

**PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS
AT 99 MAIN STREET, 18AP21,**

**CITY OF ANNAPOLIS
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND**

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ABSTRACT

Under contract to Historic Annapolis Foundation, Inc., URS Corporation conducted Phase II and III archaeological investigations of the 99 Main Street site (18AP21) in Annapolis, Maryland. The central building that stands on the site was constructed in 1791. The site is on Maryland's western shore coastal plain, on the Chesapeake Bay. Excavations were designed to mitigate adverse impacts to archaeological remains by the construction of the Annapolis History Center project.

A total of nine excavation units were excavated, and 42 features identified. Significant features included the remains of architectural foundations from early 18th century buildings that existed prior to the present structure. A collection of 6,934 artifacts were recovered. Many of the artifacts and features date to the early 18th century, while a second concentration dates from the late 18th century. Historical documentation indicates the earliest remains are part of a bakery and dwelling compound known to be in operation by 1745. The lot was owned through much of the 18th century by Charles Carroll, and rented to various tenants. The bakery caught fire in January 1790, while under the operation of Richard Fleming, and burned down the entire city block. Archaeological evidence of the fire was abundant. Historical documentation of the circumstances of Fleming's life, and records of similar fires in craft workshops in other cities at that time, suggest site 18AP21 was the scene of a class struggle between craftsmen and merchants for control of the emerging domestic economy in a new nation at the turn of the 19th century.

Areas of the site to be impacted by construction activities have been investigated and documented, through this work or through previous investigations. No further work is recommended at site 18AP21 at this time.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Historic Annapolis Foundation (HAF) is planning construction of a museum, called the Annapolis History Center (AHC), in the building at 99 Main Street and the building it is adjoined to at 196 Green Street in Annapolis, Maryland. The main building has been variously called the Customs House, as well as the Sign o' the Whale. Construction plans for the AHC will require disturbance below ground level. As a result, Phase II and Phase III archaeological investigations were conducted directly through the floors of the building to ascertain the presence and integrity of archaeological resources beneath. The property has previously been identified as Maryland site 18AP21.

The location of site 18AP21 in the historic district of Annapolis (Figure 1-1), as well as two previous archaeological investigations on the property, indicated that archaeological deposits from the colonial period could be expected. Previous excavations had been carried out at the site but only in limited spaces. Some areas of the properties which would sustain ground disturbance were untested. Excavation work began at the scale of a Phase II project to explore the archaeological deposits on the property, understand stratigraphy, and to better plan for construction impacts. Initial work was planned and carried out by the Archaeology in Annapolis project, under the direction of Thomas W. Cuddy, Curator of Archaeology for the Historic Annapolis Foundation and laboratory director for the Archaeology in Annapolis project. The discovery of early 18th century deposits, including *in situ* architectural foundations, led to recommendation of Phase III excavation of the site, which was begun in March 2004 and completed in August 2004 by URS Corporation.

The lot that now comprises 99 Main Street and 196 Green Street had several owners in the 17th and early 18th centuries. The area is Lot 28 on the 1718 Stoddert Map of Annapolis, when Main Street was known as Church Street. The entire lower block of Church (Main) Street burned the night of January 21, 1790, and the current building at 99 Main was built soon thereafter, probably by November 1791 (Figure 1-2). Archival research unearthed interesting historical documents suggesting the bakery fire may not have been an accident, but instead an incident of violence within a larger social phenomenon of economic change and class power struggles. The building at 196 Green Street was converted into a dwelling around 1860 (see details in Chapters 3 and 6). Since the subdivision of the lot and the construction of 196 Green Street the two buildings – 196 Green Street and 99 Main Street – have shared yard space and a privy, and for much of the time have had the same owner and been used as a single unit.

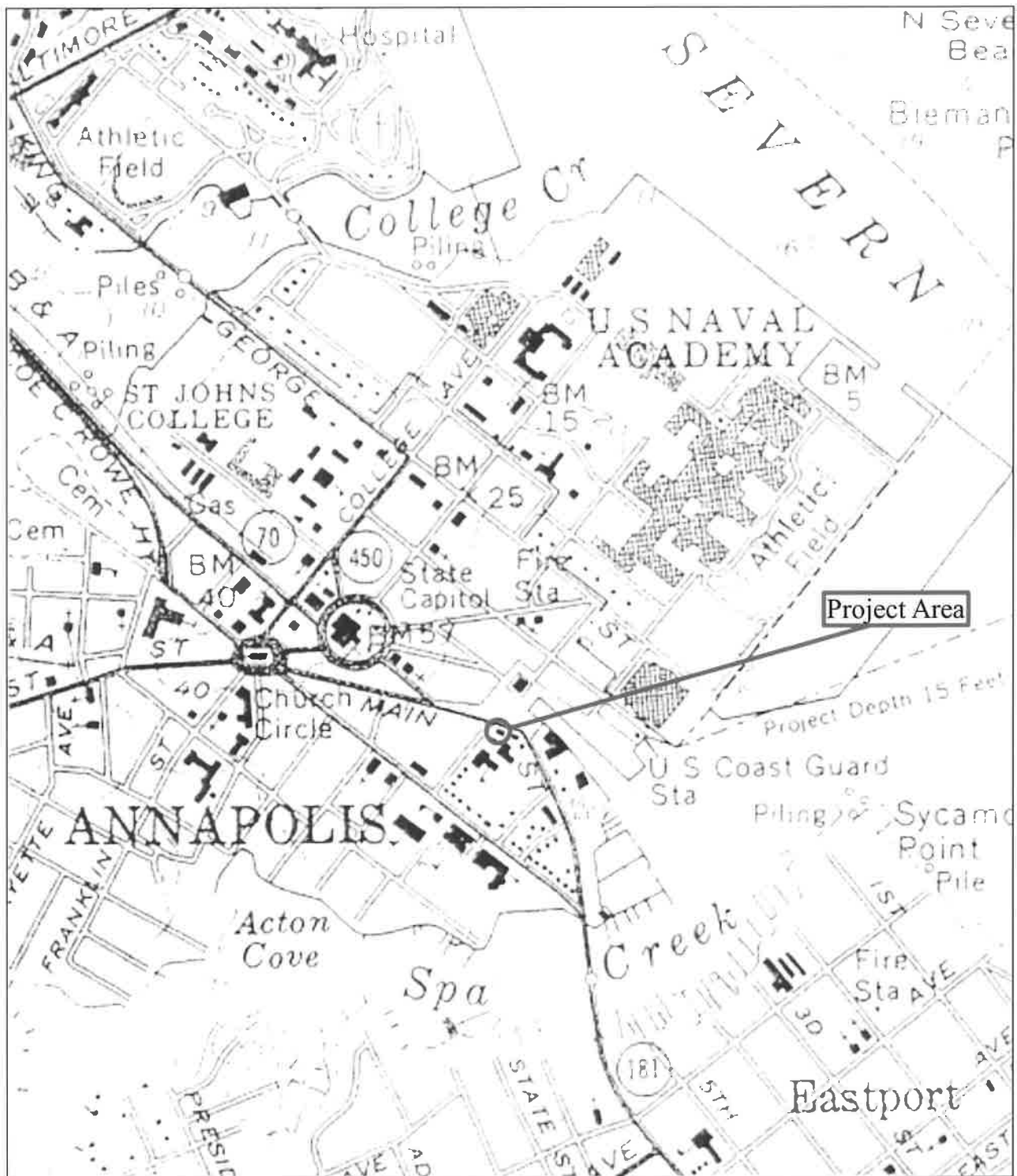
Two previous excavations have taken place at the site by Wright (1958) and Orr (1975). In both cases the excavations were conducted in exterior space prior to construction of additions to 196 Green Street. The Green Street building was formerly a shallow structure fronting Green Street with yard space behind it. The first extension to 196 Green was built in 1958, covering part of the backyard, and the final extension that covered the entire backyard was built in 1975. Consequently buildings now cover the entire lot, and former exterior space is now interior. Those earlier excavations encountered, among other things, the foundation wall for a ca. 1745 “bakehouse” that burned down in 1790. Clearly archaeological remains are on the property, but their extent and depths were uncertain. Historical documents suggest numerous structures may have existed by 1745, including a dwelling house, kitchen, meathouse, and bakehouse.

Excavations encountered numerous architectural foundations, and a well, which date to this period.

The conversion of the adjoining 99 Main and 196 Green buildings to a modern public museum requires modifications in several respects. Planned reconstruction by Powe-Jones architects of Washington, D.C. indicates two primary impacts to archaeological resources below the ground. These include (1) the lowering of the floor level of the Green Street building, and (2) the excavation of an elevator shaft in the Green Street extension (Figure 2-2). Since the two buildings of 99 Main and 196 Green are to be used as one museum space, the floor of the original Green Street building is to be lowered 8 inches so as to be made even with the floor level of 99 Main Street. Demolition of the existing brick and cement floor surface found it to be quite thick, making up for some of the needed depth. Nevertheless preparation of the new floor surface, as well as the addition of utility conduits, necessitated further excavation as well as modification to archaeological features identified in this study. The current plans for an elevator shaft indicate that it will be placed approximately in the middle of the Green Street building, and will require a sub-floor pit. The area where the elevator shaft is to be located is at the interface of the former exterior yard, which has been investigated previously, and the central core of the Green Street building.

The archaeological investigations were developed to locate archaeological features in the front (street side) of the Green Street building and evaluate their condition and depth. The research was designed as a phased approach which would begin as a Phase II, on the assumption that archaeological remains would be found. This would be followed by a Phase III plan for mitigation of impacts to the area, once the layout of features had been established. The site was inundated with water Thursday, September 18, 2003, when hurricane Isabel caused floodwaters to rise 7.5 feet above normal levels in Annapolis. At that time two test units of the Phase II evaluation were excavated. The units were properly secured and were undamaged by the storm. Phase III work was begun in March 2004, and finished in August 2004.

This work was planned by the Archaeology in Annapolis program in consultation with Dr. James Gibb, consulting archaeologist for the City of Annapolis' Historic Preservation Commission, and with the approval of Richard Hughes, Director of Archaeology for the State of Maryland. Funding has all come through the Historic Annapolis Foundation as part of the museum planning process. Easements on the 99 Main Street property held by the Maryland Historical Trust, and the arrangement of state financing for the AHC have necessitated this archaeological investigation. Findings have been very intriguing, providing evidence of at least three structures on the site prior to the construction of the existing 1791 building. The earlier structures appear to date to the first half of the 18th century. Most of these oldest remains are significantly below ground level, and will not be impacted by current construction plans. They will instead will be preserved in place by being re-buried, as recommended in state guidelines (Shafer and Cole 1994). The following report is a detail of the archaeological work, with a historical background of the property, discussion of previous archaeological reconnaissance at the site, presentation of materials recovered in excavations, and a discussion of results and recommendations.



PROJ	99 Main Street	Location of Site 18AP21	
SOURCE	USGS Annapolis, MD, (1957, photorevised 1978), 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle	URS	PROJ NO. 15296678 FIGURE NO. 1-1



The existing 1791 building at 99 Main Street -
photo taken during excavations looking roughly south,
with 196 Green Street extending into sidewalk at right by
telephone pole.

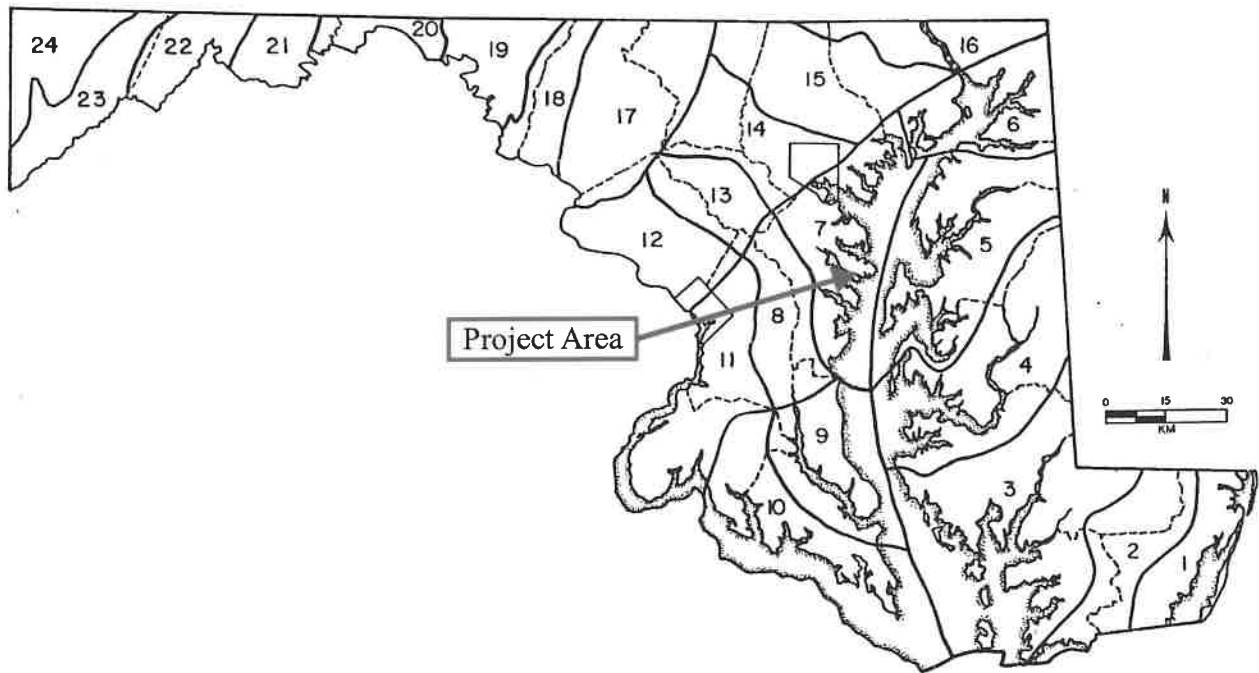
PROJ	99 Main Street	99 Main Street	
SOURCE	Field Photo	URS	PROJ NO. 15296678 FIGURE NO. 1-2

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Site 18AP21 is situated in downtown Annapolis, Maryland. The city lies on the western shore of the Maryland coastal plain, directly on the Chesapeake Bay. The site is therefore within Maryland Research Unit 7 (Figure 2-1). The archaeological site is an urban city block, at the corner of Main and Green Streets. The two buildings that comprise the site face different directions, and have different addresses on different streets, but are adjoined and occupy the entire historic lot on which they stand. The property is immediately adjacent to the Annapolis waterfront. The elevation of the property is approximately 3 feet above sea level. Most excavations in the current project encountered the water table at a depth of approximately three feet.

The geology and soils at the site are similar to those of most other Annapolis sites. Chesapeake area soils are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of Collington soils (Kirby and Matthews 1973). These soils are well drained and contain variable proportions of sand, silt, and clay of varying depths, and often overlie crystalline bedrock. A sandy loam with a high percentage of glauconite (green sand) is common (USDA 1973). Strata encountered during excavation were generally sandy, but it should be noted that nearly all deposits encountered in this excavation were the result of human actions. Sterile subsoil was reached in several excavations at a depth of over three feet below ground level and was a yellow sandy silt. There is no vegetation at the site. The entire property is paved in one manner or another – either covered with buildings, sidewalk, or cemented alleyway.

The 99 Main Street property is already listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP), as well as the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is considered a contributing resource in the Annapolis Historic District (99 Main is MIHP AA-535; 196 Green Street is MIHP AA-523; Annapolis Historic District is MIHP AA-137 and NRHP AA-2046). Property boundaries and ownerships have changed considerably in downtown Annapolis over the years. To avoid confusion, the location of the excavation, and even the name of the site, require further explanation. The two buildings, 99 Main Street and 196 Green Street, were adjoined in the early 20th century and operated as a single business location throughout the latter half of that century. The state site forms refer to the site by that business, which was the “Sign o’ the Whale” gift shop. The site was formerly designated by the state as 18AN370, with the common name as Sign o’ the Whale. The site is referred to here as the 99 Main Street site because that designation is more permanent than “Sign o’ the Whale,” which is no longer the tenant. The numeric designation was changed from a county one to a city one, and is now 18AP21 (see Maryland Archaeological Site Survey for 18AP21, 16 January, 1976). That designation also includes the 196 Green Street building, since the two properties share the same historic lot – Lot 28 – and have been co-owned since 1908. The two buildings have historically been used together as one building, sharing the backyard space that once existed behind them. The recent excavations were all conducted inside what is now considered the 196 Green Street building.



Council for Maryland Archaeology
MARYLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNITS

Coastal Plain Province

- Unit 1 - Atlantic Drainage
- Unit 2 - Pocomoke Drainage
- Unit 3 - Nanticoke-Wicomoco-Manokin-Big Annapessex Drainages
- Unit 4 - Choptank Drainage
- Unit 5 - Chester River-Eastern Bay Drainages
- Unit 6 - Sassafras-Elk-Northeast-Bush-Susquehanna Drainages
- Unit 7 - Gunpowder-Middle-Black-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages
- Unit 8 - Riverine Patuxent Drainage
- Unit 9 - Estuarine Patuxent Drainage
- Unit 10 - Estuarine Potomac Drainage
- Unit 11 - Riverine Potomac Drainage

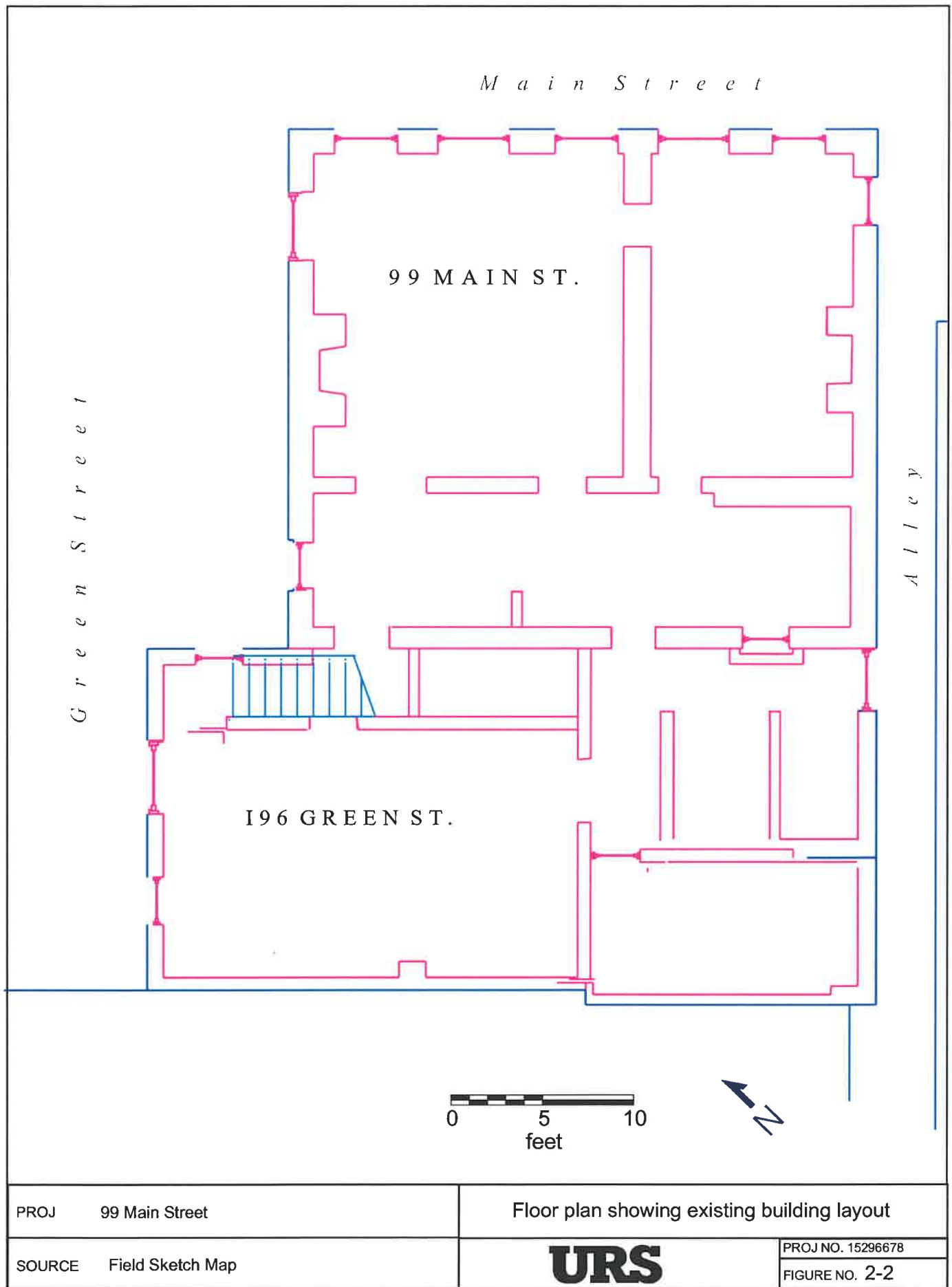
PIEDMONT PROVINCE

- Unit 12 - Potomac Drainages
- Unit 13 - Patuxent Drainage
- Unit 14 - Patapsco-Back-Middle Drainages
- Unit 15 - Gunpowder-Bush Drainages
- Unit 16 - Susquehanna-Elk-Northeast Drainages
- Unit 17 - Monocacy Drainages

APPALACHIAN PROVINCE

- Unit 18 - Catoclin Creek Drainage
- Unit 19 - Antietam Creek-Conococheague Creek Drainages
- Unit 20 - Licking Creek-Tonoloway Creek-Fifteenmile Creek Drainages
- Unit 21 - Town Creek Drainage
- Unit 22 - Evitts Creek-Georges Creek Drainages
- Unit 23 - Potomac-Savage Drainages
- Unit 24 - Youghiogeny-Casselman Drainages

PROJ	99 Main Street	Project Location on Maryland Archaeological Research Unit Map	
SOURCE	Council for Maryland Archaeology	URS	PROJ NO. 15296678
			FIGURE NO. 2-1



3.0 CULTURE CONTEXT

The Maryland Historical Trust has developed historic contexts which provide a framework for the description and analysis of known or expected cultural resources, and the basis for evaluating the significance of those resources. These contexts are organized by geographic region, time/developmental period, and theme.

3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Archaeologists generally divide the prehistoric era in Maryland into three periods: the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland Periods. These periods cover the time from the earliest occupation of the region by humans until contact with people from Europe and Africa in the middle of the sixteenth century. While there may be evidence of human occupation in western North America and South America before 10,000 – 12,000 BC, there is no conclusive evidence in the Middle Atlantic region for human occupation before the Paleoindian Period. There is, however, a great deal of debate over the issue, and archaeological sites such as Cactus Hill in Virginia (e.g., McAvoy and McAvoy 1997), Meadowcroft Rockshelter in southwestern Pennsylvania (e.g., Adovasio et al. 1978), and potentially recent work along the Potomac in Allegany County, Maryland (Associated Press 2004) may have occupations that predate the Paleoindian Period.

As the global climate shifted from a glacial period to a temperate one, prehistoric populations appear to have increased significantly. An exponential increase in population is directly witnessed by a continued increase in prehistoric archeological sites over time up to contact with Europeans, at which time disease and persistent warfare among tribes devastated the indigenous populations.

3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (10,000 – 8000 BC)

During the Late Pleistocene geological period (end of the last Ice Age), the first human activity began in what is now the eastern United States. The climate was colder and moister than it is today, and the vegetation consisted of spruce, pine, fir, and alder (Brush 1986:149; Leedecker and Holt 1991:72). While the dates for the Paleoindian Period are continuously debated, it is generally accepted that human populations had become established in spatially discrete areas of North America by 10,000 BC.

The Paleoindian Period exhibits a pattern of cultural adaptation based on environmental conditions that marked the shift from the Late Pleistocene to the Early Holocene. During this period of glacial warming, the average annual temperature was probably three to eight degrees colder than at present and the vegetation consisted of spruce, pine, fir and alder (Brush 1986:149; Leedecker and Holt 1991:72). Prehistoric settlement at this time consisted of small hunting camps that were tethered to sources of high quality lithic materials. The primary means of subsistence was the hunting of large game such as moose, elk, and deer (Kavanaugh 1982).

Paleoindian sites are not widely known in the Maryland Coastal Plain. Much of what archaeologists know about Paleoindians comes from isolated finds of fluted projectile points; and

few Paleoindian sites have been identified in the region (Dent 1995). Paleoindian Period settlements consisted of seasonally occupied camps, from which forays were made to obtain resources, such as stone for tool manufacture (Custer 1984; Dent 1995; Gardner 1977). While Paleoindian subsistence probably focused on hunting game, there is evidence to suggest that plant foods and fish were also important food resources (Dent 1995; McNett 1985).

Early Paleoindian sites are typically characterized by the presence of large, fluted, lanceolate-shaped projectile point types such as the Dalton/Hardaway. Preferred lithic materials for these projectile points were high-quality cryptocrystalline stones such as jasper and chert. Clovis points have been found throughout North America, from the West to the East Coast, and as far north as Nova Scotia.

Paleoindian hunter-gatherers probably traveled long distances to obtain food and the raw materials for tool production, as has been shown by studies of lithic procurement systems centered on the Thunderbird site and other Middle Atlantic sites (Custer 1984; Gardner 1977). A study of fluted projectile points in northwestern Pennsylvania showed that most of these projectile points were made of cherts imported from 250 miles away (Lantz 1985). At the Lamb site in western New York, one Clovis point was made out of Knife River chert from North Dakota, over 1,000 miles away, and other Clovis points were made out of chert from Indiana, a distance of 400 – 500 miles away. Evidently the local Onondaga chert was not used at this time at the Lamb site (Gramly 1988).

3.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 – 1000 BC)

The transition from the Paleoindian to the Archaic Period was associated with a major climate change that occurred at the end of the Ice Age. The formerly cooler, moister climate shifted to an ecologically more productive, warmer and drier climate, closer to what exists today. Vegetation in the region shifted from mostly coniferous forests to mixed deciduous and coniferous forests. Subsistence during this time period changes along with the environment as many larger mammals become extinct. More specialized hunting techniques were also developed, including a shift from fluted projectile points to side-notched and stemmed points. Spear throwers, also called atlatls, were weighted with bannerstones, adding force and distance to the thrown spear.

Archaic sites are much more numerous, larger, and richer in artifacts than the earlier Paleoindian sites. They represent a series of adaptations that were increasingly sedentary and focused on large rivers and major tributaries. Other, often smaller, sites located away from the main streams probably represent seasonal or other specialized activities. Increasing territoriality and regional diversity are reflected in the varieties of artifacts, especially projectile points, through the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Periods. As Archaic peoples became more sedentary, they began using local lithic materials such as quartz and quartzite, in contrast to the Early Archaic Period when the preferred material was still imported.

The appearance of mortars and pestles suggests that vegetable foods assumed greater importance in the Archaic. These changes have been interpreted as a shift in subsistence strategies towards a broad-spectrum adaptation that included a variety of species of animals and plants. According to

Whyte (1995), white-tailed deer may have had a more focal role in the diet than the seasonally available fauna, based on the faunal remains from the Cactus Hill site (44SX202). The faunal remains from the Cactus Hill site are indicative of generalized foraging based on a seasonal schedule (Whyte 1995). Remains from this site include turtle, snake, frog, fish, turkey, muskrat, squirrel, and white-tailed deer (Whyte 1995).

During the Archaic Period, rising sea levels submerged the lower Susquehanna River and began forming the Chesapeake Bay, creating large estuarine marshes that offered an increased quantity and variety of food resources (Kraft 1976). As temperatures increased during this period, hemlock, birch, and oak began to replace spruce (Brush 1986:149; Custer 1990:10; Leedecker and Holt 1991:72). Evidence from Paleoindian and Early Archaic sites suggest that the transition from the Paleoindian way of life was not a sharp break, but rather a gradual transition (Custer 1990).

The Archaic Period is generally divided into three subperiods based on evident changes in lithic technologies and subsistence strategies: Early Archaic (8000 – 6500 BC), Middle Archaic (6500 – 3000 BC), and Late Archaic (3000 – 2000 BC).

3.1.2.1 Early Archaic Period (8000 – 6000 BC)

During the Early Archaic Period, environmental conditions were not drastically different from Paleoindian times. Glacial recession continued and deciduous forests expanded, possibly leading to a greater proliferation of game species. The most distinctive cultural characteristic of the Early Archaic was the appearance of notched projectile points, most notably the Kirk varieties. There was a continuation in the use of high quality lithic materials until the end of this period when lower quality quartz and quartzite materials were more frequently used. Archaeological investigations in the Patuxent River drainage showed that the majority of Kirk points found were made of rhyolite. This indicates that in the Early Archaic people traveled long distances in order to obtain the preferred lithic raw materials, or that by this time long-range trade networks had been established (Steponaitis 1980:68).

During this period the landscape consisted of “pine and hemlock-covered slopes, mixed coniferous-deciduous forests on the valley floor, and a hydrophytic gallery forest along rivers. Though little faunal evidence is available for this period it is assumed that this environment supported bear, deer, elk, and a variety of small game adapted to a northern climate” (Kavanaugh 1982:9). The faunal assemblage from the Cactus Hill site in Virginia (44SX202) contains species that are still common along the western Chesapeake coastal plain today (Whyte 1995). After 7000 BC the spread of deciduous woodlands into upland areas, which previously had been predominantly spruce, hemlock, and pine forests, opened up new habitats to be exploited by animals and humans (Custer 1990).

Both Gardner (1974) and Custer (1980) have hypothesized that during the Early and Middle Archaic periods, people banded together into macro-base camps, or groups of families, in the spring and summer, and divided up into smaller micro-base camps in the fall and winter months. The larger base camps were located in the valley floodplains while the smaller autumn and winter encampments were located in the upland regions.

3.1.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (6000 – 3000 BC)

The beginning of the Middle Archaic Period coincides with the on-set of the Atlantic climatic episode, a warm, humid period with a gradual rise in sea level that led to the development of inland swamps (Barse and Beauregard 1994:9). It was a period marked by an increase in summer drought, sea level rise, grassland expansion into the Eastern Woodlands, and the appearance of new plant species (Hantman 1990:138; Carbone 1976:106). Settlements consisted of small base camps located in or near inland swamps that were convenient to seasonally available subsistence resources, as well as small, temporary upland hunting. Supplementing hunting, a greater variety of plant resources allowed for an increase in general foraging (Kavanaugh 1982:50).

Components dating to the Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods are almost nonexistent at Middle Archaic sites, as the “local ecology of very few sites was able to transcend the changes between the Pleistocene and the latter part of the Early Holocene” (Gardner 1989:34). Formal unifacial tools and endscrapers, common during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods, appear to have decreased in use (Egloff and McAvoy 1990:64); however, there appears to be an increase in the number of expedient or informal flake tools produced during the Middle Archaic. In addition, tools such as projectile points exhibit increasing diversity in morphology and raw material usage. Projectile point styles dating to this period include St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawaha bifurcated types, as well as other varieties including Stanly Stemmed/Neville, Morrow Mountain I and II, Guilford, and Piscataway. The Piscataway type is late in this time period, and at its earliest dates to the transition from the Middle to Late Archaic (Kavanaugh 1982:50). Ground stone tools (e.g., axes and gouges), such as those used in plant processing, appear for the first time during this period. Rhyolite continued to remain a popular lithic material, though there was a move towards greater use of local lithic sources. The tendency towards greater reliance on local lithic sources led to a marked increase in numbers of expedient or informal flake tools for short-term use.

3.1.2.3 Late Archaic Period (3000 – 1000 BC)

Characterized by a warmer and drier climate, the Late Archaic environment is also noted for the continued rise in sea level, and the “reappearance of open grassy areas” (Carbone 1976:189), as well as the establishment of the faunal assemblage seen today. The warmer and drier climate may have made stream valleys and coastal areas in the region more attractive for settlement. The Late Archaic was characterized in the eastern United States by evidence of population growth, regional differentiation, and increased technological specialization. The mobile groups appear to have had increased trade networks for exchange of specialized resources (Kinsey 1972). Subsistence was still largely based upon gathering and hunting, although there was an increased reliance on riverine resources (Steponaitis 1980). Seasonal hunting and foraging continued, but exploitation of riverine resources rapidly became an important part of the subsistence base. The first large semi-sedentary base camps were established along rivers and streams.

During the Late Archaic Period, the middle Atlantic was exposed to cultural influences coming from both the Southeast and Northeast regions. Some of the projectile point types dating to this

period include: Otter Creek, Vosburg, and Brewerton variants belonging to the Laurentian tradition, as well as Lackawaxen and Bare Island types belonging to the Piedmont tradition. Halifax Side-Notched and Vernon points also date to the Late Archaic Period.

During the second part of the Late Archaic, or Terminal Late Archaic (ca. 2000 – 1000 BC), the BROADSPEAR tradition first appeared and was characterized by types such as the Savannah River and Susquehanna BROADSPEAR. The BROADSPEAR tradition was followed by the fishtail tradition (Kavanaugh 1982). Besides the formal chipped stone tools, during the Late Archaic there appears to have been an increase in the production of expedient, less formal, tools made out of flakes and crude cores (Klein and Klatka 1991:98). A second set of diagnostic artifacts includes steatite bowls, which signal a trend toward a more sedentary lifestyle. This material was carved into flat-bottomed bowls and large, platter-like vessels.

Rhyolite continued to be a popularly used lithic material, and rockshelter sites may be associated with rhyolite procurement (Kavanaugh 1982:60-62). It was during the Late/Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland periods that rhyolite was transported the greatest distance away from the sources in the Catoctin Mountains down to the Coastal Plain. However, the network, which facilitated the rhyolite trade, is not well understood (Kavanaugh 1982:99).

3.1.3 Woodland Period (1000 BC – AD 1600)

The transition between the Archaic and Woodland Periods is characterized by an increase in population and sedentism. The Woodland Period featured new material and cultural features, including technological advances in pottery, food processing, and storage (Dragoo 1975:17). The introduction of pottery into the artifact assemblage around 1000 BC typically characterizes the beginning of the Woodland Period. Innovations in ceramic types have become a significant basis for dating deposits within the Woodland Period.

It was previously thought that the transition between the Archaic and Woodland periods, around 1000 BC, represented the introduction of horticulture (e.g., Fritz 1993; Smith 1992, 1995). Although Early Woodland groups in the South and Midwest used cultivated plants, there is presently no evidence that cultivated foods played a role in the diet of Early Woodland people in the Chesapeake Bay area. Very efficient hunting and gathering systems (Caldwell 1958), including riverine and marine species exploitation, may have made the acceptance of cultigens slow at first. Only after 800 to 900 AD, when varieties of tropical cultigens adapted to local conditions arrived in the Middle Atlantic area, did cultivated foods begin to assume an important role (Smith 1995).

The Woodland Period is generally divided into three subperiods, based on changes in ceramic types, lithic technologies, subsistence patterns, and social development. The three subperiods are: Early Woodland (1000 BC – AD 300), Middle Woodland (AD 300 – 900), and Late Woodland (AD 900 – European Contact ca. AD 1600).

3.1.3.1 Early Woodland Period (1000 – 300 BC)

Ceramic manufacture and increased sedentism traditionally mark the beginning of the Early Woodland Period. During this period, continuation of earlier cultural trends led to the establishment of large, permanent base camps (Gaber and Erlandson 1992:15). The earliest

ceramic types from Maryland's Western Shore Coastal Plain are the steatite tempered Marcey Creek and Selden Island varieties, which were replaced by the sand or crushed quartz-tempered Accokeek wares. These ceramics are associated with fishtail and corner-notched projectile point types. In particular, Accokeek ceramics are often associated with Calvert and Rossville points (Wesler et al. 1981:183). Popes Creek is another Early Woodland ware found in the Western Shore Coastal Plain. This ware is also found in Middle Woodland Period contexts. Early Woodland settlement patterns were still riverine based, often at the junction of fresh water and brackish water streams. Smaller camps would be established seasonally in areas where there was high potential for other resources.

Gardner (1982:60) has proposed that the settlement-subsistence system of this period focused on a series of base camps where the populations aggregated to exploit seasonal resources. These base camps focused on harvesting anadromous fish in the spring and early summer and exploiting estuarine resources in the fall and early winter. Barber (1991) contends an increase in sedentism was in part a result of a stabilized sea level creating additional stable environments that could be exploited.

3.1.3.2 Middle Woodland Period (300 BC – AD 900)

During the Middle Woodland Period, hunting and gathering continued as the primary food sources, with increased reliance on riverine and domesticated plant resources (Rinehart and McClane 1998:13). At this time, base-camp settlements located at freshwater/brackish water junctions were abandoned in favor of broader floodplain sites where maximum resource exploitation of both non-tidal and tidal aquatic resources was possible (Davis et al. 1997). Site size also decreased during this period.

Diversification of ceramic vessel forms, size, and decoration are also characteristic of the Middle Woodland Period. The major ceramic type in the region was the shell-tempered Mockley, which evolved from the sand-tempered Popes Creek (Barse and Beauregard 1994:14). Other ceramic types of the period include Chesterfield, Four Mile Creek, Popes Creek, Varina Net-Marked, Bailey's Creek, and City Point (Rinehart and McClane 1998:12). Projectile point types associated with the Mockley phase are Fox Creek, Selby Bay, and Jack's Reef. Other point types include Potts, and Rossville varieties. The presence of non-local rhyolite, argillite, and jasper at a few sites suggests that exchange networks may have been in place between the Coastal Plain and areas near both western Maryland and the New Jersey Fall Line (Barse and Beauregard 1994:15). Other characteristics of the Middle Woodland Period include storage pit features and shell middens. There is no convincing evidence of agriculture during this time.

3.1.3.3 Late Woodland Period (AD 900 – 1600)

The establishment of stable agriculture during the Late Woodland Period led to the development of sedentary floodplain village communities. The reliance on agriculture, as well as the presence of the remains of village palisades, hearths, storage pits, middens, and burials indicate the greatest degree of sedentism seen until this time. Villages settlements were generally located on broad floodplains, often near the junction of a tributary stream and river (Rinehart and McClane 1998:14). These villages were often surrounded with palisade fences and adjacent to agricultural

fields (Tyner et al. 1997:10). Additionally, small transient camps have been found in upland settings (Gardner et al. 1984:18-20). Increased population density and competition for land and resources led to the rise of chiefdoms, a more hierarchical type of social organization. Hunting, gathering, and fishing were still practiced, but to a lesser extent than earlier.

Late Woodland ceramics found in the region include Moyaone, Potomac Creek, Sullivan Cove, and Townsend wares (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2002). Ceramic decoration and embellishment appear to be very important at this time. Small triangular projectile points, such as Madison and Levanna types, are evidence of a change in hunting technology from the atlatl-launched spear to the bow and arrow.

After AD 1500, there was an increase in social and political action among native tribes in the region, and Potter (1993:151) has suggested that an alliance of coastal plain Algonquian groups had formed prior to European contact.

3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

In 1607 the first permanent English colony was established at Jamestown, Virginia, and European exploration and settlement of the Chesapeake Bay region continued from that time onward. Maryland was established as a proprietary colony in 1629. The colony was officially settled in 1634 when Leonard Calvert negotiated a peaceable accord with the Piscataway Indians. Eventually St. Mary's City was founded and established as the colony's capital. Relations between Native Americans and Europeans were marked by periods of peaceful coexistence interrupted by episodes of tension and hostility. By the 1650s, European settlers were taking an aggressive role in claiming lands and driving out Native Americans. Disease and warfare virtually exterminated the chiefdoms of tidewater Virginia. Groups that survived, like the Piscataway, were eventually forced out of their homelands or learned to coexist under European rule.

The following brief history of the city of Annapolis is presented using the guidelines developed by the Maryland Historical Trust and described in *Maryland's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Weissman 1986). The periods include: Euro-American Contact and Settlement (1570 – 1680); Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680 – 1820); Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1820 – 1870); Industrial Dominance (1870 – 1940); and Modern (1940 – present). The historic synopsis draws largely from previous work in the city (e.g., Aiello and Seidel 1995; Warner and Mullins 1993).

3.2.1 Euro-American Contact and Settlement Period (AD 1570 – 1680)

The gradual development of Annapolis as a town and capital is linked to the 1649 arrival of Protestant dissidents at Greenbury Point, across the Severn River from present day Annapolis. The settlement of Providence, as it was known, was based around relatively small landholdings or "town lots" (Luckenback 1995; Moss 1976). The settlement was short-lived, but in that short span of time the balance of power in Maryland shifted north from the original Catholic settlement at St. Mary's City. Settlements began to extend up the rivers of the western shore

county of Anne Arundel (Ridgely 1841), with homesites centering around springheads located off shorelines (Luckenbach 1994).

At least one of these homesites existed on the site of what became Annapolis. In 1670, Thomas Todd laid out 120 acres north of Spa Creek (Moss 1976:550; Ware 1990) and the site came to be known as “Todd’s Landing” or “Todd’s Harbor.” According to Ware (1990:68), Todd set up a boatyard near Acton’s Cove. Robert Proctor also patented land at the mouth of Spa Creek (Moss 1976:550), and “the Towne land att Proctors” gradually became known as “Anne Arundel Towne” (Ware 1990:68).

From 1634 to the 1680s, almost the entire population farmed tobacco for export. This has been argued to have generated very little urban development in an agrarian community for about 50 years. Most of the tobacco farmers in the colony were generally subsistence-based or produced a rather nominal profit. These farmers relied upon larger plantation owners to process and ship the tobacco. Economically, Maryland became part of an early export-based economy based largely around tobacco (Kulikoff 1988).

3.2.2 Rural Agrarian Intensification (AD 1680 – 1820)

Although Annapolis was settled in 1651, it stayed a small port town throughout the 17th century with only a few houses being erected there. Anne Arundel Towne became an official port of entry for the tobacco trade in 1683, and was renamed Arundelton. During that same year, the town’s Commissioners were authorized to purchase one hundred acres from current land owners. Richard Beard surveyed the city and staked it into one hundred lots, each one acre, with streets, alleys and open spaces for a church, chapel, market and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Development gathered momentum when the new Royal Governor, Sir Francis Nicholson, oversaw the relocation of the colony’s capital from St. Mary’s City to Arundelton in 1694. Nancy Baker’s (1986:192) analysis of the 1683 Beard survey indicated that the first extensive late 17th century settlement of Arundelton as a town was concentrated along the shoreline, in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets, rather than on the higher ground overlooking the harbor. Experience on a variety of mid-century sites near Annapolis, however, suggests that the earliest occupation along Spa Creek was most likely not on the shoreline itself but slightly inland, on higher ground next to spring heads.

Sir Francis Nicholson is given credit for redesigning Beard’s city plan, probably imposing his new design onto or wholly replacing a haphazard grid (Baker 1986). Nicholson borrowed from established Baroque design conventions used in many European cities as well as in Virginia, placing the two major public buildings, the church and the Statehouse, on the two dominant hills. They were surrounded by circles from which avenues and smaller streets radiated out into the town. These radiating streets provided vistas to and from the water (or to and from the public buildings, depending upon a spectators point of view), but also made for the somewhat awkward triangular lots of the city (Reps 1972; Yentsch 1994). At what is now the junction of West and Calvert Streets, the Assembly had a set of gates erected in 1696, along with a pair of “triangular” houses for rangers (Goodwin 1993:11; Ridgely 1841:89). Within these gates, Annapolis developed slowly for the first twenty years (Ware 1990:69), and in 1718 a commission was directed to resurvey the city and encourage tradesmen to locate within the town. As a result of

this commission, James Stoddert surveyed the town, laying out the original town blocks and dividing off twenty half-acre lots east of the powder-house and reserving ten acres of public pasture to the north.

Stoddert's plan of the city provides the first map showing the layout of the streets and lots, as Beard's survey was destroyed in the burning of the State House in 1704. Stoddert's plan was copied in 1783 by John Callahan at the behest of the city (Papenfuse and Coale 1982). Callahan's copy, with the names of both the original lot owners and the 1783 owners, is reproduced in part as Figure 3-1. The lot discussed here is noted as Lot 28 on the map. This map is commonly, and perhaps incorrectly, referred to as the "Stoddert plan," a convention which will be followed throughout this report. Like most towns in the Tidewater area, the dispersed settlement pattern and deep water access by ships to plantations deprived early Annapolis of many of the traditional economic functions of a city. The earliest attraction to the town was primarily political and, to a lesser extent, religious.

