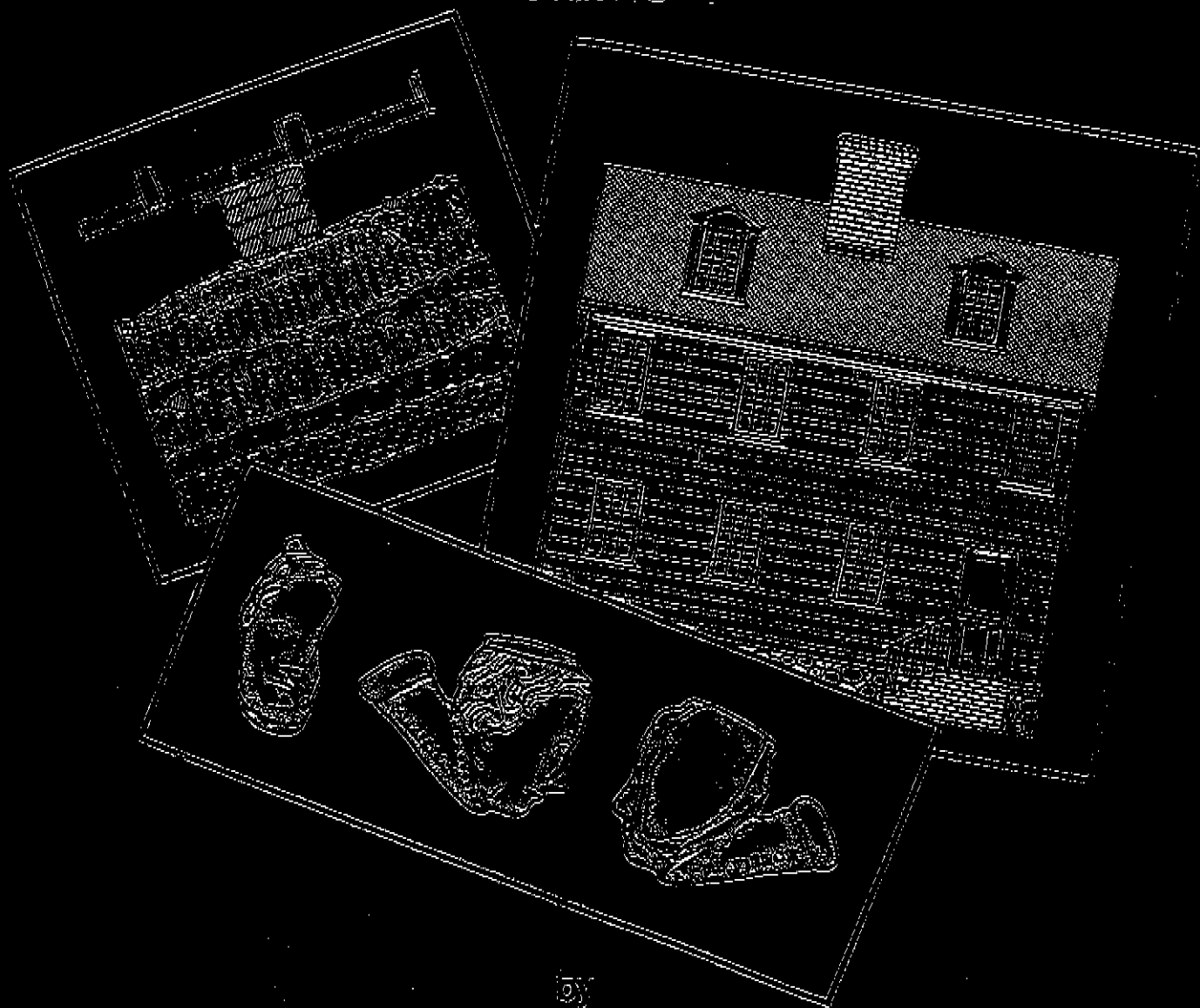


Final Archaeological Investigations at the
Maynard-Burgess House (18AP64),
An 1850-1980 African-American Household
in Annapolis, Maryland

Volume I



by

Paul R. Mullins and Mark S. Warner

Mark P. Leone, Principal Investigator

Contribution by Robert Bombardieri

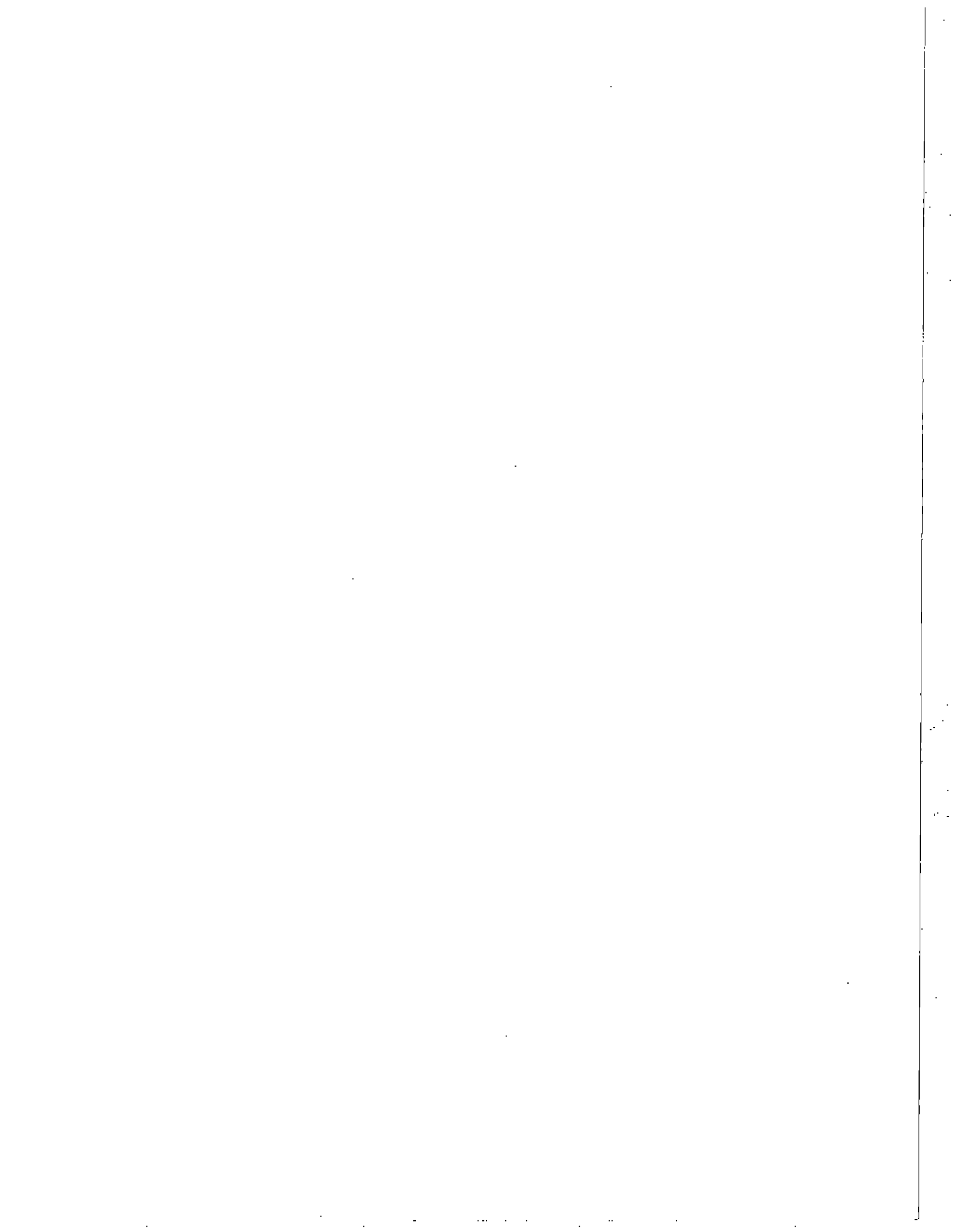
Report design and illustration by Amy E. Gray

1993

ANNAPOLIS LAB
Contents

Final Archaeological Investigations
at the Maynard-Burgess House (18AP64),
An 1850-1980 African-American Household
in Annapolis, Maryland.

Contents	ii
Figures	iii
Tables and Plates	iv
Acknowledgements	v
Abstract	vii
Introduction	1
Environmental Setting/Project Location and Description	5
Prehistoric Background	8
Annapolis and Regional History Background	12
Site History	17
Research Goals	26
Field and Lab Methodology	31
Area Analyses	
Area 1: Barrel Privy	40
Area 2: Back Yard and 1941-1951 Addition	51
Area 3: Back Yard	55
Area 4: External Ell	66
Area 5: 1874-1877 Rear Addition	73
Areas 6-7: Main block, North and South Rooms	95
Area 8: Cellar	99
Area 9: Alley	122
Conclusions	123
Recommendations	132
References	134
Appendices	
I. 1876 John T. Maynard inventory	
II. Drawing Conventions	
III. Ceramic sherd inventories by area	
IV. Faunal Inventories by area	
V. Button Inventory	
VI. Sanborn Insurance maps, 1885-1951	
VII. Feature Descriptions	
VIII. Qualifications of Investigators	
IX. Site survey forms	



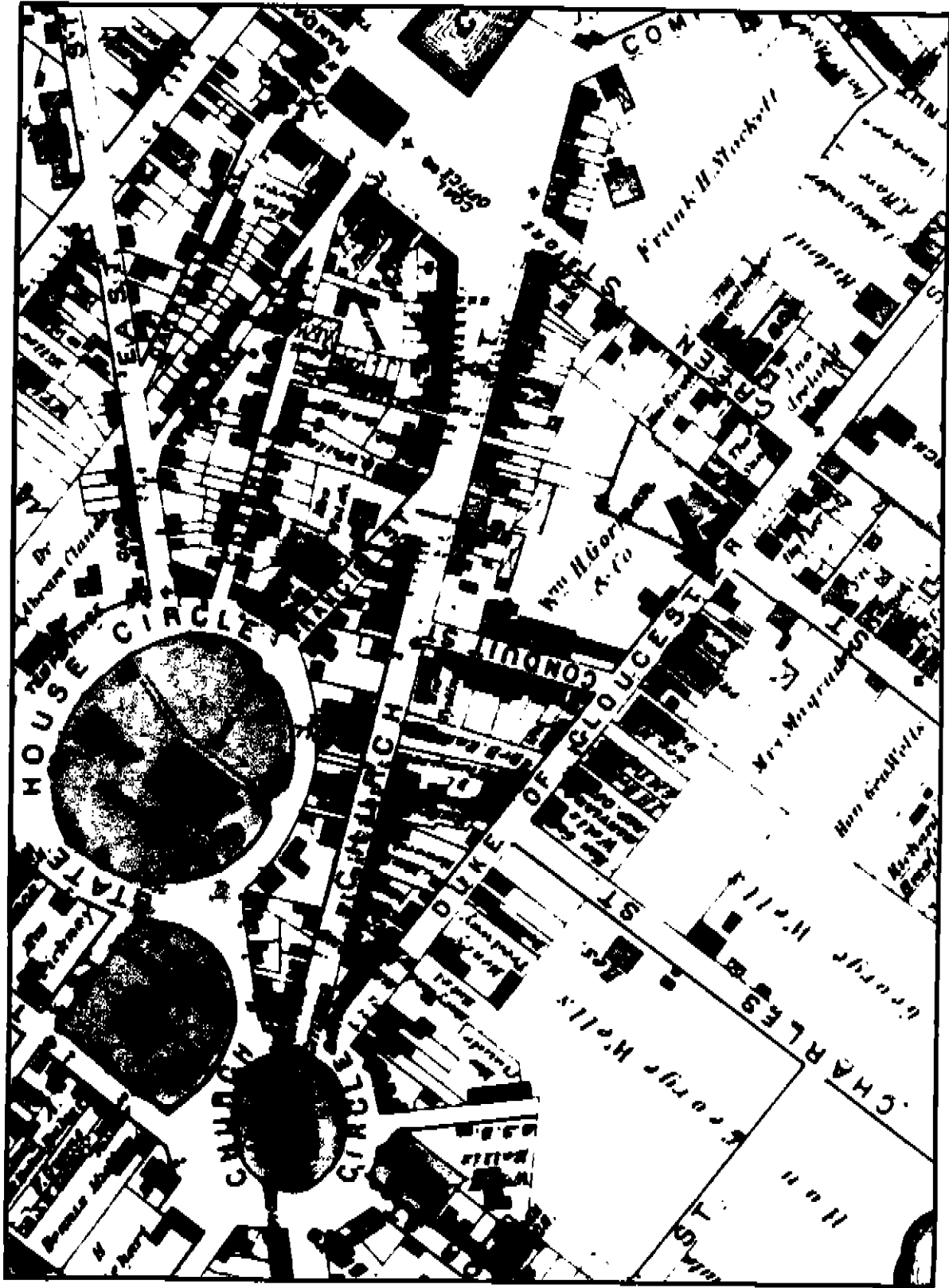


Figure 6: Hopkin's Map of Annapolis (1877)
Arrow pointing to 163 Duke of Gloucester St.

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

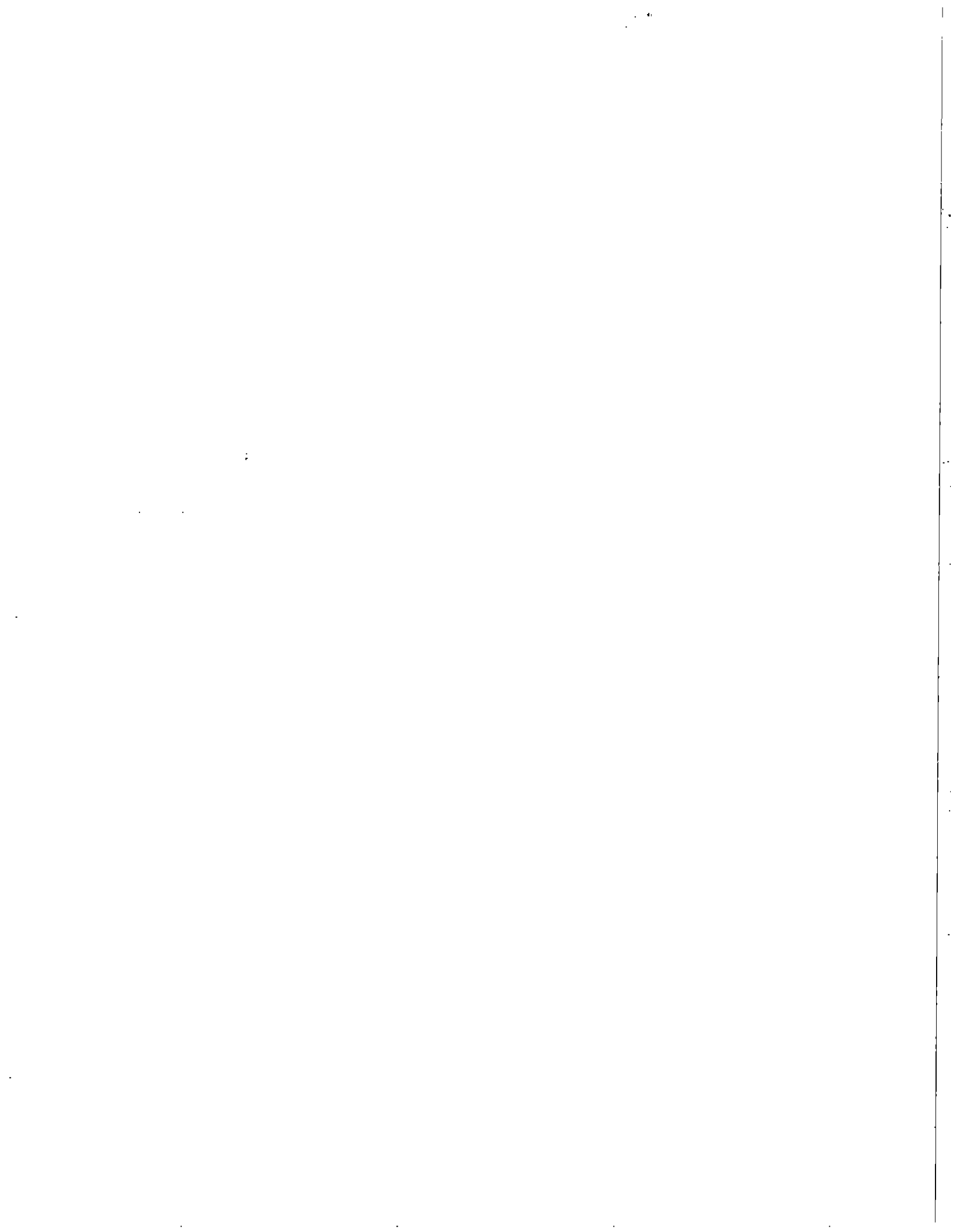
2023

2024

2025



Figure 5: Sachse Bird's-eye View of Annapolis (1858)
Arrow pointing to 163 Duke of Gloucester Street



Figures

Figure 1:	Plan View, Contemporary Annapolis	ix
Figure 2:	USGS Quad Map of Annapolis	6
Figure 3:	Maryland Research Units	7
Figure 4:	Stoddert Map of Annapolis (1718)	18
Figure 5:	Sachse Print of Annapolis (1858)	21
Figure 6:	Hopkins Map of Annapolis (1877)	22
Figure 7:	Plan View (18AP64), Phase One Shovel Testing (Fall 1990), with Post-1920 Addition (demolished 1991).	33
Figure 8:	Plan View, Maynard-Burgess House (18AP64).	34
Figure 9:	Plan View, Areas of Analysis (18AP64).	39
Figure 10:	Plan View, Feature 53, Post-1905 Barrel Privy (Area One).	41
Figure 11:	West Profile, Feature 53.	43
Figure 12:	North Profile: N10 W5, N10 E0, N10 E5, N10 E10, Trench Five, Trench One, Trench Six, N10 E26, Trench Eight, N10 E35, N10 E41, and N10 E43	56
Figure 13:	East Profile, East 16 Transect (from North to South): Trench Three, Trench Four, Trench Thirteen, Trench Two, and Trench One.	64
Figure 14:	Plan View, Feature 34 (from South to North): Trench One, Trench Two, and Trench Fifteen.	69
Figure 15:	Plan View, Laid Brick Surface (Features 29/115/124/131/132/177).	70
Figure 16:	Franklin Pierce Pipe (1852).	76
Figure 17:	East Profile, Trenches Eleven, Twelve, and Fourteen.	84
Figure 18:	North Profile, Trenches Four, Fifteen, and Eleven.	85
Figure 19:	Plan View, Feature 71.	100



Tables

Table 1:	Feature 53 Glass Minimum Vessel Count	45
Table 2:	Feature 53 Fauna Summary Table	50
Table 3:	Feature 144 Fauna Summary Table	61
Table 4:	Area 5 Fauna Summary Table	94
Table 5:	Feature 71 Glass Minimum Vessel Count	103
Table 6:	Feature 71, Glass Vessel Manufacture-Deposition Lag	106
Table 7:	Feature 71, Glass Vessels with Manufacturer I.D.	108
Table 8:	Feature 71, Glass Vessels by Functional Type	109
Table 9:	Feature 71, Ceramic Minimum Vessel Count	114
Table 10:	Feature 71 and Feature 53 Fauna Comparison	121

Plates

Plate 1:	Photograph of Maynard-Burgess House, taken from Statehouse dome, 1892 ("Annapolis I Remember Collection," Maryland Hall of Records MSA-SC-2140-422)	x
Plate 2:	Photograph of Brittan's Store, Annapolis, 1914 ("Annapolis I Remember Collection," Maryland Hall of Records MSA-SC-2140-253)	49
Plate 3:	Photograph of African American on city dock with fish (Mame Warren Collection, Maryland Hall of Records MSA SC G 985-234)	92



Acknowledgements

The archaeology of the Maynard-Burgess House would never have been possible without the support of Port of Annapolis, Incorporated. Port of Annapolis' effort to restore the home under difficult circumstances reflects their sensitivity to the significance of documenting the African-American experience in Annapolis. Their President, Orlando Ridout IV, and the Board of Directors were fundamental to the success of the project.

The Banneker-Douglass Museum for Afro-American History and Culture has supported and improved every phase of this project from research to excavation to analysis. Barbara Jackson-Nash, Laurence Hurst, and the museum staff have provided crucial insight and advice on archaeology, African-American culture, and the impact African-American archaeology can have on contemporary Americans.

The 1991 and 1992 field seasons were powered by the University of Maryland's archaeological field schools. The insight and labor of the students in the field schools made thorough excavations possible and shaped our interpretation of the artifact assemblages. The field directors during the 1992 field season, Amy E. Grey and Chris Matthews, contributed numerous interpretive insights and kept the field school properly entertained.

Lynn Jones contributed a considerable amount of intellectual and logistical advice during the excavation, analysis, and report preparation for this project. This project could not have been done without her energy.

The appealing and informative graphics in this report were all executed by Amy E. Grey. Her devotion to the accuracy and utility of each figure focused our analyses and enhanced the persuasiveness of this report immeasurably.

George C. Logan directed the Phase I-II testing of the property during the winter of 1991. His interpretations of the shovel tests and his intuitive sense of how to excavate the site were essential to our subsequent excavation plans.

Laboratory processing was directed by Marian Creveling and Lynn Jones. Their direction of the artifact analyses, keen attention to detail, and abundant energy made

thinking about the artifact assemblages quite effortless. Mara Greengrass performed a preliminary bottle glass vessel count on Feature 71 which shaped the final analysis.

The ceramic sherd analyses (Appendix 3) were performed by Paul Mullins under a Research Grant-in-Aid from Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Society.

This excavation is part of the African-American archaeology project initiated by Archaeology in Annapolis in 1989. The project is a collaborative effort of the Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland. Thanks to Ann Fllgsten, President of the Historic Annapolis Foundation, and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland-College Park for their support of the project.

Jane McWilliams' archival research on the property saved us many frustrating hours of family and lot history research. Russell Wright's architectural analysis helped shape our excavation plans around the structure.

Many of our insights came from discussions with colleagues. Hannah Kaiser directed the oral history project with African-American Annapolitans. Jeff Hantman, Theresa Singleton, Robert Paynter, and Helan Page contributed various pieces of archaeological and intellectual advice. All of the shortcomings of this report are ours alone.

Abstract

The Maynard-Burgess House was excavated by Archaeology in Annapolis from Fall, 1990 to Summer, 1992. The still-standing house is located at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street in Annapolis' Historic District and is today being restored by Port of Annapolis, Incorporated. Archaeological testing and excavation of the site was developed alongside architectural analyses and archival research as the initial phase of the home's restoration.

