone for several careers in academia, but it drove two developers to bankruptcy and was a source of constant contention among various political and preservation entities across Annapolis (e.g., Fellner 1989). During the winter of 2003, Reynolds Tavern reopened as a tavern and boarding house, similar to its use in the 1760s but with a much more gentrified veneer. The Tavern's reopening was not without its battles, and the building's recent history is nearly as complex and contested as its initial beginnings in the middle of the 18th century.

This has provided a valuable context of analogy for the writing of this report. The details here are intended first and foremost to convey the archaeological significance of the Tavern and surrounding property. This is seen through some of the distinctive finds such as the well and privy in the backyard full of preserved objects, the lost cobblestone road of Annapolis, and the puzzling vault in the basement that connects to the modern bank next door. Just as the archaeological work searches for contexts of material interpretation, as detailed below in Chapter 4, this report also finds that the context of the archaeological work, now almost 30 years past, also provides key insights into the place of Reynolds Tavern in modern day Annapolis. Therefore, this report is in several ways a history of the history makers – something of a

tautological historiography of itself (e.g., Matthews 2002). Despite the many personal, civic, and political lessons that have polarized Reynolds Tavern in recent times, it is these same actions and behaviors from the past that have developed its distinctive archaeological record. The archaeology, too, is surprising and fascinating, befitting its location.

In 2013, during the completion of the report begun in 2003, the Tavern is a successful restaurant and pub in Annapolis, MD. It retains the name of its original owner, William Reynolds, and seeks to incorporate its history as both an archaeological site and a building of multiple uses over the course of nearly three centuries into its present day operations. The site report, compiled and completed in 2013, has been done in tandem with an exhibit installation in the recently renamed 1747 Pub in the basement of the building, which retains much of its 18th century structural characteristics and has operated as a popular night spot in Annapolis since the Tavern's reopening in 2003 (under the name of Sly Fox Pub). Wes and Marilyn Burge, who currently manage the Tavern, have sought to return the artifacts, excavated from the premises in the 1980s, to the Tavern in a series of wall exhibits that tell the rich story of the Tavern through its material culture throughout its centuries of occupation. Dr. Mark Leone and graduate student Patricia Markert of the University of Maryland have partnered with Reynolds Tavern to design this public exhibit, and the site report has been completed in order to make available the data of the archaeological work to the public.

Agency or Sponsor

Work on Reynolds Tavern involved several years of planning, as well as four years of fieldwork. As a large, multi-year project, assistance and funding came from many diverse sources. HAF received a number of development grants that went towards historical background research. The majority of the funding for excavations at Reynolds Tavern came from Historic Annapolis, Inc., the University of Maryland, the Maryland Committee for the Humanities, the Maryland Historical Trust, the Maryland Commission for the Capital City, and the City of Annapolis. Smaller contributions were made by several individuals including Mr. George M. "Reece" King, whose construction company provided materials and services for digging the well (See Hartsock 1983). At the time of excavation, the Tavern was owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation who provided access and cooperation for excavations. The property was

purchased from the Trust on April 6, 2002 by Andrew and Jill Pettit, who remain the present owners. The Reynolds Tavern restaurant and pub are managed by Wes and Marilyn Burge.

Maps

- A. Maryland Archaeological Research Units (Figure 3.1)
- B. U.S.G.S. 7.5 Quadrangle (Figure 3.0)

Dates of background work and fieldwork

Fieldwork at Reynolds Tavern began in 1978 when Dr. Kenneth G. Orr, PhD, and Ronald G. Orr, B.A. first conducted an investigation at the request of St. Clair Wright and HAF (Orr and Orr 1978). The Orrs were consulting archaeologists based out of Fredericksburg, VA (2221 Cowan Boulevard, Fredericksburg, VA 22401). No further work was done until 1982 when the University of Maryland began a program of research at the Tavern, bringing their summer field school in archaeological methodology to work at the site. The project was under the direction of Mark Leone (U of MD). The 1982 work was also directed by Dr. Anne Yentsch (HAF). The field supervisor in 1982 was Susan Mira of the University of Pennsylvania). Other field staff included Constance Crosby (U of CA at Berkeley), Annie Mullins (American University), and James Sorensen (American University). The following year, 1983, University students again aided an academic crew to further excavate the site. The 1983 season of work was again directed by Mark Leone with the help of Dr. Richard J. Dent (U of MD). Field staff included Beth Ford and Robert Sonderman (both of HAF). Excavations were begun in July and continued into December. Work was halted to remove obstacles, which included a concrete slab and a brick floor. In 1984 another field season was carried out under the direction of Mark Leone, and focused heavily on the interior of the building.

Timeline for Archaeology:

1978 – June 19 th – August 5 th	Orr's fieldwork. (See Orr and Orr 1978, Appendix II)
1982 – June 7 th – August 1 st (ten weeks)	Anne Yentsch as PI and Susan Mira as Field Supervisor. (See Yentsch 1983, Appendix VI; and Mira 1983, Appendix III)
1983 – last week in July through December	Joe Dent directed. (See Dent and Ford 1983, Appendix VI)
1984 – July - August	Excavation focused on features in basement and conducted by select crew members from the 1983 excavations. No report compiled, see Appendix IX for unit forms.

Acres (hectares) examined

1978 – 450 sq. feet

1982 – approx. 800 square feet (48 units and trenches, 5' x 5' squares)

1983 – approx. 550 square feet (12 exterior 5' x 5' units, 13 interior units of various sizes)

The combined 1982 and 1983 seasons excavated 40 percent of the backyard area of the Tavern

1984 – approx. 250 square feet. (10 5' x 5' units opened in the basement of the Tavern)

Numbers and titles of preservation personnel

Like many large archaeological projects, the excavation of Reynolds Tavern was a cooperative effort by many people, institutions, and their various resources. The excavations were undertaken primarily by the Archaeology in Annapolis joint project between the Historic Annapolis Foundation and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland at College Park. Project personnel were linked in one way or another to one of these two institutions. Additionally, the preliminary excavations by Orr and Orr (1978) were carried out under contract with HAF. Their work is referenced here in Appendix II, which is their complete report detailing the archaeology done in 1978. It is included as an appendix in this report as it is work generated by HAF as part of the same overall initiative.

Principle Investigators:

Dr. Richard Dent – University of Maryland (now American University)

Dr. Mark Leone – University of Maryland

Dr. Kenneth G. Orr, PhD and Ronald G Orr, B.A. – consulting archaeologists, 2221 Cowan Boulevard, Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Dr. Anne Yentsch – Historic Annapolis Foundation, directed fieldwork in 1982.

Field Supervisors:

Constance Crosby – University of California at Berkeley

Beth Ford – Historic Annapolis Foundation

Susan Mira – University of Pennsylvania

Annie Mullins – American University

Robert Sonderman – Historic Annapolis Foundation

James Sorensen – American University

Description of the organization of the report

This report was begun in 2003 by Thomas Cuddy and completed in 2013 by Patricia Markert of the University of Maryland. The report, having been compiled and written in large part 30 years after the excavations, draws largely from the preliminary reports and drafts written by Ann Yentesh (Appendix IV) and Susan Mira (Appendix III) for the 1982 excavations, and Joe Dent and Beth Ford for the 1983 excavations (Appendix VI). Information on previous excavations was drawn from the complete report by the Orrs, which details their 1978 excavations and stands alone as a site report for that particular year (Appendix II).

The unit summaries for the 1982 and 1983 excavations were written in 2013, and drew from square summaries compiled by Mira in 1982 and Dent and Ford in 1983. Due to the differences in excavation methodology, data recordation, and the compilation of the 1980s summaries, there are minor differences in content and structure between the way the summaries were written in 2013 of the 1982 excavations and the 1983 excavations. The units excavated in 1984 were never included in a preliminary site report, nor was the data compiled in square summaries at the time, so the 2013 summaries drew entirely from the field notes and forms from the excavations (Appendix IX).

The report begins with an Introductory chapter, written by Thomas Cuddy in 2003 and edited by Patricia Markert in 2013. This chapter provides a brief statement about the Tavern and its history, and summarizes the history of archaeological research at the site.

Chapter 2 details the research design, objectives, and methodologies of the archaeological investigations. To do so, it draws primarily from the descriptions of research design provided in the preliminary site reports from 1982 and 1983. Since no such report exists for 1984, a brief synopsis has been written in consultation with the field notes and Dr. Mark Leone in 2013.

Chapter 3 provides the Archival and Background Research on Reynolds Tavern, drawing largely from the historical research conducted by Nancy Baker (n.d.). It provides the social and

historical contexts through which the Tavern operated through its over two hundred years of operation, as well as detailed accounts of the lives of its many occupants.

Chapter 4 details the archaeology done at Reynolds Tavern during the years 1982, 1983, and 1984. Each year is separated into the unit summaries of the excavation units and a discussion of the significant archaeological findings, drawn when possible from the preliminary and draft reports of Yentsch, Mira, and Dent and Ford.

Chapter 5, Recommendations and Conclusions, provides a summary of significant findings, covering all three years of excavation. This section also discusses the current context of the archaeological work, particularly in regards to the archaeological exhibit being designed for the 1747 Pub in the basement of the Tavern. This section of the report was written by Mark Leone, the Principle Investigator of the project during all three years of excavation, in 2012.

CHAPTER TWO: RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

Reynolds Tavern has a history as old and nuanced as the city of Annapolis itself. As such, no single research objective would suffice to guide archaeological investigations. Over the three phases of excavation at the site, a bundle of questions remained pertinent to the work. The building's age and position are its most distinguishing features, and consequently the most applicable research issues are those related to urban life in the mid 18th century and the role of Reynolds Tavern in the development of the city. The Tavern served simultaneously as a household and business during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Evidence from the Tavern is indicative of residential household life as well as the entrepreneurial activities of an operating tavern and hat shop. Evidence recovered from the buildings and surrounding grounds provide insight into the organization of urban living and working spaces at a time when agrarian farming was the norm. To this end, excavations hoped – and did – find features of household life such as a well and a trash midden. Material evidence of foodways, in the form of faunal bones and implements of food preparation and consumption, are key to understanding urban household economic patterns.

Intrinsic to understanding the archaeological data is dating phases of building construction. An underlying objective to planning investigations at Reynolds Tavern included the design of test trenches to ascertain construction dates for both the Tavern and the smokehouse behind it. The exact date of construction for the Tavern is not known, and material debris from occupation of the property spans a long range of time. In order to properly sequence the chronology of the property, the buildings, and the material debris, builder's trenches were sought for the architectural features.

Methods and Techniques

Because there were several phases of work at Reynolds Tavern, there were also as many methods for data collection. All were similar, yet each varied to some extent from the others. Samples have been taken from the reports written in 1982 and 1983 to demonstrate the field

methods used during both years of excavation. It is important to note that the unit designations changed from 1982, which used a set of grid coordinates and letters to designate the units, to 1983, which implemented and used a different set of grid coordinates and numbers to designate the units. In regards to the basement excavations, the units were assigned numbers beginning with 1 that did not correspond to the grid applied to the exterior excavations. Excavations in 1984 were conducted in the basement of the Tavern, and continued to use the numerical unit designations from 1983. Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 provide a list of all units excavated, as well as a conversion chart for the unit designations of all three field seasons.

Field Methods

Excerpt from Preliminary Report for the 1982 Investigations at Reynolds Tavern

Susan Mira, 1983

Appendix III

During the course of eight weeks, 48 5' x 5' squares were excavated in the Tavern yard. These squares were based on a grid with datum 15' east of the SE corner of the original Tavern building (near the gate entrance into the yard from Franklin Street). Vertical control was based on the highest point per square. Only the English system of measurement was used for this excavation. The first five squares were selected at random. Thereafter, the site was partly divided into a checker-board of squares so that recording and recovering could be accurately accomplished. Sixteen other areas (five of which were trenches) were also excavated and varied in size from 2.5' x 2.5' to 2.5' x 5' or beyond 5' x 5', depending on interference and/or objectives to be met. Each square was assigned a letter. Once the alphabet had been used, double letters were assigned. Letters/numbers 1, L, 0, and V were not used to avoid confusion with other numbers and/or letters. In addition to the letters, each square was assigned its grid number based on the site datum. The squares had the topsoil removed by shovel thereafter. Excavators troweled and sifted in 1/4" screens. There were exceptions to this procedure, e.g., shovel-shaving to find a feature. Each square was

excavated using natural stratigraphy. The Harris Matrix System (Harris 1979) was employed for keeping control of the stratigraphical record at Reynolds Tavern. The system is ideal for sites which are excavated using natural stratigraphy and, thus, was suitable for the excavations in the Reynolds Tavern yard. The Harris system requires that a single series of numbers (Iznc@-.,-n as unit of stratification numbers) be used per site to identify every possible phenomena (not including artifacts) in the ground; namely, the natural stratum, the man-made layer, the upstanding stratum feature), the horizontal feature interface, and the vertical feature interface. Numbers were assigned when new stratigraphy occurred, i.e. starting the latest units and working downwards to the earlier units of stratification. As each stratigraphic layer was numbered, it was defined (see square summaries). The definitions given to layers uncovered at Reynolds Tavern were based on soil composition and color and were assigned by one individual. Recording of each stratigraphic layer not only involved the written definition of a unit of stratification but the drawing of plans and profiles (2013 note: see Figures A and B for representative samples of these methods of recordation). The single layer plan was employed at Reynolds Tavern because of the complexity of the overlapping deposits. Composite plans were drawn, especially in squares containing features. Not discussed by Harris as a fourth method of recording, but one which was regularly employed at the Tavern site, was photography. As can be seen in Figures A and B, plans and profile sheets designed for the tavern site had vertical and horizontal plus marks, the distance between which equals 6 inches. These grids were designed for the excavation of a 5' x 5' square. Larger graph sheets were used for drawings which covered greater areas. A solid line, known as boundary contour, was drawn to identify the unit of stratification in question. A dashed line was drawn to identify the interface of disturbance of an upstanding stratum. The written description combined with plan and profile serves as the primary record for the Tavern and ensures that every unit of stratification was recorded to a basic level consistent with modern stratigraphic procedure. From this basic record, stratigraphic-sequences were constructed (see Figure C). These sequences are abstract ratings showing the **five** vertical placements of all the units

of stratification in a square. In urban settings, such as that of Reynolds Tavern, sequences are complex. These stratigraphic sequences will be combined with the artifact analysis in order to divide the units of stratification into phases or periods of occupation. In the final stage, the abstract relationships of stratigraphic sequences will be turned back into positive evidence of the development of the Tavern site. Transit mapping was performed by Fernando Sanchez of Cornell University. These maps are in their final stages of development. Architectural materials such as brick, stone, mortar, plaster, wood, charcoal, concrete, etc. were not collected, but their locations were carefully noted. All other artifacts, e.g. ceramics, bone, nail, were systematically collected and bagged. New artifact bags were started each day. Bag labels included date, excavator's initials, square letter, depth, and unit of stratification number. After washing, artifacts were tagged or labeled with site number, bag number and stratum number. Auger tests were taken of areas not excavated to note any major changes in stratigraphy and/or to detect the existence of features (2013 note: Appendix X provides a map of these auger tests, as well as detailed descriptions of each).

It should be noted that any Harris Matrix completed for 1982 has not been found in the archival records, but a list of the units of stratification recorded using the Harris Matrix System is provided for reference as Appendix XII. Context numbers were also used in 1983, but no list has been found that links it to the system used in 1982 or provides explanation of individual contexts. Context numbers do not appear to have been used during the 1984 excavations. For the purpose of this report, context numbers will not be used to refer to the provenience of features, layers of stratigraphy, units, or location or artifacts. To maintain consistency between field seasons, findings will be referred to using unit designations and layer/level numbers provided by the field notes, unit summaries, and preliminary reports.

Next is an excerpt from Dent and Ford's report on the 1983 excavations. In the writing of their report, they've included the 1982 excavations as well as the 1983 excavations. The general excavation methods remained the same between field seasons; however, the methods used to record findings differed significantly. Though there is some overlap, excerpts from both the Mira and the Dent and Ford reports are included here to demonstrate the similarities and

differences in recordation that occurred between the two field seasons. These are explicitly addressed in the excerpt below.

Excerpt from Preliminary Report for the 1983 Investigations at Reynolds Tavern

Joe Dent and Beth Ford, 1983

Appendix VI

Excavations for 1982 and 1983 were controlled via a grid system. The entire Reynolds property was overlaid with a series of 5 by 5 foot cells. The grid was aligned towards the site's permanent datum, not to compass direction (see map). The datum also served as the primary elevation reference point for the site. In 1982, Yentsch used a collection of trenches to test the yard area of the Tavern. In 1983, excavations were conducted by square. Initially grid squares were given a coordinate designation that reflected north and east distance from the datum point. In 1984, the grid cells were assigned numbers so as to unify all the previous records. Table 1 (2013 note: Table 4.1) shows the conversion of unit designations from the use of letters in 1982 to the use of coordinates in 1983, to the use of numbers in 1984.

In all cases the units were excavated in stratigraphic layers. These were sometimes natural soil horizons, and sometimes cultural episodes. Features were assigned numbers and treated separately from stratigraphic levels (2013 note: the Feature List is included as Appendix XII). Plan views and profiles were drawn, and a photographic record of the excavations was maintained. During the 1982 work, written descriptions were produced to document the research work. For the 1983 field season, forms were created to structure and expedite the note taking process. (See Appendix IX for an example of the forms used in 1983 and 1984).

During the 1983 field season, twelve 5' x 5' units were excavated in the Reynolds Tavern yard and the Farmers National Bank parking lot, and thirteen units and trenches of various sizes were excavated in the Reynolds Tavern basement South Hall. For both the 1982 and 1983 field

seasons , a total of sixty units were excavated in the Reynolds Tavern exterior and thirteen in the interior.

For all field seasons, artifacts were washed, labeled, and bagged according to State of Maryland standards, though bag labels differ between field seasons due to differences in recording methods. Bag labels for 1982 and 1983 include the site, bag, and context number, and occasionally a unit designation. Any work done with the artifacts from 1982 will require consultation with the list of contexts (units of stratifications) provided in Appendix XII. Artifacts from 1983 will need to be provenienced in consultation with the original unit forms, which are the only written documentation of context numbers used that year. Bag labels from 1984 include the unit, artifact, bag, and level designation. Many items, including metals and leather, also received conservation treatment from the archaeology laboratories of William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia (2013 note: see Appendix XVIII, Conserved Items).

Several detailed analyses of collection materials have been undertaken. These include a faunal study (Reitz 1989, Appendix XIX), a minimum vessel count for Feature 106 ceramics (Appendix XV), study of the buttons from the site (Hinks 1988, Appendix XVII), and a study of the remains of toothbrushes from the Tavern (Shackel 1993).

Methods for 1984 Excavations

The 1984 excavations investigated the Central Hall of the basement of Reynolds Tavern. Ten units were excavated within the central corridor during July and August of that year, and assigned Unit Numbers 1-10 accordingly (see Figure 4.57 for location of units). Forms were used to record findings; each level was given its own form, which provided space to record notes on any features and soil characteristics, list artifacts found, and provide initial interpretations (provided in Appendix IX). The back of each form provided a graph to do plan view sketches of each unit level. This area of the basement was excavated to determine phases of occupation and use, information on the original construction period, and to learn more about the interior uses of the Tavern over time by its many occupants. All units were 5'x5' in size, unless structural limitations caused them to be otherwise and is marked in the notes.

Records and artifact storage:

The artifacts from Reynolds Tavern are housed primarily in a storage facility at Back Creek Nature Park in Annapolis, MD. Some artifacts are stored at the University of Maryland, College Park; these artifacts were extracted for use in the Reynolds Tavern entrance exhibit in 2008, the online exhibit produced by Archaeology in Annapolis entitled “Seeking Liberty” (http://aia.umd.edu/seeking_liberty/home.htm), and the current exhibit being designed by the University of Maryland for the 1747 Pub. Excavation records, including fieldnotes, photographs, and maps are housed in the University of Maryland Archives at Hornbake Library in College Park, Maryland.

CHAPTER 3: ARCHIVAL AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH OF REYNOLDS TAVERN

Past and Present Natural Environments

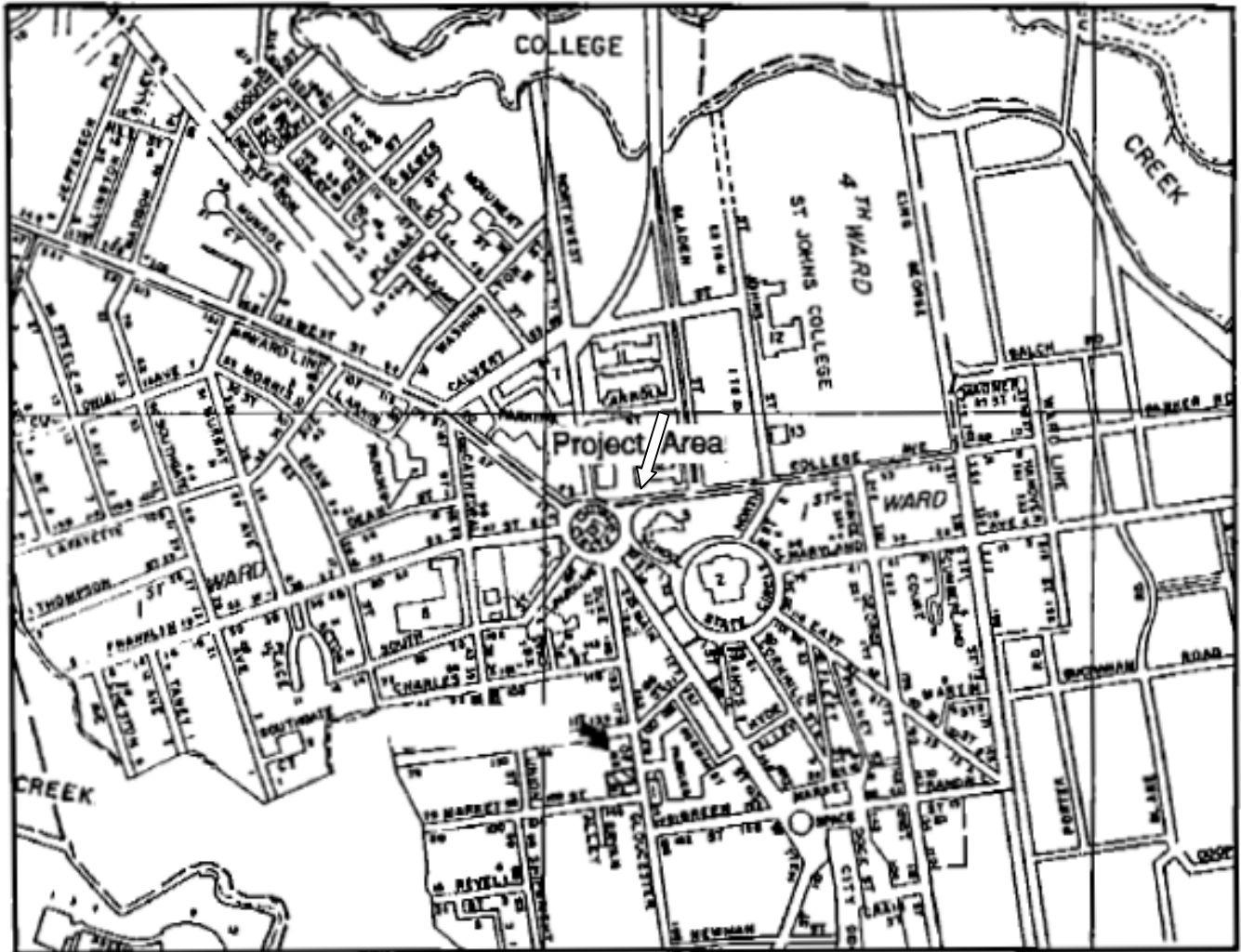
Reynolds Tavern is located at 4 Church Circle, in the city of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Figure 3.0). The city is located on the western shore of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province, within Maryland Research Unit 7, which is within the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-Rhode-West drainages (see Figure 3.1). It is the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The topography of the western shore of the Atlantic coastal plain province is characterized as gently rolling uplands, and Reynolds Tavern sits atop a marked rise in the landscape above the Annapolis waterfront.

The project area is within the Annapolis Historic District, and clearly has substantial historical significance. In fact, it can be argued that its location has contributed most towards the Tavern's success as a business, and which has made it a prominent historical property in our day. The Tavern fronts Church Circle, which was designed along with State Circle to be one of the two central focal points of Annapolis when the city was laid out by Governor Nicholson in 1695. The Reynolds property was originally bounded by four streets, but now resides at the corner of Franklin and Church Circle.

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).

Figure 3.0: USGS quad map of Annapolis, Maryland with arrow indicating location of Reynolds Tavern.



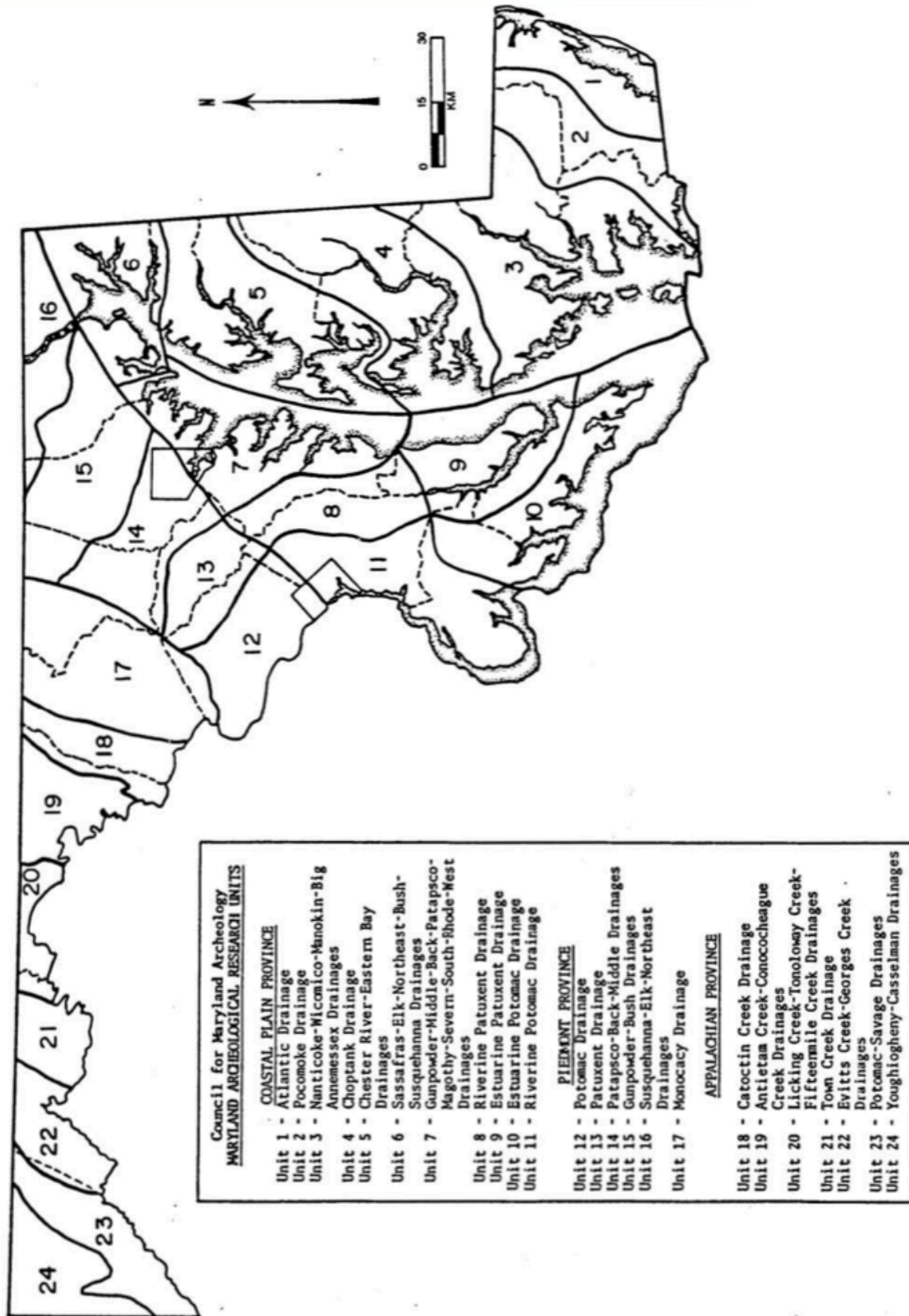


Figure 3.1: Maryland Archaeological Research Units

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 (MD Dept. of Natural Res). 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 erode easily. 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

During the prehistoric period, the land may have been utilized by Native Americans of the area as it is quite close to the Severn River. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the land was set aside as glebe land for St. Anne's, but it is unclear whether it was ever cultivated or not. The boundaries of the property were not quite the same as today. In the 17th century, Doctor Street bounded the property, and Dean Street partially cut into the Reynolds property (see Figure 3.2, Stoddert 1718 map). Most of the property was Lot 59 on the Stoddert map. When Reynolds built his house, the lot extended from Doctor Street across towards what used to be Dean Street. The land has been used since the middle of the 18th century as a yard associated

with an urban dwelling, the Tavern. Parts of the yard were used as stable yard, and may have been used, at one time or another, for flower or vegetable gardening. Doctor Street became Franklin by 1908. Presently, the property is bounded on its eastern side by Franklin Street, and to its west adjoins the property of Farmer's National Bank, with no other streets between. The rear of the existing property abuts an access road that allows entry into the bank parking lot that occupies the center of the block. At the time of excavations there were two small structures in the backyard, a 19th century smokehouse and a modern garage. The remaining yard was open for excavation. The Reynolds yard in its present condition has been paved over entirely for use as an outdoor space for the restaurant and pub, with the back yard area operating as a patio with tables and chairs for dining. The two structures still stand, converted into restrooms and wait-stations for the restaurant business. Figure 3.3 demonstrates the locations of the garage and the smokehouse, as well as the current patio.