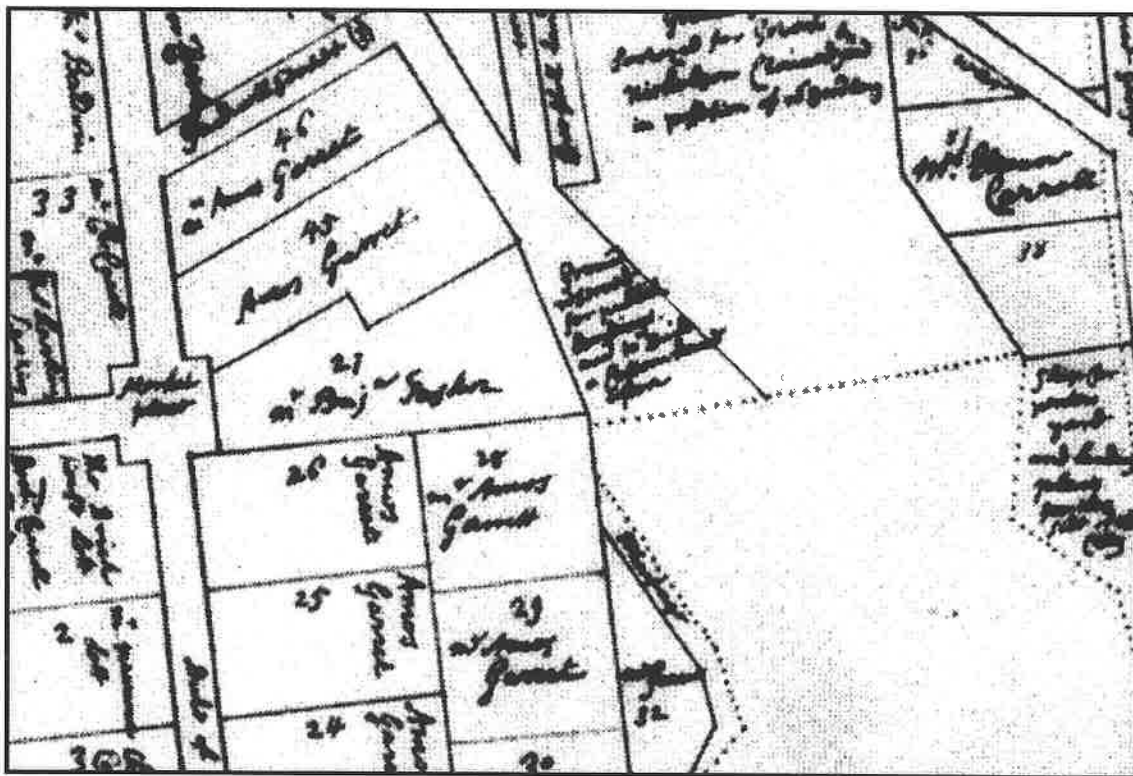


Figure 3-1. Portion of 1718 Stoddart map showing Lot 28 and other Garrett properties.

Gradually the town established a more viable commercial and industrial base, and site 18AP21 played a part in that transition. By 1728 the Maryland Gazette was being published in Annapolis by William Parks. From the 1730s on, Annapolis developed a significant shipbuilding industry, with rope walks and ship chandleries supporting this maritime base (Middleton 1953, 1981; Papenfuse 1975). The single tanning yard operating in 1708 had been joined by three more by 1763 (Goodwin 1993:11). Philip Syng, an important Philadelphia watchmaker, moved to Annapolis in 1730, and he was later joined by a growing variety of clock, furniture, and cabinet

makers (John Shaw, Gamaliel Butler, John Anderson), silver and goldsmiths (Syng, John Inch, William Faris), jewelers, and portrait painters (Brugger 1988).

The growing class of artisans and craftsmen in Annapolis was supported by a professional and landed group which clustered around the colony's political center. The permanent population of the town, excluding visitors drawn to legislative or court sessions, almost doubled between 1715 and 1740, growing from 405 residents to 832 (Papenfuse 1975:14). The primary land route into the city during this period was West Street. Not surprisingly, that entrance drew commercial activity, with the *Maryland Gazette* advertising the presence near the city gate of a whip maker, a chimney sweep, a saddler, a hatter, and a rope walk (Green 1989). The waterfront drew other businesses, especially shipbuilding and warehouses for tobacco and other products that were exported overseas.

Between 1745 and 1754, free white males began to find employment in the colony's growing civil service bureaucracy (Baker 1986:204). As the colony grew so did the need for political administration. Commerce also thrived. Many people practiced a primary craft, while at the same time expanding into other businesses such as dry goods importing (Baker 1986:202; Papenfuse 1975:15). All of this led to an increase in the city's economic vitality. There was, however, a brief decline of the economy in Annapolis from 1754 through 1763 when this period of growth was interrupted by the French and Indian War. The diversion of resources to the war effort, combined with stresses on mercantile networks through privateering and naval warfare, dampened the economy during that period.

By mid-century the port of Annapolis was becoming increasingly busy and recorded annual growth in shipping during the decade before the American Revolution (Middleton 1953). A large portion of this shipping involved tobacco; Maryland's exports increased from about thirty million pounds in the 1720s to one hundred million pounds by the 1770s. Agricultural diversification, increased shipments of wheat, and a growing trade in indentured servants and slaves combined with tobacco profits to encourage the development of a merchant class. With this economic development, Annapolis grew rapidly. Fourteen major townhouses were constructed between 1764 and 1774, accompanying gardens increased in number, and construction of a new State House was begun in 1772 (Papenfuse 1975:16; Ridgley 1841:144-146).

Annapolis was fast becoming one of the cultural centers of the colonies. The period between 1763 and 1774 is referred to as Annapolis' "Golden Age." This period was characterized by a decline in small industry, such as tanning and shipbuilding. At the same time, however, obvious consumption among wealthy Annapolitans increased, turning Annapolis into one of the centers of elite style in colonial America (Papenfuse 1975:6).

This age of affluence was halted by the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. Annapolis served as the nation's capital from November 26, 1783 to August 13, 1784. The Maryland State House was the scene of George Washington's resignation as commander in chief of the Continental Army and where the Continental Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris ending the war for independence in May 1784. However, Annapolis suffered its share of hardships at the end of the 18th century. A depression had serious effects on the town's fortunes in 1785-1786, and this was followed by a collapse in the tobacco market in 1793 (Papenfuse 1975). With the emergence of

Baltimore as the preeminent port in this part of the Chesapeake, Annapolis' sole strength seemed to lie in its role as the state capital. As the town's fortunes declined, so too did the number of landed gentry and merchants within the city. Government officials, tradesmen, shopkeepers and professionals made up the bulk of the city's population.

3.2.3 Agriculture-Industrial Transition (AD 1820 – 1870)

Annapolis began a slow economic decline, and by 1820, was no longer the leading mercantile center of Maryland. Annapolis began to lose shipping business to Baltimore as early as the mid-18th century and this trend resulted in Baltimore's emergence as Maryland's leading port.

After 28 years of pushing for itself as the best home for the Naval Academy, the city achieved that aim in 1845 when the Academy opened in Annapolis (Riley 1887:254,264-265). The Academy quickly became one of the city's largest and most stable employers. Annapolis and southern Maryland were dominated by tobacco production and slave labor until the end of the Civil War.

The ambiguous loyalty of Maryland to the Union, combined with its geographic proximity to the Confederacy, resulted in a virtual occupation by Union Troops for most of the war. The Naval Academy was moved to Rhode Island and the Severn facility was transformed into a hospital and troop center. Many Annapolitan merchants benefited from the Civil War by selling supplies to the troops quartered in the city (Riley 1887:320). After the Civil War, commerce depended upon the spending of government officials. There was a short economic decline after the war, but Annapolis began a revival in the late 1870s and building increased. New houses and shops were built along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George and King George Streets on large residential lots which had formerly been held by single owners (Baker 1986:197). The state government and the Naval Academy, however, remained the city's major industries.

3.2.4 Industrial Dominance (AD 1870 – 1940)

With the late 19th century came the growth of water-based industry. The infrastructure of the city was expanded to provide water and electricity to residents. Business in the city was also greatly impacted by aspects of the industrial expansion. The dependability of steam power and the construction of adequate wharves led to growth in the seafood industry, as it was then possible to transport perishable goods more readily to market than with sail. Oystering and other water-based pursuits were important. A large number of oyster houses appeared along local rivers. The Bay was the major transportation route for important everyday goods. Tobacco was still shipped out, along with fruits, vegetables, wheat and corn, fish, crabs, oysters, and even poultry and cattle. Through the 1950s, growth continued in the seafood and vegetable canning industries, along with poultry farming.

3.2.5 Modern (AD 1940 – Present)

The constrained economy of the depression eventually gave way to shifts associated with World War II and the post-war period. Training programs were intensified at the Naval Academy during the war, and both its population of students and resident employees grew (Sweetman

1979). Some portions of Annapolis suffered severe dislocations; residents of the Hell Point area, between Prince George and King George Streets, for example, had their homes appropriated by the Naval Academy for eventual expansion. Several of these residents were the focus of an oral history project carried out by Hannah Jopling. Jopling's work has developed the picture of the effects this dislocation had on residents and their families (Bodor et al., 1993).

The post-war boom and increased mobility of the population resulted in heavy suburban growth in outlying areas such as Parole. The shifts of population and the growth of shopping areas and malls had an inevitable impact upon the social and economic structure of older communities within the city. This was compounded in areas west of Church Circle by land appropriations similar to the Navy's Hell Point acquisition.

Like many American cities during the 1950s, the downtown commercial area suffered an economic decline. Fortunately, under the influence of historic preservationists, Annapolis escaped wholesale urban renewal. Instead, many of the city's remaining early buildings were restored and preserved. Annapolis' image as a quiet colonial town has become a profitable advantage, attracting a large number of tourists. Many of the surviving 18th and 19th century buildings are today used as museums and stores which cater to the successful tourist trade in Annapolis.

3.3 SITE HISTORY

The building now called 99 Main Street stands at the corner of Main and Green Streets in downtown Annapolis. The 4,458 square foot structure is an outstanding example of a post-Revolution Georgian-style commercial building. In construction, it features Flemish bond brickwork, molded water table and plain belt courses, a heavy wooden cornice with modillions and dentils, and two large interior end chimneys. It is still known around town as the Sign o' the Whale, after the business that occupied it for thirty years. The three story brick building adjoins the smaller two story building facing Green Street, making 99 Main Street and 196 Green Street two parts of the same building and lot. The property lies in the heart of the Historic District of Annapolis, and is near the waterfront, the original source of transportation and commerce for the city.

The property has had a long list of property owners, somewhat illustrious by Annapolis standards (see Appendix I, citations of libers and folios refer to Annapolis property ownership records). As an urban property, there is little correspondence between the owners and the occupants, but many of the actual occupants are known through historical records other than ownership records. This area of Annapolis had a 17th century history, but there are few hard records from that time. What is known of the property at 99 Main Street from the 17th century comes mainly from Lindauer's (1997) descriptions of the downtown area and its earliest settlers. Apparently the land was owned by Thomas Hall in 1651. Hall and his wife and son had moved from Virginia to Maryland sometime after October 1648. There are no written records of his land tenure, but the location and dimensions of Hall's land are known because it was used to delineate surrounding holdings. Hall died in 1655 and the land passed to his son Christopher. At his death he left the land to his mother, who had remarried and was then named Elizabeth Ricaud.

The property was acquired by Thomas Todd, though there are no records of the transaction. Todd held the land next to Hall's, and his son, Thomas Todd Jr. inherited that land and other parcels, creating Todd's Pasture from the Hall parcel. The land was patented in 1677, and that is also the year that Thomas Todd Jr. died intestate and the land passed to his widow. Todd's widow remarried to William Stafford. By 1681 the land was owned by Robert Proctor, but there are no records of the transfer from Stafford. The city was surveyed in 1683 by Beard when the Assembly created a town. The town included 48 acres of Todd's Pasture, purchased from Robert Proctor (Lindauer 1997).

Robert Proctor died in 1695 and his widow sold the land that would be 99 Main Street to John Wood, whose son John Wood Jr. sold it to Amos Garrett in 1712 (IB 2, folios 29-31). By this time Annapolis had been made the state capital, and the Nicholson plan for the layout of the city had been drawn up. Garrett was a prominent Annapolitan in his time, and the land at 99 Main, then known as Church Street, was becoming more prominent within the cityscape as well.

The new owner, Amos Garrett, was born in England in 1671 and immigrated to Maryland as a free adult by 1701. He served as agent for Sir Thomas Lawrence, one of the richest men in Maryland, and became a merchant planter. He also held a number of political offices. He was the first Mayor of Annapolis, serving from 1708-1720. He was a member of the Lower House representing Annapolis for many years (1712-14, 1715, and 1720-21), and was an Annapolis alderman (c. 1720-1726, Maryland State Archives Website 2002). Garrett was a single man who never married and had no known progeny. At the time of his death in 1727 he was the richest man in Maryland, with an estate valued at 24,450 pounds sterling, which included over 8,000 acres of land, 68 slaves, and 10 servants (Papenfuss et al. 1979). It was during Garrett's ownership of the property that James Stoddert made his famous 1718 survey of the city. Garrett owned at least nine of the Lots on Stoddert's map, and the 99 Main Street lot was labeled as Lot 28 (although it now also encompasses part of Lot 32).

At Garrett's death, the property ended up in the hands of Garrett's sisters, Elizabeth Ginn and Mary Woodward (RD 3, folio 76). In 1737 the property was sold to Dr. Charles Carroll, who already owned a good deal of property in the area. He purchased lots 25, 26, and parts of 28, 29, and 32 from the Garrett heirs. Although the "parts" aren't specified, it was likely the northeastern portions of those lots, the side facing the water and the area that would become Main Street Annapolis.

It is unclear whether any structures had already been built on the land before Carroll purchased it. Garrett was a real estate prospector, and owned so much land in the city it is unlikely that he ever personally resided on the property. The only earlier mention of its use is as a pasture. Given that Carroll bought partial lots, it is probably because they were relatively undeveloped. Carroll subsequently rented the property to several different tenants.

By 1745 the property was developed, and was occupied by John Chalmers (RB 2, folio 197). It is described as "part of a Lot No. 28 consisting of one Dwelling House Kitchen and Meat House with all that part being the northernmost part of the said Lott from the Northernmost corner of the Bakehouse in the occupation of John Chalmers..." Clearly Chalmers occupied the property, which may have had as many as four separate structures – dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, and bakehouse. What is unclear is whether the "bakehouse" is yet another building, or if it is the

same structure as the “dwelling house kitchen.” This short passage in the property records has strong implications for interpreting the archaeological remains which were found.

Other advertisements from the Maryland Gazette provide possible analogies for understanding the construction and layout of the structures on the property. Figure 3-2 shows the advertisement for the sale of a Bake House in Alexandria, Virginia in 1759. In addition to three houses, the half acre urban property included the following: the Bake-House at 16 by 16 feet, a shed 16 by 6 feet with a large oven adjoining, a meathouse 10 by 10 feet, another house of unspecified use that is 10 by 10 feet, and a stone-lined well. The houses had brick chimneys and were plastered and whitewashed. From this advertisement it can be assumed that urban houselots in the middle of the 18th century included numerous separate buildings, including bakehouse, meathouse, kitchen, a well, and potentially several dwelling houses. John Chalmers is known to have employed indentures in his baking business, which would have required additional dwelling space. An add placed by Chalmers for a runaway provides an interesting picture of one of his indentures: “*Samuel Coleman, an Englishman, a Baker by Trade, a thin Fac’d Man, about 30 Years of Age, a very ugly Fellow; about 5 Foot 9 Inches high, walks something stooping, has a stoppage in his speech, Yellow Complexion, pretty large Nose, very much mark’d with the Small Pox: Had on when he went away, a black Wig, and old Hat, an Osnabrig Shirt, a blue Pea Jacket, a pair of Check Trowsers, and a pair of old Shoes and Stockings*” (MD Gazette October 7, 1747). In addition to indentures, Chalmers occasionally sold slaves at his house (MD Gazette February 10, 1747). It is unclear if he used slaves in his business, and the sale may have been less a business venture than the convenience and proximity of Chalmer’s residence to the waterfront docks.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE,
At ALEXANDRIA, in Fairfax County, Virginia,
on the 16th of October next, being Court Day,
A LOT (belonging to Mr. William Sewell,
Peruke-maker) containing Half an Acre of
Ground; on which there are the following Im-
provements, viz. Three Houses, each 20 by 16,
one of them with a good Cellar, a Bake House
16 by 16, with a Shed 16 by 6, having a large
Oven adjoining; another House 12 by 12; a Meat-
House 10 by 10; a very good Well, walled with
Stone 35 Feet, and always 4 or 5 Feet good Wa-
ter; and a good Garden paved in; all in good
tenantable Repair. The Houses have Brick Chim-
neys, and are well plastered and white washed.
Credit will be given for Part of the Purchase Mo-
ney, with Bond and Security as usual.

Figure 3-2. Advertisement from Maryland Gazette, September 13, 1759.

Another major historical development was the construction of Green Street. The street was laid out in 1752 extending from Duke of Gloucester Street across Lots 26 and 28 to Church Street (Harmon 2000b). An advertisement placed by Carroll read:

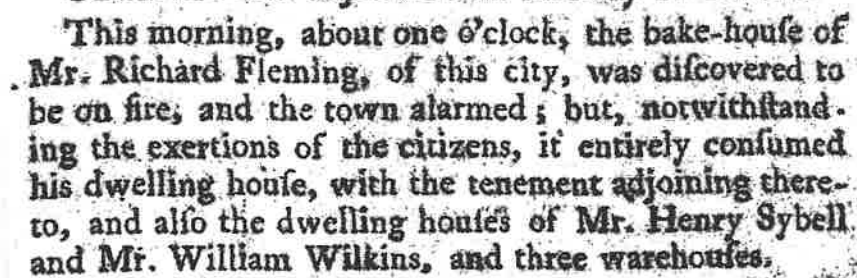
Dr. Charles Carroll having made a Street way, from the head of Nicholson's Dock, opposite to Market House in city of Annapolis, from end of Church Street at Water side, through his lots to Duke of Gloucester Street for reasonable convenience of others as well as own by name of Green Street. This is to give notice that said Carroll hath several convenient lots on both sides of Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street very conveniently situated for good air and prospect and building and carrying on any trade or business, which lot he will sell or lease at his house in Annapolis. (The Maryland Gazette, February 19th, 1752).

This addition of Green Street made the lot a prominent corner on the downtown Annapolis waterfront. Carroll was clearly trying to subdivide his properties.

In 1755 the property passed from Dr. Charles Carroll to his son Charles Carroll the Barrister. This transfer of ownership was of little consequence, since the property was occupied by tenants. Chalmers was still a baker in 1747 (Maryland Gazette November 11th), but by 1773 the newspaper was advertising that a baker was wanted "to whom good encouragement would be given," enquire of the printer (Maryland Gazette, December 16th). Frederick Grammar may have headed this call. He lived on Southeast Street in a one story frame dwelling house with a brick bake house (Letzer and Russo 2003:341). Grammar was German, and had immigrated to Philadelphia (Papenfuse 1975). He was born in Wurttemberg Germany about 1751. He arrived in Annapolis in 1777 and apparently acted as a baker throughout the Revolutionary war making a fortune supplying the troops. He is listed in the 1783 tax as one of two bakers in the city, bringing in a level of occupational wealth equal to cabinetmakers, blacksmiths, surveyors, and tavern keepers (Papenfuse 1975). The other baker was Henry Sybell. The same 1783 assessment lists Richard Fleming as a shoemaker, and bringing in a lower income on a level with barbers, tanners, and ships carpenters (Papenfuse 1975). Also in 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister died, and Lot 28 (the 99 Main Street property) passed to Nicholas and Margaret Carroll (formerly McCubbin until they legally changed their name).

A receipt from 1783 shows that Fleming had sold "95 pairs of men's shoes for the use of the state of Maryland" (Scharf Collection 94-14042). That same year Grammar supplied John Shaw candles used to entertain General George Washington (for which Shaw submitted an expense claim to the state government that was signed by William Paca; Scharf Collection 83-11772). Richard Fleming held an ordinary license from the mid 1780s until the mid 1790s (Letzer and Russo 2003), but he apparently was falling onto hard times. Records from 1785 show Fleming paid Daniel Monroe 20 pounds for "keeping the peace." Monroe was a con man who was eventually arrested. Fleming petitioned the state for a return of his money, pleading that he would have to sell his property under value to support his large family. The state agreed Fleming was deceived by the "cunning and misrepresentation," but only returned him 5 pounds (Scharf Collection 60-7354, 60-7355).

It would appear that by late 1789 Fleming had taken up baking, and in so doing he managed to destroy his own business, as well as that of Henry Sybell, opening the door for the Germans Grammar and Lewis Neth to prosper. Fleming is given credit for the great fire. By 1790 Fleming was apparently using Charles Carroll's "bakehouse" facilities at Lot 28, the 99 Main Street site. This was presumably the same that existed on the property during Chalmers' tenure. On January 21st, 1790 a fire broke out that consumed the entire block of Church Street (now Main) between Green and Compromise Streets. The fire originated in Richard Fleming's bakehouse and "consumed his dwelling house, with the tenement adjoining thereto, and also the dwelling houses of Mr. Henry Sybell, and Mr. William Wilkins, and three warehouses..." (Figure 3-3; Pearson 1991:22). Archaeological excavations at 77 Main Street, the site of William Wilkins' home, exhibited a clear "burn layer" from the same fire (Pearson 1991), much like the one described by Wright (1958) and Orr (1975) for 99 Main.



This morning, about one o'clock, the bake-house of Mr. Richard Fleming, of this city, was discovered to be on fire, and the town alarmed; but, notwithstanding the exertions of the citizens, it entirely consumed his dwelling house, with the tenement adjoining thereto, and also the dwelling houses of Mr. Henry Sybell and Mr. William Wilkins, and three warehouses.

Figure 3-3. Story of fire in Maryland Gazette, January 22, 1790.

The fire brought a moment of similar fate to the differing lives of Richard Fleming, Henry Sybell, William Wilkins, and Frederick Grammar. William Wilkins was a local-born merchant and making more than all of the others. As a tradesman, Fleming seemed to be on a steady path of misfortune and economic decline. Records of the Mayor's Court for January 26, 1790, show Benjamin Fairbain was charged for an assault on Richard Fleming (Riley 1887:229). Fleming's fate thereafter is a mystery. Sybell had momentary hardship from the fire, as seen in the gazette adds he placed in subsequent months, but he recovered. The fire only seemed to add to Grammar's ascension of the socio-economic system.

Where Fleming failed, Grammar was the phoenix rising from the ashes. Grammar built the 99 Main Street structure in 1791, overtop the burned bakery, and gave Lewis Neth a 99 year lease as tenant. In a newspaper add from 1791 Neth announces in the Maryland Gazette that he has moved from Fleet Street to "the house lately built by Frederick Grammar, opposite the southwest end of the market." Neth was also a German immigrant and had already been operating a store on the dock since at least 1783 (Maryland Gazette Dec. 4, 1783). In the wake of the fire, Grammar had built the existing 99 Main Street building, and quickly let it out to Neth. Grammar didn't actually purchase the property from the Carrolls until 1792 (JG 2, folio 611). The convergence of these various Annapolis characters in this incident is uncanny, and may reveal something about relations between working class and merchant class Annapolitans at the time.

Neth is believed to have been a merchant who arrived from Europe with some capital (Papenfuse 1975). By the time of the 1798 Direct Tax records, Grammar is the owner of the 99 Main

property, and Neth is the tenant. The assessment shows the property had a brick dwelling house with three stories (32 x 30 feet), and a brick kitchen (16 x 14), for a total assessment of \$1000 dollars. In addition to Neth's merchant activities, Grammar appears to have continued using the facility as a bakery. The diary of William Faris, a clockmaker and silversmith, shows that he bought bread, tea, and brandy from Grammar between 1794 and 1801 (Letzer and Russo 2003:341). Grammar would go on to make other investments, including the 1807 patent of a 705 acre tract in Anne Arundel County called Grammar's Pleasant Plains on the Severn River (Patent Record IC S, p. 522). Frederick Grammar died in 1818 (McIntire 1980), and when Grammar's heirs received the 99 Main property in 1819 its value has risen to \$3520. The current 99 Main Street building today is the same three story house built by Grammar in 1791. Any archaeology below that building would presumably reflect the period of the fire and before. The area that is 196 Green Street, where recent excavations were conducted, was found to be the location of the "brick kitchen," which was formerly unknown (see Chapter 6 below).

When Neth died in 1826 the property was purchased at auction by George Shaw, and bought from Shaw that same day by John Andrew Grammar, grandson of Frederick Grammar (WSG 11, folio 567). John Grammar was born about 1792 and died in September 1832 (McIntire 1980). Grammar bought "the dwelling house thereon and all and Singular the improvements and appurtenances thereon or thereunto belonging to appertaining unto him." One might think Grammar's purchase was to keep the building in the family. Nevertheless it was bought shortly thereafter by another colorful Annapolis figure. In 1830 the 99 Main Street building was purchased by Dennis Claude (WSG 15, folio 429). Claude lived in the Upton Scott House on Shipwright Street and owned properties throughout the city. He had a political career including twice Mayor of Annapolis, from 1828-1837, and again from 1853-54 (Kestenbaum 2003).

It is the next transfer that again alters the property. Claude died in 1857 intestate, and his son, Dennis Claude Jr., petitions to divide his father's holdings (NHG 6, folios 489 & 505). He gets the "three story brick dwelling house and store on Green and Church Street, No. 10, valued at \$2600 and to be paid in money (to his widowed mother) \$2455.05." Dennis Claude Jr. bought out his mother and built two new brick dwellings on the Green Street side. One of these was a conversion of the "kitchen" into a dwelling, while the other was a completely new building built onto the former kitchen to the west – 194 Green Street. This represents both the point at which 196 Green Street was divided from its original survey lot (that of 99 Main Street) and made a separate parcel, and when part of the original building was modified for residential use. In 1871 Claude conveyed the 196 Green Street property, the former kitchen-turned-residence, to his sister, Marion Howes Pinkard (SH 3, folio 229; SH 5, folio 506). The house appears on Sanborn fire insurance maps by this time (Figures 3-4). Photographs from the late 19th century show the Green Street side of the structure with chimney (Figure 3-7; Miller and Ridout 1998:157). Little changes from this point on to alter the archaeology of the site. The property history is given below to establish ownership and land usage (see Appendix I for property ownership timeline).

At the 99 Main property, Claude Jr.'s mortgage debt was assumed in 1875 by Alexander Habersham of Baltimore, who took control of 99 Main (SH 9, folio 178). The building was then purchased by a succession of women, Emily Hawthorne, Sarah Dulaney, and Elizabeth Cairnes up into the 20th century (SH 9, folio 183; SH 120, folio 288; SH 17, folio 226; GW 35, folio 144). The property had always been something of a commercial space, as well as a dwelling space. In 1897 the Annapolis City Directory shows Onofiro Geraci operating a store for fruit

and confectionary at 99 ½ Main Street. Other businesses were run out of the building as well. Leon Gottlieb has a dry goods store and Noah Gottlieb boarded there. Several photographs show the buildings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Figures 3-5 to 3-8), while Figure 3-9 shows the view up Main Street from the corner of Main and Green Streets.

In the earliest years of the 20th century the two original property parcels were again reunited. In 1903, 99 Main is bought by Sarah Rolnik (her husband buys it from her in 1908; GW 35, folio 144; GW 63, folios 453 & 455). Moses Rolnik and their three oldest children were all born in Lithuania (McIntire 1980). The four younger children were born in Virginia, the youngest in 1896. When he bought 99 Main, Rolnik also bought the 196 Green Street property. Ten years later Louis and Pauline Bloom bought both buildings from the Rolnik heirs. Figures 3-10 and 3-11 show Sanborn maps from approximately this time, and Figure 3-12 shows it was in commercial use as an eatery. The Blooms were born in Russia, with their two oldest children born in England and their three youngest ones in Maryland (1920 Census). The Bloom heirs sold both properties to Port of Annapolis in 1959.

The property was home to several businesses before it was bought by Port of Annapolis. In 1928-29 it was Louis Bloom Dry Goods; and in 1939 it was Bloom Second Hand Furniture and John Gailitis Watch Repair (technically at 97 Main Street – which was simply the other half of the same building). In 1954 it was the Thomas B. Dunn Sport Shop and Annapolis Pet Shop (in 97 Main). It was also a boarding house for several tenants during this time. In the 1950s a vital structural wall was accidentally demolished, and the city ordered that the building be razed. In 1957, a group of board members from Historic Annapolis Foundation formed *Port of Annapolis, Inc.* to purchase the building and finance its restoration and adaptive reuse as a specialty store and residence. With the help of private investors, the building was purchased for \$21,700. Restoration of the building was completed in 1960, and it opened as the *Sports and Specialties Shop* soon thereafter, operating until 1970 when it became the Sign o' the Whale. Preservation of this critical building marked the beginning of the restoration of the Annapolis waterfront.

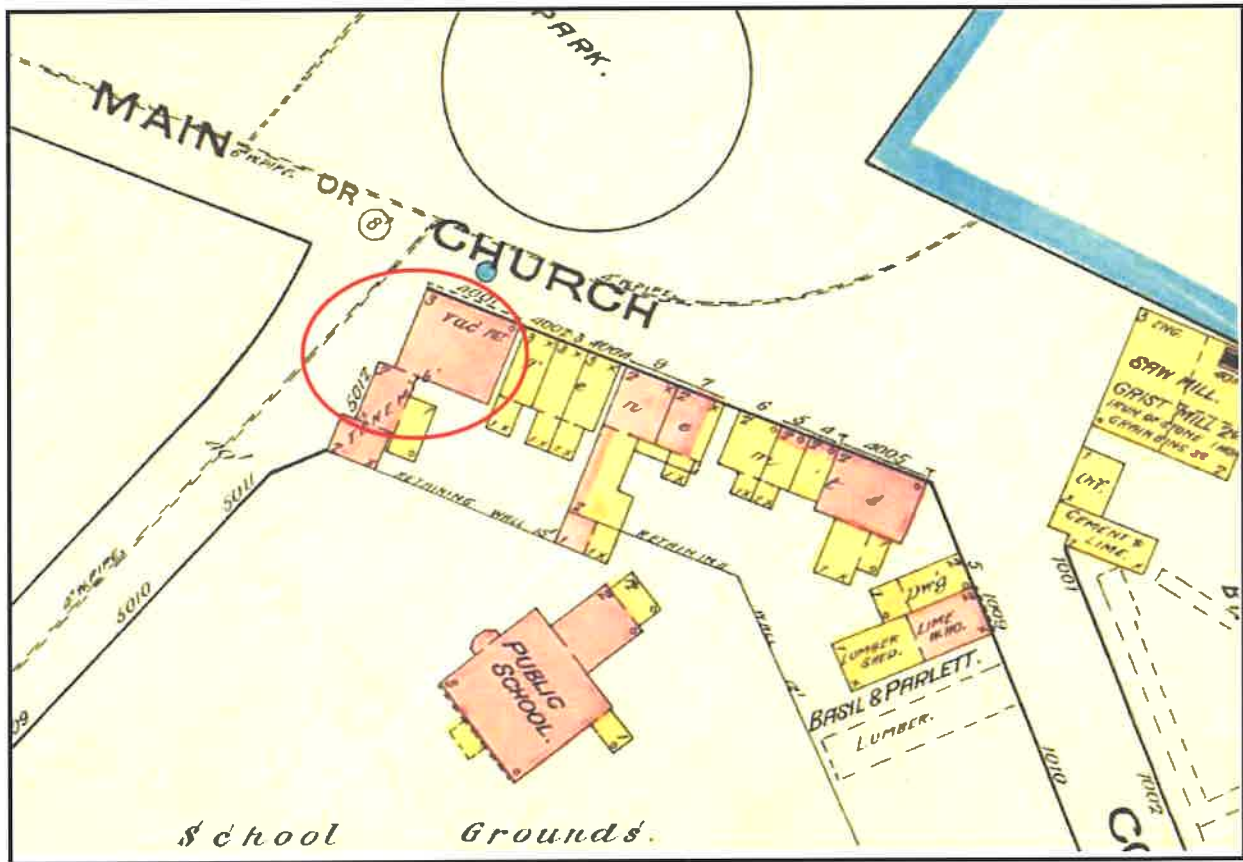


Figure 3-4. Sanborn fire insurance map of 1885 showing 99 Main and 196 Green Streets. Note that buildings on opposite (west) corner of Green are not shown here because they are depicted on another sheet of the Sanborn atlas.



Figure 3-5. 99 Main Street prior to 1888. Note cobblestone street and advertisement for Bloch Bros. Mail Pouch Tobacco.



Figure 3-6. 99 Main Street 1888 during roadwork and laying of water lines.

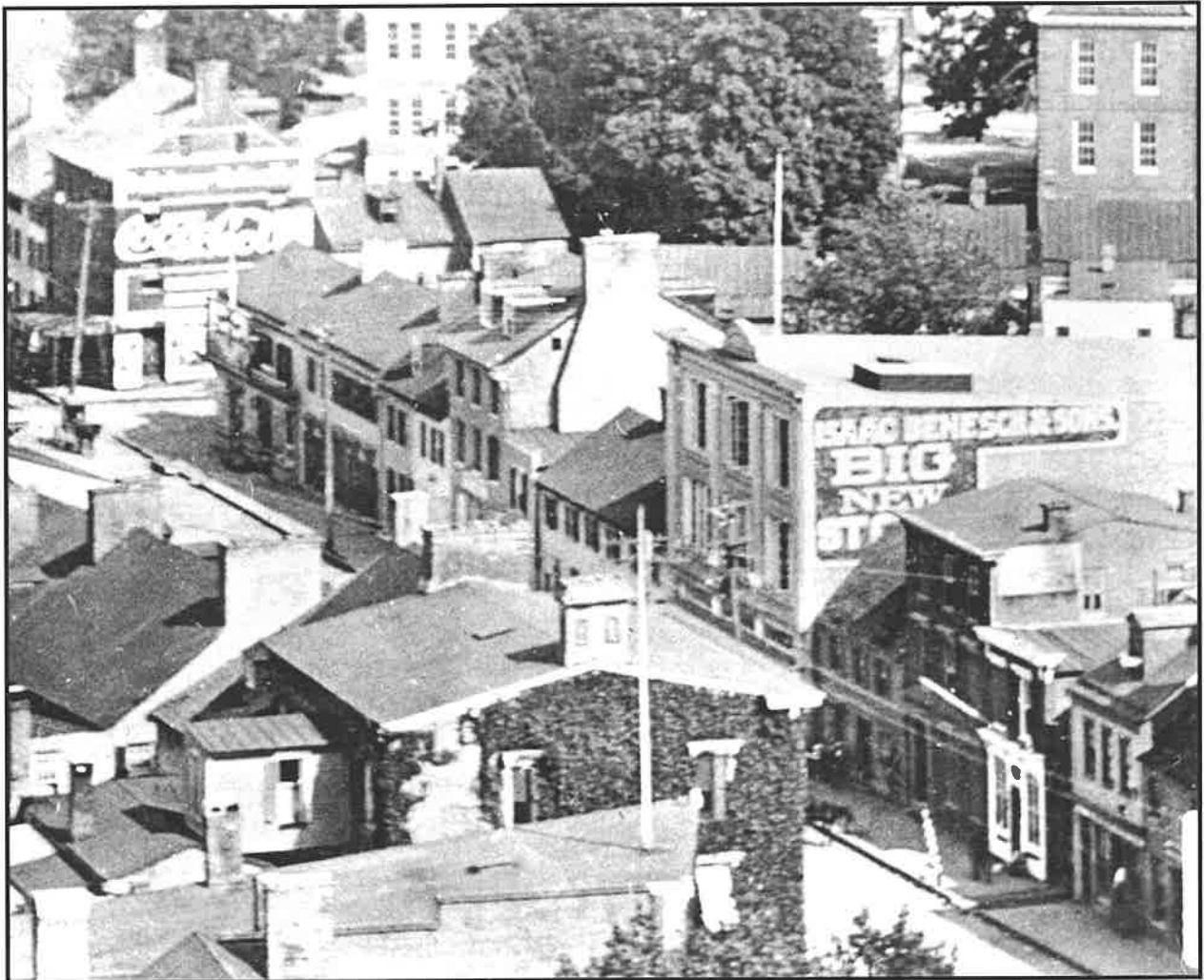


Figure 3-7. 99 Main and 196 Green Streets in upper left corner, from State House dome. Taken between 1888 and 1908, as determined from Coca Cola sign.



Figure 3-8. 99 Main and 196 Green Streets in 1908.



**Figure 3-9. View up Main Street from corner of Main and Green Streets,
in front of 99 Main.**

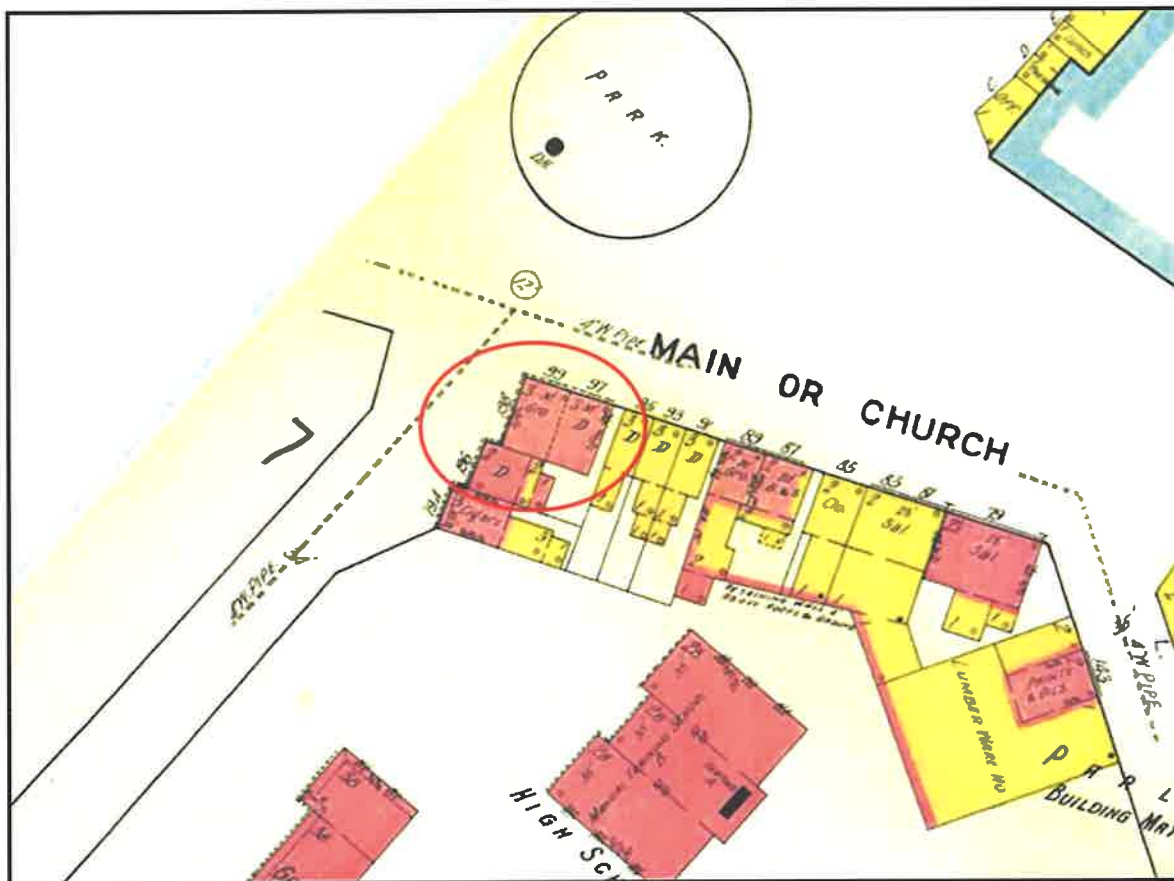


Figure 3-10. Sanborn fire insurance map of 1913 showing 99 Main and 196 Green Streets.

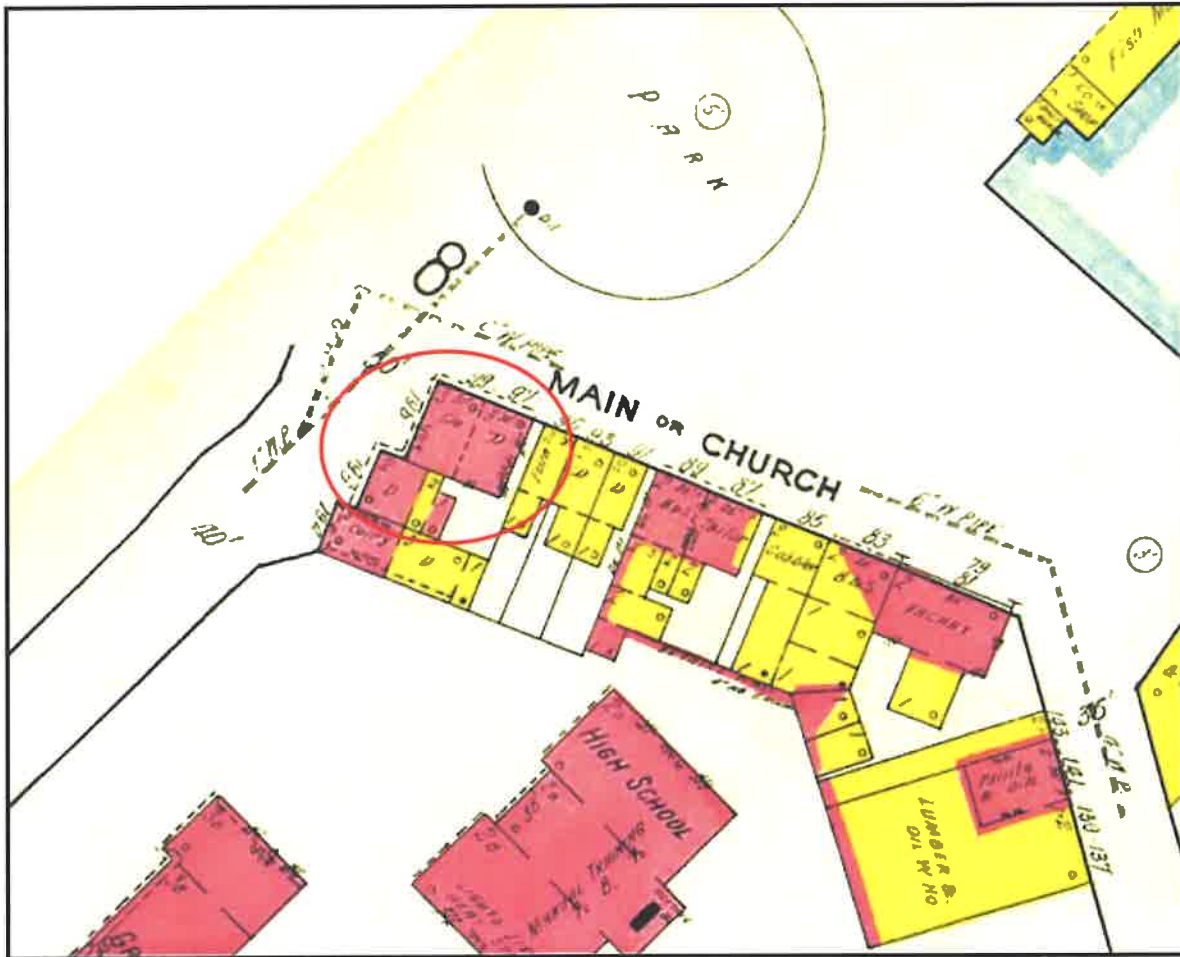


Figure 3-11. Sanborn fire insurance map of 1921 showing 99 Main and 196 Green Streets.



Figure 3-12. Image of 99 Main Street as the Texas Lunch, early 20th century.

4.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The Phase II/III excavations reported here were guided by data from two earlier reports of excavations carried out at site 18AP21, and from previous experience digging in the city. The Archaeology in Annapolis project has excavated within many standing buildings in the Historic District of Annapolis since 1981 and a number of those buildings have had intact remains of earlier buildings below them. These structural remains are usually surrounded by archaeological debris, which is often rich with material remains from the period of the buildings' construction and demolition. Based on knowledge of the archaeology of 18AP21 it was deemed highly likely that more archaeological remains would be found when more excavations were carried out. Figure 4-1 shows the area of 18AP21 to be impacted by construction, essentially all of the 196 Green Street building.

In 1958, soon after Port of Annapolis had purchased the property, the small yard that lay behind the Green Street property was excavated by Henry Wright (1958; Figure 4-2). That work was done in advance of expansion of the 99 Main/196 Green building, and perhaps also for the installation of sewer lines (given recent archaeological evidence). The work by Wright established that there were *in situ* archaeological remains below the existing building. Wright's excavation was only a single pit five feet wide and ten feet long. His notes indicate that it was oriented to the direction of the architecture. Among the findings were a brick "walkway," substantial remains from a burnt building, and evidence of an earth-fast wooden structure.

