

PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT 99 MAIN STREET, 18AP21
(SIGN OF THE WHALE), ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

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ABSTRACT

Historic Annapolis Foundation (HAF) conducted terrestrial archaeological investigations at site 18AP21 in the city of Annapolis, Maryland. Excavations were carried out at this National Register site ostensibly as a Phase II project to evaluate the site and assess the need for further work. The site is at 99 Main Street in the center of downtown Annapolis, near the Annapolis waterfront. The project was carried out as part of the advanced work for the Annapolis History Center project, to be built in the adjoining buildings of 99 Main and 196 Green Streets. The buildings are the property of the Historic Annapolis Foundation and located in Maryland Research Unit 7. The excavations were undertaken by HAF, and funded by HAF. The work was conducted for HAF and MHT, who holds an archaeological easement on the property.

This preliminary phase of work included stratigraphic excavation of two testpit units. These two units revealed that the site of the existing 99 Main Street building was the location of three previous constructions. The current building at 99 Main Street, built in 1791, was preceded by an earlier brick dwelling, evidenced by a stout pier of bricks, which was attached to a wooden-sided structure that stood on a foundation of brick and stone. Ceramics indicate that these buildings date to the early-middle of the 18th century. A third structure of post-in-ground construction, evidenced by recovery of burned posts and wood fragments, likely existed prior to these, but evidence was scant.

These excavations reveal that the site of 18AP21 holds potential for understanding Annapolis' early cultural developments, especially in the area of initial settlement and the origins of waterfront commerce. The assemblage of artifacts recovered includes a broad sample of common 18th century pottery such as creamware and Chinese export porcelain, and also includes some early colonial types such as tin-glazed earthenware and various red-bodied slipwares. The excavations do not provide conclusive evidence of the construction sequence. Consultation with MHT representatives indicates that further work at the site will likely be needed before modifications to the floor of the building can progress.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of five days of excavation at the 99 Main Street site (18AP21). The site is commonly referred to by its street address, 99 Main Street, but also by the former business that occupied the building, the Sign o' the Whale. It is sometimes called the "old Customs House," although there is no evidence that the building ever operated as such. The Historic Annapolis Foundation (HAF) is planning to construct a museum, called the Annapolis History Center (AHC), in the building at 99 Main Street and the adjoining 196 Green Street. Construction plans for the AHC will require disturbance below ground level in two areas. Those two areas of potential impact were the focus of this "Phase II" archaeological investigations from July 21st to 25th by HAF. Excavations were conducted directly through the floors of the building to ascertain what lies beneath. Previous excavations have been carried out at the site but only in limited spaces. Some areas of the properties were unknown. The property is already listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP), and is covered in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by virtue of being in the Annapolis Historic District (99 Main is MIHP AA-535; 196 Green Street is MIHP AA-523; Annapolis Historic District is MIHP AA-137 and NRHP AA-2046). Recent excavation work was planned at the scale of a Phase II project to explore the archaeological deposits on the property so as to better plan for construction impacts. Work was planned and carried out by the Archaeology in Annapolis project, under the direction of myself, Thomas W. Cuddy, Curator of Archaeology, Historic Annapolis Foundation, at a cost of \$2,000.

Property lines and ownerships have changed considerably in downtown Annapolis over the years. To avoid confusion, the location of the excavation, and even the name of the site, require further explanation. The two buildings, 99 Main Street and 196 Green Street, were adjoined in the early 20th century and operated as a single business location throughout the latter half of that century. The site is referred to here as the 99 Main Street site because that designation is more permanent than "Sign o' the Whale," which is no longer the tenant. The site was formerly designated by the state as 18AN370, with the common name as Sign o' the Whale. The numeric designation was changed to 18AP21 (see Maryland Archaeological Site Survey for 18AP21, 16 January, 1976). That designation also includes the 196 Green Street building, since the two properties have been co-owned since 1908 and have historically been used together and shared the backyard space that once existed behind them. It is important to point out that the recent excavations were all conducted inside what is now the 196 Green Street building, one unit in the building's front room and one in the back of the building – the former backyard.

The lot that now comprises 99 Main Street and 196 Green Street had several owners in the 17th and early 18th century. The area is Lot 28 on the 1718 Stoddart Map of Annapolis, when Main Street was known as Church Street. The entire lower block of Church (Main) Street burned January 21, 1790, and the current building at 99 Main was built soon thereafter, probably by November 1791. The building at 196 Green Street was built around 1860 (see details in chapter II).

The two buildings have historical value, but their conversion to a modern public museum requires modifications in several respects. Planned reconstruction of the two buildings by Powe-Jones architects of Washington D.C. indicates two primary areas of impact to archaeological resources below the ground. These include (1) the floor of the original Green Street building (street-front), and (2) the location of the elevator shaft in the back Green Street extension (alley side) (see Figure 2.2). Since the two buildings of 99 Main and 196 Green are to be used as one museum space, the floor of the original Green Street building is to be lowered 8 inches so as to be made even with the floor level of 99 Main Street. The elevator shaft will be placed in the back of the Green Street building, which will require a sub-floor pit approximately 12 feet in depth. The area of the elevator pit, in the Green Street extension, is approximately the same location as the two previous excavations at the site by Wright (1958) and Orr (1975). In both cases the excavations were conducted in exterior space prior to construction of extensions. The first extension was built in 1958, and the final extension that covered the entire backyard was built in 1975, causing the buildings to cover the entire property and making the backyard into interior space. Consequently, the area where the elevator shaft is to be located has been investigated previously, but the central core of the Green Street building, where the floor is to be lowered, has not. Those earlier excavations encountered, among other things, the foundation wall for the ca. 1745 “bakerhouse” that burned down in 1790. Clearly archaeological remains are on the property, but their extent and depths were uncertain.

This project was planned as a preliminary testing phase of archaeology that was developed to evaluate whether there was archaeology in the front of the Green Street building and whether our assumptions about the location of the previous excavations were correct. The initial proposal to MHT included three testpits, 4 feet square, be dug within the floor of the original core of the Green Street building to evaluate whether there were in-tact deposits below the building and what their depths and condition were. The project was developed as a Phase II-like investigation, on the assumption that archaeological remains would likely be found. In other words, this phase of work was designed as preliminary research, which would be followed by an evaluation of the findings and an assessment of the need for full mitigation of the area. Ultimately, only two pits were dug, one in the front Green Street floor, and one in the back, near the alley. Difficulty in breaking out the thick cement floor hampered work and necessitated a reduction in the scope of excavations from what was originally planned. Excavation of two units proved advantageous in several ways. The site was inundated with water Thursday, September 18th when hurricane Isabel caused floodwaters to rise 7.5 feet above normal levels. The units were properly secured, and, although submerged, were undamaged by the storm. Overall, the research questions for this phase of work were addressed with a smaller impact to the site area.

This work was planned in consultation with Dr. James Gibb, consulting archaeologist for the City of Annapolis, and with the approval of Richard Hughes, Director of Archaeology for the State of Maryland. This preliminary phase of the work is intended to provide more definitive information with which to pursue further plans at the site. Findings have been very intriguing, indicating three previous structures on the site before the construction of the existing 1791 building. The earlier structures appear to date to the first half of the 18th century, and associated ceramics corroborate this. Further

work is recommended before major construction begins. A research design for further archaeological research will be drawn up as needed. The following is a detail of the recent Phase II work, with a historical background of the property, discussion of previous archaeological reconnaissance at the site, and presentation of materials recovered in excavation.

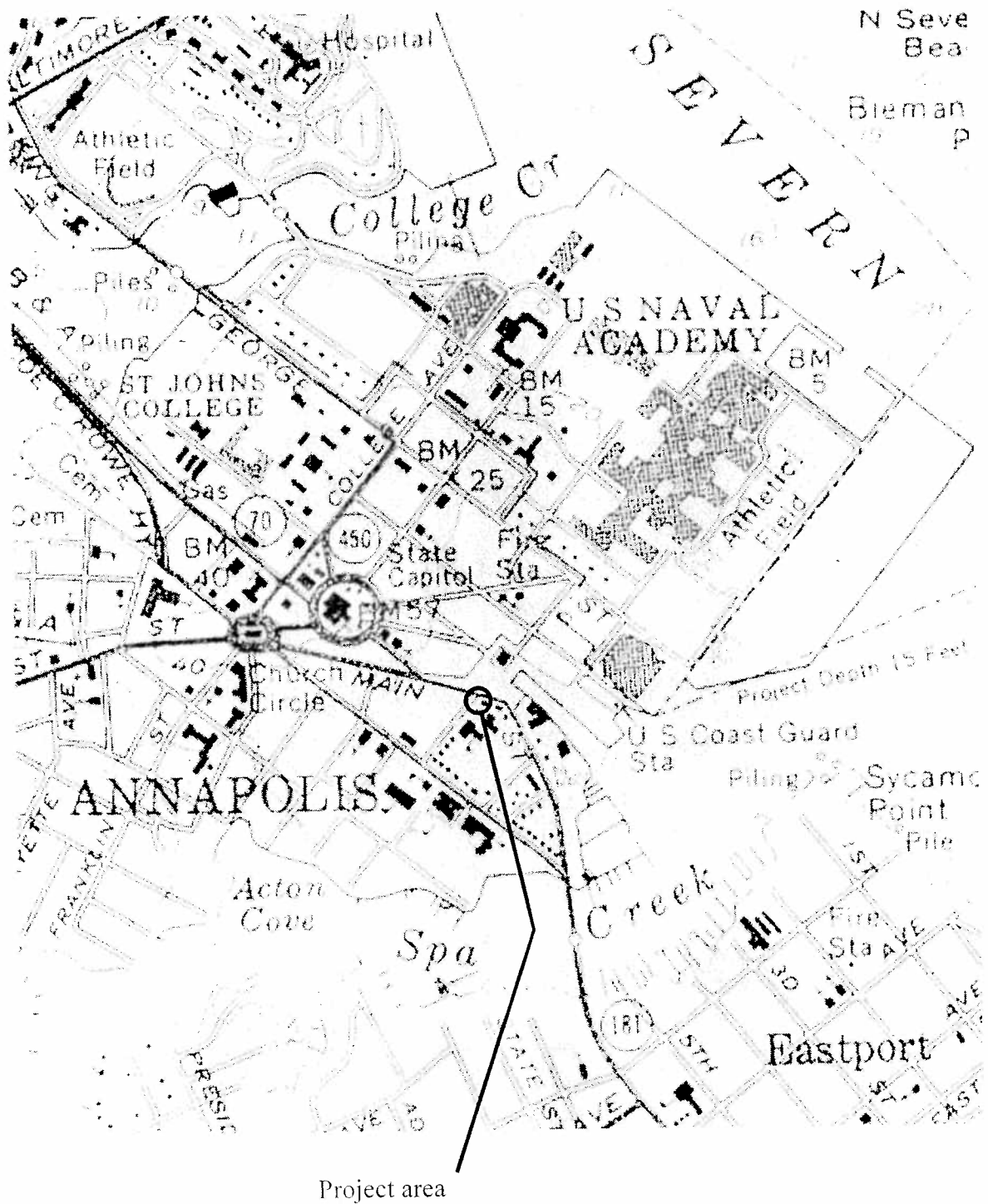


Figure 1.1 - Location of site 18AP21 on USGS 7.5 minute series map of Annapolis, MD, 1957, photorevised 1978

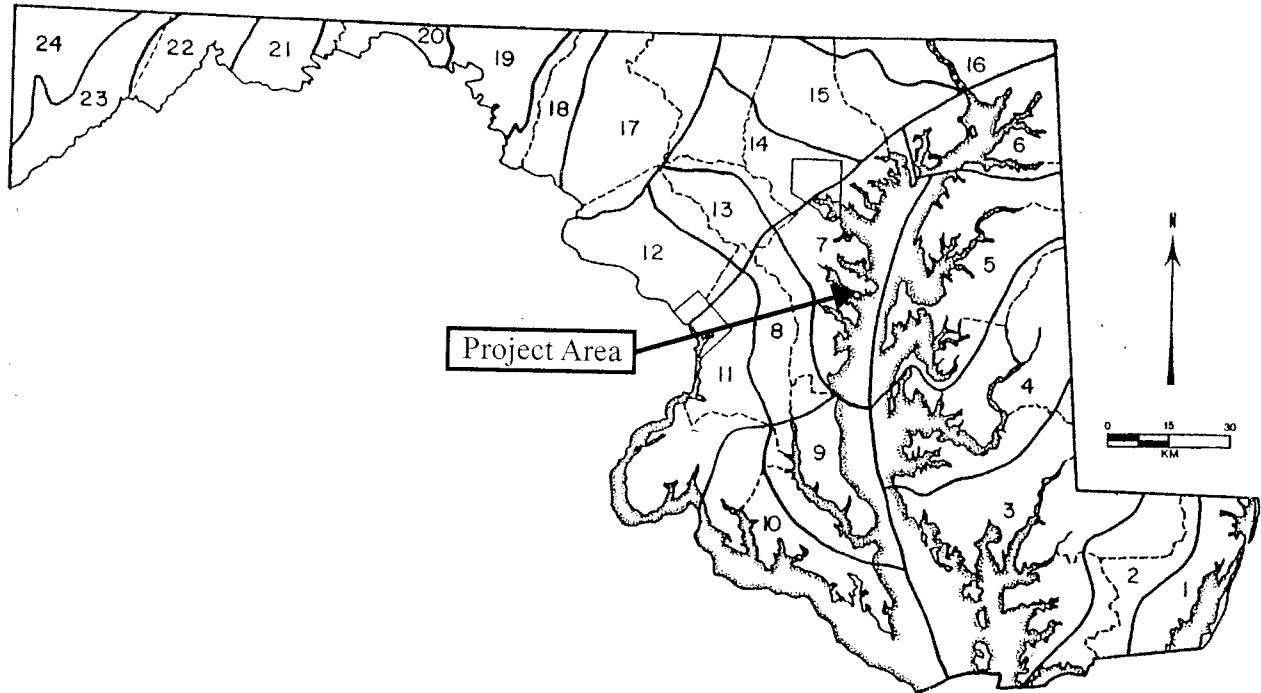


Figure 1.2 - The existing ca. 1791 building at 99 Main Street - photo taken during excavations looking roughly southwest, with 196 Green Street extending into sidewalk at right by telephone pole.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Site 18AP21 is situated in downtown Annapolis, Maryland. The city lies on the western shore of the Maryland coastal plain, directly on the Chesapeake Bay. The site is therefore within Maryland Research Unit 7 (see Figure 2.1). The archaeological site is an urban city block, at the corner of Main Street and Green Streets. The two buildings that comprise the site face different directions, and have different addresses on different streets, but are adjoined and occupy the entire lot on which they stand.

The geology and soils at the site are similar to those of many other Annapolis sites. Chesapeake area soils are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel which vary in depth and often overlie crystalline bedrock. Soil profiles for this area are generally obtained from Kirby and Matthews (1973), who indicate that a sandy loam with a high percentage of glauconite (green sand) is common. Strata encountered during excavation were generally sandy, but it should be noted that all deposits encountered in this excavation were the result of human actions. The water table was encountered in both excavation units just below three feet in depth, which required excavations to be stopped at that level. Consequently no sterile subsoil or bedrock was reached in these excavations. There is no vegetation at the site. The entire property is paved in one manner or another – either covered with buildings, sidewalk, or cemented alleyway.



Council for Maryland Archaeology
 MARYLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNITS

Coastal Plain Province

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

PIEDMONT PROVINCE

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

APPALAICHIAN PROVINCE

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

Figure 2.1 - Project area within Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 7

M A I N S T R E E T

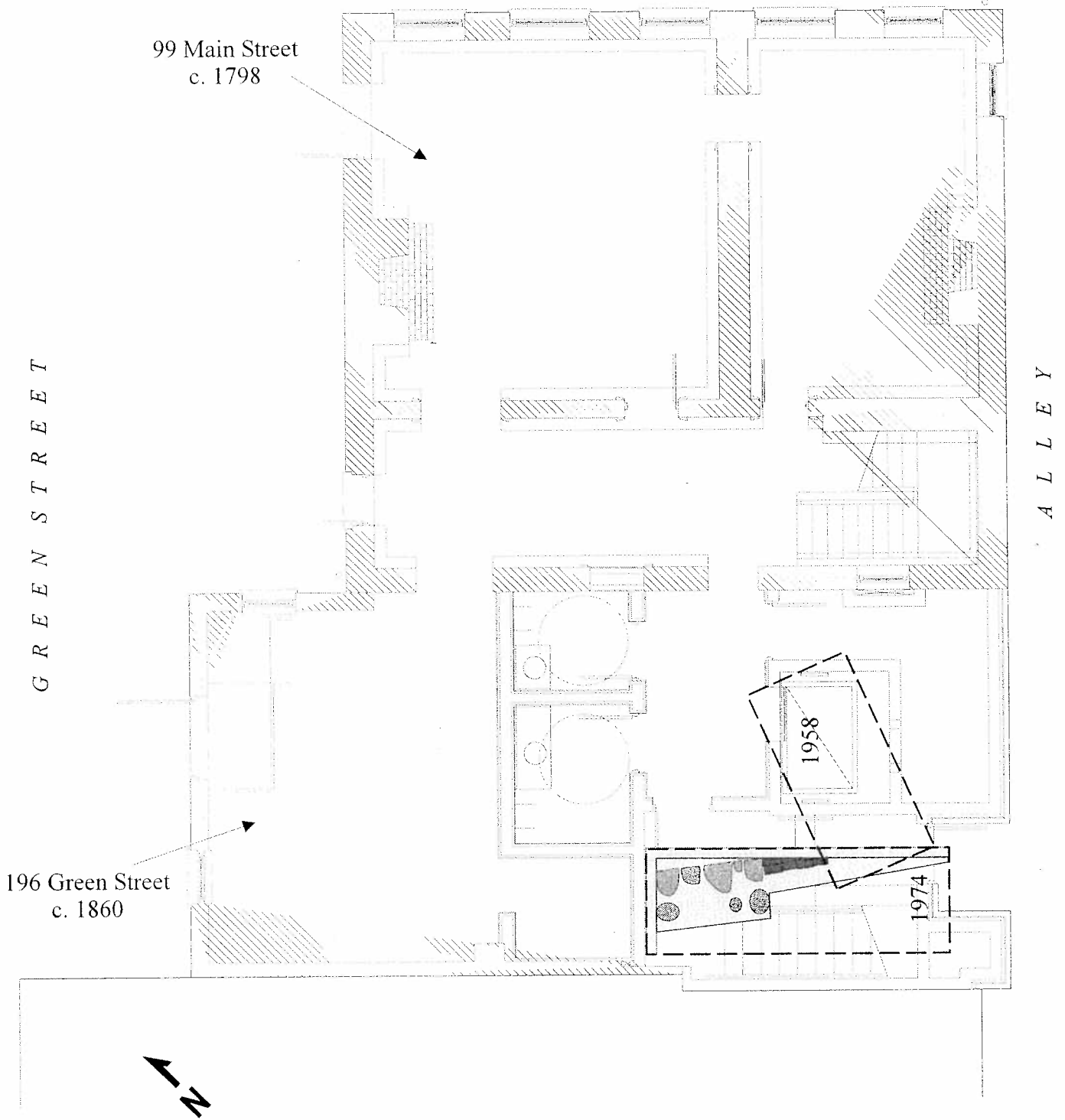


Figure 2.2 - Proposed floor plan of the Annapolis History Center, First Floor, showing locations of previous excavations

III. HISTORIC CONTEXT

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The work conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis between July 21st and 25th 2003 was guided by data from two earlier reports of excavations carried out at this site. In 1958, soon after HAF had purchased the property, the small yard that lay behind the Green Street property was excavated by Henry Wright (1958). This work was done in advance of expansion of the 99 Main Street building, and perhaps also for the installation of sewer lines (given recent archaeological evidence). The work by Wright established that there were in-tact archaeological remains below the existing building. Wright's excavation was only a single pit five feet wide and ten feet long. His notes indicate that it was oriented to the direction of the architecture. Among the findings were a brick "walkway" dating to the mid 19th century, substantial remains from a building that burnt in 1790, and evidence of an earth-fast structure predating that.

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

HAF currently possesses the artifacts from the 1974 Orr excavations, which are stored at the Crownsville warehouse. The Wright collection presumably went to the Smithsonian in 1988 when most of his papers and materials were donated to that Institution. In preparation for the recent excavations the Orr materials were brought to the HAF archaeology laboratory for critical examination. The collection had apparently been rebagged in the recent past according to the standards commonly used by Archaeology in Annapolis. Fortunately, it was found that the bag numbers indeed corresponded to the numbers in the back of the Orr report, in the section entitled Field Catalogue. Additionally, when the collection was rebagged, amendments were made to the report in the HAF lab. Consequently, the report on file in the HAF lab reflects a modern assessment of the material remains, with ceramic types, etc.

Oddly, very little in the Orr collection appears to date to the early 18th century. Orr's "Lower Level" comprised a significant amount of his excavation, but he apparently recovered only a handful of sherds that could be from such an early date. Bag 149

Within Annapolis are the homes of Samuel Chase, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, William Paca, and Thomas Stone, all four signers of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland. Unlike other important colonial capitals such as Boston and Philadelphia, the basic features of 18th century Annapolis, including the unique Baroque street plan and several outstanding examples of high Georgian architecture still survive. Significance on the state level is derived from the fact that Annapolis has served since 1694 as the capital of Maryland and has therefore been the center of political activity in the state. On the local level Annapolis is significant as the seat of Anne Arundel County as well as an important economic center of the upper Chesapeake Bay region. Architecturally, Annapolis is tied into a significant and distinguishable unit by the buildings which represent various styles and periods of construction and which record the growth and development of Maryland's capital city from its founding to the present.

(Maryland's National Register Properties 2003)

The cultural context below focuses exclusively on the historical aspects of significance to the site. For information on possible Indian occupation of Annapolis prior to the historical era please refer to other reports (e.g. Harmon 2000a; Pearson 1991; Mullins and Warner 1993). These same reports, and many other sources (e.g. Papenfuss 1975; Riley 1887), also provide the context of European Annapolis and its development.

SITE HISTORY

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

The property has had a long list of property owners, and an illustrious one by Annapolis standards (see Appendix I). As an urban property, there is little correspondence between owners and occupants, but many of the actual occupants are known through other means. This area of Annapolis had a 17th century history, but there are few hard records from that time. What is known of the property at 99 Main Street from the 17th century comes mainly from Lindauer's (1997) descriptions of the downtown area and its earliest settlers. Apparently the land was owned by Thomas Hall in 1651. Hall and his wife and son had moved from Virginia to Maryland sometime after October 1648. There are no written records of his land tenure, but the location and dimensions of Hall's land are known because it was used to delineate surrounding

holdings. Hall died in 1655 and the land passed to his son Christopher. At his death he left the land to his mother, who had remarried and was then named Elizabeth Ricaud.

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

Robert Proctor died in 1695 and his widow sold the land that would be 99 Main Street to John Wood, whose son John Wood Jr. sold it to Amos Garrett in 1712.¹ By this time Annapolis had been made the state capital, and the Nicholson plan for the layout of the city had been drawn up. Garrett was a prominent Annapolitan in his time, and the land at 99 Main, then known as Church Street, was becoming more prominent within the cityscape as well.

