

**REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE
EASTPORT NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS,
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND, 2001-2004**

by

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Abstract

This report details the archaeological excavations in Eastport, Maryland at eight different properties during the summers of 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004. These include 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93), 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94), 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100), 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101), 512 Second Street (18AP102), 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103), 520 Third Street (18AP105), and 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106).

The Eastport community developed over the later 19th and early 20th centuries on the peninsula immediately to the south of the City of Annapolis, on the eastern shore of the Severn River in Maryland. This peninsula, known as Horne Point, was the location of a series of farms until the second half of the nineteenth century. From the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, Eastport contained a glass company that was utilized by the City of Annapolis. Jurisdictionally, Eastport was an independent village under the Anne Arundel County government until it was annexed into the City of Annapolis in 1951. The county paid for Eastport to receive some services from Annapolis to compensate for its slowly developing infrastructure. The Annapolis Gas and Electric Light Company placed its first arc light on the Spa Creek Bridge in the 1890s, which would mark one of the first such infrastructural connections between the two communities. This connection multiplied during the early 20th century.

The Eastport community has not been subjected to systematic archaeological excavations prior to this study. Archaeological research in the Eastport neighborhood has mainly focused on the community of craftspeople, watermen, boat-builders, oyster shuckers, crab pickers, merchants and grocers, builders and tradesmen, engineers and technicians, laborers and domestics that grew up on the peninsula throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries. Traditionally Eastport is remembered as a community where working meant more than skin color. However, distinctions were realized between black and white residents, just as they were between old families and recent settlers, skilled and unskilled labor, home owners living in comfort and poor renters crowded into narrow frame dwellings. These dimensions of the community have become a part of its contemporary geography, and they figure strongly in the identity of its residents. The sites investigated from 2001-2004 suggest this diversity. The investigations from 2001 to 2004 aimed to increase these archaeological investigations in order to gain a more thorough understanding of this borough of Annapolis.

The excavations took place as part of the University of Maryland Summer Field School in Urban Archaeology offered by Archaeology in Annapolis. The first and second seasons of archaeological excavations took place during the summers of 2001 and 2002, at sites 18AP93 and 18AP94. The third season of archaeological excavations took place during the summer of 2003, at sites 18AP100, 18AP101, 18AP102, and 18AP103. The fourth and final season of archaeological excavations took place during the summer of 2004, at sites 18AP105 and 18AP106.

As part of these excavations, shovel test pits (STPs) and excavation units were placed across the front, side, and back yards of the properties. At 18AP93, a total of forty-six STPs were excavated, along with nine 5' by 5' square excavation units. At site 18AP94, a total of thirty-two

STPs were excavated, along with six 5' by 5', one 2.5' by 2.5', one 4' by 5', and one 6' by 5' excavation units. At site 18AP100, a total of one 5' by 5' and one 6.8' by 5' units were excavated. At site 18AP101, a total of seven STPs were excavated, along with five 5' by 5' square excavation units. At site 18AP102, a total of fourteen STPs were excavated, along with three 5' by 5' square excavation units. At site 18AP103, a total of nine STPs were excavated, along with two 5' by 5' square excavation units. At site 18AP105, a total of twenty-three STPs were excavated, along with four 5' by 5' and one 4' by 5' excavation units. At site 18AP106, a total of forty-four STPs were excavated, along with three 5' by 5' square excavation units. Each unit was excavated to sterile soil. After excavations finished each season, all units were backfilled and closed.

The excavations within Eastport show that the archaeology of Eastport is intact. The archaeology of house lots has been made to comment on domestic and work life in Eastport from the time of its settlement as a planned town just after the close of the American Civil War. The major contribution that comes from understanding the archaeology of Eastport derives from the work of Matthew Palus in understanding utility lines and their relationship to road building, paving, and the extension of gas, water, sewage, electric, and telephone lines into house lots.

Continued excavations have the potential to reveal more information about the changes in the landscape of Eastport during the late nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, as well as information on the lives of the families who occupied these properties.

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Part I. Introduction

During the summers from 2001 to 2004, the University of Maryland archaeology field school conducted test excavations at eight properties in the Eastport neighborhood of the City of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland: at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93), 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94), 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100), 210 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101), 512 Second Street (18AP102), 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103), 520 Third Street (18AP105), 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106). This investigation was initiated by Archaeology in Annapolis, a cooperative project between the University of Maryland College Park (UMCP) and the Historic Annapolis Foundation (HAF), and was conducted in association with the instruction of the summer field school in urban archaeology offered annually through the Department of Anthropology at UMCP. Investigations at these two properties were undertaken as part of an initiative to explore Eastport as a potential area to host future seasons of excavation with the UMCP archaeology field school, both to contribute towards a deeper understanding of the history and development of this community and to provide archaeological data where currently there is very little available. This research is being developed in consultation with Peg Wallace at the Annapolis Maritime Museum in Eastport. The research described in this report was conducted under the direction of Dr. Mark P. Leone, Department of Anthropology at UMCP, and Dr. Jessica Neuwirth, formerly with the Historic Annapolis Foundation, with field supervision by Matthew Palus, Kris Beadenkopf, Jennifer Babiarz, and Megan Crandall.

Our access to the properties was permitted by the goodwill of both homeowners, and their interest in making a contribution to the wider understanding of the history and heritage of the Eastport community. Their cooperation was entirely voluntary, and no part of the undertaking detailed in this report was required in order to satisfy city or state ordinances protecting cultural resources, in this case extant historical archaeological deposits. In short, this research was not compliance-driven, and the property owners are not bound to observe any results or recommendations found within this report. Archaeology in Annapolis, and the UMCP archaeology field school, were considered guests and treated as such. Financial support for this research was provided by the Office of Continuing and Extended Education at UMCP through tuition and fees paid by field school students enrolled in ANTH 496/696: Field Methods in Archaeology, and by a grant from the Mayor and City Council of the City of Annapolis, as indicated in the acknowledgements that introduce this report

Environmental Setting

Eastport lies on the western shore of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province, within Research Unit 7, which is defined by the Council for Maryland Archaeology as encompassing the drainage systems of the Gunpowder, Middle, Back, Patapsco, Magothy, Severn, Rhode, and West rivers along the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The topography of the area is characterized by gently rolling uplands, however the peninsula that is home to the community of Eastport is relatively flat. The peninsula on which the archaeological sites are located is situated between Spa Creek on the north, Back Creek on the south, and the Severn River on the East. Elevations on the peninsula are typically no more than 20 ft (ca. 6.0 m) above mean sea level (AMSL).

Climate. Anne Arundel County presently has a temperate mid-continental climate. Rainfall is moderate, but the city's location and surrounding bodies of water provide humidity (Fassig 1917:181; Steponaitis 1980:3-4). This type of climate is marked by well-defined seasons. Snowfall is moderate. Mean temperatures for the Annapolis area include a low of 32.8 degrees Fahrenheit in January and a high of 87.7 degrees Fahrenheit in July (Maryland State Climatologist Office 2006).

Vegetation and Fauna. Between 25,000 BCE to 15,000 BCE the forests of the Chesapeake region included spruce, pine, varieties of fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 BCE the forests became a mixture of hardwood and pinewood, having become dominated by oak and hickory, representing a more varied and more exploitable environment for human groups (Haynes 2002:43). Contemporary vegetation in Anne Arundel County consists of oak, chestnut, and hickory forests in the upland areas of the coastal plain and evergreen forests in the lowland coastal plain (Braun 1967: 245). Faunal species dominant in the coastal plain include deer, small mammals, such as rabbit, squirrel, and fox, and birds, such as turkey and waterfowl (Shelford 1963).

Geology and Soils. The substrata soils in the Chesapeake region are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravels, which overlie crystalline bedrock. Although the topographic relief in the area is not diverse, the sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture and degree of permeability (Brush 1977: 7). The soil in the immediate project area is characterized as a silty topsoil that has been disturbed through a variety of human activities, including the importation of fill from other areas in Annapolis. Much of the soil within the project area is of the Monmouth series: sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient formed from beds of fine sediments. The soils are deep, acidic, well drained, contain a high percentage of glauconite (olive green sand), and tend to be prone to erosion (USDA 1973).

Project Location and Description

Sites 18AP93 and 18AP94 are located at the eastern end of the Eastport peninsula between First and Second Streets (Figure 1). Site 18AP93, consisting of the entire property located at 119 Chester Avenue, is situated on the western half of Lot 165 on John Duvall's 1868 plat of the community (depicted in Figure 2, below). The site measures 132 ft north to south by 42.5 ft east to west, and contains approximately 0.13 acres (5,610 square feet), 760 square feet of which is covered by a wood-frame residence belonging to Mr. Hobart Swan, who purchased this property in 1997. The property slopes gently downwards towards the south (away from Chester Avenue), and has been minimally landscaped aside from some trees and other plantings.

Figure 1. Location of 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93) and 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94), in the Eastport Neighborhood of Annapolis, Maryland

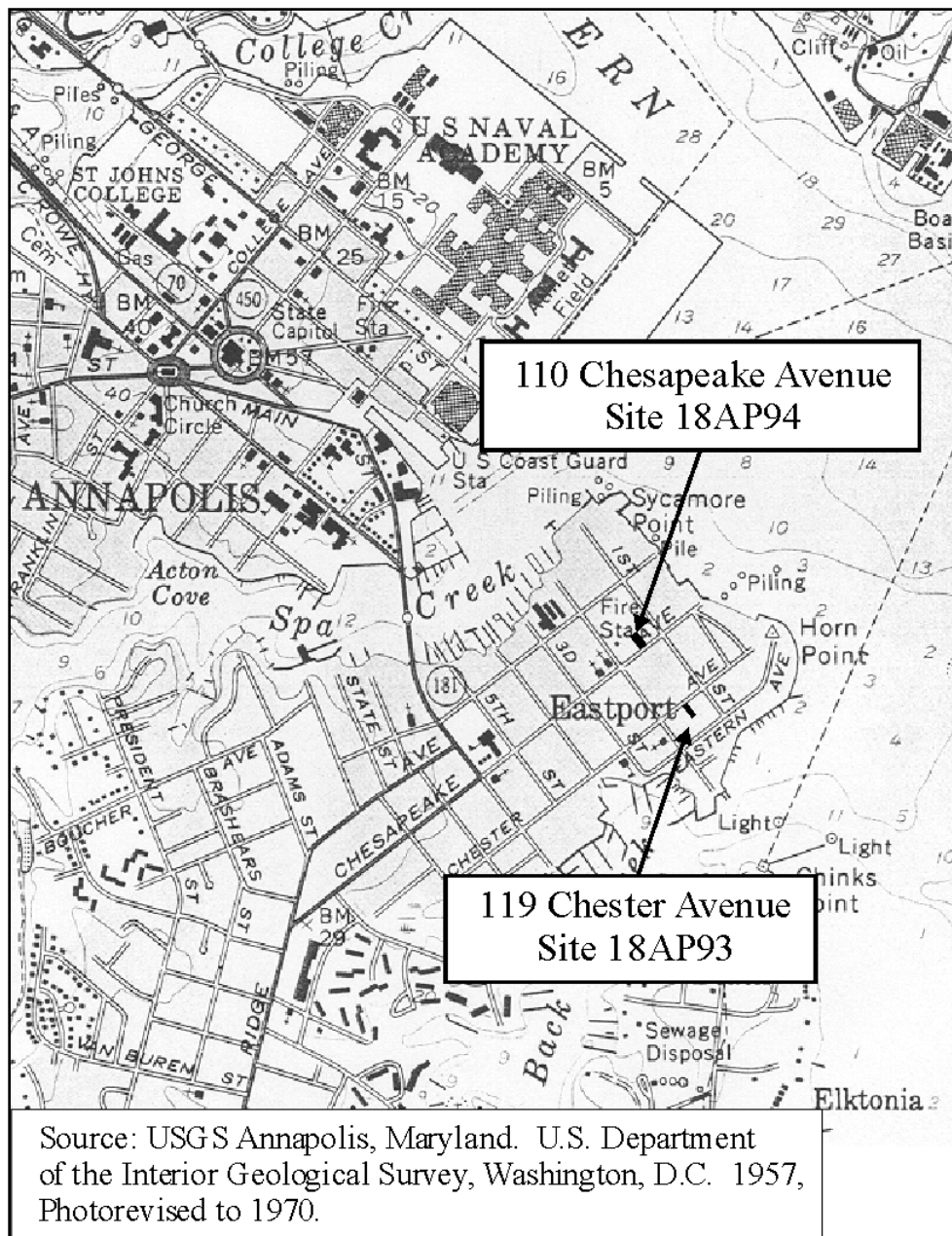
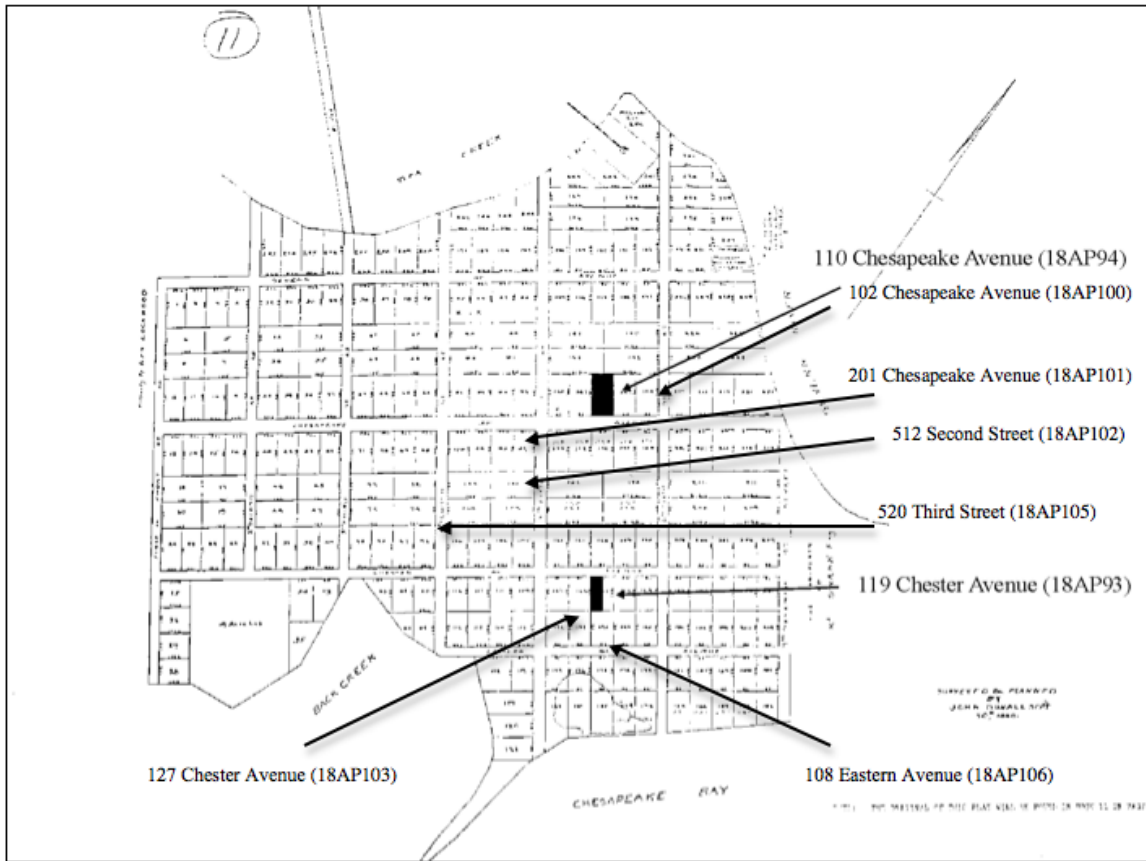


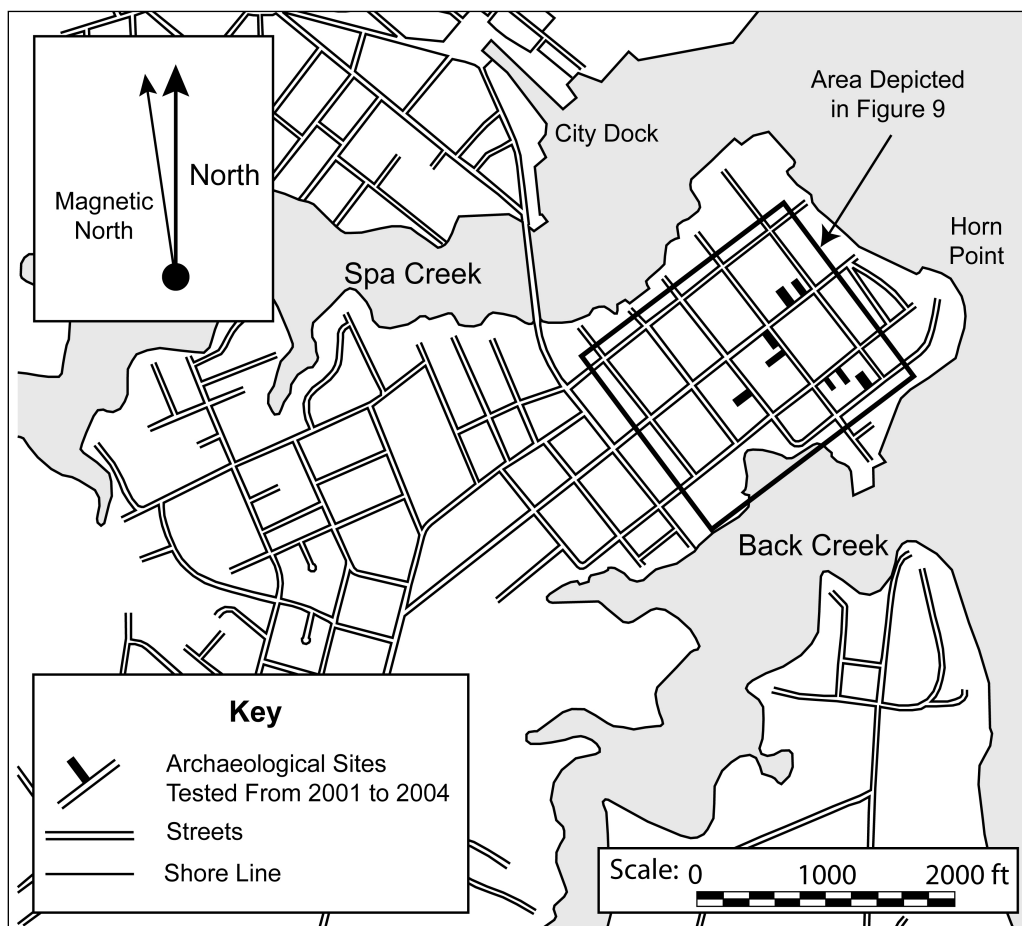
Figure 2a. Duvall's 1868 Plat of the Eastport Peninsula with the location of all eight sites



Site 18AP94 is located at 110 Chesapeake Avenue. The 0.24 acre (10,506 ft sq) site comprises more or less all of Lot 146 on Duvall's 1868 plat (see Figure 2a). The property is currently the residence of Mr. David Barnes, who purchased it in 1995. It also contains a wood-frame house, with a 1,332 square foot-footprint, including a substantial addition built by Barnes since 1995. A freestanding shed-roofed garage of approximately 280 square feet is located at the northern end of the property. The site has been subjected to extensive filling, elevating some areas from 1—2 feet above the preexisting 1995 grade. Filling has taken place in the vicinity of a one-story addition at the rear and side of the house, and in the back yard where a pond and garden have been constructed. There is a natural drainage along the eastern side of the property, resulting in relatively deep topsoil compared with the rest of the site, and a driveway extends along the eastern property line from the sidewalk and almost to the above-described garage, which now serves as a tool shed and workshop.

The location of the remaining six sites are as follows: Site 18AP100 is located at 102 Chesapeake Avenue. Site 18AP101 is located at 201 Chesapeake Avenue, site 18AP102 is located at 512 Second Street, site 18AP103 is located at 127 Chester Avenue, site 18AP105 is located at 520 Third Street, and site 18AP106 is located at 108 Eastern Avenue. See Figures 2a and 2b for each location on a map of Eastport.

Figure 1b. Overview of Eastport with Archaeological Sites Tested from 2001 to 2004. Disregard “Area Depicted in Figure 9” (Base Map: U.S. Geological Survey 1978a)



Purpose and Organization of the Report

This report was begun in 2001 by Matthew Palus and completed in 2015 by Matthew Palus and Janna Napoli. The report, partly written and compiled ten years after the excavations, draws largely from preliminary reports written by Matthew Palus, correspondence with Matthew Palus, and field notes and drawings from the 2001-2004 Eastport field seasons for Archaeology in Annapolis. Because of this, some information was missing during the 2015 write up. For example, maps were created using ArcMap software. In many cases, the maps are missing a property boundary, as well as any structures or vegetation due to missing site maps. However, the units and STPs for every site but 18AP100 are mapped with correct coordinates. Therefore, if one were to visit the house properties, these maps could be utilized to locate the units and their relation to STPs or other features. Preliminary reports completed by Matthew Palus detail test excavations completed for two sites in 2001: 119 Chester Avenue and 110 Chesapeake Avenue.

This document contains a report on the results of excavations conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis at eight different sites in Eastport, Maryland: 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93), 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94), 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100), 201 Chesapeake Avenue

(18AP101), 512 Second Street (18AP102), 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103), 520 Third Street (18AP105), and 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106). It also provides an overview of significant historical and archaeological finds from work conducted in 2001 to 2004, primarily for the purposes of informing the homeowners about work conducted on their property and for providing the same information to other individuals interested in the research.

The following section (Part II) gives a brief history of the development of the Eastport community, and a synopsis of previous and ongoing investigations indicative of the potential for extant archaeological deposits in the vicinity of the eight sites investigated during this study. Part II also contains a summary history of each of the eight sites, including the result of title research and material from other archival sources. The research objectives and methodology are presented in Part III, and a description of the 2001-2004 excavations, including information on stratigraphy and the extent and integrity of any historical archaeological deposits and features, appears in Part IV. A summary of these results, as well as analysis and interpretations, are included as Part V.

Finally, several items are included as appendices to this report. While Part IV of this report presents a general description of the archaeological deposits at each site, unit level and feature forms containing specific data on the deposits and features in each excavation unit are included here as Appendix A. A number of historical documents have been transcribed during our research on these properties, including the articles of incorporation for the Mutual Building Association and a number of deeds, and these are found in Appendix B. The complete catalog of artifacts recovered during the 2001 to 2004 field season comprises Appendix C through Appendix F. A number of these objects are illustrated within this report along the way.

Part II. Background Research

Preliminary research was conducted by Matthew Palus prior to the start of excavations in Eastport and included a brief survey of collections maintained by the Historic Annapolis Foundation at the William Paca House (186 Prince George Street, Annapolis) and site files assembled by Archaeology in Annapolis in 1124 Woods Hall at the University of Maryland College Park. Peg Wallace provided historical notes on the Eastport community authored by Jane McWilliams (1993) that enabled us to develop basic research questions. Historic maps of the project area on file in the Maryland Room of Hornbake Library at the University of Maryland in College Park were also consulted and guided excavations undertaken by field school students from 2001 to 2004.

During the 2002 summer season, field school students visited the Maryland State Archives and recovered historical information about the residents of 119 Chester and 110 Chesapeake Avenue from census records, newspapers and city directories, and also conducted deed research in the Land Records at the Anne Arundel County Courthouse in Annapolis. The results of these investigations, including a review of previous investigations and existing literature, a short history of the Eastport community and a history of the occupation of each of the two sites investigated, is presented in this section of the report.

Previous Investigations

The Eastport community has not been subjected to systematic archaeological excavations prior to the current study. Several surveys of architectural and archaeological resources have been made. In the 1970s, Historic Annapolis, Inc. conducted an architectural survey of Eastport, photographing most of the houses situated on the peninsula from the street and recording some information, as well as evaluating each structure for its architectural merits. Most of these evaluations were negative, as the houses were seen as typical rather than exemplary. However the qualities that this survey enumerated are not necessarily the same values that characterize Eastport as a desirable place to live today. More recent zoning, particularly the Eastport Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay, attaches great value to the architectural character and consistency along Eastport streets, although Eastport is not included in the historic district of the city.

Archaeologist Henry Wright surveyed areas along Back Creek in the 1950s and recorded two prehistoric archaeological sites on the northwest shore of Back Creek, south of the current study area. The first site, 18AP11, was identified on a peninsula on the northwest shore of Back Creek, immediately east from the intersection of Chesapeake Avenue and Bay Ridge Avenue. It was interpreted as a village from the Late Woodland Period (which begins with the introduction of maize agriculture and permanent villages around A.D. 900 and extends to A.D. 1600; see Rountree and Davidson 1997:20-30) marked by two large shell heaps extending from north to south across the peninsula. The site covered an area of approximately 23.2 acres (9.29 hectares) at the time of Wright's survey. Wright collected fabric- and net-impressed, shell-tempered pottery sherds, chert, quartz and rhyolite flakes, and several three-quarter groove ground-stone axes. However, in his evaluation the integrity of this site was low and he did not recommend further investigation (Archaeological Society of Maryland, 1958). This area has been intensely developed since Wright's initial survey.

The second site, 18AP12, was tested and recorded by Wright in the winter of 1956 and reported in 1959. Between those years, the vicinity of this site was developed with single-family homes, and the site was largely destroyed. Its location is somewhat further south along the northwest shore of Back Creek, around the terminus of Warren Drive, east of Bay Ridge Avenue near Tyler Heights. This site also consisted of an extensive shell heap, covering approximately 4.6 acres (1.85 hectares). Wright collected several projectile points including some lanceolate points, net-impressed pottery sherds, bone, grinding stones, and one grooved axe. The site survey record also mentions the possibility of an Adena component to this site, with evidence of possible cremation of human remains. On his initial visit Wright noted intact deposits ranging from 8—18 inches in depth, and while the area has been developed archaeological deposits may still be present. However, most portions of the site are expected to have no remaining integrity.

The above represents strong evidence for prehistoric settlement and occupation of the various creeks and waterways around Eastport and along this portion of the Severn River more generally. No prehistoric sites have been registered on the Eastport peninsula with the Maryland Historical Trust or earlier institutions, and no prehistoric materials were encountered at the two sites investigated during this study, except for one Archaic period projectile point that was found very close to the surface and was certainly re-deposited.

In addition to this evidence of prehistoric activity and occupation, a deposit of trash associated with the former Annapolis Glass Company factory has been registered as Site 18AP25, at 222 Severn Avenue in Eastport across from the Chart House Restaurant at the intersection of Severn Avenue and Third Street. These deposits were uncovered during excavation of a sewer trench in 1979. Workmen uncovered a pit approximately 3.5 ft deep containing glass fragments from beer and pharmaceutical bottles, ash, brick and yellow sand. However, this address places Site 18AP25 several hundred feet away from the actual site of the glass factory, which was located at the southwest corner of Severn Avenue and today's Second Street (Maryland Archaeological Site Survey, 1980; Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps show actual location of the glass factory, depicted in Figures 1 above). As such, these materials may be associated with another use of this property. Large amounts of melted glass have been unearthed from properties adjacent to the former glass factory, but as yet the site of the factory has not been surveyed or tested for its archaeological potential (personal communication, Peg Wallace to the author, July 23, 2002).

One other historic site has been recorded in Eastport, Site 18AP90 described by City Archaeologist James Gibb in the winter of 2001. Homeowners were renovating a duplex structure at 111/113 Chester Avenue, two houses away from 18AP93, when they discovered a well or cistern with a partial brick lining on the property and alerted Gibb. The well/cistern could not be excavated stratigraphically, but investigation revealed a circular feature measuring approximately four feet in diameter on the interior, lined with hand-made or early machine-made bricks just three courses deep. The bricks are set in Portland cement, either in a header bond pattern or lengthwise with two rows extending side-by-side, and there is a plaster-like parging over the interior of the brick and continuing down into the shaft of the feature. Gibb notes that the feature had not been filled in upon abandonment, but contained debris from demolition work conducted at 111/113 Chester concurrently with his investigation. Large voids and vacancies suggest that the well below is at least partially open (this note is indicative of the danger inherent in these types of features, such that they are infrequently excavated by archaeologists without assistance from heavy machinery and other precautions). The depth of the feature was not determined, but twenty feet would probably be sufficient to provide well water in most areas on the Eastport peninsula. Interestingly, Gibb describes a modification to this feature in the addition of several pipes, a modification that could not be accurately assigned a date. As many as four pipes rising from the depths of this feature may have extended horizontally to outdoor pumps and spigots at this and other adjacent properties (Gibb 2001).

Finally, several investigations in Eastport are ongoing while this report was in preparation; these included Steven Bilicki's underwater survey on the end of Horn Point, which have reportedly resulted in the discovery of several structures. Also, TRACERIES of Montgomery County has been working to document several historic properties in Eastport, and in preparation of multiple property documentation for the community. The multiple property documentation is an approach to managing historic sites that is promoted by the Department of the Interior, and TRACERIES is preparing nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for a number of properties in the Eastport neighborhood in addition to the larger multiple property document, which will provide context for understanding the historical significance for many sites and will also provide tools for determining what properties are and are not historically significant. As such, this documentation will become an invaluable tool for managing the extant archaeological,

architectural and cultural heritage of the community (personal communication, Kim Prothro 2002).

Historical Development of the Eastport Community

Early and Antebellum-Period Land Use. The Eastport community developed over the later 19th and early 20th centuries on the peninsula immediately to the south of the City of Annapolis, on the eastern shore of the Severn River in Maryland. This peninsula, known as Horne Point, was the location of a series of farms until the second half of the nineteenth century, including that of Benjamin Ogle, who was governor of Maryland from 1798-1801. According to historical notes assembled by Jane McWilliams (1993) the name Horne Point derives from the first English patent on this land, granting 300 acres between Spa Creek, also referred to as Carroll's Creek, and Back Creek to a Quaker named Robert Clarkson in 1665. In 1666 Clarkson's widow married a man named Hill, and the land descended through the Hill family until Benjamin Ogle gained control of the parcel through his marriage to Henry Margaret Hill in 1770. Both the Hills and the Ogles had successful plantations nearby in other parts of Maryland, and McWilliams supposes that for this reason there was never a plantation on this relatively small parcel at Horne Point.

Horne Point was also the location of a fortification from 1776 until 1866, one of three gun emplacements positioned around Annapolis to protect the city and the Severn River. The fort at Horne Point is shown on Lafayette's "Plan of the Harbor and City of Annapolis" drawn in 1781 (Figure 3), which is reprinted in Larry Mickel's monograph on this fortification. Mickel indicates that the fort was located on Back Creek at the easternmost point on the peninsula, at the contemporary intersection of Eastern Avenue and First Street, streets that were themselves not laid out until 1868 (see Mickel 1990). The shape of the peninsula has been altered over the years by storms and gradual erosion, either removing or depositing material along the shoreline, and as a result the exact position of this fortification is somewhat uncertain. Mickel notes that the fort was used as a hospital during the Civil War, and this introduces the possibility that archaeological material associated with the occupation of Annapolis by Union forces during those years is present on the peninsula.

By the time of Benjamin Ogle's death in 1809 the parcel of land known as Horne Point had been resurveyed into a larger 809-acre tract known as the President. Following the deaths of Benjamin Ogle, and then his wife Henry Margaret in 1815, 645 acres of the President including what had been Horne Point were sold to a man named John Barber, who called the tract Horn Point Farm. Barber sold several parcels of this land during the first half of the nineteenth century, but managed to hold most of the land together during his life. Barber's farm was sold in two large parcels in 1861, divided roughly along what today is Sixth Street in Eastport. Land west of Sixth Street was used first and foremost for agriculture until well into the twentieth century; for some neighborhood residents, this is "New Eastport". Land east of this line comprises the "Old Town" of Eastport, and includes the 101- $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre peninsula purchased by the Mutual Building Association in 1868 (McWilliams 1993).

The Mutual Building Association and the Invention of Eastport. The Mutual Building Association of Annapolis was incorporated in June of 1868 (Anne Arundel County 1868).

Fourteen investors, all residents of Anne Arundel County—but not necessarily Annapolis—delivered articles of incorporation to the clerk of the Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, under an Act of the Maryland Assembly that had been passed in January of the same year (the full text of these articles are included in Appendix A). The Mutual Building Association of Annapolis was formed as a speculative landholding company, to develop and encourage settlement on the Horne Point peninsula adjacent to the City of Annapolis. Abdo et al. (1996) suggest that this was the one of the first such building and loan associations formed in the United States. It was certainly the first to incorporate in the State of Maryland, and many would follow in Annapolis and elsewhere in the state. The Mutual Building Association laid out a grid of streets, including today's Severn, Chesapeake, Chester and Eastern Avenues and streets numbered one through seven. The streets were renumbered between 1930 and 1959, probably around the time of Eastport's annexation into Annapolis in 1951 such that Seventh Street became Riverview, Sixth Street became First Street, and so on (Sanborn Company 1959). The Mutual Building Association divided these 101 ¼ acres into 256 individual house lots of varying sizes, and was also responsible for bridging Spa Creek for the first time, connecting their speculative town site with the urban core of Annapolis. The first bridge extended from what is today Fourth Street in Eastport to the bottom of Duke of Gloucester Street, rather than connecting with Sixth Street as does the existing drawbridge. Figure 4 depicts the plat drawn for the Mutual Building Association in September of 1868, by surveyor John Duvall. Duvall's plat of Eastport shows the first Spa Creek Bridge completed in 1868; this bridge was sold to the Anne Arundel County Commissioners in 1877 for one dollar, under condition that it be kept in good repair, open to all kinds of traffic, and free from tolls (deed information and reference in Appendix B).

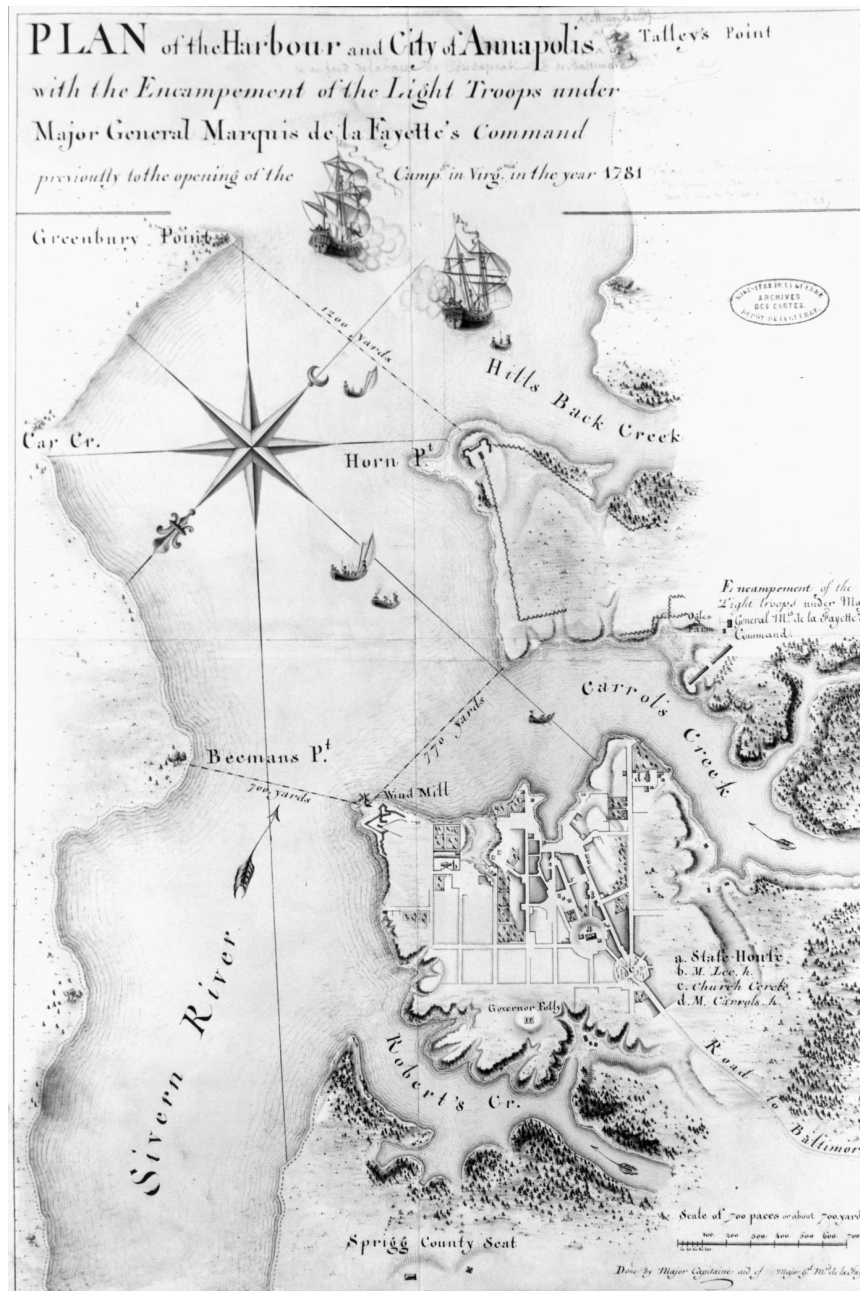
Free and emancipated African-Americans, European immigrants, and native-born Marylanders, Virginians, and settlers from other states settled Horn Point. Based on McWilliams' notes on the development of this community, and the specific lot histories explored in association with archaeological excavations in Eastport between 2001-2004, the peninsula was settled rather slowly between 1868 and the early 1880s, and then saw increasing building and settlement after 1885 (Evening Capital 1886e). At least as early as the 1880s, the peninsula was the site of dairy production that provided milk to the United States Naval Academy. A Baptist church was completed in 1889 and was the first house of worship on Horne Point. Settlement was probably most intense during the period when the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis was rebuilt and enlarged, between 1899 and 1910. However, there was a fair degree of open space on the peninsula well into the 20th century, with large garden or farm plots, animal pens and other local food production.

In his 1887 history of Annapolis, Elihu Riley (1995 [1887]:52), who also published the *Evening Capital* newspaper in Annapolis since 1884, stated that in the year of his writing there was very little industry to be found in Annapolis, amounting to just ten oyster-packing houses and implicitly the fleet that kept them operating as well. Local watermen called "tongers" used jawed tongs hafted on long poles to rake oysters from the beds around Annapolis. The local oyster-tonging fleet was described in the *Evening Capital* in this way:

The tongers in this locality are putting in good work for the beginning of the season. Yesterday, the third day of the season, was a good day. One party caught over twenty-five bushels and another thirty-one, and several others were up in the

twenties, to say nothing of the tens and upwards. They were readily sold to the packers to fill small orders, at from 30 to 35 cents per bushel. One man and two boys manage each boat – the former does the catching while the latter does the culling. Large bateaux have from four to five persons. It is an interesting sight to see the fleet of bateaux making for the oyster grounds early in the morning, each one eager to reach the bars first. There are about one hundred and fifty tongers, black and white, engaged in the business in Annapolis (Evening Capital 1886k).

Figure 3. “Plan of the Harbour and City of Annapolis,” 1781 (Source: Special Collections Department, Maryland State Archives)



of capital in Annapolis, were alive in local discourses from the earliest development of the Eastport community. Settlers on Horne Point addressed this notion in a very direct way when they moved to incorporate their village in 1887, but the idea of annexation and the discursive link between settlement and development in Horne Point/Eastport and the accumulation of capital in Annapolis never faded.

Archaeologists and historians typically describe the later 19th and early 20th centuries as a period of economic slumber for Annapolis, as it was overshadowed by Baltimore shipping and manufacturing industries (Leone 2005:5-6; Matthews 2002:23-25; Potter 1994). One particularly acid commenter from the U.S. Naval Academy described the sloth of the city in these terms during the late 19th century: “Annapolis keeps the Severn river in its place. This will be useful when the harbour of Baltimore dries up. Annapolitans are waiting for this. They are in no hurry, they don’t mind waiting. Two or three centennials will do it” (quoted in Riley 1995 [1887]:145-146). Satirical artist and illustrator William Oliver Stevens produced an unpopular (but often cited) pamphlet in 1906 entitled *An Annapolis Alphabet*, which featured a short limerick denigrating the city for each letter of the alphabet. Such short poems as this were accompanied by drawings of the town (Parker 1990):

E is for Enterprise; why
Some say of that stuff we’re Shy!
But if you have hope
(And a strong microscope)
A trace of it you may descry.

A mid-20th-century writer described this circumstance more delicately: “No longer the metropolis of Maryland, Annapolis slowly sank into ‘genteel eclipse.’ Not only wealth and commerce, but also society and culture found new centers in Baltimore. Although the capital remained at Annapolis, the town continued to decline in size and importance. Men and nature seemed to conspire to prevent its growth” (Radoff 1956:188). While the trope of economic decline in Annapolis after the Revolution is fixed in public memory and history, throughout this period a community of businessmen and families with financial and political influence continued to invest in the city, whether from within Annapolis, from Baltimore or the adjacent counties.

Christopher Matthews’ dissertation and subsequent book (1998, 2002) describe the efforts of Annapolitans like Alexander Randall who invested in the city’s first water distribution system and gas light company between 1850 and 1870. Such investment was intended to entice steam-powered industry to the city; or rather to bring the city into modernity through a cycle of industrialization, as had taken place in Baltimore earlier in the 19th century. Matthews (2002:99-113) describes the complicated play of political and economic forces that slowed the city’s entry into the “modern” economy of Maryland and the region. When industry failed to materialize, then a different modernity was imagined for Annapolis, which entailed being “ancient” rather than modern. Elites in Annapolis, like Randall, revived the memory of the city’s colonial importance, by engaging its heritage. “Antimodernism... was merely modernism in a different guise” (2002:105). Small-scale agriculture or truck farming offered an agrarian rather than industrial route into modernity, yet the establishment of an agrarian order in Annapolis followed a failed bid to assemble the assets and capital that would bring industrialization during the

middle of the 19th century (Matthews and Palus 2007). I would argue, following Matthews, that to entice industry to Annapolis also required fixing labor in place, just as it demanded energy to power machines. In that sense I see the platting of Eastport as an effort parallel with those of Randall and other investors who were promoting the modernization of the city; by opening up new land for settlement in parcels small enough to be affordable, speculation in Eastport helped to secure the labor that modernization, whether industrial or agrarian, would require.

The *Evening Capital* contributed to the discourse on the city's imagined industrial future, and in the following editorial the newspaper sketched just one possible future that was among those agrarian and industrial possibilities described by Matthews (2002):

What Annapolis needs most of all, is one or more factories that will employ from 50 to 100 hands each. The wages of hands in factories will average from \$8 to \$10 each per week. If one hundred hands were thus employed here, not less than \$1,000 in cash would be paid them, and spent in our city every Saturday... Either a shoe or hat factory would pay here... If one man cannot furnish the capital, a hundred can... our merchants ought to move in the work, as they are more interested in such enterprise than others, as they would reap a large profit from the sale of goods to the factory hands; the railroads are interested, because it would add largely to their freight; the doctors and lawyers are interested, as an increase of population would bring grist to their mill; and certainly our builders and hardware men are interested, because the first needs of a population are houses. Who will set the ball in motion? (*Evening Capital* 1887e).

The efforts of the Mutual Building Association to establish a new settlement adjacent to Annapolis, with affordable home sites available for mortgage on reasonable terms, should be interpreted as part of this same larger effort to attract industry to the city. Industry requires labor, and the endeavor to settle working-class families within a short walk from the city was an investment in the future success of industry in Annapolis, as well as a moneymaking venture for the partners who bought into the Association.

Housing pressure may also have been a factor in the settlement of the Eastport community. Between 1800 and 1850, the population of Annapolis increased by less than 800 persons, while the population jumped by 1,500 persons between 1850 and 1860. Annapolis had a high proportion of free African Americans throughout the first part of the 19th century. In 1860, over 800 free African Americans resided in Annapolis, comprising 63% of the black population of the city and 18% of the overall population (Matthews 2002:77). Over the last twenty years there has been a great deal of scholarship directed at learning about African-American culture and history in Annapolis, and there have been substantial discoveries made on the basis of archaeological evidence (Cochran 1999; Jones 1999; Jopling 1998, 2008; Larsen 2005; Leone 2005; Logan, et al. 1992; Matthews 2001; P. R. Mullins 1999; Paul R Mullins 1999; Yentsch 1994). To be certain, if the struggle against economic decline is one major storyline for Annapolis in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, race—and flourishing racism—is another story and another struggle that is examined in this dissertation.

“Shake off your sleepiness, and go to work!” an editor of the *Evening Capital* demanded of its readers in 1889, in an editorial titled “How a Town is Made to Progress”:

Welcome a wide-awake, progressive man whenever one comes along. Don't be eternally discussing why your town is so slow. Better take off your coat and do a little something towards making it otherwise... If you are a man of means and influence, take the lead. If you can help your town, remember you are helping yourself (Evening Capital 1889e).

One such person was a businessman named Charles J. Murphy, a Navy boatswain who came to Annapolis at the end of the nineteenth century. Murphy, a New Englander, did not have the same social standing as the families that comprised the patriarchy of Annapolis, nor was he embedded in local party politics that complicated the city's struggle with economic marginalization. However the initiative and capital he brought to the city was welcome, and he became a patriarch for the community that grew up at Horne Point.

In 1885 Murphy was a key organizer of the Annapolis Glass Company, situated at a factory site on Spa Creek on the north side of the peninsula, facing towards Annapolis. The smokestack for the factory is visible in late-19th century photographs of Horne Point, as in Figure 5 below; the factory is also depicted on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for this same period (see Figure 6). Murphy also constructed ten brick row house dwellings (Figures 7 and 8) on the eastern end of the peninsula, two blocks away from the Annapolis Glass Company factory and made these available for sale to glass factory workers. In the 19th century few in Annapolis were constructing housing expressly for workers and their families. This northern-style corporate paternalism, connected in principle with the organization of factory complexes at Boott Mills in Massachusetts (Mrozowski, et al. 1989) and Harpers Ferry, West Virginia (Shackel 1996), came to Annapolis with Murphy, but did not set the pattern.

Figure 5. Photograph Depicting Eastport ca. 1890, View Southwest Across Spa Creek, with Enlargement of Annapolis Glass Company Factory (Source: Maryland State Archive, Special Collections M13308)

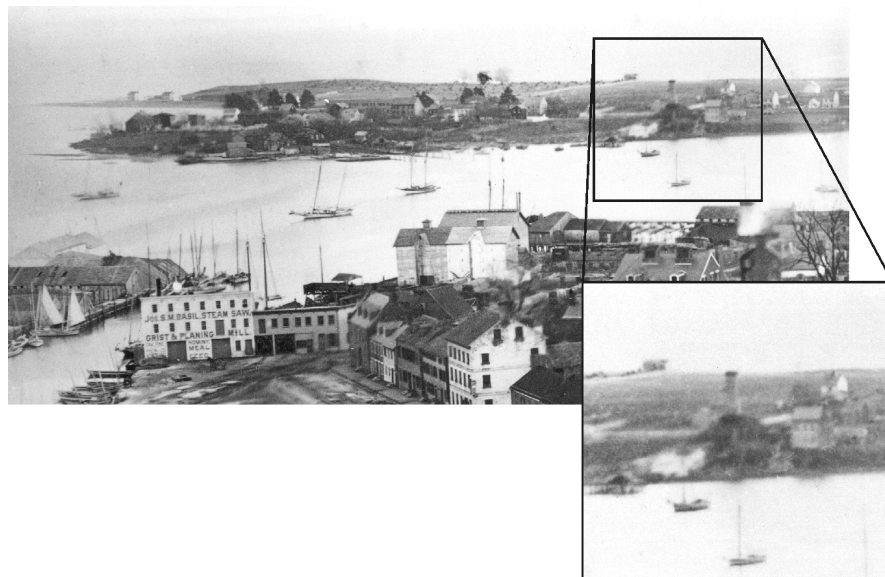


Figure 6. Annapolis Glass Company Factory Depicted on Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1897; Note Caption: "Not Running" (Source: Sanborn Map Co. 1897: Sheet 13)

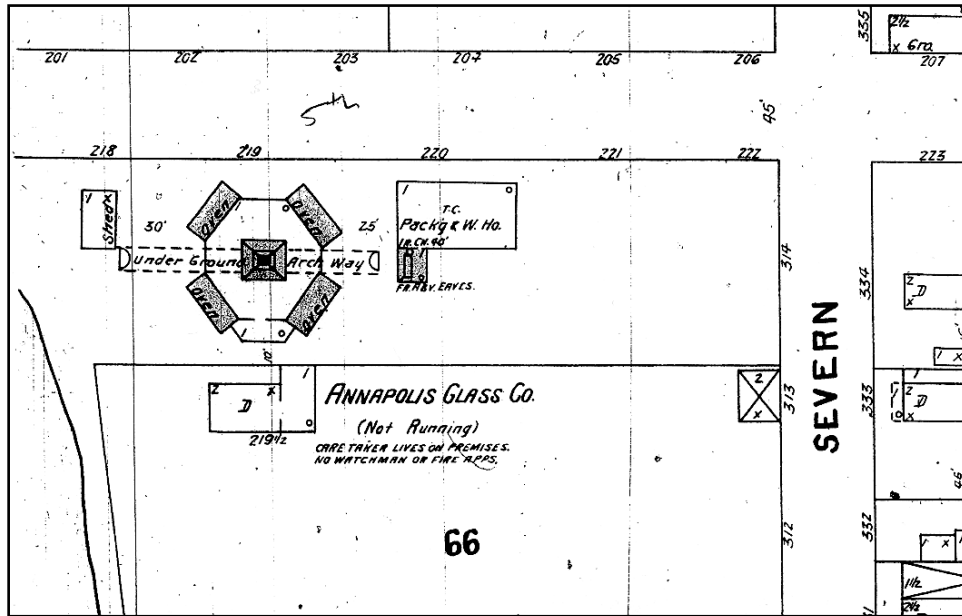
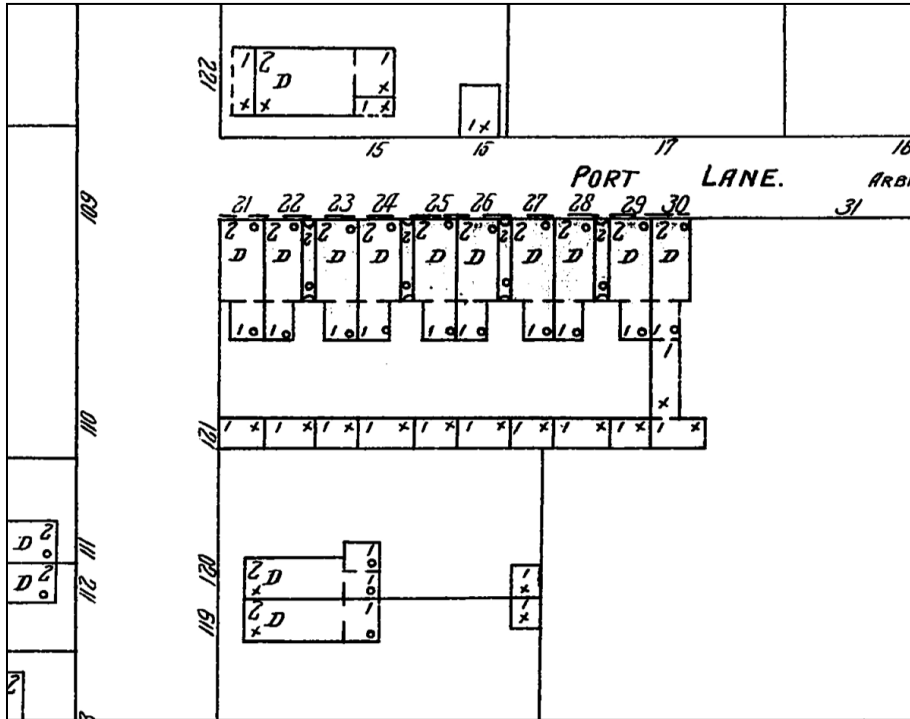


Figure 7. Brick Rowhouses Constructed by Charles J. Murphy in 1886, Known as "Brick Row" and Later, "Murphy Row." Photograph taken by Matthew Palus in 2002



Figure 8. Detail of 1903 Sanborn Map Depicting the "Brick Row" Constructed by Charles J. Murphy
 (Source: Sanborn Map Co. 1903: Sheet 15)



The glass factory was not Murphy's first investment in the Eastport community, though it was probably his largest and most significant. In the year before Murphy helped to establish the glass factory, he completed construction of a wharf and oyster packing house on the eastern end of the peninsula. The *Evening Capital* noted on August 30, 1884 that Murphy had sunk a well at his newly-constructed oyster house at Horn Point, and that a pipe driven 25 feet into the ground reached fresh water (*Evening Capital* 1884a). Apparently the wharves at this facility were used illicitly by local watermen, as Murphy posted the following notice in the city paper (*Evening Capital* 1884b):

NOTICE

SOME PERSON (unknown to me)
 Has been trespassing upon my prop-
 erty, on Horn Point, and have marked
 and otherwise defaced some of my best
 piles. I hereby warn all such trespassers
 that they will be dealt with according to
 Law.

CHAS J MURPHY
 Annapolis, MD

Strikingly, Murphy attempted to sell this installation nearly as soon as it was completed in November of 1884. It may have been constructed for sale even though this is not suggested by reports in the *Evening Capital*. The advertisement for the sale of the packing house states “This property which was built this season, and is all new, will be sold for one-half its cost.— Only reason for selling, the owner cannot give his time to the business” (1884b). The advertisement also states that the packinghouse will accommodate up to 70 oyster shuckers, a trade historically associated with African Americans in the Chesapeake. The sale announcement notes that 400 boxes of fish were “under process” at a smoking and salting house at the facility, indicating that Murphy had already engaged some labor at the packinghouse.

Oyster shuckers in Baltimore were unionized, and while those in the vicinity of Annapolis were not, on at least one occasion they stopped work in support of a strike over wages in Baltimore (Evening Capital 1886j). Perhaps then it was circumstances of labor that led Murphy, newly arrived to the Chesapeake, to shift his time and energy from oyster and fish packing, an enterprise relying in part upon the labor of African American watermen and shuckers, to glass manufacture where the organization and disposition of labor would have been better suited to a paternalistic New England sensibility. While this is speculative, it is much more certain that Murphy shifted from employing African American labor in his packing house to employing white craft-based workers in the glass factory. A later report states flatly that Murphy put the packing house up for sale to raise capital for constructing the glass factory: Murphy “offered to dispose of his wharf and property on Horn Point, at a very nominal figure for the establishment of the works, and invest the proceeds in stock” when it came time to raise capital for the new factory (Evening Capital 1885d). The packing house did not sell, but rather burned completely in June 1886, two years after it was constructed and reportedly under suspicion of arson (Evening Capital 1886c).

Two glassblowers visited Annapolis from Baltimore in April of 1885, seeking investors to found a glass factory on Horn Point. “Surely,” editorialized the *Evening Capital* (1885a) “there is enough public spirit to try the experiment of glass manufacturing in a region of the country that furnishes the very best sand for the purpose”. Ten days later a public meeting was organized, and the *Capital* editor again exhorted, “Our business men are alive to the necessity of local industries to keep up their trade, and we hope they will go up to the glass factory meeting prepared with their check books, to do something practical” (Evening Capital 1885c). The meeting, which was presided over by the mayor for Annapolis, resulted in a plan to form a joint stock company. A committee was appointed by the mayor to prepare articles of incorporation, which included Charles Murphy and nine other members counting both of the glassblowers from Baltimore. The glassblowers “considered Mr. C. J. Murphy’s place, on Horn Point, the most eligible location” (Evening Capital 1885b).

The glass factory began producing in September of 1886 with a complement of at least 12 glassblowers, and construction of Murphy’s row-houses began around the same time; several wells were excavated in order to provision those houses with water (Evening Capital 1886g, 1886h). The row of ten brick houses was described in 1886 as being “of Mr. Murphy’s own plan...beautifully situated in full view of the Academy parade grounds, and within easy hearing of the band at the Academy. Some of these houses are already sold...and it is the intention of the builder to erect such dwellings, as will come within reach of all in moderate circumstances”

(*Evening Capital* 1886a). The glass house purchased junk glass by the hundred pound, and had a wharf for shipping materials and freight in and out, which was also used to launch ferries between Annapolis and Eastport when the bridge over Spa Creek was being repaired (*Evening Capital* 1886d, 1886i).

Glass blowers stopped work in Eastport for a period soon after the factory had begun to produce, prompted in part by a strike in Baltimore glass houses and throughout the eastern United States, over the pace of work, production quotas, and the training and use of apprentices (*Evening Capital* 1886m). The glass house started up again in March of 1887; the *Evening Capital* reported “The factory we learn will be run on the co-operative plan – the glass-blowers sharing in the profits and expenses of the labor” (*Evening Capital* 1887d). The factory was running “full blast” by 1887, with twelve blowers operating (*Evening Capital* 1887b).

A meeting of Horn Point residents was held in May of 1887, in which Charles J. Murphy stated his position on incorporating as an independent town:

You are well aware that our village is growing in size and importance every day... The question will be submitted to you to-night as to whether this village shall at some future time become a part of the city of Annapolis, and I trust that before you vote upon this question that you will give it deep thought as it must have a lasting effect upon your prosperity in the future. And I would also state that in the future this little meeting, simple as it may appear to us now, will be referred to as the pioneer meeting of what, may, at some time, become a great commercial city... In regard to the matter of annexation to the city of Annapolis, I oppose such an act, for we cannot possibly reap any advantages there from... and should this village be annexed to the adjoining city our taxes would be nearly doubled without any equivalent return for the same (*Evening Capital* 1887a).

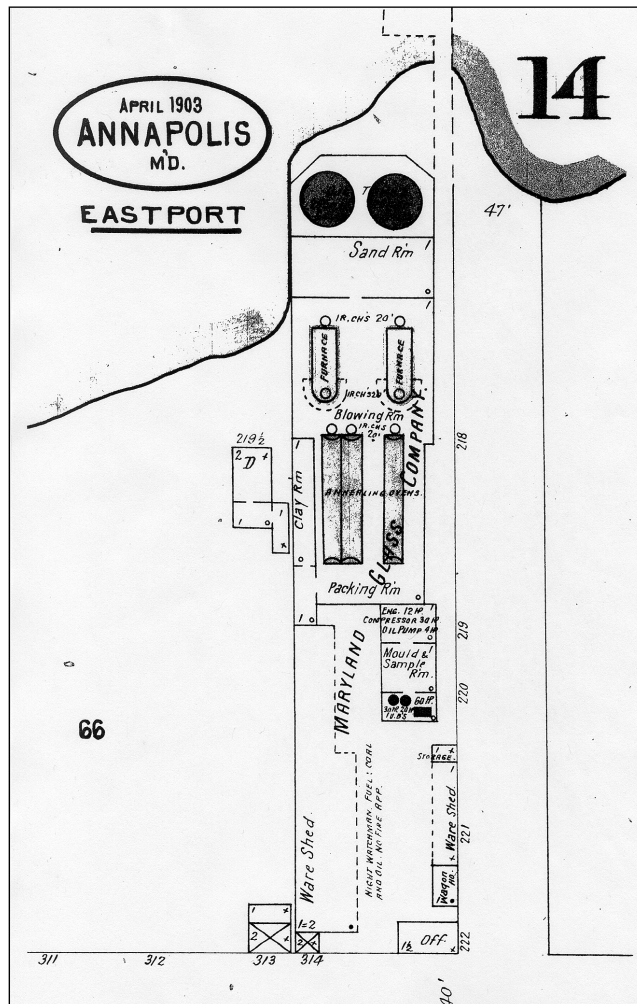
As indicated in Murphy’s comments, the premier matter that was voted on at the meeting was “Shall the village of Horn Point become now, or at any future time, a part of the corporation of Annapolis city?” The vote went unanimously against (*Evening Capital* 1887a). A vote on the matter of lighting the streets of the village was held over for later consideration. Among other resolutions, the gathered residents voted to rename the village “Severn City,” though the community was named Eastport for Charles Murphy’s hometown in Maine in July of 1887, when a post office was established in the community. Murphy clearly emerged as a patron for the community during this boom period from 1885-1887.

Development in Eastport During the Later 19th and Early 20th Centuries. The Annapolis Glass Company built its factory just as glass bottle making technology in the United States was undergoing dramatic and irrevocable change. The first semi-automatic bottle-making machine was patented in the United States in 1881, and Michael Owens patented a fully automatic glass bottle-making machine, which made a complete container from molten glass without assistance from a craftsman or laborer, and that could be filled and sealed by a machine, in 1903. The investment in these machines was underwritten by unprecedented popularity for glass containers during this period. The demand for bottles and jars for packaged, nationally marketed foods and beverages after circa 1890 was tremendous. For a brief period of time traditional glass houses

competed with factories equipped with semi- and fully-automatic glass bottle machines. Hand-finished and hand-blown bottles declined in popularity after 1905, and by 1915 nearly all glass containers consumed in the United States were made by machine, with the exception of some pharmaceutical and perfume bottles, and very large carboys (Miller and Sullivan 1984).

The Annapolis Glass Company's factory was patterned after the glass houses of the 19th century. The initial works produced green and brown container glass from a central furnace. In its final form (Figure 9), following an expansion after the factory complex was reorganized under the Maryland Glass Company, the factory still had a blowing room near the north end of the complex, where bottle makers would access molten glass from furnaces. Long annealing ovens are visible south of the blowing room, where completed vessels would have been carried on conveyor belts through ovens, removing stresses from the glass and strengthening the vessels. Despite intense construction and redesign between 1897 and 1903 that enlarged the factory and allowed it to produce a number of other products (namely pottery and porcelain) the factory was chronically slowed or closed altogether.

Figure 9. Annapolis Glass Company Factory Depicted on Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Map, 1903, with Additional Construction



The *Evening Capital* followed the decline of the glass factory day-by-day until it closed permanently in 1903 (Abdo et al. 1996:3). Other industries took over the site of the glass factory in the twentieth century and offered jobs to those skilled and unskilled residents of the community, both natives and immigrants, including a German-owned slaughterhouse and sausage-making plant, and finally a boat yard, one of four major boat yards that were constructed in Eastport before World War II. This succession of industries is depicted on Sanborn fire insurance maps between 1897 and 1958.

Jurisdictionally, Eastport was an independent village under the Anne Arundel County government until it was annexed into the City of Annapolis in 1951. Some residents recall this annexation, and their fears that Eastport would lose its village name and street names as it came into the administrative fold of Annapolis. The issue of taxation also affected public opinion in Eastport regarding annexation, from first mention. Anne Arundel County was not service-oriented in the same way that the Annapolis municipality was, but the county authority collected taxes from Eastport residents, and it also received complaints over disinvestment. The county paid for Eastport to receive some services from Annapolis to compensate for its slowly-developing infrastructure, for instance by 1911 Anne Arundel County was paying the Annapolis electrical utility for street lighting, including 24 individual arc lights and one incandescent light. Some of these could have been placed at the county courthouse or the county-run jail within Annapolis, but most of them were probably positioned on street corners in Eastport and other villages around Annapolis. The Annapolis Gas and Electric Light Company placed its first arc light on the Spa Creek Bridge in the 1890s, which would mark one of the first such infrastructural connections between the two communities. This connection multiplied during the early 20th century.

Archaeological research in the Eastport neighborhood focused on the community of craftspeople, watermen, boat-builders, oyster shuckers, crab pickers, merchants and grocers, builders and tradesmen, engineers and technicians, laborers and domestics that grew up on the peninsula throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries. Traditionally Eastport is remembered as a community where working meant more than skin color. However, distinctions were realized between black and white residents, just as they were between old families and recent settlers, skilled and unskilled labor, home owners living in comfort and poor renters crowded into narrow frame dwellings. These dimensions of the community have become a part of its contemporary geography, and they figure strongly in the identity of its residents. The sites investigated from 2001-2004 suggest this diversity.

Site History for 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93)

The property at 119 Chester Avenue consists of the western half of Lot 165 on Duvall's plat of the peninsula drawn for the Mutual Building Association of Annapolis in 1868 (Figure 4 above). This property changed hands many times since the later part of the nineteenth century, and seems to have been the subject of relatively intense speculation. See Table 1 below for the complete chain of title and all deed references for this section of the report; several deeds for this property

are also transcribed in Appendix B. Lot 165 falls within a larger parcel of land sold by the Mutual Building Association to a Baltimorean named Jeremiah Nicodemus in 1880. This parcel included ten lots numbered 163-172, consisting of the entire block of land between Chester and Eastern Avenue and First and Second Street (then Sixth and Fifth Street) in Eastport. The sale was made in fee simple for \$512.00, in October of 1880. In April of the following year, Jeremiah Nicodemus and his wife sold all ten lots in the parcel to David H. Carroll, also of Baltimore. In exchange for this large parcel, Carroll paid off a settlement owed to Nicodemus—as surviving business partner of Jacob Heim—by two Annapolis men named Davidson Claude and Nicholas W. Green amounting to \$1188.45. He also paid an additional ten dollars to Nicodemus for the property. The partners Heim and Nicodemus appear to have won the judgment against Claude and Green in the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County in 1868, and had been unable to recover it. As such, Nicodemus had not really doubled his money, but rather managed through this maneuver to collect half of a bad debt.

According to the deed made between Nicodemus and Carroll in 1881, the ten lots within this parcel had the uniform dimensions of 85 ft by 130 ft. It appears that Carroll divided each of these lots in half longitudinally, creating a block of twenty house lots. In September of 1894 Carroll and his wife sold the western half of Lot 165 to Jeremiah Lanahan, of Anne Arundel County, for the sum of \$127.50. The parcel of land conveyed measured 42.5 ft by 132 ft, leaving another lot suitable for building to the east, adjacent to Lot 164. According to the 1894 deed, the eastern half of Lot 165 had been previously conveyed to a man named James E. King. In researching several adjacent properties, James Gibb (2001) has noted that the lots currently located at 107 and 111/113 Chester Avenue were also purchased from Carroll for \$127.50; the return on his 1881 investment would be a profit of approximately \$1,351.45 if the entire block of twenty home sites were sold at this price. However, a map of Eastport produced in 1908 shows that greater than half of this block was undeveloped by that year (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Co. 1908). Subdivision may have been a strategy that anticipated this pattern of development. If only those properties fronting on Chester Avenue were likely to be occupied, then halving each lot would make the investment more reasonable. The uniform sale price may indicate undeveloped lots; additional research is required to demonstrate whether the Lanahans were likely to have built on, if not occupy the property.

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Reference	
			book	page
Mutual Building Association of Annapolis	Jeremiah Nicodemus	1880	SH 17	322
Jeremiah Nicodemus, surviving partner of Jacob Heim, and Harriet E. Nicodemus	David H. Carroll	April 4, 1880	SH 17	323
David H. Carroll and Mary E. Carroll	Jeremiah Lanahan	September 13, 1894	SH 48	165
Jeremiah Lanahan	Effie C. Lanahan	January 23, 1906	GW 47	372
Effie C. Lanahan and Jeremiah Lanahan	Lillian D. Muller	April 1, 1908	GW 58	344
Lillian D. Muller and Joseph Muller, Jr., and Effie Lanahan	Clarence E. Hosy and Annie Hosy	May 26, 1909	GW 71	16
Clarence E. Hosy and Annie Hosy	Alfred K Young and Margaret Young	October 27, 1910	GW 77	373
Margaret Young	Maurice F. Alton	February 3, 1917	GW 137	7
Maurice F. Alton	Charles F. Lee	August 6, 1920	WNW - -	--
Charles F. Lee and Lottie E. Lee	F. William Wiegand and Pauline Wiegand	August 6, 1920	WNW 13	304
F. William Wiegand	Clifton E. Rawlings and Bessie E. Rawlings	April 6, 1928	FSR 26	480
Clifton E. Rawlings	Eugene P. Childs, Trustee	April 30, 1945	JHH 243	218
Eugene P. Childs, Trustee	Earl Y. Rawlings	October 15, 1945	JHH 343	114
Eleanor A. Crawford, Trustee	William R. Pfeffercorn and Luciene R. Pfefferkorn	April 11, 1969	2257	544
William R. Pfeffercorn and Luciene R. Pfefferkorn	Ann E. Frye	February 15, 1985	3863	880
William R. Pfeffercorn and Luciene R. Pfefferkorn	Hobart Swan	April 11, 1997	7856	403

By 1906, Jeremiah Lanahan and his wife Effie had either separated or divorced; Jeremiah was living in Hampton, Virginia, and from there he executed a transfer of the deed for the property at 119 Chester Avenue to his wife, to provide for her support and maintenance. Two years later, the lot was conveyed to their daughter Lillian, who was married to a man named Joseph Muller, both living in Anne Arundel County. No money was exchanged, rather the deed was made in consideration of the familial relationship as well as the care and support of Effie Lanahan throughout her natural life. In 1909, Jeremiah Lanahan's daughter Lillian sold the property at 119 Chester to a couple in Baltimore named Clarence and Ann Hosy, and after that it was occupied by a series of renters.

According to the 1910 census, there were two families sharing the house at 119 Chester in that year, including one African-American woman and her several children, and also one elderly widow and her son, both of who were white. The African-American woman was named Emily Johnson, and she had two sons ages 22 and 20, and four daughters between the ages of 19 and 11. Everyone in Emily Johnson's family worked: Emily was a laundress for a private family, and probably worked in their home. Her sons were both watermen, and two daughters were servants in Annapolis homes. The youngest daughters, being 14 and 11, were in school but probably helped the mother with her duties and maintained the home. In 1910 it is likely that these children attended the African American school in Eastport. Also living in the house was a 65 year-old widow named Mary Hill, and her son Samuel, age 33, who was a farm laborer and had never married (United States Bureau of the Census 1910).

It is uncertain how long the Johnsons and the Hills occupied the house at 119 Chester Avenue, but within the next twenty years this parcel of land changed hands numerous times. As already stated the Mullers, acting as grantors along with Effie Lanahan, deeded the land to Clarence and Ann Hosity of Baltimore City in 1909, and one year later they convey it to a husband and wife named Young, who resided in Anne Arundel County. According to the 1910 census Alfred and Margaret Young were living on First Street in Eastport, and it is possible that they inherited the Johnsons and the Hills as tenants. In 1917 Margaret Young, then widowed, sold the land to Maurice Alton for ten dollars. Alton sold to Charles and Lottie Lee three years later in 1920. The 1920 census, which enumerated the Eastport community in January, shows Maurice Alton living on Chester Avenue at house number 486, which is the house situated next door to the property at 119 Chester (United States Bureau of the Census 1920; Soundex Card for Maurice Alton); recall that the streets and houses were renumbered in the mid-twentieth century. The 1920 census shows that Alton, who is white, lives at this property with his wife and six children. The Lees, however, live in Annapolis on 177 Duke of Gloucester Street (United States Bureau of the Census 1920; Soundex Card for Charles F. Lee). The Lees seem to be speculating but not residing in Eastport during this time, investing in properties either for rental or resale. Charles F. Lee purchased and then sold another lot at 109 Chester Avenue in 1919, and in 1920 the Lees sold the lot at 115 Chester as well (Gibb 2001).

In 1928 an Eastport man named Clifton Rawlings purchased the property at 119 Chester Avenue and the lot stayed in Rawlings hands for the next forty years. Clifton Rawlings was recorded during the 1910 census as a salesman at a retail grocery store, living in his parent's household, which was also on Chester Avenue. In 1928 the 34-year old Rawlings purchased 119 Chester Avenue. Later he conveyed it to his son Earl Rawlings when he returned from service in the Army in 1945. The younger Rawlings retained the property until he and his wife divorced in 1968, when he sold it to William and Luciene Pfefferkorn. The Pfefferkorns operated the property as a rental until selling it to the current owner.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps published in the twentieth century show the development of the property at 119 Chester from a mixed-use (residential and commercial) site to a rental dwelling (see Figures 10a-10d). The Eastport neighborhood is first portrayed on Sanborn Company maps of Annapolis in 1897, but this block of Chester Avenue is first seen on these maps in 1908. That first map shows the property at 119 Chester extending approximately 185 ft

from Chester Avenue, with a second structure at the rear of the property. Notation on the map indicates that this is a 28-ft square barn or stable, with a wood-shingled roof. The stable has a second address or half-address, suggesting that it was used as a business. The same stable is also present on the Sanborn map prepared in 1913, however on the 1921 map the property has been shortened to approximately 140 ft and the property abutting this one—fronting on Eastern Avenue—has a small house on it. In fact, between the 1913 and 1921 maps the block is filled in quite a bit. Formerly unoccupied lots on Eastern Avenue are occupied, a grocery store is located on Chester Avenue at the intersection with what is Second Street today, and there is only one unoccupied lot at the western end of the block on the south side of Chester.

There is no specific mention of a second structure on this property, either in census records or deeds to this parcel in the years before 1921. Because the ownership of the property changes several times between 1908 and 1921, it is unlikely that the stable was always occupied or used by the people residing in the house at 119 Chester. It is not unlikely that the owner of the property would have rented each building separately, such that the family or families occupying 119 Chester had no association with the persons renting the stable at the rear of the lot. In any case, the area of the stable was not available for inspection during this study, falling beyond the limits of the current property. One other structure is present on the Sanborn maps within the current study area. This is a ca. 14-ft square, one-story structure with a wooden roof, located approximately ten feet behind the house at 119 Chester. This small shed is present on Sanborn maps drawn in 1921, 1930, 1951 and 1974, and it is not present on the property today, nor in the memory of the current homeowners.

The footprint of the actual residence at 119 Chester Avenue changed over the years, but the existing structure corresponds well with the one depicted on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps available for the property. In 1908 the main house measures approximately 15 x 25 ft and has two stories, with a one-story addition measuring 15 ft square and a small porch on the side, all with wood-shingle roofing. By the time this map is redrawn in 1913 the main house and the smaller addition have new sheet-metal roofs (possibly an improvement made by Alfred and Margaret Young, who are local and purchase the house in 1917). On the 1921 Sanborn map the footprint of the structure is substantially different, with a tin-roof porch on the front of the house and single story addition that is aligned with the two-story house, which replaces the offset one seen on previous maps. Coupled with the removal of the stable at the rear of the property, this renovation of the house at 119 Chester represents a substantial reorientation of the house away from the yard and rear of the house and towards the street. This may reflect a change in the nature of the neighborhood in the recognition and social importance of front-porch society and neighbors, as Eastport came to resemble something more like a suburb as we understand a suburb today.

On the 1930 map, there is a new addition to the house, extending west from the rear addition and measuring five by fifteen feet. The room created by this narrow single-story addition may have been a kitchen or washroom but was probably not a toilet, since sewer service was not extended into Eastport until the mid- to late-1930s. Six-inch water pipes are shown running on the centerline of Chester Avenue and adjacent streets for the first time on the 1930 Sanborn map, supporting the interpretation that the small 1930 addition signals the introduction of city water into the home at 119 Chester Avenue.