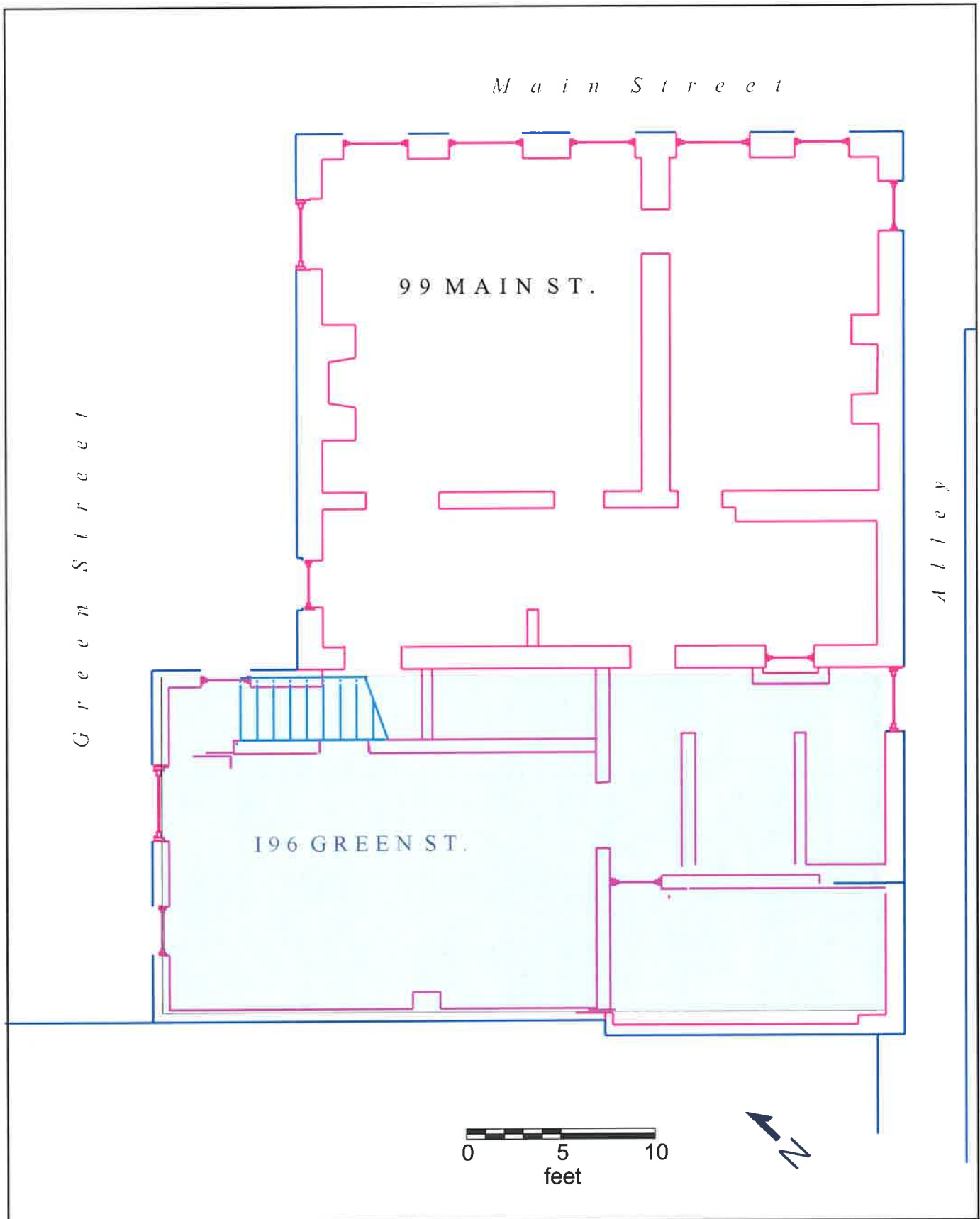
In 1974 Kenneth Orr undertook a second excavation in the farther backyard of the Green Street lot, adjacent to Wright's excavation (Figure 4-2). Another extension was being planned which would extend the Green Street building back to the alley, covering the entire yard area. A report by Orr (1975) is on file at the HAF archaeology lab, and it contains the fieldnotes of the 1958 work. Orr excavated most of the backyard from the alley to the former back wall of the building, an area approximately nine feet wide and twenty feet in length. The portion of this excavation closest to the rear of the Green Street building revealed a foundation wall of brick and stone within a layer of burned material from 32 to 52 inches below grade. Orr concluded that this was the foundation of the 1745 "bakehouse" that is known to have burned at the location in 1790. Orr mentions nothing below this, and stopped excavations due to rising water. Above the foundation remains was a rubble layer that extended to only 15 inches below the surface, where he encountered a brick floor surface of hard red bricks. Wright had used the term "walkway" for this feature, which Orr repeated. Additionally, Orr's excavations encountered Wright's earlier excavation. Oddly, the graphics in the Orr report indicate that Wright's excavation unit was oriented to true north, instead of to the architecture, opening up some questions as to the location of Wright's pit.

HAF currently possesses the artifacts from the 1974 Orr excavations, which are stored at the Crownsville warehouse. The Wright collection presumably went to the Smithsonian in 1988 when most of his papers and materials were donated to that Institution. In preparation for the recent excavations the Orr materials were brought to the HAF archaeology laboratory for critical examination. Paperwork indicates the Orr collection was studied by Raymond Tubby in 1985 and received further curation at that time. No report by Tubby could be found, but the objects clearly had been rebagged in the recent past according to the standards commonly used by

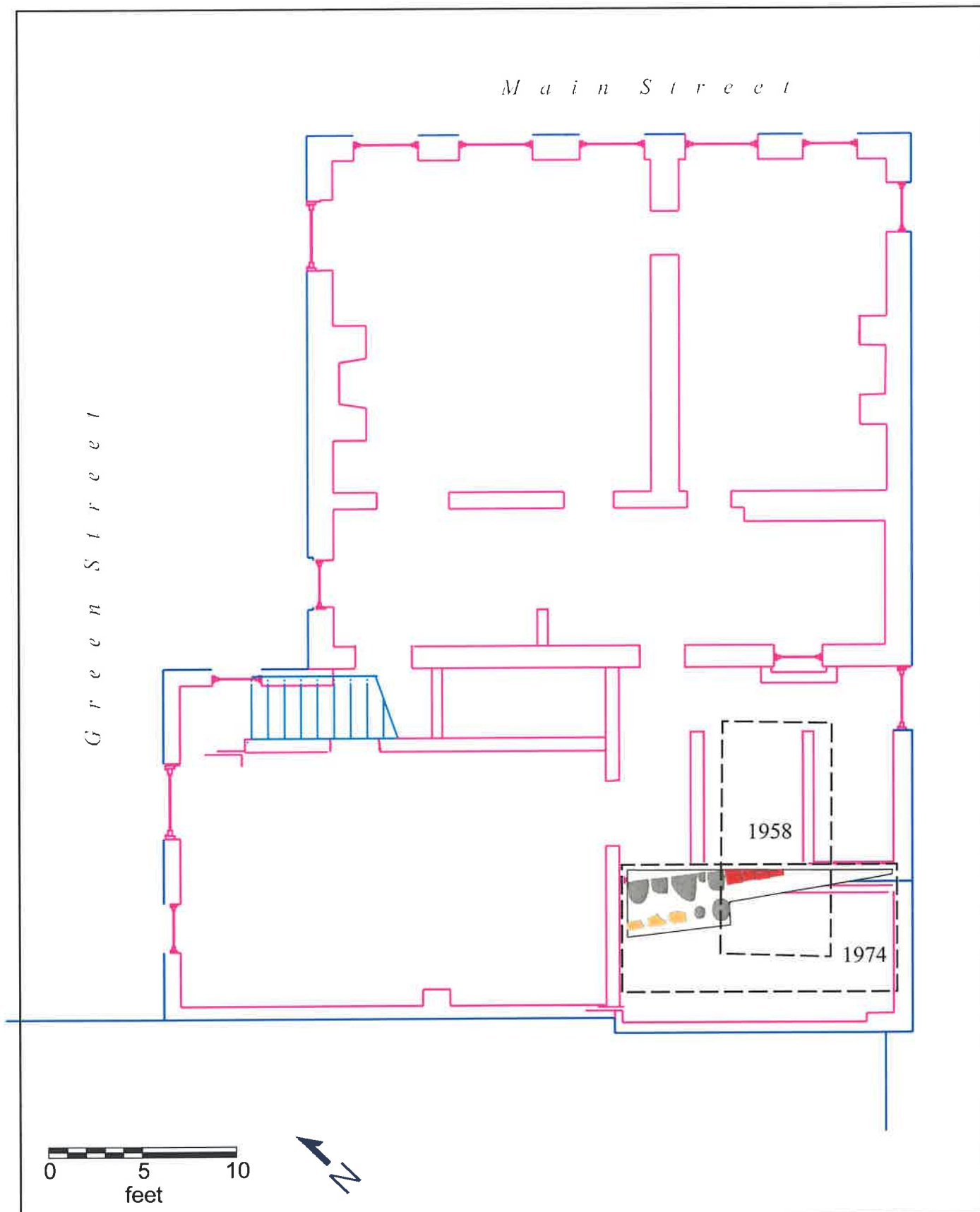
Archaeology in Annapolis. Fortunately, it was found that the bag numbers indeed corresponded to the numbers in the back of the Orr report, in the section entitled Field Catalogue. Additionally, when the collection was rebagged, amendments were made to the report in the HAF lab. Consequently, the report on file in the HAF lab reflects a modern assessment of the material remains, with refined ceramic types and quantities. This updated database is likely the work by Tubby.

Oddly, very little in the Orr collection appears to date to the early 18th century. Perhaps this is because his trench in part overlapped Wright's trench, or he did not continue deep enough. It is also possible that construction of 194 Green had removed earlier debris on that portion of the site. Orr's "Lower Level" comprised a significant amount of his excavation, but he apparently recovered only a handful of sherds that could be from the early 18th century. Bag 149 contained three different types of red-bodied earthenware, one with a black glazed exterior and a clear interior, one with a red-orange glazed exterior and unglazed interior (Figure 4-3). American "red wares" are difficult to identify with certainty, but are commonly found on sites in Maryland in the early and middle 18th century. More diagnostic ceramics in the collection are much later in date, namely two bases with the coat-of-arms style mark of "Porcelain Opaque – Bridgwood and Son" (Figure 4-4). This pottery dates to the second half of the 19th century, and is Victorian opaque porcelain made by Sampson Bridgwood and Son of Fenton, England as an imitation of the French hard-paste porcelains. Bridgwood called it "Parisian Granite," but it technically is a feldspathic earthenware (Hughes 1959:50-51). The Orr collection also includes numerous brick and mortar samples, some glass, and a substantial amount of faunal remains.

The two previous excavations provided the Archaeology in Annapolis project with invaluable information on depths of strata and features at the site. Several key questions remained from the previous work, most importantly were the precise locations of the excavations. The Wright work is only detailed in hand-written notes, without consideration of scales and other details of location. The Orr report is more comprehensive, but still lacking by today's standards, especially in the identification of ceramics. The descriptions and graphics are difficult to interpret, which left doubt about the locations of his excavations and what was encountered (although ultimately predictions of where remains would be found based on those graphics proved accurate). The largest question from the previous work was whether or not their findings applied to a larger area of the property. Both excavations had encountered substantial archaeological deposits on the property, but also suggested extensive construction on the lot. The locations of their excavations provided information on one of the areas to be impacted by the AHC construction, the original elevator shaft (now relocated). No information was known about the area closer to Green Street, and whether or not the archaeological remains extended that far to the west on the lot.



PROJ	99 Main Street	Floor plan showing building layout and area of floor modification	
SOURCE	Field Sketch Map	URS	PROJ NO. 15296678
			FIGURE NO. 4-1



PROJ	99 Main Street	Location of Wright's 1958 and Orr's 1974 excavations	
SOURCE	Orr 1975	URS	PROJ NO. 15296678
			FIGURE NO. 4-2



Figure 4-3 - Red-bodied earthenware sherds with pipestem. Orr 1974-75 excavations, Bag 149, O:5, D2 B

Figure 4-4 - Victorian opaque porcelain marked "Porcelain Opaque, Bridgwood & Son." Orr 1974-75 excavations, Bag 154, O:5, L.B.



PROJ	99 Main Street	Ceramics from Orr's 1974 collection	
SOURCE	Artifact Photographs	URS	PROJ NO. 15296678
			FIGURE NO. 4-3, 4-4

5.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The following section describes the objectives, methods and expectations for the Phase II/III data recovery investigations. As mentioned above, work was planned with the assumption that archaeological features would be encountered. The scope of work plans for the data recovery investigations are included as Appendix I. URS Corporation took over investigations in August 2004, but continued to implement the proposed Phase III scope of work begun under the Archaeology in Annapolis project as that scope had already been reviewed by MHT archaeologists.

In planning sessions for the Annapolis History Center the floor of the original Green Street building presented the most uncertainty for evaluating the impact to archaeological resources. Powe Jones Architects indicated that lowering the cement and brick floor in 196 Green Street would require approximately 16 to 18 inches of overall depth. Additionally, the current floor is elevated 8 inches above their target level. It was obvious that a new floor surface had been installed at some point in the recent past, and it was unclear how far below it the ground surface was. At the start of investigations in 2003 the floor consisted of a layer of bricks overtop cement (Figures 5-1 and 5-2), which prevented simple testing procedures such as shovel tests. The essential goals of the archaeological investigations were to assess overall site stratigraphy, the locations of archaeological features, improved artifact identification, and improved chronological sequence of processes that resulted in the archaeological remains.



Figure 5-1. Interior of 196 Green Street prior to excavation



Figure 5-2. Start of excavation showing depth of brick and cement flooring.

5.1 OBJECTIVES

Site 18AP21 presented the most questions with regard to dating and identification of the structural remains. Annapolis went through several growth phases in the 18th century, much of which was oriented towards its waterfront commerce near the 99 Main property. In his 1974 excavations, Orr had assumed that the brick foundation wall he encountered was a remnant of the “bakehouse” (ca. 1740) mentioned in the ownership records and the newspaper description of the fire. Since the remains were within a “burn conflagration” he took it to be the burned bakehouse where the fire is said to have started. The rest of his work was dated relatively, that is to say it was after the fire. The historical documents indicate that as many as three structures may have existed on the property at the time of the fire – a bakehouse, as well as a dwelling house, a tenement attached thereto, and a meat house. Additionally, the existing structure on the lot, the 99 Main Street building of 1791, is said to have had an accompanying kitchen, the whereabouts of which were unknown. There was no confirmation in Orr’s findings that he had indeed encountered the bakehouse, as opposed to one of the other buildings mentioned in the texts. Additionally, Wright (1958) had hinted that there may be even earlier material, found in his Layer 15 in the form of post holes and boards.

In addition to evaluating areas of the property, researchers wanted to understand whether Orr had found the actual bakehouse, and if his dates on the building were correct. Documents indicate that the fire of 1790 started in the bakehouse, causing the entire block to burn. There were likely three or four structures just on Lot 28 where site 18AP21 is located (now 99 Main Street). Orr may have encountered any of a handful of structural remains, such as the meat house or kitchen. Excavations were aimed at determining the length of the structure Orr found by following the wall. Dimensions and construction techniques would help establish a range of potential uses for the building. It was also hoped that excavations around the wall features would encounter features and material remains directly associated with construction or destruction phases of the architecture, such as builder’s trenches, or features related to specific activity areas such as

baking. These pieces of evidence would allow dates to be assigned to the foundation wall and possibly add to a functional interpretation of the usage of the structure. In particular, ceramics were sought with diagnostic features. Further, a good stratigraphic view of the property would allow the occupation sequence to be critically examined. Little was known about occupations prior to 1790, and little was known about the further uses of the 99 Main building and the reported “kitchen” after it was built in 1791. The backyard may have been a work area, and may hold evidence for domestic and economic processes.

Test units in the floor of the front room of 196 Green Street would be the most effective way to ascertain integrity and depths of archaeological deposits in that section of the building. The second area of impact, the location of the elevator shaft, was thought to be an area that was completely excavated in 1958 by Henry Wright. The figures in the Orr report are not precisely to scale, and there was initially some question as to whether the exact spot of the elevator shaft had been excavated or not. A testpit in the back of the Green Street building, near the proposed elevator shaft, was planned to evaluate the placement of previous archaeological work. (Location of the elevator shaft was subsequently moved closer to the center of the Green Street building)

5.2 METHODS

5.2.1 Background Research

Background research for this study came from several places. Historic Annapolis Foundation maintains an extensive library of archaeological resources within the city. Reports of previous archaeological work in the area, as well as at site 18AP21, provided valuable contextual information for planning the current work. HAF files also contained an extensive research file on the property ownership history. Archival materials were examined in the Maryland Hall of Records. Secondary sources on Annapolis were examined at the Library of Congress, the Maryland Room at the University of Maryland at College Park, the City of Alexandria’s Barrett Library of Historic Preservation, and the Hall of Records.

5.2.2 Field Methods

The Phase II/III field investigation included manual (hand) excavation of 5 x 5 foot (ft) test units (TUs). The test units were excavated to gather a large sample of artifacts and look for any associated cultural features. Archaeological field methods were conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994). A jackhammer was necessary to break through the cement for TUs 1 and 2. Based on the findings in those two units, the remaining floor was demolished and removed to allow for further excavation (Figure 5-3). Soils were excavated stratigraphically, with all materials collected within natural levels. All field data were recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting locations of TUs, above-ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs of soil layers and general site conditions were taken.

Test Units were numbered sequentially from one to nine. The units were excavated to the level of culturally sterile subsoil. Excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to

ensure uniform recovery of artifacts. The recovered artifacts were placed into bags labeled with the provenience, date, and excavators' initials. The locations of test units and related observations were recorded on a map of the project area. Documentation included a form for each test unit and feature, with detailed narrative notes, plan and profile illustrations, photographs, and notebooks for the Field Director.

Features identified at the site were numbered sequentially. Documentation of features included mapping and photographing in both plan and profile views, and narrative notes on feature forms describing the features' shapes and dimensions, contents/inclusions, soil textures and colors, elevations, artifacts, samples, and interpretation/feature types. All excavated feature soils were also screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth for uniform recovery of artifacts.

5.2.3 Laboratory Methods

Artifacts recovered prior to August 2004 were processed at HAF's Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory on the grounds of the William Paca House and Garden in Annapolis. Artifacts recovered in August 2004 were transported to the URS archaeological laboratory in Gaithersburg. In both laboratories artifacts were cleaned, cataloged, and analyzed according to MHT's *Collections and Conservation Standards* (Maryland Historical Trust 1999) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Curation* (United States Department of the Interior 1991). The objectives of laboratory processing and analysis are to determine to the extent possible the date, function, cultural affiliation, and significance of the archaeological sites evaluated, as well as to prepare the artifacts for curation. Objects not requiring curation in perpetuity, including oyster shell, coal, and brick were counted and weighed, then discarded (per MHT Guidelines Technical Update #1, Section D – Processing of Material Remains, Section 4). The artifacts and associated documents and maps will be delivered to the client for curation upon completion of the study.

Most artifacts were gently washed using tap water and a soft toothbrush. Delicate and/or unstable materials, such as decayed metal and organic material, was carefully dry-brushed with a soft toothbrush. Stable metal artifacts were washed and air dried. After they had dried, the artifacts were analyzed, cataloged, and rebagged according to provenience. Artifacts were labeled and bagged according to provenience and type. Artifacts were given acid-free paper labels with full provenience information, including the state site number, catalog number, unit number, stratum, and date. All artifact information was then entered into an Access Database (Appendix J).

Artifacts larger than one-square inch were labeled directly with the state inventory site number and lot number. Permanent labels were written with a rapidograph over an undercoat of B72 Acryloid solution. When the ink dried, an overcoat of B72 was used to seal the label. Metal, coal, and buttons were not labeled directly. The artifacts and accompanying acid-free labels were placed in 2-mil or 4-mil, perforated polyethylene zip-lock bags. The site number and bag number were written on the exterior of bags with permanent black marker. Bags were then placed in archival-quality coroplast boxes for curation. Artifacts and field records are currently divided between the two laboratories. Materials currently held at URS's office in Gaithersburg

will be reunited with the remainder of the collection at the Historic Annapolis Foundation for permanent curation.

The historic artifacts from 18AP21 were cataloged according to group, material, and type, as defined by South (1977:211). South's artifact groups consist of:

- **Architecture** – construction material and decoratively functional (e.g., doorknobs or moldings) elements used in a building;
- **Clothing** – any part of clothing, from a whole garment to a fragment of cloth, a single bead, or a button, as well as sewing items such as a needle or thimble;
- **Furniture** – furniture hardware and other furniture parts;
- **Kitchen** – items used primarily in the kitchen, such as glass, ceramics, stove parts, and food remains;
- **Personal** – small items belonging to one person, such as coins, hygiene products, and jewelry;
- **Arms** – gun parts and ammunition;
- **Tobacco** – items used to smoke tobacco;
- **Activities** – items used to perform an act, such as hardware, toys, transportation, construction, and recreation; and
- **Miscellaneous** – catch-all category, often used to catalog unidentifiable artifacts.

5.3 EXPECTED RESULTS

Site 18AP21 at 99 Main Street is a historical site from Annapolis' colonial period. An architectural wall of stone and brick, encountered by previous researchers, indicated that features from previous occupations were still extant in the ground. No major concentrations of artifacts were encountered in previous excavations. However, a low density of ceramic and glass fragments, pipe stem and bowl pieces, nails, hardware, and animal bone indicated general domestic use of the area. The ceramic assemblage included tin-glazed earthenware, Buckley, and red-bodied earthenwares. These ceramics, along with historical documentation, indicate occupation from at least the mid 18th century.

Based on the previous work, Orr postulated that site 18AP21 was comprised predominantly of the bakehouse, dating from approximately 1740. Alternatively, it may represent the remains of another structure, since the early 18th century occupation contained several buildings within a compound. More archaeological work was expected to yield information concerning the layout and function of an early 18th century Annapolis craftsman, and add context to our understanding of settlement and growth on the Annapolis waterfront.



**Figure 5-3. Area after most excavation completed.
Note level of floorboard heaters.**

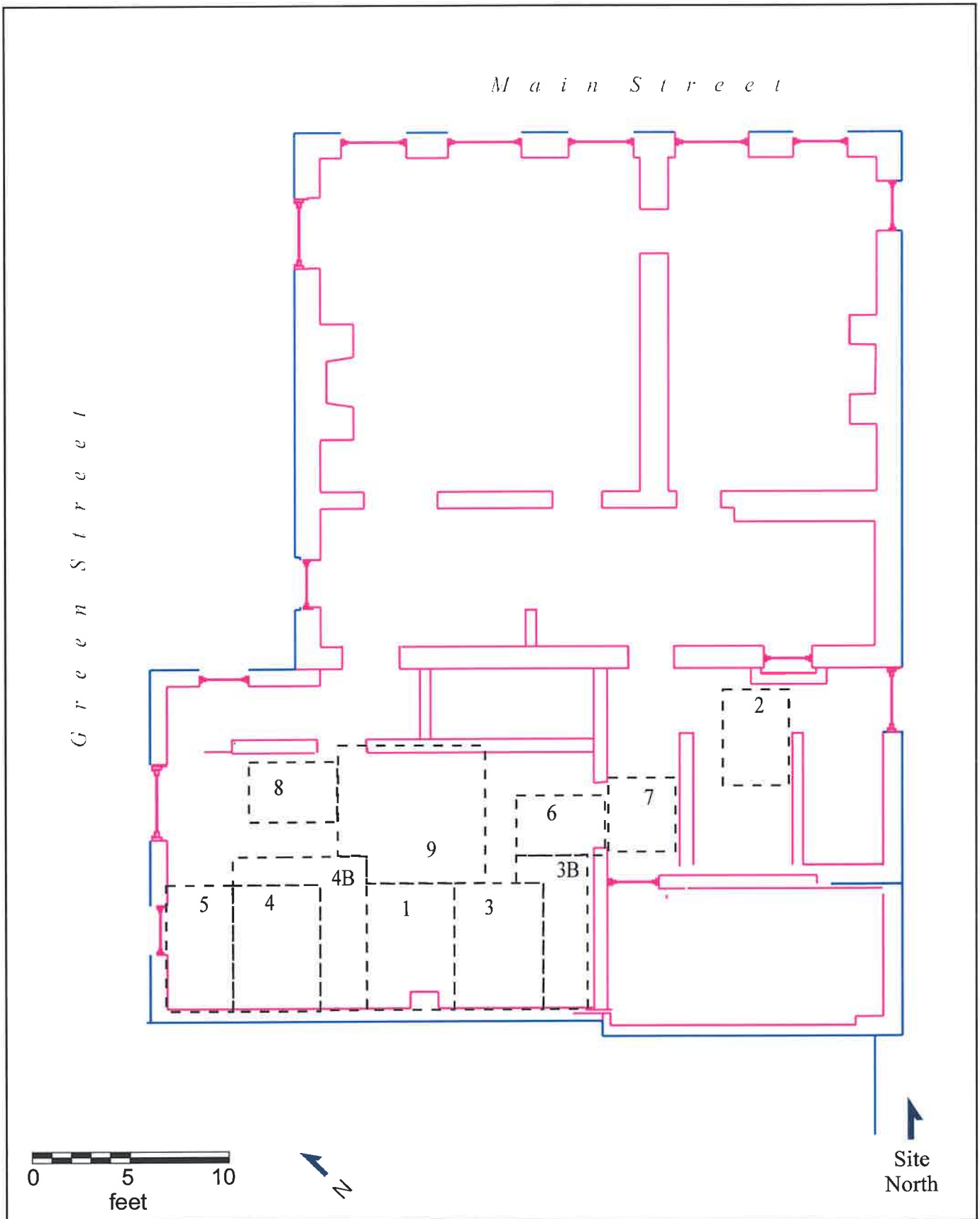
6.0 EXCAVATION RESULTS

Phase II/III investigations at site 18AP21 included the excavation of nine test units (TUs). The Phase II work was carried out July 21 to 25 2003 by HAF staff and included the first two TUs. Commencement of this work required use of a jackhammer to penetrate the thick flooring. Evaluation of the two TUs indicated that archaeological resources were present, including in tact architectural features, and that work should continue. The remainder of the flooring was professionally removed to allow for more extensive excavation. Additional TUs were begun under the Phase III scope of work. The first set of four TUs were excavated by Historic Annapolis Foundation from March 18 through June 4, 2004 (although not continuously). That work consisted of the partial excavation of TUs 3 through 6 (to the level of the water table). The second stage of Phase III testing was completed by URS Corporation from August 10 to August 14, 2004. During the second stage of the Phase III testing, three additional TUs were placed within the floor of 196 Green Street's front room, and a considerable amount of fill was stripped off in search of additional features. Further excavation was conducted in the earlier TUs to take them down to subsoil, so as to understand overall site depth. All stages of excavation at Site 18AP21 were supervised by Dr. Thomas W. Cuddy.

A total of nine TUs were excavated, resulting in recovery of 6,934 artifacts. Figure 6-1 shows the locations of the units in relation to the architecture. Unit summaries are given in Appendix E. Forty-two features were identified during excavation (Appendix B). Analysis of archaeological materials shows the site to have a general stratigraphic sequence, as well as specific features related to episodes of construction and destruction on the property. The remains investigated include a bakery and dwelling compound from the first half of the 18th century. That bakery compound apparently also included a well. Both were later built over with another kitchen/bakery, which constructively reused the well feature. The descriptions below provide a discussion of stratigraphy and site formation, followed by descriptions of the main features at the site, as synthesized from the excavation data and historical context. Quantitative analysis of the artifacts is used to add further detail.

6.1 STRATIGRAPHY AND SITE FORMATION

There are three main strata common across site 18AP21. Below the floor of the building, and the plastic vapor barrier underneath it, the archaeological strata at site 18AP21 was predominantly layers of fill debris. Figure 6-2 shows a representative profile of site stratigraphy. Excavation in the front room of 196 Green Street generally encountered a top level (Stratum I) containing a thin layer of gravel, concrete, and brick fragments mixed with brown (7.5YR 4/3) soil. This stratum is the bedding used to level the surface prior to the installation of the cement flooring. Underlying the top layer is Stratum II, a modern fill layer consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam with fragments of mortar and brick. Stratum III is another fill layer consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam, but with much higher quantities of brick and mortar. All TUs exhibited these three layers in relatively uniform depths. Both Strata II and III contained fragments of gold and green asbestos shingles, which became popular in the early 1900s, as well as items like aluminum pull tabs which were first used in the 1960s. These



PROJ	99 Main Street	Floor plan with location of excavation units	
SOURCE	Field Sketch Map		PROJ NO. 15296678
			FIGURE NO. 6-1

materials show that much of the site was covered with nearly 2 feet of fill in relatively recent times. These modern materials were in mixed fill layers that also contained a broad range of historic artifacts, including ceramic fragments of yellow ware, whiteware, shell-edged pearlware, annular wares, flow blue, finger-trailed slipwares and stonewares (i.e., Unit 1 level C).

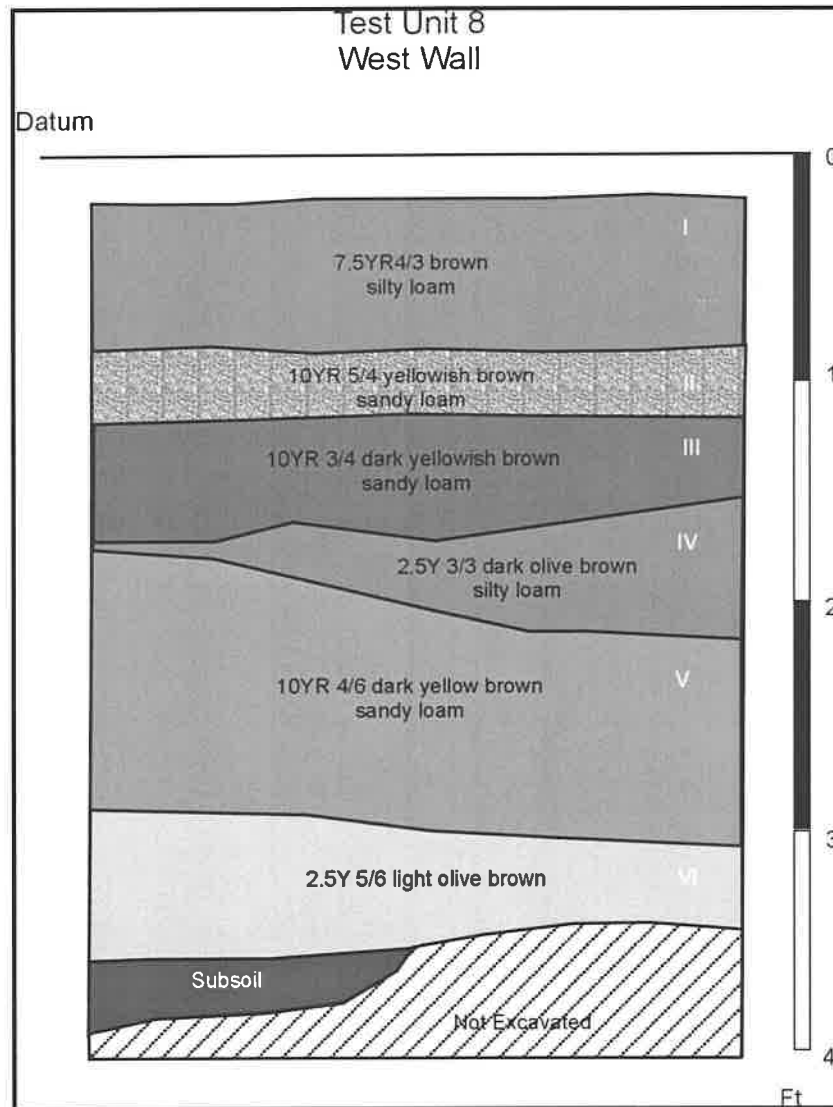


Figure 6-2. Profile of the west wall of Unit 8, showing typical strata.

Stratum IV typically consists of a level of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) or yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty loam containing amounts of brick and mortar fragments. The primary difference in Stratum IV is evidence of burning. This includes large amounts of charcoal, as well as odd pockets of clays. In profiles, this layer is relatively level (i.e. Figure 6-2 levels IV and V), and is likely the leveling of the area after the 1790 fire. This stratum is the first in situ cultural context that was not fill, and the only one that was relatively consistent across the site. The subsoil identified at the site is composed of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy clay. A number of TUs at Site 18AP21 exhibit additional strata, generally thin and representing fill episodes (e.g., Figure 6-3 level C). The superposition of these numerous strata can appear complex,

suggesting numerous events (e.g., Figure 6-4), but analyses indicate they originate from the same filling episode in the late 18th century. When the structure burned in 1790 it resulted in an uneven stratum of burned debris (Stratum IV), which was smoothed over during the 1791 construction of the extant building. Further detail about specific strata by unit is described in the unit summaries (Appendix E).

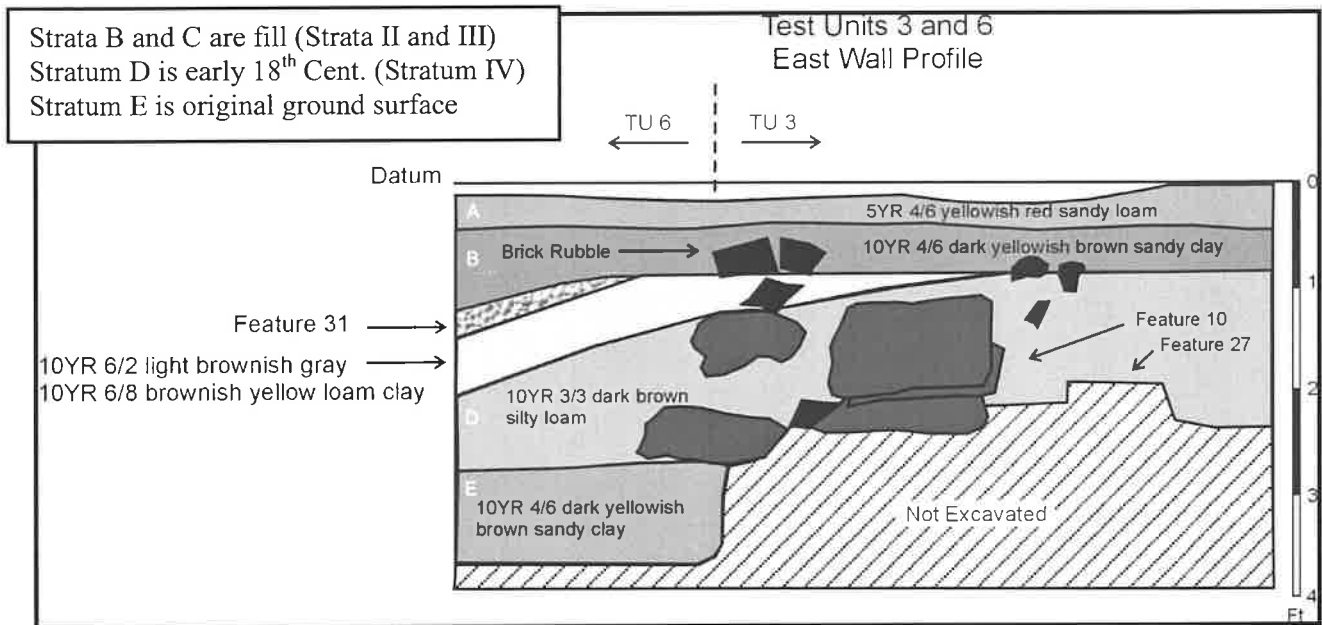


Figure 6-3. Profile of Units 3 and 6, showing Features 10 and 27, as well as sloping strata where bakery was filled over.

Strata in the back room of 196 Green Street was clearly different from that in the front room. Unit 2 placed through the floor of the back room revealed that most of the area had been disturbed by previous excavation and installation of sewer drain pipes. Unit 7 was excavated on the western most edge of the back room and encountered in tact strata. Figure 6-4 shows the soil profile for the east wall of Unit 7. The back room of 196 Green was previously an adjoining backyard for 99 Main and 196 Green Streets. Unit 7 is different from the others because it represents the stratigraphic profile of an exterior space. Feature 35 was a crushed oyster shell paving that covered Feature 36, a herringbone brick patio. The brick was overtop a layer of bedding sand. Below that were somewhat thin strata that represent the leveling of the surface (shown as levels III-IX). The final stratum in Unit 7, shown as level X, represents the exterior ground surface during the occupation of the early 18th century buildings.

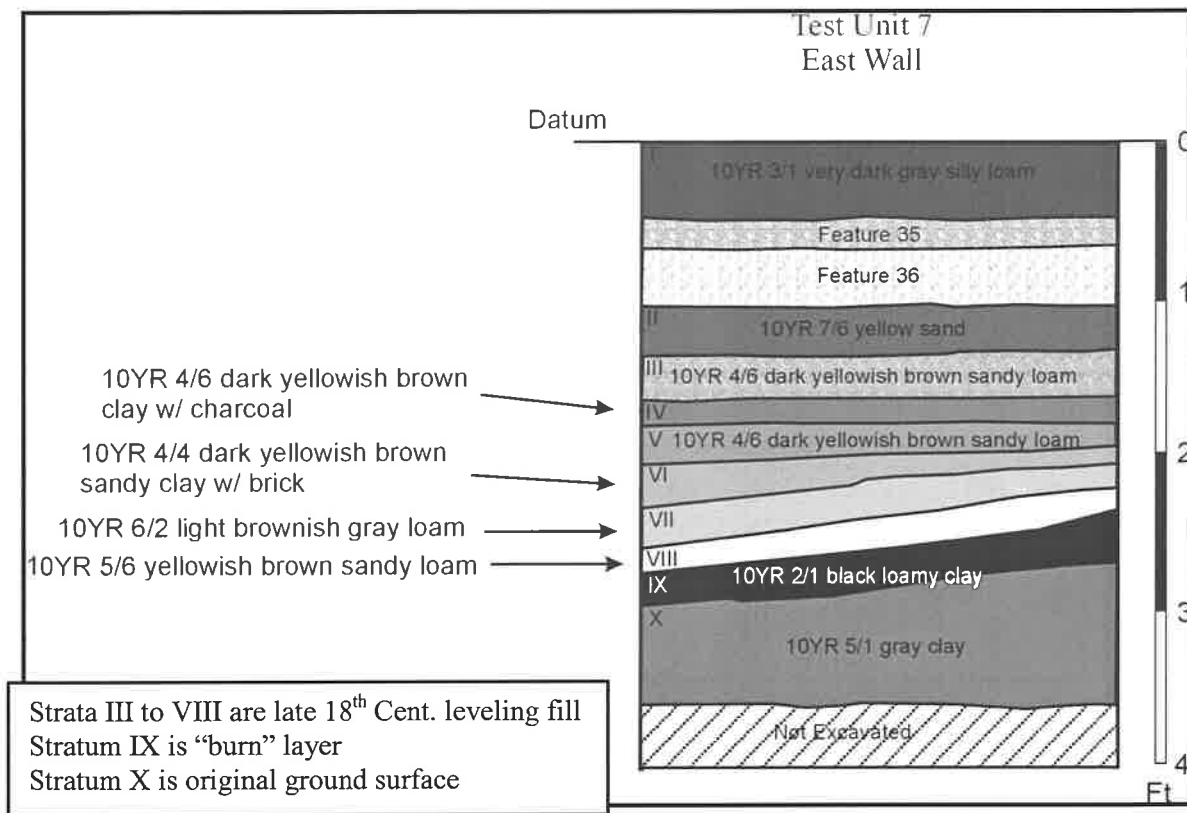


Figure 6-4. Stratigraphic profile of the east wall of Unit 7.

To recap, in chronological order the three main strata at 18AP21 begins with a rubble and burn layer dating to the destruction of the original buildings in 1790 (Stratum IV). Considerably later in time, the next major strata include two fill layers from approximately the 1960s (Strata II and III), and a bedding layer for a cement floor (Stratum I). It is presumed here that the burn debris represented by Stratum IV remained enclosed under a wooden floor, collecting a minimal amount of small debris over time, before being filled over and cemented.

6.2 FEATURES

A total of 42 features were identified during excavations at 18AP21 (Appendix B). Many turned out to be insubstantial features, primarily abnormalities or "pockets" of debris concentrated within fill layers. Figure 6-5 shows a plan view of the overall arrangement of major site features. The features were categorized based on their general characteristics, and Table 6-1 shows a summary of those feature types.

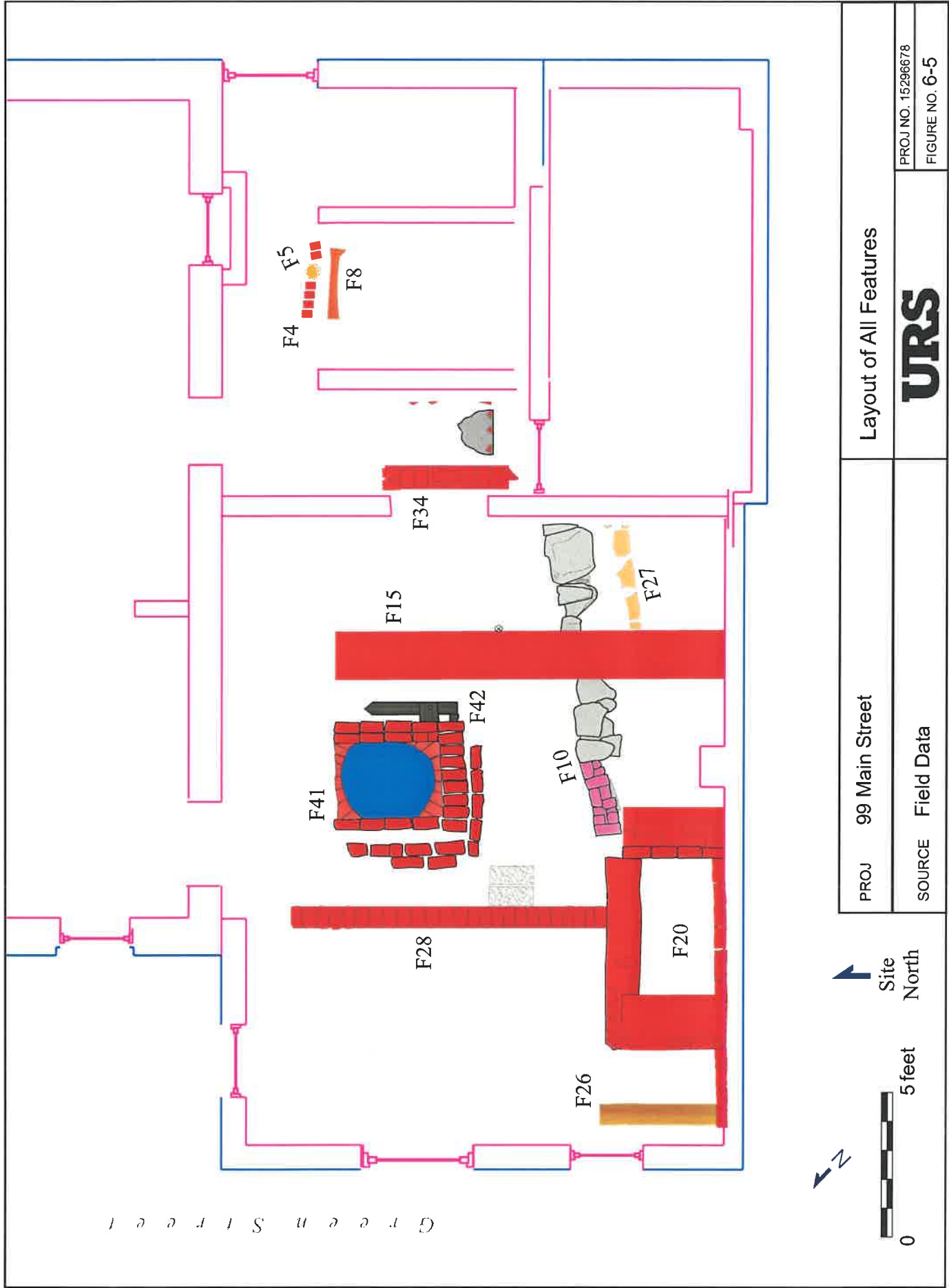


Table 6-1. Summary of Features from site 18AP21

Feature Type	Count	%
Soil anomaly	14	33.33
Architecture	13	30.95
Floor surfaces	4	9.52
Builder's trench	2	4.76
Wood	3	7.14
Sewer pipe	3	7.14
Mortar	2	4.76
Posthole	1	2.38

The highest frequency of feature is general soil anomalies. Most of these were believed to be a builder's trench, or other feature, but after further excavation determined not to be. In those cases a builder's trench was believed to be found and designations were assigned, but further excavation showed it to be the upper portions of a lower stratigraphic layer or some other anomaly. These are shown in Appendix B as "possible builder's trench." The remaining bulk of features listed in Table 6-1 are architectural foundations. Adjacent to some architectural features were brick floors. Two actual builder's trenches were identified, Feature 2 adjacent to the hearth (originally the Pier), and Feature 37, a builder's trench associated with the Feature 34 brick wall.