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

At Garrett's death, the property ended up in the hands of Garrett's sisters, Elizabeth Ginn and Mary Woodward.² In 1737 the property was sold to Dr. Charles Carroll, who already owned a good deal of property in the area. He purchased lots 25, 26, and parts of 28, 29, and 32 from the Garrett heirs. Although the "parts" aren't specified, it was likely the northeastern portions of those lots, the side facing the water and the area that would become Main Street Annapolis.

Carroll rented the property to several tenants. It is unclear whether any structures had already been built on the land before Carroll purchased it. Garrett owned so much land it is unlikely that he ever actually occupied the property, and the only earlier mention of its use is as a pasture. Given that Carroll bought partial lots, it is probably because they were relatively undeveloped. By 1745 the property was developed, and was occupied by John Chalmers.³ It is described as "part of a Lot No. 28 consisting of one Dwelling House Kitchen and Meat House with all that part being the northernmost part of the said Lott from the Northernmost corner of the Bakerhouse in the occupation of John Chalmers..." Clearly Chalmers occupied the property and may have had as many as four separate structures – dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, and bakerhouse. It seems more likely that one structure was the "dwelling house kitchen," with the meat house

being a small shed. What is unclear is whether the “bakerhouse” is yet another building, or if it is the same structure as the “dwelling house kitchen.” This short passage in the property records has strong implications for interpreting the archaeological remains which were found.

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

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

This addition of Green Street made the lot a prominent corner on the downtown Annapolis waterfront. If Chalmers had built anything on the property, this advertisement brings into question whether or not it still existed, especially the part that says “...some fronting on [Green Street] and Church Street...” exactly the corner which is now 99 Main Street. Carroll was clearly trying to subdivide his properties. Perhaps Chalmers had moved out, and the structures at the corner were the ones Carroll intended to lease.

In 1755 the property passed from Dr. Charles Carroll to Nicholas and Margaret Carroll (formerly McCubbin until they legally changed their name). This transfer of ownership was of little consequence, since the property was occupied by tenants. Whether the tenant was still Chalmers or not is unclear, but by 1790 another tenant at the property was Richard Flemming. Flemming was a baker, and apparently using the “bakerhouse” facilities, presumably the same that existed on the property during Chalmers tenure. Perhaps the two both lived on the property, especially if there was a separate tenement. Flemming is given credit for the great fire.

On January 21st, 1790 a fire broke out that consumed the entire block of Church Street (now Main) between Green and Compromise Streets. The fire originated in Richard Flemming’s bakehouse and “consumed his dwelling house, with the tenement adjoining thereto, and also the dwelling houses of Mr. Henry Sybell, and Mr. William Wilkins, and three warehouses...” (Pearson 1991:22). According to the article in the Maryland Gazette (January 21, 1790), the entire block of Church Street between Green and Compromise Streets was destroyed. Archaeology at 77 Main Street, the site of William Wilkins’ home, exhibited a clear “burn layer” from the same fire (Pearson 1991), much like the one described by Wright (1958) and Orr (1975) for 99 Main.

Soon after the fire, in 1791, Lewis Neth announces in the Maryland Gazette that he has moved from Fleet Street to “the house lately built by Frederick Grammar, opposite the southwest end of the market.” Neth had already been operating a store on the dock

since at least 1783 (Maryland Gazette Dec. 4, 1783). Apparently Grammar had built the existing 99 Main Street building, and quickly let it out to Neth. Grammar didn't actually purchase the property from the Carrolls until 1792.⁴ Frederick Grammar was born in Wurttemberg Germany about 1751 and died in 1818 (McIntire 1980). Neth apparently had a 99 year lease as tenant. In the 1798 Direct Tax records, Grammar is the owner, Neth is the tenant, and the property has a brick dwelling house three stories (32 x 30 feet), and a brick kitchen (16 x 14), for a total assessment of \$1000 dollars. When his heirs receive it in 1819 its value has risen to \$3520. The current 99 Main Street building today is the same three story house built by Grammar in 1791. Any archaeology below that building would presumably reflect the period of the fire and before. The open area that is the 196 Green Street lot, where recent excavations were conducted, was not enclosed at that time. The location of the "brick kitchen" is unknown.

When Neth died in 1826 the property was purchased at auction by George Shaw, but bought from Shaw that same day by John Andrew Grammar, grandson of Frederick Grammar.⁵ John Grammar was born about 1792 and died in September 1832 (McIntire 1980). Grammar bought "...the dwelling house thereon and all and Singular the improvements and appurtenances thereon or thereunto belonging to appertaining unto him..." One might think Grammar's purchase was to keep the building in the family. Nevertheless it was bought shortly thereafter by another colorful Annapolis figure. In 1830 the 99 Main Street building was purchased by Dennis Claude.⁶ Claude lived in the Upton Scott House on Shipwright Street and owned properties throughout the city. He had a political career including twice Mayor of Annapolis, from 1828-37, and again from 1853-54 (Kestenbaum 2003).

It is the next transfer that again alters the property. Claude dies in 1857 intestate, and in 1857 his son, Dennis Claude Jr., petitions to divide his father's holdings.⁷ He gets the "three story brick dwelling house and store on Green and Church Street, No. 10, valued at \$2600 and to be paid in money (to his widowed mother) \$2455.05." Dennis Claude Jr. bought out his mother and built two new brick dwellings on the Green Street side. This is the point at which the property was divided from its original survey lot. In 1871 Claude conveyed the 196 Green Street property to his sister, Marion Howes Pinkard.⁸ Little changes from this point on to alter the archaeology of the site, and the property history is mostly to establish ownership and land usage (see Appendix I for property ownership timeline).

At the 99 Main property, Claude Jr.'s mortgage debt was assumed in 1875 by Alexander Habersham of Baltimore, who took control of 99 Main.⁹ the building is purchased by a succession of women, Emily Hawthorne, Sarah Dulaney, Elizabeth Cairnes up to the 20th century.¹⁰ The property had always been something of a commercial space, as well as a dwelling space. In 1897 the Annapolis City Directory shows Onofiro Geraci operating a store for fruit and confectionary at 99 ½ Main Street. Other businesses were run out of the building as well. Leon Gottlieb has a dry goods store and Noah Gottlieb boarded there.

Soon thereafter is when the two properties were again reunited. In 1903, 99 Main is bought by Sarah Rolnik, and her husband buys it from her in 1908.¹¹ Moses Rolnik and their three oldest children were all born in Lithuania (McIntire 1980). The four youngest children were born in Virginia, the youngest in 1896. When he buys 99 Main, Rolnik also buys the 196 Green Street property. Ten years later Louis and Pauline Bloom

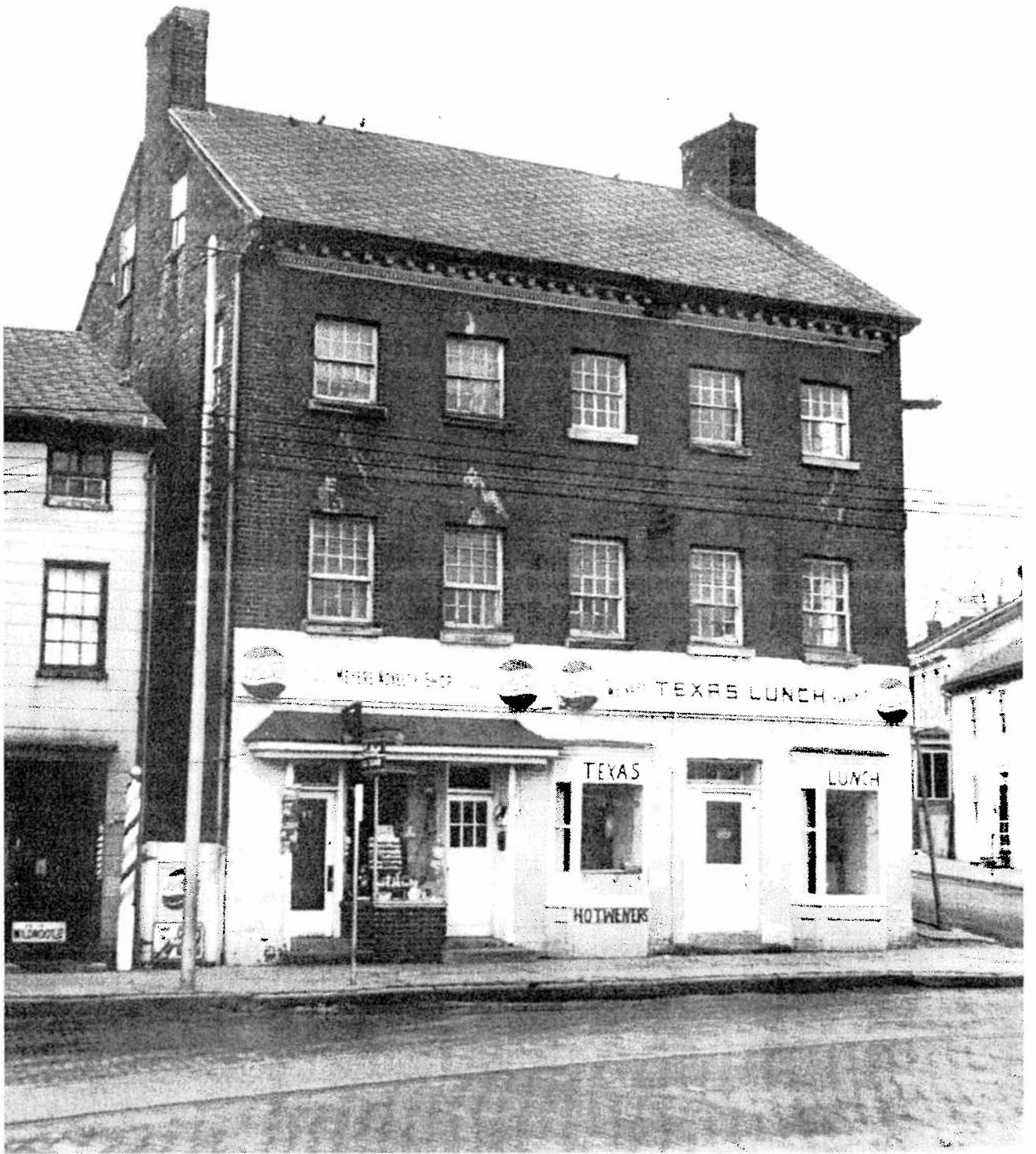


Figure 3.3 - The 99 Main Street building as the Texas Lunch and Meyers Novelty Shop at sometime in the mid twentieth century.

buy both buildings from the Rolnik heirs. The Blooms were born in Russia, with their two oldest children born in England and their three youngest ones in Maryland (1920 Census). The Bloom heirs sold both properties to Port of Annapolis in 1959.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

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

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

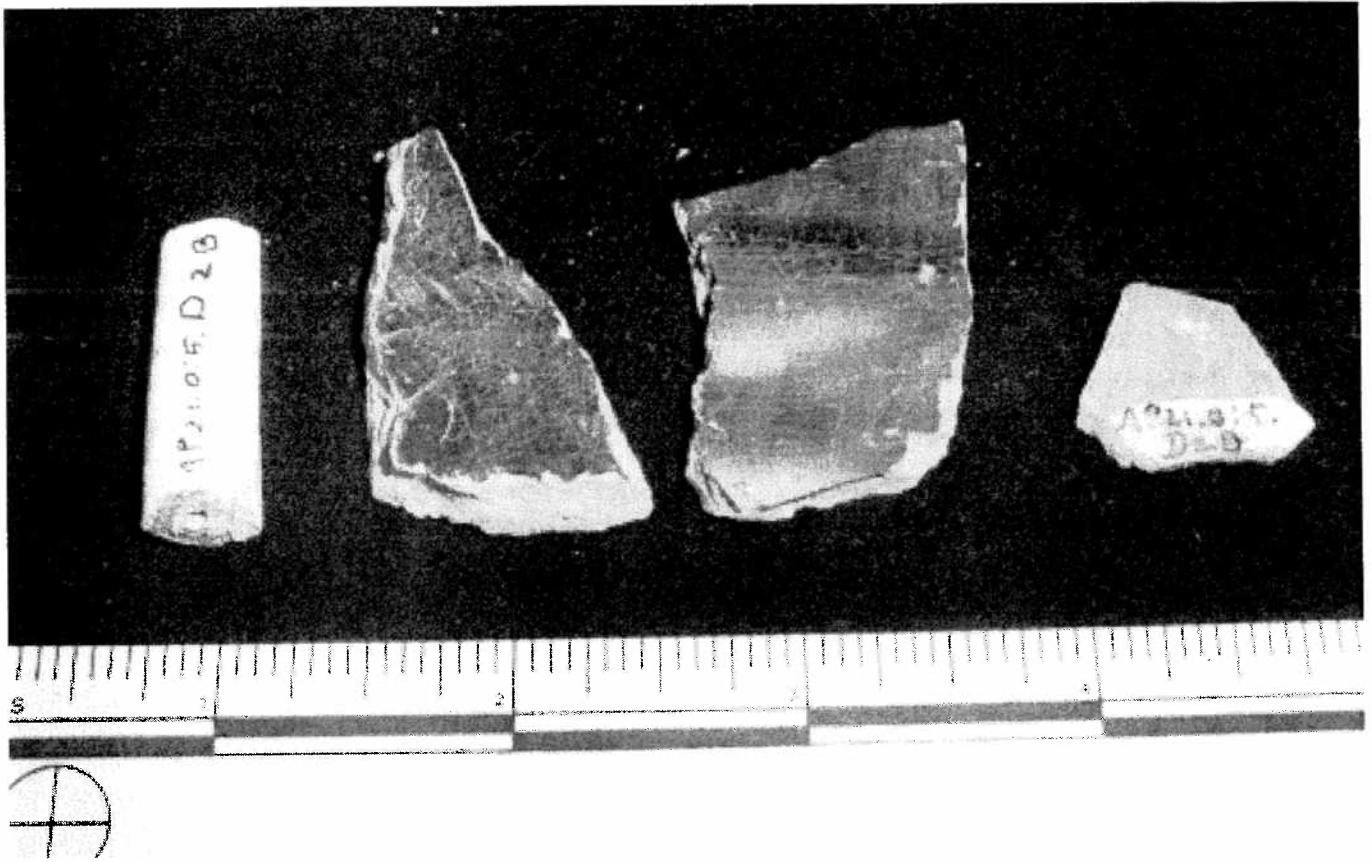


Figure 3.1 - Red-bodied earthenware sherds with pipestem. Orr 1974-75 excavations, Bag 149, O:5, D2 B

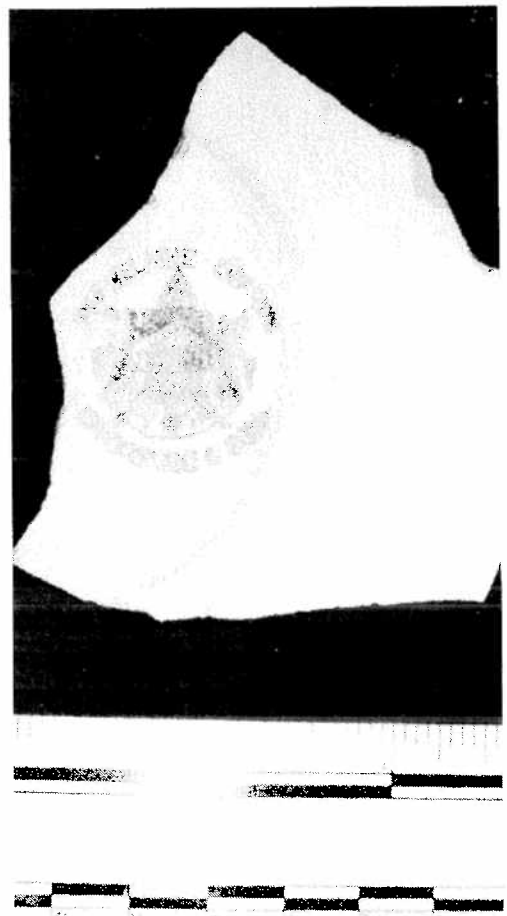


Figure 3.2 - Victorian opaque porcelain marked "Porcelain Opaque, Bridgwood & Son." Orr 1974-75 excavations, bag 154, o:5, L.B.

contained three different types of red-bodied earthenware, one with a black glazed exterior and a clear interior, one with a red-orange glazed exterior and unglazed interior (Figure 3.1). American “red wares” are difficult to identify with certainty, but are commonly found on sites in Maryland in the early and middle 18th century. More diagnostic ceramics in the collection are much later in date, namely two bases with the coat-of-arms style mark of “Porcelain Opaque – Bridgwood and Son” (Figure 3.2). This pottery dates to the second half of the 19th century, and is considered Victorian opaque porcelain made by Sampson Bridgwood and Son of Fenton, England as an imitation of the French hard paste porcelains. Bridgwood called it “Parisian Granite,” and it was a rather hard pottery, suitable for transport trade, but was technically a feldspathic earthenware (Hughes 1959, pp 50-51). The Orr collection also included numerous brick and mortar samples, some glass, and a substantial amount of faunal remains.

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

CULTURAL CONTEXT

The area of site 18AP21 is the city of Annapolis, a densely settled area with an extensive history of colonial settlement, and thus extensive historical archaeology. The site lies within the heart of the Annapolis Historic District, which is a protected area on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP AA-137), and the National Register of Historic Places (Inventory Number: AA-2046). The cultural significance of historic Annapolis is described as follows:

The Annapolis Historic District is significant on three levels, with each level reflected by buildings which span nearly three centuries of the town’s existence. On the national level, Annapolis served as the nation’s capital between November 1783 and August 1784, during which time the Continental Congress, meeting in the State House, ratified the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War and accepted the resignation of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. The State House was also the site of the Annapolis Convention in 1786, which led to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia one year later.

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

METHODOLOGY

Archaeology in Annapolis has excavated within many standing buildings in the Historic District of Annapolis since 1981 and a number of these buildings have had intact remains of earlier buildings within them. These structural remains are usually surrounded by archaeological debris, which is often rich with material remains from the period of the buildings' construction and demolition. Based on knowledge of the archaeology of the Green Street building and from our prior experiences in the city, it was deemed highly likely that more archaeology would be found when more excavations were carried out. The purpose of these preliminary excavation units therefore was to determine whether or not a larger scale excavation was necessary in this building before construction of the Annapolis History Center begins.

In evaluating the impact to archaeological resources, the floor of the original Green Street building presented the most uncertainty. Powe Jones Architects indicated that lowering the cement and brick floor in 196 Green Street will require approximately 16 to 18 inches of overall depth. Additionally, the current floor is elevated 8 inches. Obviously construction had taken place at the location, and it was unclear just how deep the previous ground surface was. The current floor is cement, with a layer of brick over it, preventing simple testing procedures such as shovel tests.

One or two test units were to be placed into the floor of the front room of the Green Street building to ascertain integrity and depths of archaeological deposits in that section of the building. The second area of impact, the location of the elevator shaft, was thought to be an area that was completely excavated in 1958 by Henry Wright. The figures in the Orr report are not precisely to scale, and there was some question as to whether the exact spot of the elevator shaft had been excavated or not. A testpit in the back of the Green Street building, near the proposed elevator shaft, was planned to evaluate the placement of previous archaeological work.

Dr. Thomas W. Cuddy supervised the excavation, with a crew of four workers and several volunteers. Excavation units were dug stratigraphically, with all materials collected in natural levels, and all excavated materials screened through quarter inch mesh. The unit of measurement used was American Standard engineering scale, as is preferred on historical sites. The original floor surfaces provided the datum points for the units (i.e. the "ground" surface – which was higher for unit 1 than for unit 2). The units were oriented to the existing architecture, which put the corners of the units pointing towards cardinal compass directions. The normal methods used by Archaeology in Annapolis to record and photograph all levels and features were employed. Photographs

were taken with a Nikon 4500 digital camera. All excavated material was washed, catalogued, labeled, and analyzed in the HAF archaeology lab in accordance with state guidelines for Phase III projects (e.g. Shafer and Cole 1994). Artifacts with little or no diagnostic characteristics, including brick, coal, and oyster shell, were collected, counted, and weighed (in grams) for cataloguing purposes, then discarded in accordance with Technical Update #1, Section D – Processing of Material Remains, Part 4 (Shafer and Cole 1994). Artifacts are currently housed in the archaeological laboratory of the Historic Annapolis Foundation, and are available for inspection upon request.

Actual excavation took five working days. Only two units were dug, one in each location. In lieu of digging more units, each of the two existing units was expanded. Laboratory analysis of artifacts took two weeks. Ceramics generally provide the most diagnostic elements of an assemblage. In this case they were most useful for dating stratigraphic contexts. Virtually no ceramic mends were encountered, consequently no “minimum vessel count” was conducted. Each piece is nearly distinct, and reflective of a distinct vessel type. Feature numbers for the architectural foundations and sewer pipes (Features 9 – 13) were assigned *ex post facto* in the laboratory, resulting in the numbering sequence. Although this project was an exploratory or preliminary phase of work, a carefully prepared analysis of materials with a carefully prepared description of the implications of the discoveries is essential to making a clear judgment and an informed decision about whether a larger scale Phase III project is warranted.

IV. RESULTS OF PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The archaeological evidence presents several new pieces of information regarding the occupation of the property at 99 Main Street. Most of the research questions described above were answered. The excavation locations are shown in Figure 4.1. The work also raised even more questions, which would have to be answered by future excavations at the site. Below is a reconstruction of events at the site, based on the evidence at hand, starting from oldest to newest. That is followed by a summary of the material culture recovered from the site.

UNIT 2 INTERPRETATION

The oldest occupation of the property seems to come from unit 2, Features 5 and 8, albeit somewhat conjectural (see Figures 4.2 to 4.5). The bottom of this unit revealed the base of a wooden post, still set in place (Feature 5), from an earthfast structure (see Figures 4.6 to 4.8). Although only the end post was recovered, there were numerous fragments of wood within the excavated matrix to suggest that the post supported a wood sided structure. This also corresponds to Wright's descriptions of the bottom of his trench, which included "water preserved wood" (Wright 1958:L15). He goes on:

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

Given all the wood recovered, the remains are either of a wood structure, or a substantial rail fencing, which fell in place. The F5 post recovered shows a line of deterioration in circumference near the top, likely related to the water table line (Figure 4.8). Two projections from the post were initially thought to be a nail, but in the lab were found to be knots in the wood. The post was likely preserved because it was submerged in a waterlogged environment. Alternatively, the line of deterioration might also represent ground surface at the time of abandonment, at which time the post rotted above ground, but this seems unlikely. The post shows no signs of having been burnt into this shape.

In his 1958 work, Wright encountered strata in his excavation that closely match those found in our recent excavations. He suggests that this bottom stratum may be a layer from the time of John Chalmers, based on a pipe bowl with initials I. C. in calligraphic writing, which could easily be the initials J. C. Chalmers occupied the property in 1745, and there were two or three buildings on the property. Only a small amount of debris was found at this level by our recent excavations (Table 4.1), but three pieces of ceramic included tin-glazed earthenware (e.g. English Delft) with blue paint on white background, as well as red-bodied "slipware," and salt-glazed stoneware (Figure 4.9). They are from Feature 8, the wood conglomeration stratigraphically associated with the F5 posthole. These wares span a broad range of manufacturing dates, but are generally consistent with assemblages found in Maryland from the second quarter of the 18th century. The ceramics recovered were not plentiful, as if for a household midden.

(Samples of wood from these excavations are being examined through electron microscopy at the university of Maryland's Plant Sciences Laboratory. These analyses will hopefully identify tree species and other characteristics of the wood. (Results will be provided when they are completed).