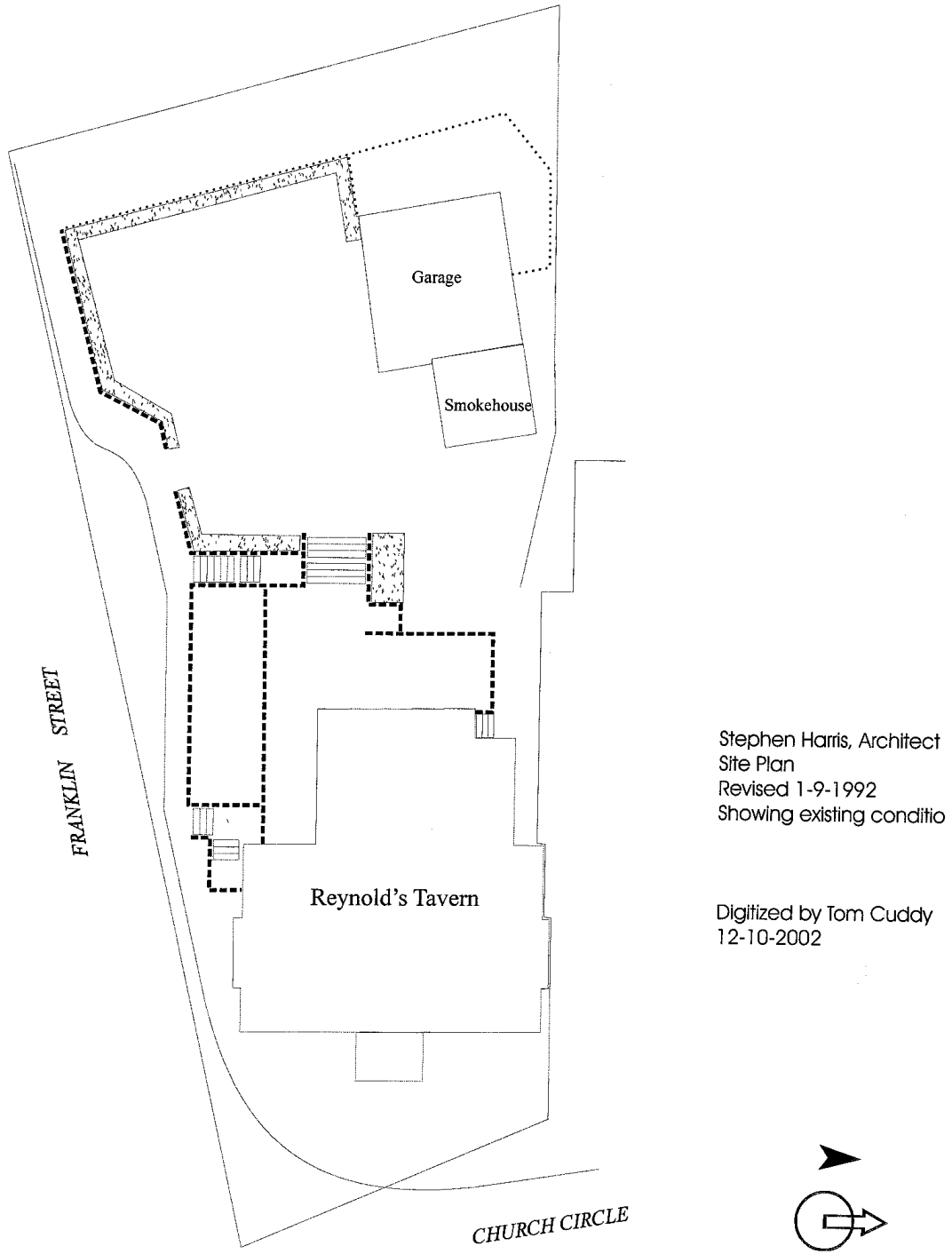


Figure 3.3: Current Reynolds Tavern yard and structures

Cultural Setting

A. Historic contexts.

Reynolds Tavern is a restored 2 ½ story Georgian tavern located at 4 Church Circle that was built in, or soon after, 1747. It has had three principle tenants that comprise the social history of the property. These include William Reynolds and his family, the Farmer's National Bank of Maryland, and the Annapolis and Anne Arundel County Public Library Association (see Appendix I for the HABS Timeline of Reynolds Tavern use and ownership). William Reynolds built the structure that currently occupies the property in the middle of the 18th century as a residence and a location for his business, which was hat making and tavern operation. In addition to the main house, the property includes a smokehouse, which is a single-room brick-floor structure built subsequent to the main Tavern. The historic contexts of Reynolds Tavern, both material and social, were formed throughout the 18th to 21st centuries by all tenants that occupied the property. The second two occupants listed above used the building exclusively for known businesses. Archaeological investigations were concerned primarily with the initial occupation in the 18th century, and about what could be learned of the original construction and use of the property by Reynolds during a key time in American history. The building is commonly called Reynolds Tavern, based on the name of William Reynolds and one of the uses to which it was put. However, it only operated as a tavern for 10 or 11 years. Reynolds lived there for nearly 30 years and had several businesses in his lifetime. The building was also occupied and owned by several different people. The history of Reynolds Tavern is not simply about William Reynolds, or the business of tavern keeping. Instead the history of the property is a more nuanced social and entrepreneurial tale, one that is complex and unusually feminine, and which recounts life in Annapolis during a time of great upheaval and transition from colony to independent republic.

The historical contexts begin with Reynolds, but specific details of the birth and childhood of William Reynolds are not clear and no official records have been found to conclusively establish the date of his birth or his parentage. It appears that William Reynolds was the second son of Robert Reynolds, an Annapolis carpenter/joiner. Robert Reynolds died in 1737, leaving a modest estate to his three children, John, William, and Margery. There are

several court proceedings prior to 1737 in which Robert, John, and William were named as co-defendants, and several after that date in which John and William are cited together, suggesting that they are all of one family. In one case, in 1734, both John and William posted bail when William's servant, Richard Bennet, a "Hatter," was charged with theft. The William Reynolds of the Tavern was a known Hat-maker. All evidence suggests that William Reynolds, the hatter that began Reynolds Tavern, is this same William listed in the proceedings. The history described here follows the premise that these individuals are all of the same family and contribute to the history of Reynolds Tavern.

John Reynolds had been Constable for the City of Annapolis in 1736. In 1739, his brother William was appointed to the position. William was married in 1739 to Deborah Syng, the widow of John Syng, a local innkeeper. William and Deborah Reynolds had five sons in seven years named John, Thomas, Robert, Joseph, and William. Three reached maturity, but the two oldest sons drowned in a swimming accident in 1747. In 1743, John Reynolds applied for a license to keep an ordinary in his dwelling, located between the house of Doctor Stewart on the East and the house of Richard Tootle on the West, and adjoining North West Street.

In 1744, William Reynolds held the position of Constable and presumably made hats. In 1745, his brother John Reynolds, barber and innkeeper, died. William was his closest relative (Table 3.1 shows inventory of possessions). The Maryland Gazette of 1745 shows William Reynolds advertising as a shopkeeper, a profession he had undertaken in addition to his hatmaking business. An inventory shows the kinds of goods he sold in town, which included such things as chocolate, Seneca Rattlesnake Root, coffee, raisins, window glass, hops, nutmegs, sugar, lemons and limes, and clocks (Baker n.d:4). The location of Reynolds' original shop is unclear, but it may have been on Francis Street on land commonly referred to as the "Free School Ground." An advertisement in the Maryland Gazette in April 1769 describes a lease to be sold "of the ground belonging to the school together with the brick house thereon, commonly called the Kentish House and also the ground adjacent thereto which was lately in the occupation of Mr. William Reynolds." The connections are tenuous but intriguing. William Reynolds had likely developed his profession as an apprentice with hat-maker John Jordan on lower Francis Street in the 1720s. Reynolds eventually married Jordan's step-daughter Elizabeth Kennedy in 1751 after his first wife Deborah died, and thus may have had old family connections to the land on Francis Street.

Table 3.1: Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of John Reynolds, 1745 (Baker n.d.)

Anne Arundel County Inventories Liber 31, folio 13 (1745)

An Inventory of the Goods & Chattels of John Reynolds late of the City of Annapolis in Ann Arundel County Barber Dece'd appraised by us the Subscribers the 27th Day of February 1744 in Current Money Vizt:

To	£	s	d
1 Bed Bedstead & [?]	5	10	-
1 old Desk	1	5	-
2 Oval Tables	1	7	6
2 Small Looking Glasses	-	7	6
1 Dozn and 10 Chairs	3	-	-
1 Feather Bed Bedsted blankt Rugg & 2 Pillows	3	-	-
2 Beds 1 bedsted 3 pillows 1 blanket, 1 Rug & 2 bolsters	8	-	-
2 old broken Tables	-	5	-
1 Servants bed & bedsted	-	12	6
1 Flock bed & bedsted & some furniture	1	2	-
2 China Bowls	-	14	-
1/2 a Doz. Custard Cups	-	2	-
a Parcel of old China	-	10	-
Some Glass & Earthen Ware	1	5	-
3 Pewter & 1 Tin Measure	-	7	6
a parcel of old Candle Sticks	-	10	-
1 old Warming Pann	-	6	-
1 Tin Coffee pot & other tinware	-	5	-
1 Pewter Teapot & 2 Mugs	-	4	-
1 pr old stilliards	-	5	-
1 Scummer, 2 flesh forks & Some Scewers	-	10	-
1 Brass Mortar and Pestle	-	3	6
2 old Box Irons & heaters	-	5	-
2 old Sifters	-	1	-
5 old Candle molds, 3 hammers and 2 Grinlets	-	3	-
Some old Tooth drawers and a pen knife	-	5	-
a Parcel of Candle wick	2	5	-
4 1/2 oz of silver at 10s pr oz	2	5	-
1 old Picture	-	-	6
1 Case of broken bottles	-	12	6
a parcel of old books	-	5	-
5 1/2 Dozn of Bottles	-	13	-
a parcel of Earthen & Stoneware	-	15	-
3 pr of Sheets & 5 pr of pillow Cases	3	-	-
5 old Table Cloths	-	17	6
The Ceced's Wearing apparel	17	-	-
2 pr of hand Irons, 2 pr of tongs and a Fire Shovel	1	-	-
1 Bagg and 2 Wallets	-	2	6
Some Iron pots & pot hooks	1	15	-
1 Brass Kettle	-	12	6
1 Tea Kettle & Divers other trifling things			

Table 3.1 cont.: Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of John Reynolds, 1745 (Baker n.d.)

[Inventory of John Reynolds
page two]

	£	s	d
1 Saddle and 2 bridles	2	-	-
7 Dishes, 42 Plates & some other Pewter	5	15	-
a parcel of old Knives and forks	-	6	-
6 Barber's blocks	1	-	-
6 Cards & 4 brushes	2	-	-
4 Pewter Shavg basons & 2 pots	-	15	-
3 Stands	-	5	-
2 Hones	-	5	-
1 Goose	-	1	-
1 pr of Tong's	-	1	-
1 pr of Scissors	-	-	6
a parcel of Curling Pipes 4/6 Do of old Razors £ 1	1	4	6
A Cupboard & a Spinning Wheel	-	15	-
2 Square Tables	-	7	6
1 Horse and Mare	3	-	-
1 Cow	3	-	-
A parcel of Ribbon & thread	-	15	-
A Servan Man 1 year & 5 mo to Serve	7	-	-
7 Gallo of Madera Wine at 8s	2	16	-
5 Do. of Rum at 5s	1	5	-
1 Woman's Saddle	2	5	-
Cash 10s Ster. at 100 pr Ct.	1	-	-
Do. in Bills of Credit	50	-	-
A parcel of old Lumber	3	-	-
	£ 149	17	-

Appraised by

Jonas Green
George Johnson

Wm Reynolds Nearest of Kindred
John Brice
Phil: Hammond Creditors

On the 30th Day of May 1745 Jean Reynolds Administratrix of John Reynolds late of Anne Arundel County Dece'd made Oath on the Holy Evangel's of Almighty God that the within and foregoing is a just and perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods and Chattels which were of the said Dece'd that came to her hadns or possession at the time of the making thereof that what hath since or shall hereafter come to her hands or possessn she will return in an Additional Inventory. That she knows of no Concealment of any part of pcell thereof by any person or persons whomsoever that if she shall hereafter Discover any Concealment or Suspect any to be She will acqnt the Comny General for the time being or his Deputy with such Discovery or cause of Suspicion that it my be enquired into and that she will well and truly give an Accot of all and every part of the Deced's Estate that shall come to her hands possession or knowledg and that she knows of no other relation to sign the same but Minors/ except the Deced's Sister who lives in Baltimore County.

Sworn before me

Wm. Rogers D. Comn Ann Coty

Reynolds' various occupations would lead to the Tavern, but it is unclear exactly when this happened. He had been Constable in 1744, and was referred to in records as a hatter up to 1757 while simultaneously keeping a store. He was familiar with the profession of innkeeping through his first wife Deborah Syng Reynolds, whose first husband had been an innkeeper, and also through his brother John. Ironically, it was not actually William Reynolds who first operated a tavern at 4 Church Circle. In 1747, Reynolds leased from St. Anne's Parish Lot 60 and a portion of Lot 61, directly across from the church, for £ 4 sterling. These were two of three vacant parcels that had originally been set aside as glebe land. In 1747 the church was given sanction to lease the glebe land for 63 years. Dean Street formed the boundary between lots 60 and 61, but since Reynolds had both it became his private drive. The house that became the Tavern was built sometime soon afterwards.

As it stands, the Tavern is a well proportioned two and a half story gambrel roof brick structure, designed in the center hall, double pile plan (HAF 1977). Built in 1747 or 1748, the front east façade is five bays wide and all header bond brick work. The roof was originally wood shingle, but is now slate. The front façade is virtually unaltered, but the porch, in Chinese Chippendale style, is believed to have been added by renowned architect John Shaw. The two stone steps in front of the Tavern are stone from the quarry at Aquia Creek, Virginia, the source of stone for construction of the U.S. Capitol and the White House (Letter from Charles E. Peterson to John Melville Jennings, September 28, 1977). The building is now grand, but began as a single story home and business.

In 1755, Reynolds had rented his house on 4 Church Circle to Mary Funnereau (also Funero, Funnero, Funeroe), but reserved a small part for his own use. In November 1755, Funnereau was granted a license to operate an ordinary (tavern) there. She advertised her tavern business in the Maryland Gazette serving food and liquor, renting rooms and providing stabling. Her application was renewed for the year 1756, but she moved the business in 1757 to another dwelling house. Whether or not Reynolds had any role in the tavern business up to that point is unknown. In that same year, 1757, William Reynolds applied for an ordinary license himself. Mary Funnereau had moved, and Reynolds himself continued to operate a tavern business at the location until 1768. For unknown reasons, the 11 years as a tavern has left a lasting impression on history, even though it is only a small portion of William Reynolds' occupation of the site, and only a fraction of the 255 years the building has been a part of Annapolis. The years of the

1760s was Annapolis' "Golden Age" of prosperity, and the tavern operated by Reynolds during this time has left a lasting impression in history.

Reynolds Tavern was perfectly situated in colonial Annapolis for the inn business. At 4 Church Circle, the location had ready access to most of the city's main streets and attractions. It was directly across the street from St. Anne's Anglican Church and next to the colonial playhouse. It was half way between the busy waterfront and the Annapolis racetrack making it a perfect refreshment stop. It was a center for hospitality during the prosperous tobacco days of pre-Revolutionary Maryland (HAF 1977). Perhaps most importantly, it was a political rallying point for Maryland Revolutionaries.

Taverns of the 18th century were not simply places for food, lodging, and liquors. It was an integral part of the active social community, serving as a place where news was disseminated, business conducted, clubs and civic organizations met, and where public auctions were held (HAF 1977). Documentation on Reynolds Tavern is abundant, with records telling what wines, liquors, and meals were served, the charges for food, lodging, and stabling, and a bit about the clientele who frequented it. A customer could expect to pay 6 pence for lodging, an extra shilling for stabling, get a hot meal for a shilling, and have many choices of drink including rum, heavy wines like Port and Madeira, French and English brandies, and local or imported beers (Baker n.d.).

Much of what is known about the operation of Reynolds Tavern comes from the proceedings of a court case lodged against Reynolds in the Circuit Court in 1766. A merchant and planter from Ann Arundel county named William Gaither brought suit against Reynolds for an outstanding debt of £ 10.2.0 for items used in both the tavern and hat-making businesses (Baker n.d.). These included corn and wheat flour, skins and furs, cordwood, and other items. Gaither owed Reynolds for debts incurred at the Tavern between 1757 and 1763, but Reynolds had no legal standing in this case since statutes limited an innkeeper from extending a tab of credit over ten shillings.

Although William Gaither was a planter, the customers at Reynolds Tavern ran the gamut from small farmers, to businessmen, to soldiers. Gentlemen came to go to Court or to the Assembly, or to attend the races, fairs, or theater. Its location was also right for political meetings. Among Reynolds' steady clients were the Corporation of the City of Annapolis and the Mayor's Court. The ledger for the city's accounts survives detailing their many events at

Reynolds Tavern. The records show that the city also paid other tavern keepers, but not while Reynolds Tavern was in operation. The Tavern was also the setting for public auctions. William Reynolds sat on lottery commissions at least three times, and hosted lottery manager meetings at his house. The Tavern sold theater tickets, and was overall a place for entertainment and the exchange of information.

Although he opened the Tavern, William Reynolds continued his hat business. It is thought that he may have called the tavern “The Beaver and Lac’d Hat,” a name that would remind his tavern customers that they could buy their hats from him as well (Baker n.d.:10). Records from the court case in 1766 show the materials Reynolds was using in his businesses (Baker n.d.). Reynolds often accepted barter as payment, and he had a varied clientele that included planters and small farmers, gentlemen on business or attending the races, and even poor ill soldiers (Baker n.d.). Elizabeth Kennedy Reynolds died, and sometime between 1761 and 1766 William Reynolds married for a third time to a woman named Mary Honole. He and Mary had a daughter named Margaret who was born sometime between 1761 and 1766.

Reynolds stopped innkeeping in 1768. Perhaps the court case with Gaither had soured him on the hospitality trade. He continued his hatting business into the 1770s. In 1776 he advertised for a manager of his shop. That he was no longer capable of running the hat business is likely an indication of his failing health. He died in 1777 leaving a relatively large estate, appraised at £ 2440.15.1 pounds sterling.¹ The house itself was valued at 1200 pounds. The estate went to his third wife, Mary, and their daughter Margaret. Mary and Margaret Reynolds lived in the Tavern through the Revolution. In 1781 Margaret got married to Alexander Trueman, the fourth son of Henry and Ann Truman of Prince George’s County. He was an officer in the Continental Army and likely met Margaret while stationed in Annapolis. Mary put the house up for rent, but it likely did not rent, as she is listed living there in 1783 as a widow.

William Reynolds’ second generation made a second attempt to operate the building as a tavern. By 1785 Mary Reynolds had died, and her daughter and son in law, Margaret and Alexander Trueman, were operating a boarding house in the Tavern. Trueman had officially

¹ Appendix XII shows an inventory of William Reynolds estate upon his death in 1777. Though not noted in this historical section, written by T. Cuddy in 2002, it should be noted that William Reynolds was a slave owner and nine individuals were included among his ‘goods and chattels’. This is significant in the archaeological discovery of two African caches in the basement of the Tavern, which are reflective of an African or African American presence in the Tavern and reminiscent of West African spiritual practices for the warding off of spirits. These discoveries are discussed in Chapter 4 under the 1984 excavations, and Chapter 5 in the Recommendations and Conclusions. Thomas Cuddy and Mark Leone’s article detailing the finds is also included as Appendix XIV of this report.

bought Dean Street from the city of Annapolis in 1784 for £ 175. The Truemans operated a tavern for several years, and it is at this time that John Shaw, the famous Annapolis cabinetmaker, likely made alterations or addition to the building. Exactly what Shaw worked on is in question, but Shaw sued Trueman for outstanding debt of £ 150 in 1786. In that same year Trueman offered the building for rent and Cornelius Mills opened a tavern there which he ran for about a year before leaving in late 1787. The house was then presumably rented to Thomas Price, who had a license to operate an ordinary in 1788.

Alexander Trueman was deep in debt in 1789 and transferred all properties including the Tavern to attorney Gabriel Duvall to sell it and settle his finances. Over the next couple of years Reynolds Tavern was on the market, but was also being occupied by a Mrs. Reynolds and her two daughters, presumably related and possibly the wife of William's son Robert who had died in 1786. Divested of burdens, Alexander Trueman re-enlisted in the Army in 1790. He was apparently working on a treaty negotiation near Miami, Ohio when he was found dead April 20th, 1792, having been killed, scalped, and stripped by Indians.

Duvall had control of the property for five years until 1794 when the city filed suit against him for recovery of Trueman's debts which Duvall had failed to pay. Duvall admitted the Tavern was "much out of repair" (Baker n.d.:28). He sold the property April 2, 1794 for £ 1020 pounds, to John Davidson, a prominent Annapolis merchant and civic leader (see Papenfuse 1975). Davidson died in October of that year, but Reynolds Tavern was conveyed to his wife. Mrs. Davidson kept a boarding house at the location for many years. The 1798 tax records describe the buildings on the property as a house 1 story brick 30x24, frame stable 16x12, and frame smokehouse 10x8, assessed at 1200 pounds. In 1811, she renewed the 63 year lease that William Reynolds had originally made with St. Anne's Church, but only a year later she sold the property to the Farmers National Bank of Maryland.

The building's history from this point on is mostly institutional but worthy of note. Farmers National Bank owned Reynolds Tavern for a long time but the building underwent its first major architectural changes around 1812, just after the bank bought it. Not long after the Tavern building was physically attached to the bank, which was built on the lot next door, formerly owned by William Faris. The Tavern's northern façade extended to connect to the bank building next door, as shown in photographs. The basement extended as well, as indicated by the excavations. It is unclear when the building went from being a one story structure to a two

story structure, but it must have been around this time. The next major change came in 1906 when a two and a half story brick gable roof addition was built on the back (west) side of the Tavern, in all probability replacing a smaller addition. The Tavern was the home of the bank's head, L. Dorsey Gassaway (Jackson 1990).

Following Mr. Gassaway's death, the bank intended to sell Reynolds Tavern to Esso Oil Company so they could build a gas station on the site. News of this sale reached Elmer M. Jackson, who was for 35 years board president of the Anne Arundel County Library, and the library got an option to buy the building as Library headquarters, which they did in 1936. The building was the headquarters of the Ann Arundel Library Association for the middle of the 20th century. In 1952 the cellar portion of the 1906 addition was excavated out by the Library Association, to create a children's reading room (HAF 1979). By the early 1970s the library had outgrown Reynolds Tavern. At one point the state wanted to buy the Tavern to act as the home of the Lieutenant Governor but the library board rejected it (Jackson 1990). The library moved into a new headquarters, giving the building to the National Historical Trust for Historic Preservation.

The National Trust awarded Historic Annapolis Foundation a 99 year lease of Reynolds Tavern on June 15, 1977, at a price of \$1 a year. The lease stipulated that the building would begin rehabilitation and restoration by December 15, 1977. HAF's goal of restoring the Tavern was initially funded by a National Park Service planning and survey grant, received matching funds from MHT, MHT A/E Grant-in-Aid funding, State Capital Grant funds for 1978-79, National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant, and received in-kind support from HAF (see administrative correspondence on file at HAF). This money went towards various aspects of the work, including research and preliminary archaeology.

In 1978, HAF launched their first archaeological investigation of the property, conducted by Orr and Orr (1978). HAF in turn subleased the property to the Beaver and Lac'd Hat, a business partnership led by Paul Pearson and his Historic Inns of Annapolis. Pearson's intention was to operate an active tavern business, similar to what was done with the Calvert House (e.g., Yentsch 1994). Excavations of the property by Archaeology in Annapolis from 1982-1984 were carried out in advance of construction efforts to reopen the Tavern. Historic Inns of Annapolis did succeed in restoring the building itself, but by 1984 Pearson was already over budget by half a million dollars (Feldstein 1989). The project never recovered financially. By 1989 the debts

had grown to 1.6 million (Fellner 1989). Pearson went bankrupt trying to turn Reynolds into a viable business.

In 1990 the building was subleased to Farmer's National Bank, who still resided next door and was once physically attached to the Tavern. The Bank had it on the market for years, and finally sold it in 2002 to the current owners, Andrew and Jill Petit. The Tavern is currently open for business, but not without some more legal wrangling. The Petits had to apply for a special exception to the city's C2 zoning requirements in the Fall of 2002 to obtain a liquor license, and had to overcome community concern over issues of parking, loitering, noise at late hours, and other typical objections.

B. Discussion of prior investigations

Excavations at Reynolds Tavern prior to Archaeology in Annapolis were carried out by Dr. Kenneth Orr and his son Ron. In 19 days of fieldwork, they excavated 14 trenches and 3 test units. Their work was excellent, but was preliminary in scope. The Orr's were awarded a contract in spring 1978 by HAF to investigate the front porch areas of the Tavern. They also tested one side of the building and a small portion of the rear yard. Their research pursued three main objectives which included the following: 1) Locate Front façade: find evidence of grade line across the front elevation of the building, find placement of the front cellar windows and possible entrance and bulkhead complexes, porch floors and stoops, and old pavements; 2) define the cellar entrance at the Franklin street end of the Tavern, and 3) excavate test pits in the Tavern yard to locate outbuildings, compare stratigraphy, and assess need for further excavations. A final report by the Orr's was submitted to HAF (Orr 1978) and a reproduction is included at the end of this report as Appendix II.

The 1978 work processed 450 square feet of soil matrix within the test units. Over 1700 artifacts were recovered from 15 cultural strata and ten features. The report gives adequate details of this research. The Orr's work also adequately addressed their research goals. Excavations at the front of the Tavern indicated that the porch present in 1978 was not original to the structure. Architectural documentation of the building also supports this conclusion (HAF 1977). The first porch or stoop was a low square platform with brick sides containing an earthen core and probably a wooden deck. A short set of risers, probably also of wood, carried a person

to the level of the front door. Sometime early in the 19th century, modifications were made to this original stoop. Soil fill was added to raise the floor level, and a second course of bricks was added to the stoop walls. Two courses of brick provided a step base to the door level, and the front of the porch was extended with a brick step, which also probably provided a mount to the platform. At this time the present canopy over the porch was also added.

Later in the 20th century a final phase of porch modification was evident. The porch deck was again raised until it was flush with the door. The sidewalls were again raised and two concrete steps were constructed for mounting the porch. The canopy was raised to compensate for these modifications.

In their research on the building façade, the Orr's also detected the presence of a gutter system which once ran along the front of the house. The feature consisted of a trench filled with oyster shell, a thin sand lens covering the shell, and a brick cap over the top. Artifacts recovered from within the shell layer indicate the feature was original to the Tavern. This type of drip-line drainage feature is said to calcify water, thus protecting the mortar of the foundation walls below.

Additional tests along the front of the building established that the cellar windows formerly extended one foot below their 1978 base. The original base of the windows marks the 18th century grade of the land surface. That front surface in the 18th century appears to have been covered by brick, and sloped 10 to 15 degrees to the southwest.

Similar testing along the Franklin Street side of the Tavern revealed a former bulkhead entrance to the building that had been bricked in. The remains indicated a brick floor and possibly wooden steps. This entrance would have allowed access to the building's cellar from the street, and appears to have been original to the building.

The Orrs also tested several areas of the backyard of the Tavern, along the front of the smokehouse, near the side of the smokehouse, and the area between the smokehouse and the Tavern. The first unit (Test 1) located traces of a kitchen midden between the Tavern and the smokehouse. The midden was comprised of lenses of sheet refuse, periodically covered with sand. A builder's trench for the smokehouse was also found in this unit. Artifacts indicated that the structure dated to the early 19th century, not to the original Tavern. The second unit (Test 2) revealed little other than a stratigraphic perspective on the original ground surface. The third unit (Test 3) located a cobblestone roadway that remained *in situ*. A single sherd of creamware

partially under one of the cobbles suggested to Orr that the roadway was associated with the earliest years of the Tavern.

The 1978 excavations by the Orrs revealed several key aspects of the Tavern, its construction and its uses, which would shape future work at the site. Their final recommendations were for an intensive archaeological survey of the Tavern's backyard to further define the features which they were only able to locate. This recommendation was followed in subsequent excavations, and the features the Orr's had located were carefully uncovered and inspected. Copies of their report, along with the artifact assemblage and slides of the excavations were deposited with HAF.

Figure 4.0: Reynolds Tavern Grid and Unit Designations from 1982, 1983, and 1984



Compiled by P. G. Markert
2013

CHAPTER 4: THE ARCHAEOLOGY

The archaeology section of this report will consist of a compilation of discussions from the interim reports of Susan Mira (Appendix III) and Anne Yentsch (Appendix IV) for the 1982 excavations and Joe Dent and Beth Ford (Appendix V) for the 1983 excavations. These discussions will be drawn directly from these reports. Though they are also provided as appendices for reference, the excerpts will be presented verbatim here, but compiled and commented on to provide a more cohesive vision of the archaeology completed over the different field seasons at the site.

It is important to note in this section that the discussions of the archaeology were written by the principle investigators at the time of the excavations, and that they will be presented alongside unit summaries written 30 years later in 2013, based on fieldnotes and preliminary summaries,. The goal is provide both a technical and interpretative understanding of the findings at Reynolds Tavern in 1982-1984. Since no report or preliminary unit summaries were available for 1984, it will be represented in this section by the unit summaries written in 2013, as well as a brief overview of the findings also written in 2013.

1982 Archaeological Investigations at Reynolds Tavern

Unit Summaries

Below are the unit summaries for the 1982 archaeological investigations. Squares were assigned letters of the alphabet in the order that they were excavated (thus, the placement of the squares on the grid is not reflected by their alphabetical order). When the end of the alphabet was reached, double letters were assigned, and then triple letters. Figure 4.1 demonstrates the units excavated in 1982 according to their letter designations. Letters I, L, O, and V were not included at the time of excavation to avoid confusion with numbers when recording.

Summaries for squares A through Z were written by Susan Mira in 1983, and provided verbatim here. Squares AA through EEE were written by Patricia Markert in 2013 during the

final compilation of this report, using square summary forms compiled for the units excavated in 1982. If data is provided in the earlier unit summaries that is listed as 'Not Available' in those written in 2013, it is because that data was unavailable in the archival material consulted. One notable discrepancy is the lack of opening dates for Units AA-EEE. All units were, however, excavated in the summer of 1982. A total of 48 units were excavated in 1982, including half units, trenches, and standard 5x5 foot squares.

It should also be noted that the coordinates of the grid were renamed between 1982 and 1983, though the grid itself remained the same. Both sets of coordinates have been included here, since in Dent and Ford's Interim Report (Appendix VI) reference is made to the 1982 units using the 1983 grid coordinates. The 1982 coordinates are those provided first in the 'Coordinates' category; the 1983 coordinates are then provided in parenthesis for reference. The full list of units excavated in 1982 is available as Table 4.1, which also includes the conversion into the unit numbers used in 1983 and 1984. Figure 4.1 provides a map of the 1982 excavation units.