6.2.1 The Bakery

The oldest architectural remains from site 18AP21 appear to be the remains of a bakery that is known to have existed on the site by at least 1745. The bakery is comprised of Features 10 and 27, and likely the Feature 41 well (described below). Figure 6-6 shows the extent of these features uncovered during this excavation. Baking was a vital craft brought from Europe by settlers. It was vital for supplying ships, since hard-baked ships biscuits had a lengthy shelf life that could sustain overseas voyages. Early colonial bakeries were often located near wharf areas, and were likewise often coupled with similar workshops that produced the products necessary for baking. Many bakeries were parts of milling operations. Wind and water powered mills were used to grind grains into flour, and the baker used the flour to bake. Several locations around Annapolis operated as mills, but many people could have sold milled flour in the city for the 99 Main Street bakers. Other products that required grains, especially breweries, were often combined with baking and milling, since they all used similar ingredients but processed them in different ways (e.g., Tunis 1972).

In England, baking was closely regulated, and bakers had to pass a training course before they could practice. The grain trade and baking were considered too important to the general good of the public to be left to the discretion of profit-minded individuals (Middleton 2001). These

European regulations carried over to some colonies, including New York where baking schedules and prices were regulated until 1801 (Middleton 2001). Baking in the 18th century colonial Chesapeake area was hot and hard work. It was carried out as both a household and a public art. On plantations, baking operations were carried out by trained servants or slaves for the benefit of the plantation occupants (Crutchfield 1953). Obtaining competent bakers was difficult, and the Virginia Gazette and other newspapers often advertised for bakers. In colonial Chesapeake's few urban centers, where populations were relatively dense, baking could be conducted as an entrepreneurial business.

Because it was hard work, the baker in colonial days was often something of a journeyman (e.g., Bridenbaugh 1950). They kept odd hours, and would often quit or move on to new places as desired. Baking and bakers occupy an interesting social and economic position with relation to urban development. As a business, baking could only flourish in urban areas with a resident customer base. The bakers themselves often straddled socio-economic lines, being working tradesmen, selling to a wealthier constituency, and reliant on agrarian marketing networks to provide the materials of their trade (Walsh et al. 1997). Even so, baking was probably never highly profitable. The price of grains was often set by the international markets making it expensive as a local market product. Grains were the third most popular commodity for merchants after meat and alcohol, but account books show baked goods made up less than 0.13 percent of their business, and these may simply have been products for the merchant's own dinner table (Walsh et al. 1997:108). Despite these limitations to baking as a business pursuit, the general lack of regulation over baking in most colonies may have made it an alluring profession to European immigrants. Many bakers in colonial America were German (e.g., Duclow 1989), and this appears true for Annapolis as well. All these characteristic factors of colonial baking – public and private labor organization, low socioeconomic status and product value, and immigrant labor – make the profession a difficult topic to study in a systematic way.

Bake houses and other tradesman shops were located in marginal urban spaces, like waterfront warehouses, so that their trade did not “annoy or disquiet the neighbors or inhabitants of the town” (Riley 1887:63). Baking ovens were constructed much like those of a residential house (e.g., most figures in Bridenbaugh 1950; Crutchfield 1953). An early American bakery would have been an open building, perhaps divided into two rooms, and the walls lined with kneading trough, kneading boards, and other implements (see sketches in McCarney 1998). A New York bakery oven was described as a large-scale version of the fireplace cubby-hole used at home (Tunis 1972). Brick ovens were usually at waist height, built up on a supporting architectural arch that fed up into a chimney (McCarney 1998, Tunis 1972). The actual oven itself would also be arched. Sometimes stones were used in construction, but brick was preferred for the uniform heat retention. Sometimes a brick oven would be lined with tiles as a baking surface. Because of their construction, and the necessity of their function, baking chimneys/ovens were generally not repaired but instead were completely rebuilt if modifications were necessary (Crutchfield 1953).

Bakery ovens of the 18th and early 19th centuries were heated in a way that is counterintuitive to modern sensibilities. A fire was built directly in the oven to heat it (see descriptions in Crutchfield 1953; Tunis 1972). Wood was placed near the mouth of the oven to affect a proper draft for lighting. Once lit, the burning wood could be moved to the oven center. When the

wood was reduced to coals and white ashes, and the oven was hot, the coals were scraped out of the oven with a large shovel. Often the burned coals would be raked into an ash pit compartment below the actual oven. Next, a stick with a coarse wet cloth, or even a mop, was used to quickly clean out the surface of the oven. The product to be baked was then placed inside the oven and it was closed.

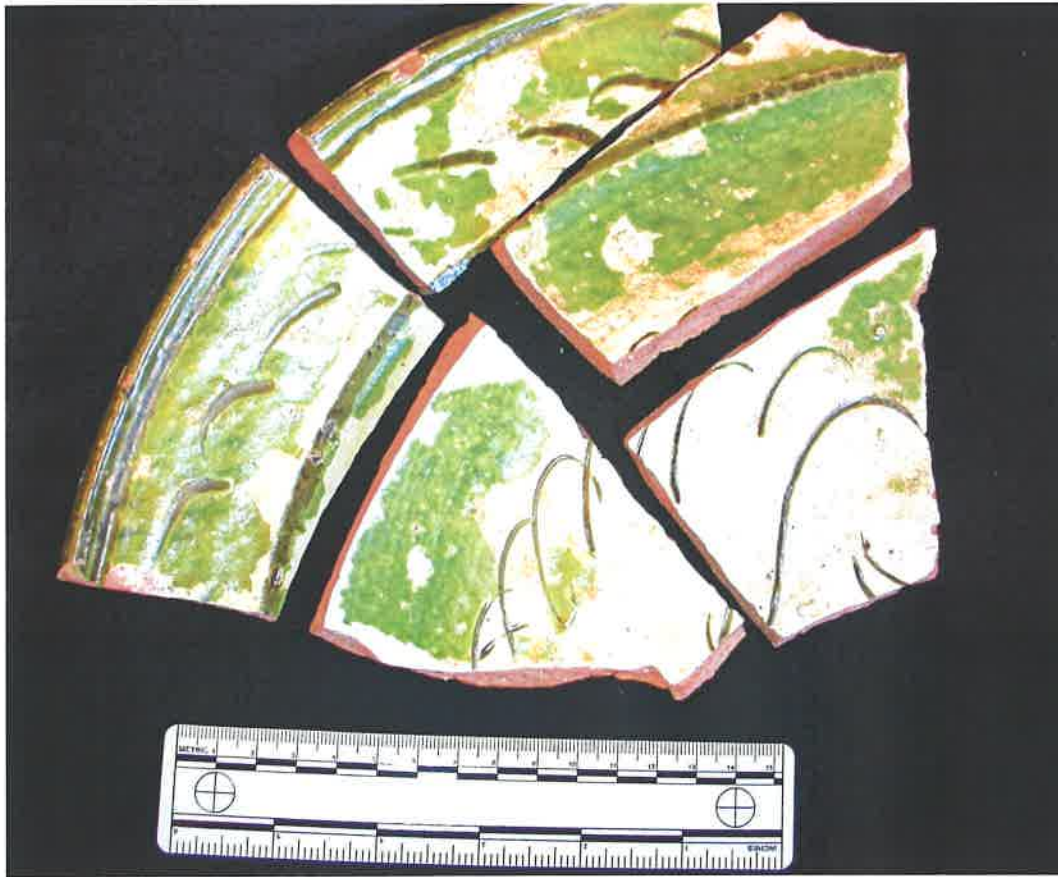
The excavations at 18AP21 revealed the north wall foundation of the bakery building. A foundation wall constructed of large field stones and brick was encountered, and designated Feature 10 (Figures 6-3, 6-5, and 6-7). That wall was the western part of a wall found in previous excavations (Orr 1975). Earlier excavations had uncovered the eastern corner of the wall. The location of Unit 1 was placed inside the projected area of the Green Street building where it appeared the wall would continue.



Figure 6-7. Feature 10 stone and brick foundation wall, highlighted with red arrow

Excavation of Units 1, 3, and 3b uncovered the remaining *in situ* portions of the Feature 10 foundation wall, and Units 6 and 7 both encountered stones from the wall that had fallen to the northeast. The Feature 10 foundation wall is constructed mostly of stone, with bricks used only to create neat corners at the east and west ends. Some stones were as large as two by two feet (Figure 6-7, lower left). Brick portions consisted of a double row of stretcher laid bricks overtop a row of header laid bricks on end. This is the same construction technique found on the eastern end of the wall by Orr (1975). No builder's trench was conclusively identified, and only a single group of artifacts can be securely associated with the feature. Lodged under the western-most stone in the Feature 10 foundation wall were large fragments of a North Devon sgraffito slipware

bowl (Figure 6-8). Dates for this ware are given as 1635-1710 (Miller 2000), which corresponds with documents suggesting the bakery was built by 1745. The bowl had a green glaze, suggesting Donyat sgraffito (e.g., Noël Hume 1969:105), but comparison of examples at the St. Mary's City archaeology laboratory found the gravel-tempered paste to match that of the North Devon pottery.



**Figure 6-8. North Devon Sgraffito Slipware bowl from Unit 3
Level G (Catalog number 48.3)**

Architectural construction techniques in Annapolis combined stone and brick throughout the 18th century, but most extant examples are decorative and are found on exemplary Georgian mansions from the later part of the century (e.g., the Paca and Brice Houses, Harmon 2000a; McAlester and McAlester 1984; Schellenhamer 2004; South 1967). Previous studies of early Annapolis building techniques have suggested that the use of stone and brick probably indicates a date between 1720 and 1740 (Shackel 1994). Charles Carroll may have built the first brick house in Annapolis. The Sands House (18AP47), was a post-in-ground structure that was underpinned with stones in the 1720s to make it more permanent (Shackel 1994). A modest building in Annapolis that may be analogous to the present structure is the Christopher Horne House on Fleet Street, built around 1770 (Miller and Ridout 1998:182; Ware 1990:67). Figure 6-9 shows an image taken by the author. In this example the structure has a brick chimney and a cellar, and bricks are used to square the cellar window holes while stone is used along the wall foundations and the corners. Modern reconstruction of the stone foundation is obvious, but the

house is probably a good example of what stood at the site of 18AP21. Other architectural examples elsewhere in Maryland such as Prior's Cleve built in the first quarter of the 18th century and Maxwell Hall (NRHP Building 74000949) from the 3rd quarter, both along the Patuxent River in Charles County, show similar mixing of stone and brick construction (Edwards and James 1980; Land 1981:76; Rivoire 1990).



Figure 6-9. House on Fleet Street with stone and brick foundation.

The orientation of the bakery features, including the Feature 10 wall and the Feature 41 well, is essentially true north. Such alignment is unusual for the city of Annapolis, where even colonial construction was dense and most structures align with the streets. The location of the structure is currently at the corner of Main and Green Streets. Green Street did not exist until 1752, but Main Street was in place by 1695 (called Church Street) when the Nicholson street plan created a Baroque layout for Annapolis (Reps 1972). The bakery structure may have been built prior to Main Street and the Nicholson plan, but this can not be verified from the present data. Most likely the structure was built in the earliest 18th century before urban density had become an issue.

The stones and brick of the Feature 10 foundation are “dressed” in a neat line on their northern side suggesting that side was the visible exterior of the building. Such a disposition means that the majority of the building extended to the southeast, underneath the current Bowie Toy Company store at 194 Green Street. This suggests that Orr’s (1975) excavations had not encountered much debris from the early 18th century because his excavations were focused

primarily *inside* the structure, whereas Wright's trench was primarily *outside* where surface debris is more likely to collect. The Feature 10 foundation wall is 9.2 feet in length in our excavations, with the brick portion being 2.6 feet. Orr indicated that the wall extended across his whole trench, which was 14 feet. The overall length of the bakery wall would then be approximately 23.2 feet. Several features were found near Feature 10 (Feature 23, Feature 24), but none could be conclusively termed a builder's trench.

Feature 27 is another feature made of stone that runs parallel to the Feature 10 wall just to its south. Although the feature is a single line of rectangular stones, indications are that this feature formed part of a chimney or oven that rose along the north wall of the building, represented by Feature 10. These stones are slightly larger than regular bricks. They appear to be sandstone, and measured approximately 1.0 by 0.5 feet (with variations). They were sunk directly into subsoil, and were found at 1.94 to 2.18 feet below datum. These stones were dressed on their southeast side. Soils recorded above and around this feature (levels 3E and 3B-E) were reddish sandy and brittle (5YR 5/4), which is the effect on yellow sandy clays when they are heated, or thermally altered repeatedly over a sustained period. Identical "burned" subsoil layers were encountered below the eastern basement hearth at 10 Francis Street (Cuddy 2004). Ceramics associated with the Feature 27 stones at the level of the thermally altered soil include tin-glazed earthenwares, brown salt-glazed stoneware, North Devon gravel tempered, red wares, and a single piece of Jackfield. The ceramics could all date to the turn of the 18th century except the Jackfield, which would push the date forward to at least 1740. Unfortunately, the context of these layers is from the destruction of the building, a process which could have mixed later materials with earlier ones.

The disposition of Feature 27 indicates that the chimney and oven construction were effectively inside the structure, which would be conducive to their use for baking. The oven would have extended 2.7 feet out (southeast) from the chimney into the interior of the structure. These features also indicate that the chimney was constructed of various stone materials, while the remaining foundation was brick supporting a wooden structure. Such construction techniques are similar to those described by Tunis (1999) for 17th century houses in New England.

Historic accounts claim that the bakery was the source of the fire that broke out January 21, 1790 (Maryland Gazette January 22, 1790). The fire burned the entire block of Main Street east of Green Street. Excavations found clear evidence of a fire. Stratigraphic level IV was a dark layer of soil containing abundant charcoal and burned material remains. Most of the burned objects were architectural, but burned ceramic fragments were also encountered. The preponderance of burned architectural debris and loose field stones to the northeast of the foundation wall, encountered in Units 6, 7, and 2, suggest the building and chimney slumped in that direction when it fell.

In the last days of excavation, the entire exposed area of the 196 Green Street building was scraped to remove all overburden fill (strata I, II, and III). In the process of scraping and removing the two feet of fill, a well (Feature 41) was encountered three feet to the north of the Feature 10 bakery wall. The well appears to be associated with the bakery, and is described below.

6.2.2 The Well

During the 18th and 19th centuries in urban areas like Annapolis sources of clean water became increasingly essential to both residences and businesses. Fresh water was especially important in food production, such as at the 99 Main Street bakery. Feature 41 at site 18AP21 was a well, dating to the period of the bakery (Figure 6-10). It likely was built to serve the residential/commercial compound made up of the bakery, dwelling house, and other buildings at the site.



Figure 6-10. Plan view of the well, Feature 41

Water in Annapolis was available primarily from private wells in the early 18th century. Most wells are located outside of a structure, but may be anywhere from 2 feet to 80 feet from a house (Kelso 1984). Records of wells from early 18th century Annapolis are few. As the population grew in the mid to late 18th century more public wells were developed, such as the well at Public Circle (site 18AP61, see Doyle-Read 1990) and other public locations. Private wells were very common, and have been reported from Reynolds' Tavern (Cuddy 2003; Dent and Ford 1983), and recently from 10 Francis Street (Gibb 2004). By way of comparison, approximately 78 cisterns and wells have been recorded as archeological sites in Alexandria, Virginia (Shephard 1988).

Wells were essential utilitarian features of colonial life which were constructed to access ground water. Obviously, a reliable water supply is necessary for everyday cooking and cleaning needs, and wells were the colonist's primary means of obtaining it. The majority of wells encountered during archaeological excavation are brick-lined, and constructed with dry laid bricks. Many were laid using the method known as *steening* (Kelso 1984). This method has led to the phrase

“sinking a well.” In this process, a wooden platform with a mortised or nailed wood ring is positioned on the shaft site (Noël Hume 1969b). A section of brickwork is constructed above ground, then the interior is dug out, undercutting the rig to allow the preconstructed section of the brickwork to sink down under its own weight (Noël Hume 1969b; Kelso 1984:154). Another section of brickwork is then constructed above ground and the process is continued until the well is deep enough. This method of construction was safe, but it was arduous and not without its problems. Some cases can be found in which the wells continued to settle during use (see Annapolis Corporation Proceedings 1826, vol. 16, 5111). This method of “sinking” a well is surely the method used at the 99 Main Street site, given the proximity of the water table and the silty, sedimentary soils on which it is built.

The Feature 41 well at 18AP21 was found to have a wooden frame surrounding it, which is Feature 42 (Figure 6-11). This wood was probably part of the steening process and relates to the construction of the well. It may also have functioned to support a hoisting mechanism to pull buckets up. The wood frame of Feature 42 aligned with the diameter of the circular brick shaft, and not with the outer, above-ground superstructure, suggesting it was related to the initial sinking of the bricks. Of the wells that have been investigated archeologically in Alexandria, 19 percent had wooden slats around the exterior of the brick (Shephard 1988:2). On wells built using the steening technique, the boards around the exterior may have functioned to distribute the weight of the upper portions of the well so as to slow the settling of the bricks. It has also been suggested that a wood platform created an impermeable surface around the well to prevent water from seeping in at shallow depths, thus preventing contamination by forcing the well to draw water from a greater depths. In some cases boards may also have been placed in open shafts to support the walls and guide bricklaying. Analysis of wood samples from the Feature 41 well showed that the boards of Feature 42 were made of oak (see Table 6-3, and Appendix C). The conglomeration of wood that was above the boards was yellow pine, which is perhaps from a windlass or roof structure over top.

Table 6-2. Wood Sample Identifications

Wood Type	Common Name	Feature	Description	Bag
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Yellow or hard pine	5	Wood Post	23
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Yellow or hard pine	8	Conglomeration	104
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	42	Conglomeration	100
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Yellow or hard pine	42	Well Frame	101
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Yellow or hard pine	26	Floorboard	102



Figure 6-11. Plan view of Feature 42 wood, just outside of well

Brick wells tended to have an average diameter of four feet and a depth of fifteen. The masonry was laid without mortar so that ground water could seep into the well, and because mortar was prone to deterioration in wet conditions. Three types of brick could be used in the construction of wells. The most common type used in the 18th century was wedge- or pie-shaped bricks laid with the narrower header end towards the inside of the well shaft (Doyle-Read 1990). This is the method of construction used for the Feature 41 well at 99 Main Street. The common type used in the 19th century was regular building brick usually all laid in headers. That method of construction often caused the bricks to slip. A third, least common, construction method was the use of slightly bent building bricks, laid in stretcher courses (Noël Hume 1969b:146). The bottom was preferably laid with brick or sand, which allowed water to seep in, and also served to filter the water to some extent (Shephard 1988). By the early 19th century, wells often included a pump system that would bring the water to the surface, eliminating the lowering of buckets (see Salaman 1977). If a well was not brick-lined, a variety of different materials may be used to line them, including wooden barrels or planks, stones, and bricks. Barrel wells were constructed by digging holes and dropping barrels on end into the holes. Barrel or wood-lined wells may have been constructed for temporary use until a brick-lined structure was completed. These constructions may also have been built by poorer residents who could not afford brick. Stone-lined wells were more common in rural areas where stone was readily available, especially where field stones were removed during agricultural activities. Brick-lined wells seem to have been the preferred type in Annapolis, where brick was readily available.

The Feature 41 well had a diameter measured at 2.8 feet. Its circumference was not exactly round. The bricks forming the circular well shaft began at a depth of 3.3 feet below site datum. The wooden Feature 42 was at a depth of 3.28 feet below datum, coinciding very closely to the same depth above sea level as the circular brick shaft. Both features are at the same level as the base of the Feature 10 stone and brick wall, which was probably the original ground surface when all these features were constructed.

The circular shaft was enclosed around the top by a square brick wall measuring 3.1 feet N-S and 2.5 E-W (to the insides). The east and west walls, the narrower axis, actually overhang part of the circular well shaft (Figure 6-10). This well housing was constructed of seven courses of brick above the circular shaft. The first three courses of brick are an orange color, the same as those of the circular brick shaft. The upper four courses of brick are a clearly different dark reddish brown (Figure 6-12, note that north wall had only six courses due to concrete slab overtop). The lower orange bricks are laid in a common English “eight inch wall” bond that alternates headers and stretchers. The darker bricks comprising the upper four courses are stretcher laid on the east and west walls, and have a few header laid bricks on the north and south walls, probably to fit the spacing. The change in bricks suggests the well was rebuilt or raised at a later date than when the shaft was initially constructed. The overall depth for the interior of the well is unknown. The well water, and the bricks filling the well below the water surface, limited the extent of investigations and prevented an evaluation of the depth.



Figure 6-12. View of well interior, showing changes in brick color and patterning

The alignment of the Feature 41 well matches that of the bakery walls, and it was constructed at the same original ground surface depth. The well was contemporaneous with the bakery and lay 3.5 feet outside of it to the north. The well appears to have undergone an adaptive reuse, and become an interior well. This happened when the structure that now occupies 99 Main Street was built in 1791 (see Kitchen below). At the Jamieson's Bakery site in Alexandria (site 44AX180), Feature 46 was an interior well in the southwest corner of the bakery building. That bakery dates to the early 19th century and is probably a very close analog to the 1791 building built by Grammar

Wells and water reservoirs have been vital fixtures of the Annapolis landscape since the town's initial settlement. The difference between a well and a holding reservoir or cistern was that well water came from the soil and reservoir water came from gathered precipitation. In a well it was easier for foreign contaminants to become mixed with drinking water. However, the idea of filtering rain water did not gain popularity until the early 19th century, when advances were made in the technology of water purification (Shephard 1988). General interest in purifying water in the cities of the eastern seaboard was spurred by a yellow fever outbreak in Philadelphia. In 1793 Annapolis citizens kept guard to prevent people coming to town from Philadelphia for fear of yellow fever (Letzer and Russo 2003:163). An increase in graves in the church yard in 1793 was presumably evidence of yellow fever epidemic. Other cities were hit by cholera, and water impurity was blamed (Baker 1948:163). Baltimore had a yellow fever outbreak in 1794 and Alexandria in 1797 (Shephard 1988). Contamination from privies to wells was not uncommon in the 18th century. As a result, by the turn of the 19th century new mandates were developed in most cities for local garbage disposal and street cleaning, and this was the case in Annapolis as well. Annapolis expanded the public well system in the 1820s, putting in a series of wells with pumps in central locations (Annapolis Corporation Proceedings 14, 1819-1821, #5109). By 1866 the Annapolis Water Company was formed and by the 1880s water pipes and sewer runoff were extended down Main Street (Matthews 2002). The Feature 41 well at 18AP21 was likely out of use by the mid 19th century, and covered over by reconstructions in the 1860s.

Wells are often rich sources of artifacts for archaeologists. Moisture inside wells preserves metals and organic materials like leather that deteriorate in regular soils. Open wells, especially, were prime depositories for broken objects. The water in the well would also cushion the fall of ceramic or other large objects and sometimes preserve them intact (Noël Hume 1969b: 144-157). In the case of site 18AP21 the Feature 41 well is to be sealed in place. Safety concerns and engineering requirements of the new museum precluded its excavation. It will remain in place for future investigation.

6.2.3 Wooden Post

The bottom of TU 2 revealed the base of a wooden post (Feature 5), still set upright in place, from an earthfast structure (see Figures 6-13, 6-14, and 6-15). The wood was preserved because it was below the water table. Most of Unit 2 was disturbed from installation of sewer pipes and previous excavations, but the very lowest portions of the unit, three feet below the surface, contained *in tact* archaeological contexts. Feature 5 was the post itself, and Feature 8 was a conglomeration of wood and debris adjacent to the post that most likely was a floor joist.



Figure 6-13. Feature 5 Wooden Post, front and side

The Feature 5 post has a clearly tapered end. Although only the end was recovered, there were numerous fragments of wood within the excavated matrix to suggest that the post supported a wood sided structure above it which partially rotted in place. This corresponds to findings by previous investigations. Orr's (1975:3) report describes "charred planks of wood (water-soaked)." Wright's descriptions of the bottom of his trench included "water preserved wood" (Wright 1958:L15). He goes on:

"the boards resemble a fallen wall or structure of some sort, some of them are parallel to the long axis of the trench. These were log like and still had bark on them. Some of them were perpendicular to these and were neatly tailored. The artifacts from this area were numbered L15." (Wright 1958:L15).

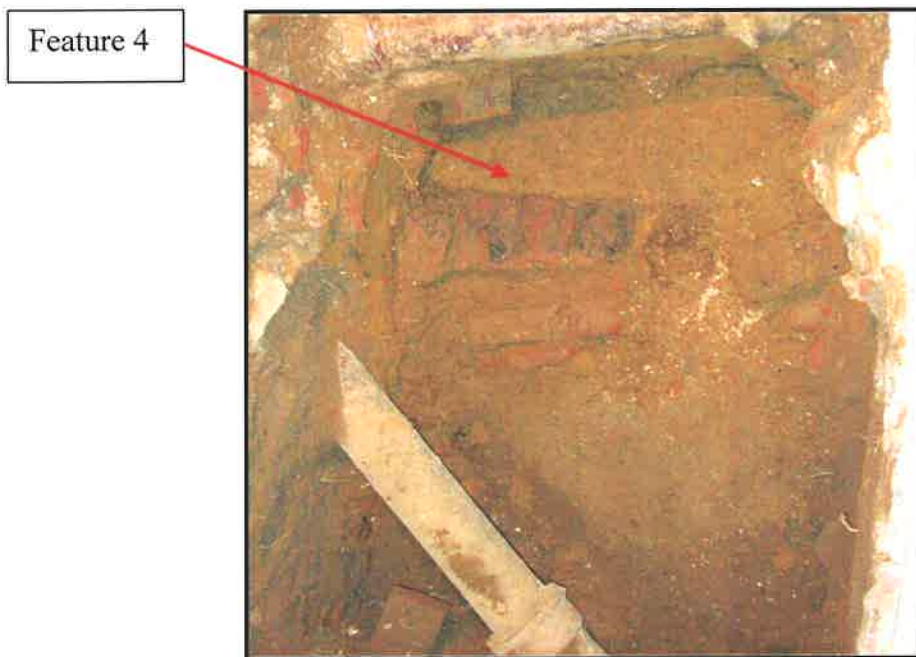


Figure 6-14. Feature 4 Bricks in line adjacent to F5 Posthole indicated by red arrow

Given all the wood recovered, the remains are either of a wood structure which fell in place, or a floor that partially disintegrated. The Feature 5 post was cut into a “V” shape at the end and pounded into the ground. No sign of a posthole could be found. Microscopic analysis of the cell structure of the wood indicates that the post was made from a variety of southern yellow pine (see Table 6-2, Figure 6-15, and Appendix C). The post shows a line of deterioration in circumference near the top, which is related to the water table line (Figure 6-13). The lower portion of the post was preserved because it was submerged in an anaerobic, waterlogged environment. Portions of the post above the water table have disintegrated. Feature 8 was probably a floor joist that adjoined the post, but could be a wall that fell in place as Wright suggested. It rested at the level of the water table. It was in an advanced state of deterioration and disintegrated upon excavation. The Feature 8 wood was also identified as southern yellow pine, and included bark, again similar to the descriptions by Wright (1958). Figure 6-16 below shows a photograph of the Feature 8 “joist” prior to its removal. Bricks (Feature 4) were lined up on the outside (northeast) of the building wall. Figure 6-14, above, shows the Feature 4 bricks adjacent to the posthole before the post was encountered. Figure 6-16 shows the Feature 5 posthole and Feature 8 joist after further excavation.

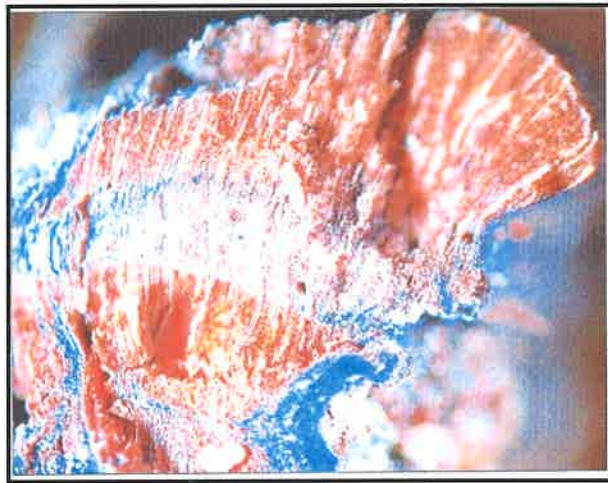


Figure 6-15. Cross Section of pine wood, Feature 5, magnified 20x.

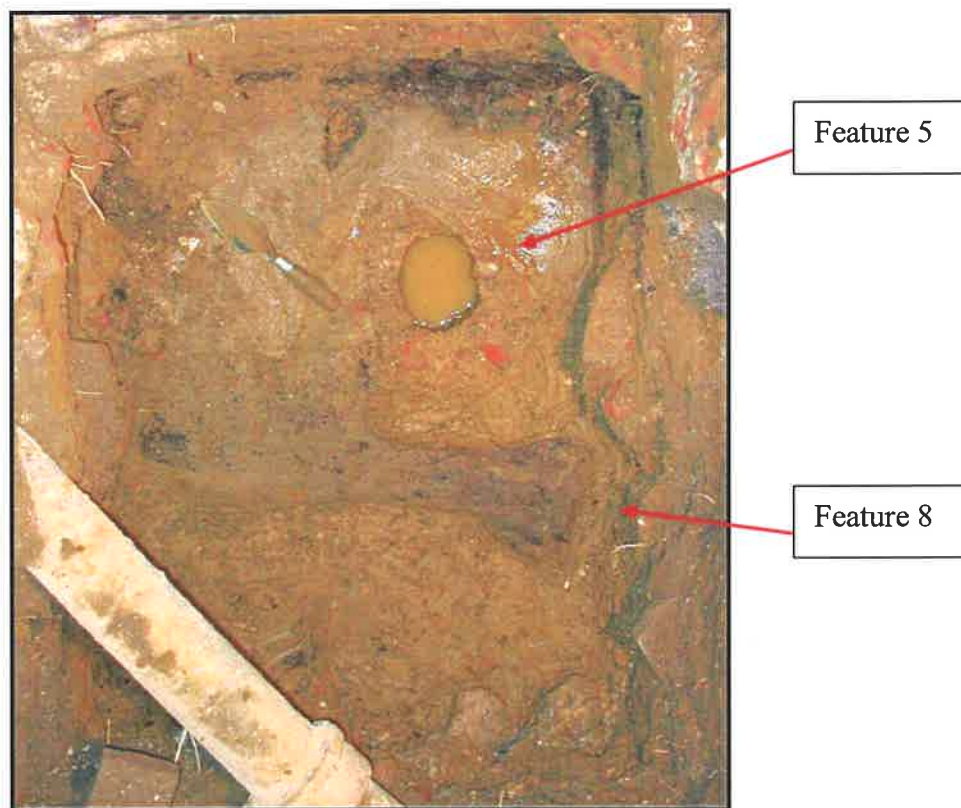


Figure 6-16. Feature 5 posthole and Feature 8 wood joist

Two projections from the post were initially thought to be a nail running through the wood, but in the lab were found to be hard knots in the wood that did not deteriorate when the softer wood around them did. The post shows no signs of having been burnt, but the matrix above it contained charcoal, which is clearly visible at the top of Figure 6-16. This building probably did

burn, but these portions of the foundation did not, perhaps because they were wet. They were covered quickly by new construction, and have remained preserved in place.

In his 1958 work, Wright encountered strata in his excavation that closely matched those found in our recent excavations in Unit 2. He suggests that this bottom stratum may be a layer from the time of John Chalmers, based on a pipe bowl. The pipe bowl contained the initials I. C. in calligraphic writing, which could easily be the initials J. C. Chalmers occupied the property in 1745, and there were several buildings on the property at that time. Only a small amount of debris was found at this level by our recent excavations (Table 6-3), but included tin-glazed earthenware (e.g., English Delft) with blue paint on white background, as well as red-bodied slipware, and salt-glazed stoneware. They are from Feature 8, the wood conglomeration stratigraphically associated with the Feature 5 posthole. These wares span a broad range of manufacturing dates, but are generally consistent with assemblages found in Maryland from the second quarter of the 18th century, making this building and the bakery contemporaneous. The ceramics recovered were not plentiful, suggesting incidental discard as opposed to a household midden.

Table 6-3. Material Recovered from Builder's Trench, Feature 8, Unit 2

Description	Form	Qty.	Comments	Key	Item
Blue & White Tin Glaze	Body Frag.	1	Hand painted	34	1
Slipware (general)	Body Frag.	1	Glazed, probably rim	435	2
White Salt-Glazed molded	Body Frag.	1	Molded band	436	3
Refined Stoneware	Rim	1	Clear glaze, whitish rim	437	4
Glass (general)		1	Dark olive green, thin	438	5
Bone - Bird		1		439	6
Bone - Fragment		1		440	7

The wood evidence provides a suggestion of what the structure above it may have looked like. It also suggests that this wood building is a second structure, separate from the composite stone and brick bakery foundation represented by Feature 10. There was a wood building supported by log posts. Feature 5 represents a support post, either an eastern corner of the building or a mid-wall support post. Feature 8 is probably the remains of a wood joist that adjoined the Feature 5 post. The brick alignment in the unit (Feature 4) could suggest several things. The building may have been lined on its exterior with brick. Brick portions of the Feature 10 bakery wall were built atop header laid bricks on edge, which the bricks of Feature 4 resemble. But the bricks of Feature 4 align directly with the post, leaving a gap for the post. The bricks of Feature 4 may have been additional support for this side of the house. The high water table may have begun to affect the structural integrity of the building, and bricks were added to the area around the post to underpin the building and shore up the wall.

6.2.4 Kitchen

In January 1790 the bakery complex caught fire, burning the entire block east of Green Street. Historic records indicate that Frederick Grammar quickly rebuilt on the lot. Lewis Neth

advertised in the Gazette in 1791 that he had moved into the house lately built by Frederick Grammar. The building standing on the 99 Main Street lot today is the same, but some questions still remain. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax records describing the property mention a brick kitchen 16 x 14 feet in dimension. The recent archaeological excavations indicate that the kitchen extended directly off the back of the main house and later became 196 Green Street. This is based on excavation of Features 9 (pier), 15 (wall foundation), and 20 (brick hearth) (Figure 6-18).

It was previously believed that 196 Green Street was built just after the Civil War (1860s). Records show Dennis Claude jr. subdivided the 99 Main Street property and undertook construction at that time. In 1871 Claude gave 196 Green Street to his sister Marion Howes Pinkard to use as a dwelling. Archaeological data from this project have shown that Claude did not have 196 Green built completely from scratch on a vacant lot. The structure is instead a conversion of the 99 Main Street kitchen extension into a single family dwelling.

Archaeological investigations uncovered Feature 15, the foundation of the former east (rear) wall of the kitchen structure. It is a substantial brick foundation feature that crosses the entire room north to south, extending north to the rear wall of the 99 Main Street structure and south to the existing wall shared by 196 and 194 Green Street. It was known that 196 Green had undergone modifications to enlarge the building. These were all thought to be modifications in the late 19th century, but Feature 15 shows evidence of the preexisting structure. The wall's construction techniques and dark red brick color match those of the 99 Main structure. In addition, it was built overtop the earlier Feature 10 bakery foundation of stone and brick.

Grammar must have wanted to build a lasting structure. The Feature 15 wall is substantial. Figure 6-17 shows a plan view sketch of the brick bond of the Feature 15 wall. The brickwork indicates an English wall bond down the center, with a veneer of additional brick then added to each outer side. It is thick and deep, extending down 11 courses of brick to the same original 18th century ground surface as the older bakery foundation (Feature 10), through which it intrudes (see Figure 6-7).

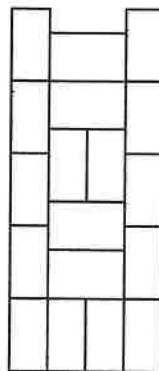
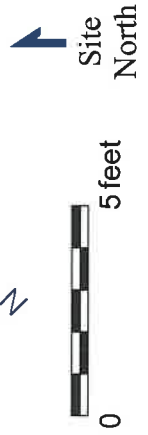
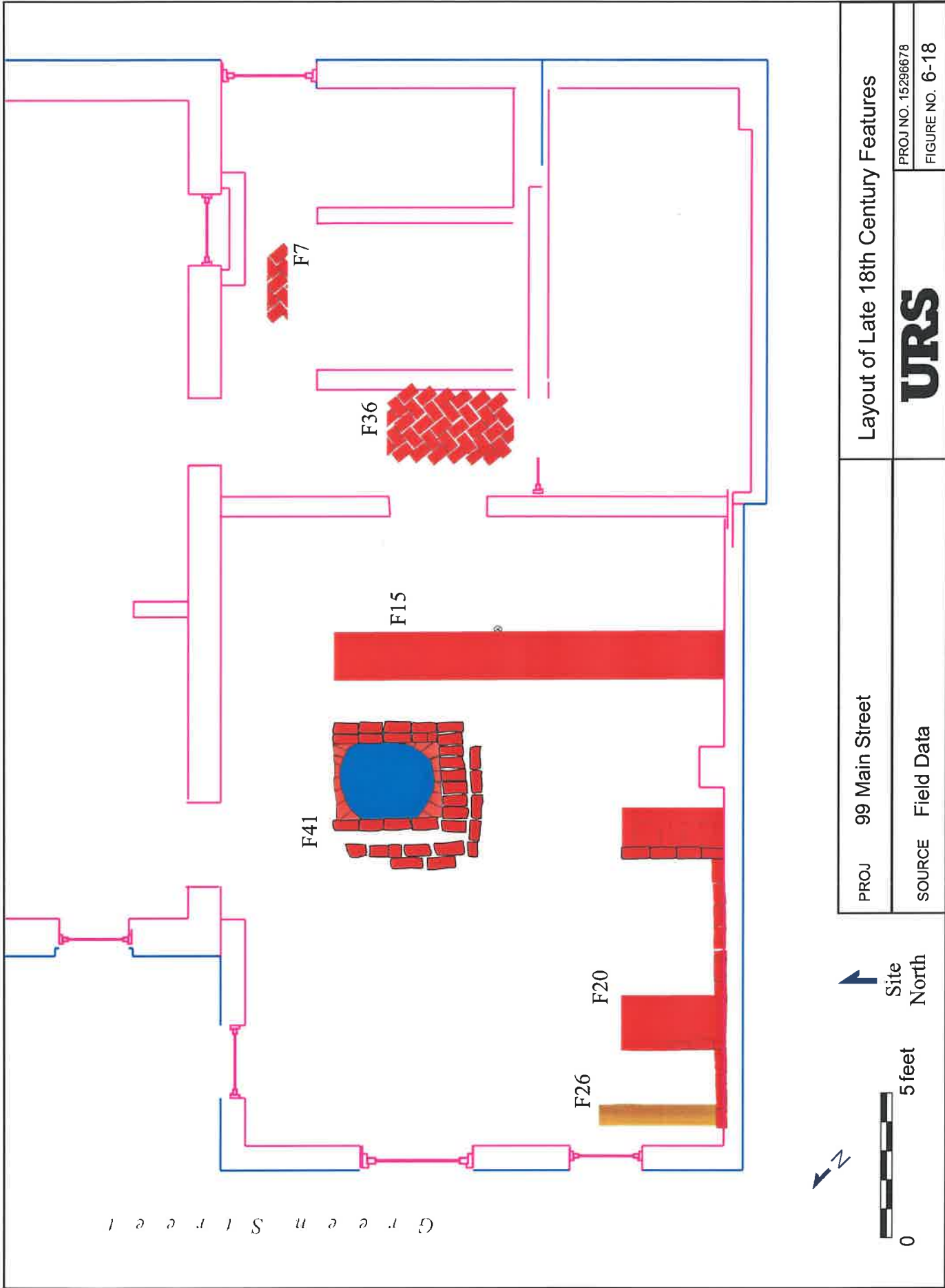


Figure 6-17. Plan sketch of Feature 14 showing brick bond pattern

The design and placement of the kitchen was probably dictated, in part, by the location of the well. The new kitchen building adapted and reused the bakery's well. The upper courses of



PROJ	99 Main Street	Layout of Late 18th Century Features	
SOURCE	Field Data	URS	PROJ NO. 15296678
			FIGURE NO. 6-18

brick around the well are a dark red color and indicate where the well was raised slightly to accommodate the new kitchen. Another feature of the kitchen structure was a large hearth (Figure 6-19). Feature 20 is the remains of a brick hearth. Part of the hearth was identified early in the excavations as an architectural pier, designated as Feature 9, but further excavation showed Feature 9 to be part of a larger feature.



Figure 6-19. Feature 20 hearth

The Feature 20 hearth had been built along the south wall of the 1791 Kitchen. It was built in the style of a large open fire place, as seen in the current Paca house, or other kitchens of the late 18th century. The exact shape of the working portion above ground is unknown, as it has been dismantled. The current southern wall of 196 Green Street shows chipped and uneven bricks, clear indication of the hearth's modification and destruction. What remains shows no sign of a floor to the chimney. Additionally, the Feature 26 floorboard beam adjacent to the hearth indicates that the structure had a wooden floor made of wide pine boards (Figure 6-20). Together these details suggest the hearth represented by Feature 20 was built up on a supporting arch as were many bake ovens. Ovens built up on an arch put the working area at a height comfortable for a baker to access often, placing things into and removing them without substantial bending. It also created a space below that could be used for storage or for dumping coals. The two hearth "bases" were each 1.9 feet wide, and constructed of the same brick bond as the Feature 15 wall. The hearth was 3.3 feet from the east wall of the room, and probably the same from the west wall, although façade modifications have altered this wall from its original construction. The width of the hearth is 8.6 feet to the outer sides, and 4.8 from interior to interior. It extended 3.3 feet into the room from the south wall. The modifications to the south wall above the hearth base suggest it stood high up on the wall, and had a chimney extending directly upward from it. The hearth may have had two chambers. Architectural evidence in the

room above the hearth show two flue channels set into the brick wall directly above the Feature 20 hearth feature (both of which then bend at an angle to meet up with the new roof line, which had been raised and moved back [eastward] in the 19th century).



Figure 6-20. Unit 5 showing Feature 26 Floorboard

It would be interesting to know what shape this hearth had taken. It was built in 1791, after the age of most large mansions in Annapolis. Frederick Grammar was a baker, and presumably continued to bake in this new construction. The diary of William Faris indicates that he bought bread, tea, and brandy from Grammar between 1794 and 1801 (Letzer and Russo 2003:341). Grammar probably used his new building as a bakeshop while also leasing part of it to fellow German Lewis Neth for his merchant business.

The only clear builder's trench feature at 18AP21 came from the Feature 20 hearth. Feature 2 was a builder's trench for the hearth base, and was encountered southeast of the hearth (which was labeled at the time as "Feature 9 Pier"). Figure 6-21 shows the small collection of debris recovered from the builder's trench context. Ceramics were mostly red-bodied earthenwares, but a single piece of scratch-blue (1744-1775) was recovered. The other ceramic piece is white salt-glazed stoneware. It is probably the top to a tea-pot lid. The piece in the upper right corner is a gun flint. Note that the majority of the ceramic pieces, the earthenwares across the bottom of Figure 6-21, have a blistered glaze from being burnt.