Description	Form	Qty.	Comments	Key	Item
Blue & White Tin Glaze	Body Frag.	1	Hand painted	434	1
Slipware (general)	Body Frag.	1	Glazed, probably rim	435	2
White Salt-Glazed Molded	Body Frag.	1	Molded band	436	3
Refined Stoneware	Rim	1	Clear glaze, whitish rim	437	4
Glass (general)		1	Dark olive green, thin	438	5
Bone - Bird		1		439	6
Bone - Fragment		1		440	7

Table 4.1 – Material recovered from Feature 8, Unit 2

The remaining interpretation from Unit 2 is of little interpretive consequence, except to say that it did locate the edge of Wright's excavation. Most of the unit was very mixed, likely from previous excavation. Level N, near the bottom of the southwest half of Unit 2 contained a jumble of ceramic types (Figure 4.12), including white salt-glazed stoneware, porcelain, transfer-print pearlware, red-bodied earthenware, and creamware, spanning a broad date range from manufacture in the late 17th century to final production runs in the middle 19th century (Miller 2000). This portion of the unit (the southwest) appears to be the edge of Wright's excavation unit from 1958. It indicates that Wright excavated well down into the "wood layer," and also that his excavation was oriented to the architecture of the 99 Main building, as his notes suggest, but counter to Orr's map from 1975. Our excavation encountered similar wood and posts in the central portion of Unit 2, apparently a continuation of what Wright had found 50 years ago. The southwest portion of the unit, interpreted here as the edge of Wright's 1958 excavation was mixed fill all the way to the top of the unit.

In the central portion of the unit, overtop the posthole and wood of F5 and F8 mentioned above, horizontal layers of debris accumulated before the fire of 1790, and are represented by Layer L with creamware and porcelain (TAQ 1762 – Miller 2000). This progression is difficult to confirm, since the fire layer itself was disturbed and jumbled. At the time of the construction of 99 Main Street in 1791, or very soon thereafter, the surface of the ground was raised considerably in this location, as evidenced by Level G. An oyster shell surface acted as a yard area, but only a small patch of it was encountered (Level F). This surface was excavated for installation of sewage to 99 Main Street, reflected in Level D. Soon thereafter, brick was strewn across the yard area. This is reflected in Feature 7, and may derive from the construction in 1860 of 196 Green Street, when brick rubble was likely excavated from that area to level the surface. This stratum is probably the same as what both Wright (1958) and Orr (1975) referred to as the brick "walkway." During our excavation it was thought that a brick surface was encountered (Feature 4), but these were found to be only a couple of adjacent bricks surrounded by

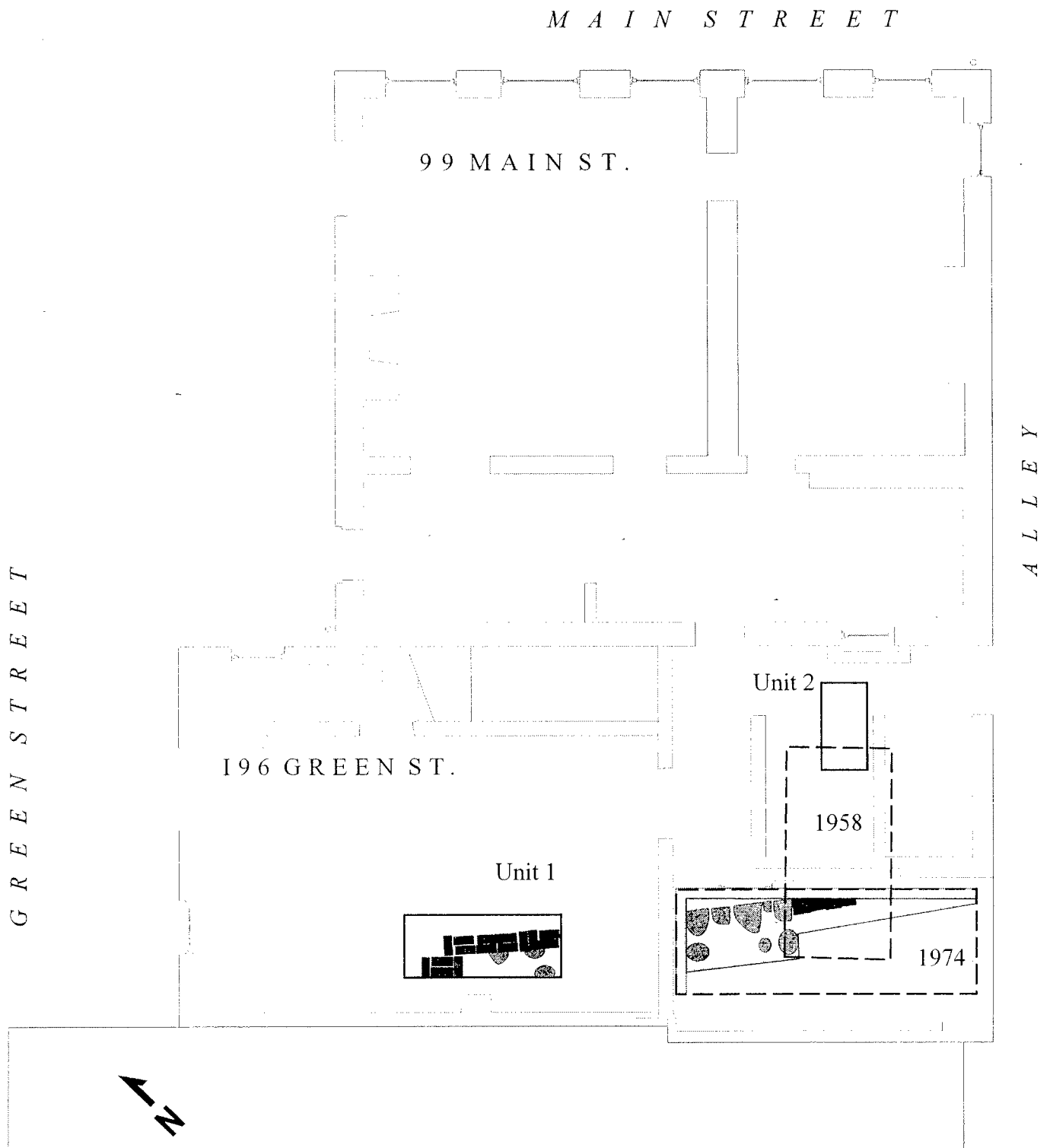


Figure 4.1 - Floor Plan of existing building features showing locations of recent testpits and previous excavations

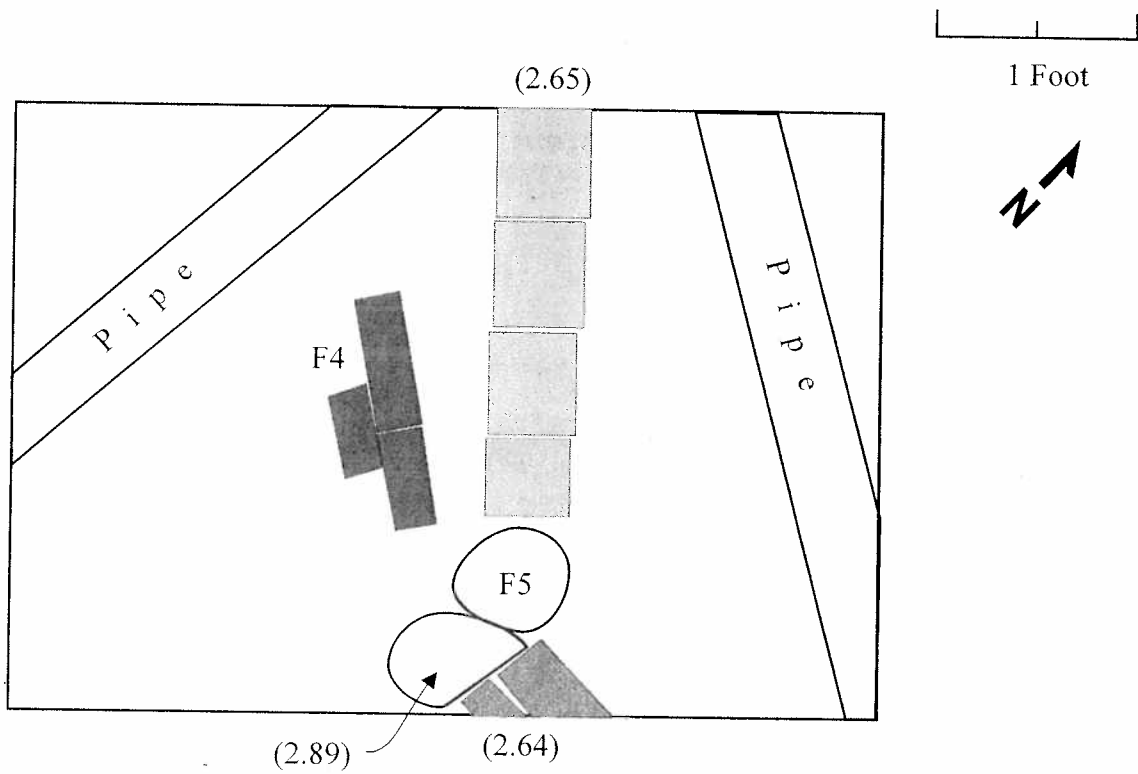


Figure 4.2 - Unit 2, plan view showing Features 4 and 5 with depths in parentheses

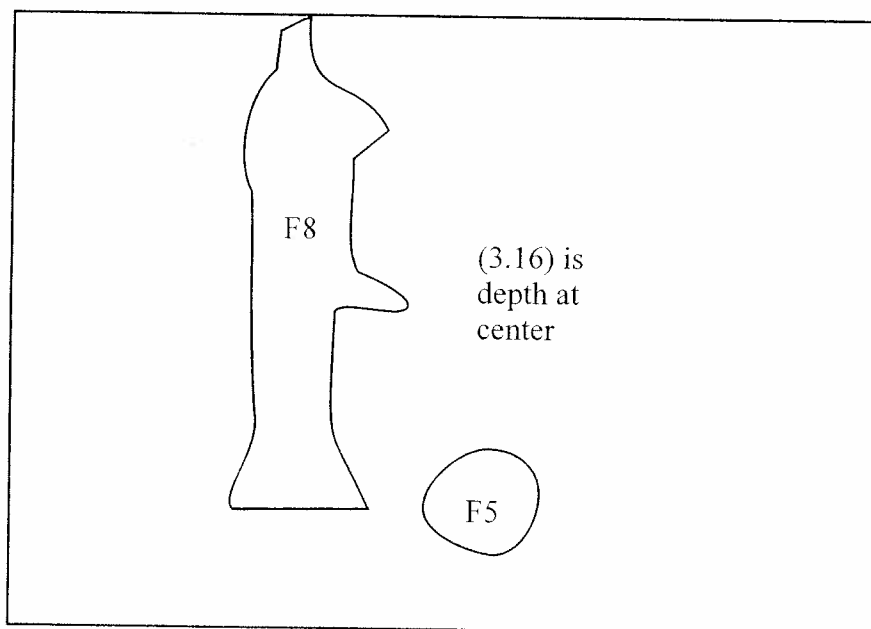


Figure 4.3 - Unit 2, plan view showing Features 8 and 5

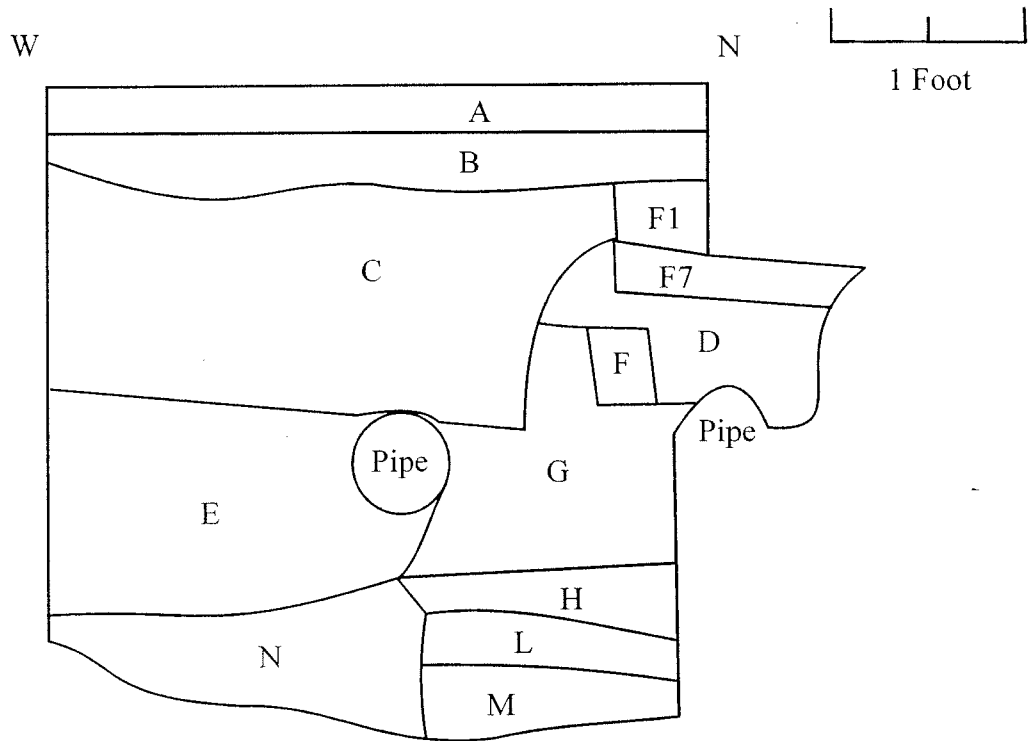


Figure 4.4 - Unit 2, northwest wall profile

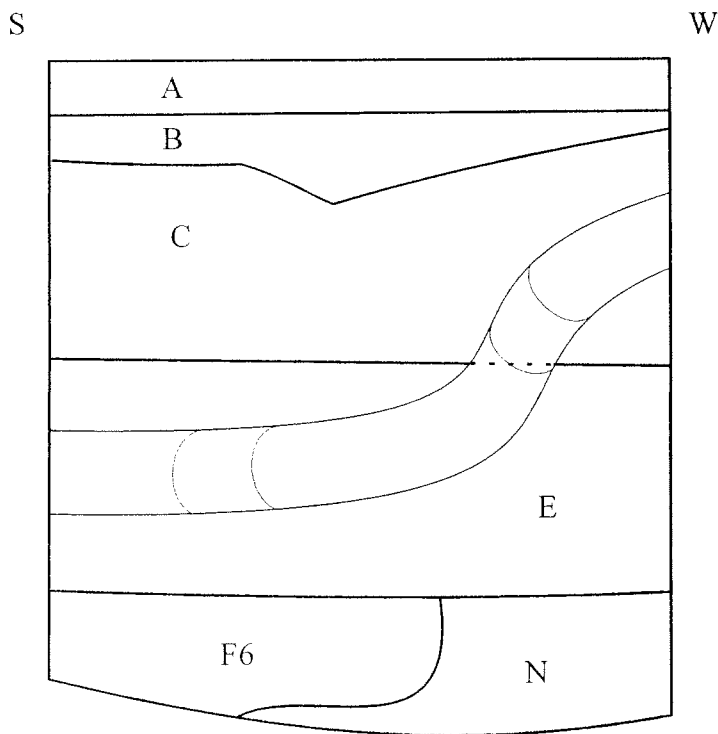


Figure 4.5 - Unit 2, southwest wall profile

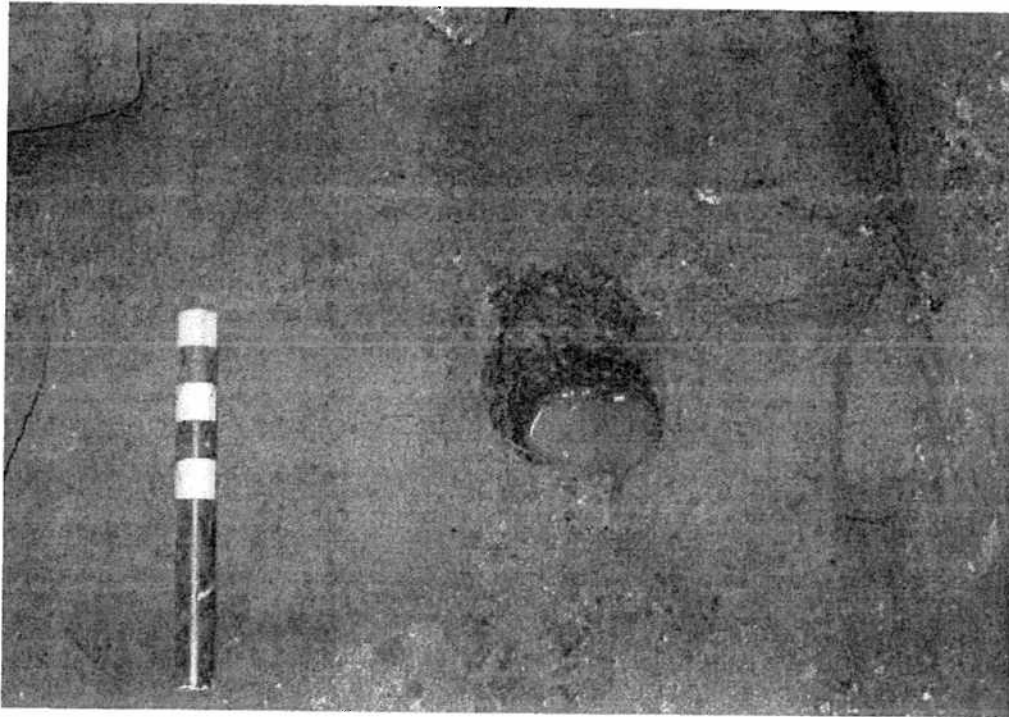


Figure 4.6 - Unit 2 Feature 8 posthole with rising water.
Scale in photo is 1 Foot

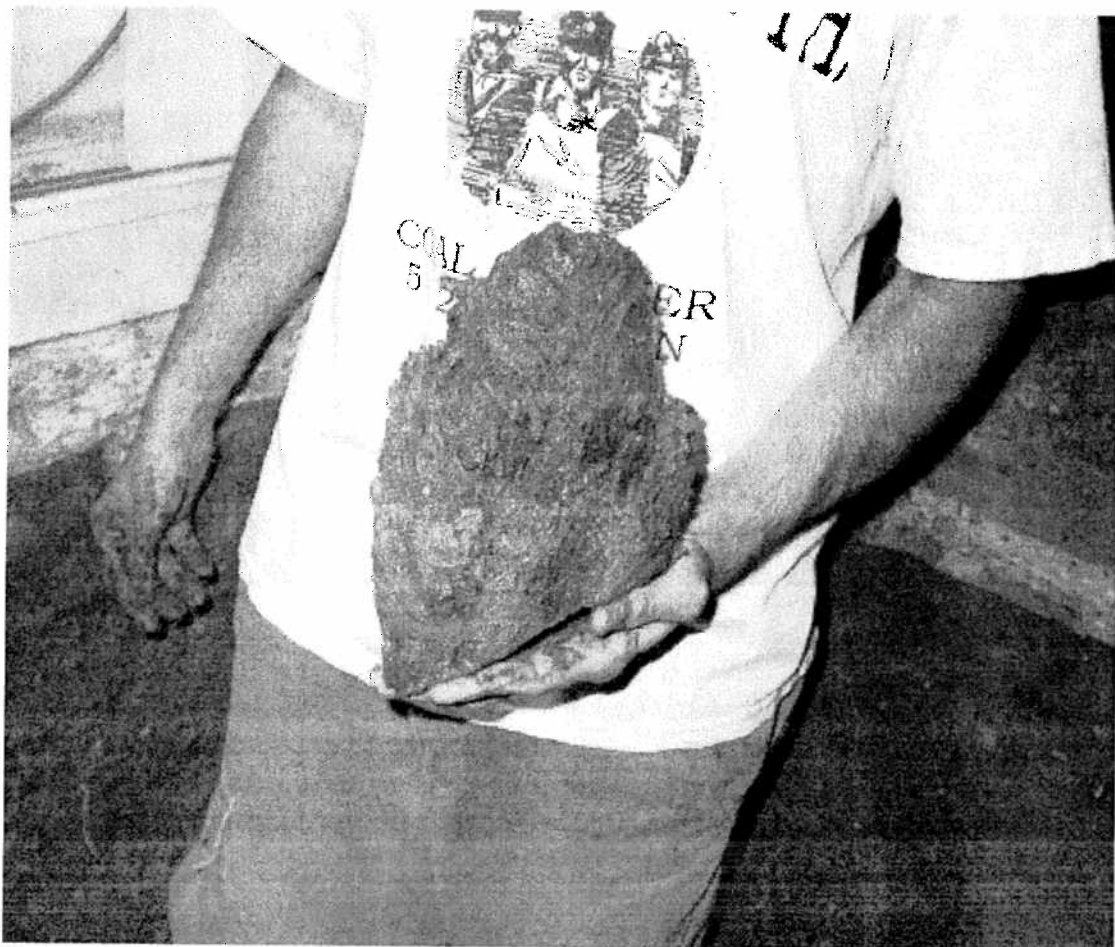


Figure 4.7 - Post end piece, from Feature 5 cut in V shape,
with protrusion at upper left

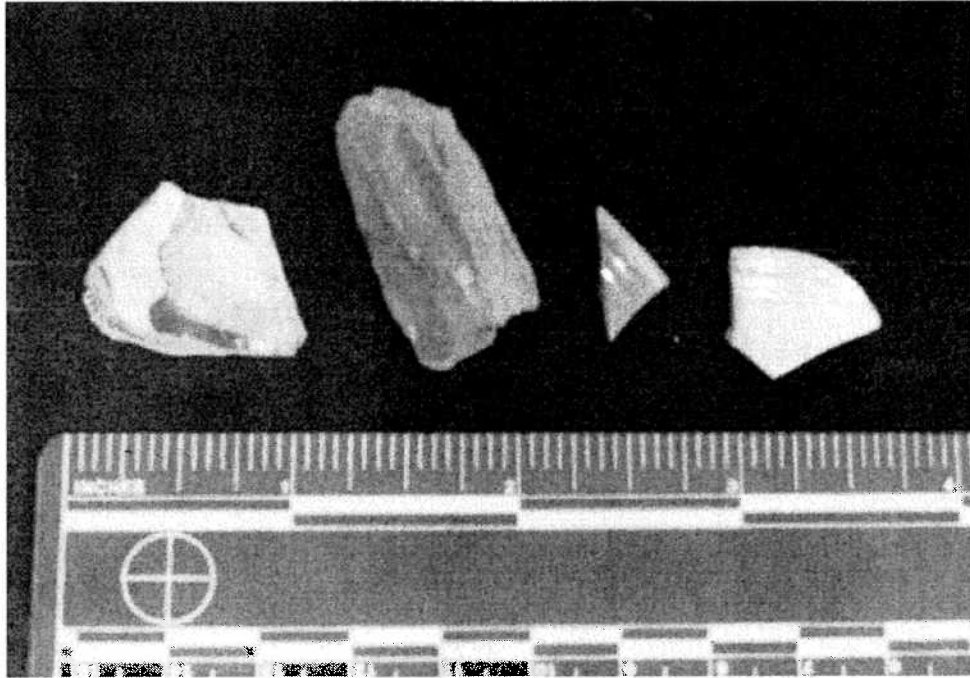


Figure 4.9 - Ceramics from Unit 2, Feature 8, Bag 29
Tin glazed earthenware, red-bodied slipwares, salt glazed
stoneware. Catalogue #s 434-437