The Maynard-Burgess House was continuously occupied by two African-American families, the Maynards and the Burgesses, from the 1850s until the late 1980s. The main block of the house was built between 1850 and 1858 by the household of John T. Maynard, a free African American born in 1810, and his wife Maria Spencer Maynard. Maynard descendants lived in the home until it was foreclosed in 1908 and subsequently sold to the family of Willis and Mary Burgess in 1915. Willis had been a boarder in the home in 1880, and his sister Martha Ready had married John and Maria's son John Henry. Burgess descendants lived at the home until its sale in 1990.

Archaeological excavations of the house and yard identified a post-1889 cellar filled with household refuse, a post-1905 barrel privy also filled with household discards, circa 1850-1874 construction episodes beneath a mid-1870s rear addition, and an apparently unfinished mid-nineteenth-century stone and brick foundation. These and other deposits contained a rich artifact assemblage including faunal remains, glass vessels, ceramics, and buttons.

The majority of the assemblage dates to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, with some mid-nineteenth-century deposits. A minimum number of 91 glass and 41 ceramic vessels was recovered from the post-1889 cellar along with a concentration of tin cans and faunal remains. The post-1905 barrel privy contained a 1026-bone faunal assemblage and 25 bottles. Dense artifact concentrations were recovered from beneath an 1874-1877 rear addition, including a large quantity of faunal remains.

Interpretation concentrated upon the diverse ways in which material consumption could both incorporate African Americans into Victorian America and provide distance from the Jim Crow racism which shaped African-American labor, market participation, and civil liberties. Analyses of species abundance and food cuts in the faunal assemblage were used to examine changes in African-American food consumption during the late-nineteenth century and the impact of mass-marketed foods upon African-American foodways. Glass vessels were examined for the type of product they contained, the geographical location of the producer, the quantity of vessels, and the time which elapsed between the production and discard of the vessels. These analyses were used to interpret the households' attachment to nationally advertised products, the types of bottled goods consumed by the households, and the rate at which bottled goods were being purchased and used. Ceramic minimum vessel counts were used to evaluate the households' observation of Victorian dining etiquette and determine how and where ceramic vessels were being acquired. Ceramic sherd analyses were used to examine formation processes in the house's back yard and establish basic chronologies for deposits. This assemblage provides a sufficient quantity and diversity of material remains to rigorously document and critically interpret one African-American household's negotiation of Victorian America, Jim Crow racism, and the emergence of mass consumer culture.

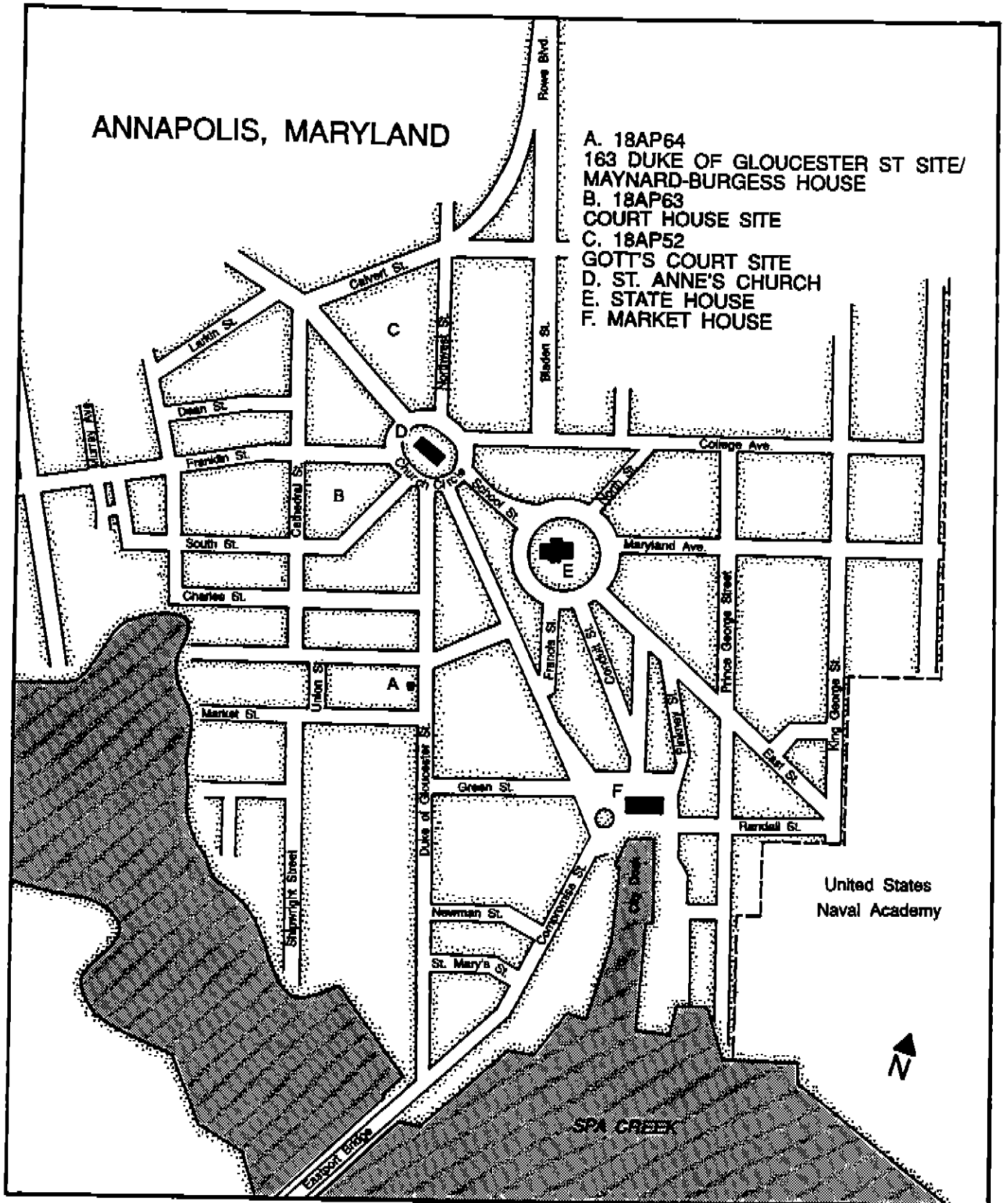


Figure 1: Plan View of Contemporary Annapolis



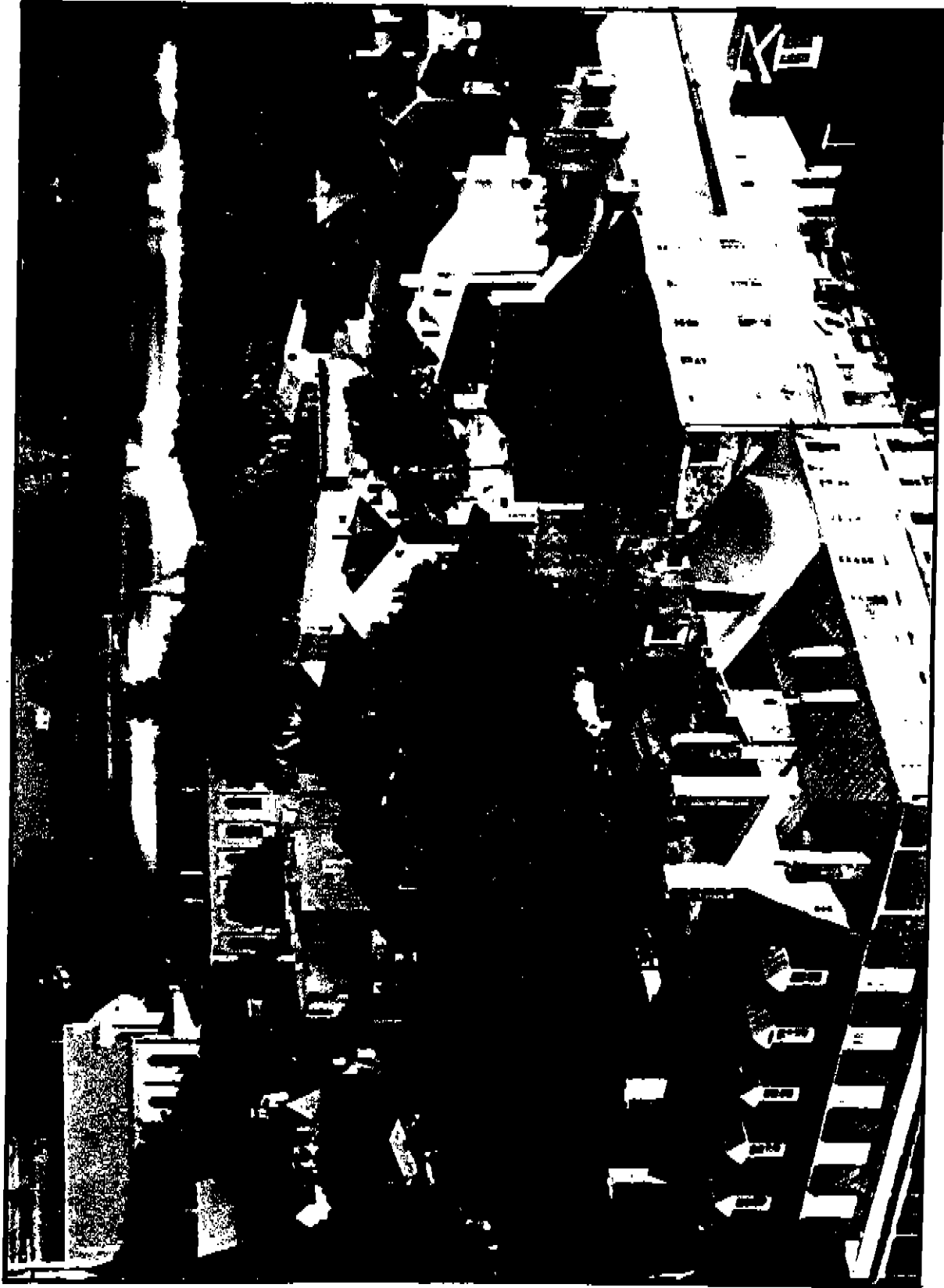
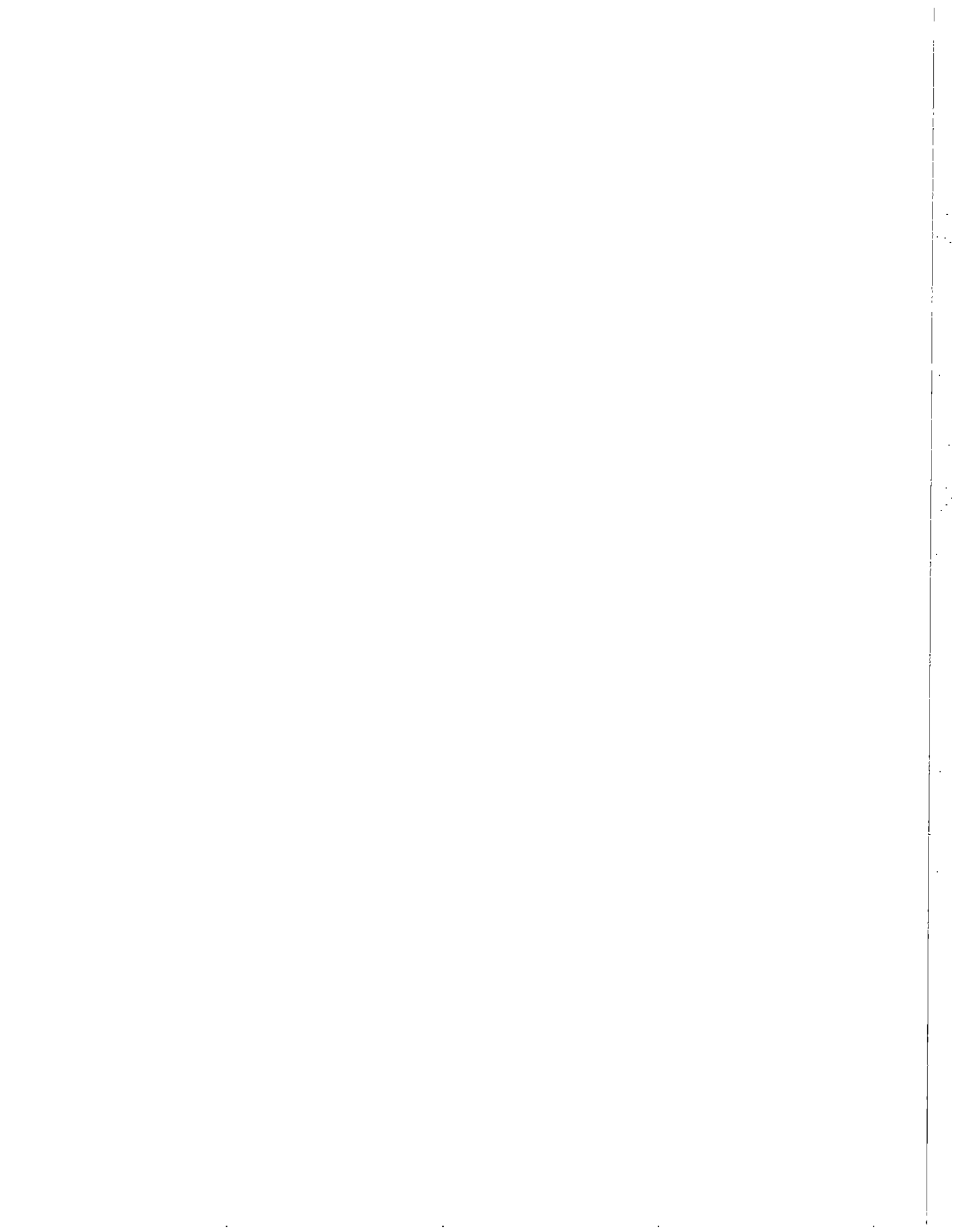


Plate 1
Arrow points to 163 Duke of Gloucester St.



Introduction

This report presents the findings and interpretations of four seasons of excavations at the Maynard-Burgess house (18AP64), located at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street in Annapolis, Maryland. The Maynard-Burgess site was the location of a single-family house which was owned and occupied by two African-American families, the Maynards and the Burgesses, from 1847 until the 1980s. The structure which stands on the property today was built by the household of John T. and Maria Maynard in about 1850. John Maynard was born free in 1810. In the years prior to his acquisition of the 163 Duke of Gloucester Street property, Maynard purchased the freedom of his wife, mother-in-law, and his wife's daughter. Maynard family members lived on the property until the early-twentieth century, when it was acquired by the Burgess family.

Archaeological research was conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis for the property owners, Port of Annapolis, Incorporated. Archaeology in Annapolis is an ongoing research project between the University of Maryland and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. The excavations described in this report represent the project's most extensive excavations of an African-American occupied site in the 12-year history of the project.

Archaeology in Annapolis' initially became involved in archaeology at the Maynard-Burgess House as an outgrowth of preservationists' discussions about the origins and dating of the house. The initial architectural evaluation of the property (Wright 1991) suggested an eighteenth-century origin for the building. Subsequent historical research undertaken by Jane McWilliams (1991a, 1991b) for Port of Annapolis indicated that the mid-nineteenth century was the first occupation of the property. Archaeology in Annapolis was invited to test the site during the fall and winter of 1990-91 with the expectation that archaeological data could help resolve the uncertainties that the building presented.

In November and December of 1990 project archaeologist George Logan conducted a Phase I-II survey of the property. The survey consisted of 20 shovel test

pits in the backyard of the house lot and below the floorboards of the extant structure (Figure 7). In December and January of 1990-1991, following the completion of the shovel testing, Logan excavated several units at the site. This testing consisted of three 2.5' by 5' units, N4 E26, N10 E26 and N10 E35. The test units were placed so that they might identify a builder's trench and recover more substantial artifact deposits from several of the richer shovel test pit areas.

This Phase I-II archaeological testing of the property did not conclusively answer questions on the date of the building construction. In addition, by the Spring of 1991 McWilliams' research had identified the property as a historic African-American household. Based on the lingering questions about the house's origins and its importance as an African-American household, it was decided to conduct an extensive Phase III excavation of the property during the Summer of 1991. To accomplish the Phase III testing of the property two archaeological field schools run by the University of Maryland were held on the property during the Summers of 1991 and 1992 under the direction of Paul Mullins of the University of Massachusetts-Amherst and Mark Warner of the University of Virginia. Additional testing was conducted on the property during the Fall of 1991 under the direction of George Logan. Overall the excavations on the 163 Duke of Gloucester Street property resulted in the excavation of 20 shovel test pits, 37 units and 15 trenches which covered the vast majority of the site.

The house which is standing on the site today has been the subject of considerable discussion in the preservation community on both the architectural origins of the structure and the appropriate preservation strategy for the house. Preservation concerns influenced and sometimes constricted excavation strategies in some areas of the site, but architectural conundrums about construction chronology and origin enabled archaeology to make a unique contribution to the interpretation of the home. The historical research undertaken by Jane McWilliams (1991a, 1991b) for Port of Annapolis indicated that the mid-nineteenth century was the first occupation of the property, an argument which was emphatically corroborated by the archaeological investigations of the site. In addition, the excavations on the property added a detailed construction chronology of the home and identified several previously

unknown facets of the property's architecture. Several architectural features on the property were discovered, including a barrel privy (Area 1), an external entrance cellar (Area 8), and a nineteenth-century foundation which may represent an initial attempt to build a structure on the property (Areas 4 and 5).

In addition to contributing to the architectural understanding of the property, excavations recovered an abundance of artifacts which have provided extensive material evidence to explore African-American culture in nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Annapolis. The backyard privy and the cellar were both filled with a considerable volume of household refuse, including glass, faunal remains, ceramics, buttons, and tin cans. The backyard privy was filled with refuse after 1905 and contained a wide variety of material goods. The cellar was filled after 1889 and contained a large glass assemblage totaling a minimum of 91 vessels. The earliest and largest assemblage recovered on the property was from the area below the 1874-1877 addition to the house, where almost four thousand animal bones and other household refuse were recovered from undisturbed archaeological contexts.

The Maynard-Burgess assemblage provides a significant opportunity to explore transformations in material consumption in late-nineteenth-century America and examine distinctive patterns of African-American material consumption. The household assemblage illustrates both changes and continuities in African-American consumption from the 1860s into the early-twentieth century. The comparison of temporally discrete faunal deposits, for instance, indicates that the household's diet became increasingly standardized over time; glass assemblages and food cans illustrate the household's devoted consumption of mass-produced bottled goods and national-brand foods; and the ceramic assemblages suggest the continuity of informal barter within the African-American community.

These material acquisition patterns reflect African America's distinctive role in the Victorian consumer society which emerged during the late-nineteenth century (cf Horowitz 1985, Agnew 1990, and Susman 1984). Between about 1880 and 1930, the volume of mass-produced goods increased exponentially, a torrent of technological innovations were introduced, dramatically new types of goods were available, and a

new range of sales venues were introduced including mass advertising, department stores, credit sales, and mail-order catalogs. Goods were increasingly standardized, more cheaply produced, and marketed to a mass American consumer community that included African America. These dramatic changes in the material world created an American culture increasingly based upon the mass consumption of material goods and progressively less attached to insular ethnic, religious, and class identities.

The appearance of material plenitude in turn-of-the-century America created what Warren Susman (1984) has ironically called the "culture of abundance." The irony is that there was no objective material abundance in Victorian America; indeed, the contradictions between poverty and plenitude increased rapidly and contributed to vital public discourses on American standards of living (Horowitz 1985). Nevertheless, despite the pervasive availability of mass-produced goods and the Victorian ideology of abundance, the world of standardized objects did not monolithically assimilate all groups into an egalitarian mass-consumer melting pot. The assemblage from the Maynard-Burgess house provides cogent illustrations of how socially peripheralized peoples negotiated mass consumer culture, aspiring to create a place for themselves in Victorian America yet attempting to minimize and resist class and racist subordination. The presence of mass-produced goods in this assemblage cannot be reduced to either a demonstration of assimilation or wholesale rejection of the real benefits of mass consumerism. Instead, that material consumption was part of a dynamic process in which African Americans defined themselves both within and apart from a dominant White society.

This report provides a detailed archaeological account of the excavations at the Maynard-Burgess House, explaining many of the uses, activities, and material consumption patterns which occurred in these households over 130 years. Like everywhere in Victorian America, African Americans were included in Annapolitan society as laborers and consumers and excluded through the systematic boundaries of Jim Crow racism. Material culture was one important yet often-overlooked avenue through which African America negotiated an element of cultural autonomy in the face of this persistent socioeconomic peripheralization.

Environmental Setting/Project Location and Description

The city of Annapolis is located on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay at the point where the Severn River and Spa Creek meet the bay (Figure 2). The area is defined in Maryland Archaeological Research Units as part of the Coastal Plain Province, in which it is within Research Unit 7. This research area is identified as the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magoth-Severn-Rhode-West Drainages (Figure 3). The topography of the region is characterized by gently rolling uplands. The area that was excavated, the block bordered by Franklin, Cathedral, and South Streets, is located near the top of a small hill whose apex, Church Circle, drains into Annapolis harbor.

The soils in the Chesapeake region are formed from unconsolidated deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel which overlie crystalline bedrock. Although the topographic variation in the region is not substantial, the sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture, and degree of permeability (Brush et. al. 1977:7). Much of the soil in the immediate project area has been disturbed through a variety of human activities and can be characterized as a silty topsoil. The soils which are naturally occurring in the area are of the Monmouth Series, a sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient. It is formed from unconsolidated beds of finely textured sediments. It is deep, strongly acidic, well drained, olive-colored and tends to be highly erodible. The soil profile is generally made up of 40-70% glauconite (green sand) (Kirby and Matthews 1973).

The climate of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County is temperate. Rainfall is moderate, but the city's location and the surrounding bodies of water (i.e. the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries) provide humidity. Snowfall in the region is also moderate. Mean temperatures for the Annapolis area include a low of 34 degrees in January and a high of 79 in July (Fassig 1917:181). The vegetation in the county includes oak, chestnut, and hickory forests in the upland areas of the coastal plain and evergreen forests in the lowland coastal plain (Braun 1967:245). Faunal species dominant in the area include deer, small mammals such as rabbit, squirrel and fox and birds such as turkey and water fowl (Shelford 1963).