Figure 10a. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 119 Chester Avenue in 1908; Note Stable at Rear of Property at Address 739 ½, and also Proximity to Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church on Fifth Street

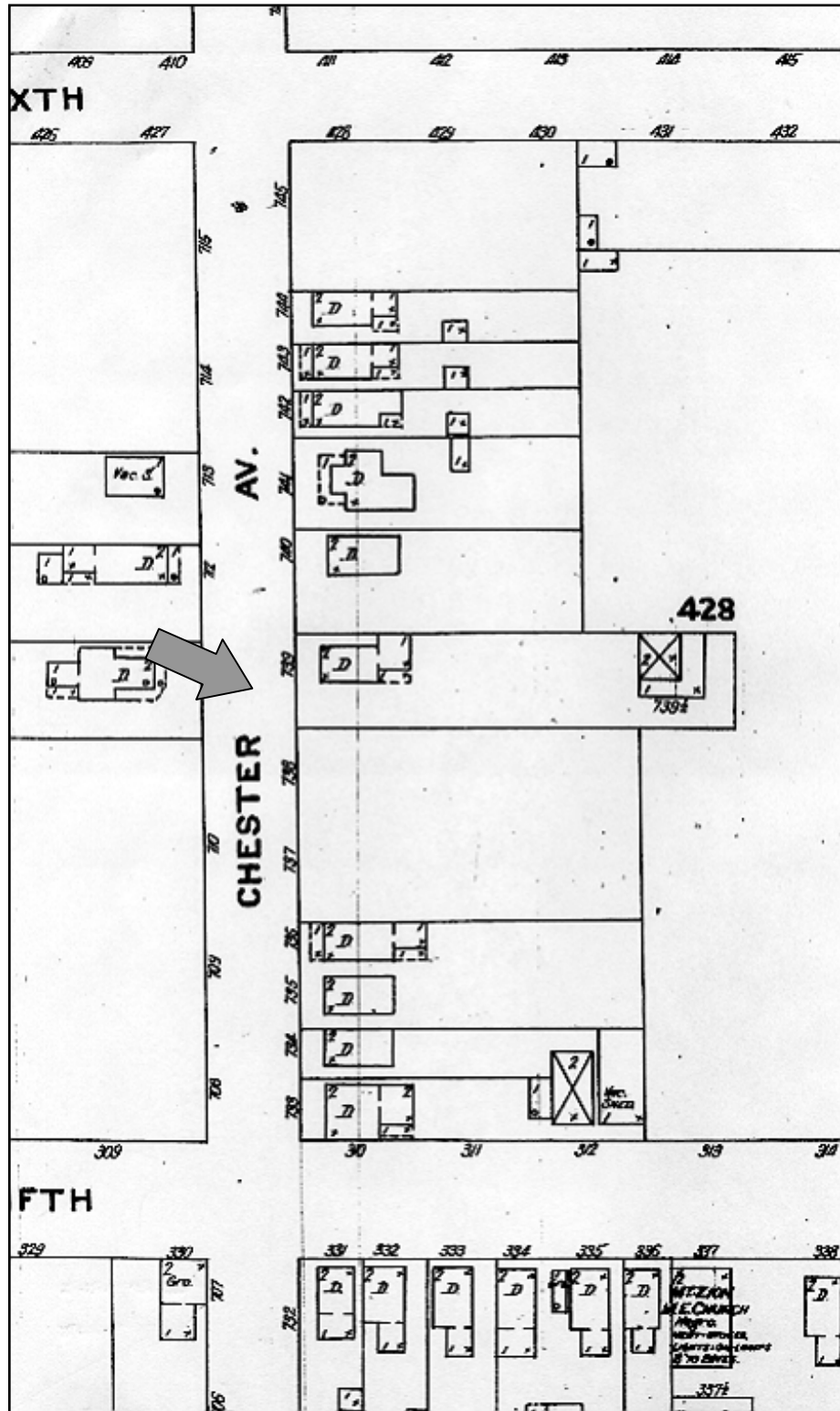


Figure 10b. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing 119 Chester Avenue in 1921; Stable Absent

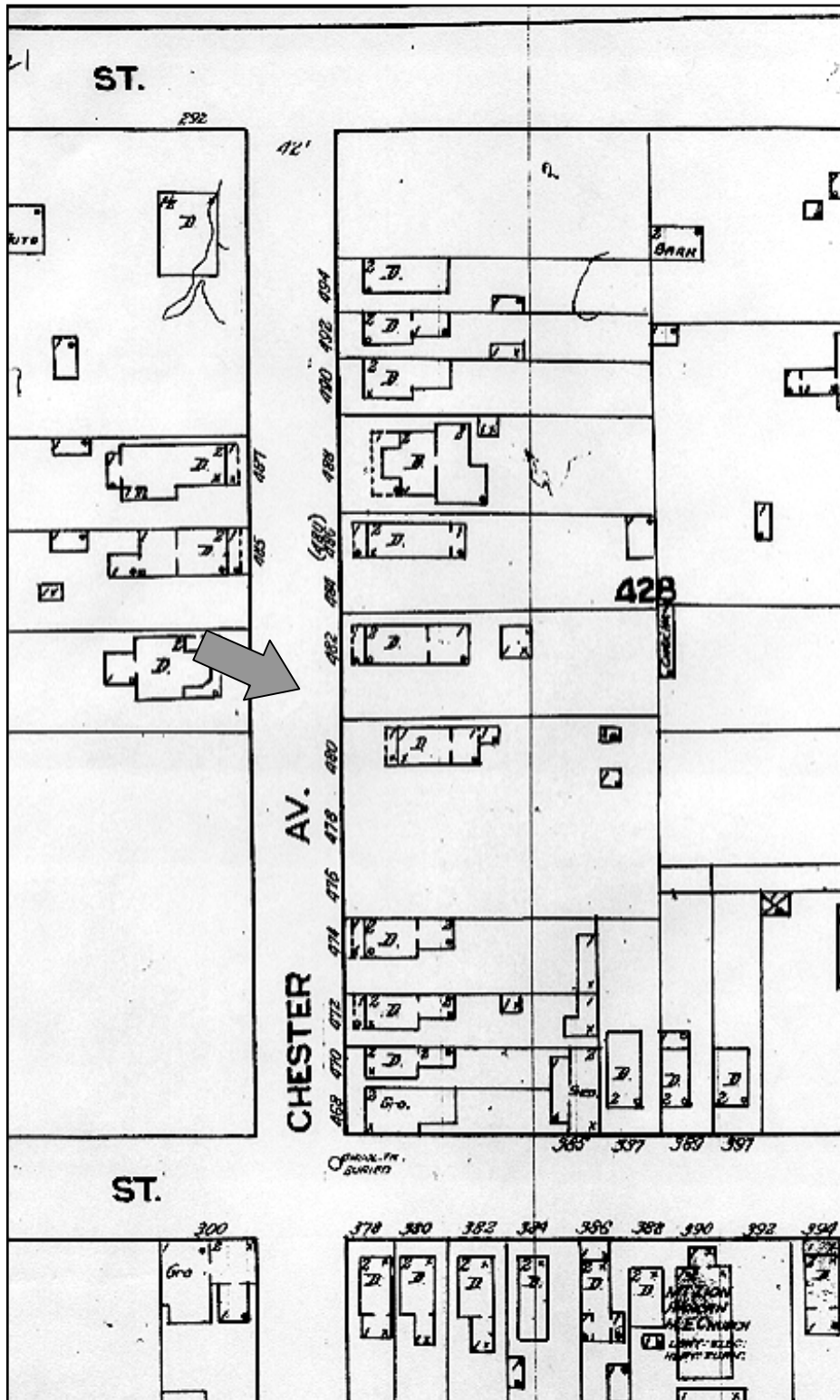


Figure 10c. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 119 Chester Avenue in 1930

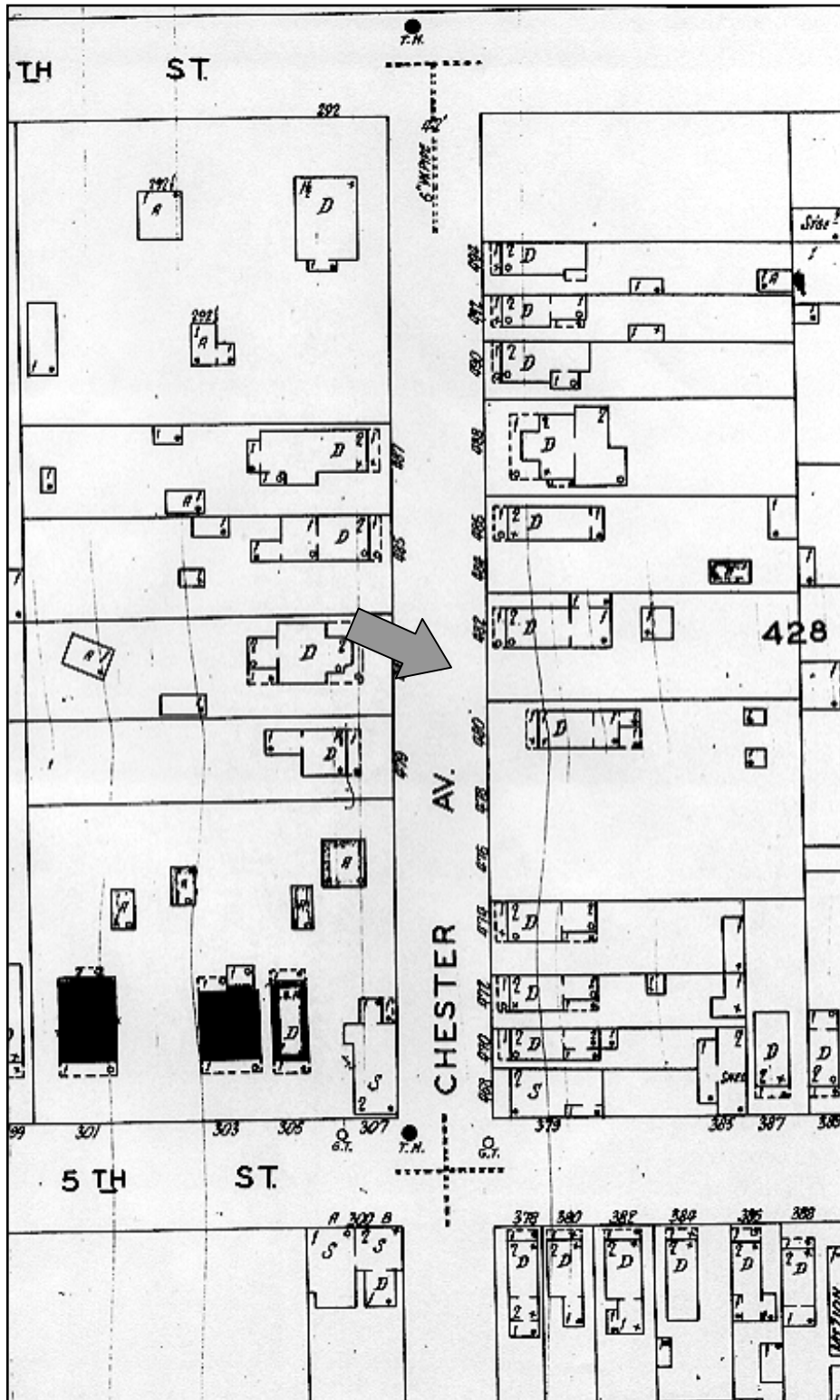
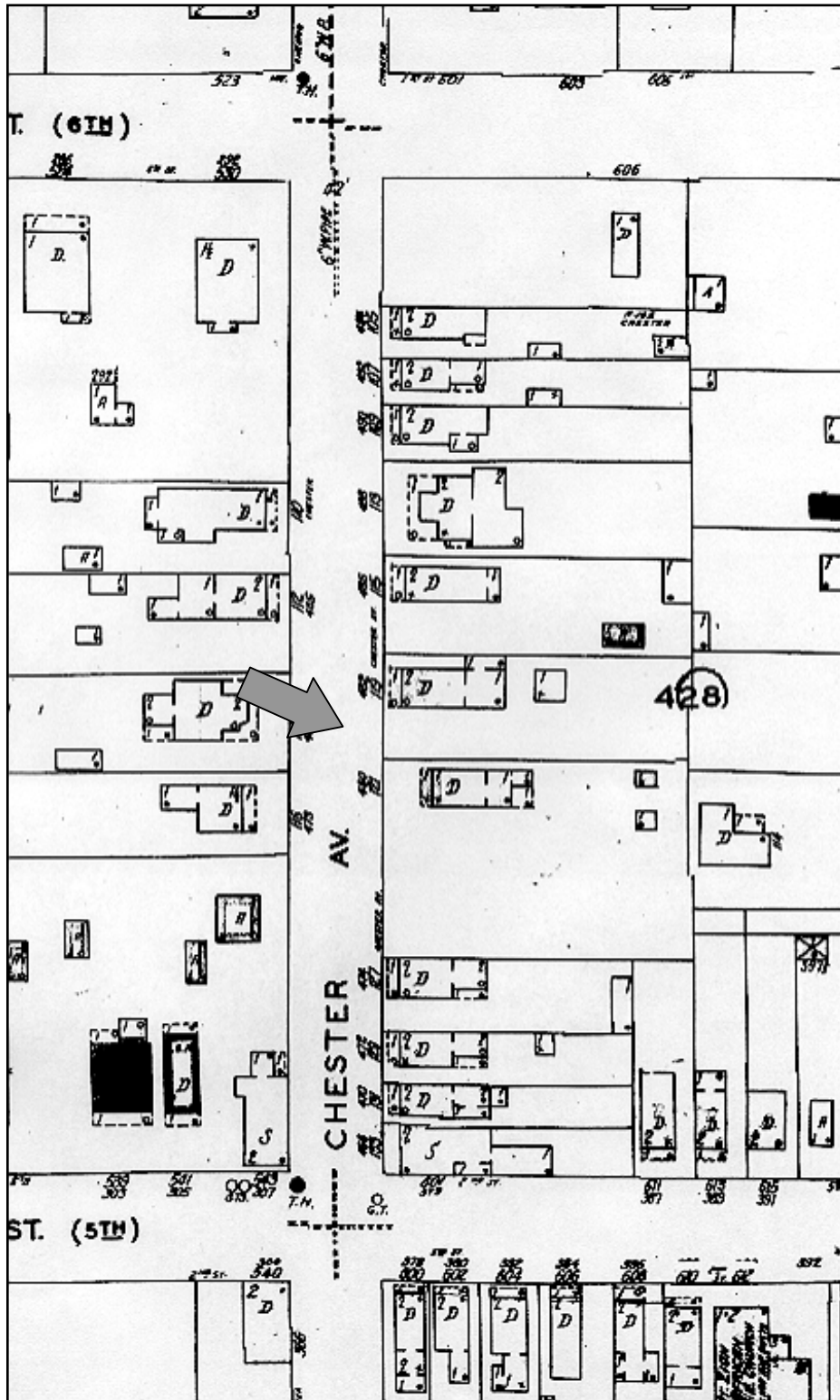


Figure 10d. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 119 Chester Avenue in 1951; Note New Address Contemporaneous with Renumbering of Streets



Interestingly, there is evidence that well water was still used at this and adjacent properties even after city water was brought into the Eastport neighborhood. The sale of this property to William and Luciene Pfefferkorn in 1969 stipulated that the lot was conveyed “SUBJECT, nevertheless, to the use in common of the well, now located on the lot hereby conveyed, with the owner of the eastern half of said lot No. 165,” which would be the house currently located next door at 121 Chester Avenue. This mention of a well first appears on the deed conveying the property at 119 Chester Avenue from the Lees to the Weigands in 1920 (see Table 1 above). It is probable that the stipulation lost meaning over the years and became perfunctory on these and similar legal instruments. However the discovery of a shared well or cistern by James Gibb at 111/113 Chester Avenue, several houses to the west, presents a parallel case. In researching that feature Gibb (2001) examined deeds to several adjacent properties, and could find no similar statements. Where he concluded preliminarily that the water-sharing arrangement was extra-legal, we have evidence at 119 and 121 Chester Avenue for a similar arrangement that is defined and defensible in a legal sense. Formal or informal, water-sharing in Eastport is suggestive of a certain relationship with one’s neighbors—whether they are renters or homeowners—that involved mutual support under various and probably frequently challenging conditions. The location of the well at 119 Chester was not ascertained during archaeological investigations conducted in 2001-2002. It could remain beneath the rear addition of the existing house, which is where the well at 111/113 Chester was discovered during the renovation of that structure, and where other Eastporters have reported finding similar though undocumented features.

Site History for 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94)

The property at 110 Chesapeake Avenue is comprised by parts of Lots 145 and 146 on Duvall’s 1868 plat of Eastport. An Irish immigrant named Luke Burns, who came to the United States in 1856, purchased this property from the Mutual Building Association. Burns purchased Lot 146, and two adjacent lots in 1881 for \$150.00, so at the time these individual lots were selling for \$50.00, probably without improvements. This is consistent with the \$512.00 that Jeremiah Nicodemus paid for ten lots between Chester and Eastern Avenue in 1880. Burns settled on this land himself, purchasing a large parcel to ensure sufficient land for gardens and probably livestock, and perhaps also to secure land adjacent to his house from development. If it was customary for new settlers to buy several lots in this way, then this would contribute to the rural qualities of the community at the end of the nineteenth century. In general the history of this property is simpler than that at 119 Chester Avenue; following Burns’ occupation of the property it remains in the same family more or less until the current owner (see Table 2 below).

At the time of the 1900 census, Burns was working as a fireman tending furnaces at the nineteenth-century glasshouse in Eastport. He was 62 years of age and a widow, doing relatively difficult labor (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). At this time in his life, he also began to sell his property in Eastport. In 1901 he sold Lots 145 and 146—with the house now at 110 Chesapeake Avenue—to a man named George Blatchford, who was an enlisted man on a steam ship called the U.S.S. Gloucester. The Gloucester had been J. Pierpont Morgan’s yacht Corsair before it was acquired by the Navy in April of 1898, armed and put into service in the Spanish-American War. It saw considerable action as a gunboat in several engagements, and at the end of the war it was stationed at the United States Naval Academy as a teaching vessel, where it

served until 1902 (McSherry 2002). Blatchford, who came to America from Scotland in 1863, moved into the house at 110 Chesapeake Avenue with his wife and two stepsons, who had retained their family name of Churchill. Blatchford and his descendents resided at the house at 110 Chesapeake almost until the end of the twentieth century.

Table 2. Chain of Title for 110 Chesapeake Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Reference	
			book	page
Mutual Building Association of Annapolis	Luke Burnes	June 5, 1880	SH 17	233
Luke Burnes	George Blatchford	June 12, 1901	GW 21	202
William Glennis Churchill and Shirley E. Churchill	Louis M. Strauss, Trustee	November 29, 1960	1446	70
Louis M. Strauss, Trustee	Shirley F. Churchill, William Glennis Churchill, and Grace V. Churchill	November 29, 1960	1446	73
Shirley E. Churchill	David T. Barnes	December 1, 1994	6865	209

The 1910 census provides some information about George Blatchford’s family. Blatchford himself emigrated from England in 1863; in 1910 he was 66 years old and living on his own income, perhaps a pension or investments. His wife Sarah was native to Maryland, and the two sons may have been of Scottish descent. Only the older of the two sons is listed with an occupation. William, age 30, was an independent waterman, and Glennis as an eleven-year-old boy was probably in school. The family of four still occupied the house in 1920, and William and Glennis are both listed as painters on that census (United States Bureau of the Census 1910, 1920; Soundex card 1920).

The double lot occupied by Blatchford and his family was reduced somewhat over the years. By 1960 the parcel at 110 Chesapeake Avenue consisted of parts of Lot nos. 145 and 146, measuring approximately 64 ft and four inches along Chesapeake Avenue and 165 ft and nine inches in depth. A brother and sister named William Glennis Churchill and Shirley Churchill, both grandchildren of George Blatchford through William Churchill, occupied the house built by Blatchford into the 1990s. William Glennis, a waterman and Volunteer Fire Department chief died in 1994, and his sister sold the property to the current homeowner in that same year. As such, the house at 110 Chesapeake Avenue remained in the same Eastport family for nearly 100 years. Over this period of time, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicate a shifting arrangement of outbuildings in the rear yard of the house, including possible privies that would have been abandoned with the introduction of sewer service, and automobile garages marking another important cultural and technological shift within the community. The potential for encountering these and similar features guided excavations in 2001, and the maps are included here as Figures 11a-11h.

Figure 11a. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 110 Chesapeake Avenue in 1897

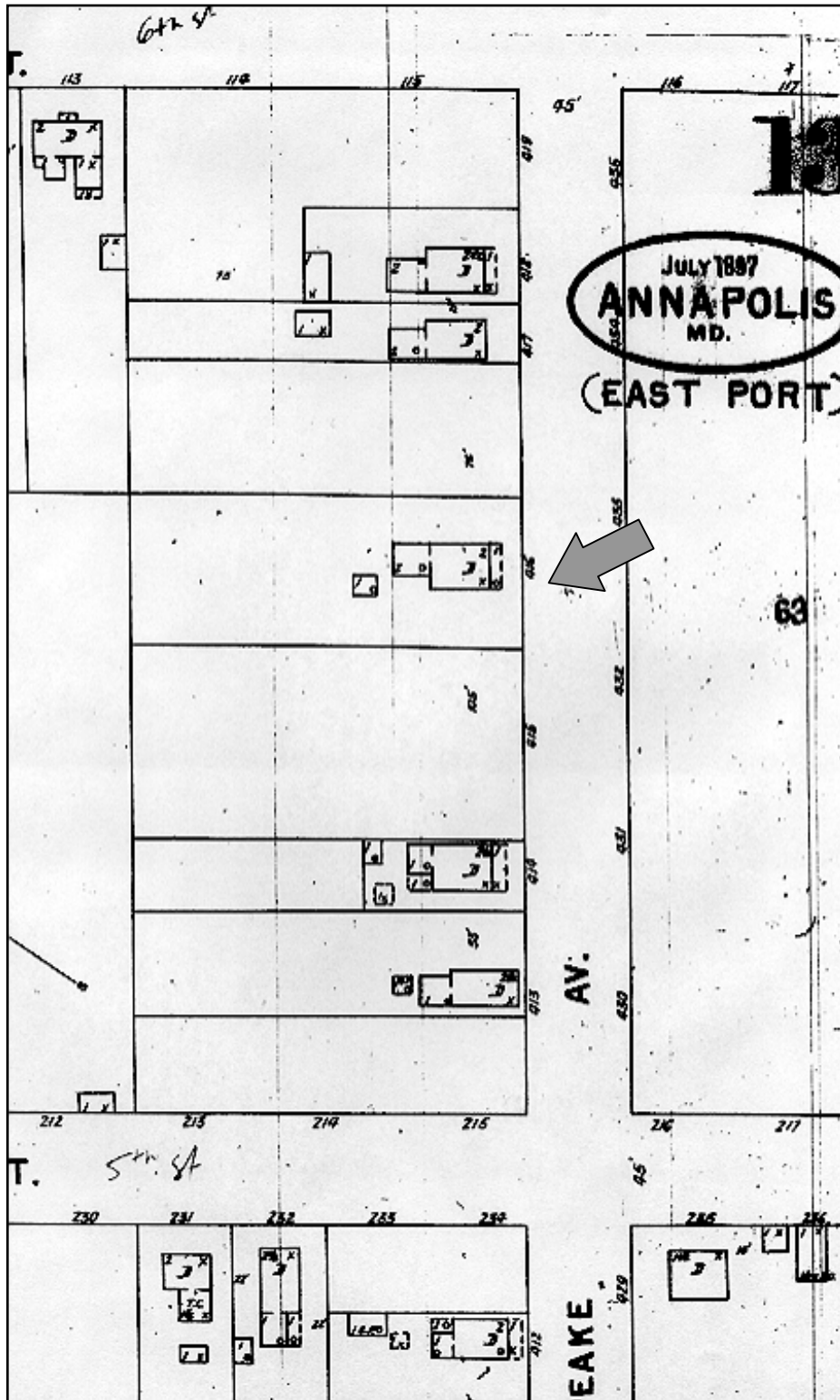


Figure 11c. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 110 Chesapeake in 1908

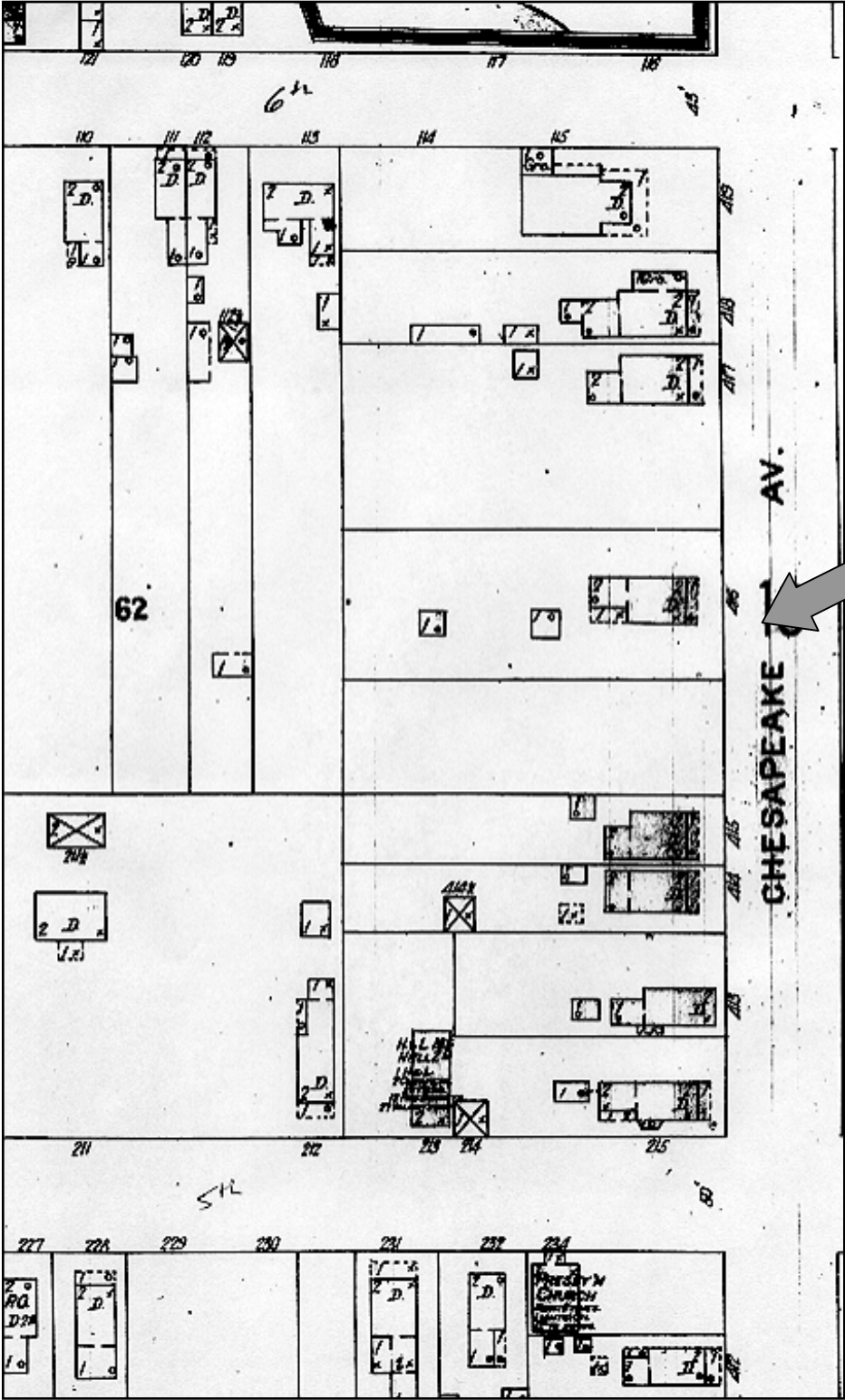


Figure 11d. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 110 Chesapeake Avenue in 1913.

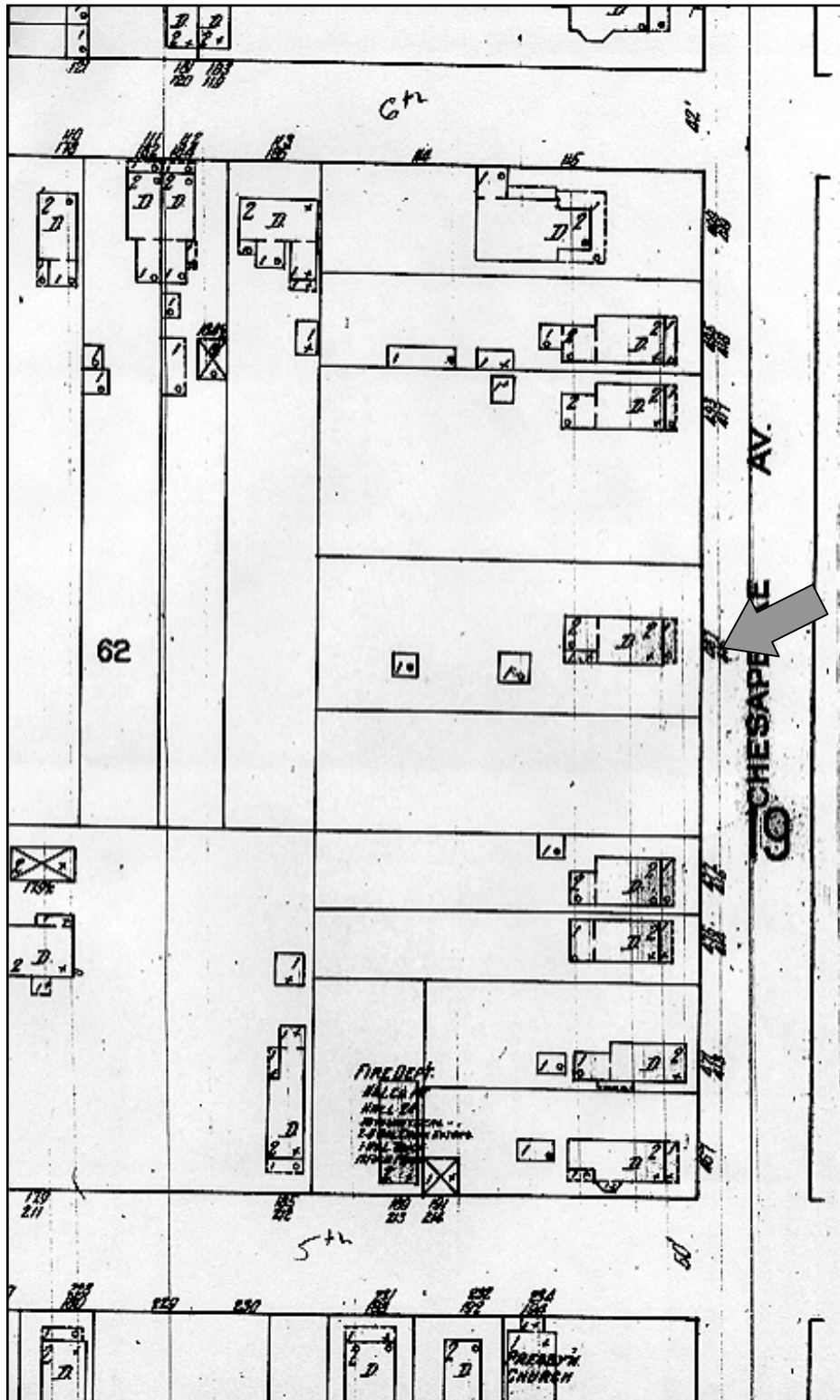


Figure 11f. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 110 Chesapeake Avenue in 1930; Note Addition of Automobile Garage at Rear of Property

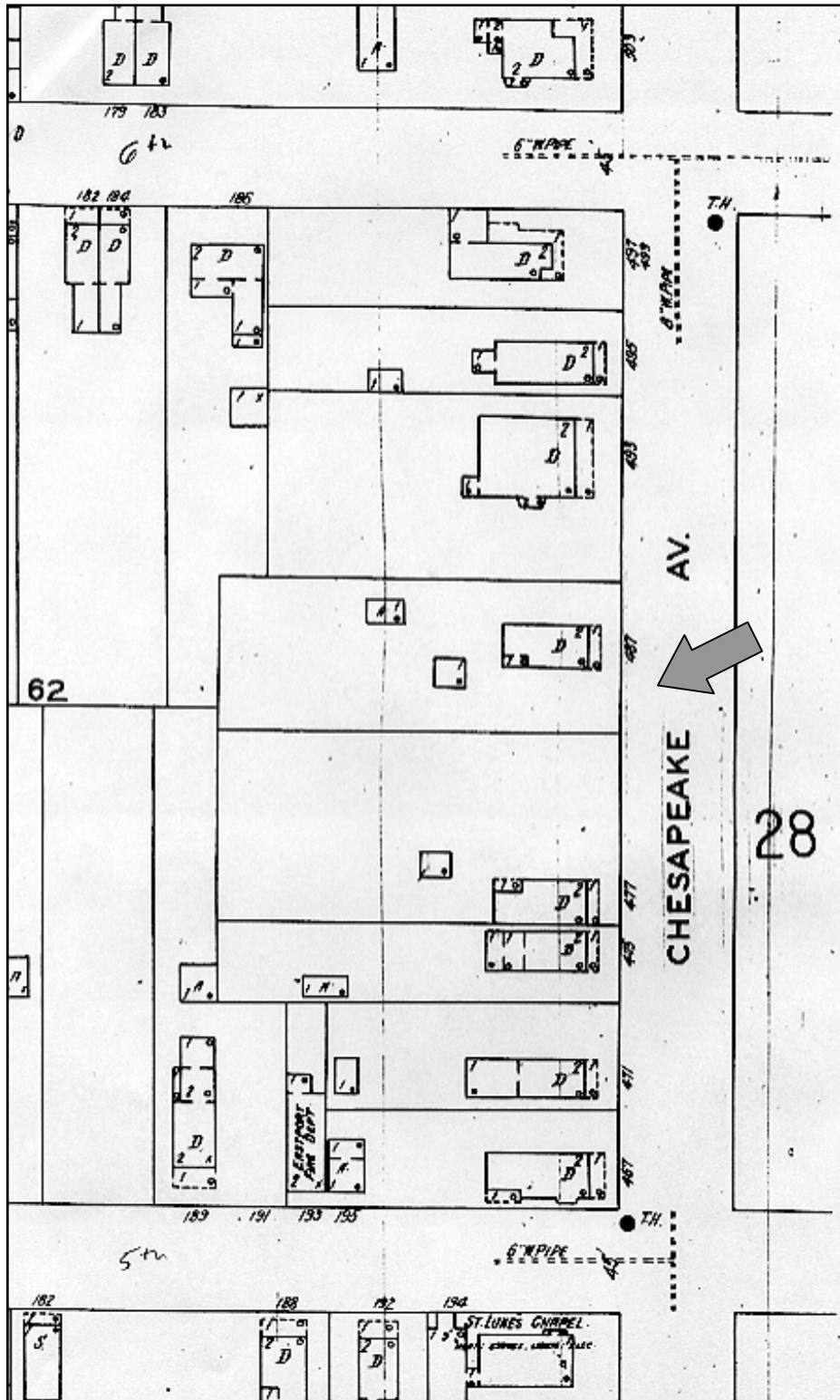


Figure 11g. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 110 Chesapeake Avenue in 1951; Note New Address Corresponding to Renumbering of Streets

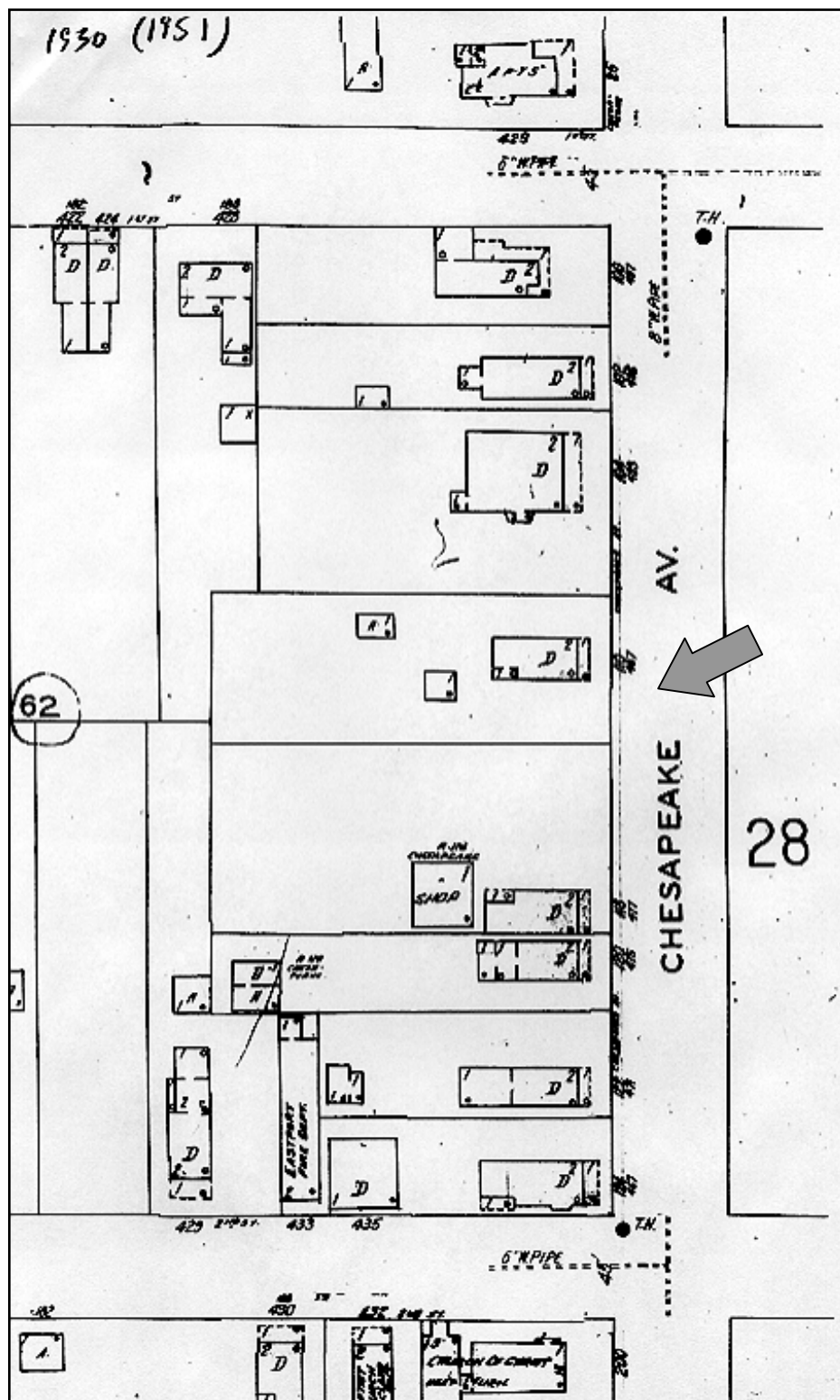
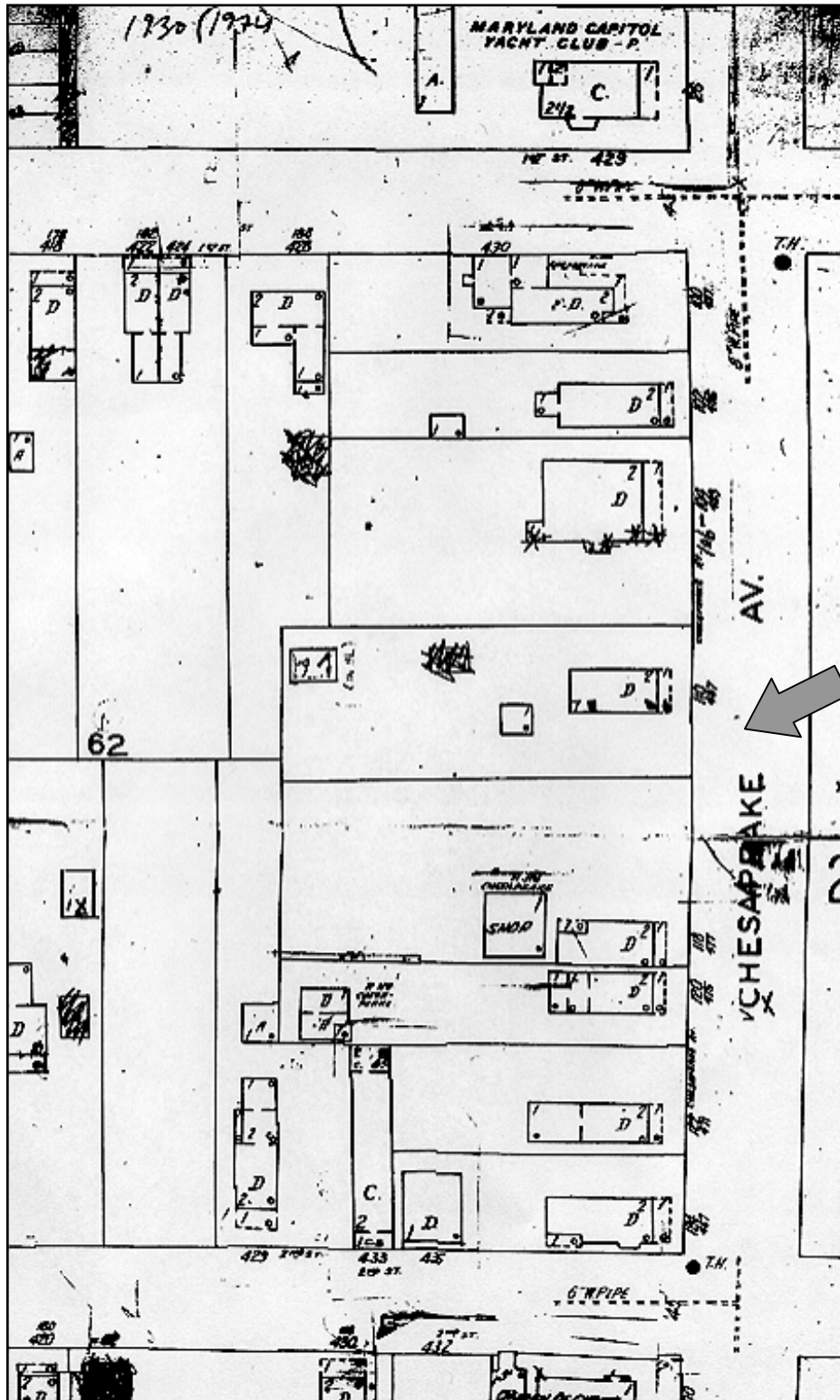


Figure 11h. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 110 Chesapeake Avenue in 1974; Note Replacement of Automobile Garage with Existing Structure at Rear of Yard



Site History for 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100)

The property at 102 Chesapeake Avenue is comprised of the western half of lot no. 144 on Duvall's 1868 plat of Eastport (see Figure 4). John Cannon, a member of the Mutual Buildings Association, became the owner of this property on April 4, 1877 after cashing out his stock for the amount of \$327 (see Table 3 below). In exchange for this, Cannon received five discontinuous lots numbered 90, 92, 141, 143, and 144. For the price allotted, the lots were most likely undeveloped.

John Cannon is not listed on the articles of incorporation for the Mutual Building Association as a member of the board of directors. Regardless, the amount he received indicates he owned only two or three shares. On April 24, 1877, John Cannon sold the land to James H. Hodges, William H. Gorman and Luther F. Colton. In 1882, the lot was sold to a man named Charles J. Hibbard for \$120.00. This low price indicates a possible lack of development on the lot. Five years later, Hibbard sold the land to Frederick Heinbuch for \$1,000. More than likely, the current house was built during these intervening five years.

Heinbuch lived on the property and conveyed the land and house to his son and daughter-in-law in 1896 for one dollar. In 1902, Frederick Heinbuch, then a widower, and his son sold the lot for \$1,200 to William Harmon, who sold it six years later to a married couple named William and Margaret Williams for \$1,600.

According to the 1910 census, Margaret A. Williams was a 35-years old white woman married for thirteen years. The husband was not listed on the census. Margaret was also a mother of two to a 12-year old daughter, Margaret M., and a 9-year old son, Thomas B. All residents of the household were born in Maryland and were living on their own income. According to the 1908 Sanborn map, a grocery was attached to the house prior to when it was bought by William and Margaret Williams (Figure 12a-12f). The grocery is present on the 1908 and 1913 Sanborn map only. It was constructed between 1903 and 1908, and torn down between 1908 and 1913. It is possible that the Heinbuch family had constructed and operated the grocery, and that the Williams family tore it down when they bought the property in 1908.

At the time of the 1910 Census, Margaret and a daughter were the only residents listed for the address (address 493 at the time of the 1910 Census).

In 1920, Margaret Williams sold the land to Frank and Francis Lindhardt for \$10.00. This possibly indicates that the Lindhart family took over a mortgage for the Williams family. However, there is no indication of a familial relationship between the two. The Lindharts retained possession of the house until Frank Lindhardt's death in 1965. Following this, the lot was sold to various people, each for one, six, nine, and four years respectively. The final owners retained property of the lot since 1985.

Figure 12a. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 102 Chesapeake in 1908. Note presence of the grocery immediately behind the house

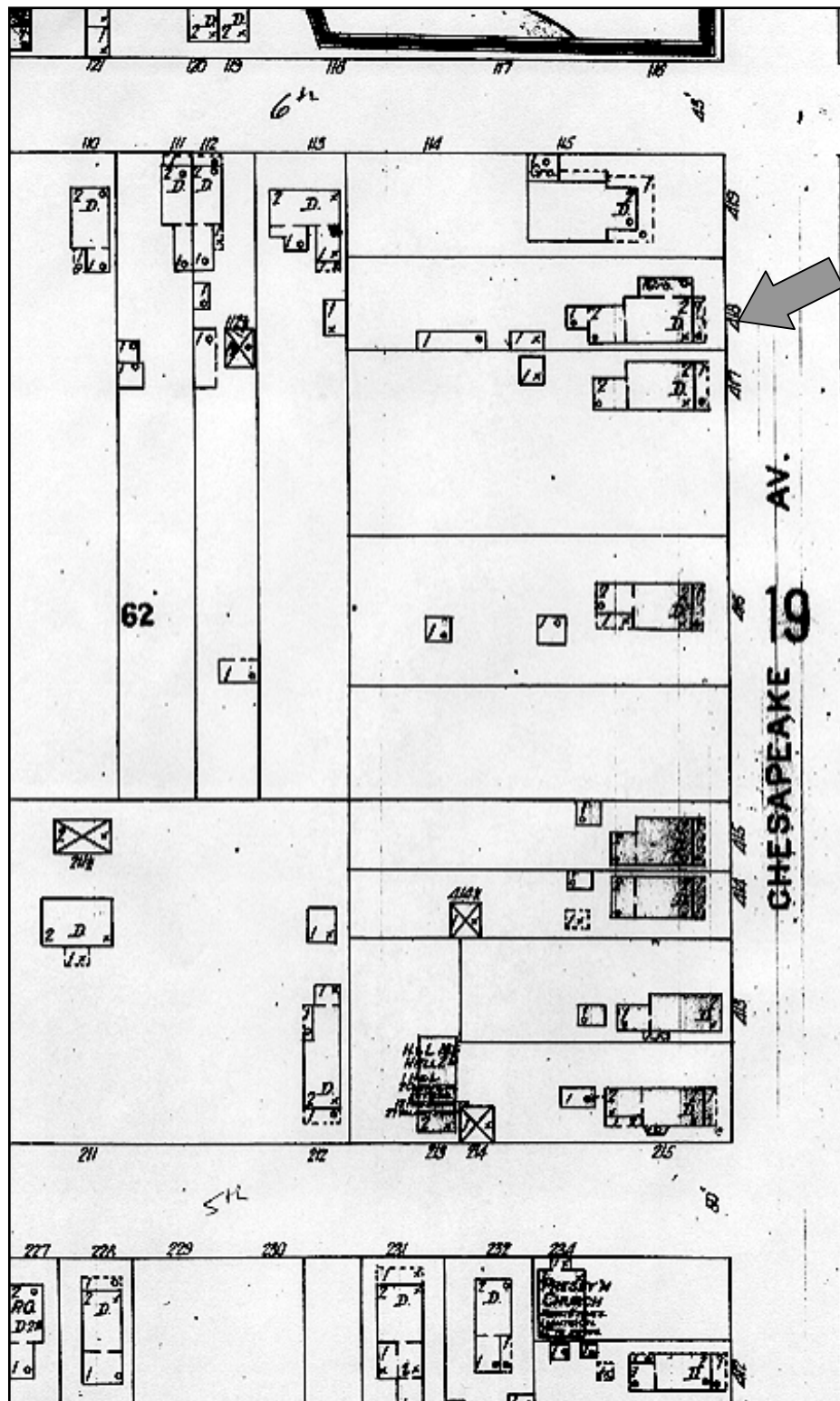


Figure 12b. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 102 Chesapeake Avenue in 1913

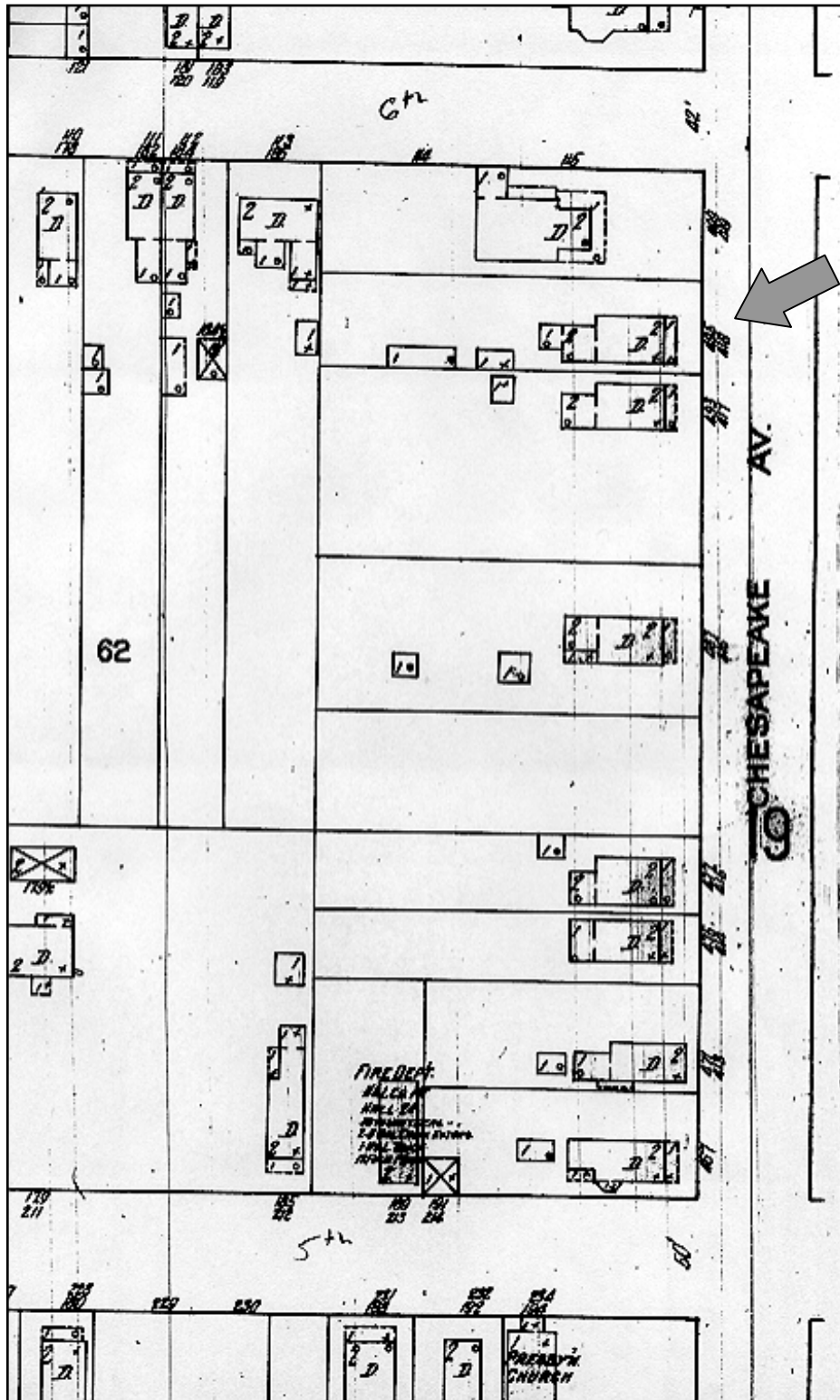


Figure 12c. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 102 Chesapeake Avenue in 1921. Note absence of grocery

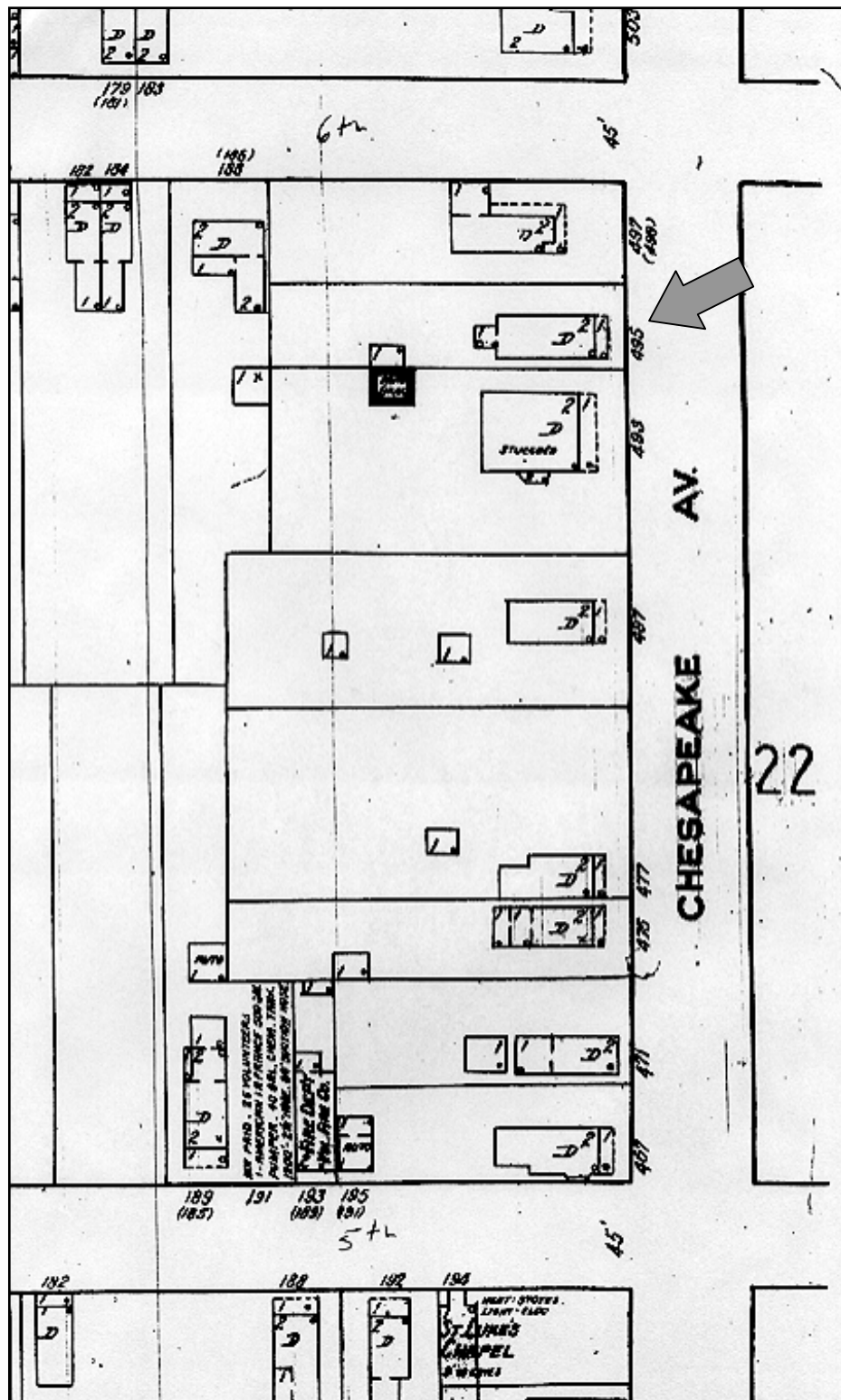


Figure 12d. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 102 Chesapeake Avenue in 1930

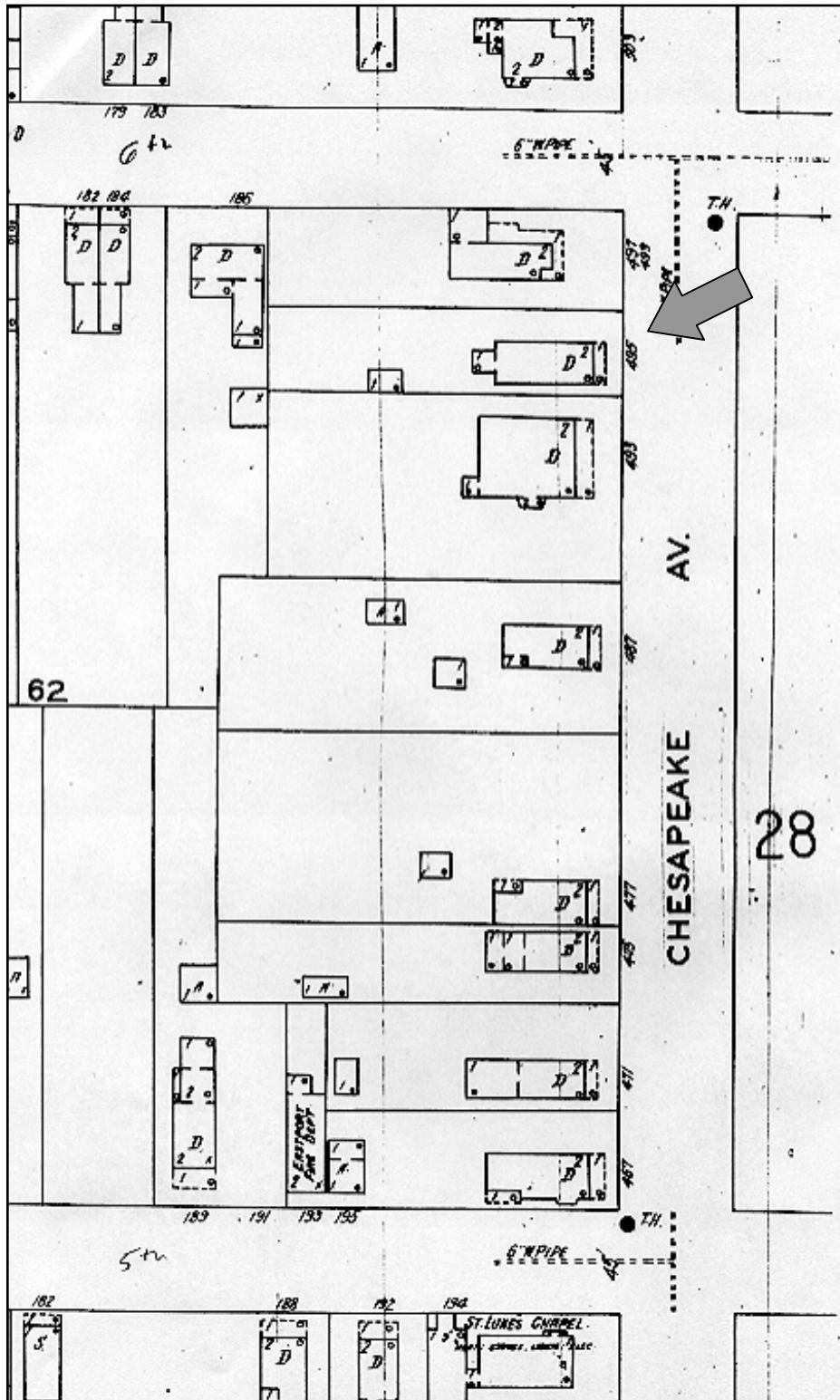


Figure 12e. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 102 Chesapeake Avenue in 1951

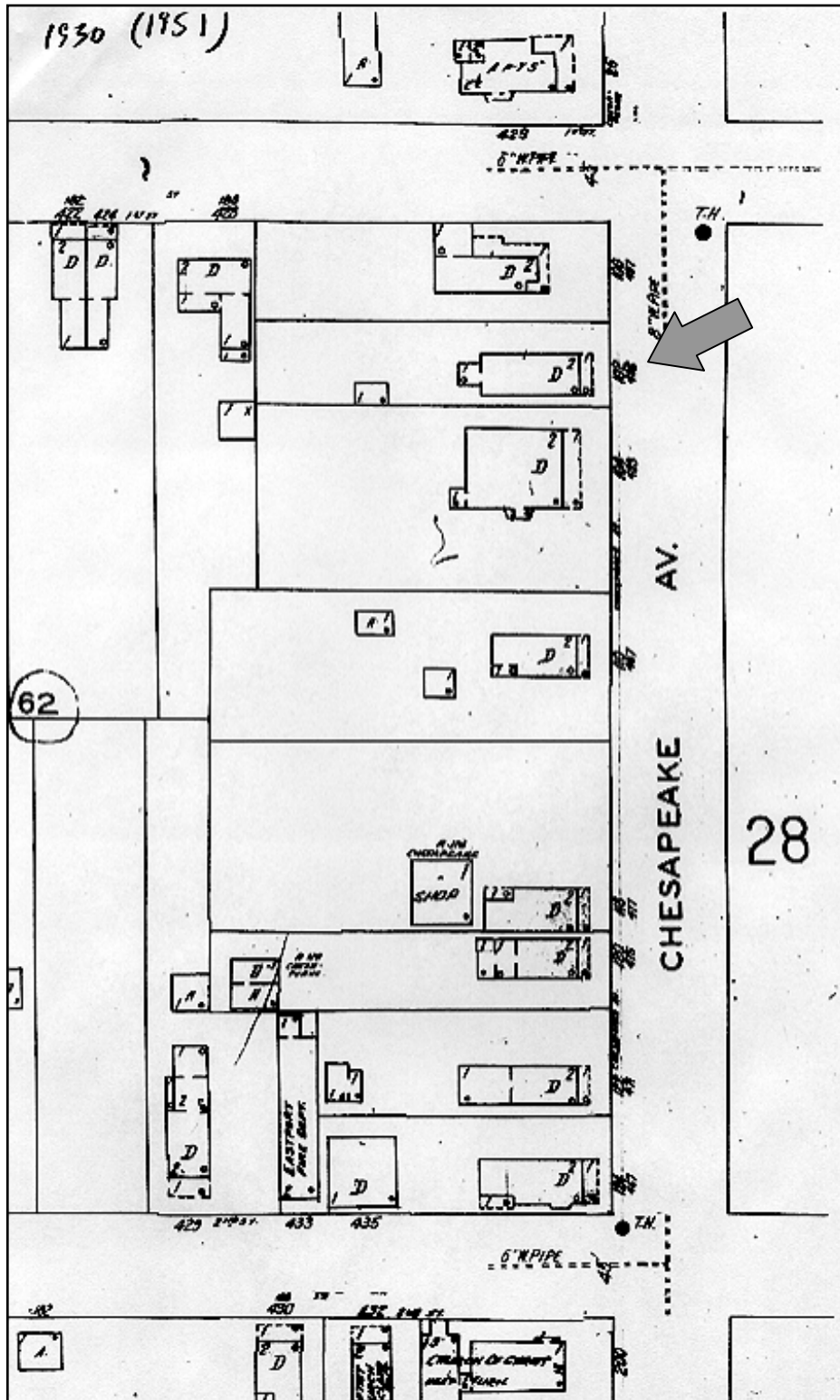


Figure 12f. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 102 Chesapeake Avenue in 1974

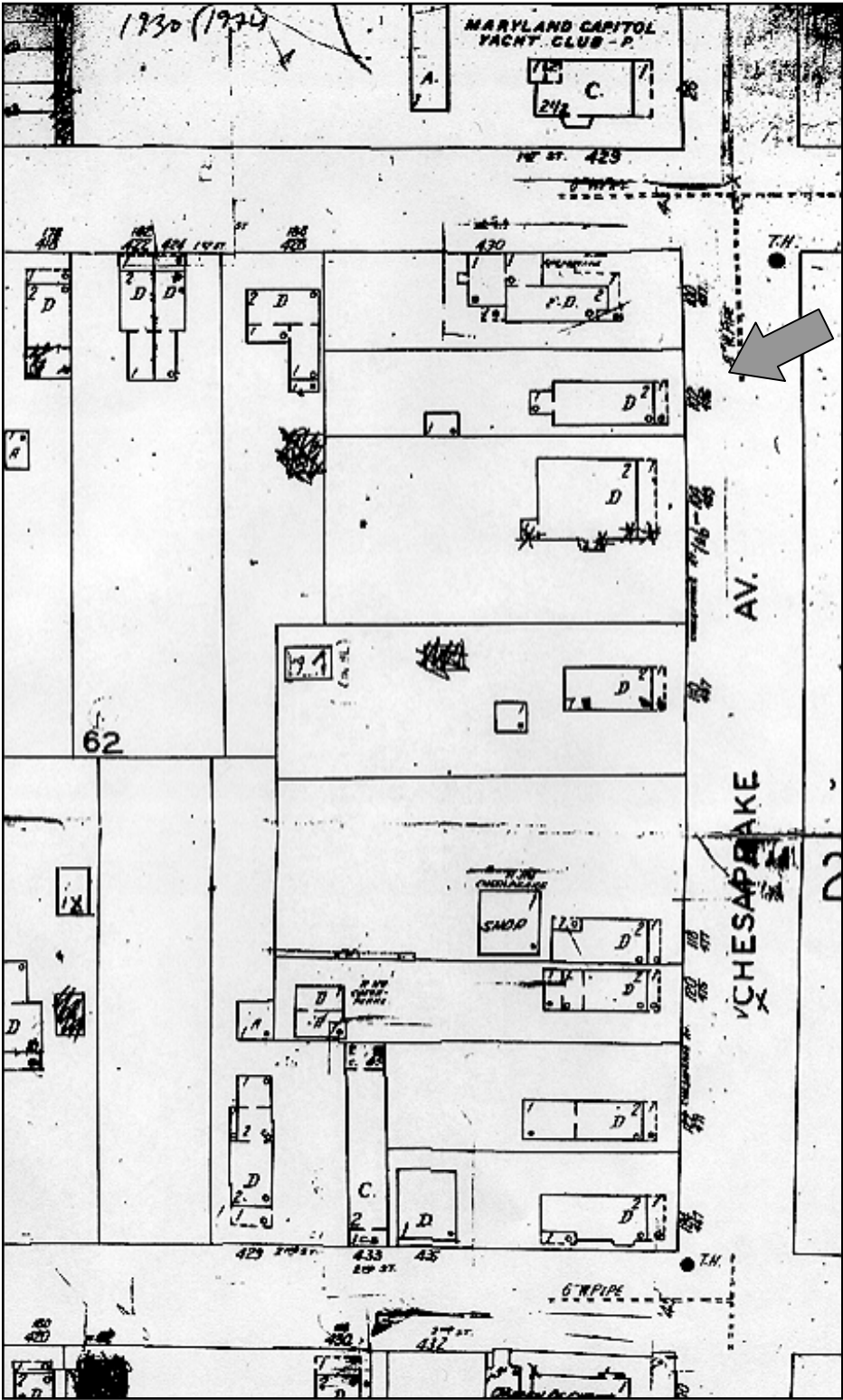


Table 3. Chain of title for 102 Chesapeake Avenue				
Grantor	Grantee	Date	Reference	
			book	page
Mutual Building Association	John Cannon	April 4, 1877		28
John Cannon	James H. Hodges, William H. Gorman and Luther F. Colton	April 24, 1877	SH 11	288
Isaac Hinds and Wife	Charles J. Hibberd and Annie M. Hibberd	October 21, 1879	SH 14	637
James H. Hodges and Eliza M. Hodges, William H. Gorman and Mary C. Gorman, and Luther F. Colton	Charles J. Hibbard	January 31, 1882	SH 19	97
Charles J. Hibberd and Annie M. Hibberd	Frederick Heinbach (Heinbuch?)	November 5, 1887	SH 31	451
Frederick Heinbach and Elizabeth Heinbach	Frederick Heinbach, Jr.	June 5, 1896	GW 2	392
Frederick Heinbuch, Jr. and Lena Heinbuch	William F. Harman (Harmon?)	June 13, 1902	GW 25	257
William F. Harman and Elizabeth Harman	William F. Williams and Margaret A. Williams	June 20, 1908	GW 60	156
William F. Williams and Margaret A. Williams	Frank J. Linhardt and Francis M. Linhardt	September 9, 1920	WNW 26	381
Elmer J. Linhardt, executor of the estate of Frank . Linhardt	Eeatrice K. Pinkney, widow	May 10, 1965	1859	65
Beatrice K. Pinkney, widow	Vernon M. Kerrick, divorced	September 28, 1966	2080	323
Vernon M. Kerrick, divorced	Edward W. Pinkney and Isaac Pinkney	March 13, 1975	2741	345
Edward W. Pinkney	Edward W. Pinkney, Sr., and Edward W. Pinkney, Jr.	February 16, 1981	3388	713
Edward W. Pinkney, Sr., and Edward W. Pinkney, Jr.	Todd C. Kamens and Charles E. Kamens, and Florence D. Kamens	December 30, 1985	4052	614

Site History for 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)

201 Chesapeake Avenue resides on the original plat, Lot 97, drawn up on Duvall's 1868 plat of Eastport (see Figure 4). The property was owned by the Mutual Building Association, which divided the block of Chesapeake Avenue between Second and Third Streets into four large lots. 201 Chesapeake is located on the eastern side of No. 97, and is less than half the size of one of those lots.

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Reference	
			book	page
Mutual Building Association	Elizabeth Button	June 5, 1885	SH 26	58
Emory V. Button and Elizabeth Button	Louisa Krüger, wife of Henry Krüger	June 10, 1885	SH 26	58
Henry Krüger and Louisa Krüger	Sophia Smith, wife of Bearnhard Smith	September 10, 1886	SH 29	96
Sophia Smith and Bernard Smith	Adolph C. Braun	March 14, 1910	SH 72	262
Adolph C. Braun and Pauline Braun	Charles G. Koch and Frieda Koch	March 22, 1911	GW 85	160
Charles G. Koch and Frieda Koch	Pauline Braun	March 19, 1919	WNW 4	316
Pauline Braun and Adolph C. Braun	Frank Green and Elsie B. Green	April 16, 1928	FSR 28	27
Frank Green and Elsie B. Green	Adolph C. Braun and Pauline Braun	February 26, 1931	FSR 89	17
Adolph C. Braun and Pauline Braun	Olga Sennhenn and G. Carl Sennhenn	May 26, 1944	JHH 306	465
Roland A. Brown, widower	Aris T. Allen and Faye W. Allen	January 13, 1961	1451	306
Aris T. Allen and Faye W. Allen	Francis L. Noel and Mildred G. Noel	January 27, 1964	1727	319
Francis L. Noel and Mildred G. Noel	David A. Lake and Delores V. Lake	February 17, 1976	2831	448
David A. Lake and Delores V. Lake	John F. Blair, Jr.	September 15, 1980	3344	424
John F. Blair, Jr.	Eugene R. Kleinfeller	March 22, 1984	3712	326
Eugene R. Kleinfeller	Eugene R. Kleinfeller and Sheryl B. Kleinfeller	October 28, 1992	5839	889
Eugene R. Kleinfeller and Sheryl B. Kleinfeller	Gregg Barranco and Allison Porter	December 7, 2001	11152	410

A woman named Elizabeth Button initially purchased the parcel of land from the Mutual Building Association of Annapolis in 1885 (see Table 4). That same year, Button sold the property to a German woman named Louisa Krüger. Louisa immigrated to America in 1862. At the time of purchase, she had a husband, Henry. However the deed was in her name. Louisa bought the lot for \$95.00. This was \$45.00 above what other undeveloped lots were selling for at the time, which suggests that there was some development on this parcel of land. In 1886, the Krügers sold 201 Chesapeake to another German family, Sophie and Bearnhard Smith, for \$200. This almost certainly reflects a lot with a dwelling.

The Smiths occupied the lot for approximately fourteen years. In 1910, a family named Braun purchased it. When the Brauns first took over the property, they paid the Smiths the sum of

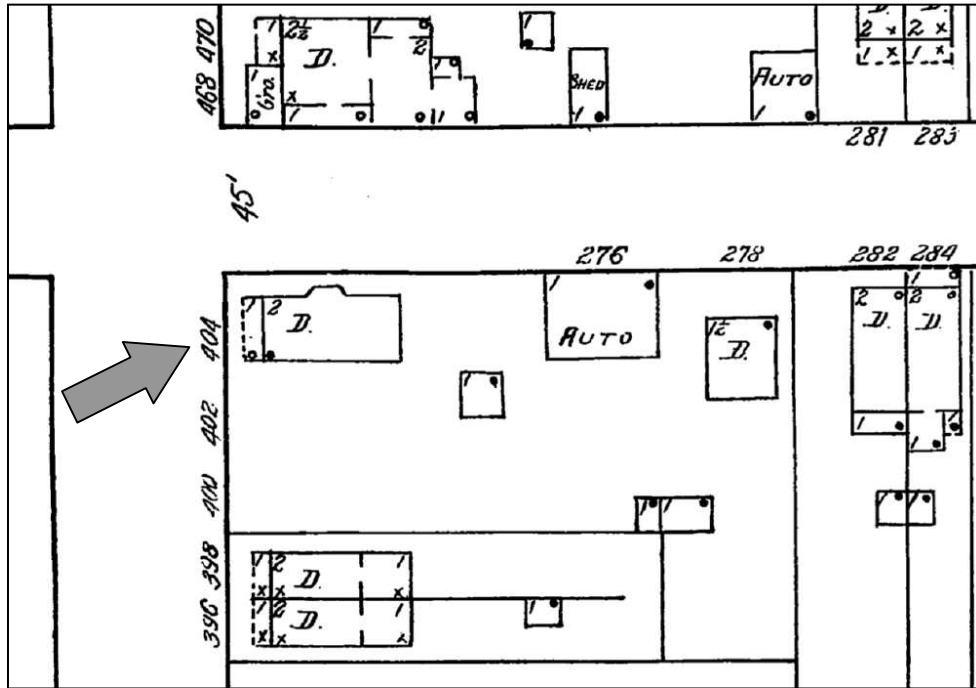
\$10.00. However, the deed stipulated that they also took over not one but two mortgages on the property. Between 1910 and 1944, the property was sold back and forth between three German families a total of five times. Each exchange was for a very small sum of money, around \$5.00 or \$10.00, and Adolph and Pauline Braun actually acquired the property three times, in 1910, 1919, and 1931. This seems to reflect families taking over one another's' mortgages, *and* families working to keep this property within the German-American community (Anne Arundel County Land Records, SH 29 pp. 96; SH 72, pp. 262; GW 85, pp. 160; WNW 4, pp. 316; FSR 28, pp. 27; FSR 89, pp 17; JHH 306, pp. 465). The families and residence years are as follows:

Adolph and Pauline Braun (1910-1911)
Charles G. and Frieda Koch (1911-1919)
Adolph and Pauline Braun (1919-1928)
Frank Green and Elsie Green (1928-1931)
Adolph and Pauline Braun (1931-1944)

In 1910 the Brauns actually had two mortgages on the property at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (Anne Arundel County Land Records, SH 72, pp. 262), and this strain on their equity may reflect their significant investments in the community. Adolph Braun operated a slaughterhouse, sausage factory, and meatpacking plant at the former site of the Annapolis Glass Factory on Severn Avenue, approximately one block away from the Braun residence. Based on Sanborn maps, the plant was operating by 1908, and by 1921 it was replaced by a boatyard, so Braun's plant may have been in operation for twenty years (Figure 13). The Brauns housed three German immigrants as boarders at the time of the 1910 census, and the three of them – two butchers who immigrated during the 1890s, when Adolph Braun did, and a meat-wagon driver who immigrated in 1909 – worked at the slaughterhouse. The buildings at 201 Chesapeake were arranged into a compound so that the boarders resided in a separate dwelling from the Braun family. When the Brauns purchased the property in 1910, they moved the small wood-frame dwelling that had stood on the property since at least 1885 to the rear of the lot, so that it faced onto a different street, and they had a new home with poured concrete foundations erected on the site. As home and business-owners the Brauns were approximately equal to the Kelly family economically.

Following 1944, the Braun family sold the property. Over the next sixty years, the property was sold to a variety of families until 2001, when the current owners purchased the property.

Figure 13. Detail of 1921 Sanborn Map showing primary dwelling and outbuildings at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (Site 18AP100), identified as House No. 404. The Cistern is depicted at the Center of the Property (Source: Sanborn Map Co. 1921: sheet 22)



Site History for 512 Second Street (18AP102)

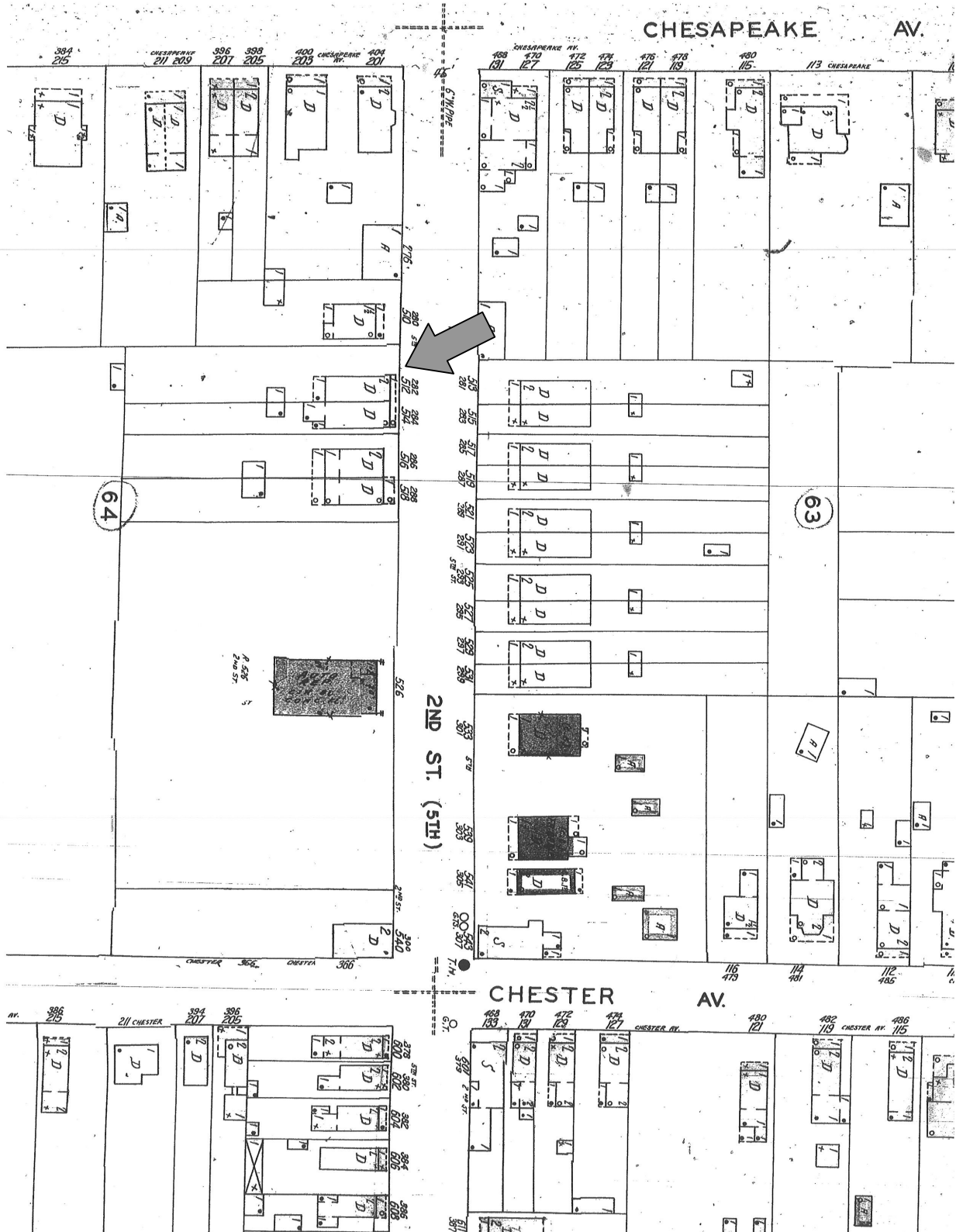
512 Second Street falls on a corner of Lot no. 101 on Duvall’s 1868 plat of Eastport (see Figure 4). In 1880, a man from Baltimore, Charles E. Hill, purchased the property from the Mutual Building Association (see Table 5). He then sold it in 1885 to an Annapolitan named Julius Hall, who purchased Lot no. 101, 105, 106, and 108 for \$250.00. In 1891, a man named Charles Robinson purchased the portion of Lot 101 that 512 Second Street falls on from Hall for \$200.00. He owned the property until 1910, whereupon he sold the property to Donato Florestano for \$500.00. The sale of the property was not for money, but rather, for the new owner to take over the mortgage payments. Florestano, however, did not live in the current house. According to the 1910 census, the house was rented and occupied by William F. Branzell, a fifty-year old white male and head of household, and Harriet A., his wife of twenty-four years. William Branzell was listed as a waterman, specifically harvesting oysters. Harriet had no occupation listed. Their eleven children are listed, but none resided in the house with William and Harriet.

The house on the property was one of the duplex houses moved to this neighborhood from the United States Naval Academy in the early twentieth century. It was on the property according to the 1908 Sanborn map, and was most likely moved to this location when the United States Naval Academy was redesigned and enlarged around the turn of the century (Figure 14).

In 1912 the Collison family purchased the property. The parcel stayed with the Collisons until 1955, whereupon an Annapolitan lawyer named Woelfel purchased it. He took over a mortgage from the Collisons, and kept the property within his family until the 1980s.

Table 5. Chain of title for 512 Second Street				
Grantor	Grantee	Date	Reference	
			book	pages
Mutual Building Association of Annapolis	Charles E. Hill (through Rachel Goodman, both of Baltimore City)	December 27, 1880	SH 16	552
Charles E. Hill and Kate W. Hill, Baltimore City	Julius C. Hall	May 16, 1885	SH 36	577
Julius C. Hall	Charles Robinson	May 7, 1891	SH 38	633
Charles Robinson (widower)	Donato Florestano	October 26, 1910	GW 83	91
Donato Florestano and Amilia Florestano	Benjamin F. Collison and David W. Collison	September 25, 1912	GW 92	249
David W. Collison and Ellen Louise Collison and Benjamin F. Collison	Charles T. Collison	August 1, 1921	WNW 42	476
Charles T. Collison and Elizabeth C. Collison	David W. Collison and Charles F. Collison	January 5, 1939	JHH 265	498
Charles F. Collison and Shirley Collison	George B. Woelfel	April 11, 1955	917	339
George B. Woelfel and Olga Gardener Woelfel	George B. Woelfel, Jr., Ola Gardener Woelfel, Elizabeth Jane Curley and Dorothy V. Caldwell	February 25, 1972	2470	875
George B. Woelfel, Jr., Ola Gardener Woelfel, Elizabeth Jane Curley and Dorothy V. Caldwell	William J. Harty	May 20, 1987	4381	846
William J. Harty	William J. Harty and Sharon Harty	February 15, 1994	6510	516
William J. Harty and Sharon Harty	M. Jane Arthur	October 29, 1998	8811	756

Figure 14. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 512 Second Street in 1950



Site History for 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103)

The property at 127 Chester Avenue falls on Lot 167 on Duvall’s 1868 plat of Eastport (Figure 4). Originally, before the lot was subdivided, it extended from the corner of Chester Avenue to Second Street. Lot 167 was one of ten lots won by two businessmen in Baltimore as part of a settlement in a lawsuit in 1880 (see Table 6 below). In 1881, the ten lots were sold to another Baltimore resident, David Carroll. More than ten years later, in 1893 David Carroll sold Lot 167 to a man named Richard G. Meade, most likely as an undeveloped parcel of land.

Richard G. Meade was a carpenter at the time he bought the parcel of land. At this time in his life, Meade also had a wife of over fifteen years and two sons who were also carpenters. In addition to his family, Robert Meade employed a white servant named Ida Claude, a 38-year old widow. More than likely, Meade and his sons were some of the carpenters who help to construct many of the houses in Eastport. According to the homeowners during the 2003 field season, the house on the property, similar to many of the small wood-frame homes in Eastport, was constructed in 1903. If so, then Lot 167 sat more or less empty for ten years. However, the Meades did reside in the direct vicinity of the lot. According to the 1910 census, one of Meade’s sons, Brooke, lived at 114 Chester Avenue with his wife in 1910. Directly across the street, at 113 Chester Avenue, Robert Meade resided with his wife, two sons who were carpenters and apprentice carpenters, and a third son who was a photographer.