Figure 4.10 - Bottle
"Wardley's colorless Sulfatonic"
Unit 2, Level E, Bag 9
Catalogue # 169

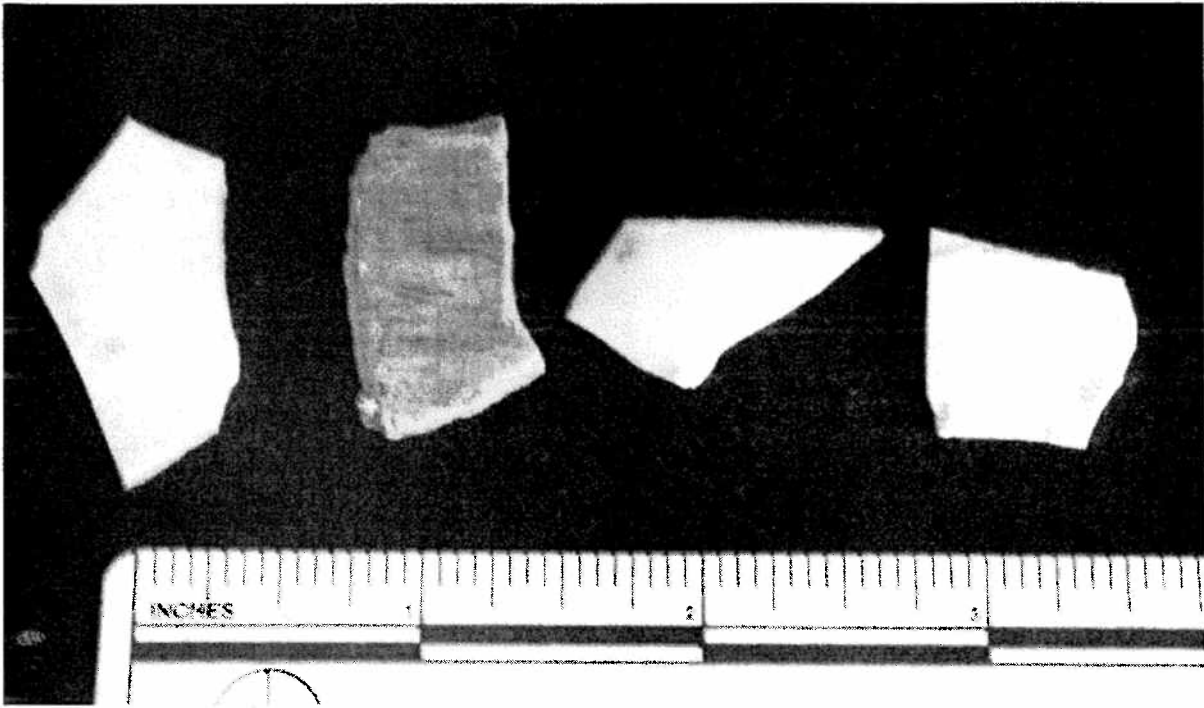


Figure 4.11 - Ceramics from Unit 2, Level M, Bag 26A
Salt-glazed stoneware, North Devon sgraffito (interior), porcelain,
whiteware. Catalogue #s 398-401

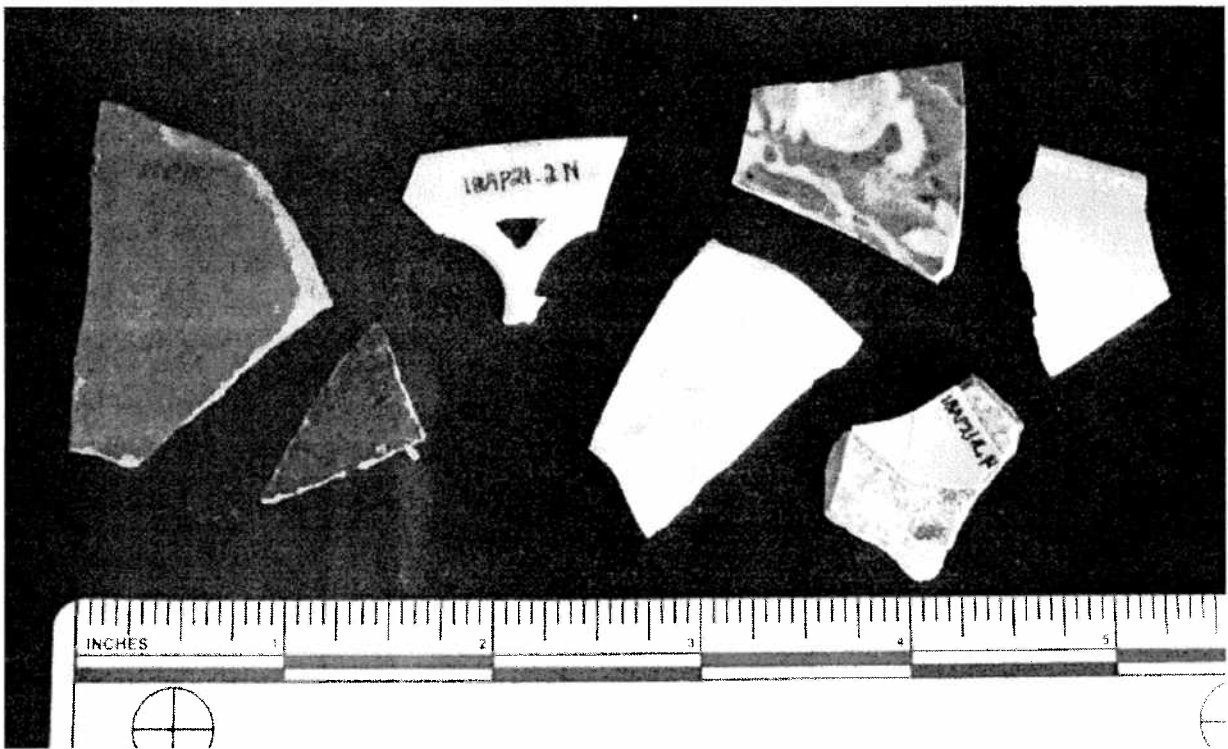


Figure 4.12 - Ceramics from Unit 2, Level N, Bag 26
Red-bodied earthenware with "ginger" glaze and gadrooned interior;
red-bodied with black lead glaze; porcelain in "basket weave," molded
creamware, transfer-print pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware, salt-glazed
stoneware. Catalogue #s 378-386

Figure 4.13 - Slipware from
Unit 2, Level I, Bag 17
Catalogue # 298

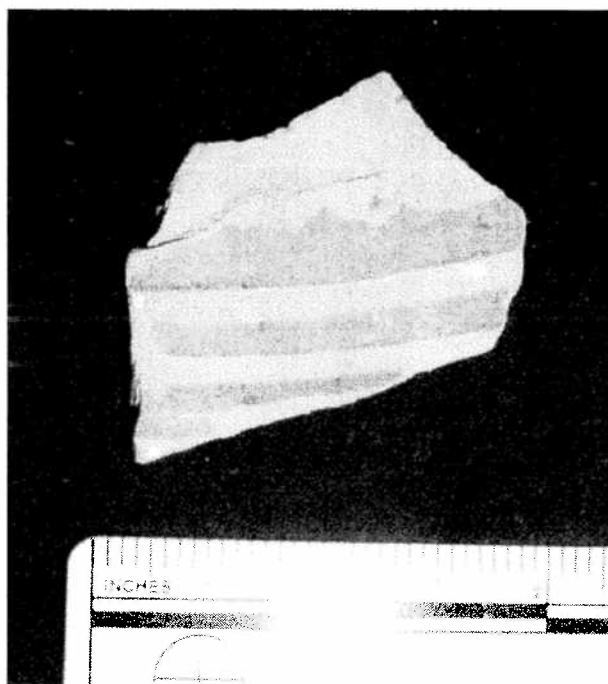
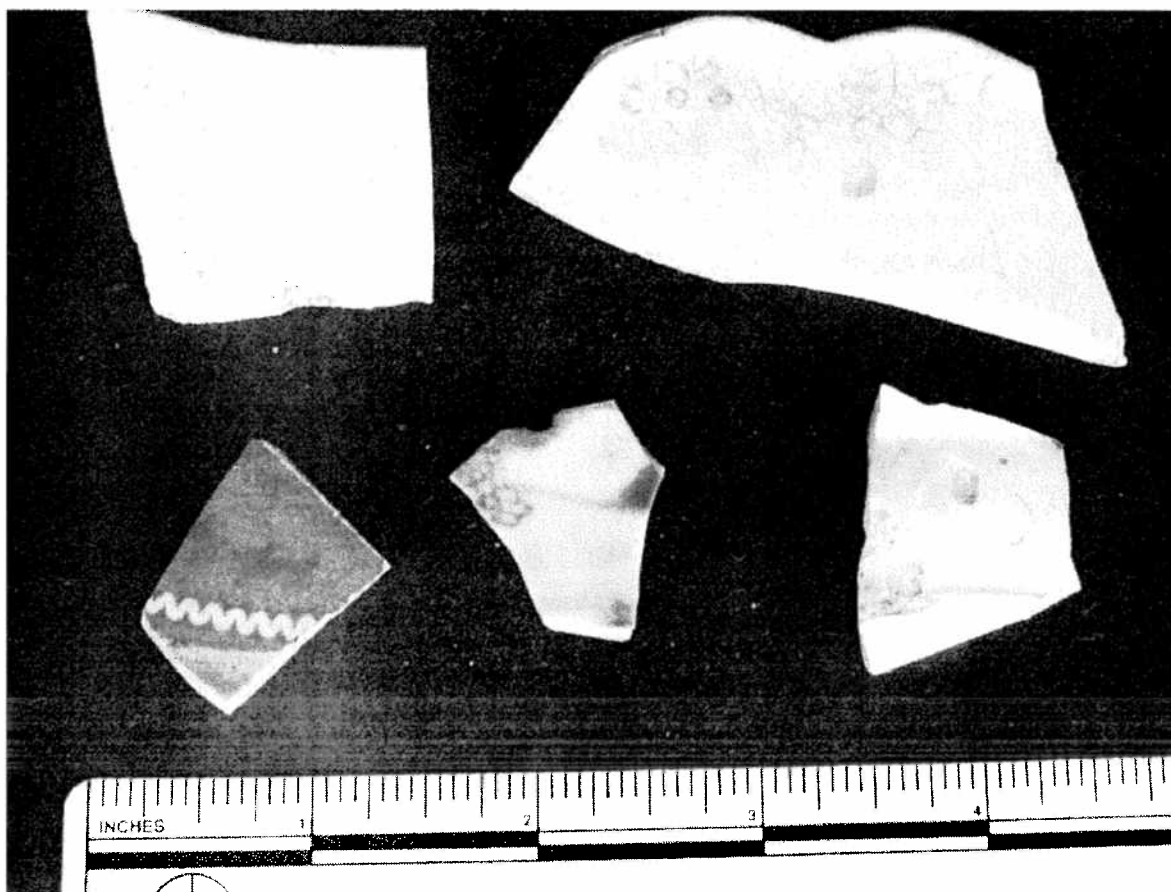


Figure 4.14 - Ceramics from
Unit 2, Level J, Bag 18
Royal edged creamware,
transfer print pearlware, porcelain.
Catalogue #s 305-310



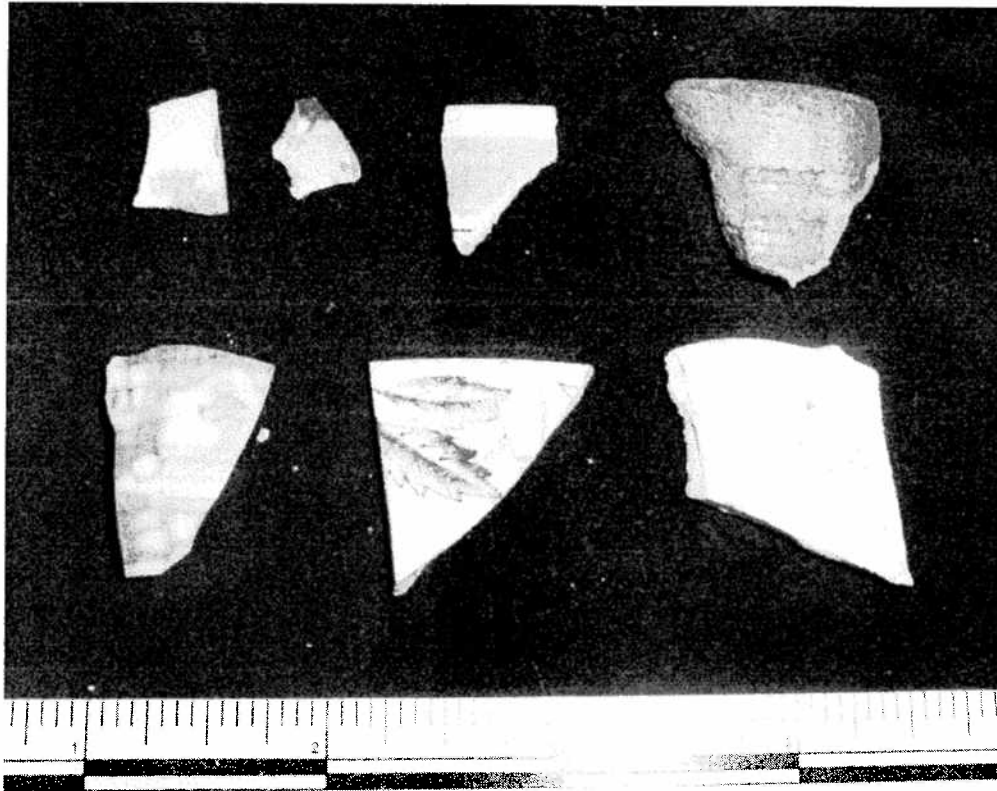


Figure 4.15 - Ceramic sherds from Unit 2, Level D, Bag 8
Transfer print pearlware, annular, stoneware,
Chinese export porcelain, overglaze transfer print, creaware
Catalogue #s 122-131

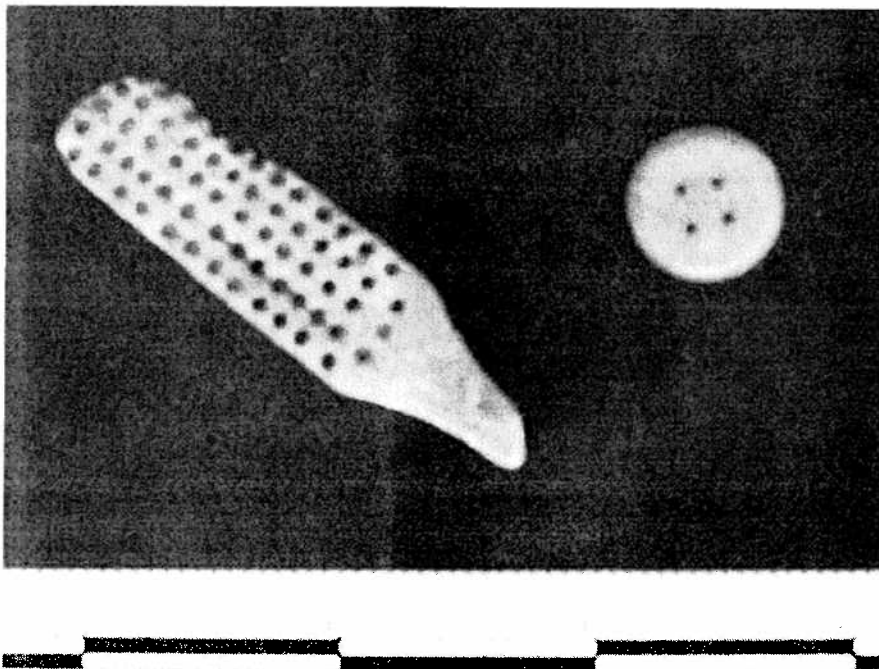


Figure 4.16 - Toothbrush and "type 3" bone button (with metal plating)
Unit 2, Level D, Bag 8. Catalogue #s 142, 144

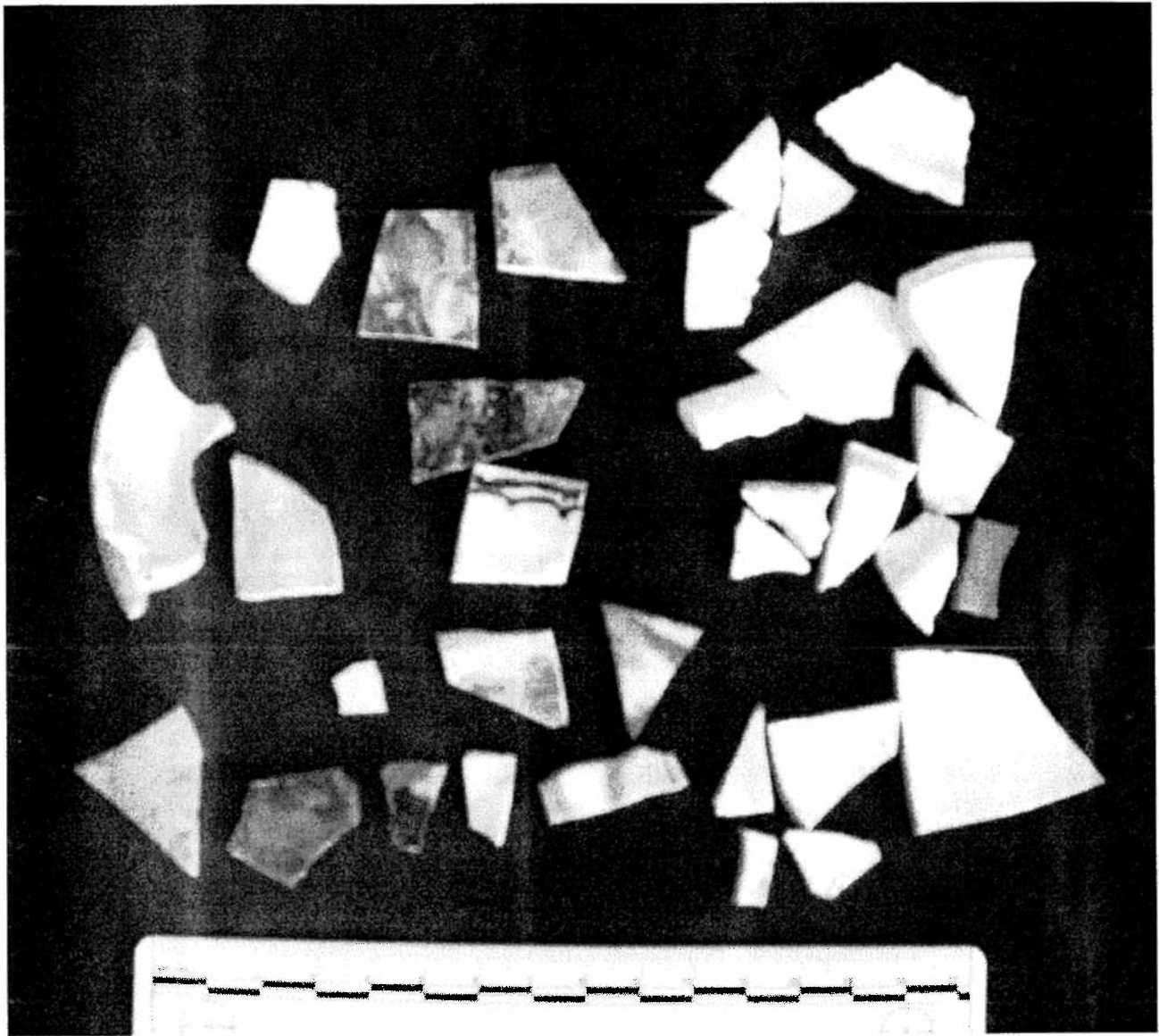


Figure 4.17 - Ceramics from Unit 2, Level C, Bag 7
Includes red-bodied earthenware, "manganese" ware, porcelain, creamware,
salt-glazed stoneware, transfer printed and hand painted pearlware, and whiteware.
Catalogue #s 442-459

brick rubble. If it was a surface, it was a poorly constructed one, perhaps disturbed by installation of the sewer pipes.

All of these layers were cut through by an extensive excavation that resulted in the current sewer system that drains 196 Green and probably 99 Main. This excavated area is thought to be just beyond (northeastward of) the area excavated by Henry Wright in 1958. Wright's excavations were done in advance of an extension on 196 Green, but perhaps also coincided with installation of new sewer pipes as well. The northeast edge of Unit 2 reflects in-tact strata, but it was only barely encountered in the excavation.

UNIT 1 INTERPRETATION

The safe interpretation of Unit 1 and the architectural remains found within it are that they represent the period of occupation of the site by Richard Flemming at the time of the 1790 fire. Nothing was recovered here that definitely predates that time, although the architecture very well could. The first element of this unit to be in place was the stone and brick foundation wall (Feature 10) that runs northwest to southeast (Figures 4.17 to 4.24). A portion of this wall was found by Ken Orr in 1974 (Orr 1975). Based on the angle of the wall in Orr's report, we projected out where the wall may extend to and used that as a guide for placing Unit 1. The wall was indeed encountered in the recent excavation unit. The wall was built of a stone foundation with pinkish-red bricks mortared in place above the stones. The wall is only two bricks thick, in the style of an 8 inch Flemish bond (e.g. McAlester and McAlester 1984), and the stones on which the brick wall rests are only slightly wider. The Orr report suggested that there may have been both a stone foundation and a brick one, but our excavations have shown that the interpretation of them as two parts of the same wall is the correct one. Many stones like those in the wall were encountered to the southwest of the wall, which was presumably the interior of the building and may have acted to stabilize the interior floor space. Unfortunately, no cultural debris was recovered that would directly date this wall.

Observations by Bill Sherman, HAF's Director of Conservation, on the mode of construction of the F10 wall suggests that a foundation wall only two courses thick would not support any substantial construction. It is likely a light masonry foundation which supported a wooden structure above it, a common construction technique still seen today (see Glassie [1975] Figure 31 for similar example). The foundation was at least 20 feet long, based on the work by Orr (1975) which showed the other extent of the F10 foundation wall. The dimensions suggest that this was a primary building such as a dwelling or workshop, as opposed to an outbuilding. When Chalmers lived at the property in 1745 he is said to have had a bakerhouse, as well as a dwelling house kitchen and meat house, all of which may have referred to the very same building (see chapter 3 for details). This foundation wall likely is the base for the bakerhouse structure in reference, which is said to have occupied the northernmost corner of the property (as Orr [1975] supposed it was). This would mean that the structure was in place and occupied by 1745, built as a wooden structure over a masonry foundation, and acted as a bakery.

Physically attached to this wall foundation is Feature 9, called the "pier." This F9 pier is a stocky brick corner, likely the corner of a brick building. Chronologically it was

built sometime after the earlier F10 wall. Appendix V of this report describes an analysis of mortar samples taken from architectural features in Unit 1. There is a wedge of mortar that connects the Feature 9 pier and the Feature 10 wall, suggesting that they existed at the same time (Figure 4.19). The mortar from the pier is the same as that of the connecting wedge, indicating that when the F9 pier was constructed it was intentionally attached to the F10 foundation wall. The bricks for the two buildings are clearly different, with the F10 wall being made of a light pink brick and the F9 pier made of a deep red brick. The position of the structure links to two historical references.