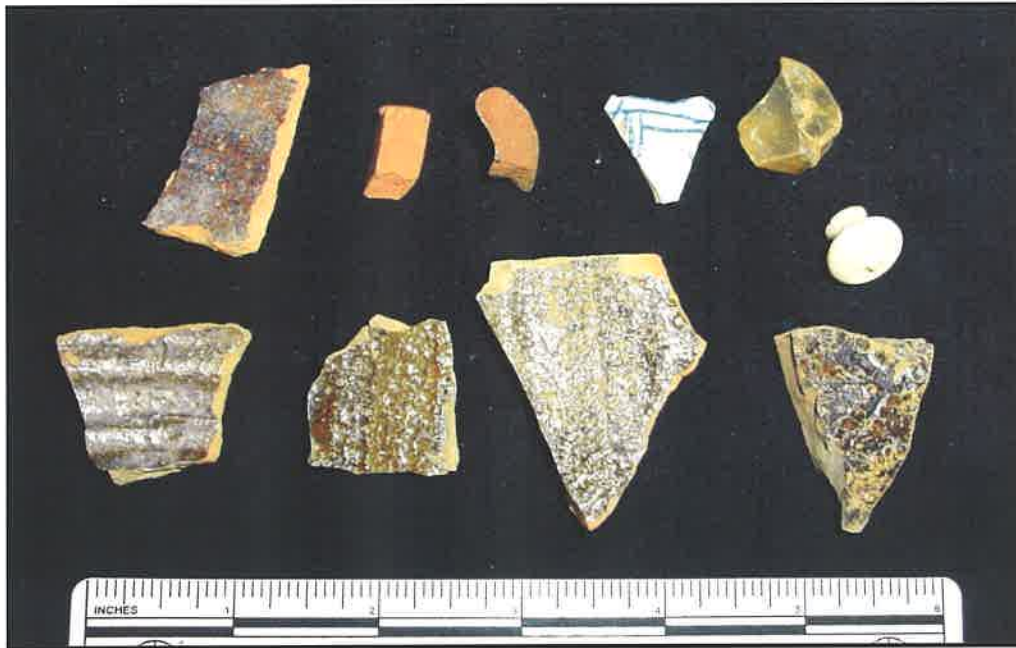


Figure 6-21. Artifacts from builder's trench, Feature 2, Unit 1

Feature 31 is a deposit of burnt oyster, probably from mortar manufacturing. Oyster shell was often used as a source of lime for mixing in mortar. Feature 31 is believed to be the mortar pit for construction of 99 Main and its kitchen. A similar feature was encountered by Wright (1958), his Layer 12. Analysis of the mortar used to construct the kitchen (Appendix D, Feature 9) shows it was constructed of oyster shell and fine sand. Oyster shell mortar does not set properly when temperatures are low, which suggests construction of 99 Main Street took place in the warm months following the fire. However, extracting lime from oyster shells involves a process of burning the shells, then slaking or curing them in a pit for at least 12 months to allow them to break down (e.g., Historic St. Mary's City 2004). This would put the date for construction of the house and kitchen sometime in the spring of 1791 or soon thereafter. Wright's excavations found a shark's tooth among the shells, suggesting that Grammar may have accelerated the mortar making process by using shells mined from an old fossilized bed. Figure 6-22 shows an image of the north and east walls of Unit 6. The edges of the Feature 31 oyster mortar pit are clearly discernable as a white band. The burn layer from destruction of the earlier building can be seen below it.

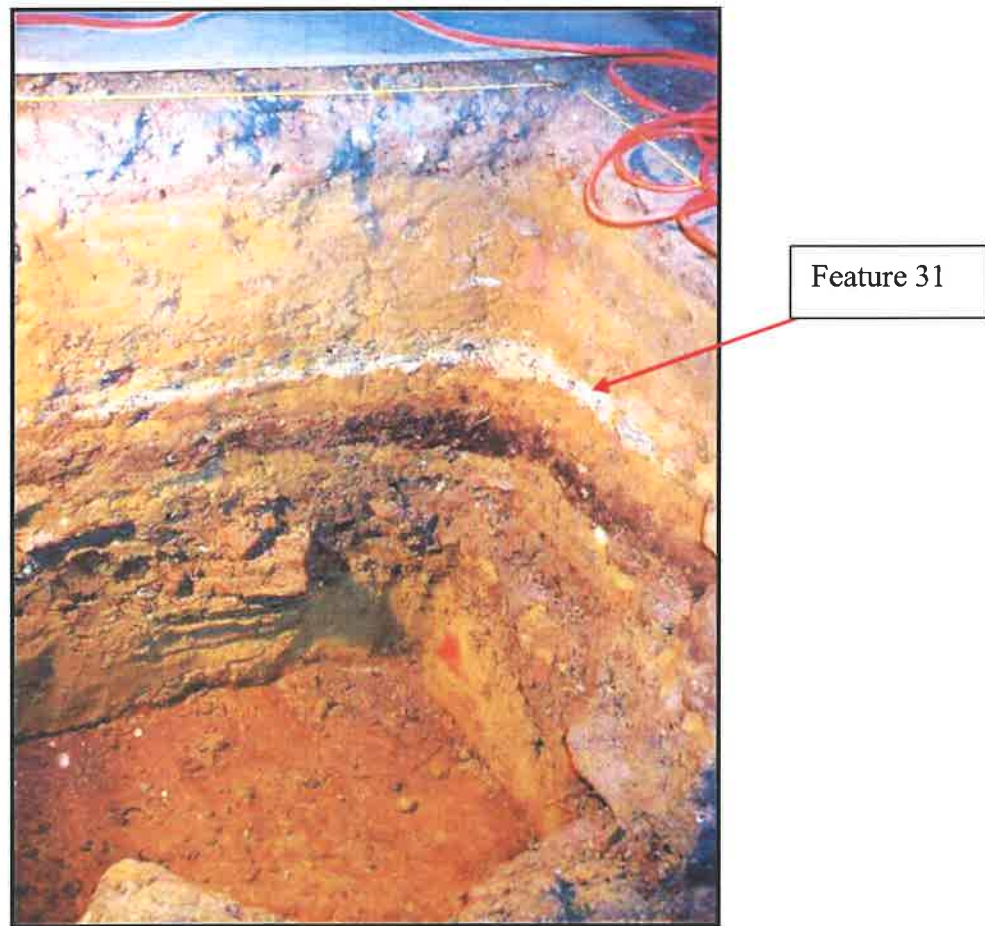


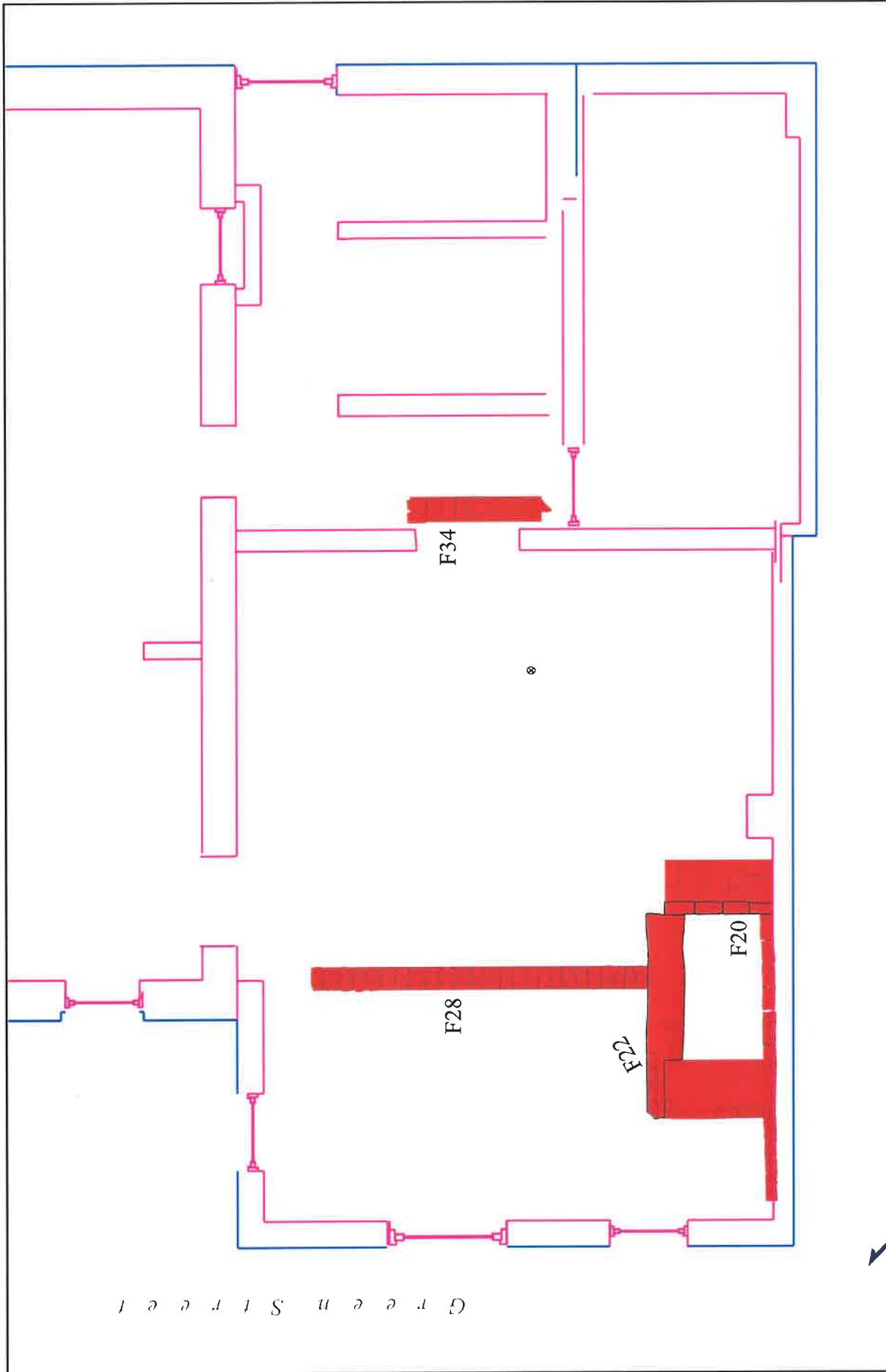
Figure 6-22. Unit 6 wall profile showing superposition of oyster mortar pit and burned debris adjacent to Feature 10 stone wall

The area of the site that would have been the shared yard behind 99 Main and its kitchen was at least partially paved as a herring bone brick patio surface at the time the structures were originally built in 1791. Evidence of this patio was encountered by the recent excavations in two places, Features 7 and 36, as well as in the excavations by Wright (1958) and Orr (1975). The best example of the brick flooring was from Unit 7, Feature 36, where the clear brick patterning covered the entire unit less than a foot below the current ground surface (Figure 6-23). Curiously it was not found in Unit 6, immediately east of the kitchen wall (Figure 6-22 above), but this is probably explained by the subsequent construction of a back shed, as seen in the Sanborn maps by 1885 (Figure 3-4). Unit 7 stratigraphy is shown in Figure 6-4. The brick surface overlay rubble from the bakery collapse, including large stones from the chimney. The edge of the Feature 31 oyster mortar pit (discussed above) was also encountered in Unit 7 below the brick flooring. The numerous occurrences of the brick flooring suggest it originally extended across most, or all, of the yard area.



Figure 6-23. Unit 7 plan view showing F36 brick patio surface and F34 wall

In the 1860s, Dennis Claude knocked down the back wall of the Kitchen structure that was supported by Feature 15. He extended the structure back and up. This necessitated a new roof and modifications to the chimney. It also rearranged the interior walls. Figure 6-24 shows features from this time period. The Feature 20 hearth was deconstructed, and likely replaced with stove heat, as evidenced by circular features in the brick of the existing southern wall of 196 Green Street. A new chimney was built between 196 and 194 Green Streets, which can be seen in the photos in Figures 3-7 and 3-8. The old hearth was sealed on the front side, and a room dividing wall extended out from it. Claude's reconstruction was not nearly as substantial as the constructions by Grammar 70 years earlier. The Feature 28 dividing wall is only two bricks wide extending out from the former hearth (in the foreground of Figure 6-19). Additionally, the house had a shed on the back, visible in the Sanborn maps (Figures 3-4 and 3-10 – 3-11). Feature 34 is a light brick foundation wall for that shed, also only two bricks wide (seen at right in Figure 6-23 above).



PROJ	99 Main Street	Layout of Late 19th Century Features	
SOURCE	Field Data	URS	PROJ NO. 15296678
			FIGURE NO. 6-24

6.3 ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

Excavations at 18AP21 recovered and catalogued a total of 6,934 artifacts. Below is a discussion of the material remains and their characteristics. Materials were classified in the laboratory using Stanley South's (1977) categories of historical artifacts on British colonial sites of the 18th century, sometimes called the Carolina artifact pattern. Table 6-4 shows a breakdown of these categories of artifacts.

Table 6-4. Summary of Artifacts by Functional Category

Category	Count	%
Architecture	2320	33.46
Kitchen	1580	22.79
Miscellaneous	490	7.07
Hardware	58	0.84
Personal	44	0.63
Household	30	0.43
Tobacco	18	0.26
Arms	4	0.06

Architectural debris is the largest classification of objects. The category is comprised of window glass, iron nails, and bricks, which were common construction materials and do not biodegrade over time. Kitchen debris is the next largest category. Kitchen debris from the site is comprised of pottery and glass. These objects are discussed in more detail below. In South's study the Kitchen group is generally the largest, with Architecture second, but his examples come largely from trash midden contexts. At 18AP21 the Kitchen materials are second in proportion to Architecture, but the contexts are different. The context of recovery at 18AP21 was from construction episodes, destruction episodes, and fill layers. The preponderance of debris under the category of Architecture probably reflects a higher concern in Annapolis for the disposition of residential trash and the presence of architectural debris in fill dirt. The category of Arms included two pieces of 18th century gun flint, one visible in Figure 6-21, and the other a flint nodule shown below in Figure 6-25.



Figure 6-25. Nodule of Flint, Unit 9 (Catalog number 95.1)

6.3.1 Ceramics

The category of Kitchen artifacts includes predominantly ceramic and glass objects. Table 6-5 shows a summary of the kitchen artifacts by category. Those counted as “Other” include aluminum foil, aluminum pull tabs, bottle caps, and a church key (can opener).

Table 6-5. Summary of Kitchen Artifacts by Category

Category	Count	%
Ceramic	778	49.21
Glass	784	49.59
Other	19	1.20

Ceramics are arguably the most diagnostic artifact of all archaeological research. Table 6-6 shows a detailed breakdown of ceramic types from 18AP21. The list is a fairly good sample of common historic ceramics of the 18th and 19th century. Unfortunately, few were recovered from secure contexts that could be associated with specific features or events. Overall, the range of manufacturing dates for these pottery types is consistent with interpretations of the site in which the first construction was in the first quarter of the 18th century, a reconstruction (and sealing of archaeological context) in the 1790s, a remodeling and expansion in the 1860s, and a filling episode in the 1960s.

Table 6-6. Summary of Ceramic Types

Ceramic Type	Count	%	Ceramic Type	Count	%
Creamware	189	24.64	Refined Earthenware	11	1.43
White Salt-glazed Stoneware	81	10.56	Refined Redware	8	1.04
Whiteware	81	10.56	Hard Paste Earthenware	5	0.65
Redware	72	9.39	Whieldonware	5	0.65
Pearlware	59	7.69	White Salt Scratch-Blue	5	0.65
Tin-glazed Earthenware	53	6.91	Yellowware	3	0.39
Slipware	49	6.39	English Stoneware	3	0.39
Coarse Earthenware	45	5.87	Nottingham	2	0.26
Porcelain	39	5.08	Refined Stoneware	2	0.26
North Devon	14	1.83	Buckley	1	0.13
Chinese Porcelain	13	1.69	Jackfield	1	0.13
Salt-glazed Stoneware	13	1.69	Ironstone	1	0.13
Rhenish Gray Stoneware	12	1.56			

The North Devon sgraffito bowl (Figure 6-9 above) is the most secure object at the site and provides the primary dating mechanism for original construction of the bakery chimney. The piece was recovered up against the Feature 10 bakery wall, under the overhang of one of the stones and



Figure 6-26. Two bowl rims, unknown ware (Catalog Number 85.3), and possible North Devon (Catalog Number 85.1)



Figure 6-27. Hand modeled vessel support, folded and pinched, from possible pipkin (Catalog number 89.3).

PROJ	99 Main Street	Artifact Photos	
SOURCE	Photographs	URS	PROJ NO. 15296678
			FIGURE NO. 6-26, 6-27



Figure 6-28. Rhenish blue gray (Catalog Number 90.8), and Scratch Blue base ring (Catalog Number 90.9)




Figure 6-29. Floral Slipware (Catalog number 90.2).

PROJ	99 Main Street	Artifact Photos	
SOURCE	Photographs	URS	PROJ NO. 15296678
			FIGURE NO. 6-28, 6-29



Figure 6-30. Redware cup rim,
type unknown (Catalog Number 90.22)

PROJ	99 Main Street	Artifact Photos	
SOURCE	Photographs		PROJ NO. 15296678
			FIGURE NO. 6-30

at the former ground surface level of the bakery and well. It is as if the first stone of the wall was placed on top of the bowl. The condition of the bowl indicates that the piece did not move significantly after it was deposited. The piece has sharp broken edges and its fragile green glaze was largely *in tact* when recovered, suggesting it has been sealed in place undisturbed. North Devon sgraffito is given a manufacturing date range of 1635-1710, but researchers suggest it was not common after 1700. North Devon sgraffito of the late 17th century generally had a busy pattern inscribed in the slip. The form and the simplistic floral design on the recovered bowl pieces are reminiscent of red bodied slipwares of the mid 17th century.

The distinctive characteristics of the ceramic assemblage from 18AP21 may come from the examples of relatively early pottery for Annapolis. Wares such as North Devon are commonly reported at sites related to the 17th century Providence settlement (Luckenback 1995) but are not commonly reported from Annapolis. Some of the pieces reported here as North Devon show a very high amount of gravel or sand content, unlike North Devon, and appear to be a crude and rough-textured imitation. Some pieces recorded here as generalized redware or earthenwares may be 17th century wares that are less well known in American historical archaeology, such as Border Ware, or wares of Spanish or Italian manufacture. Further

6.3.2 Glass

Glass objects from site 18AP21 represent a number of different processes and events. Table 6-7 shows a summary of different glass types, beginning with fragments and bottles, and ending with table glass. The largest category of glass was a nondescript flat glass, the form of which was uncertain but which is architectural in nature. Several excavation units, especially Unit 5, encountered such high volumes of flat glass, numbering in the thousands, that it was not all collected. Disregarding thin flat window glass, the next two largest categories are clear and Olive Green glass fragments. The Olive Green glass is a very common artifact of the 18th century and makes up a substantial portion of the glass assemblage from the site. It generally represents wine bottles, although other products could be carried in them as well.

Table 6-7. Summary of Glass Artifacts

Form	Color/Manufacturing	Count	%
Fragment	Thin/Flat	197	26.84
Fragment	Colorless	191	26.02
Fragment	Dark Olive Green	162	22.07
Fragment	Green	34	4.63
Fragment	Brown	32	4.36
Fragment	Aqua	29	3.95
Bottle	Dark Olive Green	20	2.72
Bottle	Aqua	14	1.91
Bottle	Blown in Mold	7	0.95
Bottle	Brown	5	0.68
Bottle	Colorless	5	0.68
Case Bottle	Dark Olive Green	4	0.54
Fragment	White	3	0.41
Jar		3	0.41
Fragment	Cobalt Blue	2	0.27
Fragment	Black	1	0.14
Fragment	Blue	1	0.14
Fragment	Bright Green	1	0.14
Fragment	Light Green	1	0.14
Lid Liner		1	0.14
Drinking Glass	Colorless	11	1.50
Table Glass		5	0.68
Wine Glass		5	0.68

6.3.3 Faunal Material

Faunal remains were found throughout the site. Large clusters of bone were recovered from Unit 4 and the Feature 20 hearth, while oyster shell was relatively ubiquitous across the site. Table 6-8 shows proportions of bone, shell, and other faunal materials from the site. Table 6-9 shows a further breakdown of shell types. Oyster shell was so common, not all was collected, and the numbers in Table 6-8 should be considered with that in mind.

Table 6-8. Summary of Faunal Artifacts

Material	Count	%
Bone	1936	83.59
Shell	368	15.89
Teeth	9	0.39
Blue Crab	2	0.09
Hair	1	0.04

Table 6-9. Shell Artifacts by Type

Shell	Count	%
Oyster	347	93.78
Clam	14	3.78
Barnacle	6	1.62
General Shell	2	0.54
Scallop	1	0.27

Table 6-10 shows a further breakdown of the bone recovered from the site. Only broad categories of identification were conducted at this time. The first six categories comprise most of the assemblage, and represent primary food products – fish fowl, and small to large mammals.

Table 6-10. Summary of Bone Artifacts

Animal	Count	%
Medium Mammal	594	30.63
Bird	450	23.21
General Mammal	356	18.36
Small Mammal	180	9.28
Fish	112	5.78
Large Mammal	106	5.47
Rodent	102	5.26
Unidentified	20	1.03
Jaw	18	0.93
Pig	1	0.05

6.3.4 Tobacco

The city of Annapolis was a key settlement in the development of Chesapeake cultural traditions and much of the initial settlement and accumulation of wealth in the Chesapeake region was centered around tobacco. Colonists grew it, exported it, and also smoked a lot of it (e.g., Luckenbach 1995). Clay pipe fragments are one of the most common artifacts of colonial sites. Table 6-11 shows details of the tobacco pipe artifacts recovered from 18AP21. Most of the pipes

are made of ball clay, the typical white pipe imported from England. Measurable pipe stem diameters were predominantly 4/64ths of an inch or 5/64ths, suggesting primary use between 1710 and 1800 (e.g. Noël Hume 1969a:298).

Table 6-11. Tobacco Pipe Artifacts

Bag	Catalog	Count	Material	Form	Comments
39	30	1	Ball clay	Pipe bowl	Molded "...I T..."
21	1	1	Ball clay	Pipe bowl	Small fragment
47	12	1	Ball clay	Pipe bowl	With molded decoration
25	4	1	Ball clay	Pipe bowl	
44	18	1	Ball clay	Pipe bowl	Molded
50	25	1	Ball clay	Pipe bowl	
61	9	1	Ball clay	Pipe stem	4/64" bore diameter
11	10	1	Ball clay	Pipe stem	4/64" bore diameter
42	17	1	Ball clay	Pipe stem	4/64" bore diameter
47	11	1	Ball clay	Pipe stem	4/64" bore diameter, with molded decoration
89	6	1	Ball clay	Pipe stem	5/64" bore diameter
24	8	2	Ball clay	Pipe stem	5/64" bore diameter
83	8	1	Ball clay	Pipe stem	5/64" bore diameter
93	29	1	Ball clay	Pipe stem	5/64" bore diameter
93	28	1	Ball clay	Pipe stem	5/64" bore, 'Maker's mark: stamped "...HINGTON"
82	6	1	Terra cotta	Pipe stem	9/64" bore diameter
94	21	1	Ball clay	Pipe stem	Unmeasurable

One of the tobacco pipe stems stands out from the others. Figure 6-31 shows a terra cotta pipe stem recovered from Unit 7, Level G. Other artifacts from the same context include dark olive green bottle glass, creamware pottery, and a piece of redware. These items broadly represent the second half of the 18th century.



Figure 6-31. Terra cotta pipe stem from Unit 7, Level G (Catalog number 82.6)

6.3.5 Burned Material

An examination of burned materials from site 18AP21 was thought to be a potential indication of the condition of the bakery in January 1790 when it caught fire. Richard Fleming occupied the property and was acting as a baker. Examination of materials from Fleming's workshop or household could provide information on the status of tradesmen in post-Colonial Annapolis. A total of 81 objects were catalogued as burned, which comprises only 1.17 percent of the total artifact assemblage. Additionally, numerous categories of objects recovered were discounted by virtue of their characteristics. Burned faunal bones include ribs from Unit 4, Level C, which also have saw marks on them. Meats consumed as food products would likely have been cooked, and may have been burned in the cooking process. Architectural materials were few, probably due to the fact that the structure was built of wood, and the wood that did not burn in the structure fire has since deteriorated. Several bricks appeared to have been reheated, but may have been glazed. A few ceramics showed evidence of burning (Figure 6-26; Table 6-12).

Table 6-12. Ceramics with evidence of burning.

Count	Material	Comments	Unit	Level
2	Coarse earthenware	Burned, red to gray paste, dark brown lead glaze exterior	9	BB
1	Earthenware	Gray paste, lead glaze, burned	3	G
1	White salt glazed stoneware	Burned	6	F32
1	Ironstone	Burned	7	A
1	Glass	Burned blue	2	E
4	Coarse earthenware	Buff paste, interior lead glaze, burned	1	F2
1	Porcelain	Dark, burned	1	DD

Burned ceramics have a high likelihood of being material items of the burned structure. While ceramics have often been used for cooking in the past, most cooking in 18th century Annapolis was probably done in iron pots. The piece of Ironstone was recovered from Level A, which is a known fill layer, and its context should be discounted. Of the ceramics listed in Table 6-12, the majority of the pieces are fragments of red-bodied earthenware, generally burned to a gray or buff color. The remaining are porcelain and white salt-glazed stoneware. The earthenwares were most likely storage and utilitarian pieces, similar to the gadrooned Buckley wares (e.g., Noël Hume 1969a:135). These were common throughout the 18th century and would be expected in a food producing workshop. Only the porcelain and salt-glazed stoneware provide any contextual information about the possible material wealth of Fleming's family, or indications of activities within the bakery, but ultimately too little was found to be indicative of broad social patterns.

6.3.6 Hurricane Impact

The site was nearly inundated with bay water during a serious flooding of the city. Hurricane Isabel struck Annapolis September 18, 2003, causing water to rise 7.5 feet above official flood stage. Test Units one and two were open at the time, and had been excavated to the water table. Each unit was lined with plastic, which was weighted down with bricks on the inside as well as the sides, then covered with wood, which was also weighted down (Figure 6-32). Figure 6-33 shows an enhanced satellite image of the storm as it approached the east coast, and Figure 6-34 is a photograph of 99 Main Street surrounded by flood waters the morning of September 19, 2003. Waters did not reach the floor level of the building, and no damage to the site was sustained.



Figure 6-32. Unit 2 covered in preparation for Hurricane Isabel.

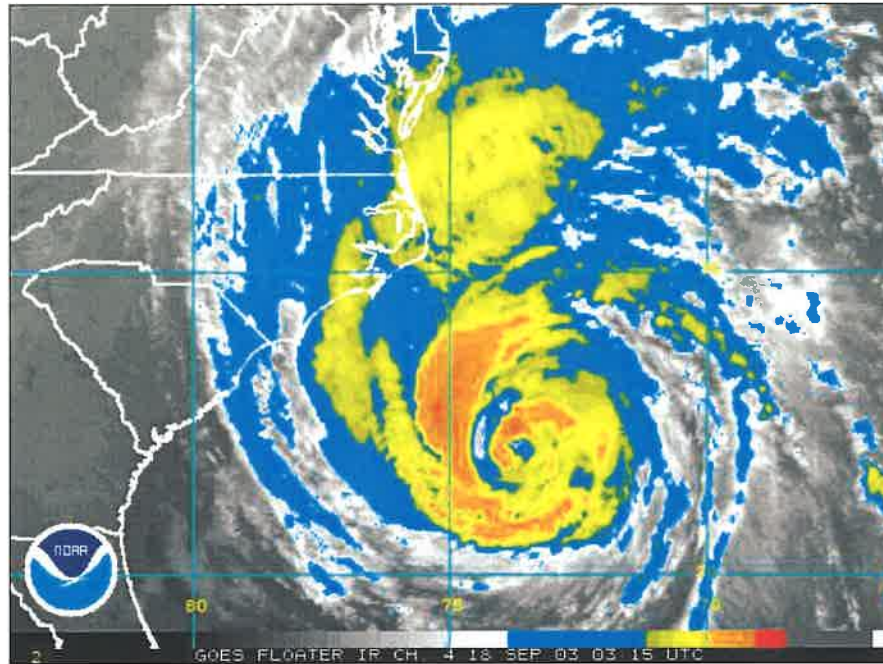


Figure 6-33. Enhanced satellite image of hurricane Isabel approaching eastern U.S. From NOAA website (www.noaa.gov)



Figure 6-34. Image of lower Main Street, Annapolis, showing 99 Main Street building at right

PROJ	99 Main Street	Hurricane Isabel and Flooding in Annapolis	
SOURCE	NOAA (noaa.gov) and The Washington Times , (website)	URS	PROJ NO. 15296678 FIGURE NO. 6-33, 6-34

7.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 INTERPRETATIONS

The research into site 18AP21, which included a mixture of documentary and archaeological data, has revealed a considerable amount of detail about the Annapolis waterfront in the early 18th century, its adaptive reuse in the late 19th century, and about the lives and professions of numerous individuals connected to the property who shaped the history of the city. The central interpretive theme is the history and archaeology of a bakery set in a developing 18th century urban Chesapeake cultural area. The documentary research has centered largely on bakeries, and the organization of artisan craftsmen in the 18th and 19th centuries. The archaeological data has provided details for expanding the discussion of baking with specific reference to how it was carried out in the Annapolis economy of the 18th century. The emphasis here is on examination of the baking process and the baker, which link the product of baking within the context of Annapolis social development (e.g., Little 1988). Each information source – historical and archaeological – left some ambiguities which the other source could often address, resulting in an elegant synthesis of data. While the project area was small, the concentration of archaeological features was high, relating to the original research questions and presenting new ones as well.

The archaeological remains from 18AP21, with their concentration primarily in the early and late 18th century and straddling the period of the American Revolution, represent several interesting spheres of transition in the development of Annapolis. In terms of urban planning, this area of waterfront began as a location of grungy workshop-residences and slowly gentrified into merchant import/export businesses. In terms of structural remains, the data here represent the shift from expedient or impermanent techniques of architectural construction to more substantial and lasting ones. In terms of business practices, the data here document a key stage of growth from small-scale household craft production to slightly larger scale, merchant-controlled production. These changes were a substantial step towards the emergence of our modern capitalist economic system and represent the emergence of the Industrial Revolution. Baking was one of a number of crafts carried out in population centers that underwent increasing specialization of production over time as populations and market systems grew. The Industrial Revolution was a large scale mechanization of production processes, but many of the underlying social and economic changes that reshaped the economic system and paved the way for mechanization took place in the 18th century as struggles between political and class factions. Historians have recognized the need to build a bridge between what we know of colonial artisans and craftsmen and their much studied republican successors of the 19th century who formed the vanguard of large industry (Daniels 1993:745; Kulikoff 1993; Merrill 1995). The archaeological data here provide evidence of a little documented period, and suggests a battle of artisan and merchant social classes for control of economic production – a battle which may have included foul play.

To briefly review, the property containing site 18AP21 appears to have been pasture towards the end of the 17th century. When the current Annapolis city plan was laid out in 1718, it became Lot 28 – a central waterfront lot. Buildings were erected on it by at least 1745, when John

Chalmers operated a bakery there. The compound included numerous structures, including the bakery, a dwelling house, a meathouse, and a kitchen. A description of a similar bakery/dwelling compound from Alexandria, Virginia, suggests this layout was a common practice in the first half of the 18th century in urban areas. By 1752 Green Street was put through the lot to connect Duke of Gloucester Street to Church (Main) Street, making the location of 18AP21 an even more prominent corner within the city. Bakery activities continued on the property in the later 18th century. The bakery was being operated by the hapless Richard Fleming in January of 1790 when it caught fire and burned the entire block to its east. By late 1791 German immigrant Frederick Grammar had built the three story brick structure on the property that stands there now. The structure had a separate kitchen, sixteen by fourteen feet, that extended off the back of the building along Green Street and which now forms the front section of the 196 Green Street structure. The construction covered over the remains of the burned bakery. The kitchen was placed overtop the previously existing well, which was raised a few courses of brick to fit the new use. The yard area behind the structure, which had been used as a construction staging area, was also built up and leveled, and covered with a herringbone brick surface.

The new structure was used as a merchant dwelling, warehouse, and business. Grammar probably continued to bake at the location, while his tenant and fellow German, Lewis Neth, operated his import/export trade. As the Annapolis landscape slowly filled in with more buildings during the 19th century, the property changed hands. Dennis Claude Jr. converted the kitchen structure into a single family dwelling, which became 196 Green Street, and built another dwelling next door, 194 Green Street. A one story addition was built on the back of 196 and 194 Green Street by 1885, and by 1913 the addition had been raised to two stories (Figure 3-10 above). By this time the structures at 196 Green and 99 Main Street were again being used together, and were again owned and occupied by immigrant families. The Lithuanian Rolnik family sold the property to the Blooms, who were Russian. The Blooms sold the properties to the Port of Annapolis in 1958. At that time the 196 Green property was expanded, extending the rear of it back. This was preceded by archaeological excavations by Henry T. Wright (1958). The Green Street property was again expanded in 1975 so that it covered the entire lot. Excavations by Ken Orr (1975) preceded that construction. Under the direction of the Historic Annapolis Foundation the same two buildings are now being converted into the Annapolis History Center.

The remains recovered through Phase III excavations provide interesting data with which to discuss the development of tradecrafts in the 18th century, and specifically baking. Most discussions of colonial and early American artisans make no mention of baking (e.g., Bridenbaugh 1950; Kulikoff 1993; Quimby 1984; Steffen 1979; Tunis 1972; although see Russo 1988 for an exception). While much of the building's history also extended through the 19th and 20th century, relatively little archaeological data remained from those periods with any context. Most likely 19th century construction episodes were disturbed by subsequent 20th century modifications. The thin brick wall represented by Features 22 and 28 are walls that remain *in situ*, but the surrounding fill is mixed.

Those fill layers sealed below them the *in situ* remains of 18th century dwelling and baking activities that have a bearing on the economic and social growth of Annapolis. Discussions of baking stem largely from the disposition and construction methods for the architecture, the

context of the late 18th century, and to a lesser extent from the material culture. No clear features of the original construction phase were encountered, such as builder's trenches. This is perhaps a result of the changes in ground depth over time and the numerous phases of reconstruction that took place on the lot. Despite a paucity of conclusive features from construction episodes, an assemblage of 6,913 artifacts were found in general association with architectural remains. These provide suggestions of dates that generally coincide with extant historical documentation of the site.

The dates for this archaeological evidence give it special significance. In the early 18th century when population densities were low, baking was a tradecraft that provided sustenance to colonial settlers but was difficult to maintain as a viable business outside urban areas (e.g., Russo 1988). By the mid 19th century baking had become a mechanized industry carried out in factories like most economic production. The evolution between these two poles, during the mid to late 18th century, was a process of great social, economic, and political change – a process recently dubbed the “market revolution” (Peskin 2003).

In the 17th and 18th centuries colonial America lived predominantly with a market system of economy (e.g., Wolf 1987). Little hard currency circulated, and exchange and credit within a market system of production and distribution formed the basis of the economy, especially in urban settings. England wanted to be the manufacturing center of the colonial empire, and had passed several Acts making large-scale manufacturing in the American colonies illegal. Colonists did not mind the prohibitions in general because there was more money to be made in agricultural pursuits. Artisans and craftsmen operated solely on a local basis, maintaining household workshops and relying on the local market systems to provide raw materials and to distribute their products. In urban areas these entrepreneurs could practice their craft at an effective scale to sustain economic viability. The market economy, and the unique mind-set towards economic activities in Maryland under such a market system are discussed by Gibb (1996) who points out the different conceptions of wealth, property, land, and labor.

Records indicated that John Chalmers operated a bakery on Lot 28, the present site of site 18AP21, by 1745. Little can be said conclusively of the lot history before that time. Documentary evidence does not indicate whether the lot was developed before the 1740s. Archaeological evidence presents the possibility of an earlier date, but not a firm one. Ceramics from the lowest levels of the site suggest that the lot may have developed as early as the turn of the 18th century, or perhaps 1720. The presence of pottery types such as North Devon gravel tempered (1675-1760) and Rhenish grey stoneware (1690-1750) were in use in Maryland in the 17th century. The artifact with the best archaeological context at the site, the North Devon sgraffito pan, is the most intriguing (Figure 6-8). While North Devon gravel tempered wares continued in use in the mid 18th century, the flatwares were no longer manufactured after about 1700, and North Devon sgraffito wares are generally not found on archaeological sites after 1700 (although there are exceptions; MAC 2002). That piece, with its context directly adjacent to the bakery wall, essentially against a chimney stone, suggests the bakery could have been built at the turn of the 18th century or soon thereafter. The orientation of the building to true north and not to the street or lot lines would also tend to support an early construction date. However, the presence of white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805) and Buckley earthenware (1720-1775) indicates that use of the property concentrated in the second quarter of the 18th century or thereafter (MAC 2002; Miller 2000). The site was clearly a residential compound in use by mid-

century with a bakery, dwelling, well, meathouse, and kitchen (Land Records of 1745, RB 2, folio 197). Prior to that it may have been an open pasture, or perhaps have had some components of architecture from earlier times.

The archaeological evidence from the late 18th century is also abundant. Indeed, records show that Richard Fleming was a baker there in 1790. The timing is significant in that this is the period immediately after the Revolution. After the war, lower middle class artisans were at the center of a new economy. Independence from England meant swift economic independence from the manufacturing center. That independence necessitated a relatively swift progression from traditional craft production to modern factories, a process perhaps best termed a “market revolution” rather than an industrial revolution (Peskin 2003). For America to be independent, it had to produce most of its own essential goods. To that end the craftsmen and artisans operating relatively small-scale or household production stepped up their operations to provide more goods for the re-organized local economy. In most American cities, including Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore the craftsmen manufacturers were organizing as early as the 1760s (Peskin 2003:75). For the craftsmen, the Revolution meant they were free to expand their traditional household manufacturing, which they envisioned within the market system. The Revolution interrupted the profitable overseas trade of the merchant class, but the tradesmen stood to gain from the change, and many took advantage of that opportunity. These changes by artisans are not well documented, and have not been systematically studied. The dealings of merchants were documented and preserved through sales records and newspaper advertisements. The work of most craftsmen and tradesmen went undocumented. Even a written receipt was rare, and the only extant examples found were of purchases by the state government immediately after the Revolution. The archaeological evidence provides insight into this process.

In the late 1780s, former shoe maker Richard Fleming was renting the bakery facilities from Charles Carroll. The property had on it a bakehouse, dwelling house, and other buildings. The compound was not unusual. The term “bakehouse” was a common one, and the bakehouse-dwelling compound was similar to those in other Chesapeake urban areas. We now know the structures were built with a combination of brick and wood, with at least some stone, using techniques more reminiscent of the 17th century than those characteristic of late 18th century Annapolis. The chimney to the bakery Fleming operated had a stone and block base, and was interior to the building, midway along a long wall. The remaining foundation of the bakery was brick. Just outside the bakery to the north was a circular brick-lined well. The well was made of dry-laid stretcher bricks, and the wood framing represented by Feature 42 indicates the well was probably built using the steening method of “sinking” the well (e.g., Kelso 1984). Also north of the bakery, and east of the well, was another structure. That structure was originally built of post-in-ground techniques. Bricks placed around a waterlogged post (Features 4 and 5) indicate the structure was shored up with added support from bricks, or perhaps had a brick veneer applied to its wood-framed walls.

While Chalmers in the earlier part of the century made regular use of slaves and indentures in his baking business, Richard Fleming did not. This may have led to Fleming’s ultimate failure at various businesses, including baking. A study of the artisans in Baltimore in 1800 found that within the food industry 100 percent of all artisans had slaves, making the food industry the third highest in mean number of slaves next to shipbuilding and leather working (Steffen 1979). In the 1783 census, when Fleming was still operating his shoe business, he owned one slave

(Papenfuse 1975:258). By the 1790 census he is gone, and does not appear to be a resident of the city. But that is after the fire. In late January, 1790, Fleming's bakery caught fire, burning the entire block. He burned out at least two prominent merchant businesses operating on the same block, that of Henry Sybell and William Wilkins (see Pearson 1991). This fire may have literally sparked a subtle class struggle between merchants and artisans over control of the new economy.

A period of neo-mercantilism was approaching at the turn of the 19th century, and Richard Fleming was only one of many who lost out. Before that period arrived, the years 1760 to 1790 was a time free from British restrictions on manufacturing, but not yet dominated by merchant industrialists. These changes could clearly be seen in Annapolis. Jonas Green had flaunted the Stamp Act in 1765. By 1783 coins were being minted on Cornhill Street (e.g., Mumford 2002). Recall that craftsmen and artisans were organizing into trade groups, and increasing their production. Their organization was aimed at keeping their craft the way they wanted it, but increasing their production output to increase profits. By contrast, the wealthy merchant class had lost their livelihood through the disruption of overseas trade. If America was going to achieve economic independence from England, with less dependence on overseas trade, the merchants had to insinuate themselves into local market networks and/or control the manufacturing of the products themselves. A showdown was in place between who would get which parts of the new economy in the late 18th century.

Archaeological evidence of the fire at Fleming's bakery comes from a clear burn layer across the site, mixed with yellow clay. The buildings were probably shoveled over with dirt to put out the fire, with more dirt heaped on later to level the surface. The timing is what is ironic. In 1789 Federal tariffs were imposed on many crafts to provide federal "protection." It was the beginning of regulated commerce in the United States. The craftsmen and artisans wanted the fledgling US government to be strong and active in quickly ensuring markets and trade remained free in the new nation – free from England and also free from other powerful interests. Those market protections began to decline quickly in the 1790s (Peskin 2003:109). Manufacturing societies ended in disaster in New York and Philadelphia. At least one Philadelphia factory was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1790 under suspicious circumstances (Peskin 2003:113). It is not unreasonable to think that the same conflicts existed in Annapolis. Fleming may have refused to pay the new government tariff, somewhat like Jonas Green before him, and angered his fellow craftsmen. Alternatively, perhaps Fleming *did* pay the tariff, further angering Annapolis merchant men aiming to regain commercial prominence. Fleming seemed to be on the wrong side of many shady disputes, as seen in the court records describing his 1785 payment of 20 pounds to "con man" Daniel Monroe and the 1790 assault charges against Benjamin Fairbain (see Chapter 3 above).

In Annapolis, the telltale sign for the craftsmen should have come from Charles Carroll. Carroll had sensed all these changes and shifted his business interests towards manufacturing in Baltimore (e.g., Smith 1945). With Fleming gone, Frederick Grammar built the 99 Main Street structure in 1791 on Carroll's property. Circumstantial evidence, including baking receipts from William Fariss (Letzer and Russo 2003), suggests Grammar made himself a bake oven in his new structure. Archaeological evidence shows that 196 Green Street was originally the 1791 kitchen that accompanied the 99 Main Street house. A preponderance of creamware pottery (1762-1820) is indicative of the construction episode. The builder's trench represented by

Feature 2, adjacent to the F20 kitchen hearth, probably originates from the construction of the kitchen, but it contained mostly red-bodied earthenwares and a single piece of “scratch blue” stoneware (1744-1775). The kitchen hearth was built of brick raised on a false arch, as preferred by bakers, and architectural evidence in the brick wall above the hearth suggests there were two flues, ideal for regulating oven temperatures. Grammar clearly continued to bake, but several factors were different from Fleming. Grammar was openly allied with the merchant class. His baking was carried out in a household production setting, but one shared with the wealthy merchant Lewis Neth.

7.2 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at 18AP21 were conducted to assess and mitigate the impact of construction plans on the archaeological remains. Minimal impact to the site is required of the current construction plans. As this report is being written, two primary floor modifications inside 196 Green Street have already taken place to allow for the new floor level. Three courses of brick were removed from the large 1791 brick wall (Feature 15), and hearth (Features 9 and 20). The remainder of the site was below the level of impact, and has been sealed in place with fill dirt as recommended in Shafer and Cole (1994). Secondly, a utility trench was excavated inside the Green Street building from the northern corner, running adjacent to the rear of the 99 Main structure. Personal observations of the site during and after these activities found no additional archaeological features in the areas of new excavation.

Many details of the historical interpretations above come from the social context of baking in the late 18th century. The material remains have been carefully examined, and those that remain in the ground carefully documented. No modification to construction plans are recommended. The site is to be sealed in place, and has effectively been so already.

Avenues for Future Research

There are several avenues for future research into site 18AP21, which include both further collections research as well as the possibility of new excavations sometime in the future. The most feasible research projects would involve more detailed examinations of the various types of artifact material recovered from the site. An analysis of the ceramics may provide an interesting perspective on early ceramics in Annapolis. The creation of a more refined and precise list of ceramic types in early Annapolis could contribute to a better understanding of the evolution of ceramic use in the city over time and the socio-economic arguments about settlement and class structure that accompany it. Most archaeological sites in Annapolis have creamware, pearlware, and other late 18th century types. The recovery of some of the earlier ceramic types within the city of Annapolis, including North Devon gravel tempered, North Devon sgraffito, Border wares, and perhaps others, indicate evidence for how Annapolis was integrated into 17th century networks of trade and settlement. A close examination of the ceramic assemblage may determine other types not named here, especially if distinctions can be made in the various redwares recovered. With few clearly defined features, analyses such as minimum vessel counts will probably provide little new information. Another collections based research project could include more detailed analyses of the faunal collection. As with the ceramics, few features at the site mean that further analyses would not want to look for specific activity patterning or

functionality, but could examine aspects of bone morphology, animal species, and bone modification and perhaps address generalized questions of resource use and butchering practices that address how colonial cities were provisioned (e.g., Walsh et al. 1997).