Table 6. Chain of Title for 127 Chester Avenue				
Grantor	Grantee	Date	Reference	
			book	page
Mutual Building Association	Jeremiah Nicodemus	1880	SH 17	322
Jeremiah Nicodemus, surviving partner of Heim and Nicodemus	David H. Carroll	April 4, 1880	SH 17	323
David H. Carroll and Mary E. Carroll	Richard G. Meade	December 9, 1893	SH 45	225
David H. Carroll and Mary E. Carroll	Richard G. Meade	March 31, 1896	GW 1	456
Richard G. Meade and Annie M. Meade	Joseph T. Talley	June 5, 1905	GW 41	469
Joseph T. Talley and Annie L. Talley	Mt. Zion United Methodist Church, John Wesley United Methodist Church, and Fowler United Methodist Church	March 16, 1908	GW 59	110
Mt. Zion United Methodist Church, John Wesley United Methodist Church, and Fowler United Methodist Church	Eleanor Mary Niermann	September 20th, 1996	7614	623

The Meades, as a family, owned land all over the peninsula, while much of the community either had mortgages on their homes, or rented their homes. Richard Meade made sure that his sons remained in the middle class by apprenticing them as carpenters, as they elevated themselves by virtue of that status as craftsmen, and perhaps through membership in a trade union.

The differences between the house at 127 Chester, and the houses that the Meades lived in up the street, however, are clear. The houses they built for themselves have a cross-shape plan with a wide front porch. They are not large, but they have an identifiable style other than “vernacular” or “rowhouse”. They probably built those houses for themselves. The structure at 127 Chester Avenue, in contrast, was probably built specifically to rent, or to sell to working-class folks as a residence. It may also have been built on contract for an individual who purchased the land from the Meades in the first decade of the twentieth century, but only lived here for a few years.

In 1908, Lot 167 was sold to three Methodist Episcopal churches for use as a parsonage. These churches included Mt. Zion United Methodist Church, John Wesley United Methodist Church, and Fowler United Methodist Church (see Figure 15a).

In 1910, and presumably starting when these three churches purchased this property in 1908, the house became the residence of an African-American Methodist clergyman named Alexander Dennis. In 1910 Dennis was 70 years old, living at 127 Chester Avenue with his wife Sarah and a twenty-year old daughter named Mary. Mary was born in Washington D. C., as was Sarah. It is therefore possible that the Dennis family moved to Eastport from Washington specifically to serve the church. According to the 1908 title, the lot was to be used as a parsonage for the *minister* in charge of the three churches.

The three churches owned this lot until 1996, when it was purchased by Eleanor Mary Niermann and subsequently renovated.

For Sanborn maps of the site, please see Figures 15b-15e.

Figure 15a. Detail of 1908 Sanborn Co. Map, Depicting Mt. Zion M. E. Church in Eastport

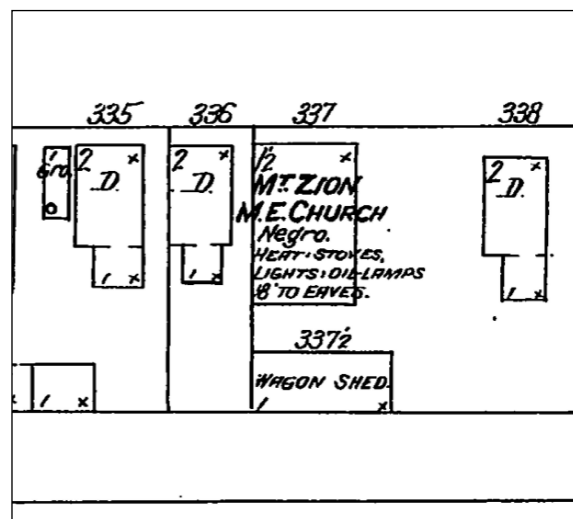


Figure 15c. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing 127 Chester Avenue in 1921

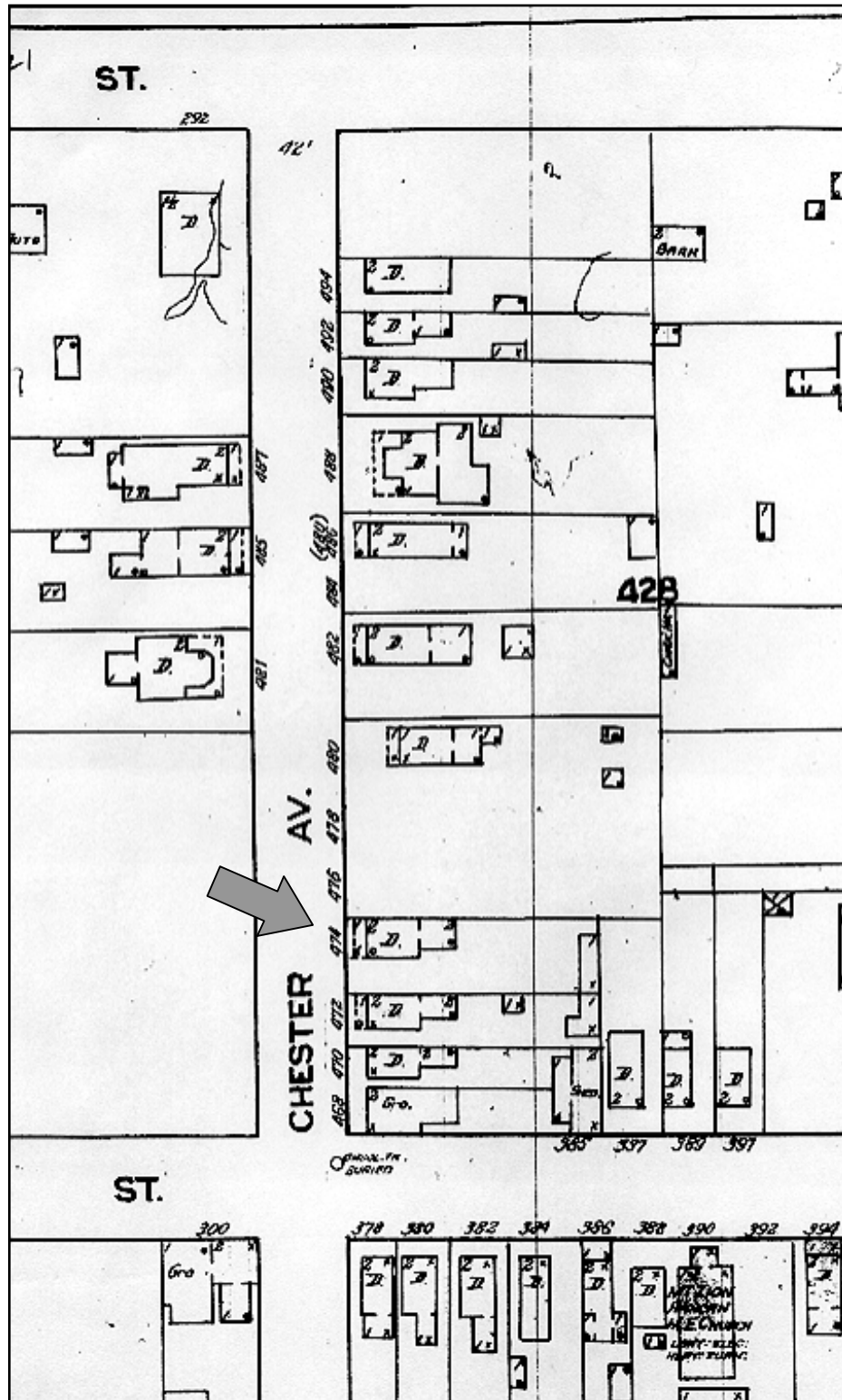


Figure 15d. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 127 Chester Avenue in 1930

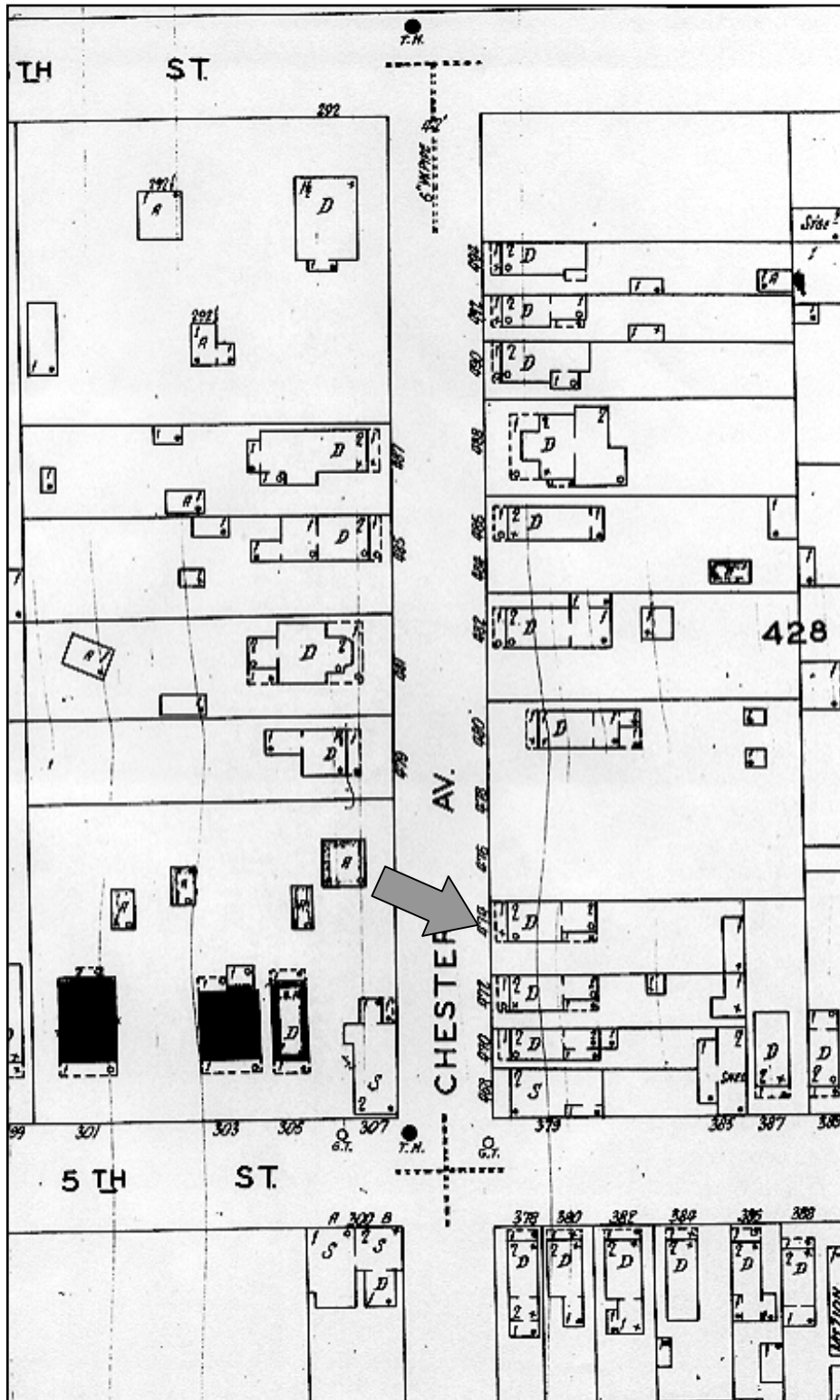
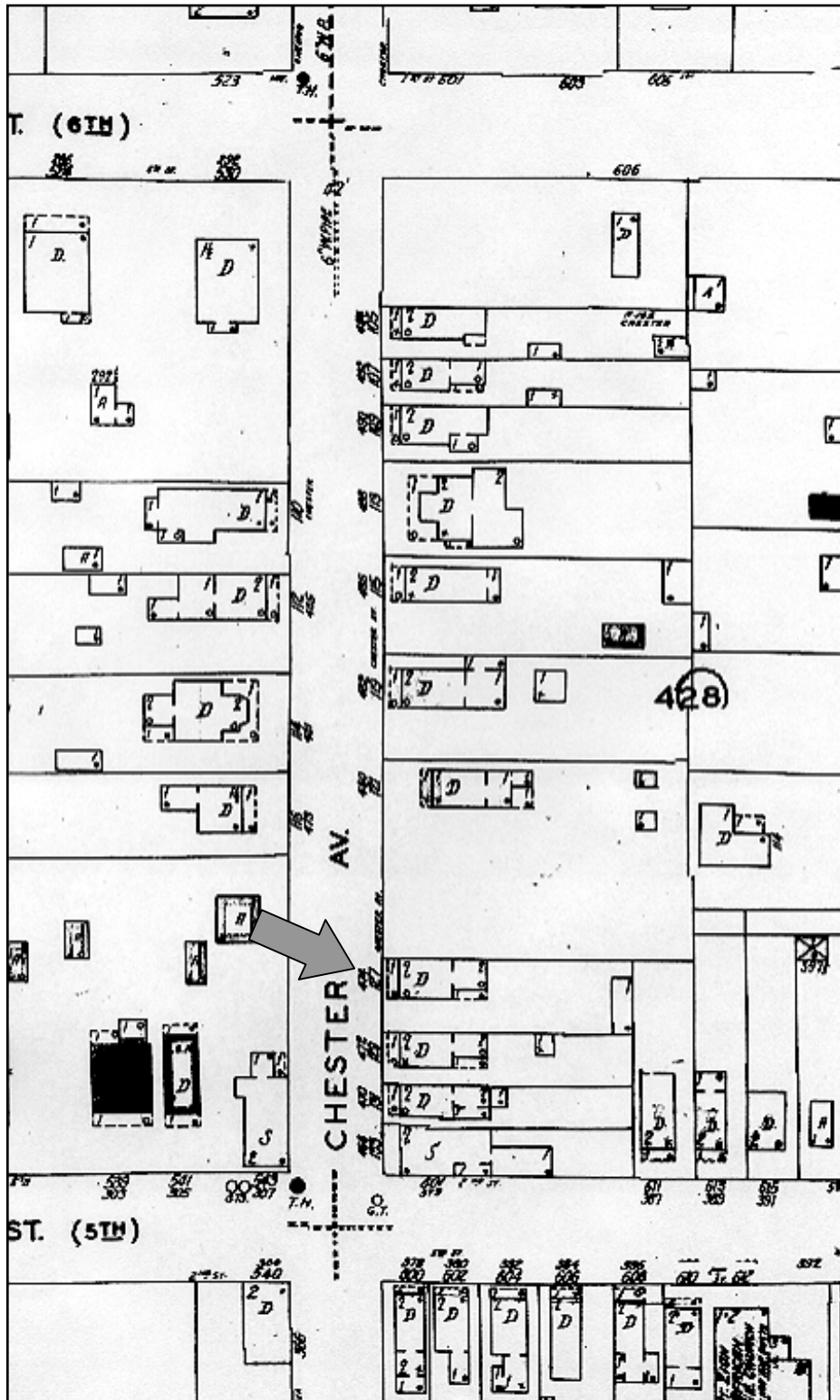


Figure 15e. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 127 Chester Avenue in 1951



Site History for 520 Third Street (18AP105)

520 Third Street falls on what is Lot no. 74 of Duvall's 1868 plat of Eastport (see Figure 4). An Annapolitan named William Taylor of James first purchased the land from the Mutual Building Association for \$219.00 in 1887 (see Table 7 below). As an investor, this sum was the "agreed value of his entire stock" in the Mutual Building Association of Annapolis. Taylor purchased four lots, Nos. 72-75, three of which he immediately sold to an Eastport woman named Mary E. Lockett for \$225.00. He retained Lot 72. The Lockett family owned the land for about ten years. It is unclear whether or not they built anything on the property.

In 1896, Mary Lockett and husband Thaddeus transferred the property title to Levin P. Kelly and his wife Julia Kelly for part of Lot No. 74 (measuring 165'x22.5') for \$148.00. In 1900, The Locketts sold a separate and adjacent piece of land to Julia Kelly, of the same dimensions (165'x22.5'), thereby doubling the size of the Kelly's lot to 165'x45'. Their property represented the majority of lot 74 and current dimensions of the property. The Kelly family retained the land and house at 520 Third Street from 1896 to the mid-twentieth century.

At the time of the 1900 Census, the Kelly's, both American born, had four sons and one daughter, ages 2 to 11. By 1910, the Kellys had five children. The youngest child was born while the family resided on this property. Julia Kelly's father was an Irish immigrant and spoke the Gaelic language, Levin was a third-generation American, and the children were third or fourth generation Americans. In 1900, Levin's occupation was listed as a sailor. In addition, both husband and wife were able to read and write, and the three oldest children were attending school. The family also had a mortgage on their house, which was probably the house present on the site during the excavations by Archaeology in Annapolis.

By 1910 the Kelly family had paid off their mortgage, and Levin Kelly had started a business called L. P. Kelly & Sons, which sold coal and wood for fuel, as well as sand and gravel. Two of the Kelly's sons, named Clausen and Charles, were working for the family business as salesman and bookkeeper, respectively. This business was located on Severn Avenue in Eastport.

According to the 1910 census, there were other Kellys living in Eastport, with one large Kelly family on Chesapeake Avenue headed by a couple named Thomas and Mary. They were close in age to Levin and Julia and may have been related. There was also a 40-year old widow Laura Kelly who was a housekeeper with a family on Severn Avenue.

In 1920 Levin and Julia Kelly were still living at this address with their oldest son, (who was 30 in that year), three other sons, and their daughter Elizabeth. By 1920, Kelly & Sons was not in business. According to the 1920 census, Levin Kelly was a mariner on a freight boat, but was working for himself and most likely owned a boat. The two eldest sons were painters, and daughter Elizabeth, now age 16, was earning a wage as a tailor. By 1925 Levin Kelly was running a freight boat, an occupation that probably evolved naturally out of his coal and wood fuel business. Their coal came "directly from the mines" and the wood came from Virginia, so he knew shipping. The three sons were also working for a wage as skilled workers. Julia Kelly was never listed with an occupation, but rather bore eight children between 1889 and 1914, seven of which lived to adulthood.

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Reference	
			book	page
Mutual Building Association of Annapolis	William Taylor of James	February 18, 1887	SH 30	477
William Taylor of James	Mary E. Lockett	April 23, 1887	SH 30	475
Mary E. Lockett and Thaddeus Lockett	Levin P. Kelly and Julia Kelly	May 21, 1896	GW 2	273
Mary E. Lockett and Thaddeus F. Lockett	Levin. P. Kelly and Julie Kelly	July 28, 1896	GW 3	154
Thaddeus F. Lockett and Mary E. Lockett (Lockette?)	Julie Kelly (married)	January 10, 1900	GW 16	273
Grace E. Roth (single)	Edward H. Kelly, Sarah F. Gay, and Elizabeth K. Tankersley	7-Nov-40	JHH 228	220
Clausen P. Kelly, Josephine M. Kelly, Bernard A., Gertrude M., William E., Vera A., Kendrick L., and Beulah E. Kelly, and Elaine Jackson, James W. Jackson, Julie Kelly McBride, and George W. McBride	Sarah F. Gay and Elizabeth K. Pinkowski (Formerly Elizabeth K. Tankersley), tenants in common	31-Jan-50	559	7
Sarah F. Gay Brown and Roland A. Brown, and Ferol E. Bondaruk and Paul J. Bondaruk	Willie Brown and Helen M. Brown, and Frances Hall, Joint Tenants	18-Dec-63	1718	345
Helen M. Brown	Richard E. Bessom and Sharon D. Long	9-Dec-86	4267	46
Richard E. Bessom and Sharon D. Long (aka Sharon D. Bessom)	Arnold J. Gasper	27-Jul-88	4687	730
Arnold J. Gasper	Arnold J. Gasper and Joan B. Gasper	20-Jan-94	6451	296
Arnold J. Gasper and Joan B. Gasper	Palmer Langdon	14-Apr-00	9755	362
Jeanne L. Langdon, representing Palmer Langdon (deceased 2002)	Jeanne L. Langdon	20-Mar-03	14023	759

The house stayed in the Kelly family until the mid-twentieth century.

For Sanborn maps of the site, please see Figures 16a-16b.

Figure 16a. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 520 Third Street in 1913

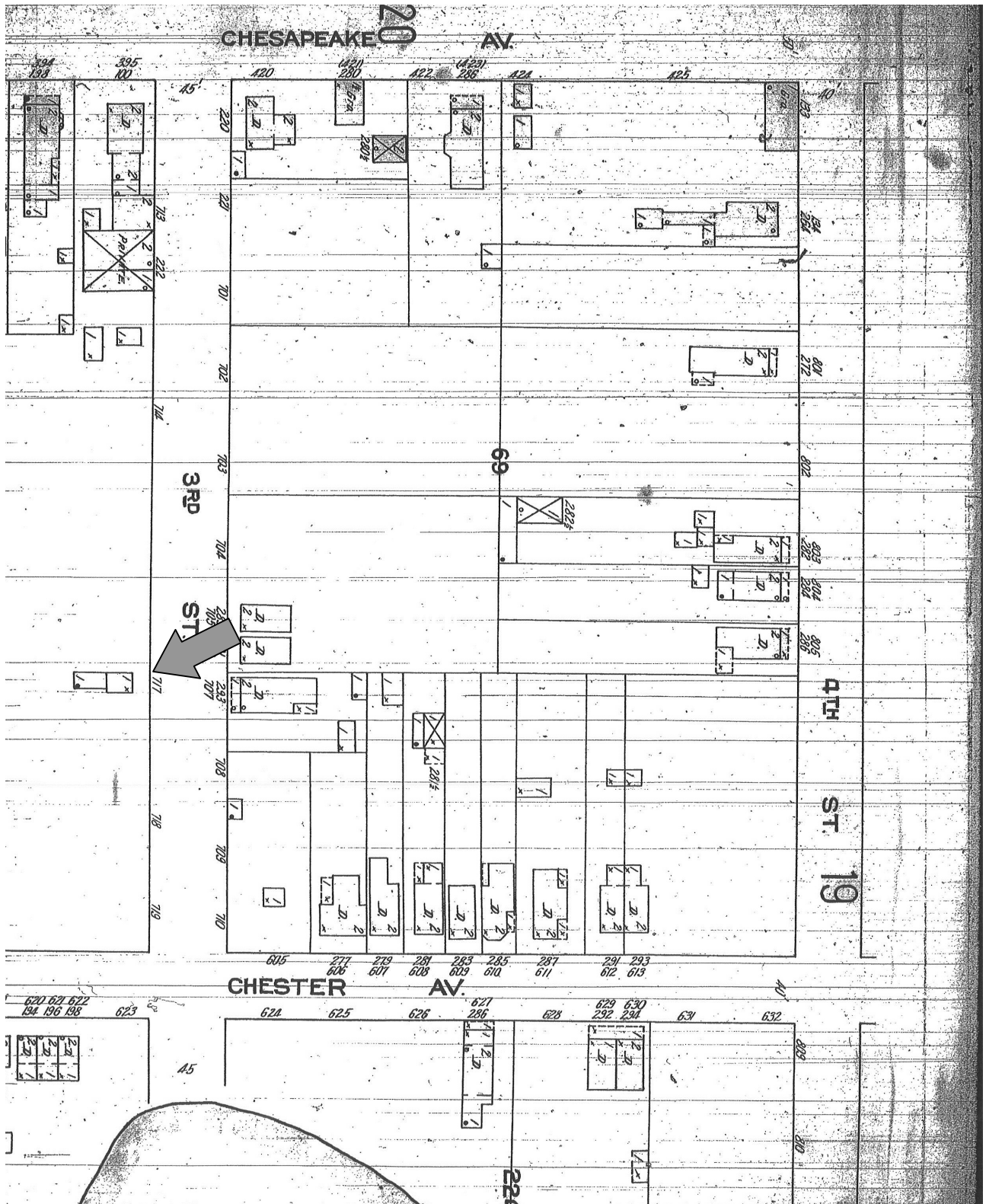
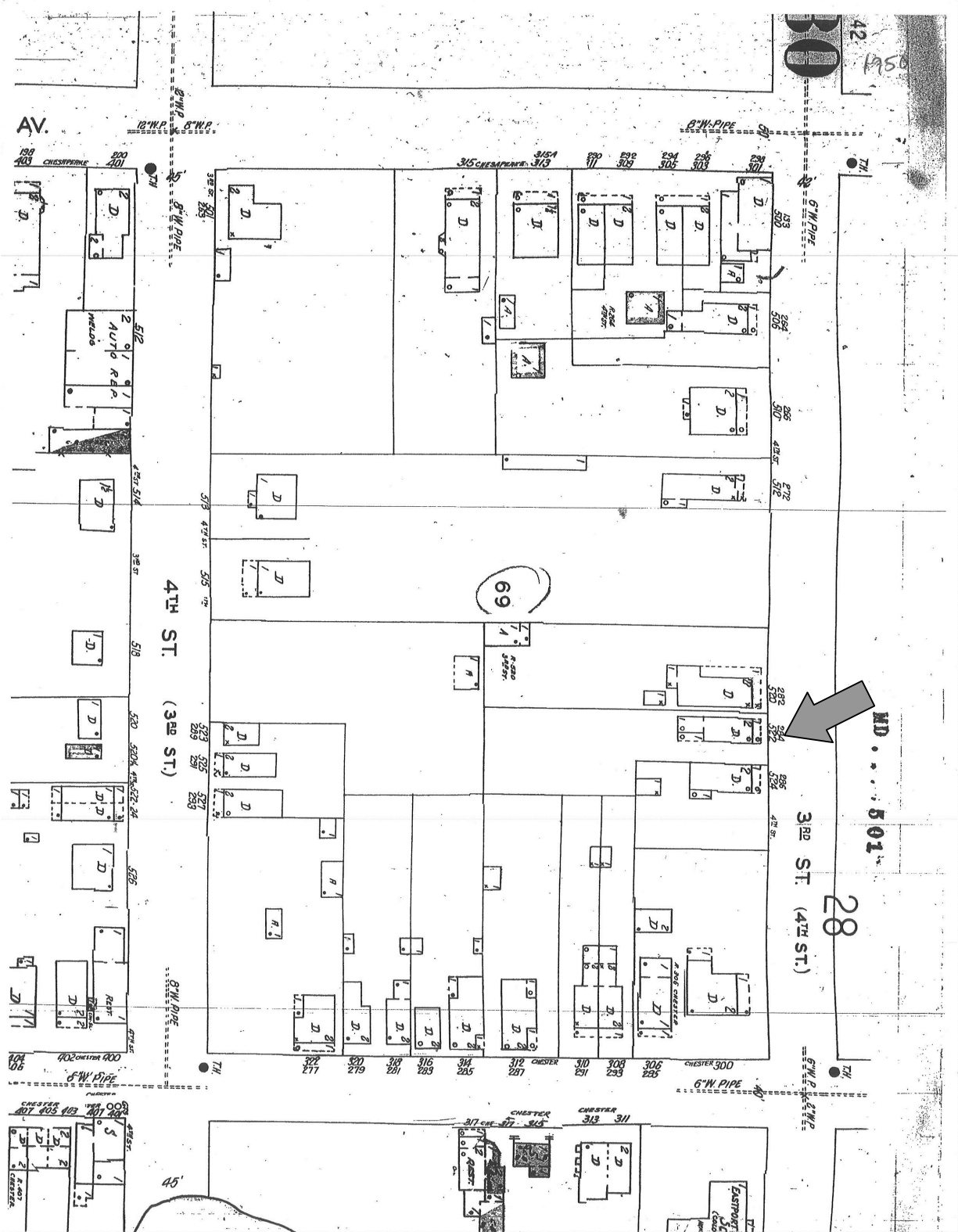


Figure 16b. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 520 Third Street in 1950



Site History for 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106)

The land that 108 Eastern Avenue sits on was a part of ten lots from Chester to Eastern Avenue that was won by two businessmen in Baltimore as part of a settlement in a lawsuit (see Table 8 below). In 1880, they sold all ten lots to another Baltimorean named David Carroll, and about 25 years later Carroll sold four lots (Lot Nos. 169, 170, 171 and 172) to a man named Richard G. Meade for \$1,000 in cash, probably as an undeveloped parcel of land along Eastern Avenue measuring. This measured 132 ft deep and 340 ft wide. Meade already owned land in this area when he purchased four lots from Carroll (see site history for 127 Chester Avenue). He bought a number of lots from Carroll in 1893, and he bought several more from Carroll in 1896.

At the time of the 1910 Census Richard Meade's household consisted of himself and his wife Annie, one son named Maurice who was a house carpenter, and twin boys named Russell and Roland. Russell was apprenticed to learn carpentry and Roland was a photographer. The Meades also built a house on the opposite side of the block, at 127 Chester Avenue, which was different from the houses that Richard Meade and his sons built for themselves (see site history for 127 Chester Avenue). It more resembles the "vernacular" style of construction seen all over Eastport. This structure was probably built specifically to rent, or to sell to working-class folks as a residence.

The Meades owned land on Chester and Eastern Avenues. On Chester Avenue they built houses for themselves and they developed land to sell or rent out. However, on Eastern Avenue they did nothing with the land. In 1917, Meade sold portions of Lot Nos. 169 and 170 on Eastern Avenue to his niece or daughter Susie and her husband, named Emory Bowen. A lot measuring 132 x 50 ft was sold to the couple for a sum of \$10.00, and is currently 108 Eastern Avenue. Emory and Susie Bowen took out a mortgage on the property with the Annapolis and Eastport Building Association about two days after the \$10 purchase from Meade. In 1918 and 1919, they lost the land to the mortgage company, called the Annapolis and Eastport Building Association, almost immediately. The land was transferred six times in the eight years between 1917 and 1925, each time for small sums of \$5.00 or \$10.00, indicating that the Bank (or a building association) owned the land throughout that period, since these transactions are between different families rather than within families.

In 1919, Richard Crandall, a carpenter who may have worked for Meade, bought the land at 108 Eastern Avenue. It is uncertain whether or not he built the house or if it was already built when he arrived. According to the 1920 Census, Richard Crandall was living on Eastern Avenue. Prior to this, he was living on Chester Avenue. However, he sold his house to his family and moved to a similar dwelling at 108 Eastern Avenue.

After 1925, renters occupied 108 Eastern Avenue. Several of the names that are attached to the title between 1921 and the 1980s were people who lived in other parts of Eastport, in Annapolis, around Anne Arundel County, or in Baltimore. The land was rented for short periods of time, and it is unknown what the renters did for a living.

Table 8. Chain of Title for 108 Eastern Avenue				
Grantor	Grantee	Date	Reference	
			Book	page
Mutual Building Association of Annapolis	Jeremiah Nicodemus	1880	SH 17	322
Jeremiah Nicodemus, surviving partner of Jacob Heim, and Harriet E. Nicodemus	David H. Carroll	April 4, 1880	SH 17	323
David H. Carroll	Richard G. Meade	21-Jun-05	GW 42	327
Richard G. Meade and Annie M. Meade	Emory G. Bowen and Susie M. Bowen	17-Sep-17	GW 140	140
Emory G. Bowen and Susie M. Bowen, and the Annapolis and Eastport Building Association of the City of Annapolis, Mortgagee	Harvey H. Steele and Eva C. Steele	4-Dec-18	WNW 6	186
Winson G. Gott, attorney for the Annapolis and Eastport Building Association of the City of Annapolis	Richard St. Clair Crandall	7-Jun-19	WNW 5	483
Richard St. Clair Crandall and Clara (Clare?) Leone Crandall	Emanuel J. Tople and Christian Faith Tople	11-May-21	WNW 38	476
Emanuel J. Tople and Christian Faith Tople (wife)	William J. Christ and Carrie Christ	11-Oct-22	WNW 58	127
William J. Christ and Carrie Christ	Jesse H. Whitehurst (Baltimore)	24-Aug-25	WMB 16	313
Jesse H. Whitehurst (single)	Harry W. Elliot	28-May-38	FSR 180	474
Viola E. Hall and Harrell W. Hall, William L. Elliot and Hellen F. Elliot, and Benjamin P. Elliot and Doris Elliot, and Harry F. Elliot and Norma F. Elliot, and Marcia Elliot (single)	Louis M. Strauss, Trustee	16-Sep-53	783	277
Louis M. Strauss, Trustee	Marcia Elliot (single)	16-Sep-53	783	294
Norma F. Elliot, Widow, Norma Elliot McCannaughhay and James W. McConnaughhay	George Davis	29-Jul-60	1411	379
Virginia Davis Bryant, representing the estate of George Davis	Virginia Davis Bryant	23-Mar-72	2482	858
Virginia Davis Bryant	Eric Sayles, Thomas P. Bennett, and Corrintha R. Bennett	1-Nov-82	3563	6
Eric Sayles, Thomas Bennett, and Corrintha R. Bennett	Bruce K. Gray and Robin Gray	31-Mar-84	3716	578
Bruce K. Gray and Robin Gray	Chesapeake Bay Associates	1-Mar-90	5035	799
Chesapeake Bay Associates	Sarah G. Lewallen	31-Jul-95	7098	292

For Sanborn maps of the site, please see Figures 17a-17c.

Figure 17a. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 108 Eastern Avenue in 1908

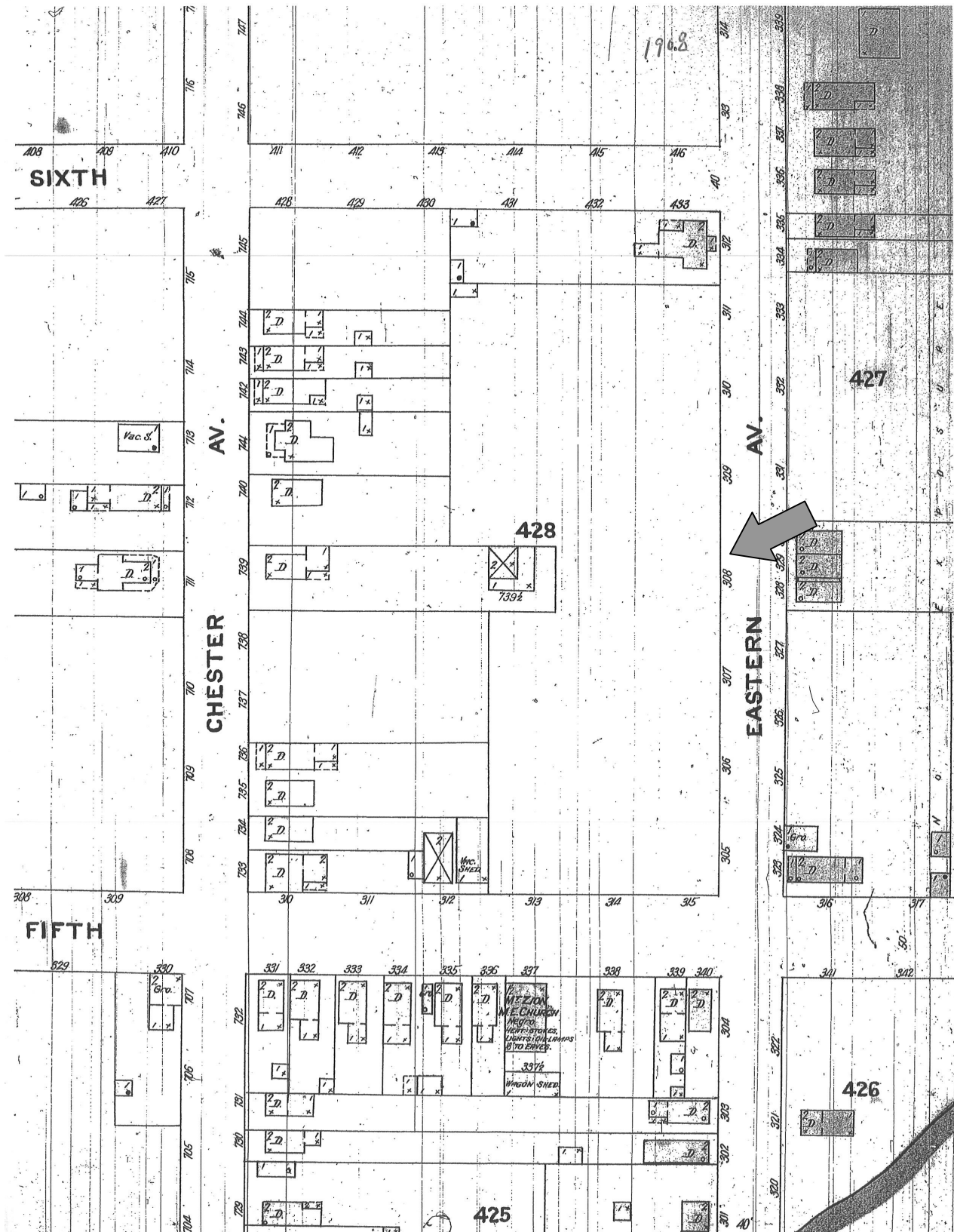


Figure 17b. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 108 Eastern Avenue in 1921

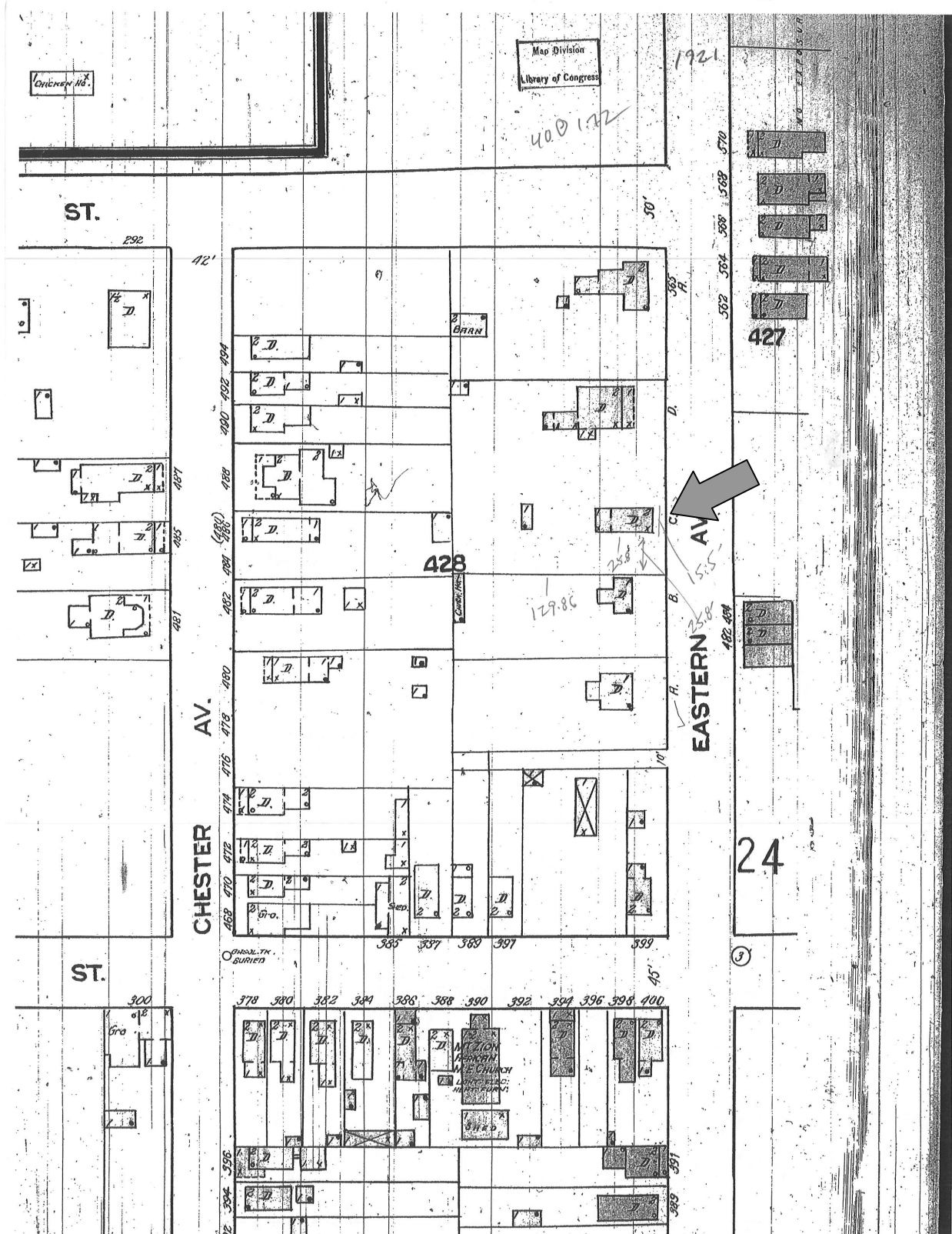
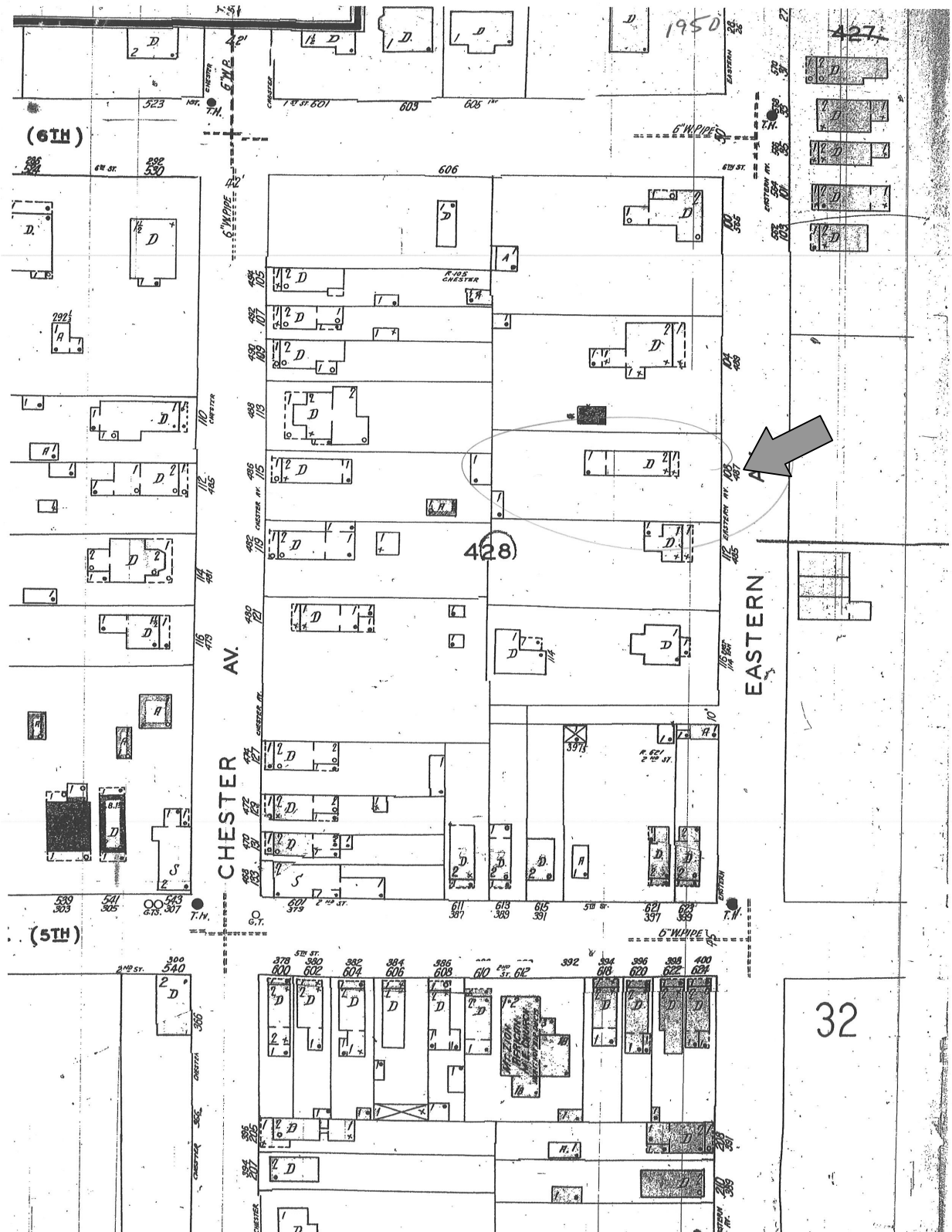


Figure 17c. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Property at 108 Eastern Avenue in 1930



Part III. Research Design and Objectives

The archaeological research undertaken in Eastport in 2001 to 2004 represents some of the first systematic excavations within this neighborhood. For this reason, work was directed at some fairly simple problems: are there intact cultural deposits in Eastport that can produce substantial data about the past? This objective is consistent with a Phase II investigation, archaeological testing. The purpose of a Phase II investigation is to determine the degree of preservation and the promise of a site in terms of archaeological data, after the site has been located and its boundaries defined. Further investigations during the 2002, 2003, and 2004 field seasons attempted to address a few more questions, such as: How did a stratified community develop in Eastport? How was wealth maintained and poverty incurred? What information could be attained archaeologically on African Americans in Eastport? When did Eastport begin its consolidation into Annapolis? Through the archaeological investigations, however, only the last question could be addressed.

In Eastport we decided to treat each individual property as a separate archaeological site. Tom Cuddy, archaeological curator for the Historical Annapolis Foundation, applied to the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) for two site numbers and was assigned 18AP93 for 119 Chester Avenue and 18AP94 for 110 Chesapeake Avenue. The sites from 2003 and 2004 were assigned 18AP100, 18AP101, 18AP102, 18AP103, 18AP105, and 18AP106. These site numbers refer to the ninety-third, ninety-fourth, one hundredth, one hundred first, one hundred second, one hundred third, one hundred fifth, and one hundred sixth historic sites registered with the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Archaeological Site Survey in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Phase II investigation is also intended to help archaeologists identify research questions that can be answered with the archaeological data a site can be expected to produce. These questions can be developed from historical and archival information, from archaeological findings at other similar sites, or from problems unique to the archaeological site(s) being researched. Appropriate questions also rely in part on the issues and climate current in archaeology as a scholarly discipline. The design of the current research in Eastport takes all of these things into account.

Research Questions, 2001-2004

During the 2001 to 2004 field seasons within Eastport, Archaeology in Annapolis attempted to address a number of questions. However, after archaeological investigations, it became apparent that some of these could not be answered. The first question that we wanted to answer with data from these sites has to do with the development of a real and vital community within the skeleton of a community that was sketched out by the Mutual Building Association in 1868. In short this first objective would have amounted to a social history of Eastport, assembled from historical and archaeological data. By social history, we mean a history of the community that builds a narrative from the smallest aspects of life, including what people ate, how they made their livings, accumulated wealth or managed their poverty, built their houses, built and maintained social relations, raised their families and buried their dead. None of these things were determined when this community was platted; the community filled over time and developed

organically, with groceries and other businesses, social clubs, schools and churches. These institutions were very much organized along racial lines: there were separate churches and schools, and later sailing clubs for both black and white residents of Eastport. However, race in Eastport has a very different meaning from that in the downtown of the city, reflected in the fact that African-American descendants of those who settled in Eastport remain despite twenty years of gentrification. The same cannot be said for the downtown and historic district of Annapolis. There was sufficient investment in Eastport to prevent the truly desperate slum conditions that allowed Annapolis to undertake urban renewal along upper West Street. One of our goals in Eastport was to collect sufficient data to make a meaningful comparison with African-American sites excavated in the historic district, within the courts and alleyways that were home to working-class blacks in downtown Annapolis.

Eastport was an ethnically diverse place. And certainly, it was an arena for racial identities—both black and white—to be realized and for racial tensions to be played out. Just as race provides one dimension of difference among Eastporters, social stratification is also an important consideration within the community. Popularly known as a working-class neighborhood, there were still class differences among residents, and this seems to be tied to land ownership. Poorer families did not own land or their homes, but were crowded into narrow frame dwellings that they rented. Families of means frequently invested in land on the peninsula in order to build something for their children to inherit. This is an approach to wealth and social power that is probably not particular to Eastport, but is worth considering. Why did some families succeed in this way, and what did they do with the resulting influence? Inversely, how did poor families manage, and what were the consequences of their poverty?

Social power in Eastport extended beyond the immediate community. For instance Eastport would become the center of Democratic power in Annapolis in the twentieth century, which dominated city government into the 1960s. The second research question we pursued had to do with the relationship between Eastport and Annapolis from the perspective of planning and city building, and the realm of nineteenth- and twentieth-century city politics. We hypothesized that Eastport was imagined as a place for working-class people to settle and provide labor in Annapolis, even though the need for labor was *only anticipated* in the years following the American Civil War. Is this the case? What in the archaeological record could help us understand the political trajectory of this community, to understand the history of Eastport on a socio-political scale? Unfortunately, this and the previous objectives could not be addressed through the archaeological material recovered.

During the mid nineteenth century, Eastport obtained a number of public utilities from the City of Annapolis. In the 1840s, they were given a central water supply. In the 1850s, Eastport received coal and gas for lights. Streetlights were obtained around 1900, and a sewer system was constructed during the 1930s. However, Eastport was not officially incorporated into Annapolis until 1951. It was consolidated into Annapolis years before it was officially annexed. The research question pursued by Archaeology in Annapolis had to do with the study of these public utilities and the relationship between the City and Annapolis and Eastport prior to its official annexation.

Excavation Methodology, 2001-2004

Fieldwork at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93), 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94), 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100), 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101), 512 Second Street (18AP102), 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103), 520 Third Street (18AP105), and 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106) was carried out by students enrolled in the University of Maryland archaeology field school, under the supervision of their instructors and teaching assistants. Students followed a standardized methodology developed within Archaeology in Annapolis and employed in a number of recent projects. A description of the general field and laboratory methods follows here, while specific decisions regarding methodology that were made at each of the eight sites, for instance on the placement of excavation units, are presented in **Part IV**.

Careful control over methodology is required to maintain complete provenience information for all discoveries at an archaeological site. *Provenience* refers to the identity of a location within the boundaries of an archaeological site, in three dimensions. Ideally, any object or feature can be located on a site by describing it in terms of horizontal provenience or grid coordinates, and vertical provenience or elevation. Often the site grid is aligned with true north on an archaeological site, and horizontal provenience is described in terms of how many feet north, south, east or west along the grid from an arbitrary origination point or central grid point. At both of these sites, a grid was established, aligned with the rectangular lot boundaries and located by several grid points with known coordinates marked on the ground with eight-inch steel spikes. A label with grid coordinates was permanently attached to the spike marking that point on the ground. This grid is not oriented to true north, but for the purposes of simplicity we refer in this report and throughout the field notes to *site north*, which is approximately 38° west of true north along the short axis of the peninsula, parallel with the numbered streets in Eastport. Each site utilized the origination point at coordinates N1000 E1000 (meaning 1000 ft north, 1000 ft east), and all excavations and finds at the site can be located on this grid by identifying their "northing" and "easting". Because a correction to the grid was necessary in the field at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93) the origination point at this site has the grid coordinates of N1005 E1000. Grid points and excavation units were positioned using a transit and measuring tapes; all sites were mapped using transit and stadia.

Unit and feature forms for all sites from 2002 to 2004 can be found in **Appendix A** through **Appendix H**.

Regarding elevation. Elevations given throughout this report refer to the location of the measured point Below Ground Surface (BGS). In order to calculate these elevations, the depths recorded for each level and feature were subtracted from the height of the measuring instrument. This produced the elevations for all sites.

An engineering scale measuring feet and tenths of feet was used throughout these excavations. Square or rectangular excavation units were aligned with the site grid and identified by a unit number and by the grid coordinates of their northeast corner. Thus Unit 1 at Site 18AP93 is located at N1005 E1008, because the northeast corner of the unit is located at exactly eight feet east of the origination point at N1005 E1000. Units were excavated using shovels, trowels and other hand tools as appropriate by natural soil layers, although arbitrary levels were designated if

a natural level (meaning a soil layer deposited from a single activity or during a discrete period of deposition) extended beyond 0.5 ft in depth. Forms and drawings were completed at the end of each level recording soil description, elevations in relation to a local unit datum stake, artifacts and features drawn in plan view. Unit wall profiles were drawn with the completion of each unit. Soil levels were designated upon discovery with capital letters (A-Z) while features were designated using numbers and followed by lowercase letters indicating layers within a feature (ex. Feature 1a, 1b, 1c, etc.). Level and feature designations are consecutive and begin again at each site, meaning there is a Level A and Feature 1 at all sites. All soils, including sod, were screened through 1/4 in wire mesh. Artifacts were collected layer-by-layer in “level bags,” such that all artifacts collected from a single soil layer remain together. No individual artifacts were recorded separately, though some were plotted on field records.

Laboratory Methodology, 2001-2004

Artifacts were collected and assigned a provenience by unit and level, and transferred daily for analysis from the site(s) to the Historic Annapolis Foundation/Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory on Martin Street adjacent to the William Paca House and Garden in Annapolis. The laboratory and its largely volunteer staff was under the direction of Dr. Jessica Neuwirth until close to the end of 2001, and analysis was completed with direction from Dr. Tom Cuddy in the Winter and Spring of 2002. Matthew Palus undertook additional analysis from 2002 to 2005. Artifact analysis was completed in the spring of 2005.

Ceramics, glass, bone, plastics and other durable, stable artifacts were washed in water while metals and other fragile objects were dry brushed. Materials in need of conservation were also identified. Once cleaned, artifacts were dried in racks, then sorted by material and placed in resealable plastic bags. Each bag was labeled with the provenience information and bag number. Provenience information is comprised of the site number, followed by unit designation and level. If a feature was present, the feature number and level within the feature are also recorded.

Artifacts were catalogued for data entry into Archaeology in Annapolis’ database (artifact catalogs for each site are included in **Appendix I** through **Appendix P**). This work was completed by a number of volunteers, some of whom have worked with archaeological materials from Annapolis for years, and Dr. Neuwirth, Dr. Cuddy or Mr. Palus assisted volunteers in artifact identification as necessary. During identification of the type of artifact, decorative aspects and manufacturing techniques were coded into a six-digit master code. This coding system has been used by Archaeology in Annapolis since the 1980s, and ensures that collections are described using similar language and can be compared using one of several statistical applications. University of Maryland student Anna Hill completed data entry using Microsoft Access, and descriptive statistics provided with the following section were derived from that data using SPSS Version 10.

Currently the artifact collections from both the 2001 to 2004 field seasons are housed in the Historic Annapolis Foundation/Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory on Martin Street in Annapolis, as well as the Archaeology in Annapolis lab at the University of Maryland College Park. All records are stored in the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory in Woods Hall at the

Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland College Park. The artifacts remain property of the respective homeowners and are available for examination with their permission.

Part IV. Results of Archaeological Investigations for the Summer 2001 Season

This section contains the results of archaeological investigations at Sites 18AP93 and 94 undertaken in the Summer of 2001. The results are organized along the following lines. First there is a specific description of the excavations completed at each property, including the size and position of each unit and the locations of any shovel test pits (STPs). This is followed by a summary of the major deposits encountered at that property, presented in table form. The tables list the strata encountered, the probable dates for their deposition, and diagnostic artifacts used in assigning a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) or date after which they were deposited. Each individual stratum or soil layer is then discussed in detail, including the depth at which it was encountered, the thickness of the layer, color and texture of the soil, and its contents in terms of important objects that helped to assign a date to the layer. A summary of all artifacts recovered at the site is presented for each stratum.

Archaeological Research at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93)

Fieldwork was conducted at 119 Chester Avenue between June 18 and July 19, 2001, and backfilling was completed for the summer on July 26, 2001. A crew of four to eight field school students was directed by Kris Beadenkopf, with Matthew Palus, Jessica Neuwirth and Angela Arias completing work on Units 2, 4 and 5 the week after field school ended. An estimated 70 person-days were spent, not including supervision, on five units varying from 5 ft to 2.5 ft square. A total of 7,354 individual artifacts were recovered from the site, nearly 35 percent of which is comprised of coal, slag and clinker material (which was collected for analytical purposes).

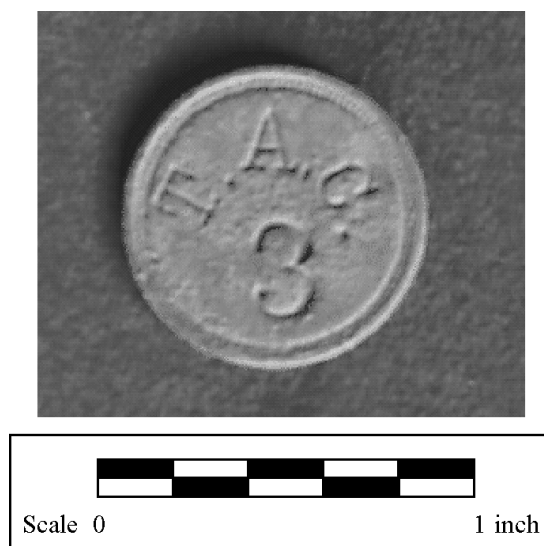
Archaeological investigations at this property began with a series of STPs excavated at approximately 25-foot intervals. A total of six STPs were excavated on the E1000 and E1025 transects, at the following locations:

N1022 E1000	N1037.5 E1025
N1047 E1000	N1062.5 E1025
N1072 E1000	
N1097 E1000	

These small, expedient excavations were located with tape measures and excavated stratigraphically, yielding a variety of materials. One STP, located at N1062.5 E1025, hit a series of articulated bricks initially thought to be part of a structure foundation. Later excavations demonstrated that the feature was simply a stack of three, dry-laid bricks, which might represent a pier or footing for a structure. Three units were placed in the vicinity of this feature (Units 2, 4 and 5) to explore these finds more carefully.

Another STP, at N1062.5 E1025, contained an interesting find that was unfortunately not found in its original context. A small brass token, undoubtedly a picker's check like those identified and discussed in Willard Mumford's book about truck farming in Anne Arundel County, was recovered from soils during screening, and is pictured below in Figure 18. This one was stamped with the letters "T.A.C." and the number three. Farmers who transported workers out of Annapolis to pick fruit and vegetables as the crops came in used such checks. Workers accumulated tokens in various denominations according to the bushels that they picked and exchanged them for cash once an entire crop had been picked, after several days or several weeks worth of work. This system insured that the pickers would stay to finish the job, rather than making a few fast dollars and then leaving for other parts and other work. From the U.S. Census conducted in 1910, we know that one of the tenants at 119 Chester Avenue named Samuel Hill was a farm laborer, and it is not unlikely that he and many other Eastporters participated in this system for seasonal work and income, which involved some travel outside of the city and potentially for long periods of time. The token pictured below does not appear in Mumford's book, and has not been associated with a specific farm to date.

Figure 18. Picker's Check Recovered from 18AP93



Five units were excavated at 119 Chester Avenue, at the following locations (provenience by NE corner of the unit):

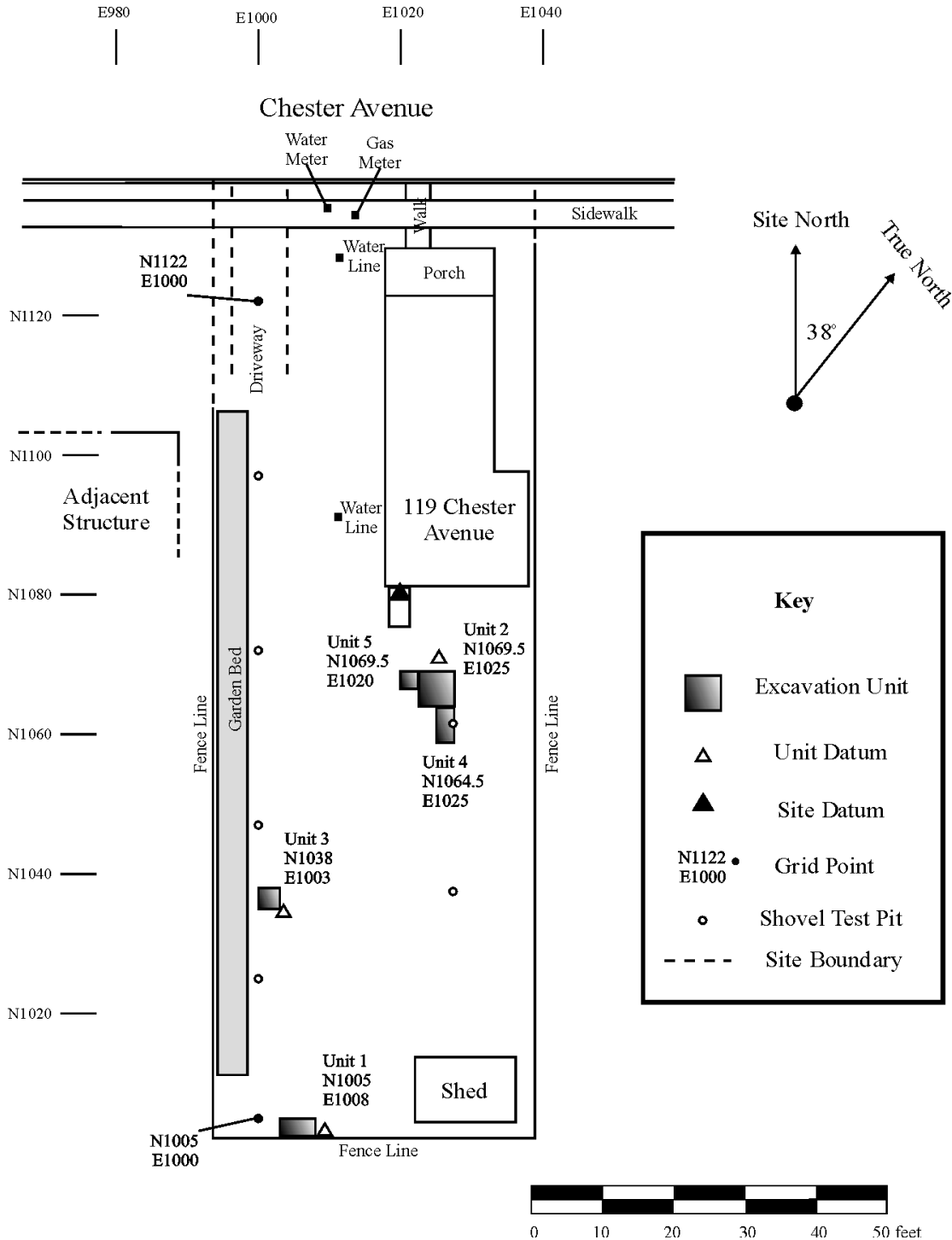
- Unit 1 (N1005 E1008) in the rear of the yard, against and aligned with the back fence.
- Unit 2 (N1069.5 E1025) in the back yard, closest to the house.
- Unit 3 (N1038 E1003) in a depression on the west side of the back yard.
- Unit 4 (N1064.5 E1025) extending south from the SE corner of Unit 2.
- Unit 5 (N1069.5 E1020) extending west from the NW corner of Unit 2.

Together, these units comprise 62.25 ft² of coverage at the site, or 1.3 percent of the area within the site. The locations of all excavation units, STPs, unit datum and grid points are shown in relation to the existing house and property boundaries in Figure 19 below.

Site Stratigraphy

Students excavated five units and divided deposits between the surface and the culturally sterile clay subsoil in from three to six stratigraphic levels. For the purposes of analysis, distinct soil layers that correspond to the same general period of activity were grouped into one of four strata.

Figure 19. Plan of 119 Chester Avenue (Site 18AP93)



This approach creates larger samples by lumping contexts together where it is reasonable to do so. Deposits at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93) were assigned to one of four strata according to their contents and diagnostic artifacts. These four contexts are presented in Table 9 below. Following Table 9, the strata are described individually along with any features identified in the same context and a summary of the artifacts recovered.

Table 9. Summary of Stratigraphy at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93)

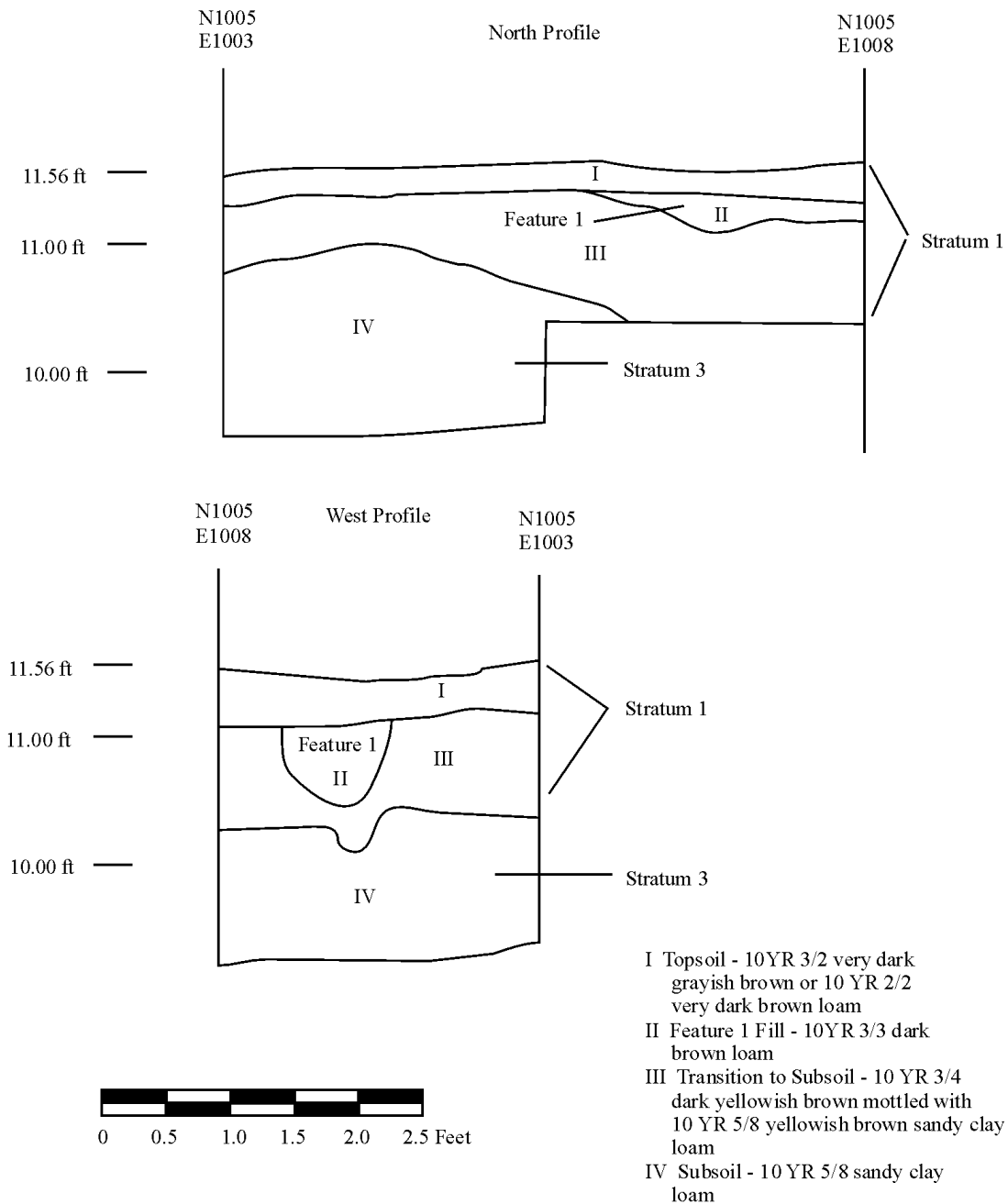
Stratum	Description	TPQ artifacts
1	Recent, post 1945 occupation of the property	Styrofoam, plastics, aluminum can pull-tabs, aluminum foil, paper, coins
2	1930s-1945; Rawlings occupation	PVC, cellophane, absence of Styrofoam and pull tabs
3	1890s-1920s; Rental property	Hand-finished bottles, no exclusively twentieth-century materials
4	Subsoil	Few or no artifacts

Stratum 1

The uppermost stratum identified at 119 Chester Avenue is comprised of soils deposited during occupations of this house and property since 1945. Stratum 1 deposits included the first two or three stratigraphic levels excavated in units at this site. In Unit 2, the northernmost excavation at the site, Stratum 1 extends from the existing ground surface at 0.48 ft to approximately 0.33 ft BGS. Along the western fence at this property, this deposit is encountered at 0.26 ft BGS, and has a thickness of just 0.28 ft. Stratum 1 deposits are much deeper within Unit 1 at the southern end of the property. Here these deposits extend from the surface at 0.30 ft BGS to an elevation of 1.6 ft BGS, for an overall thickness of 1.30 ft. Soils were generally described as a very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) silty loam directly beneath the sod. Stratum 1 soils included more clay as excavation continued downwards, and at the bottom of the layer soils were dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) in color due to this increasing clay content derived from the subsoil, through the action of plant roots and burrowing animals. In Units 2, 4 and 5 Stratum 1 lay directly on top of debris and refuse including charcoal and slag, and above these deposits the layer was stained to a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) color.

Two features were associated with Stratum 1, including **Feature 1** and **Feature 6**. Feature 1 is a substantial deposit of apparently tilled soil occurring within Unit 1 along the fence at the back of the property. It contains a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) or dark brown (10 YR 3/3) loose sandy loam fill with very small pockets of pure sand. This feature nearly filled the area enclosed by Unit 1, measuring more than 5.0 ft from east to west and from 1.0 to 2.5 ft from north to south. Feature 1 extended from an elevation of 0.40 ft to an average of 0.7 ft BGS, for an overall depth of around one-third foot. The most recent diagnostic artifact within the fill of this feature was an unfired pistol cartridge manufactured before 1936 by Winchester Repeating Arms in a .32 caliber center fire shell (Herskovitz 1978). However, underlying deposits almost certainly date to the second half of the twentieth century, based on the presence of a variety of artifacts including aluminum foil, which is not manufactured before 1947 (Miller et al. 2000). Feature 1 is represented in the north and west profiles of Unit 1 in Figure 20 below.

Figure 20. Profiles of Unit 1 at 18AP93 Showing Feature 1, Facing North and West



Several intrusions occurring within Stratum 1 within the eastern half of Unit 2 were designated Feature 6 and excavated separately. These irregular deposits are believed to be the result of rodent activity. Two distinct deposits were noted, at an elevation of approximately 0.7 ft BGS. They contain a loose loamy soil that is dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) in color, and have a depth of up to one foot. Feature 6 deposits meander among brick and debris projecting upwards

from underlying Stratum 3, and while taking care to clean out these disturbed soils it became apparent that loose soils surrounding the rubble within Stratum 3 welcomed tunneling animals.

The artifact assemblage for Stratum 1 is substantial, as these deposits contained a moderate amount of household refuse, hardware, and small amounts of structural material. Over thirty percent of this assemblage is comprised of nails and other iron or metal objects, and approximately twenty percent consists of small-to-medium sized lumps of coal. A relatively low proportion of Stratum 1 artifacts are ceramic items, comprising only two percent of the overall assemblage. Most of these were whitewares and low-fired earthenwares. Most of the glass artifacts from Stratum 1 are fragments of flat window glass or are not identifiable. The complete assemblage of Stratum 1 artifacts is summarized in Table 10 below.

Table 10. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 1 at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93)

Item	Count	Percentage
Coarse Earthenware	16	0.50
Creamware	1	0.03
Whieldon-Wedgewood	1	0.03
Whiteware	35	1.08
Chinese Porcelain	4	0.12
Other Porcelain	3	0.09
Other 19th Century Ware	5	0.15
Total Ceramics	60	2.01
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	104	3.22
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	71	2.20
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	10	0.31
Window Glass	244	7.56
Glass, Unidentified	184	5.70
Total Glass	613	18.98
Nails	408	12.64
Other Iron Objects	546	16.91
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	61	1.89
Total Metal	1015	31.43
Faunal Bone	46	1.42
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Crab, Etc.)	292	9.04
Other Organic Materials	46	1.42
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	221	6.84
Brick, Whole or Part	50	1.55
Coal/Clinker	657	20.35
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	4	0.12
Synthetic/Recent Materials	210	6.50
Other	10	0.31
Total	3229	100.00

Stratum 2

Deposits associated with Stratum 2 correspond to a relatively brief period, from the 1930s until around 1945, during which Clifton and Bessie Rawlings owned the property at 119 Chester Avenue. Recall from the preceding discussion that the Rawlingses owned and may have occupied the site since 1928. Wishing that the property be conveyed to his son Earl, Clifton Rawlings engaged a man named Eugene Childs in 1945 to act as trustee, and Childs did convey the property to Earl Rawlings in October of 1945 upon his discharge from military service. Because the Rawlingses resided at another Eastport address at the time of the 1920 census, it is likely that 119 Chester was one of several properties that they owned in this community. At present it is not known whether this family ever occupied 119 Chester Avenue or if they rented it out to one or more families.

Stratum 2 deposits are concentrated at the rear of the house on this property. Within Unit 2, these deposits are comprised of a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) or dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) loam, which is first encountered at an average elevation of 0.7 ft and descends to 0.9 ft BGS. Just a few feet to the south, within Unit 4, Stratum 2 is much less substantial, consisting of a thin (ca. 0.08 ft) layer of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silty loam. Stratum 2 is artifact-rich when compared with overlying Stratum 1 deposits. A far lesser volume of soil (23.8 cubic feet compared with approximately 37 cubic feet) contained nearly two thousand individual artifacts, with a similarly high proportion of coal and slag—more than forty percent of the Stratum 2 assemblage—but a higher amount of refuse than was seen in Stratum 1, with increases in ceramics (again mostly whitewares and low-fired earthenwares), bottle glass and oyster shell. Counts of window glass fragments and nails remain high in Stratum 2. See Table 11 below for a summary of artifacts recovered from this stratum.

Several cultural features are associated with Stratum 2, including **Feature 3**, a possible post hole in Unit 1 at the rear of the property, and **Feature 8** within Unit 4. Feature 3 was identified at an elevation of 0.24 ft BGS, being comprised of a rounded intrusion into the subsoil along the center of the southern edge of Unit 1. The exposed portion of the feature measures 0.9 ft east to west by 0.7 ft north to south, and fully excavated the feature is just 0.3 ft in depth. The somewhat small feature may represent the base of a posthole that extended into overlying soils but was not noted until the subsoil provided a clear color contrast. The fill of Feature 3 is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) clay loam. The regularity of this feature did not suggest a non-cultural origin (for instance, from root or rodent activity).

Feature 8 occurs within Unit 4, and consists of three stacked bricks oriented north to south. This feature is depicted in Figure 21, in relation to adjacent finds. The feature was discovered within a shovel test pit when excavations at 119 Chester Avenue were initiated, and prompted researchers to concentrate on the area immediately behind the house. Unfortunately the three bricks occur in isolation from any other intact structural remains. They are presumed to represent a small pier or footing for a structure, and probably an insubstantial one at that. The top of the uppermost brick occurs at an elevation of 0.72 ft BGS. The top brick is marked “R. R. M. & M. CO No. 1,” and while this should allow researchers to identify the historical source of the brick, the brickyard has not yet been located.

A third feature occurs within Stratum 2, identified at **Feature 7**. This feature occurs along the southern edge of Unit 2. It is relatively small and irregular, measuring approximately 0.7 ft in diameter and containing a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silty clay. Feature 7 extends from 0.72 ft to 0.58 ft BGS, and contained a few artifacts including one sherd of porcelain and several lumps of coal. The fill of this feature, which is a relatively stiff clay-bearing soil, suggests standing water, but the feature is not further interpretable.

Figure 21. Photograph of Unit 4 at 18AP93 facing west, showing position of Feature 8; barrel of toy rifle is also visible at right



(Note: signboard in photograph contains erroneous information.)

Table 11. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 2 at 119 Chester Avenue
(18AP93)

Item	Count	Percentage
Coarse Earthenware	10	0.54
Pearlware	2	0.11
Whiteware	48	2.58
Other Highly Fired Refined Wares	1	0.05
Chinese Porcelain	6	0.32
Other 19th Century Ware	4	0.21
Total Ceramics	71	3.81
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	145	7.79
Blown-in-Mold Bottle, Whole or Part	4	0.21
Medicine Bottle, 19th Century	1	0.05
Drinking/Serving Glass	1	0.05
Window Glass	119	6.39
Glass, Unidentified	63	3.38
Total Glass	333	17.88
Nails	308	16.54
Other Iron Objects	37	1.99
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	24	1.29
Total Metal	369	19.82
Faunal Bone	25	1.34
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Crab, Etc.)	125	6.71
Other Organic Materials	16	0.86
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	65	3.49
Brick, Whole or Part	46	2.47
Coal/Clinker	765	41.08
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	1	0.05
Synthetic/Recent Materials	46	2.47
Total	1862	100.00

Stratum 3

Stratum 3 deposits result from activity at the site during the period extending from the last decade of the nineteenth century, presumably the earliest occupations of the site after David H. Carroll sells this lot to Jeremiah Lanahan in 1894, through the 1920s. In Unit 1, soils at the transition to subsoil, below deposits associated with Stratum 2, contained artifacts from the turn of the twentieth century including the base from a small, thick clear glass panel bottle manufactured after the 1870s and probably before 1910, and a neck from a hand-made, clear glass soda bottle with roughly the same dates of manufacture. Because these transitional soils also lacked diagnostic artifacts that characterized later deposits (late-developing plastics, Styrofoam, aluminum foil), they were ascribed to this earliest period of occupation. In Unit 1 this stratum extends from ca. 0.18 ft to 0.32 ft BGS. It consists of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy clay loam that is distinguished from subsoil by a degree of mottling and the presence of occasional artifacts.

Stratum 3 comprised a very distinct bed within Units 2, 4 and 5. Here this stratum is represented by two important features as well as an artifact-bearing soil layer lying directly above culturally sterile subsoil. **Feature 2** contains most of the 2,000 artifacts recovered from Stratum 3 at 119 Chester Avenue. It consists of a layer of broken brick, hardware and refuse that contains sufficient quantities of charcoal to suggest proximity to a burned structure. Feature 2 covers all three units, so the extent of this deposit has not been ascertained; it is at least ten feet in diameter but is localized within the portion of the back yard that is nearest the house. It occurs at an upper elevation of 0.71 ft BGS within Unit 5, and was first encountered at a somewhat lower elevation within Unit 2. The layer has a fairly uniform thickness ranging from 0.20 to 0.25 ft, and has a lower elevation of approximately 0.68 ft BGS.

Diverse artifacts were recovered from Feature 2. These include such items as an air gun constructed of sheet metal, missing its stock and most of its barrel (see Figure 22); a small iron, possibly made as a toy; a horse shoe; a medicine bottle manufactured by the Owens Glass Company between 1911 and 1929 (Toulouse 1972:403-406); a pale milk-glass lamp shade, manufactured by machine; a clear glass bottle base with a trademark from the Tygart Valley Glass Company of Grafton, West Virginia, dating to the period between 1910 and 1925 (Toulouse 1972:500), and; machine-finished soda bottles manufactured by or for the Parlett & Parlett Company of Annapolis in the early twentieth century but after 1910 (pictured in Figure 23; mold seams extend over the lip on each bottle, indicating machine manufacture), among other materials such as brick, window glass, occasional ceramics, nails, and a very high proportion of coal and slag. Nearly fifty percent of the assemblage from Stratum 3 at 119 Chester is comprised of coal (artifacts recovered from Stratum 3 are summarized in Table 12 below).

Feature 2 lays above and conceals a deep regular trench that extends north to south across Unit 2, identified as **Feature 5**. The relationship between Features 2 and 5 is depicted stratigraphically in Figure 24 and Feature 5 is shown in plan in Figure 25, below. Feature 5 has an upper elevation of 0.48 ft BGS and the bottom of the trench lies at 2.38 ft BGS, for a total depth of 1.90 ft. The trench is approximately 1.5 ft wide at its widest, near its upper elevation, and tapers to 1.25 ft in width. The bottom of the feature is flat and square in profile, and the bottom 0.35 ft of Feature 5 is filled with a very fine brown silty loam with very few artifacts or inclusions. The texture of the lower fill in Feature 5 suggests silt left behind by running water, which further suggests that this trench feature was exposed to the elements for a period of time. However, Feature 5 is too regular to be the unaided result of erosion.

Feature 5 contained a bottle finish from a nearly black hand-made glass bottle, and a small fragment of thick dark brown glass, as well as possible wire nails and a very small kaolin pipe stem fragment, among other finds including window glass, oyster shell, coal, cinders and brick fragments. A hand-finished bottle would be consistent with the refilling of the trench soon after the turn of the century, but is not in itself conclusive. Since Feature 5 is buried beneath Feature 2, it would certainly pre-date this later feature, but by how much cannot be said. Feature 2 appears to result from demolition, disaster or both taking place between 1911 and 1929. The trench identified as Feature 5 could have been excavated and refilled as early as the 1890s or as late as the 1920s.