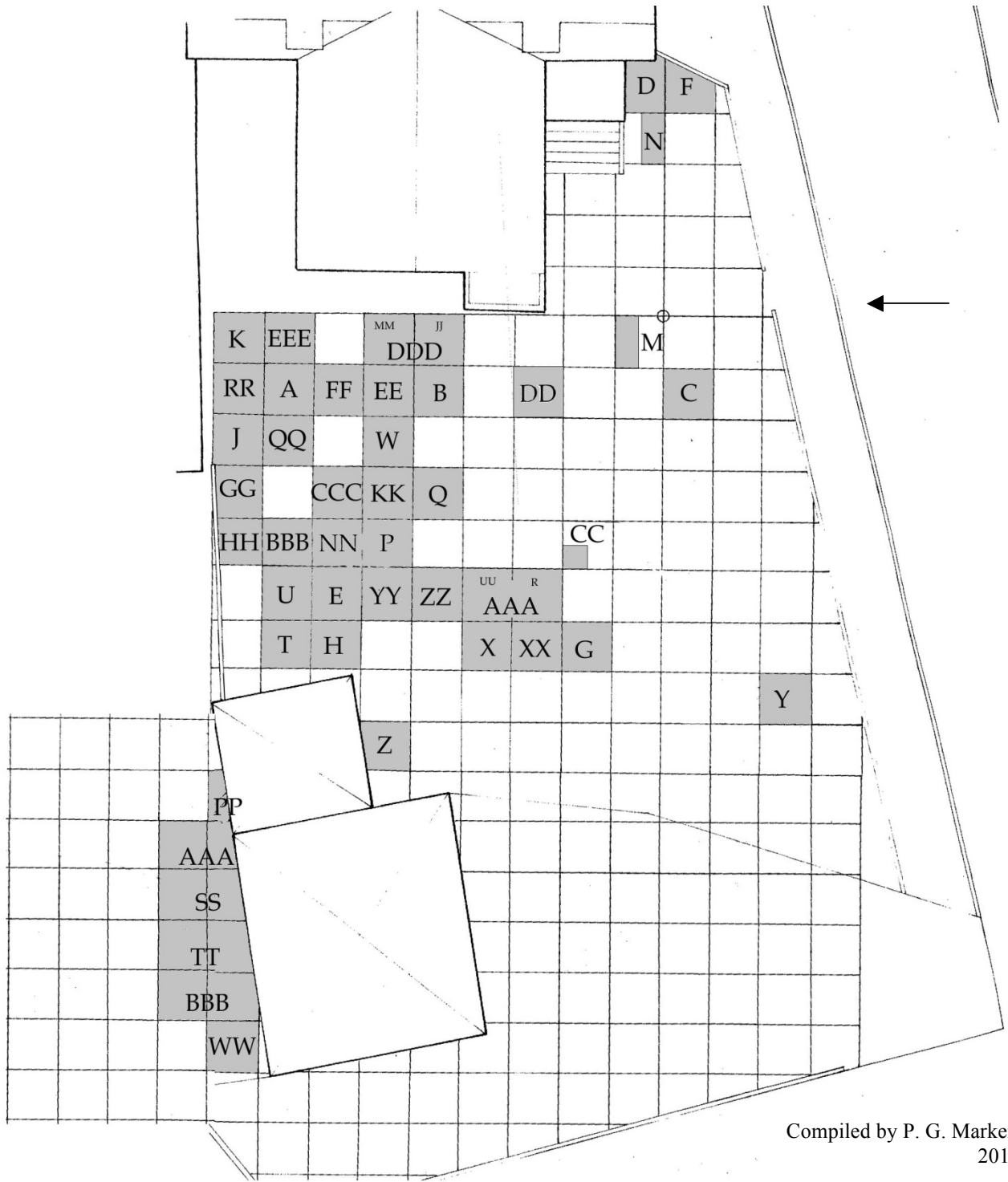
Table 4.1: Units Excavated in 1982 with
1983/1984 Unit Designation Conversions

<u>1982 Coordinates</u>	<u>1982 Unit Letter</u>	<u>1983 Coordinates</u>	<u>1984 Unit Number</u>	<u>Notes</u>
N8W4	A	N35W20	198	
N5W4	B	N20W20	147	
S1W4	C	S5W20	50	
N1E3	D	N0E10	77	
N7W8	E	N30W40	177	
S1E3	F	S5E10	56	
N2W9	G	N5W45	87	
N7W9	H	N30W45	176	
N9W5	J	N40W25	214	
N9W3	K	N40W15	216	
N1W3	M	N0W15 (W1/2)	72	
N1E2	N	N0E5 (E1/2)	76	
N6W7	P	N25W35	161	
N5W6	Q	N20W30	145	
N3W8	R	N10W40	107	Later Trench AAA
N.A.	S	N35W55	191	
N8W9	T	N35W45	193	
N8W8	U	N35W40	194	
N6W5	W	N25W25	163	
N4W9	X	N15W45	125	
S3W10	Y	S15W50	16	
N6W11	Z	N25W55	157	Trench within unit
N9W13	AA	N40W65	206	
N10W13	AA	N45W65	222	
N9W16	BB	N40W80	203	
N10W16	BB	N45W80	219	
N2W7	CC	N5W35	89	
N3W4	DD	N10W20	111	
N6W4	EE	N25W20	164	
N7W4	FF	N30W20	181	
N9W6	GG	N40W30	213	
N9W7	HH	N40W35	212	
N5W3	JJ	N20W15	148	Excavated as part of Trench DDD
N6W6	KK	N25W30	162	
N6W3	MM	N25W15	165	Excavated as part of Trench DDD
N7W7	NN	N30W35	178	

Table 4.1 cont.: Units Excavated in 1982 with
1983/1984 Unit Designation Conversions

<u>1982 Coordinates</u>	<u>1982 Unit Letter</u>	<u>1983 Coordinates</u>	<u>1984 Unit Number</u>	<u>Notes</u>
N8W18	PP	N40W60	207	
N8W5	QQ	N35W25	197	
N9W4	RR	N40W20	215	
N9W14	SS	N40W70	205	
N10W14	SS	N45W70	221	
N9W15	TT	N40W75	204	
N10W15	TT	N45W75	220	
N4W8	UU	N15W40	126	Later Trench AAA
N9W17	WW	N40W85	202	
N3W9	XX	N10W45	106	
N6W8	YY	N25W40	160	
N5W8	ZZ	N20W40	143	
N3W8	AAA	N10W40	107	
N4W8	AAA	N15W40	126	
N8W7	BBB	N35W35	195	
N7W6	CCC	N30W30	179	
N6W3	DDD	N25W15	165	Unit MM
N5W3	DDD	N20W15	148	Unit JJ
N8W3	EEE	N35W15	199	

Compiled by P. G. Markert
2013



Compiled by P. G. Markert
2013

Figure 4.1: Units excavated in 1982.

Units A-Z²

Coordinates: 1982: N8W4 (1983: N35W20)

Square letter: A

Date Opened: 6/7/82

Objective: To locate structural features and determine stratigraphic sequence.

Evidence of the utility trench #41 (feature No. 1) disappeared at 6 in. DBS (depth beneath surface) where the cobblestone appeared. Later in the season (7/27/82) cobble was removed in order to compare it and related stratigraphy to cobblestone located in front of the smokehouse in the Tavern yard. A white utility line was encountered during the removal of the cobble. This provided an explanation for the trench evidence above the cobble and provided support for the suggestion that the cobbles were not *in situ* and possibly not associated with those in front of the smokehouse.

Further excavation revealed a dense layer of trash, probably associated with the Tavern in the 3rd quarter of the 18th century. The soils divide into 7 main units: dark brown fill gold clay, cobble, med brown fill; light brown fill; trash (feature); and sterile (red brown soil) which was located at 24 in. DBS.

Coordinate: 1982: N5W4 (1983: N20W20)

Square letter: B

Date Opened: 6/7/82

Objective: Locate structural features and determine stratigraphic sequence.

The soils divide into 4 main units: a dark fill, sandy soil (probably attributable to later yard disturbance), cobble/fieldstone layer (*in situ* condition of which was questioned due to the heavily disturbed soil which followed). Square was not excavated to sterile soil.

Coordinate: 1982: S1W4 (1983: S5W20)

Square Letter: C

Date Opened: 6/7/82

Objective: Locate structural features and determine stratigraphic sequence.

² Prepared and written by Susan Mira in 1983.

This square was only half excavated (western half) to sterile soil. On 7/28/82, the east half was excavated to 17-18 in. DBS. Prior to his date, an auger hole was drilled in the west half of the square to note any changes in the stratigraphy (Figure 4.2). No changes were found. The sequence of [stratigraphic] units in C was unlike that in A and B. For example, each unit was much deeper in C (probably due to the 15 in. slope of the yard). Although a dense layer of oyster shell was not found in Square A at the same depth, both Squares A and B were more complex in stratigraphy in Square C. The soil divides into 4 main units: med brown fill; oyster; med brown fill; and sterile soil.

Coordinates: 1982: N1E5 (1983: N0E10)

Square Letter: D

Date Opened: 6/7/82

Objective: To locate structural features and determine stratigraphic sequence.

The function of the four Features remains unknown (Figure 4.3). Several descriptions have been advanced: 1) a structure corresponding to the staircase which, in the 18th century, descended to the lower level entrance of Reynolds' hat shop (see Orr 1979, Appendix II); 2) a structure connected with or serving as a device to capture rainwater from the roof of the Tavern (South 1982); 3) a structure involving fire due to charcoal remains on the concrete slab. A square was opened immediately south of D (Sq. F) to further evidence of these features. More cobble/fieldstone was located, but no evidence was found of the other features. A late 19th century panoramic photograph was found in the Train Done and Gone (1968) of this section of Annapolis. The photo had been taken from the Sate House facing west in 1880, and a white cylindrical structure in the approximate place of Square D was noted.

Square D was located right against a 12 in. cement wall serving as a base for an iron fence separating the yard from Franklin Street. This fence extends from the SW corner of the original Tavern building. Four main stratigraphic units were identified: choc brown fill; yellow brown soil; series of features of red brown soil. The units may have been heavily disturbed with the construction of the features. Squares D was not excavated to sterile soil.

Coordinates: 1982: N7W8 (1983: N30W40)

Square Letter: E

Date Opened: 6/7/82

Objective: To locate structural features and determine stratigraphic sequence.

The cobblestone located at 8-9 in. DBS was laid for walking or riding use. The portion of the path which was visible in this square was the southern half of its 6 ft. wide path. A single linear row of cobble was found as a southern barrier for the path. The direction of the path was approximately East-West. Cobbles in the linear rows were placed with their longer sides parallel with the ground. Those cobbles within the barriers were placed with their longer sides perpendicular to the ground. These latter cobbles exhibit definite wear patterns perpendicular to the ground and wear patterns (appear flat) on their surfaces. The layer of brick bats and oyster shell may have served as a special fill. Such a layer occurred only above the cobbles (Figure 4.4).

The soils divide into four main units: chocolate brown soil; layer of brick bats and oyster shell; cobblestone; medium brown soil with oyster shell bits. The cobblestone was found a little deeper than that in Squares A and B.

Coordinates: 1982: S1E3 (1983: S5E10)

Square Letter: F

Date Opened: 6/8/82

Objectives: To follow features uncovered in Square B and determine stratigraphic sequence.

The cobblestone and fieldstone (Feature No. 3) was associated with the structural features found in adjacent Square D (Strat #'s 28, 29, 31, 33) (Figure 4.5). As stated in the comments in Square D, the function of the four features remains unknown. The red brown soil transitioned into an ochre brown soil not reached in Square D at 11 in. This ochre brown soil became sterile at 24 in. DBS. As with Square D, Square F was located right against a 12 in. cement wall which serves as a base for the iron fence separating the Tavern yard from the cement sidewalk on Franklin St. It is hard to determine whether or not the structural evidence in Squares D or F was restricted to the area created by the fence line or whether the construction of the fence and/or sidewalk disturbed the features substantially. The soil divided into four main units: chocolate brown fill; yellow brown soil; cobbles/fieldstones; and red brown soil which became sterile at 24 in. DBS.

Coordinates: 1982: N2W9 (1983: N5W45)

Square Letter: G

Date Opened: 6/9/82

Objective: To locate structural features and determine stratigraphic sequence.

The utility trench remained unexcavated for the duration of the field season. The mortar surface which was encountered at 11.5 in. DBS was probably the result of the nearby construction (19th century?). It was an oyster-lime mortar similar to that used to lay bricks in the 18th and 19th centuries. The mortar may have served as part of a structure; in what capacity, however, is unknown. No other structural features e.g. wood, brick, post holes, sills nail concentration etc. were associated with the mortar. Squares XX, X, R, CC, UU, and ZZ were excavated to follow the mortar and determine its function. No conclusive evidence was found. The mortar was left unexcavated and the remaining portion of the square was excavated, only to encounter a red brown soil which was relatively sterile. An auger hole was later driven to confirm sterility. The soil divided into three main units: dark brown fill; red brown fill w/ brick and shell; red brown, uniform soil.

Coordinates: 1982: N7W9 (1983: N30W45)

Square Letter: H

Date opened: 6/10/82

Objective: To locate structural features and determine stratigraphic sequence.

The materials found in the builder's trench (#46) suggest a date range from the late 18th century to the early 19th century. This suggests that the smokehouse postdates the building of the Tavern. The cobblestones located at 8-9in. DBS were associated with those in Square E. It covered the NE corner of the square, suggesting a northerly bend towards the smokehouse. Again, there was a single linear row of cobbles serving as a southern boundary with the long side parallel to the ground, while the remaining cobble was placed perpendicular to the ground (Figure 4.7).

The soils divided into four main units (excluding builder's trench): yellow-brown sand lens, probably the result of 20th century disturbance; sand "squares" were found throughout this section of the yard; red brown soil; layer of brick bats and oyster and the cobbles. Units of stratigraphy numbers 104 and 60 were within the trench. The square was not excavated to sterile soil.

Coordinates: 1982: N9W5 (1983: N40W25)

Square Letter: J

Date Opened: 6/10/82

Objective: To locate structural features and determine stratigraphic sequence.

This square was difficult to excavate due to the large magnolia tree roots which penetrated the ground at all angles. Cobbles, however, were located at the same depth as in sequence E and H. Due to eruption caused by the tree roots, the cobblestones were not *in situ*. No brick and oyster shell layers were found above the cobbles and material concentration was much less than in Squares H and E. During the excavation, the utility line which was found in Square A was also located. The line bends around the magnolia tree and moves towards the smokehouse.

The soil divides into 2 main units: dark brown fill and cobblestones. The square was not excavated to sterile soil.

Coordinates: 1982: N9W3 (1983: N40W15)

Square letter: K

Date Opened: 6/10/82

Objective: To locate structural features and determine stratigraphy.

The soils in this square appear complex. This is the part due to the construction of the concrete base. Cobble was also located in this square and are probably there for two reasons: 1) K had substantially less disturbance from tree roots: 2) it was excavated to a greater depth.

The soils divided into 5 main units: dark brown fill; dark (red) uniform soil; yellow brown sand; cobblestones; and red brown clay. The square was not excavated to sterile soil.

Coordinates: 1982: N1W3 (1983: N0W15)

Square Letter: M

Date Opened: 6/10/82

Objective: To locate structural features and determine stratigraphy.

Square M was 5 ft x 2.5 ft. in size. The stratigraphy was very simple (like Square C). The soil divided into three types: medium brown fill; red brown soil; light medium brown soil with gravel. Square was not excavated to sterile soil.

Coordinates: 1982: N1E2 (1983: N0E5)

Square Letter: N

Date Opened: 6/10/82

Objective: To locate further evidence of the features in Square D and determine the stratigraphic sequence.

The square was excavated in an attempt to locate further evidence of the features in Sq. D. No evidence was encountered. The stratigraphic sequence was relatively simple. The red-brown soil (51) was not excavated to sterile soil. Though not given a unit number, there was a brief layer of oyster shell between units 50 and 51 in the east wall only.

Coordinates: 1982: N6W7 (1983: N25W35)

Square Letter: P

Date Opened: 6/11/82

Objective: To find further evidence of the brick scatter and the cobblestone feature in Square E.

Cobble did surface at 8-9 in. DBS, but in the very north end of the square. Again, a dense layer of brick bits and oyster shell occurred above the cobble (see Squares E and H). The remaining portion of the square was excavated to learn the stratigraphic sequence beside and beneath the cobblestone. Six main units composed the square: chocolate brown soil; brick and oyster shell layer; cobblestone; medium brown soil between cobblestones; medium brown fill; and red brown soil with became sterile c. 24 in. DBS.

Coordinates: 1982: N5W6 (1983: N20W30)

Square Letter: Q

Date Opened: 6/11/82

Objective: To locate structural features and determine stratigraphy.

The utility trench was the same as that found in Squares G and later in R. The width of the trench (18in.) was determined in this square (Figure 4.8). Once sterile soil was reached, c. 24

in. DBS, an auger was taken to note any significant changes in the stratigraphy. None were detected. There were five main fills intermixed with oyster shell and sandy soils. The complexity of this square was probably the result of the construction of the utility trench, combined with its central location in the yard. The trench began at the NW corner of the 1906 addition of the Tavern and headed directly SW towards a utility pole on Franklin St.

The main units were as follows: dark brown fill; medium brown fill; red brown clay; medium brown fill; medium brown, uniform soil; and red brown, sterile clay.

Coordinates: 1982: N3W8 (1983: N10W40)

Square Letter: R³

Date Opened: 6/11/82

Objective: To locate structural features and determine stratigraphy.

The same utility trench found in Squares G and Q was found in R. As in Square G, mortar appeared c. 11-13 in. DBS., possibly the result of construction (19th century). It was an oyster lime mortar similar to that used to lay bricks in the 18th and 19th centuries. The mortar may have served as part of a structure; in what capacity, however, is unknown. No other structural features e.g. wood, brick, post holes, sills, nail concentrations, etc., were associated with this mortar. Squares XX, X, CC, UU, and ZZ were excavated to follow the mortar and determine its function. No conclusive evidence was found. Before reaching sterile soil, four different lenses/layers were identified (see units of stratigraphy numbers 167-170). Among materials found beneath the mortar was WSG stoneware and Chinese export porcelain. The stratigraphy from the surface to sterile at 24 in. DBS was relatively complex. There were three main units above the mortar: dark brown fill; oyster and dirt; red brown fill; and a sand and clay mix beneath the mortar. The latter may represent disturbance created when mortar first fell to the surface.

Coordinates: Not assigned 1982 grid coordinates; unit located in smokehouse (1982: N35W55)

Square Letter: S

³ 2013 Note: Square R and Square UU were later included in Trench AAA. Trench AAA, based on Mira's stratigraphic notes, began at 12 in. DBS in Square R, in stratigraphy unit number 167. Also, the abbreviation WSG has been used to refer to White Salt Glazed stoneware.

Date Obtained: 6/14/82

Objective: To learn the construction of the smokehouse floor, determine other, if any, functions of the smokehouse, and locate diagnostic materials which will help date the smokehouse.

The brick in the floor throughout was laid in English bond (Figure 4.10). The ash was probably the result of fire. No faunal material was found. No material items were found between the floors.

Coordinates: 1982: N8W9 (1983: N35W45)

Square Letter: T

Date Opened: 6/17/82

Objective: Unearth more of the cobble path and locate a builder's trench associated with construction of the smokehouse.

Three features were found in this square: a builder's trench associated with the renovation of the smokehouse doorway (#85) (Figure 4.6), a trench belonging to the 20th century utility line first located in Square A (Feature No.1), and the cobblestone path (36) (Figure 4.11). The builder's trench was first excavated, then the remaining portion of the square excluding the utility line. The cobblestone path was part of that located in Squares E and H. It covered $\frac{3}{4}$ of this square. A single linear row of cobble served as a northern boundary with the long side parallel to the ground, while the remaining cobble was placed perpendicular to the ground. The utility trench was finally removed to unearth the remaining cobble. Beneath the surface and above the utility line was piled cement rubble, a deliberate protective layer for the utility line. There were three main fills about the cobble intermixed with a sand lens and disturbed soils from the two trenches.

Coordinates: 1982: N8W8 (1983: N35W40)

Square Letter: U

Date Opened: 6/18/82

Objective: Unearth more of the cobble path.

Once the utility trench (Feature No.1 in Squares A and T) was identified, the remaining portion of the square (north half) was excavated. A similar stratigraphy was encountered as in Square T. The cobble path was cleared and mapped. Again, a simple linear row of cobble served

as a northern boundary with the long side parallel to the ground, while the remaining cobble was placed perpendicular to the ground (Figure 4.12). The utility trench was finally removed to unearth the remaining cobble. As in Square T, cement rubble was placed over the utility line to protect it from the elements. On June 30th a quadrant was opened in the NE corner of the square to learn the stratigraphy beneath and beside the cobble path and date the laying of the cobble. The soil beneath the cobble was primarily a medium brown fill mixed with sandy soils. Sterile soil had not been reached at 24 in. DBS. Soil above the cobble divided into 2 main units: chocolate brown fill and a brick and oyster shell layer mixed with sandy lenses (excluding utility trench).

Coordinates: 1982: N6W5 (1983: N25W25)

Square Letter: W

Date Opened: 6/18/82

Objective: To locate structural features and determine stratigraphy.

The utility trench which intersected Squares G, R and Q was located in Square W. The square was then excavated excluding the trench. Very little material culture was excavated. The square was not excavated to sterile soil, but was discontinued at c. 14 in. DBS. Two main stratigraphic units were encountered: chocolate brown soil and medium brown fill.

Coordinates: 1982: N4W9 (1983: N15W45)

Square Letter: X

Date Opened: 6/21/82

Objective: To follow the mortar feature located in Squares G and R.

The utility trench in this square was the third to be found in the site proper. This trench was running circa east-west and probably contained a sewer pipe running from the storage addition of the smokehouse into Franklin St. towards Church Circle. At c. 12 in. DBS the mortar was found and mapped. It covered only the SE corner of the square (Figure 4.13). The mortar was probably the result of nearby construction (19th century). It was an oyster-lime mortar similar to that used to lay bricks in the 18th and 19th centuries. The mortar may have served as part of a structure. In what capacity, however, is unknown. The construction of the utility trench may have destroyed useful evidence. No other structural features e.g. wood, brick, post holes,

sills, nail concentrations etc. were associated with the mortar. Squares XX, X, G, R, X, CC, UU and ZZ were excavated to follow the mortar and determine its function/significance. No conclusive evidence was found. The square was not excavated past the mortar floor. An oyster shell and brick bit layer was found 3-4 inches above the mortar feature. Not including the utility trench, the only other main stratigraphic unit was a medium brown fill.

Coordinates: 1982: S3W10 (1983: S15W50)

Square Letter: Y

Date Opened: 6/21/82

Objective: to locate structural features and determine stratigraphy.

The square was divided into quadrants and the NW quadrant was excavated due to little change in stratigraphy following 8 in. DBS. The soil was little better than sterile. Excavation was discontinued at 23 in. DBS. An auger was taken in the quadrant and an additional 30 in. was removed. No stratigraphic changes were noted. Sterile soil had been reached at 30 in. DBS. Only two main stratigraphic units were noted: medium brown fill and red brown soil (to sterile).

Coordinates: 1982: N6W11 (1983: N25W55) -- Test Trench from south wall of the smoke house (approximately 1 ft. east of garage wall)

Square Letter: Z

Date Opened: 6/23/82

Objective: To locate a builder's trench associated with the smokehouse, locate other structural features and/or diagnostic materials associated with early smoke house use.

The utility trench in this square was the same as that found in Square X. The trench was running circa east-west and contained a sewer pipe running from the storage addition of the smokehouse into Franklin St. toward Church Circle. At 17 in. DBS only the northern half of the trench was excavated. The soil has been heavily disturbed and no evidence of a builder's trench has been found. At 26 in. DBS, the soil changed to a red mottled clay with little or no material culture. Excavation was discontinued at this depth. The disturbance created by the construction of the utility trench altered any evidence of a builder's trench associated with the smokehouse wall. The three main stratigraphic units were: chocolate brown; medium brown fill; and red clay.



Figure 4.2: Square C after excavation and auger test.



Figure 4.3: Square D with unidentified structural features 3 and 5. (See square summary for Square D on page 42 for further detail.)



Figure 4.4: Square E with oyster and brick layer, Feature 9. This layer was found only above the cobbles of the cobblestone road and was likely a ‘special fill’ (pg. 43).



Figure 4.5: Squares D and F with unidentified structural features 3, 5, 6 and 7. (See square summaries for Squares D and F on pgs. 42-43 for further details).

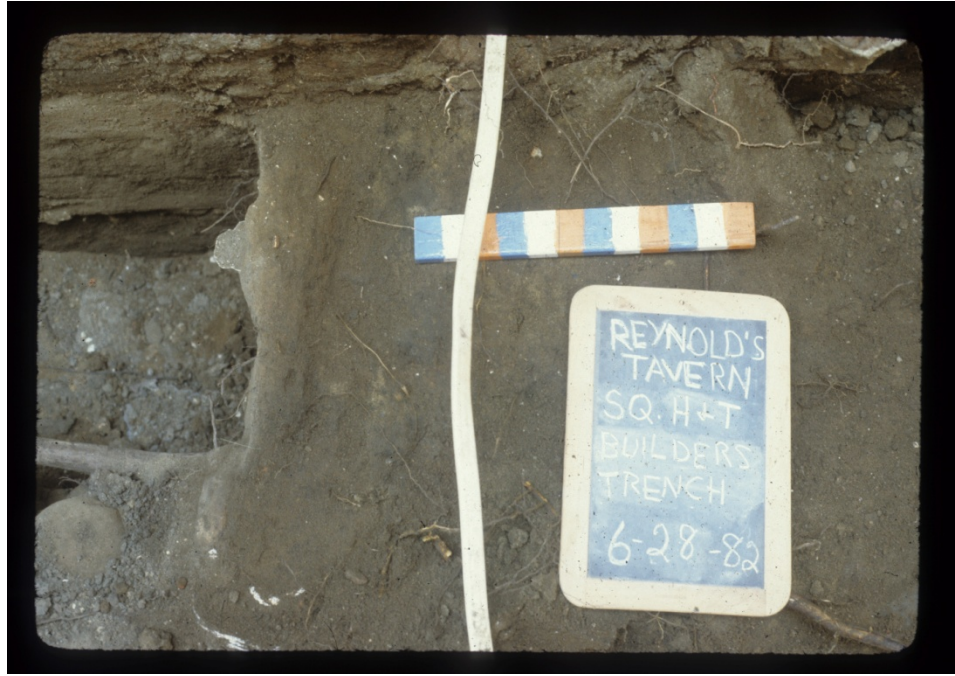


Figure 4.6: Builder's trench for the renovation of the smokehouse doorway in Squares H and T. Materials found dated to the late 18th and early 19th century, suggesting the smokehouse postdates the Tavern (pg. 44).



Figure 4.7: Square H with cobbles of the cobblestone road exposed, after excavation of builder's trench. Suggests a northerly bend towards smokehouse (pg. 44).



Figure 4.8: Square Q, showing utility trench and oyster shell fill, likely associated with disturbance from the construction of the trench (pg. 47).



Figure 4.9: Square R with mortar floor exposed. Possibly the result of 19th century construction. (See square summary on pg. 47 for more details).



Figure 4.10: Square S inside the smokehouse, showing exposed English bond brick floor (pg. 48.).



Figure 4.11: Square T with cobblestone road exposed next to smokehouse (pg. 48)



Figure 4.12: Square U with cobblestone road exposed, showing the linear placement of cobbles that serve as the northern boundary of the road (pg. 48).



Figure 4.13: Square X with sewer pipe and oyster-lime mortar floor exposed (also found in Squares R and G). Mortar may have been associated with a nearby 19th century construction (see square summary on pg. 49 for more details).



Figure 4.14: Overview of cobblestone road looking east, Squares Z, P and Q.

AA-ZZ⁴

Coordinates: 1982: N9W113, N10W13 (1983: N40W65, N45W65)

Square letter: AA (Trench)

Size: 2' x 5.5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To test for the presence of the cobblestone feature (roadway) behind the smokehouse, in order to ascertain if the smokehouse cuts through the feature or if the feature articulates with the smokehouse.

Test Trench AA is located immediately to the left of the east rear window on the north wall of the garage, in a strip of land adjacent to the garage and the bank parking lot (Figure 4.15). The trench runs north-south through N40W65 and N45W65. At 19 inches depth below surface, 4 cobbles were found in the south sector of the trench, ranging in distance 8 to 15 inches from the garage wall. The cobbles were heavily disturbed in this unit, indicating that the Smokehouse was intrusive to the cobblestone roadway and cut directly through the cobble feature.

In the north end of the trench, at about 21 inches depth below surface, Cramer located “a semi-circular brick and mortar foundation extending 15 inches to the south, running beneath the concrete wall of the parking lot. On top of this was a deliberate, very compacted layer of oyster shells which measured about 2 inches in depth.” This oyster shell layer, called Level 126, contained artifacts that include a 1940 penny, a gun-flint, creamware, pearlware, delft, hand-wrought nails, cut nails, and a large amount of faunal material (109 bones, constituting the greater proportion of the artifacts).

Once the cobbles in the south sector were removed, it appeared that Level 126 continued beneath them as well, yielding artifacts such as hand-wrought nails, clay pipe stems (with larger inner diameters than other stems found at the site), bones, bricks, bottle fragments, porcelain, and at 30 inches depth below surface, delft and a semi-whole redware vessel. At 22 inches depth below surface in the northwest sector of the trench, a single remain of a post with a diameter to 2.5 inches was found.

⁴ All following unit summaries were written by P.G. Markert in 2013, in consultation with the summary forms compiled in 1982.

At around 31 inches depth below surface, a soil change was noted and which was characterized as Level 132 (a medium to gold-mottled soil with brick fragments and little to no shell fragments). This included a dense concentration of charcoal in the middle of the trench and a moderate amount immediately below the curb. Though this level was homogenous in terms of stratigraphy, the artifacts coming from the northern area were late 18th century while those from the rest of the trench were early to mid-18th century. The unit was bisected accordingly, and the artifacts were bagged separately. The trench was bisected at this point, and a 'window' was excavated to a depth of 39 inches depth below surface (Figure 4.16). All artifacts were of the first half of the 18th century.

Coordinates: 1982: N9W16, N10W16 (1983: N40W80, N45W80)

Square letter: BB (Trench)

Size: 2' x 5.5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To test the presence and depth of cobble feature.

A light-medium brown fill with small pieces of brick and oyster shell was located as 17 inches depth below surface (measured from the top of curb). This contained a fair amount of bottle glass, creamware, and pearlware. Cobbles were located in the middle of the square at a depth of 19 inches depth below surface. There was less disturbance than in Unit AA and the cobbles formed a segment of the drive 17 inches wide. A few random cobbles were found at the north end of the unit. Beside the cobbles, a medium brown fill (Level 126) with brick fragments and small oyster fragments was found, extending from 19 to 22 inches depth below surface in the northern portion of the trench. Artifacts include a large amount of bottle glass, creamware, pearlware, and various metal and other structural materials.

Beneath the cobbles, the fill was darker (Level 140). The number of earthenwares and coarse utilitarian wares increased, as did the faunal material. This fill extended to 26 inches depth below surface. From 27 to 31 inches depth below surface, few artifacts were found. At 31 inches depth below surface a 7 by 18 inch 'window' was cut in the north sector. This 'window' was excavated until sterile soil at 41 inches depth below surface.

It is suggested in the original notes that no data from this excavation unit be used in any fine grained analysis.

Coordinates: 1982: N2W7 (1983: N5W35)

Square letter: CC

Size: 2.5' x 2.5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: Locate mortar floor moving outwards from Unit R.

Unit CC is located in the northwest quadrant of N2W7. The stratigraphy of this unit seems to be the same as in the other mortar feature related units, particularly adjacent Unit R. At 6 inches depth below surface, a medium brown fill (Level 121) was uncovered, containing pearlwares. At 8.5 to 11 inches depth below surface, a layer of oyster shell and brick was encountered (Level 63), containing few artifacts other than a small amount of nails and bone. From roughly 10 to 12 inches depth below surface, a layer of red-brown fill containing a door lock, 6 delft sherds, 1 stoneware sherd, some nails and faunal remains was uncovered (in the notes, this level is identified as Level 125, though there is some confusion as to whether it should actually be Level 82). Level 125, as identified in this unit, is not present in adjacent Unit R, nor in nearby Unit G. The door lock mechanism underwent conservation by William and Mary and can be checked for datable components.

Coordinates: 1982: N3W4 (1983: N10W20)

Square letter: DD

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: Continuation of checkerboard-testing strategy.