Further research could try to obtain more features of the site, but this would only be in the event that the site was again made available for excavation. The well was not explored in these excavations. The evidence discussed in the report above primarily comes from episodes of construction or destruction at the site. The well is a feature of the site that remained open during the entire 18th century occupation sequence, and a good part of the 19th, and may contribute valuable information on those time periods. The well presents challenges for recovery of objects due to the high water table, but it probably holds evidence of each occupation sequence. Similarly, if further excavation work is undertaken at the site, it would be advisable to follow out some of the oldest features and see if additional remains can be recovered. The bakery extends under the Bowie Toy Company at 194 Green Street, and any modifications to that property should consider that. Other buildings were said to exist on the site, and evidence of them may be found below the central portion of the 99 Main Street building, and below 194 Green Street.

Public Outreach and Education

Site 18AP21 is an excellent starting point for discussing the Annapolis waterfront of the 18th century. Additionally, the site relates to numerous intriguing aspects of the city's development, including the transition from craft production to industry described above. Its history involves the production activities of working class craftsmen and later the activities of the merchant class. The property is also strongly associated with immigrant families and has a long history of female owners. Historic Annapolis Foundation is encouraged to present these findings to the public in any number of ways. The author is currently scheduled to discuss the findings of the archaeological research at 18AP21 at a public presentation in October, 2005, to be held in the 99 Main Street building itself. The collection of photographs, artifacts, and historical data allow for many different media of presentation.

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Appendix A: Property Ownership History

Chronological List of Property Owners:

(note that property becomes 2 properties, then returns to one)

1651 – Thomas Hall – survey and patent

1677 – Thomas Todd – incorporates Todd's Pasture. Todd's widow inherits and marries
William Stafford

1681 – William Stafford – no record

after 1681 – Robert Proctor – Proctor sells land to Wood, date uncertain

ca. 1712 – Wood's son and heir sells property to Amos Garrett (IB2 f29)

1712 – Amos Garrett

1737 – Charles Carroll – buys Lot 28 land that includes both 99 Main and 196 Green
Streets January 5, 1737 (RD3 f76)

1783 – Charles Carroll inherits property from his father.

1792 – Nicholas and Margaret Carroll (Nicholas McCubbin) – inherit property in will of
Charles Carroll (General Court Deed JG 2:61)

1792 – Frederick Grammar – purchases from Carrolls/McCubbins (JG 2 f611)

1819 – Lot believed to have passed to Frederick Grammar's heirs. Date uncertain.

1826 – George Shaw – purchases at auction from Grammar heirs after tenant Lewis
Neth's death

1826 – John Andrew Grammar – grandson of Frederick Grammar purchases on same day
from George Shaw (WSG 11 f567).

1830 – Dennis Claude – purchases from Grammar (WSG 15 f429)

1857 – Dennis Claude Jr. – gets property from father's estate (NHG 6 f489 + 505), and
divides property up.

99 Main

196 Green

1875 – Alexander Habersham – assumes
mortgage debt from Cladue Jr.
(SH 9 f178)

1875 – Emily Hawthorne – purchases
from Habersham (SH 9 f183)

1876 – Sarah Dulaney – purchases
from Hawthorne heirs (SH 10 f288)

1881 – Elizabeth (Liza) Cairnes – purchase
from Sarah Dulaney (SH 17 f226)

1896 – Elizabeth Mountray – inherits from
Liza Cairnes (GW 35 f144)

1903 – Sarah Rolnik – purchases from
Mountray (GW 35 f144)

1908 – Moses Rolnik – purchases from
(wife) Sarah (GW 63 f453), and
also purchases 196 Green Street
(GW 63 f455)

1871 – Marion Howes Pinkard -
purchase from Claude Jr.
(SH 5 f506)

1877 – George Wells – purchases
(?) from Pinkard, no record

1878 – James Revel – purchase from
William Bryan (SH 13 f377)

1908 – Moses Rolnik – purchase
from Revel (GW 63 f455)

1918 – Louis & Pauline Bloom – purchase 99 Main/196 Green from Rolnik heirs (GW
141 f283)

1959 – Port of Annapolis – purchases property from Bloom heirs (1313 f63)

Appendix B:

Feature List

Feature	Unit	Level	Description	Artifacts
1	2	b	NE corner, dark soil with lots of coal	y
2	1	d	Builders trench, SW side by "pier"	y
3	1	cc	Possible builders trench, N center, disappeared	y
4	2	k	NE side, bricks in a line	y
5	2	k	SE side, posthole by bricks of F4	y
6	2	n	Dark soil patch, probably fill	y
7	2	c	Brick walkway, northeast wall of unit 2	y
8	2	m	Center of unit, wood pieces concentrated in mud	y
9	1	b	Pier feature of bricks, see F20 hearth below	n
10	1	d	Foundation wall (ca. 1745)	y
11	2	g	Northeastern (older) sewer pipe	n
12	2	e	Central sewer pipe, which connects to F13	n
13	2	c	Southwest sewer pipe	n
14	1	bb	Brick wall extending northwest from F9 "pier"	n
15	3	a	Main wall, old back wall of room, North-South	n
16	3	b	Builder's Trench on NW side of F15 wall, disappeared	y
17	3	bb	Clay apron on southeast side of F15 wall	n
18	3	bb	Debris pocket on southeast side of F15 wall	y
19	3	b	Drywall board fragment	y
20	4	b	Hearth on west side of room (F9 "Pier" is same)	n
21	4	c	Mortar conglomeration inside hearth	n
22	4	b/c	Northern wall of F20 hearth, added later	n
23	3	dd	Possible builder's trench south of F10 wall	y
24	3	dd	Possible builder's trench north of F10 wall	y
25	3	e	Possible builder's trench east side of F15 wall	y
26	5	a	Floorboard or beam	y
27	3b	ee	Sandstone bricks south of F10 and parallel	n
28	4	a/b	New brick dividing wall extending north from F22	n
29	4b	a	Cinder block supports	n
30	6	b	Loose pocket of debris against F15 wall	y
31	6	c	Oyster shell mortar pit	y
32	6	c	Burnt surface	y
33	7	surface	Concrete platform (surface, above A)	n
34	7	a	Brick wall next to level A	n
35	7	a/b	Burned oyster midden	y
36	7	a/b	Herringbone brick walk	y
37	7	d	Builder's trench for F34 wall	y

Feature	Unit	Level	Description	Artifacts
38	6	d	Brick collapse	y
39	6	e	Possible builder's trench for F15 wall	n
40	9	b	Possible builder's trench for F15 wall	n
41	9	b	Well - circular and brick lined	n
42	9	b	Wood on east side of F41 well	y

Appendix C:

Wood Analysis

99 Main Street, Annapolis (Site 18AP21) Wood Identification

By Justine Woodard McKnight

A single sample of uncarbonized wood representing a wooden post (Feature 5) was submitted from buried architectural contexts associated with Site 18AP21 (99 Main Street, Annapolis, Maryland). The wood sample was recovered in a saturated state in July of 2003 and promptly dried for storage.

Analysis commenced with an examination of the post sample, and a brief description (moisture level, quality, degree of decay and estimate of number of wood fragments contained) was made. A small fragment of wood was dislodged from the post and removed for closer examination under a dissecting microscope (magnification 10X-40X). According to standard procedure (Pearsall 2000), a clear cross section was obtained by breaking the wood fibers to reveal minute features.

Taxonomic identification was accomplished under low magnification (10X to 40X) with the aid of standard texts (Edlin 1969; Panshin and deZeeuw 1980, Hoadley 1990). Identifications were secured by comparison to modern plant specimens from a reference collection representative of the flora of the project area.

The post was identified as being of the yellow or hard pine (*Pinus spp.*) group. These pines of the Southern and Eastern United States cannot be separated on the basis of minute wood structure (Panshin and deZeeuw 1980:456-457). Maryland coastal plain endemics of this group of pine species include the shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), and to a lesser extent pond pine (*Pinus serotina*). Contemporary lumber trade classifies the yellow or hard pines according to structural density, with longleaf and slash pines frequently exhibiting multiple late-wood bands measuring up to 0.2 inches in diameter against 0.1 inches or less for other southern pines (Kukachka 1960:43:887-896). Such classification does not translate well to specimens recovered from archaeological contexts, as considerable shrinkage and other modification to the wood structure over time is common. Although pine species are common throughout Anne Arundel County today, it has been suggested (Brown et al. 1987:250-251) that pine was not a major component in local native forests. It is speculated that the prevalence of pine species in the region has increased considerably as a result of historic clearing of native hardwood forests.

Further identifications by Kathleen A. Furgerson, URS

Wood from Feature 8 in Unit 2 (Bag 104) is *Pinus* spp., probably of the southern yellow pine group. The feature was a conglomeration of wood around the Feature 8 posthole. In addition to the sample of wood, another piece recovered from this feature turned out to be bark.

Wood sample from Feature 42 in Unit 9 (Bag 100) is Oak (*Quercus* sp.). This feature is wood surrounding the well (Feature 41). This sample was charred and there was a high degree of warping and distortion, so species id not possible.

This wood sample, a second one from Feature 42 in Unit 9 (Bag 101), is from the Southern yellow pine group (*Pinus* spp.).

Wood sample from Feature 26 in Unit 5 (Bag 102) is probable Pine (*Pinus* spp.). This feature is the beam or floorboard at the front (west) of 196 Green Street. This sample was highly friable and moldy, so was difficult to get an id.

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Appendix D:
Analysis of Mortar Samples

Examination of Mortar Samples from the Excavations at 196 Green Street (18AP21)

Prepared by:
William Sherman
Director of Conservation
Historic Annapolis Foundation

Four mortars samples were taken from the walls revealed during the recent excavation at 196 Green Street.

- 1 sample was taken from the feature identified as the 1740's wall (F10).
- 1 sample was taken from the feature identified as the pier (F9).
- 1 sample was taken from the feature identified as infill between the pier and the 1740's wall.
- 1 sample was taken from the feature identified as the wall extending from pier (F14).

The mortar sampling was undertaken to do a simple examination of the aggregate and binder, in the hope that it might help with the stratigraphic analysis of "what wall came first" etc. The methodology used in the examination of the sample is as follows:

- ◆ The samples were crushed and examined with a hand lens, to judge if there were any similarities between the mortar. The samples taken were as clean as possible, and every effort was made to minimize the amount of dirt and clay on each sample. The samples were not weighed, as there was no need to find out what portion of the sample consisted of binder.
- ◆ Each sample was then dissolved in a 31 percent solution of hydrochloric acid; (commercial Muriatic acid) filtered through a coffee filter and allowed to dry. All samples had a strong reaction when Hydrochloric acid solution was added. Because of the high concentration of HCL used for the dissolution, the sample retained a green-yellow tinge, which required a second rinse to remove the residual HCL and get a true color of the aggregate.
- ◆ After the samples were dried, the remaining aggregate was examined with a hand lens, grain size was described using the sand gauge card at the archeology lab and the color of the aggregate was described using the Munsell color identification system.

Each sample is described below:

◆ **1740's wall (F10)**

Prior to dissolution, this sample was a soft, buff colored, lime-based mortar. The sample was very low in binder to aggregate; a very lean mortar mix. Whether this was the result of lime leaching out of the sample while it was buried or whether the original mix was very lean could not be determined. The lime was an oyster shell lime, and had a small percentage of small lime inclusions (unslaked lime) that constituted an aggregate component and not a component of the binder. The sand was a very fine-grained, and all the grains were round as the result of the action of water and tumbling. The grain size favored the smaller sizes, and the above mentioned

lime inclusions fell in the midrange and helped to even out the sand gradation toward the larger size particles.

When the acid was added to the sample, it caused a strong reaction that lasted approximately 30 seconds. The sample/acid solution was drained off through a coffee filter and funnel and was rinsed with a minimal amount of clean water.

After the samples dried, they were rinsed again to remove the residual HCL and to get an accurate color description. Munsell color notation for this sample is **10 YR 7/4**, and the sand gauge description is **FINE**. The aggregate was composed of 98% quartz (mostly white, clear, and opaque, with a very small number of pink, yellow, and rose particles). The remainder of the sample was undissolved accretions, brick chips, and some small particles of what is assumed to be charcoal (it was easily crushed with the tip of a knife blade).

♦ **Pier (F9)**

Prior to dissolution, the sample was a moderately hard buff colored lime based mortar. The lime was from oyster shell, and there was a large number of small to large pieces of oyster shell throughout the sample (this is the result of uneven calcining of the oyster shell). This component should be considered part of the aggregate. There were also a large number of lime inclusions, (one was ¼ inch x 1/8 inch) which should be considered part of the aggregate although it will dissolve in the HCL solution. It also contained a small percentage of dark organic inclusions.

The sand was fine grained, with the larger aggregate component being comprised of carbonated lime and other organic inclusions. The sample also contained a single sphere of a vitrified “glassy” material, which was integrated into the sample. It may have been the result of clay attached to the oyster shell at the time the shell was calcined.

When the acid was added to the sample, there was a strong reaction, which lasted between 2-3 minutes. The Munsell color designation for the sand sample is **10 YR 7/2-3**. The sand gauge designation is **FINE**. The aggregate was 98 % quartz sand, with the majority of white, clear and opaque, and a few of rose, yellow, and pink. Some brick chips were present, as was small percentage of charcoal, and a significant percentage of undissolved accretions.

♦ **Infill**

Prior to dissolution, the sample was a buff colored, moderately hard lime based mortar. The binder was from oyster shell and the sample contained a large percentage of uncalcined oyster shell chips. A large number of carbonated lime inclusion where present.

When the acid was added to the sample, there was a strong reaction that lasted for approximately 2-3 minutes. Munsell color designation is **10 YR 7/3**. Sand gauge designation is **FINE**. 98 % of the aggregate is quartz, with the largest portion being white, clear and opaque, with small percentage of rose pink, and yellow. It contains brick chips, undissolved accretions and some small percentage of charcoal.

◆ Wall extending from pier (F14)

Prior to dissolution, the sample was a moderately hard, white lime based mortar. It did not contain any evidence of oyster shell, so it is assumed the binder was derived from the calcining of limestone. Carbonated lime inclusion, large and small, comprised a large portion of the aggregate component. The sand is fine grained and rounded, with very little larger aggregate except that from the carbonated lime inclusions.

The sample had a strong reaction to the HCL when it was added, and the duration of the reaction was approximately 1 minute. The Munsell designation for the sand color was **10 YR 7/2**. The sand gauge designation was **FINE**. The sand was comprised of 98% quartz, with the bulk being white, clear, and opaque, with significant amount of yellow, some smaller amounts of rose and pink. It also contained brick chips, charcoal and a black mineral (pyroxene, amphibole, or hematite?).

Conclusions:

All the sand types show a remarkable similarity, which is remarkable in and of itself. It is a possible indication that a single source of sand was in operation for a considerable period of time, though some variation would be expected. Further investigation of local sand and gravel operations may provide an indication as to the source of the sands. If the examination were carried out on the sand samples only, no significant information would be derived.

The examination of the mortar prior to dissolution provides more evidence of differences between the samples. This examination of the mortar samples was not done to the usual standards for mortar analysis, but some conclusions can be drawn.

The mortar used in the **Pier** (F9) and **Infill** are very similar in their constituents; amount and size of oyster shell in the mix, aggregate sizes, colors, and shapes. The conclusion reached is the pier (F9) was being constructed against the existing 1740's wall (F10) and mortar from the pier construction was used to infill the area between the pier and 1740's wall.

The **1740's wall** (F10) was constructed prior to, and is the earliest, of all four features found. It does not match any of the other mortar types, and is by far the leanest of all the mixes examined. The assumption that the 1740's wall is the earliest is made by the fact that the pier intruded on the 1740's wall as evidenced by the infill mortar matching the pier construction mortar.

The **wall extension from the pier** (F14) is assumed to be the last feature constructed of the four because of the absence of oyster shell and the use of limestone derived binder.

Appendix E:

Unit Summaries

UNIT 1

Unit 1 was begun Monday July 21st, 2003. It was found to have four cultural strata, as well as two features (Features 2 and 3). Its location is the interior front (street side) room of the 196 Green Street building. The unit was placed so as to encounter a foundation wall projected to extend into that area. The unit's original dimensions were 3.3 by 3.1 feet. The irregular shape was due to the difficulty in breaking through the floor in that location. A rented jackhammer was used to break through a layer of brick, set in two inches of cement, which was overtop a cement slab a foot thick (Unit 1 was later extended). The addition of the layer of brick made this floor surface higher in absolute elevation than the floor surface covering unit 2. Unit 1 paralleled the southwest wall of the building, near a presumed footing that came out from the wall. The northwest edge of the unit was 12.3 feet from the street-side wall, the southwest wall of the unit was 2.5 feet from the southwest wall of the building, and the southeast wall of the unit was 9.3 feet to the back wall of the room.

Stratigraphy in this unit was generally uniform, being level and covering the entire unit. Level A was marked at the top by plastic sheeting, apparently a vapor barrier installed in the not-too-distant past. The vapor barrier was directly under the cement flooring. Below the vapor barrier, level A was a thin layer of gravel, concrete, and brick pieces mixed with soil, probably used to level the surface. It had a Munsell reading of 7.5YR4/3. Artifacts included clear window glass, plaster painted light blue, a can opener, oxidized nails, yellow and green asbestos floor tile, and Styrofoam. This construction debris was clearly used to bring the floor up even with the remains of an older building. The end of level A encountered bricks in situ in the western corner of the unit which came to be dubbed the "pier" due to its configuration. The pier occupied the western corner of the unit, and appeared to be the very corner of a structure that formerly existed there. The plastic vapor barrier was strategically placed over the bricks of the pier, which must have been known to whoever constructed the floor.

Below A was Level B, which was a yellowish-brown sandy loam with fragments of mortar and brick, with pockets of coal. The Munsell reading was 10YR5/4. This debris layer contained a high number of green and yellow floor tiles pieces, a sample of which was kept. Other cultural debris was like that of level A, and included nails, mortar, burnt pieces of wood, oyster shell, coal ash, pieces of plaster with light blue paint, a pop-top. Level B ended at a layer of red bricks in a jumble.

Level C was designated when the layer of bricks was encountered. Jim Gibb says they are hand made bricks. They measure .85 x .4 feet in dimension, and stand two and a half inches high. Many of the bricks had a sandy mortar attached to them. They were scattered across the entire unit and were thought to have had some patterning, such as a fallen wall, but upon closer inspection they were found to be rubble. The excavated medium, besides many large chunks of brick and mortar, was a sandy loam, with Munsell 10YR4/4. At one point in level C an insulated electrical wire was found protruding from the wall, but this was the only modern material in this layer.

Level C eventually was changed to Level D. Level D was a mottled layer of dark yellowish-brown silty clay (Munsell 10YR3/6), dark brown sandy loam (Munsell 10YR3/3), and olive clay

spots (Munsell 5Y5/4). The 10YR3/6 was dominant. Level D continued down for a short while when it came down on top of another series of bricks and field stones forming a foundation wall running nearly north to south. They appeared to be yellow bricks but were only stained from the surrounding soil, and were actually a pale pinkish red color, with large inclusions. The foundation wall (F10) was intentionally adjoined to the pier bricks (F9) with a patch of mortar, suggesting that the pier was intentionally attached, and that the F10 wall was in place first. This wall is the extension of the “bakehouse” wall foundation that Orr encountered (ca. 1740), made of brick and stone, that was projected to extend under the floor to this spot. Level D was found to continue on both sides of the foundation wall, but continued farther down on the northeast side. The northeast side of the foundation wall was neat and straight, suggesting it was the visible exterior, while the southwest side was ragged and uneven, likely being the interior of the building. Artifacts from level D included olive green 18th century wine bottle glass (part of the base “kick-up” as well as a rim lip), and some small ceramic sherds including salt-glazed stoneware. Again small fragments of burnt wood were frequent, but too small to be saved.

A potential builder’s trench was identified between the brick foundation wall and the pier, against the southwest wall of the unit. This was dubbed Feature 2. It had a Munsell of 10YR4/6 with some 10YR3/3, a dark yellowish-brown sandy silty soil. It was shaped in a near square, measuring 1.8 by 1.6 feet. The soil was unusually damp and gooey. Feature 2 adjoined both brick architectural features, the pier and the foundation wall, making its interpretation difficult. It was clearly a builder’s trench, but it appeared to be associated with the pier. Artifacts recovered from the builder’s trench include several types of red-bodied earthenware, scratch-blue salt glazed stoneware, a small ceramic knob, corroded metal (likely nails), vitrified pieces of coal, burnt wood, brick fragments, brick blocks, mortar, and lots of faunal remains. Small fragments of burnt wood were found throughout, but could not be saved in tact due to moisture. Feature 2 was clearly distinct in its edges and its contents, but not in its association with the architectural features present. Most likely it goes with the pier. It was taken down about a foot, but stopped when the water table was reached and water began to rise steadily up into the hole.

By Wednesday July 23rd it was apparent that we wanted a larger hole. Thursday morning, the jackhammer was brought back in and Unit 1 was extended just over two feet towards the northwest. This direction was chosen in the hope that it would extend the unit to the other side of the pier. The dimensions of the units were made to be 5.3 feet from the northwest to southeast, with the same 3.1 foot width. Unfortunately, the pier was quite stout, and found to extend in a wall towards the northwest. Within the new portions of the unit similar strata were encountered. These were given double-letter designations. For example the strata corresponding to level A was called AA, the next BB, and so on.

The strata in the new part of the unit were all taken down without much new discovery. Feature 3 was designated, and was thought to be a builder’s trench on the far (northwest) side of the stone and brick foundation wall. Unfortunately, it was just a soil anomaly and quickly disappeared upon excavation. Feature 3 was *not* a builder’s trench. After taking DD down to the water table, a “rabbit hole” was dug in the northwestern most pocket of the unit to see if there were further cultural strata below. The soil was a yellow sandy soil with almost no cultural debris, but no sterile subsoil was encountered due to water level.

In construction, the stone and brick foundation wall appears to have been built first. The pier feature (F9) was built later, cutting down to and being adjoined to the outside of the other

building (F10). Little material was found to support this construction sequence. Layer D likely reflect the leveling off of the area after the 1790 fire, leaving 18th century artifacts, and burned items in a soil layer over the old foundation. Oddly, there were no packed floor layers or even lenses to suggest that the area had been left exposed for any length of time.

UNIT 2

Unit 2 was also begun Monday July 21st, 2003. It was found to have fourteen cultural strata, as well as six features (Features 1 and 4-8). The unit was located in the rear extension of the 196 Green Street building, near the current back alley doorway. The area was once the backyard of the two buildings before being enclosed. The northeast edge of the unit was four feet three inches off the back wall of the original 99 Main building. The eastern corner of the unit was exactly ten feet from the bank building next door, when measured with a tape out the alley doorway. The unit measured three feet six inches from the north corner to the west corner, and three feet two inches from the west corner to the south corner.

The cement floor in this area of the building was fortunately only a few inches thick. It was quickly removed with the jackhammer, unlike in unit 1. Below concrete was the plastic vapor barrier, which was removed. Stratigraphy of this unit was almost never uniform, with a distinct northeast southwest divide characterizing the layers almost all the way down. Since this unit was intended to locate the area of previous excavation, it was expected that stratigraphy would be disturbed, and may encounter edges. This proved to be the case.

Level A was less than an inch in thickness, and consisted of yellow clay, Munsell 7.5YR3/2, mottled with concrete powder. This stratum crossed the entire unit. Artifacts included window glass, charcoal, brick fragments, and oyster shell. Likewise Level B also crossed the entire unit, and was probably a continuation of the surface preparation when the cement floor was put in place. It was a very loose mix of soils, 7.5YR3/2 with concrete powder. It was also rich with debris, mostly modern. Within Level B was a coal concentration in the northern corner that was dubbed Feature 1. It was just a pocket of coal ash that quickly disappeared. Level C was the first stratum not to cross the entire unit. When B was removed, there appeared to be a line across the northeast side of the unit, only about 6 inches from the northeast edge of the unit, paralleling the former exterior back wall of the 99 Main building. The larger part of the unit, towards the southwest, was designated Level C. It began only 0.43 feet below the surface, and was an extremely dark brown organic fill layer, 10YR3/3, but loose and full of debris. Level C contained the usual brick, mortar, and oyster shell, as well as an "airplane" bottle of Barton's Reserve Kentucky Whiskey (a very cheap brand of whiskey, which our field research proved was still for sale at the liquor store three doors down). Additional objects included pieces of sewer pipe (a foreboding clue to what lie below), as well as whiteware pottery, a pearl bead, and window glass. The level C fill continued down nearly two feet through most of the unit.

Extending from the northern corner and the Feature 1 charcoal was a yellow sand line and an apparent line of brick. This brick was (re) numbered Feature 7. It extended across the unit and suggested there may have been a herringbone patio or walkway, alluded to in the Wright (1958) and Orr (1975) reports. The bricks were removed and it was concluded that they were randomly strewn. Below the brick rubble was a soil surface of brown sandy clay, 7.5YR4/6, that contained glass, wood fragments, brick and mortar. Level D sloped into the rest of the unit, towards the southwest, and was clearly the edge of a previous excavation. Because the thick Level C had

already been removed, the profile of the stratigraphy in the northeastern portion of the unit (the edge) was easily seen. Below D lay a layer of oyster shell.

Level D was removed. The material below level C, covering the majority of the unit, was labeled E. Level E was a dusky red brown layer of fill (10YR 3/2) with all manner of debris mixed into it. An interesting object was a bottle of aquarium purifier. Level E was removed quickly because it was fill. It was taken down a considerable ways, nearly three feet from the surface. It was thought that this might be the Orr or Wright excavation, backfilled, but a sewer pipe was encountered to explain the fill. The pipe cut diagonally across the unit, joined a second pipe coming from the Green Street building, which ran towards the alley to the southeast. In the alley, a sewer “blow out” was visible in the concrete, and was surely the pipe’s destination.

Once level E was removed the two portions of the unit were at very differing levels, and it was decided to take down the layers along the northeastern edge. They could now be clearly distinguished in profile. The oyster shell was excavated as Level F. Likely this was a small remnant patch of original ground surface – the date of which is uncertain. It was hoped that with the fill removed we would gain a nice sampling of the stratigraphy of occupation, which Wright (1958) had said was quite rich in artifacts. With the jackhammer, this unit was widened towards the northeast so as to be able to excavate more of the undisturbed strata. However, as D and F were removed a second sewer pipe was encountered 1.7 feet from the surface. It followed nearly directly under the earlier line of bricks and strata, paralleling the northeast wall and suggesting that the entire unit was disturbed. This was not actually the case.

Under the oyster shell, the soil was designated as Level G. Level G was a yellowish brown, 10YR5/8, soil that also looked like fill, much like level E. Likely level G was fill from digging the third sewer pipe trench. Below it, and below all the sewer trench depths, was Level H. Level H was probably the first undisturbed stratum from the 18th century that was encountered in unit 2. It consisted of a yellowish-red clay, Munsell 5YR 4/6. Level I was the name given to a band of soil that followed the direction of the third pipe, actually overtop of level H, and graded into level E. It was likely some sort of thin lens or debris from the excavations that had settled on the sloping side of the sewer hole before it was filled in. Below I were levels J and K, both apparently a continuation of fill layers. Level J was brown soil, 7.5YR4/6, with a bit of oyster shell. Level K was a layer of burned debris, with charcoal, iron, and brick. The burn layer was anticipated, given the historical accounts of a fire, but level K was a disturbed burn layer. Level K was mixed 10R3/4 and 7.5YR5/6. Ultimately, level K looked like it was burn debris used to fill the hole back in, (as in “last out first back in”) which seems very likely. It was presumed that this had indeed been the spot where Wright had previously excavated. With all these fill-like strata removed, only small portions of potentially undisturbed soil remained, and all was very wet and gooey at that depth.

Level H was excavated a few inches, and changed to Level L. Level H was an interface level, or an accumulation. Below H was the surface of L, which was a yellow-brown (10YR 3/6) sandy loam. At this depth, Level L covered approximately half of the unit. At this interface of L and K was a line of bricks crossing the unit from the northwest to the southeast. It was designated Feature 4. The feature was a series of four bricks in a line end to end, broken only at a posthole. The posthole was called Feature 5. Another four bricks were on edge, and may have fallen that way. When the bricks were pulled out, it was decided that they did not form an in situ feature. They lay atop level L like most of the other debris. However, the Feature 5 posthole did turn out

to be an in situ feature. The hole was .4 feet in diameter, and out of it came the base of the post, honed at the end and with a nail going all the way through it. It was in place and upright, though eroded at the top end. The wood was likely preserved in the mud, given the level of moisture encountered. The mud layers, levels L and M, were taken down without encountering much more. Level L contained a pipe bowl fragment and olive green glass. Level M was a dark brown, 10YR 3/3, layer of goo. Charred wood fragments were common in M. Within M was Feature 8, a concentration of wood fragments. F8 was initially thought to be an entire board, as described by Wright (1958:L15), but was found to be only many fragments located together. At this point excavation had to be stopped due to rising water.

The other side of the unit revealed nothing more. The bottom most part was dug as level N, a dark brown sandy loam. A darker patch in it was called Feature 6, but it faded away. Level N did contain cultural debris, including ceramic, glass, coal, bricks, shell, and mortar. It is likely the depths of the Wright excavations.

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was placed to the east of TU 1. TU 3 measures 5 x 4 ft and extends east past Feature 15. Because Feature 15 bisects TU 3, excavation of the unit is divided into a west (TU 3) and east (TU 3-east) half. The purpose for excavating the TU is to determine the eastern extent of Feature 10, the foundation wall of the baker's house, and how Feature 10 interfaces with Feature 15.

The stratigraphy of TU 3 consists of a .2 ft thick layer of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam fill containing gravel and building debris overlying a .9 ft thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy clay fill. A possible builders trench was identified during excavation of Stratum II. The builder's trench, designated Feature 16 is adjacent to the brick wall (Feature 15) and extends in a north-south direction.

Stratum III also underlies Stratum I and is located in the northwest corner of TU 3, between TU 3 Stratum II and TU 1. Stratum III consists of 0.59 ft thick layer of very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sandy loam fill containing amounts of tile, mortar, and roofing shingles. Stratum IV underlies Stratum II and Stratum III and consists of a .83 ft thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam fill.

Stratum V consists of a .56 ft thick layer of reddish brown (5YR 5/4) sandy clay containing amounts of brick fragments. Feature 1, the field stone wall began to appear within Stratum V. Feature 1 extends east towards Feature 15 and bisects TU 3 into north and south sections. Stratum VI underlies Stratum V in the south section and consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay fill containing high quantities of brick and oyster shell. Stratum VII underlies Stratum V north of the fieldstone wall. Stratum VII consists of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay. Both Strata VI and VII became too saturated with water to continue excavation of the TU.

The stratigraphy of TU 3 east of Feature 15 differed slightly from that found on the western side. The stratigraphy of TU 3 east of Feature 15 consists of a .23 ft thick layer of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam overlying a .52 ft thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy clay fill containing large brick fragments. Two features were identified during the excavation of Stratum II. A dense clay patch of soil, designated Feature 17, was identified in the southwest corner were

TU 3-east abuts Feature 15. Feature 17 measured .4 x .5 ft and consisted of a gray (7.5YR 6/1) clay mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam fill containing deposits of brick, shell, and coal. A possible builder's trench or post hole, designated Feature 18 was identified in the northwest corner of Stratum II where TU 3-east abuts Feature 15. Feature 18 is rectangular measuring 1.4 x 1.2 ft and consists of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty loam fill. Both Feature 17 and 18 were located where Stratum I transitioned into Stratum II.

Stratum III consists of a .9 ft thick layer of yellow (10YR 7/8) silty loam fill. The bricks identified in Feature 17 continued into the top of Stratum III and were determined to be rubble associated with the demolition of the adjacent brick wall (Feature 15). A series of set bricks and field stones were identified near the base of Stratum III. Removal of soils around the bricks and stones revealed them to be the continuation of the fieldstone wall (Feature 10) first identified in TU 1 and the west half of TU 3. Feature 10 runs in an east-west direction continuing into the east wall of TU 3.

Stratum IV consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay fill. Like the west side of TU 3, excavation of Stratum IV became difficult due to the saturation of the soil. TU 3- east extended 1.5 ft east of Feature 15, making excavation of levels below Stratum IV impossible without first expanding TU 3 further eastward. TU 3 was expanded an additional two ft east and north in order to continue excavation. For the purpose of record keeping, the extension was given the designation TU 3B. Once excavation of the extension (TU 3B) reached the same depth as TU 3, both test units were excavated together. Stratum V in TUs 3 and 3B consists of .25 ft thick layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay loam. A possible builder's trench, designated Feature 25, was identified in the northwest corner of TU 3 where the TU abuts the west side of Feature 15. Feature 25 measured 1.6 x .7 ft and consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam fill containing amounts of brick and mortar. Stratum V could not be completely excavated due to the amounts of ground water saturating the TU.

Test Unit 3B

Test Unit 3B is located to the east of Feature 15, adjacent to TU 3. It is an offset extension of TU 3 and measure 2 x 4 ft. The purpose of TU 3B was to how far Feature 10 extends east from Feature 15.

The stratigraphy of TU 3B consists of .08 ft thick layer of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam fill containing scattered debris created following the demolition of the concrete floor. Stratum II consists of a thin (.08 ft) layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) compact clay fill overlying a .8 ft thick layer of a mottled light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) compact clay.

Stratum IV consists of a 1.02 ft thick layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam fill. The field stone wall (Feature 10) became visible during the excavation of Stratum IV. The section of wall found in TU 3B continues in a east-west direction towards the location Orr first identified the wall in his 1974 excavation of the adjacent yard area. Two additional features were also identified during the excavation of Stratum IV. Two possible builder's trenches were found running parallel to Feature 10. One trench, designated Feature 23, was located to the north of the fieldstone wall while the other, designated Feature 24, was located to the south. Both Feature 23

and 24 consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam fill containing amounts of brick, mortar, and charcoal.

Once TU 3B reached the same depth as TU 3, both units were excavated as one. Stratum V of TUs 3 and 3B consists of .25 thick layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay loam. A second field stone wall, designated Feature 27, was identified in the south half of TU 3B. Feature 28 is also runs in a east-west direction and extends into the east wall of TU 3B. As excavation of Stratum V continued, the soils became heavily saturated with ground water, making any further excavation in the TU impossible. Subsoil was not reached and excavation of 3B ceased.

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was placed southwest of TU 1 to the west of the brick pedestal located in the southwest corner of TU 1. TU 4 measure 5 x 5 ft and is being excavated to determine whether a fireplace or hearth is located in the vicinity.

The stratigraphy of TU 4 consists of a thin layer of brown (7.5YR 4/3) silty loam fill containing amounts of brick, mortar and floor tile. Underlying Stratum I is a 1.37 ft thick layer of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) loam. Stratum II contained high concentrations of brick and oyster shell. The hearth, designated Feature 20 was identified in this Stratum. Feature 20 consists of a series of brick walls located along its east, west and south sides. A fourth brick wall, designated Feature 22, is located on the north side of the hearth. Feature 22 appears to be a later build and suggests the hearth was intentionally sealed sometime after its construction.

Stratum III consists of a .46 ft thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand containing amounts of brick and oyster shell. A large patch of mortar was identified in the south half TU 4. The mortar patch, designated Feature 21, first appeared within Stratum II but only became uniform in the following level.

Underlying Stratum III and Feature 21 was a 2 ft thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand containing amounts of brick, charcoal, and oyster shell. TU 4 became sterile near the bottom of Stratum IV. Excavation ceased in the TU once a depth of 3.65 ft was reached.

Test Unit 4B

Test Unit 4B was placed to the north of TU 4 on the west side of Feature 28. TU 4B was excavated in order to determine the width of Feature 22. The dimensions of TU 4B are 4 x 3.25 ft. The stratigraphy of TU 4B consists of a .68 ft thick layer of yellowish red (5YR 4.6) silty loam fill containing amounts of brick and floor tiles. Feature 22 was identified within Stratum I and is constructed of 3/4 bricks. The east-west running brick wall (Feature 22) intersects Feature 28 in the southeast corner of the TU. Both Feature 22 and 28 are mortared together suggesting the two walls may be contemporary to one another. Stratum II consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay fill containing amounts of brick, mortar, and charcoal. Excavation of TU 4B ceased following the excavation of Stratum II.

Test Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was placed to the west of TU 4B and adjacent to the hearth, Feature 20. The dimensions of TU 5 were 5ft x 3.5 ft. Due to the architectural constraints, TU 5 was only able to extend west from Feature 20 for 3.5 ft before it reached the west interior wall of 196 Green Street.

The stratigraphy of TU 5 consists of a .46 ft thick layer of brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam fill containing amounts of brick, mortar, and cement. A deposit of coal was located in the southeast corner and a deposit of ash was found within the southwest corner of the TU. A plank of wood, designated Feature 26, was identified within Stratum I. The plank, likely a floor board, runs north-south and bisects the TU. Feature 26 extends into Stratum II which consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) loam fill. Stratum II contained a high concentration of architectural debris including over 1500 pieces of window glass. The glass underlies Feature 26. Subsoil was never reached and excavation of TU 5 ceased following the removal of Stratum II.

Test Unit 6

Test Unit 6 was placed north of TU 3B and adjacent to Feature 15. The TU extends 2.5 ft north and 4 ft east from Feature 15. The stratigraphy of TU 6 consists of a .4 ft thick level of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam fill. The yellowish red color can likely be attributed to the high concentration of brick fragments within the level. Stratum II consists of a .8 ft thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay fill. Stratum II also contains extensive evidence of a burn episode. High quantities of charcoal, burnt mortar, brick fragments, and burnt bone and shell were extracted from the level. A circular pocket of loose, ashy soil was identified in the northwest corner of TU 6. The pocket of soil, designated Feature 30, was adjacent to Feature 15 and contained quantities of brick, mortar, a tile paver, and an asphalt shingle.

Three additional features were identified following the removal of Stratum II and Feature 30. A crushed oyster shell patch, designated Feature 31, was identified originating in the northeast corner of TU 6 and extended 2.5 ft west and 1.4 ft south into the TU. Feature 31 measured two inches thick and overlaid a one inch thick layer of sand. A layer of burnt oyster was identified below the sand. The burnt oyster layer, designated Feature 32, also originated in the northeast corner of TU 6 and extended 3.3 ft west and 1.7 ft south into the TU. Adjacent to Feature 32 was a small circular patch of yellow (10YR 7/6) sand. The sand, designated Feature 33, was located in the northwest corner of TU 6.

Stratum III underlies Features 31-33 and consists of a layer of mottled light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) loam clay fill containing high quantities of charcoal. Stratum III also contained small pieces of stone and brick fragments. The brick and mortar fragments extended into Stratum IV which consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam fill. A series of bricks were identified within Stratum IV adjacent to Feature 15. The bricks, designated Feature 38, were in a north-south orientation and may be evidence of the collapse or demolition of part of Feature 15.

Stratum V consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay fill underlying a level (Stratum VI) of olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) sandy clay containing amounts of stone and brick rubble. Stratum VII consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) compact sandy clay. A possible builder's trench, designated Feature 39, was identified at the top of Stratum VII adjacent to Feature 15. Feature 39 ran in a north-south direction and consisted of olive brown (2.5Y 4/4)

sandy clay. Subsoil was identified following the removal of Stratum VII and Feature 39. Subsoil in TU 6 consists of a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sterile sandy clay.

Test Unit 7

Test Unit 7 was placed 4.5 feet east of TU 6. Located in the hallway that connects 99 Main Street with 196 Green Street, the purpose of this TU was to determine both whether the location would be suitable for the placement of an elevator that would service the future Annapolis History Center and what if any impact its construction would have on any historic subsurface features. TU 7 measured 3 x 3 ft and was located 2.5 ft from the doorway leading into the front room at 196 Green Street.

Prior to excavating TU 7 a section of concrete flooring had to be removed from the area. The flooring, designated Feature 33, overlies Stratum I which consists of a .5 foot thick layer of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty loam fill. Stratum I contained quantities of debris including brick and oyster shell fragments. A brick wall, designated Feature 34, was identified along the west side of TU 7. It is a solid English bond brick wall running in a north-south direction. Underlying Stratum I was a layer of oyster shell, designated Feature 35, that uniformly extends through the TU. Removal of Feature 35 revealed a herringbone brick floor, designated Feature 36, that originated adjacent to Feature 34 and extends through the TU into the north, east, and south walls.

Stratum II consists of a .15 ft thick layer of yellow (10YR 7/6) sand. Stratum II is bedding sand that was laid prior to the construction of the herringbone walkway (Feature 36). Underlying Stratum II is a .15 ft thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam fill mottled with olive (5Y 4/4) sandy clay. Stratum III also contains quantities of broken oyster shell. At the base of Stratum III a possible builder's trench was identified adjacent to where the TU transitions into Stratum IV.

The builder's trench, designated Feature 37, runs in a north-south direction and is located along the west side of the TU adjacent to Feature 34. The trench consists of dark brown (10YR 4/3) clay and extends to a depth of .35 ft. A field stone as well as tin glazed and creamware ceramics were identified within the feature. Stratum IV consists of a .44 ft thick layer of yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clayey fill containing charcoal flecks and intact oyster shells. Stratum IV peels off easily revealing a .24 ft thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam fill containing small amounts of charcoal. It is within Stratum V that TU 7 begins to slope down slightly along its northeast side.

Stratum VI consists of a .21 ft thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay fill containing quantities of brick. Underlying Stratum VI is a .35 ft thick layer of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) loam fill. Feature 34, the brick wall, ends just above Stratum VII. Stratum VII is noticeably much more saturated than previous strata and contains large quantities of oyster shell and brick. The amount of brick and their size suggest it is evidence of wall demolition.

Stratum VIII consists of .3 ft thick layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy loam fill. The unit continues to slope downward to the north east and contains amounts of brick and other building debris. At the transition between Strata VIII and IX, a flat stone and hard patch of mortar was identified in the southeast corner of TU 7. Stratum IX consisted of a .27 ft thick layer

of black (10YR 2/1) loamy clay. Little cultural material was identified however the stratum contained high concentrations of charcoal. At the base of Stratum IX, a series of large field stones were found running in a southwest-northeast direction. The stones, believed to be a wall undercut Feature 34 and appear to have fallen from the Feature 10 wall. The stones extended into Stratum X which consists of gray (10YR 5/1) clay. The soils around the stones were removed in order to better define them. No further excavated was conducted on TU 7 due to the depth and narrowness of the TU. Subsoil was not reached.

Test Unit 8

Test Unit 8 was placed to the north of TU 4B in the vicinity of where a north-south running brick wall, Feature 28, was believed to continue. TU 4B was 3x 4 ft and was placed to have Feature 28 bisect the TU along its eastern side.

The stratigraphy of TU 8 consists of a .8 ft thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam fill with quantities of brick and mortar. A brick wall, designated Feature 28, was identified during the excavation of Stratum I .7 foot west of the unit's eastern side. It is the same wall first discovered during the excavation of TUs 4 and 4B. The wall runs in a north-south direction and measures .75 foot wide.

Underlying Stratum I is a .67 foot thick level of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam fill containing heavy concentrations of mortar and brick fragments. Two complete brick were identified at the base of Stratum II lying on a level of sand (Stratum III). The bricks were found adjacent to Feature 28 along the wall's west side and may be the remains of a walkway or floor. On the eastern side of Feature 28, Stratum II transitioned into a different dark soil and was left unexcavated during the remainder of the project.

Stratum III consists of a thin layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam fill containing amounts of brick fragments. Underlying Stratum III is a 1.08 foot thick layer of dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) silty loam fill containing some amounts of brick and oyster shell. Stratum IV transitioned into a .4 foot thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam. Brick and oyster shell were also found within Stratum V.

Stratum VI contained a 1 foot thick layer of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) sandy clay fill overlying dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy clay subsoil. A thin layer of burnt and crushed oyster was identified at the top of Stratum VI but was not substantial enough to be designated a feature.

A total of 627 artifacts were recovered during the excavation of TU 8. The artifacts range in date from the 18th through 20th centuries, and represent refuse associated with kitchen, personal, and structural demolition activities. All 20th century artifacts recovered from TU 8 were recovered within the top two strata. Of the artifacts recovered from TU 8, 174 were from Stratum I and 139 were recovered from Stratum II. Items found in Strata I and II consist of modern plastics, aluminum, and concrete. Historic ceramics such as white salt glazed and porcelin were also identified in Strata I and II suggesting the top two levels of TU 8 are disturbed, likely as a result of continuous occupation and construction at the site.

A total of 68 artifacts were recovered from Stratum III. The most diagnostic artifacts recovered were ceramics. Ceramics recovered from the TU include whiteware, transfer-printed pearlware, and gray salt glaze stoneware. The ceramic assemblage suggests a mid-18th through mid-19th century date. Other artifacts included window glass, nails and dark olive green bottle glass. Faunal material was the most predominant artifact noted in Stratum III. Although no detailed analysis was undertaken, the assemblage included bone ranging from small to medium sized animals and fish.