One interpretation for Feature 5 is that it resulted from excavation preliminary to installation of water lines similar to those documented by Gibb at 111/113 Chester Avenue, several houses north of Site 18AP93. Another possible interpretation, one that suggests that Feature 5, and consequently deposits associated with Feature 2 are later than indicated here, is that the trench was excavated in anticipation of the arrival of municipal sewer service in the 1930s. This possibility is discussed in greater detail in the conclusions to this report.

Figure 22. Toy Gun Recovered from Unit 5 at 18AP93

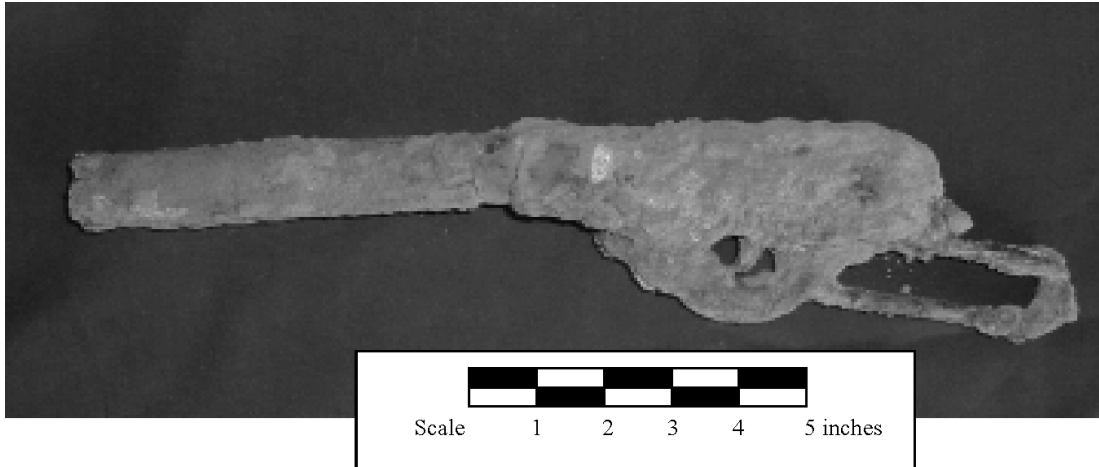
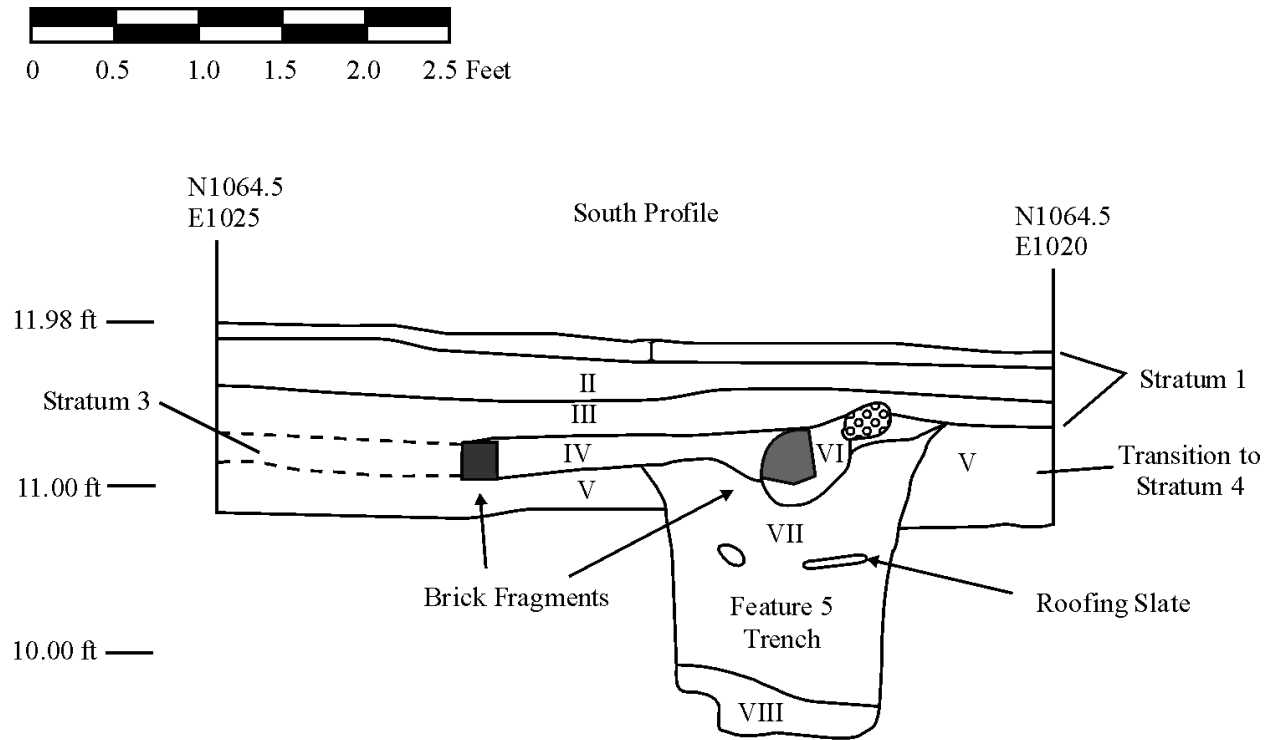


Figure 23. Machine-Made Parlett & Parlett of Annapolis Soda Bottles from Unit 4 at 18AP93



Figure 24. Profile of Unit 2 at 18AP93 Showing Feature 5, Facing South



- I Topsoil - 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loam
- II Fill Layer - 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam with occasional brick flecks, low artifact content
- III Buried Topsoil - 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam, soot-stained
- IV Demolition Layer/Feature 2 - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loam, containing brick, concrete, coal and oyster shell
- V Transition to Subsoil - 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- VI Fill - 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand around brick fragments above Feature 5
- VII Feature 5 Fill - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown jumbled loam
- VIII Lower Feature 5 Fill - 10 YR 4/3 brown silty loam, possible alluvial deposit

Figure 25. Plan of Units 2, 4 and 5 at 18AP93, Showing Positions of Features 5 (Trench) and 8 (Stacked Bricks), With Other Finds and Debris

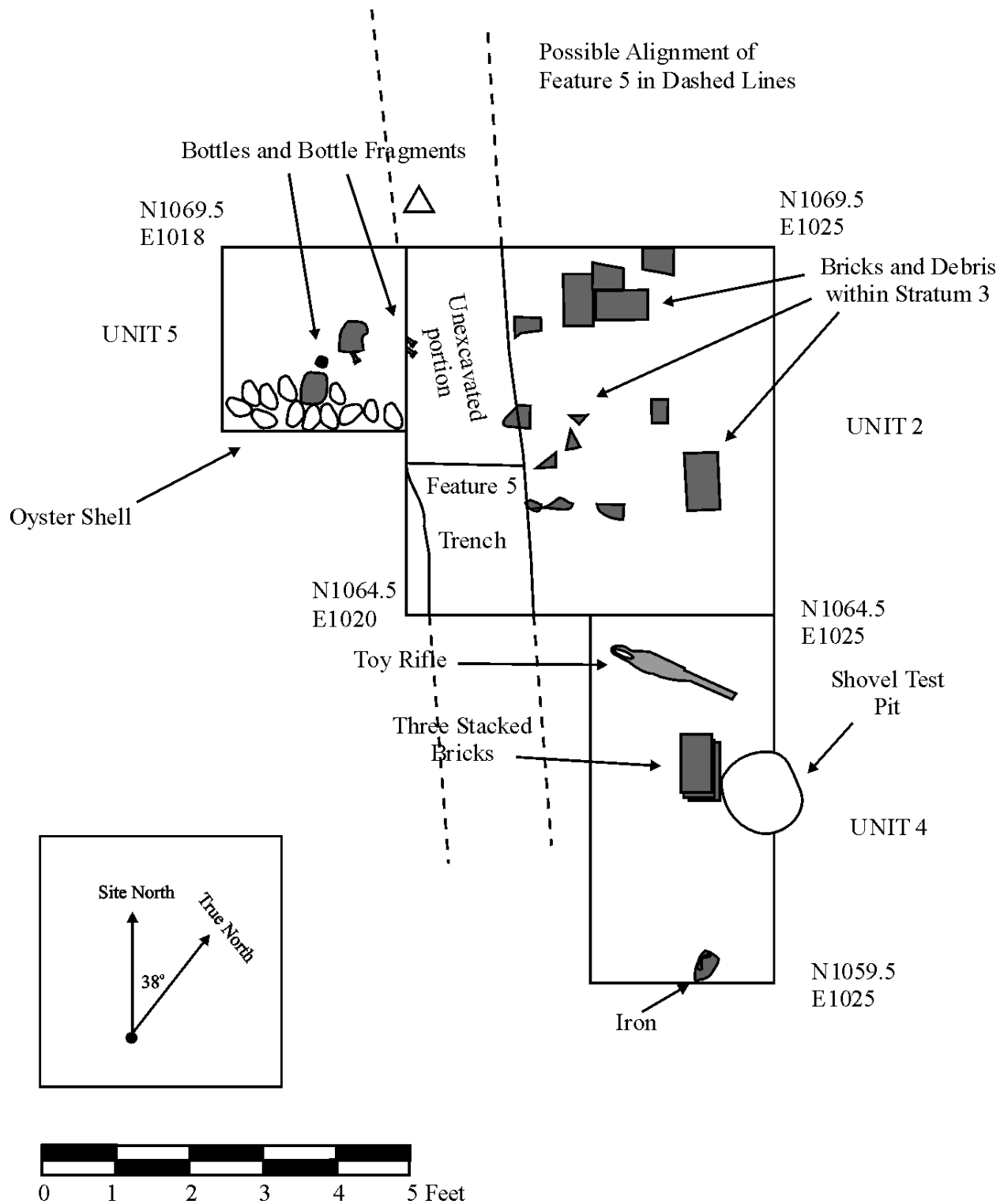


Table 12. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 3 at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93)

Item	Count	Percentage
Coarse Earthenware	7	0.34
Whiteware	31	1.52
Chinese Porcelain	6	0.29
Total Ceramics	44	2.15
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	31	1.52
Blown-in-Mold Bottle, Whole or Part	46	2.25
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	2	0.10
Medicine Bottle, 19th Century	1	0.05
Drinking/Serving Glass	1	0.05
Window Glass	154	7.53
Glass, Unidentified	119	5.82
Total Glass	354	17.32
Nails	201	9.83
Other Iron Objects	29	1.42
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	13	0.64
Total Metal	243	11.89
Faunal Bone	38	1.86
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Crab, Etc.)	153	7.49
Other Organic Materials	22	1.08
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	95	4.65
Brick, Whole or Part	96	4.70
Coal/Clinker	968	47.36
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	6	0.29
Tobacco Pipe, Stem or Bowl	2	0.10
Synthetic/Recent Materials	16	0.78
Other	7	0.34
Total	2044	100.00

Stratum 4

The subsoil layer underlying cultural deposits at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93) is comprised of a glauconitic sandy clay (Kirby and Matthews 1973) that is compact and ranges in color from dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4 to 5/8) depending upon light and moisture. It lies a little more than a foot beneath the contemporary ground surface through most of the site. Towards the northern end of the site, within an STP excavated adjacent to the existing house, subsoil is encountered approximately 1.10 ft below the ground surface. Near Unit 3 at the lowest spot on the property, historical deposits are deepest and subsoil lies fully 1.7 ft below the contemporary surface. Along the rear fence at the southern end of the yard, the transition from cultural soil to culturally sterile subsoil occurs at an elevation of 1.66 ft below the ground surface.

During field work crew members typically excavated into the subsoil for 0.5 ft before discontinuing excavation. The purpose of this is to make certain that no cultural features that intrude into the subsoil, such as pits or post holes, are present. Features that have been refilled with excavated subsoil or redeposited subsoil are often difficult to detect, and excavating into the subsoil allows archaeologists to recover artifacts or detect subtle differences in soils that can betray the presence of an intrusive feature. When necessary, excavators removed subsoil from a small, ca. 1.0 ft diameter “cat hole” up to a foot in depth, to ensure that this stratum was in fact non-cultural and not redeposited subsoil or fill resembling local subsoil.

Archaeological Research at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (Site 18AP94)

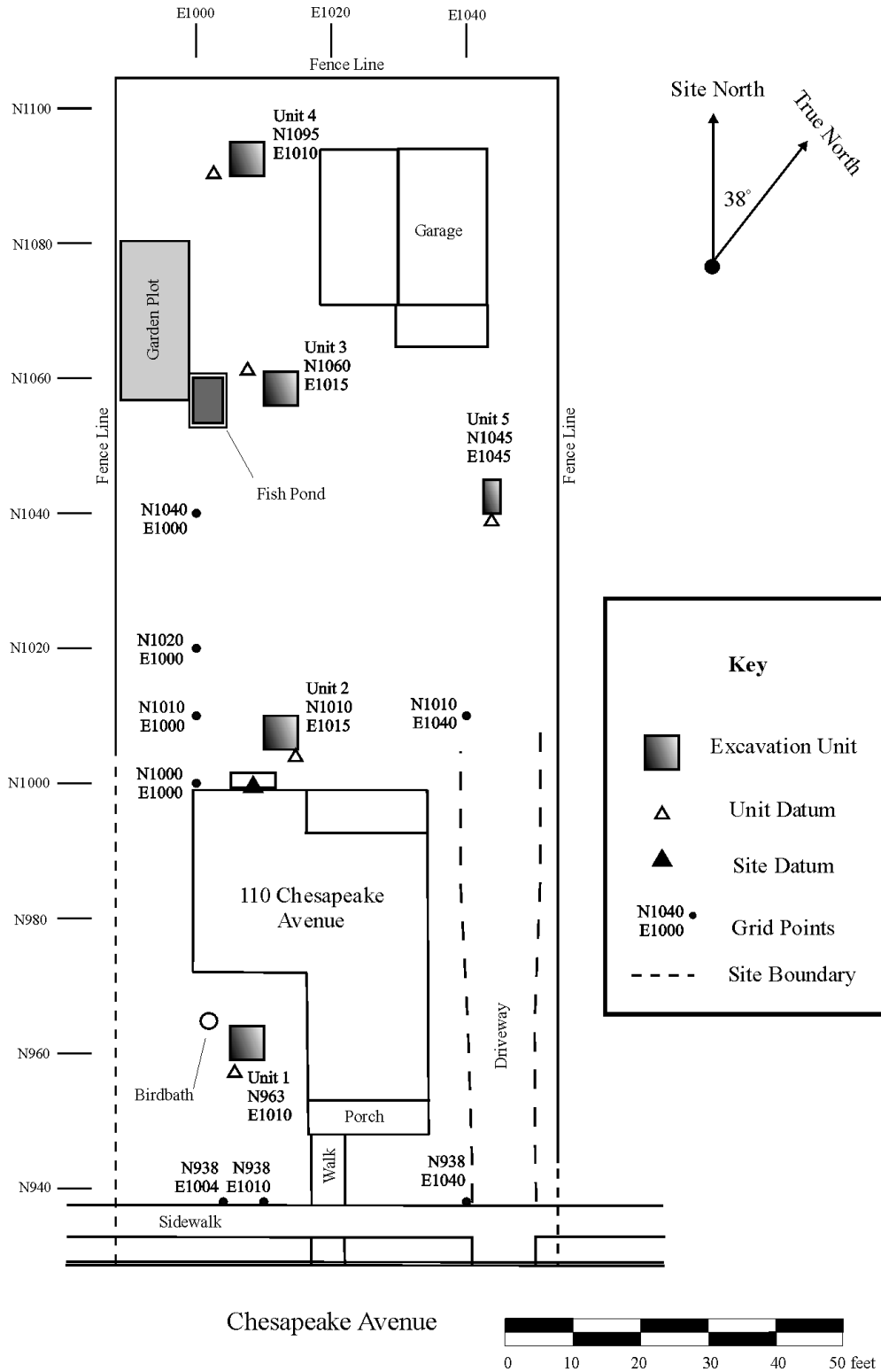
Fieldwork was conducted at 110 Chesapeake from June 11 to July 18, 2001; back filling was completed on July 19. The crew typically consisted of Matthew Palus and from four to eight University of Maryland field school students. An estimated 96 person-days were expended at this site, including back filling, but not including site direction. In other words, approximately twenty working days were required for a crew of five students to complete four and one half five-foot square excavation units, with direction. In all 4,591 artifacts were collected during excavations at this site, close to 30 percent of which was coal and better than 11 percent was from window glass.

Because Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for 110 Chesapeake Avenue provided several clues as to the historical organization of the property, no STPs were excavated prior to the placement of test units. Five units were excavated at 110 Chesapeake, at the following locations, provenience by the northeast corner of the unit:

- Unit 1 (N963 E1010) in side yard, west side of house.
- Unit 2 (N1010 E1015) in back yard, closest to house (near back step).
- Unit 3 (N1060 E1015) in mid-back yard, next to fish pond.
- Unit 4 (N1095 E1010) in rear yard several feet from the northwest corner of the property.
- Unit 5 (N1045 E1045) in mid-back yard in driveway, south of existing garage/workshop.

These five units composed 112.5 ft² of coverage at 18AP94, or 1.2 percent of the total area of the site. Units 2 and 3 were positioned such that they would encounter evidence for outbuildings visible on Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of the site in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Units 1, 4 and 5 were placed in open areas in order to learn about the way those areas of the property were used by residents throughout the occupation of the site. The locations of all excavation units, unit datum and grid points are shown in relation to the existing house, property boundaries and other landmarks in Figure 26 below.

Figure 26. Plan of 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94)



Site Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94) was somewhat complex in areas of the property that have been impacted by recent construction, and very simple in some other areas of the site. Some deposits that correspond to a single episode of filling were excavated in several natural layers, as distinctions were recognized between layers deposited during the same overall event. Like at Site 18AP93, soil layers that correspond to the same general period of activity were grouped into one of four strata, although these strata do not correspond to the four levels identified at 119 Chester Avenue, as perusal of Table 13 below will make clear. Following the table, the strata are described individually along with any features identified in the same context and a summary of the artifacts recovered.

Table 13. Summary of Stratigraphy at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (Site 18AP94)

Stratum	Description	TPQ artifacts
1	Post-1995 filling by David Barnes, including a mix of redeposited clay and gravel beds, with high content of whole artifacts consisting of large metal pieces, pipe, brick, mortar, structural wood and trim, etc.	Styrofoam, aluminum can pull-tabs, cigarette butts, coins; highly mixed materials from excavation and filling, secondary deposition
2	Churchill occupation of the property during the second half of the twentieth century, ca. 1950-1995	Styrofoam, Aluminum can pull-tabs, coins, plastic, sewer pipe, less evidence of disturbance
3	Turn of the century layer, ca 1890-1910	No Styrofoam or aluminum can tabs, presence of fragmented table wares, bottle glass, animal bone, hand-finished bottles
4	Subsoil	Few or no artifacts

There is a hiatus evident in the scheme of stratigraphy at 110 Chesapeake Avenue presented in the above table. No deposits were encountered corresponding to the first half of the twentieth century, which can be ascribed to the early period of occupation by George Blatchford (some material from Stratum 3 might correspond to the first years of Blatchford's occupation of the site with his family, but the greater part of his years at the site are not represented). This is not to say that these deposits do not exist, only that we did not encounter them in the 2001 season of excavation.

Stratum 1

This stratum was deposited since 1995, as a result of various filling and landscaping projects undertaken by the most recent owner and resident, Mr. David Barnes. It was primarily encountered during these excavations within Unit 1 on the west side of the existing house, Unit 2 adjacent to the rear of the house, and Unit 3 near the fish pond on the west side of the middle yard (see Figure 26). In Unit 1 this stratum seems to consist of a thin layer of redeposited clay subsoil scattered around the western and southern side of the house. It was encountered at the

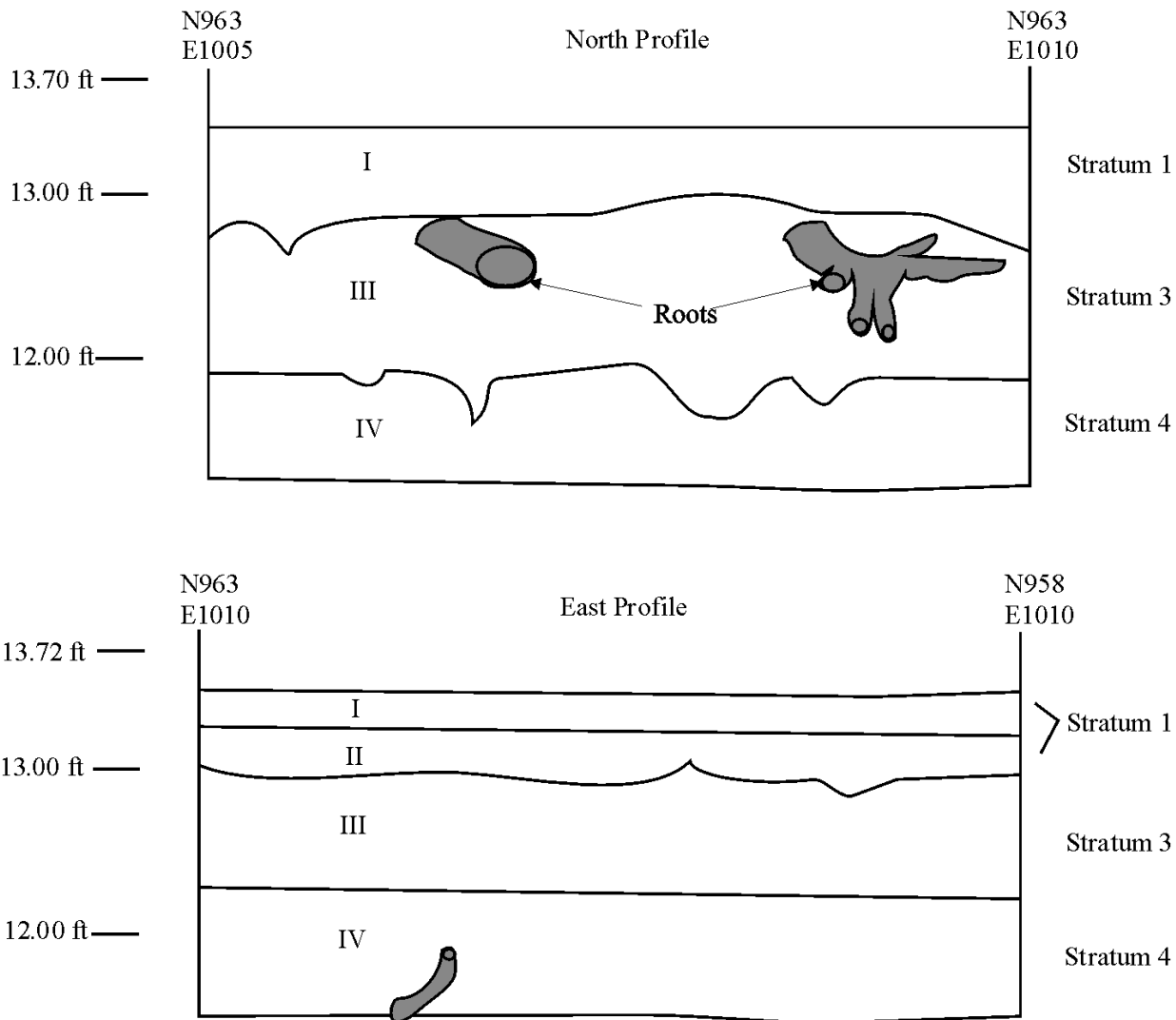
surface of Unit 1, to a depth of around 1.40 ft. The average thickness for the level is just 0.02 ft, less than one inch (see Figures 27 and 28). In Unit 1 this stratum has a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) color, and resembles a sandy loam because it has been loosened and aerated. It contains few artifacts, but lays like a blanket on top of an earlier surface, concealing an assemblage of surface-lying artifacts associated with renovations to the house undertaken by Barnes. These artifacts were collected in a separate provenience.

A very different deposit is present in Units 2 and 3 that also resulted from recent filling activities. Stratum 1 in these areas consists of a relatively deep deposit of layered clays and gravels, containing a high amount of refuse and construction debris such as concrete, large-diameter gas, plumbing or sewer pipe fragments, bricks, cinder blocks, asphalt roofing shingles and the like. Stratum 1 deposits in Units 2 and 3 are discontinuous. Where they occur, they create small level areas immediately behind the house and around the fishpond that Barnes has constructed. Excavations within Unit 2 encountered these deposits at the surface at elevations from 0.52 ft, and they continue to a depth of 1.71 ft BGS. The stratum consists of interbedded layers of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy silt or sandy clay loam, which is very compact and consists of jumbled redeposited subsoil, and layers of dark grayish-brown (10 YR 4/2) gravel in a loose silt matrix. The layer is approximately 1.17 ft thick and required considerable effort to remove. In part, this was because of the trash present within the fill. Several large slabs of concrete were removed, as well as cinder blocks and bricks.

A similar fill was removed from Unit 3 adjacent to the existing fishpond. Here excavators encountered this stratum at the surface of the unit from 0.52 to 0.58 ft BGS in elevation, and excavated compact brown or dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/3-4/6) sandy silt bedded with darker gravelly silt. This trashy fill continues to a depth of 0.48 ft BGS in elevation, with an average thickness for the stratum of 0.88 ft. Stratum 1 deposits excavated within Unit 2 are depicted in profile in Figures 29 and 30. Stratum 1 deposits in Unit 3 are seen in Figures 31 and 32. Barnes has indicated that before he cleared the area it was the location of a large steamer constructed from a mixture of concrete and asbestos fibers, but no evidence of this structure was encountered in Unit 3.

Table 14 below represents these and other artifacts recovered from this context. Some interesting artifacts were recovered from Stratum 1 in these two units, such as an intact stamped sheet-metal Tonka-style dump truck and a Solarine metal polish token (depicted in Figure 33) from before the Second World War, and it is reasonable to associate them with earlier occupations of this site.

Figure 27. Unit 1 at 18AP94, North and East Profiles

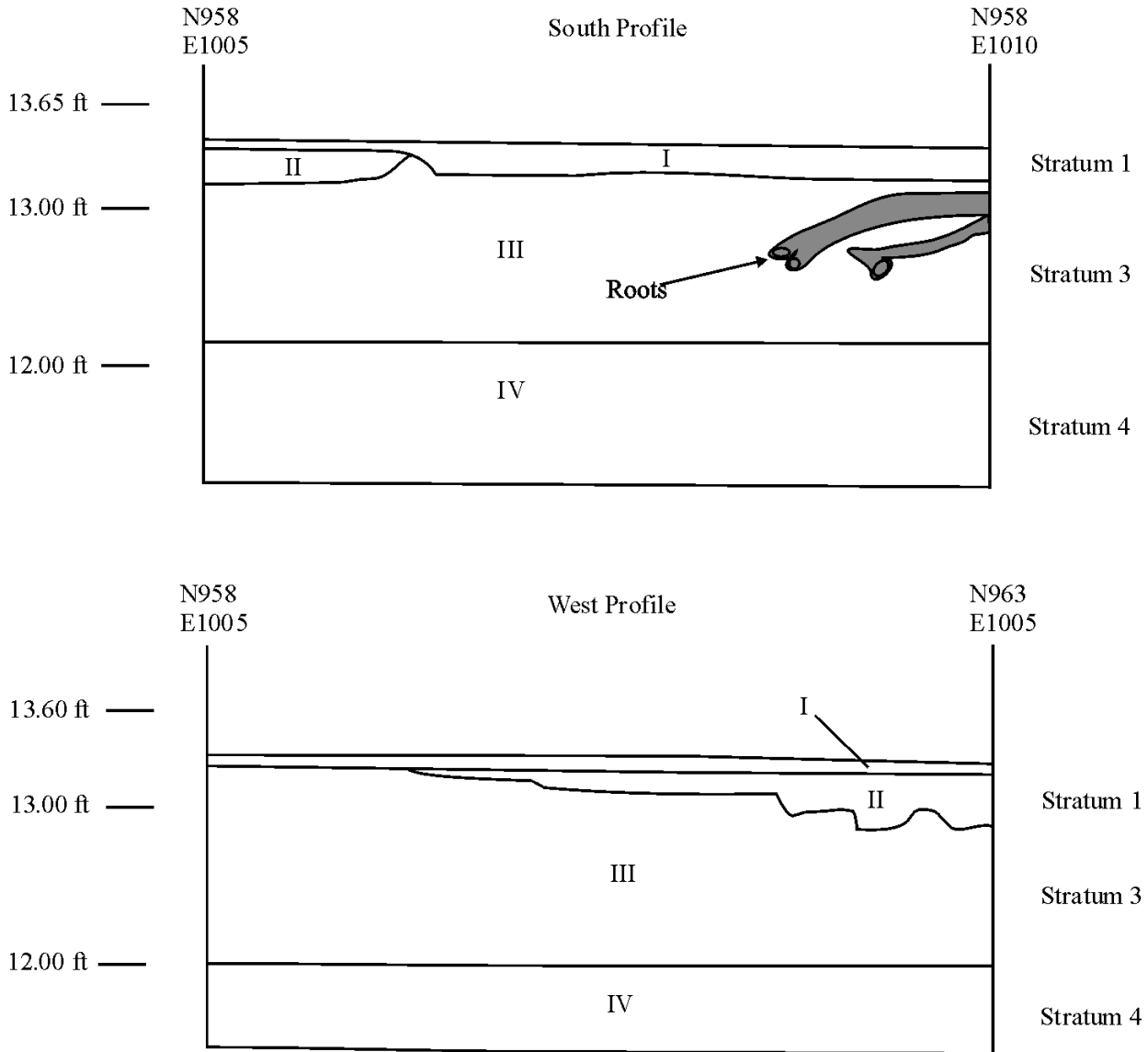


- I Sod - 10 YR 3/4 light brown sandy silt
- II Thin Fill Layer - 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown har-packed sandy silt with quartz pebbles
- III Buried Topsoil - 10 YR 4/4/ dark yellowish brown mottled with 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand, containing moderate quantities of faunal bone
- IV Subsoil - 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay



0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 Feet

Figure 28. Unit 1 at 18AP94, South and West Profiles



- I Sod - 10 YR 3/4 light brown sandy silt
- II Thin Fill Layer - 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown har-packed sandy silt with quartz pebbles
- III Buried Topsoil - 10 YR 4/4/ dark yellowish brown mottled with 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand, containing moderate quantities of faunal bone
- IV Subsoil - 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay

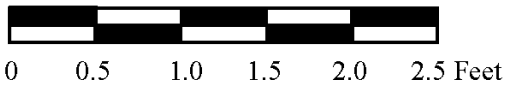
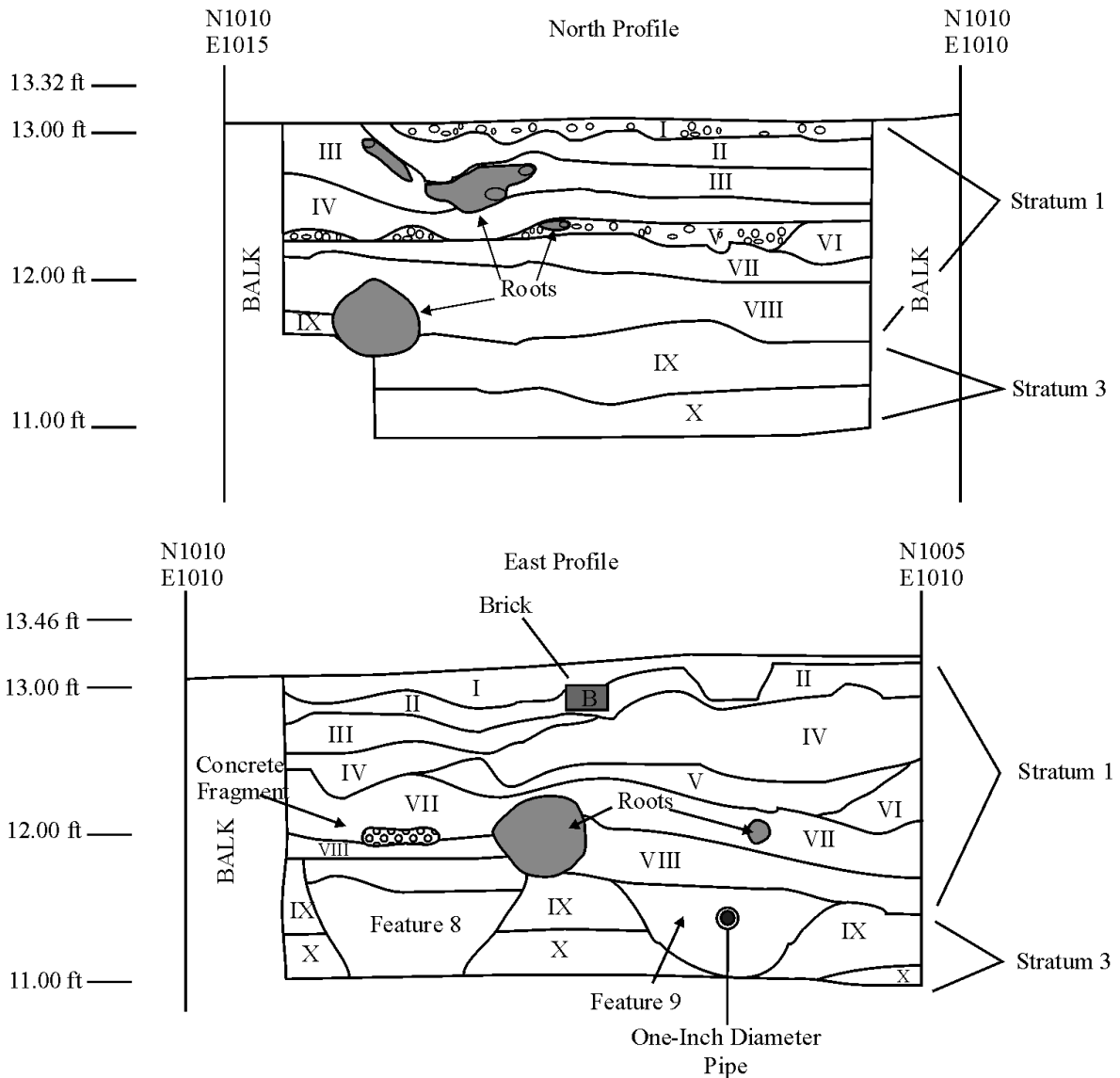


Figure 29. Unit 2 at 18AP94, North and East Profiles



- Levels I through VI are comprised of refuse-laden fill of interbedded gravel and clay:
- I Duff and Topsoil - 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loam, with moderate gravel
 - II Fill - 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam
 - III Fill - 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown compact loam with gravel, coal fragments and oyster shell
 - IV Compact Fill - 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam with charcoal, brick, oyster shell and mortar
 - V Compact Fill - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam with small coal fragments and light gravel
 - VI Very Compact Fill - 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown silty loam, post 1970
 - VII Occupation Layer - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam with concrete, light gravel, brick, coal
 - VIII Occupation Layer - 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam, soft smooth texture, very little gravel, occasional brick, coal, and concrete
 - IX Occupation Layer - 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam, few inclusions
 - X Transition to Subsoil - 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand

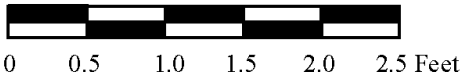
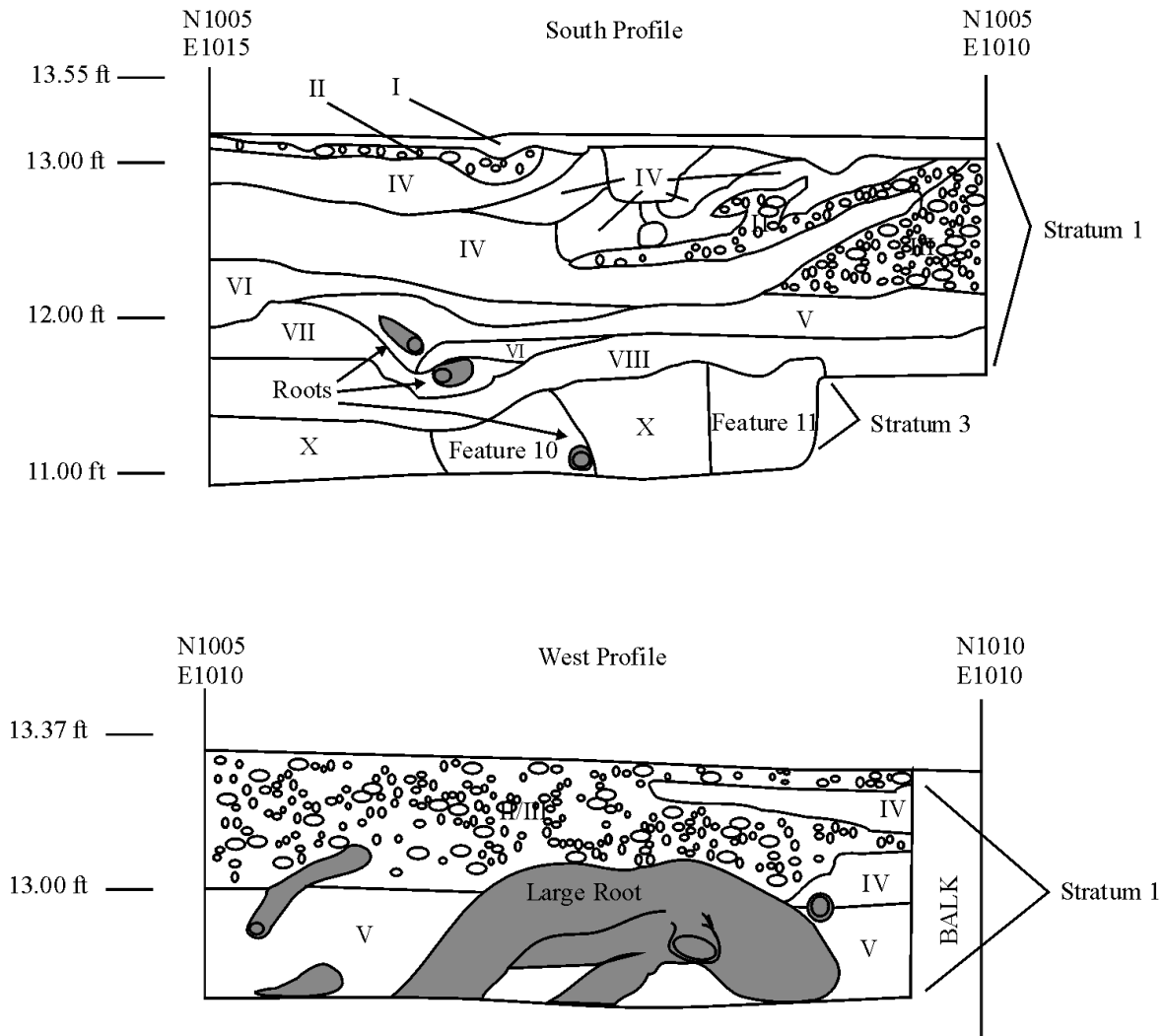


Figure 30. Unit 2 at 18AP94, South and West Profiles

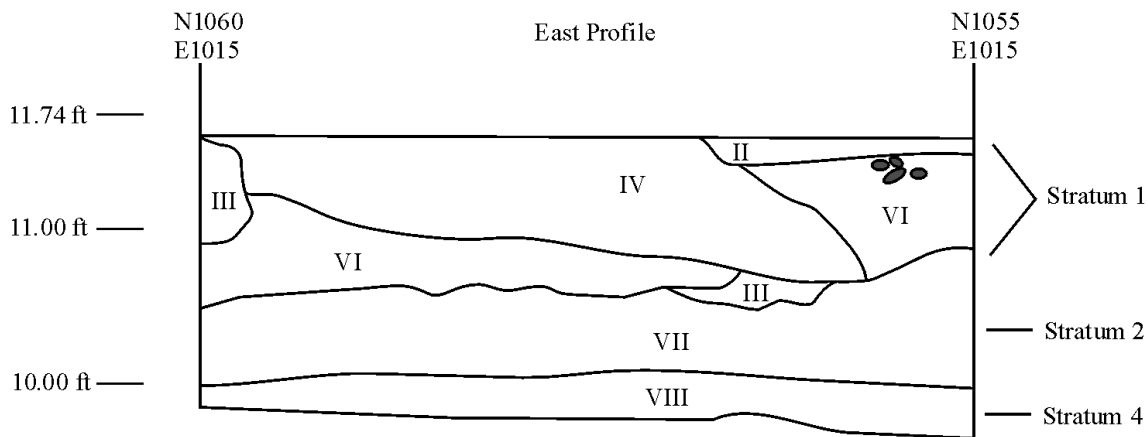
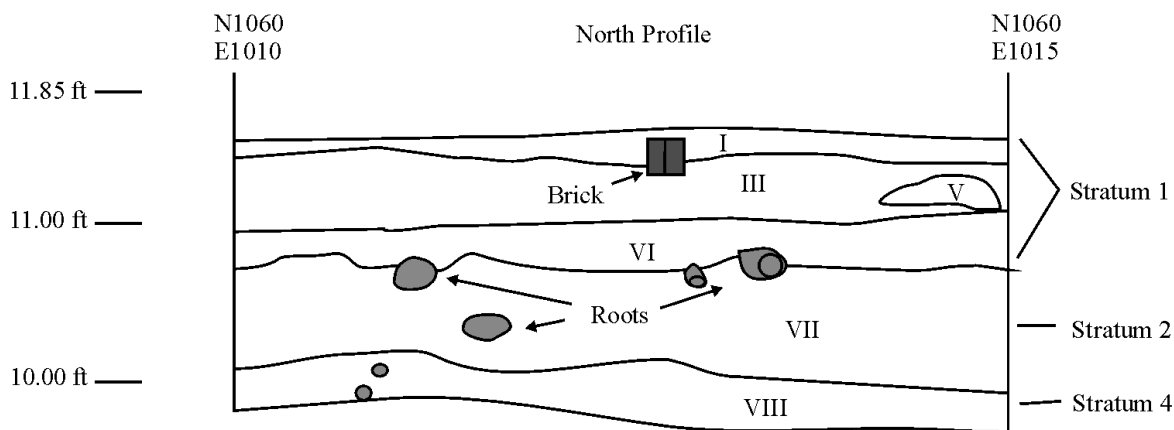


- Levels I through VI are comprised of refuse-laden fill of interbedded gravel and clay:
- I Duff and Topsoil - 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loam, with moderate gravel
 - II Fill - 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam
 - III Fill - 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown compact loam with gravel, coal fragments and oyster shell
 - IV Compact Fill - 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam with charcoal, brick, oyster shell and mortar
 - V Compact Fill - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam with small coal fragments and light gravel
 - VI Very Compact Fill - 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown silty loam, post 1970
 - VII Occupation Layer - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam with concrete, light gravel, brick, coal
 - VIII Occupation Layer - 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam, soft smooth texture, very little gravel, occasional brick, coal, and concrete
 - IX Occupation Layer - 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam, few inclusions
 - X Transition to Subsoil - 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand



0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 Feet

Figure 31. Unit 3 at 18AP94, North and East Profiles



- I 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy silt
- II Topsoil - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam
- III Fill - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam
- IV Fill - 10 YR 5/3 brown compact sandy silt
- V Fill - 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay silt
- VI Fill - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown, very compact silty clay
- VII Transition to Subsoil - 10 YR 4/3 brown silty clay
- VIII Subsoil - 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay

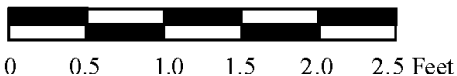
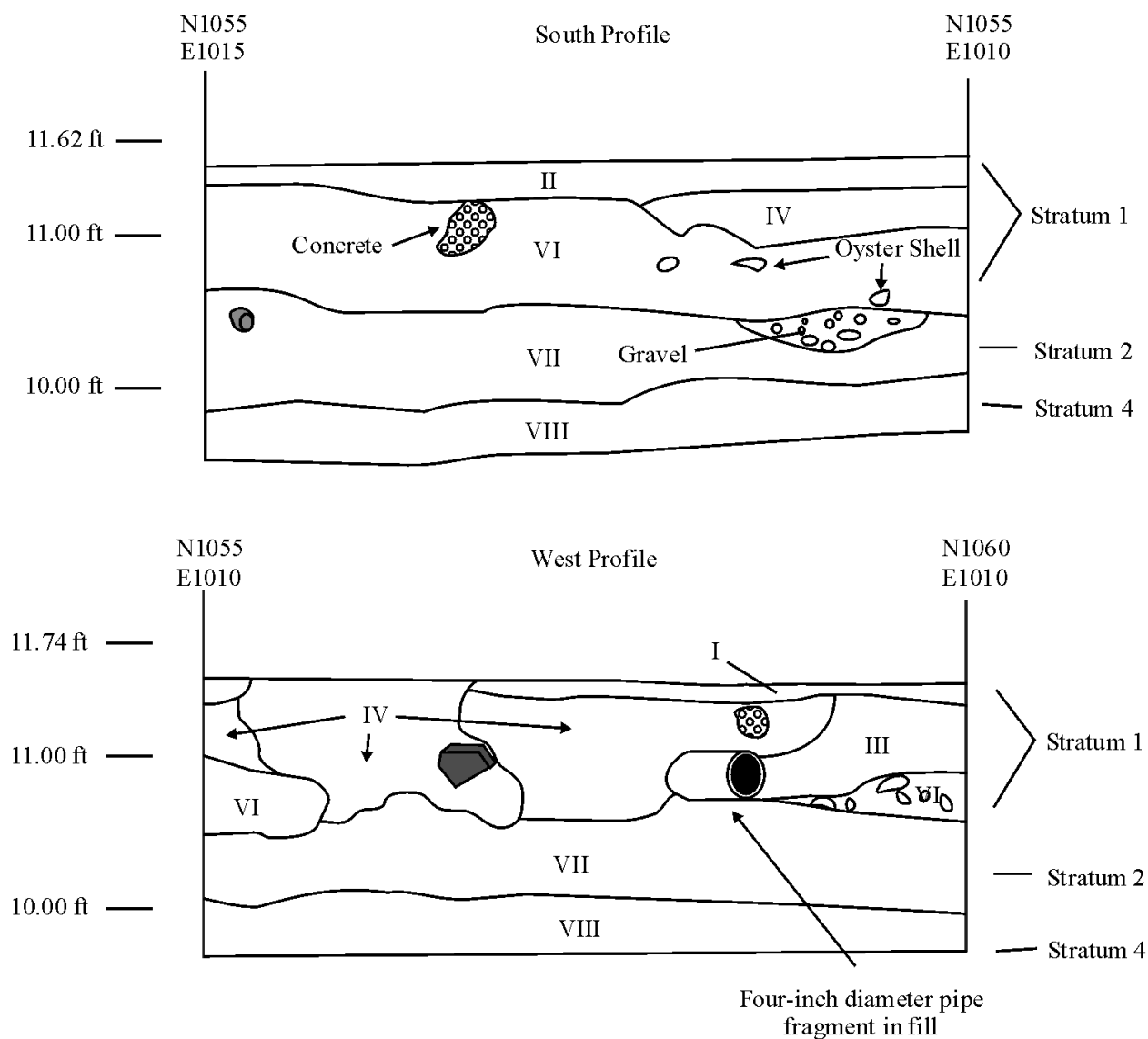


Figure 32. Unit 3 at 18AP94, South and West Profiles



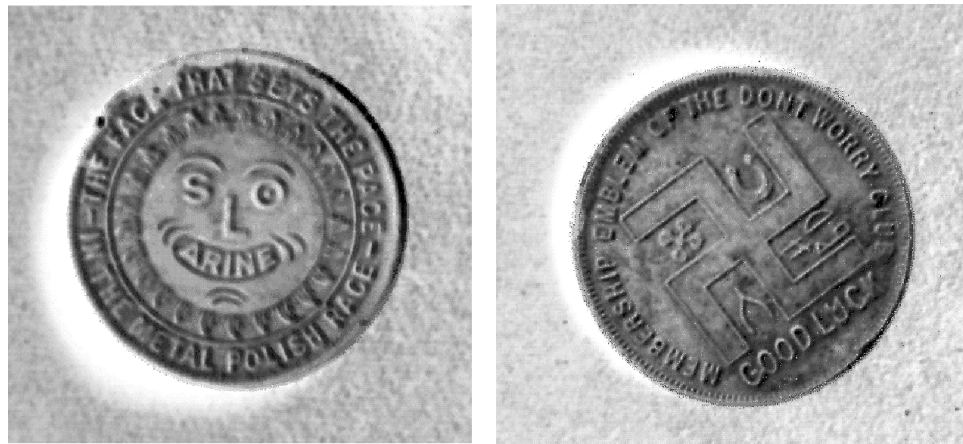
- I 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy silt
- II Topsoil - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam
- III Fill - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam
- IV Fill - 10 YR 5/3 brown compact sandy silt
- V Fill - 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay silt
- VI Fill - 10 YR 3/3 dark brown, very compact silty clay
- VII Transition to Subsoil - 10 YR 4/3 brown silty clay
- VIII Subsoil - 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay



Table 14. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 1 at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94)

Item	Count	Percentage
Coarse Earthenware	37	2.22
Whiteware	10	0.60
Other Refined Earthenwares	3	0.18
Rockingham	1	0.06
Coarse Stoneware	1	0.06
Chinese Porcelain	16	0.96
Other Porcelain	1	0.06
Total Ceramic	69	4.13
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	54	3.24
Blown-in-Mold Bottle, Whole or Part	1	0.06
Window Glass	83	4.97
Glass, Unidentified	205	12.28
Total Glass	343	20.55
Nails	137	8.21
Other Iron Objects	140	8.39
Other Metal Items	66	3.95
Total Metal	343	20.55
Faunal Bone	6	0.36
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	85	5.09
Other Organic Materials	18	1.08
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	263	15.76
Brick, Whole or Part	103	6.17
Coal/Clinker	316	18.93
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	7	0.42
Textile	2	0.12
Synthetic/Recent Material	64	3.83
Other	50	3.00
Total	1669	100.00

Figure 33. Solarine metal polish advertisement and good-luck token with swastika on reverse. Recovered from fill at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94). Inverted image included for legibility



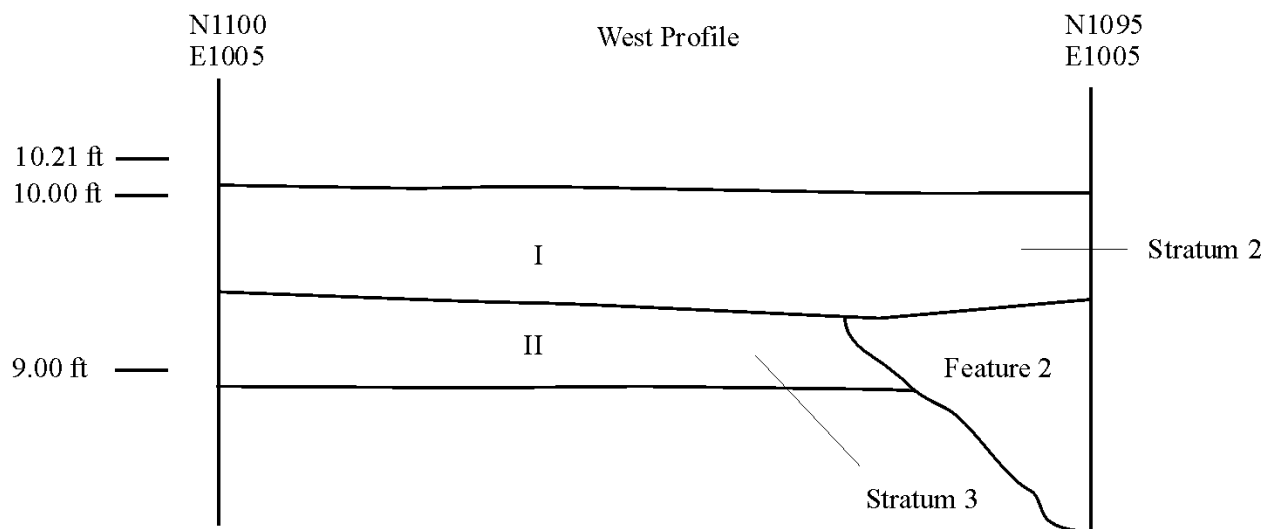
Stratum 2

This stratum is comprised of deposits that are associated with the period of occupation of this property by William and Shirley Churchill between ca. 1950 and the time that David Barnes purchased the property in 1995. The surface of Stratum 2 corresponds to the ground surface before Barnes undertook various earth-moving projects on the property. In places Stratum 2 underlies Stratum 1, but in other parts of the site it is the first layer encountered during excavation and is more-or-less intact. Several features are also associated with Stratum 2. Stratum 2 was encountered in most units excavated on this property during the 2001 field season. In Unit 1 on the western side of the house, excavators exposed the surface of this stratum at 1.7 ft BGS, beneath the thin clay level deposited after 1995 by Barnes. Stratum 2 was shallow in Unit 1, having a depth of only 0.2 ft. The stratum was deeper in the rear yard of the house. In Units 3 and 4—located in the northwestern quadrant of the back yard—it was first exposed at an

elevation of ca. 0.46 ft BGS, and it ranged from 0.75 to 0.88 ft in thickness. It was composed of a sandy silt or sandy silty loam, ranging in color from a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2 or 2.5 Y 3/2) to brown (10 YR 4/3). This layer was somewhat gravelly and compact in Unit 1, but had less gravel inclusions and resembled topsoil in Units 3 and 4.

Two features associated with this stratum occur within Unit 4 in the northwest corner of the property. Both consist of small pits that were difficult to interpret; they may not be cultural features at all. **Feature 1** is located in the western half of Unit 4 at 0.23 ft BGS, and is just 0.03 ft deep. It contains some charcoal and shell. However the feature is small and irregular, measuring 0.67 ft in its greatest dimension, and is probably not a significant cultural feature. **Feature 2** is more substantial, located in the northwest corner of Unit 4 at an upper elevation of 0.25 ft BGS (see Figure 34). It is 0.74 ft deep, measuring 1.3 ft north-south by 2.8 ft east-west, and contains a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silty loam. The feature occurs only partly within Unit 4, continuing to the north and west. The feature is somewhat irregular with a bowl-shaped profile, and might represent a planting hole or disturbance resulting from tree roots. Only one fragment of clear glass was recovered from this feature.

Figure 34. Unit 4 at 18AP94, West Profile Showing Feature 2



I Topsoil - 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam
 II Transition to Subsoil - 10 YR 3/6 strong brown sandy clay



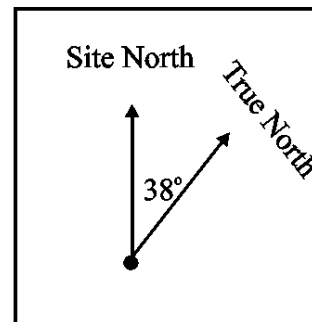
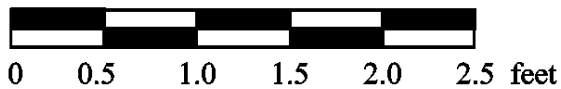
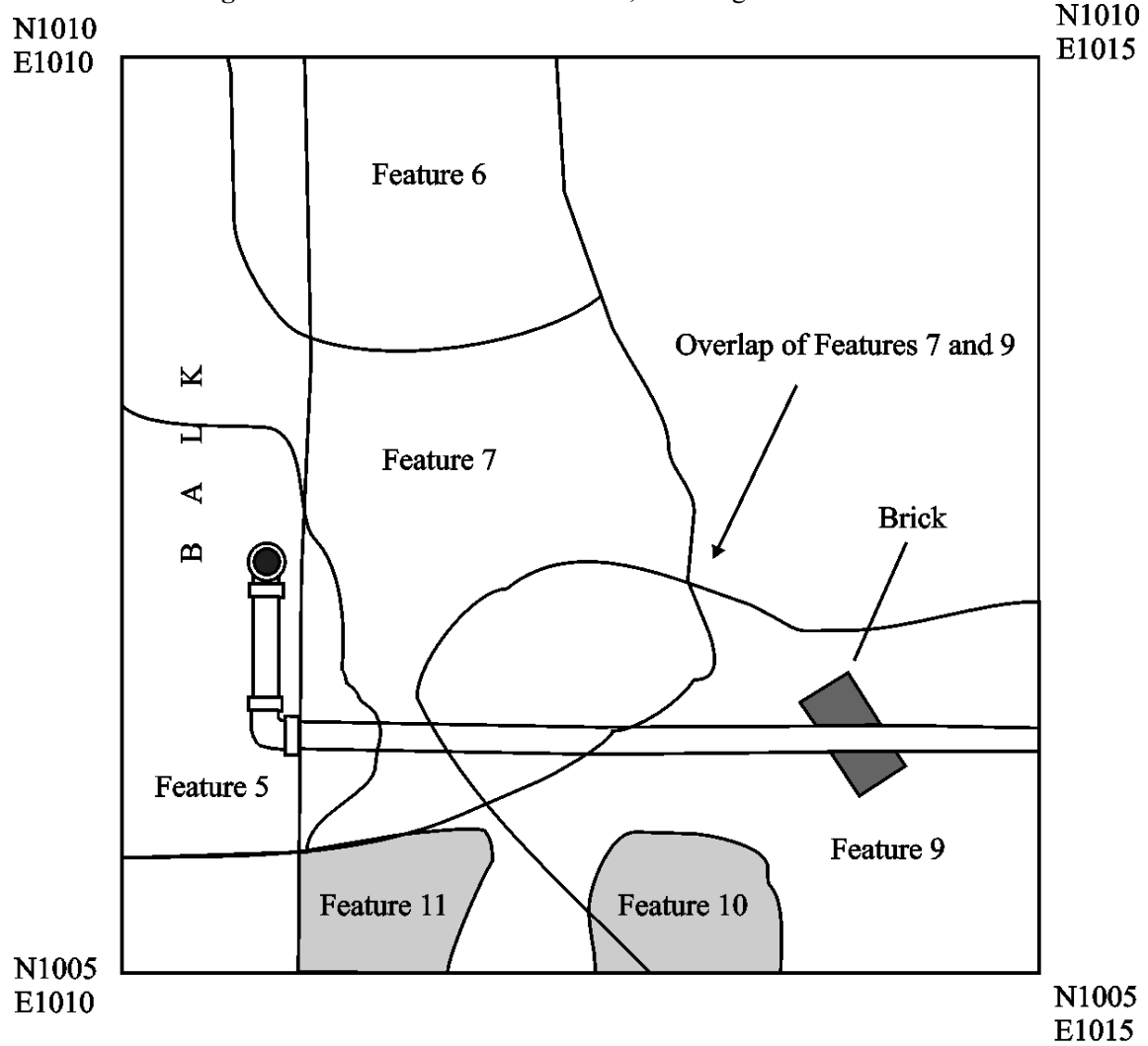
This stratum was not encountered in Unit 2, probably due to the fact that this area had been paved over by William Churchill with a concrete pad, and then stripped by Barnes as this concrete was removed and the area leveled with fill (recall the thick Stratum 1 deposits observed in this locale). However, several features associated with the period from ca. 1950-1995 were uncovered. These relate to the installation and then the removal of lead-alloy plumbing pipes from this vicinity. **Features 5, 7 and 9** were associated with a one-inch diameter pipe extending horizontally from east to west 4.2 ft within Unit 2, turning through an elbow and extending 1.0 ft north to another elbow directed vertically. The longer portion of the pipe extends parallel with the northern wall of the house on this property, approximately nine feet away from that wall (see Figure 35, plan of Unit 2 features). The pipe occurs at an elevation of 0.72 ft BGS, and continues beyond the eastern edge of Unit 2 (see Figure 29, showing the eastern profile of Unit 2 at 18AP94). Feature 5, first encountered at an elevation of 0.69 ft BGS in the southwest corner of Unit 2, is filled with a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) loam that extends to an elevation of 0.71 ft BGS. It is irregularly shaped and measures approximately 2.0 ft north-south by 1.75 ft east-west. The feature is positioned over the short section of the pipe that extends northwards, and is interpreted as an excavation undertaken to remove the vertical section of this pipe and whatever hardware was used to draw water, either a pigot or a pump.

Features 7 and 9 are interpreted as excavations from the original installation of this plumbing and apparatus. Feature 7 was first noted at 0.7 ft BGS, and extends to a depth of 0.74 ft BGS at the southernmost portion of the feature. It is also somewhat irregular, and measures ca. 2.3 ft north-south by 1.9 ft east-west. Feature 5 clearly intruded into Feature 7. Feature 9 was encountered in the southeast corner of Unit 2 at an elevation of 0.69 ft BGS and reaches a depth of 0.73 ft BGS. It extends along the long section of the pipe, measuring 3.2 ft from the east wall of Unit 2 and 1.9 ft from the southern wall of the Unit. Feature 7 was filled with a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) silty loam, while Feature 9 contains a very compact dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy clay loam. These different fills suggest that Feature 9 resulted from the initial installation of the pipe, while Feature 7 describes a repair or modification, possibly the addition of a one-foot extension northwards. Together, Features 5, 7 and 9 comprise a trench for this pipe and include the initial installation and later modifications. Two bricks are positioned underneath the pipe to support it within this trench; one is located within Feature 9, and one within Feature 5.

Assigning a date range to Features 5, 7 and 9, and to the plumbing that they surround, is somewhat difficult. The orientation of the pipes suggests that they were fed from a supply line extending down the center of the driveway, rather than from a well on the property. Such a supply line is depicted for 110 Chesapeake Avenue on city sewer and water maps drawn in the 1930s and updated thereafter until fresh maps were drawn after 1950. Water distribution, either from the City of Annapolis reservoir or from a local source, began sometime between 1921 and 1930 based on the presence of eight- and six-inch water pipes that are first seen on Sanborn fire insurance maps of Eastport drawn in 1930. The absence of materials frequently identifying Stratum 2 deposits, such as Styrofoam and the ubiquitous aluminum can pull-tabs, suggest that these pipes and features correspond to the earlier part of the period of activity defined by Stratum

2, before 1960. Neither the pipe nor the bricks bear markings that could help to assign a date to these features, and few diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the features. A milk glass lid

Figure 35. Plan of Unit 2 at 18AP94, Showing Various Features

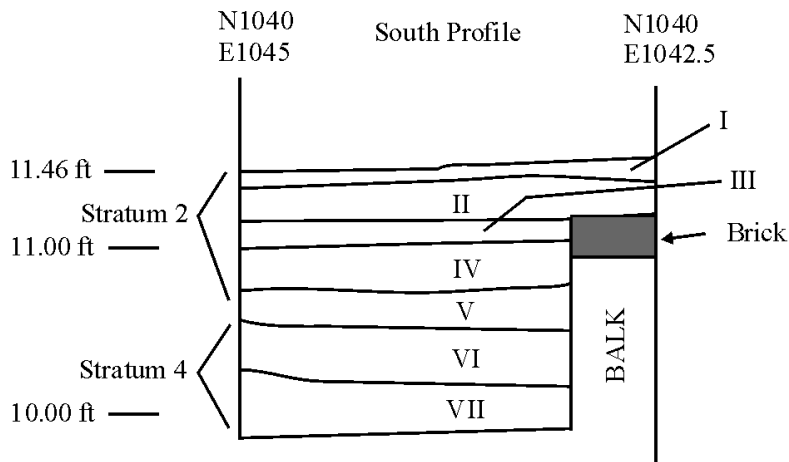
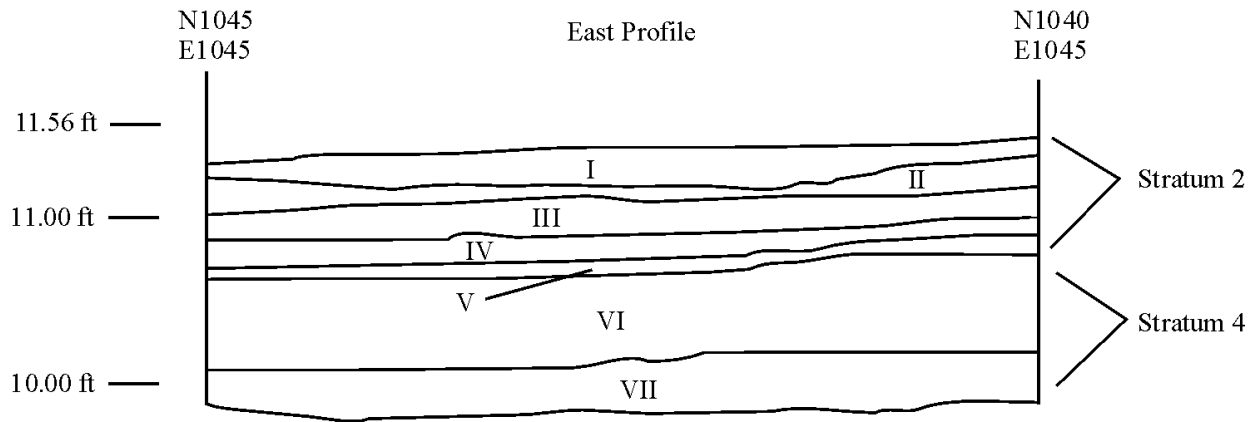


liner, prismatic molded glass and light bulb glass, and wire nails are not inconsistent with the association of these features with Stratum 2.

It should be further noted that a small structure is present on Sanborn insurance maps in the vicinity of Unit 2 from 1897 through 1974. As such, these plumbing pipes may represent the presence of a pump or spigot within this structure or adjacent to it, in use between ca. 1930 and 1960, the latest probable date for Feature 5 and the removal of vertical elements and useful hardware associated with this plumbing.

Stratum 2 deposits were also encountered within Unit 5 in the former alignment of the driveway at this property, between the northern end of the current driveway and the extant garage located in the northeast corner of the property. These deposits were somewhat complicated, consisting of several thin layers that provide evidence for the accommodation of automobiles at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (Figure 36). There was no evidence for appreciable recent use of the driveway extending along the eastern property line by Barnes. Stratum 2 deposits include a thin layer of dark brown (10 YR 3/3) humus at the surface at an average of 0.71 ft BGS, measuring just 0.08 ft in thickness. Below this is a thin water-born deposit of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy clay that is just 0.16 ft thick. This lay over a bed of rounded gravel, oyster and clamshell that was interpreted as the most recent driveway surface. The driveway fill was encountered at an average top elevation of 0.68 ft BGS and measured 0.13 ft in thickness, and contained numerous artifacts including nails and other metal objects, blue, green and clear glass, a spark plug and a swatch of nylon fabric. Based on available Sanborn fire insurance maps for the property, the existing automobile garage at 110 Chesapeake was constructed between 1951 and 1974; before that, there was a smaller garage structure positioned further to the south of Unit 5. It is presumed that the driveway fill described here corresponds to the period after the larger existing garage was constructed. There are two distinct beds within Stratum 2 beneath the driveway. Directly beneath the driveway fill was a black soot blending to a very dark gray (10 YR 3/1) sandy soil, averaging from 0.67 ft. BGS to 0.72 ft BGS and containing high amounts of artifacts such as small fragments of metal and glass, two lead fishing weights, a small wrench, a bottle opener, a piece of stamped-tin toy money, Styrofoam, shell and charcoal. This sooty deposit was laid over a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy soil resembling topsoil, that had a thickness of roughly one half-foot. Artifacts in this topsoil layer buried beneath the driveway deposits date it to the later half of the twentieth century, but the absence of Styrofoam and aluminum can pull-tabs indicate that it was probably deposited before 1960.

Figure 36. Unit 5 at 18AP94, East and South Profiles



- I Duff and Topsoil - 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam
- II 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay
- III 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray silty loam with high quantities of whole oyster and clam shell
- IV 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown silty clay, with gravel and coal
- V 10 YR 3/3 very dark brown silty clay loam with high gravel content, possible driveway paving
- VI Transition to Subsoil - 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam
- VII Subsoil - 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay

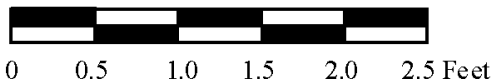


Table 15. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 2 at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94)

Item	Count	Percentage
Coarse Earthenware	6	0.37
Whiteware	25	1.55
Yellow Ware	1	0.06
Other Earthenwares	2	0.12
Other Refined Earthenwares	4	0.25
Chinese Porcelain	5	0.31
Total Ceramics	43	2.66
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	14	0.87
Blown-in-Mold Bottle, Whole or Part	2	0.12
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	6	0.37
Drinking/Serving Glass	33	2.04
Window Glass	74	4.58
Glass, Unidentified	312	19.33
Total Glass	441	27.32
Nails	187	11.59
Other Iron Objects	22	1.36
Other Metal Items	65	4.03
Total Metal	274	16.98
Faunal Bone	18	1.12
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	287	17.78
Other Organic Materials	20	1.24
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	53	3.28
Brick, Whole or Part	34	2.11
Coal/Clinker	395	24.47
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	2	0.12
Synthetic/Recent Material	31	1.92
Other	16	0.99
Total	1614	100.00

Stratum 3

This stratum consists of soils and features that resulted from occupation of 110 Chesapeake Avenue from the late nineteenth century into the early twentieth. Though these deposits occurred in most parts of the site, the overall assemblage of artifacts from this context was fairly small and did not allow the deposits to be dated with much more refinement. They could be associated with Luke Burns' settlement of the property after 1880, or with George Blatchford's initial occupation in 1901 and subsequent occupation by his wife and Churchill descendants. In

most cases, Stratum 3 deposits laid over sterile subsoil that contained no cultural materials whatsoever. No deposits or features suggesting an earlier occupation of the site were discovered during the 2001 season of excavation, though isolated objects have been discovered that could date to the earlier part of the nineteenth century.

Stratum 3 deposits in two areas of the site seem certainly to be associated with the occupation of this site by Blatchford and his family. A layer of soft, dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6 to 4/4) sandy silt or silty sandy loam was encountered in Unit 1 at 2.1 ft BGS, having a thickness of 1.10 ft. This layer contained a large number of artifacts including a 1906 U.S. Indian Head Penny, several clay marbles, ceramic, glass and a particularly high proportion of faunal bone. A similar layer occurs within Unit 2 and contains a 1903 U.S. dime among other household refuse. Stratum 3 deposits were also encountered in Unit 4 at the rear of the yard, at an elevation of 0.22 ft BGS. This layer contained very few artifacts including coal, glass and ceramics, most of which were highly fragmented.

There are four features within Unit 2 that have been assigned to the context of Stratum 3. Two of these occur on the southern margin of the unit, and appear to be semi-rectangular postholes occurring approximately seven feet from the south wall of the existing house at 110 Chesapeake. These features, designated **Feature 10** and **11**, were noted in the southern wall of Unit 2 once excavation of the unit was nearly complete. They were not excavated, and are described here based on what was visible in the south profile and floor of the unit. The upper limit of the features were at 0.76 ft BGS for Feature 10 and 0.71 ft BGS for Feature 11. The features could be sharply outlined against the subsoil in the bottom of Unit 2, at elevations of 11.05 and 11.11 ft MRSD, respectively. They each measured approximately 0.8 ft north to south and 1.0 ft east to west, extending somewhat beyond the southern wall of the unit (see Figure 30 above). These features were situated beneath Feature 9 in Stratum 2, and they were excavated into the subsoil in this unit. They were filled with a jumbled dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) silty sandy loam, which resembled re-deposited subsoil but was more jumbled and clayey than adjacent subsoil.

A third feature associated with Stratum 3 and occurring partially within Unit 2 is identified as **Feature 8**. This pit is clearly visible in the eastern profile of the unit (see Figure 29 above), and when fully excavated extends from an elevation of 0.65 ft to 0.70 ft BGS. It contains a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) sandy silty loam that is noticeably more compact than surrounding soils. It was excavated into a soil layer that was deposited after 1903 (due to the presence of a U.S. dime bearing that date) and probably before 1936, based on the presence of a Winchester Repeating Arms Co. 0.308-caliber rifle shell that was not manufactured after that year (Herskovitz 1978). A fourth is located in the northwest corner of Unit 2, consisting of **Feature 6**. Feature 6 consists of a somewhat irregular pit that occurs in association with a large tree root, and contains historical artifacts from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Feature 6 was encountered at 0.29 ft. BGS, and descended to an elevation of 0.70 ft BGS. The feature is 2.0 ft north-south by 1.7 ft east-west at its uppermost elevation and tapers toward the bottom to a rounded pit measuring approximately 1.4 ft in diameter. It contains a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy clay soil with coal, window glass, nail fragments, one can fragment, several pieces of American blue and gray stoneware, and a bottle lip that was hand-finished with a lipping tool. These materials may have been deposited during the earliest occupation of this site;

however, the purpose of this feature is uncertain, and it appears that tree roots may have distorted its shape.

Stratum 3 represents an intact deposit of material that was laid down around the turn of the twentieth century and is undisturbed in many portions of the site. This deposit, which resembles a soft buried topsoil, was even encountered in areas of intense landscaping and construction activity. However it is sadly lacking in interpretable artifacts. Fully 57 percent of the material collected from this context consisted of coal. There was a very small proportion of ceramic fragments, with somewhat greater representation for glass bottle fragments, more of which came from identifiable vessel forms, mostly wine or liquor bottles.

Table 16. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 3 at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94)

Item	Count	Percentage
Coarse Earthenware	14	1.35
Creamware	1	0.10
Whiteware	8	0.77
Other Refined Earthenwares	1	0.10
Coarse Stoneware	5	0.48
Chinese Porcelain	1	0.10
Other 19th Century Ware	1	0.10
Total Ceramic	31	2.98
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	86	8.27
Blown-in-Mold Bottle, Whole or Part	1	0.10
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	1	0.10
Window Glass	14	1.35
Glass, Unidentified	3	0.29
Total Glass	105	10.10
Nails	107	10.29
Other Iron Objects	24	2.31
Other Metal Items	11	1.06
Total Metal	142	13.65
Faunal Bone	92	8.85
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	19	1.83
Other Organic Materials	2	0.19
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	30	2.88
Brick, Whole or Part	16	1.54
Coal/Clinker	591	56.83
Synthetic/Recent Material	11	1.06
Other	1	0.10
Total	1040	100.00

Stratum 4

Stratum 4 designates the subsoil layer at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94). It contains no cultural artifacts, representing the basic geological substrate that underlies the Eastport peninsula. The subsoil at this site consists of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy clay that is relatively soft and easily excavated close to the surface, and becomes more clayey and compact as excavation progresses. In Unit 1 on the west side of the house, subsoil was encountered at 1.24 ft BGS, and the interface between cultural deposits and the underlying subsoil was progressively deeper towards the northern end of the site: it occurs at 0.70 ft BGS within Unit 2 on the N1010 transect, at 0.40 ft in Unit 5 on the N1045 transect, at 0.32 ft in Unit 3 on the N1060 transect and at 0.29 ft in Unit 4 in the northwestern corner of the yard on the N1095 transect.

As at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93), excavators typically continued to excavate downwards into the subsoil for 0.50 ft or excavated a smaller “cat hole” or window into the subsoil, to ensure that the determination that this deposit was undisturbed, and culturally sterile, was correct.

Part V. Results of Archaeological Investigations for the Summer 2002 Season

This section contains the results of the continued archaeological investigations of sites 18AP93 and 18AP94 undertaken in the summer of 2002. The results are organized along the following lines. First there is a specific description of the excavations completed at each property, including the size and position of each unit and the locations of any shovel test pits (STPs). This is followed by a summary of the major deposits encountered at that property, presented in table form. The tables list the strata encountered, the probable dates for their deposition, and diagnostic artifacts used in assigning a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) or date after which they were deposited. Each individual stratum or soil layer is then discussed in detail, including the depth at which it was encountered, the thickness of the layer, color and texture of the soil, and its contents in terms of important objects that helped to assign a date to the layer. A summary of all artifacts recovered at the site is presented for each stratum. However in reviewing these tables it should be noted that raw counts of artifacts are notoriously misleading, because individual objects can be fragmented any number of times.

The excavation at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93) unearthed deposits from three major strata that yielded significant finds. The site was historically occupied by homeowners throughout the twentieth century, but was utilized as a rental lot during the late nineteenth and into the twentieth century. The four units excavated assisted in understanding the introduction of public works from Annapolis into Eastport, and proved that this incorporation began prior to the official annexation of Eastport into the City of Annapolis. These features included pipes and utility trenches left intact archaeologically. However, no privy was uncovered during these excavations, which researchers had hoped they would find.

The excavation at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94) unearthed deposits from three major strata that yielded significant finds. The site was historically occupied by homeowners during the latter half of the twentieth century, but was not occupied during the nineteenth and early twentieth

centuries. The four units excavated assisted in understanding the installation of utility lines after the annexation of Eastport in the mid-twentieth century. These features included a gas line and electrical wiring trench.

Archaeological Research at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93)

Fieldwork was conducted at 119 Chester Avenue between June 6, 2002 and July 10, 2002. Jennifer Babiarz and Matthew Palus directed a crew of seven field school students. An estimated 34 person-days were spent, not including supervision, on four 5' square units. A total of 1,664 artifacts were recovered from the site, about nine percent of which is comprised of coal, slag and clinker material (which was collected for analytical purposes).

Archaeological investigations at this property began with a series of shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at approximately 5-foot intervals along the eastern and western fence lines of the property. The STP investigation was undertaken in order to locate a possible privy on the site. According to the Sanborn maps, privies were typically located along the eastern or western fence lines along the property. A total of forty STPs were excavated. These were designated as STP 1 through STP 40. Exact coordinates for the STPs were not recorded. Few artifacts were recovered from the STPs.

The small, expedient excavations were located with tape measures and excavated stratigraphically. The STPs were excavated to an approximate depth of 1.2 feet BGS, with consistent stratigraphy throughout.

Four units were excavated at 199 Chester Avenue at the following locations (provenience is by the NE corner of the unit):

Unit 6 (N1097 E1013)

Located in the backyard, along the grass driveway of the existing house.
Opened in order to locate and to describe the nature of any utility lines associated with the property, as well as to locate the builder's trench of the house associated with the property.

Unit 7 (N1047 E1035)

Located in the front yard of the property.
Opened in order to investigate possible mid-19th century privy located on the property.

Unit 8 (N1032 E1030)

Located in the backyard of the property.
Opened in order to continue locating sewer pipe trench and possible mid-19th century privy.

Unit 9 (N1010 E1035)

Located in the northeast corner of the backyard, east of the shed.
Opened in order to investigate apparent compost pile and artifacts appearing on the surface of the yard.

In total, the four units comprised 100-ft² coverage at the site. The location of all excavation units, STPs, unit datum and grid points are shown in relation to the existing house and property boundaries in **Figure 37** below.

Unit number assignation began with the number “6” as a continuation from the previous years excavations at 119 Chester Avenue. Feature number assignation began with the number “20,” as excavators could not recall where the numbering had left off the previous year.

Site Stratigraphy

Students excavated four units and divided any soil deposits encountered between the surface and culturally sterile clay subsoil into three to ten stratigraphic levels. During later examination, and for the purpose of analysis, levels displaying evidence of culturally similar activity were placed into one of four strata. Deposits at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93) were assigned to one of four strata according to their contents and diagnostic artifacts. These contexts are presented in Table 17 below. Following Table 17, the strata are described individually along with any features identified in the same context and a summary of the artifacts recovered.