No field notes could be found for this square. Based on information from the Bag Book and the Artifact Inventory, Level 123, a red-brown fill containing brick and oyster shell, was encountered around 8 inches depth below surface. Between 8 and 10 inches depth below surface, a combination of soil Types 7 and 123 were found and bagged together. Level 7, a medium brown fill found over much of the site, was found homogeneously at approximately 10 inches depth below surface and continued to a depth of about 13 inches depth below surface. Artifacts recovered from this level include 13 pipe bowls/stems, 22 earthenware, 10 creamware, 1 pearlware, 14 porcelain, and 21 stoneware sherds, as well as high proportions of glass and

faunal material (29 and 131, respectively). Artifact levels increased and were most significant at a depth of about 1 foot below surface level. Auger Test 3, placed just to the west of this square, noted the start of a shell layer at 8.5 inches depth below surface and a different fill from 12-15 inches depth below surface. Further excavation did not occur in this unit, but findings indicate that going deeper would have yielded further information.

Coordinates: 1982: N6W4, N7W4 (1983: N25W20, N30W20)

Square letter: EE and FF

Size: 5' x 5' in EE

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To establish whether cobbles extend from Units B to A.

The notes for these two units are combined because their purpose and excavation were equivalent and conducted simultaneously. Neither was excavated in stratigraphic sequence because their main purpose was to determine whether the cobbles extend from Unit A (198, N6W5) to Unit B (147, N7W5). These units began initially as a shovel test-trench 1 foot wide but Unit EE was later opened to 5 by 5 feet. Both units contain early 19th century disturbance. A utility trench was found, cutting across Unit FF from southwest to northeast. No articulated cobbles were found in either Unit EE or FF other than a few scattered stones found in the trenching. Unit EE was cut back an additional 1 foot along the south wall to determine whether the cobbles continued from Unit B. Cobbles were located at 4 inches depth below surface. Excavation was not completed in either Unit EE or FF.

Two auger tests were complete in these units, one at the southeast end of Unit EE (adjacent of Unit B) and another in the northeast corner of Unit FF. The auger test in Unit EE indicated a shell and brick layer from 11 to 24 inches depth below surface, but does not indicate reaching sterile soil at this point. The auger test in Unit FF went to about 44 inches depth below surface without encountering sterile soils, and encountered shell and brick fill with three pieces of leather at about 40 to 42 inches depth below surface. Both auger tests are included in Appendix X.

Coordinates: 1982: N9W6 (1983: N40W30)

Square letter: GG

Size: ca. 2.5' x 5' (irregular)

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To define the extent of the cobble feature.

The topsoil was shoveled in Unit GG until cobbles were reached, at which point excavation proceeded with the trowel to define cobbles. Cobbles were located at 6 inches depth below surface in the southeast corner of the unit. Work on this unit was impeded by the adjacent magnolia tree, with major root disturbance limiting further excavation. The unit was not kept open. Few materials were recovered, and included 1 earthenware sherd, 1 creamware sherd, and 2 Chinese porcelain sherds.

Coordinates: 1982: N9W7 (1983: N40W35)

Square letter: HH

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: N.A.

There is some confusion about whether or not this unit was excavated. The only mention of it in the notes state that "Sq. HH was excavated only a few inches" (Connie's notes, 1982). It is also mentioned that no cobbles appeared. There are no artifacts from this unit, and no other mentions in the field notes of its excavation.

Coordinates: 1982: N6W6 (1983: N25W30)

Square letter: KK

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To define the extent of the cobble-drive.

The cobble drive was located at about 6 inches depth below surface. The fill contained creamware and pearlware in modest amount (32 ceramics in total).

Coordinates: 1982: N7W7 (1983: N30W35)

Square letter: NN

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To locate and define the cobble feature.

Cobbles seem to have been encountered in this unit at 4 inches depth below surface. Below the cobbles, a layer of oyster shell fill containing extensive quantities of pearlware (124 pieces total ceramic) and faunal material (107 bone) were found. At 6 inches depth below surface, a layer of brick bits with some whole brick and much smaller amounts of oyster shell was found (Figure 4.17). In the oyster shell layer, a low percentage of pearlware was found (5 sherds as opposed to 70 sherds of creamware). This may indicate an early 1780-90 deposition.

Coordinates: 1982: N9W18 (1983: N40W60)

Square letter: PP

Size: Irregular and triangular

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To test for presence of cobblestone drive and ascertain its relationship to the smokehouse.

Cobbles had already been located in Trench AA, but showed no articulation with the smokehouse and were highly disturbed. Unit PP was placed to the east of Trench AA, and lies in the extreme eastern strip of land between the smokehouse and the bank parking lot. Its irregular shape was defined by the curbing of the parking lot.

The brick wall running north-south appeared at 11.5 inches depth below surface (measuring from the top of the curb). The wall was numbered Feature 101 and its interface Feature 102 (Levels 141 and 142 respectively) (Figure 4.18).

The cobbles appeared at 15 inches depth below surface. Articulated cobbles were found west of the brick wall, extending to the bounds of Test Trench AA; articulated cobbles were also found throughout the square. The brick wall overlies the cobbles, and is three courses high, laid in English or common bond (Figure 4.19).

West of the brick wall, artifacts from the overburden were not assigned a stratification layer and included 8 creamware, 1 pearlware, and 1 possibly cut nail. East of the wall, the area adjacent to the cobbles was taken down separately in a 1 by 1 foot square, which was designated Level 146 (medium-light brown sandy soil). Artifacts included mainly creamware. Oyster shell began appearing beneath the sand at approximately 18 inches depth below surface. This level

was then removed in the rest of the unit to the east of the brick wall. The level began as 7 inches depth below surface and continued to the cobbles; however, just above the cobbles, a layer of brick and mortar rubble was encountered (though not given a new level number). This layer contained a few whole bricks, as was significantly different from other layers above the cobbles, in Units H, E, U, NN (in the backyard), and BB and WW (in the western part of land adjacent to the parking lot). Artifacts in this layer included creamware sherds and an early 18th century bone-handled fork. These, and the lack of late 18th century materials, would indicate that the fill dates to c. 1780, but this does not agree with the findings from other excavation units.

A tentative sequence for the features in Unit PP is as follows:

1. Cobblestone drive is built
2. Cobblestone drive is abandoned
3. Smokehouse is built
4. A structure abutting the smokehouse is constructed (see Feature 101)

Neither the smokehouse nor Feature 101 (brick wall) were built with builder's trenches as far as is presently known, but the smokehouse wall extends considerably deeper than the depth excavated in Unit PP.⁵

Coordinates: 1982: N8W5 (1983: N35W25)

Square letter: QQ

Size: 5' x 5' (approximate, size impeded by tree roots)

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To define extent of cobblestones.

Cobbles were located at about 6 inches depth below surface, but showed no patterned articulation. The notes indicate to see notes on Unit A and Unit RR for further comments on this area of excavation.

Coordinates: 1982: N9W4 (1983: N40W20)

Square letter: RR

Size: 5' x 5'

⁵ This sequence was taken directly from the unit summary for this unit, compiled in 1982. It should be noted that a builder's trench for the later renovation of the smokehouse doorway was also excavated in 1982 (pg. 48).

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To define the extent of the cobblestones

Cobblestones were located at about 6 inches depth below surface. The first 3 inches of soil was shoveled, and the rest troweled. A “nice collection” of late 18th/early 19th century artifacts was recovered, including “founders’ puddles” – small globs of lead debitage left from lead-working at the site – and fragments of a wooden toothbrush or hat brush.

The cobbles in this unit were not removed, so it is unclear whether they were relaid as were the cobbles in adjacent Unit A to the south. The cobbles in this unit, however, were not articulated in the manner analogous to the cobble drive, as seen in other units. There is the question as to whether the drive was disturbed and its cobbles used elsewhere on the site sometime during the late 18th or early 19th centuries, or whether the disturbance is of a more recent date (Figure 4.20).

Coordinates: SS – 1982: N9W14, N10W14 (1983: N40W75, N45W75)

TT – 1982: N9W15, N10W15 (1983: N40W70, N45W70)

Square letters: SS and TT (trenches)

Size: Irregular – East half of TT and west half of SS

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To determine the extent of the trash feature in Trench AA, and to search for the wall parallel to Feature 101 in Square PP.

The soil above the cobbles was shoveled, and appeared to contain primarily late 18th or early 19th century deposition. The cobbles were encountered at 16 inches depth below surface. The cobbles in area SS/TT are still articulated and show a clear pattern of disturbance in the eastern sector, closer to Trench AA. They were underlined with a brick border along their northern edge in Units SS and TT (Figure 4.21).

A circular deposit of clay, 13 inches wide, appeared at 18 inches depth below surface to the south of the cobbles. This deposit was located 30 inches to the center of the excavation square from the north wall of the garage, and 26 inches from the east wall of Unit SS. It was removed separately, contained no artifacts, and tapered to a diameter of 8-9 inches before ending at 23 inches depth below surface.

A medium brown layer with brick and oyster shell fragments was encountered adjacent to the cobbles and called Level 157. This level contained later 18th and early 19th century materials and a considerable amount of faunal material. This level descended to Level 158, the heavy oyster shell layer also encountered beneath the cobbles in this unit and throughout the site.

Level 158, the dense oyster shell level, was excavated and proved to be roughly 6 inches thick. A bone-handled knife was recovered with a bone-handled fork, both of which were early to mid-18th century forms. Other artifacts from this level include faunal material, a delft and 2 porcelain sherds.

Beneath Level 158, Level 159, a red brown fill with charcoal and small brick and oyster fragments, was encountered at varying depths in the square (from 33 inches depth below surface at the north end beneath brick underpinning for cobble drive to 28 inches depth below surface in the south portion of the unit). This level contained creamware sherds in small quantities, which suggests that the area was disturbed since this could not be so if it truly underlaid the cobble drive.

The 1982 follow-up comments on this square are as follows: “It is unclear whether Level 158 in Square SS/TT is the trashpit or is the fill underlying the cobbles. Level 159 could occur from something happening to the south towards the garage and be unconnected to the cobblestone feature.... There definitely is an early deposit here, but what it is from is ambiguous – maybe the cobbles were once part of a wider yard – like the brick-paved area at Calvert.”

Coordinates: 1982: N4W8 (1983: N15W40)

Square letter: UU⁶

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To define the form and function of the mortar feature and to recover material to date its deposition.

The mortar layer was encountered at approximately 10 inches depth below surface in Unit UU. At 7 inches depth below surface, an oyster shell layer (Level 63) with medium brown soil was located, roughly 2-3 inches above the mortar layer. Beneath this was a rubble layer that contained extremely high concentrations of oyster shell and only a few artifacts, and was

⁶ 2013 Note: Square R and Square UU were later included in Trench AAA.

classified as Feature 105 (Figure 4.22). This layer did not extend fully down to the mortar, but gave way to a layer of reddish brown loam with small bits of brick, shell, and charcoal (Level 82) that comprised the 2 inches immediately above the mortar feature.

A utility trench cuts through the mortar running east-west through the northern half of the square (Figure 4.23).

Coordinates: 1982: N9W17 (1983: N40W85)

Square letter: WW

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To test for the presence of the cobblestone drive.

The location of this unit was behind the garage; it was bound on its western wall by the sidewalk running from Franklin Street along the garage and on the northern side by the curbing for the bank parking lot. A small group of articulated cobbles was located at 21 inches depth below surface (measured from the top of the curb) in the north-east corner of the square, beneath a thin layer of oyster shell. The layer of oyster shell was called Level 160, a medium dark brown fill with brick and oyster bits, and extended from 16 to 21 inches depth below surface. There was a moderate concentration of artifacts in this level, including a mixture of creamware, pearlware, faunal material, a cut nail, 2 cartridges, a copper ring (1 inch in diameter), and assorted bottle glass.

Excavation ceased at the level of the cobbles. The only cobbles located elsewhere in the square, other than the northeast corner, were 2 unarticulated cobbles in the northwest corner. The cobbles in the square may form a corner, indicated a shift in the cobble road or its possible termination (Figure 4.24).

Coordinates: 1982: N3W9 (1983: N10W45)

Square letter: XX

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: N.A.

No notes could be found on Square XX, but it is discussed in the interim report prepared by Susan Mira and is indicated as an excavation unit on the 1982 site maps. A photograph also exists of the unit, but does not show any particular features of note (Figure 4.25).

Coordinates: 1982: N6W8, N5W8 (1983: N25W40, N20W40)

Square letter: YY and ZZ

Sizes: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: Establish the relationship between cobbles in Square YY and mortar feature in R-UU.

The stratigraphy here is similar to that in Square UU, but the rubble layer (Feature 105) appears higher in Square ZZ than in other squares. To investigate this, the balk between Square UU and Square ZZ was removed and the rubble layer cleaned to illustrate the slope. The rubble layer ends in this square, and does not extend north into Square YY.

The decision was made to cut a north-south trench through Units YY and ZZ, located 1 foot into the east and west side of each square (2 feet wide). This trench illustrated that the stratigraphy in Square ZZ is different from that in adjacent Square YY (see Appendix VII, 1982 unit summary notes, for profile sketches). The barrier or interface seems to be the posthole, Feature 109, visible in the west wall of Square ZZ. This posthole, from the profile drawing, appears to begin just below the topsoil and extend to about 9 inches depth below surface.



Figure 4.15: East wall of Trench AA along northern wall of garage, showing disturbed cobbles. Indicates that construction of smokehouse cut directly through cobble feature (pg. 59).



Figure 4.16: Trench AA after bisect (see pg. 60). Visible along concrete wall of the parking lot (left) is the dense oyster shell layer containing 19th and 20th century materials (square summary on pg. 59 for further details).



Figure 4.17: Square NN, layer of brick bits and oyster shell beneath cobbles of the cobblestone road, containing late 18th century materials (see square summary on pg. 64).



Figure 4.18: Trench PP and close-up of brick wall, Feature 101. Wall was three courses high, laid in English or common bond, and overlaid the cobbles of the cobblestone road. Likely associated with a later structure abutting the smokehouse (pg. 65 for further details).



Figure 4.19: Trench PP, showing brick wall, Feature 101, overlaying the cobble from an overhead angle.



Figure 4.20: Disturbed cobbles of cobblestone road running through Squares FF, QQ, A and RR. Cobble disturbance may be due to cobbles being removed and reused during the 18th or 19th centuries (pg. 66).



Figure 4.21: Square TT with cobblestone road exposed. (See square summaries for Squares SS and TT for further details on pg. 66)

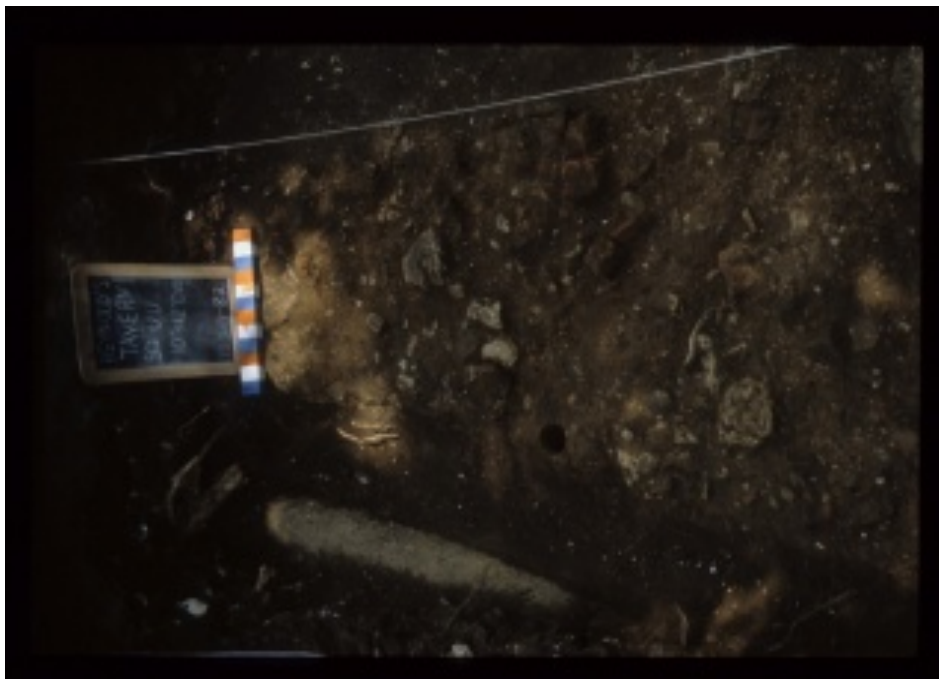


Figure 4.22: Square UU showing rubble layer with high concentration of oyster shell, found above the mortar layer later excavated in Trench AAA (containing Squares UU and R). (See pg. 67 for further notes on Square UU, and pg. 76 for Trench AAA).



Figure 4.23: Utility trench cutting east-west through mortar feature in Squares R, X, UU and XX.



Figure 4.24: Square WW and possible corner or termination of cobblestone road (pg. 68).

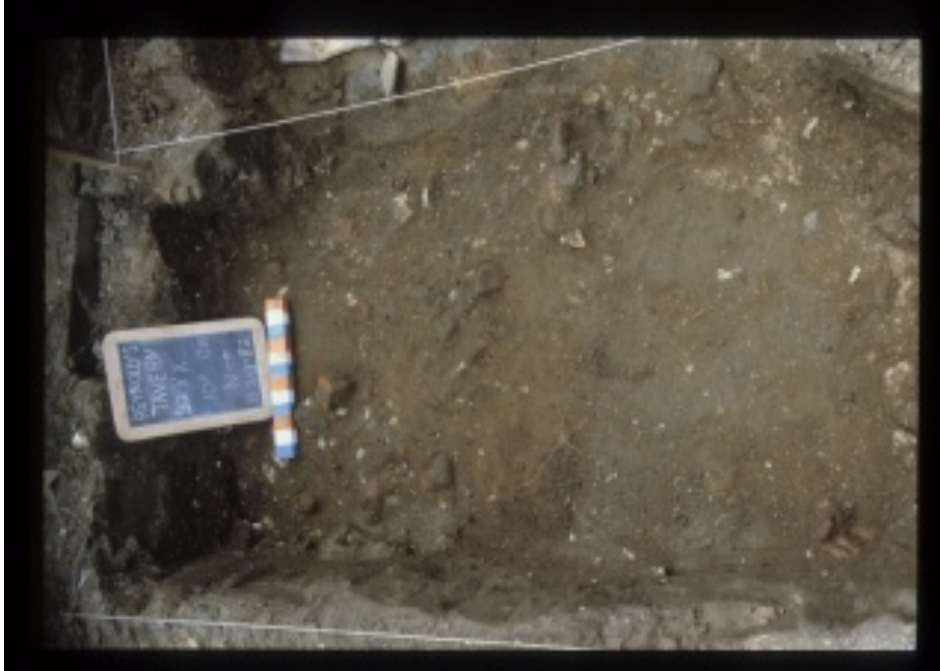


Figure 4.25: Square XX – no notes exist for this unit, so the photograph has been included as the only data from this square’s excavation (see pg. 68).

Units AAA-EEE

Coordinates: 1982: N3W8, N4W8 (1983: N10W40, N15W40)

Square letter: AAA

Size: 2' x 2', later extended to 5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objectives: To test beneath the mortar feature to (1) determine the depth of the feature; (2) recover stratigraphic data; and (3) date the deposition of the mortar.

Trench AAA was placed over previous Units R and UU.

The mortar feature varied in thickness from 1.5 to .5 inches. The soil layer beneath the mortar was a packed, light yellow-brown sand with small brick, shell, and charcoal flecks (Level 167). Within 1 to 1.5 inches, the soil became loose, yellower, and with a higher clay content. This level was 1" thick and appeared sterile (Level 168). Beneath this layer was a reddish brown soil (Level 169) that extended from 15 to 18 inches depth below surface. Artifacts included pieces of white salt-glazed stoneware found at the interface of Level 168 and 169. Level 169 was moderately rich in 2nd quarter 18th century materials. From the start of Level 169, there were only small brick chips and charcoal flecks, and by 22 inches depth below surface the soil was yellowish and completely sterile. This is similar to the depths and stratigraphy in Square C.

Given the artifacts recovered, the mortar feature was deposited circa 1720-1750, and may predate the Tavern or accompany its construction (c. 1747). The absence of mid-18th century wares suggests it was not built in the 1750s-1770s. The auger tests provide further information on the stratigraphy beneath the mortar (Appendix X).

Coordinates: 1982: N8W7 (1983: N35W35)

Square letter: BBB

Size: Unclear from notes

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To procure a sample of material from along the edge of the cobbles to date the layer adjacent to the cobblestones.

Very little time was spent on this unit. Artifacts recovered include 6 creamware sherds, 1 pearlware sherd, and 9 Chinese porcelain sherds.

Coordinates: 1982: N7W6 (1983: N30W30)

Square letter: Trench CCC

Size: 2.5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To track the cobblestone driveway to see if it links with the cobbles/flagstones.

At 6 inches depth below surface, a shell and brick layer was encountered which is the same as that found in Units E and NN. Artifact concentration was dense in this unit, including over 300 ceramic sherds (only 200 of which were creamware and 13 of which were pearlware). This suggests that the cobble feature was filled in the 1770s or early 1780s. This finding accords well with the abandonment of Dean Street and links the fill to the Truman (William Reynolds' son-in-law) occupation of the site.

Coordinates: 1982: N6W3, N5W3 (1983: N25W15, N20W15)

Square letter: DDD

Size: Irregular – slightly L-shaped, extends 4 feet to the west

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To delineate the bounds of the trash deposit found in Square A and to see if it underlies the entire cobbled area; to date the deposition of cobbles/flagstones; to recover cultural materials prior to the construction of the cellar in this portion of the site; and to open up and map the cobbles adjacent to the Tavern.

Trench DDD was placed in previous Units M and JJ.

A layer of heavily mottled soil with mortar – varying from light to dark brown – extended about 6 inches deep (Level 204). Flagstones lie beneath this level. Below the flagstones is Level 205, a 1.5 inch layer of red brown soil which dates to circa the 1770s (Level 205); a lens of gold sand (Level 206); and a medium brown soil with oyster shell concentration (Level 207), which extends from 11 to 16 inches depth below surface in the first sector of Unit DDD and dates to roughly 1730-1750. Level 207 was rich in artifacts such as earthenware, delft, Chinese porcelain, and white salt-glazed ceramic, and is notably similar to Feature 8 in Square C.

Beneath Level 207, four subsequent layers of stratigraphy were noted, all containing few artifacts. Level 210, extending to 28.5 inches depth below surface, is deeper than the fill in other

areas of the yard where sterile soil had already appeared at this depth. A 6 inch by 12 inch medium brown rectangular post-hole appeared in the northwest corner at 13 inches depth below surface, with 3 cobbles (one on top of the other) at its base.

Coordinates: 1982: N8W3 (1983: N35W15)

Square letter: EEE

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A.

Objective: To further define the trash deposit located in area DDD.

A light brown mottled soil with oyster shell, mortar, and brick fragments was encountered at 13 inches depth below surface and extended to 16 inches depth below surface. Artifacts recovered included a modest quantity of earthenwares, delft, and pearlware. Beginning at 10 inches depth below surface, cobbles became visible along with a number of broken bricks, running in an east-west direction in the northern portion of Square EEE.

Unit EEE shows the same evidence of late 18th or early 19th century disturbance as does Unit FF to the west. This unit also shows a discontinuity between Unit DDD and Unit A, but this was not clearly defined in the work done to date. Due to root disturbance, weather, and the end of the field season, this unit was never finished.

Summary and Discussion of Significant Archaeological Findings

Discussion of the significant archaeological findings from the 1982 investigations are provided below in excerpts from Susan Mira and Anne Yentsch's Draft Interim Reports. Two draft reports were drawn up for this field season. A few minor discrepancies exist between the two reports, but these cannot be addressed satisfactorily in the present day context. Therefore, this report will provide both Mira and Yentsch's comments on the site, though they may differ slightly at times. The selection below is from Susan Mira's draft Interim Report on the 1982 archaeological investigations at Reynolds Tavern. Yentsch's full comments on the following material are provided in Appendix V.

Excerpt from Susan Mira's Draft Interim Report, 1983

Appendix III

20th Century Disturbance

Three modern utility trenches were located during excavations and interact the yard of the Tavern at different angles. One is a probable electric line running compass N-S and meeting the NW corner of the 1906 addition of the Tavern cutting across the yard to meet a telephone poll on Franklin St. The second is a sewage pipe which connects with plumbing at the SE corner of the 20th Century storage house adjacent to the smokehouse and intersects the yard in the E-W direction. The third trench is an electric line running E-W from a unit on the north wall of the 1906 addition to the Tavern, to the center of the east wall of the smokehouse

Stratigraphy

The Tavern yard was characterized by differing sequence of stratigraphy. Though not based on transited elevations, it appeared that the peek of the 10-15 in. slope was at Church Circle and moved downward in both an eastern and southern direction. Note map in Appendix II⁷ for location of squares.⁸

Cobblestone Walkway Feature

Squares E, H, T, U, WW

The ground cover for this area was a brown soil with a grass and weed mix. The first layer to occur was a chocolate and/or medium brown fill with brick and oyster bits (2-6 in. down beneath the surface). Red brown soil occurred at the same depth in square H near the builder's trench against the smokehouse wall. Following the fill and/or red brown soil was a dense layer of oyster shell with some brick fragments (7 in. depth below surface). Beneath this layer was the cobblestone (8-9 in.) feature. Where the cobblestone did not occur there appeared a medium brown soil with oyster shell fragments. Small sand lenses (often sand

⁷ Figure 4.1, in this report. The Appendices were not available in full for Mira's draft interim report.

⁸ This Appendix II references the Draft Report in the report's Appendix III. The locations of the squares is also shown here in Figure 4.1.

lens squares) occurred in between fills and were usually a yellow brown. A small quadrant was excavated within “U” to note stratigraphy beside but beneath the cobble. The layer to follow the oyster and medium brown soil was a medium brown fill, followed by a red and yellow sandy soil, ending in the red brown soil which became sterile at 24 in. depth below surface.

NOTE: A modern utility trench intersected Squares T and U.

Mortar Feature

Squares G, R, X, XX, UU, CC

The ground cover for “G” was gravel, which was placed in the southern section of the yard when the Tavern served as a library. The ground cover for the remaining squares was sand and part of the brick walk, also the result of landscaping when the Tavern building served as a library. These squares are of particular importance because they exhibit a transition in stratigraphy from south to north, moving with the slope. Squares G and XX began with dark brown fill from 1-7 in. depth below surface, then moved into a red brown fill with brick and oyster bits 8-12 in. depth below surface, followed by some mortar 12 in. depth below surface. This layer was, in turn, followed by a deep section of red brown soil which became sterile at 24 in. depth below surface. Squares R, UU and CC also began with a dark brown fill (1-6 in. depth below surface) but before moving into red brown fill, a layer of oyster shell with medium brown soil occurred at 7-8 in. depth below surface, then the red-brown fill from 8-12 in. depth below surface. Mortar appeared at 12 in. depth below surface. Square X which apparently moved from a brown fill 1-7 in. depth below surface to an oyster shell layer with medium brown soil 8 in. depth below surface into mortar at 11 in. depth below surface. Square R appeared to link X and G, the former showing more relationship with the cobblestone area than either G or R.

NOTE: a utility trench intersected G and R; a sewage pipe intersected Square X.

Squares Y, C, M (within gravel area near fence line on Franklin Street):

The ground cover for Y, C and M was gravel. Square Y had only two soil types, a medium brown fill (1-12 in. depth below surface) followed by a red brown soil which became sterile at 24 in. depth below surface. Square C, on the other hand, had its fill (1-12 in. depth below surface) and red brown soil (18 in. depth below surface) separated by a layer of dense oyster shell with a transitioned brown-oyster fill immediately above and below the oyster.

Squares A, B, RR, EE, FF, JJ, MM (closest to the 1906 addition to the Tavern):

The ground cover for all squares was a brown soil with a weed and grass mix. Square A began with a dark brown fill (1-3 in. depth below surface) which, in the southern half of the square, was followed by a gold brown clay (3-6 in. depth below surface). Beneath both types of soil appeared cobblestones at 6 in. depth below surface. Beside the cobblestone was found a medium brown soil with oyster bits. **NO DENSE LAYER OF OYSTER WAS FOUND ABOVE THE COBBLE.** In square B, the initial layer was also a dark brown soil (1-3 in. depth below surface), followed by a yellow and beige sand lense. The next layer was a heavily disturbed fill (4-7 in. DBS) At 7 in. depth below surface the layer of flagstone was found. **NO DENSE LAYER OF OYSTER WAS FOUND ABOVE THE FLAGSTONE.** The other squares had similar stratigraphic sequences.

Squares Q, P, KK, W (most central):

These squares were the most central in the Tavern yard. Square P began with a chocolate brown soil (1-6 in. depth below surface) followed by a layer of dense oyster shell with brick (7 in. depth below surface). Cobblestone next appeared in the north wall of this square at 9 in. depth below surface. Beside the cobble was the medium brown soil with oyster bits. The next main layer was a medium brown fill which began at 16 in. depth below surface. The last layer was a red brown soil which became sterile at 24 in. depth below surface. Square Q also began with a layer of dark brown fill (1-5 in. depth below surface). The next main layer was a medium brown fill (6 in. depth below surface), followed by a

layer of oyster shell with medium brown soil (8-16 in. depth below surface). This was interrupted by a yellow sand and red brown clay at 14 in. depth below surface. The next layer was medium brown fill (16 in. depth below surface). This soil gradually lost typical fill content and transitioned into red brown sterile soil at 24 in. depth below surface. The other squares had similar stratigraphic sequence. NOTE: square Q was intersected by a utility trench.

The area behind the smokehouse and storage house, near the present bank parking lot had a somewhat different sequence (squares AA, BB, PP, SS, TT, and WW). Two main features were located in this area, an extensive trash pit and a continuation of the cobble path. In Trench TT, where both the cobble and trash pit occurred, the sequence was as follows: dark brown fill, medium brown oyster fill, cobble (17 in. depth below surface), medium brown fill (22 in. depth below surface), brick fragments and a dense oyster shell layer (27 in. depth below surface)⁹, red brown fill (33 in. depth below surface) to sterile. The soil or fill belonging to the trash pit began at 15 in. and continued past sterile soil. It was a dark brown with heavy coal, shell and brick bits.

A test (Square AAA) was made between squares R and UU to learn of the sequence beneath the mortar in those squares. Approximately 8 in. of mixed soils (sand, clay, loose dry soil) occurred beneath the mortar followed by red brown sterile at approximately 20 in. depth below surface.

The sequence being suggested by the groups of squares is as follows. The squares occurring at the very top and bottom of the slope with reference to the Tavern yard only are the least complex and include no less than two and no more than four stratigraphic layers. As the squares approach the center of the yard, they become more complex (on a graph this would appear similar to a bell-shaped curve). Almost all the squares in the Tavern yard began with dark brown fill. At the highest point of the slope this fill was immediately followed by the 18th century cobble at 6 in. depth below surface. In a somewhat central position, the dark brown fill was followed by a layer of oyster, then the cobble appeared.

⁹ It has been noted that in other areas of the Chesapeake, shell or fossilized shell (known as marl) was often used as a base for brick walkways.

Sterile soil was encountered at a depth varying from 20 to 30 in. depth below surface throughout the site.

In agreement with Orr's report of 1978, the original surface of the lots on which Reynolds built were irregular and hilly, and that this may have contributed to irregularity found in the stratigraphic sequences on this site proper. By virtue of the orientation of the sequences, however, it can be suggested that late 19th century and 20th century disturbance (i.e. construction of the Farmer's Bank to the north, building of Franklin Street and parking lot to the south) was more likely a cause of the varying sequence of the stratigraphy; thus, the more complex sequences in the central yard area. Only a closer analysis of artifacts will support this statement.