Stratum IV contained 196 artifacts. Ceramics recovered from Stratum IV include Chinese porcelain, creamware, hand-painted pearlware, transfer-printed whiteware, slip trailed redware, white saltglazed stoneware, and gray saltglazed stoneware. The assemblage suggests an early-18th through mid-19th century date. Other artifacts included two tobacco pipe stems with a 5/64 inch bore diameter and dark olive green bottle glass. Architectural materials were also recovered during excavation of Stratum IV. Samples of plaster, nails, and window glass were collected. Faunal material included bones ranged from small to large mammals (likely cow and pig), fish, and bird. Crab claws, oyster and clam shells were also recovered during the excavation of Stratum IV.

A total of 53 artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Stratum V. Ceramics recovered from the Stratum included molded and scratch blue white saltglazed stoneware, creamware, tortoiseshell whieldonware, redware, and transfer-printed whiteware. The ceramic assemblage suggests an early-18th through mid-19th century date. Other artifacts recovered from Stratum V included one tobacco pipe stem, dark olive green bottle glass, and colorless drinking glass. Architectural materials included a sample of brick, window glass, and nails. Faunal materials were also noted in Stratum V and included bones ranging from medium to large mammals (likely cow and pig) as well as oyster shell. Three artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Stratum VI and included a sample of brick and oystershell. No ceramics or glassware was identified during the excavation of this final stratum of TU 8.

Test Unit 9

Test Unit 9 was placed adjacent to a brick wall (Feature 15) located along the unit's eastern side. The south side of TU 9 is directly north of TU 1 and TU 3. The TU measures 2 x 3 ft with the shorter side running in a north-south direction.

The stratigraphy of TU 9 consists of a .65 ft thick layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam fill containing high quantities of mortar. A builder's trench, designated Feature 40, was identified 1.5 ft below the surface along the west side of the TU where Stratum I transitioned into Stratum II. Feature 40 runs in a north-south direction and consists of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam.

Stratum II consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam fill.

A total of 66 artifacts were recovered during the excavation of TU 9. The artifacts range in date from the 18th through 19th centuries and represent refuse associated with kitchen, personal, and structural demolition activities.

Of the artifacts found in TU 9, 57 were recovered from Stratum II. The most diagnostic artifacts are the ceramics. The ceramics identified in Stratum II included creamware, clouded whieldonware, white saltglazed stoneware, and tin glazed earthenware. The ceramic assemblage suggest a mid to late 18th century date. Other artifacts recovered from Stratum II include a copper buckle, flint, dark green bottle glass, and architectural materials such as window glass and nails. Faunal remains were also identified and include bones from medium mammals and birds.

A total of nine artifacts were recovered from Feature 42 and consisted of architectural materials such as ceramic tile and mortar. Faunal remains were also identified in Feature 42 and included large mammal bone and oyster shell.

Appendix F:

Qualifications of Investigators

Thomas W. Cuddy has 14 years of experience in cultural resources management, and exceeds the *Secretary of Interior Standards for Archaeology* (36CFR Part 61). Dr. Cuddy has extensive experience in the design, management, and technical execution of archaeological investigations. He has managed reconnaissance and intensive investigations on prehistoric and historic sites throughout the eastern United States and Central America. Dr. Cuddy has taught numerous courses on archaeology and computer mapping at the University of Maryland and other institutions. He has extensive experience in museum interpretation of archaeology through positions at the Smithsonian Institution and the American Museum of Natural History. He received his Doctorate in Anthropology from Columbia University in 2000 and his Bachelor's Degree in Sociology/Anthropology from Virginia Commonwealth University in 1992.

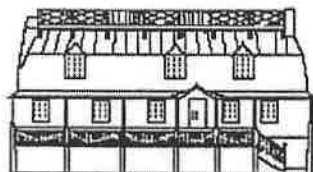
Jason P. Shellenhamer has 8 years of experience in cultural resource management and archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region of the United States and Caribbean, and meets The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology (36CFR Part 61). Mr. Shellenhamer has experience in field direction, report writing, research design development, laboratory analysis, public outreach and education programs. He received his Master's Degree in Applied Anthropology from the University of Maryland in 2004 and his Bachelor's Degree in Anthropology from Franklin and Marshall College in 2001.

Appendix G:
Revised Site Forms

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: _____

Check if update: ☒



Department of Housing and Community Development
Maryland Historical Trust
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18 AP21

County: Anne Arundel

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: 99 Main Street
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: Sign o the Whale (18AN370)
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions): _____
4. Prehistoric _____ Historic X Unknown _____
5. Terrestrial X Submerged/Underwater _____ Both _____

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Annapolis 1957 (revised 1978)
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)
- (For underwater sites)
NOAA Chart No.: _____
7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 7
8. Physiographic Province (check one):
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allegheny Plateau | <input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster/Frederick Lowland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge and Valley | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Piedmont |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Great Valley | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Western Shore Coastal Plain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Ridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore Coastal Plain |
9. Major Watershed/ Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): _____

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Spa Creek Stream Order: _____
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/Tidal River | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Spring |

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

12. Distance from closest surface water: 20 meters (or _____ feet)

13. Current water speed: _____ knots

14. Water Depth: _____ meters

15. Water visibility: _____

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Collington

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Floodplain	_____ Hilltop/Bluff
_____ Interior Flat	_____ Upland Flat
_____ Terrace	_____ Ridgetop
_____ Low Terrace	_____ Rockshelter/Cave
_____ High Terrace	_____ Unknown
_____ Hillslope	_____ Other: _____

18. Slope: 0

19. Elevation: 0-1 meters (or _____ feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

_____ Plowed/Tilled	_____ Extractive
_____ No-Till	_____ Military
_____ Wooded/Forested	_____ Recreational
_____ Logging/Logged	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential
_____ Underbrush/Overgrown	_____ Ruin
_____ Pasture	_____ Standing Structure
_____ Cemetery	_____ Transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	_____ Unknown
_____ Educational	_____ Other: _____

21. Condition of site:

☐ Disturbed
☒ Undisturbed
☐ Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

_____ Plowed	_____ Vandalized/Looted
_____ Eroded/Eroding	_____ Dredged
_____ Graded/Contoured	_____ Heavy Marine Traffic
_____ Collected	_____ Other: _____
	<u>Excavated</u>

23. Extent of disturbance:

☐ Minor (0-10%)
☒ Moderate (10-60%)
☐ Major (60-99%)
☐ Total (100%)
☐ % unknown

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

Site is an urban block in downtown Annapolis historic district. Location is corner of Main and Green Streets.

Address is 99 Main and 196 Green streets

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

Two strata of 1960s fill debris overtop 18th century deposits and architectural foundations.

26. Site size: 15 meters by 20 meters (or _____ feet by _____ feet)

27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:

Scale:

North arrow:

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.

D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC:	HISTORIC:	UNKNOWN
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	<input type="checkbox"/> 17 th century	
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> 1630-1675	
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> 1676-1720	
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 th century	
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1721-1780	
<input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Archaic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1781-1820	
<input type="checkbox"/> Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> 19 th century	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adena	<input type="checkbox"/> 1821-1860	
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1861-1900	
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 th century	
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> 1901-1930	
<input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> post-1930	

E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA

29. Type of investigation:

<input type="checkbox"/> Phase I	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase II/Site Testing	<input type="checkbox"/> Field Visit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase III/Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Collection/Artifact Inventory
<input type="checkbox"/> Archival Investigation	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

30. Purpose of investigation:

<input type="checkbox"/> Compliance	<input type="checkbox"/> Site Inventory
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MHT Grant Project
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

<input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic surface search
<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic surface collection
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic shovel test pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel test pits
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excavation units
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical excavation
<input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

32. Extent/nature of excavation: 80% of area excavated in 196 Green Street side of building

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic
<input type="checkbox"/> Shipwreck

34. Ownership: ☒ Private ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ Local/County
☐ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

35. Owner(s): Historic Annapolis Foundation
Address: 18 Pinkney Street, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: _____
36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
37. Other Known Investigations: _____
Wright, Henry T. 1958
Orr, Kenneth 1975

38. Primary report reference or citation: _____
Cuddy, Thomas W. and Jason Schellenhamer
2005 Phase III Archaeological Investigations at 99 Main Street

39. Other Records (e.g., slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?

<u> X </u> Slides	<u> </u> Field records	<u> </u> Other: _____
<u> X </u> Photos	<u> </u> Sonar	
<u> X </u> Field maps	<u> </u> Magnetic record	
40. If yes, location of records: URS Corporation, 200 Orchanrd Ridge Drive, Suite 101, Gaithersburg, MD
41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown
42. If NO or unknown, give owner: Historic Annapolis Foundation
location: _____
and brief description of collection: _____

43. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
44. Site visited by: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
45. Form filled out by: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 _____

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a. ☒ domestic
☐ industrial
☐ transportation
☐ military
☐ sepulchre
☐ unknown

b. ☒ urban
☐ rural
☐ unknown

c. standing structure:

☒ yes
☐ no
☐ unknown

d. above-ground/visible ruin:

☐ yes
☒ no
☐ unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

☐ artifact concentration
☐ possible structure
☒ post-in-ground structure
☐ frame structure
☒ masonry structure
☐ farmstead
☐ plantation
☒ townsite
☐ mill (specify: _____)
☐ raceway
☐ quarry
☐ furnace/forge

_____ other industrial (specify):

_____ road/railroad
_____ wharf/landing
_____ bridge
_____ ford
_____ battlefield
_____ military fortification
_____ military encampment
_____ cemetery
_____ unknown
_____ other:

3. Ethnic Association:

☐ Native American
☐ African American
☒ Angloamerican
☒ other Euroamerican (specify):
_____ indentures

_____ Hispanic
_____ Asian American
_____ unknown
_____ other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

☒ ceramics
☒ bottle/table glass
☒ other kitchen artifacts
☒ architecture
☒ furniture
☒ arms
☒ clothing
☒ personal items

☒ tobacco pipes
☐ activity items
☐ human skeletal remains
☒ faunal remains
☒ floral remains
☒ organic remains
☐ unknown
_____ other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

_____ North Devon gravel temper
_____ North Devon sgraffito
_____ Slipwares
_____ Rhenish blue gray
_____ English Brown

_____ White salt glazed
_____ Scratch Blue
_____ Buckley
_____ Creamware
_____ Pearlware

6. Features present:

☒ yes
☐ no
☐ unknown

7. Types of features present:

☐ construction feature
☒ foundation
☐ cellar hole/storage cellar
☒ hearth/chimney base
☒ posthole/postmold
☐ paling ditch/fence
☐ privy
☒ well/cistern
☐ trash pit/dump
☐ sheet midden
☐ planting feature

☐ road/drive/walkway
☐ depression/mound
☐ burial
☐ railroad bed
☐ earthworks
☐ raceway
☐ wheel pit
☐ unknown
☐ other: _____

8. Flotation samples collected:

☐ yes
☒ no
☐ unknown

analyzed:

☐ yes, by _____
☐ no
☐ unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

☐ yes
☒ no
☐ unknown

analyzed:

☐ yes, by _____
☐ no
☐ unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): Macrobotanical wood samples analyzed

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Thomas W. Cuddy

Address: 200 Orchard Ridge Drive, suite 101, Gaithersburg, MD

Date: _____

Appendix H:
National Archaeological Database (NADB) Form

NADB - REPORTS RECORDING FORM

Complete items 5 through 14. Refer to the "Instructions for Completing NADB - Reports Recording Forms." The Maryland Historical Trust will record information for items 1 through 4.

1. DOCUMENT NO. _____

2. SOURCE _____ AND SHPO - ID _____

3. FILED AT _____

4. UTM COORDINATES

Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____
Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____
Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____
Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____
Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____
Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____

Continuation, see 14.

5. AUTHORS

Thomas W. Cuddy and Jason P. Shellenhamer

6. YEAR

2005

7. TITLE

Phase III Archaeological Excavation at 99 Main Street, Site 18AP21, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

8. PUBLICATION TYPE (circle one)

1 Monograph or Book

2 Chapter in a Book or Report Series

3 Journal Article

4 Report Series

5 Dissertation or Thesis

6 Paper presented at a Meeting

☒ 7 Unpublished or Limited Distribution Report

8 Other

9. INFORMATION ABOUT PUBLISHER/PUBLICATION

Follow the American Antiquity style guide published in 1983, Vol. 48, pp. 438-441, for the type of publication circled.

Report prepared by URS Corporation, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD for Bailey's Associates, L.P.,
Vienna, Virginia. Report on file with Maryland Historical Trust.

10. STATE/COUNTY (Referenced by report. Enter as many states, counties, or towns, as necessary.
Enter all, if appropriate. Only enter Town if the resources considered are within the town
boundaries.)

STATE 1	MD	COUNTY	Anne Arundel	TOWN	Annapolis
STATE 2		COUNTY		TOWN	
STATE 3		COUNTY		TOWN	

Continuation, see 14.

11. WORKTYPE (circle all code numbers that are appropriate)

- 0 General Management Plan/Environmental Document
- 1 Cultural Resources Management Plan
- 2 Cultural Resources Research Plan
- 3 Statement for Management
- 4 Outline of Planning Requirements
- 5 Cultural Resources Preservation Guide
- 6 Development Concept Plan
- 7 New Area Study/Reconnaissance Study
- 8 Boundary Study
- 9 Interpretive Prospectus
- 10 Special Planning/Management Study
- 11 Historical Study
- 12 Primary Document - Original
- 13 Primary Document - Translation
- 14 Advertisement
- 15 Popular Culture/History Document
- 16 Journal/Periodical
- 20 Historical Resource Study

- 21 Historical Base Map
- 22 Historical Handbook Text
- 23 Park Administrative History
- 24 Special History Study
- 30 Archeological General Considerations
- 31 Archeological Overview and Assessment
- 32 Archeological Identification Study (Phase I)
- 33 Archeological Evaluation Study (Phase II)
- 34 Archeological Data Recovery (Phase III)
- 35 Archeological Collections and Non-Field Studies
- 36 Socio-Cultural Anthropology Study
- 37 Social Impact Statement
- 38 Ethnohistory Study
- 39 Special Archeology/Anthropology Study
- 40 Field Reconnaissance, Sampling
- 41 Field Reconnaissance, Intensive
- 42 Paleo-environmental Research
- 43 Archeometrics
- 44 Archeoastronomical Study
- 46 Remote Sensing
- 47 Archeozoological Study
- 48 Archeobotanical Study
- 49 Bioarcheological Study
- 50 Historic Buildings Report-Beginning February 1956
- 51 Historic Buildings Report-After February 1957-Part I
- 52 Historic Buildings Report-Part II
- 54 Historic Buildings Report-After March 1960-Part III
- 56 HSR-Administrative Data-After December 1971
- 57 HSR-Historical Data
- 58 HSR-Archeological Data
- 59 HSR-Architectural Data
- 61 Historic Structures Preservation Guide-After December 1971
- 62 Historic Structures Report-After October 1980
- 63 Cultural Landscape Report (Historic Grounds Report)
- 64 Ruins Stabilization and Maintenance Report
- 65 Special Historic Architecture Study
- 70 Scope of Collection Statement
- 71 Historic Furnishings Report-After October 1980
- 72 Collection Condition Survey
- 73 Collection Storage Plan
- 82 Collection Management Plan (Collection Preservation Guide)
- 83 Special Curatorial Study
- 84 Archeological Field Work, Indeterminant
- 85 Archeological Survey, Indeterminant
- 86 Field Reconnaissance, Minimal
- 87 Underwater Survey
- 88 Resource/Site Based Work, Indeterminant
- 89 Minimal/Informal Site Visitation

- 90 Oral History
- 91 Subsurface Activity, Indeterminant
- 92 Testing/Limited Excavation
- 93 Major Excavation
- 94 Underwater Resource/Site Based Work
- 95 Artifact/Collection Based Study/Report
- 96 Literature Synthesis/Review/Research Design
- 97 Intensive Determination of Surface Characteristics
- 98 Environmental Research
- 99 Geomorphological Study
- 100 Geological Study
- 101 Paleontological Study
- 102 Population Reconstruction
- 103 Rock Art Study
- 104 Architectural Photography
- 105 Architectural Site Plan
- 106 Architectural Floor Plan
- 107 HABS Drawing
- 108 Physical Anthropology Study
- 109 Boat Survey
- 999 Other (Furnish a Keyword in Keyword Category 1 to identify the nature of this study.)

12. KEYWORDS and KEYWORD CATEGORIES

- 0 Types of Resources (or "no resources")
- 1 Generic Terms/Research Questions/Specialized Studies
- 2 Archeological Taxonomic Names
- 3 Defined Artifact Types/Material Classes
- 4 Geographic Names or Locations
- 5 Time
- 6 Project Name/Project Area
- 7 Other keywords

Enter as many keywords (with the appropriate keyword category number) as you think will help a person (1) who is trying to understand what the report contains or (2) who is searching the database for specific information. Whenever appropriate, record the number of acres studied in a document.

Historic	[0]		[]		[]
Annapolis	[4]		[]		[]
Bakery	[4]		[]		[]
18 th century	[5]		[]		[]
99 Main Street	[5]		[]		[]
Fire	[4]		[]		[]
Craftsmen	[5]		[]		[]
	[]		[]		[]

Continuation, see 14.

13. FEDERAL AGENCY CODE _____

14. CONTINUATION/COMMENTS (include item no.)

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name Thomas W. Cuddy, URS Corporation

Date 02/21/2005

Address 200 Orchard Ridge Dr., Suite 101

City Gaithersburg State MD

Zip 20878

Telephone Number 301-258-9780

Appendix I:

Scope of Work

PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT 18AP21, THE ANNAPOLIS HISTORY CENTER

March 15, 2004

This document describes a plan for Phase III archaeological investigations at site 18AP21, at 99 Main/196 Green Streets, in the city of Annapolis. The information here builds on Phase II evaluation work completed in July 2003. The Phase II work encountered *in situ* architectural foundations in an area of potential effect. This proposal describes a plan of treatment for those remains. Aspects of the proposed construction plans for the Annapolis History Center (AHC) have changed since Phase II investigations. Additionally, aspects of the proposed plans for the building may be further altered to accommodate the preservation of archaeological remains in place, and thus to facilitate their use in educational programming. [For background and historical context the reader is referred to the Phase II scope of work dated July 16, 2003 or the report by Thomas Cuddy Phase II Archaeological Investigations at 99 Main Street, 18AP21 (Sign of the Whale), Annapolis, Maryland.]

Proposed Scope of Archaeological Investigations

Phase III work is being planned with the express goal of preserving remains in place, which is the preferred option for treatment of archaeological remains as outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994:23). However, minimally destructive archaeological investigation will be used to further the research into this site. The work will concentrate largely on the front room of the 196 Green Street building where archaeological remains are close to the ground surface. The Green Street portion of the building dates to approximately 1860. Plans for the AHC still include lowering of the floor surface in the 196 Green Street building to the level of the floor in 99 Main. Phase II investigations identified the fact that brick and mortar foundation walls exist immediately below the cement slab in the front (street side) room of 196 Green Street. Features 9 and 14, a brick pier or piling and the wall that extends from it, are both immediately below the cement surface. Recent removal of the cement slab/floor has revealed another foundation wall running across the room, likely the former rear wall of the original 1860 structure. The brick features in this room are at or near the ground surface, conflicting with plans to lower the floor. Close survey may determine that they do not have to be dismantled.

Phase III excavations will consist of five units, each 5 by 5 feet square. One of these units will investigate the newly revealed wall, documenting its characteristics and looking for evidence of a builder's trench with which to better date the construction of the building. Two units will follow the Feature 14 wall towards Green Street, further defining this feature. This wall, along with Feature 9, may be the remnants of a kitchen that accompanied the 99 Main building in 1791, the fate of which is unknown. Alternatively, it could represent architectural remains of a structure that is not documented in the historic accounts. One unit will be used to follow more of Feature 10, another foundation wall believed to date to approximately 1745. The building is thought to be the bakery occupied by John Chalmers and later by Richard Flemming. This wall is considerably lower in elevation than the others and it is in little danger of impact

from current construction plans. However, its old date is intriguing and the opportunity should be used to further research this feature. Excavations of the Feature 10 wall will specifically look for a builder's trench that will conclusively date the wall. These excavations intend to leave the walls in place for now. The older walls (Features 9, 10, and 14) are contiguous, but the newly revealed wall (c. 1860) is likely superimposed over a portion of Feature 9. Unless research suggests there is substantial gain in removal of features, all walls will remain in tact and excavations will be carried out around them.

The fifth excavation unit will be placed in the new area of the elevator shaft. Phase II excavations focused on an area which was to be the elevator shaft. That area was found to be highly disturbed, but with some archaeological integrity at depths of three feet below grade closest to the original rear wall of 99 Main. Construction plans for placement of the elevator have now been altered, and include a smaller elevator to lessen the impact to the historic building. Further, the placement of that smaller elevator will be in a slightly different area than originally proposed, approximately six feet northwest. This area is almost surely disturbed, as it is farther back from the original rear wall, but excavations will be used to confirm this.

Additional excavation units beyond these five may be necessary if unexpected discoveries are made. In that case, Archaeology in Annapolis will consult with the Trust on how to proceed.

Plans for this area of the History Center are still in development, but will likely include the installation of a clear floor surface so that archaeological remains will be visible to museum visitors. Incorporation into the exhibits in this way will create a vivid mechanism for discussing the archaeology of the building and demonstrating the role of archaeology in preservation. An alternative way to illustrate this for visitors, which is under consideration, is to imbed bricks into the new floor, approximating the archaeological walls that exist below. Both plans are methods of preservation in place, but with the caveat that archaeological research will be conducted *around* the architectural features. Conservation and stabilization issues will be more fully addressed after Phase III excavations have been completed and evaluated.

As with all Archaeology in Annapolis projects, the artifacts recovered will be processed according to state standards and guidelines using the laboratories in both Annapolis and College Park. All work will be reported in a technical report that also meets state guidelines and standards for terrestrial archaeology. The fieldwork will be carried out in late March and April, 2004.

Appendix J:

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog 99 Main Street (18AP21)

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: I		Level: A	Feature:				AIA
1.7	14	Architectural	Asphalt	Floor tile			
1.2	1	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			
1.3	7	Architectural	Plaster				
1.4	1	Faunal	Bone	Fragment			
1.9	1	Kitchen	Aluminum	Pull tab			
1.1	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
1.5	2	Miscellaneous	Clinker/coal				
1.6	1	Miscellaneous	Lead alloy	Lump			
1.10	1	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Wrap			
1.8	1	Miscellaneous	Styrofoam	Fragment			
							Shell temper, painted

Unit: I		Level: AA	Feature:					AIA
14.12	3	Architectural	Asbestos	Shingle				
14.11	5	Architectural	Asphalt	Floor tile			Gold and green 93g	
14.8	2	Architectural	Brick					
14.1	5	Architectural	Glass	Window				
14.3	2	Architectural	Iron	Nail			11g	
14.7	11	Architectural	Mortar					
14.6	1	Architectural	Wood	Unidentifiable				
14.5	2	Faunal	Bone	Bird				
14.4	2	Faunal	Bone	Mammal				
14.9	1	Hardware	Metal	Wire			Coated	
14.2	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless			
14.10	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			Fragment of ting, corroded	
14.13	1	Personal	Plastic	Comb				

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments	AIA
Unit: 1		Level: B	Feature:					
2.21	6	Architectural	Asbestos	Shingle				
2.20	17	Architectural	Asphalt	Floor tile			Gold and green 132g	
2.17	7	Architectural	Brick					
2.2	17	Architectural	Glass	Window				
2.9	9	Architectural	Iron	Cut nail				
2.8	21	Architectural	Iron	Nail				
2.18	2	Architectural	Mortar				384g	
2.14	4	Architectural	Wood	Unidentifiable				
2.12	13	Faunal	Bone	Bird				
2.11	9	Faunal	Bone	Mammal				
2.13	5	Faunal	Oyster shell				228g	
2.16	2	Hardware	Iron	Conduit			Corroded conduit	
2.10	1	Hardware	Iron	Screw				
2.1	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment				
2.6	2	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle			Base, machine made 1 molded	
2.3	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua			
2.4	4	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless			
2.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Neck, machine made	
2.7	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		With embossed dots, machine made	
2.15	10	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			Flat glass	
2.19	10	Miscellaneous	Plastic and aluminum	Fragment				
2.22	1	Personal	Metal	Coin			Buffalo nickel	

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: I			Feature:				
16.11	2	Architectural	Brick				232g
16.5	21	Architectural	Glass	Window			
16.7	16	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
16.9	1	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			
16.8	1	Architectural	Iron	Wrought nail			L head Shell, 60g
16.10	10	Architectural	Mortar				
16.13	25	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
16.12	18	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
16.14	2	Faunal	Bone/tooth	Unidentified			
16.17	12	Faunal	Oyster shell				592g
16.6	3	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
16.2	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
16.1	1	Kitchen	Refined earthenware	Fragment			Rim, white underglaze
16.4	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
16.3	2	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment	Blue and white	Annular slip decoration	
16.15	12	Miscellaneous	Coal				72g
16.16	2	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Unit: 1</i>	<i>Level:</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Feature:</i>				
6.28	6	Architectural	Asphalt	Floor tile			Gold and green
6.31	1	Architectural	Brick				Half a brick
6.14	32	Architectural	Glass	Window			1 is dark green
6.16	29	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
6.32	8	Architectural	Mortar				45g
6.29	2	Architectural	Wood	Unidentifiable			
6.24	1	Faunal	Blue crab shell				
6.20	116	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
6.21	32	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
6.22	1	Faunal	Bone	Rodent			
6.23	1	Faunal	Bone/tooth	Unidentified			
6.25	15	Faunal	Oyster shell				118g
6.26	1	Faunal	Scallop shell				Small scallop type
6.15	1	Household	Glass	Possible lamp chimney			Rim
6.17	1	Kitchen	Aluminum	Pull tab			
6.10	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		With molded "GTON", blown-in-mold
6.12	14	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
6.13	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		With molded decoration
6.11	1	Kitchen	Glass	Wine glass			Base
6.19	1	Kitchen	Iron	Church key			
6.3	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Plate	Blue	Shell edged	Rim
6.6	2	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			Rim
6.5	1	Kitchen	Refined earthenware	Fragment	Black	Annular slip decorated	
6.4	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Thick molded shape
6.9	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	Rim
6.7	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
6.8	2	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment	Blue	Transfer printed	Flow blue
6.1	1	Kitchen	Yellowware	Fragment			Buff paste
6.2	1	Kitchen	Yellowware	Fragment			Grey paste, with red coating
6.27	11	Miscellaneous	Coal				54g
6.18	6	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			
6.33	1	Personal	Glass	Button			
6.30	1	Personal	Plastic	Comb			4 hole sew through

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
6.34	1	Personal	Possible bone	Button			Half
Unit: 1							
Level: CC			Feature:				
19.11	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Floor tile			A/A
19.2	2	Architectural	Glass	Window			
19.4	4	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
19.10	2	Faunal	Barnacle				
19.6	16	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
19.7	4	Faunal	Bone	Fish			
19.5	4	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			2 broken
19.8	2	Faunal	Bone/tooth	Unidentified			
19.9	1	Faunal	Oyster shell				6g
19.3	3	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Flat, lettered "DA"
19.1	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Unit: I</i>	<i>Level: D</i>	<i>Feature:</i>					
11.30	1	Architectural	Asphalt	Floor tile			
11.22	37	Architectural	Brick				1 face glazed
11.23	2	Architectural	Brick				Flat fragment, glaze on one face only
11.6	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Possible tile			
11.14	3	Architectural	Glass	Window			
11.18	9	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
11.19	1	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			
11.21	30	Architectural	Mortar				
11.20	7	Architectural	Plaster				
11.25	9	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
11.24	34	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
11.27	1	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			Vertebra
11.26	3	Faunal	Bone	Rodent			
11.28	190	Faunal	Oyster shell				
11.31	1	Floral	Possible nut shell				
11.1	2	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Buff paste, colorless interior lead glaze
11.11	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Finish/neck
11.12	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Base
11.13	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
11.16	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		
11.17	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
11.15	9	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		
11.2	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment		Trailed	Weathered
11.3	1	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment			Gray-green interior lead glaze
11.7	1	Kitchen	Stoneware	Fragment			Buff paste, finger trailed brown and green
11.4	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			Light gray paste
11.9	3	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
11.8	3	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			Rim
11.5	2	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment	Blue	Transfer printed	Rim, flow blue

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
11.29	15	Miscellaneous	Coal				
11.32	16	Miscellaneous	Metal	Fragment			Thin orange flakes
11.33	1	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Bag			Small
11.10	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe stem			4/64" bore diameter
Unit: I							
		Level:	DD	Feature:			
24.15	3	Architectural	Asphalt	Floor tile			
24.11	9	Architectural	Brick				162g
24.6	2	Architectural	Glass	Window			Very thick
24.9	5	Architectural	Iron	Nail			48g
24.10	7	Architectural	Mortar				
24.14	6	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
24.12	9	Faunal	Oyster shell				1 burned, 153g
24.5	7	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
24.7	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Curved rim with dark red coating
24.4	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			Dark, possibly burned
24.2	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			Glaze gone
24.1	2	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			Flaked, mend
24.3	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
24.13	1	Miscellaneous	Coal				20g
24.8	2	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe stem			5/64" bore diameter

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments	AIA
Unit: 1	Level: E	Feature:						
27.1	10	Architectural	Brick				Small fragments	
27.7	3	Architectural	Glass	Window			1 iridescent, 2 aqua	
27.6	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			Corroded	
27.3	2	Architectural	Mortar				1 with plaster	
27.5	1	Architectural	Wood	Unidentifiable			Small burned fragment	
27.9	1	Faunal	Bone	Bird			Fragment	
27.8	12	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			Fragment	
27.11	1	Faunal	Bone/tooth	Mammal			Fragment of jaw with tooth	
27.10	1	Faunal	Bone/tooth	Unidentified				
27.2	0	Faunal	Oyster shell					
27.16	1	Kitchen	Chinese porcelain	Fragment	Blue	Painted	Brown paste, dark brown interior/exterior lead glaze	
27.13	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Dark curved	
27.14	4	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Interior lead glaze	
27.12	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Red wash	
27.15	1	Kitchen	Refined earthenware	Fragment			Flat	
27.4	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment				

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 1			Level: D				
			Feature: 2				
10.12	24	Architectural	Brick				178g
10.10	4	Architectural	Iron	Nail			Corroded
10.11	46	Architectural	Mortar				161g
10.15	6	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
10.14	10	Faunal	Oyster shell				557g
10.13	7	Floral	Charcoal				
10.1	4	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Brown paste, clear lead glaze exterior, black lead glaze interior
10.7	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Buff paste, interior lead glaze, possibly burned
10.2	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Brown paste, dark brown interior lead glaze
10.8	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
10.9	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Darker glass, one oxidized
10.3	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			
10.4	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze, possible Buckley, rim
10.6	1	Kitchen	Refined stoneware	Fragment			Small finial, white glaze
10.5	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment	Blue	Scratch blue	Gray paste, matte glaze
10.16	1	Prehistoric	Chert	Shatter			
			Feature: 3				
Unit: 1			Level: CC				
			Feature: 3				
21.2	1	Architectural	Glass	Window			Iridescent
21.7	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
21.5	3	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
21.4	2	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
21.3	3	Faunal	Bone	Possible fish			
21.6	1	Faunal	Bone/tooth	Unidentified			
21.1	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe bowl			Small fragment
			Feature: 7				
Unit: 1			Level: C				
			Feature: 7				
28.1	1	Architectural	Mortar				
28.2	2	Floral	Wood				Burned

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 2	Level: A	Feature:					
3.9	3	Architectural	Brick				
3.3	16	Architectural	Glass	Window			
3.8	4	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
3.10	1	Faunal	Oyster shell				
3.4	2	Household	Glass	Mirror			
3.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		Embossed letters
3.2	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Flat, thick
3.6	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
3.7	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
3.1	1	Kitchen	Slipware				
3.11	2	Miscellaneous	Coal				Red paste, clear glaze
3.12	2	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Fragment			Colored

AIA

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 2		Level: B	Feature:				
4.25	32	Architectural	Brick				
4.26	7	Architectural	Ceramic	Sewer pipe			Floor fragment
4.33	2	Architectural	Concrete				
4.7	74	Architectural	Glass	Window			
4.18	32	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
4.19	1	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			Roofing
4.24	26	Architectural	Mortar				
4.32	2	Architectural	Wood	Unidentifiable			Painted green
4.30	1	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
4.29	3	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
4.31	19	Faunal	Oyster shell				
4.21	0	Hardware	Iron	Possible bolt			2g
4.20	1	Hardware	Iron	Wire			8 inch thick
4.1	3	Household	Ceramic	Flower pot			Red paste
4.8	5	Household	Glass	Mirror			
4.4	4	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
4.3	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
4.28	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle			
4.16	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Colorless		Complete, blown-in-mold, embossed "1/10th PINT", with cap
4.13	3	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		Round neck
4.9	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Embossed letters
4.15	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Flat, thick
4.10	5	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		Embossed pattern
4.12	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Bright green		
4.11	3	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
4.14	1	Kitchen	Glass	Jar			Rim, threaded
4.6	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment	Blue	Decorated	Rim
4.2	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
4.5	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
4.34	3	Miscellaneous	Coal				
4.23	3	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			With glass or plastic

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4.22	4	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			
4.35	1	Miscellaneous	Metal	Fragment			Flat
4.36	18	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Fragment			
4.27	3	Miscellaneous	Stone	Fragment			Non-cultural

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 2		Level: C	Feature:				
7.44	2	Architectural	Asbestos	Shingle			
7.45	2	Architectural	Asphalt	Floor tile			Tan
7.42	8	Architectural	Brick				100g1g
7.32	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Drain tile			
7.30	83	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
7.52	2	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			Roofing
7.43	6	Architectural	Mortar				90g
7.33	1	Architectural	Slate	Fragment			
7.37	7	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
7.38	16	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
7.39	2	Faunal	Bone/tooth	Unidentified			
7.41	8	Faunal	Oyster shell				79g
7.50	2	Hardware	Metal	Bulb			Bases
7.34	1	Hardware	Metal	Screw			Six-sided head
7.24	1	Household	Glass	Lighting			Modern
7.14	2	Kitchen	Chinese porcelain	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
7.15	1	Kitchen	Chinese porcelain	Fragment			
7.3	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Unglazed
7.17	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Gray paste
7.1	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Iberian storage jar			Brown glaze
7.2	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Iberian storage jar			
7.11	8	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
7.12	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			Base
7.13	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			Lid
7.35	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Brown		Complete, machine made
7.36	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		Neck, machine made
7.23	7	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
7.26	4	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		Partial letters
7.27	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Black		
7.28	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		
7.21	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
7.19	99	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Flat
7.22	40	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
7.25	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Neck, blown-in-mold
7.20	1	Kitchen	Glass	Lid liner			
7.5	3	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
7.10	3	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Transfer printed	Mend
7.16	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Blue glaze, fire-damaged
7.4	6	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
7.6	2	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Base
7.7	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Rim
7.8	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Handle
7.9	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment	Fugitive	Decal	
7.40	7	Miscellaneous	Coal				
7.31	10	Miscellaneous	Iron	Lump			Corroded
7.47	2	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Cap			Threaded
7.46	10	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Fragment			
7.29	1	Personal	Glass	Marble	Yellow		
7.51	1	Personal	Graphite	Pencil			
7.49	1	Personal	Imitation pearl	Bead			
7.48	1	Personal	Plastic	Hair curler			
7.18	1	Personal	Whiteware	Toy			Lid

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 2		Level: D	Feature:				
8.18	7	Architectural	Brick				12g
8.16	53	Architectural	Iron	Wrought nail			Shell, 152g
8.17	7	Architectural	Mortar				
8.26	5	Architectural	Wood	Unidentifiable			
8.25	3	Arms	Brass	Shell casing			.22 calibre, short, clasp, unidentified
8.20	5	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
8.19	17	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
8.27	2	Kitchen	Chinese porcelain	Fragment	Blue	Painted	Man in pagoda
8.3	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Gray paste, purple glaze, worn, bottle spout/neck
8.13	8	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Flat
8.14	4	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			
8.11	23	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Flat
8.12	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
8.15	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Light green		Machine made
8.4	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment			
8.5	3	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
8.6	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment			Rim, narrowed lip
8.2	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Interior lead glaze
8.1	2	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			
8.7	8	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
8.9	5	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
8.10	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
8.8	2	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment		Transfer printed	19th century colors
8.22	7	Miscellaneous	Coal				Base
8.24	2	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			65g
8.21	1	Personal	Bone	Toothbrush			5x14 holes
8.23	1	Personal	Bone/metal	Button			4 hole

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 2			Level: E		Feature:		
9.45	4	Architectural	Asbestos	Shingle			AIA
9.27	5	Architectural	Brick				
9.30	8	Architectural	Ceramic	Sewer pipe			
9.12	64	Architectural	Glass	Window			
9.24	46	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
9.25	3	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			
9.29	3	Architectural	Marble	Fragment			Possible fireplace
9.26	8	Architectural	Mortar				
9.48	2	Architectural	Slate	Fragment			
9.31	2	Architectural	Unidentified stone	Fragment			
9.35	1	Architectural	Wood	Unidentifiable			
9.47	1	Arms	Brass	Shell casing			
9.33	19	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
9.34	5	Faunal	Oyster shell				
9.43	1	Hardware	Iron	Eye ring			Large, corroded
9.17	1	Household	Glass	Lamp globe			With dark brown interior glaze
9.4	1	Kitchen	Buckley	Fragment			
9.1	4	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			
9.9	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			Base
9.5	3	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
9.22	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Brown		Complete, machine made, with "sulfatonic", corroded top
9.14	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
9.21	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		With molded "LA", machine made
9.20	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		Machine made
9.19	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
9.18	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Neck, blown-in-mold
9.32	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Blue		Burned
9.15	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		
9.13	26	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		Opalescent
9.16	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			
9.44	2	Kitchen	Iron	Bottle cap			
9.7	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Transfer printed	Base
9.6	4	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Transfer printed	

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
9.11	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			Rim
9.2	1	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment		Trailed	Red paste, clear glaze with bands
9.3	2	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment		Trailed	Red paste
9.8	4	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Rim
9.10	7	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
9.51	15	Miscellaneous	Clinker				
9.50	11	Miscellaneous	Coal				
9.28	10	Miscellaneous	Coal				
9.38	38	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			Flat fragments with holes like sieve
9.42	17	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			Parts of rounded item
9.39	37	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			Flat
9.40	14	Miscellaneous	Iron	Lump			Large, corroded
9.41	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Lump			With brass strip
9.36	5	Miscellaneous	Lead alloy	Fragment			Possible melted
9.37	1	Miscellaneous	Metal	Fragment			Possible toy fragment
9.49	11	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Fragment			
9.46	1	Personal	Brass	Pin			Corroded, circular
9.23	1	Personal	Glass	Button			4 hole sew through
<i>Unit: 2</i>			<i>Level: F</i>		<i>Feature:</i>		
12.4	2	Architectural	Glass	Window			
12.5	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
12.8	4	Architectural	Mortar				6g
12.6	4	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
12.7	3	Floral	Bark				
12.1	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
12.3	1	Kitchen	Refined earthenware	Fragment			
12.2	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
12.9	1	Miscellaneous	Metal	Fragment			

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 2							
	Level:	G	Feature:				
13.3	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
13.7	2	Faunal	Bone	Fragment			1 possible turtle
13.2	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Base
13.4	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
13.1	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Rim, raised edge
13.6	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			Flat
13.5	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Lump			Corroded
Unit: 2							
	Level:	H	Feature:				
15.3	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
15.4	1	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
15.2	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment	Green and brown	Painted and molded	Rim
15.1	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
Unit: 2							
	Level:	I	Feature:				
17.3	1	Architectural	Glass	Window			
17.4	2	Architectural	Plaster				
17.5	1	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
17.6	1	Floral	Charcoal				
17.2	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
17.1	1	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment		Trailed	
17.7	2	Miscellaneous	Clinker/coal				Most slip gone

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 2							
Level: J			Feature:				
18.7	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
18.9	1	Architectural	Plaster				
18.11	2	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
18.10	4	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
18.12	4	Floral	Wood				
18.6	1	Kitchen	Chinese porcelain	Fragment	Blue	Painted	Chaired Base
18.1	2	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			Rim, mend
18.2	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			Base
18.3	2	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			Mold, pieces mend
18.4	2	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			Rim, royal pattern
18.5	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Transfer printed	Base
18.8	1	Miscellaneous	Stone	Fragment			Non-cultural
Unit: 2							
Level: K			Feature:				
20.11	1	Architectural	Brick				
20.6	1	Architectural	Glass	Window			11g
20.7	7	Architectural	Iron	Nail			Very corroded
20.10	20	Architectural	Mortar				38g
20.8	6	Architectural	Wood	Unidentifiable			3 with metal corrosion
20.9	2	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
20.12	1	Faunal	Oyster shell				2g
20.13	5	Floral	Charcoal				
20.5	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			Rim
20.1	2	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown interior lead glaze
20.2	2	Kitchen	Refined redware	Fragment			Dark glaze, mend
20.3	2	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Base
20.4	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			

Catalog # Count Group Material Form Color Decoration Comments

Unit: 2		Level: L	Feature:				AIA
25.6	2	Architectural	Glass	Window			
25.7	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
25.8	1	Architectural	Mortar				
25.9	1	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
25.5	3	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		
25.3	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			Pierced
25.1	2	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Mend
25.2	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
25.4	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe bowl			

Unit: 2		Level: M	Feature:				
107.6	2	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
107.7	2	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
107.8	4	Floral	Bark				
107.5	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		
107.1	1	Kitchen	North Devon	Fragment		Sgraffito	Red paste, clear lead glaze, interior yellow
107.4	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			Rim
107.3	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
107.2	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments	
Unit: 2		Level:	N	Feature:				AIA
26.10	15	Architectural	Glass	Window	Green			
26.13	8	Architectural	Iron	Nail				
26.15	3	Architectural	Mortar				14g	
26.14	11	Faunal	Bone	Mammal				
26.18	1	Faunal	Oyster shell				Small fragment	
26.17	14	Floral	Possible bark				Thin fragments	
26.20	0	Kitchen	Aluminum	Foil			And 1 plastic fragment	
26.4	3	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment				
26.5	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Plate				
26.11	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		Rim, spearhead pattern	
26.12	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark green			
26.9	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Transfer printed	Thin and curved	
26.6	3	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			Floral	
26.7	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			Rim, 1 pierced	
26.1	2	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment				
26.2	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown exterior lead glaze, clear interior lead glaze	
26.3	2	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			Dark brown exterior lead glaze	
26.8	2	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			1 with remnant of glaze	
26.16	11	Miscellaneous	Coal				Rim, mend	
26.19	1	Miscellaneous	Lead alloy	Fragment			2 burned, 88g	
							Melted	

Unit: 2	Level: B	Feature: 1	AIA
5.8	5 Architectural	Brick	65g
5.3	12 Architectural	Glass	
5.5	10 Architectural	Iron	
5.2	1 Kitchen	Glass	Thick flat
5.4	4 Kitchen	Glass	
5.1	1 Kitchen	Whiteware	
5.6	1 Miscellaneous	Clinker	128g
5.7	12 Miscellaneous	Coal	

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 2		Level: K	Feature: 4				AIA
22.4	1	Architectural	Glass	Window			
22.3	1	Kitchen	Chinese porcelain	Fragment	Blue	Painted	Rim
22.2	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
22.1	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Base
22.5	2	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Fragment			
Unit: 2		Level: K	Feature: 5				AIA
23.1	1	Architectural	Wood	Post			Post end, Yellow or hard pine (Pinus spp.)
Unit: 2		Level: N	Feature: 6				
108.2	7	Architectural	Glass	Window			
108.4	5	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
108.9	1	Faunal	Hair				Lock of hair
108.3	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
108.1	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Base
108.6	4	Miscellaneous	Coal				175g
108.5	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			Flat
108.10	1	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Fragment			Blue
108.7	1	Personal	Glass	Button			4 hole sew through
108.8	1	Personal	Possible bone	Button			2 hole, sew through

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 2			Feature: 8				
		Level: M					AIA
29.6	1	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
29.7	1	Faunal	Bone	Fragment			
29.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green	Thin	
29.4	1	Kitchen	Refined stoneware	Fragment			Rim, clear glaze, whitish rim
29.2	1	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment			Glazed, probably rim
29.1	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
29.3	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			Molded band
104.3	5	Architectural	Wood	Beam			Fragile, unwashed
104.1	3	Architectural	Wood	Fragment			Yellow or hard pine (Pinus ssp.)
104.2	2	Floral	Bark				