Table 17. Summary of Stratigraphy at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93)

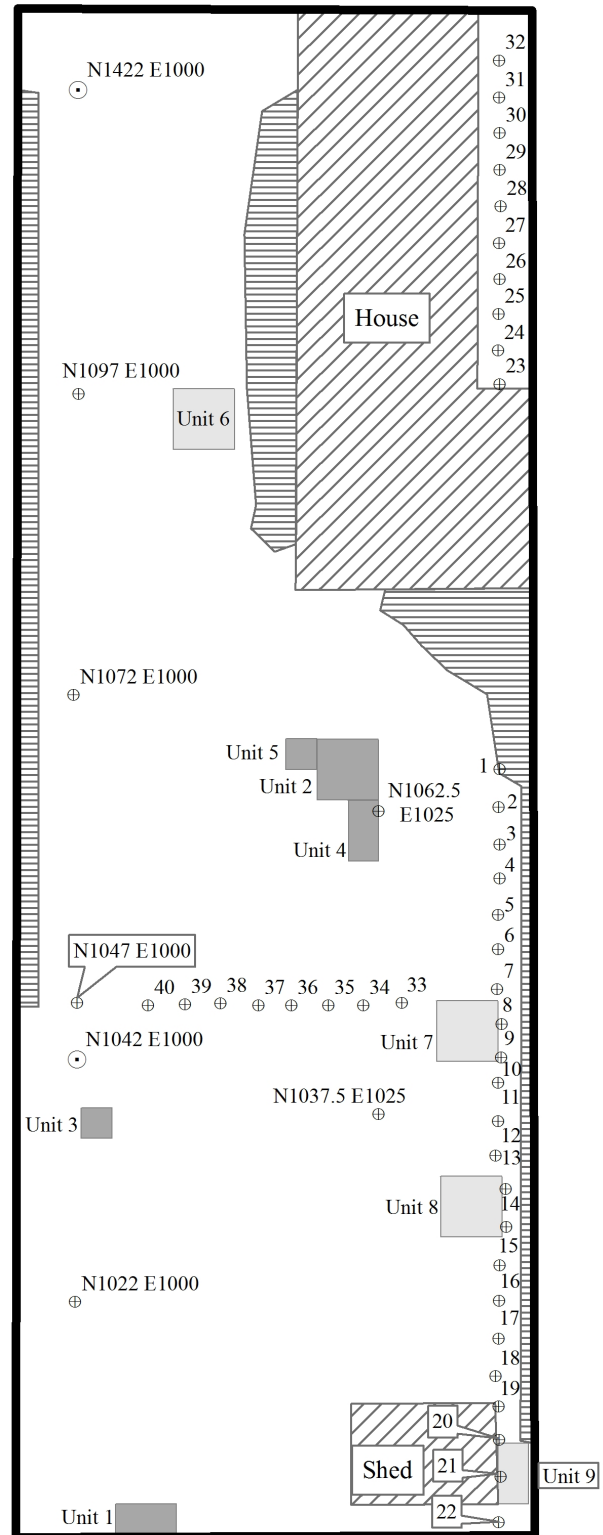
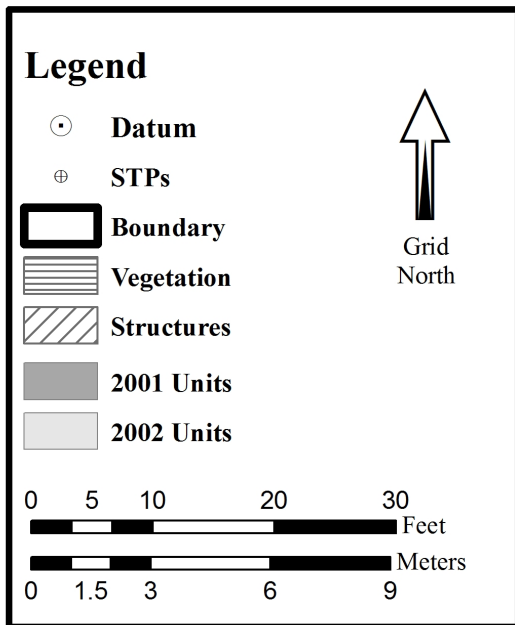
Stratum	Description	TPQ artifacts
1	Recent, post 1945 occupation of the property	Styrofoam, plastics, aluminum can pull-tabs, aluminum foil, paper, coins
2	1930s-1945; Rawlings occupation	PVC, cellophane, absence of Styrofoam and pull tabs
3	1890s-1920s; Rental property	Hand-finished bottles, no exclusively twentieth-century materials
4	Subsoil	Few or no artifacts

Stratum 1

The uppermost stratum identified at 119 Chester Avenue is comprised of the most recent soils, deposited during occupation of the house and property since 1945. Stratum 1 deposits included the first three stratigraphic levels excavated within Unit 6, the first two stratigraphic levels excavated within Unit 7, the first stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 8, and the first four stratigraphic levels excavated within Unit 9. In Unit 1, the northernmost excavation at the site, Stratum 1 extended from the existing ground surface, or 0 ft BGS, to approximately 0.45 feet BGS within the southern portion of the unit. In the northern section of Unit 6, Stratum 1 reached a shallower depth of 0.2 ft BGS. In the north-easternmost unit on the property, Stratum 1 was encountered at 0 feet BGS, and reached a depth of 0.05ft BGS in the north of the unit and 0.31 ft BGS in the south of the unit. In Unit 8, Stratum 1 was encountered at ground surface and ranged in a depth across the unit from 0.15 ft BGS to 0.25 ft BGS, while in Unit 9 Stratum 1 was encountered at ground surface and extended to a depth of 1.1 ft BGS to 1.22 ft BGS. Soils were

Figure 37. Site plan for 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93), 2002 excavations

119 Chester Avenue
 18AP93
 2002
 Map by Janna Napoli
 May 19, 2015



generally described as brown (10YR4/3), dark brown (10YR3/3), dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4 and 10YR4/6), very dark brown (10YR2/2), black (10YR2/1) sandy loam with root inclusions and very dark gray sandy loam (10YR3/1) and grayish brown sandy loam (10YR5/2) with root inclusions (Figure 38). Soils were also described within Unit 8 as very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy silt and a black (10YR2/1) silt texture.

Four features were associated with Stratum 1, including **Feature 20**, **Feature 20b**, **Feature 24** and **Feature 30**. Feature 20 is located within Unit 6, and was initially interpreted as a utility trench (Figure 39). However, due to the shallow depth of the feature (at an average of only 0.1 inches), excavators later determined that it was not a possible utility trench. It was later determined that Feature 20 was an extension of Feature 20b. Feature 20 appeared as a dark soil stain, with the soil described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam with clay inclusions. No artifacts were recovered in association with Feature 20. No elevations were recorded for Feature 20.

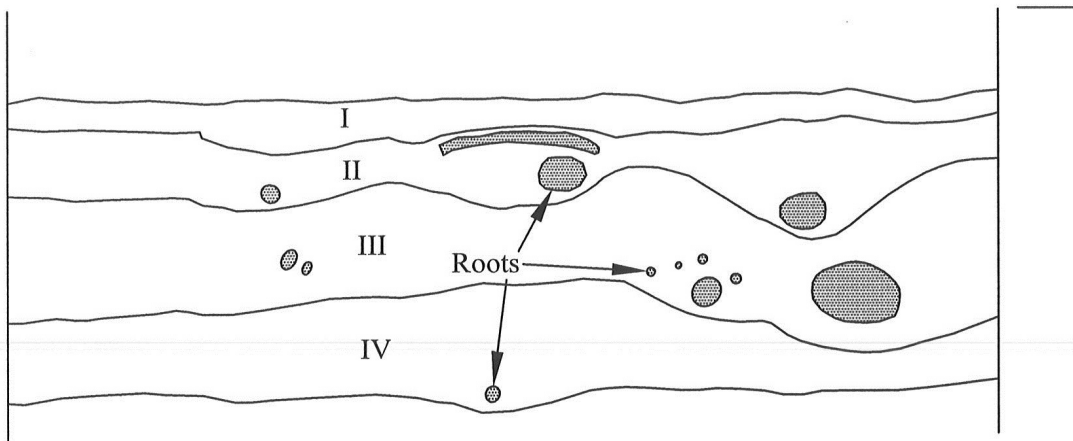
Feature 20b, located within Unit 6, is a possible utility trench contextually associated with Features 20 and 24. Soils were generally described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam with clay inclusions. Feature 20b has an average thickness of 0.3 inches, and was initially encountered at an approximate depth of 1.6 ft BGS. Unfortunately, exact elevations cannot be ascertained, as elevations were not recorded for this feature. Artifacts recovered in association with Feature 20b include fragments of coal, sherds of window glass, whole or fragmented wire nails, and fragments of rubber dating to the late twentieth century.

Feature 24 is a late twentieth century yellow PVC pipe running north to south along the east wall of Unit 6 (see Figure 39). It is located within Feature 20b, and has a 1.5-inch diameter. Feature 24 was encountered at an approximate depth of 1.19 ft BGS. However this is not exact, as no elevations were recorded for Feature 24. Soil description is unknown, as this was not recorded.

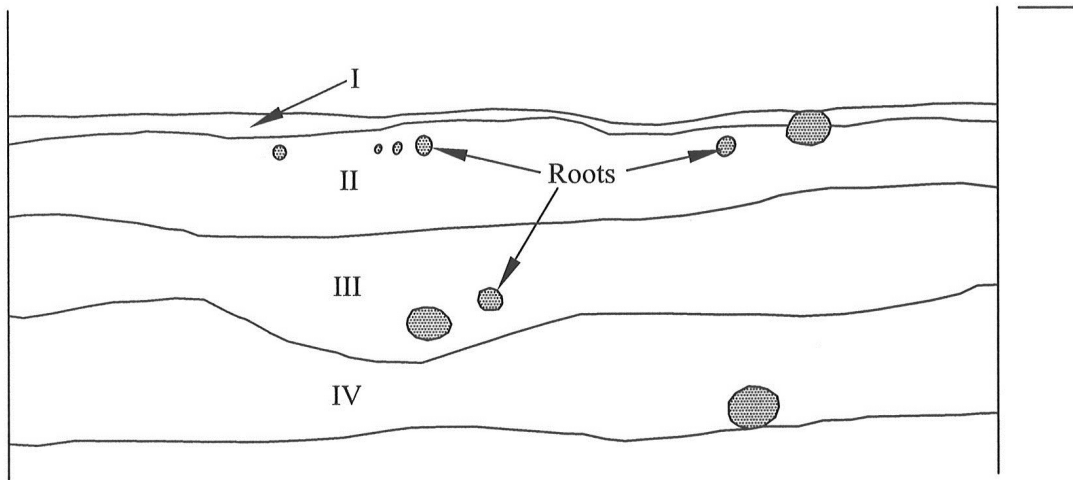
Feature 30, located along the eastern wall of Unit 9, is a linear feature running from the north profile to the south profile, and is interpreted as an ash dump. The feature measures 0.7 ft east to west in the north, and 1.5 ft east to west in the south of the unit. Feature 30 was encountered at a depth of 0.87 ft BGS within the southern portion and 1.05 ft BGS within the northern portion, and reached a depth of 0.91 ft BGS and 1.19 ft BGS respectively. Soils were generally described as a very dark gray (10YR3/1) ashy soil.

In total, 703 artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 1. Almost fifteen percent of the assemblage consisted of synthetic or recent materials. Most of the glass artifacts recovered from Stratum 1 were either fragments of window glass, wine or liquor bottle glass, machine made bottles or fragments, or unidentifiable glass fragments. In addition, over twenty-five percent of the assemblage consisted of nails and other iron or metal objects. The complete assemblage of Stratum 1 artifacts is summarized in the Table 18 below.

Figure 38. Unit 7 at 18AP93, North (top) and West (bottom) profiles



- I 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam
- II 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam
- III 10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam
- IV 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silty loam



- I 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam
- II 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam
- III 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam
- IV 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silty loam

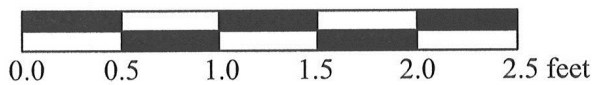


Figure 39. Plan view of Features 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 in Unit 6.

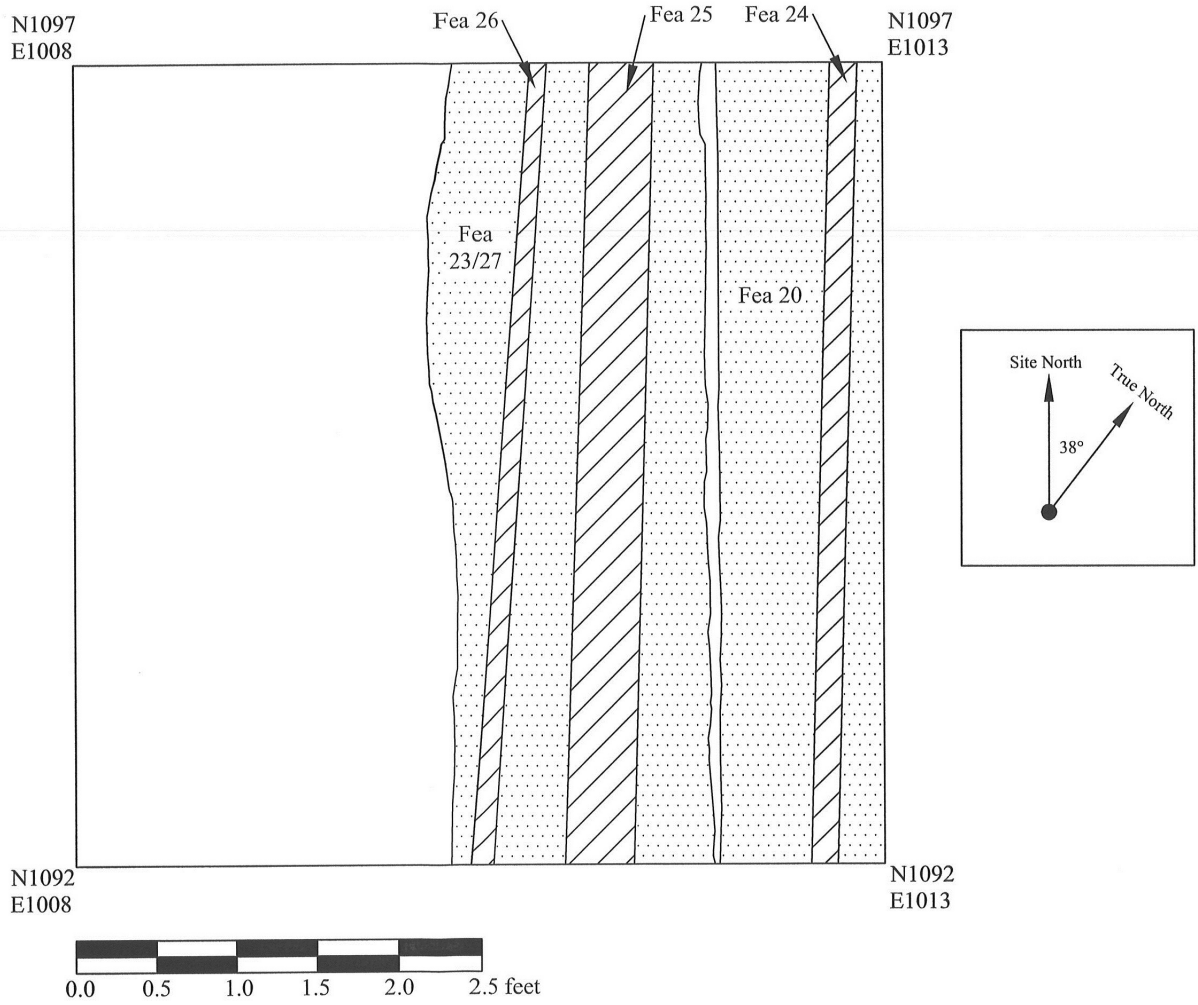
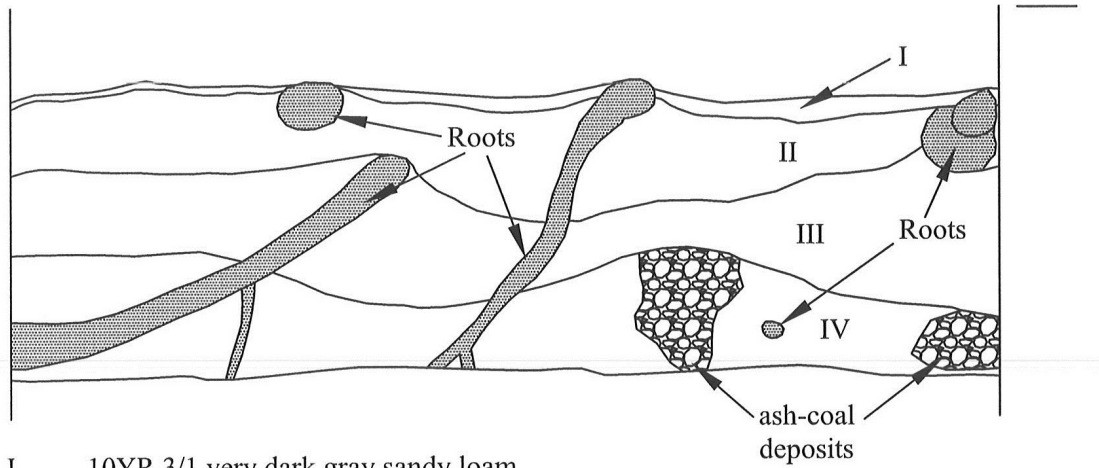
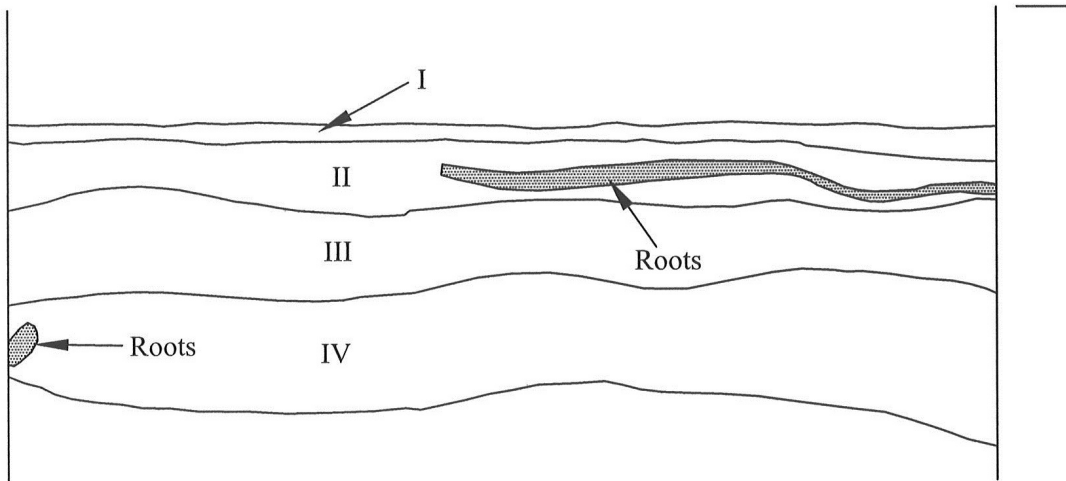


Figure 40. Unit 7 at 18AP93, south (top) and east (bottom) profiles



- I 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam
- II 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam
- III 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam
- IV 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy silty loam with ash-coal deposits



- I 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam
- II 10YR 5/2 grayish sandy loam
- III 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam
- IV 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy silty loam

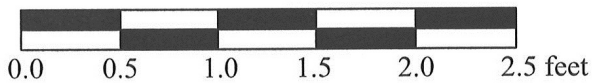
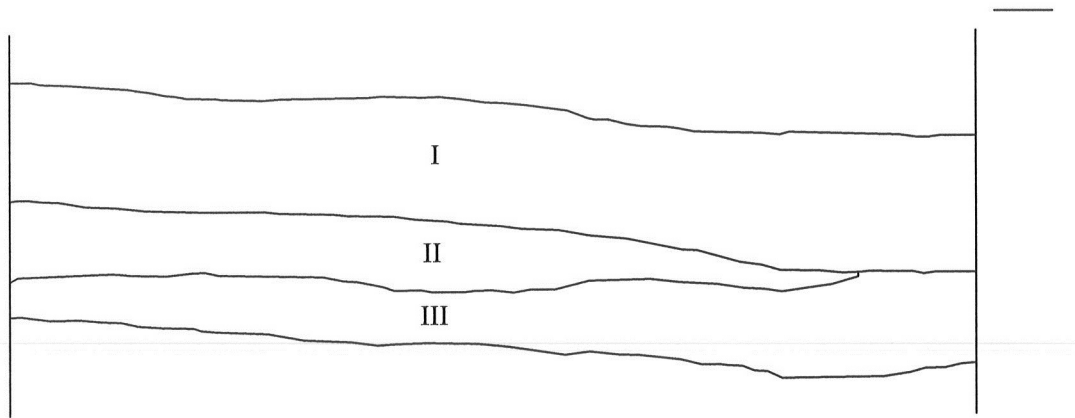
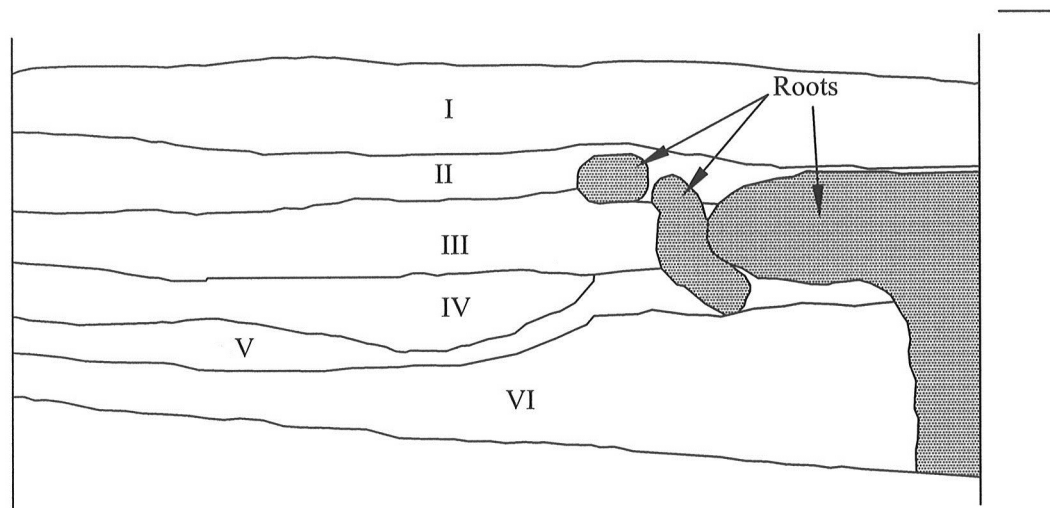


Figure 41. Unit 9 at 18AP93, East (top) and West (bottom) profiles



- I 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown silty loam
- II 10YR 4/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam
- III 10YR 4/6 dark yellow brown clay loam



- I 7.5YR 4/4 brown organic compost silt
- II 10YR 4/4 dark yellow brown sandy silt
- III 10YR 2/2 very dark brown silty loam
- IV 10YR 2/1 black silty loam w/ ash
- V 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam
- VI 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay



Table 18. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 1 at 119 Chester Avenue
(18AP93)

Item	Count	Percentage
Creamware	1	0.14
Whiteware	41	5.83
Other Refined Earthenwares	2	0.28
Chinese Porcelain	8	1.14
English Porcelain	2	0.28
Other Porcelain	5	0.71
Other 19th Century Ware	3	0.43
Total Ceramics	62	8.82
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	26	3.70
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	26	3.70
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	3	0.43
Drinking/Serving Glass	1	0.14
Window Glass	24	3.41
Glass, Unidentified	73	10.38
Total Glass	153	21.76
Nails	39	5.55
Other Iron Objects	77	10.95
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	70	9.96
Total Metal	186	26.46
Faunal Bone	24	3.41
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	33	4.69
Other Organic Materials	28	3.98
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	37	5.26
Brick, Whole or Part	23	3.27
Coal/Clinker	49	6.97
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	4	0.57
Synthetic/Recent Material	103	14.65
Other	1	0.14
Total	703	100.00

Stratum 2

Stratum 2 deposits result from activity at the site during the period from 1930 to 1945, when the Rawlings family occupied the property. The deposits include the fifth and ninth stratigraphic levels excavated in Unit 6, the third stratigraphic level excavated in Unit 7, the second and third stratigraphic levels excavated within Unit 8, and the fifth and sixth stratigraphic levels excavated within Unit 9. Within Unit 6, Stratum 2 was encountered in its eastern portion at 0.22 ft BGS and reached a depth of 1.27 ft BGS. It was encountered in its western portion at 0.5 ft BGS and reached a depth of 1.34 ft BGS. In Unit 7, Stratum 2 had an elevation of 0.52 ft BGS to 1.0 ft BGS. Stratum 2 was encountered at an elevation of 0.15 ft BGS in Unit 8, and reached a depth of 1.36 ft BGS. In the southernmost unit, Stratum 2 was encountered at a depth of 1.18 ft BGS in the northeast, 1.5 ft BGS in the northwest, 1.15 ft BGS in the southeast, and 1.63 ft in the southwest, and reached an overall depth of 1.9 ft BGS. Soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4 and 10YR4/6), yellowish brown (10YR5/6), dark brown (10YR3/3 and 7.5YR3/3) sandy loam. Soils were also described as a very dark brown (10YR2/2) and dark

yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy silt, or dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty sand (Figures 40 and 41). Throughout all units, Stratum 2 contained clay mottling.

Eleven features were associated with Stratum 2, including **Feature 21, Feature 22, Feature 23, Feature 25, Feature 26, Feature 27, Feature 28, Feature 29, Feature 31, Feature 32, and Feature 33**. Feature 21 is an ovoid feature located within the northeast corner of Unit 7. The feature measures 1.1 ft north to south, and measured 1.4 ft east to west in the north and 1 ft east to west in the south. Feature 21 was encountered at a depth of 0.36 ft BGS and reached an elevation of 1.11 ft BGS. Soils were described as ashy, and the feature was interpreted as a coal or ash dump. The only artifacts recovered included coal and oyster shell fragments.

Feature 22 is a possible builder's trench or steam shovel bucket hole located along the south wall of Unit 6, close to the east profile wall. The feature is possibly associated with Features 23, 25, 26 and 27. Soils were described as a dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam. The average thickness of the feature is 0.2 ft, and was encountered at an approximate depth of 1.27 ft BGS.

Feature 23 is a utility trench running north to south through the middle of Unit 6 (see Figures 39 and 42). Feature 23 is contextually associated with Features 22, 25, 26 and 27. Soils were described as yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam with clay inclusions. The feature had an average thickness of 0.5 inches. No elevations or measurements were recorded for Feature 23. The only artifact associated with Feature 23 found was a baseball core.

Feature 25 is a 1930s sewer pipe running north to south within Unit 6, and within Feature 23 (see Figure 39; Figures 43 and 44). The sewer pipe has a 4-inch diameter, and was encountered at an approximate depth of 1.6 ft and reached a depth of 1.9 ft BGS.

Feature 26 is a twentieth century copper pipe located within Feature 27 (see Figures 39, 43, and 44). The diameter of the pipe is 0.8 inches. Further information was not recorded for Feature 26.

Figure 42. Opening shot of Feature 23 at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93). Note Feature 23 running through the middle of the unit. Feature 24 is also present, as it is the PVC pipe present in the east profile of Unit 6. (Photo by Dr. Matthew Palus)

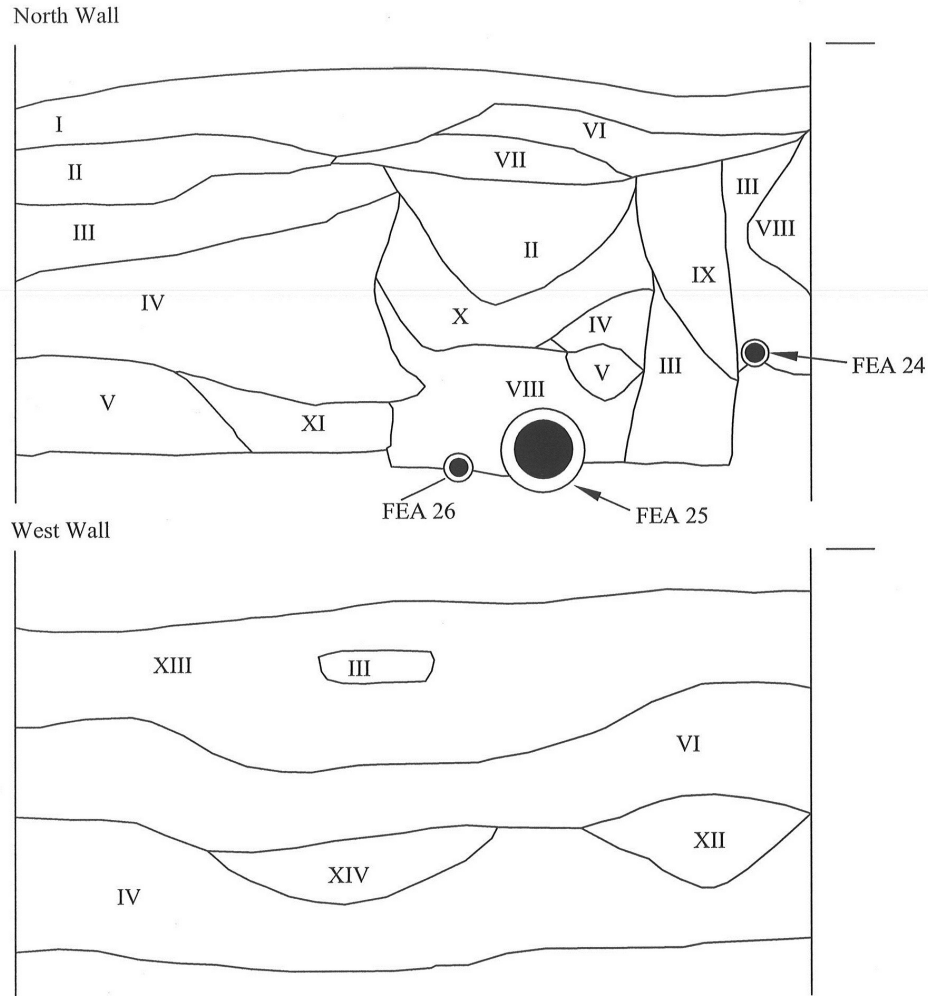


Feature 27 intersects through the middle of Unit 6, and is a utility trench possibly dug into Feature 23, or an extension thereof (see Figures 39). Soils were described as yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam. The feature was encountered at a depth of approximately 2.45 ft BGS. Artifacts recovered include an iron nail fragment and coal.

Feature 28, a circular feature located within the southwest corner of Unit 6, was originally interpreted as a possible posthole. However, after further analysis the feature was later designated as root hole or rodent run due to the high concentration of roots. Feature 28 has a diameter of 0.4 ft, was encountered at an elevation of 2.22 ft BGS, and reached a depth of 2.71 ft BGS. Soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) silty loam. Coal fragments were the only artifacts recovered in association with Feature 28.

Feature 29, a circular shaped feature located within the southeast corner of Unit 8, is an ash dump located at 119 Chester Avenue (Figure 45). The feature was encountered at an elevation of 1.05 ft BGS in the east and 3.14 ft BGS in the west, and reached a depth of 1.1 ft BGS in the northeast, 2.1 ft BGS in the southeast of the feature, and 3.25 ft BGS in the western portion of Feature 29. The feature measured 1.5 ft north to south and 1.8 ft east to west. Soils were described as a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) ashy soil.

Figure 43. Unit 6 at 18AP93, North (top) and West (bottom) profiles. Note Features 24, 25, and 26



- I 10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam
- II 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam
- III 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- IV 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam
- V 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam w/sand inclusions
- VI 10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam
- VII 10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam
- VIII 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam w/clay inclusions
- IX 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam w/ clay inclusions
- X 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam
- XI 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy loam
- XII 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy loam
- XIII 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy loam
- XIV 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam

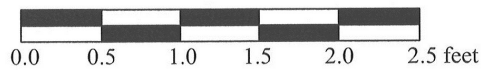
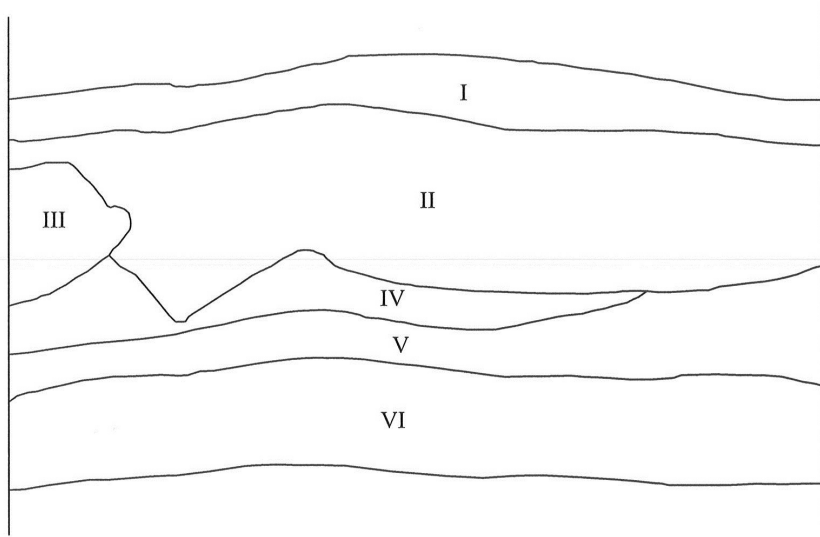


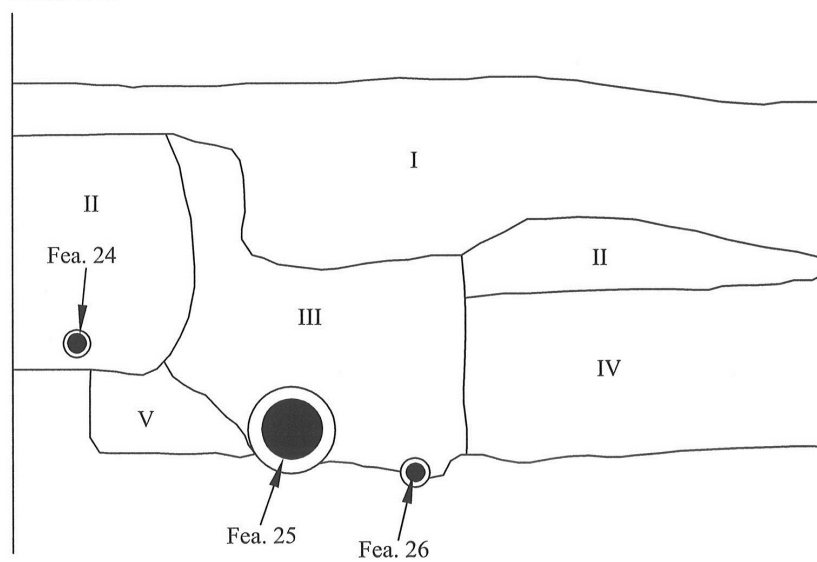
Figure 44. Unit 6 at 18AP93, East (top) and South (bottom) profiles. Note Features 24, 25, and 26

East Wall



- I 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam
- II 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam w/ clay inclusions
- III 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- IV 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam w/ clay inclusions
- V 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- VI 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam

South Wall



- I 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- II 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- III 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- IV 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam
- V 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam with clay inclusions

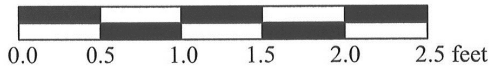
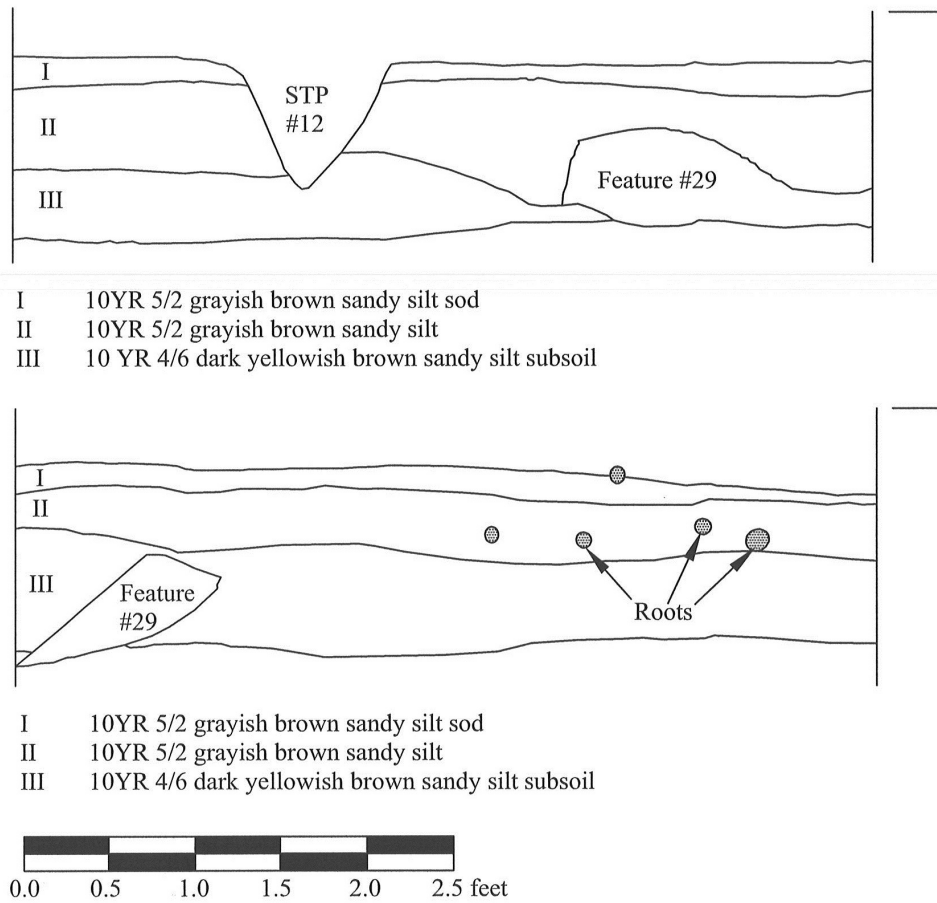


Figure 45. Unit 8 at 18AP93, South (top) and East (bottom) profiles. Note Feature 29



Feature 31 is a localized coal scatter located along the western wall of Unit 9. The feature measures 0.1 ft east to west and 5 ft north to south. Feature 31 was encountered at an elevation of 1.24 ft BGS in the center of the feature, 1.22 ft BGS in the north of the feature, and 1.13 ft BGS in the south of the feature. The feature reached an overall depth of 1.37 ft BGS, 1.47 ft BGS, and 1.59 ft BGS respectively. Soils were described as black (10YR2/1) sandy silt with coal and ash inclusions.

Feature 32, a linear feature, ran parallel along the eastern wall of Unit 9 and was initially interpreted as a possible builder's trench. After further analysis Feature 32 was designated as a dark stain in the soil. The feature measured 1.3 ft east to west, and 5 ft north to south as it entered the north and south profile walls. It was encountered at a depth of 1.13 ft BGS in the south of the feature, 1.26 in the center of the feature, and 1.23 ft BGS in the north of the feature. Feature 32 reached a depth of 1.32 ft BGS in the south of the feature, 1.61 ft BGS in the center of the feature, 1.38 ft BGS in the north of the feature. Soils were described as very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy loam.

Feature 33 is an ovoid feature located within Unit 9. It is a possible coal dump or rodent run and measures 1.6 ft north to south and 0.5 ft east to west. Feature 33 was encountered at an elevation

of 1.66 ft BGS and reached a depth of 1.74 ft BGS in the north and 1.95 ft BGS in the south of the feature. Soils were described as very dark gray brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam with coal inclusions. Coal fragments were the only artifacts recovered in association with Feature 33.

In total, 611 artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 2. Close to ten percent of the assemblage consisted of synthetic or recent materials, while over eleven percent consisted of ceramics that were primarily whiteware. The complete assemblage of Stratum 2 artifacts is summarized in the Table 19 below.

Table 19. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 2 at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93)

Item	Count	Percentage
Creamware	1	0.16
Pearlware	2	0.33
Whiteware	48	7.86
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	1	0.16
Refined Stoneware	1	0.16
Chinese Porcelain	9	1.47
Other Porcelain	5	0.82
Other 19th Century Ware	1	0.16
Total Ceramics	68	11.13
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	27	4.42
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	1	0.16
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	1	0.16
Medicine Bottle, 19th Century	1	0.16
Drinking/Serving Glass	3	0.49
Window Glass	32	5.24
Glass, Unidentified	62	10.15
Total Glass	127	20.79
Nails	44	7.20
Other Iron Objects	53	8.67
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	58	9.49
Total Metal	155	25.37
Faunal Bone	22	3.60
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	36	5.89
Other Organic Materials	17	2.78
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	38	6.22
Brick, Whole or Part	25	4.09
Coal/Clinker	58	9.49
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	3	0.49
Synthetic/Recent Material	59	9.66
Other	3	0.49
Total	611	100.00

Stratum 3

Stratum 3 is comprised of soils deposited during the 1890s to 1920s, when the site was a rental property. The deposit includes the fourth, tenth, and eleventh stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 6 and the fourth stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 7. Stratum 3 was encountered at

an elevation of 1.19 ft BGS in Unit 6, and reached a depth of 2.29 ft BGS in the northeast, 2.07 ft BGS in the northwest, 2.35 ft BGS in the southeast, and 2.22 ft BGS in the southwest. Within Unit 7, Stratum 3 was encountered at an elevation of 0.85 ft BGS and reached a depth of 1.6 ft BGS. Soils were described as yellowish brown (10YR5/6), dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4), strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy loam with clay mottling. Soils were also described as a dark brown (7.5YR3/3) sandy silty loam, as well as olive brown (2.5YR4/4) clay in the north of Unit 6.

One feature was associated with Stratum 3. **Feature 34**, a circular shaped feature, is a possible posthole located in the southwest of Unit 8, intersecting into the western wall. The feature had a diameter of 0.45 ft, was encountered at 1.4 ft BGS, and reached an overall depth of 1.85 ft BGS. Soils were described as dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam.

Over three hundred artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 3. Over twenty-five percent of the assemblage consisted of glass materials, such as window glass, blown-in-mold bottle glass, and wine or liquor bottle glass. The complete assemblage of Stratum 3 artifacts is summarized in the Table 20 below.

Table 20. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 3 at 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	23	6.57
Chinese Porcelain	5	1.43
Total Ceramics	28	8.00
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	20	5.71
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	7	2.00
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	5	1.43
Medicine Bottle, 19th Century	1	0.29
Drinking/Serving Glass	1	0.29
Window Glass	16	4.57
Glass, Unidentified	38	10.86
Total Glass	88	25.14
Nails	29	8.29
Other Iron Objects	31	8.86
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	12	3.43
Total Metal	72	20.57
Faunal Bone	11	3.14
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	20	5.71
Other Organic Materials	12	3.43
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	30	8.57
Brick, Whole or Part	23	6.57
Coal/Clinker	41	11.71
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	3	0.86
Tobacco Pipe Stem or Bowl	2	0.57
Synthetic/Recent Material	16	4.57
Other	4	1.14
Total	350	100.00

Stratum 4

Stratum 4 rested below Stratum 3 and was not fully excavated, as there were few to no artifacts found within this subsoil. Students and excavators ceased excavations upon excavating a few centimeters within this stratum.

Archaeological Research at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94)

Fieldwork was conducted at 110 Chesapeake Avenue between June 6, 2002 and July 10, 2002. Jennifer Babiarz and Matthew Palus directed a crew of seven field school students. An estimated 34 person-days were spent on two 5' square units, one 4' by 5' unit, and one 6' by 5' unit. A total of 575 artifacts were recovered from the site, about eight percent of which is comprised of coal, slag, and clinker material (which was collected for analytical purposes).

Archaeological investigations at this property began with a series of shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at approximately 5-foot intervals along the eastern fence line of the property. A total of thirty-two STPs were excavated. These were designated as STP 1 through STP 32. Exact coordinates of the STPs were not recorded at 18AP94.

The small, expedient excavations were located with tape measures and excavated stratigraphically, yielding a variety of materials. Due to recovering a large number of artifacts associated with a midden within the southernmost area of the property, a unit was set up at N1102 E1021. In addition, another unit was placed at N1060 E1047 due to the recovery of some driveway surfaces within STPs east of the unit. The STPs were excavated to an approximate depth of 1.3 feet BGS, with consistent stratigraphy throughout.

Four units were excavated at 199 Chester Avenue at the following locations (provenience is by the NE corner of the unit):

Unit 6 (N972 E1040)

Located side yard of the property, between the back porch and driveway.
Opened in order to locate remains of 1930s sewer pipe and to locate builder's trench in order to date the house.

Unit 7 (N945 E1034)

Located in the side yard of the property, between the front porch and the driveway.
Opened in order to locate the original sewer line running from the street to the house.

Unit 8 (N1060 E1047)

Located in the backyard, southeast of the existing garage and west of the eastern fence line.
Opened in order to investigate a possible early twentieth century buried foundation connected to a driveway.

Unit 9 (N1102 E1021)

Located in the backyard along the northern fence line.

Opened in order to investigate midden materials uncovered during the excavation of STP3.

Unit number assignment began with the number “6” as a continuation of the previous year’s excavations at 110 Chesapeake Avenue.

In total, the four units comprised 100-ft² coverage at the site. The location of all excavation units, STPs, unit datum and grid points are shown in relation to the existing house and property boundaries in **Figure 46** below.

Site Stratigraphy

Students excavated four units and divided any soil deposits encountered between the surface and culturally sterile clay subsoil into three to six stratigraphic levels. During later examination, and for the purpose of analysis, levels displaying evidence of culturally similar activity were placed into one of four strata. Deposits at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94) were assigned to one of four strata according to their contents and diagnostic artifacts. These contexts are presented in Table 21 below. Following Table 21, the strata are described individually along with any features identified in the same context and a summary of the artifacts recovered.

Table 21. Summary of Stratigraphy at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94).

Stratum	Description	TPQ Artifacts
1	Post-1995 filling by David Barnes, including a mix of redeposited clay and gravel beds, with high content of whole artifacts including large metal pieces, pipe, brick, mortar, structural wood and trim, etc.	Styrofoam, aluminum can pull-tabs, cigarette butts, coins; highly mixed materials from excavation and filling, secondary deposition
2	Churchill occupation of the property during the second half of the twentieth century, 1950-1995	Styrofoam, aluminum can pull-tabs, coins, plastic, sewer pipe, less evidence for disturbance
3	Turn of the century layer, ca. 1890-1910	No Styrofoam or aluminum can tabs, presence of fragmented table wares, bottle glass, animal bone, hand-finished bottles
4	Subsoil	Few or no artifacts

One feature, **Feature 13**, was unassociated from the above stratigraphy. This is in part due to the lack of notes and lack of artifacts recovered from the feature. Feature 13 was encountered during the excavation of STP4, at an approximate coordinate of N1030 E992. It is located within the wall of STP4. The feature is a possible brick pile, encountered at a depth of 0.6 ft BGS. The soil surrounding the concentration of bricks was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam.

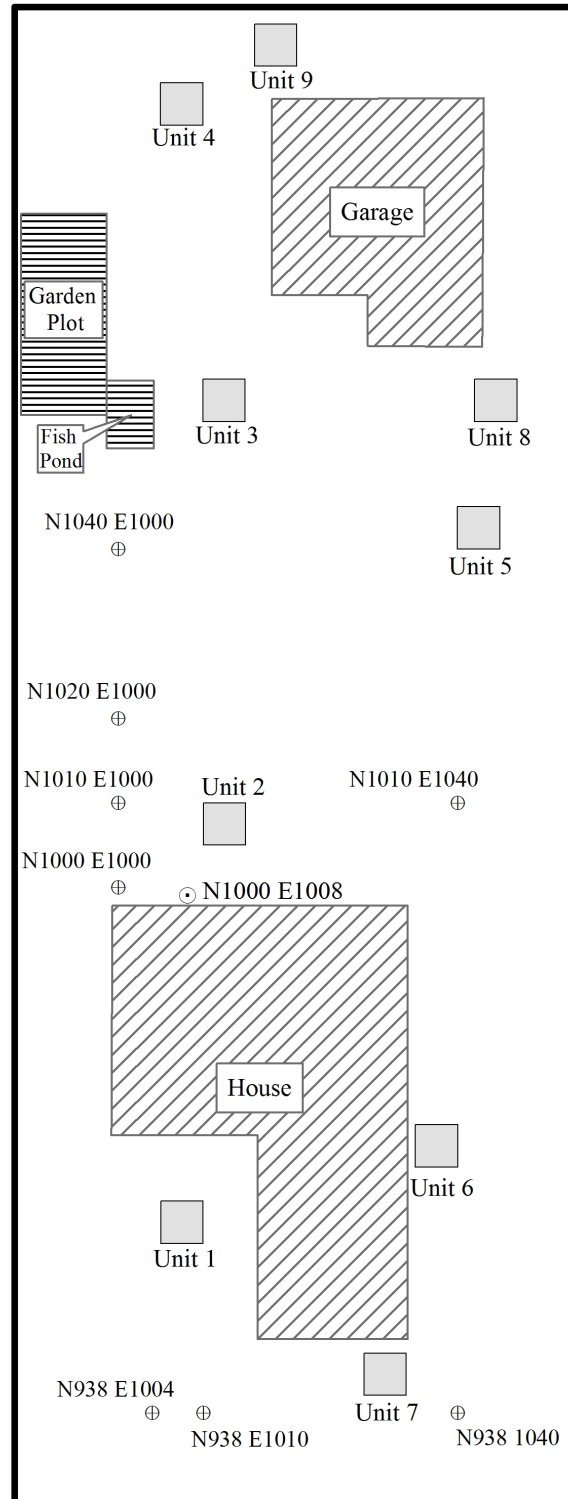
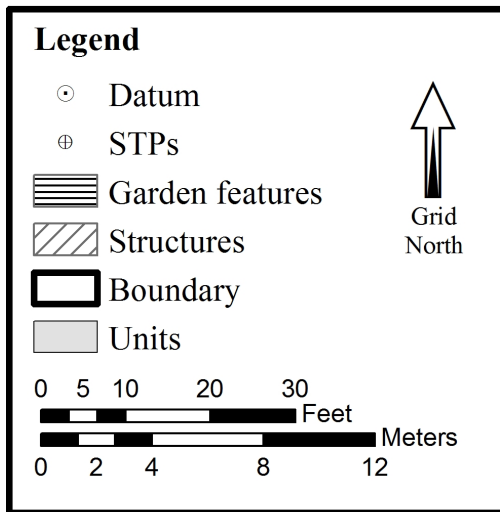
Figure 46. Site plan of 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94), 2002 excavations

110 Chesapeake Avenue
18AP94

2002

Map by Janna Napoli

May 19, 2015



Stratum 1

The uppermost stratum identified at 110 Chesapeake Avenue is comprised of the most recent soils, deposited during the filling by David Barnes after 1995. Stratum 1 deposits include the first two stratigraphic levels excavated in units 7 and 8, and the first stratigraphic level excavated in Unit 9. In Unit 7, Stratum 1 extended from the existing ground surface, at 0 ft BGS, to 0.47 ft BGS. In Unit 8, the easternmost unit on the site, the stratum was encountered at the existing ground surface and reached a depth of 0.44 ft BGS in the northeast, 0.16 ft BGS in the northwest, and 0.01 ft BGS in the south. Within Unit 9, Stratum 1 was encountered at ground surface and reached a depth of 0.51 ft BGS in the northeast, 0.32 ft BGS in the northwest, 0.63 ft BGS in the southeast, and 0.75 ft BGS in the southwest. Soils were described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) sandy loam, a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay loam, a very dark brown (10YR3/2) loam, a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam, and a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) loose sand. Within Unit 8, the soil was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay with (10YR3/3) silty loam and gravel inclusions.

Three features were associated with Stratum 1, including **Feature 15**, **Feature 16**, and **Feature 21**. Feature 15 is an unexcavated feature located to the west of the eastern fence line, near STP19 (approximately located at N1040 E1050). The E1050 line intersects the center of the feature. The feature was designated as a trash pile, filled with oyster shell, brick, and cement blocks. Feature 15 is an irregular shaped feature, and measures 3.1 ft east to west and 5 ft north to south. The feature was designated a feature but was left unexcavated. Therefore, no elevations were recorded for Feature 15. No soil descriptions were recorded.

Feature 16 is a linear feature located within Unit 6 that is a possible sewer pipe trench (Figure 47). The feature intersects into the eastern, northern, and southern walls. From the eastern wall, Feature 16 measures 3.5 ft from east to west, and from the northern and southern walls, extends 5 ft across the unit from north to south. The feature was encountered at a depth of 0.43 ft BGS in the south and 0.69 ft BGS in the north, and reached a depth of 0.82 ft BGS in the northwest, 0.7 ft BGS in the northeast, 0.77 ft in the southwest, and 0.59 ft BGS in the southeast. Excavators ceased excavations at 0.82 ft BGS, as they felt the feature was going to be too deep. In addition, excavators stated that the current owner had probably removed the old sewage line when he was putting the new one in. A soil description was not recorded during excavations.

Feature 21 is a rectangular feature located in Unit 8, intersecting into the western wall (Figure 48). Feature 21 is a drainage ditch created in 1995 by the owner of the property, David Barnes. Artifacts dating to before this date within the feature were redeposited when Mr. Barnes renovated the property some time after 1995, or when the drainage ditch was created. The feature measures 1.1 ft east to west out from the western wall, and 3.6 ft north to south. Feature 21 was encountered at ground surface at 0 ft BGS. No closing elevations were recorded after Feature 21 was excavated. Soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay loam with root inclusions.

In total, 216 artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 2. Over ten percent of the assemblage consisted of synthetic or recent materials. The complete assemblage of Stratum 1 artifacts is summarized in the Table 22 below.

Figure 47. Plan view of Features 16, 18, 19, and 20 in Unit 6.

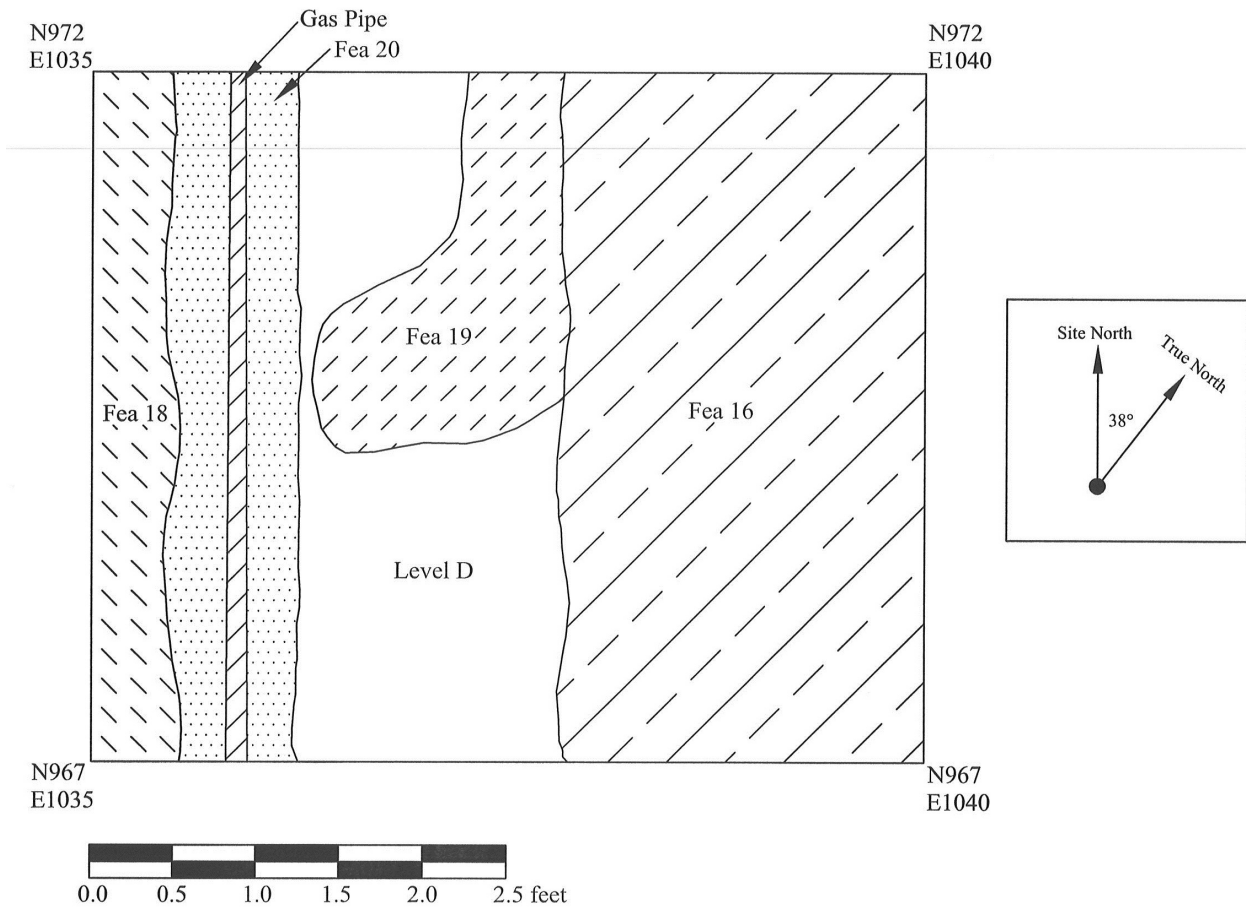


Figure 48. Plan view of Features 21 and 23 in Unit 6.

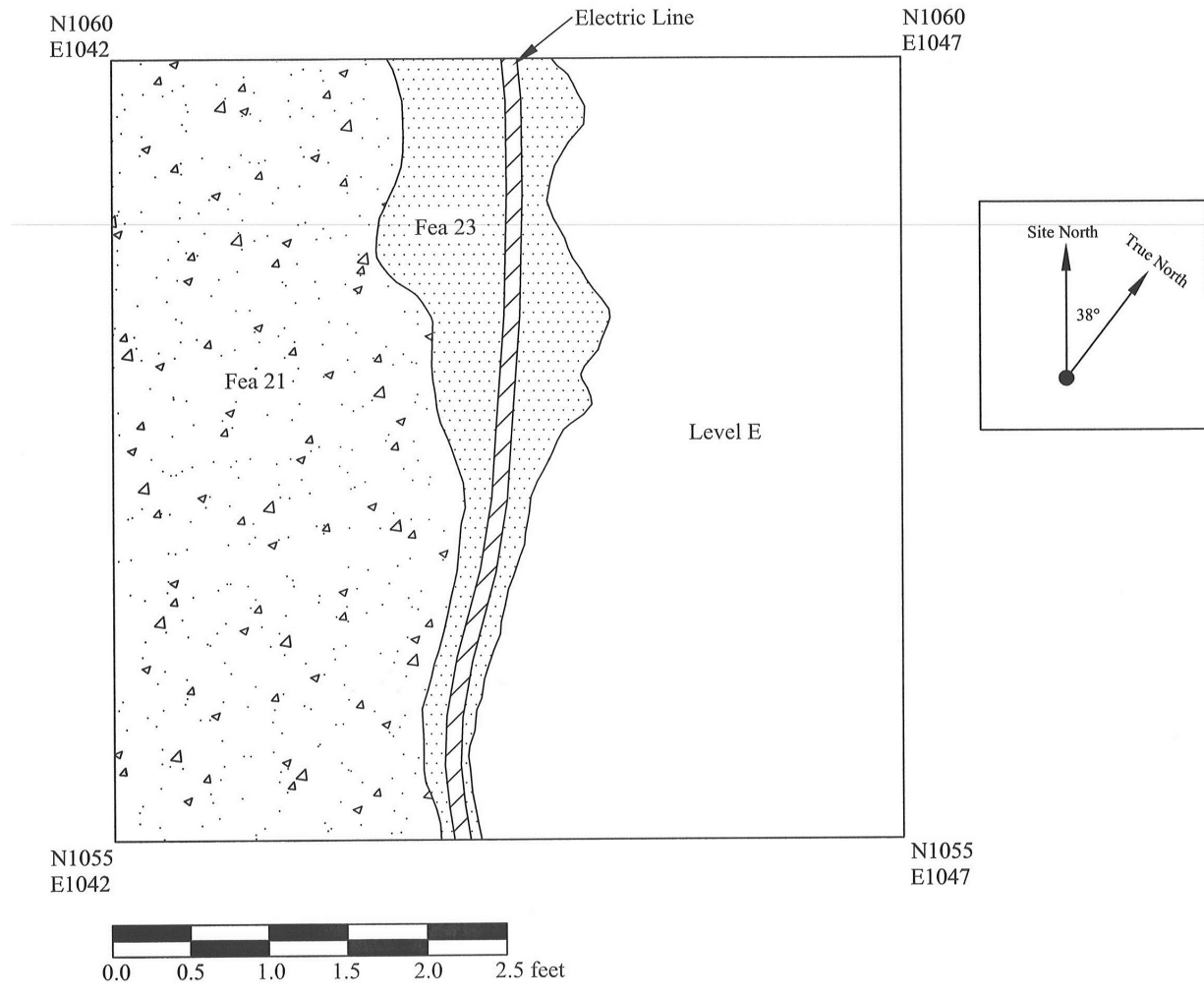


Table 22. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 1 at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	8	3.70
Chinese Porcelain	4	1.85
Other Porcelain	1	0.46
Other Refined Earthenwares	1	0.46
Rockingham	1	0.46
Coarse Stoneware	1	0.46
Total Ceramics	16	7.41
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	16	7.41
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	1	0.46
Window Glass	8	3.70
Glass, Unidentified	25	11.57
Total Glass	50	23.15
Nails	16	7.41
Other Iron Objects	16	7.41
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	24	11.11
Total Metal	56	25.93
Faunal Bone	4	1.85
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	7	3.24
Other Organic Materials	6	2.78
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	20	9.26
Brick, Whole or Part	8	3.70
Coal/Clinker	18	8.33
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	3	1.39
Textile	2	0.93
Synthetic/Recent Material	24	11.11
Other	2	0.93
Total	216	100.00

Stratum 2

Stratum 2 deposits result from activity at the site during the Churchill family occupation, from 1950 to 1995. The deposits include the first five stratigraphic levels excavated within Unit 6, the third stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 7, the second and third stratigraphic levels excavated within Unit 8, and the second, third, and fourth stratigraphic levels excavated within Unit 9. Within Unit 6, Stratum 2 was encountered at ground level and reached a depth of 1.55 ft BGS. In Unit 7, Stratum 2 was encountered at a depth of 0.35 ft BGS and reached an elevation of 1.07 ft BGS. In the easternmost unit on the site, Stratum 2 began at an elevation of 1.3 ft BGS in the south and 1.62 ft BGS in the north, and reached an overall depth of 1.8 ft BGS. Within Unit 9, the northernmost unit at the site, Stratum 2 began at an elevation of 1.0 ft BGS in the southeast, 1.19 ft BGS in the southwest, 1.04 ft BGS in the northwest, and 1.18 ft BGS in the northeast. Stratum 2 reached a depth of 2.0 ft BGS within the majority of Unit 9. Within the northwest corner, Stratum 2 reached a shallower depth of 0.98 ft BGS.

Within Unit 6, soils were described as dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam with pebble inclusions, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay with gravel inclusions, very dark grayish brown (2.5YR3/2) silty loam with gravel and coal inclusions, dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay loam with gravel inclusions, and dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay loam with brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay mottling. In Unit 7, soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam with root inclusions. Stratum 2 soils within Unit 8 were described as dark reddish brown (5YR3/2) silty loam with gravel and root inclusions and a dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam. In Unit 9, the northernmost unit, soils for Stratum 2 were described as dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay loam, and dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy silt.

Seven features were recovered in association with Stratum 2, including **Feature 12**, **Feature 14**, **Feature 17**, **Feature 18**, **Feature 20**, **Feature 22**, and **Feature 23**. Feature 12 is a circular feature uncovered during the excavation of STP1. The exact coordinates for this feature were not recorded during excavations; however, the approximate coordinate of the STP is N1015 E991. Feature 12 reached a depth of 1.15 ft BGS and was designated as a possible posthole from an old fence line along the property line. The feature had a 0.5 ft diameter. Soils for Feature 12 were described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) soil.

Feature 14 consisted of a rounded corner within STP9, located at approximately N1055 E991. It was designated as a feature because the soil was darker and more loosely packed than the rest of the STP. However, the feature's purpose or use value was not interpreted. The feature measured 0.5 ft, and was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.8 ft BGS. The soil was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty loam with some clay mottling. Wire nails and screws from the twentieth century were the only artifacts recovered during the excavation.

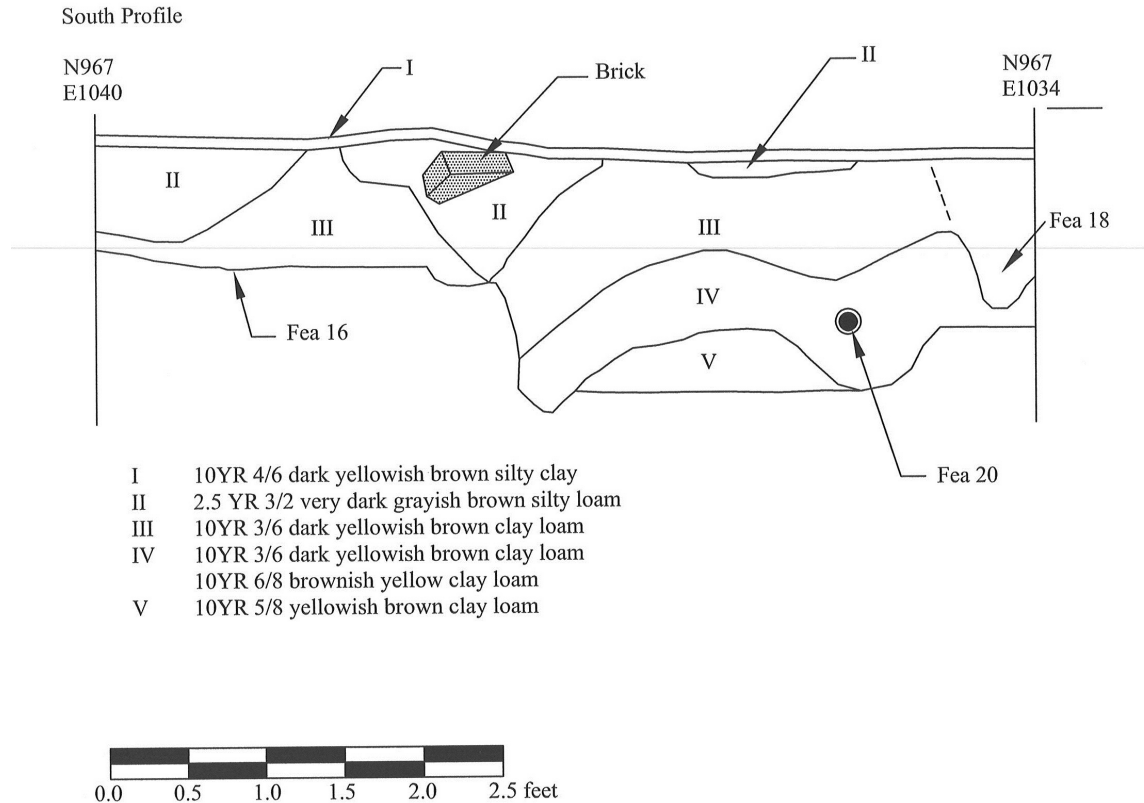
Feature 17 is a half moon feature located within the northern part of STP23 (approximate coordinates N1060 E1050). The feature was designated a possible shovel divot, as excavators noted that the artifacts recovered were associated with a work area and the previous garage was near the location of the feature. The shovel divot could therefore have been created during its construction. The feature was encountered at a depth of 1.26 ft BGS and measured 0.25 ft across. The soil was described as (10YR3/4) silty loam. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 17.

Feature 18 is a narrow trench uncovered against the eastern wall of the house foundation and within Unit 6 (Figure 49). It intersects into the west wall of the unit and runs from the north wall to the south wall. The feature measures 0.6 ft east to west out of the western wall, and runs 5 ft from the north to south wall of the unit. Feature 18 is a possible builder's trench, not associated with any other feature or structure. The feature was encountered at a depth of 0.36 ft BGS in the north and 0.45 ft BGS in the south, and reached an overall elevation of 1.1 ft BGS. The soil was described as a brown (10YR5/3) soil with a lot of debris, such as wire nails, bricks, and plastic.

Feature 20, a utility trench, is a linear feature adjacent to and running along the east of Feature 18, parallel to the western wall of Unit 6 (Figure 49 and 50). The feature measures 1.1 ft east to west and 5 ft north to south. A gas pipe, also running parallel to the western wall, runs through the center of the feature and measures approximately 0.2 ft across. Feature 20 was encountered at an elevation of 0.83 ft BGS in the north and 1.11 ft BGS in the south, and reached a depth of

1.44 ft BGS in the north and 1.52 ft BGS in the south. The soil was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) loamy clay. The only artifact recorded was the gas pipe mentioned previously.

Figure 49. Unit 6 at 18AP94, South profile. Note location of Features 16, 18, and 20



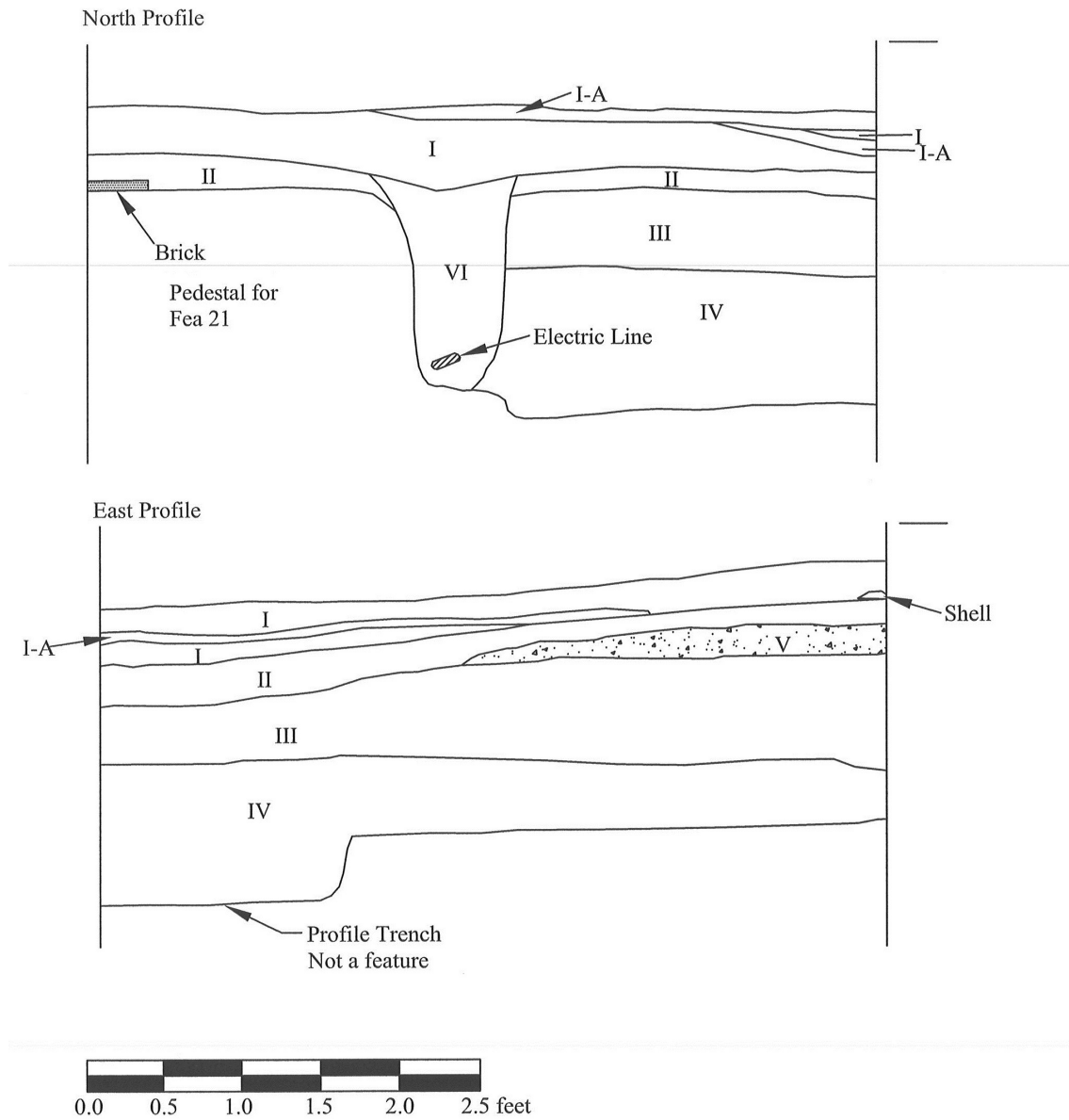
Feature 22 was originally designated as a feature due to the change in color and texture from the rest of the surrounding soil. However, after further analysis the feature was designated as possible root stains. Feature 22 consisted of a scattering of dark circular stains in the soil within the western portion of Unit 6. It was encountered at an approximate depth of 1.6 ft BGS. Soils within the feature were described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay loam with clay mottling. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 22.

Feature 23 is a distinct raised layer of hard-packed clay running north to south through the middle of Unit 8. The feature was encountered at an elevation of 0.82 ft BGS in the north and 0.98 ft BGS in the south, and reached a depth of 2.25 ft BGS in the north and 2.1 ft BGS in the south. Feature 23 is a possible trench created for the installation of an electric wiring service to the garage during the 1970s. Excavators further believed this was utilized for some type of electrical wiring as a possible electrical wire was recovered in association with Feature 23 (Figure 51 and 52). The soil was described as dark brown (10YR3/3) loam with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay mottling and gravel inclusions.

Figure 50. Closing shot, fully excavated, of Feature 20. Note the gas pipe running through the middle of the feature (Photo by Dr. Matthew Palus)



Figure 51. Unit 8 at 18AP94, North and East profiles. Note electric line within Level VI of the North profile

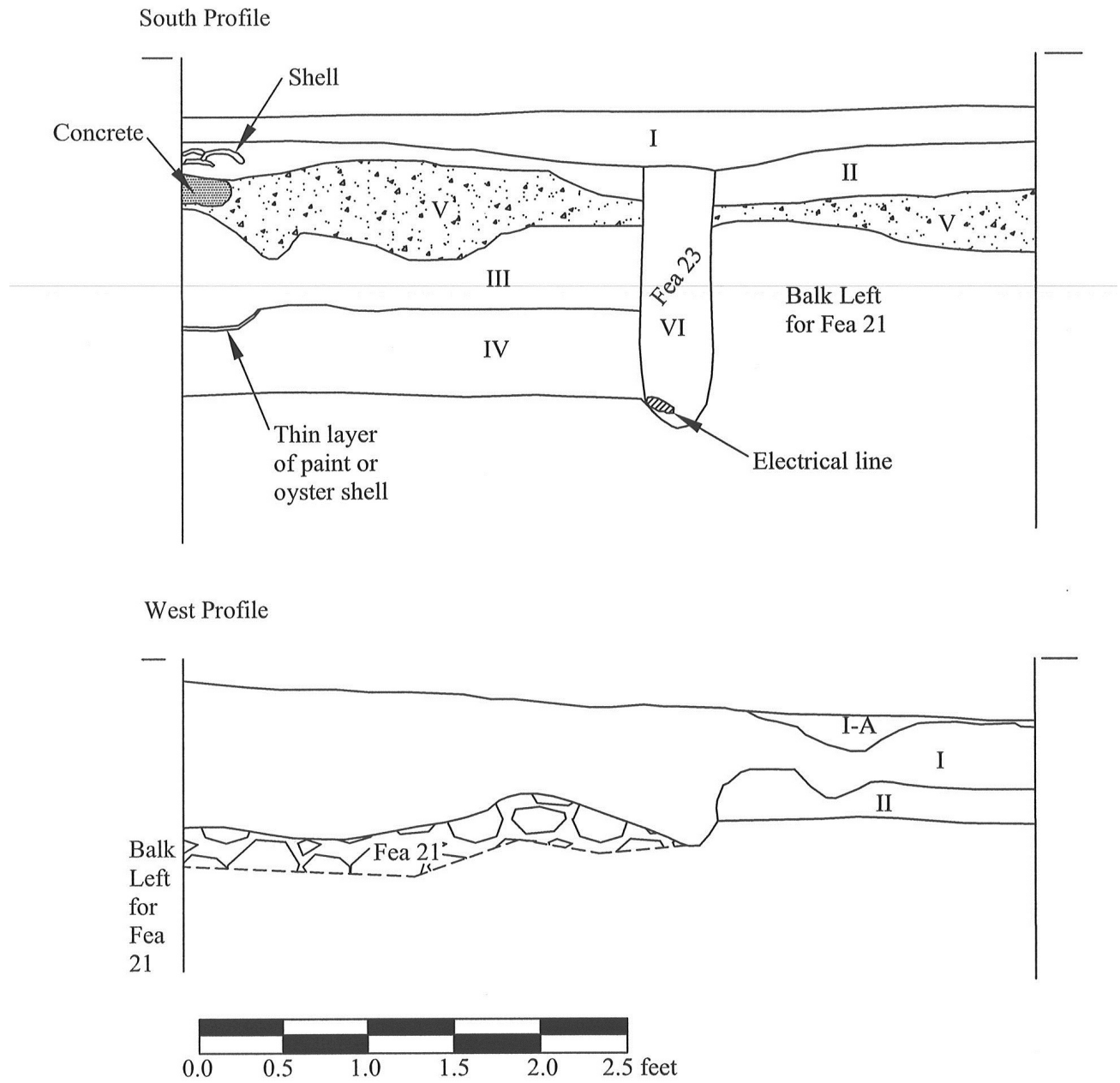


- I 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay loam - redeposited subsoil fill
- I-A 10YR 3/3 dark brown loam - redeposited in fill near surface
- II 10YR 2/2 very dark brown highly organic loam - pre-Barnes topsoil
- III 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam - alluvial deposits in this area of the yard, above subsoil
- IV 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay - subsoil
- V 10YR 3/3 dark brown loam with gravel - rounded gravel - driveway fill?
- VI 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown feature fill with small amounts of subsoil mixed in

Fea-21 Drainage feature full of broken angular rock - constructed by Barnes

Fea-23 Trench for electrical line for the garage - line is 2' bge

Figure 52. Unit 8 at 18AP94, South and West profiles. Note Feature 23



In total, 216 artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 2. The complete assemblage of Stratum 2 artifacts is summarized in the Table 23 below.

Table 23. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 2 at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94)

Item	Count	Percentage
Creamware	1	0.36
Whiteware	14	5.00
Yellow Ware	1	0.36
Chinese Porcelain	3	1.07
Other Refined Earthenwares	1	0.36
Total Ceramics	20	7.14
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	12	4.29
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	2	0.71
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	3	1.07
Drinking/Serving Glass	2	0.71
Window Glass	11	3.93
Glass, Unidentified	44	15.71
Medicine Bottle, 19th Century	1	0.36
Total Glass	75	26.79
Nails	22	7.86
Other Iron Objects	17	6.07
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	32	11.43
Total Metal	71	25.36
Faunal Bone	6	2.14
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	15	5.36
Other Organic Materials	12	4.29
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	19	6.79
Brick, Whole or Part	11	3.93
Coal/Clinker	22	7.86
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	3	1.07
Synthetic/Recent Material	24	8.57
Other	2	0.71
Total	280	100.00

Stratum 3

Stratum 3 deposits result from activity during the turn of the century, from 1890 to 1910. The deposit includes the fourth stratigraphic level within Unit 7 and the fifth stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 8. Stratum 3 was encountered at an elevation of 0.95 ft BGS and reached a depth of 1.88 ft BGS in the southeast, and 2 ft BGS throughout the rest of the unit. Within Unit 8, Stratum 3 was encountered at a depth of 0.9 ft BGS and reached a depth of 1.6 ft BGS. Soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy loam with root inclusions and dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay loam with clay mottling and coal and root inclusions.

One feature was associated with Stratum 3. **Feature 19**, located to the west of Feature 16, was initially identified as a boot shaped feature located within the center of Unit 6 and extending into

the north wall. The feature consisted of a deposit of gray clay “pebbles.” After further excavations, the borders of Feature 19 became more apparent, the shape of which was a circular feature located in the middle of the unit. The circular feature is a possible posthole not associated with any structure or feature on the property. The diameter of the feature measured 1.65 ft. The feature was encountered at an elevation of 0.5 ft BGS in the east of the unit and 0.85 ft BGS in the west of the unit, and reached a depth of 0.99 ft BGS in the north and 1.15 ft BGS in the south. The soil within Feature 19 was described as dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay loam with a “fine gray clay pebble texture.”