Features

A. Structural Material

The first feature to surface was located in Squares D and F, right against the iron fence on Franklin Street near the SW corner of the Tavern. At 6 feet DBS excavators uncovered a concrete slab, about 1 square foot, surrounded by a part of a brick foundation, one course thick. Extending NW from this slab was a 2 foot long semicircular brick wall (?) which may have been two courses thick. North of the slab was the remnants of a 2-course thick column in English bond. South of the semicircular brick wall and into adjacent square F surfaced a mix of cobblestones and flagstones, covering an area approximately 2 feet x 4 feet. If this feature belonged to a standing structure, it would have stood right next to the SW corner of the original Tavern.¹⁰

The function of the four structures remains unknown. Several descriptions have been advanced: 1) a structure corresponding to the staircase which, in the 18th century descended to the lower level entrance of the Reynolds hat shop (see Orr, 1979); 2) a structure connected with or serving as a device to capture rain

¹⁰ See Figures 4.3 and 4.5.

water from the roof of the Tavern (South 1982); 3) a structure involving fire due to charcoal remains on the concrete slab. A late 19th century panoramic photograph shows remains on the concrete slab. A late 19th Century panoramic photograph was found in *Train Done and Gone* (1968) of this section of Annapolis. The photo had been taken from the State House facing west in 1850. A white cylindrical structure in the approximate place of Square D was noted. A relationship is yet to be confirmed.

B. 18th century cobblestone path (Figure 4.26; Figure 4.27; Figure 2.28)

Parts of the cobblestone path were located throughout the northern half of the Tavern yard and behind the smokehouse and 20th century storage house, near the present bank parking lot. The roadway had originally been found by Orr in 1978 when his test unit 3 encountered the cobbles. Excavations throughout 1982 and 1983 uncovered a long stretch of this roadway. The roadway ran from the central rear door of the Tavern (now part of the 1906 addition to the building) out towards the smokehouse and beyond it. It was in its most complete form in squares 176, 177, 193, and 194 (E, H, T and U). These squares were located right before the east entrance to the smokehouse. The smokehouse, an early 19th century construction, was placed right through the roadway. The original path was approximately 6 feet wide and distinctively laid with a drain and borders. The cobbles were laid in four linear rows of cobble, two in the center which probably served as a drain and one on either side used to establish its boundaries. Cobble was also located in squares 56, 178, 162, 213, 214, 198, and 197 (F, NN, KK, GG, J, A and QQ) in the yard, and in the trench excavations behind the smokehouse that comprised Squares 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 218, 219, 220, 221, and 222 (Trenches AA, BB, SS, TT and WW). The road flares towards the rear of the Tavern, with more roughly laid stone forming a landing. A different kind of rock pavement was located off the west wall of the 1906 addition of the Tavern in Squares 147, 164, XX, and XX (B, EE, JJ and MM) where the stones were flagstone.

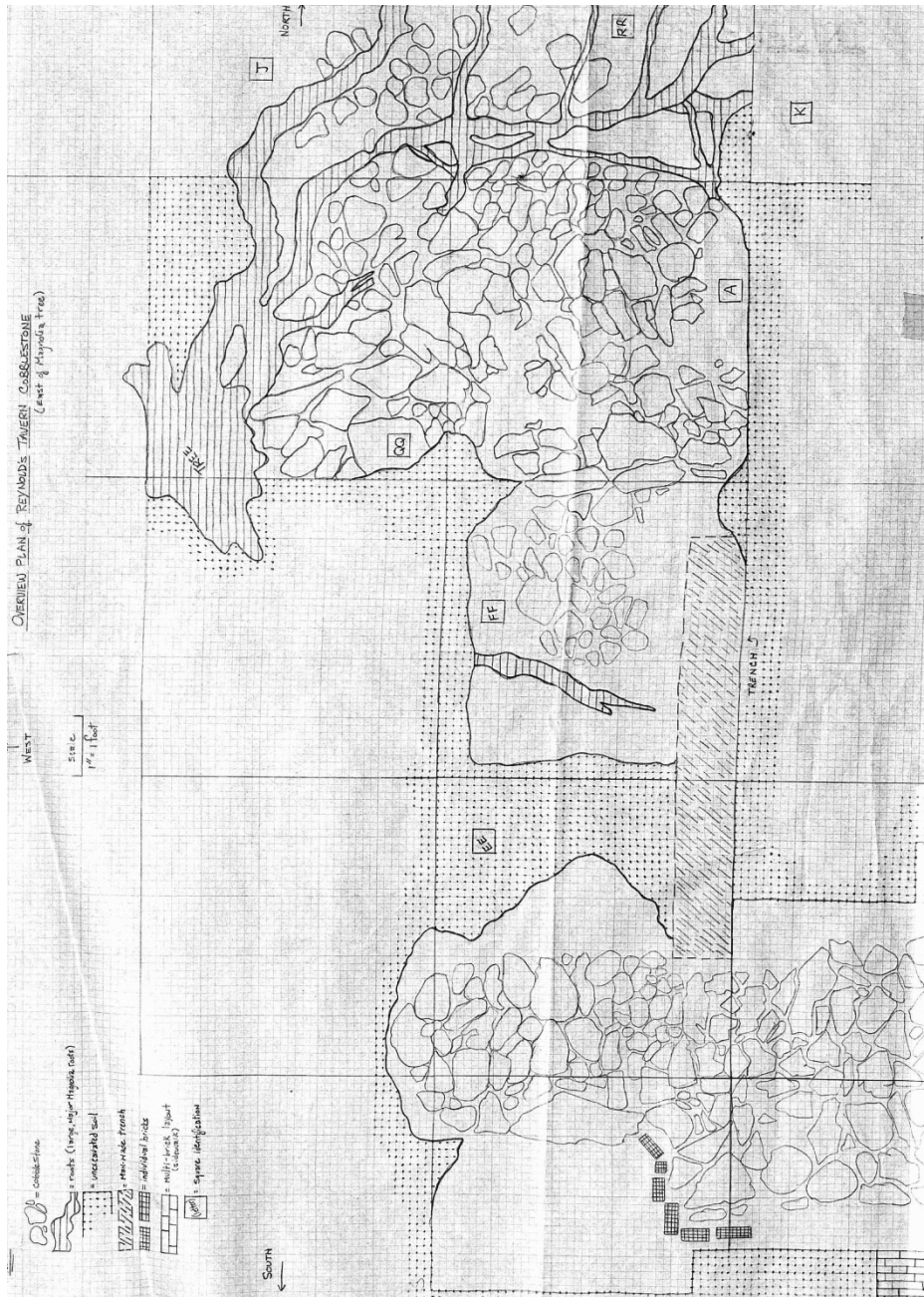


Figure 4.26: Overview Plan of Reynolds Tavern Cobblestone (East of Magnolia Tree), 1982



Figure 4.27: Wide angle shot of the exposed Cobblestone Drive (photographer not noted), 1982.

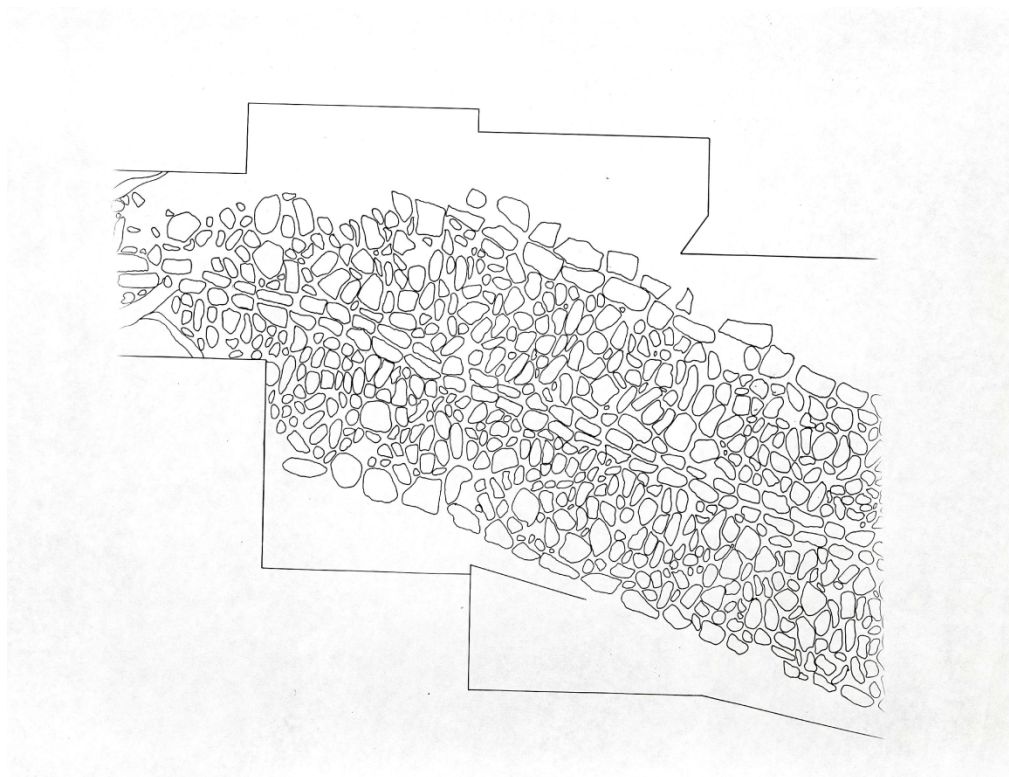


Figure 4.28: Drawing of Cobblestone Drive, demonstrating layout of cobbles (date and author unknown).

In Trench TT – Units 204 and 220 – a 2 foot square section of cobble was removed to determine the stratigraphy and artifact contrast beneath. All other cobbles and flagstones have been left *in situ*. Examining the cobbles removed, it was found that their long end was placed in the ground, with the shorter end protruding onto the surface and receiving wear. Thus first glance at the stones suggests that they were relatively small when, in fact, they were quite large. The short protruding ends of the cobbles which formed the road surface usually appeared flat and smooth from wear. The cobbles were probably placed in an upright position for stability. All these stones were stream rounded cobbles. Fill on top of the roadway includes creamware and pearlware, dating the feature to the earliest years of the Tavern.

The cobble path ran west of the Tavern and curved in a northerly direction as is suggested by the slight bend before and behind the smokehouse. Whether it is contemporary with or predates with the Tavern is still in question. Ken Orr (1978) felt the roadway was related to Reynolds' livery stable. Other hypotheses include the idea that the roadway linked the Tavern to the old Dean Street, or to West Street, which was a main artery of the city.

C. Trash Pit I (Figure 4.29)

This trash pit was located in Trenches AA and TT behind or off the north wall of the smokehouse and 20th century storage house. The fill associated with the trash pit surfaced beneath the cobbles at approximately 17 in. DBS. Though the cobble did occur in AA, very few stones (5 to be exact) were found. This may or may not have some association with the deposit of the trash. The stratigraphy of Trenches AA and TT suggest that the pit had the form of a deep circular dish, narrowing towards the ground. At 36in. DBS the bottom of the pit had not yet been located. Elsewhere in the trenches, at approximately 3.2 in. DBS sterile soil had been located.

Based on the observations of the field director, it was suggested that what appeared in the Trenches AA and TT is but a quadrant of the trash pit. The other



Figure 4.29: Overview of trash pit in Trenches AA and TT. Cobblestone road can be seen overlaying the deposit on the bottom right.

portions were either under the dirt or under the present bank parking lot. Much cultural material was found in the pit, most of which dated to the first and second quarter of the 18th century.

D. Structural Debris¹¹

Oyster lime mortar (similar to that used to lay bricks in the 18th and 19th centuries) and brick bits were found in the area 15 square feet in Squares G, XX, CC, R, UU and ZZ. This structural debris was 10 in. south of the cobble path and approximately 12 in. depth below surface. In Square G, after the removal of some brick bits and mortar chunks, the remaining mortar appeared uniform and flat as if it served to floor some structure. Elsewhere the mortar appeared chunky and mixed with brick fragments. No other structural features, e.g. wood, brick, sills, postholes, nail concentrations, etc., were associated with this debris. A section of this mortar was removed (AAA) to determine the stratigraphy and artifact content beneath. It was suggested that the structural debris is later than the cobble path, but no other conclusive evidence was found.

E. Trash Pit II

The second trash pit was located in Square A. The cobble was removed from Square A later in the season to compare its stratigraphy with that in Squares AA and TT. A white utility line was encountered during the removal of the cobble. This provided an explanation for the trench evidence above the cobble and provided support for the suggestions that the cobbles were not in situ and possibly not associated with those in front of the smokehouse. Further excavation revealed a dense layer of trash. This layer was 14-18 in. depth below surface and dense in material that dated to the third quarter of the 18th century. The fill of this layer was mottled with charcoal and brick chips. Sterile soil was located in Square A at 24 in. depth below surface.

¹¹ See Figures 4.9 and Figure 4.22.

1983 Archaeological Investigations at Reynolds Tavern

Unit Summaries

The unit summaries for 1983 were written in 2013, drawing from summary forms compiled after the archaeological excavations that year. ‘Objectives’ were not explicitly stated in these forms as they had been in the 1982 summaries, so they have been added when possible in consultation with the forms and the original notes. Table 4.2 shows the units excavated in 1983 in the yard and parking lot behind Reynolds Tavern, and includes Unit Numbers and 1983 Grid Coordinate. Table 4.3 lists the units excavated in the basement of the Tavern in 1983. Figure 4.30 shows the locations of the units excavated in the yard and parking lot in 1983, in addition to the units excavated in 1982 as a point of reference. Additionally, Appendix VIII provides the unit summary forms used to write the unit summaries presented here.

Table 4.2: Units Excavated in 1983, Reynolds Tavern Yard

<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>1983 Grid Coordinate</u>
19	S15W35
53	S5W5
74	N0W5
94	N5W10
95	N5W5
165	N25W15
182	N30W15
228	N50W75
229	N50W50
230	N50W65
231	N55W60
239	N50W60

Table 4.3: Units Excavated in 1983, Reynolds Tavern Basement

<u>Basement Unit No.</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>
Unit 1 - SE quad inside feature.	241
Unit 2 - SE builder's trench.	242
Unit 3 - SW corner inside feature.	243
Unit 4 - S. half inside feature.	244
Unit 5 - NW quad inside feature.	245
Unit 6 - NE quad inside feature.	246
Unit 7 - W. end outside feature.	247
Unit 8 - SE builder's trench.	248
Unit 9 - N. half/E. end builder's trench.	249
Unit 10 - E. half/N. end builder's trench.	250
Unit 11 - NE corner of feature.	251
Unit 12 - Underneath feature floor.	252
Unit 13 - S. wall builder's trench	n.a.

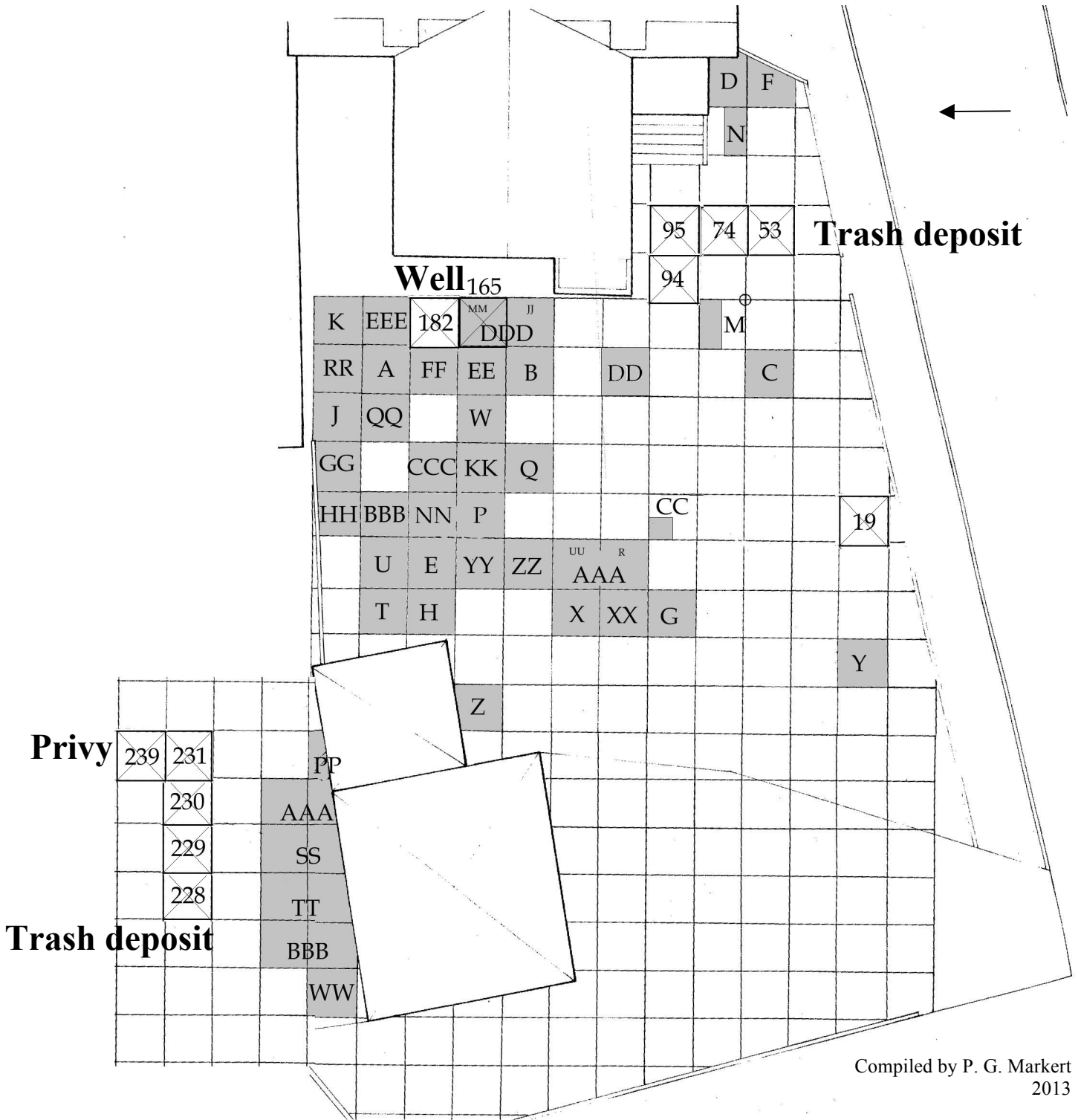


Figure 4.30: Units excavated in 1983, designated by Unit Number and an X through the unit. Also showing units previously excavated in 1982.

Coordinates: S15W35

Unit Number: 19

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: 7/28/83

Objective: N.A.

According to the Dent and Ford Report (1983), this unit is located along the Franklin Street fence and “contained little of interest”. A “random mix” of artifacts from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries was found in this unit. The area where this unit is located was identified as having been part of a garden constructed by the library.

The surface of this unit was roughly 1.30 feet below datum. Level A consisted of loose, light brown sandy loam (10YR3/2). Beneath Level A, at roughly 1.5 feet below datum, a gravel layer was exposed and called Feature 239. Level A was excavated on either side of Feature 240, which was visible on the surface in the center of the unit and was identified as the brick edging for a flower bed; this feature was not given a separate level or feature form, and elevations were not taken. Directly beneath the brick of Feature 240, the soil was hard-packed, orange-brown, and mottled with brick, oyster, and mortar; this soil was included as a part of Level A. Level B began after the removal of both features and this soil.

Level B consisted of hard-packed, medium brown sandy soil (10YR3/3). Level C consisted of orange-brown claylike soil mottled with brick and oyster shell (7.5YR3/4). Beneath Level C, Feature 241, a layer containing brick rubble (5YR3/4), was excavated in the western half of the unit at about 2.5 feet below datum. This feature was only about .7 feet deep. Level D was excavated separately in the rest of the unit. Level E, consisting of orange-brown sandy soil (7.5YR3/4), was sterile. The closing elevations for this unit were at roughly 2.85 feet below datum.

Coordinates: S5W5

Unit Number: 53

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: 8/3/83

Objective: To investigate the sheet refuse Feature 237 and utility trench Feature 238, also seen in adjacent Unit 74.

The area where this unit is located is described in the Dent and Ford Report (1983) as exhibiting “extensive disturbance... from utility lines.” However, the area did yield “substantial deposits of sheet refuse”, indicating that deposits were made through a nearby window into the space. The artifact assemblage of these deposits dates from the mid-18th century through the 20th century.

Level A was a 10YR3/1 medium brown-greyish topsoil, hard-packed and sandy, with fragments of brick and oyster shell. At roughly .78 feet below datum, the sheet refuse appeared and was designated as the beginning of Level B and as Feature 237. This area consisted of light-brown, sandy soil with brick and oyster shell (10YR3/2) (Figure 4.32). At approximately .84 feet below datum, a pipe trench was encountered along the western half of the unit and called Feature 238; this trench was likely added with the 1906 addition to the Tavern, and soil in this feature was very hard-packed and mottled with orange and medium brown sandy soil that included brick, shell, and coal (7.5YR5/6). Feature 238 was excavated to about 3.42 feet below datum in the northwest and southwest corners of the unit (Figure 4.33). Level C consisted of a lightly packed sandy soil, mottled orange and brown (7.5YR4/4), and began at roughly 1.50 feet below datum in the northeast corner, southeast corner, and center of the unit. Level C and Feature 238 were excavated separately until reaching Level D, which was sterile of all cultural material. Feature 238 was excavated about 1.10 feet deeper than Level C before reaching sterile soil (Level D).

Coordinates: N0W5

Unit Number: 74

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: N.A. (likely the same day as or shortly after Unit 53, 8/3/83)

Objective: To further investigate disturbance and features identified in Unit 53.

This unit, like adjacent Unit 53, displayed extensive disturbance from utility lines. Stratigraphy was notably the same as Unit 53. Levels A and B, dark brown topsoil and hardpacked light brown and orange mottled sandy soil respectively, were removed to a depth of about 1.00-1.20 feet below datum. At roughly half a foot below datum, the sheet refuse feature, Feature 237, was encountered in the southern portion of the unit. Feature 238, a pipe trench running north-south from the 1906 addition, was also located. This feature was completely

excavated in Unit 53, and so was left intact in this unit. Level C, an orange brown sandy soil mottled with brick and oyster shell fragments, eventually filtered down to sterile soil at about 1.90 feet depth below datum.

Coordinates: N5W10

Unit Number: 94

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: 8/5/83

Objective: The notes indicate that this unit was opened to find the extent of a "stain" the extended from Unit 95.

Feature 235, noted to be the same as Feature 233 in Unit 95, was encountered at the surface to a depth of about one foot depth below datum. This feature consisted of grass, brick paving and sand bedding. Feature 236, the pipe trench probably added during the 1906 addition and also found in adjacent Unit 95, was found at about 1.15 feet depth below datum. Levels A, B, and C were excavated around the feature; Levels A and B were hard-packed soils containing brick and oyster shell fragments, and Level C was a reddish brown sandy soil sterile of artifacts. Excavation ceased at this point, about 2.45 feet depth below datum.

The notes from 1983 state: "Feature 236 (the pipe trench) cuts directly through what looks like some sort of a trash deposit. There was a high concentration of artifacts that are noted as being from the mid-18th century. Unfortunately, these artifacts were not bagged separately from the material from Feature 236." This deposit consisted of large chunks of brick, mortar, charcoal, and oyster shell.

Coordinates: N5W5

Unit Number: 95

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: 8/1/83

Objective: To investigate beneath the modern brick paving near the main house.

The brick paving that originally covered this unit was removed without opening depths, and was not assigned a feature number. Feature 233, the sand bedding for the brick paving, was encountered at approximately 1.00 foot depth below datum, after the brick paving had been

removed. Artifacts recovered in this sand feature include porcelain, red-pasted earthenware with yellow slip decoration, and rocoware. Feature 234 (same as Feature 236), a pipe trench, was also found at this depth running east-west across the unit (Figure 4.34). Artifacts recovered in this feature included salt-glazed stoneware and a horse tooth. Level A began below, and consisted of a brown sandy soil with brick and oyster shell fragments. Levels B and C were also excavated, Level B consisting of an orange brown claylike soil and Level C a reddish brown sandy soil. Level C was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.36 feet depth below datum and was sterile of artifacts. It is noted that "...because there were some problems with the way in which this unit was excavated, several artifacts were assigned to this level and should not be. We believe that any artifacts associated with this level really belong to Level B."

Coordinates: N25W15

Unit Number: 165

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: 8/83 (day N.A.)

Objective: To investigate the northern side of the well, Feature 200, found in adjacent Unit 182.

This unit is located along the northern side of the deep, stone lined well (Feature 200). While excavating this unit, evidence of previous excavations was found (see Figure 4.30; Unit 165 was previously excavated as Square MM, part of Trench DDD in 1982); detail of these findings is not provided in the unit summary. The northeast and southeast quadrants were roughly 1 foot deeper and the southwest quadrant roughly 2 feet deeper than the northwest quadrant and center of this unit at opening. To account for this uneven surface area, Levels A, B, C, and D were all only excavated in the northwest quadrant and center of the unit. Level A consisted of a hard-packed layer of mottled orange and brown fill (10YR4/4); Level B consisted of medium brown loam, lightly flecked with oyster shell and brick (5YR3/2); Level C consisted of orange and brown sandy fill, heavily flecked with oyster shell, mortar, and brick fragments (5YR4/6); and Level D consisted of sandy orange and brown soil (10YR4/6). Between all four levels, .93 feet was removed from the northwest quadrant and .36 feet removed in the center of the unit.

After Level D was removed, Feature 251 was identified at 1.97 feet below datum in the center of the unit. The feature was excavated only in the center, to a depth of 2.30 feet below

datum. This feature was a shallow trash pit, with reddish brown soil (5YR4/6) mixed with oyster shell and flecks of charcoal. Closing elevations were roughly 2.30 feet below datum in all quadrants except the southwest, which remained about a foot deeper at 3.52 feet below datum. See Appendix VIII for exact elevations.

Elevations were not taken after this point, due to the discovery of the well. Along the north wall of the unit, Feature 242 was identified as the builder's trench for the well; this feature consisted of yellowish brown clay (10YR4/6) (Figure 4.35). The well itself, Feature 200, was discovered in this unit, but the majority of the feature is located in adjacent Unit 182 (N30W15). A detailed description of the excavation of this feature is provided at greater length in the summary of Unit 182.

Beneath Level D, Levels E and F were identified, though no elevations were taken. Level E consisted of hard-packed orange-brown sandy soil with a yellowish green tint and flecks of mortar and brick (no Munsell provided). Level F consisted of reddish brown, sandy soil with spots of brick rubble (5YR4/6).

According to the Dent and Ford Report (1983), “[a]rtifact deposits and faunal material date from a variety of periods, but much of the material is assignable to the 18th and early 19th century.” This is attributed to sheet primary refuse deposits in the area.

Coordinates: N30W15

Unit Number: 182

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: 8/9/83

Objective: To investigate Feature 200, the well.

This unit contained Feature 200, the well. Level A is identified as the concrete and granite cap of the well. The concrete placed over the granite may have been from the 1906 addition of the Tavern (Figure 4.36). Figure 4.37 shows the well after the cap had been removed. Level B, excavated to about 6 feet depth below datum, is the top level of fill from the well and was likely deposited in the 20th century. Levels C, D, and E were shallow layers all identified in the next approximate half foot of excavated area, and included a light brown fill with an orange clay lens in the center of the well; light brown fill with flecks of oyster shell; and orange-brown mottled clay with very few artifacts. Level F, an orange-brown fill with clay and

sand, is a thicker layer of fill (roughly 2 feet, from approximately 6.5 feet to 8.6 feet depth below datum) that contained a pocket of ash along the north wall along with 5 large cobbles. This layer is located at 5 feet below the top course of bricks lining the well.

Excavation continued through Levels G, H, I, J, K, L, and M to a depth of about 11 feet with little found. Level N, consisting of a medium brown fill with some orange mottling (5YR 3/4), also contained rocks that had fallen in against the northeast wall, which were found over a pocket of heavy oyster shell concentration. Level O, a dark brown fill with flecks of charcoal, was bisected by a thin level of orange sandy clay that was removed with Level O, since the dark brown fill continued along the sides of and beneath it. This level also contained a lot of bone. This level was proceeded by Levels P, Q, R, and S, layers of fill with varying levels of oyster shell, bits of brick, and bone. Level T, a dark yellow-brown soil with an orange-red tinge (10 YR 3/6) begins at roughly 15 feet depth below datum and was excavated to a depth of 30 feet below datum. This level contains several different features, all concentrated around the discovery of an 18th century wooden water pipe. The water pipe itself was 19 feet long and was recovered in two pieces (Figure 4.38). It needed to be removed from the well using a pulley system (Figure 4.39).

Feature 201, from 16.12 to 17.56 feet depth below datum, was initially thought to be a root stain, but after further exploration proved to be part of the wooden water pipe found in the well. Feature 202 was the area immediately around the water pipe itself, and extended from 20.66 to approximately 37 feet depth below datum (Figure 4.40). Feature 203 consisted of brick and mortar rubble that was primarily concentrated around the water pipe from 30 to 32 feet depth below datum.

Levels U, V, and W were excavated to a total depth of 40 feet below datum. Respectively, they contain a dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with a greenish gray with fragments of mortar and brick; a yellowish-brown sandy soil with some clay with large amounts of oyster shell; and a dark greenish-gray silty fill with sand, containing many roots and bricks. Level U contained artifacts including a 20th century nail, animal bone, rocoware, whiteware, and unrefined earthenware. Level V demonstrated artifacts such as late 19th century bottle glass, window glass, porcelain, and whiteware. Level W yielded a white clay pipestem.

2013 note: The following units were excavated in the parking lot of the Farmers National Bank (Figure 4.41).

Coordinates: N50W75

Unit Number: 228

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: 8/24/83

Objective: To find the perimeter of Feature 103.

This unit was primarily opened to find the perimeter of the nearby trash pit, Feature 103. It was the westernmost of five units opened in the parking lot of the Farmers National Bank. A few features were found in the unit. Feature 252, which consists of a very dark grayish brown soil with oyster shell fragments, contained a high artifact concentration and may have originally been associated with Feature 103. It was highly disturbed by a utility pipe, and was excavated from roughly 3.5 to 3.75 feet depth below datum (Figure 4.42). Feature 226, a utility trench for two plastic sewage pipes, crossed through the southern portion of the unit. This feature contained a dark yellowish brown soil, some oyster shell fragments, and was embedded on the surface with concrete and cobbles. Feature 227, a black claylike soil pocket, was thought to have been a possible post hole, but a section revealed that it was not. It was very shallow and contained no artifacts, and is better described as a pocket found in a highly disturbed context.

Level A was described as the layer of yellowish red soil with some oyster shell, and extended from beneath Feature 252 to a depth of 3.75-4.00 feet below datum. Level B, consisting of a dark brown claylike soil, contained a lot of bone and was still highly disturbed by the utility trench. Extending through both of these levels was Feature 228, a yellowish red soil with a high concentration of brick and mortar that proved to be the same rubble layer found in units to the east (Units 229 and 230). This unit was excavated to sterile soil in Level C. Closing depths are not provided, but are likely around 5 feet depth below datum in this unit.

Coordinates: N50W70

Unit Number: 229

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: 8/23/83

Objective: To determine whether the northern perimeter of the trash deposit was still visible.