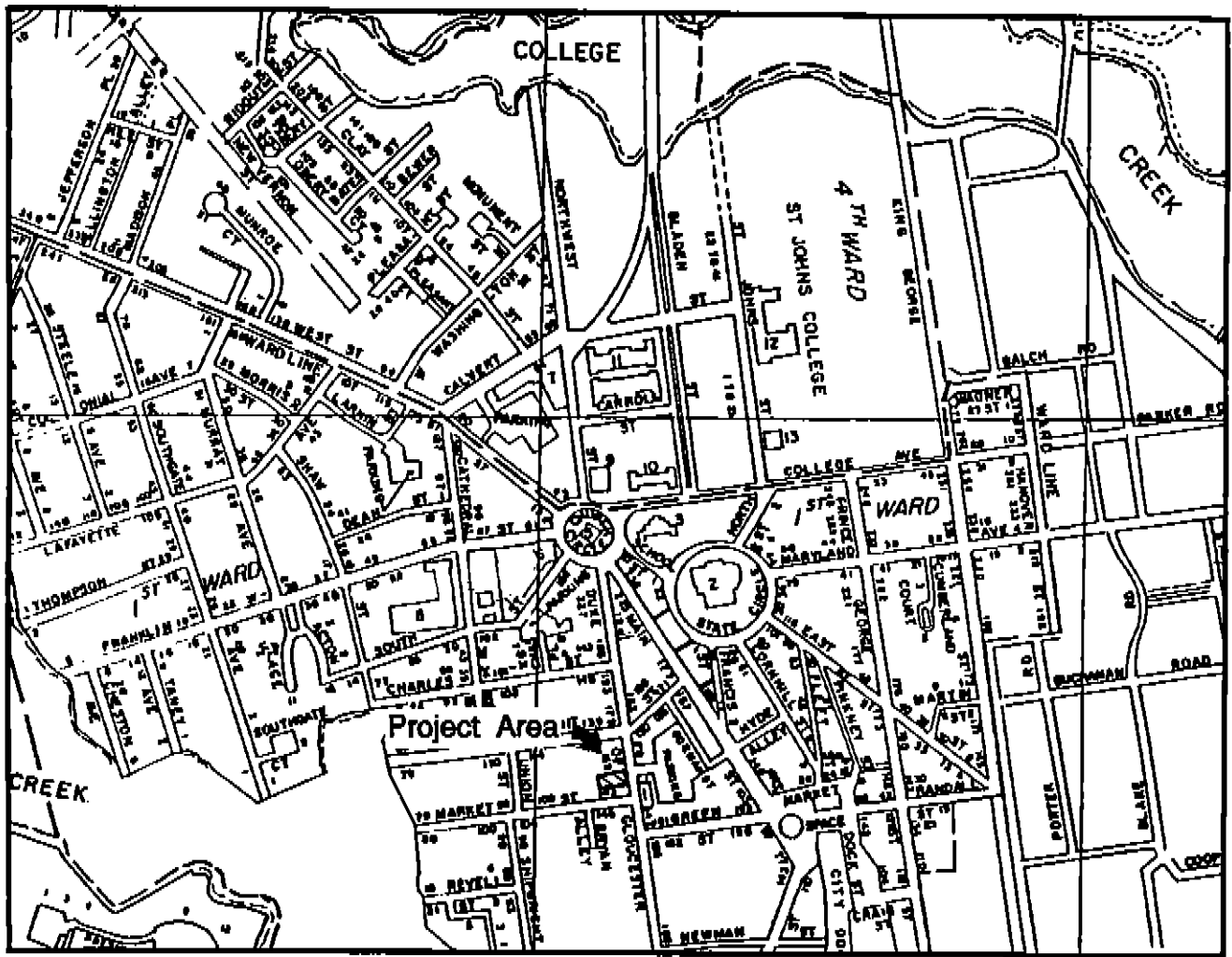
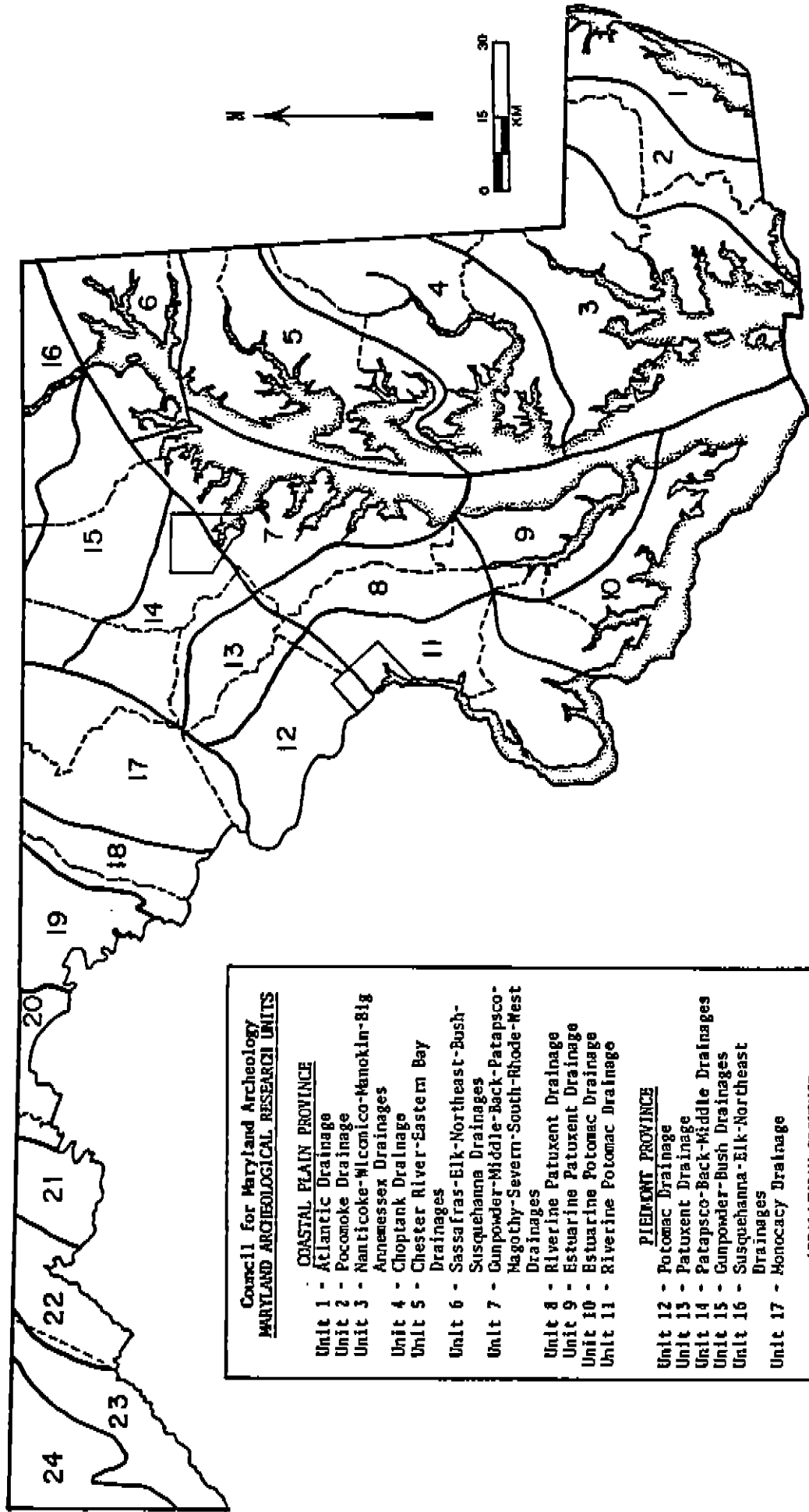


Figure 2: USGS quad map of Annapolis, Maryland.



- Council for Maryland Archeology**
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNITS
- COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE
- Unit 1 - Atlantic Drainage
 - Unit 2 - Pocomoke Drainage
 - Unit 3 - Nanticoke-Wicomico-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-Back-Patapsco-Nagothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages
 - Unit 8 - Riverline Patuxent Drainage
 - Unit 9 - Estuarine Patuxent Drainage
 - Unit 10 - Estuarine Potomac Drainage
 - Unit 11 - Riverine Potomac Drainage
- PIEDMONT PROVINCE
- Unit 12 - Potomac Drainage
 - Unit 13 - Patuxent Drainage
 - Unit 14 - Patapsco-Back-Middle Drainages
 - Unit 15 - Gunpowder-Bush Drainages
 - Unit 16 - Susquehanna-Elk-Northeast Drainages
 - Unit 17 - Monocacy Drainage
- APPALACHIAN PROVINCE
- Unit 18 - Catoctin Creek Drainage
 - Unit 19 - Antietam Creek-Conococheagus Creek Drainages
 - Unit 20 - Licking Creek-Tomoloway Creek-Fifteenmile Creek Drainages
 - Unit 21 - Town Creek Drainage
 - Unit 22 - Everts Creek-Georges Creek Drainages
 - Unit 23 - Potomac-Savage Drainages
 - Unit 24 - Youghiogheny-Casselman Drainages

Figure 3: Maryland Research Units

Prehistoric Background

Paleo Period, circa 13,000-7500 B.C.

Evidence of Paleo period Native American activities in Annapolis and the surrounding Anne Arundel County area is quite scarce. Most archaeological analyses of this period in Anne Arundel County are of fluted points found out of context, usually on the surface of more recent, multi-component sites (Brown 1979). The scarcity of Paleo sites within Anne Arundel County and the remaining Coastal Plain Province reflects environmental changes which occurred in the Chesapeake during the retreat of the Wisconsin ice sheet. Retreat of this ice sheet led to the eventual formation of the Chesapeake Bay through the drowning of the ancient bed of the Susquehanna River and its tributaries, thus covering any earlier sites which may have been located there (Kraft 1971).

Human occupation of Anne Arundel County may have begun as early as 13,000 B.C. (Steponaitis 1980:12), although occupation of areas north of the Middle Atlantic Region probably began prior to 12,000 B.C. (Funk 1978:16). Native American subsistence strategies for this period are believed to have depended primarily on the hunting of Pleistocene megafauna (Willey 1966, Griffin 1977). However, recent evidence suggests that the earliest Native America populations of the Eastern Woodland instead focused on hunting white-tailed deer (Gardner 1980:19-20). Ritchie (1957:7) has suggested that subsistence strategies possibly included foraging for plants, fishing, and hunting for small mammals.

Research in the region indicates that Native American populations were mobile, changing location throughout the year in order to utilize available resources. Based on work at the Flint Run Complex in Virginia (Gardner 1974:19-23, 42-44, 1977, 1979), several types of sites have been hypothesized. The largest of these sites are base camps, which are characterized by material assemblages that include a wide variety of artifacts. Along with this variety of materials, base camps include discrete activity areas and occasional architectural features, such as pits and post molds. It has been suggested that these base camps were occupied seasonally by several groups.

Examples of base camps in the region include the Thunderbird site in northwestern Virginia and the Shoop site in Pennsylvania (Gardner 1974, Witthoft 1952). Other smaller Paleo sites have been identified which may have been occupied for particular purposes such as quarrying sites.

Archaic Period, circa 7500-1000 B.C.

The end of the Pleistocene was marked by environmental changes. These changes included the inundation of some riverine environments, a change from mixed coniferous forests to northern hardwoods, and a more temperate climate (Whitehead 1972:308-310, Carbone 1976:121). The Archaic period has been divided into three discrete analytical periods: the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic.

Archaeologists have characterized the Early Archaic Period (ca. 7500-6000 B.C.) by the appearance of two distinct artifact traditions based on changes in projectile point technologies. These traditions have been called the Corner-Notched tradition (ca. 7500-6800 B.C.) and the Bifurcate tradition (ca. 6800-6000 B.C.). In general, the settlement pattern for this period has been considered to be quite similar to that of the preceding stage (Gardner 1974, 1977, and 1979).

The Middle Archaic Period (ca. 6000-4000 B.C.) has been characterized by the replacement of northern Boreal forests with oak-hickory forests (Whitehead 1972:308-310). The climate gradually became warmer with increased precipitation. Settlement patterns of the Middle Archaic Period were similar that identified on Early Archaic sites. Subsistence strategies were based on mobile populations moving to exploit seasonally available plants and animals. Artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic Period were similar to PaleoIndian and Early Archaic Period with additions such as stone mortars and polished stone atlatl weights (Coe 1964:51-55, 80-81).

Gardner (1978) and Custer (1984) have identified three types of sites associated with the Middle Archaic Period which reflect the social organization of the period. The "macroband" base camp (Custer 1984:67) was occupied by numerous family units. Artifact assemblages indicate a fairly long-term occupation with a wide variety of activities at these locations. "Microband" base camps were occupied by smaller kin

units. These microband base camps tended to be located in environmental settings that could not support the larger populations associated with macroband base camps. Both the macroband and microband base camps were associated with procurement sites. Site location was dependent on the type of resource being utilized (i.e. quarry sites, interior hunting sites, etc.).

The Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000-1000 B.C.) was marked by a warm and dry climate and dominant oak-hickory forests. Four technological traditions flourished during the Late Archaic Period. The Piedmont tradition (Kinsey 1972:337, McNett and Gardner 1975) and the Laurentian tradition (Ritchie 1969:29) are identified as differing geographical regions during the same time period (ca. 4000-2000). Custer (1978:3) has suggested a third tradition, the Broadspear Tradition (ca. 2000-1500 B.C.), which developed out of the Piedmont tradition. The fourth tradition, the Fishtail Tradition (ca. 1500-750 B.C.), developed during the terminal Late Archaic Period and extended into the Early Woodland Period (Steponaitis 1980:28).

Woodland Period ca. 1000 B.C. - A.D. 1600

The transition from Archaic to Woodland is marked most dramatically by a substantial increase in population over the Archaic period and increasing sedentism. Technologically the period is characterized by the appearance of woodworking tools, such as axes and celts, and cord-impressed ceramics. Both types of artifacts reflect the decreasing frequency of migration.

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

The Pope's Creek phase of the Middle Woodland Period is seen as a continuation and intensification of the subsistence patterns established during the Early

Woodland. Large semi-permanent macroband base camps were located along estuarine or riverine zones of river drainages, and were surrounded by extraction or procurement camps. Settlement patterns suggest that a variety of environmental zones were utilized (Steponaitis 1980, Handsman and McNett 1974, Wright 1973).

The Late Woodland Period on the western shore of the Maryland coastal plain is divided into two phases, the Little Round Bay phase (A.D. 800-1250) and the Sullivan's Cove phase (A.D. 1250-1650). Custer (1984:146) suggests that radical changes occurred in the settlement and subsistence patterns of prehistoric Native Americans during the Late Woodland Period. Prior to A.D. 1000, settlement and subsistence patterns centered around intensive hunting and gathering with some reliance on cultigens. Groups continued the seasonal round of movement from base camp to base camp with occasional forays to procurement sites. Sometime after A.D. 1000, though, agriculture became established in the Middle Atlantic Region. Domesticated plants probably appeared prior to A.D. 1000, but Flannery (1968) argues that it is difficult to archaeologically differentiate between intensive horticulture and the systematic practice of agriculture. The change from intensive gathering to agriculture certainly was gradual.

After A.D. 1000, Native American groups in Anne Arundel County became more sedentary than previous groups, particularly as intensified agricultural production became their subsistence and trade base. The surplus which agriculture supplied allowed a sedentary life style to develop that included villages. These villages were larger than previous macroband base camps and contained more permanent house structures and storage facilities, such as large pits. Large villages were probably surrounded by smaller hamlets or the farmsteads of single family groups. When European colonists arrived in the Chesapeake Bay Region, Native American populations were living in these large villages, relying on an intensified and integrated utilization of natural and cultivated resources. See Luckenbach et al (1992) for an extensive bibliography archaeological investigations on prehistoric sites in Anne Arundel county.

Annapolis and Regional History Background

Maryland was established as a proprietary colony in 1629. The colony was officially settled in 1634 when St. Mary's City was founded and established as the colony's capital. Like many other early colonization efforts, the initial settlement of Maryland and the Chesapeake resulted in a high mortality rate among the area's first European inhabitants. Because of that mortality rate, the regional European population did not begin to increase appreciably until the late-seventeenth century.

During this early period virtually the entire population farmed tobacco for export, resulting in an agrarian community which generated very little urban development for about 50 years (Carr 1974). Most tobacco farmers of the colony had modest land holdings, and they generally were subsistence-based or produced a relatively nominal profit. These marginal farmers relied on prosperous plantation owners for the processing and shipping of tobacco. The economic result of this system was that Maryland became part of an early export-based economy where raw materials such as tobacco were exported to Europe in exchange for finished products (cf. Wallerstein 1974, 1980).

By the early-eighteenth century the Chesapeake's tobacco economy had become reliant on enslaved African labor. The initial labor force for colonial farms was indentured Anglo laborers who agreed to work a specified period of time in return for their passage to a colony. Since low numbers of indentures survived their indenture period, the legal status of chattel slavery was slow to prosper. Two free African Americans actually were passengers on the first two ships carrying settlers into Maryland in 1634 (Brugger 1988:6-8), and there is little evidence that stark distinctions were made between Whites and people of color (Handlin and Handlin 1983, Morgan 1975). Indeed, the last captured group of Nathaniel Bacon's rebels against the 1676 Virginia colonial government were African and Anglo allies (Epperson 1990).

Yet as increasingly more Anglo indentures began to survive their labor period -- many of them embittered with their former masters --, the importation of Africans dramatically increased (Breen 1980). The cultivation of an enslaved African work force

alienated to underclass Anglos by racist discourses ensured consistent tobacco production and quelled class tensions between White gentry and middling planters. Many of these racist discourses were legally codified in the region at the turn-of-the-eighteenth century (Epperson 1990, Higginbotham 1978). By that time, Maryland was emerging a central player in the slave trade. The city dock in Annapolis became one of many venues for the sale and purchase of enslaved Africans by the turn-of-the-eighteenth century (Brugger 1988:46).

Annapolis was settled in 1651, but it remained a small port town throughout the seventeenth century. The town became known as Arundelton in 1683, when it became an official port of entry for the tobacco trade. In 1683 the town's Commissioners were authorized to purchase one hundred acres from current land owners. The city was surveyed and staked into one hundred one-acre lots, with streets, alleys, and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Nancy Baker's (1986:192) analysis of that 1683 survey by Richard Beard indicates that the original settlement was concentrated along the shoreline, in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets, rather than on the higher ground overlooking the harbor.

In 1689, Maryland became a royal colony as a result of William and Mary's Glorious Revolution. In 1694 the capital of Maryland was moved from the predominately Catholic St. Mary's City to Annapolis under the direction of the second royal governor, Francis Nicholson. Nicholson is given credit for re-designing the city's current plan, probably imposing it onto or wholly replacing a haphazard grid (Baker 1986). Nicholson borrowed from established Baroque design conventions used in many European cities. Nicholson's plan manipulated optical perspective by introducing long lines of sight to two prominent central circles, one which housed the Statehouse and the other encircling the church. These two circles were situated on the highest points in the city, increasing their visibility throughout the city and providing a compelling material reminder of the stability and influence of the Crown and Church.

Annapolis received its city charter in 1708 (Riley 1901:39). Papenfuse (1975) has argued that eighteenth-century Annapolis can be analyzed in three successive

periods based on the city's economic development. The initial period was a phase of uncertainty while the new town became established in the regional economy. Nicholson's decision to move the capital to Arundelton ensured that the town would survive, but the move did not necessarily ensure that Annapolis would flourish or grow. During this period of uncertainty, Baker (1983, 1986) has identified two phases of Annapolitan land development. Between 1695 and 1705, a small planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the city but quickly sold them. The second phase, 1705 to 1720, was characterized by the purchasing of large blocks of city property by resident merchants, such as Amos Garrett, Charles Carroll the Settler, William Bladen, Thomas Bordley, and Daniel Larkin. This land speculation and its profits would be key to the subsequent economic affluence of these men and their family's social influence on the city and region.

Papenfuse (1975:10) suggests that Annapolis became more economically stable after 1715 because of renewed governmental involvement in the area and the development of local industry. Papenfuse characterizes this second period from 1715 to 1763 as a time of "Industrial Expansion and Bureaucratic Growth," because after 1720 commercial production gradually developed in the town and mercantile influence expanded (Baker 1986; Leone and Shackel 1986:7-8). Ship building, for instance, had been carried out in the Acton's Cove and Dorsey Creek areas since the 17th century. Associated crafts such as ropewalks or block and sail makers did not appear in the Annapolis area until after 1735 (Papenfuse 1975:10). It was also during this period that luxury crafts became more prevalent, with goldsmiths, watchmakers, musicians and hatters beginning to be appear after about 1720 (Baker 1986:201).

The years between 1745 to 1754 marked a significant increase in the economic vitality of the city. Many free White males began to find employment in the colony's growing civil service bureaucracy (Baker 1986:204), and crafts people were expanding into other businesses, such as dry good importing, while still practicing their original craft (Papenfuse 1975:15; Baker 1986:202).

This socioeconomic growth was interrupted by the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which resulted in a relatively short-lived economic decline in Annapolis.

After the decline brought about by the war Annapolis rebounded to become one of the cultural centers of the colonies. The era between 1763 and 1774 is popularly known as Annapolis' "Golden Age." This period is characterized by the decline of small industry, such as shipbuilding and tanning, while conspicuous consumption among the wealthiest Annapolitans increased to the point where Annapolis became one of colonial America's centers of elite style (Papenfuse 1975:6).

The conclusion of the Revolutionary War ended this age of affluence. Annapolis went into a slow economic decline after the Revolution, and by 1820 the city was no longer the leading mercantile center of Maryland. As early as the mid-eighteenth century, Annapolis had begun to lose shipping business to Baltimore, which could accommodate larger boats in its ports. By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Baltimore was the state's major mercantile and shipping center.

For 28 years, Annapolis lobbied for itself as an appropriate home for the Naval Academy. That effort culminated in 1845, when the Academy opened in Annapolis (Riley 1887:254, 264-265). The Academy quickly became one of the city's largest and most stable employers. Before the Civil War, Academy positions as cooks, housekeepers, and barbers were the province of free African Americans. The negligible number of European immigrants to Annapolis at the turn of the twentieth century ensured that many of these positions have been held by African-American Annapolitans since Emancipation.

Until the moment of Emancipation, Annapolis and southern Maryland were dominated by tobacco production and slave labor. Consequently Annapolis, like all of southern Maryland, was solidly sympathetic to the Confederate cause. However Maryland's high percentage of free African Americans was unique among southern states (Brackett 1969). By the outbreak of the Civil War there were almost as many free African Americans residing in Maryland as were enslaved (Fields 1985:2, Ives 1979). By 1810, Maryland had the largest population of free African Americans of any of the slave-holding states, and by 1850 43 percent of Maryland's African-American population (totaling almost 75,000 individuals) lived outside servitude (Fields 1985:1-2). That percentage of free African Americans was second only to Delaware, where 89

percent of the total African-American population was free. Delaware, though, was an anomaly, because the number and percentage of African Americans living in the state was vastly lower than that of any other slaveholding state. The high percentage of free African Americans in Maryland stood in stark contrast to all of the other slaveholding states, where the free African-American population accounted for less than ten percent of the total population of those states (Fields 1985:2).