In total, 79 artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 3. The complete assemblage of Stratum 3 artifacts is summarized in the Table 24 below.

Table 24. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 3 at 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94)

Item	Count	Percentage
Creamware	1	1.27
Whiteware	3	3.80
Chinese Porcelain	1	1.27
Other Refined Earthenwares	1	1.27
Coarse Stoneware	2	2.53
Other 19th Century Ware	1	1.27
Total Ceramics	9	11.39
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	4	5.06
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	1	1.27
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	1	1.27
Window Glass	5	6.33
Glass, Unidentified	3	3.80
Total Glass	14	17.72
Nails	7	8.86
Other Iron Objects	7	8.86
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	11	13.92
Total Metal	25	31.65
Faunal Bone	2	2.53
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	5	6.33
Other Organic Materials	2	2.53
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	8	10.13
Brick, Whole or Part	3	3.80
Coal/Clinker	6	7.59
Synthetic/Recent Material	4	5.06
Other	1	1.27
Total	79	100.00

Stratum 4

Stratum 4 rested below Stratum 3 and was not fully excavated, as there were few to no artifacts found within this subsoil. Stratum 4 deposits consisted of the sixth stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 8. Soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay subsoil.

Within the other three units, students and excavators ceased excavations upon excavating a few centimeters within this stratum.

Part VI. Results of Archaeological Investigations for the Summer 2003 Season

This section contains the results of archaeological investigations at sites 18AP100, 18AP101, 18AP102, and 18AP103 undertaken in the summer of 2003. The results are organized along the following lines. First there is a specific description of the excavations completed at each property, including the size and position of each unit and the locations of any shovel test pits (STPs). This is followed by a summary of the major deposits encountered at that property, presented in table form. The tables list the strata encountered, the probable dates for their deposition, and diagnostic artifacts used in assigning a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) or date after which they were deposited. Each individual stratum or soil layer is then discussed in detail, including the depth at which it was encountered, the thickness of the layer, color and texture of the soil, and its contents in terms of important objects that helped to assign a date to the layer. A summary of all artifacts recovered at the site is presented for each stratum. However in reviewing these tables it should be noted that raw counts of artifacts are notoriously misleading, because individual objects can be fragmented any number of times.

The excavations at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100) unearthed deposits from three major strata that yielded significant finds. The site was historically sold and bought between various families since 1877 and utilized as a domestic site. The activity of these families has remained intact archaeologically. Most notably, a grocery was built and torn down on the lot between 1903 and 1913. Several features discovered at the site pertain to the provisioning of drinking water and/or the management of storm water. This includes a small box-shaped concrete catchment that received a drainpipe from the dwelling at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100). Together with other features, this site helps in representing coping strategies that both mitigated the lack of public services in Eastport during the early 20th century, and also continued the 19th-century pattern of provisioning and removing water. Other discoveries at this site include evidence of builder's trenches and postholes.

The excavations at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18P101) unearthed deposits from four major strata that yielded significant finds. The site was historically sold and bought between various families since 1880 and utilized as a domestic site. The activities of these families have remained intact archaeologically. The most notable family to own the property was the Braun family, who were German immigrants and who built the current house on the property. The Braun family built a building for the many boarders they had on the property, while remaining in a separate house, located on the same property. Several features uncovered at the site pertain to architectural and domestic use of the site. The most significant of these is the cistern uncovered close to the house at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101). Together with other features, this site helps in representing coping strategies that both mitigated the lack of public services in Eastport during the early 20th century, and also continued the 19th-century pattern of provisioning and removing water. Other discoveries at this site include evidence of builder's trenches and postholes.

The expedient excavations at 512 Second Street (18AP102) unearthed deposits from three major strata that yielded significant finds. The site was historically one of many duplex houses derived and relocated from the United States Naval Academy following its redesign and expansion during the early 1900s. While the current house located on the property has been remodeled and renovated over the years, evidence of the activity surrounding the construction of the duplex structures has remained intact archaeologically. Most notably, a utility line was discovered during the 2003 excavations. This dated to circa 1927, and corresponded with Eastport's integration into Annapolis' utility systems. The discovery of the utility pipe therefore signifies the annexation of Eastport into Annapolis, as well as the modernization of Eastport that followed the integration. Other discoveries at 512 Second Street included a domesticated dog burial, and remnants of a small structure or possible outhouse.

The excavations at 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103) unearthed deposits from five major strata that yielded significant finds. The site was historically left empty until the beginning of the twentieth century. Afterwards, it was primarily under the ownership of three Methodist United churches and was utilized as a parish home in the early twentieth century. The two units excavated proved the use of the backyard as a means to dispose of trash by the owners of the property throughout the site's ownership. While the house and lands were renovated following the sale of the property in 1996, evidence of the previous activity was preserved archaeologically. Most notable, the two units excavated proved the use of the backyard as a means to dispose of trash. However, while the 1910 Sanborn maps showed evidence of an outhouse, this was never discovered during excavations.

Archaeological Research at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100)

Fieldwork was conducted at 102 Chesapeake Avenue from June 26, 2003 to July 31, 2003. Megan Crandall, who led a crew of seven field school students, supervised the site. An estimated 33 person days were spent on two units, one a 5' square unit and the other a 6.8' by 5' unit. A total of 476 artifacts were recovered from the site, about nine percent of which was coal, slag, and clinker material (which was collected for analytical purposes).

No STPs were excavated at this property prior to opening the units.

Archaeological investigations began at 102 Chesapeake Avenue with the excavation of two units at the following locations (provenience is by the NE corner of the unit):

Unit 1 (N35 E105)

Located in the driveway of the property, flush against the southeastern wall of the house.

Opened in order to investigate presence of grocery visible on 1908 Sanborn map.

Unit 2 (missing information)

Located near the northwest corner of the house/backyard, flush against the western fence line.

Opened in order to investigate footprint of outbuilding reported by 2003 homeowner.

In total the units comprised 57-ft² coverage of the site. The location of all excavation units, unit datum, and grid points are shown in relation to the existing house and property boundaries in **Figure 53** below.

Site Stratigraphy

Students excavated two units and divided the deposits between the surface and culturally sterile clay subsoil into four stratigraphic levels. During later analysis, and for the purpose of analysis, distinct soil layers that correspond to the same general period of activity were grouped into one of five strata. Deposits at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100) were assigned to one of the five strata according to their contents and diagnostic artifacts. These contexts are presented in Table 25 below. Following Table 25, the strata are described individually along with any features identified in the same context and a summary of the artifacts recovered.

Table 25. Summary of Stratigraphy at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100)

Stratum	Description	TPQ artifacts
1	Post-1965, Pinkney family ownership of the property through 1985, after which time the property is sold to Todd Kamens	Metal pull tab, plastic cup, aluminum foil, plastic toy whistle, Coke bottle glass sherds, fishing line, bottle cap, aluminum pull tab
2	1920-1965, Lindhardt ownership of the property	Wire nails, machine made glass bottle fragments
3	1882-1920, Early settlement of the property by Hibberds, Heinbachs, Harmans and Williamses (period of the Grocery).	Crown cap, cut and wire nails, ironstone, mold-made glass bottle fragments,
4	Subsoil	None

Stratum 1

The uppermost stratum identified at 127 Chester Avenue is comprised of soils deposited during occupation of the house and property since 1965. Stratum 1 is included in the first five stratigraphic levels excavated in Unit 1, and the first stratigraphic level excavated in Unit 2. In Unit 1, the south-easternmost excavation at the site, Stratum 1 extended from the existing ground surface at 0 ft to approximately 0.60 ft BGS. In Unit 2, the north-westernmost excavation at the site, Stratum 1 was encountered at the ground surface and reached an average depth of 0.30 ft BGS. Soils for this stratum were described in a number of ways, such as: a mottling of dark grey brown (10YR4/2), dark brown (10YR3/2), and reddish brown (2.5YR4/4) sandy loam soil; a very pale brown (10YR7/4) sandy loam soil; a brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy silt loam soil; and a dark yellow brown (10YR3/4) silty clay loam mottled with a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) and olive brown (2.5YR4/4) sandy soil. In Unit 1, some gravel, mortar, and root inclusions were present within the stratum. However, this was absent in Unit 2.

Three features were associated with Stratum 1, including **Feature 1.A**, **Feature 2**, and **Feature 4a-b**. Feature 1, a square feature located in the southeastern part of Unit 2, was interpreted as the foundation of an outbuilding upon initial excavations (Figures 54-57). Later, the feature was determined to be a possible drainage site and concrete basin from the basement due to the

Figure 53. Site plan of 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100). Map was created based on a rough sketch of the site. Units were therefore drawn at an approximate location

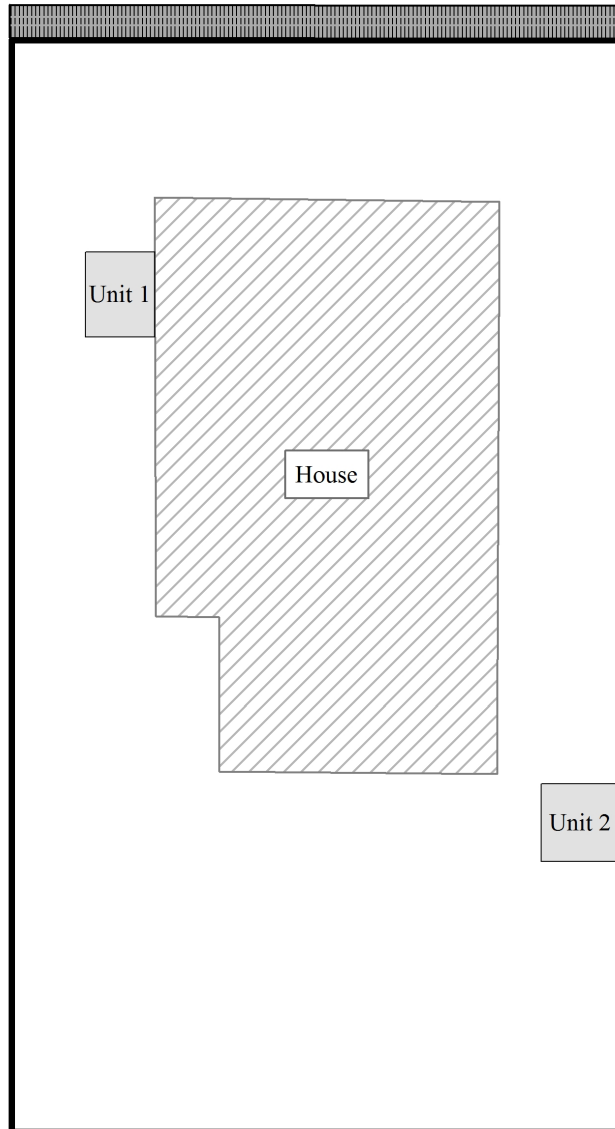
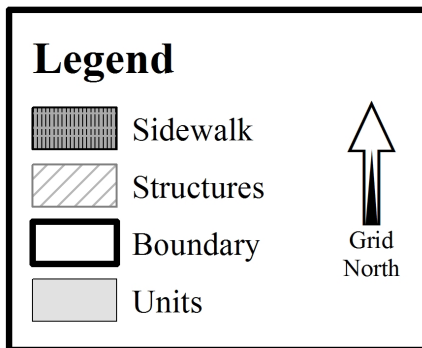
102 Chesapeake Avenue
18AP100

2003

Map by Janna Napoli

May 19, 2015

Map not to scale



uncovering of a small cylindrical pipe on the south wall of Feature 1. During excavations, the feature was bisected, east and west, and excavated by stratigraphic and arbitrary levels. These levels were then assigned a letter, A through F. Feature 1.A was associated with Stratum 1, while the other sections of the feature were assigned to Stratum 2 or 4. Feature 1.A was identified as fill which had been placed over the foundation of the outbuilding during recent years, possibly by the owners. This interpretation was based on the late twentieth century artifacts and refuse, such as light bulbs, recovered from the level. In addition to these twentieth century artifacts, brick fragments and other architectural materials were also recovered. These were associated with the outbuilding foundation. The feature measured 3.6 ft east to west and 3.5 ft north to south. On the east side of the feature, 1.A extended from a depth of 0.47 ft BGS and ended at 0.92 ft BGS. On the west side of Feature 1.A, it reached a shallower depth of 0.70 ft BGS, with an average thickness of 0.08 ft. Soils were generally described as a dark brown (7.5YR3/2) silty loam or a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy silt. Small roots and plant debris, such as that from wild onions, were also present in the western portion of Feature 1.A.

Figure 54. Closing shot of Feature 1, fully excavated, at 102 Chesapeake Avenue



Figure 55. Concrete Catchment at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (Site 18AP100) (photograph by Matthew Palus in 2003)

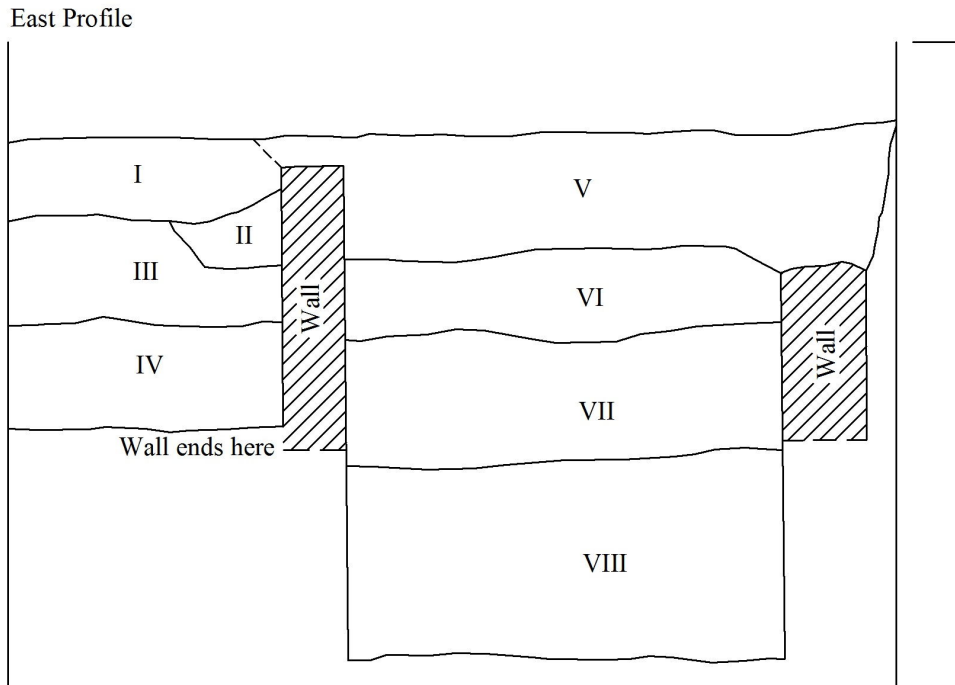


Feature 2 is a small semi-circular deposit of dark, organic soil, designated as potting soil during excavations. The feature was located in the northwest section of Unit 1 and had a diameter of 0.37 ft and a height of 0.18 ft. The soil was described as black (10YR2/1) potting soil or sod. The small feature may have been fill for a builder's trench or, more likely, where some sort of stake was placed and subsequently taken out and refilled with the dark organic soil. No artifacts were recovered in association with Feature 2. This feature was associated with Stratum 1 due to its depth and location in the unit.

Feature 4a and 4b are two features located in Unit 1 (Figure 58). Feature 4a is located in the eastern part of the unit, while Feature 4b is located on the western portion of the unit. Feature 4a is an irregular shaped feature located along the eastern profile of Unit 1. It measures 4 ft north to south, and ranges from 0.7 ft to 1.3 ft east to west. It extended from a depth of 0.22 ft BGS to 0.45 ft BGS. Soils in Feature 4a were described as a mottling of pale brown (10YR6/3) and olive brown (2.5YR4/4) clay loam with traces of red (2.5YR4/6) rust stains found throughout, possibly left from the previous level. The only artifacts recovered from Feature 4a included modern wire nails and plastic sheeting, giving it a TPQ of late twentieth century, or post 1965.

Feature 4b was a linear feature located in the western portion of Unit 1 (see Figure 58). It started in the north profile wall and went into the south profile wall. Feature 4b had a width that ranged from 0.4 ft to 0.65 ft, and a length of 5 ft. Feature 4b was encountered at a depth of 0.55 ft BGS. Closing elevations were not taken. Therefore the actual depth of the feature cannot be determined. The soil for Feature 4b is described as an olive brown (2.5YR4/4) clay and clay loam with some root inclusions. Because no artifacts were recovered in association with Feature 4b, the feature was assigned to Stratum 1 due to its depth and location in the unit.

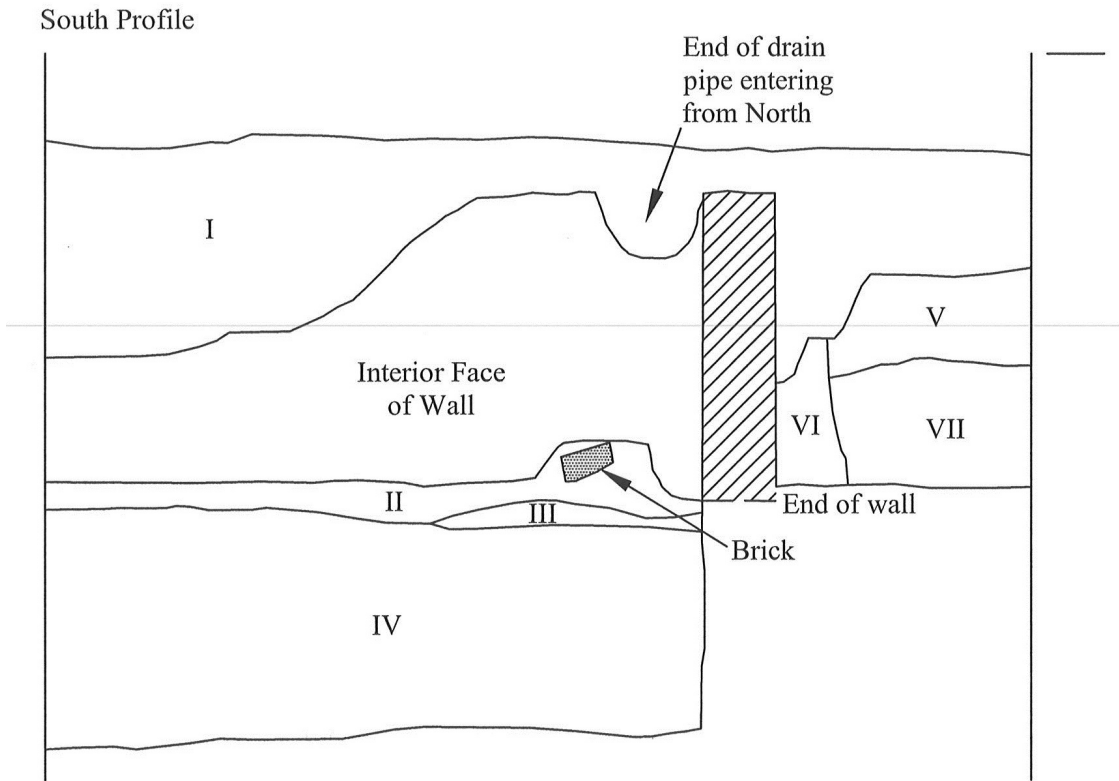
Figure 56. East Profile of Concrete Catchment (Unit 2) at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (Site 18AP100)



- I 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam topsoil
- II 10YR 4/3 dark brown silty loam with coal ash inclusions (Feature 10)
- III 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam transition to subsoil, heavy root growth
- IV 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay subsoil
- V 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay inclusions - some roots and south wall debris
- VI 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown hard packed clay
- VII 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown hard packed clay with 10YR 5/8 soft clay inclusions
- VIII 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown subsoil



Figure 57. South Profile of Concrete Catchment (Unit 2) at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (Site 18AP100)



- I 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam - root debris and some wall debris
- II 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam
- III 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand
- IV 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay subsoil
- V 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam transition to subsoil
- VI 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam - trench feature
- VII 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay subsoil

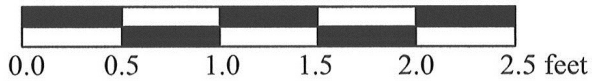
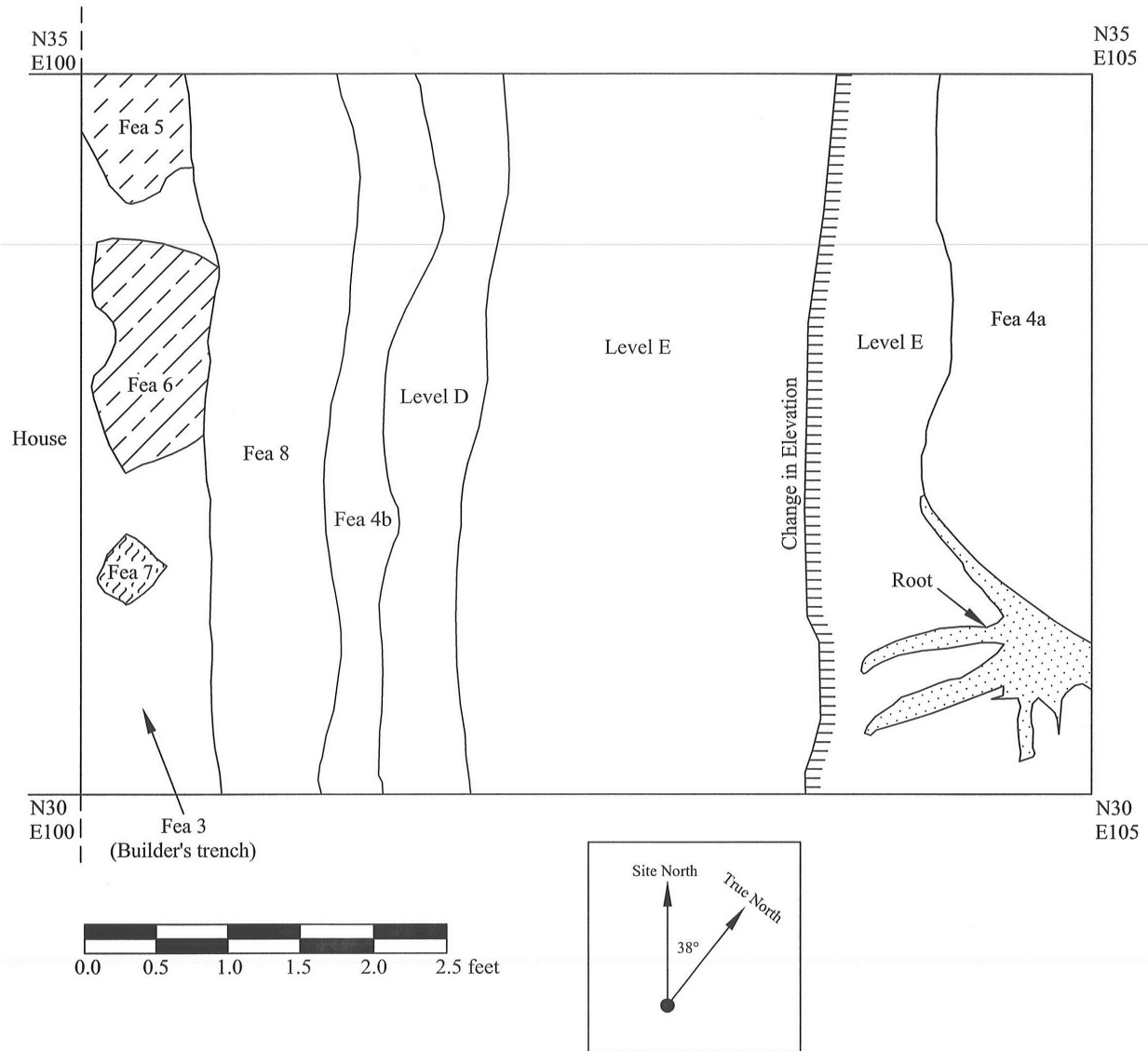


Figure 58. Feature report for 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100)



In total, 259 artifacts were recovered from Stratum 1 and primarily consisted of household refuse with few architectural materials. Over twenty four percent of the archaeological assemblage consisted of nails and other metal or iron objects, while only a little over four percent of the assemblage consisted of ceramics. In addition, both glass and synthetic or recent materials made up over twenty percent of the assemblage each. The complete assemblage of Stratum 1 artifacts is summarized in the Table 26 below.

Table 26. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 1 at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	7	2.70
Ironstone	1	0.39
Chinese Porcelain	4	1.54
Total Ceramics	12	4.63
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	10	3.86
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	2	0.77
Window Glass	7	2.70
Glass, Unidentified	36	13.90
Total Glass	55	21.24
Nails	15	5.79
Other Iron Objects	9	3.47
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	39	15.06
Total Metal	63	24.32
Faunal Bone	6	2.32
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	8	3.09
Other Organic Materials	16	6.18
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	17	6.56
Brick, Whole or Part	9	3.47
Coal/Clinker	14	5.41
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	2	0.77
Tobacco Pipe Stem of Bowl	1	0.39
Textile	1	0.39
Synthetic/Recent Material	55	21.24
Total	259	100.00

Stratum 2

Stratum 2 deposits result from activity at the site during the period from 1920 to 1965, at the time the Lindhardt family owned the property. The deposits include the stratigraphic levels excavated from five features, including **Feature 1 (B-D, F)**, **Feature 8**, **Feature 9**, **Feature 10**, and **Feature 11**. Feature 1.B is associated with Stratum 2 and is identified as fill of domestic waste placed over the foundation of the outbuilding (see Figures 54-57). This interpretation was based on the architectural remains, as well as the modern building debris uncovered during excavations. In addition to this modern debris, brick fragments were recovered, which were associated with the outbuilding foundation. Feature 1.B measured 3.3 ft east to west. On the eastern portion of Feature 1.B, the feature measured 3 ft north to south, and reached a depth of 1.27 ft BGS. On the western portion of Feature 1.B, the feature measured 2.6 ft north to south, and reached a shallower depth of 1.11 ft BGS. Soils were generally described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) soil with mottling of sandy clay. Small root inclusions were present in the feature, with a concrete foundation unearthed at the bottom of the western part of the feature.

Feature 1.C is a continuation of Feature 1 excavations. The square feature is surrounded on its north, south, and west walls by a brick and concrete wall. Feature 1.C marks the beginning of the interior of the small cistern. Feature 1.C measured 3.3 ft east to west and 2.6 ft north to south. On

the eastern half of Feature 1.C, the feature reached a depth of 1.84 ft BGS. On the western half of the feature, Feature 1.C reached a depth of 2.16 ft BGS. Soils were generally described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/3 and 10YR4/6) sandy clay, with some mottling. Plant root inclusions were also present in the feature.

Feature 1.D is also a continuation of Feature 1 excavations. A brick and concrete wall on the north, south, and west walls of the feature were uncovered around the square feature. Feature 1.D is a continuation of the excavations of the levels inside the cistern feature. The feature measures 3.3 ft east to west and 2.6 ft north to south. Within the eastern portion of Feature 1.D, the feature extended from 1.71 ft BGS to 2.49 ft BGS, with the northern portion having the deepest elevation. On the western portion of Feature 1.D, the feature reached a depth of 2.52 ft BGS with an average thickness of 0.17 ft. Soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay, with a mottling of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy soil. Root inclusions were found throughout.

Feature 1.F is a small feature, located centrally within Feature 1 (Figure 59). The feature was an irregular shaped feature that measured 1 ft east to west and 1.4 ft north to south. It extended from 2.52 ft BGS to 2.73 ft BGS. Soils were generally described as dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay. The researchers did not interpret the purpose of this feature.

Feature 8, later identified not as a feature, is a linear feature stretching from the north profile wall to the south profile wall in the northwest section of Unit 1 (see Figure 58 and 60). The feature is adjacent to Feature 3 to the west and Feature 4b to the east. The features width measured .7 ft along the south profile wall and 1.1 ft along the north profile wall, while the length stretched 5 ft. The feature began at a depth of 0.39 ft BGS with an overall depth unknown due to a lack of closing elevation measurements. The soil is described as being dark brown (7.5YR4/3) clay loam with mottling of dark brown (7.5YR4/6) clay loam soil. Feature 8 was originally designated as a possible builder's trench. However, after analysis it was determined to be a more compacted soil of Stratum 3 deposits.

Feature 9 is a linear feature in the southwest corner of Unit 2 (see Figure 59). It enters from the western wall of the unit and ends into the western wall of Feature 1. Feature 9 measured 1.3 ft in length and 0.7 ft in width. The feature also reached a depth of 1.09 ft BGS, with an average thickness of 0.35 ft. The soil is described as a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam.

Feature 10 is a linear shaped feature located flush along the northern wall of Feature 1 in Unit 2 (see Figure 59). It is a possible builder's trench and an extension of Feature 11, both of which wrap around the northern and western border of Feature 1. Feature 10 extended from a depth of 0.58 ft BGS to 1.17 ft BGS. In addition, the feature measured 0.6 ft north to south and 3.4 ft east to west. The soil is described as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty loam.

Feature 11 is a linear shaped feature located flush along the western wall of Feature 1 in Unit 2 (see Figure 59). It is a possible builder's trench and an extension of Feature 10, both of which wrap around the northern and western border of Feature 1. Feature 11 extended from a depth of 0.74 ft BGS to 1.13 ft BGS. The soil was described as a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam with dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) mottling.

Figure 59. Feature report for 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100).

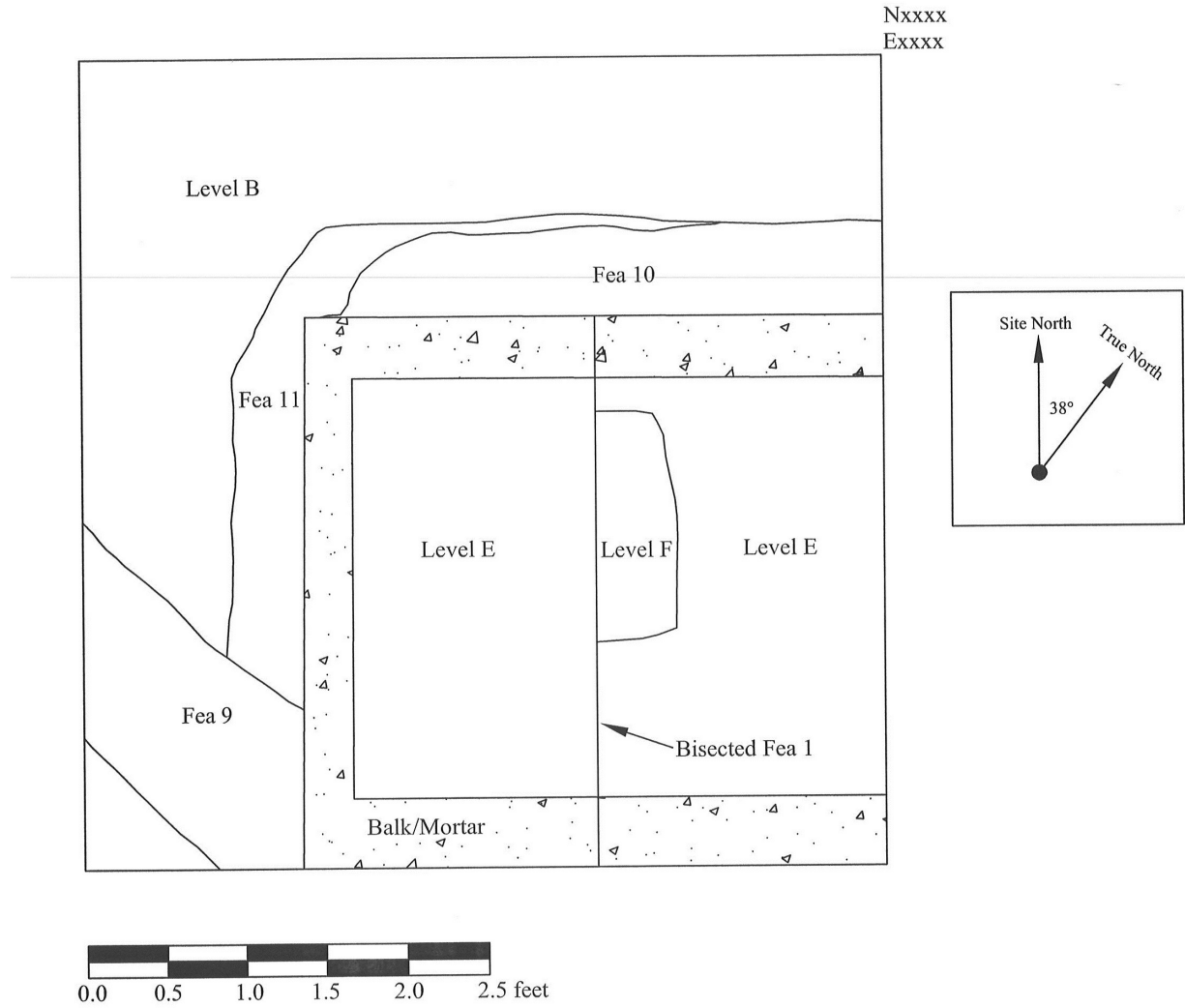
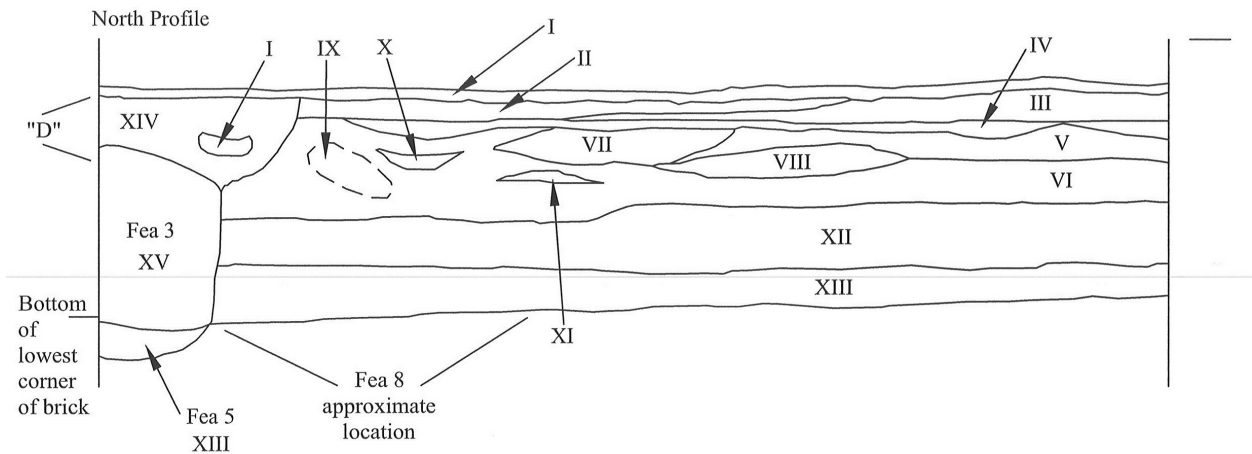
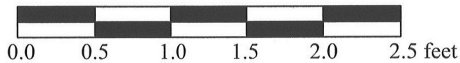


Figure 60. North profile of Unit 1 at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100)



- I Mulch 10YR 2/1 black humus
- II 10YR 4/3 dark brown clay loam - compact driveway fill
- III 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown compact clay loam - redeposited subsoil fill, driveway leveling?
- IV 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown compact silt or silty loam - buried organic?
- V 10YR 4/3 loam with coal fragments, possibly topsoil - occupational builder
- VI 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with coal bits, shell, bottle glass - underlies all driveway fill layers and gravel
- VII 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown gravel lense with angular, schistic gravel in silt
- VIII 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown coal-gravel lense with 10YR 6/1 grey ash - earlier driveway?
- IX 10YR 4/4 sandy loam mottled with 5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay loam
- X 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown pure silt mottles, "greyish"
- XI 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loam mottled with 10YR 4/6 sandy clay
- XII 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown sandy loam with coal, oyster shell, glass, cut nails - buried topsoil construction layer
- XIII 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown subsoil - fairly dry sandy clay or sandy clay loam
- XIV 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 4/6 clay loam - upper fill of builder's trench repointing?
- XV 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam - builder's trench



One hundred and thirteen artifacts were found in association with Stratum 2. The majority of the archaeological assemblage recovered from Stratum 2 was comprised of metal, with over thirty percent of the assemblage consisting of nails or other metal objects. The complete assemblage of Stratum 2 artifacts is summarized in the Table 27 below.

Table 27. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 2 at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	6	5.31
Refined Stoneware	1	0.88
Chinese Porcelain	7	6.19
Total Ceramics	14	12.39
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	2	1.77
Window Glass	6	5.31
Glass, Unidentified	15	13.27
Total Glass	23	20.35
Nails	13	11.50
Other Iron Objects	3	2.65
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	15	13.27
Total Metal	31	27.43
Faunal Bone	3	2.65
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	5	4.42
Other Organic Materials	1	0.88
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	8	7.08
Brick, Whole or Part	10	8.85
Coal/Clinker	17	15.04
Synthetic/Recent Material	1	0.88
Total	113	100.00

Stratum 3

Stratum 3 is comprised of soils deposited during the time frame that spanned from 1882 to 1920. This time period covers the earliest settlement of the property by the Hibberds, Heinbachs, Harmans and Williamses, during which time a grocery was constructed. The deposits include the sixth stratigraphic level excavated in Unit 1, and the second and third stratigraphic levels excavated within Unit 2. In Unit 1, Stratum 3 extended from approximately 0.50 ft BGS to approximately 1.15 ft BGS, with an average thickness 0.69 ft. In some sections of the unit, Stratum 3 began at a shallower depth, at 0.23 ft BGS. Along the western fence line of the property, Stratum 3 was encountered at approximately 0.30 ft BGS and reached a depth of 1.91 ft BGS. Soils for this stratum were generally described as a dark reddish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam, a dark olive brown (2.5YR3/3), or a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy loam. In Unit 1, Stratum 3 included a dark reddish brown (5YR3/2) clay mottling, while in Unit 2, there was a presence of a dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy silt mottling. In addition, in Unit 2, there were also clay inclusions of a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) and dark red (2.5YR3/6) color.

Four features were associated with Stratum 3, including **Feature 3**, **Feature 5**, **Feature 6**, and **Feature 7**. Feature 3 is a linear feature located in the western portion of Unit 1, flush against the western wall of the house (see Figures 58 and 60). It measures approximately 0.9 ft north to south and 1.2 ft east to west, and extends from a depth of 0.36 ft BGS to 0.47 ft BGS. The soil was described as dark brown (10YR3/3) clay loam with dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4 and 10YR3/6) mottling. The feature is a possible builder's trench, dating to deposits associated with Stratum 3. In addition, three possible postholes were uncovered within Feature 3 during excavations.

Feature 5 is a circular feature located in the northwest corner of Unit 1, flush against the western wall of the house (see Figures 58 and 60). It is a possible posthole, uncovered during the excavation of Feature 3. It measures 0.7 ft north to south and 0.7 ft east to west, and extends from a depth of 0.4 ft BGS to 1.68 ft BGS. The soil was described as a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam. No artifacts were recovered in association with Feature 5.

Feature 6 is an irregular shaped feature located along the western wall of Unit 1 (see Figure 58). It is a somewhat circular shape and is a possible posthole, uncovered during the excavation of Feature 3. Feature 6 measures 1.6 ft north to south and 1 ft east to west, and reach a depth of 1.7 ft BGS with an average thickness of 1.25 ft. The soil was described as a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam. Few artifacts were recovered in association with this feature.

Feature 7 is a small circular feature located in the southwest of Unit 1 (see Figure 58). It is a possible posthole, uncovered during excavations of Feature 3. Feature 7 reached a depth of 1.62 ft BGS with an average thickness of 1.2 ft. The diameter of the feature measures 0.25 ft and the soil is described as a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam. No artifacts were recovered in association with Feature 7.

In total, 100 artifacts were recovered from Stratum 3. The majority of Stratum 3's assemblage was comprised of glass, with close to thirty percent made up of window or unidentified glass. The complete assemblage of Stratum 3 artifacts is summarized in the Table 28 below.

Table 28. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 3 at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	4	4.00
Chinese Porcelain	1	1.00
Total Ceramics	5	5.00
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	1	1.00
Window Glass	8	8.00
Glass, Unidentified	20	20.00
Total Glass	29	29.00
Nails	14	14.00
Other Iron Objects	3	3.00
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	8	8.00
Total Metal	25	25.00
Faunal Bone	3	3.00
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	4	4.00
Other Organic Materials	2	2.00
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	7	7.00
Brick, Whole or Part	6	6.00
Coal/Clinker	11	11.00
Tobacco Pipe Stem of Bowl	2	2.00
Textile	1	1.00
Synthetic/Recent Material	5	5.00
Total	100	100.00

Stratum 4

Stratum 4 deposits were assigned to those with few to no artifacts and were designated as the subsoil. The deposit includes the seventh and eighth stratigraphic levels excavated in Unit 1. Excavations ceased in Unit 2 prior to excavators reaching this level. In Unit 1, Stratum 3 began at 0.56 ft BGS, with excavations ceasing at 1.47 BGS. Soils were generally described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy mottling.

One feature was associated with Stratum 4. **Feature 1.E** was excavated as a part of the possible cistern, or Feature 1. However, after excavating to a depth of 3.17 ft BGS, it was determined to be subsoil due to the lack of artifacts. A few pieces of coal were the only artifacts recovered from this feature. Soils were generally described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay with red clay mottling.

Few artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 4. In total, only four artifacts were recovered during excavations. These included brick or other construction materials, as well as coal or clinker. The complete breakdown of the Stratum 4 artifact assemblage is summarized in the Table 29 below.

Table 29. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 4 at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100)

Item	Count	Percentage
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	1	25.00
Brick, Whole or Part	1	25.00
Coal/Clinker	2	50.00
Total	4	100.00

Archaeological Research at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)

Fieldwork was conducted at 201 Chesapeake Avenue from June 5, 2003 to July 17, 2003. Matthew Palus and Megan Crandall directed a crew of eleven field school students. An estimated 36 person-days were spent, not including supervision, on five 5' feet square units. A total of 1,228 artifacts were recovered from the site, about nine percent of which is comprised of coal, slag, and clinker material (which was collected for analytical purposes).

Archaeological investigations began at this property with a series of shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at approximately 5-foot intervals along the E106 transect, and at approximately 1-foot intervals along the E73 transect. A total of seven STPs were excavated on the E73, E78, and E106 transects at the following locations:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| N35 E73 | N40 E78 | N65 E106 |
| N36 E73 | | N70 E106 |
| | | N75 E106 |
| | | N80 E 106 |

The small, expedient excavations were located with tape measures and excavated stratigraphically, yielding a variety of materials. The STPs were excavated to an approximate depth of 1.5 feet, with consistent stratigraphy throughout.

Three units were excavated at 201 Chesapeake Avenue at the following locations (provenience is by the NE corner of the unit):

Unit 1 (N100 E105): Located near the back patio, between the house and the eastern fence line.

Unit 2 (N90 E105): Located in the backyard, along the eastern fence line.

Unit 3 (N70 E78): Located near the northwest corner of the garage in the backyard.

Unit 4 (N100 E73): Located in the backyard, directly south of the back porch.

Unit 5 (N70 E100): Located adjacent to the northern wall of the garage and eastern fence line.

In total, the five units comprised 125-ft² coverage of the site. The location of all excavation units, STPs, unit datum, and grid points are shown in relation to the existing house and property boundaries in **Figure 61** below.

Site Stratigraphy

Students excavated five units and divided the deposits between the surface and culturally sterile subsoil into four to eleven stratigraphic levels. During later examination, and for the purpose of analysis, distinct soil layers that correspond to the same general period of activity were grouped into one of four strata. Deposits at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101) were assigned to one of four strata according to their contents and diagnostic artifacts. These contexts are presented in Table 30 below. Following Table #, the strata are described individually along with any features identified in the same context and a summary of the artifacts recovered.




Table 30. Summary of Stratigraphy at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)


Stratum	Description	TPQ artifacts
1	1944 - present, including the family of Aris T. Allen and Family from 1961-1964	Plastic, aluminum foil, 1999 penny, Kool-Aid twist top, metal pull tabs
2	1910-1944, period of occupation of the Braun family and other German immigrants	Mix of hand-made and machine-made bottles, wire nails, plastic
3	1880-1910, period of early ownership of property by the Mutual Building Association and earliest occupation by German immigrant families	Crown cap, mix of hand-made and mold-made bottle fragments, cut and wire nails, milk glass, ironstone
4	Subsoil, pre-cultural level	None


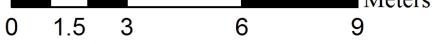
Figure 61. Site plan of 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101). Structure measurements and placement based on rough sketch of site

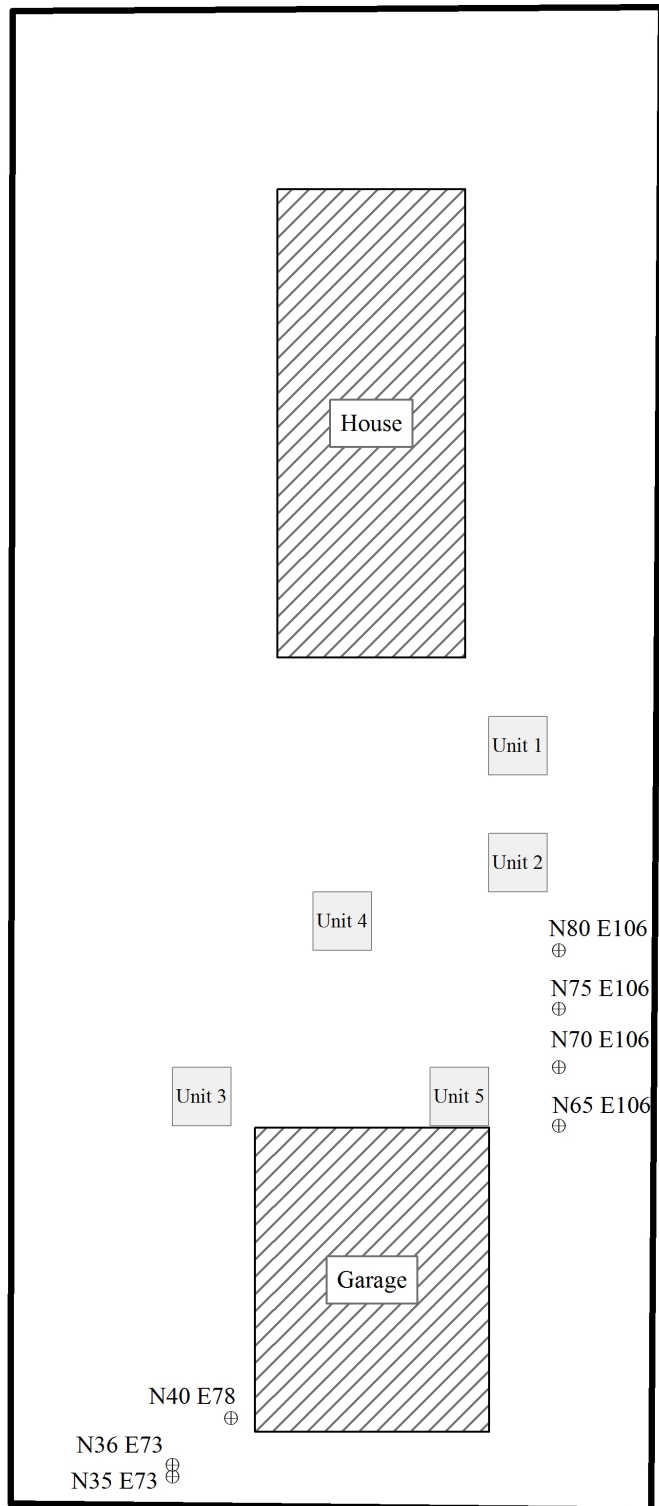
201 Chesapeake Avenue
 18AP101
 2003
 Map by Janna Napoli
 May 19, 2015
 Buildings not drawn to scale

Legend

- ⊕ STP
-  Boundary
-  Structures
-  Units


 Grid North



Stratum 1

The uppermost stratum identified at 201 Chesapeake Avenue is comprised of soils deposited during occupations of the house and property since 1944. Stratum 1 includes the first five stratigraphic levels excavated in Unit 1, the first stratigraphic levels excavated in Unit 2 and 4, the first four levels excavated in Unit 3, and the first two stratigraphic levels excavated in Unit 5. In Unit 1, the north-easternmost excavation at the site, Stratum 1 extended from the existing ground surface at 0 ft to approximately 1.29 ft BGS. However, in the northeast section of the unit, Stratum 1 was at a shallower depth of 0.76 ft BGS. In Unit 2, ten feet south of Unit 1, Stratum 1 extended from a depth of 0 ft BGS to a range of 0.44 ft BGS to 0.58 ft BGS. To the southwest of Unit 2, Stratum 1 extended from 0 ft BGS to 0.55 ft BGS in Unit 3, with the southeast corner reaching a depth of 0.76 ft BGS. In Unit 4, east of Unit 1, Stratum 1 extended from the ground surface to 0.25 ft BGS. In Unit 5, east of Unit 3, the stratum extended from 0 ft BGS to a range from 0.6 ft BGS to 1.06 ft BGS. Soils were generally described as: Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clayish loam or sandy clay, Dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, silty loam, or clay, Dark brown (7.5YR3/2) clay loam, Brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam, and Dusky red (2.5YR3/2) sandy loam. In Unit 2 and 5, Stratum 1 had small patches of clay inclusions, while Unit 3 and 4 had root inclusions.

Three features were associated with Stratum 1, including **Feature 1**, **Feature 4**, **Feature 5**, and **Feature 8**. Feature 1 is a linear feature running along the entirety of the western wall of Unit 1. The feature measured 1.3 ft east to west and 5 ft north to south, continuing into the north and south profiles. Feature 1 extended from a depth of 0.17 ft BGS to 0.24 ft BGS. Soils were described as a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam, with small patches of clay located in the northwest corner. Excavators concluded that the clay deposit suggests this feature is a landscape fill along the house.

Feature 4 is a large, somewhat circular feature cutting into the northwest corner of Unit 1 (Figure 62-64). It measures approximately 3.4 ft along the western wall of Unit 1 from north to south, 2.8 ft along the northern wall of Unit 1 from west to east, and 2.0 ft diagonally from the northwest corner of Unit 1. It extended from a depth of 0.49 ft BGS to 1.41 ft BGS. The soil was described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) with no soil texture recorded. The feature was primarily filled with some ash deposits, charcoal, mortar, and a large slab of concrete, which took up the west corner of Unit 1. Feature 4 is interpreted as a pit filled with modern architectural debris. Excavations were discontinued on this feature due to its modern association.

Feature 5 is an ovoid feature cutting into the northeast corner of Unit 1 (see Figure 64). It measures 0.7 ft along the eastern wall of Unit 1 from north to south, 1.0 ft along the northern wall from east to west, and 1.3 ft diagonally from the northeast corner of Unit 1. Feature 5 began at a depth of 0.6 ft BGS. The final depth of the feature cannot be determined, as closing elevations were not recorded for this feature. Soils were described as yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay with a small clay deposit within the northeast corner. The interpretation of this feature is difficult to determine, as field notes and analysis do not assist in its understanding. The artifacts recovered, however, contained a large assemblage of modern architectural debris.

Figure 62. Closing shot of Unit 1, fully excavated, at 201 Chesapeake Avenue. Note the remains of Feature 4 located in the northwest corner of the unit (Photograph by Dr. Matthew Palus)



Figure 63. North profile plan of Unit 1 at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)

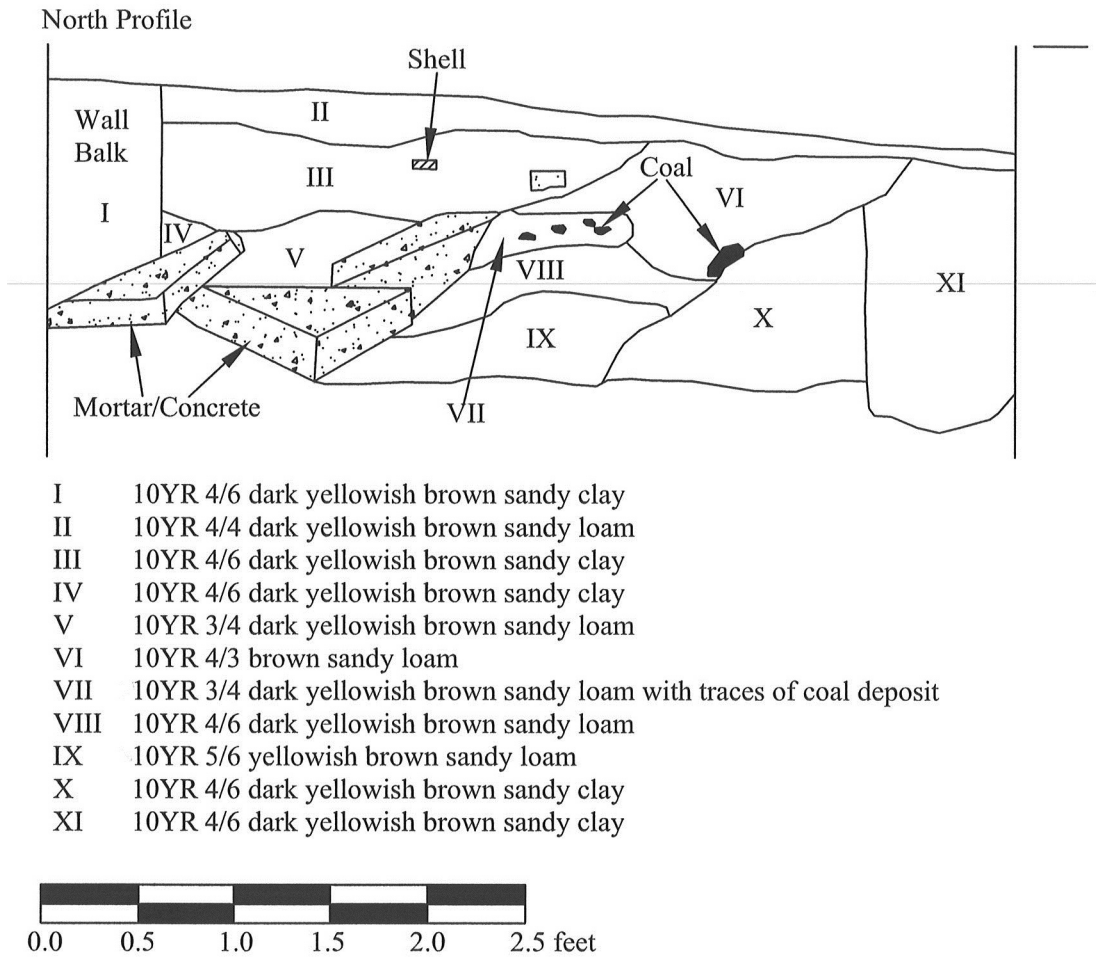
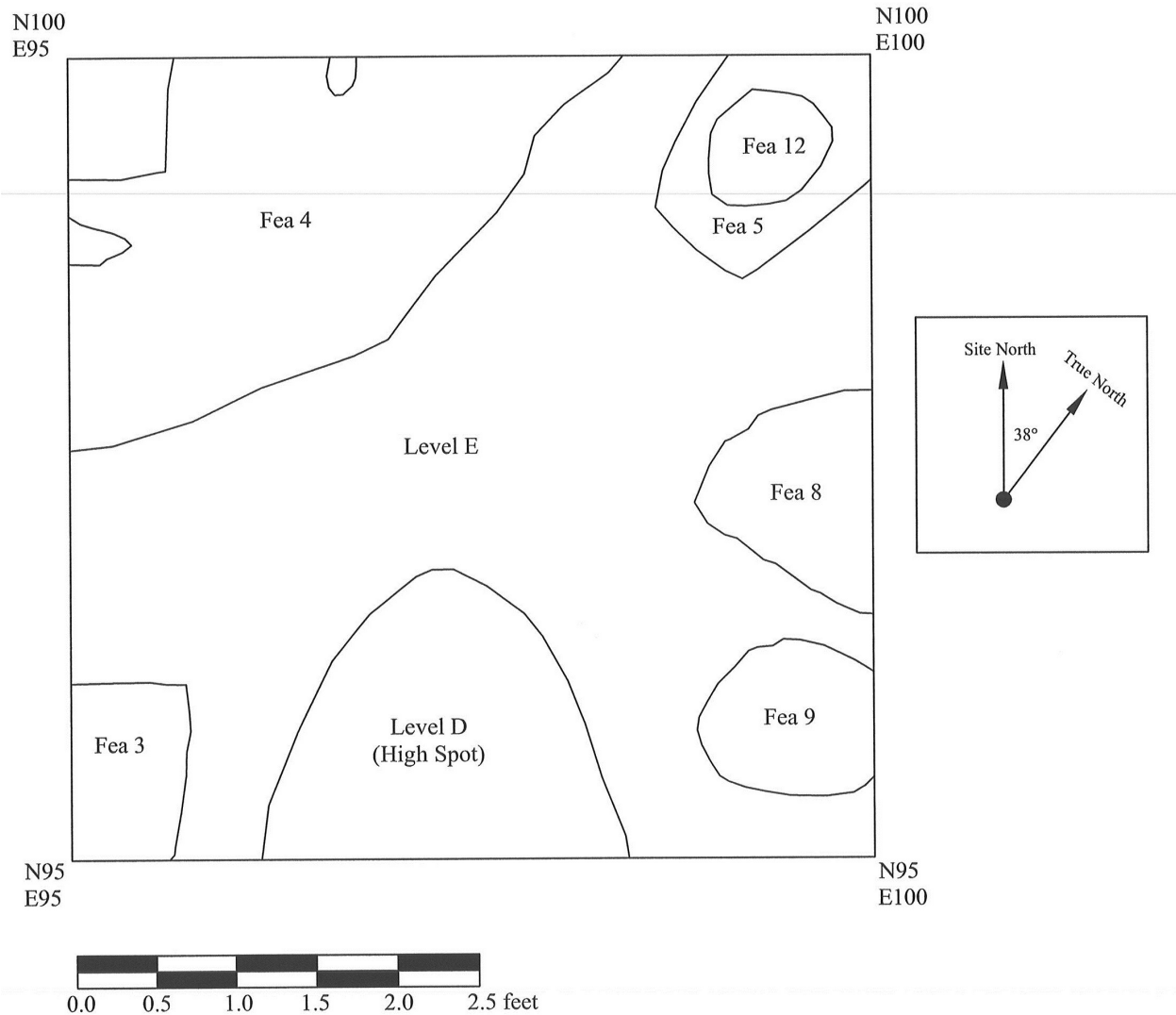


Figure 64. Feature report for 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)



Feature 8 is a semi-circular feature located along the eastern wall of Unit 1 and contains modern debris (see Figure 64). The feature measures 1.5 ft north to south and 1.1 ft east to west, and extended from a depth of 0.81 ft BGS to 0.96 ft BGS. Soils were described as dark brown (10YR3/3) clay loam.

In total, 771 artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 1. Synthetic and recent material was the largest proportion of artifacts recovered from Stratum 1, making up over twenty seven percent of the assemblage. Artifacts associated with domestic debris were also present, with ceramics and liquor bottles/fragments making up fourteen percent of the assemblage. The complete assemblage of Stratum 1 artifacts is summarized in Table 31 below.

Table 31. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 1 at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)

Item	Count	Percentage
Creamware	3	0.39
Whiteware	19	2.46
Yellow Ware	1	0.13
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	1	0.13
Chinese Porcelain	20	2.59
Other Porcelain	2	0.26
Other Refined Earthenwares	1	0.13
Ironstone	2	0.26
Rockingham	1	0.13
Coarse Stoneware	4	0.52
Total Ceramics	54	7.00
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	54	7.00
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	1	0.13
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	2	0.26
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	4	0.52
Drinking/Serving Glass	9	1.17
Window Glass	16	2.08
Glass, Unidentified	83	10.77
Total Glass	169	21.92
Nails	37	4.80
Other Iron Objects	34	4.41
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	81	10.51
Total Metal	152	19.71
Faunal Bone	27	3.50
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	26	3.37
Other Organic Materials	19	2.46
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	26	3.37
Brick, Whole or Part	22	2.85
Coal/Clinker	43	5.58
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	4	0.52
Textile	12	1.56
Synthetic/Recent Material	214	27.76
Other	3	0.39
Total	771	100.00

Stratum 2

Stratum 2 deposits correspond to a period between 1910 and 1944, which was the period of occupation of the Braun family and other German immigrants. The deposit includes the fifth and sixth stratigraphic levels excavated in Unit 3 and the second stratigraphic level excavated in Unit 4. In Unit 3, the stratum extended from 0.52 ft BGS to 1.93 ft BGS, with an average thickness of 0.43 ft across the unit. In Unit 4, northwest of Unit 3, Stratum 2 extended from 0.17 ft BGS to 1.02 ft BGS. In general, soils were described as a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam, a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay, or a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy clay loam.

Seven features were excavated in association with Stratum 2, including **Feature 6, Feature 10a and 10b, Feature 11, Feature 13a, Feature 14a and 14b, Feature 17, and Feature 19.** Feature 6 (Figure 65-68), a mortar wall uncovered during excavations, was originally interpreted as an outbuilding located on a 1913 Sanborn map of the property. Later, based on the 1920 Sanborn map, the feature was determined to be the walls of a cistern built by the Braun family during their ownership of the site. Feature 6 represents only one corner of the cistern. The soil within the cistern is most likely fill used to cover up the cistern during a more recent period of occupation. The fill was potentially placed within the feature during the most recent period of occupation, or Stratum 1, due to the recovery of modern materials such as a Pepsi bottle cap, a plastic toy fragment, and a paint can. Feature 6 consisted of a wall constructed of “tabby,” or a man-made mortar of limestone and oyster shell. Wooden board marks were present on the south side of the tabby wall, indicating that wooden boards were first placed into the ground in order to create a “mold” for the mortar to be poured into. The feature or wall measured 5 ft from east to west, entering into both the east and west profiles, and had an overall thickness of 0.6 ft. Feature 6 also measured 2.5 ft north to south, entering into the south profile wall of Unit 3. The wall was encountered at a depth of 0.62 ft BGS. A closing elevation was not recorded for the bottom of the tabby wall, as excavations were ended arbitrarily.

Figure 65. Closing shot of Feature 6 and 10, fully excavated, at 201 Chesapeake Avenue. Feature unearthed a Concrete Cistern. Note tabby overspill along the north wall of the feature (Photograph by Dr. Matthew Palus)



Figure 66. Feature report for 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101). Plan view of Cistern (Feature 6)

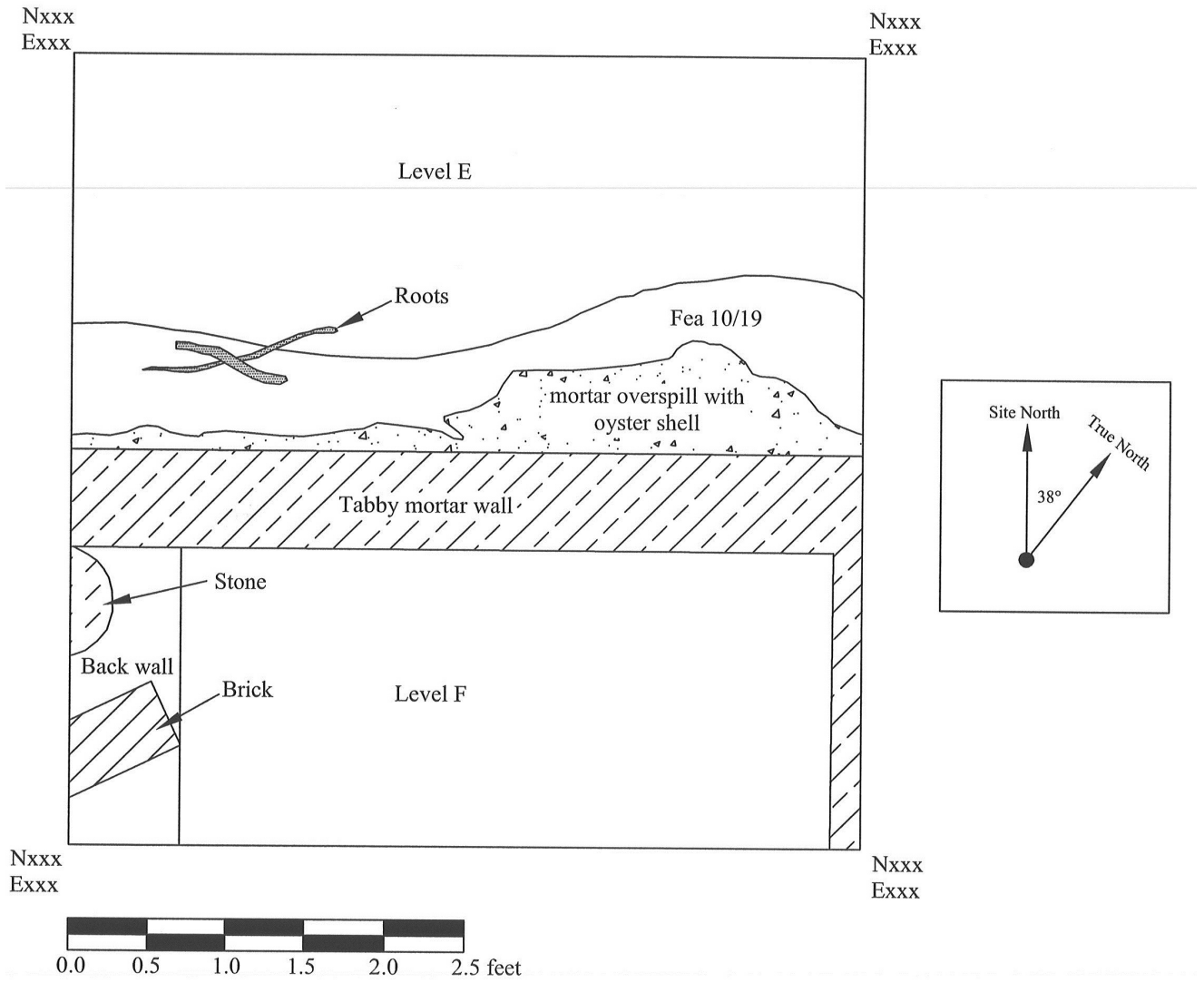


Figure 67. East Profile of Cistern at Site 18AP101, Showing Scalloping and Drain Pipe

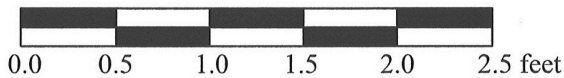
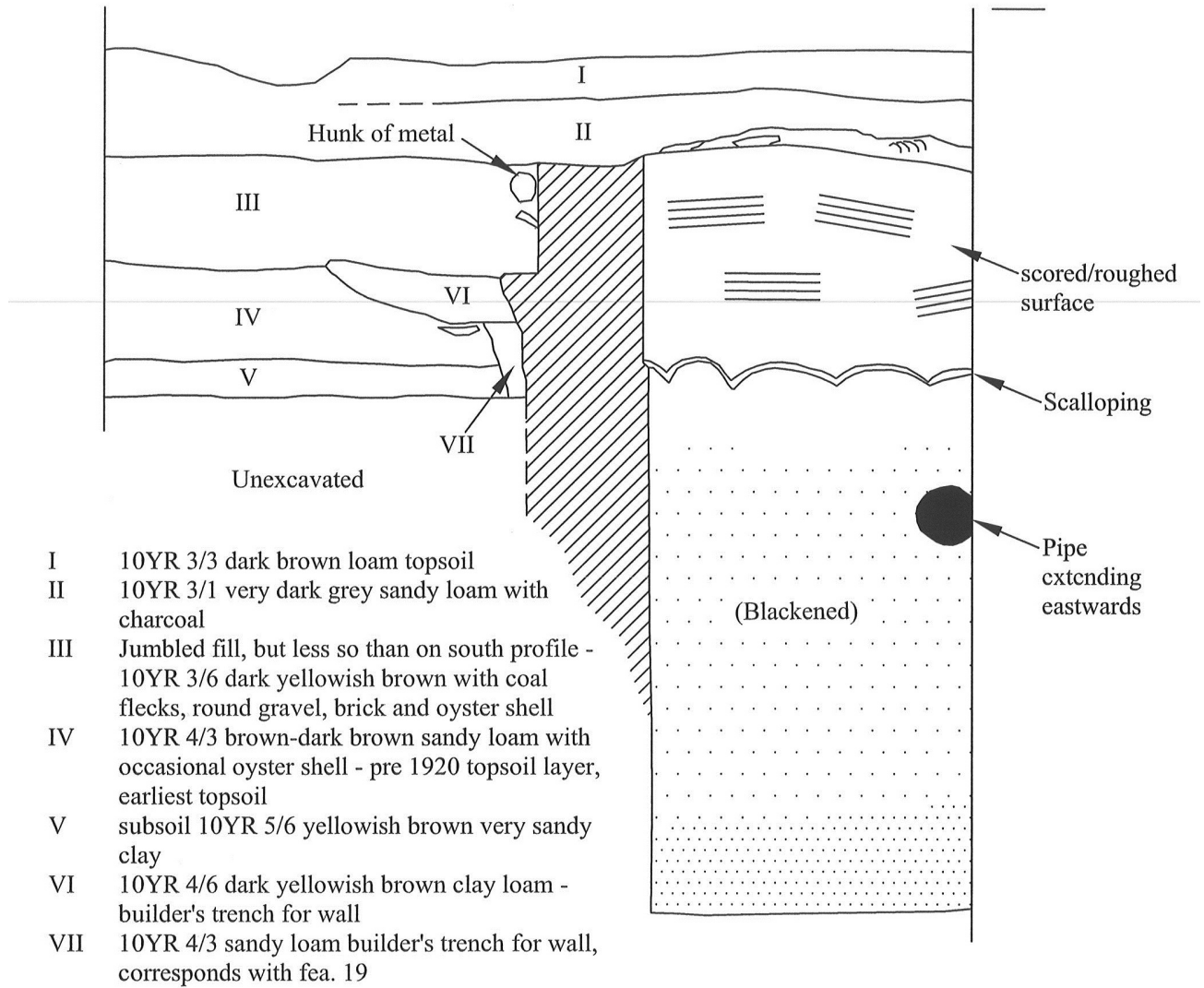
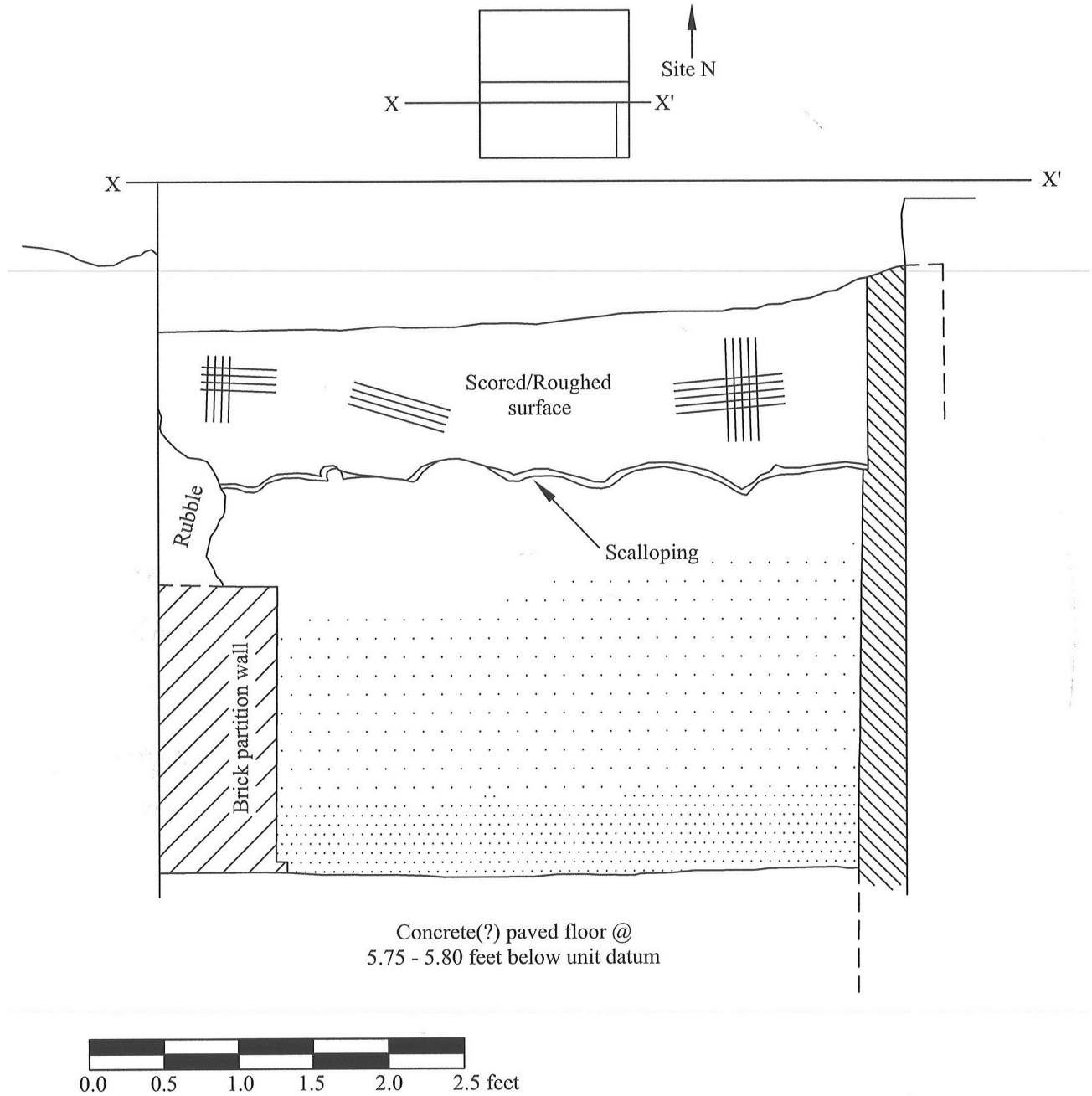


Figure 68. North Profile of Cistern at Site 18AP101, Showing Scalping



Features 10 and 11 were originally designated as separate features. However, after further analysis Feature 11 was designated as a continuation of Feature 10. For the purpose of this description, Feature 10 and 11 will be called simply Feature 10. Feature 10 is an irregular-shaped feature located along the northern wall of Feature 6, running into the west and east profile walls (see Figure 66). Within the east portion of the feature, Feature 10 measured 1.0 ft from north to

south. Within the west portion of the feature, Feature 10 measured 0.5 ft north to south. The feature extended from a depth of 1.02 ft BGS to 1.66 ft BGS. Within the eastern portion of this feature, the depth was shallower at 1.04 ft BGS. Soils were generally described as yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay loam with charcoal inclusions. During excavations, spillover from the tabby wall was uncovered (see Figure #). Feature 10 was interpreted as the remains of a builder's trench dug out during the construction of the cistern, or Feature 6, and was then filled in after its construction.

Feature 13a is a circular feature located within the center of Unit 5 (Figure 69). It is a possible posthole, unassociated with any other feature or structure. The feature measured 1.4 ft north to south and 1.4 ft east to west, and extended from a depth of 0.5 ft BGS to 1.06 ft BGS. Soils were described as dark brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay mottling.

Features 14a and 14b is one feature located in the north wall of Unit 4 (Figures 70 and 71). The difference between 14a and 14b is noted within the soil texture and depth in which they were encountered. Feature 14 is a semi-circular feature. The feature measured 2 ft east to west and 1.3 ft north to south. Feature 14a extended from a depth of 0.91 ft BGS to 1.59 ft BGS, while Feature 14b extended from a depth of 1.51 ft BGS to 2.43 ft BGS. Soils were described within both as a yellowish brown (10YR5/6), while Feature 14a had a clay texture, and Feature 14b had a sandy clay loam texture. Clay mottling was present in both, and a dark soil outlined the feature. Very few artifacts were recovered from Feature 14, as it may have been a possible posthole. If so, it is unassociated with any other feature.

Feature 17 is a circular feature located in the northeast corner of Unit 5. It is a possible posthole, similar to Features 13 and 15. It measures 1.1 ft north to south and 1.2 ft east to west, and extended from a depth of 0.99 ft BGS to 1.95 ft BGS. Soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay with coal inclusions. Few artifacts were recovered in association with this feature.

Feature 19, an irregular shaped feature located along the north wall of Feature 6, was interpreted as a continuation of the builder's trench noted in Feature 10 (see Figure 66). This feature was noted on the last day of excavations and was therefore left unexcavated. The builder's trench dates to between c. 1913 and 1921. Feature 19 measured 0.6 north to south and 5 ft east to west, as it ran into both the west and east profile walls (see Figure #). Soils were described as brown (10YR5/3) sandy silt loam or very sandy loam with some root inclusions.

One hundred and ninety-nine artifacts were recovered from Stratum 2. The complete assemblage of Stratum 2 artifacts is summarized in Table 32 below.