The purpose of opening this unit was to determine whether the northern perimeter of the trash deposit was still visible. Unfortunately, the same modern utility trench that was encountered in Unit 228, designated as Feature 226, destroyed any possible traces. This feature was seen from about 3.50 to 4.75 feet depth below datum in this unit. Level A, a very dark grayish brown soil, was consistent with the stratigraphic layer also found in Unit 228 and contained a high concentration of oyster shell and brick fragments. There was a high concentration of artifacts in this level, probably related to the nearby trash deposit but disturbed by the utility trench.

Feature 231, also found in Unit 230 to the east, consisted of sandy yellow soil and extended from the top of Level A to a depth of 4.31 feet below datum. This appeared to be a construction related deposit. Feature 228, brick and mortar rubble in a yellowish red soil, extended from Unit 228 (to the west). One piece of rubber was found in this feature, indicating modern disturbance. Level C, a light and dark brown mottled soil with a reddish-brown soil to the east, contained Feature 229, a medium brown, loosely packed sandy soil that appeared as a stain in the northwest corner of the unit at 4.17 feet depth below datum. Artifacts found in Level C included bone, porcelain, salt-glazed stoneware, and pipe bowls. Level D consisted of a light brown-yellow sandy soil; below this level was Feature 230, a red-yellow loosely packed soil with brick and charcoal fragments that covered the entire unit and was excavated to a closing depth of approximately 5.00 feet depth below datum. This feature was later identified as a rodent burrow.

Coordinates: N50W65

Unit Number: 230

Size: 5' x 5'

Date Opened: 8/83 (day N.A.)

Objective: Excavated due to proximity to Feature 106, the privy.

Though detailed stratigraphic notes were not found for this unit, the unit summary provided from 1983 is as follows: "This unit is adjacent to the privy. All different soil types in this unit are either related to the construction of the parking lot, the privy, the curb, utility lines, or some other building related function."

Consultation with the original notes indicates a high level of disturbance due to construction related activity, possibly during the construction of the privy itself. Several features became apparent at the same depth, about 3.5 feet depth below surface. At about 3.50-4.35 feet below surface, Feature 231 was identified as a yellow, sandy soil with few artifacts that was likely related to a similar deposit seen in Unit 229. In the northeast corner of the unit, Feature 232 was identified as a dark mottled brown soil (10YR 3/3) containing concentrations of brick, oyster, and mortar. This feature may have been associated with the construction of the privy, possibly indicating a builder's trench. Also found at 3.51 feet depth below surface was Feature 226 (possibly the same as Feature 224), a mottled orange and brown clay with brick, oyster, and concrete rubble that was only encountered in the south third of the unit. This was thought to be the same utility trench found in Units 229 and 228. Also at this depth, along the west wall of the unit, was Feature 229, a possible post mold with loose mottled brown sandy soil (10YR 4/4). This feature was contained within the trench that cuts north-south through Unit 229.

Coordinates: N55W60, N50W60

Unit Number: 239 and 231

Size: 5' x 5' (each)

Date Opened: 8/83 (day N.A.)

Objective: Feature 106, the privy.

These units contained Feature 106, the privy, and were excavated at the same time. About 3 inches of asphalt and 6 inches of coarse gravel were removed before excavation, since this unit was located in the parking lot of Farmers National Bank (Figure 4.43). Level A, was a solid dark brown fill (5 YR 3/1) with whole oyster shell halves, charcoal, and brick halves. Artifacts from this fill were from the first third of the 19th century. Level B, a dark brown fill with a small amount of orange mottling (5YR 3/2), continued along the edges of the privy, and also continued beneath both Levels C and D, covering the entire excavation after their removal. Level C, a mottled orange and brown fill, was only found in the center of the privy. Level D, a reddish-brown fill, contained very few artifacts (“...in fact, only one ceramic.” K. Orrence), and gave way to Level B once again at approximately 6.0 feet depth below datum. Level B ended at Level E, which was a brown fill with some orange mottled and differed from the previous layer in that it was a lighter brown, was more packed, and contained flecks of oyster shell (5YR 3/4).

Level E also contained a considerable amount of fill, consisting of brick rubble, charcoal, stones, oyster shell, and significant amounts of mortar. Artifacts from this context date to the first third of the 19th century. Level F, a medium orange-brown fill with rubble, was excavated from a depth of about 7.0 to 7.84 depth below datum to a closing depth of about 10.0 feet.

The privy was lined with a single coursing of brick, was oval in shape and seemed to have been filled in the 19th century (Figure 4.44). It also demonstrated utility line disturbance, as well as considerable disturbance in the top layers from the construction of the parking lot. From the photographs, it seems that the privy was bisected, and only the west half excavated to the depth on 10 feet. Figures 4.45 and 4.46 demonstrate the east profile wall and the exposed west brick wall of the structure. The comments on this feature are as follows: “I suspect this is a late 18th/early 19th century structure that bears some relationship to the wall found in Square 99 (1982). There were some modern materials in the first 1-2 feet of fill, but there was also a substantial quantity of pearlware and creamware and other 18th century material.” Figure 4.47 shows artifacts in situ during the excavation of the privy, though the depth and level is unmarked. Further discussion of the privy is provided in the ‘Summary and Discussion of Significant Archaeological Findings’ section below.



Figure 4.32: Unit 53 (S5W5) showing Feature 237, sheet refuse layer with oyster shell (pg. 93).



Figure 4.33: Unit 53 after excavation of pipe trench, Feature 238 (pg. 94).



Figure 4.34: North profile of Unit 95, showing pipe disturbance from 1906 addition to Tavern (pg. 95).



Figure 4.35: Unit 165 with close up of builder's trench for Feature 200, the well (pg. 96).



Figure 4.36: The well (Feature 200) with concrete and granite cap, before removal (Unit 182) (pg. 97)



Figure 4.37: Unit 182 and the well after removal of the concrete and granite cap (pg. 97).



Figure 4.38: Wooden water pipe, 19 feet long, after extraction from well (Feature 200, Unit 182) (pg. 98).



Figure 4.39: Crew using pulley system to remove water pipe from well.

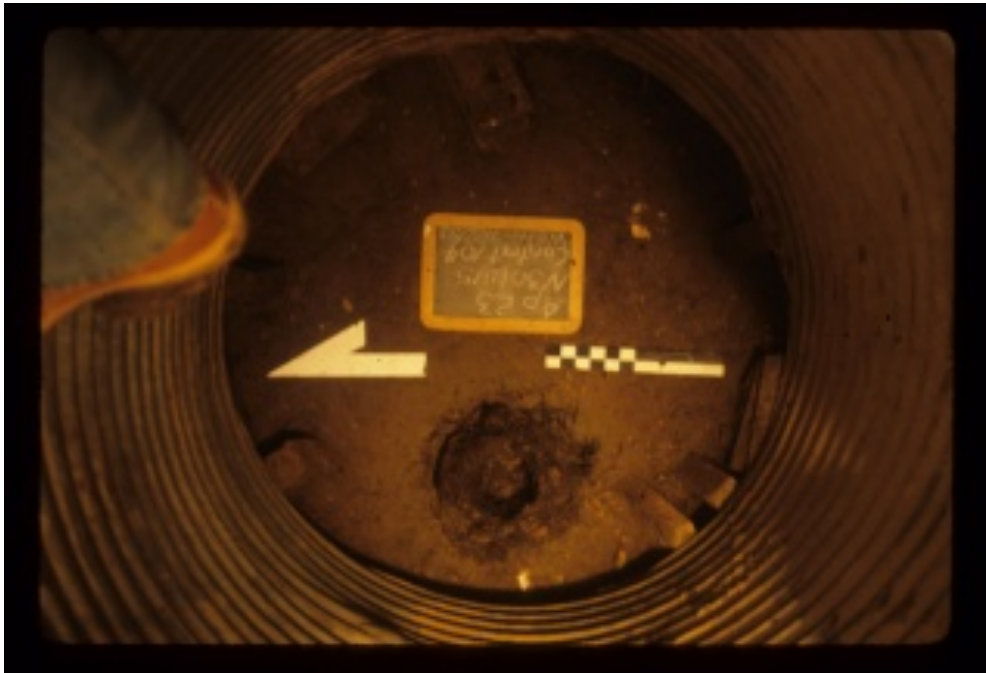


Figure 4.40: Water pipe when first exposed during excavation of well, showing Feature 202, the area immediately surrounding the pipe (pg. 98).¹²

¹² Steel casing around interior is modern and was inserted for safe excavation.

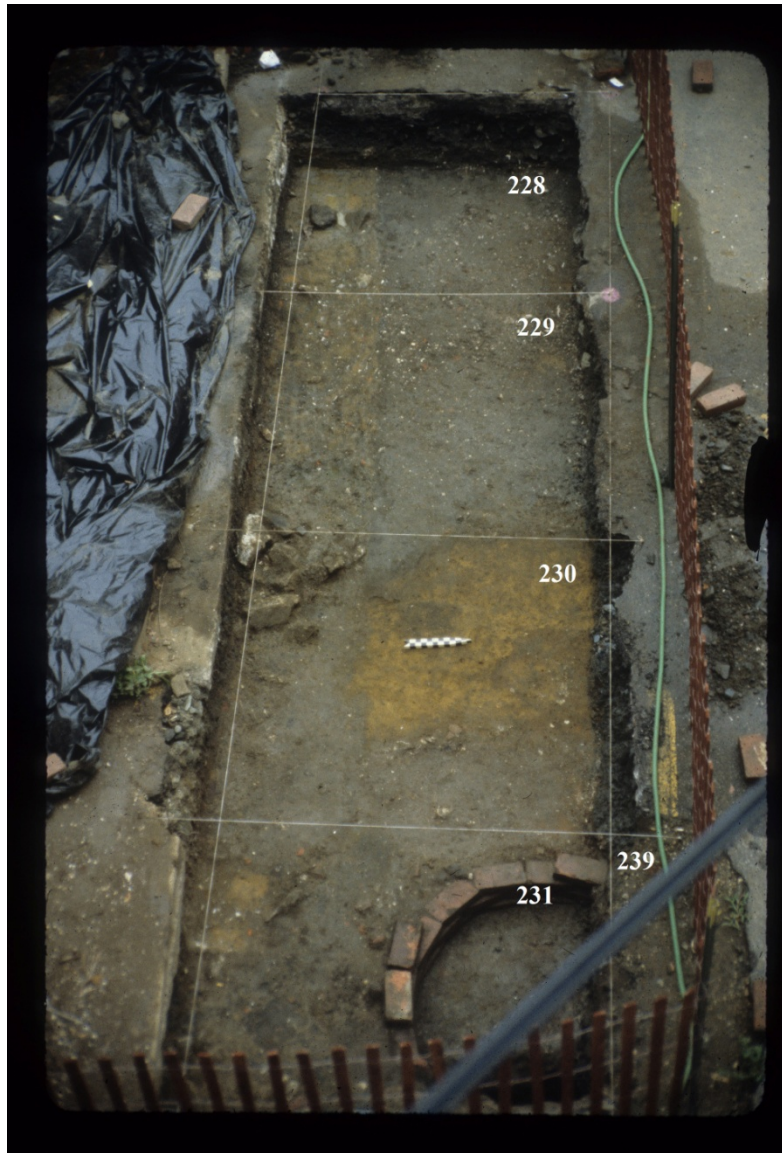


Figure 4.41: Overview of Units 228, 229, 230, and 231 in the Farmers National Bank parking lot, showing trash deposit and corner of privy, Feature 106 (pgs. 99-101). Graphic by P.G. Markert, 2013.



Figure 4.42: Unit 228 (N50W75), showing the trash deposit (Feature 103) and utility line disturbance (pg. 99).



Figure 4.43: Feature 106, the privy, after breaking through the asphalt in the Farmers National Bank parking lot.



Figure 4.44: Feature 106, the privy, demonstrating ovular shape, single coursed brick lining and utility line disturbance.



Figure 4.45: East profile of privy, Feature 106, after excavation of west half.



Figure 4.46: Western wall of privy.



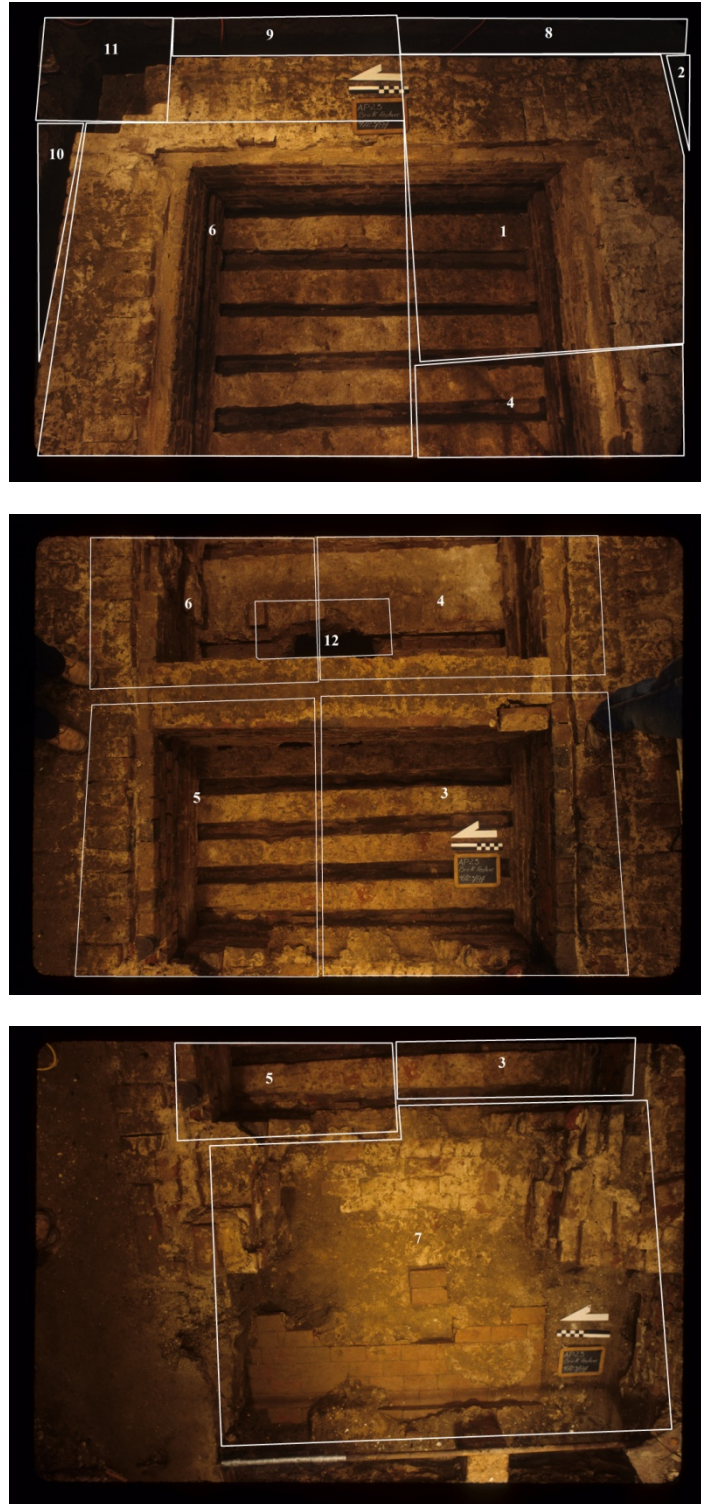
Figure 4.47: Artifacts in situ in privy fill, west half of the privy.

Reynolds Tavern Basement, 1983 excavations

Below are the unit summaries, written in 2013, for the archaeological excavations conducted in the basement of Reynolds Tavern in 1983. Unit summary forms were compiled in 1983 for Units 241, 242, 248, 249, and 250, and were used in 2013 during the writing of the unit summaries. Original notes needed to be consulted for Units 243, 245, 246, 247, 251, 252, and 253. No notes were found for Unit 244, but it was referenced with adjacent units for context. It should also be noted that though a plan view of the brick feature in the basement is often referenced in the notes, it was not found in the records and cannot be used for spatial reference. Drawing from the original notes and photographs, a basic map of the basement units has been put together for reference, but should not be used for scale (Figures 4.48-4.51). The sizes of units were often irregular to accommodate the large brick storage feature¹³ and the limited interior space. When not explicitly noted as irregular, they have been assumed to be 5'x5' feet. In the proposed map of these excavations, some of the sizes were altered when the standard 5' x 5' unit did not seem to work. Again, the map should be used for the rough location of the units in relation to the brick storage feature and not for scale.

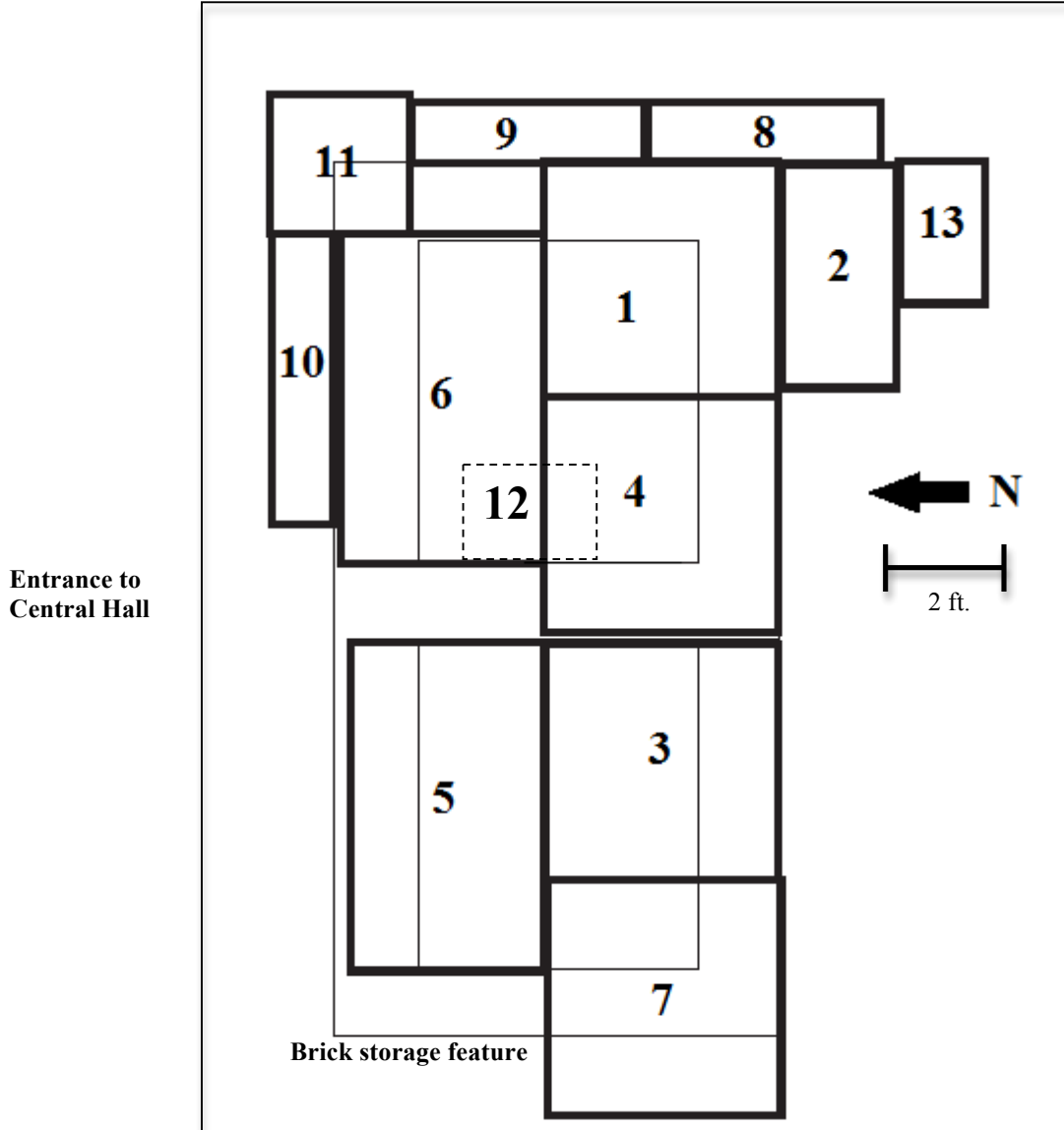
The basement units do not have coordinates along the grid used for the exterior excavations. Instead, they have been assigned two unit numbers: one set arbitrarily ascends from the unit designations used for the exterior units (unassociated with the actual grid coordinate, as the yard excavations were), and one numerically from 1 to 13, which is arbitrary and does not designate any particular spatial order. The two numbers are associated with each other by their last digit (i.e. Unit 241 is also called Unit 1). In 1984, the basement excavations also numbered the units from 1 to 10, starting again at 1. To try to avoid confusion in this report, the 1983 units will be referred to primarily as their first number, from 241 to 252. The 1984 units will be referred to using their 1 to 10 unit designation. This second number for the 1983 units, however, is demonstrated in parenthesis alongside the first.

¹³ See pgs. 130-131 for further details on the Reynolds Tavern brick storage feature.



Figures 4.48-4.50: Proposed unit locations for basement units in 1983, using photographs of the brick storage feature and spatial references in the unit notes. Lines and numbers denote the unit designations for the 1983 excavations.

Graphic by P.G. Markert, 2013.



Compiled by P. G. Markert
2013

Figure 4.51: Proposed map of basement units from 1983, with bolded lines indicating Units 1-13 of the 1983 excavations of the Reynolds Tavern brick storage feature.¹⁴

¹⁴ Size and shape of the exterior walls are not to scale and are approximated here to demonstrate the size of the brick storage feature in relation to the interior space. For a more accurate graphic representation of the basement, please see Figure 4.57 on pg. 132.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 241 (1)

Size: 3.5 x 3.5'

Date Opened: 11/8/83

Objective: Brick storage feature.

Unit 241 was located in the interior of Reynolds Tavern, and so is not located on the exterior grid. These units were placed to investigate Feature 247, the storage feature, which, according to Dent and Ford's 1983 report, "[is] in the room which once contained Reynolds' hat shop...and was built over a barrel arch."

This square was located in the inner southeast corner of the foundation of the brick storage feature. Level A of this unit was excavated to a depth of 6 inches below the surface, and consisted of a dark yellowish-brown fill with construction rubble: mortar, sand, and brick fragments. Depths were not taken for Level B, which was a construction fill made up of mortar, brick fragments, and sand with very little soil. A small area in the northeast corner contained some soil mixed with the construction fill. This context was taken all the way down to a brick and mortar floor of the feature. Figure 4._ provides a photograph of the brick feature after excavation.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 242 (2)

Size: 2'x4'

Date Opened: 11/83 (day N.A.)

Objective: To locate builder's trench in Reynolds Tavern basement (Feature 248),

This unit was irregular in size at 2 feet by 4 feet. Level A consisted of a dark yellowish brown loam (10YR 4/6) with brick, mortar, oyster shell, and charcoal, and covered the entire unit. At 6 inches depth below surface Level B was uncovered, a reddish-orange soil with brownish fill. This level was a sandy soil with deposits of clay (7.5YR 4/6). At this depth, the builder's trench was discovered in the northern half of the unit; Level B covered the southern half. Level C, at 12 inches depth below surface in the southern half of the unit, was a dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4) sandy clay with mortar concentrations and several brick pieces. This unit became sterile at approximately 5.0 feet depth below surface.

The builder's trench (Feature 248) in this unit was excavated and recorded separately upon its discovery. Level A of the trench was a dark yellowish-brown loam with mortar and brick fragments (10YR 4/4) and extended to about 4.0 feet depth below surface. Level B, a dark reddish-yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy loam with brick and mortar fragments and oyster shell pieces, extended from this point to a closing depth of approximately 5.0 feet depth below surface, consistent with the rest of the unit. Figure 4 provides a photograph of the builder's trench profile.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 243 (3)

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 11/9/83

Objective: Brick storage feature.

Unit 3 was located within the brick feature in the basement of Reynolds Tavern. Level A was a layer of fill dirt (10YR 4/6) that was removed to a depth of about 1.30 feet depth below the brick coursings (measurements were taken from the bricks rather than the ground surface). This type of fill dirt was common to other surface contexts within the brick feature. Level B was also a dark yellow brown sand, similar to Level A, but was characterized by the presence of charcoal, wood (boards), and brick. Charcoal scatter was concentrated at the eastern and western end of the unit. This layer was determined to be fill as well, characteristic of other areas in the brick feature. Artifacts found included animal bone, bottle glass, salt glaze stoneware, and transfer printed whiteware, likely dating to the late 19th century. Level C consisted of a dark yellow brown sandy soil, which is noted to have had the same Munsell reading but a slightly lighter color to the eye than the first two levels. This layer contained mortar and brick, and was located primarily between the baffles of the brick feature, at its base.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 244 (4)

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 11/83 (day N.A.)

Objective: Brick storage feature.

Though notes have not been found on this particular unit, it was excavated and its location can be seen on the map of basement excavations (Figure 4.51). Its adjacent units are Unit 241, Unit 243 and Unit 246, and it is located within the brick basement feature. Its stratigraphy is likely the same as its neighboring units, also located within the basement storage feature.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 245 (5)

Size: 6' x 3.5'

Date Opened: 11/11/83

Objective: Brick storage feature.

Consistent with the other units in the brick feature, Level A of Unit 245 is a dark yellow brown sandy soil (10YR 4/6), extending to a depth of about 1.50-1.75 feet below the brick coursing of the feature. Level B remained dark yellow brown sandy soil, but demonstrated a spread of ash, wood, and mortar. Artifacts recovered from this level include leather, shoe soles, Mason jar tops, pins, whiteware, a blue medicine bottle, and a 1796 Spanish coin that had been cut into almost two pieces. Most artifacts indicate a late 19th century *terminus post quem*. This is consistent with the fill in the rest of the units. At roughly 2.00 feet depth below bricks, Level C was a dark yellow brown sandy soil with mortar flecks and a considerable amount of charcoal. It was the same color as the above levels, but more compact. It was still categorized as fill, and taken down to about 2.60 feet depth below bricks.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 246 (6)

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 11/14/83

Objective: Brick storage feature.

Level A, consistent with other units in the brick feature, consisted of a dark yellow brown sandy soil (10YR 4/6). This level contained more artifacts than the brick and mortar rubble fill elsewhere in the feature. This fill was located at the west end of Unit 6, approximately 3.5 to 4 feet east of the interior cross wall of the feature. This was considered to be fill dirt dumped in

the western end of the unit, and contained artifacts such as hand printed pearlware, animal bone, metal fragments, a bone tooth brush, nails (primarily from the baffle area), a piece of an medicine bottle, and brown and green bottle glass. This level extended to a depth of about .70 feet below the top of the brick feature. Level B was characterized as a brick and mortar rubble fill, containing artifacts such as nails, animal bones, metal fragments, and pieces of mortar. This fill is noted to have been characteristic of the entire eastern half of the brick feature in the basement of Reynolds Tavern.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 247 (7)

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 11/15/83

Objective: Brick storage feature.

Also found within the brick basement feature, Level A of Unit 7 consisted of a dark yellow brown sandy soil (10YR 4/6, the same as that found in Units 4, 5, and 6). Level A is consistent with the soil type found in other units, which was characteristically packed closer to the surface and became looser towards the base. The soil, though remaining the same in color and texture, appears to have been separated into two levels in other units. In this unit, however, it is kept as a single layer that extended to the bottom of the unit at about 1.25-2.00 feet depth below the top brick coursing of the feature. Two intersection pockets were identified here, one of loose sand in the northeastern end of the unit and one of charcoal located at the southeastern end of the unit (these pockets were given their own context numbers, but not identified as features). The loose sand context (157, for reference) was a light yellowish brown sand (10YR 6/4), encountered at about .15 feet depth below bricks in the northwest corner of the brick feature. No artifacts were recovered in this context, and the notes indicate that it should just be considered part of the fill dirt. The charcoal layer (context 158, for reference) was located at the south end of the unit, and was a relatively thick layer, especially on its southern end. It is noted to have been found in the southwestern corner of the brick feature in an area that is distinct from the rest of the feature in that it contains abundant amounts of charcoal. This layer extended from about .60 feet depth below bricks on its south side to a closing depth of about 1.10 feet. Its north

end was encountered deeper, at 1.15 feet depth below bricks, and only extended to a depth of about 1.30 feet.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 248 (8)

Size: 1.10'x5'

Date Opened: 11/29/83

Objective: N.A.

The builder's trench, Feature 248, was excavated and recorded separately in this unit as well. The soil was a dark yellow brown (10YR 3/6), and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.70 feet depth below surface. T. Higgins notes that, "The builder's trench is characteristically loose for the first foot and a half and then becomes more compact."

In the rest of the unit, Level A was similar to that found in Unit 249: a dark yellowish-brown, loosely packed soil (10YR 4/4). Level B, beginning at approximately half a foot beneath the surface, consisted of a mottled yellow-brown soil with fragments of brick and mortar, and was about .20 feet deeper along the northern portion of the unit. Level C, a dark yellowish-brown clay, was excavated to a closing depth of about 1.30 (south) to 1.74 (north) feet depth below surface.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 249 (9)

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 11/30/83

Objective: Builder's trench.

The builder's trench, designated as Feature 248, was excavated separately from the rest of the unit. T. Higgins notes that, "The builder's trench is loose for the first foot and a half and then becomes more compact. The builder's trench is clearly evident in the profile and was distinguishable in the plan view." The soil of this feature was a dark yellow brown soil (10YR 3/6), and was excavated to about 2.3 feet depth below surface.

In the rest of the unit, Level A also consisted of a dark yellow brown soil (10YR 4/4), and contained the majority of the artifacts recovered in this unit. Level B was a mottled yellow

brown soil, and Level C was similar but sterile of cultural materials. The unit was closed at a depth of approximately 1.75 feet depth below surface.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 250 (10)

Size: 1'x5'

Date Opened: 11/30/83

Objective: Builder's trench.

Level A of this unit was approximately 3 inches deep (below surface) and consisted of a dark yellow-brown fill (10YR 4/4). K. Orrence notes that, "This context was probably fill from the inside of the Feature that had missed the wheelbarrows." The context is also noted to have covered the whole unit, and had very little soil mixed in the with mortar and brick rubble.

Level B, a dark yellow-brown fill with brick halves and mortar fragments, covered the entire unit. Directly below this level were the beginnings of the builder's trench, at roughly 3.5 to 7.0 inches depth below surface. Level C was slightly more hard-packed than the one above, and was made up of a mottled dark yellowish-brown soil with brick fragments. This soil was greenish in color to the eye, but had a Munsell of 10YR 3/6. Below this context was the builder's trench, which didn't become clear until Level C was removed. Level D, the soil on either side of the builder's trench, was a dark yellow-brown sandy clay that was visibly different than the trench (in that it was not greenish to the eye), and was excavated to a depth of 2.15 feet below surface. This level was sterile of cultural material.

The builder's trench in this unit, encountered at about 7.0 inches depth below surface, consisted also of a very loose fill of dark yellow-brown soil with mortar flecks and brick fragments. It is noted that the color is similar to that of Level C in the other portion of the same unit, but mixed with mortar. The 1983 notes state that, "The builder's trench was arbitrarily closed... though it should continue to the bottom of the foundation, but due to difficulty in excavating, it was ended sooner." It was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.50 feet depth below surface, and seems to have run east-west through the center of the unit.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 251 (11)

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 11/30/83

Objective: Brick storage feature and builder's trench.