The historic documents regarding the 1790 fire say that the fire originated in Richard Flemming's bakehouse and "...consumed his *dwelling house*, with the *tenement* adjoining thereto..." Recall that by 1745 the property was occupied by John Chalmers, and described as "part of a Lot No. 28 consisting of one Dwelling House Kitchen and Meat House with all that part being the northernmost part of the said Lott from the Northernmost corner of the Bakerhouse in the occupation of John Chalmers..." It is difficult to say what Chalmers had on the property. It seems most likely that in 1790 Flemming was living in a substantial brick building, and the Feature 9 pier uncovered during excavations is the corner of it. It adjoined a "tenement," which may have been one of Chalmers' structures from earlier in the century, likely extending up Green Street. From the documents we know the dwelling adjoined a tenement, but that there was also a bakehouse. All were destroyed in the fire January 21st, 1790, leaving no record and only archaeological remains. The adjoined building represented as the Feature 10 wall may well be the tenement, and not the bakehouse.

Feature 2 at the site was a builder's trench (Figure 4.20). It lay adjacent to both the F9 pier and the F10 foundation wall, but was most clearly associated with the pier. Table 4.2 lists ceramics recovered from the Feature 2 builder's trench. This pottery is comprised mostly of red-bodied earthenware with a thick dark glaze and thick walls, but also includes a single piece of scratch blue stoneware (Figure 4.26). The scratch blue pottery provides a TPQ date of 1775 (Miller et al. 2000). At least two of the red-bodied earthenware fragments are the Buckley type, having a body paste with yellow-white streaks and a "ribbed" or gadrooned surface (Hume 1969; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2002). Other pieces recovered have a blistered glaze, presumably from being burnt, and can not be definitively identified. Buckley-type pottery was heavily imported after 1720 and becomes rare after the Revolution (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2002). This indicates that the structure supported by the pier very likely predated the fire of 1790. These dates coincide with the interpretation of the F9 pier as part of Richard Flemming's dwelling house, built after 1745 but before 1790. Charcoal from the builder's trench suggests that there may have been an earlier fire on the property, but could also be remnants of kitchen debris.

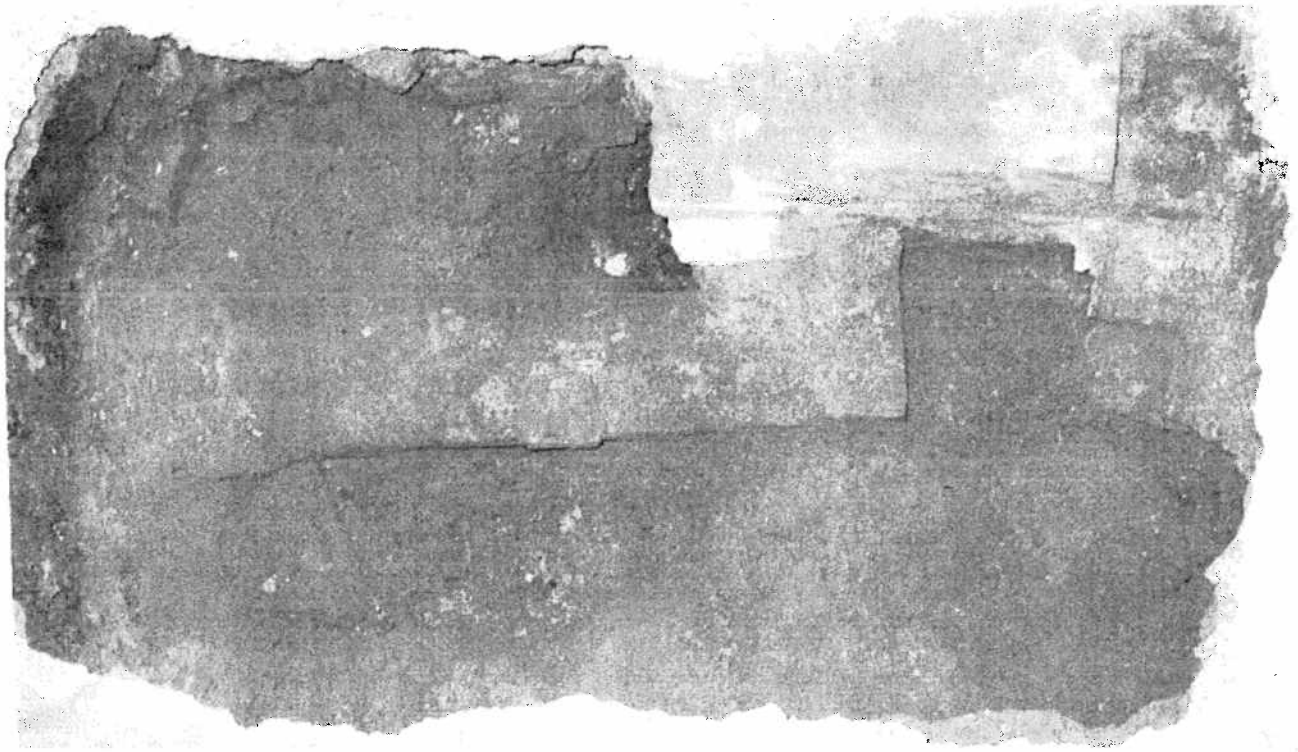


Figure 4.18 - Unit 1 plan view photo showing F10 “bakehouse” wall across center with F9 “pier” at top center and F14 wall extending from it at top right

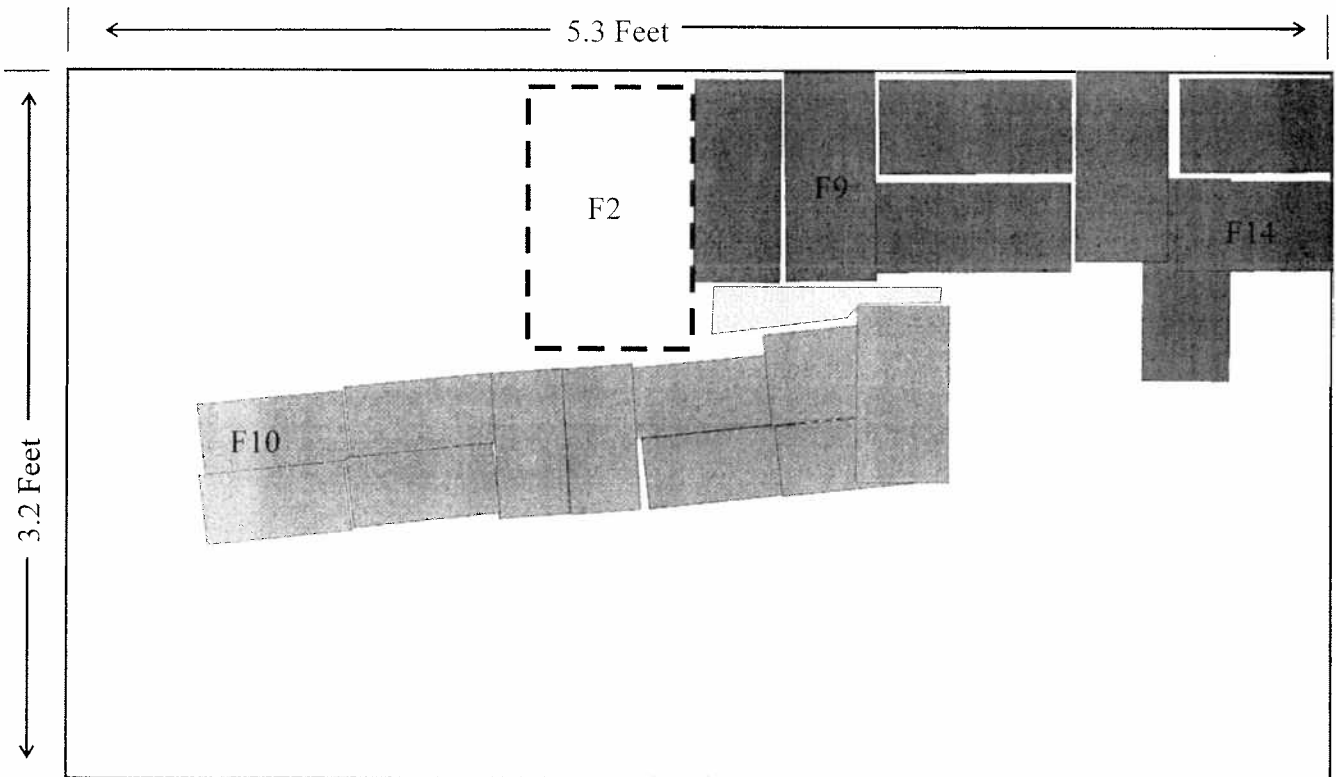


Figure 4.19 - Unit 1 plan view drawing showing F10 “bakehouse” wall across center and F9 “pier” at top right. Feature 2 “builder’s trench” in dotted outline.

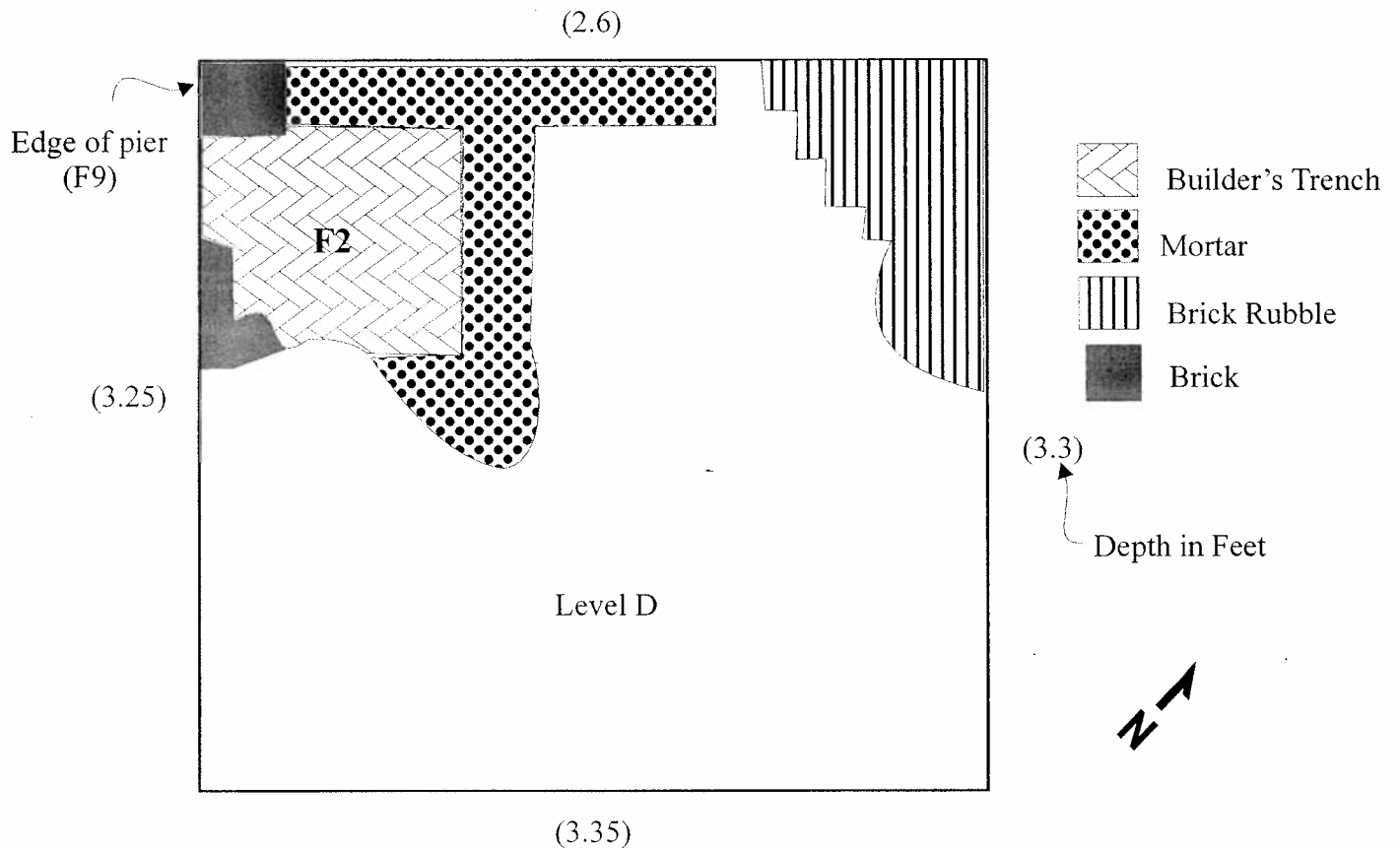


Figure 4.20 - Unit 1 plan view showing location of Feature 2 builders' trench (with depths in parentheses)

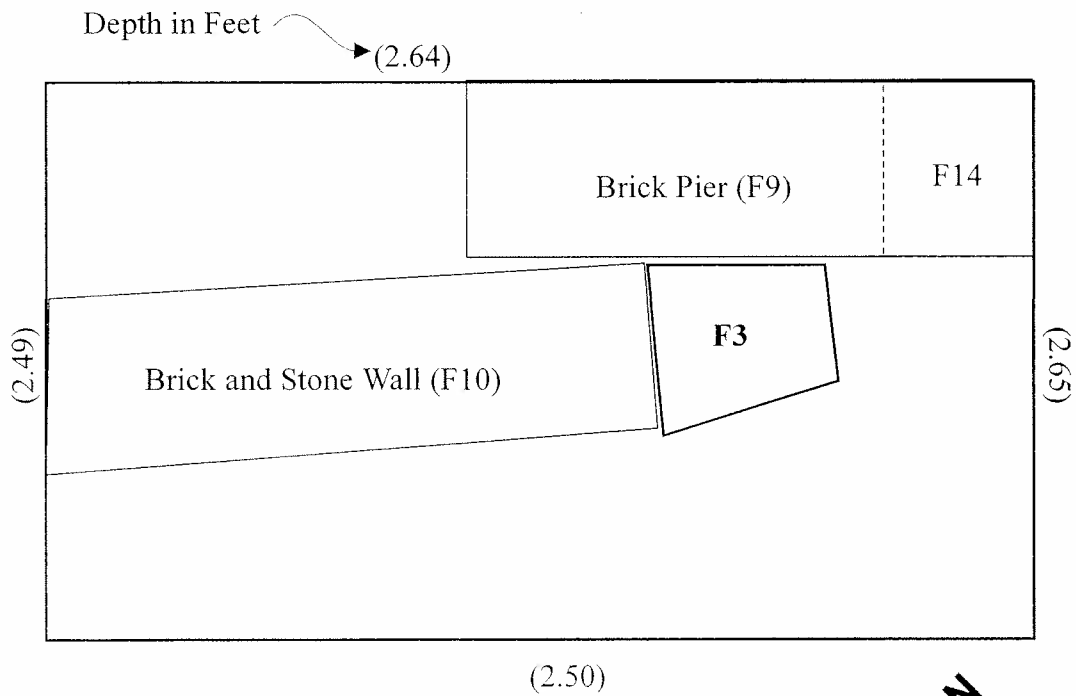


Figure 4.21 - Unit 1 plan view showing location of Feature 3

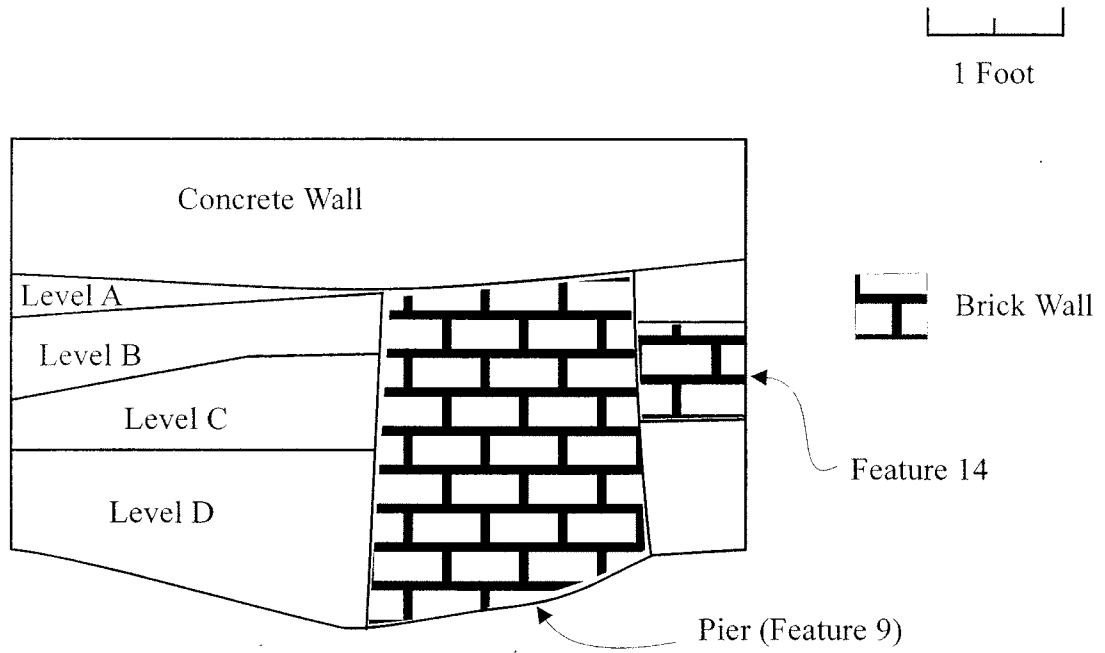


Figure 4.22 - Unit 1 profile drawing of southwest wall

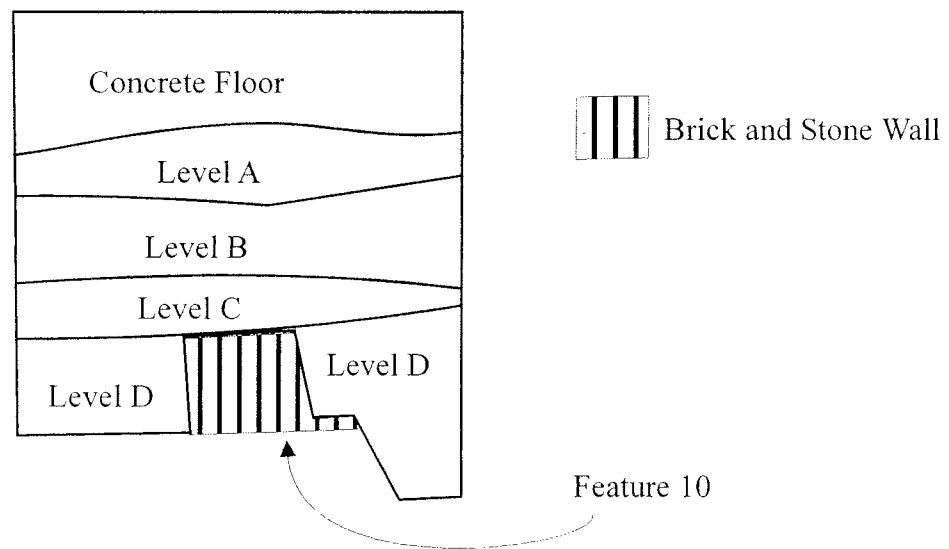


Figure 4.23 - Unit 1 profile drawing of southeast wall

1 Foot

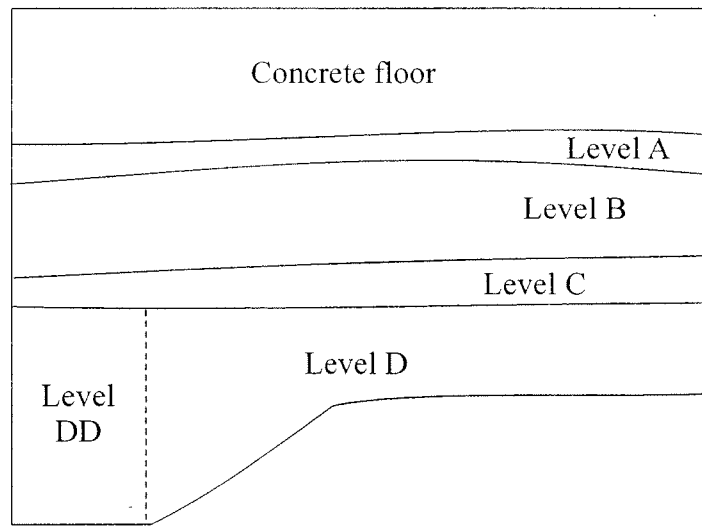


Figure 4.24 - Unit 1 profile drawing of northeast wall

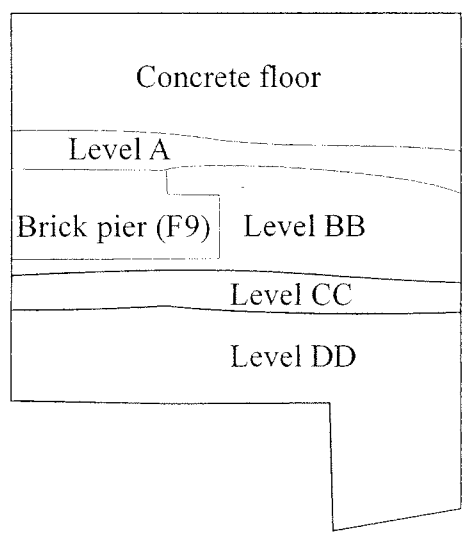
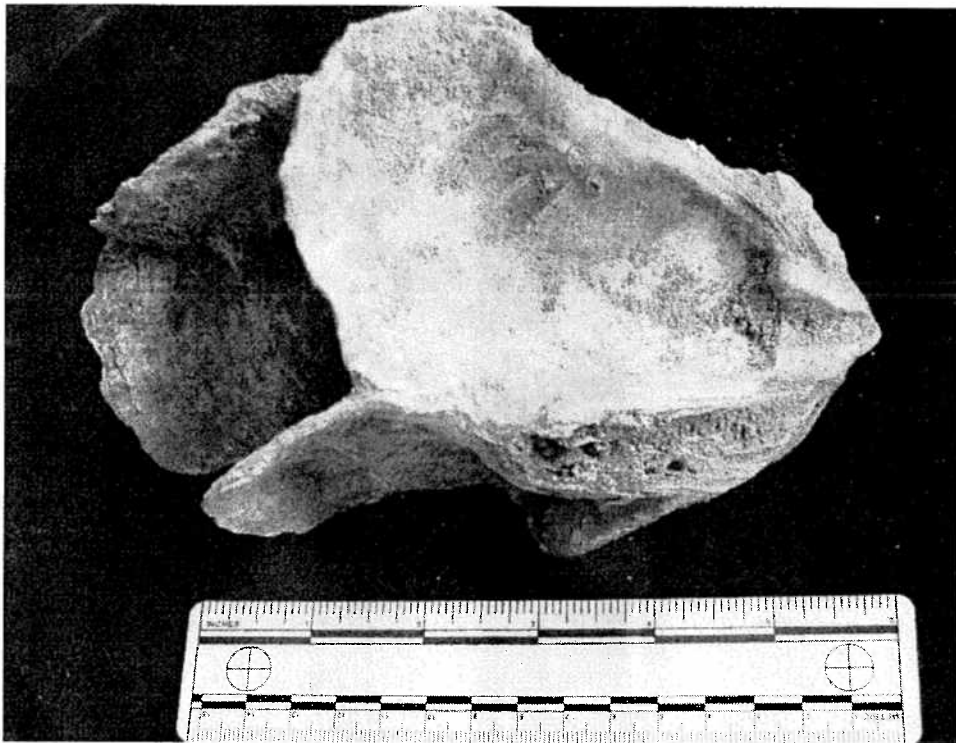


Figure 4.25 - Unit 1 profile drawing of northwest wall



Oysters - four in a back-to-back clump
Unit 1, Level C, Bag 6



Figure 4.27 - Ceramics, gunflint, and drawer pull from Unit 1, Feature 2 builder's trench.
Ceramics are red-bodied earthenware with dark lead glaze and turned surface,
Buckley, scratch-blue stoneware, gunflint, and drawer-pull.
Bottom row all red-bodied with dark lead glaze blistered presumably from burning.
Catalogue #s 199-205

Description	Form	Qty.	Wt.	Comments	Key	Item
Course Earthenware	Body Frag.	4	-	Brown bodied, clear glaze ext, black int	199	1
Course Earthenware	Body Frag.	1	-	Dark brown interior glaze, brown body	200	2
Course Earthenware	Body Frag.	1	-	Red bodied	201	3
Course Earthenware	Rim	1	-	Red bodied dark brown glaze	202	4
Scratch-Blue WSG	Body Frag.	1	-	Gray bodied matte glaze w/ incised dec.	203	5
Stoneware	Body Frag.	1	-	Small finial, white glaze	204	6
Course Earthenware	Body Frag.	1	-	Buff bodied, interior glaze	205	7

Table 4.2 – Ceramics from Feature 2 (builder’s trench), Unit 1

After the fire of 1790 the area was quickly leveled off and prepared for the 99 Main Street building, represented by stratum C (Figures 4.23 and 4.24). Where there had been multiple buildings, at odd angles to the street, and to compass points, a single large brick building was constructed to fit to the corner of Church and Green Streets. In question is where the 16 x 14 foot “kitchen” that supposedly accompanied the 99 Main structure was located. It could easily have been built atop the old “dwelling house” pier, which likely stood above the ground surface. It seems unlikely that that part of the lot, which became 196 Green Street, sat as a yard area in ruins for 70 years until 1860, when the existing structure in that location was constructed facing Green Street. Probably the “kitchen” structure was converted by Dennis Claude into a residential home around 1860 when he subdivided the property into two parcels.