Figure 69. Feature report for 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)

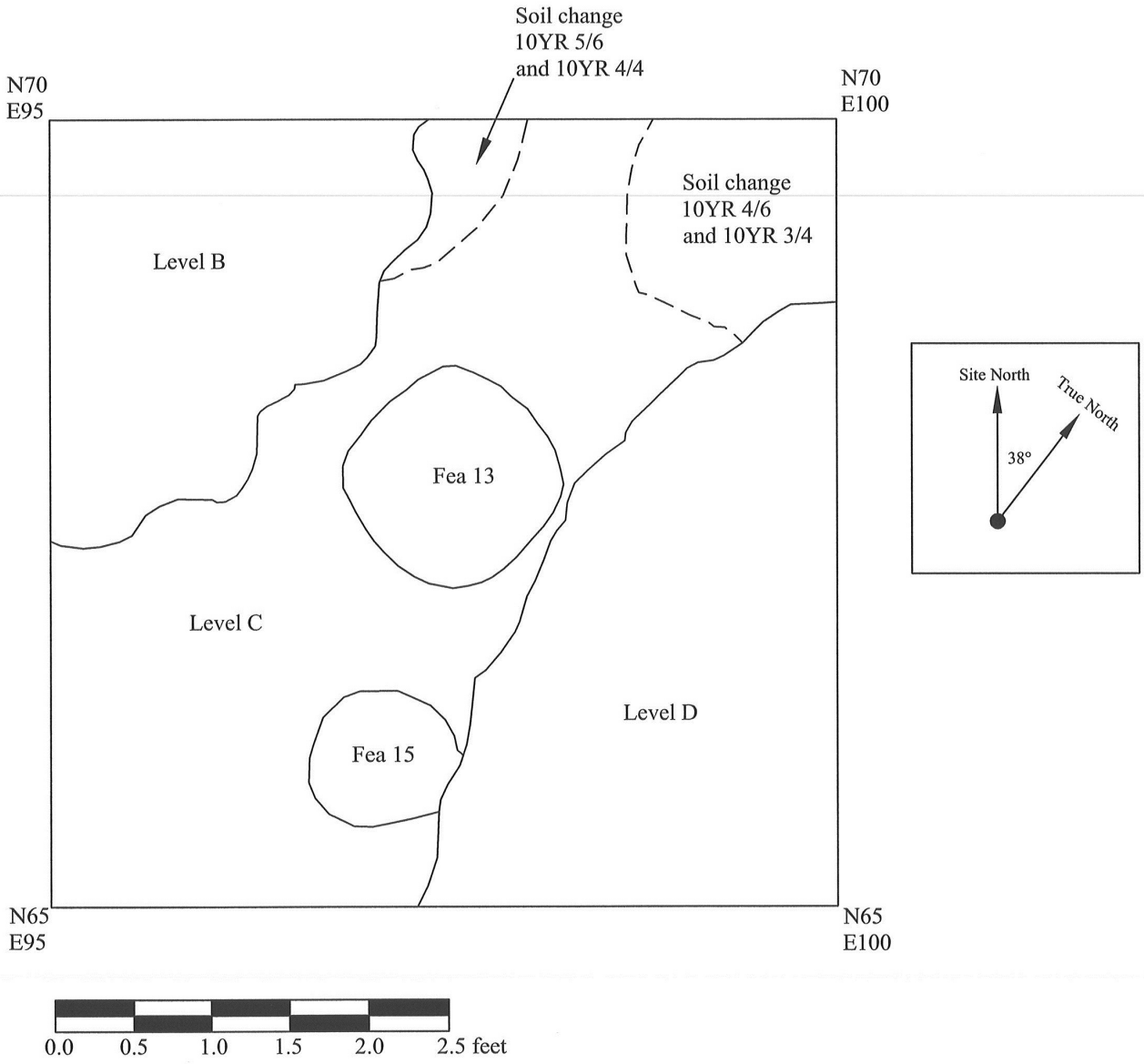


Figure 70. Feature report for 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)

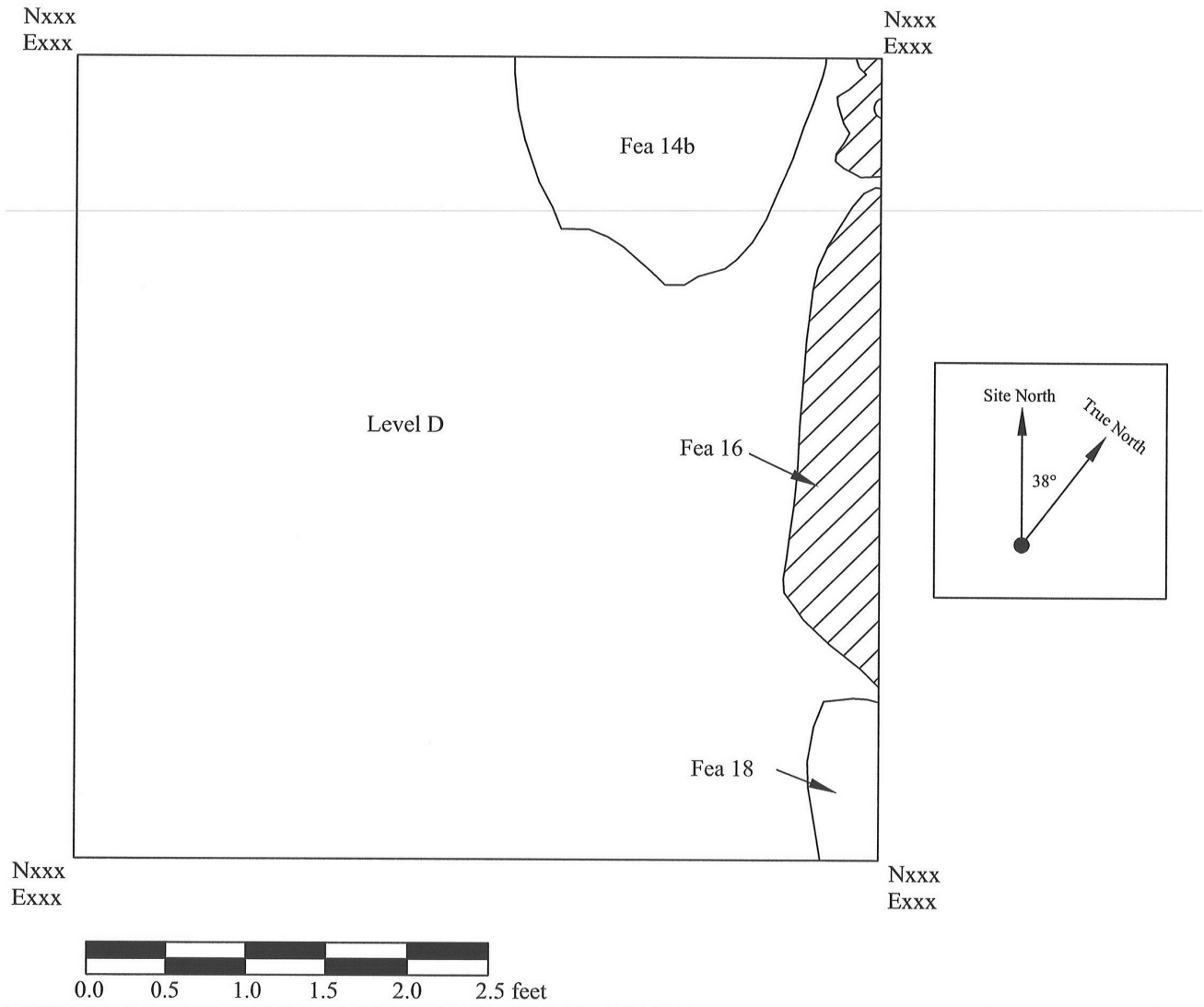
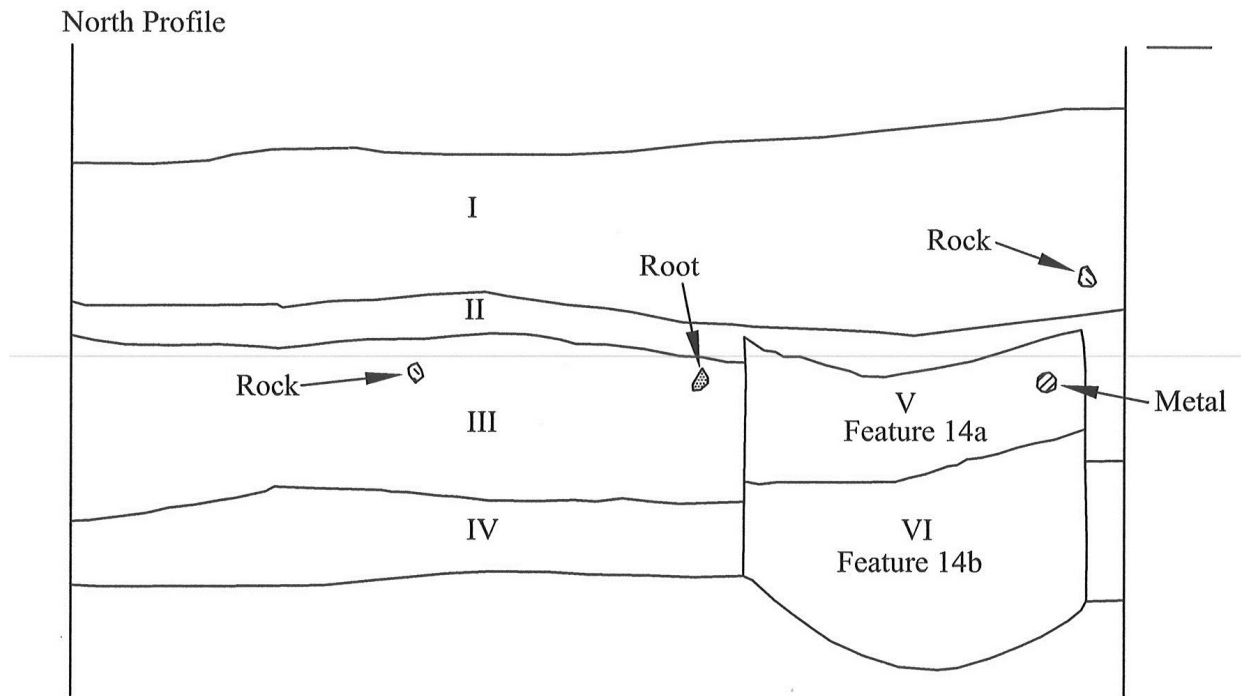


Figure 71. North profile plan of Unit 4 at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)



- I 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam
- II 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam
- III 7.5YR 4/3 brown sandy loam
- IV 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay
- V Feature 14a - 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown
- VI Feature 14b - 7.5 YR 4/3 brown

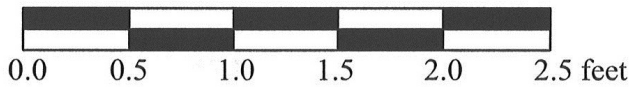


Table 32. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 2 at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	8	4.02
Yellow Ware	1	0.50
Chinese Porcelain	7	3.52
Coarse Stoneware	1	0.50
Total Ceramics	17	8.54
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	17	8.54
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	3	1.51
Drinking/Serving Glass	1	0.50
Window Glass	8	4.02
Glass, Unidentified	21	10.55
Total Glass	50	25.13
Nails	14	7.04
Other Iron Objects	15	7.54
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	12	6.03
Total Metal	41	20.60
Faunal Bone	16	8.04
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	13	6.53
Other Organic Materials	4	2.01
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	12	6.03
Brick, Whole or Part	10	5.03
Coal/Clinker	25	12.56
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	2	1.01
Synthetic/Recent Material	8	4.02
Other	1	0.50
Total	199	100.00

Stratum 3

Stratum 3 deposits result from activity at the site during the period from 1880 to 1910, during the earliest occupation of the property by German immigrant families. This stratum represents domestic artifact scatter, most likely deposited during this occupation, as well as a potential coal and ash dump. The deposits include the sixth and final stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 1, the second through fourth stratigraphic levels excavated from Unit 2, the seventh through tenth stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 3, the third and fourth stratigraphic level excavated from Unit 4, and the third through fifth stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 5. In Unit 1, the north-easternmost excavated unit, Stratum 3 extended from 0.76 ft to 1.69 ft BGS, with an average thickness of 0.54 ft. Directly south of this unit, Stratum 3 extended from 0.44 ft BGS to 1.22 BGS, with the northeast corner reaching a shallower depth of 0.69 ft BGS. In Unit 3, the south-westernmost unit at the site, the stratum was encountered at approximately 0.97 ft BGS and reached a maximum depth of 4.94 ft BGS. In the fourth excavated unit, located west of Unit 1, Stratum 3 extended from 0.85 ft BGS to 2.15 ft BGS, with an average thickness of 1.15 ft. In Unit 5, Stratum 3 was encountered at 0.36 ft BGS and reached a depth of 1.25 ft BGS.

Soil color for this stratum was generally described as being a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6), a yellowish brown (10YR4/3 or 10YR4/4 or 10YR5/6), strong brown (7.5YR4/6), dark brown (10YR3/4), very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2). Soil texture was generally described as a clay loam, a silty sandy loam, a sandy clay, or a sandy loam. Stratum 3 contained yellow reddish (5YR5/8) sandy clay inclusions, coal inclusions, and coal and ash inclusions.

Eight features were associated with Stratum 3, including **Feature 3, Feature 7a, Feature 7b, Feature 9, Feature 12, Feature 13b, Feature 15, Feature 16, and Feature 18**. Feature 3 is located in the southwest corner of Unit 1, and is somewhat circular shaped (see Figure 64). It is a possible posthole, not associated with any feature or building. It measures approximately 1.1 ft north to south and 0.8 ft east to west, and extends from a depth of .30 ft BGS to 0.70 ft BGS. The soil was described as dark brown (10YR3/3) loose clay. Feature 3 has a low artifact density, with a scattering of nails, shells, and mortar recovered in association with it.

Features 7a and 7b are one feature, located within Unit 2 (Figures 72 and 73). This feature was located to the east of the current house porch and is a possible ash dump or fire pit. The feature is an irregular shaped feature. It measures approximately 3.5 ft east to west and 1.7 ft north to south, and extends from a depth of 0.66 ft BGS to 1.47 ft BGS. The soil was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) sandy loam with ash inclusions. The feature includes a high concentration of scattered coal and ash debris, some architectural debris such as brick fragments, and domestic debris such as oyster shell.

Feature 9 is a circular feature located in the southeast corner of Unit 1 (see Figure 64). It is a possible posthole, possibly associated with Feature 12. The possible posthole was not identified with an existing or past structure. Feature 9 measures 1.1 ft east to west and 1.0 ft north to south, and extends from a depth of 1.24 ft BGS to 2 ft BGS. The soil was described as a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam, with darker clay inclusions.

Feature 12 is a circular feature located in the northeast corner of Unit 1, and associated with Feature 9 (see Figure 64). It is a possible posthole, and contains few artifacts other than shell fragments. Feature 12 measures 0.7 ft east to west and 0.8 ft north to south, and extends from a depth of 1.43 ft BGS to 1.76 ft BGS. The soil was described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy clay loam.

Feature 13b is a circular feature located in the center of Unit 5, and is a possible posthole (see Figure 69). However, it is not associated with any structure. The feature measures 1.4 ft east to west and 1.4 ft north to south, and extends from 0.96 ft BGS to 1.33 ft BGS. Soils were described as dark brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam with dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay mottling.

Feature 15 is a circular feature located in the southwest corner of Unit 5 (see Figure 69). It is a possible posthole, filled in during the construction of a playground nearby. Feature 15 measures 1 ft east to west and 1.1 ft north to south, and extends from a depth of 0.69 ft BGS to 1.2 ft BGS. The soil was described as a dark reddish brown (5YR3/3) sandy clay loam with coal and ash inclusions.

Figure 72. West profile plan of Unit 2 at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101). Note Features 7a and 7b

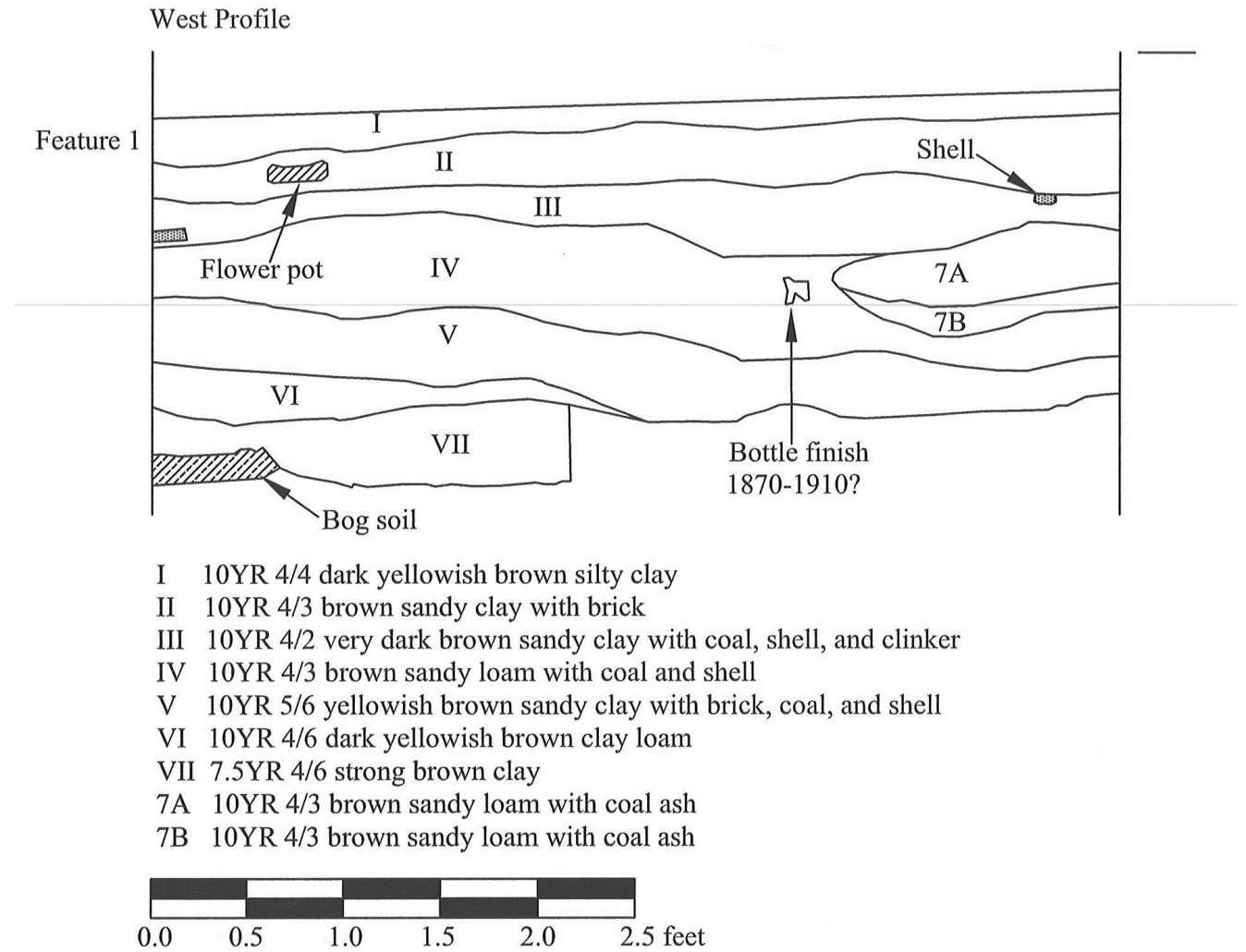
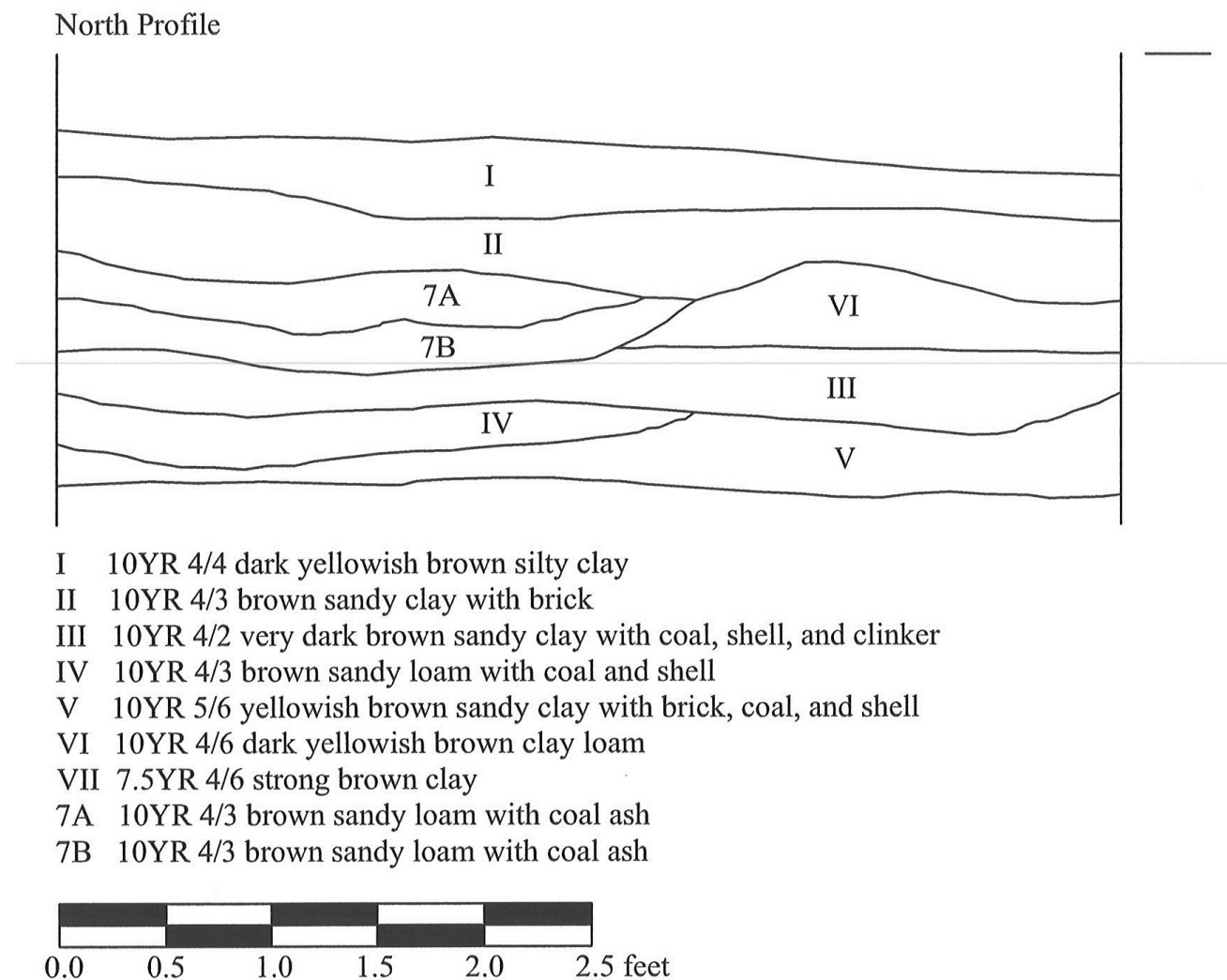


Figure 73. North profile plan of Unit 2 at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101). Note Features 7a and 7b



Feature 16 and 18 were originally designated as separate features (see Figures # and 74). However, after further analysis Feature 18 was designated as a continuation of Feature 16. For the purpose of this description, Feature 16 and 18 will be called simply Feature 16. Feature 16 is a linear feature located along the east wall of Unit 4. It measures 4.5 north to south and 0.6 ft east to west, and extends from a depth of 1.24 ft BGS to 2.27 ft BGS. Within the southern portion of Feature 16, the depth extended from 1.89 ft BGS to 2.65 ft BGS. Soils were described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) loamy clay, and a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay. Only one metal nail was recovered in association with this feature. Feature 16 was interpreted as a continuation of the builder's trench in Unit 3 (Features 10 and 19).

In total, 240 artifacts were recovered from Stratum 3. Stratum 3 contained a large portion of metal objects and glass artifacts, with close to forty percent of the assemblage containing these

artifacts. Architectural debris was the most prevalent type of artifact recovered in association with Stratum 3. The complete assemblage of Stratum 3 artifacts is summarized in the Table 33 below.

Figure 74. East profile of Unit 4 at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)

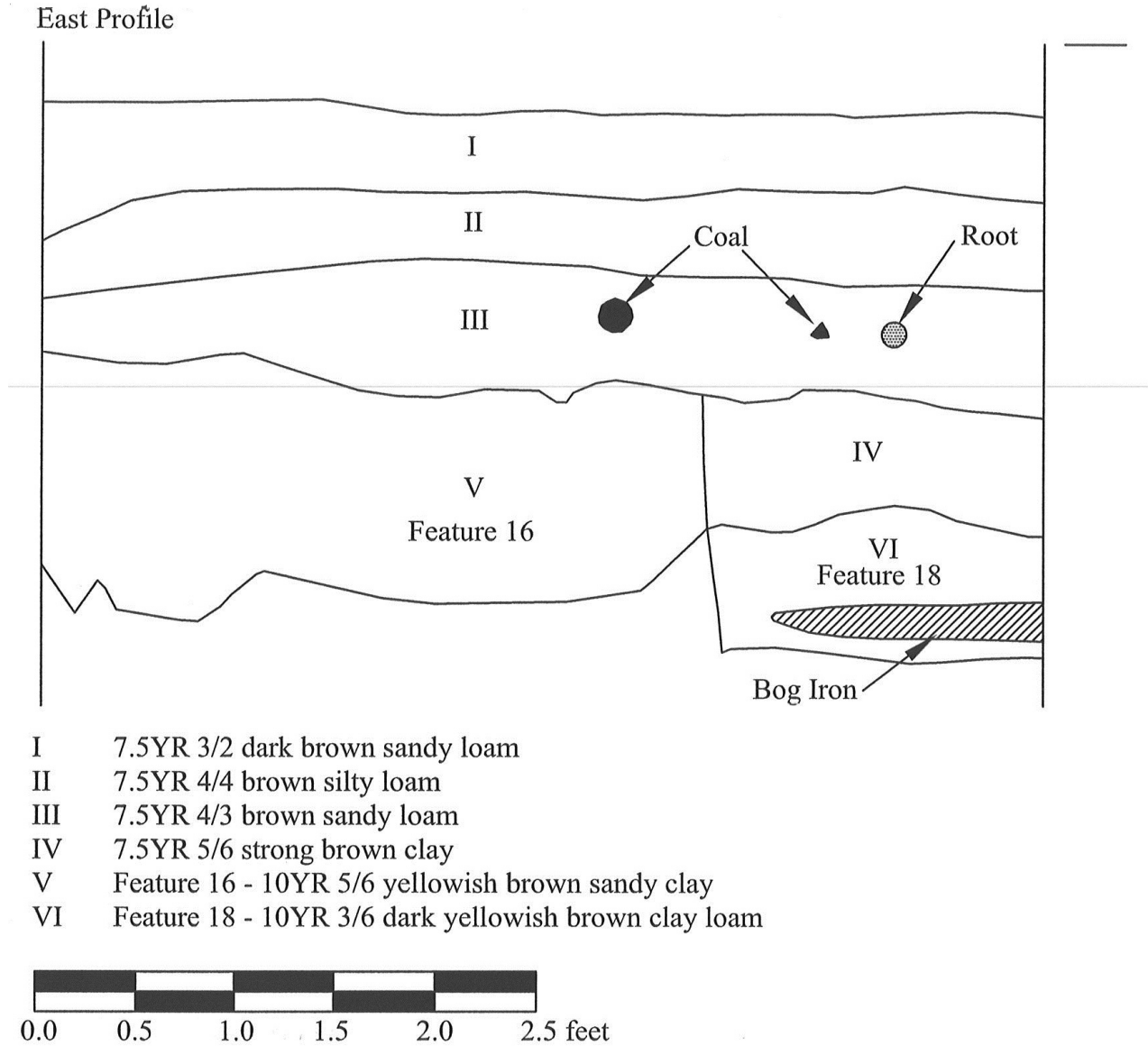


Table 33. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 3 at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	6	2.50
Yellow Ware	1	0.42
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	8	3.33
Chinese Porcelain	9	3.75
Coarse Stoneware	3	1.25
Total Ceramics	27	11.25
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	10	4.17
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	7	2.92
Drinking/Serving Glass	1	0.42
Window Glass	11	4.58
Glass, Unidentified	17	7.08
Medicine Bottle, 19th Century	1	0.42
Total Glass	47	19.58
Nails	27	11.25
Other Iron Objects	11	4.58
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	11	4.58
Total Metal	49	20.42
Faunal Bone	13	5.42
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	26	10.83
Other Organic Materials	1	0.42
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	23	9.58
Brick, Whole or Part	8	3.33
Coal/Clinker	34	14.17
Textile	1	0.42
Synthetic/Recent Material	10	4.17
Other	1	0.42
Total	240	100.00

Stratum 4

Stratum 4 deposits were assigned to those with few to no artifacts and were designated as the subsoil, or pre-cultural level. The deposit includes the eleventh and final stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 3 and the sixth and final stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 5. In Unit 3, Stratum 4 began at 1.69 ft BGS, with excavations ceasing at 2.09 ft BGS. In Unit 5, Stratum 4 began at 1.15 ft BGS, with excavations ceasing at 1.55 ft BGS. Soil descriptions were not recorded for Stratum 4.

No features were associated with Stratum 4.

Few artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 4. In total, only eighteen artifacts were recovered during excavations. The assemblage mainly consisted of small fragments of artifacts, including coal/clinker, metal fragments, and glass fragments, among a few others. The complete breakdown of the Stratum 4 artifact assemblage is summarized in Table 34 below.

Table 34. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 4 at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101)

Item	Count	Percentage
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	1	5.56
Coarse Stoneware	1	5.56
Total Ceramics	2	11.11
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	1	5.56
Window Glass	1	5.56
Glass, Unidentified	1	5.56
Total Glass	3	16.67
Nails	1	5.56
Other Iron Objects	3	16.67
Total Metal	4	22.22
Faunal Bone	1	5.56
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	2	11.11
Brick, Whole or Part	2	11.11
Coal/Clinker	4	22.22
Total	18	100.00

Archaeological Research at 512 Second Street (18AP102)

Fieldwork was conducted at 512 Second Street between June 24 and July 16, 2003. Jennifer Babiarz and Matthew Palus directed a crew of four to six field school students. An estimated 38 person-days were spent, not including supervision, on three 5' square units. A total of 747 artifacts were recovered from the site, about five percent of which is comprised of coal, slag and clinker material (which was collected for analytical purposes).

Archaeological investigations at this property began with a series of shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at approximately 10-foot intervals along the N80 transect, and at approximately 15-foot intervals along the N105 transect. A total of fourteen STPs were excavated on the N80, N85, N95, and N105 transects, at the following locations:

N80 E71	N95 E36	N85 E36	N105 E40
N80 E61			N105 E55
N80 E51			N105 E70
N80 E41			N105 E86
			N105 E101
			N105 E116
			N105 E131
			N105 E146

The small, expedient excavations were located with tape measures and excavated stratigraphically, yielding a variety of materials. The STPs were excavated to an approximate depth of 1.5 feet BGS, with consistent stratigraphy throughout. STPs that yielded the highest artifact densities were located in the southwest and northeast corners of the backyard. One unit

was therefore placed in the vicinity of these high-yielding STPs in order to investigate the area further.

Three units were excavated at 512 Second Street at the following locations (provenience is by the NE corner of the unit):

Unit 1 (N85 E36)

Located in the rear of the yard, against and aligned with the eastern fence line. Opened in order to investigate the area surrounding the artifact-rich STPs and determine stratigraphic sequence.

Unit 2 (N105 E120)

Located in the backyard close to and aligned with the southern fence line, nearest to the house and back porch. Opened in order to locate the structural feature indicated on historic maps and determine stratigraphic sequence

Unit 3 (N79 E117 – approximate; exact measurements are missing)

Located against and aligned with the northern fence line of the backyard. Opened in order to locate a possible structural feature and determine stratigraphic sequence

In total, the three units comprised 60-ft² coverage at the site. The location of all excavation units, STPs, unit datum and grid points are shown in relation to the existing house and property boundaries in **Figure 75** below.

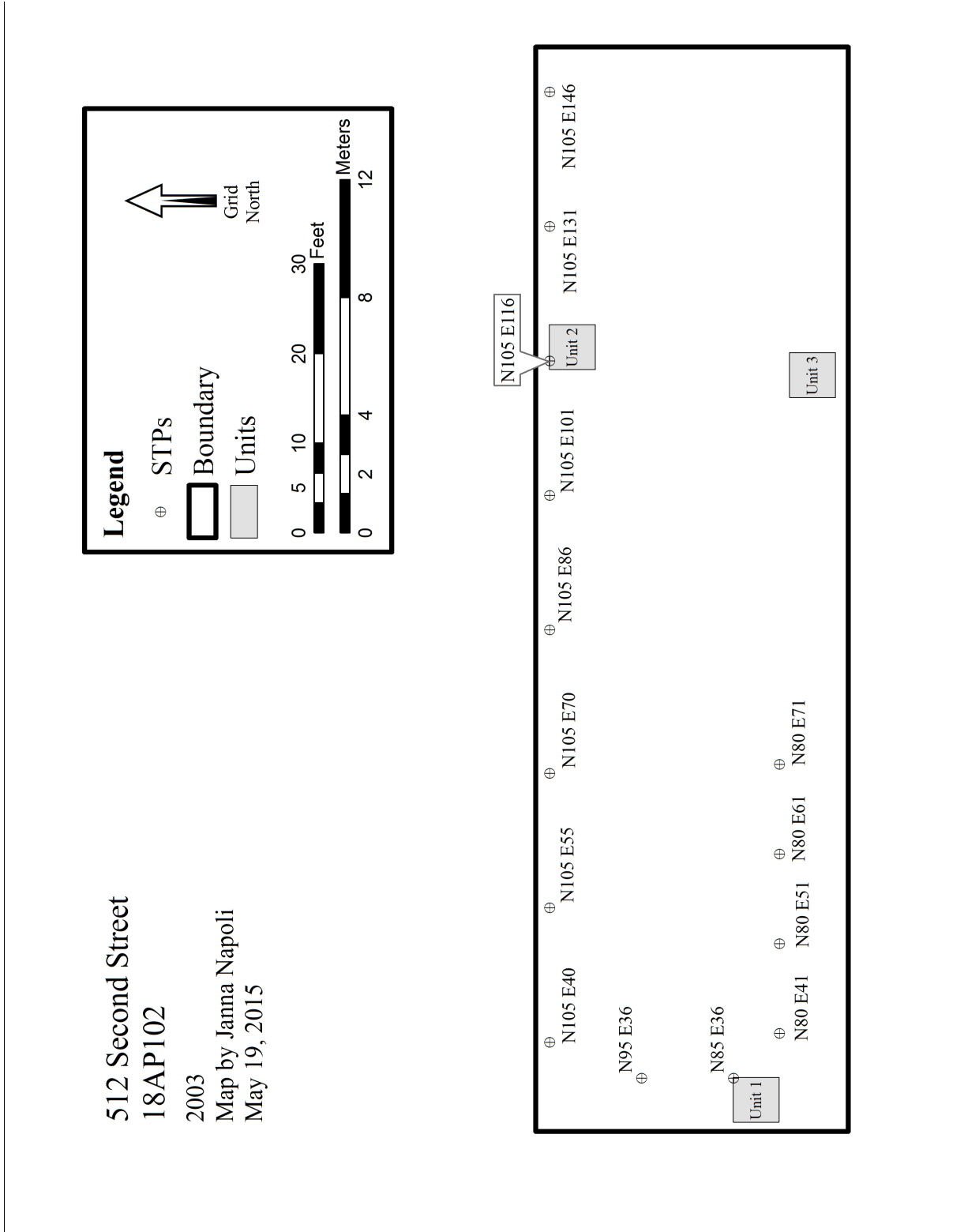
Site Stratigraphy

Students excavated three units and divided any soil deposits encountered between the surface and culturally sterile clay subsoil into two to six stratigraphic levels. During later examination, and for the purpose of analysis, levels displaying evidence of culturally similar activity were placed into one of four strata. Deposits at 512 Second Street (18AP102) were assigned to one of four strata according to their contents and diagnostic artifacts. These contexts are presented in Table 35 below. Following Table 35, the strata are described individually along with any features identified in the same context and a summary of the artifacts recovered.

Table 35. Summary of Stratigraphy at 512 Second Street (18AP102)

Stratum	Description	TPQ artifacts
1	1955 - present; Post-Collison occupation, various property owners	Metal pull tabs, art deco glass, plastic twist caps, Ziploc bags, aluminum foil
2	1912-1955; Collison family occupation of the site	Asphalt shingles, safety glass, pyraline plastic, wire nails, rubber, molded machine glass
3	Pre 1912; Earliest residence or perhaps pre-residence?	Hand-made glass, ironstone, cut and wire nails, Rockingham refined earthenware, salt glazed stoneware, crown cap, milk glass
4	Subsoil	Few or no artifacts

Figure 75. Site plan for 512 Second Street (18AP102). Boundaries denote the back yard of the property



Stratum 1

The uppermost stratum identified at 512 Second Street is comprised of soils deposited during occupations of the house and property since 1955. Stratum 1 deposits included the first stratigraphic level excavated in the three units at this site. In Unit 1, the easternmost excavation at the site, Stratum 1 extended from the existing ground surface to approximately 0.61 feet BGS. Along the southern fence of the property, this deposit is encountered at ground surface and has an average thickness of 0.08 feet. Stratum 1 deposits are the deepest within Unit 3. In Unit 3, the northernmost excavation at the site, Stratum 1 was encountered at ground surface and extended to a depth of 0.63 feet BGS. Soils were generally described as either a very dark grayish brown or black (10YR3/2 and 10YR2/1) silty sandy loam directly beneath the sod. In Unit 3, near the bottom of the stratigraphic level, some clay mottling was present and was described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6).

Two features were associated with Stratum 1, including **Feature 2** and **Feature 4**. Feature 2 is a deposit of disturbed soil located in Unit 1 and consists of medium to dark brown (10YR4/3 Brown) silty clay loam with clay inclusions (10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown), and a large concentration of root inclusions. Feature 2 is small and circular, with a diameter of approximately three-fourths of a foot. It is located in the eastern portion of Unit 1, and measures approximately 1.4 ft east to west and 1.8 ft north to south (Feature 76). Feature 2 extended from an elevation of 1.36 ft BGS to an elevation of 1.92 ft BGS. A large tree root intersected the top, western portion of Feature 2. The feature was later determined to be a domesticated dog burial, as artifacts included 4 vertically positioned leg bones, a vertebrae fragment, a skull, mandible, fragments of red leather, and rusted metal chain fragments. The metal chain was first discovered while excavating the first level of Unit 1, along with the pieces of red leather. The fragments of red leather were thought to have been pieces of a pet collar, while the chain represented a pet chain for the backyard. All hinted toward the interpretation that this feature represents the remains of a family pet. A nail was also found in association with this feature, the circumference of which matched the round holes found near the joints of the leg bones recovered.

Feature 4 was initially labeled as a composite feature located in the northwest corner of Unit 1. It was crosscut in the northeast corner of the feature by the same large tree root intersecting Feature 2. Feature 4 consisted of two semi-circular features, the smaller (referred to from now on as the feature) of which was located in the southwest corner of the larger circular deposit. The large circular deposit was later determined to not be an actual feature. Feature 4 is Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR3/6) and extends beyond the NW corner of the Unit where the feature is located. The feature has a diameter of approximately half a foot, and measured approximately 0.75 ft north to south and 0.8 ft east to west. Feature 4 extended from an elevation of 1.53 ft BGS to 2.04 ft BGS. The feature, or possible posthole, appears to be the remains of a single corner of an outhouse, or another small building, which is supported by the large number of architectural material found in association with the feature. These types of artifacts were not as prevalent within the rest of Unit 1. A plan view of both Feature 2 and Feature 4 is represented in Figure 76. The “non-feature” of Feature 4 is also represented in the West profile of Unit 1 in Figure 77 below.

Figure 76. Plan view of Feature 2 within Unit 1 at 512 Second Street (18AP102). Feature 4 is noted as "Posthole."

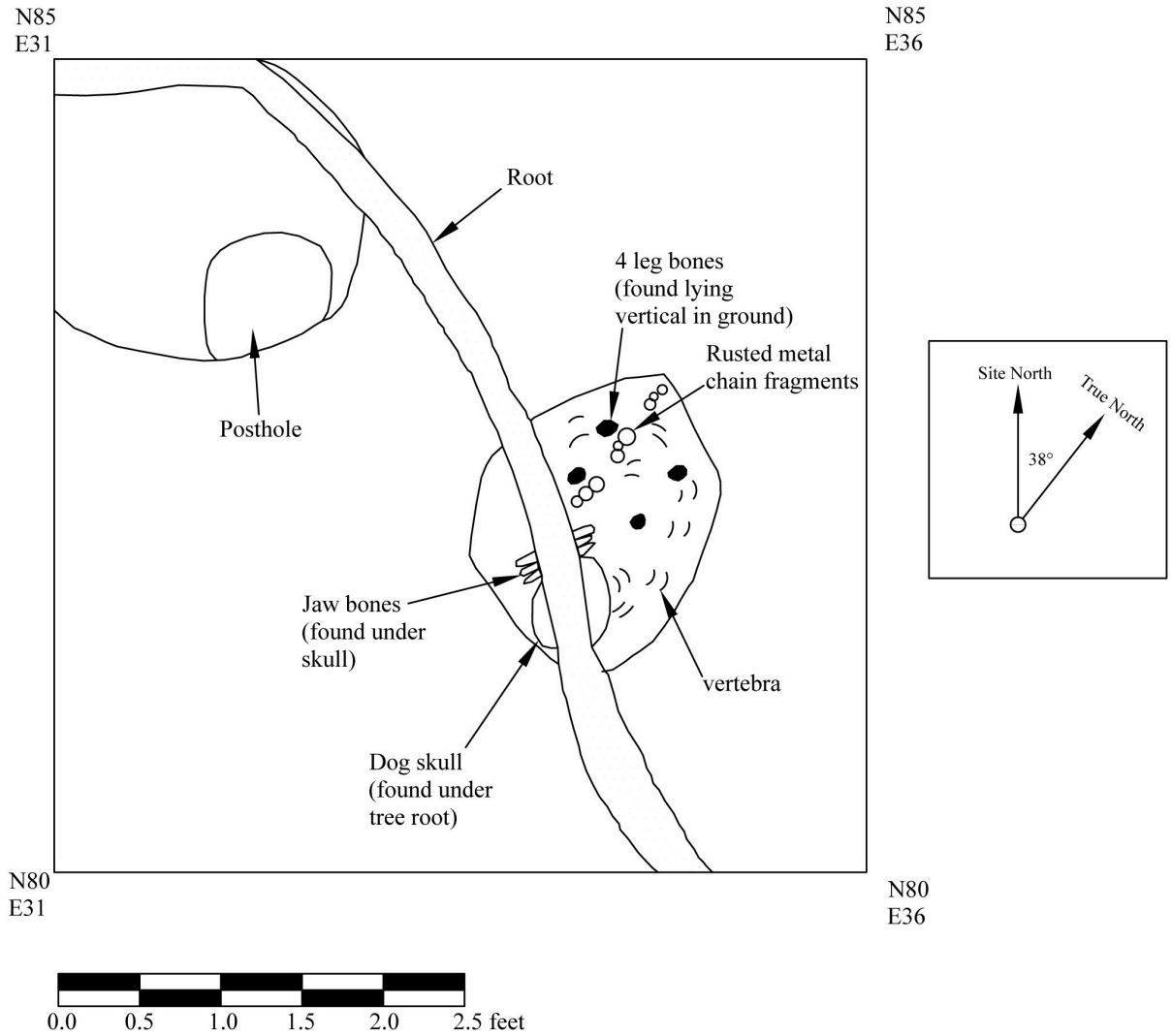
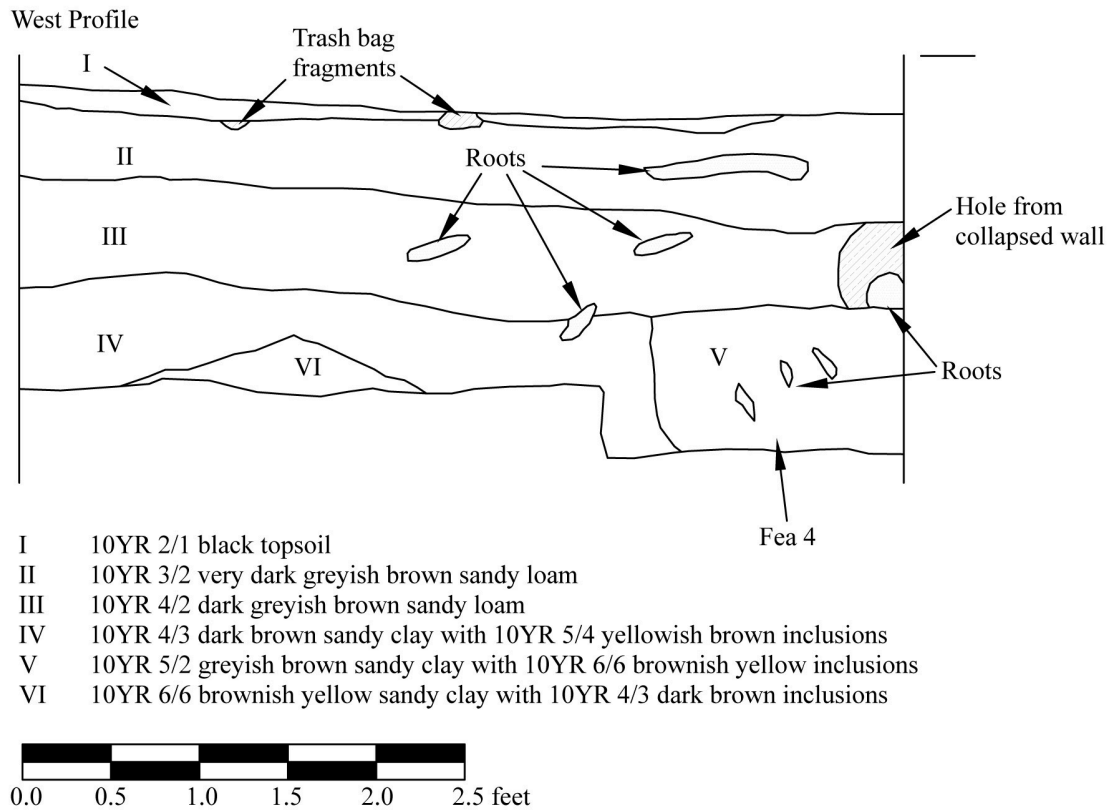


Figure 77. West profile of Unit 1 at 512 Second Street (18AP102). Note Feature 4.



Fewer than 500 artifacts were collected from Stratum 1 and primarily consisted of household refuse with small amounts of architectural material (associated with Feature 4). Over thirty percent of the assemblage consisted of glass, while whiteware and other ceramics accounted for less than 10 percent. Most of the glass artifacts recovered from Stratum 1 are fragments of window glass, wine or liquor bottle glass, or unidentifiable. In addition, over twenty percent of the assemblage consisted of nails and other iron or metal objects, and approximately nineteen percent consisted of synthetic material. The complete assemblage of Stratum 1 artifacts is summarized in the Table 36 below.

Table 36. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 1 at 512 Second Street
(18AP102)

Item	Count	Percentage
Creamware	1	0.32
Pearlware	1	0.32
Whiteware	16	5.08
Yellow Ware	1	0.32
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	1	0.32
Refined Stoneware	1	0.32
Chinese Porcelain	6	1.90
English Porcelain	1	0.32
Other Porcelain	1	0.32
Total Ceramics	29	9.21
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	25	7.94
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	2	0.63
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	6	1.90
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	6	1.90
Drinking/Serving Glass	6	1.90
Window Glass	15	4.76
Glass, Unidentified	40	12.70
Total Glass	100	31.75
Nails	15	4.76
Other Iron Objects	25	7.94
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	28	8.89
Total Metal	68	21.59
Faunal Bone	13	4.13
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	6	1.90
Other Organic Materials	9	2.86
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	5	1.59
Brick, Whole or Part	7	2.22
Coal/Clinker	11	3.49
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	4	1.27
Textile	2	0.63
Synthetic/Recent Material	60	19.05
Other	1	0.32
Total	315	100.00

Stratum 2

Stratum 2 deposits result from activity at the site during the period from 1912 to 1955 when the Collison family occupied the property. The deposits include the second and third stratigraphic levels excavated in Unit 1 and the second level excavated in Unit 2. Within Unit 1, Stratum 2 was encountered at a depth of 0.42 ft BGS and extended to a depth of 1.32 ft BGS. In Unit 2, the stratum extended from 0.03 ft BGS to 0.58 ft BGS. Soils were described as either a dark yellowish brown or simply a dark brown (10 YR 3 /4 or 10 YR 3/3) with varying textures from silty or sandy loam to a more clay like silty sandy loam. Unit 1 as it neared the bottom of its third stratigraphic layer became more and more clay-like while Unit 2's second stratigraphic layer had a proliferation of coal giving the soil a mottled appearance.

Two features were associated with Stratum 2, including **Feature 1** and **Feature 3**. Feature 1 consists of the deposits disturbed when digging a trench for the small lead-alloy pipe with a circumference of 0.56 feet that goes through the SW corner of Unit 2 extending from the NW corner to the SE corner of the Unit (Figure 78). The feature was noted at the top of the third stratigraphic level in Unit 2 due to the soil variations seen. The feature depth is 1.93 feet BGS and the width is 1.05 feet. The feature consists of mottled yellowish brown and dark yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8 and 10 YR 3/4) soil deposits that are a silty sandy loam texture with clay inclusions. The feature was bisected and excavated by hand in order to evaluate the feature profile while excavating. The feature is represented in the South profile of Unit 2 in Figure 79 below as well as the West profile of Unit 2 in Figure 80 below.

Figure 78. Feature report for 512 Second Street (18AP102)

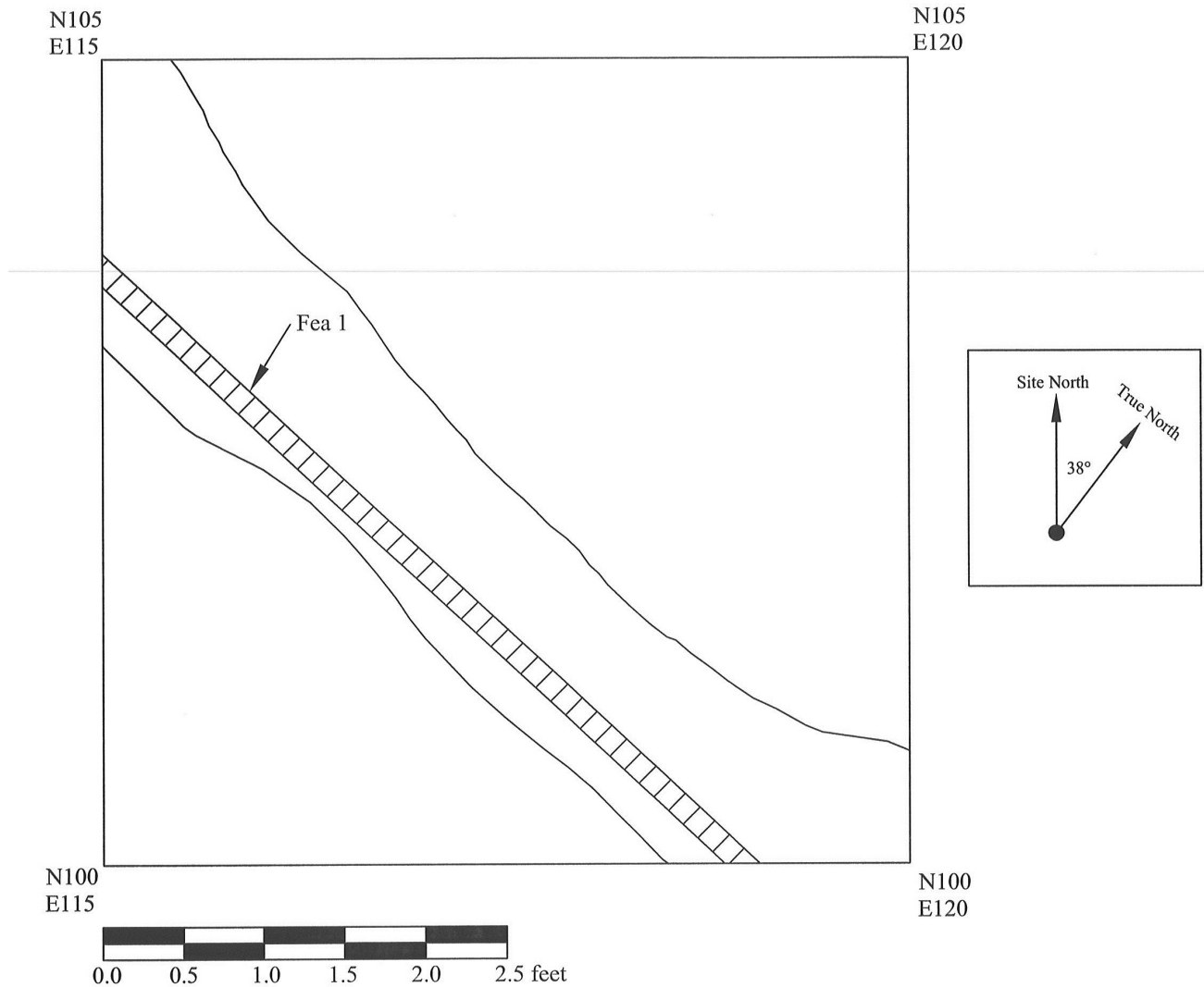


Figure 79. South Profile of Unit 2 at 512 Second Street (18AP102). Note Feature 1

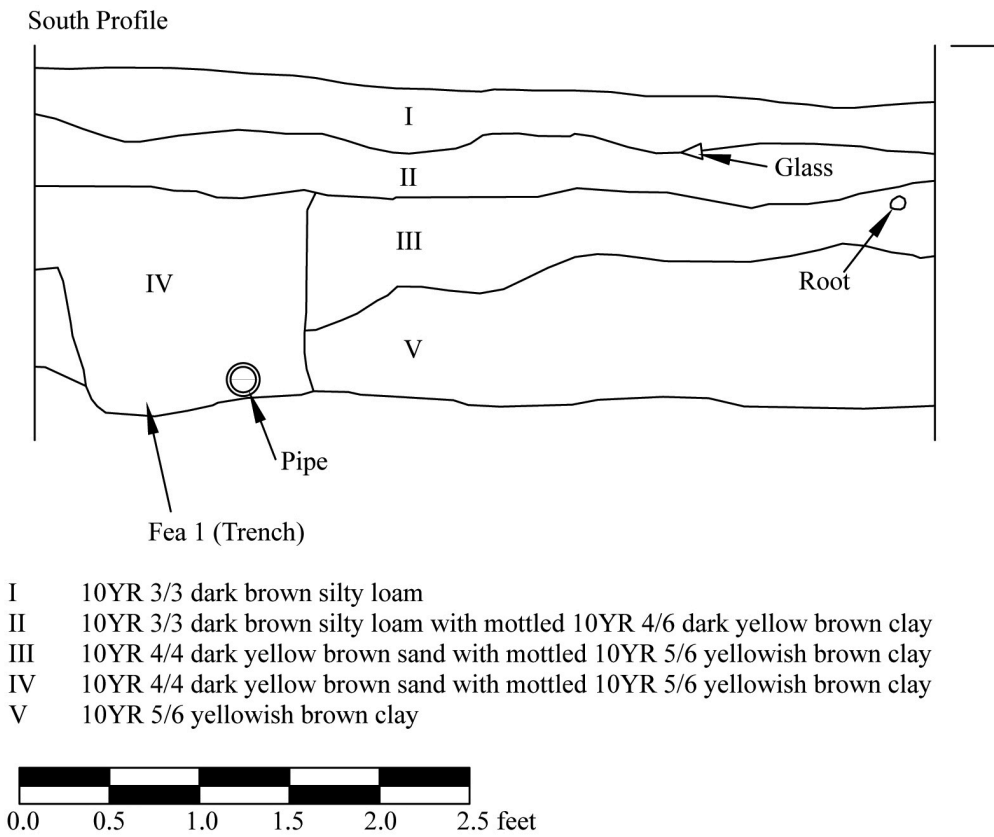
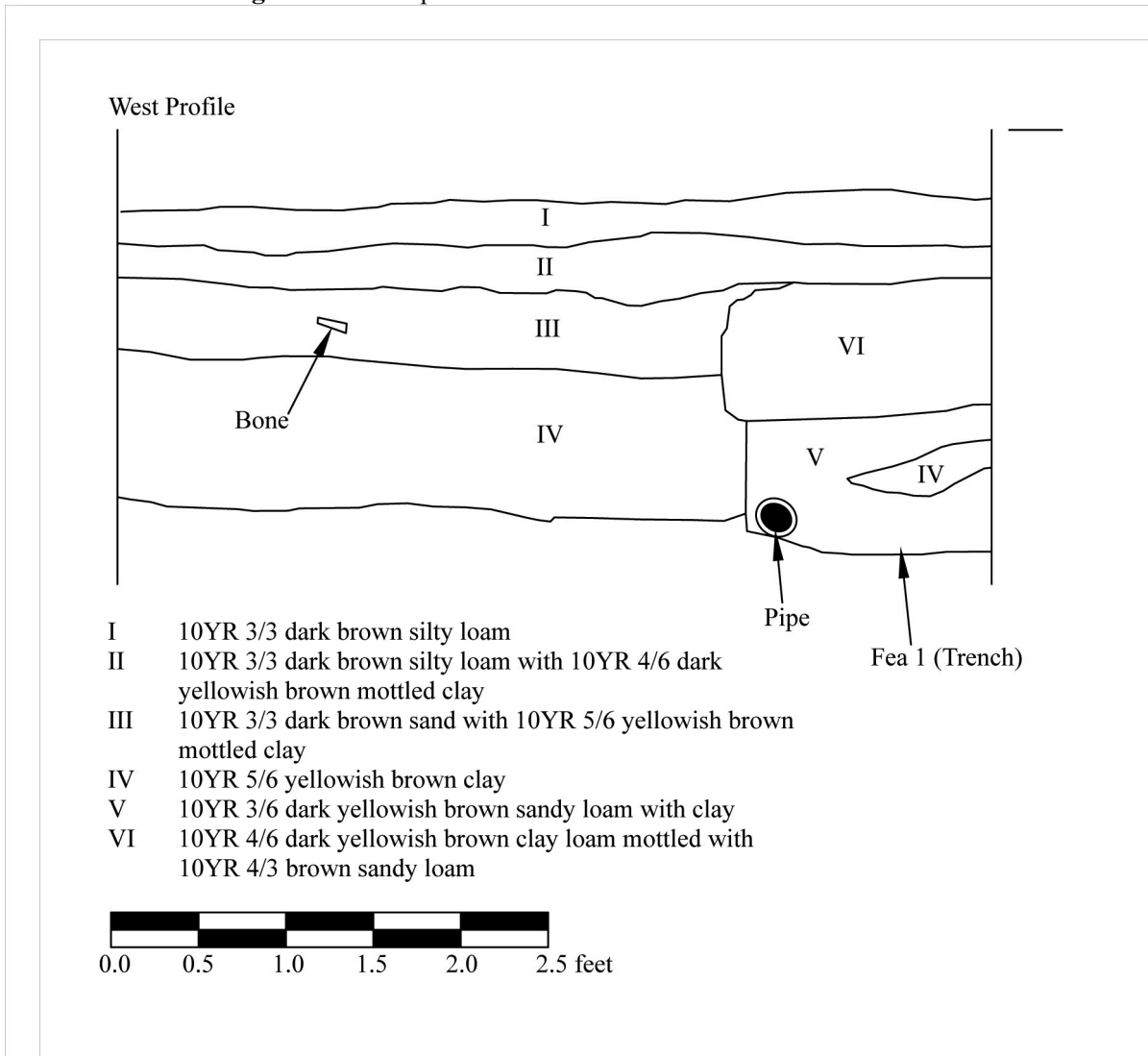


Figure 80. West profile of Unit 2 at 18AP102. Note Feature 1



Feature 3 is an irregular dark brown intrusion located in the SE corner of the unit alongside the lead-alloy pipe trench. It was encountered at a depth of 1.65 ft BGS and reached a depth of 1.9 ft BGS. The soil is described as dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) and is a sandy clay texture. Artifacts include small amounts of mortar and coal and the feature likely represents a collapse of the trench dug for the lead-alloy pipe.

Stratum 2 also had fewer than 500 artifacts collected. Glass accounted for almost half of the total materials collected and most of which was either unidentifiable or from wine or liquor bottles. Ceramics and metal were almost equally present accounting for about 20 percent each of the materials collected overall. Whiteware was the most common ceramic type. The complete assemblage of Stratum 2 artifacts is summarized in the Table 37 below.

Table 37. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 2 at 512 Second Street
(18AP102)

Item	Count	Percentage
Creamware	2	0.49%
Whiteware	36	8.87%
Yellow Ware	3	0.74%
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	2	0.49%
Refined Stoneware	1	0.25%
Chinese Porcelain	11	2.71%
Other Porcelain	2	0.49%
Other Refined Earthenwares	3	0.74%
Ironstone	3	0.74%
Rockingham	1	0.25%
Coarse Stoneware	7	1.72%
Total Ceramics	71	17.49%
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	62	15.27%
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	1	0.25%
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	28	6.90%
Drinking/Serving Glass	10	2.46%
Window Glass	22	5.42%
Glass, Unidentified	68	16.75%
Total Glass	191	47.04%
Nails	27	6.65%
Other Iron Objects	14	3.45%
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	35	8.62%
Total Metal	76	18.72%
Faunal Bone	5	1.23%
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	10	2.46%
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	5	1.23%
Brick, Whole or Part	7	1.72%
Coal/Clinker	16	3.94%
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	1	0.25%
Textile	4	0.99%
Synthetic/Recent Material	17	4.19%
Other	3	0.74%
Total	406	100.00%

Stratum 3

Stratum 3 is comprised of soils deposited during the earliest residence, or pre-residence, of 512 Second Street, ranging from the nineteenth century to the occupation by the Collison family in 1912. The deposit includes the fourth, fifth, and final stratigraphic levels excavated in Unit 1, the third and final stratigraphic levels excavated in Unit 2, and the second and final stratigraphic level in Unit 3. In Unit 1, the easternmost excavation at the site, Stratum 3 extended from 0.96 ft to at least 1.85 ft BGS. We say at least because closing elevations were not recorded for the final level within Unit 1. Along the southern fence of the property, this deposit is encountered at 0.28 ft BGS and has an average thickness of 0.64 ft. In Unit 3, the northernmost excavation at the site, Stratum 3 was encountered at 0.35 ft BGS and had an overall thickness of 0.29 ft. In Unit 1,

Stratum 3 deposits are comprised of a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) sandy loam, a dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy clay with a yellowish brown silty clay mottling (10YR5/8), and a dark yellow (10YR4/6) sandy clay. In Unit 2, the deposit varies from a dark brown to a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/3 and 10YR4/6) and the texture varies from a silty sandy loam with clay inclusions to a clay loam. The deposit in Unit 3 is a mottled dark olive brown (2.5YR3/3) with dark yellowish brown inclusions (10YR4/6) and is a sandy clay texture with high silt content.

There are no features associated with Stratum 3.

A little over 100 artifacts were recovered from Stratum 3. The assemblage primarily consisted of glass, with close to forty percent of the archaeological assemblage made up of either wine or liquor bottles or other glass objects. This is consistent with Stratum 1 and 2. Ceramics accounted for a larger portion of the assemblage than metal items with whiteware accounting for over eight percent of the assemblage. The complete assemblage of Stratum 3 artifacts is summarized in the Table 38 below.

Table 38. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 3 at 512 Second Street (18AP102)

Item	Count	Percentage
Creamware	1	0.87%
Whiteware	10	8.70%
Yellow Ware	2	1.74%
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	3	2.61%
Chinese Porcelain	5	4.35%
Total Ceramics	21	18.26%
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	14	12.17%
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	2	1.74%
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	3	2.61%
Drinking/Serving Glass	4	3.48%
Window Glass	6	5.22%
Glass, Unidentified	14	12.17%
Total Glass	43	37.39%
Nails	11	9.57%
Other Iron Objects	4	3.48%
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	2	1.74%
Total Metal	17	14.78%
Faunal Bone	5	4.35%
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	5	4.35%
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	5	4.35%
Brick, Whole or Part	4	3.48%
Coal/Clinker	7	6.09%
Tobacco Pipe Stem of Bowl	1	0.87%
Synthetic/Recent Material	4	3.48%
Other	3	2.61%
Total	115	100.00%

Stratum 4

Stratum 4 rested below Stratum 3 and was not fully excavated, as there were few to no artifacts found within this subsoil. Students and excavators ceased excavations upon excavating a few centimeters within this stratum. No soil descriptions were recorded for this stratum.

Archaeological Research at 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103)

Fieldwork was conducted at 127 Chester Avenue from June 5, 2003 to July 10, 2003. Megan Crandall, who led a crew of six to twelve field school students, supervised the site. An estimated 35 person-days were spent on two 5' square units. A total of 402 artifacts were recovered from the site, about six percent of which was coal, slag, and clinker material (which was collected for analytical purposes).

Archaeological investigations at this property began with a series of STP's excavated at approximately ten-foot intervals along the E105 transect, and at approximately five-foot intervals along the E110 transect. A total of nine STP's were excavated on the E100, E105, E110, and E115 transects, at the following locations:

N90E100	N90 E105	N80 E110	N90 E115
	N100 E105	N85 E110	
		N90 E110	
		N95 E110	
		N100 E110	

The small, expedient excavations were located with tape measures and excavated stratigraphically, yielding a variety of materials. The STPs were excavated to an approximate depth of 1.4 feet, with consistent stratigraphy throughout. STPs that yielded the highest artifact densities were located in the southwest and southern sections of the backyard. During excavations of the STPs, a few features were uncovered. STP 2 (N100 E110) contained Feature 1. However, few feature notes exist for this feature and, therefore, no Munsells or elevations can be listed here. Feature 1 was comprised of a loamy soil. It is unknown the exact depth of the feature, as excavators ceased digging before the feature was fully excavated. However, it was at least 1.65 ft BGS. Because there was a lack of artifacts and a lack of clay, it is most likely this feature was a hole that had been filled in with soil, perhaps after the removal of a large tree root. Feature 1 has no associated stratum. Feature 2, a possible builder's trench, was discovered in STP 5 and was later designated as Feature 3 within Unit 2 (see Stratum 2). Unit 2 was therefore placed in the vicinity of the builder's trench feature uncovered during the excavation of STP 5 (N90 E110).

Two units were excavated at 127 Chester Avenue at the following locations (provenience is by the NE corner of the unit):

Unit 1 (N85 E105)

Located in the southwest corner of the backyard.

Opened in order to locate a possible outbuilding visible on a 1908 Sanborn map

Unit 2 (N92 E112)

Located in the south of the backyard.

Opened in order to investigate builder’s trench discovered in STP 5.

A third unit, located at N70 E78, was mapped in using a total station but was not excavated.

In total, the two units comprised 50-ft² coverage of the site. The location of all excavation units, STPs, unit datum and grid points are shown in relation to the existing house and property boundaries in **Figure 81** below.

Site Stratigraphy

Students excavated two units and divided the deposits between the surface and culturally sterile clay subsoil into four to five stratigraphic levels. During later examination, and for the purpose of analysis, distinct soil layers that correspond to the same general period of activity were grouped into one of five strata. Deposits at 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103) were assigned to one of the five strata according to their contents and diagnostic artifacts. These contexts are presented in Table 39 below. Following Table 39, the strata are described individually along with any features identified in the same context and a summary of the artifacts recovered.

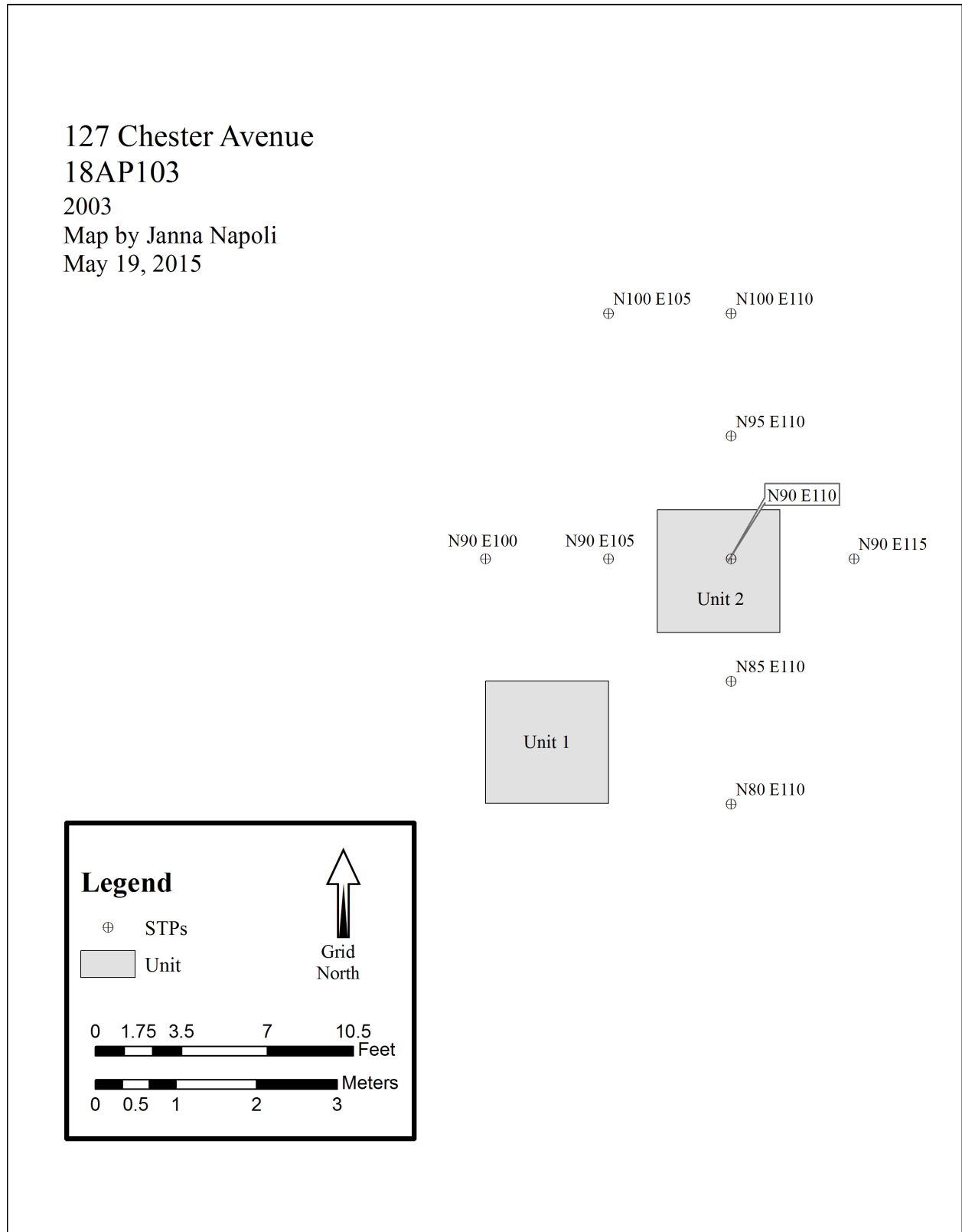
Table 39. Summary of Stratigraphy at 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103)

Stratum	Description	TPQ artifacts
1	Later 20th Century, post 1950	Jumble of modern and early twentieth century materials; Gold lamé belt, etc.,
2	Early to mid-20th Century, ca. 1920-1950	Machine-made bottles, occasional plastic
3	Turn of the 20th Century/ca. 1908-1920 (Dennis family, early parsonage)	Mix of hand-made and machine-made bottles, complete lack of plastics, no other modern materials
4	Pre-parsonage, Meade family occupation, ca. 1896-1908	Similar to Stratum 3 above, represented by only one deposit lacking any diagnostic 20th-Century materials
5	Subsoil	None

Stratum 1

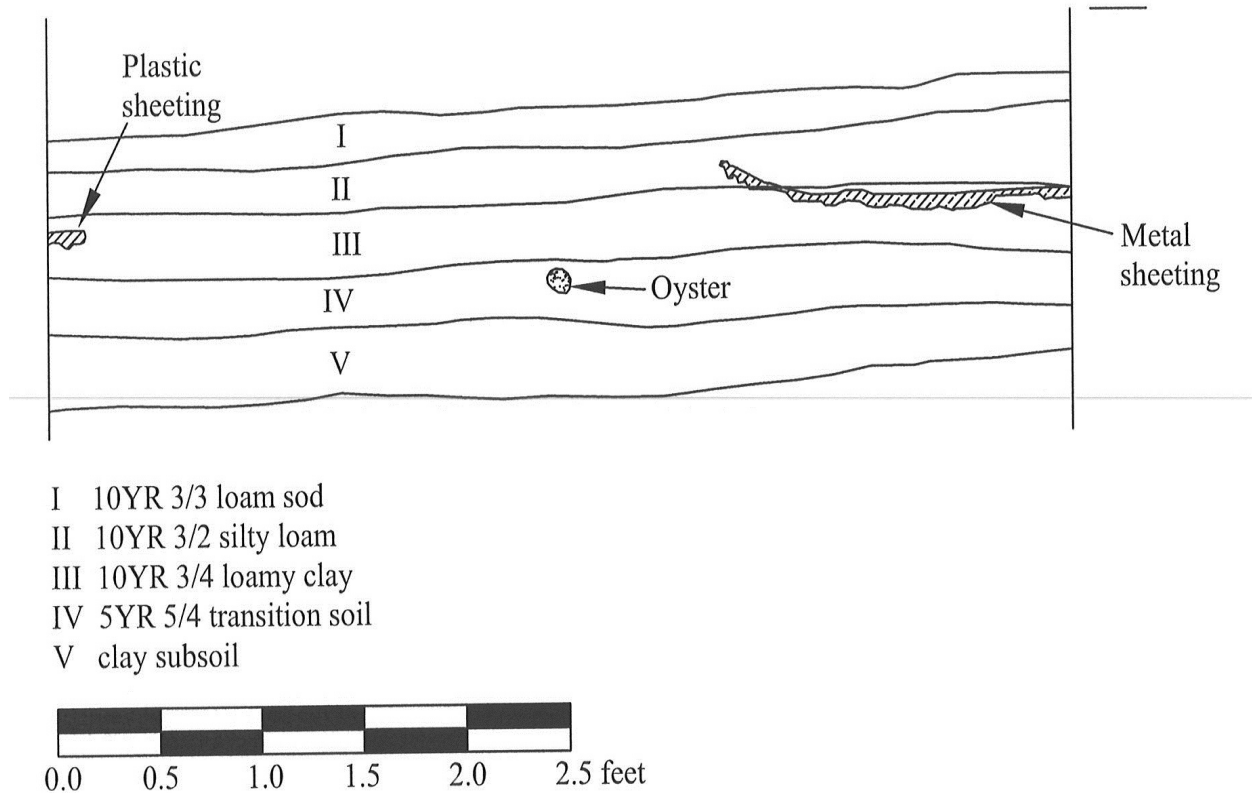
The uppermost stratum identified at 127 Chester Avenue is comprised of soils deposited during occupations of the house and property since 1950. Stratum 1 included the first two stratigraphic levels excavated in Unit 1, and the first stratigraphic level excavated in Unit 2. In Unit 1, the southernmost excavation at the site, Stratum 1 extended from the existing ground surface at 0 ft to approximately 0.75 ft BGS. However, in some sections of Unit 1, this stratum extended to only 0.17 ft BGS. In Unit 2, north of Unit 1, Stratum 1 was encountered at 0 ft BGS and had an average thickness of 0.59 ft. Soils were generally described as either a dark grayish brown (10YR3/3) or a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty or sandy loam texture (Figure 82). In

Figure 81. Site plan for 127 Chester Avenue (19AP103). Map created based on unit and STP coordinates.
Structure and Property boundaries missing from data



Unit 1, some coal ash inclusions were also present within the strata, while in Unit 2, Stratum 1 contained clay inclusions. No Munsells were recorded for either inclusion.

Figure 82. West Profile of Unit 1 at 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103)



No features are associated with Stratum 1.

Approximately 300 artifacts were collected from Stratum 1 and primarily consisted of that associated with household refuse. Over thirty percent of the assemblage consisted of glass, while whiteware and ceramics accounted for less than six percent. Most of the glass fragments recovered from Stratum 1 are fragments of machine-made bottles or wine or liquor bottles. In addition, nails or other iron and metal objects made up over twenty percent of the assemblage, and approximately twelve percent of the assemblage consisted of artifacts of synthetic or recent materials. The complete assemblage of Stratum 1 artifacts is summarized in Table 40 below.

Table 40. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 1 at 127 Chester Avenue
(18AP103)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	9	2.99
Other Refined Earthenwares	1	0.33
Ironstone	3	1.00
Coarse Stoneware	1	0.33
Chinese Porcelain	1	0.33
English Porcelain	2	0.66
Total Ceramics	17	5.65
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	43	14.29
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	10	3.32
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	21	6.98
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	5	1.66
Medicine Bottle, 19th Century	2	0.66
Drinking/Serving Glass	6	1.99
Window Glass	10	3.32
Mirror Glass	1	0.33
Glass, Unidentified	12	3.99
Medicine Bottle, 19th Century	2	0.66
Total Glass	110	36.54
Nails	19	6.31
Other Iron Objects	25	8.31
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	25	8.31
Total Metal	69	22.92
Faunal Bone	20	6.64
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	10	3.32
Other Organic Materials	7	2.33
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	7	2.33
Brick, Whole or Part	4	1.33
Coal/Clinker	12	3.99
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	5	1.66
Textile	2	0.66
Synthetic/Recent Material	35	11.63
Other	3	1.00
Total	301	100.00

Stratum 2

Deposits associated with Stratum 2 correspond to a period between 1920 and 1950, or early to mid-19th century, during which three United Methodist churches owned the property. The deposit includes the second stratigraphic level excavated in Unit 2. In Unit 2, the southernmost excavation at the site, the stratum extended from 0 ft BGS to approximately 0.65 ft BGS, with an average thickness of 0.14 ft. Stratum 2 deposits are comprised of a very dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) silty clay, with inclusions of ash and corroded metal. The darker inclusions of ash were a silty texture and had a color of dark brown (10YR3/3) (Figure 83 and 84).

Four features were associated with Stratum 2, including **Feature 3**, **Feature 4**, **Feature 5**, and **Feature 6**. Feature 3 is a deposit located in the eastern portion of Unit 2. The deposit consisted

of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy loam, with large inclusions of bricks and mortar located within the southern portion of the feature and into its profile. Feature 3 is a small and circular deposit surrounded to the east, west, and south by a darker soil. It is located in the eastern portion of Unit 2, encountered approximately 0.45 ft below ground surface, and measures approximately 0.9 feet east to west and 0.8 ft north to south. Feature 3 extended from an elevation of 0.45 ft to an average of 1.25 ft BGS, for an overall depth of approximately three fourths of a foot. The feature primarily consisted of brick and mortar. Feature 3 was initially encountered in STP 5 as Feature 2, and was assumed to be the foundation of the outhouse located on the 1910 Sanborn map. It was later determined to be one of four possible cornerstones that held up a structure's foundation. However, there was no evidence it was the foundation of an outhouse. If it had been an outhouse structural foundation, a similar feature of brick and mortar would have been discovered in Unit 1. However, none were unearthed during excavations. The feature was also partially intersected by soil that was a different texture and darker color from the feature's soil. This darker soil, which was a very dark grayish-brown (Munsell 10YR3/2), was a possible builder's trench, created when a hole had been dug for bricks and later refilled. Few artifacts were excavated from this feature, and included oyster shell, coal, and ceramic sherds.