Economically, the Civil War was a boon to many of the Annapolitan merchants who sold supplies to troops quartered in the city (Riley 1887:320). After the war, though, a short economic decline set in. Antebellum Annapolitan commerce had depended on the spending of government officials and wealthy slave-holding planters. After the Civil War, the abolition of slavery curtailed trade with these consumers. Annapolis began to revive when the building industry boomed in the late 1870's. New houses and shops were constructed along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George and King George Streets on large residential lots which had formerly been held by single owners (Baker 1986:197). The city's major "industries," however, remained the profits garnered from the state government and the Naval Academy. Elihu S. Riley (1887:319) commented on Annapolis' mercantile listlessness in 1887, noting that "The Naval Academy, in some measure, supplies the benefits of a foreign trade. The oyster-packing establishments, of which there are about ten, bring considerable money into the city, which ... redeems the mercantile business from annihilation."

Today, Annapolis continues to be Maryland's capital and home to the Naval Academy. During the 1950s the downtown commercial area suffered an urban economic decline common to many American cities. Under the influence of historic preservationists, Annapolis eschewed wholesale urban renewal and instead preserved and restored many of its remaining early buildings. Annapolis turned its image as a quiet colonial town to profitable advantage, making the city's historicity an attraction to tourists. The large number of surviving eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings in Annapolis are today the location of museums and stores which cater to Annapolis' thriving tourist trade.

Site History

163 Duke of Gloucester Street was originally part of lot number 33 in the 1718 Stoddert survey (Figure 4). There is some uncertainty about the earliest occupation of the 163 Duke of Gloucester St. property, but ownership has been traced back to at least 1762 (McWilliams 1991a:4). In archival research for Port of Annapolis, Jane McWilliams (1991a) examined the property ownership since the mid-eighteenth century. A small portion of lot 33, identified as a "House and Lot on Market St.," was originally conveyed to George Plater, Sr. by Edmund Jenings and Thomas Larkin. In April of 1762 George Plater, Jr., sold that land to John Hall for £350 (currency). In July of that same year Hall purchased the rest of lot 33, lot 34, one-half of lot 35 and "33 foot square (sic) of [the] old market ground contiguous to Lot 33, with houses" from Charles Carroll for £250 (Sterling) (McWilliams 1991a:4).

John Hall died in 1797 and conveyed his properties to his wife Eleanor and then to his nephews Henry or Joseph Hall upon her death. In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Eleanor was charged with the following:

- Brick dwelling house single story 28' x 14'
- Frame Kitchen 20' x 16'
- Brick smoke house 8' x 8'
- one-half acre
- assessed for \$600
- (McWilliams 1991a:4)

The precise location of these buildings on the Hall properties is not given.

Between 1798 and 1809 Joseph Hall took ownership of at least portions of the Hall properties and in September of 1809 Hall sold the properties that his Uncle acquired from Carroll and Plater to James N. Weems for \$1100 (McWilliams 1991a:4).

Weems only kept the property for a year before selling it to Henry Maynadier in September of 1810 for \$1150. Maynadier technically owned the majority of the land until 1825 when the property was conveyed to Nicholas Brewer, Jr. (a trustee appointed for George Medkiff under insolvency laws) for \$1800 plus interest. However

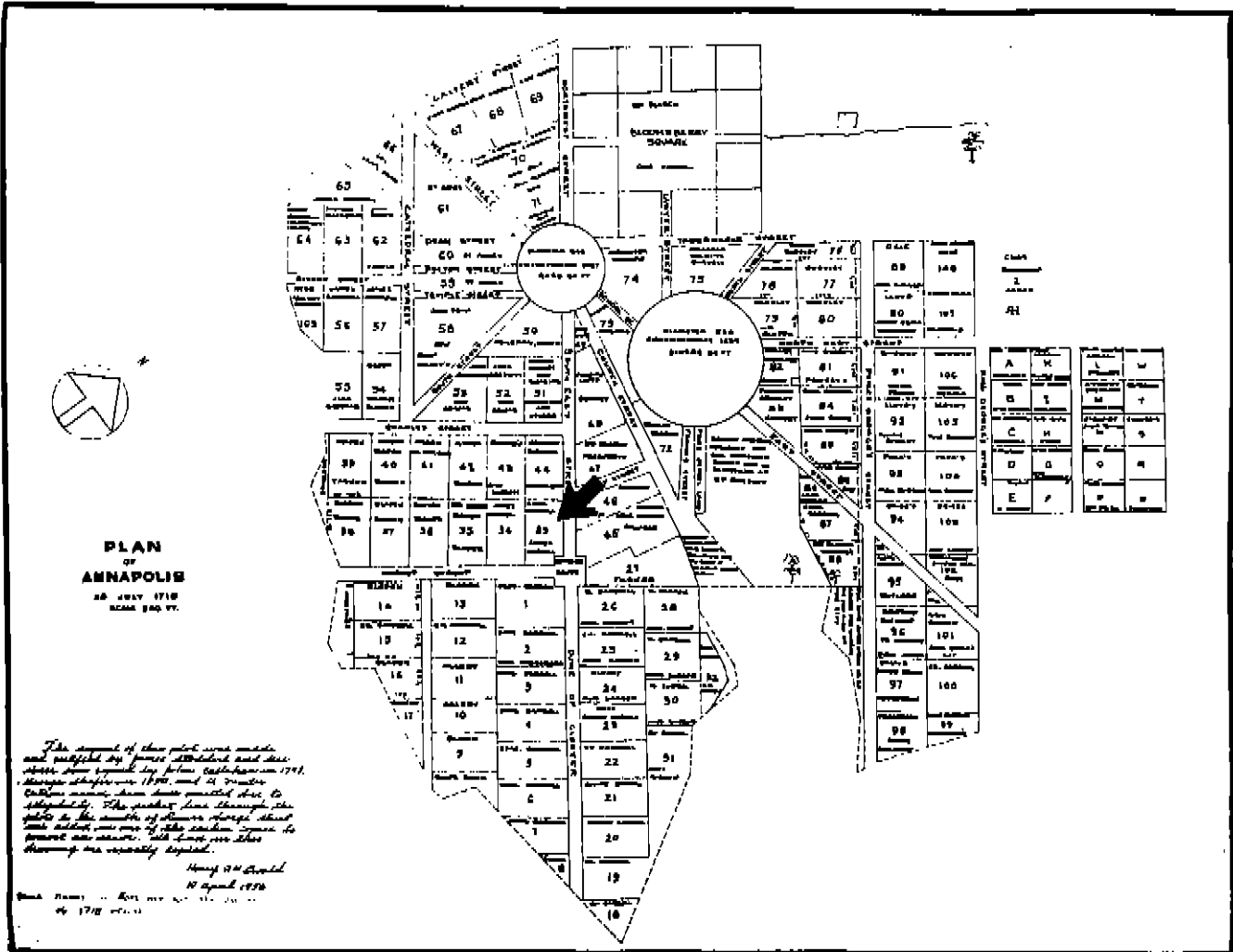


Figure 4: Stoddert Map of Annapolis (1718)

it appears that Medkiff took control of the property from Maynadier several years earlier and that the bill of sale was not finally settled until 1825.

The exact date that Medkiff took *de facto* ownership of the property is unclear, but prior to the 1825 sale Stoddert lot 33 was divided into 10 lots. An 1820 plat by John W. Duvall shows lot 33, identified as "George Medkiff's land, being part of Lot 33, laid out for Nicholas Brewer," as being divided up into ten smaller lots. Eight of those lots were 25' wide and two were approximately 31.5' feet wide (McWilliams 1991a:1). The two 31.5' wide, 81' feet deep lots were numbered nine and ten and ran roughly from Market Street to the corner of the 163 Duke of Gloucester lot. After the division of the property two lots, numbers nine and ten were sold together to Alexander Magruder in 1821 for \$209, and in 1838 Magruder sold the property to James Iglehart for \$250 (McWilliams 1991a:1).

In 1819, the average value of an improved lot in the city was \$977 (Russo nd). McWilliams has argued that this and the sale prices and descriptions of the lot suggest that no structures were standing on either lot nine or ten. Iglehart was a merchant who in 1845 was assessed for four houses and one unimproved lot, but it is unclear if a structure could have been on lot nine prior to 1845. In 1847, Iglehart sold the property to John Maynard "with buildings" for \$400.

John T. Maynard was an African American born free in 1810 and raised in Anne Arundel County (McWilliams 1991a). Maynard's parents have not been identified, and no free African-American Maynards were listed in any Anne Arundel census prior to 1840. Quite a few free African-American women with children were listed in Annapolis' 1820 census, and Maynard may well have been the child of one of these women or a woman with a different surname.

Maynard obtained his official certificate of freedom in October, 1831. Three other Maynards obtained certificates of freedom between 1820 and 1830 (John Henry, born circa 1808; William, born circa 1811; and Lewis, born circa 1821), and any of these men may have been related to John, possibly as brothers (McWilliams 1991a:1). In 1858, John administered the estate of a Lewis Maynard born in 1821, indicating that

they were probably related. Lewis died due \$20 from the U.S. government, which suggests that he was employed by the Naval Academy.

Maynard married Maria Spencer sometime prior to 1834. Maria was about 19 years old and held as a slave by an Annapolis woman named Mildred Robinson. In 1834 John paid Robinson \$80 to purchase Maria's three-year-old daughter Phebe Ann Spencer (described as a "mulatto"). The sale was not recorded until 1857, after Robinson's death, and John manumitted Phebe Ann after the purchase was recorded. In May, 1838 John also purchased his wife from Robinson for \$350, and John manumitted Maria in November, 1840.

The 1840 census recorded John Maynard, Maria, and Phebe Ann living in Annapolis. The location of their residence is unknown, however they were living near other free African Americans including William Bishop, Henry Price, and Moses Lake (McWilliams 1991a:1). Maria and John had their first child, John Henry, in 1846 or 1847, and their second son, Lewis, was born in 1849.

In 1847 John Maynard purchased lots nine and ten from James Inglehart for \$400. The property was sold with some structure(s), but the price of the property suggests that these buildings were probably quite insubstantial. In 1849, the average value of an improved lot in the city was \$1640 and an unimproved lot was \$141. Eleven improved lots were identified that were valued at \$400 and approximately 12 valued below \$400 (Russo nd).

In 1850, the census recorded the value of the Maynard assets as \$400, unchanged from the purchase price of lots nine and ten three years earlier. By the 1860 census, Maynard's real estate value had climbed in value to \$1000 (with another \$100 in personal assets). While Maynard's property increased in value by \$561, the average value of improved lots in the city dropped from \$1640 to \$1079 between 1849 and 1860. The increase in Maynard's property value in the face of declining values in the city strongly argues that Maynard's increase reflects the construction of a house on that property. The jump in property value between 1850 and 1860 and the inclusion of the house on the 1858 Sachse print of Annapolis (Figure 5) argues that Maynard built the house between 1850 and 1858. Maynard subsequently added to

the house in the 1870s; an addition which first appears on the 1877 Hopkins map of Annapolis (Figure 6).

In 1860 the census records the Maynard household as including John, Maria, Phebe, John H., Lewis, and a 53-year-old woman named Phoebe Spence, whom McWilliams (1991a:15) has suggested was Maria's mother. The neighboring household was composed of David Maynard, his wife Martha, their infant daughter, and Catherine League. David was a 25-year-old African-American laborer whose relation to John T. is unknown; McWilliams (1991a:15) suggests that David was John's son or nephew. Martha, like Maria, was listed in the 1860 census as a washerwoman, and John was listed as a waiter. David and Martha lived in a section of the house which extended off the south wall of the main block onto the 161 Duke of Gloucester lot, with a party wall between the two households. No adults in either household were recorded in the census as being literate, but John T. Maynard signed his will in 1869 and a hand-written letter from Maria to her son in 1874 suggests otherwise.

In 1870, John Henry and Lewis were living with their father and mother as well as an eight-year-old girl Lucy, whose relation is unknown. The two sons were listed as barbers, and John was listed as a waiter. The Maynard estate was valued at \$2,000. John Henry married 19-year-old Martha Ready in September, 1871, and their daughter Maria Louisa was born in December, 1872, but John Henry died between 1876 and 1880.

Sixty-four-year-old John T. Maynard died on July 10, 1875. John named Maria the executor of his estate and left all his property to her and their two sons. John's personal property was valued at \$105.50. The inventory was divided by "front room," "side room," and "upstairs" (Appendix 1). He was buried in St. Anne's Cemetery.

In 1880, Maria was the head of the household at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street. The household included her widowed daughter-in-law Martha (John Henry's wife), granddaughter Maria Louisa (John Henry and Martha's daughter), and three boarders, including 30-year-old Willis Burgess (who would later purchase the property in 1915).

Maria Maynard (John T.'s widow) died between 1880 and 1900, but no record of her death has been located. John T. and Maria's son Lewis was also dead without

heirs by 1908. Martha Ready Maynard remarried in 1885 to Thomas Johnson, but Thomas may have died between 1885 and 1900, because by the 1900 census Thomas was not living in the Duke of Gloucester Street household. In 1900, the household was composed of head of household Martha Maynard Johnson (a cook), 28-year-old daughter Maria Louisa (a teacher), and Martha's 69-year-old widowed mother Margaret Blackstone (also a cook).

Maria Louisa married a barber, Upton C.C. Cooper, between 1900 and 1908. The financial situation of Maria and her husband was not good, because she defaulted on her mortgages in July of 1908. In October Maria, Upton Cooper, and Martha Johnson sold the lot adjoining 163 Duke of Gloucester Street to George T. Feldmeyer for \$1,000. The property became the site of a firehouse sometime between 1913 and 1921. Thirty-seven-year-old Upton Cooper died in January, 1910 of pulmonary tuberculosis. When the census taker arrived three months later, Maria Louisa Maynard Cooper was the head of household at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street. Living with her was her maternal grandmother, Margaret Blackstone, and Wells Fernandez, a 45-year-old Naval Academy barber. Maria, who had no children, was listed in the 1910 census as a boarding house keeper.

Maria's financial situation did not improve and she ended up defaulting on her mortgages again to Annapolis Savings Institution. The result of this round of insolvency was that the property was sold in a public sale to Willis Burgess, who had been recorded in the 1880 census as a boarder in the house.

Although the 1880 census only listed Willis Burgess as a boarder, the 1920 census indicates that he had familial ties to the Maynard household. The 1920 household identifies Margaret Blackstone as living in the house. Margaret Blackstone is identified as Willis' mother. She was also the mother of Martha Ready, the woman who married John Henry Maynard and bore Maria Louisa Maynard (Cooper), who was the final Maynard owner of the house. Besides Willis Burgess (who was working as a domestic at the Naval Academy) and his mother, the census also listed as household residents his 52 year-old wife Mary, two older daughters Louisa (age 26) and Naomi

(age 23) who were employed as domestics, and 21-year old daughter Ella and her husband Arthur Wiley, who was employed as a cook at the Naval Academy.

Willis Burgess died in 1935 but the Burgess family continued to hold the property at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street until its sale to Julie Grimes-Davis in 1990. There were some dealings between Willis Burgess and Winston Gott concerning the property in 1921 whose implications are unclear, but other than that the property remained in Burgess hands for almost 70 years.

Research Goals

The goals of archaeological research at the Maynard-Burgess House were formulated in two successive phases. During Phase I-II investigation of the site our basic research question was whether the site even had stratigraphic integrity and material artifacts. If the site did have relatively undisturbed stratigraphy and significant artifact deposits, we wanted an initial evaluation of the type and extent of archaeological deposits. A second Phase III body of research issues linked detailed questions about site formation processes and material assemblage composition to broad anthropological questions about African-American culture and turn-of-the-century consumer society.

During the Fall and Winter of 1990, Phase I-II excavations tested the integrity of the site through sampling in the back yard and several areas within the house. The yard area and house interior were shovel-tested, two 2.5' by 5' units were placed at the rear of the house's main block, and a 2.5' by 5' unit was placed in front of the hearth in the main block's northeast room. The external shovel tests evaluated whether grading of the back yard had removed or extensively disturbed archaeological deposits. Evidence of such modification would allow us to evaluate both the site's stratigraphic integrity and the use and alteration of the yard during different periods of the site's occupation. For example, evidence of thorough and recurrent clearing of refuse from the yard could reflect sweeping of the space, a common practice on many contemporary sites in the deep South (cf Westmacott 1992). These shovel tests identified a brick surface in the yard and confirmed that the yard contained material artifacts and shallow, but undisturbed stratigraphic deposits. The three shovel tests conducted inside the house were done to identify and evaluate any archaeological remains below the floorboards of the house. The shovel tests and the excavation unit in the house's main block (N10 E35) revealed what was tentatively identified as a cellar against the southwest wall of the structure (subsequently excavated as Feature 71).

The initial round of limited questions about the integrity of the site were answered by Phase I-II testing which established that there were undisturbed

archaeological deposits in each of the areas which had been tested. This strongly argued that such deposits would be recovered across the site. Knowing this, we established a more exhaustive set of excavation and interpretive research goals. Because historical research conducted during the Phase I-II also had determined that the site was occupied continuously by African Americans, we targeted the Maynard-Burgess House as a location to continue Archaeology in Annapolis' research program on the African-American community of Annapolis.

The second round of research questions for the Phase III investigation included both detailed inquiries into the site's archaeological formation processes and household material assemblage as well as broader anthropological questions about the site's reflection of African-American life in Victorian society. Final excavations performed in 1991 and 1992 extensively excavated the yard and house interior to thoroughly test the site's stratigraphy and recover a large artifact sample which represented the 130-year occupation of the home. A central goal of this excavation was to interpret the functional layout of the yard by identifying areas which had been used for distinct activities by any or all of the households which had occupied the property (e.g., an outdoor kitchen, privies, chicken pens, unattached structures, etc). Excavation of the yard area was intended to establish the extent and timing of any grading episodes and expose changes in the yard's elevation through natural erosion or cultural disturbances. Squares were placed along the yard's back fence in the likelihood that a privy would have been located somewhere in the furthest reach of the yard.

Excavation in the house explored the cellar to establish a conclusive chronology and complete artifact assemblage for that feature and search for any other features beneath the house. Units excavated along all of the interior walls in the main block and the circa 1870 addition were designed to identify any remaining builder's trenches or artifacts which could be used to date construction and modifications of the structure. These units would suggest construction chronologies for phases of the structure which could be compared to documentary evidence and architectural analyses. The excavation in the main block also was intended to determine if there

was any evidence of the lot's use prior to the construction of the standing home. If the site was used as a market space or even as the lot for another building, the deposits beneath the main block of the structure would be most likely to have been undisturbed by the Maynard House, preserving evidence of earlier occupation.

During the Fall of 1991 two weeks of excavation was conducted inside the main block to ensure that a reliable sample was recovered from that area. The conclusion of this excavation allowed Port of Annapolis to dismantle the structure's eroding chimney stack and begin other restorations on the structure. This excavation also addressed an argument that the building had been shifted a short distance (approximately 10' south and 25' west) to its current location. If the building had been shifted, it was likely that there would be some indication of its earlier location in the southeast corner of the building (e.g., building foundations or builders trenches).

Units placed below the 1874-1877 addition were designed to evaluate the use of the yard between the home's probable construction in about 1850 and the assembly of the addition roughly 25 years later. Because testing suggested that the yard stratigraphy was shallow and may have been eroded or intentionally graded, the units beneath the addition appeared to be the most likely area to preserve pre-1870s yard stratigraphy and sheet refuse.

The interpretive goals of this investigation extend the research design of Archaeology in Annapolis' African-American history project. Since 1989, Archaeology in Annapolis has studied and excavated the sites of African-American Annapolitans as a central element of the project's research. This research program has involved archaeological excavations, oral history, museum exhibits on African-American material culture, and site tours and lectures to Black and White Annapolitans, tourists, and students. The objective of the project's research is to move beyond the concept of "White sites" and "Black sites" to critically explore how the African-American experience has shaped Annapolis (Leone et. al. 1989).

The Maynard-Burgess House offered several opportunities to elaborate and enhance our previous two African-American archaeological excavations in the city. The Maynard-Burgess assemblage was expected to provide a more rigorous sample

of material artifacts for analysis, including a larger quantity and diversity of objects discarded by a series of households over more than a century. Our previous two excavations of African-American sites, at the 1906-1950 Gott's Court Site (Warner 1992) and the circa 1830-1960 Courthouse Site (Warner and Mullins 1993), had produced a considerable amount of community history and provided the project's initial contacts between archaeologists and the local African-American community. However each excavation included a relatively low number of units, and both sites were quite large. While the analyses of Gott's Court and Franklin Street are suggestive, more conclusive and persuasive interpretations demand a larger sample of excavated objects. Initial testing at Maynard-Burgess indicated that the site had the necessary stratigraphic integrity and a sufficient amount of material goods to develop convincing interpretations of one African-American household's material consumption.

As with our other antebellum sites, a goal of the Maynard-Burgess investigation was to add to our knowledge of free African Americans in Annapolis. The home is believed to have been constructed by the Maynards in the 1850s, so early deposits from the site would provide material goods from a free African-American household. Areas which appeared to have archaeologically intact deposits from the mid-nineteenth century were sampled rigorously, with a large number of excavation units intended to identify antebellum deposits.

The broad anthropological goal of this investigation was to provide an archaeological assemblage which illustrated an African-American household's experience of the "consumer culture" which emerged in America between about 1880 and 1930 (cf Agnew 1990; Ewen 1976; Horowitz 1985; Lears 1983; and Susman 1984). Initial testing confirmed that the site had undisturbed and sizable artifact deposits from the turn of the twentieth century. Although historians have studied this transformation of Victorian America in great detail, African-American culture generally has been seen as a research subject with little or no link to consumer culture. The most extreme effect of this analytical separation is the "melting pot" implication that emergent mass consumption monolithically commodified all consumers, including African-Americans, yielding a society of interchangeable shoppers. Some mass-

produced goods certainly had a standardizing effect on everybody, but their consumption by various groups does not indicate that identical objects imparted the same meaning to all consumers. Consequently, a goal of our interpretations was to examine some tangible ways African Americans both participated in and resisted consumerism by analyzing a range of consumer goods and exchange strategies in a turn-of-the-century African-American household.

Our questions about the consumption of mass-produced goods by African Americans concentrated on the faunal assemblage, table ceramics, and bottle glass. These artifact groups were selected because they are well-represented in the assemblage, each has been extensively studied by archaeologists and other scholars, and they were acquired in a diverse range of exchange relationships ranging from cash-based market exchange to barter to home production. This study evaluates how African-American consumption strategies reflected a diverse range of exchange relationships shaped by economic marginalization, African-American culture, and racism. We argue that many mass-produced goods had distinctive meaning in African-American households because these goods were exchanged in distinct ways, employed alongside a culturally specific range of goods, and used to symbolize often unique meanings derived from African-American cultural practices. This research will demonstrate how African-American culture and the interests of other groups and classes were negotiated through the consumption of material goods.

Field and Lab Methodology

A grid of 5' by 5' units was placed onto the site during initial testing in the Fall of 1990. All subsequent excavations were placed on this grid. The grid was oriented parallel to the existing Maynard-Burgess house and Duke of Gloucester Street, so grid north is at a magnetic north-northeast bearing. Unless otherwise noted, all orientations given in the text are to grid orientations rather than true magnetic bearings.