MATERIAL CULTURE SUMMARY

In total, Phase II excavations at 18AP21 recovered 2,850 individual artifacts. The breakdown of materials is shown in Table 4.3. Given that the site acted as an urban residence throughout most of its existence it is no surprise that the largest proportion of material recovered was organic materials such as bone and architectural materials such as brick, with a high amount of broken glass and metal objects such as nails. The proportion of diagnostic artifacts was smaller.

Material Class ¹	Count	Percent/Total
Ceramics	214	7.51%
Pipestems	5	0.18%
Glass	636	22.32%
Architectural Materials	764	26.81%
Organic Materials	909	31.89%
Metal	322	11.30%
Total	2850	100.00%

¹ For detailed breakdown of material classifications see Mullins and Warner 1993

Table 4.3 – Summary of archaeological assemblage by material

Some materials recovered were subsequently discarded. Materials which have been described by Shafer and Cole (1994) as having little interpretive value, including brick, mortar, slag, coal, and shell, do not require perpetual curation. These objects were nevertheless counted and weighed in the cataloguing process to allow for a degree of quantification in comparative studies. Table 4.4 shows an aggregated comparison of values for these materials. The count of brick, mortar, and coal are approximations of the actual amounts present in excavations due to field recovery procedures. In the field brick was noted in volumes, but large samples (i.e. complete bricks) were not retained for cataloguing. The value for shell represents a systematic collection of shells from the site. Consequently, the density value for shell, which is the count divided by the weight, accurately reflects a measure of shell size.

Material	Count	Weight ¹	Ct/Wt
Brick	65	985	0.066
Mortar	124	1010	0.123
Coal	58	602	0.096
Shell	61	1735	0.035

¹ Weight measured in grams

Table 4.4 – Count to Weight ratios for discarded materials

Ceramics recovered from the site represent a broad cross section of historical pottery types. Table 4.5 summarizes the different ceramic classifications by count and by percentage of total ceramics found. The top four categories are Earthenware, Creamware, Pearlware, and Whiteware. Ceramic vessels of these types are predominantly table wares and some utilitarian vessels such as milk pans, reflecting the use of the property in a general household manner.

Ceramic Classification	Count	Percent/Total
Earthenware	33	15.42%
Slipware	8	3.74%
Refined Earthenware	5	2.34%
Tin-glazed Earthenware	8	3.74%
Creamware	32	14.95%
Pearlware	22	10.28%
Whiteware	66	30.84%
Yellowware	2	0.93%
Highly Fired Refined Wares	1	0.47%
Course Stoneware	2	0.93%
Refined Stoneware	16	7.48%
Porcelain	19	8.88%

¹ For detailed breakdown of material classifications see Mullins and Warner 1993

Table 4.5 – Breakdown of ceramic classifications by count and percent of total

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recent excavations at 18AP21, the 99 Main Street property, have provided information on the dates and layout of structures that predated the existing architecture at the site. A small portion of what was uncovered was anticipated, based on earlier archaeology. The information gathered through these excavations provides a much more substantial perspective on this property, but uncertainty remains in how to interpret some of the findings. A series of ceramics and architectural analyses were collected that addressed the research question regarding dates. Other questions regarding the location of features and previous excavations were also answered. Characteristics of the property and its setting were discovered, namely the level of the water table. The site is clearly a location for early Annapolis settlement and development. The site is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Maryland Register of Historic Properties, which is a primary methodological goal of Phase II archaeology. These excavations intended to distinguish whether, within the complex rubric of Annapolis archaeology, the site was one that merited full-scale mitigation.

There were at least two structures with foundations on this property prior to 1791, seen in Unit 1 as Features 9 and 10. The wooden post, exhibited as Feature 5 from Unit 2, may be an indication of a third structure built using post-in-ground construction, but not enough was recovered to say for certain that the post is from a structure. Dates for these features, which are relative dates based on identifiable ceramics recovered in context, appear to span most of the first three quarters of the 18th century, prior to the American Revolution. No objects of individual value were recovered, nor were clustered features such as caches. The archaeological remains are standard architectural foundation walls, with a moderate amount of associated cultural debris typical of Annapolis archaeological sites, including ceramic sherds, glass shards, shell, bricks, mortar, bone, and some metal objects. The overall context of these excavations has provided information necessary to evaluating the property's extensive history.

Establishing the location of archaeological deposits and previous work was a primary goal of this project. Proposed construction of an elevator shaft would extend 12 feet into the ground in the back of the building and destroy archaeological deposits that might still exist. Unit 2 was placed so as to encounter part of Wright's (1958) excavations. An area of disturbed soil from previous excavation was encountered, as well as a portion of unexcavated strata. It is believed that at least part of the excavated area of Unit 2 was Wright's excavation. Disturbed matrices containing sewer pipes ran across the unit, indicating that another part of the disturbance we encountered came from sewer installation. Additionally, Wright's notes indicate that he excavated far down into "the wood layer," so to speak, his Layer 15. We encountered the Feature 5 posthole and its post in place in the central portion of the unit, with surrounding wood debris (Feature 8), which are analogous to what Wright reportedly encountered. This indicates that at least the northeastern two thirds of Unit 2 were not fully excavated, and the northeastern-most edge had not received any previous excavation at all. Feature 6 was a patch of dark soil at the bottom of the southwest third of Unit 2. This is likely the edge of Wright's excavation. This indicates that the southwest portion of Unit 2 encountered a portion of Wright's excavation, the middle of the unit was an area partially excavated for sewer installation, and that the northeast edge was unexcavated material. Given the level of

disturbance by various excavations in the back of 196 Green Street, proposed construction of an elevator shaft in this area of the building can proceed, as most of the area has been excavated.

With the work reported here, construction in 99 Main and 196 Green Streets can be planned so as to minimize the impact to archaeological deposits in other parts of the building. Unit 1 was placed so as to ascertain the depth of archaeological features in the front side of the Green Street building. Proposed construction would lower this floor. Unit 1 found that the existing floor of bricks set in concrete was 1 foot thick, with only slight variation. The top of the Feature 9 pier of bricks lay directly beneath this flooring. Other features lie farther below the existing floor surface, including Feature 14 at a depth of 1.4 feet, and Feature 10 at a depth of 2.3 feet. These features may or may not be impacted by construction of a new floor at a lower level.

This work has provided necessary information for the Annapolis History Center project to move forward with minimal impact to archaeological resources. More archaeological work at 18AP21 (99 Main/196 Green) may answer inconclusive research questions. The significance of this property is based on two primary characteristics of the site. Its use in the early 18th century within Annapolis gives it an intriguing place within the cultural context of the city. Additionally, the fortuitous ecological condition of a high water table apparently has provided a level of protection, through preservation, to cultural remains that generally deteriorate over long periods of time, such as wood.

From the point of view of comparative research, exposing the layout of the F9 and F10 foundation walls found in Unit 1 may provide data on structure function and architectural styles in Annapolis from the 18th century. If the F9 pier and the F14 wall can be traced out it will reveal the extent of that structure, which appear to be a mid to late 18th century house, but *may* have been the “kitchen” built in 1791 to accompany the existing 99 Main building. If the measurements are 16 by 14 feet, as historical references describe, then it would seem highly likely that the pier is the corner of the “kitchen” built in 1791 by Grammar. Even so, it seems that the foundation represented by F9 may have already been in place before 1791, based on our F2 builders’ trench which revealed a concentration of ceramics from an earlier time. If dimensions are different it would suggest that the building was certainly earlier than 1791, as the ceramics suggest, and is possibly the “dwelling house” of Richard Flemming from before the fire. Associated archaeological debris should be able to distinguish between these two alternatives with ease, provided the builders’ trench extends. In terms of architectural styles, the remains appear to represent early “expedient” architectural styles whose vernacular forms have survived only in rare instances (i.e. the Shiplap House), and which may speak to socio-economic choices and processes of development in early Annapolis (e.g., Glassie 1975). Further information on the dimensions of these structures would add valuable information to a small data set. The result of pending wood analyses may further add to interpretation of early architecture at the site.

Based on the Phase II excavations, this report recommends no further archaeology in the back of the building closest to the alley, the location of Unit 2 and of the proposed elevator shaft. Most of the area within the property boundaries has now been completely excavated. The posthole data recovered leads to intriguing speculation about a very early phase of settlement in this location. Unfortunately, the remains are quite deep, are below the water table, and extend for the most part across the boundaries of the current

property. Archaeological evidence in the form of postholes can give an outline of architectural limits through its patterning. In this case it would not be possible to follow this line of posts to establish their boundaries without undermining the corner of the existing 99 Main building, and possibly the Donner office building next door.

This report recommends that archaeology in the front of 196 Green Street, the location of Unit 1, be continued only if it is to be impacted by proposed construction. The work described here provides data with which construction plans can be compared and evaluated. Removal of the first 1 to 1.5 feet of floor will have almost no impact on archaeological remains, affecting only the Feature 9 pier which has been adequately recorded in this project. At a minimum, removal of the existing brick and cement floor should be conducted with an archaeological monitor present who has adequate opportunity to inspect and record any features encountered during floor demolition. A program of archaeological excavation should be implemented to further document the known architectural features to the extent of the current interior of the 196 Green building.

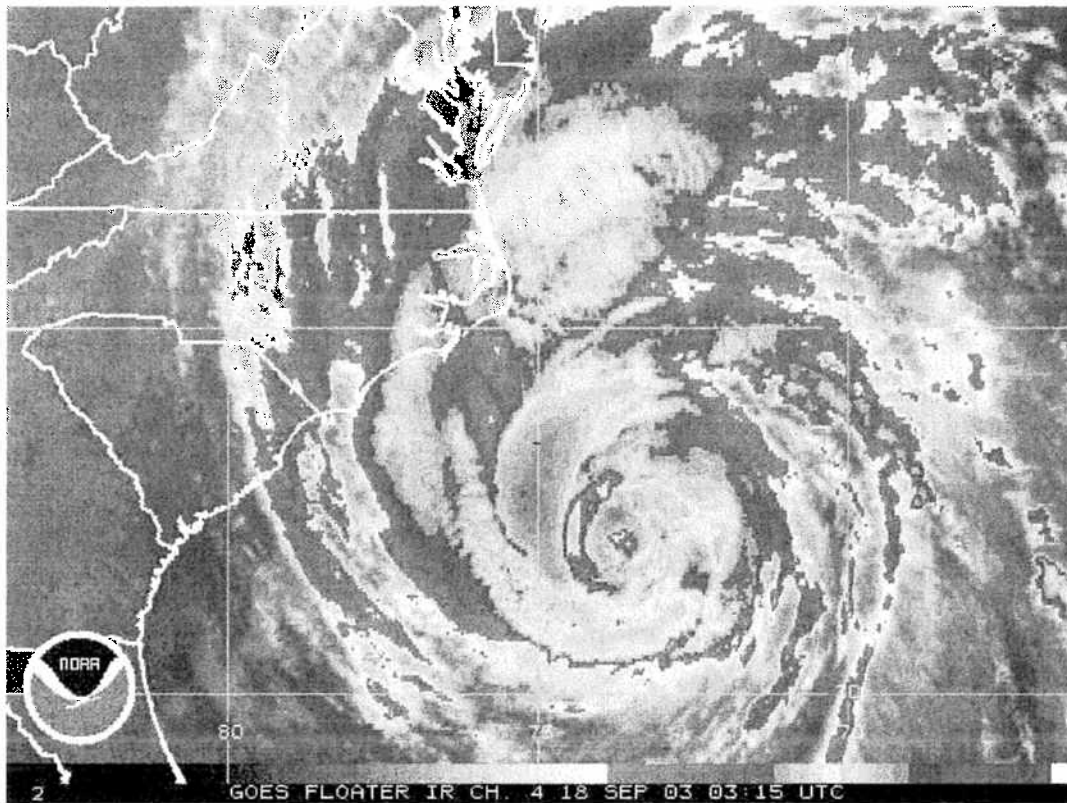


Figure 5.1 - Enhanced satellite image of hurricane Isabel approaching eastern U.S. From NOAA website (www.noaa.gov)



Photo by Patti Stricklin

Figure 5.2 - Image of lower Main Street, Annapolis, showing 99 Main Street building at right.

NOTES:

CHAPTER 3 ARCHIVAL REFERENCES:

- 1 IB 2 pp. 29 - 31
- 2 RD 3 f76
- 3 RB 2 f179
- 4 JG 2 f611
- 5 WSG 11 f567
- 6 WSG 15 f429
- 7 NHG 6 f489 & 505
- 8 SH 3 229; SH 5 506
- 9 SH 9 f178
- 10 SH 9 f183; SH 120 f288; SH 17 f226; C V 35 f144
- 11 GW 35 f144; GW 63 f453 & 455

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APPENDIX I

Chronological List of Property Owners:

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

- 1651 – Thomas Hall – survey and patent
- 1677 – Thomas Todd – incorporates Todd’s Pasture. Todd’s widow inherits and marries William Stafford
- 1681 – William Stafford – no record
- after 1681 – Robert Proctor – Proctor sells land to Wood, date uncertain
- ca. 1712 – Wood’s son and heir sells property to Amos Garrett (IB2 f29)
- 1712 – Amos Garrett
- 1737 – Charles Carroll – buys land that includes both 99 Main and 196 Green Streets January 5, 1737 (RD3 f76)
- 1792 – Nicholas and Margaret Carroll (Nicholas McCubbin) – inherit property in will of Charles Carroll (General Court Deed JG 2:61)
- 1792 – Frederick Grammar – purchases from Carrolls (JG 2 f611)
- 1819 – Lot believed to have passed to Frederick Grammar’s heirs. Date uncertain.
- 1826 – George Shaw – purchases at auction from Grammar heirs after tenant Lewis Neth’s death
- 1826 – John Andrew Grammar – grandson of Frederick Grammar purchases on same day from George Shaw (WSG 11 f567).
- 1830 – Dennis Claude – purchases from Grammar (WSG 15 f429)
- 1857 – Dennis Claude Jr. – get property from father’s estate (NHG 6 f489 + 505), and divides property up.

99 Main

- 1875 – Alexander Habersham – assumes mortgage debt from Cladue Jr. (SH 9 f178)
- 1875 – Emily Hawthorne – purchases from Habersham (SH 9 f183)
- 1876 – Sarah Dulaney – purchases from Hawthorne heirs (SH 10 f288)
- 1881 – Elizabeth (Liza) Cairnes – purchase from Sarah Dulaney (SH 17 f226)
- 1896 – Elizabeth Mountray – inherits from Liza Cairnes (GW 35 f144)
- 1903 – Sarah Rolnik – purchases from Mountray (GW 35 f144)
- 1908 – Moses Rolnik – purchases from (wife) Sarah (GW 63 f453), and also purchases 196 Green Street (GW 63 f455)

196 Green

- 1871 – Marion Howes Pinkard - purchase from Claude Jr. (SH 5 f506)
- 1877 – George Wells – purchases (?) from Pinkard, no record
- 1878 – James Revel – purchase from William Bryan (SH 13 f377)
- 1908 – Moses Rolnik – purchase from Revel (GW 63 f455)

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

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

APPENDIX II

UNIT SUMMARIES

Phase II Excavations at Site 18AP21
(99 Main Street, or Sign of the Whale)

UNIT 1

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

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

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

Level C was designated when the layer of bricks was encountered. Jim Gibb says they are hand made bricks. They measure .85 x .4 feet in dimension, and stand two and a half inches high. Many of the bricks had a sandy mortar attached to them. They were scattered across the entire unit and were thought to have had some patterning, such as a

wall, but upon closer inspection they were found to be rubble. The medium, besides large chunks of brick and mortar, was a sandy loam, with Munsell 10YR4/4. At one point in level C an insulated electrical wire was found protruding from the wall, but this was the only modern material in this layer.

Level C eventually was changed to Level D. Level D was a mottled layer of dark yellowish-brown silty clay (Munsell 10YR3/6), dark brown sandy loam (Munsell 10YR3/3), and olive clay spots (Munsell 5Y5/4). The 10YR3/6 was dominant. Level D continued down for a short while when it came down on top of another series of bricks and field stones forming a foundation wall running nearly north to south. They appeared to be yellow bricks but were only stained from the surrounding soil, and were actually a pale pinkish red color, with large inclusions. The foundation wall was intentionally adjoined to the pier bricks with a patch of mortar, suggesting that the pier was in place first. This wall is the extension of the “bakehouse” wall foundation that Orr encountered (ca. 1740), also made of brick and stone, and that we projected would extend under the floor to this spot. Level D was found to continue on both sides of the foundation wall, but continued farther down on the northeast side. The northeast side of the foundation wall was neat and straight, suggesting it was the visible exterior, while the southwest side was ragged and uneven, likely being the interior of the building. Artifacts from level D included olive green 18th century wine bottle glass (part of the base “kick-up” as well as a rim lip), and some small ceramic sherds including salt-glazed stoneware. Again small fragments of burnt wood were frequent, but too small to be saved.

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

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

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

In construction, the stone and brick foundation wall appears to have been built later, cutting through the Feature 2 builder's trench and being adjoined to the outside of the other building facing Green Street, represented by the corner pier. However, the stratigraphy encountered confuses this interpretation. One of these structures burned down, and left burnt wood debris scattered across the area. Layers C and D likely reflect the leveling off of the area after the 1790 fire, leaving 18th century artifacts, and burned items in a soil layer over the old foundation. If the other building, the corner of which is represented by the pier, was also burnt down, it may have contributed the red bricks to the Level C rubble layer. But this would have left the pier sticking up almost a foot. Perhaps the pier was dug out when the 196 Green Street building was constructed in 1860. Oddly, there were no packed floor layers or even lenses to suggest that the area had been left exposed for any length of time.

UNIT 2

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

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

Level A was less than an inch in thickness, and consisted of yellow clay, Munsell 7.5YR3/2, mottled with concrete powder. This stratum crossed the entire unit. Artifacts included window glass, charcoal, brick fragments, and oyster shell. Likewise Level B also crossed the entire unit, and was probably a continuation of the surface preparation when the cement floor was put in place. It was a very loose mix of soils, 7.5YR3/2 with concrete powder. It was also rich with debris, mostly modern. Within Level B was a coal concentration in the northern corner that was dubbed Feature 1. It was just a pocket

of coal ash that quickly disappeared. Level C was the first stratum not to cross the entire unit. When B was removed, there appeared to be a line across the northeast side of the unit, only about 6 inches from the northeast edge of the unit, paralleling the former exterior back wall of the 99 Main building. The larger part of the unit, towards the southwest, was designated Level C. It began only 0.43 feet below the surface, and was an extremely dark brown organic fill layer, 10YR3/3, but loose and full of debris. Level C contained the usual brick, mortar, and oyster shell, as well as an “airplane” bottle of Barton’s Reserve Kentucky Whiskey (a very cheap brand of whiskey, which our field research proved was still for sale at the liquor store three doors down). Additional objects included pieces of sewer pipe (a foreboding clue to what lie below), as well as whiteware pottery, a pearl bead, and window glass. The level C fill continued down nearly two feet through most of the unit.

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

Level D was removed. The material below level C, covering the majority of the unit, was labeled E. Level E was a dusky red brown layer of fill, 10YR3/2, with all manner of debris mixed into it. An interesting object was a bottle of aquarium purifier. Level E was removed quickly because it was fill. It was taken down a considerable ways, nearly three feet from the surface. It was thought that this might be the Orr or Wright excavation, backfilled, but a sewer pipe was encountered to explain the fill. The pipe cut diagonally across the unit, joined a second pipe coming from the Green Street building, which ran towards the alley to the southeast. In the alley, a sewer “blow out” was visible in the concrete, and was surely the pipe’s destination.

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

Under the oyster shell, the soil was designated as Level G. Level G was a yellowish brown, 10YR5/8, soil that also looked like fill, much like level E. Likely level G was fill from digging the third sewer pipe trench. Below it, and below all the sewer trench depths, was Level H. Level H was probably the first undisturbed stratum from the

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

Level H was excavated a few inches, and changed to Level L. Level H was an interface level, or an accumulation. Below H was the surface of L, which was a yellow-brown sandy loam, 10YR3/6. At this depth, Level L covered approximately half of the unit. At this interface of L and K was a line of bricks crossing the unit from the northwest to the southeast. It was designated Feature 4. The feature was a series of four bricks in a line end to end, broken only at a posthole. The posthole was called Feature 5. Another four bricks were on edge, and may have fallen that way. When the bricks were pulled out, it was decided that they did not form an in-situ feature. They lay atop level L like most of the other debris. However, the Feature 5 posthole did turn out to be an in-situ feature. The hole was .4 feet in diameter, and out of it came the base of the post, honed at the end and with a nail going all the way through it. It was in place and upright, though eroded at the top end. The wood was likely preserved in the mud, given the level of moisture encountered. The mud layers, levels L and M, were taken down without encountering much more. Level L contained a pipe bowl fragment and olive green glass. Level M was a dark brown, 10YR3/3, layer of goo. Charred wood fragments were common in M. Within M was Feature 8, a concentration of wood fragments. F8 was initially thought to be an entire board, as described by Wright (1958:L15), but was found to be only many fragments located together. At this point excavation had to be stopped due to rising water.