Figure 83. North profile of Unit 2 at 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103)

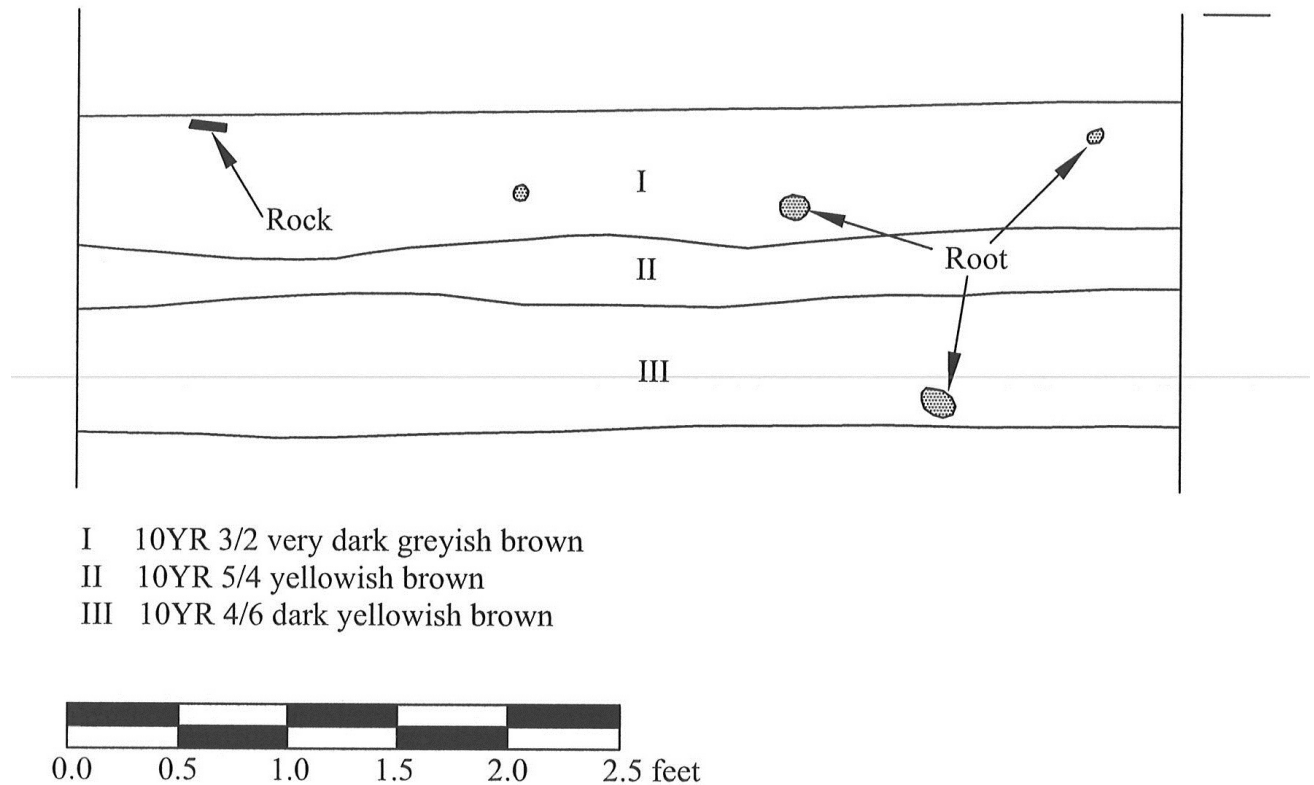
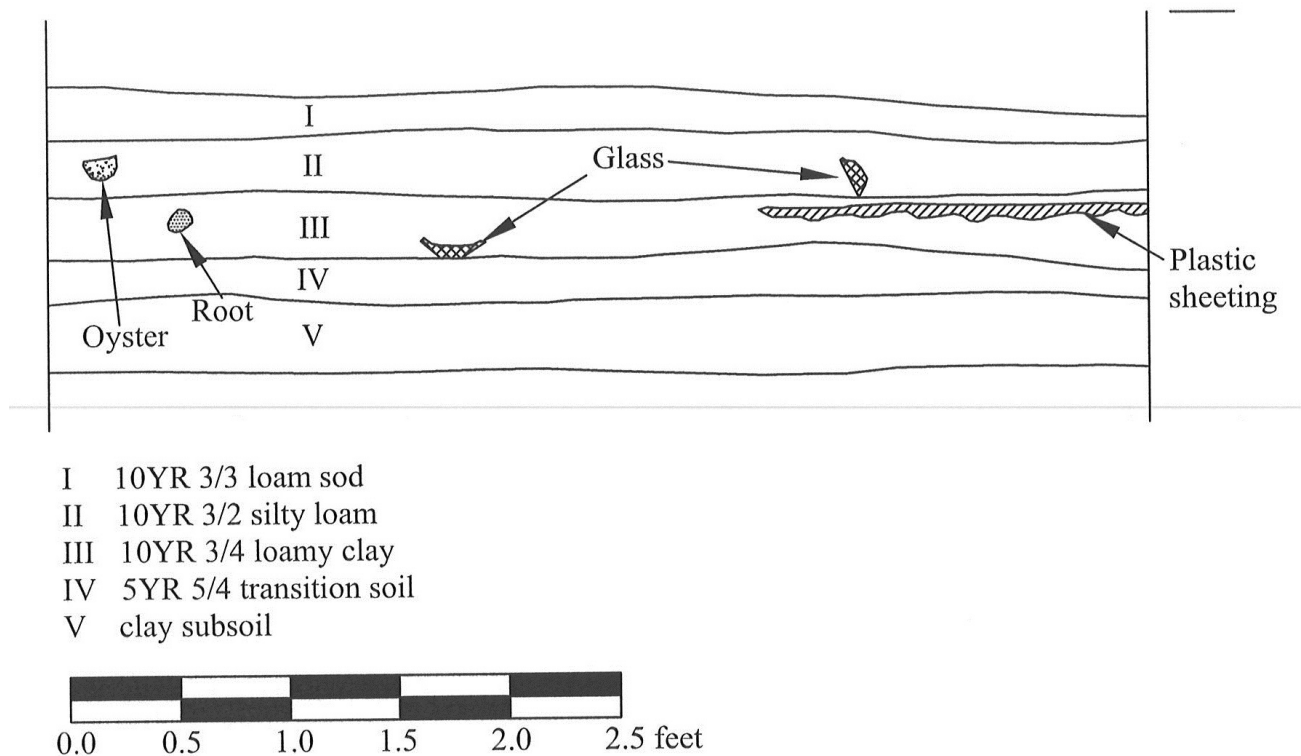


Figure 84. South profile of Unit 1 at 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103)



Feature 4 is a rectangular feature, flush against the NW wall of Unit 1. It is comprised of a silty loam and dark grayish brown soil (10YR3/2). Feature 4 was small, and was restricted to the northwest corner of Unit 1. It also extended into the north profile wall. The feature measured approximately 2 ft east to west, and 0.60 ft north to south. Feature 4 extended from an elevation of 0.60 ft BGS to 0.65 ft BGS, with an average thickness of 0.05 ft. It was later determined to be the remains of one or two rotted, wooden planks that had disintegrated within the soil (see Feature 5). Nails and a few chunks of wood were the only artifacts recovered from the feature.

Feature 5 is also a rectangular feature extending out of the western profile of Unit 1. The feature was encountered in the northwest portion of the unit, directly to the south of Feature 4. Feature 5 measures approximately 1.2 ft east to west and 0.60 ft. north to south. It extended from an elevation of 0.44 ft BGS to 0.82 ft BGS, with an average thickness of 0.22 ft. Like Feature 4, Feature 5 is most likely a second rotted wooden plank that had disintegrated and stained the soil. Nails and a piece of coal were the only artifacts recovered in addition to wooden pieces.

Feature 6 is a square-shaped feature that extends south from the North profile of Unit 1. It consists of a mix of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay, and a brown (10YR3/2) silty loam. Root inclusions were dispersed throughout. Feature 6 extends south out of the north wall approximately 3 ft., and is 2.5 ft. east to west. The feature extended from an elevation of 0.50 ft BGS to an average of 1.12 ft BGS. Oyster shells and small pieces of coal were the only artifacts recovered from Feature 6. Initially the feature was designated as a privy. However, after analysis,

the feature was later determined to be an extension of the fourth stratigraphic level within Unit 1, or Stratum 4.

Few artifacts were recovered from Stratum 2, many of which may represent refuse. In total, 43 artifacts were recovered. The assemblage primarily consisted of glass, with close to thirty percent of the archaeological assemblage made up of either wine or liquor bottles or other glass objects. In addition, over twenty percent of the assemblage consisted of metal objects, including nails and other iron objects. In addition, sixteen percent of the assemblage was made up of either coal or clinker. The complete assemblage of Stratum 2 artifacts is summarized in Table 41 below.

Table 41. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 2 at 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103)

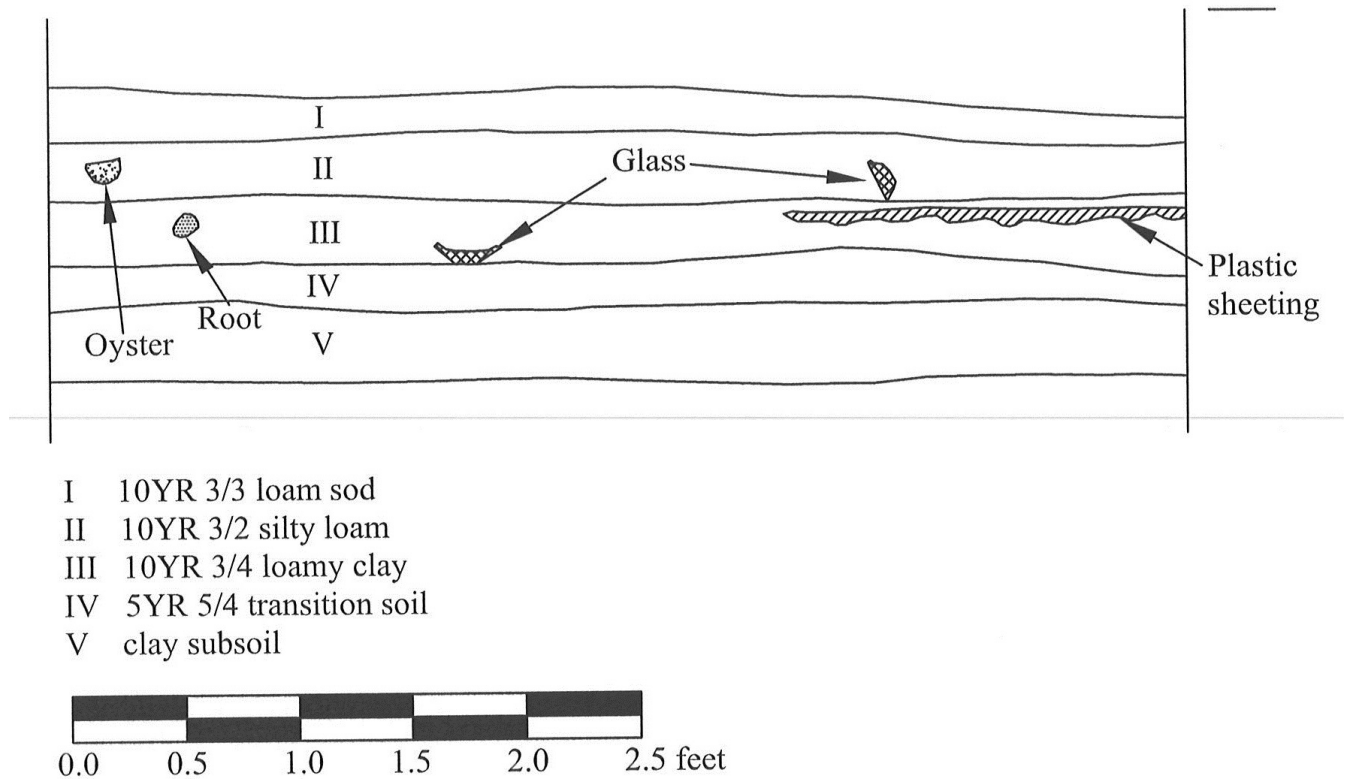
Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	3	6.98
Chinese Porcelain	1	2.33
Total Ceramics	4	9.30
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	5	11.63
Drinking/Serving Glass	3	6.98
Window Glass	2	4.65
Glass, Unidentified	2	4.65
Total Glass	12	27.91
Nails	5	11.63
Other Iron Objects	2	4.65
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	2	4.65
Total Metal	9	20.93
Faunal Bone	1	2.33
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	4	9.30
Other Organic Materials	3	6.98
Brick, Whole or Part	3	6.98
Coal/Clinker	7	16.28
Total	43	100.00

Stratum 3

Stratum 3 is a transitional stratum comprised of soils deposited during the turn of the 20th Century. It represents the occupation of the Dennis family and the early occupation of the parsonage, ca. 1908-1920. Stratum 3 deposits include the third stratigraphic levels within Unit 1 and Unit 2. In Unit 1, Stratum 3 extended from approximately 0.42 ft. BGS to approximately 0.74 ft BGS. Stratum 3 deposits are deepest within Unit 2. In Unit 2, the deposit is encountered at approximately 0.65 ft BGS to a depth of approximately 0.94 ft. BGS, and an average thickness of 0.29 ft. Soils were generally described as either a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty loam with clay inclusions, or a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay loam with clay inclusions (Figure 85). The dark yellowish brown soil included a dense coal ash pocket primarily located along the southwest wall of Unit 1.

No features were found in association with Stratum 3.

Figure 85. North profile of Unit 1 at 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103)



Forty-six artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 3, and included bricks, oxidized nails, and whiteware sherds. The majority of the archaeological assemblage consisted of glass, with over forty percent of the assemblage being comprised of machine-made bottle glass or unidentified glass sherds. Coal or clinker was the second most represented artifact type to be included within Stratum 2, followed by nails or other iron objects. The complete assemblage of Stratum 3 artifacts is summarized in the Table 42 below.

Table 42. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 3 at 127 Chester Avenue
(18AP103)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	3	6.52
Total Ceramics	3	6.52
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	7	15.22
Window Glass	1	2.17
Glass, Unidentified	11	23.91
Total Glass	19	41.30
Nails	2	4.35
Other Iron Objects	2	4.35
Total Metal	4	8.70
Faunal Bone	2	4.35
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	2	4.35
Other Organic Materials	2	4.35
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	1	2.17
Brick, Whole or Part	2	4.35
Coal/Clinker	5	10.87
Synthetic/Recent Material	3	6.52
Other	3	6.52
Total	46	100.00

Stratum, 4

Stratum 4 is comprised of soils deposited during the earliest residence of 127 Chester Avenue by the Meade family. The deposit includes the fourth stratigraphic level in Unit 1. Stratum 4 was encountered at an approximate depth of 0.74 ft. BGS and extended to an approximate depth of 0.95 ft. BGS, with an average thickness of 0.31 ft. Soils were described as a reddish brown (5YR5/4) clay soil with small loamy inclusions. Stratum 4 marks the last layer at 127 Chester Avenue to contain cultural remains.

One feature was found in association with Stratum 4. **Feature 7** is a hexagonal shaped feature that extends from the east wall of Unit 1. The feature consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay soil with no inclusions. It is located in the northeast of Unit 1, reaching a depth of approximately 1.35 ft. BGS and an overall thickness of 0.21 ft. Feature 7 measured approximately 1 foot east to west and 1.2 ft north to south. The feature is a shallow depression, possibly utilized as a posthole. However this is not definitive, and it is unclear what this posthole would be associated with. The feature was not artifact rich, as only a few pieces of mortar were recovered from Feature 7.

Very few artifacts were recovered from Stratum 4, with only 11 artifacts being excavated. Artifacts recovered ranged in quantity from one to three and consisted of sherds of vessel glass, nails and other metal items, shell, brick, and coal/clinker among others. The complete assemblage of Stratum 4 artifacts is summarized in the Table 43 below.

Table 43. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 4 at 127 Chester Avenue
(18AP103)

Item	Count	Percentage
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	1	9.09
Total Ceramics	1	9.09
Nails	2	18.18
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	1	9.09
Total Metal	3	27.27
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	1	9.09
Other Organic Materials	2	18.18
Brick, Whole or Part	1	9.09
Coal/Clinker	1	9.09
Synthetic/Recent Material	1	9.09
Other	1	9.09
Total	11	100.00

Stratum 5

Stratum 5 rested below Stratum 4 and was not fully excavated, as there were few to no artifacts found within this subsoil. Students and excavators ceased excavations upon digging a few inches into the stratum. One artifact was recovered from Stratum 5 (Table 44).

Table 44. Summary of Artifacts from
Stratum 5 at 127 Chester Avenue
(18AP103)

Item	Count	Percentage
Coal/Clinker	1	100.00
Total	1	100.00

Part VII. Results of Archaeological Investigations for the Summer 2004 Season

This section contains the results of archaeological investigations at Sites 18AP105 and 18AP106 undertaken in the summer of 2004. The results are organized along the following lines. First there is a specific description of the excavations completed at each property, including the size and position of each unit and the locations of any shovel test pits (STPs). This is followed by a summary of the major deposits encountered at that property, presented in table form. The tables list the strata encountered, the probable dates for their deposition, and diagnostic artifacts used in assigning a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) or date after which they were deposited. Each individual stratum or soil layer is then discussed in detail, including the depth at which it was encountered, the thickness of the layer, color and texture of the soil, and its contents in terms of important objects that helped to assign a date to the layer. A summary of all artifacts recovered at the site is presented for each stratum. However in reviewing these tables it should be noted that raw counts of artifacts are notoriously misleading, because individual objects can be fragmented any number of times.

The excavations at 520 Third Street (18AP105) unearthed deposits from four major strata that yielded finds. For a large portion of the site's history, the site remained under the property of the Kelly family until the mid-twentieth century, and the activity from the homeowners remained intact archaeologically. Several features uncovered at the site include some builder's trenches, a survey pipe, a trash pit, a possible privy, and a fieldstone foundation.

The excavations conducted at 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106) unearthed deposits from five major strata that yielded a number of artifacts and features. The lot was purchased in 1880 and was left undeveloped until 1920, when a house was constructed on the site. Several features uncovered at the site include postholes, modern building debris, a possible drainage feature, and architectural debris scatter.

Archaeological Research at 520 Third Street (18AP105)

Fieldwork was conducted at 520 Third Street from June 1, 2004 to July 20, 2004. Jennifer Babiarz and Matthew Palus, who led a crew of eight to sixteen field school students, supervised the site. An estimate 46 person days were spent on four 5' square units and one 4' by 5' unit. A total of 719 artifacts were recovered from the site, about two percent of which was coal, slag, and clinker material (which was collected for analytical purposes).

Archaeological investigations began at 520 Third Street with a series of shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at approximately 10-foot intervals along the N95, N105, N115, and N124 transect. A total of twenty three STPs were excavated on the N95, N105, N115, N124, and N200 transects at the following locations:

N95 E40	N105 E40	N115 E40	N124 E50
N95 E50	N105 E50	N115 E50	N124 E60
N95 E60	N105 E60	N115 E60	N124 E70
	N105 E70	N115 E70	N124 E80
	N105 E80	N115 E80	N124 E90
	N105 E90	N115 E90	N124 E100
	N105 E100	N115 E100	

The small expedient excavations were located with tape measures and excavated stratigraphically, yielding a variety of materials. The STPs were dug to an approximate depth of 1.7 ft BGS, with consistent stratigraphy throughout.

Five units were excavated at 520 Third Street at the following locations (provenience is by the NE corner of the unit):

Unit 1 (N100 E67)

Located in the backyard and east of STP N95 E60.

- Unit 2 (N122 E100)
 Located in near back patio at the eastern end of the back yard.
 Opened in order to investigate deposits associated with outbuilding formerly located in the area of the patio addition.
- Unit 3 (N95 E62)
 Located in the backyard, southwest from Unit 1.
 Opened in order to uncover more of Feature 1 (trash pit).
- Unit 4 (N100 E40)
 Located in the back yard, adjacent to the SE corner of Unit 4 with the NW corner of Unit 5.
 Opened in order to investigate foundation of demolished barn.
- Unit 5 (N95 E45)
 Located in the back yard, against and aligned with the southern fence line.
 Opened in order to uncover more of Feature 2 (barn foundation).

In total, the five units comprised 120-ft² coverage at the site. The location of all excavation units, STPs, unit datum, and grid points are shown in relation to the existing house and property boundaries in **Figure 86** below.

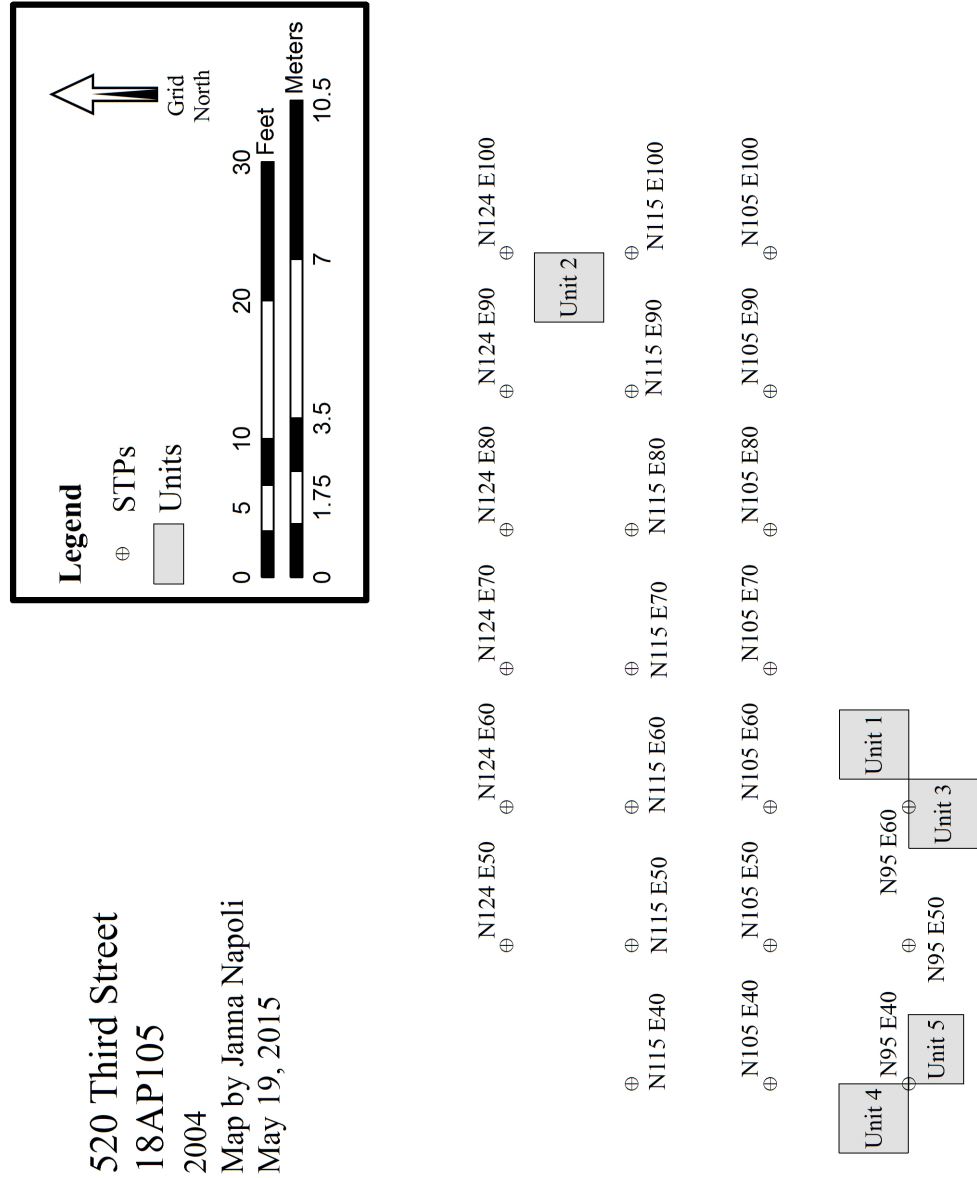
Site Stratigraphy

Students excavated five units and divided any soil deposits encountered between the surface and culturally sterile clay subsoil into three to four stratigraphic levels. During later examination, and for the purpose of analysis, levels displaying evidence of culturally similar activity were placed into one of four strata. Deposits at 520 Third Street (18AP105) were assigned to one of four strata according to their contents and diagnostic artifacts. These contexts are presented in Table 45 below. Following Table 45, the strata are described individually along with any features identified in the same context and a summary of the artifacts recovered.

Table 45. Summary of Stratigraphy at 520 Third Street (18AP105)

Stratum	Description	TPQ artifacts
1	Post-World War II Occupation	Plastic, Styrofoam, aluminum foil, safety glass, plastic fasteners, plastic toy soldier, machine made bottles, screw cap
2	2a - Later Kelly family occupation, 1920-1945	Machine made bottles, less Styrofoam, aluminum can pull-tabs, coins
2	2b - Levin and Julia Kelly occupation, 1896-1920	Mixture of machine and mold made bottles, salt glazed stoneware, no exclusively twentieth-century materials
3	Subsoil	None

Figure 86. Site plan for 520 Third Street (18AP105). Map created based on unit and STP coordinates. Structure and Property boundaries missing from data



Stratum 1

The uppermost stratum identified at 520 Third Street is comprised of soils deposited during occupation of the property post World War II. Stratum 1 deposits included the first two stratigraphic levels excavated in Units 1, 2, 4, and 5, and the first stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 3. In Unit 1, the easternmost unit, Stratum 1 extended from the existing ground surface, or 0 ft BGS, to 0.88 ft BGS. Within Unit 2, this stratum extended from 0 ft BGS to 0.77 ft BGS. Within Unit 3, the elevation extended from 0 ft BGS to 0.33 ft BGS. In the westernmost unit, Stratum 1 extended from 0 ft BGS to 1.14 ft BGS. Within Unit 5, the depth of Stratum 1 extended from 0 ft BGS to 1.29 ft BGS. Soil color was generally described as being a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2), dark brown (10YR3/3), very dark brown (10YR2/2), or a dark yellowish brown (10YR6/4). Soil textures were also described as sandy clay loam, sandy loam, silty loam, and loam with root inclusions and clay mottling.

No features were uncovered in association with Stratum 1.

In total, 335 artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 1. Glass, mainly consisting of machine made bottle fragments and wine/liquor fragments, made up 22.39 percent of the assemblage for Stratum 1. Ceramics made up close to twelve percent of the assemblage, with the majority consisting of Chinese porcelain and whiteware. Almost thirty percent of the assemblage was comprised of nails or other metal objects, and approximately twenty percent consisted of synthetic or recent material. The complete assemblage of Stratum 1 artifacts is summarized in the Table 46 below.

Table 46. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 1 at 520 Third Street
(18AP105)

Item	Count	Percentage
Tin Glazed Earthenware	3	0.90
Pearlware	1	0.30
Whiteware	18	5.37
Ironstone	1	0.30
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	1	0.30
Coarse Stoneware	4	1.19
Refined Stoneware	1	0.30
Chinese Porcelain	8	2.39
English Porcelain	2	0.60
Other Porcelain	1	0.30
Total Ceramics	40	11.94
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	17	5.07
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	16	4.78
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	8	2.39
Medicine Phial, 18th Century	1	0.30
Drinking/Serving Glass	2	0.60
Window Glass	9	2.69
Glass, Unidentified	22	6.57
Total Glass	75	22.39
Nails	26	7.76
Other Iron Objects	25	7.46
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	48	14.33
Total Nails	99	29.55
Faunal Bone	13	3.88
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	4	1.19
Other Organic Materials	7	2.09
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	3	0.90
Brick, Whole or Part	6	1.79
Coal/Clinker	7	2.09
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	4	1.19
Tobacco Pipe Stem of Bowl	3	0.90
Textile	3	0.90
Synthetic/Recent Material	68	20.30
Other	3	0.90
Total	335	100.00

Stratum 2a

Stratum 2a deposits result from activity during the later Kelly family occupation, from 1920 to 1945. The deposits include the second stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 3 and the third stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 1. Within Unit 1, Stratum 2 extended from 0.74 ft BGS to 1.03 ft BGS. Within Unit 3, Stratum 2 extended from an elevation of 0.43 ft BGS to 0.79 ft BGS. Soils were described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay loam with a high density of burnt coal or a dark brown sandy loam with yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay mottling.

Three features were associated with Stratum 2, including **Feature 2a**, **Feature 2b**, and **Feature 3**. Feature 2a, located within the southern wall of Unit 4 and northwest wall of Unit 5, is a rectangular feature associated with Feature 2b located within Unit 4. Feature 2a is a possible builder's trench, dug during the construction of the shed, near where the field stone foundation was excavated and uncovered.

Within Unit 4, Feature 2a was thin. The depth of the feature changed only within the southern portion of the unit, extending from 0.94 ft BGS to 1.23 ft BGS. The northern portion of Feature 2a did not change in elevation. Part of Feature 8, or the field stone foundation, extends into the southeast corner of Feature 2a within Unit 4. Within Unit 4, soils within Feature 2a were described as brown (10YR4/3) loam and ash and coal inclusions.

Within Unit 5, Feature 2a was more intact and was thicker than in Unit 4. The depth of the feature ranged a lot from south to north. Elevations began at a depth of 1.15 ft BGS and extended to 1.58 ft BGS. Within the northwest corner of the feature, Feature 2a reached a depth of 2.6 ft BGS. Soils were described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) sandy loam with ash inclusions.

Feature 2b is the second stratigraphic level excavated within Feature 2a. It is located along the southern profile of Unit 4. The elevation extended from 0.94 ft BGS to 2.11 ft BGS. Within the northwest corner, the elevation was deeper at 3.09 ft BGS. Soils were described as (10YR4/6) sandy loam with some ash inclusions. During excavations, a metal waterspout was uncovered along the southeast profile. Feature 2b was surrounded by a concrete wall on its south and east profiles. It was later determined to be a corner of a recent or modern garage that had been torn down on the property.

Feature 3 is a circular feature located within the center of Unit 3. It is adjacent and south of Feature 4. The Feature measures 1.2 ft east to west and 1.1 ft north to south, and extends from 1.13 ft BGS to 1.38 ft BGS. Soils were described as brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam with pebble inclusions. A mortar ring surrounds the dark fill, while a small metal pipe was located within the northwest profile of the feature. The excavators interpreted this feature as a survey pipe that had cut through the southeast portion of Feature 1 within Unit 3.

Stratum 2 contained a total of forty-five artifacts. The complete assemblage of Stratum 2 artifacts is summarized in the Table 47 below.

Table 47. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 2a at 520 Third Street
(18AP105)

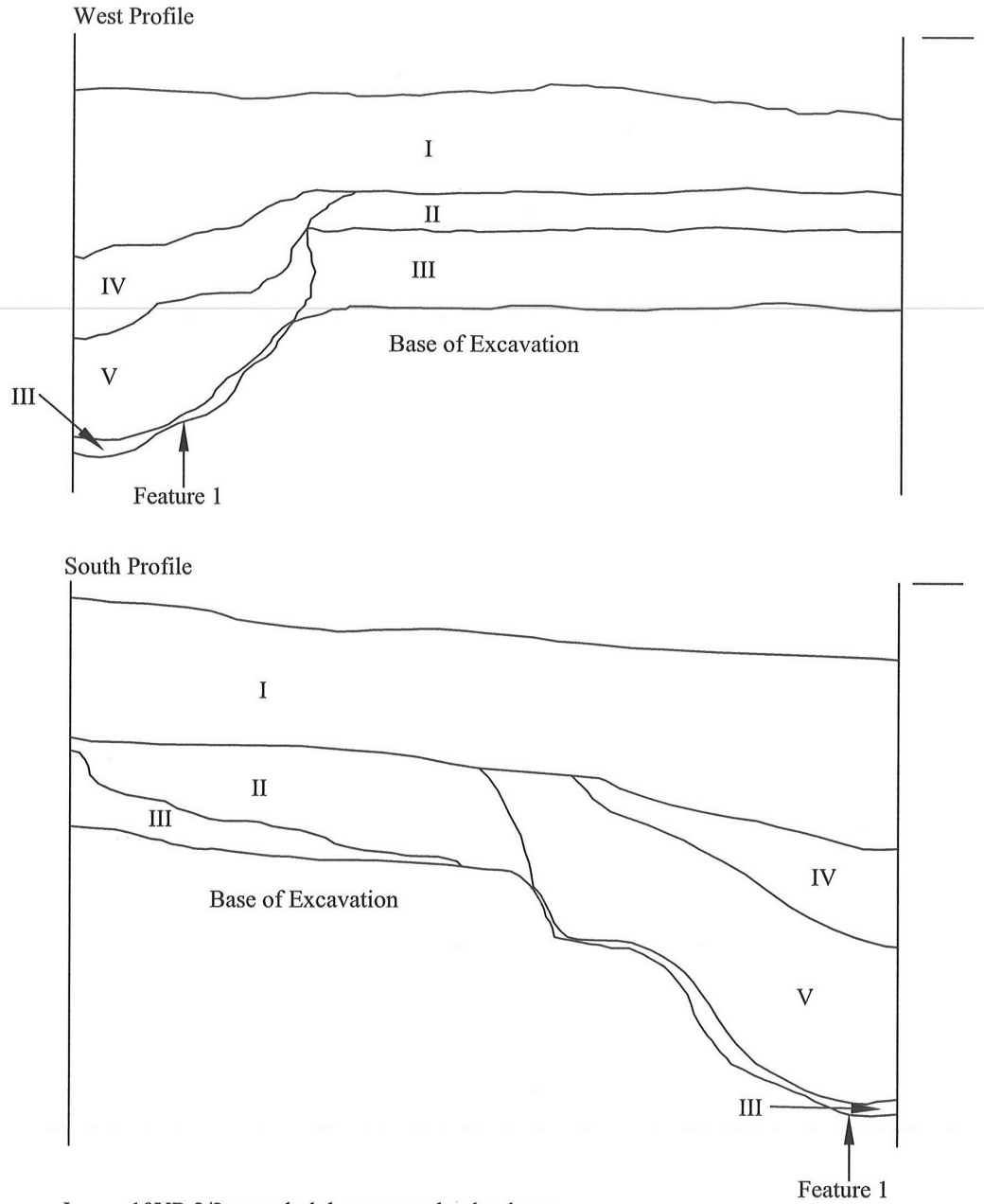
Item	Count	Percentage
Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	2.22
Whiteware	3	6.67
Coarse Stoneware	1	2.22
Total Ceramics	5	11.11
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	1	2.22
Drinking/Serving Glass	1	2.22
Window Glass	3	6.67
Glass, Unidentified	1	2.22
Total Glass	6	13.33
Nails	4	8.89
Other Iron Objects	4	8.89
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	4	8.89
Total Metal	12	26.67
Faunal Bone	5	11.11
Other Organic Materials	2	4.44
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	5	11.11
Coal/Clinker	1	2.22
Synthetic/Recent Material	5	11.11
Other	3	6.67
Not Assigned	1	2.22
Total	45	100.00

Stratum 2b

Stratum 2b contained deposits made during the earliest occupation on the site by the Kelly family. The deposits include the third stratigraphic level within Units 2, 3, 4, and 5, and the fourth stratigraphic level within Unit 1. In Unit 1, the easternmost unit, Stratum 2b extended from 0.83 ft BGS, to 2.3 ft BGS. Within Unit 2, this stratum extended from 0.76 ft BGS to 1.28 ft BGS. Within Unit 3, the elevation extended from 0.63 ft BGS to 1.99 ft BGS. In the westernmost unit, Stratum 2b extended from 0.93 ft BGS to 2.39 ft BGS, and reached a depth of 3.09 ft BGS within the northwest corner. Within Unit 5, the depth of Stratum 2b was encountered at 1.1 ft BGS. The depth of Stratum 2b within Unit 5 cannot be determined, as closing elevations were not recorded. Soil color was described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) or brown (10YR4/3), with a soil texture of loam, clay loam, sandy clay, or sandy loam. Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy clay mottling was also present within this Stratum, as well as small ash inclusions.

Five features were excavated in association with Stratum 2b, including **Feature 1**, **Feature 4**, **Feature 5**, **Feature 7a** and **7b**, and **Feature 8**. Feature 1 extends from the southwest corner of Unit 1 to the northwest corner of Unit 3 (Figure 87 and 88). It is an ovoid feature, interpreted as a trash pit, due to the high incidence of artifact fragments and evidence of burning from the coal inclusions. In Unit 1 the feature entered into the southwest corner, and measured 1.8 ft diagonally from this corner, 1.9 ft along the west profile, and 2.6 ft along the south profile. The feature was encountered at 0.83 ft BGS and reached a depth of 2.46 ft BGS. Within Unit 1, the

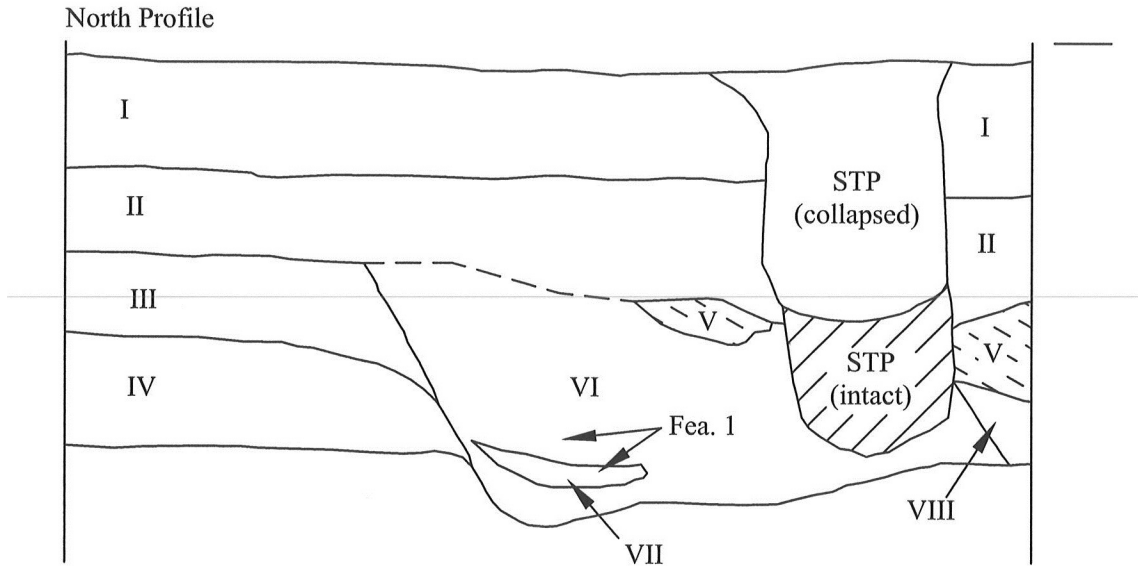
Figure 87. West and South profiles of Unit 1 at 520 Third Street (18AP105)



- I 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy clay loam
- II 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam
- III 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with I and II
- IV Feature 1 level a 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay with ash, coal, shell, and burned clay
- V Feature 1 level b 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam



Figure 88. North Profile of Unit 3 at 520 Third Street (18AP103)



- I 10YR 2/2 - 10YR 3/2 very dark brown - very dark grey brown loam topsoil - contains coal, shell, occasional artifacts (may be garden bed soil)
- II 10YR 3/2 very dark grey brown loam - buried topsoil with moderate coal
- III 10YR 4/4 sandy clay loam - another buried topsoil? Pre-Kelly topsoil?
- IV 10YR 4/6 clay loam with root marks - transition to subsoil (subsoil not excavated in unit 3)
- V 10YR 4/2 dark grey brown loam with heavy small coal, gravel, and ash - burn layer / "cleaning the stove"
- VI 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy clay loam - feature 1 fill?
- VII Lens of 10YR 5/6 - 10YR 4/6 sandy clay fill in feature 1
- VIII 10YR 4/3 sandy loam - even-textured soil intruding into Stratum IV in the NE corner of the unit (possibly feature 1 entering from unit 1?)



soil was described as dark brown (10YR3/3) loam with ground oyster shell and coal inclusions. Within Unit 3, Feature 1 extended out of the northeast corner and moved out until it intersected with Feature 3. The levels were recorded as being disordered and disturbed, much more so than other features excavated. In Unit 3, Feature 1 was encountered at a depth of 0.85 ft BGS and reached a depth of 2.46 ft BGS. The soil was described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam with dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay inclusions and crushed shell and coal inclusions.

Feature 4 is a rectangular shaped feature located in the northern portion of Unit 1, running from the north profile and ending at Feature 3. The feature measures 2.5 ft wide at the north profile, and 1.4 ft wide at Feature 3. The length of the feature is 2.5 ft north to south, and extends from

an elevation of 1.84 ft BGS to 1.99 ft BGS. Soils were described as brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay loam. It is unclear through analysis and field notes what this feature is.

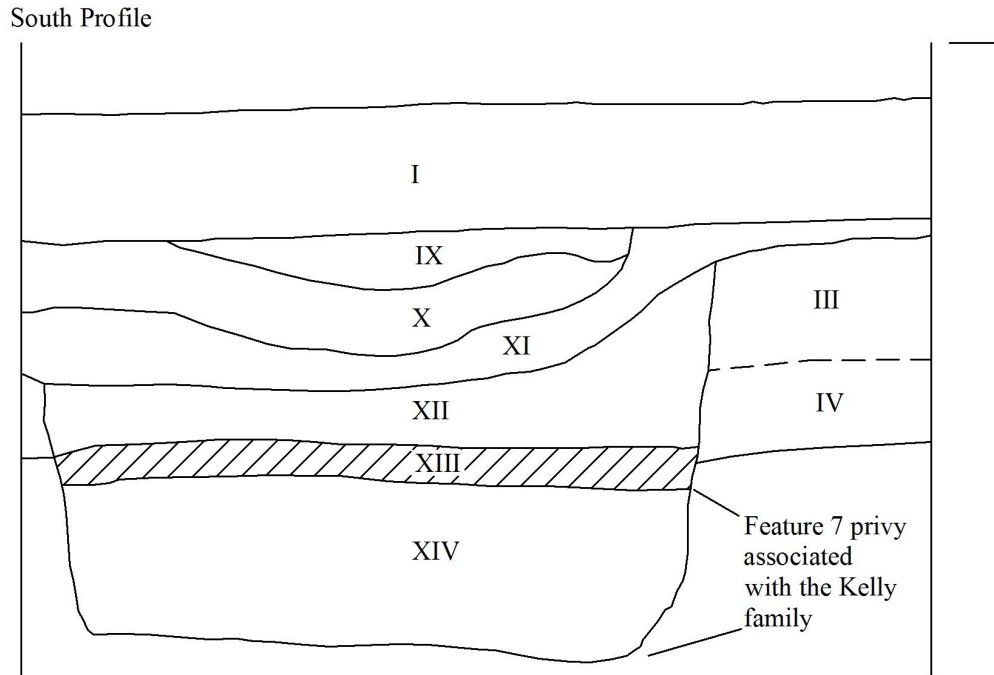
Feature 5, an irregular shaped feature located within the center of Unit 5, abuts Feature 2b. The feature measured 4 ft north to south and 1.8 ft east to west, and was encountered at a depth of 1.44 ft BGS in the southeast and 2.6 ft in the northwest. Soils were described as brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam. Within the southwest corner of the feature, there were a large number of unidentified metal objects. Due to the presence of the concrete wall and the proximity of the garage, the feature was interpreted to be another builder's trench.

Feature 7 is designated as a privy and was separated into two sections during excavation: 7a and 7b. Feature 7a refers to the top of the privy, while Feature 7b refers to the bottom of the privy. Feature 7 measured 2.1 ft north to south and 3.7 ft east to west. The elevations of Feature 7a began at 1.82 ft BGS and reached a depth of 1.96 ft BGS. Feature 7b began at an elevation of 1.96 ft BGS and reached a depth of 3.05 ft BGS. Soils within Feature 7a were described as very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay with pebble inclusions. Soils within Feature 7b were described as very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay with gravel inclusions. Very few artifacts were recovered from this feature, and was limited to glass fragments and unidentified metal fragments. The profile of the privy can be viewed in Figure 89.

Feature 8 is a fieldstone foundation located in the backyard of 520 Third Street (18AP105). It was uncovered after the homeowners had torn down a barn on June 15, 2004. The east wall of the foundation intersects the east profile of Unit 4, but extends beyond any excavated unit. The foundation measured 11 ft north to south and 8.5 ft east to west. A shingle pile abutted the foundation along its northern wall. No soil descriptions or elevations were recorded for this feature, as it was encountered at the ground surface.

In total, 339 artifacts were recovered from Stratum 2b. The complete assemblage of Stratum 2 artifacts is summarized in the Table 48 below.

Figure 89. Profile of Privy at 520 Third Street (Site 18AP105)



- I 10YR 2/2 - 10YR 3/2 very dark brown - very dark grey brown loam topsoil - contains coal, shell, occasional artifacts (may be garden bed soil)
- IX 10YR 4/6 dark yellow brown sandy clay redeposited subsoil, mottled with 10YR 3/3 sandy loam with coal and glass
- X 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam with coal, shell, glass, and metal
- XI 10YR 4/4-4/6 dark yellow brown sandy clay loam fill, resembles X but lighter in color, less coal
- XII Jumbled clay loam fill with 10YR 4/6 - 10YR 5/3 mottled occasional shell, no artifacts otherwise
- XIII Loosely compacted 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam with moderate bottle glass (just 1 bottle?), metal - very distinctive feature fill
- XIV 10YR 4/6 (but more olive) compact sandy clay, more sticky than subsoil and containing heavy, small round or sub-rounded pea gravel - still feature fill?

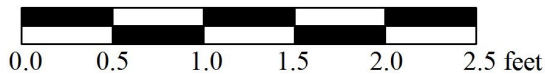


Table 48. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 2b at 520 Third Street
(18AP105)

Item	Count	Percentage
Tin Glazed Earthenware	3	0.88%
Pearlware	1	0.29%
Whiteware	40	11.80%
Yellow Ware	1	0.29%
Ironstone	4	1.18%
Rockingham	1	0.29%
Coarse Stoneware	7	2.06%
Refined Stoneware	1	0.29%
Chinese Porcelain	13	3.83%
English Porcelain	6	1.77%
Total Ceramics	77	22.71%
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	46	13.57%
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	1	0.29%
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	5	1.47%
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	6	1.77%
Medicine Bottle, 19th Century	1	0.29%
Drinking/Serving Glass	10	2.95%
Window Glass	16	4.72%
Glass, Unidentified	23	6.78%
Total Glass	108	31.86%
Nails	31	9.14%
Other Iron Objects	16	4.72%
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	31	9.14%
Total Metal	78	23.01%
Faunal Bone	16	4.72%
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	1	0.29%
Other Organic Materials	7	2.06%
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	8	2.36%
Brick, Whole or Part	7	2.06%
Coal/Clinker	4	1.18%
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	1	0.29%
Tobacco Pipe Stem of Bowl	1	0.29%
Textile	4	1.18%
Synthetic/Recent Material	22	6.49%
Other	5	1.47%
Total	339	100.00%

Stratum 3

Stratum 3 rested below Stratum 2b and was not fully excavated, as there were few to no artifacts found within this subsoil. Students and excavators ceased excavations upon excavating a few centimeters within this stratum. No Munsells were taken of this stratum.

Archaeological Research at 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106)

Fieldwork was conducted at 108 Eastern Avenue from June 1, 2004 to June 26, 2004. Jennifer Babiarz and Matthew Palus, who led a crew of eight to ten field school students, supervised the site. An estimated 22 person days were spent on three 5' square units. A total of 1,210 artifacts were recovered from the site, about three percent of which was coal, slag, and clinker material (which was collected for analytical purposes).

Archaeological investigations began at 108 Eastern Avenue with a series of shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at approximately 10-foot intervals along the E184, E190, E200, E210, E220, and E228 transects. A total of forty four STPs were excavated on the E184, E189, E190, E200, E201, E210, E219, E220, E228, and E278 transects at the following locations:

N210 E184	N220 E189	N210 E190	N201 E200	N250 E201	N212 E210
N230 E184		N220 E190	N210 E200		N220 E210
N240 E184		N230 E190	N220 E200		N250 E210
N250 E184		N240 E190	N230 E200		N260 E210
N260 E184		N250 E190	N240 E200		N280 E210
N270 E184		N260 E190	N248 E200		
N280 E184		N280 E190	N260 E200		
		N285 E190	N270 E200		
			N280 E200		
	N250 E219	N242 E220	N210 E228	N270 E278	
		N260 E220	N220 E228		
		N270 E220	N230 E228		
		N280 E220	N240 E228		
			N250 E228		
			N260 E228		
			N276 E228		

The small expedient excavations were located with tape measures and excavated stratigraphically, yielding a variety of materials. The STPs were dug to an approximate depth that ranged from 1.5-1.9 ft BGS, with consistent stratigraphy throughout. Two features were uncovered during these excavations, and included Feature 1 and Feature 2. A complete description of each feature is detailed within Stratum 3 and Stratum 4 below.

Three units were excavated at 520 Third Street at the following locations (provenience is by the NE corner of the unit):

Unit 1 (N259 E188)

Located in the backyard, 1-ft east of the western fence line and approximately 10-ft south of the barn.

Opened in order to investigate concrete slab uncovered during the STP excavations.

Unit 2 (N168 E212)

Located in the backyard of the property, southeast of Unit 1.
Opened in order to locate evidence of construction of the original house foundation built between 1913 and 1921.

Unit 3 (N277 E187)

Located in the backyard of the property, northwest of Unit 1.

In total, the three units comprised 75-ft² coverage at the site. The location of all excavation units, STPs, unit datum, and grid points are shown in relation to the existing house and property boundaries in **Figure 90** below.

Site Stratigraphy

Students excavated three units and divided any soil deposits encountered between the surface and culturally sterile clay subsoil into two to five stratigraphic levels. During later examination, and for the purpose of analysis, levels displaying evidence of culturally similar activity were placed into one of five strata. Deposits at 180 Eastern Avenue (18AP106) were assigned to one of five strata according to their contents and diagnostic artifacts. These contexts are presented in Table 49 below. Following Table 49, the strata are described individually along with any features identified in the same context and a summary of the artifacts recovered.

During excavations a small, circular feature was identified and designated as **Feature 6**. Originally, the feature was interpreted as a rusty metal pipe. However, after further analysis, Feature 6 was determined to not be a feature, as it was identified as a circle of dried paint from the bottom of a paint can.

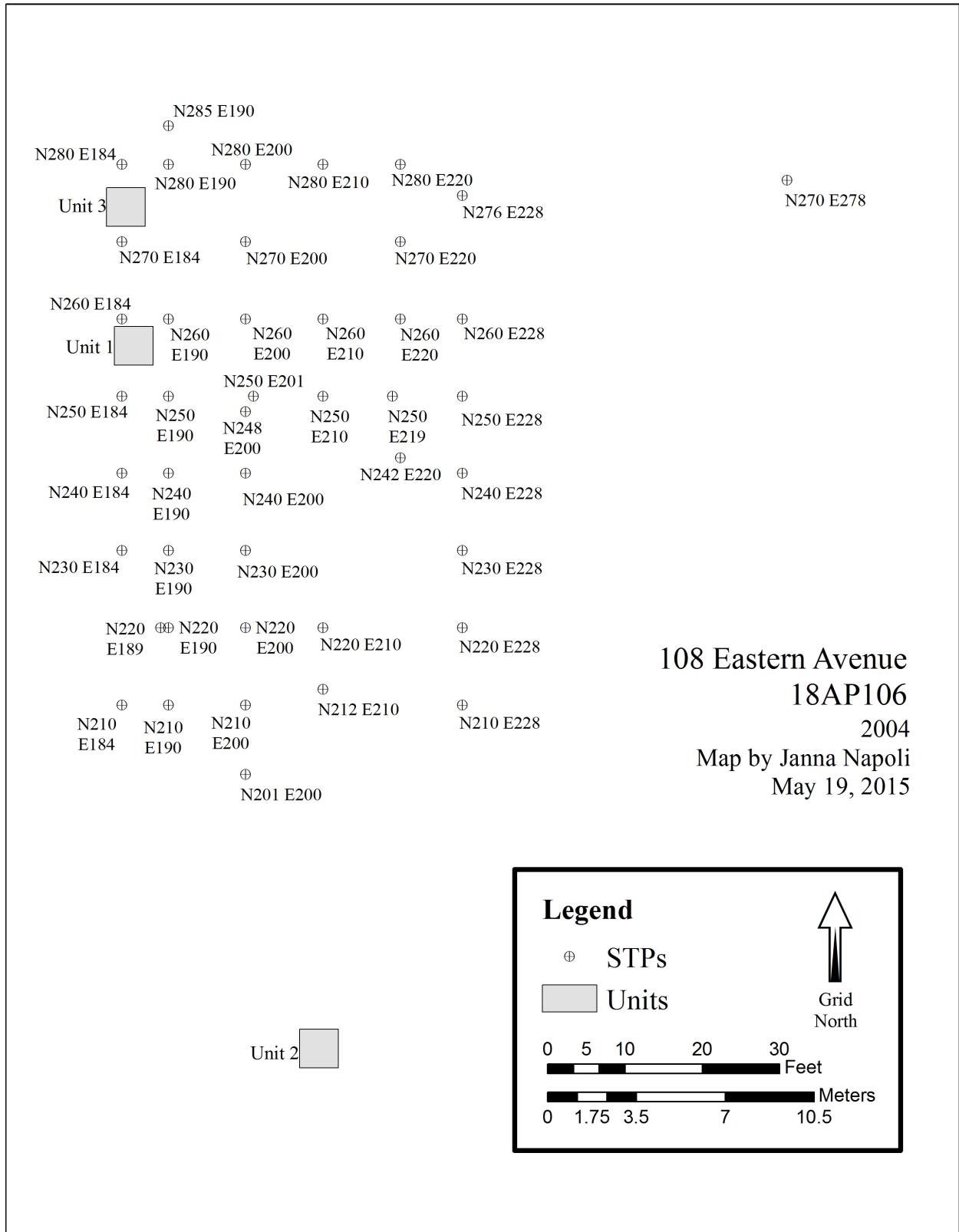
Table 49. Summary of Stratigraphy at 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106)

Stratum	Description	TPQ artifacts
1	1980s to the present	"Lawn mower" damage to plastic artifacts, landscaping cloth, loose change, etc.
2	1960s - 1980s	Less "lawn mower" damage to artifacts, no new-looking plastics, keyhole-style beer can pull tabs, aluminum foil
3	Post-World War II to 1960	Fewer artifacts, fewer plastics and no PVC wrappers, aluminum foil, crown caps with rubber gaskets
4	ca. 1925 to World War II	Absence of plastics, little or no aluminum foil
5	Subsoil, pre-cultural	None

Stratum 1

The uppermost stratum identified at 108 Eastern Avenue is comprised of soils deposited since 1980, designated in the field as “modern topsoil.” This level represents the introduction of a lawn mower, which damaged artifacts. Stratum 1 deposits included the first stratigraphic levels within Units 1, 2, and 3. In Unit 1, located along the western fence line and near the shed, Stratum 1 extended from the existing ground surface, or 0 ft BGS, to 0.22 ft BGS. Within the southwest

Figure 90. Site plan for 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106). Map created based on unit and STP coordinates. Structure and Property boundaries missing from data



corner of the unit, Stratum 1 reached a shallower depth of 0.03 ft BGS. Within Unit 2, Stratum 1 began at ground surface, but varied in depth. In the south of the unit, elevations reached a depth of 0.47 ft BGS, while in the north of the unit, Stratum 1 reached a depth of 0.23 ft BGS. Stratum 1 within Unit 3 extended from the ground surface to 0.59 ft BGS in the southeast, 0.49 ft BGS in the southwest, 0.34 ft BGS northeast, and 1.21 ft BGS in the northwest. Soils were described as dark brown (10YR3/3), medium dark brown (10YR4/3), dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam. Root inclusions were present throughout Stratum 1, while yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay mottling was present only in Unit 3.

No features were associated with Stratum 1.

Stratum 1 contained a total of 316 artifacts. A large portion of the assemblage included glass or metal objects. Glass objects comprised over thirty percent of the assemblage, with machine made bottle fragments being the most prevalent. Metal comprised over twenty percent of the assemblage. About twenty percent of the assemblage consisted of synthetic and recent materials. The complete assemblage of Stratum 1 artifacts is summarized in the Table 50 below.

Table 50. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 1 at 108 Eastern Avenue
(18AP106)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	11	3.48
Other Highly Fired Refined Ware	1	0.32
Other Porcelain	1	0.32
Total Ceramics	13	4.11
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	8	2.53
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	47	14.87
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	7	2.22
Drinking/Serving Glass	3	0.95
Window Glass	19	6.01
Glass, Unidentified	12	3.80
Total Glass	96	30.38
Nails	21	6.65
Other Iron Objects	23	7.28
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	21	6.65
Total Metal	65	20.57
Faunal Bone	12	3.80
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	8	2.53
Other Organic Materials	8	2.53
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	11	3.48
Brick, Whole or Part	11	3.48
Coal/Clinker	11	3.48
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	8	2.53
Textile	6	1.90
Synthetic/Recent Material	65	20.57
Other	1	0.32
Not Assigned	1	0.32
Total	316	100.00

Stratum 2

Stratum 2 deposits range from the 1960s to the 1980s, and refer to an assemblage “lightly” damaged by a lawn mower. The deposits include the second and third stratigraphic levels excavated within Unit 1, and the second stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 2. Stratum 2 extended from an elevation of 0.23 ft BGS to 1.5 ft BGS within the southern portion, and from 0.03 ft BGS to 1.3 ft BGS in the northern portion. Soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4, 10YR4/4) sandy loam. In Unit 2, the southernmost unit at 108 Eastern Avenue, Stratum 2 was encountered in the northern portion at 0.23 ft BGS and had an overall thickness of 0.29 ft. Within the southern portion of Unit 2, Stratum 2 was encountered at 0.42 ft BGS and reached a depth of 0.78 ft BGS. Within Unit 1, a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) and black (10YR2/1) clay mottling was present. In addition, a very dark brown (10YR2/2) ashy lens was present throughout this part of Stratum 2. In Unit 3, pebbles, gravel, and coal inclusions represented twenty percent of the excavated level.

Five features were associated with Stratum 2, including **Feature 1**, **Feature 4**, **Feature 5**, **Feature 9**, and **Feature 10**. Feature 1, uncovered during excavations within STP N260 E190, is a circular feature located within the western portion of Unit 1. The feature has a diameter of 1.2 ft, and extends to a depth of 1 ft BGS. Soils were described as a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4, 10YR4/6) loam. The feature is a possible posthole, perhaps associated with a former, relatively recent patio.

Feature 4 and Feature 5 were originally designated as two separate features. After further analysis, they were designated as one. For the purpose of discussion, Feature 4 and Feature 5 will be called Feature 4. Feature 4, associated with Feature 10, consisted of a large building debris scatter, located throughout the western and central portions of Unit 1. A large amount of glass and metal artifacts were also recovered from this feature. The feature took up an area of 4 ft north to south and approximately 3.1 ft east to west. It was uncovered at a depth of 0.22 ft BGS in the north, and 0.3 ft BGS in the south. Feature 4 reached a depth of 0.71 ft BGS in the north, and 0.89 ft BGS in the south. No soil descriptions for Feature 4 were recorded during excavations. The feature consisted of eighteen bricks or brick fragments and one large concrete slab. Feature 4 was interpreted as modern building debris, associated with the construction of a mid-century garage constructed on the property.

Feature 9 is linear feature located approximately one foot east of the western wall of Unit 1 (Figures 91 and 92). It extended 5 ft from the northern to southern walls. Feature 9 extended from a depth of 0.5 ft BGS to 1.17 ft BGS in the north, and 0.78 ft BGS to 1.34 ft BGS in the south. Soils were described in the north as dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, and as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4, 10YR4/4) sandy loam in the south. Within the southern portion of this feature, a total of seven whole bricks were scattered within the feature. Feature 9 is a possible modern drainage feature, or may have been constructed in order to stop erosion within the property.

Feature 10, associated with Feature 4, is composed of four large concrete slabs within the eastern portion of Unit 1 (see Figures 91 and 92). The concrete slabs were not removed during excavations. The feature extended into the eastern, northern, and southern walls and extended 2.9

ft out from the eastern wall. Feature 10 was encountered at 0.6 ft BGS. Its depth cannot be determined, as no closing elevations were recorded during excavations. A soil description was also left unrecorded. Feature 10 is interpreted as mid-twentieth century construction debris, deposited during the construction of a garage on the property.

Figure 91. Feature report for 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106)

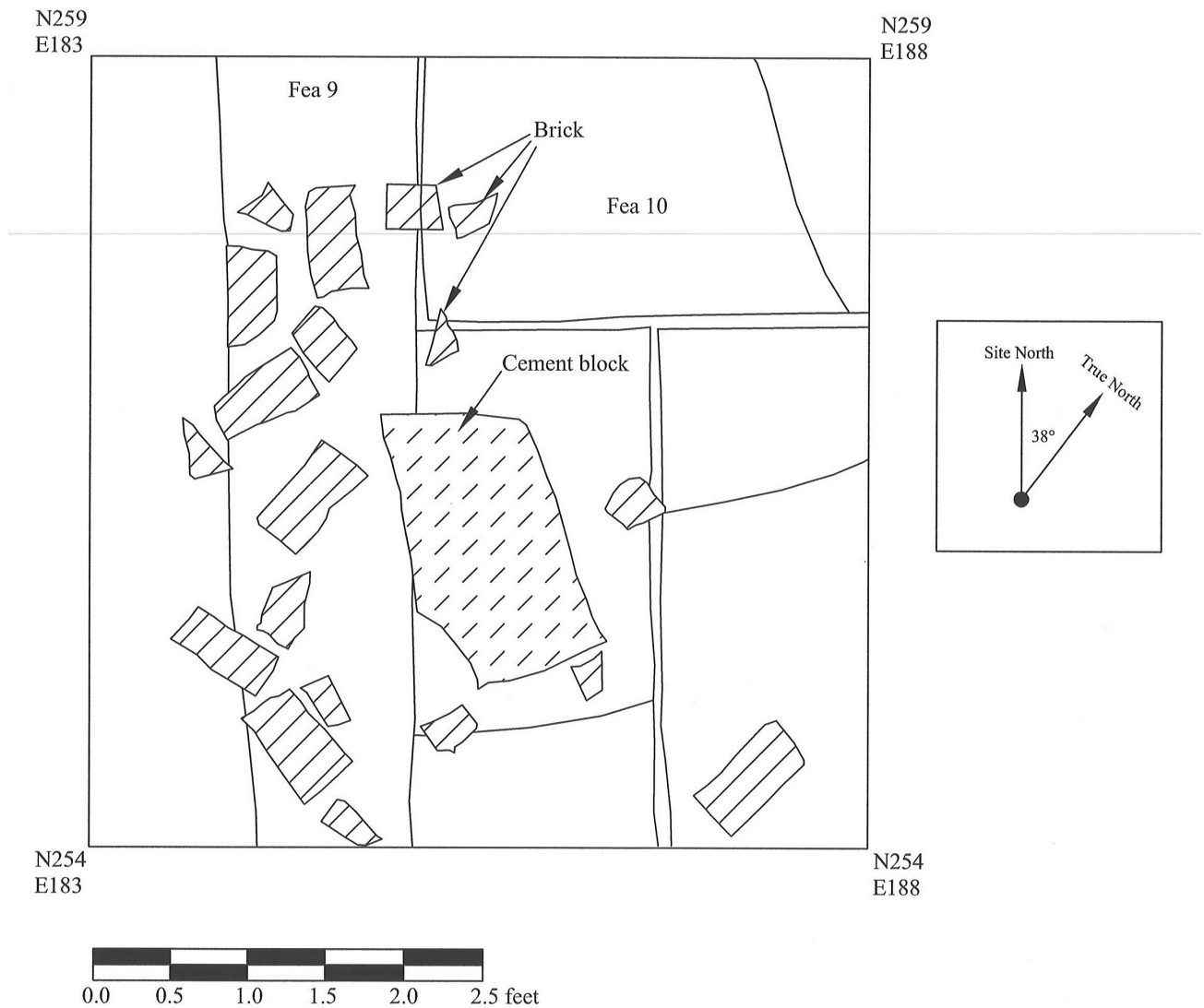
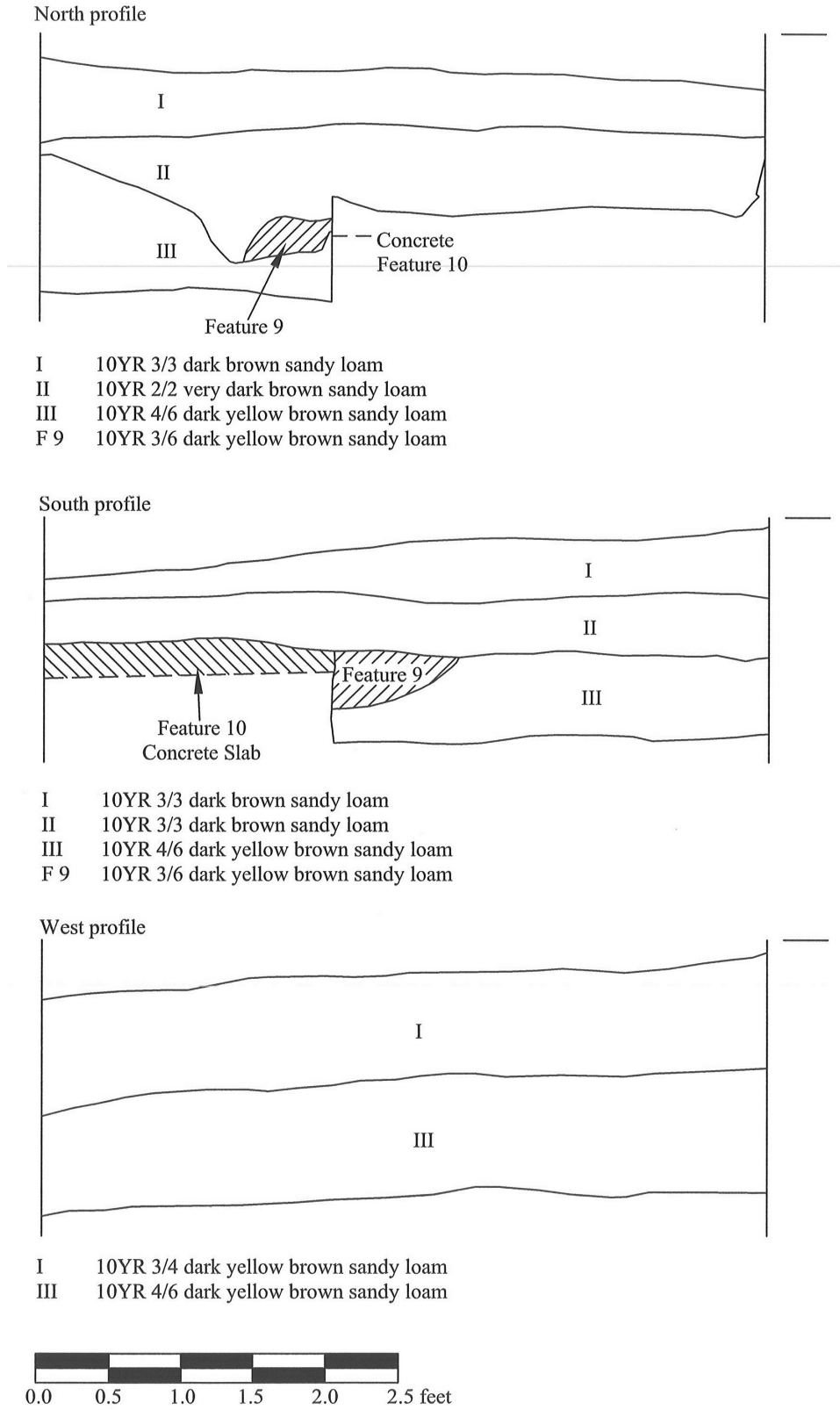


Figure 92. North and South profiles of Unit 1 at 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106)



A total of 800 artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 2. Much of the assemblage consisted of debris found in association with domestic or architectural activity. The majority of the assemblage was composed of glass materials, with machine made bottles comprising almost fifteen percent of the assemblage. Synthetic and recent materials made up over fifteen percent on the assemblage. The complete assemblage of Stratum 2 artifacts is summarized in the Table 51 below.

Table 51. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 2 at 108 Eastern Avenue
(18AP106)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	25	3.13
Yellow Ware	1	0.13
Ironstone	2	0.25
Coarse Stoneware	3	0.38
Refined Stoneware	1	0.13
Chinese Porcelain	3	0.38
English Porcelain	7	0.88
Other Porcelain	1	0.13
Total Ceramics	43	5.38
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	31	3.88
Blown-in-mold Bottle, Whole or Part	3	0.38
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	118	14.75
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	10	1.25
Drinking/Serving Glass	21	2.63
Window Glass	24	3.00
Glass, Unidentified	48	6.00
Total Glass	255	31.88
Nails	53	6.63
Other Iron Objects	78	9.75
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	76	9.50
Total Metal	207	25.88
Faunal Bone	37	4.63
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	18	2.25
Other Organic Materials	13	1.63
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	21	2.63
Brick, Whole or Part	15	1.88
Coal/Clinker	25	3.13
Tile (Roof, Floor, Sewer, Etc.)	21	2.63
Textile	12	1.50
Synthetic/Recent Material	125	15.63
Other	5	0.63
Not Assigned	3	0.38
Total	800	100.00

Stratum 3

The third stratum identified at 108 Eastern Avenue is comprised of soils deposited from Post WWII to the 1960s. Stratum 3 deposits included the third stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 2 and the second stratigraphic level excavated within Unit 3. Within Unit 2, Stratum 3 was encountered at 0.48 ft BGS in the north and 0.78 ft BGS in the south, and extended to 0.87 ft BGS. In the northernmost unit, the third stratum extended from 0.21 ft BGS to 1.24 ft BGS in the north, and 0.49 ft BGS to 1.39 ft BGS in the south of the unit. Soils were generally described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay, and dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy loam. Within both units, a clay mottling was present, as well as large root inclusions.

Two features were associated with Stratum 3, including **Feature 2** and **Feature 7**. Feature 2, located within STP N240 E184, is a concrete slab, possibly associated with building materials. It was encountered at a depth of 0.72 ft BGS in the north of the unit, and 0.83 ft BGS. Closing elevations were not recorded for this feature. Soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) sandy loam with some clay mottling, encountered above the concrete slab.

Feature 7, a semi-ovoid feature located within Unit 3, was interpreted as some sort of construction deposit. The majority of the artifacts recovered from this feature consisted of many small metal fragments. The feature enters into the western wall, continues approximately 1.1 ft east into the unit, and measures 0.9 ft north to south. Feature 7 extended from a depth of 1.09 ft BGS to 1.95 ft BGS. Soils were described as a yellowish sandy loam, with noticeable rust marks within the soil.

In total, 67 artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 3. Over twenty five percent of the assemblage consisted of glass fragments, with liquor bottle and machine made bottles comprising the majority. Almost fifteen percent consisted of synthetic or recent materials. The complete assemblage of Stratum 3 artifacts is summarized in the Table 52 below.

Table 52. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 3 at 108 Eastern Avenue
(18AP106)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	4	5.97
Coarse Stoneware	1	1.49
English Porcelain	3	4.48
Total Ceramics	8	11.94
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	3	4.48
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	2	2.99
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	1	1.49
Drinking/Serving Glass	2	2.99
Window Glass	2	2.99
Glass, Unidentified	8	11.94
Total Glass	18	26.87
Nails	5	7.46
Other Iron Objects	3	4.48
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	5	7.46
Total Metal	13	19.40
Faunal Bone	3	4.48
Shell (Clam, Oyster, Mussel, Crab, Etc.)	2	2.99
Other Organic Materials	2	2.99
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	2	2.99
Brick, Whole or Part	4	5.97
Coal/Clinker	3	4.48
Tobacco Pipe Stem of Bowl	1	1.49
Synthetic/Recent Material	10	14.93
Other	1	1.49
Total	67	100.00

Stratum 4

Stratum 4 contained deposits made from 1925 to the end of World War II. The deposits include the fourth and fifth stratigraphic levels excavated within Unit 2. This stratum extended from 0.82 ft BGS to a depth of 1.96 ft BGS. Soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) sandy clay loam, and a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay mottling. The clay mottling also included some corroded iron discoloration. This stratum is possibly associated with the previous house location, which contains building debris, such as brick rubble and nails.

Two features were associated with Stratum 4, including **Feature 3** and **Feature 8**. Feature 3, located in Unit 2, consists of an architectural debris scatter, comprised of bricks (whole and fragments) and small cement slabs measuring 0.6 ft in length and 0.3 ft in width. The scattering is located in the southwest corner and along the eastern wall of the unit, and is interpreted as an architectural scatter associated with the original house position. The scattering was encountered at an approximate depth of 0.8 ft and 0.9 ft. Because the instrument height was not recorded, these elevations cannot be recorded in terms of BGS, or Below Ground Surface. Soils

surrounding the scatter were recorded as medium dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam with gravel inclusions.

Feature 8 is a circular feature and possible posthole located within Unit 2. It is not associated with any structure or feature. The feature was encountered in the southeast corner and extends out of the eastern wall 1.3 ft. Feature 8 was encountered at a depth of 1.52 ft BGS and reached an overall depth of 1.88 ft BGS. Soils were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay loam. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

Few artifacts were recovered from Stratum 4, possibly due to its proximity to Stratum 5, or the subsoil. A total of 27 artifacts were recovered in association with Stratum 4, which consisted largely of building debris, such as nails and other construction material (plaster, mortar, stone). The complete assemblage of Stratum 4 artifacts is summarized in the Table 53 below.

Table 53. Summary of Artifacts from Stratum 4 at 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106)

Item	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	2	7.41
Coarse Stoneware	1	3.70
Total Ceramics	3	11.11
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	1	3.70
Machine-Made Bottle, Whole or Part	2	7.41
Storage Jar/Canning Jar	1	3.70
Drinking/Serving Glass	1	3.70
Window Glass	1	3.70
Glass, Unidentified	3	11.11
Total Glass	9	33.33
Nails	4	14.81
Other Iron Objects	1	3.70
Other Metal Items (Brass, Pewter, Lead, Etc.)	2	7.41
Total Metal	7	25.93
Faunal Bone	1	3.70
Construction Material (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	4	14.81
Brick, Whole or Part	1	3.70
Coal/Clinker	1	3.70
Synthetic/Recent Material	1	3.70
Total	27	100.00

Stratum 5

Stratum 5 rested below Stratum 4 and was not fully excavated, as there were few to no artifacts found within this subsoil. Students and excavators ceased excavations upon excavating a few inches within this stratum. No further information was recorded for Stratum 5.

Part VIII. Summary of Research Results

Under the direction of Matthew Palus, now Dr. Palus, and Jennifer Babiarz, the University of Maryland's archaeological field school excavated eight house lots in Eastport, Annapolis from 2001 to 2004. During these four seasons of excavation, the archaeology of Eastport was discovered and understood. No serious, systematic archaeology had been conducted in Eastport before the University's project there. None has been done since.

Excavation was conducted at the following addresses: 119 Chester Avenue (18AP93), 110 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP94), 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100), 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101), 512 Second Street (18AP102), 127 Chester Avenue (18AP103), 520 Third Street (18AP105), and 108 Eastern Avenue (18AP106).

The purpose of the archaeology done in Eastport was to understand what archaeological remains existed below the surface of the ground, what those remains could say about Eastport from the time of its founding to today, as well as what those remains could mean to current residents of the city.

The second purpose of excavations in Eastport was to enable Matthew Palus to write the discoveries up in such a way that they formed his PhD thesis in the Department of Anthropology, Columbia University. His dissertation supervisor was Professor Nan Rothschild, a noted historical archaeologist and one of the founders of historical archaeology in New York City. Thus, Professor Rothschild was ideally placed to direct Mr. Palus in the production of a dissertation worthy both of Annapolis and Eastport, as well as a national audience of historical archaeologists. The dissertation is a complement to all involved. Major pieces of the dissertation which have been published as two articles, entitled "Infrastructure and the Conduct of Government: Annexation of the Eastport Community into the City of Annapolis During the Twentieth Century" and "Building an Architecture of Power: Electricity in Annapolis, Maryland in the 19th and 20th Centuries," are included with this site report as Appendix E.

Major findings

There are three major pieces of archaeological work summarized here.

The archaeology of Eastport is intact. The archaeology of all eight house lots existed and yielded information from the 1860s to the present. We can expect there to be archaeology on virtually every undisturbed house lot in Eastport. The remains are anywhere from one to two feet deep, are stratified, and contain the remains of features like privies, wells, and cisterns. Thus, the construction of large houses, factories, utilities, or its road system has not destroyed the archaeology of Eastport. Between all of these intrusions into Eastport, the vast majority of archaeological remains have stayed intact.

The archaeology of house lots has been made to comment on domestic and work life in Eastport from the time of its settlement as a planned town just after the close of the American Civil War. We found evidence of a shared water supply system. There is evidence of working at and using the local meat packing industry. There is evidence of working at and using the local bottle-

making factory. There is evidence of watermen using boats to fish and collect a livelihood from Chesapeake Bay. For the most part, people in Eastport owned their houses and their land. Much of the 19th and early 20th century use of Eastport showed that work, as well as daily life, happened on house lots. This did not preclude working in factories, or on the waters of the bay. However, the archaeology shows that domestic life on a lot included work life. It also showed that some lots were occupied by renters who thus contributed an income to the homeowner. This view of Eastport is different from the one we see today, which shows it to be a residential suburb from which few people draw their living.

Archaeology in Annapolis members were never able to gain permission from African American families to excavate on their house lots or property. Therefore, the archaeology of property owning, middle class African Americans is missing from this understanding of Eastport. This is unfortunate because, from the beginning, Eastport housed African Americans and Americans of European descent as property owners and as workers. While it was not egalitarian, it was nonetheless a place for middle class African American life to be established.

The major contribution that comes from understanding the archaeology of Eastport derives from the work of Matthew Palus in understanding utility lines and their relationship to road building, paving, and the extension of gas, water, sewage, electric, and telephone lines into house lots. Matthew Palus took a well-known archaeological problem and created a significant solution that has now been recognized throughout the profession of historical archaeology. The usual way to see the trenches needed to hold utility lines, is to see them as intruding into and destroying earlier materials. This is a nearly universal view.

Several features discovered at domestic sites in Eastport pertain to the provisioning of drinking water and/or the management of storm water and sewage. These include a large concrete cistern at 201 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP101), a smaller box-shaped concrete catchment that received a drain pipe from the dwelling at 102 Chesapeake Avenue (18AP100), and a brick-lined well photographed by James Gibb (2001) at 113 Chester Avenue (18AP90). Together these features represent coping strategies that both mitigated the lack of public services in Eastport during the early 20th century, and also continued the 19th-century pattern of provisioning and removing water.

The cistern at Site 18AP101 is associated with a German immigrant family named Braun. Based on the character of the lowermost fill in the feature, it may also have been used as a latrine, or it may have been adapted from one purpose to the other before its entire abandonment. The property at 201 Chesapeake Avenue was actually occupied by a sequence of German immigrants between 1885 and 1944.

The character of this fill raises the possibility that at some point during its use-life, or perhaps throughout its use this substantial concrete feature was the underground vault for a latrine or privy rather than a cistern. On the other hand, a privy or latrine vault would not necessarily be made to be watertight. Whether interpreted as a cistern, a privy vault, or both, this feature indicates the steps that were taken in Eastport during the early twentieth century to maintain a functioning residence in absence of sewer and water infrastructure.

Matthew Palus took careful note of these intrusions and then began to understand how such utilities are used by larger political entities to intercede into the independence of individual families and communities using the notion of public good, public safety, and public health.

He read the now famous literature on how democratic governments work and applied it to how Eastport, once independently governed, was subject to the government of the City of Annapolis, a supposed good.

Matthew Palus began with two assumptions. The first is based in the archaeology of homeowners who worked at local businesses, some of which they actually owned. These homeowners were largely independent economically and were relatively free of the larger politics beyond their small town. The second was an understanding that the imposition of utilities was an interruption of independence by using an ideology, almost completely untrue, which was devoted to enhancing public safety, public health, and the greater public good. The City declared ordinances about lighting in public places, fire hazards, the hazards of polluted water, and unsafe privies to enforce a regimen of piping in all of the substances which were said to serve the greater good but which actually imposed tax burdens, fees, and the greater ability of the central government to manage the lives and to decrease the incomes of the people affected. This work was derived from the theoretical work of Michel Foucault, called “governmentality.”

The virtue of this second contribution made by the archaeology of Eastport, shows that this independent residential community was deliberately brought in to the circuit of Annapolis through an imposition of seemingly indisputable ideas of the public good, but which actually acted to undermine the established independence of individual homeowners, and the community at large. There is much literature, most of it subsequent to the analysis and the dissertation of Dr. Matthew Palus, to justify this interpretation.

Our third conclusion concerns protecting the remaining and widespread archaeology of Eastport. In order to protect the widespread remains, we will make this site report available through the University of Maryland’s digital archive, where all of our other site reports on the City are stored.

Residents of Eastport are divided about whether the historic district ordinance for the City of Annapolis should be extended to their properties. Eastport is changing fast and those changes might have an impact on the archaeology. Because the historic district ordinance operates in such a way that any archaeology that is protected is neither analyzed and interpreted in such a way that it contributes back to the community in a positive way, we do not support that ordinance being extended. Rather, we encourage Eastporters to care for their archaeology by reading the material produced by Matthew Palus, and to create their own ways of protecting their heritage, minus an extension of the old arguments of public good and public protection that were initially used in the City in the early twentieth century to remove its independence. Therefore we do not recommend an extension of the Annapolis Historic District ordinance to Eastport.

Recommendations

A source of data that would be enormously valuable to this study is oral history interviews with Eastport residents and other participants in the events described in this dissertation. Oral history research is surely one of the most productive avenues to be expanded. Given the proximity of these events, it is likely that memories recounting Eastport's annexation, or its provision with municipal services are available from current and former residents. The Department of Public Works in Annapolis, and other departments of the city government and within the Anne Arundel County government might also have institutional memories to share. In addition, oral history accounts could expand the basis for interpreting changes in household organization resulting from the introduction of municipal services.

Another future direction for this research is to consider more deliberately how each of the networks installed in Annapolis and its suburbs during the later 19th and early 20th centuries is different from the other elements of the infrastructure. This possibility is touched on throughout Matthew Palus's dissertation, particularly in the different ways that water and sewer networks are established as more or less calculated endeavors. Water infrastructure in Annapolis – including the municipal reservoir completed in 1866 and the distribution network that expanded thereafter – was linked from its beginnings with the projected needs of the city's population (Annapolis Water Company 1867). Public sewers, in comparison, were haphazard. Sewerage, like electric light, was fundamentally bestowed through the intercession of the city council, and the sewer network for the city expanded incrementally from year to year, without clear planning.

Further archaeological work is also recommended, particularly for African American sites that were not available during the study. Archaeology may aid in a fuller understanding on the lives of African Americans during the twentieth century in Eastport, a view that is not as well understood.

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