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 3		Level: A	Feature:				URS
30.4	5	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
30.5	1	Architectural	Iron	Cut nail			
30.7	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
30.6	2	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			
30.8	1	Architectural	Mortar				
30.10	1	Faunal	Bone	Bird			2 ribs
30.9	3	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			Jaw with teeth
30.11	1	Faunal	Bone/tooth	Medium mammal			
30.12	1	Faunal	Tooth	Medium mammal			
30.13	2	Kitchen	Aluminum	Pull tab			
30.3	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua		
30.2	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
30.1	1	Kitchen	Glass	Jar	Colorless		Finish, continuous thread
30.14	1	Miscellaneous	Coal				
30.15	2	Miscellaneous	Coal clinker				

Unit: 3		Level: AA	Feature:			URS
31.3	3	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua	
31.6	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail		
31.5	3	Faunal	Bone	Bird		
31.4	2	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal		
31.7	2	Hardware	Iron	Tube		3/4" diameter
31.1	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment		
31.2	1	Kitchen	Glass	Drinking glass	Colorless	Rim

Catalog # Count Group Material Form Color Decoration Comments

Unit: 3		Level: B	Feature:				URS
32.7	2	Architectural	Asbestos	Tile		Green	
32.2	22	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
32.3	5	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
32.4	3	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			
32.8	2	Architectural	Wood	Fragment		Painted green	
32.6	1	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
32.5	2	Faunal	Oyster shell				
32.1	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
32.9	6	Miscellaneous	Clinker				
37.1	8	Architectural	Glass	Window			
37.3	13	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
37.4	1	Architectural	Plaster			With pale green paint	
37.5	7	Faunal	Bone	Fragment			
37.6	2	Floral	Wood				
37.2	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless	Curved with threads	
37.7	6	Miscellaneous	Leather				
37.8	1	Personal	Shell	Button		2 hole sew through	

Unit: 3		Level: BB	Feature:				URS
33.3	2	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
33.4	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
33.5	5	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
33.1	2	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment		1 bases	
33.2	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 3			Feature:				
38.4	3	Architectural	Glass	Window			AIA
38.1	6	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
38.7	3	Architectural	Synthetic/recent material	Roofing			Fragment
38.3	2	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
38.2	2	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
38.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
38.6	1	Personal	Slate	Pencil			

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 3	Level:	CC	Feature:				
42.34	1	Architectural	Brick				AIA
42.18	15	Architectural	Glass	Window			
42.27	4	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
42.28	1	Faunal	Bone	Fish			Fin or scale
42.26	26	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
42.30	1	Faunal	Clam shell				
42.31	1	Faunal	Organic material				Possible incinerated bone
42.29	4	Faunal	Oyster shell				
42.3	2	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Red paste, clear interior lead glaze
42.4	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Red paste, dark brown interior lead glaze, base
42.1	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Unglazed, buff paste
42.2	3	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Buff paste, clear interior lead glaze
42.10	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment		Sponged	Wine colored, possible tortoise shell
42.11	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			Textured exterior, greenish tint
42.20	1	Kitchen	Glass	Case bottle	Dark olive green		Base
42.22	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
42.21	5	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Olive green		
42.24	3	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Heavy patina
42.23	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		Thin, curved
42.19	5	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
42.16	3	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			
42.25	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Thin
42.12	2	Kitchen	Rhenish gray stoneware	Fragment	Blue	Decorated	Molded
42.6	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
42.8	3	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			Glaze only
42.9	3	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			Glaze gone
42.5	2	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
42.7	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			
42.14	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Base			
42.13	3	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			Rim
42.15	4	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
42.33	9	Miscellaneous	Iron	Lump			
42.35	2	Miscellaneous	Synthetic/recent material	Fragment			Like bakelite
42.32	3	Miscellaneous	Synthetic/recent mixed material	Fragment			Approximately 3/4 iron tube in mortar
42.17	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe stem			4/64" bore diameter

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 3	Level: D	Feature:					URS
39.17	84	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
39.26	1	Architectural	Granite	Fragment			
39.18	6	Architectural	Iron	Cut nail			
39.20	40	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
39.19	6	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			
39.27	1	Architectural	Slate	Fragment			
39.53	47	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
39.55	84	Faunal	Bone	Fish			
39.40	2	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			1 rib, 1 phalange
39.39	16	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			Sawn
39.42	10	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			Long bone
39.43	9	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			Rib
39.44	16	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
39.45	19	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			Long bone
39.41	7	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			Sawn
39.54	73	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
39.51	21	Faunal	Bone	Rodent			
39.50	5	Faunal	Bone	Rodent			Skull
39.49	7	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal			Long bone
39.52	20	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal/bird			
39.46	12	Faunal	Bone	Small/medium mammal			Vertebra
39.47	8	Faunal	Bone	Small/medium mammal			Pelvis
39.48	4	Faunal	Bone	Small/medium mammal			Skull
39.31	1	Hardware	Aluminum	Strip			
39.24	3	Hardware	Iron	Can fragment			2 bases
39.23	1	Hardware	Iron	Escutcheon			Plumbing
39.25	1	Hardware	Iron	Wire			
39.1	1	Household	Ceramic	Flower pot			Rim
39.28	1	Household	Copper alloy	Key			
39.16	3	Household	Glass	Lighting	Colorless		

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 3			Feature:				
		Level: E					AIA
40.2	3	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
40.1	1	Kitchen	Jackfield	Fragment			Molded
43.13	2	Architectural	Brick				
43.9	2	Architectural	Glass	Window			
43.12	10	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
43.20	2	Architectural	Plaster				
43.16	2	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
43.15	3	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
43.18	1	Faunal	Shell				
43.19	1	Floral	Wood				
43.3	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Unglazed
43.2	8	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			3 red paste, 5 buff paste, interior/exterior lead glaze
43.1	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Buff body, interior clear lead glaze
43.11	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
43.14	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		Neck
43.10	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
43.4	2	Kitchen	North Devon	Fragment			
43.8	2	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			
43.7	2	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
43.6	1	Kitchen	Stoneware	Fragment			Brown salt glaze
43.5	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
43.17	1	Personal	copper alloy	Button			

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 3			Feature:				URS
44.13	1	Architectural	Brick				
44.12	2	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
44.16	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
44.15	1	Architectural	Iron	Wrought nail			
44.19	5	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
44.21	1	Faunal	Clam shell				
44.20	2	Faunal	Oyster shell				
44.22	2	Floral	Charcoal				
44.17	1	Hardware	Iron	Bar			
44.11	1	Household	Glass	Lighting	Colorless		
44.5	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
44.9	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless	Base	
44.14	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
44.10	1	Kitchen	Glass	Table glass	Colorless	Handle	
44.3	7	Kitchen	Possible North Devon	Fragment			
44.1	5	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment		Dark brown lead glaze	
44.4	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment		Rim, greenish lead glaze	
44.2	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment		Manganese, brown streaked lead glaze	
44.6	1	Kitchen	Stoneware	Fragment		Brown Paste, salt glazed	
44.7	1	Kitchen	Stoneware	Fragment		Brown paste, salt glazed, flat sherd	
44.8	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
44.18	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe bowl			molded, e.g. Hume 1969 Fig.97-22-25

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 3			Feature:				
	Level:	G					URS
48.10	1	Architectural	Brick	Window			Glazed
48.9	2	Architectural	Glass	Nail	Aqua		
48.11	2	Architectural	Iron	Pig			Mandible with tooth
48.12	1	Faunal	Bone	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
48.8	1	Kitchen	Chinese porcelain	Fragment			Gray paste, lead glaze, burned
48.6	1	Kitchen	Earthenware	Plate		Sgraffito	Mend, rim-to-base, very fragile, 25% of vessel
48.3	6	Kitchen	North Devon	Plate			Rim, gravel temper
48.4	1	Kitchen	North Devon	Fragment			
48.5	3	Kitchen	Possible North Devon	Fragment			
48.1	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze
48.2	4	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze, mend
48.7	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Window	Green		
69.2	1	Architectural	Glass	Large mammal			1 with cut mark
69.3	3	Faunal	Bone	Plate		Sgraffito	Rim
69.1	1	Kitchen	North Devon				

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 3	Level: B	Feature: 16				URS	
34.6	29	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
34.8	1	Architectural	Iron	Cut nail			
34.9	13	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
34.7	1	Architectural	Plaster				
34.17	8	Faunal	Bone	Bird			1 rib
34.16	4	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			Sawn
34.15	3	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
34.18	3	Faunal	Bone	Rodent			
34.19	1	Faunal	Clam shell				
34.13	1	Hardware	Carbon	Battery rod			
34.10	1	Hardware	Iron	Bolt			
34.11	1	Hardware	Iron	Screw			
34.12	1	Hardware	Iron	Strip			Rounded end with hole, 1/2" wide, 1/16" thick
34.4	1	Household	Glass	Lighting	Colorless		
34.3	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
34.2	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
34.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua		
34.1	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Rim
34.20	8	Miscellaneous	Coal				
34.21	1	Miscellaneous	Coal clinker				
34.22	5	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			
34.14	1	Personal	Shell	Button			3/8" diameter, 2 hole, fish eye

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 3							
Level: BB			Feature: 18				
35.5	16	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		URS
35.6	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
35.9	9	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
35.8	6	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			Possible cow
35.10	3	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
35.7	1	Hardware	Iron	Pipe			~1" diameter
35.1	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Bowl			Base
35.2	3	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
35.3	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment			
35.4	1	Kitchen	Stoneware	Fragment			Brown paste, salt glaze
36.5	1	Architectural	Brick				With mortar
36.3	5	Architectural	Glass	Window			
36.6	2	Architectural	Mortar				
36.4	1	Faunal	Oyster shell				Small fragment
36.2	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			
36.1	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Pebbled surface, green glaze
Unit: 3							
Level: B			Feature: 19				
41.1	5	Miscellaneous	Leather				AIA
Unit: 3							
Level: DD			Feature: 23				
55.1	2	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
55.2	4	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			1 rib
55.3	1	Miscellaneous	Coal				

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 3			Level: DD	Feature: 24			
57.10	6	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		URS
57.12	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
57.11	2	Architectural	Plaster				
57.13	2	Architectural	Unidentified stone	Fragment			
57.17	5	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
57.15	3	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			
57.16	55	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
57.18	2	Faunal	Oyster shell				
57.19	1	Floral	Charcoal				
57.7	2	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Finish, string lip, V tooled, mend
57.8	15	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
57.9	1	Kitchen	Glass	Wine glass	Colorless		Stem
57.2	3	Kitchen	North Devon	Fragment			Gravel temper
57.1	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Lead glaze
57.6	2	Kitchen	Rhenish gray stoneware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
57.3	3	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			
57.4	1	Kitchen	Whieldonware	Fragment		Clouded	
57.5	4	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			3 rims
57.14	6	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 3		Level: E	Feature: 25				
60.3	1	Architectural	Glass	Window			AIA
60.8	2	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
60.7	1	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
60.6	1	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
60.2	6	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Thin, flat
60.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
60.1	2	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Handle, interior and exterior dark brown lead glaze
60.4	1	Kitchen	Refined earthenware	Fragment			Exterior lead glaze
60.9	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 3B			Level: AA	Feature:			URS
49.6	4	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
49.7	5	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
49.8	5	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			1 knob
49.3	2	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
49.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
49.4	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment			
49.1	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Rim
49.2	2	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment		Trailed	Red paste
Unit: 3B			Level: BB	Feature:			URS
51.3	3	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
51.4	11	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
51.2	1	Kitchen	Glass	Wine glass	Colorless		Base
51.1	2	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Brown lead glaze
51.5	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			
Unit: 3B			Level: CC	Feature:			URS
52.8	2	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
52.9	4	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
52.10	6	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			
52.11	12	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
52.13	1	Faunal	Clam shell				
52.12	1	Faunal	Oyster shell				
52.4	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
52.7	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
52.2	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Lead glaze
52.1	1	Kitchen	Redware	Jug			Rim, dark brown lead glaze
52.3	1	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment		Trailed	Red paste
52.5	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl			Rim
52.6	2	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
52.14	1	Miscellaneous	Unidentified stone	Cobble			
65.1	1	Miscellaneous	Sandstone	Fragment			

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 3B	Level: DD	Feature:					
53.10	2	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		URS
53.11	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
53.12	4	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
53.13	1	Faunal	Oyster shell				
53.6	1	Kitchen	Chinese porcelain	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
53.8	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Finish, string lip, V tooled
53.9	7	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
53.7	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment	Black	Painted overglaze	
53.2	2	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Lead glaze
53.1	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze
53.4	1	Kitchen	Rhenish gray stoneware	Fragment			
53.3	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			
53.5	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			Rim
53.14	1	Miscellaneous	Coal				
Unit: 3B	Level: D	Feature: 10					
59.3	2	Architectural	Glass	Window			
59.5	2	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
59.1	2	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Buff paste, exterior lead glaze, large
59.4	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
59.2	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			Rim
59.7	1	Miscellaneous	Coal clinker				
59.6	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Lump			Corroded

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 4			Feature:				
		Level: A					AIA
46.3	3	Architectural	Glass	Window			
46.9	1	Architectural	Iron	Cut nail			
46.8	2	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
46.10	1	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			
46.12	12	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
46.11	9	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
46.14	1	Floral	Wood				
46.7	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
46.4	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
46.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
46.6	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
46.2	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Saucer			Rim
46.1	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment	Blue	Decorated	Rim, pink body
46.13	1	Personal	Glass	Button			2 hole sew through

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 4		Level: B	Feature:				
47.17	2	Architectural	Brick				
47.19	16	Architectural	Iron	Nail			Corroded
47.16	2	Architectural	Mortar				with green paint
47.18	2	Architectural	Synthetic/recent material	Floor tile			Green
47.29	1	Faunal	Barnacle				
47.26	23	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
47.3	13	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
47.25	25	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
47.2	6	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
47.27	2	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
47.28	16	Faunal	Bone	Rodent			Burned
47.24	1	Faunal	Clam shell				
47.23	2	Faunal	oyster shell				
47.30	1	Faunal	Shell				Point of shell
47.6	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Buff paste, unglazed
47.15	5	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Base, some mend
47.13	7	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Thick
47.4	56	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Very thin with iridescence
47.1	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
47.14	4	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
47.9	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Plate	Blue	Shell edged	Rim
47.8	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Black lead glaze
47.7	1	Kitchen	Refined earthenware	Fragment			Gray paste, unglazed
47.10	1	Kitchen	Yellowware	Fragment			Tiny fragment
47.22	2	Miscellaneous	Bog iron				Non-cultural
47.21	8	Miscellaneous	Coal				
47.5	1	Personal	Glass	button			4 hole sew through
47.20	1	Personal	Metal	Possible button			3/4" disk
47.12	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe bowl			With molded decoration
47.11	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe stem			4/64" bore diameter, with molded decoration

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 4							
Level: C			Feature:				
50.9	22	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		URS
50.11	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
50.10	3	Architectural	Mortar				
50.27	1	Architectural	Wood	Unidentified			Decorative turned dowel
50.17	11	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
50.20	4	Faunal	Bone	Fish			
50.13	4	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			1 vertebra, 1 rib
50.14	1	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			Rib, sawn, burned
50.15	1	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			Possible cut mark
50.16	9	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			4 ribs, 1 long bone, 2 vertebrae
50.22	23	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
50.18	1	Faunal	Bone	Rodent			Mandible with teeth
50.19	6	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal			
50.24	6	Faunal	Clam shell				
50.23	8	Faunal	Oyster shell				
50.21	2	Faunal	Tooth	Medium mammal			
50.3	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment	Black	Printed overglaze	"...EN or..."
50.6	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
50.5	4	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
50.7	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
50.8	2	Kitchen	Glass	Wine glass	Colorless		Rim
50.4	4	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment			
50.1	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze
50.2	3	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment		Trailed	1 rim, 1 base, red paste
50.12	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			No glaze
50.30	3	Miscellaneous	Coal				
50.29	1	Miscellaneous	White metal	Fragment			
50.26	1	Personal	Bone	Toothbrush			
50.28	1	Personal	Copper alloy	Coin			Corroded
50.25	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe bowl			
103.4	1	Architectural	Brick				
103.3	7	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
103.5	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
103.10	1	Faunal	Bone	Fish			
103.6	1	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			2 burned
103.7	34	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			Mandible
103.9	1	Faunal	Bone	Rodent			
103.8	4	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal			
103.2	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
103.1	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
Unit: 4							
Level: D			Feature:				
106.7	2	Architectural	Brick				URS
106.9	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
106.8	1	Architectural	Mortar				
106.11	1	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			1 with cut mark
106.12	10	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal			
106.14	3	Faunal	Oyster shell				
106.13	1	Faunal	Tooth	Pig			
106.6	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
106.5	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
106.4	1	Kitchen	Nottingham	Fragment			
106.1	1	Kitchen	Redware	Bowl			Base, colorless lead glaze
106.2	2	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze
106.3	2	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	1 glaze only
106.10	1	Personal	Copper alloy	Button			9/16" diameter, 2 buttons linked by wire

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 4B			Feature:				AIA
58.2	3	Architectural	Asphalt	Floor tile			Green
58.14	5	Architectural	Glass	Window			
58.15	2	Architectural	Iron	Nail			Roofing
58.16	5	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
58.30	45	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
58.29	43	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
58.31	8	Faunal	Bone	Rodent			2 with teeth
58.25	7	Floral	Wood				
58.20	1	Hardware	Brass	Disk			1" disk, corroded
58.19	1	Hardware	Brass	Fragment			Possible wiring or automotive
58.12	1	Hardware	Glass	Possible fuse			
58.17	1	Hardware	Iron	Possible nut			Corroded
58.28	1	Hardware	Porcelain	Electrical insulator			
58.3	1	Household	Ceramic	Flower pot			Unglazed
58.6	1	Household	Glass	Lamp chimney			Scalloped
58.9	1	Household	Glass	Lamp chimney			Thin
58.4	3	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Brown		Body, machine made, with seams
58.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
58.7	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			3-1/2" diameter circle with threads decoration
58.8	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Heavy base, 2-1/2" diameter
58.11	11	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
58.13	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		with "ERA"
58.10	3	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			Dot pattern molded
58.1	2	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			heavy, possible toilet fragments
58.22	1	Kitchen	Refined redware				Dark brown interior and exterior glaze
58.21	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
58.26	1	Miscellaneous	Coal				
58.18	5	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			Flat
58.24	1	Miscellaneous	Metal	Strip			Thin strip, short, curved
58.27	2	Miscellaneous	plastic	Cap			1 has "CALVERT"
58.23	1	Personal	Glass	button			4 hole sew through

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments	URS
Unit: 4B		Level: B	Feature:					URS
62.4	8	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua			
62.5	4	Architectural	Iron	Nail				
62.11	1	Faunal	Barnacle					
62.9	11	Faunal	Bone	Bird			1 burned	
62.6	2	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			1 sawn	
62.7	12	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			1 sawn	
62.10	1	Faunal	Bone	Possible fish				
62.8	18	Faunal	Bone	Rodent				
62.12	4	Faunal	Oyster shell					
62.1	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glazed	
62.3	1	Kitchen	Refined earthenware	Fragment			Brown paste, lead glaze	
62.2	1	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment		Trilled	Red paste	
Unit: 4B		Level: BB	Feature:					URS
61.7	2	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua			
61.8	5	Architectural	Iron	Nail				
61.15	1	Faunal	Bone	Fish				
61.12	3	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal				
61.13	13	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal				
61.14	6	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal/bird				
61.10	2	Faunal	Oyster shell					
61.11	1	Floral	Wood					
61.6	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless			
61.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua			
61.4	7	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green			
61.3	1	Kitchen	Possible porcelain	Fragment	Fugitive	Painted overglaze		
61.1	1	Kitchen	Rhenish gray stoneware	Fragment	Blue	Painted and incised		
61.2	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment				
61.9	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe stem			4/64" bore diameter	

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 5							
		Level: A	Feature:				
56.20	2	Architectural	Brick				
56.5	16	Architectural	Glass	Window			
56.6	1	Architectural	Glass	Window'			With embossed surface
56.15	30	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
56.16	2	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			
56.17	1	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			Roofing
56.19	3	Architectural	Plaster				
56.30	3	Architectural	Synthetic/recent material	Floor tile			
56.33	19	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
56.32	3	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
56.34	25	Faunal	Bone	Rodent			2 skulls
56.35	4	Faunal	Bone/tooth	Rodent			Jaw
56.27	1	Floral	Wood				Knot
56.28	1	Hardware	Aluminum	Strip			
56.24	1	Hardware	Brass	Strip			Small
56.25	2	Hardware	Metal	Cable			
56.23	3	Hardware	Metal	Can			
56.26	2	Hardware	Metal	Wire			
56.36	4	Hardware	Plastic and rubber	Stopper			
56.37	1	Hardware	Synthetic/recent material	Fuse			Fragment
56.8	6	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		Body, machine made
56.7	3	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		Base, machine made
56.13	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle			Complete, blown-in-mold
56.10	19	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment			
56.9	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
56.11	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	White		With orange decoration
56.4	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			rather thick
56.3	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown interior/exterior lead glaze
56.2	1	Kitchen	Refined earthenware	Fragment			Gray paste, unglazed
56.1	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			
56.22	1	Miscellaneous	Bog iron				Black, non-cultural

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
56.21	2	Miscellaneous	Coal clinker				
56.18	3	Miscellaneous	Iron	Bar			Staple disk
56.29	1	Miscellaneous	Metal	Fragment			
56.12	1	Personal	Glass	Marble			
56.31	1	Personal	Shell	button			4 hole sew through
56.14		Personal	Unidentified	Collar button			

<i>Unit: 5</i>		<i>Level: B</i>	<i>Feature:</i>					URS
64.5	204	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua			
64.6	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail				
64.19	4	Faunal	Bone	Fish				
64.11	6	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			2 sawn	
64.16	2	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal			Pelvis	
64.14	17	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal			Vertebrae	
64.15	2	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal			scapulae	
64.12	36	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal			Long bone	
64.13	17	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal			Rib	
64.18	1	Faunal	Bone/tooth	Rodent			Mandible	
64.17	2	Faunal	Bone/tooth	Small mammal			Mandible	
64.20	1	Faunal	Tooth	Unidentified				
64.9	1	Hardware	Iron	Disk				
64.8	1	Hardware	Iron	Possible buckle				
64.7	1	Hardware	Iron	Possible ox shoe				
64.2	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Base, kickup	
64.4	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua			
64.3	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green			
64.1	1	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment		Trailed	Red paste	
64.10	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment				

<i>Unit: 5</i>		<i>Level: Surface</i>	<i>Feature:</i>					URS
54.1	1	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment			Clear interior glaze	
<i>Unit: 5</i>		<i>Level: A</i>	<i>Feature: 26</i>					URS
102.1	2	Architectural	Wood	Floor board			Yellow or hard pine (Pinus spp.)	

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 6			Level: A				Feature:
66.13	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Tile			URS
66.9	1	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
66.10	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
66.12	1	Architectural	Slate	Roofing			
66.15	7	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
66.2	5	Kitchen	Ceramicware	Fragment			1 rim, 2 bases, 3 bodies
66.6	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Colorless		Base, automatic machine made, "4 Wl..."
66.7	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Colorless		Base, blown-in-mold, cup bottom
66.11	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
66.8	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
66.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Jar	Aqua		Finish, automatic machine made, continuous thread
66.3	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Transfer printed	Markers mark: banner
66.4	2	Kitchen	Porcelain	Cup	Red, green, gold	Painted overglaze	1 base
66.1	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			Exterior brown glaze
66.14	1	Personal	Glass	Marble	Aqua, white		

Catalog # Count Group Material Form Color Decoration Comments

Unit: 6 Level: B Feature: URS

67.8	9	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
67.9	4	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
67.10	1	Architectural	Mortar				Discarded, 3.1g
67.12	1	Faunal	Bone	Fish			
67.11	12	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
67.13	2	Faunal	Tooth	Cow			
67.3	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Base, kick-up, free blown
67.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Drinking glass	Colorless		
67.7	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		Rim
67.6	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
67.4	5	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
67.1	2	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze
67.2	1	Kitchen	Stoneware	Fragment			Gray paste, salt glaze, interior brown wash

Unit: 6 Level: C Feature: URS

72.3	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
72.4	4	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
72.2	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		
72.1	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			Base

Unit: 6 Level: D Feature: URS

87.6	4	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			1 long bone
87.3	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
87.2	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Plate			
87.4	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green	Shell edged	Rim
87.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
					Dark olive green		
87.1	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment	Blue	Scratch blue	

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 6							
		Level: E	Feature:				
89.7	2	Architectural	Iron	Nail			URS
89.8	1	Faunal	Barnacle				
89.5	2	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
89.9	3	Faunal	Fish scale				
89.10	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
89.3	1	Kitchen	Redware	Possible pipkin			Base/foot, folded and pinched, approx. 1.5" tall x 1.25" wide
89.4	4	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			1 glaze spall
89.1	7	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl			3 rims (mend), 1 base
89.6	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe stem			5/64" bore diameter

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 6			Feature:				URS
90.28	2	Architectural	Brick	Window	Aqua		1 glazed
90.35	12	Architectural	Glass	Nail			
90.32	2	Architectural	Iron	Bird			Long bones
90.38	4	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			Possible cow, 1 left scapula, 4 ribs, 1 tarsal, 1 cut mark on rib
90.42	35	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			1 left rib, 1 right rib
90.41	5	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			Cut marks
90.39	4	Faunal	Bone				
90.40	2	Faunal	Clam shell				
90.30	1	Floral	Charcoal	Fragment			
90.14	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Case bottle	Dark olive green		Base, blown-in-mold, ~3.5" x 3.75"
90.37	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
90.36	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
90.34	32	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Blue		
90.15	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Bowl	Blue	Painted	Rim, brown at lip
90.21	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
90.23	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			Base
90.27	1	Kitchen	Possible North Devon	Fragment			Rim, brown wash
90.16	2	Kitchen	Redware	Bowl			Base, mend, dark brown lead glaze, projected base diameter 3"
90.17	2	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze, mend
90.19	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Sand temper, dark brown lead glaze, possible North Devon
90.26	5	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Sand temper, red lead glaze
90.24	1	Kitchen	Refined earthenware	Fragment			Base, cream paste, clear lead glaze exterior, yellow lead glaze interior
90.22	2	Kitchen	Refined redware	Cup/bowl			2 rims, mend, brown lead glaze exterior, mottled dark brown lead glazed interior
90.8	1	Kitchen	Rhenish gray stoneware	Chamber pot	Blue	Painted	Rim, cordoned
90.10	3	Kitchen	Rhenish gray stoneware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	Cordoned
90.18	1	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment		Trailed	Sand temper, red paste

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
90.20	2	Kitchen	Slipware	Possible pan		Trilled	1 rim with folded lip, red paste, brown lead glaze, slip exfoliated
90.12	1	Kitchen	Stoneware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	Cream body, gray slip interior, blue and gray exterior, salt glaze
90.13	18	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			5 glaze spall
90.25	2	Kitchen	Whieldonware	Fragment		Clouded	Base
90.11	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl			Rim
90.9	2	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl	Blue	Scratch blue	Base/footring, projected ring diameter 3"
90.7	2	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl			Base/footring, mend, projected diameter 3"
90.6	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl			Rim
90.4	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl			Rim
90.3	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl			Rim, projected diameter 10"
90.2	3	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl			Rim, 1 mend, everted lip, projected diameter 5-6"
90.5	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl			Rim
90.1	14	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
90.29	8	Miscellaneous	Coal				
90.33	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			
90.31	1	Personal	Copper alloy	Utensil handle			0.4" thick, 0.3" x 1.56"

<i>Unit: 6</i>	<i>Level: B</i>	<i>Feature: 30</i>	<i>URS</i>
68.3	3 Architectural	Glass	Window
68.4	1 Architectural	Iron	Wire nail
68.5	2 Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal
68.1	1 Kitchen	Glass	Case bottle
68.2	1 Kitchen	Glass	Fragment
			Dark olive green
			Dark olive green

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 6							
		Level: C			Feature: 31		URS
70.3	1	Faunal	Oyster shell				Small fragment
70.2	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
70.1	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
Unit: 6							
		Level: C			Feature: 32		URS
71.3	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
71.1	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment		Molded	Barley pattern
71.2	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			Burned
Unit: 6							
		Level: D			Feature: 38		URS
88.1	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl			Base, projected diameter 3" footing

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 7		Level: A	Feature:				
73.9	5	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		URS
73.10	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
73.12	1	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
73.13	3	Hardware	Carbon	Battery rod			
73.11	1	Hardware	Copper alloy	Wire			
73.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Colorless		Base, possible automatic machine made
73.8	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Cobalt blue		Flat
73.7	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua		
73.6	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
73.2	1	Kitchen	Ironstone	Fragment	Green	Sponged	Burned
73.1	1	Kitchen	Rhenish gray stoneware	Mug	Blue	Painted	Rim
73.14	2	Miscellaneous	Coal				Discarded, 3.5g
73.4	1	Personal	Glass	Jar	White		Complete, automatic machine made, "MENTHOLATUM/R.E.G./TRADE/MARK"
73.3	1	Personal	Porcelain	Toy cup			Complete
Unit: 7		Level: B	Feature:				
76.5	2	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
76.7	4	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal/bird			
76.6	1	Hardware	Copper alloy	Possible washer			With iron wire
76.2	3	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			2 mend
76.4	3	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua		
76.3	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			
76.1	10	Kitchen	Slipware	Fragment		Trailed	1 base, 3 mend, red paste
76.8	1	Miscellaneous	Quartz	Fragment			Discarded

Catalog # Count Group Material Form Color Decoration Comments

Unit: 7	Level: C	Feature:				URS
77.8	2 Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
77.9	5 Architectural	Iron	Nail			
77.10	44 Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
77.11	2 Faunal	Oyster shell				Discarded, 4.0g Rim
77.2	5 Kitchen	Creamware	Bowl			
77.3	74 Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
77.6	1 Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		Base, pontil scar, free blown
77.7	2 Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua		
77.5	1 Kitchen	Porcelain	Bowl	Red	Painted overglaze	Rim
77.4	1 Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			
77.1	18 Kitchen	Slipware	Bowl		Trailed	5 rims, 4 bases, red paste

Unit: 7	Level: D	Feature:				URS
78.7	13 Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
78.8	2 Architectural	Iron	Nail			
78.9	1 Architectural	Slate	Fragment			
78.10	24 Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
78.12	1 Faunal	Oyster shell				Discarded, 0.02g
78.11	1 Faunal	Tooth	Pig			
78.1	29 Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			1 rim, 1 base Rim
78.5	1 Kitchen	Glass	Drinking glass	Colorless		
78.6	1 Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
78.4	1 Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
78.2	1 Kitchen	Pearlware	Plate	Blue	Transfer printed	Base
78.3	1 Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			

Unit: 7	Level: E	Feature:				URS
80.2	1 Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
80.3	1 Faunal	Oyster shell				Possible cut mark
80.1	1 Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Unit: 7</i>	<i>Level: F</i>	<i>Feature:</i>					
81.5	1	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		URS
81.6	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
81.8	1	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
81.9	1	Faunal	Tooth	Unidentified			
81.2	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Plate			Rim, royal pattern
81.4	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
81.1	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze
81.3	1	Kitchen	Rhenish gray stoneware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
81.7	1	Personal	Copper alloy	Possible button			13/16" diameter, broken shank
<i>Unit: 7</i>	<i>Level: G</i>	<i>Feature:</i>					
82.4	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail			URS
82.5	5	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
82.7	3	Floral	Charcoal				
82.2	2	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
82.3	5	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
82.1	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze
82.6	1	Tobacco	Terra cotta	Pipe stem			9/64" bore diameter
<i>Unit: 7</i>	<i>Level: H</i>	<i>Feature:</i>					
83.6	1	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
83.7	2	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
83.9	4	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			
83.10	19	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
83.2	4	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			1 base
83.1	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Plate			Rim, royal pattern
83.3	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Finish, string lip, V tooled, free blown
83.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua		
83.4	8	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
83.8	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe stem			5/64" bore diameter

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 7			Level: I	Feature:			
84.2	3	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		URS
84.3	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
84.4	5	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
84.1	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	White		
84.5	2	Miscellaneous	Coal				Discarded, 1.5g

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 7			Feature:				
85.14	1	Architectural	Brick				URS
85.13	5	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
85.15	5	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
85.22	1	Architectural	Mortar				Discarded, 0.3g
85.16	2	Architectural	Slate	Fragment			
85.19	1	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
85.17	1	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			Possible cut mark
85.18	35	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
85.21	5	Faunal	Oyster shell				
85.20	1	Floral	Wood				
85.1	3	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Pan			Discarded, 0.2g
85.9	3	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Red to gray paste, gravel temper, mottled brown interior lead glaze, 1 rim
85.10	7	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		Base, mend, kick-up, free blown
85.12	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
85.11	6	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		
85.6	1	Kitchen	Nottingham	Fragment			
85.3	4	Kitchen	Redware	Bowl			1 rim, mend, bright red lead glaze
85.2	1	Kitchen	Slipware	Bowl		Slip decorated	Rim, red paste
85.5	1	Kitchen	Stoneware	Fragment			Brown paste, salt glaze
85.4	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Pot			Base
85.7	3	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl			2 rims, 1 base
85.8	3	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
85.23	1	Miscellaneous	Coal				Discarded, 1.2g

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 7		Level: A/B	Feature: 35				URS
74.7	3	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
74.8	2	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
74.4	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		
74.6	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Cobalt blue		Flat
74.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
74.3	1	Kitchen	Hard paste earthenware	Fragment			Handle, white paste
74.2	1	Kitchen	Hard paste earthenware	Fragment	Blue	Edge decorated	Rim, white paste
74.1	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment	Red	Transfer printed	
74.9	1	Miscellaneous	Coal clinker				
Unit: 7		Level: A/B	Feature: 36				URS
75.6	1	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
75.7	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
75.3	1	Kitchen	Chinese porcelain	Cup	Blue	Painted	Rim
75.1	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
75.4	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
75.5	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua		
75.2	1	Kitchen	Hard paste earthenware	Fragment			Handle, white paste
75.8	1	Personal	Glass	Button	White		1/2" diameter, 4 hole sew through
75.9	1	Personal	Slate	Pencil			
Unit: 7		Level: D	Feature: 37				URS
79.5	1	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
79.6	9	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
79.2	4	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
79.4	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
79.3	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
79.1	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment			

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 8							
Level: 1			Feature:				
86.22	1	Architectural	Concrete				URS
86.26	5	Architectural	Galvanized metal	Wire nail			Possibly natural concretion
86.8	65	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		1-1/4" roofing
86.24	3	Architectural	Iron	Cut nail			
86.23	39	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
86.25	2	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			
86.28	13	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			1 attached to corroded metal, 1 has rodent gnaw marks
86.29	2	Faunal	Bone	Possible bird			
86.6	2	Hardware	Carbon	Battery rod			
86.7	1	Hardware	Plastic	Tube			Black
86.4	1	Hardware	Plastic	Tube			White
86.20	1	Household	Ceramic	Flower pot			Rim, projected 8" diameter
86.21	1	Household	Ceramic	Flower pot			Base
86.17	3	Household	Glass	Lighting	Colorless		
86.3	2	Kitchen	Aluminum	Foil			Discarded
86.1	5	Kitchen	Aluminum	Pull tab			
86.13	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		Near finish, automatic machine made
86.10	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		Finish, possible blown-in-mold, hand tooled down tooled lip, possibly related to 86.11
86.14	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua		
86.11	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Aqua		Possibly related to 86.10
86.12	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		"...L..."; Coca-cola
86.15	13	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		1 has "AM..."
86.9	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Brown		
86.16	1	Kitchen	Glass	Table glass	Colorless		Press molded decoration, diamond pattern
86.19	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
86.27	1	Miscellaneous	Metal	Plate			Pierced, rounded edge 0.93" wide
86.5	1	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Fragment	Green		Green
86.2	3	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Sheet			Discarded, colorless
86.18	1	Miscellaneous	White metal	Unidentified			Damaged, disk shaped with hole 0.44" diameter

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 8							
		Level: 2	Feature:				
91.6	1	Architectural	Brick				
91.7	1	Architectural	Galvanized metal	Wire nail			1-1/4" roofing
91.4	72	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
91.10	2	Architectural	Iron	Cut nail			
91.8	39	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
91.9	2	Architectural	Iron	Wire nail			
91.15	1	Architectural	Mortar				
91.13	6	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
91.11	1	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			Right rib
91.12	3	Faunal	Bone	Possible bird			
91.3	1	Hardware	Porcelain	Electrical insulator			
91.2	1	Kitchen	Aluminum	Pull tab			
91.5	6	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
91.1	2	Miscellaneous	Plastic	Wrapper			Discarded
91.14	1	Personal	Porcelain	Doll			Fragment, buff exterior

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 8		Level: 3	Feature:				
98.4	2	Architectural	Glass	Window	Colorless		
98.5	3	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
98.1	11	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
98.15	2	Faunal	Bone	Fish			1 vertebra, 1 rib
98.16	13	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			7 long bones, 1 rodent cranium, 1 right pelvis and sacrum
98.14	17	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal			2.5" x 0.75" x 0.25"
98.3	1	Hardware	Iron	Bar			
98.6	3	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
98.10	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Green	Painted	Rim
98.9	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
98.8	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Transfer printed	
98.11	2	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment			
98.12	2	Kitchen	Stoneware	Fragment			Gray paste, salt glaze
98.7	7	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment			1 rim
98.13	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment	Red	Transfer printed	Rim
98.2	1	Miscellaneous	Iron	Fragment			

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unit: 8	Level: 4	Feature:					
93.22	15	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		URS
93.21	8	Architectural	Glass	Window	Green		
93.26	20	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
93.42	1	Architectural	Plaster				
93.30	1	Faunal	Barnacle				
93.32	14	Faunal	Bone	Bird			10 long bones
93.35	7	Faunal	Bone	Fish			3 scales, 1 left mandible, 1 vertebra
93.33	9	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			1 right rib, 1 left rib, 1 possible ulna
93.37	18	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
93.34	11	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
93.41	8	Faunal	Bone	Small mammal			9 long bones, left rib
93.39	1	Faunal	Clam shell				6 long bones
93.40	1	Faunal	Claw	Crab			
93.38	13	Faunal	Oyster shell				
93.27	1	Hardware	White metal	Strip			1 1/16" wide, 1/16" thick
93.19	2	Household	Glass	Lighting	Colorless		
93.15	1	Kitchen	Chinese porcelain	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
93.14	1	Kitchen	Chinese porcelain	Fragment	Blue	Painted and Batavian	Rim
93.3	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Possible pan			Rim, buff paste, yellow lead glaze
93.43	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Bowl			Rim
93.4	5	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			Late creamware, 1 is grooved
93.1	3	Kitchen	English brown stoneware	Fragment			
93.25	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Base, free blown
93.20	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
93.18	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Green		
93.24	6	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
93.44	2	Kitchen	Pearlware	Bowl	Blue	Painted	Base, mend
93.6	9	Kitchen	Pearlware	Bowl	Blue	Painted	7 rims, 6 mend, Chinoiserie
93.13	1	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment			
93.45	5	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	
93.16	2	Kitchen	Pearlware	Fragment			1 rim

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
93.46	1	Kitchen	Porcelain	Fragment	Fugitive	Painted overglaze	Dark brown mottled lead glaze
93.12	2	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze
93.11	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Rim, brown lead glaze with white flecking, projected diameter 3"
93.9	1	Kitchen	Refined redware	Cup/bowl			1 rim, lustrous brown/black glaze interior/exterior
93.10	2	Kitchen	Refined redware	Unidentified			Rim-to-base, ~1" diameter, red paste
93.17	1	Kitchen	Slipware	Pan		Trailed	Buff paste, exterior gray salt glaze (gray is surficial and possibly washed), 1 handle
93.2	2	Kitchen	Stoneware	Fragment			
93.8	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
93.7	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Lid			Incised line on flange
93.5	2	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment	Blue	Transfer printed	
93.23	2	Miscellaneous	Coal				
93.31	1	Miscellaneous	Flint	Fragment			Maker's mark: stamped "...HINGTON", 5/64" bore diameter
93.28	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe stem			5/64" bore diameter
93.29	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe stem			1 tarsal, 1 left rib (cut mark), possible cow
99.2	2	Faunal	Bone				
99.3	2	Faunal	Oyster shell	Large mammal			
99.1	2	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 8			Feature:				
		Level: 5					URS
94.14	1	Architectural	Brick				
94.18	2	Architectural	Glass	Window			
94.20	3	Architectural	Iron	Nail	Aqua		
94.22	4	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			1 right rib with cut mark, 1 right ilium
94.23	7	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			
94.13	5	Faunal	Oyster shell				
94.12	1	Floral	Charcoal				
94.3	1	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Buff paste, lead glaze interior, red wash exterior
94.8	1	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			
94.16	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle			
94.19	8	Kitchen	Glass	Drinking glass	Dark olive green		Finish, free blown, applied V-tooled string rim, everted lip, tapered neck
94.17	6	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		2 rims
94.15	1	Kitchen	Glass	Table glass	Dark olive green		
94.1	2	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment	Colorless		Stem, basal knob, twisted air bubble in knob and stem, foot appears domed
94.4	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Coarse, paste is like Buckley, clear interior/exterior lead glaze
94.2	1	Kitchen	Redware	Fragment			Dark brown lead glaze
94.11	2	Kitchen	Refined earthenware	Fragment		Painted	Near rim, sand tempered, possible North Devon
94.10	1	Kitchen	Whieldonware	Fragment	Green		Handle, mend, white paste, green lead glaze, stippled surface, possible cauliflower decoration
94.5	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Bowl		Tortoiseshell	Base
94.7	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			
94.6	1	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Plate	Blue	Scratch blue	
94.9	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	Fragment		Molded	Near rim, dot and diaper
94.21	1	Tobacco	Ball clay	Pipe stem	Blue	Transfer printed	Unmeasurable

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 8							
Level: 6			Feature:				
96.1	1	Architectural	Brick				Hand made, 6" x 1.75" x >4"
96.2	2	Faunal	Oyster shell				
Unit: 9							
Level: B			Feature:				
95.10	7	Architectural	Glass	Window	Aqua		
95.3	2	Architectural	Iron	Nail			
95.14	5	Faunal	Bone	Bird			Long bones
95.13	22	Faunal	Bone	Medium mammal			1 rib, 2 scapulae (1 with rodent gnaw marks)
95.7	3	Floral	Charcoal				
95.2	1	Hardware	Iron	Drill bit			4" length
95.16	2	Kitchen	Coarse earthenware	Fragment			Burned, red to gray paste, dark brown lead glaze exterior
95.4	3	Kitchen	Creamware	Fragment			1 rim
95.12	1	Kitchen	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green		Finish, free blown, slightly everted lip, thick rounded applied string rim
95.11	3	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Dark olive green		
95.15	1	Kitchen	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		
95.9	1	Kitchen	Tin glazed earthenware	Fragment	Blue	Painted	Glaze only
95.5	1	Kitchen	Whieldonware	Fragment	Green and brown	Clouded	
95.6	3	Kitchen	White salt glazed stoneware	Fragment			1 rim
95.1	1	Miscellaneous	Flint	Fragment			
95.8	1	Personal	Copper alloy	Buckle			1.5" x 1.5"

Catalog #	Count	Group	Material	Form	Color	Decoration	Comments
Unit: 9			Level: B				Feature: 42
97.1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Tile			URS
97.4	1	Architectural	Mortar				>5" x 3", 7/8" thickness, 1 smooth surface w/ production grain, sand on all other sides
97.2	2	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			Burned, 1 long bone fragment, 1 possible ilium fragment
97.3	1	Faunal	Oyster shell				Oak (Quercus sp.)
100.1	1	Architectural	Wood	Well frame			Yellow or hard pine (Pinus spp.)
101.1	3	Floral	Wood				
Unit: Slump debris			Level:				Feature:
105.2	5	Architectural	Glass	Window			
105.3	1	Architectural	Iron	Nail		Aqua	
105.5	2	Faunal	Bone	Bird			
105.4	1	Faunal	Bone	Large mammal			Rib
105.6	4	Faunal	Oyster shell				Discarded, 117g
105.1	1	Kitchen	Glass	Case bottle		Dark olive green	
105.7	1	Miscellaneous	Coal				Discarded, 7g
Grand Total		6936					