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

APPENDIX III
ARTIFACT BAG LOG

18AP21
99 Main Street
Annapolis History Center

Bag #	Unit	Level	Date Started	Date Finished	# of Bags*
1	1	a	7/21/2003	7/21/2003	2
2	1	b	7/21/2003	7/22/2003	2
3	2	a	7/22/2003	7/22/2003	1
4	2	b	7/22/2003	7/22/2003	2
5	2	F1	7/22/2003	7/22/2003	1
6	1	c	7/22/2003	-	-
7	2	c	7/22/2003	7/22/2003	2
8	2	d	7/22/2003	7/22/2003	1
9	2	e	7/23/2003	7/24/2003	5
10	1	F2	7/23/2003	7/23/2003	1
11	1	d	7/23/2003	7/23/2003	2
12	2	f	7/23/2003	7/24/2003	1
13	2	g	7/24/2003	7/24/2003	1
14	1	aa	7/24/2003	7/24/2003	1
15	2	h	7/24/2003	7/24/2003	1
16	1	bb	7/24/2003	7/24/2003	1
17	2	i	7/24/2003	7/24/2003	1
18	2	j	7/24/2003	7/24/2003	1
19	1	cc	7/24/2003	7/24/2003	1
20	2	k	7/24/2003	7/25/2003	1
21	1	F3	7/24/2003	7/24/2003	1
22	2	F4	7/24/2003	7/25/2003	1
23	2	F5	7/25/2003	7/25/2003	1
24	1	dd	7/25/2003	7/25/2003	1
25	2	l	7/25/2003	7/25/2003	1
26	2	n	7/25/2003	7/25/2003	1
26A	2	m	7/25/2003	7/25/2003	1
27	2	F6	7/25/2003	7/25/2003	1
27A	1	e	7/25/2003	7/25/2003	1
28	1	F7	7/25/2003	7/25/2003	1
29	2	F8	7/25/2003	7/25/2003	1

* Multiple bags in the field were consolidated into single bags in the lab

APPENDIX IV
FEATURE LOG

18AP21
99 Main Street
Annapolis History Center

Feat. #	Unit	Level	Description
1	2	b	NE corner, dark soil with lots of coal
2	1	d	Builders trench, SW side by "pier"
3	1	cc	possible builders trench, N center, disappeared
4	2	k	NE side, bricks in a line
5	2	k	SE side, posthole by bricks of F4
6	2	n	dark soil patch, probably fill
7	2	c	brick walkway, northeast wall of unit 2
8	2	m	Center unit, wood pieces concentrated in mud
9	1	b	Pier feature of bricks
10	1	d	Foundation wall (ca. 1745)
11	2	g	Northeastern (older) sewer pipe
12	2	e	Central sewer pipe, which connects to F13
13	2	c	Southwest sewer pipe
14	1	bb	Brick wall extending northwest from F9 "pier"

APPENDIX V

Examination of Mortar Samples from the Excavations at 196 Green Street

Prepared by:
William Sherman
Director of Conservation
Historic Annapolis Foundation

Mortars samples (4) were taken from the walls revealed during the recent excavation at 196 Green Street.

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

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

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

Each sample is described below:

- ◆ **1740's wall** Prior to dissolution, this sample was a soft, buff colored, lime-based mortar. The sample was very low in binder to aggregate; a very lean mortar mix. Whether this was the result of lime leaching out of the sample while it was buried or whether the original mix was very lean could not be determined. The

lime was an oyster shell lime, and had a small percentage of small lime inclusions (unslaked lime) that constituted an aggregate component and not a component of the binder. The sand was a very fine-grained, and all the grains were round as the result of the action of water and tumbling. The grain size favored the smaller sizes, and the above mentioned lime inclusions fell in the midrange and helped to even out the sand gradation toward the larger size particles.

When the acid was added to the sample, it caused a strong reaction that lasted approximately 30 seconds. The sample/acid solution was drained off through a coffee filter and funnel and was rinsed with a minimal amount of clean water. After the samples dried, they were rinsed again to remove the residual HCL and to get an accurate color description. Munsell color notation for this sample is **10 YR 7/4**, and the sand gauge description is **FINE**. The aggregate was composed of 98% quartz (mostly white, clear, and opaque, with a very small number of pink, yellow, and rose particles). The remainder of the sample was undissolved accretions, brick chips, and some small particles of what is assumed to be charcoal (it was easily crushed with the tip of a knife blade).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18AP21 Catalog (99 Main St)

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
1		GLASS/GENERAL		2	1	a	1	0		colorless, crude
2		NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)		1	1	a	1	0		
3		PLSTR/SHEEL TEMP-PAINTE		7	1	a	1	0		
4		BONE/FRAGMENT		1	1	a	1	0		
5		CLINKER/COAL		2	1	a	1	0		
6		LEAD		1	1	a	1	0		Lump
7		SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		14	1	a	1	0		vinyl asbestos tile
8		SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		1	1	a	1	0		styrofoam
9		SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		1	1	a	1	0		aluminum pull tab
10		SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		1	1	a	1	0		plastic wrap
11		CRMWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	b	2	0		
12		FLAT GLASS, WINDOW		17	1	b	2	0		
13		GLASS/GENERAL		2	1	b	2	0		Aqua tint, one molded and curv
14		GLASS/GENERAL		4	1	b	2	0		colorless and curved
15		BTL/MACHINE MADE-NECK		1	1	b	2	0		
16		BLT/MACHINE MADE-BASE		2	1	b	2	0		
17		BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG		1	1	b	2	0		colorless and curved with embo
18		NAIL/GENERAL		21	1	b	2	0		
19		NAIL/CUT		9	1	b	2	0		

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
20	10	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	Screw	1	1	b	2	0		
21	11	BONE/MAMMAL		9	1	b	2	0		
22	12	BONE/BIRD		13	1	b	2	0		
23	13	SHELL/OYSTER		5	1	b	2	0	228	
24	14	UNIDENTIFIABLE		4	1	b	2	0	0	
24	14	WOOD FROM BUILDING UNI		4	1	b	2	0	0	
25	15	IRON		10	1	b	2	0	0	Flat glass
26	16	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE		2	1	b	2	0	0	Corroded conduit
27	17	BRICK		7	1	b	2	0	132	
28	18	MORTAR		2	1	b	2	0	384	
29	19	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		10	1	b	2	0	0	Plastic and Aluminum
30	20	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		17	1	b	2	0	0	Floor tile - Gold and Green
31	21	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		6	1	b	2	0	0	Asbestos Shingles
32	22	OTHER METAL	Coin	1	1	b	2	0	0	Buffalo Nickel
33	1	CRS/UNGLZ	Flower Pot	3	2	b	4	0	0	Red Bodied
34	2	REF/BL-WHT TIN GLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	b	4	0	0	
35	3	CRMWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	b	4	0	0	
36	4	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	Hollow Body Frag	4	2	b	4	0	0	
37	5	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	b	4	0	0	
38	6	POR/OTHER	Rim	1	2	b	4	0	0	Deep Blue Decoration
39	7	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		74	2	b	4	0	0	

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
40	8	MIRROR		5	2	b	4	0	0	
41	9	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL		2	2	b	4	0	0	Thick
42	10	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		5	2	b	4	0	0	Brown
43	11	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FR		3	2	b	4	0	0	
44	12	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		1	2	b	4	0	0	Bright Green
45	13	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		3	2	b	4	0	0	Colorless, Embossed letters
46	14	CANNING JAR		1	2	b	4	0	0	Rim, threaded
47	15	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		1	2	b	4	0	0	Embossed pattern
48	16	BOTTLE, ROUND NECK		1	2	b	4	0	0	Colorless
49	18	NAIL/GENERAL		32	2	b	4	0	0	
50	19	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)		1	2	b	4	0	0	Roofing Nail
51	20	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE		1	2	b	4	0	0	8 inch thick wire
52	21	IRON		0	2	b	4	0	2	Possible bolts
53	22	IRON		4	2	b	4	0		Lumps
54	23	MIXED MATERIALS		3	2	b	4	0	0	Irona on glass or plastic
55	24	MORTAR		26	2	b	4	0	0	
56	25	BRICK		32	2	b	4	0	0	
57	26	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE		7	2	b	4	0	0	
58	27	STONE/NATURAL		3	2	b	4	0	0	
59	28	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-(WHL)		1	2	b	4	0	0	Embossed: 1/10th Pint, w/ cap
60	29	BONE/MAMMAL		3	2	b	4	0	0	

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
61	30	BONE/BIRD		1	2	b	4	0	0	
62	31	SHELL/OYSTER		19	2	b	4	0	0	
63	32	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED		2	2	b	4	0	0	Painted green
64	33	MORTAR/MODERN		2	2	b	4	0	0	Concrete floor fragment
65	34	COAL		3	2	b	4	0	0	
66	35	OTHER METAL		1	2	b	4	0	0	Flat fragment
67	36	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		18	2	b	4	0	0	Miscellanaous plastic bits
68	1	SLPWR/GEN	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	a	3	0	0	red bodied clear glaze
69	2	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL		2	2	a	3	0	0	Thick
70	3	FLAT GLASS, WINDOW		16	2	a	3	0	0	
71	4	MIRROR		2	2	a	3	0	0	
72	5	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		1	2	a	3	0	0	Colorless, embossed letters
73	6	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		2	2	a	3	0	0	Colorless
74	7	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		1	2	a	3	0	0	Brown
75	8	NAIL/GENERAL		4	2	a	3	0	0	
76	9	BRICK		3	2	a	3	0	0	
77	10	SHELL/OYSTER		1	2	a	3	0	0	
78	11	COAL		2	2	a	3	0	0	
79	12	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		2	2	a	3	0	0	Colored
80	1	WHTWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	2		5	1	0	
81	2	GLASS/GENERAL		1	2		5	1	0	Thick flat

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
82	3	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		12	2		5	1	0	
83	4	GLASS/GENERAL		4	2		5	1	0	Colorless glass
84	5	NAIL/GENERAL		10	2		5	1	0	
85	6	CLINKER		1	2		5	1	0	
86	7	COAL		12	2		5	1	128	
87	8	BRICK		5	2		5	1	65	
88	1	YW-WARE/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	C	6	0	0	Buff body
89	2	YW-WARE/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	C	6	0	0	grey body with red coating
90	3	P-WARE/SHLEDG-BL&WHT	Rim	1	1	C	6	0	0	blue decoration
91	4	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	c	6	0	0	thick molded shape
92	5	ANNULAR (SLIP-DEC)/HAND-	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	c	6	0	0	black band
93	6	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	Rim	2	1	c	6	0	0	
94	7	WHTWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	c	6	0	0	
95	8	BLUE AND WHITE PAINT ON	Hollow Body Frag	2	1	c	6	0	0	flow blue
96	9	BLUE AND WHITE PAINT ON	Rim	1	1	c	6	0	0	
97	10	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-FRAG		1	1	c	6	0	0	brown with "GTON" molded le
98	11	WINEGLASS BASE		1	1	c	6	0	0	
99	12	GLASS/GENERAL		14	1	c	6	0	0	colorless curved glass
100	13	GLASS/GENERAL		2	1	c	6	0	0	colorless curved with molded d
101	14	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		32	1	c	6	0	0	one is dark green
102	15	LIGHTING GLASS	Lamp Chimney	1	1	c	6	0		possible rim of lamp chimney

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
103	16	NAIL/GENERAL		29	1	c	6	0	0	
104	17	OTHER METAL		1	1	c	6	0	0	aluminum pull tab
105	18	IRON		6	1	c	6	0	0	
106	19	IRON		1	1	c	6	0	0	church key
107	20	BONE/BIRD		116	1	c	6	0	0	
108	21	BONE/MAMMAL		32	1	c	6	0	0	
109	22	BONE, RODENT		1	1	c	6	0	0	
110	23	BONE/TEETH		1	1	c	6	0	0	
111	24	SHELL/BLUE CRAB		1	1	c	6	0	0	
112	25	SHELL/OYSTER		15	1	c	6	0	118	
113	26	SHELL FRAG INDENTIFIABLE		1	1	c	6	0	0	small scallop type
114	27	COAL		11	1	c	6	0	54	
115	28	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		6	1	c	6	0	0	green and gold asphalt tile
116	29	UNIDENTIFIABLE		2	1	c	6	0	0	
116	29	WOOD FROM BUILDING UNI		2	1	c	6	0	0	
117	30	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		1	1	c	6	0	0	plastic comb fragment
118	31	BRICK		1	1	c	6	0	0	half a brick
119	32	MORTAR		8	1	c	6	0	46	
120	33	GLASS/GENERAL	Button - General	1	1	c	6	0	0	four hole sew through
121	34	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	Button - General	1	1	c	6	0	0	half - possibly bone
122	1	CRS EARTHENWARE	Hollow Body Frag	2	2	d	8	0	0	red bodied

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
123	2	CRS/INT PB GLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	d	8	0	0	red bodied
124	3	CRS EARTHENWARE	Spout	1	2	d	8	0	0	gray bodied, purple glaze worn,
125	4	P-WARE/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	d	8	0	0	
126	5	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ	Hollow Body Frag	3	2	d	8	0	0	
127	6	P-WARE/ANNULAR	Rim	1	2	d	8	0	0	Narrowed lip
128	7	WHTWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	8	2	d	8	0	0	
129	8	WHTWR/GENERAL	Base	2	2	d	8	0	0	
130	9	WHTWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	5	2	d	8	0	0	
131	10	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL 19	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	d	8	0	0	
132	11	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL		23	2	d	8	0	0	
133	12	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FR		1	2	d	8	0	0	
134	13	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL		8	2	d	8	0	0	
135	14	GLASS/GENERAL		4	2	d	8	0	0	
136	15	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG		1	2	d	8	0	0	light green
137	16	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT		53	2	d	8	0	0	
138	17	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER		7	2	d	8	0	152	
139	18	BRICK		7	2	d	8	0	12	
140	19	BONE/MAMMAL		17	2	d	8	0	0	
141	20	BONE/BIRD		5	2	d	8	0	0	
142	21	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	Toothbrush	1	2	d	8	0	0	Toothbrush, 5x14 hole
143	22	COAL		7	2	d	8	0	65	

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
144	23	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	Button - General	1	2	d	8	0	0	4 hole, metal/bone
145	24	IRON		2	2	d	8	0	0	
146	25	COPPER	Shell Casing	3	2	d	8	0	0	22 cal. Short, clasp, unident.
147	26	WOOD FROM BUILDING UNI		5	2	d	8	0	0	
147	26	UNIDENTIFIABLE		5	2	d	8	0	0	
148	1	CRS EARTHENWARE	Hollow Body Frag	4	2	e	9	0	0	
149	2	SLPWR/TRLD	Rim	1	2	e	9	0	0	red bodied clear glaze with ban
150	3	SLPWR/TRLD	Hollow Body Frag	2	2	e	9	0	0	red bodied
151	4	CRS/BUCKLEY	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	e	9	0	0	red bodied w. dark brown interi
152	5	CRMWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	3	2	e	9	0	0	
153	6	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL B	Hollow Body Frag	4	2	e	9	0	0	
154	7	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL B	Base	1	2	e	9	0	0	
155	8	WHTWR/GENERAL	Rim	4	2	e	9	0	0	
156	9	CRMWR/GENERAL	Base	1	2	e	9	0	0	
157	10	WHTWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	7	2	e	9	0	0	
158	11	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	Rim	1	2	e	9	0	0	
159	12	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		64	2	e	9	0	0	
160	13	GLASS/GENERAL		26	2	e	9	0	0	colorless curved
161	14	GLASS/GENERAL		2	2	e	9	0	0	brown curved
162	15	GLASS/GENERAL		2	2	e	9	0	0	green curved
163	16	GLASS/GENERAL		1	2	e	9	0	0	opalescent

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
164	17	GLASS/GENERAL	Lamp Globe	1	2	e	9	0	0	
165	18	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-NECK		1	2	e	9	0	0	
166	19	BLT/MACHINE MADE-BASE		1	2	e	9	0	0	colorless curved
167	20	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG		1	2	e	9	0	0	colorless curved
168	21	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG		1	2	e	9	0	0	colorless curved w/ molded "L
169	22	BTL/MACHINE MADE-(WHL)		1	2	e	9	0	0	brown w/ "sulfatonic" w/ corro
170	23	GLASS/GENERAL	Button - General	1	2	e	9	0	0	4 hole stem through
171	24	NAIL/GENERAL		46	2	e	9	0	0	
172	25	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)		3	2	e	9	0	0	
173	26	MORTAR		8	2	e	9	0	0	
174	27	BRICK		5	2	e	9	0	0	
175	28	COAL		10	2	e	9	0	0	
176	29	STONE/ARCH/LNDSPE WRK		3	2	e	9	0	0	white marble - fireplace?
177	30	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE		8	2	e	9	0	0	
178	31	STONE/ARCH/LNDSPE WRK		2	2	e	9	0	0	
179	32	GLASS/GENERAL		1	2	e	9	0	0	burned blue tint
180	33	BONE/MAMMAL		19	2	e	9	0	0	
181	34	SHELL/OYSTER		5	2	e	9	0	0	
182	35	WOOD FROM BUILDING UNI		1	2	e	9	0	0	
182	35	UNIDENTIFIABLE		1	2	e	9	0	0	
183	36	LEAD		5	2	e	9	0	0	possibly melted

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
184	37	OTHER METAL		1	2	e	9	0	0	possible toy fragment
185	38	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE		38	2	e	9	0	0	flat fragments w/ holes like siev
186	39	IRON		37	2	e	9	0		flat fragments
187	40	IRON		14	2	e	9	0	0	large corroded clumps
188	41	IRON		1	2	e	9	0	0	clump w/ brass strip
189	42	IRON		17	2	e	9	0	0	parts of rounded item
190	43	IRON		1	2	e	9	0	0	large corroded eye ring
191	44	IRON		2	2	e	9	0	0	bottle caps
192	45	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		4	2	e	9	0	0	asbestos shingles
193	46	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE		1	2	e	9	0	0	corroded circular pin
194	47	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE		1	2	e	9	0	0	shot casing
195	48	STONE/NATURAL		2	2	e	9	0	0	slate fragments
196	49	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		11	2	e	9	0	0	plastic fragments
197	50	COAL		11	2	e	9	0	0	
198	51	CLINKER		15	2	e	9	0	0	
199	1	CRS EARTHENWARE	Hollow Body Frag	4	1		10	2	0	brown bodied clear glaze exteri
200	2	CRS EARTHENWARE	Hollow Body Frag	1	1		10	2	0	dark brown interior glaze brow
201	3	CRS EARTHENWARE	Hollow Body Frag	1	1		10	2	0	red bodied
202	4	CRS EARTHENWARE	Rim	1	1		10	2	0	red bodied dark brown glaze (B
203	5	REF/WSG-SCR BL	Hollow Body Frag	1	1		10	2	0	gray bodied matte glaze w/ inci
204	6	REF/STONEWARE	Hollow Body Frag	1	1		10	2	0	small finial, white glaze

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
205	7	CRS EARTHENWARE	Hollow Body Frag	1	1		10	2	0	buff bodied interior glaze possi
206	8	GLASS/GENERAL		1	1		10	2	0	colorless curved
207	9	GLASS/GENERAL		2	1		10	2	0	darker glass, one oxidized
208	10	NAIL/GENERAL		4	1		10	2	0	corroded
209	11	MORTAR		46	1		10	2	161	
210	12	BRICK		24	1		10	2	178	
211	13	CHARCOAL		7	1		10	2	0	
212	14	SHELL/OYSTER		10	1		10	2	557	
213	15	BONE/MAMMAL		6	1		10	2	0	
214	16	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS		1	1		10	2	0	chert chip
215	1	CRS/INT PB GLZ	Hollow Body Frag	2	1	d	11	0	0	buff body, colorless glaze
216	2	CRS/INT PB GLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	d	11	0	0	red bodied, Gray-green glaze
217	3	SLPWR/TRLD	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	d	11	0	0	buff bodied, finger trailed brow
218	4	REF/TIN GLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	d	11	0	0	
219	5	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-FLW BL	Rim	2	1	d	11	0	0	
220	6		Flat Body Frag	1	1	d	11	0	0	glaze on one face only
221	7	CRS/STONEWARE	Handle	1	1	d	11	0	0	light gray body
222	8	REF/WSG GENERAL	Rim	3	1	d	11	0	0	
223	9	REF/WSG GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	3	1	d	11	0	0	
224	10	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"		1	1	d	11	0	0	
225	11	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NE	Bottle Finish	1	1	d	11	0	0	

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
226	12	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BA		1	1	d	11	0	0	
227	13	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FR		2	1	d	11	0	0	
228	14	FLAT GLASS, WINDOW		3	1	d	11	0	0	
229	15	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		9	1	d	11	0	0	green, weathered.
230	16	GLASS/GENERAL		1	1	d	11	0	0	green curved
231	17	GLASS/GENERAL		2	1	d	11	0	0	colorless, curved
232	18	NAIL/GENERAL		9	1	d	11	0	0	
233	19	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)		1	1	d	11	0	0	
234	20	PLASTER		7	1	d	11	0	0	
235	21	MORTAR		30	1	d	11	0	0	
236	22	BRICK		37	1	d	11	0	0	
237	23	BRICK		2	1	d	11	0	0	one face glazed
238	24	BONE/MAMMAL		34	1	d	11	0	0	
239	25	BONE/BIRD		9	1	d	11	0	0	
240	26	BONE, RODENT		3	1	d	11	0	0	
241	27	BONE/MAMMAL		1	1	d	11	0	0	vertebra
242	28	SHELL/OYSTER		190	1	d	11	0	0	
243	29	COAL		15	1	d	11	0	0	
244	30	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		1	1	d	11	0	0	floor tile
245	31	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL		1	1	d	11	0	0	possible nut shell
246	32	OTHER METAL		16	1	d	11	0	0	thin orange flakes

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
247	33	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		1	1	d	11	0	0	small plastic bag
248	1	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	f	12	0	0	
249	2	WHTWR/GENERAL ¹	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	f	12	0	0	
250	3	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	f	12	0	0	
251	4	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		2	2	f	12	0	0	
252	5	NAIL/GENERAL		1	2	f	12	0	0	
253	6	BONE/MAMMAL		4	2	f	12	0	0	
254	7	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL		3	2	f	12	0	0	bark
255	8	MORTAR		4	2	f	12	0	6	
256	9	METAL MATERIALS/GENERA		1	2	f	12	0	1	
257	1	WHTWR/GENERAL	Rim	1	2	g	13	0	0	raised edge
258	2	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BA		1	2	g	13	0	0	
259	3	NAIL/GENERAL		3	2	g	13	0	0	
260	4	GLASS/GENERAL		1	2	g	13	0	0	colorless curved
261	5	IRON		1	2	g	13	0	0	corroded lump
262	6	IRON		1	2	g	13	0	0	flat fragment
263	7	BONE/FRAGMENT		2	2	g	13	0	0	one possible turtle
264	1	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		5	1	aa	14	0	0	
265	2	GLASS/GENERAL		2	1	aa	14	0	0	colorless curved
266	3	NAIL/GENERAL		2	1	aa	14	0	0	
267	4	BONE/MAMMAL		2	1	aa	14	0	0	