All excavated units were identified by northeastern corner coordinates. Half units (2.5' by 5') were identified by the half that was excavated (e.g., North 10 East 10, North half). Trench identifications were given to idiosyncratically shaped units and units which crossed multiple grid coordinates. These units were assigned consecutive numbers (e.g., Trench 1, Trench 2, etc). Features were assigned consecutive numbers as they were identified across the site. Some soil deposits several units apart contain a contiguous feature which was assigned separate feature numbers; i.e., it was initially unclear if two deposits were part of the same feature. Several instances like this are cited in the text and identified as contiguous deposits, despite having separately assigned feature numbers. When initially identified as a contiguous deposit, features were designated with a single feature number regardless of whether they were part of one or more grid units.

Excavation techniques consisted of a combination of hand troweling and shovel-skimming. All units were excavated by natural stratigraphic layers up to 0.5'. Strata thicker than 0.5' were terminated arbitrarily after 0.5' and continued as the next level. Levels were assigned alphabetically by upper-case letters beginning with A at the surface (e.g., North 5 East 5 level A, North 5 East 5 level B, etc). Levels within features were assigned lower-case letters (i.e., Feature 31 level a, Feature 31 level b, etc).

Soil was screened through 0.25"-inch mesh screen. Wet screen samples were taken for all units within the house (Areas 6 and 7) and rear addition (Area 5) and

selected deposits in other areas, e.g. features. All soils were wet-screened through 1/8-inch mesh screen.

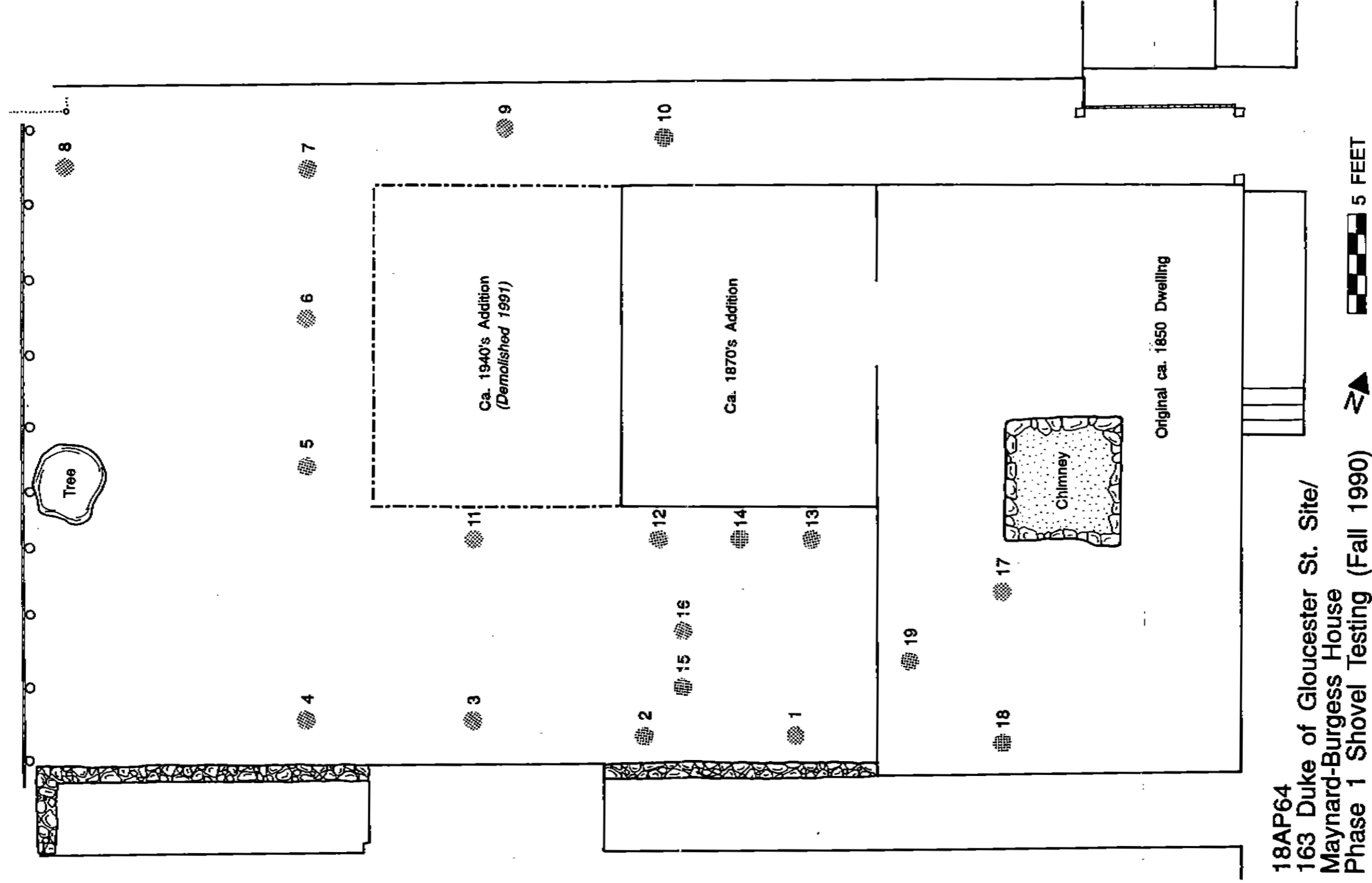
All artifacts were processed in the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory in Annapolis, under the direction of Marian Creveling and Lynn Jones. The first stage of the artifact processing consisted of washing and labeling each artifact using standard laboratory materials and techniques. Following that phase all materials were cataloged and entered into the project's computer database. The database is based on dBase III software that was modified for use by the Archaeology in Annapolis project. Upon the conclusion of the project all field notes and artifacts will be curated in the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory.

Archaeological Testing

Phase I testing during Fall, 1990 consisted of 19 shovel test pits approximately 1' x 1' in diameter (Figure 7). The shovel test pits were placed in all accessible areas of the backyard and main frame of the house. The pits were excavated to subsoil and rough stratigraphic control was kept during excavation of each pit. Artifacts were collected by natural strata. The goal of the Phase I testing of the property was to determine if the site contained any archaeological remains and make a preliminary evaluation of the density and integrity of those material remains.

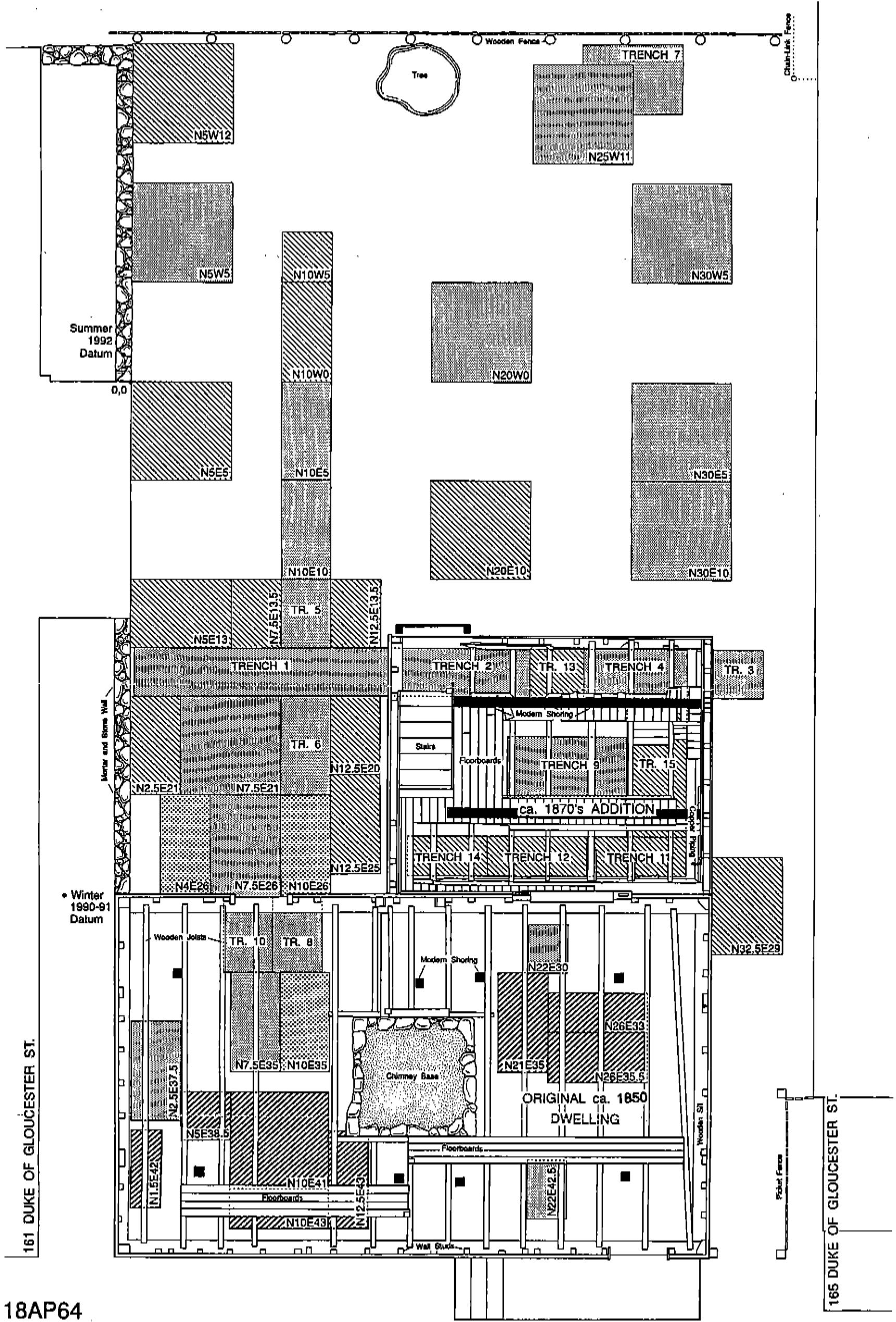
Phase II testing of the property was conducted immediately after the Phase I survey during Fall and Winter 1990-91. Three 2.5' x 5' units were excavated to evaluate in detail the stratigraphic integrity of the backyard and the soils below the house's floorboards. These units also tested for the presence of builder's trenches associated with the construction of the main frame of the house. The Phase II testing was designed with the expectation that the resulting archaeological data would be able to address preservationists' questions on the possible eighteenth-century origin of the house.

Testing of the site during the Phase III stage of excavations was begun through a series of 5' by 5' excavation units placed throughout the yard. The first units were placed in the grid north, south, and center of the site's backyard to test the yard as



18AP64
 163 Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
 Maynard-Burgess House
 Phase 1 Shovel Testing (Fall 1990)

(Figure 7)



18AP64
 163 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ST. SITE/
 MAYNARD-BURGESS HOUSE



- EXCAVATION SEQUENCE:
- WINTER 1990-91
 - SUMMER 1991
 - FALL 1991
 - SUMMER 1992

(Figure 8)

extensively as possible. The excavations that were conducted near the standing structure or within the structure itself were subject to some constraints which are discussed in greater detail in the discussion of particular areas. In general, however, it should be acknowledged that the primary factors which directed the placement of units in immediate association with the house were external to the archaeologists' control. The Phase III testing of the site was designed to conclusively address questions on the origin of the Maynard-Burgess House and explore the African-American community in Annapolis. The material remains from the Maynard and the Burgess occupation of the property would make significant contributions to the exploration of African American lifeways in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Annapolis.

Glass and Ceramic Minimum Vessel Count Methodology

Glass minimum vessel counts were performed for Feature 71, a late-nineteenth-century cellar, and Feature 53, a circa 1905 barrel privy in the rear of the yard. A ceramic vessel count was generated for Feature 71, but the number of sherds and fragmentation of the Feature 53 ceramic assemblage thwarted any reliable ceramic vessel estimate from that unit. In lieu of a ceramic vessel count, a sherd analysis was performed for that feature (Appendix 3). Each of these features had a large and diverse assemblage of household refuse which had remained undisturbed since initial discard. Both features contained a sufficient number of sherds to perform a glass vessel count, and the fragments were large enough to ensure that the estimate was reliable.

Both features contained very large fragments of ceramic and glass vessels which could be readily reconstructed into complete vessels, suggesting that broken bottles or dishes were swept up and directly discarded into the features along with other refuse. Neither feature contained sherds which mended to sherds from the yard or other areas of the site, indicating that the features probably were not filled with refuse collected from the yard. In contrast to the two sealed features, artifacts recovered from the vast majority of the yard were far smaller and included few mends

to each other. The yard also included very little glass, which obviously would be problematic in an area which people walked through with any regularity.

Consequently, the features appear to be relatively typical primary depositional units, and the backyard reflects different formation processes.

Initially all bottle and table glass and ceramic sherds in each feature were sorted; flat window glass was not included in the count. Within each feature, glass was sorted by color, and ceramics were sorted by decorative type (e.g., printed, painted, etc) and ware (e.g., whiteware, stoneware, etc). Sherds were then physically mended or conclusively identified as part of individual vessels. Sherds which could not be physically mended to an individual vessel or conclusively identified as part of a unique vessel were quantified by type and not included in the final vessel count. Each group of sherds, single sherd, or complete vessel which was conclusively identified as unique to the assemblage was assigned a vessel number. A record was made of all sherd(s) which were included in the vessel, the provenience of each sherd assigned to the vessel, the vessel's dimensions, manufacture technology (e.g., two-piece bottle mold, wheel-thrown ceramic, etc), and all decoration and embossing. Each glass vessel's original contents were identified through embossed identifications or vessel shapes, placing vessels into the functional categories wine/champagne, fresh beverage (i.e., soda and mineral water), whisky/liquor, beer, food, pharmaceutical, preserving jars, table glass (e.g., drinking glass, decanter, etc), lamp glass, and unknown type. A record was made of each ceramic vessel's form (e.g., plate, twiffler, teapot, etc), decorative technique(s) (e.g., shell edge, printed, molded, etc), and potter's marks. Whenever possible, a production span (e.g., 1880-1920) and median production date (e.g., 1880-1920's median would be 1900) were identified for all ceramic and glass vessels. These dates were assigned using manufacture technologies, manufacturer identifications on the vessel, patented designs (e.g., transfer prints), collectors' research, or any combination of those sources.

Faunal Analysis Methodology

Detailed faunal analysis was undertaken on the faunal remains recovered from four areas of the Maynard-Burgess House. The areas that were subject to analysis were: Area 1, a post-1905 privy feature, Area 3, a small backyard trash pit, Area 5, the area below the floorboards of the circa 1874 addition to the Maynard-Burgess house, and Area 8 a post-1889 cellar feature. The bone preservation was excellent in all cases. The bones were examined using standard zooarchaeological methods by Mark Warner in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Virginia. Identifications were made using comparative skeletal collections the Department of Anthropology of the University of Virginia and the private collections of Dr. Patricia Wattenmaker of the University of Virginia. When necessary, osteological manuals were also consulted (cf., Amorosi 1989, Gilbert 1990, Gilbert et. al. 1985, Olsen 1964, 1968, Schmid 1972).

Whenever possible all bones were identified by animal class and species. Bone elements and side of the body were recorded as was the bone count and the weight of each bone. When applicable, epiphyseal fusion was noted, tooth eruption and wear, and any modifications such as butchery, burning, or rodent and carnivore-gnawing.

It is important to note that the data presented in this report do not represent a completed analysis of the assemblage. Further identifications remain to be made on a number of bones, particularly among the bird remains, where the available comparative collection is particularly lacking. In addition, the fish remains have not yet been identified because of the lack of access to comparative collections. Wet screen samples also have not yet been incorporated into the report.

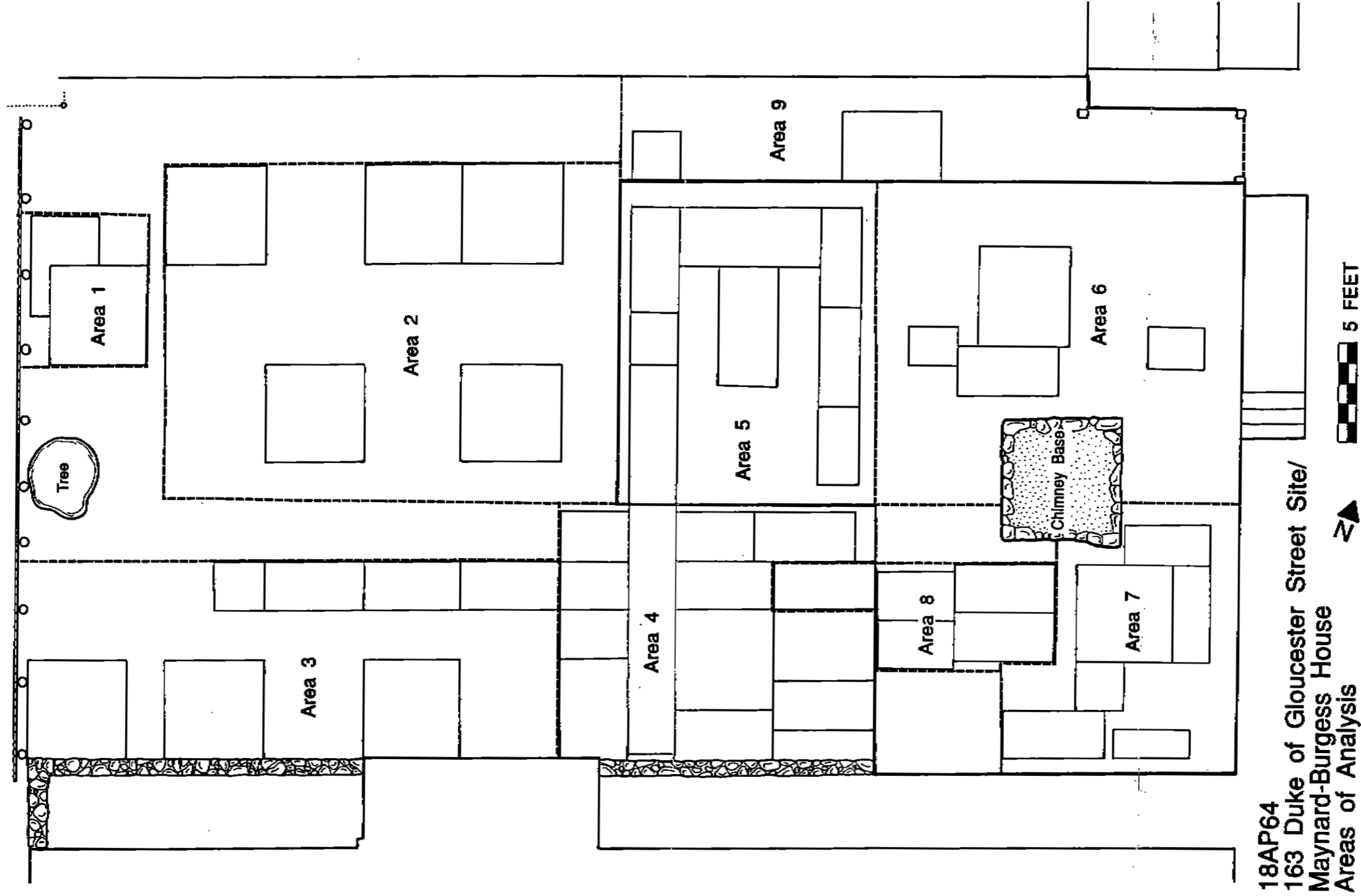
The bone tables presented as Appendix 4 represent the most recent stage of the faunal analysis. The Appendix is a listing of the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) for each of the four areas in which faunal remains are discussed in the report. NISP's are utilized here for two reasons. The first is that NISPs are potentially more accurate illustrations of consumption patterns on more recent sites than Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI). As the nineteenth century progressed (certainly by the

early twentieth century) the primary mode of meat acquisition in urban settings was the purchase of a particular cut from the market, rather than the hunting or butchering of an entire animal. NISPs reflect this pattern of consumption more clearly than do MNIs.

The second advantage of NISPs is simply that it is the most expedient way to present data before the analysis has been entirely finished. The reasoning for this is that it is an aggregative unit of measure, meaning that the data can be constantly updated as the work progresses (Klein and Cruz-Urbe 1984:24). Minimum Number of Individuals will be calculated for the assemblage once the identifications have been completely finished. The calculation of MNIs will be done to partially compensate for the methodological shortcomings of the NISP data. These shortcomings include an over-emphasis of species abundance (e.g., the archaeological recovery of a single meal of pig's feet would result in an NISP of several bones while the recovery of a single meal which consisted of a porterhouse steak would result in an NISP of 1) and NISP analyses are subject to post-depositional fragmentation (See Marshall and Pilgram 1993 for a recent discussion of the differences between MNI and NISP).

Public Interpretation Programs

Public interpretations of archaeological excavations have long been an integral part of the Archaeology in Annapolis project. The most common type of public program has been tours of archaeological sites while the excavations were in progress. This format has been quite successful in encouraging non-archaeologists to become participants in various aspects of the archaeological process. Unfortunately, budget constraints did not allow project archaeologists to mount an extensive public program at the Maynard-Burgess House. On-site public interpretations were limited to informal talks by the field directors to various groups who were engaged in programs associated with the Banneker-Douglass Museum. Other activities which were directed towards the local community were public lectures presented at the Banneker-Douglass Museum in the Fall of 1991 (Warner 1991) and at the Anne Arundel County Archaeology program in the Fall of 1992 (Warner and Mullins 1992).