Level A of this unit was construction fill (10YR 4/4), and was located in the northeast corner of the feature (Figure 4.). The unit was extended to locate the builder's' trench along the northeast corner of the brick feature. The notes indicate that this area was destroyed in part by modern construction activity. Subsequent levels did not yeild much in terms of artifacts. Level B, also a dark yellowish brown, was a relatively loose soil similar to that in adjacent Units 8, 9, and 10. The majority of artifacts were found in the level, including animal bone and bottle glass. Level C was a layer of relatively hard-packed soil mottled with yellow brown soil and greenish clay. This level contained fragments of brick and mortar, but few other artifacts. Level D was the thickest layer, and extended from roughly .75 feet depth below bricks to about 2.0 feet depth below bricks. It consisted of a dark yellow brown (10YR 3/6) clay soil that appears greenish to the naked eye. This layer was sterile of artifacts.

The builder's trench was excavated as a separate context, once found along the northern wall of the brick feature. It consisted of a dark yellowish brown soil that appeared somewhat greenish to the naked eye (10YR 3/6). Artifacts recovered included a pipe bowl, animal bone, oyster shell, and clear and green bottle glass.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 252 (12)¹⁵

Size: Not clear in notes.

Date Opened: 12/5/83

Objective: To investigate beneath the floor of the brick storage feature.

Level A of Unit 12 was the fill directly below the floor of the brick feature in the basement of Reynolds Tavern and was characterized as a brick and mortar rubble. It consisted of a gray brown fill with mortar and brick, as well as rotted wood, which was found on top of the fill with smaller bits mixed in. This fill was highly disturbed and most likely dated to the 19th century. Below this, Level B was an olive green fill (2.5YR 4/4) mixed with 10YR 4/6, and was

¹⁵ 2013 note: Not much context is given for this unit, and no maps were drawn on the level forms. It's difficult from the sparse notes to determine exactly where this was located within the brick feature.

excavated to a depth of approximately 10.00 feet depth below the top coursing of bricks (beneath the already excavated brick feature).

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 13¹⁶

Size: 1.5'x2.5'

Date Opened: 11/30/83

Objective: Builder's trench.

Unit 13 is located along the southern wall of the Tavern. It is located along the southwest corner of Unit 2. Level A of Unit 13 was a dark yellow brown (10YR 3/6) clay, but appeared greenish to the naked eye. This soil also contained some construction rubble. It was shallower toward the main brick feature to the north and deeper toward the south wall of the Tavern. It was noted to be very similar to what had been found in other units, but was not sterile and not as hard-packed. Artifacts recovered included bottle glass and animal bone.

The drawing indicates that a small brick wall feature was uncovered (Figure 4.). Closing elevations for this unit were not taken, but Level B, a dark yellow brown soil (10YR 4/4), was noted to have been associated with this brick wall, which appeared at the surface of this level. Level B was not completely excavated. However, the notes claim it to be a "very significant" context. It contained a considerable number of artifacts, many of which were diagnostic. Artifacts recovered included wine bottle glass and red-bodied earthenware, and seemingly dated to the 18th century.

Summary and Discussion of Significant Archaeological Findings

The Dent and Ford report addresses both the 1982 and the 1983 excavations, and so there may be some repetition from the 'Summary and Discussion of Significant Archaeological Findings' from 1982 in this section. Figure 4.53 indicates the location of the major structural features found in 1982 and 1983: the well, the privy, and the cobblestone road. Not all features (ex. the cobblestone

¹⁶ This unit was not assigned another unit number. Unit 253 has been the unit designation assigned to Unit 1 of the 1984 Central Hall excavations, detailed below.

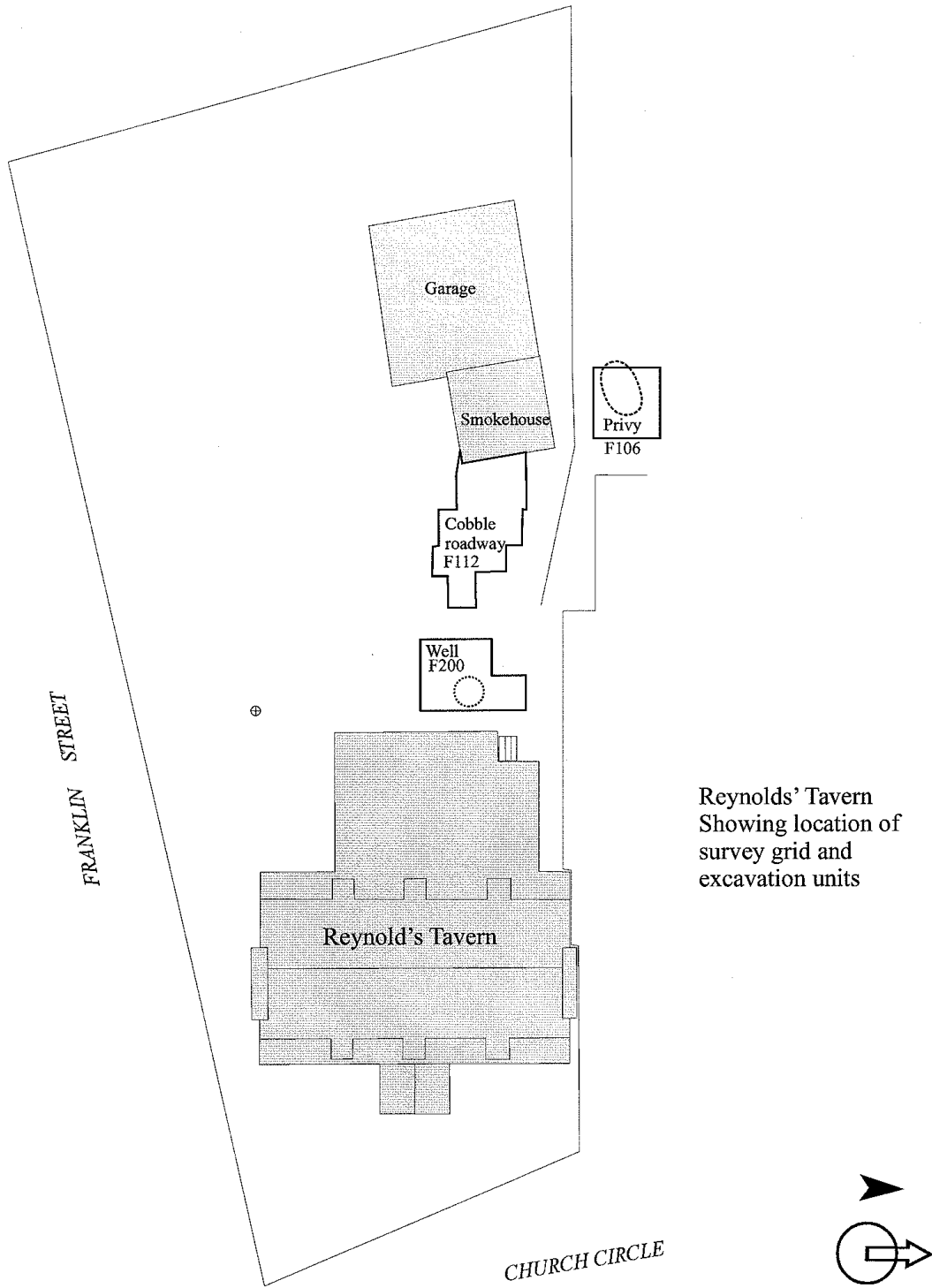


Figure 4.53: Major structural features excavated in 1982 and 1983 (map created by Thomas Cuddy, 2002).

drive) from 1982 are discussed here, but most of the findings are presented together in order to provide a cohesive overall summary of both years of excavation.

Excerpt from the Interim Report for the 1983 Excavations at Reynolds Tavern

Joe Dent and Beth Ford, 1983

Appendix VI

Our work has been concentrated in three spots, the area near the wooden porch of the Tavern and two unexpected discoveries, the well and a possible outhouse under the parking lot behind the garage.

Back Porch

From excavations in the area of the porch it appears that trash from the Tavern was simply thrown outside the back door and spread across the back yard. This was not uncommon in colonial times, prior to municipal trash pick-up, and it was probably the preferred method of disposal on cold winter days. This method of disposal left a layer one foot thick of soil, broken pottery, broken glass, pipe stems, oyster shells, and bones (Figure 4.54). Why this method was used instead of trash pits or some other means is one question needing an answer.

Three units were excavated near the existing back porch of the Tavern – N0E5, N0E10, S5E10. Moderate amounts of sheet refuse were recovered from these units, probably issued from the nearby window, now a door to the porch. Most of the artifacts date to the late 18th or early 19th centuries. Also excavated was a drain of rough field stones and brick, designed to keep water away from the Tavern. Evidence suggests the drain dates to the beginning of the 19th century. It may have served to divert water away from the nearby cellar entrance, excavated by Orr (1978, Trench 8). Orr had found another drain on the front of the house dating to the original construction of the building.



Figure 4.54: Overview of trash deposit in units alongside porch.¹⁷

¹⁷ Photo board says Feature #1, but this does not correspond with the Feature 1 in the Feature List.. Possibly referring to Feature 237, the sheet refuse in Units 53 and 74.

Utility Disturbance

Four units excavated in the yard area near the Tavern in 1983 revealed an extensive area of disturbance from the installation of utility lines to the Tavern, but also revealed the presence of sheet refuse as found in other parts of the yard. Units S5W5, N0W5, N5W5, and N5W10 revealed refuse, also probably from the nearby window. Artifacts date from the mid 18th century up to the 20th century, including white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, and more.

Yard Area

Moving away from the Tavern, units S5W20, N0W15, and N10W20 yielded random information. S5W20 contained an oyster shell layer with tin-glazed earthenware, early stoneware, pipe stems, and bone below. A coin recovered below the shell lens was dated 1739. These pieces would date the refuse to the early years of the Tavern. The other units revealed similar material but in low quantities.

Center Yard

A group of units was excavated in roughly the center of the yard. These were units N5W35, N5W45, N10W45, N10W40, N15W40, and N15W45. The significant find among this group of units was a mortar layer, with a thickness from 1.5 to 3 inches. Artifacts from above and below this feature date it between 1720 and 1750. On the early end of this range, it may predate the construction of the Tavern. The mortar was of an oyster and lime variety and contained distinct grooves (but not impressions, as for wood lathing). No function was apparent for this paving. It may have been associated with a temporary structure of some sort, but no other features such as post molds or nail concentrations were found.

Franklin Street Fence

Several units were excavated along the Franklin Street fence line, but little of interest was recovered. Units S15W35 and S15W50 contained a random mix of 18th, 19th, and 20th century artifacts. The area where these units were located had

been part of a garden constructed by the Library during their tenure in the building and the disturbance of the strata was apparent.

Privy

A feature in the Farmer's National Bank parking lot is a privy, and a two-seater at that. A large number of units were excavated behind the smokehouse and garage buildings. These included N60W75, N55W75, N50W75, N60W70, N55W70, N50W65, N60W65, N55W65, N50W65, N60W65, N55W65, N50W65, N60W60, N55W60, N50W60, N60W55, N55W50, N50W55, N60W55, and N55W50. Behind the garage, a relatively large brick-lined hole was found, eight feet by four feet and oval in shape (see Figure 4.55). It was a large privy dating to the mid 19th century. It was bisected, with a 50 percent sample excavated. Parts of the upper portion of this Feature (106) were destroyed by the installation of utility lines. Nevertheless, it contained excellent faunal remains and artifact deposits. It contained at least a dozen medicine bottles from the late 1800s. The soil was full of seed concentrations.¹⁸

It was hoped that this feature would shed light on health care patterns as well as diet of the occupants of the building. Unfortunately, the building it is associated with is likely not the Tavern. By the mid 19th century, the bank owned that portion of the property, and the privy is likely a remnant of the early Farmers Bank instead of Reynolds Tavern.

The minimum vessel count performed for Feature 106 is included as Appendix XV.

¹⁸ See also Figures 4.43-4.47.

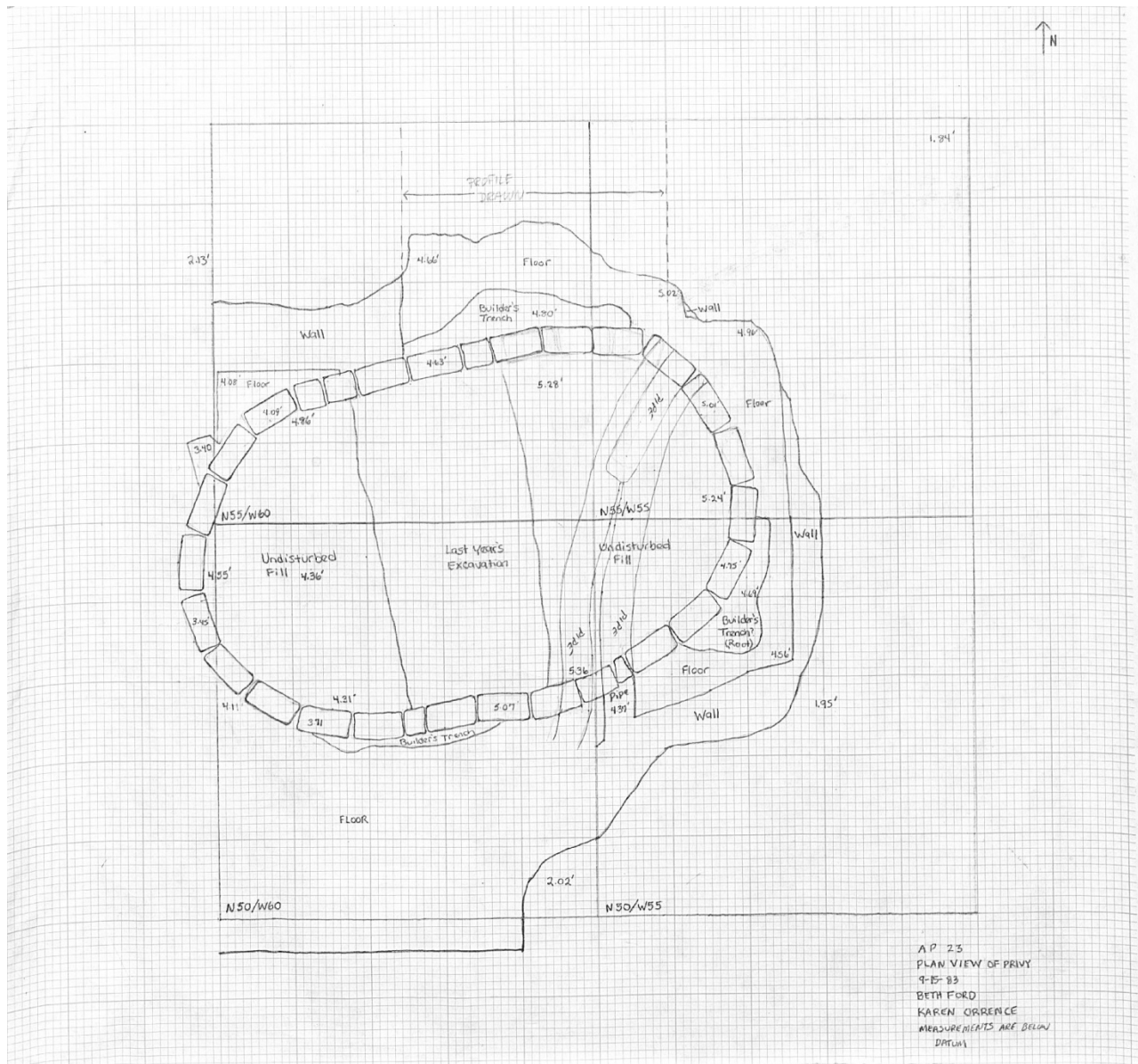


Figure 4.55: AP23, Plan View of Privy, 9/15/83, Beth Ford and Karen Orrence (measurements are below datum).

Well

A deep, stone lined well was found in August of 1983. It was capped with two 5 x 3 foot slabs of stone and filled with dirt. Units N25W25, N35W25, N40W25, N40W20, N35W20, N30W20, N25W20, N20W20, N40W15, N25W20, N30W15, and N25W15 are all centered around this well feature. The well was lined with stone, instead of the more common brick. As it was excavated, the walls of the well were reinforced with 6 foot sections of steel culvert (donated by Mr. Reece King). The water table was about 20 feet below the surface. A small sump pump was needed to continue digging further down. The well revealed few artifacts, but had a couple key features of a colonial era well. About 18 feet down was a tip stick that helped tip the bucket over to fill it. Artifacts and faunal material dated from a variety of periods, but most was assignable to the 18th and early 19th centuries, and again seemed to be sheet refuse and primary refuse deposits spread or dumped into the area.

Deep inside the well was a hollow log pipe. The well was excavated to a depth of 40 feet. It seems to have been filled in one single episode. This event may be linked to the construction of a 1906 addition to the building. Deposited deep in the well fill was a 17 foot wooden water pipe. A similar object was observed in the City of London Museum. Such water delivery systems were common in the 17th century in Europe, and were still in use in this country into the 19th century.¹⁹

Interior Basement Feature

In 1983, a large feature was excavated within the interior of the Tavern building. This subterranean feature was located in the cellar room which once contained Reynolds' hat shop. It appears to be a floor surface built over a barrel vaulted arch (Figure 4.56; Appendix XVI, Yench's Notes on Barrel Vaulted Feature). Evidence from below the arch of burned wood suggests that the arch may have been lined with wood, or that coals were placed below the floor for heat such as with the hypocaust in the Calvert House on State Circle (site 18AP28).

¹⁹ See Figures 4.35-4.40.



Figure 4.56: Barrel vaulted arch in Reynolds Tavern basement (scale in feet).



Figure 4.57: Brick storage feature in basement, facing east.

Potentially there would have been a trap door to access this area. Hypotheses as to its usage are that it was a storage area for pelts and other supplies of the hat making business. It would have been a cool and dry environment for this. The feature's stratigraphy and depth within the foundation of the building make it clearly an original element of the Tavern construction circa 1747 (Figure 4.57).²⁰

1984 Archaeological Investigations at Reynolds Tavern

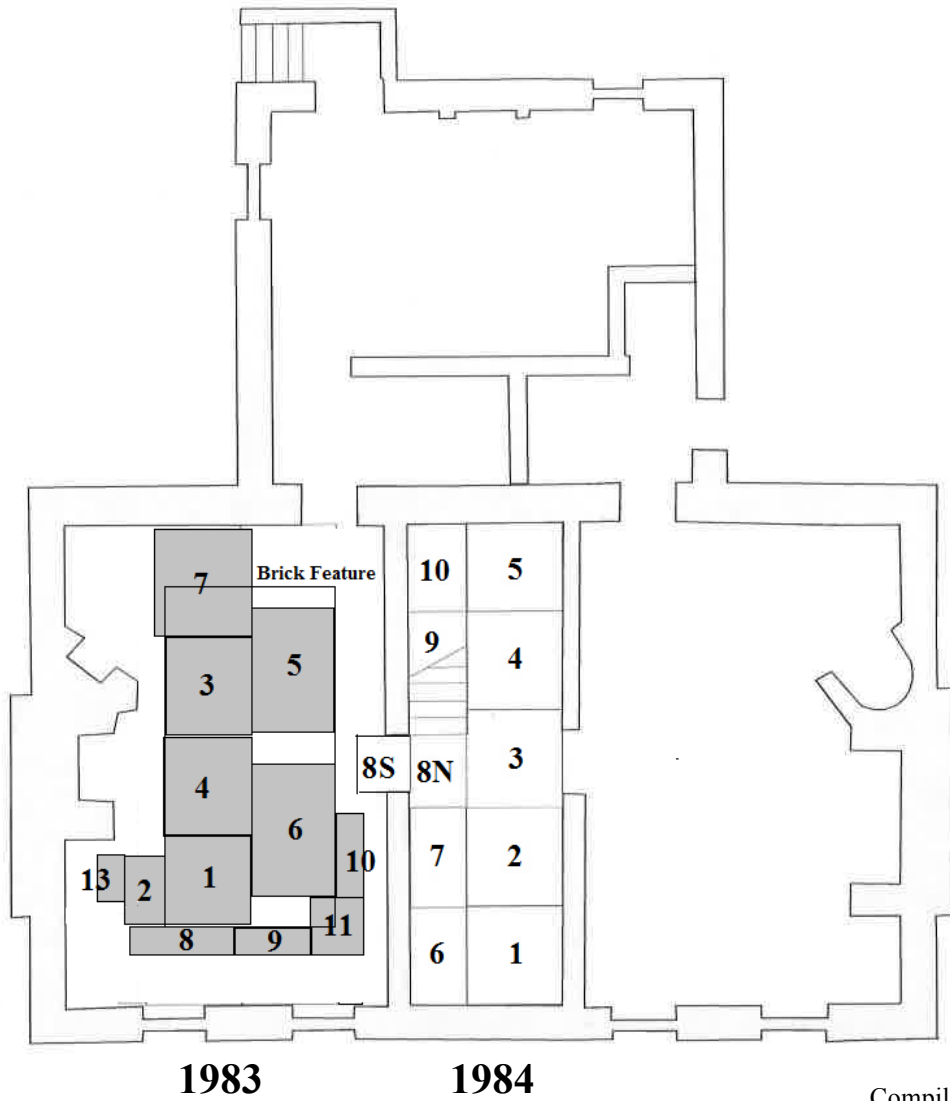
As mentioned previously, the 1984 archaeological investigations were never written into a preliminary report. Therefore, the unit summaries below have been drafted using only the original notes and forms for reference. The investigations in 1984 were much smaller in scale than previous years, focusing entirely on the Central Hall of the Reynolds Tavern Basement (Figure 4.57). Excavations were conducted during late July and throughout August of 1984. Ten excavation units were opened during this time, and unit designations started again from 1 (not to be confused with Units 1 through 13 of the 1983 excavations). These are listed in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Units excavated in 1984, Central Hall of Reynolds Tavern Basement

<u>1984 Basement Unit No.</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>
Unit 1	253
Unit 2	254
Unit 3	255
Unit 4	256
Unit 5	257
Unit 6	258
Unit 7	259
Unit 8	260
Unit 9	261
Unit 10	262

Compiled by P. G. Markert
2013

²⁰ See Figures 4.48-4.50.



1983

1984

Compiled by P. G. Markert
2013



Figure 4.58: Complete map of excavations in the Reynolds Tavern basement. Shaded areas indicate 1983 excavations of brick storage feature. Unshaded areas indicate 1984 excavations.

Unit Summaries

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 1 (253)

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 7/31/84

Objective: N.A.

Level A, at about 1.20 feet depth below datum, just below the cement floor, consisted of a light brown soil with mortar rubble and some brick chips. Along the north wall was a thin brick powder lens, no more than 4 mm thick, and the western half of the square showed signs of disturbance. Artifacts, which included nails, bottle glass, a brass button and thimble, a 1776 half penny, a brass light bulb socket, and some 20th century artifacts including newspaper fragments, demonstrated a mixture of 18th, 19th, and 20th artifacts, suggesting that the cement floor dates to the 20th century. Level B, a medium brown loose soil with brick and mortar rubble, began at about 1.30 feet depth below datum. In the southwest corner was a large area of powdered brick mixed with brown soil, containing also brick rubble, pipe stems, and bottle glass. The disturbance along the west wall became more apparent in this level. Other artifacts included bone, porcelain, pins, a brush and comb, and shell edged pearlware. There was no distinct change between Level B and Level C, just a gradual lightening of the soil. The red soil with brick rubble was still present at closing measurements for Level B, seemingly undisturbed and with artifacts dating most recently to 1820-30. Level C, a very loose and fine light brown soil at about 1.60 feet depth below datum, contained some whole bricks and brick rubble. The area along the west wall still had some cement rubble, and is where most of the shell edged pearlware was found, along with an 1850s quarter. At 1.60 feet depth below datum, a 1734 George II penny was found in the southeast corner. Most of this level seems to have been undisturbed deposition from the 18th to the early 19th century. This ended at about 1.85 feet depth below datum in the south half of the unit, but continued to a depth of 2.35 feet below datum along part of the north and east walls. From Level B to the beginning of Level D, three whole bricks stacked on top of one another were encountered along the west wall of the unit. Level D consisted of a packed light brown soil with mortar, slag, and brick rubble, and is not encountered

along part of the north and east walls.²¹ The red powder and soil continued into this level.

Artifacts decreased in number; only a few pins, a pipe stem, and some bone, along with some iron and a piece of salt-glazed stoneware, were found. This level had a heavy mortar concentration and may have represented a floor, a building stage, or both. Level E was a medium packed, medium brown sandy clay, which appeared to be completely sterile except for some disturbance at the surface. This may have been the first occupation level of the house. Closing measurements for this unit were at about 2.30 feet depth below datum.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 2 (254)

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 8/27/84

Objective: N.A.

Level A, from directly below the cement floor, was a loose, fine and powdery light brown soil with mortar and cement rubble. A wooden stake protruded from the northwest quadrant. In the southwest quadrant, the loose soil continued and was evidently disturbed, exposing a stack of bricks which continued down into the next level. Artifacts found included bone, glass, pins, buttons, creamware, porcelain, and a 1750s English penny. Level B, a light to medium brown loose soil at approximately 1.40 feet depth below datum, exposed an additional two brick stacks during excavation. A wood beam was found along the north wall of the unit, over what seems to be the 'builder's trench'. This may have been the remains of a wood floor. This was a depositional layer, rich in ceramics but with considerable disturbance, especially around the stacks of brick. These stacks rested directed on Level C. The south side of the unit was less disturbed, and yielded an ashy layer in which a broken delft plate was found. Level C, at about 1.90 feet depth below datum, consisted of a light brown to light medium brown soil with mortar, slag, and brick fragments. It was more loosely packed in the eastern section of the square, while the western half was lighter and harder packed and may have been affected by fire. There was a trench along the north wall, filled with loose medium brown dirt and yielding artifacts from the 18th century, including a 1773 Virginia half-penny. This level appeared to have been from the

²¹ 2013 note: This was likely the builder's trench, though not recognized in the notes for this unit. Subsequent units do identify this feature as a possible builder's trench.

original building phase of the Tavern. Like other units, there was evidence of a possible fire, and the presence of a trench along the north wall that may have been from a wooden floor or the builder's trench identified in other basement units. Level D was a sterile light medium brown hard packed clay, and identified as the original sterile subsoil.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 3 (255)

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 8/13/84

Objective: N.A.

From right below the cement floor at 1.20 feet depth below datum, Level A was a loose light brown fine soil with cement and plaster rubble. Several bricks became visible in this level, along with a row of bricks along the north doorway. There was a denser layer of plaster along the north side of the square. Artifacts included bone, peach pits, pins, a pipe stem, bottle and window glass, and pearlware and annularware. The mixture of 19th and 20th century material indicates that this was likely the floor level before the cement floor was put down. Level B, at 1.40 feet depth below datum, was a light medium brown fine soil with some whole bricks, oyster shells, and wood. The row of bricks two courses deep was exposed along the doorway (Figure 4.58). About a foot from the doorway, a concentration of plaster gave way to brick rubble and a wooden stake. In the south half of the unit, two stacks of bricks were found: one four bricks high and the other two bricks high with a slight angle to it. A high concentration of iron was encountered in the southwest quadrant directly to the east of the wood platform for the stairs.

The soil changed from light to medium brown in some areas, but changes were not distinct and were not observed along the walls. Around the stairs a thin layer of ashy film was uncovered, beneath which was a thin layer of hard very light brown soil which covered areas of the south half on the unit. A wine bottle neck was found beneath the wood platform of the stairs, and seemed to date to the 3rd quarter of the 18th century. This level was extremely rich in artifacts and bone, which dated to roughly 1750-1850. The builder's trench was identified along the north wall and removed separately. Level C, at approximately 1.70 feet depth below datum (deeper along the east wall at 2.0 feet) was a medium brown sterile clay, upon which the brick



Figure 4.59: Unit 3 with brick threshold to kitchen.

stacks from Level B laid loosely. The wooden post found along the north wall was found to have a mortar sand mold beneath it. The builder's trench ended in this sterile layer as well.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 4 (256)

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 8/23/84

Objective: N.A.

Level A began directly beneath the cement floor and consisted of a loose powdery light brown soil with cement and mortar rubble. In the east section of the unity, there was an area of packed clay with a yellow sand "post mold" near it. A few, unpatterned whole bricks turned up during the level, as well. This level is that same as others in the basement excavation units, typical of the rubble-deposition layer found beneath the cement. It extended from about 1.20 to 1.30 feet depth below datum. Level B was a loose to light packed light medium brown soil, containing some partial and whole bricks, an area of medium packed dirt on the east side of the doorway, and a wooden stake in the western portion of the square. This was a thick depositional layer, with creamware, delft, porcelain, lots of bone and pins, buttons, a 1776 penny found under the door sill, among other artifacts. It continued beneath the door sill, indicating that the wooden walls, doorsill and door were probably not original to the Tavern. At 1.60 feet depth below datum, Level C was encountered as a light brown packed soil with brick, slag, and mortar. This layer appeared to have been baked. A post hole 4 inches deep was found in the southwest quadrant, and the builder's trench was found to end along the north wall to the east of the doorway. No diagnostic artifacts were found in this level. The notes list "evidence that the builder's trench is not genuine but a later trench, possibly related to a former floor," but is not explicit about what this evidence might be. Level D, at 1.70 feet depth below datum, is a hard-packed light brown sterile clay.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 5 (257)

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 8/3/84

Objective: N.A.

Level A is consistent with the other basement units: a light brown fine soil with brick and cement rubble. Artifacts were a mixture of 18th, 19th, and 20th century material including annular and pearlware, pipestems, nuts, nails, pins, buttons, a thimble, and a considerable amount of bone. At about 1.40 feet depth below datum, Level B was identified as a light brown, loose fine soil with a few whole and partial bricks. This level continued deeper along the southern wall, bypassing Level C and continuing to Level D. Artifacts found include bone, pins, shell-edged pearlware, annular ware, delft, white saltglaze, rosa antigua, a bone brush and three copper pennies. Level C, a light brown packed soil with slag, mortar, and brick rubble (again, consistent with the other units), began at approximately 1.60 feet depth below datum. Near the bottom of this level in the center of the square was a roughly rectangular post mold that continues well into Level D. Very few artifacts were recovered in this level, but included bones, glass, wood, and crab shell claw fragments. Level D extended from about 1.70 feet depth below datum to closing elevations at about 1.85 feet depth below datum, continuing beneath the foundations and becoming completely sterile. A few possible post molds appeared in this level, but may have been rodent disturbance.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 6 (258)²²

Size: 5'x5' (3'x5' excavated due to brick wall through south half of unit)

Date Opened: 8/8/84

Objective: N.A.

This unit was also located in the Central Hall. Level A began after the removal of the cement floor, at about 1.25 feet depth below datum, and consisted of a light brown fine soil with cement rubble. Artifacts found in this level include bones, nails, creamware, and two buttons: one of brass and one of mother of pearl. The top of a wooden stake appeared in Level A, which after further excavation was found to continue through Level D. Level A ended at about 1.30 feet depth below datum. Level B, a loose, light medium brown soil, was found to contain several whole bricks, the continuation of the wooden stake from Level A, and artifacts including porcelain, hand-painted pearlware, nails, bones, an iron rod, a pipe bowls and stems, brass pins

²² One of the African caches.

and buttons, bottle glass, and a whole painted medicine bottle. This level appears to be a deposition layer dating to the early to mid-19th century.