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
268	5	BONE/BIRD		2	1	aa	14	0	0	
269	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE		1	1	aa	14	0	0	
269	6	WOOD FROM BUILDING UNI		1	1	aa	14	0	0	
270	7	MORTAR		11	1	aa	14	0	11	
271	8	BRICK		2	1	aa	14	0	93	
272	9	OTHER METAL		1	1	aa	14	0	0	coated wire
273	10	IRON		1	1	aa	14	0	0	fragment of ting corroded
274	11	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		5	1	aa	14	0	0	floor tile asphalt green/gold
275	12	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		3	1	aa	14	0	0	roofing fragments
276	13	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		1	1	aa	14	0	0	comb (broken)
277	1	WHTWR/GENERAL	Flat Body Frag	1	2	h	15	0	0	
278	2	WHITEWARE PAINTED AND	Rim	1	2	h	15	0	0	green and brown decoration
279	3	NAIL/GENERAL		1	2	h	15	0	0	
280	4	BONE/MAMMAL		1	2	h	15	0	0	
281	1	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Rim	1	1	bb	16	0	0	white underglaze
282	2	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	bb	16	0	0	
283	3	WHTWR/ANNULAR/BL&WHT	Hollow Body Frag	2	1	bb	16	0	0	
284	4	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	bb	16	0	0	
285	5	FLAT GLASS, WINDOW		21	1	bb	16	0	0	
286	6	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		3	1	bb	16	0	0	colorless curved
287	7	NAIL/GENERAL		16	1	bb	16	0	0	

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
288	8	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HE		1	1	bb	16	0	0	
289	9	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)		1	1	bb	16	0	0	
290	10	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER		10	1	bb	16	0	60	
291	11	BRICK		2	1	bb	16	0	232	
292	12	BONE/MAMMAL		18	1	bb	16	0	0	
293	13	BONE/BIRD		25	1	bb	16	0	0	
294	14	BONE/TEETH		2	1	bb	16	0	0	
295	15	COAL		12	1	bb	16	0	72	
296	16	IRON		2	1	bb	16	0	0	
297	17	SHELL/OYSTER		12	1	bb	16	0	592	
298	1	SLPWR/TRLD	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	i	17	0	0	most slip gone
299	2	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	i	17	0	0	
300	3	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		1	2	i	17	0	0	
301	4	PLASTER		2	2	i	17	0	0	
302	5	BONE/MAMMAL		1	2	i	17	0	0	
303	6	CHARCOAL		1	2	i	17	0	0	
304	7	CLINKER/COAL		2	2	i	17	0	0	
305	1	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	Rim	2	2	j	18	0	0	pcs mend
306	2	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	Base	1	2	j	18	0	0	
307	3	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	Hollow Body Frag	2	2	j	18	0	0	mold, pieces mend
308	4	CRMWR/MOLDED	Rim	2	2	j	18	0	0	"Royal" edge molded

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
309	5	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL B	Base	1	2	j	18	0	0	blue decoration
310	6	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHI	Base	1	2	j	18	0	0	
311	7	NAIL/GENERAL		1	2	j	18	0	0	
312	8	STONE/NATURAL		1	2	j	18	0	0	
313	9	PLASTER		1	2	j	18	0	0	
314	10	BONE/MAMMAL		4	2	j	18	0	0	
315	11	BONE/BIRD		2	2	j	18	0	0	
316	12	WOOD/NATURAL		4	2	j	18	0	0	charred
317	1	REF/WSG GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	cc	19	0	0	
318	2	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		2	1	cc	19	0	0	
319	3	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL		3	1	cc	19	0	0	fragment lettered "DA"
320	4	NAIL/GENERAL		4	1	cc	19	0	0	
321	5	BONE/MAMMAL		4	1	cc	19	0	0	2 broken
322	6	BONE/BIRD		16	1	cc	19	0	0	
323	7	BONE/FISH		4	1	cc	19	0	0	
324	8	BONE/TEETH		2	1	cc	19	0	0	
325	9	SHELL/OYSTER		1	1	cc	19	0	6	
326	10	SHELL FRAG INDENTIFIABLE		2	1	cc	19	0	0	barnacles
327	11	CERAMIC TILE/FLOORING		1	1	cc	19	0	0	floor tile
328	1	CRS/INT PB GLZ	Hollow Body Frag	2	2	k	20	0	0	red bodied dark brown interior
329	2	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Hollow Body Frag	2	2	k	20	0	0	red bodied dark glaze, pieces m

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
330	3	WHTWR/GENERAL	Base	2	2	k	20	0	0	
331	4	WHTWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	k	20	0	0	
332	5	CRMWR/GENERAL	Rim	1	2	k	20	0	0	
333	6	FLAT GLASS, WINDOW		1	2	k	20	0	0	
334	7	NAIL/GENERAL		7	2	k	20	0	0	very corroded
335	8	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED		6	2	k	20	0	0	3 with metal corrosion
336	9	BONE/MAMMAL		2	2	k	20	0	0	
337	10	MORTAR		20	2	k	20	0	38	
338	11	BRICK		1	2	k	20	0	11	
339	12	SHELL/OYSTER		1	2	k	20	0	2	
340	13	CHARCOAL		5	2	k	20	0	0	
341	1	PIPE-BOWL/PLN		1	1		21	3	0	small fragment
342	2	FLAT GLASS, WINDOW		1	1		21	3	0	iridescent
343	3	BONE/FRAGMENT		3	1		21	3	0	possible fish
344	4	BONE/MAMMAL		2	1		21	3	0	
345	5	BONE/BIRD		3	1		21	3	0	
346	6	BONE/TEETH		1	1		21	3	0	
347	7	NAIL/GENERAL		1	1		21	3	0	
348	1	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	Base	1	2		22	4	0	
349	2	REF/WSG GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	2		22	4	0	
350	3	POR/CHINESE, BLUE ON WHI	Rim	1	2		22	4	0	

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
351	4	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		1	2		22	4	0	
352	5	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		2	2		22	4	0	plastic
353	1	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER		1	2		23	5	0	post end
354	1	REF/WHT TIN GLZ	Hollow Body Frag	2	1	dd	24	0	0	flaked pieces mend
355	2	REF/TIN GLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	dd	24	0	0	glaze gone
356	3	REF/WSG GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	dd	24	0	0	
357	4	POR/OTHER	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	dd	24	0	0	dark, possibly burned
358	5	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FR		7	1	dd	24	0	0	
359	6	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		2	1	dd	24	0	0	very think
360	7	GLASS/GENERAL		1	1	dd	24	0	0	curved rim w/ dark red coating
361	8	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"		2	1	dd	24	0	0	
362	9	NAIL/GENERAL		5	1	dd	24	0	0	
363	10	MORTAR		7	1	dd	24	0	48	
364	11	BRICK		9	1	dd	24	0	162	
365	12	SHELL/OYSTER		9	1	dd	24	0	153	one burned
366	13	COAL		1	1	dd	24	0	20	
367	14	BONE/MAMMAL		6	1	dd	24	0	0	
368	15	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		3	1	dd	24	0	0	asphalt tile fragments
369	1	WHTWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	2	2	1	25	0	0	pieces mend
370	2	WHTWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	1	25	0	0	
371	3	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	1	25	0	0	pierced

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
372	4	PIPE-BOWL/PLN		1	2	1	25	0	0	
373	5	GLASS/GENERAL		3	2	1	25	0	0	irregular green fragments
374	6	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		2	2	1	25	0	0	
375	7	NAIL/GENERAL		1	2	1	25	0	0	
376	8	MORTAR		1	2	1	25	0	0	
377	9	BONE/MAMMAL		1	2	1	25	0	0	
378	1	CRS EARTHENWARE	Hollow Body Frag	2	2	n	26	0	0	red bodied dark brown exterior
379	2	CRS EARTHENWARE	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	n	26	0	0	red bodied dark brown w/ exter
380	3	REF/TIN GLZ	Flat Body Frag	2	2	n	26	0	0	one w/ remnant of glaze
381	4	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	Flat Body Frag	3	2	n	26	0	0	
382	5	CRMWR/GENERAL	Plate	1	2	n	26	0	0	w/ "spearhead" edge molded de
383	6	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	Rim	3	2	n	26	0	0	one w/ pierced decoration
384	7	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	n	26	0	0	
385	8	REF/WSG GENERAL	Rim	2	2	n	26	0	0	pcs mend
386	9	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL B	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	n	26	0	0	blue floral decoration
387	10	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW		15	2	n	26	0	0	green tint
388	11	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FR		1	2	n	26	0	0	
389	12	GLASS/GENERAL		1	2	n	26	0	0	dark gr thin and curved
390	13	NAIL/GENERAL		8	2	n	26	0	0	
391	14	BONE/MAMMAL		11	2	n	26	0	0	
392	15	MORTAR		3	2	n	26	0	14	

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
393	16	COAL		11	2	n	26	0	88	two burnt
394	17	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL		14	2	n	26	0	0	possibly bark, thin fragments
395	18	SHELL/OYSTER		1	2	n	26	0	0	small fragment
396	19	LEAD		1	2	n	26	0	0	melted fragment
397	20	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		0	2	n	26	0	0	foil and one plastic fragment
398	1	SLPWR/N. DEV SGRAF	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	m	26	0	0	red bodied clear lead glaze int y
399	2	WHTWR/GENERAL	Flat Body Frag	1	2	m	26	0	0	
400	3	REF/WSG GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	m	26	0	0	
401	4	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	Rim	1	2	m	26	0	0	
402	5	GLASS/GENERAL		2	2	m	26	0	0	green curved
403	6	NAIL/GENERAL		2	2	m	26	0	0	
404	7	BONE/MAMMAL		2	2	m	26	0	0	
405	8	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL		4	2	m	26	0	0	bark
406	1	WHTWR/GENERAL	Base	1	2		27	6	0	
407	2	FLAT GLASS, WINDOW		7	2		27	6	0	
408	3	GLASS/GENERAL		1	2		27	6	0	colorless curved
409	4	NAIL/GENERAL		5	2		27	6	0	
410	5	IRON		1	2		27	6	0	flat fragment
411	6	COAL		4	2		27	6	175	
412	7	GLASS/GENERAL	Button - General	1	2		27	6	0	4-hole sew through
413	8	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	Button - General	1	2		27	6	0	2-hole sew through, poss. Bone

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
414	9	ORGANIC MATERIAL		1	2		27	6	0	lock of hair
415	10	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		1	2		27	6	0	plastic blue
416	1	BRICK		10	1	e	27	0	0	small fragments
417	2	SHELL/OYSTER		0	1	e	27	0	0	
418	3	MORTAR		2	1	e	27	0	0	one piece w/ plaster
419	4	IRON		1	1	e	27	0	0	flat fragment
420	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE		1	1	e	27	0	0	small burned fragment
420	5	WOOD FROM BUILDING UNI		1	1	e	27	0	0	small burned fragment
421	6	NAIL/GENERAL		1	1	e	27	0	0	corroded
422	7	FLAT GLASS, WINDOW		3	1	e	27	0	0	one frag iridescent, 2 aqua
423	8	BONE/MAMMAL		12	1	e	27	0	0	fragments
424	9	BONE/BIRD		1	1	e	27	0	0	fragments
425	10	BONE/TEETH		1	1	e	27	0	0	
426	11	BONE/MAMMAL		1	1	e	27	0	0	fragment of jaw w/ tooth
427	12	CRS/INT PB GLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	e	27	0	0	red bodied
428	13	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	e	27	0	0	dark brown glaze, brown bodie
429	14	GLASS/GENERAL		4	1	e	27	0	0	dark curved
430	15	REFINED EARTHENWARE	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	e	27	0	0	red wash
431	16	POR/CHINESE, BLUE ON WHI	Hollow Body Frag	1	1	e	27	0	0	hand painted
432	1	MORTAR		1	1		28	7	0	
433	2	WOOD/NATURAL		2	1		28	7	0	burned

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
434	1	REF/BL-WHT TIN GLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	2		29	8	0	hand painted
435	2	SLPWR/GEN	Hollow Body Frag	1	2		29	8	0	glazed, probably rim
436	3	REF/WSG-MOLDED	Hollow Body Frag	1	2		29	8	0	molded band
437	4	REF/STONEWARE	Rim	1	2		29	8	0	clear glaze, whitish rim
438	5	GLASS/GENERAL		1	2		29	8	0	dark olive green, thin
439	6	BONE/BIRD		1	2		29	8	0	
440	7	BONE/FRAGMENT		1	2		29	8	0	
441	27	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHI	Hollow Body Frag	2	2	d	8			Man in pagoda
442	1	CRS/IBER STOR JAR	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	c	7			Brown glaze
443	2	CRS/IBER STOR JAR	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	c	7			
444	3	CRS/UNGLZ	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	c	7			
445	4	WHTWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	6	2	c	7			
446	5	P-WARE/HNDPT GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	3	2	c	7			Blue
447	6	WHTWR/GENERAL	Base	2	2	c	7			
448	7	WHTWR/GENERAL	Rim	1	2	c	7			
449	8	WHTWR/GENERAL	Handle	1	2	c	7			
450	9	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	c	7			Overglaze design removed
451	10	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL B	Hollow Body Frag	3	2	c	7			Blue, mending pcs
452	11	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	Hollow Body Frag	8	2	c	7			
453	12	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	Base	1	2	c	7			
454	13	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	Lid	1	2	c	7			

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
455	14	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHI		2	2	c	7			
456	15	POR/CHINESE		1	2	c	7			
457	16	WHTWR/GENERAL	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	c	7			Blue glaze, fire-damaged
458	17	CRS/GY BD	Hollow Body Frag	1	2	c	7			
459	18	WHTWR/GENERAL	Lid	1	2	c	7			Toy
460	19	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL		99	2	c	7			
461	20	CANNING JAR	Jar Lid Liner	1	2	c	7			
462	21	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)		1	2	c	7			
463	22	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		40	2	c	7			Colorless, curved
464	23	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		7	2	c	7			Brown curved
465	24	LIGHTING GLASS		1	2	c	7			Modern
466	25	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-NECK		1	2	c	7			
467	26	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL		4	2	c	7			Colorless curved partial letters
468	27	GLASS/GENERAL		1	2	c	7			Black curved
469	28	GLASS/GENERAL		2	2	c	7			Green curved
470	29	GLASS/GENERAL	Marble	1	2	c	7			Yellow
471	30	NAIL/GENERAL		83	2	c	7			
472	31	IRON		10	2	c	7			Corroded lumps
473	32	CERAMIC TILE/DRAIN (TERR		1	2	c	7			
474	33	STONE/NATURAL		1	2	c	7			Slate
475	34	OTHER METAL	Screw	1	2	c	7			Six-sided head

Key	Item	Description	Form	Quantity	Unit	Level	Bag	Feature	Weight	Comments
476	35	BTL/MACHINE MADE-(WHL)		1	2	c	7			Brown
477	36	BTL/MACHINE MADE-NECK		1	2	c	7			Brown
478	37	BONE/BIRD		7	2	c	7			
479	38	BONE/MAMMAL		16	2	c	7			
480	39	BONE/TEETH		2	2	c	7			
481	40	COAL		7	2	c	7			
482	41	SHELL/OYSTER		8	2	c	7		79	
483	42	BRICK		8	2	c	7		100	
484	43	MORTAR		6	2	c	7		90	
485	44	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		2	2	c	7			Asbestos shingle fragments
486	45	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		2	2	c	7			Floor tile, tan
487	46	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		10	2	c	7			Plastic frags
488	47	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		2	2	c	7			Threaded caps
489	48	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL		1	2	c	7			Hair curler
490	49	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	Bead	1	2	c	7			Imitation pearl
491	50	OTHER METAL		2	2	c	7			Bulb bases
492	51	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE		1	2	c	7			Pencil
493	52	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)		2	2	c	7			Roofing nails

M A I N S T R E E T

99 MAIN ST.

A L L E Y

G R E E N S T R E E T

Unit 5 Unit 4

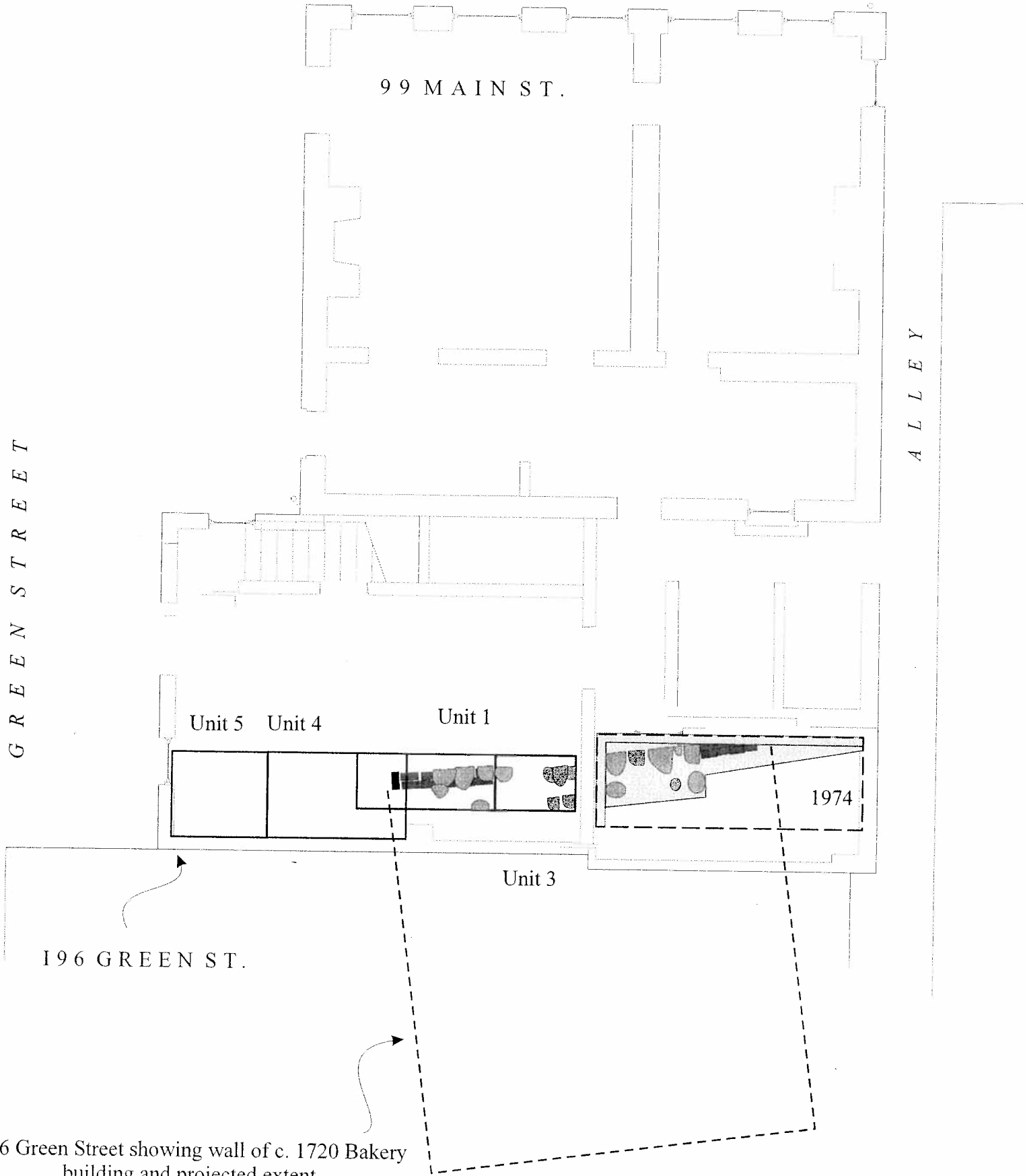
Unit 1

1974

Unit 3

196 GREEN ST.

196 Green Street showing wall of c. 1720 Bakery building and projected extent.



M A I N S T R E E T

99 MAIN ST.

A L L E Y

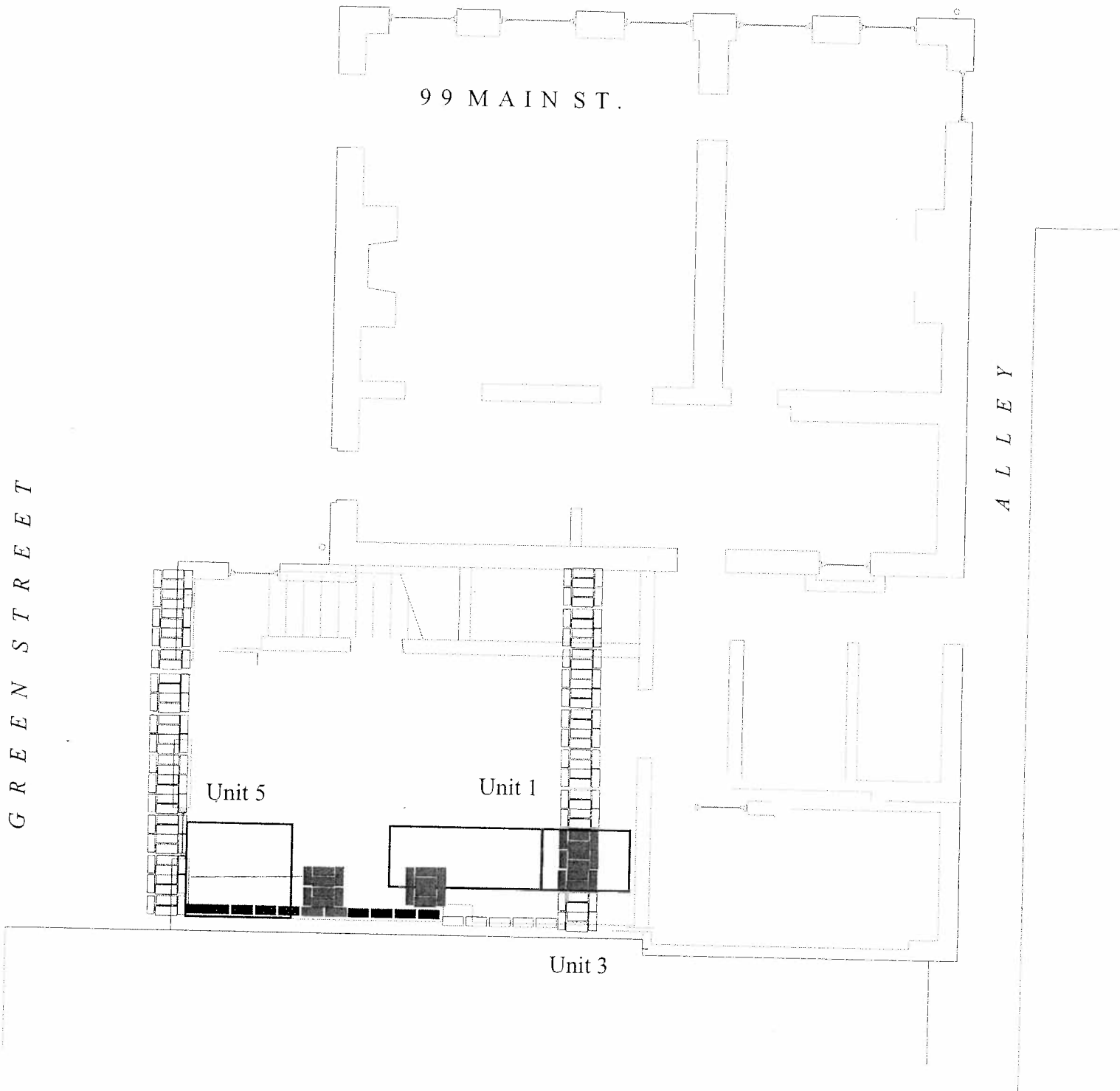
G R E E N S T R E E T

Unit 5

Unit 1

Unit 3

196 Green Street showing outlines
of 1791 kitchen building



M A I N S T R E E T

9 9 M A I N S T .

A L L E Y

G R E E N S T R E E T

Unit 5 Unit 4 Unit 1

Unit 3

196 Green Street showing outlines
of 1791 kitchen building after conversion
to a single family home c. 1860