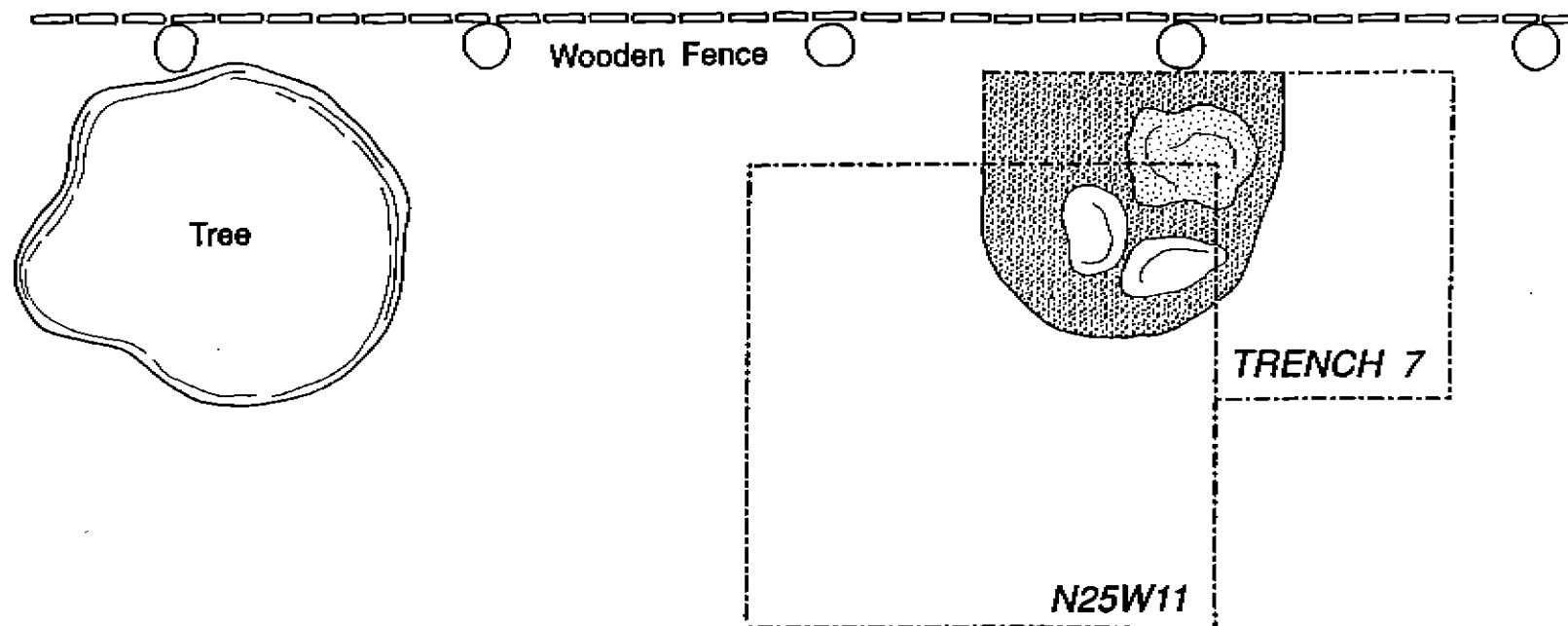
18AP64
 163 Duke of Gloucester Street Site/
 Maynard-Burgess House
 Areas of Analysis

(Figure 9)

Area Analysis

Area 1: Barrel Privy

Area 1 was comprised of Trench 7 and the Unit N25 W11. The units in Area 1 were placed in the northwest corner of the yard to excavate a post-1905 barrel privy identified as Feature 53. The feature was initially identified by a slight depression and distinctive concentration of coal on the ground surface. The feature was a 3' diameter, 4.3' deep early-twentieth-century privy located in the northwest corner of the backyard (Figure 10). The walls and floor of the pit contained wood from a barrel, the base of the pit was a very hard compacted clay, and the diameter and location of the feature in the back of the yard are appropriate for a privy. The feature is comparable to the size of barrel privies excavated elsewhere in the region (e.g., Klein and Garrow 1984), although one never has been identified in Annapolis. The privy apparently was cleaned not long before being filled, since it did not contain any identifiable quantity of human waste. The privy subsequently was filled with household refuse including window glass, building debris, ceramics, faunal remains, and glass vessels. The feature contained a 1905 dime in level b, providing the terminus post quem for the privy assemblage. The majority of the artifacts, however, were recovered from the lowest layers of the feature, in layers f-h. For instance, twenty-five glass vessels were recovered from the feature. Of those 25 glass vessels, 17 included sherds located no higher in the feature than levels f through h; i.e., those 17 vessels included no sherds from levels a through e. Of 1026 bones recovered from the feature, 702 were found in level g. The soil in levels c through h also was a uniform texture and color. The level changes that were made during excavation were done at arbitrary half-foot intervals rather than for changes in the soil stratigraphy of the feature. The placement of so many artifacts at the base of the feature and the stratigraphic consistency suggest that the privy was filled over a relatively short period of time. It certainly contained household refuse and "night soil" before this assemblage was deposited, but the privy's earlier contents were almost certainly removed before this



18AP64
 163 Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
 Maynard-Burgess House
 Area 1
 Planview of Feature 53/
 Post-1905 Barrel Privy

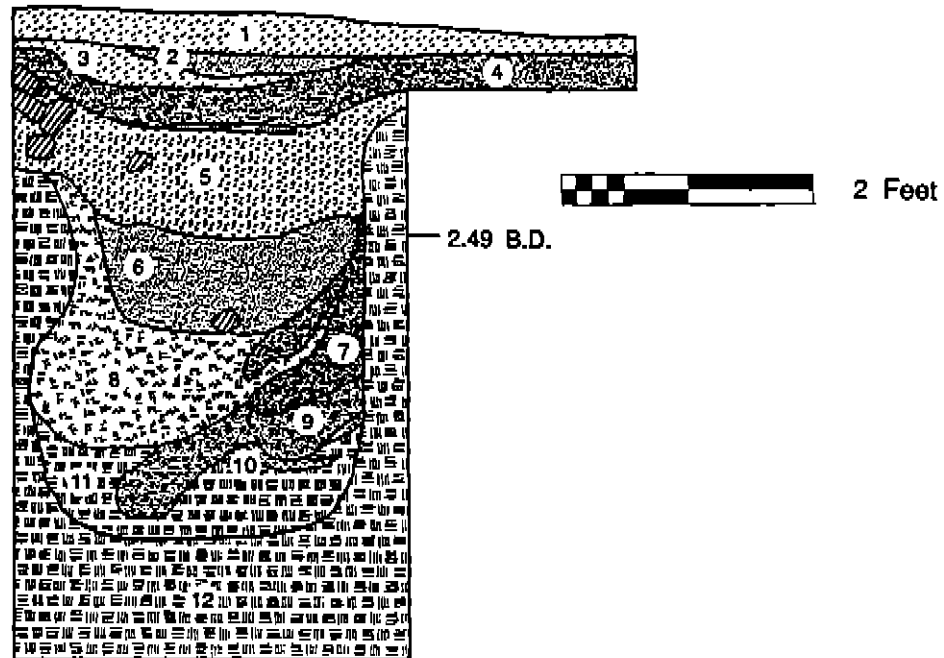
(Figure 10)

assemblage was discarded. The absence of an identifiable fecal matrix indicates that the privy was probably cleaned a final time and then filled. Some of the artifacts in this assemblage may have been left in the feature after incomplete cleaning, but the absence of any fecal deposits argues that the final cleaning was thorough. Cleaning of privies was standard after the mid- to late-nineteenth century, and many communities had inconsistently enforced codes which outlawed discarding household refuse in a privy and dictated regular privy cleaning (Geismar 1993). Regardless of statutes regulating privy maintenance, unkempt privies were widely recognized for their unhealthiness, and most Victorian domestic manuals advocated regular privy cleaning.

If the feature had been filled over a long span, in episodes over more than a few years, there would be reason to question the 1905 date as a *terminus post quem* for the entire feature, since the majority of the assemblage (i.e., from levels f through h) could conceivably have been deposited well before the artifacts from the uppermost levels. Intuitively, though, it would not make sense to leave a relatively large pit open in a back yard for an extended period of time. If the pit indeed was completely filled and left open to the weather, then there would be clear stratigraphic evidence of erosion and floral deposits (e.g., leaves). However the stratigraphy is quite uniform beneath level b, which argues against erosion and periodic filling. This is in contrast to Feature 71, the post-1889 cellar (Area 8), which was probably filled over a somewhat longer time and in stages (although it was not in the open yard).

The most likely formation scenario for Feature 53 is that at least levels c through h were deposited in a very short period of time, perhaps over a day or a few weeks. Levels a and b are a different soil matrix of very dark organic soil and ash with a smaller concentration of artifacts. The levels also contain a concentration of metal artifacts which appear to be building or construction-related debris, objects which do not appear in the lower levels. Levels a and b also contained only one bottle, a post-1889 milk bottle (vessel CL12) which provided the *terminus post quem* for the feature's glass assemblage. It seems most likely that levels a and b were deposited onto the feature after the initial artifact-laden refuse and soil in levels c through h had settled. The west wall profile (Figure 11) showed an approximately 0.75' depression from the

18AP64
 163 Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
 Maynard-Burgess House
 Trench 7 (Feature 53/ Post-1905 Barrel Privy)
 West Profile



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown topsoil | 8 5Y 4/1 Dark gray silty loam |
| 2 Ash deposit | 9 2.5Y 4/2 Dark grayish brown silty loam filled with ash and coal fragments |
| 3 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown loam | 10 7.5YR 4/4 Dark brown clayey loam |
| 4 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray coal ash deposit | 11 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clayey loam |
| 5 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loam | 12 10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown clayey loam |
| 6 Ash deposit | |
| 7 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loam filled with ash and coal fragments | |

(Figure 11)

surface which is consistent with settling of the pit's soil matrix. Such settling could have happened following the first steady rain after filling, or it may have taken a few months. In any case, a hole in the open yard would settle quite rapidly. As the pit settled, it also would have become a suitable place to deposit coal ash, which was deposited across the yard around the external ell (Area 4).

The Feature 53 glass assemblage included nine pharmaceutical bottles (36% of total assemblage), five table glass vessels (20%), two liquor bottles (8%), two lamp chimneys (8%), one milk bottle (4%), one food bottle (4%), and five bottles with unknown contents (20%). Of 25 vessels, 15 could be conclusively dated, with an assemblage mean production date of 1888.73. The glass vessel terminus post quem was 1889 for the semi-automatic machine-made milk bottle in level a (vessel number CL12).

Because the privy assemblage is relatively small, and only 15 of the vessels could be assigned tentative dates, the mean dating of the glass vessels is simply suggestive. The feature mean production date of 1888.73 is somewhat more recent than that for Feature 71 (1882.12), and the 1905 TPQ for Feature 53 is 16 years more recent than the cellar's 1889 TPQ. The over sixteen-year difference between the terminus post quem and the mean date for the privy makes the assemblage's mean date suspect. In the Feature 71 cellar, in contrast, the mean date (1882.12) and terminus post quem (1889) were relatively close. This and the large quantity of vessels in that feature indicate rapid consumption and discard of a large number of bottled goods. If the privy's mean date and terminus post quem are reliable, it argues that smaller quantities of bottles were being consumed and discarded more slowly than is reflected in the post-1889 cellar. It could also indicate that bottles were being re-used or recycled, rather than being immediately discarded after their contents were consumed.

Three glass vessels in Feature 53 were dated based on manufacturer's identifications, which usually provide more narrow and reliable chronologies than manufacture technologies. Those three vessels had a mean date of 1892.16, slightly more recent than the remainder of the glass assemblage and just less than 13 years

Table 1

Feature 53 Glass MVC
25 vessels; 16 dated, 1888.73 mean

Columns (from left to right): Vessel number, Uppermost level in feature, Date range, Vessel description, and Mean date

Pharmaceutical (9 vessels; all dated, 1888.66 mean)

CL 4	f	1850-1920	E.A. Ricker, Jacksonville	1885
CL 5	g	1850-1920	2-piece w/sep base	1885
CL 6	g	1850-1920	2-piece; "PD & Co" base	1885
CL 7	g	1850-1920	2-piece w/sep base	1885
CL 8	g	1850-1920	" "	1885
CL 9	g	1860-1920	Wyeth & Bro, Philadelphia	1890*
CL11	g	1850-1920	2-piece w/sep base	1885
SL 1	c	1880-1920	2-piece; "O D" base	1900
AM 1	g	1876-1920	Reed and Carrick, NY	1898*

other bottle types (7 vessels; 6 dated, 1891.41 mean)

CL 2	e	no date	food; molded	nd
CL 3	a	1850-1920	liquor; "Warranted Flask"	1885
CL10	h	1850-1920	food	1885
CL12	a	post-1889	milk; semi-automatic	1904.5
CL13	f	1850-1920	liquor	1885
DG 1	d	1850-1920	free blown	1885
AQ 2	g	1857-1920	Rumford baking powder	1888.5*

table glass (5 undated vessels)

CL 1	g	no date	pressed tumbler	nd
CL14	h	no date	shot glass, matches CL15	nd
CL15	h	no date	shot glass, matches CL14	nd
CL16	e	no date	pressed tumbler	nd
CL17	e	no date	tumbler; machine made?	nd

lamp chimney (2 undated vessels)

CL18	g	no date	unknown	nd
CL19	g	no date	unknown	nd

unknown forms (2 undated vessels)

AQ 1	g	no date	molded; soda or beer	nd
AQ 3	e	no date	molded; maybe milk	nd

= manufacturer i.d. on vessel (3 vessels, 1892.16 mean)

before the terminus post quem for the feature. If the dating on these three vessels is a better indicator of the assemblage's chronology, then the length of time elapsing between purchase and discard of bottled goods was quite comparable between the post-1889 cellar and the post-1905 privy. While this dating analysis is only suggestive, it tends to indicate that the privy probably was filled at least 10 years or more after the Feature 71 cellar was sealed.

The limited quantity of glass vessels tempers the conclusiveness of comparisons between vessel consumption patterns reflected in the privy and cellar at Maynard-Burgess. The privy clearly is dominated by patent medicines, much like the cellar fill, but the privy contains only two liquor bottles. The cellar, in contrast, included a percentage of liquor vessels nearly equal to that of pharmaceuticals. This may indicate that the household's health care had by 1900 begun to rely upon standardized mass-produced medicinals, eliminating the use of liquors in home medicinal preparations. The cellar contained a high percentage of liquors, but many of these were used as medicinals, and some were even advertised for use in both home health care and alcoholic consumption. The presence of two matching shot glasses in the privy table assemblage, though, suggests that there was leisure-time alcoholic consumption in the household. No comparable vessels were recovered from the Feature 71 fill.

Feature 53, Ceramic sherd inventory analysis

A minimum vessel count was not generated for the Feature 53 ceramic assemblage because an insufficient quantity of ceramics (42 sherds) was recovered. The effort to crossmend sherds within the feature identified only one set of mends for a nine-inch whiteware plate in levels g and h which was roughly half-complete. Several other nearly complete vessels were recovered from the feature. The most recently produced ceramic vessel in the assemblage was a half-complete hard-paste porcelain saucer recovered from level g. The saucer was decorated with a polychrome decal and gilded rim; decals were introduced in 1892. The feature also contained a complete printed whiteware chamber pot lid in level f and a hard-paste

porcelain creamer in level g. The oldest sherd from the feature was a printed whiteware hollow ware fragment from level i, the lowest excavated level in the feature. That vessel's primary decorative preparation was dipping, in this instance mocha with annular bands (circa 1820-1860).

Perhaps the most unusual feature of this ceramic assemblage is the scarce number of sherds recovered from the privy. A sealed feature with an average assortment of household refuse typically contains more ceramics. Primary depositional contexts usually contain a high percentage of nearly complete vessels and very few small unmatched sherds, since the fragments of broken goods are directly deposited into the unit and left undisturbed. If the privy had been filled as the Feature 71 cellar was, in periodic discard episodes, we would expect to find more freshly broken vessels, and these would be distributed throughout the feature in layers which corresponded to each individual dumping episode.

However, the barrel privy's ceramic assemblage is overwhelmingly comprised of small fragments which do not mend to each other. Because there are a handful of large fragments and a large number of small highly fragmented sherds, it would appear that the filling of the pit involved both the discard of several freshly broken vessels and some previously broken ceramics. These smaller unmatched sherds probably were in refuse and soil which was used to fill the privy. Much like the glass bottles from the same feature, there were a few freshly broken ceramic vessels at the very base of the feature, and the other levels were dominated by small fragments. These small ceramic sherds were probably in other coal ash or soil used to fill the privy after an initial load of refuse was discarded at the base of the feature.

Feature 53 faunal analysis

The faunal remains from Feature 53 corroborate the argument that the feature was used as a trash pit. The feature contained a mix of human remains, food remains (e.g., pig and cow) and animals which are usually considered scavengers or pests (e.g., rat, dog, and cat). The human remains consist of two teeth: one deciduous

incisor and one deciduous molar. These were undoubtedly the result of the normal human growth process and are not indicative of home dentistry.

The dog and rat remains probably are from a single animal, since several of the bones articulate with each other. The cat remains are from at least three juvenile animals based on the unfused epiphyses of several long bone fragments as well as the presence of unerupted or partially erupted adult teeth in the mandibular and maxillary remains (cf Amorosi 1989 for juvenile fusion tables). It is likely that the most expedient disposal option for the residents of the household was to deposit the remains in the backyard trash pit rather than excavating a new hole. The presence of several cats and a dog in the trash pit today seems a somewhat cavalier method of household pet disposal, but the animals may simply have happened to die on or very near the houselot. A marked contrast to the method of disposal in Feature 53 was Feature 109, a dog burial contemporaneous to the Burgess occupation of the property. The placement of the dog burial in a small pit in the corner of the backyard clearly suggests that the household had more formal pet burials than those in Feature 53.

Besides the presence of several scavengers, the faunal assemblage also contains a significant quantity of food remains. Mammalian remains comprised the largest portion of the meat discarded in this feature. Although the numbers of bones which were identifiable to poultry (N=180) and large and medium mammals (N=184) are almost identical, a comparison of bone weights indicates a much greater reliance on mammals as a source of food than poultry. Further, at least 50 of the mammalian remains exhibit some sort of professional butchering based on the presence of saw marks on the bones. This strongly argues that meats from animals such as cows and pigs were being purchased through a commercial butcher (Plate 2). This point is not particularly surprising, since by the second half of the nineteenth century many people living in cities were acquiring meats from a professional butcher, rather than through private methods (Skaggs 1986).

However, the bird remains also suggest that at least some meat in the Burgess household was independently acquired. The presence of four chicken mandible



fragments and six phalanges implies that some foods were privately raised, rather than market purchased. Although it was not a universal practice, butchers usually removed the head and feet of poultry prior to sale. This suggestion of the private raising of chickens has been corroborated in oral histories of Black Annapolitans who frequently note that chickens were raised in the backyard of their homes (Kaiser nd). While the Feature 53 faunal remains indicate that the majority of the meat consumed was mammalian and acquired in the marketplace, the remains are also suggestive of alternative acquisition strategies for meat other than from the local butcher.

Table 2

Feature 53 Fauna Summary Table

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Pig	25	172
Cow	3	55
Unident. Large Mammal	4	75
Unident. Medium Mammal	152	295
Dog	20	20
Rat	14	14
Cat	166	156
Unident. Small Mammal	196	89
Unident. Mammal	88	48
Human	2	2
Chicken	28	29
Turkey	12	42
Unident. Bird	140	188
Crab	1	1
Fish	79	12
Unidentifiable	96	29
	Total: 1026	Weight: 1227 grams

Area 2: Back Yard and 1941-1951 Addition

Area 2 consisted of Units N30 W5, N30 E5, N30 E10, N20 E0, and N20 E10. This area was a combination of general backyard testing (Units N30 W5 and N30 E5) and testing of the area below and adjacent to the 1941-1951 final addition to the house. This structure was still standing during the Phase I-II testing of the property and consequently could not be tested at that time (Figure 7). The post-1941 structure was dismantled during the Spring of 1991 between the Phase II testing and the Summer, 1991 field season. Phase III excavations evaluated the archaeological remains beneath the addition to determine if the structure preserved nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century deposits. The space excavated beneath the former addition was compared to the stratigraphy around the structure to analyze changes in the use of the yard after the addition's construction and determine if it had disturbed any archaeological deposits.

The final addition was initially dated to the 1920s. However the first appearance of the addition on a Sanborn insurance map is in 1951, providing a date by when the addition must have been constructed. A terminus post quem was provided by an artifact in N30 E10. Feature 136, an undisturbed laid brick surface in N30 E10, was at the base of level a directly beneath the final rear addition. A 1941 penny was recovered from beneath the bricks in Feature 136, dating the addition to 1941-1951.

Unit N20 E0 lay with its west half outside the 1941-1951 addition and the east half within the addition. Consequently, the unit should clearly have demonstrated any variation between the outside and inside of the addition. The unit was dug to a depth approximately 1.6' feet beneath the contemporary surface, terminated at sterile subsoil. The unit was dominated by features and deposits associated with or post-dating the construction of the addition. Feature 41 in that unit was a sewer pipe and pipe trench 0.1' beneath the surface in the east half of the unit, obviously dating to after 1941. Level B of the unit's west half, roughly 0.5' beneath the surface, contained a screw-on lidded glass jar which had been buried outside the structure. The jar contained water-logged fabric and several needles. The jar was located in a level

contiguous with the top of the sewer pipe, indicating that it had been buried since 1941, against the wall of the addition. Feature 40, level b, a soil stain left by three cinder blocks which were part of the interior wall of the addition, even contained a small plastic machine gun, certainly post-World War II vintage. This suggests that some artifacts may have found their way through a hole in the flooring, been dragged under by small animals, or been deposited during modifications to the addition between 1941 and 1991.

The unit contained 103 sherds (Appendix 3), a relatively large concentration of ceramics for a back yard unit. The largest quantity of ceramics was recovered from level A (47 sherds). This level was clearly post-1941, but it contained nine pearlware sherds (1789-1820), one underglaze blue Chinese porcelain sherd (1800-1835), one creamware sherd (1762-1820), and even a single tin-glazed earthenware sherd (circa 1750-1775). Most of the ceramics in this level, though, were whiteware (28 sherds). Twenty-four ceramic sherds were recovered from level B. Level B, like level A, contained an unexpected number of tin-glazed earthenware sherds (nine), as well as three pearlware, one Chinese porcelain, and one creamware sherd. Yet level B also contained a coarse unglazed earthenware sherd with a "stacker" type rim, a post-1880 type rim common to mass-produced flower pots. Level C contained only 12 sherds. Just like level B, level C contained a few pieces of older ceramics (two pearlware sherds and one creamware fragment) along with a coarse unglazed earthenware flower pot with a stacker rim.

These levels obviously were disturbed sometime after 1941. The sherds throughout this unit, like virtually every ceramic in Area 2, were small and highly fragmented. The relatively large number of sherds in levels A and B probably were washed out of the yard and against the addition, where they accumulated in eroding soil. Some artifacts also may have been introduced in fill soil moved during the initial construction of addition. During heavy rains, the current yard surface erodes quite rapidly, draining roughly from the southwest corner of the yard to the northeast corner, from where it drains down the alley and into the street. This erosional pattern probably was introduced with the construction of the neighboring fire house between

1913 and 1921. After the construction of the now-dismantled post-1941 addition to the Burgess house, erosion from the corner of the yard would have drained against the addition. Particularly heavy or driving rains also wash soil and vegetation out of the yard of the house lot directly behind the Maynard-Burgess yard, so some of these artifacts conceivably were eroded from another yard.

Some sherds probably were deposited during the initial construction of the 1941-1951 addition. Feature 41, for instance, was fill around a sewer pipe to the addition. The feature contained two ceramic sherds: one was an undecorated pearlware fragment, and the other was a dipped whiteware fragment with annular bands (1820-1860). The pipe trench, though, obviously was dug during or after the construction of the addition in the 1941, probably installed at the same time as the structure. Consequently, some, if not most, of these older sherds were in the yard prior to the building of the addition.