Level C, from 1.35 (in the northwest corner) to 1.60 feet depth below datum (in the southeast corner), consisted of a very loose light brown soil with some brick, cement rubble, and rotted wood. A few whole bricks were found, though in no apparent patterning. The remains of wood appeared in some areas, as well as a second wooden stake surrounded by a layer of loose-packed pinkish soil, which was only about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The artifacts found in this level include pipe bowls and stems, bones, pins, brass buttons, sea shell, porcelain, a whole medicine bottle containing a red powder, oyster shells, delft, and bottle glass. This assemblage of artifacts was later realized to have been a cache associated with African ritual practice (see Appendix XIV for Leone and Cuddy's article; Figure 4.59). Level C continued slightly beneath the brick wall to the south of the unit to a depth of about 2.20 feet depth below datum, and about 1.85 feet depth below datum along the north end of the unit. Level D was a light brown packed dirt with brick, slag, and mortar rubble, and was only found in the north half of the unit (Level C continues to Level E along the south half). Both wooden stakes found in previous levels end in this level at an approximate depth of 2.30 feet depth below datum. Significantly fewer artifacts were found in this level. It appears to represent the first building phase of the site, and its absence along the southern wall may indicate that it was dug out for the construction of the brick wall. The wooden stakes appear to have been placed later, possibly at the installation of the cement floor. Level E consisted of a packed medium brown sandy clay, with some brick and mortar towards the top of the level before giving way to sterile soil. Four possible post molds were found in this layer, but after further excavation were found to be rat disturbance. This level was closed at a depth of 2.20 feet depth below datum.

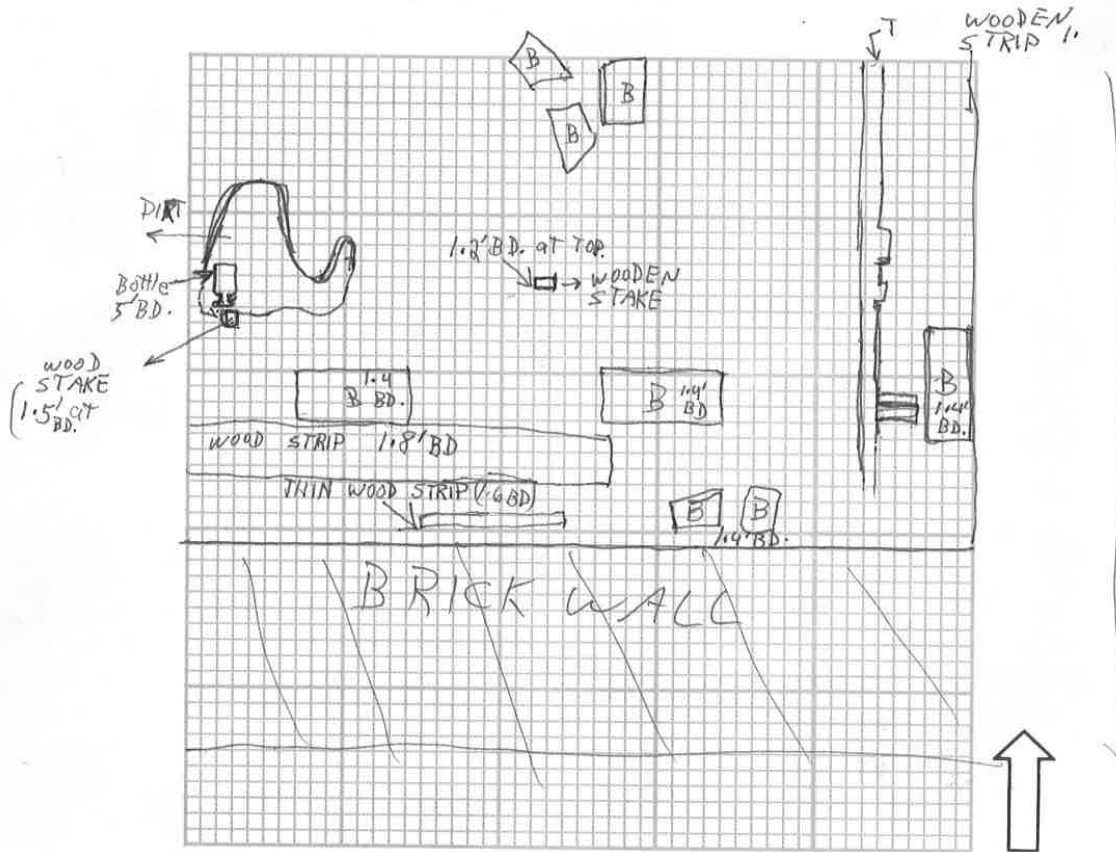


Figure 4.60: Plan view sketch of Level C in Unit 6. Feature in the top left quadrant was later identified as one of the African bundles at Reynolds Tavern.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 7 (259)

Size: 5'x5' (3'x5' excavated due to brick wall through south half of unit)

Date Opened: 8/28/84

Objective: N.A.

The existing brick wall cut along the southern third of this square. Level A in this unit is consistent with the levels directly beneath the cement floor in all basement units. Two wooden stakes were encountered in this level, along with two whole bricks. Artifacts included bones, pins, pits, nuts, seeds, buttons, and porcelain. At about 1.40 feet depth below datum, Level B was encountered as a loose to loosely packed light medium brown soil. Along the brick wall, a wooden beam was found above a trench filled with medium brown soil, likely the builder's trench (Figure 4.60). Artifacts included a concentration of unshucked oyster shell to the south of the wood beam. A thin layer of ashy powder was encountered at the bottom of Level B. Level C, at roughly 1.90 feet depth below datum, was a light brown packed soil with brick slag and mortar bits, and had a 'baked' appearance. This was not fully excavated. The trench along the south wall of the square was excavated to a depth of about 2.20 feet below datum, and yielded artifacts such as pins, delft, glass, and a glass wine goblet. Level C, as in other basement units, was likely the rubble from the initial construction phase of the Tavern and showed signs of being affected by fire.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 8 (260)²³

Size: 5'x5'

Date Opened: 8/16/84

Objective: N.A.

This unit was excavated in two parts: north of the doorway and brick wall, with the stairs forming the western edge of the square, and south of the doorway.

North part of Unit 8: roughly 3x3, due to stairs to the west and doorway to the south.

²³ Second African American cache identified in the north half of Unit 8, close to the base of the stairs.

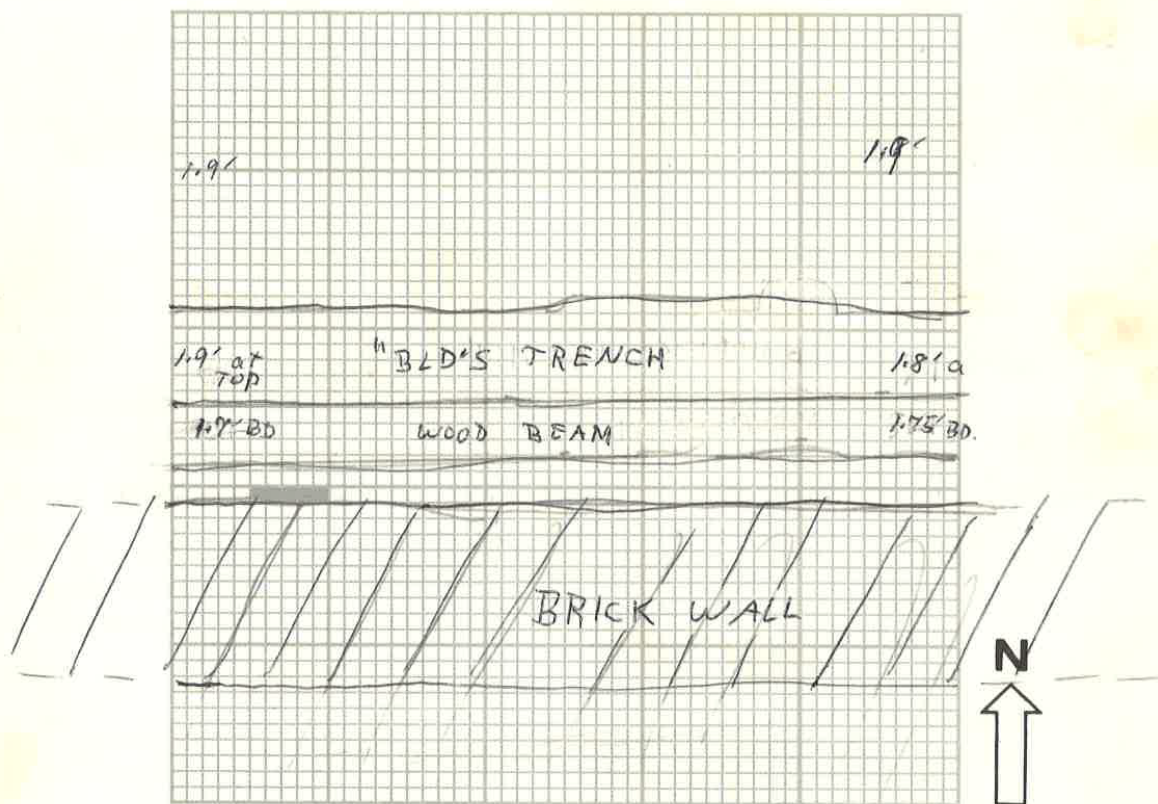


Figure 4.61: Plan view sketch of Unit 7, showing location of builder's trench and wooden beam.

Level A, consistent with this level in other basement units, is the typical rubble layer from beneath the cement floor, and yielded artifacts such as bone, glass, pipe stems, nails, a glass button, porcelain, and an unidentifiable copper half-penny. In Level B, a light medium brown fine loose soil at about 1.25 feet depth below datum, several features were discovered. A piece of wood was found to run along the doorway, and another found to run in front of the staircase. Two wooden stakes intruded on these wooden beams. The trench, likely the builder's trench, was found along the south wall, and around the stairs the dirt at the bottom of Level B seemed to be "baked", suggesting that it was exposed to fire. A possible post hole appeared in the northeast quadrant with a ring of medium packed dirt around it. This was identified later (by Thomas Cuddy in 2002) as one of the African American bundles (Figures 4.61). Level B, a thick, loose deposition layer rich in cultural material, demonstrated structural evidence of a possible earlier staircase and evidence of a possible fire. These features continued in Level C, at about 1.75 feet depth below datum, consisting of the thin packed layer of "baked" dirt, an ashy film associated with that layer, the loose dirt of the trench and the light packed light brown soil that surrounded the possible post hole in the northeast corner (Figure 4.62). This level was identified to be not so much a soil layer as a series of features that rest between Level B and the sterile clay of Level D. Some artifacts were found during the excavation of the trench, including a pipe stem and delft. Level D, a hard packed light medium brown clay at about 1.80 to 2.10 feet depth below datum, is sterile of cultural material and slopes down from west to east.

South part of Unit 8: roughly 2'x5' between doorway and brick basement feature.

Level A was slightly different than the northern section of the unit on the other side of the doorway, and consisted of a packed light brown soil with mortar and brick rubble. The rubble layer yielded to a mortar layer in the doorway, which still showed some brick impressions in the mortar. Level B, from 1.10 feet to 1.30 feet depth below datum in only the south half of the unit, was not present at the doorway where the mortar was encountered. Few artifacts were found in this Level B, but included iron nails and other iron objects, mostly found closer to Level C. This layer of hard packed soil may have been from the floor level of the room, or from a construction phase or fill. Level C, a layer of mortar with some brick rubble, is not present along what they term in the notes as the "brick hat shop feature", referring to the brick feature to the south of the



Figure 4.62: Unit 8 North, with location of the African bundle visible in the east half of the unit.

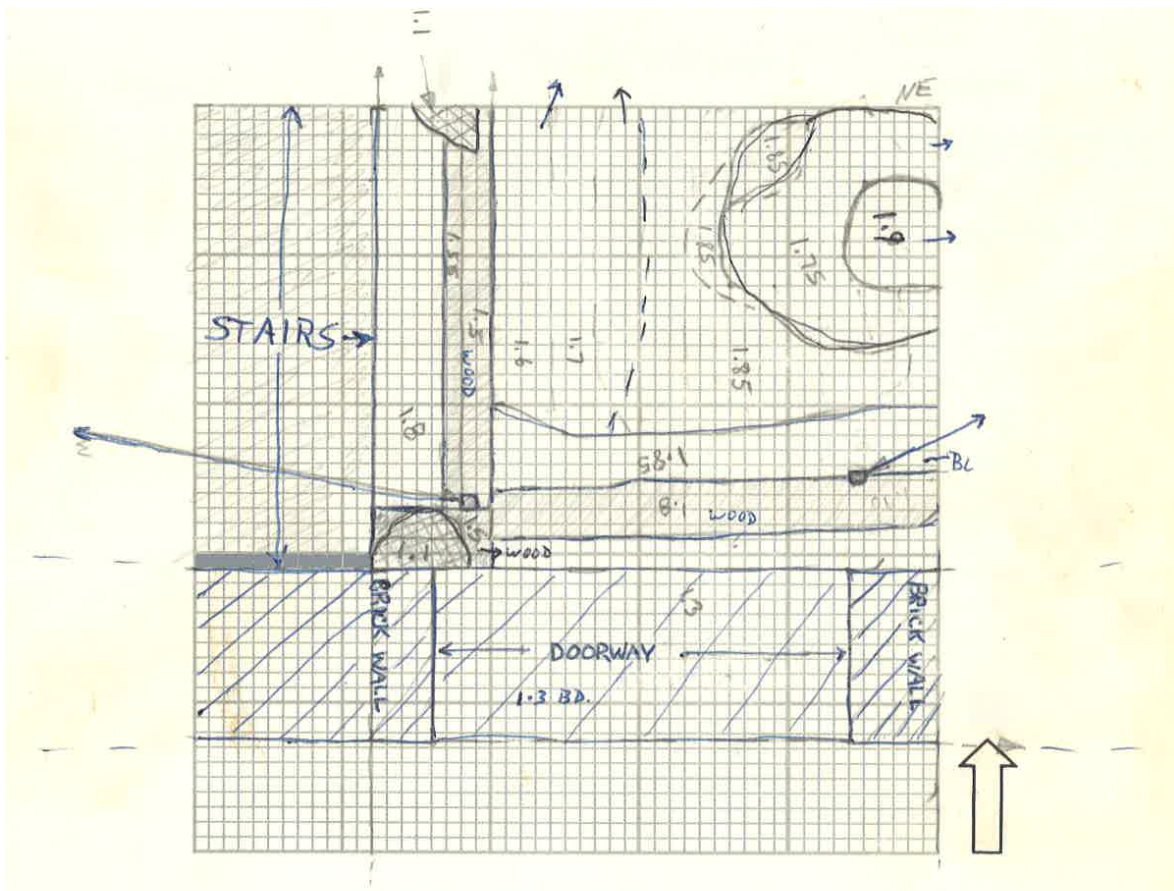


Figure 4.63: Plan view sketch of Unit 8 North, Level B.

square. A void encountered along the brick feature to the south was likely a builder's trench. In the doorway itself to the north, the mortar layer was excavated to reveal a layer of laid bricks. A broken bottle, early 19th century, was found in the southwest corner, but appeared to be intrusive and most likely from Level B. Level C seemed to represent a floor level or a building phase, and appeared to predate the brick "hat shop" feature to the south. At about 1.40 (in the center) to 1.55 (in the southwest quadrant) feet depth below datum, Level C was encountered as a light medium brown lightly packed clay with some brick and mortar rubble. This level was highest in the center and lowest in the doorway, and did not exist along the hat shop feature and the empty builder's trench to the south. Some brick rubble appeared in this level, along with a thin layer of mortar between the doorway and the builder's trench along the brick feature. From 1.55 (C) to 1.65 (SW) feet depth below datum, Level E was identified as a hard-packed soil, very mottled with light, medium, and dark brown soil, and contained brick, mortar, and slag fragments. No distinguishable features were found in this level. Level F, a light orange brown sandy first, medium packed, with brick and slag rubble, began at about 1.70 feet depth below datum in the center and southern section of excavation. A thin layer of yellow sand was found at the bottom of this level, directly on top of Level G. This level may have represented the first construction phase of the Tavern, possibly when the outside walls were built. Level G was a hard-packed, sterile, light medium brown clay, encountered at 1.90 feet depth below datum in the center and southern sections of excavation (the northern edge of the unit was the doorway, and not excavated past 1.30 feet depth below datum).

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 9 (261)

Size: 5'x5' (3'x3' excavated due to brick wall through south half of unit and stairs along east half)

Date Opened: 8/28/84

Objective: N.A.

The platform of the wooden stairs covered most of the eastern half of this square, so only the uncovered area were excavated in this unit. Level A consisted of a light brown powdery dirt with cement rubble, and artifacts from this level included annular ware, creamware, and bone.

At 1.40 feet depth below datum, Level B began as a light brown powdery loose dirt (the same as

Level A but without the cement rubble). This level gave way to Level C at 1.60 feet depth below datum. Level C was made up of a light brown hard-packed soil (possibly baked) with brick and slag rubble. Part of a post hole, the rest of which is in Square 4, was present along the north edge of the unit. There were also two depressed areas, one along the brick wall to the south and the other in the northwest quadrant, in which Level B extended to a depth of 1.85 feet below datum into Level C. Level C ended in sterile soil; no closing depths were taken.

Coordinates: N.A.

Unit Number: 10 (262)

Size: 5'x5' (irregularly shaped, roughly 2'x3' in the northeast quadrant)

Date Opened: 8/28/84

Objective: N.A.

This unit was located in the Central Hall of the excavations in the basement of Reynolds Tavern. Level A, a loose, powdery light brown soil with rubble, was likely a result of Level B mixing with the rubble of the cement floor. This level extended from 1.24 feet depth below datum to about 1.40 feet depth below datum. Artifacts recovered included creamware, annular ware, and bone. Level B consisted of a loose light brown soil and had considerable rodent disturbance, especially in the northwest corner. Artifacts found included bones, pins, creamware, annular ware, buttons, a coin, and pearlware. It extended to a depth of approximately 1.60 feet depth below datum. Level C, a light brown, hard-packed soil, contained brick, slag and mortar bits and may have been affected by fire. No diagnostic artifacts were found in this level. It likely dates to the initial building phase of the Tavern. This level ended in sterile soil, though no closing depths were taken.

Summary and Discussion of Significant Archaeological Findings

The 1984 excavations at Reynolds Tavern were small in scale, focusing entirely on the Central Hall of Tavern basement. Though no large features of significance could be found in such a small excavation area (roughly 10 feet by 25 feet, constricted further by the stairs in the

southwest quadrant), these excavations do provide important information about the Tavern's construction and use over time.

Builder's Trench

Evidence of a builder's trench along the north wall in Units 2, 3 and 4, and along the south wall in Unit 7, was identified, though whether this trench was associated with the initial construction phase of the Tavern or a later floor was uncertain at the time of excavation. In Units 2 and 7 the remains of a wooden beam were found directly over the trench, which may indicate a former wooden floor. A builder's trench along the outer foundation walls of the Tavern was also uncovered in 1983, but based on the notes from both years it is difficult to determine whether or not these two trenches are from the same construction period. Artifacts found in the trench in the Central Hall seem to date mostly to the 18th century, suggesting that it is in fact associated with the earlier uses of the Tavern, and possibly the initial construction phase.

Central Hall Floor

Through Units 1 through 10, a deposition layer of artifacts from the 19th and 20th centuries was present in the levels closer to the surface (mostly A and B). This indicates the floor surface of the Tavern directly before the cement floor was installed. Remains of wood in these levels suggest that the floor was once wooden, though from the notes it is difficult to associate a wooden floor with a particular period of occupation. Beneath the 19th and 20th century deposition layer, there is evidence that the floor surface was once burned, indicating a possible fire in the building's basement in the 18th or 19th century. At roughly 2 feet below the surface, a sterile clay was encountered, which was interpreted to have been the original floor surface of the Tavern.

African Caches

In 2002, Thomas Cuddy and Mark Leone recognized certain findings in Units 6 and 8 to have been African American caches from the late 18th or early 19th century. These caches of artifacts, likely bundled in cloth, were intentionally placed in the Central Hall in the southeast corner (Unit 6) and at the base of the stairs (Unit 8) according to Western African beliefs about spirit for managing spirits of the dead. Artifacts included coral, shell, a bottle containing red powder,

pieces of metal, and ceramic. A full inventory of the artifacts associated with these caches is provided in Table 4.5 for Unit 6 and 4.6 for Unit 8. Cuddy and Leone's article on the findings is included in this report at Appendix XIV.

Table 4.5: Artifacts found in the African cache, Unit 6 (Cuddy and Leone 2010).

<i>Material</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Bone	Bird bone	Fragments	64
	Fish bone	Fragments	81
		Scale	1
	Mammal bone	Butcher cut-sawn	4
		Fragments	212
		Skull fragments—large	3
		Teeth	2 mandibles included
	Worked bone	Fragments	2
Ceramic	Earthenware	Red bodied, dark brown glaze, int. PG glaze	1
Glass	Bottle, blown-in-mold fragments	Amber-olive green	3
		Aqua	3
	Drinking glass	Clear, 6 rims	17
	Glass canister	Aqua	9
	Glass decanter	Whole	1
	Glass, general	Aqua chimney glass	11
		Aqua, slightly curved	2
		Clear, curved	2
	Glass, round bottle pieces	Dark olive green	23
	Window glass	Aqua, flat	13
	Wine glass base	Clear, fragments	1
	Wine glass fragment	Clear	1
	Metal	Metal	Brass
Brass, strap			1
Iron			1
Iron, flat-thin			1
Lead shot			1
Lead, inside to bullet?			1
Nails/general			—
Organic		Charcoal	—
	Organic materials	Eggshell	4
	Plant remains	Peach seeds	8
Shell	Blue Crab Shell	Claws	16
		Shell fragments	4
	Coral	Red Sea Coral	3
	Oyster Shell	Whole	3
Stone	Stone, architectural or worked	Flint pebble	1
		Quartz pebble	1
		Red slate	1
		Sandstone	1
		Worked stone	Grey stones, different sizes
	Total		

Table 4.6: Artifacts found in the African cache, Unit 8 (Cuddy and Leone 2010).**Table 9.2. Objects in Caches 496–99, Basement Unit 8**

<i>Material</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	
Bone	Bird bone	—	24	
	Fish bone	Scales	3	
		—	49	
	Mammal bone	—	128	
	Teeth	—	3	
	Worked bone	Backs of 2-piece buttons	2	
		Button backs from 2-piece buttons	2	
Ceramic	Creamware	Saucer w/overglaze transfer print	1	
		Twisted decoration, hand-painted gold gilding	1	
		One underglaze blue transfer print	13	
	Coarse gray bodied	—	1	
	Coarse interior lead glaze	Red bodied, brown interior	1	
		Red bodied, brown oxide interior	1	
	Porcelain—Chinese	One underglaze color transfer print	2	
	Porcelain—Chinese blue on white	Blue on white overglaze	1	
		—	12	
	Porcelain	Blanc de Chine-like	1	
	Pearlware—annular	Speckled decoration	1	
	Pearlware—shell edge	General	1	
	Pearlware—shell edge	Blue and white, w/overglaze transfer print	2	
		Pearlware	Underglaze transfer print	2
		—	1	
	Refined earthenware w/ blue-white tin glaze	Bowl w/overglaze decoration	1	
		Large bowl frag. w/overglaze transfer print	1	
		Large plate frag. w/overglaze transfer print	1	
		—	3	
	Nottingham	—	1	
Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green, round fragments	13	
		Bottle neck	Dark olive green	1
		Bottle—blown-in-mold	Clear vial base	1
		Aqua	1	
		Aqua vial neck	1	
	Square case bottle	Dark olive green fragment	6	
	Window glass	Aqua, flat	14	
	Glass—general	Aqua chimney glass	3	
		Chimney glass	1	
		Clear drinking	12	
	Wine glass stem	Clear	2	
	Metal	Brass	Button eye	1
Straight pins			2	
Large furniture tack			1	
Small ring			1	
Small ring w/ fabric			2	

Table 4.6 cont.: Artifacts found in the African cache, Unit 8 (Cuddy and Leone 2010).

AMERICANIZATION OF AFRICAN DESCENT GROUPS		213	
Table 9.2. (continued)			
<i>Material</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
		Tack	1
		Button w/bone backing	1
		—	61
	Copper	1-piece buttons, 1 very ornate	3
		2-piece button, fragment	1
		3 coins, 3 1-piece buttons	6
	Iron	Button	1
		Hinge	3
		Links	2
		—	11
	Nail—general	—	19
	Nail—hand wrought	—	4
Organic	Charcoal	—	5
	Leather	Small fragments	5
	Organic material	Eggshell	13
	Plant remains	Bark	25
		Corks	2
		Peach seeds	26
		—	1
Shell	Blue crab	Claws	8
	Clam	Whole	2
	Mussel	Fragment	1
	Oyster	Whole	8
	Worked shell	2-piece button w/glass inset and brass tang	1
Stone	Stone—natural	—	1
	Worked stone	Gray marbles	2
		—	1
Tobacco	Pipe-stem 4/64ths	—	7
	Pipe-stem 5/64ths	—	3
	Pipe-stem—immeasurable	Broken	1
Total			547

CHAPTER FIVE: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The University of Maryland began excavations at Reynolds Tavern in 1982 and continued them through 1983 and 1984. This site report relates all of the archaeology and this set of conclusions highlights the major discoveries made during the three years of archaeological work and the subsequent thirty years of study and reanalysis of the important collections made initially.

Reynolds Tavern was built in 1749 and is one of the most important mid-18th century buildings in Annapolis. For decades it was a National Trust for Historic Preservation Property and remains a National Register listing. The Tavern is itself large and beautiful and remains intact. Further, it has been a popular, thriving restaurant and pub for at least the last fifteen years.

Kenneth and Ronald Orr carried out the initial archaeological excavations in and around the Tavern in 1978 and are responsible for having proven that the archaeology of the entire Tavern property was and remains intact. The Orrs also discovered the cobblestone roadway that crosses the stable yard, which was later the back yard of the Tavern. Their work, included here as Appendix II, made it possible to do the more extensive, but not more important, archaeological work carried out by the University of Maryland.

The archaeology of the ground in front of the Tavern, now covered by a cement sidewalk, was intact. This means that the ground under the front porch of the Tavern is intact still, in all probability. It also means that the archaeology along the Franklin Street side of the Tavern, also covered in concrete, is also intact.

Everywhere that the University excavated in the backyard had intact stratigraphy and was about two to three feet deep, with the exception of the excavation of a well, which reached a depth of roughly 40 feet. Any subsequent excavations done in the formal stable and work yard of the Tavern are likely to produce rich, mid-18th century materials.

The spacious yard behind the Tavern contained a still standing smokehouse, a well of large diameter, a completely intact cobblestone road, beautifully built, a plaster floor whose purpose remains unclear, and deep debris scattered throughout the yard. William Reynolds ran a tavern, as well as a hat shop, and sold slaves from his front porch. The back yard once contained stables, but no archaeological evidence of those remained. A modern two car garage still sits on the part of the property where a stable likely sat.

The cobblestone roadway was built of well rounded, large stones reminiscent of sea stones. They contain no rough edges, and form a curved roadbed roughly five and a half feet wide with a gutter running down the middle. The road dates to the eighteenth century and may be identified with a now extinguished roadway that extended from Church Circle off to the southwest. There is a literary reference to the City deeding this road to William Reynolds. In the over forty excavations that Archaeology in Annapolis has been responsible for in the Capital City, this is the only such road to be discovered. Its extent, completeness, care in construction, and quality and uniformity of the cobbles all make it a remarkable public works project. Either the entire road is still intact, buried, or most of it is.

A major well, forty feet deep, was discovered and fully excavated just outside the back wall of the Tavern in the northwest corner of the backyard. The top of the well, a brick circle, was completely intact, and just below the modern surface. The modern cap is a large round piece of concrete. The well was brick-lined all the way to the bottom and still ran to the water table. About ten feet down from the surface, Robert Sonderman, the excavator, found a wooden water pipe, about fifteen feet long, with a four inch wide hole drilled all the way through it, in the middle. The wooden water pipe was completely intact, was lifted out, and was subject to considerable conservation efforts. The condition and location of this extraordinary artifact are not known now. The well has not been used as a dump and excavation showed little garbage of any kind. Careful excavation produced no significant collection of faunal material, preserved metals, ceramics, or glass.

A smokehouse, about ten feet on a side and 12 feet tall with a wood framed roof sits on the property in the southwest corner. The building is original to the property, but its construction date is not known. It is probably later 18th century because it cuts through the cobble walkway. The smokehouse has three brick floors, each indicating a central fire. Portions of each floor were excavated and the central bricks in each case were fire cracked and burned out. If this is not the only standing 18th century smokehouse in Annapolis, it is one of very few. It is a beautiful building, now sitting in the restaurant's back yard, still intact and protected.

The Basement floor of Reynolds Tavern has two large rooms and a corridor leading to an ascending staircase. In the larger of the two rooms excavators found a large, partially buried, brick structure with sockets for wooden trestles which were to sit on hinges. At the time of excavation this was called a vault and there was guesswork that it might have been a place for

William Reynolds to keep his pelts cold before he turned them into hats. The structure was excavated. Little was found and not enough to validate any particular interpretation. The vault, if it is one, dates to the 18th century and remains in place today.

Dr. Thomas Cuddy made two remarkable discoveries when analyzing the contents of two assemblages excavated from the corridor of the Tavern's basement. These assemblages were part of the 1984 excavations. Dr. Cuddy began the preparation of the final site report on Reynolds Tavern about eight years ago and examined the contents of two deposits from the basement of the Tavern. The deposits were discrete with one buried at the foot of the staircase and the other near one of the interior doors.

Tom Cuddy and Mark Leone quickly realized that the contents of the assemblages constituted bundles from deposits made using West African traditions for managing the presence of spirits of the dead. In all likelihood, these deposits were put together and buried by African Americans, either in the late 18th or early 19th century. Both deposits, often called caches, contained straight pins, white buttons and disks, other white materials, white broken dishes, some black items, and other materials that we know now are strongly associated with bundles buried according to West African traditions for the purpose of controlling and commanding spirits that would heal, protect, or punish. Thus, Thomas Cuddy found in his analysis of earlier excavated materials a strong African presence to Reynolds Tavern, put there by African Americans. This important and complimentary discovery is one of many made by archaeologists working in Annapolis who have added definitive materials showing what was left from Africa in the City and what carried on through generations of captivity in slavery and subsequent racism.

Behind the smokehouse a large brick-lined privy cellar was discovered. It is not plain whether this two-seater was associated with the Tavern or was in the very famous garden built and maintained by William Ferris who had a house and prominent yard just next door to William Reynolds. The brick-lined privy had apsidal ends, and was partially excavated in 1983. All artifacts recovered from this privy were from the first third of the 19th century. The rest of the privy remains unexcavated and is still intact.

Archaeological materials from Reynolds Tavern were exhibited as part of the celebration of Annapolis Charter 300, the 2008 effort to celebrate the charter of Annapolis issued under Queen Anne in 1708. A National Park Service grant from the Preserve America's Treasures program produced a large exhibit at the Banneker-Douglass museum and smaller exhibits at five

settings in the City. Materials from Reynolds Tavern were included in the opening exhibit in the Museum and were then moved to a specially constructed exhibit case in Reynolds Tavern, where they remain.

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