These earlier sherds scattered throughout this and other yard units probably are early discards on the site. Because the life span of a ceramic vessel can often be quite long, some of these older vessels conceivably could have come from the Maynards' early habitation of the site. Yet if the yard stood open prior to the house's construction at the middle of the nineteenth century, it almost certainly became the recipient of occasional disposals from neighbors. If the site was actually occupied prior to the mid-nineteenth century, it would contain dramatically larger amounts of early ceramics, some features, and crossmends in the ceramic and glassware assemblages. If the lot was occupied or even neighboring a pre-1850 domestic site, the household's level of cleanliness was extraordinary, if not unique to early-nineteenth-century America.

Unit N15 E10, located within the addition, was excavated approximately one foot to sterile subsoil. Level A was erosion washed into the area after the addition was dismantled in 1991. It contained several buttons, a porcelain sherd, shells, pieces of tile, a few bone fragments and two dimes dating to 1965 and 1971, attesting to the rapidity with which erosion can move objects across the yard. Very few artifacts were recovered from the unit, and no nineteenth-century yard surface was identified. Level

C included an unusual concentration of pebbles, and excavation was concluded at sterile subsoil in the following level. These pebbles may have been deposited when the addition was built, perhaps in clearing and leveling the yard space for the structure.

Unit N30 W5 was outside the 1941-1951 addition. The unit was excavated 1.3' beneath the contemporary surface to sterile subsoil. The unit contained very few artifacts, although a nearly complete pharmaceutical bottle and a few large bone fragments were recovered from level A. A small post hole was excavated beneath level C, but levels B and C were primarily coal, ashes, and small brick fragments. The coal and ash lens are similar to coal and ash lens in Area 4, but Area 4 contained significantly more artifacts and small amounts of brick. Coal and ash was scattered throughout much of the back yard, suggesting that it was probably distributed around the yard, rather than in a single location or off-site. A considerable amount of ash was recovered from Features 71 and 53 as well, which indicates that this was a relatively long-term practice. No artifact-bearing nineteenth-century strata were identified in this unit. Apparently, this and other areas of the back yard were not common refuse points for sizable debris such as glass, bones, and ceramics. If refuse was deposited in the yard, it was occasionally cleaned or consistently eroded away. However, the absence of significant artifact deposits in the alley argues against artifacts being transported off site primarily by erosion, since erosion would carry many artifacts into alley units.

Area 3: Back Yard

Area 3 was a combination of backyard trenching and testing. The area consisted of Units N10 W5, N10 E0, N10 E5, N10 E10, N5 W12, N5 W5, and N5 E5. In addition to testing the southwestern portion of the backyard, units also were excavated along the North 10 transect as part of a north wall profile (Figure 12) which ran nearly the full east-west length of the site. Units along that N10 transect were excavated to locate a second rear addition to the structure which is pictured in the 1885 and 1891 Sanborn maps of the property. The 1903 Sanborn maps do not picture the one-story addition, which was offset to the east and connected to the two-story 1874-1877 addition (Appendix 6).

Three units were excavated adjacent to the 1913-1921 retaining wall and below the firehouse hose-drying tower, which was added to the firehouse between 1930 and 1951 (Appendix 6). The retaining wall was built after the firehouse's post-1913 construction. The stone wall and a circa three-foot wide alley separate the Maynard-Burgess backyard from the firehouse. The wall runs along the entire southern edge of Area 4 and abuts the hose tower at roughly N5 E12.5 (Figure 8). The hose tower built between 1930 and 1951 borders directly against the Maynard-Burgess yard's southern edge for roughly thirteen feet, flush to excavation grid coordinate N0 E0. The retaining wall and alleyway then continue running west from the datum to the southwest corner of the Maynard-Burgess backyard.

N5 E5 was a 5' by 5' unit placed against the hose tower. The three units along the wall in Area 3 (i.e., N5 E5, N5 W5, and N5 W12) were intended to evaluate the disturbance caused by the erection of the wall and hose tower and the archaeological integrity of the property's southern yard border. Unit N5 E5 was excavated to a depth of 2.3' beneath the contemporary surface to sterile subsoil. Four discrete stratigraphic soil layers were identified, in addition to a surface layer of clay which had spilled over from the 1991 back dirt pile and a soil stain from a shovel test pit excavated in 1990. The level which was the pre-1991 surface, level B, contained 14 whiteware sherds and

plastic fragments. A second soil layer with heavy root stains was excavated as level D from 0.5' to 1' beneath the contemporary surface. It contained no ceramics or reliable diagnostic artifacts. Level E contained one pearlware sherd, and level F contained a single tin-glazed earthenware sherd. Root stains extended from level D into levels E and F, making the dating of these levels based on small, single sherds unreliable. No discrete pre-1900 yard surface was identified in the unit.

Feature 111 was a well-defined circa 5" diameter post mold and hole located in N5 E5 at the base of level C, 1.3' north of the hose tower wall. Construction of the hose tower had not created any significant soil disturbance in the unit, but Feature 111 may have been a post hole from scaffolding erected during the construction of the hose tower. If so, that would place the 1930-1951 surface at circa 0.6' beneath the contemporary surface in this unit. Feature 107 in the same unit was a clear post mold and post hole also located at the base of level C, 2.5' north of the tower wall. The post hole was backfilled with soil and the mold with coal. This feature, like Feature 111, was probably related to the construction of the hose tower.

Feature 30 was a 0.6' diameter post hole located at the base of level B in N5 W5, 0.8' beneath the contemporary surface. The feature was 2.4' north of the retaining wall. The depth of Feature 30 corresponded to the depth of Features 107 and 111, in unit N5 E5. Feature 107 was approximately the same size as Feature 30 and located 2.5' north of the hose tower wall. Feature 111 was somewhat closer but of a similar diameter. Feature 30 was in the east half of the unit, the edge which abutted the hose tower wall, suggesting that it too was part of the scaffolding erected in the backyard during the construction of the hose tower.

Unit N5 W5 was excavated to evaluate the stratigraphic impact of the retaining wall's construction and determine if the southwest corner of the yard had any functionally specific uses, such as chicken pens, outbuildings, or a small garden. The unit was excavated to a depth of 1.7' beneath the contemporary surface, ending at sterile subsoil. The unit's stratigraphy was very similar to that of N5 E5 but somewhat more shallow. The more shallow stratigraphy of N5 W5 may reflect its location in the southwest corner of the yard. This corner of the yard is the highest point on the site,

and rain water typically runs from the southwest corner of the yard toward the north alley entrance to the yard. Erosion was probably greater in this southwest corner than in N5 E5, which is set back and sheltered by the tower wall.

Like N5 E5, unit N5 W5 had a very low density of artifacts and relatively little impact from the construction of the retaining wall. No builder's trench for the retaining wall was identified. Because the alleyway surface is about two feet lower than the backyard surface, it would appear that the firehouse lot was dramatically lowered and graded. If a typical builder's trench had been dug into the Maynard-Burgess yard, the stone wall would have been set into that trench and then backfilled, leaving a soil stain in the trench on each side of the wall. However none of the units dug along the retaining wall or against the hose tower revealed any builder's trenches reaching into the yard. The firehouse lot apparently was graded to a depth lower than the Maynard-Burgess yard and the retaining wall was then set in place against the yard's exposed soil. This wall was probably put in place at the very beginning of the firehouse's construction, since the yard would have begun eroding into the firehouse almost immediately. There would be clear stratigraphic evidence if such erosion had occurred in any of the units along the southern edge of the yard, but there was no indication of consequential erosion.

A continuous trench was excavated along an east-west transect from N10 W5 through Area 4 and the cellar (i.e., Feature 71), ending at N10 E43. Area 3 contained four units which were part of this trench (Figure 12). The north half of units N10 E0, N10 E5, and N10 E10 were excavated, abutting trench five. A 2.5' square was excavated along this transect at N10 W5 to compare to yard stratigraphy in N5 W5 and determine the extent of root disturbance from the large tree at the back of the yard. The stratigraphy throughout this transect was consistent with that identified in the Area 3 units along the wall. It was also quite similar to the stratigraphy in Area 2 unit N30 W5, which appeared to be undisturbed by the construction of the 1941-1951 addition. The units in the east-west trench contained very few artifacts.

An anomalous feature was identified in N10 E0 at the base of level C at a depth of 3.46' to 3.76' below datum. Feature 144 contained a very high concentration of

faunal material unique to the back yard. The feature was a discrete deposit which appears to have been discarded in one episode and left relatively undisturbed. In addition to the faunal remains, the feature contained an undecorated pewter spoon, a bone-handled knife, a slate pencil, and 21 ceramic sherds. The pewter spoon was complete and is embossed on its reverse side with three cryptic symbols and the initials "TG." No identification of the maker could be made. The shape of the spoon, known by collectors as a "fiddle-back" handle, is a design typical in the period 1800-1840 (Montgomery 1973:162-163). The feature was excavated in two levels; 19 of the ceramics were from level a and the other two from level b. Level a contained eleven undecorated American stoneware sherds from a single straight-walled ink well 1.75" in diameter and circa 3.5" tall. It also contained four molded whiteware sherds which were chamber pot handles from two vessels.

The most unusual characteristic of the ceramic assemblage was that the ink bottle mended to a sherd recovered from Trench 9, level B, a unit located beneath the circa 1874-1877 addition. No other mend between a yard ceramic and a sherd from the main block, rear addition, cellar, or privy was identified. Back yard stratigraphy suggests that this stoneware sherd in Trench 9 was moved from the yard to the surface below the addition prior to construction, probably to level the surface. The Feature 76 mortar overlaying level B in Trench 9 indicates that the construction of the rear addition occurred soon after the soil containing the stoneware sherd was moved from the yard. The absence of any more mends between the yard and Area 5 indicates that such moving of soil from the yard to the addition apparently was fairly isolated.

The largest class of artifacts in Feature 144 was the deposit's food remains. The faunal assemblage from Feature 144 contained 269 bones, almost all of which came from medium and large mammals or birds. Only two small mammal fragments were recovered during excavation and no small mammal, bird or fish remains were recovered in the wet screen sample taken from the feature.

The types of faunal remains recovered from the feature suggest that the assemblage is attributable to a few meals or even a single large meal (e.g., a holiday

celebration) at which several different types of meat were consumed. Fifteen of the 17 identified pig bones are metacarpals or phalanges and are from the same individual, since 13 of the 15 metacarpals and phalanges articulate with each other. Several of the identifiable goat remains also articulate with each other (humerus, radius and ulna and occipital atlas and axis) and probably represent only one or two purchases.

Although no articulations were identified among the other remains, the distribution of elements in the feature does illustrate a consumption practice of acquiring only certain portions of the animal (Table 3, Appendix 4). The turkey remains, for example, include three left femur fragments, two left scapula fragments and three left coracoid fragments (at least two of which had to come from different individuals). This and the absence of most other parts of the turkey indicate a pattern of acquiring only a portion of the animal, such as buying half of a bird or smaller portions such as legs or wings.

Table 3

Feature 144 Fauna Summary Table

Pig	17	35
Cow	9	332
Unident. Large Mammal	3	4
Goat	7	95
Sheep/goat	1	2
Unident. Medium Mammal	85	70
Unident Small Mammal	2	2
Unident. Mammal	63	42
Turkey	8	29
Unident Bird	32	11
Unidentifiable	42	4
Total:	269	Weight: 626 grams

Recently some analysts have explored the relationship between parts of the animal consumed and the consumer's economic status (cf Mudar 1978, Beidleman et al. 1986). As a general rule, meat from the extremities of the animal (feet and head), the axial skeleton (ribs, and vertebra), and the forelimbs (scapula, humerus, radius,

ulna) are priced less than cuts from the hind limbs of an animal (cf Clemen 1923, Anonymous 1895). A cursory examination of the feature's element distribution appears to indicate the household's economic limitations, since it is primarily composed of less desirable cuts. However the quantity of food represented in the feature argues otherwise. The Feature 144 assemblage was deposited over a very short period of time, possibly a single day. The extremely rapid deposition of the feature's contents argues that the Maynard household had the economic wherewithal to acquire several different types of meat at almost the same time. Individually, the acquisition of a pig's foot or a goat forelimb would not have been costly, but taken as a whole the feature's mass of pig, cow, goat and turkey meat would have been a considerable purchase.

Feature 144 was identified based on the unusual concentration of artifacts, rather than a soil stain. Such soil differences are characteristic of refuse pits, so the absence of one here frustrates any conclusive interpretation of Feature 144's formation process or function. The large ceramic fragments, the quantity of artifacts, and the mends of the nine stoneware bottle sherds within the feature (as well as to the sherd in Trench 9) strongly argue that the feature was deposited in this spot and somehow covered sufficiently to stay in place.

The mend between the feature and Trench 9 may be the insight into how this pocket of artifacts remained in the yard. The stability of Feature 144 probably relates to the site's topography and erosion patterns. Two extended profiles were excavated which spanned the entire length and width of the site. The east-west profile (Figure 12) was located on the N10 transect line. A second profile ran north-south along a grid transect 16 feet east of datum (Figure 13). Each of these profiles indicate that the yard once sloped downward from south to north, with the high point on the site being the southwest corner of the yard. Furthermore, the soil surface beneath the main block should be the most accurate reflection of the circa 1850 lot elevation, and it is lower than any other point on the site.

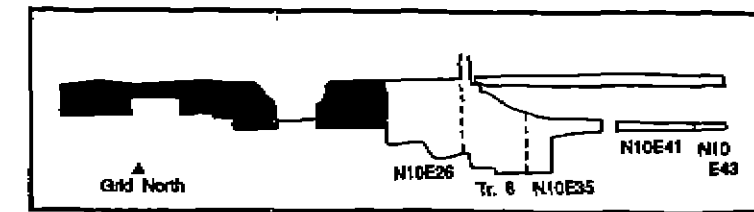
Prior to 1913, the neighboring lot which is now home to the firehouse was only partially filled by a structure connected to the standing Maynard-Burgess main block.

The absence of the firehouse would have significantly affected yard drainage. If the slope did run from the southwest to northeast corner of the site or even from west to east, water running toward the house would have undermined the foundation in a relatively short period of time. The intuitive response to such erosion would be to level the back of the yard and direct water away from the structures. The East 16 transect shows some evidence of such grading, where soil layers have been added to Trenches 13 and 4 (Figure 13).

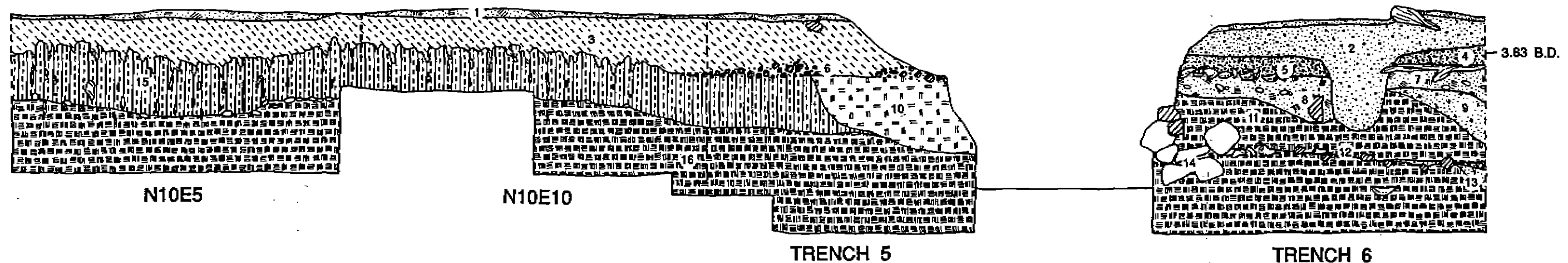
The comparatively high concentration of artifacts beneath the 1870s addition suggests that the yard probably had artifacts scattered across it which were eroded away or removed. With the exception of a scatter of surface artifacts and objects from rodent dens beneath the addition, the Area 5 assemblage pre-dates the 1870s addition; i.e., it was either yard refuse already in place or it was deposited in fill prior to the construction of the addition. Consequently, Feature 144 may represent a pocket of artifacts which was deposited and then partially disturbed during a pre-1870s grading episode. Soil and at least one object -- the stoneware ink well sherd -- were probably moved from N10 E0 and elsewhere in the yard and deposited into Trench 9 to level the surface beneath the addition. Trench 9 levels B, C, and D were relatively homogenous soil types with similar artifacts which overlay a layer of brick rubble. This argues that the soil and artifacts in those levels was taken from the yard and deposited on top of the brick rubble prior to the construction of the addition.

Excavations in this area did not identify any evidence of the single-story addition which is included on the 1885 and 1895 Sanborn insurance maps. These maps are typically quite reliable, but any structure which may have stood in this yard would have to have been quite ephemeral to escape the notice of the extensive excavation in that area. The structure on the Sanborn map may simply be an error. More likely it was an insubstantial structure, such as a semi-open outbuilding against the house, which would leave little archaeological remains. Post-1895 grading in the yard could have erased or obscured any archaeological evidence of a post structure or building set directly onto the yard surface with little subsurface mooring.

18AP64
 163 Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
 Maynard-Burgess House
 N10E5, N10E10, Trench 5 and Trench 6
 North Profiles



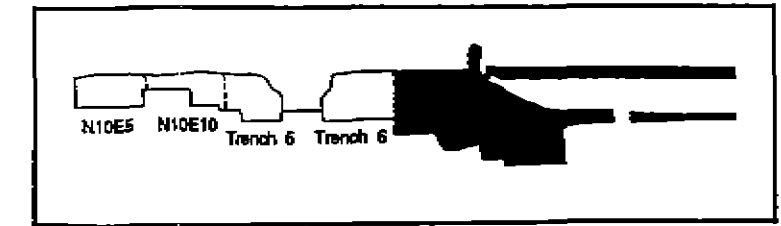
2 Feet



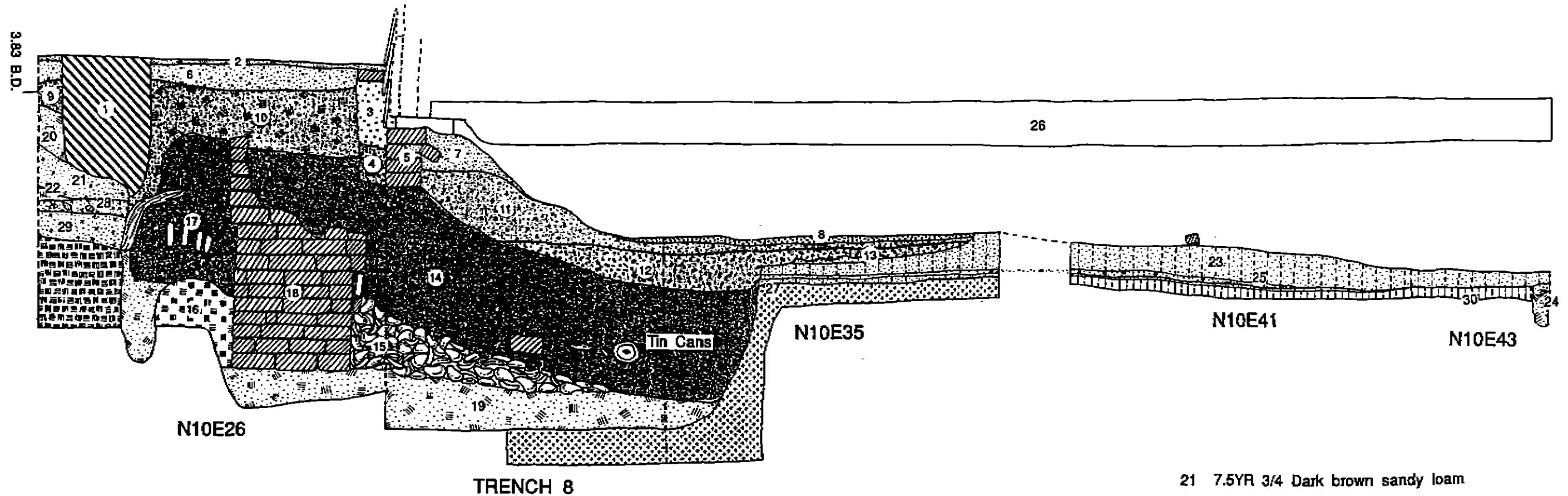
- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam. 2 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam. 3 10YR 5/3 Brown silty loam. 4 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam filled with ash. 5 Oyster Deposit 6 Fragmented brick pad excavated as Feature 29 7 10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam filled with coal fragments and pebbles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Brick pad excavated as Feature 56 9 7.5YR 3/4 Dark brown sandy loam 10 10YR5/8 Yellowish brown loam 11 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown clayey loam 12 Lens of brick, mortar and oyster shell fragments 13 7.5YR 4/4 Dark brown sandy loam 14 Stone and brick foundation excavated as Feature 34 15 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown loam 16 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clayey loam |
|---|---|

(Figure 12) West Half

18AP64
 163 Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
 Maynard-Burgess House
 N10E26, Trench 8, N10E35, N10E41
 and N10E43
 (Feature 71/Root Cellar)
 North Profiles



2 Feet



- 1 Shovel test pit Fall 1990
- 2 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- 3 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loam
- 4 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam filled with coal ash
- 5 Repair to ca. 1848 house foundation
- 6 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam
- 7 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam
- 8 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray silty loam
- 9 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam filled with ash
- 10 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 Dark brown sandy loam and filled with coal ash

- 11 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam filled with ash
- 12 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loam filled with ash
- 13 Lens of mortar
- 14 Coal ash deposit
- 15 Oyster shell deposit
- 16 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown loam
- 17 Wooden planks
- 18 Brick wall of root cellar entrance
- 19 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- 20 10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam filled with coal fragments and pebbles

- 21 7.5YR 3/4 Dark brown sandy loam
- 22 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown clayey loam
- 23 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown sandy loam
- 24 Pocket of mortar
- 25 Lens of mortar
- 26 Ca. 1850 House
- 27 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown sandy loam
- 28 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam filled with mortar, brick and oyster shell fragments
- 29 7.5YR 4/4 Dark brown sandy loam
- 30 7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown clayey loam
- 31 7.5YR 3/4 Dark brown clayey loam
- 32 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clayey loam

(Figure 12) East Half

reflects that the external ell is out of the direct flow of drainage across the yard, which would have washed the backyard deposits into the street.

The pre-1874 brick surfaces identified beneath the rear addition in Area 5 continued into Area 4 (Figure 15). Feature 29 was identified in Trenches 1 and 2 and unit N12.5 E20, with contiguous brick surface exposed between Areas 4 and 5. The Feature 29 surface was excavated in other units as Features 115, 124, 131, 132, 177, and 180. Feature 124 and 132 continued from along the east wall of the rear addition in Area 4 into unit N12.5 E25, where the surface was excavated as Feature 115. This brick surface ended at the wall of Feature 71. A small tree in the northwest corner of Area 4 broke up the bricks in Feature 115 and made it difficult to interpret where the surface ended or what its original depth may have been. If the brick surface did indeed end at the entrance to Feature 71 it would certainly argue that the brick surface originally fanned out from the main block's rear door to the cellar bulkhead. This sort of surface would have made it possible to leave the house, retrieve something from the cellar, and return to the house without walking in the yard's dirt surface. The extent of the surface which was excavated in Area 5 suggests that the surface covered much of the ten or fifteen feet closest to the main block. The variation in the surface probably reflects periodic renewal or replacement as well as disturbance from constructing the rear addition.

Feature 56 was a rectangular, dry-laid brick surface identified in unit N7.5 E21 and Trench 6. It probably was a separate surface from the laid brick surface excavated elsewhere as Features 29, 115, 124, 131, 132, 177, and 180. The bricks in Feature 56 were laid in a pattern unlike that of other brick surfaces on the site, including a line of stretchers along the western border of the feature. The main surface of the feature was two feet wide in an east-west direction. The feature was broken up along a north-south orientation, running 3.5' before it became only a two-brick wide stretcher course which ran into Trench 6 and ended in Unit N12.5 E20. The surface appeared to have once continued to run northward, but bricks had been systematically removed. A complete Jackfield tea pot lid (circa 1751-1818) was recovered from the surface of the feature. Whiteware (post-1820) was recovered from

Area 4: External Ell

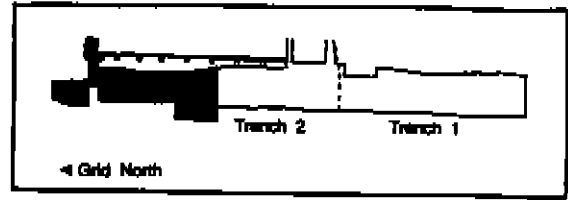
Area 4 contained units N12.5 E13.5, N12.5 E20, N12.5 E25, Trench 1, Trench 5, Trench 6, N10 E26, N7.5 E13.5, N7.5 E21, N7.5 E26, N5 E13.5, N2.5 E21, and N4 E26. The area is the group of units in the yard's outside ell (Figure 9).

Two of the units (N10 E26 and N4 E26) were excavated as part of the Phase I-II testing of the property. Excavations in N10 E26 identified the external entrance to a pit feature which extended into the house. The pit was subsequently identified as a filled cellar which was excavated as Feature 71. Feature 71 is analyzed in this report as Area 8.

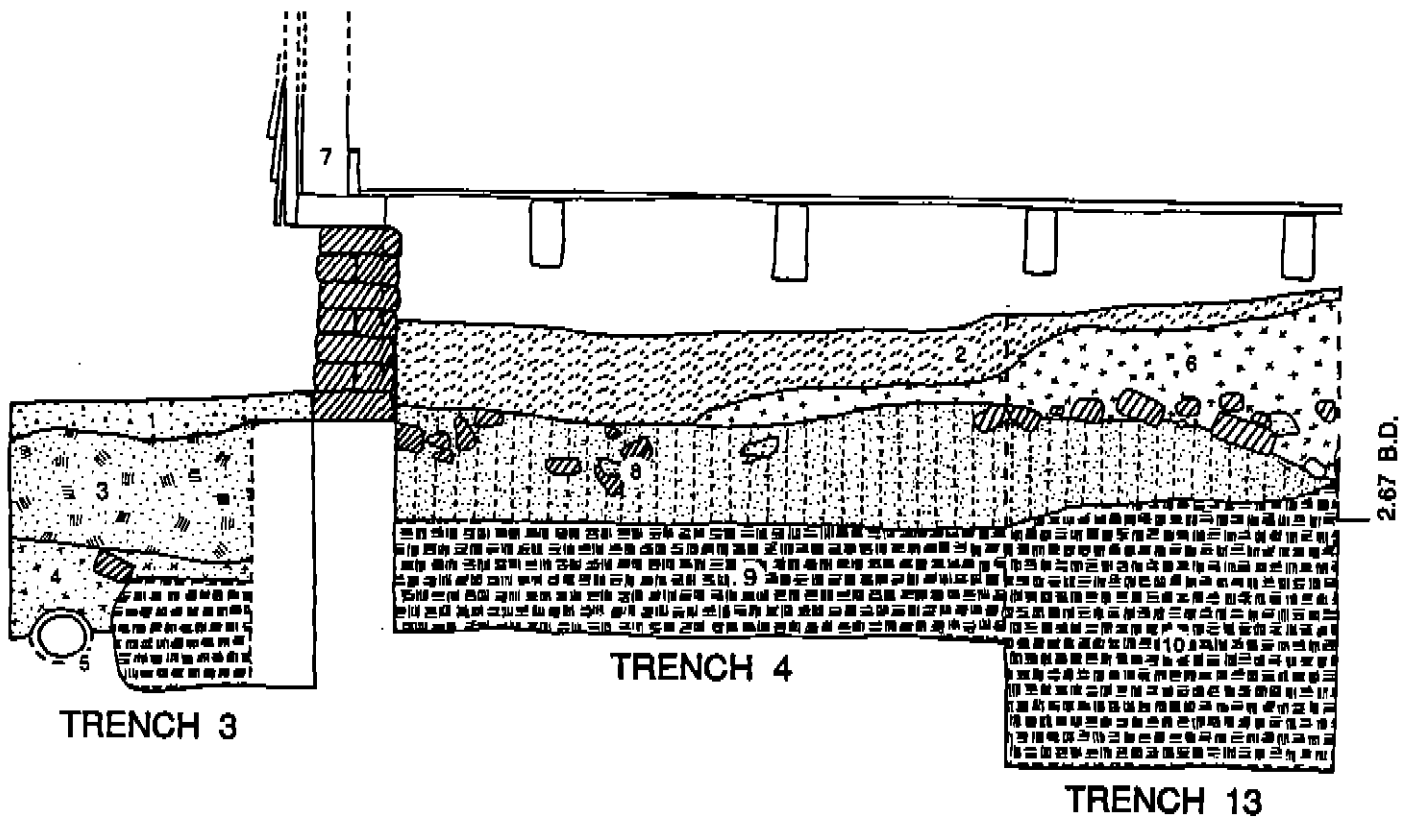
Like Trenches 2, 4, and 13 in Area 5, Trench 1 was excavated to prepare for restoration stabilizing the deteriorating house along the rear addition's western foundation. Port of Annapolis originally planned to excavate a trench below the western wall of the 1870s addition and then place a steel beam in that trench to support the addition. That restoration plan ultimately was not implemented, but that decision was not made until after the excavation of Trench 1 (in Area 4) and Trenches 2 and 4 (in Area 5).

Units throughout Area 4 were covered with thin sheets and pockets of ash, coal, and household refuse. Artifacts in these layers were relatively small, although some large objects were recovered. The quantity of artifacts in some units was quite substantial, with far higher artifact densities than those recovered in Areas 2 and 3. N7.5 E21, for instance, contained 187 ceramic sherds. Ash deposits in level A contained 58 unglazed coarse earthenware flower pot sherds, including several molded "stacker" type rims introduced after 1860. Consequently, it appears that Area 4 was the location for consistent dumping of ash from the chimney and stove, probably until quite recently. Dense ash deposits were also recovered from the post-1889 cellar (Feature 71), the post-1905 privy (Feature 53), the 1874-1877 rear addition (Area 5), and pockets throughout the yard, indicating that ash and coal were regularly distributed throughout the yard for a long period of time. The stratigraphic survival of discrete layers of ash in Area 4 and far lighter pockets in Areas 2 and 3 probably

18AP64
 Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
 Maynard-Burgess House
 Trench 3, Trench 4 and Trench 13
 East Profiles

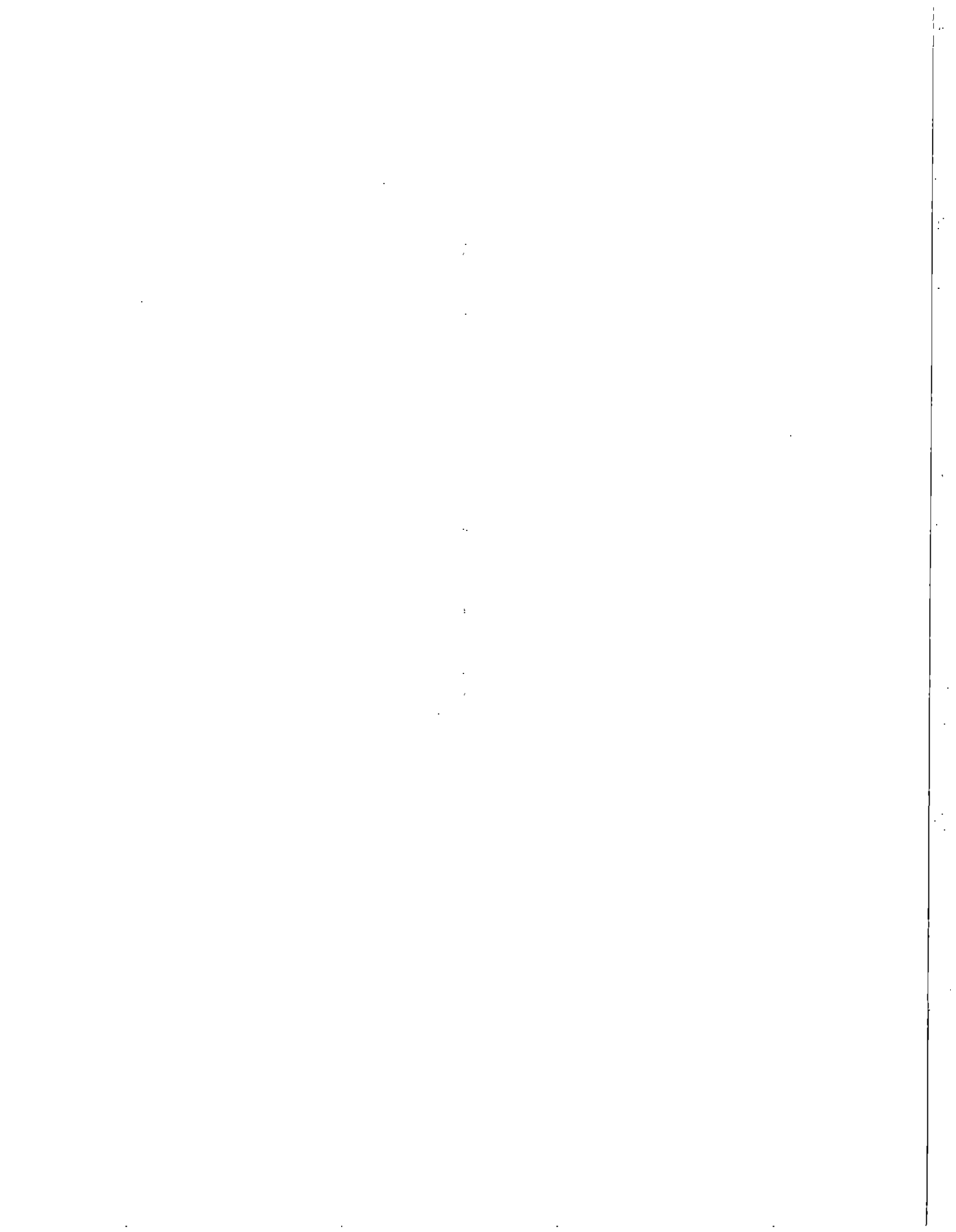


 2 Feet

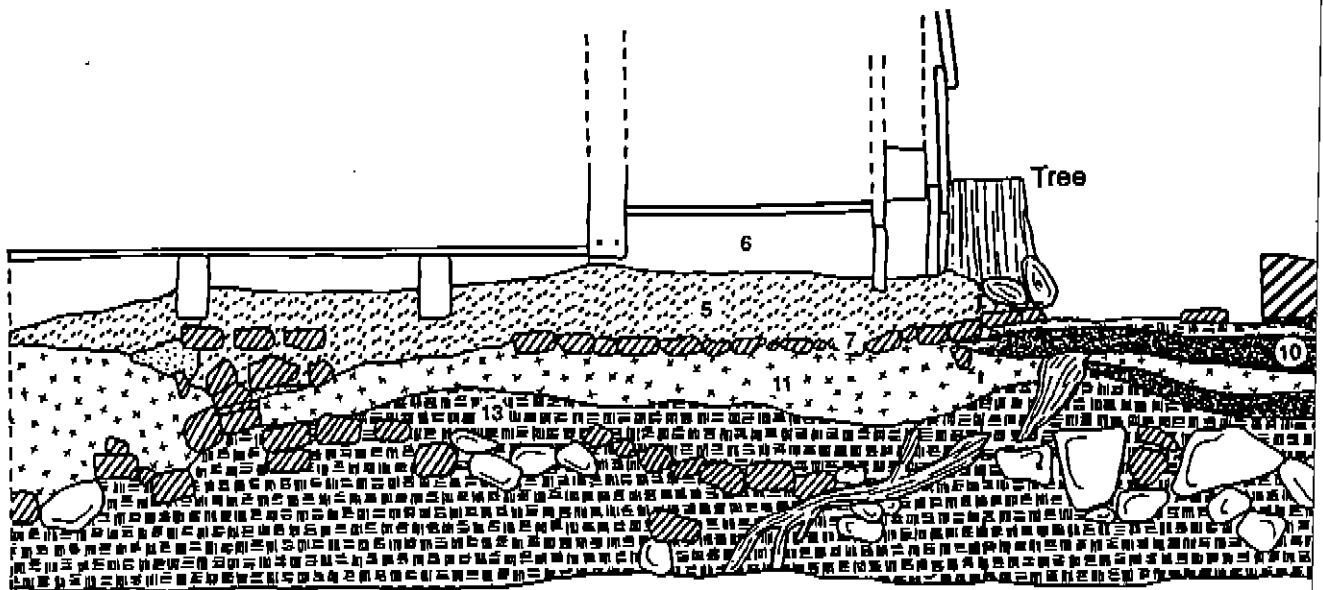


- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam | 6 7.5YR 3/4 Dark brown silty loam |
| 2 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown silty loam | 7 Ca. 1870's addition |
| 3 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam | 8 Collapse from stone and brick foundation (Feature 46) |
| 4 10YR 3/4 Dark brown sandy loam | 9 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown loamy sand |
| 5 Ceramic Sewer Pipe | 10 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown |

(Figure 13) North Half

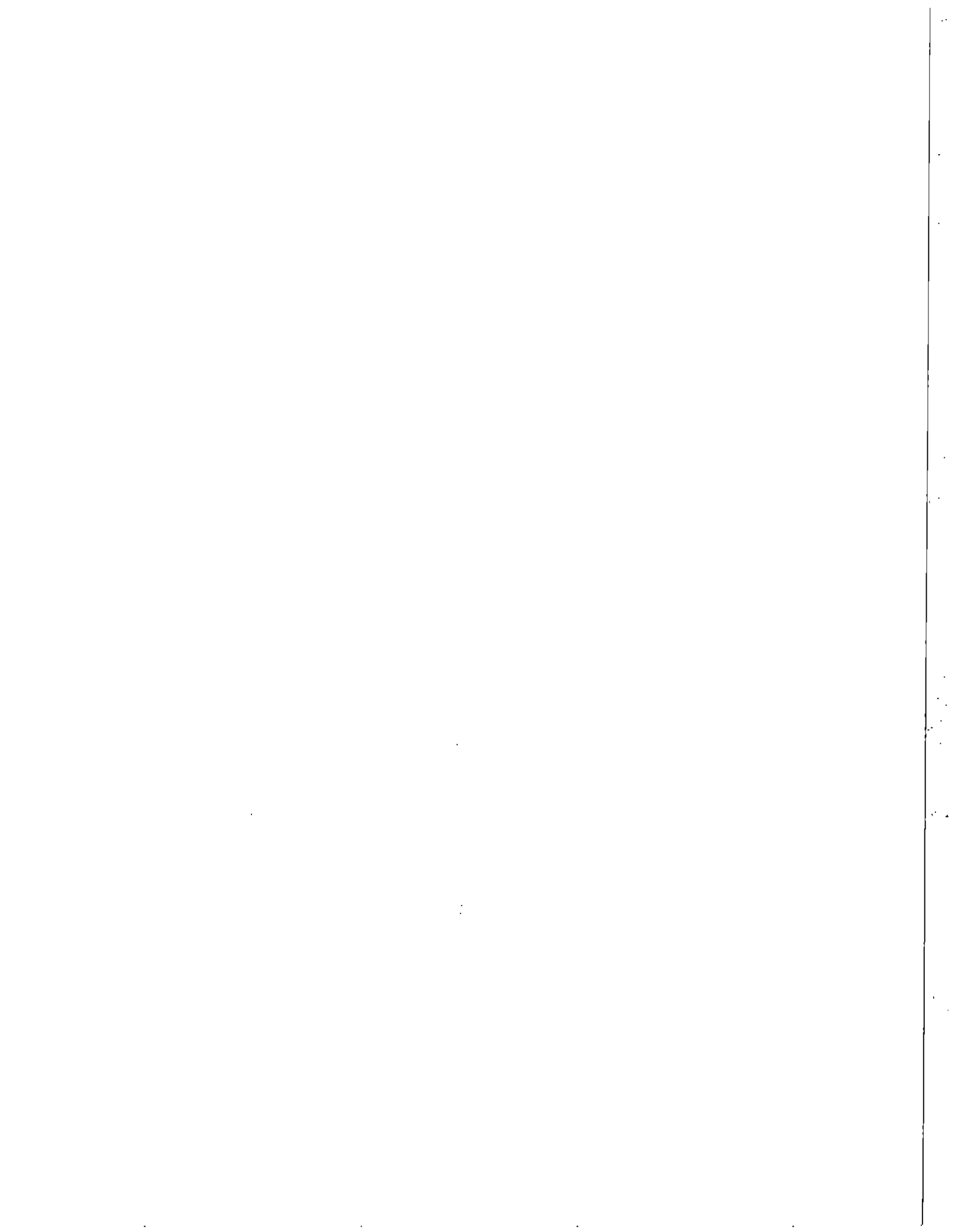


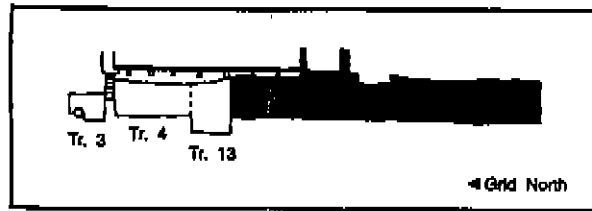
18AP64
163 Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
Maynard-Burgess House
Trench 2 and Trench 1
East Profiles



TRENCH 2

- 1 Shovel test pits excavated Fall 1990
- 2 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loam
- 3 5YR 4/6 Yellowish red clayey loam
- 4 10YR 3/3 Dark brown silty loam
- 5 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown silty loam
- 6 Ca. 1870's addition
- 7 Brick surface excavated as Feature 29
- 8 Coal ash deposit

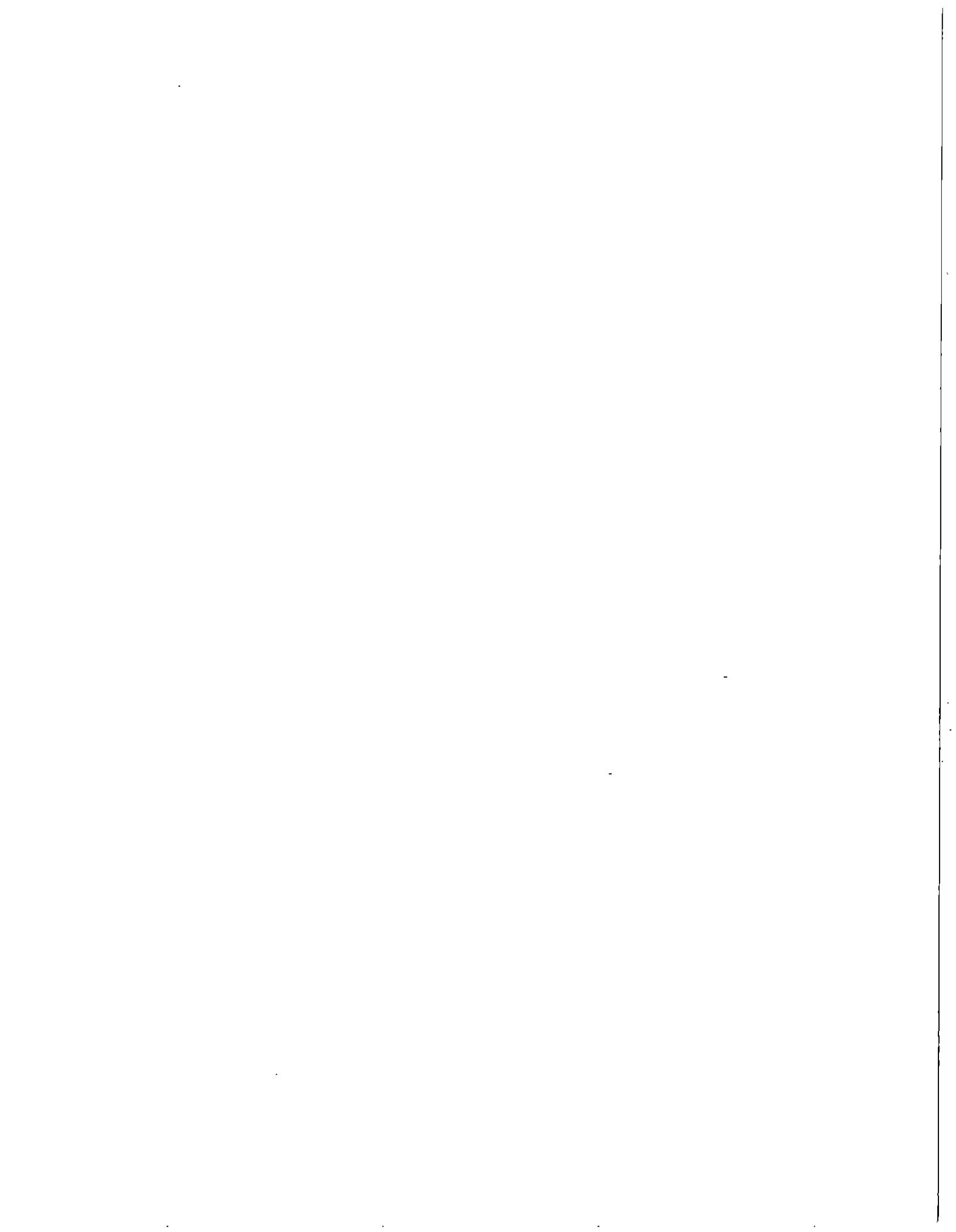




TRENCH 1

- 9 10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown clayey loam
- 10 Coal ash deposit
- 11 7.5YR 3/4 Dark brown silty loam
- 12 Coal ash deposit
- 13 10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown clayey loam
- 14 Stone and brick foundation excavated as Feature 34
- 15 10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown clayey loam

(Figure 13) South Half

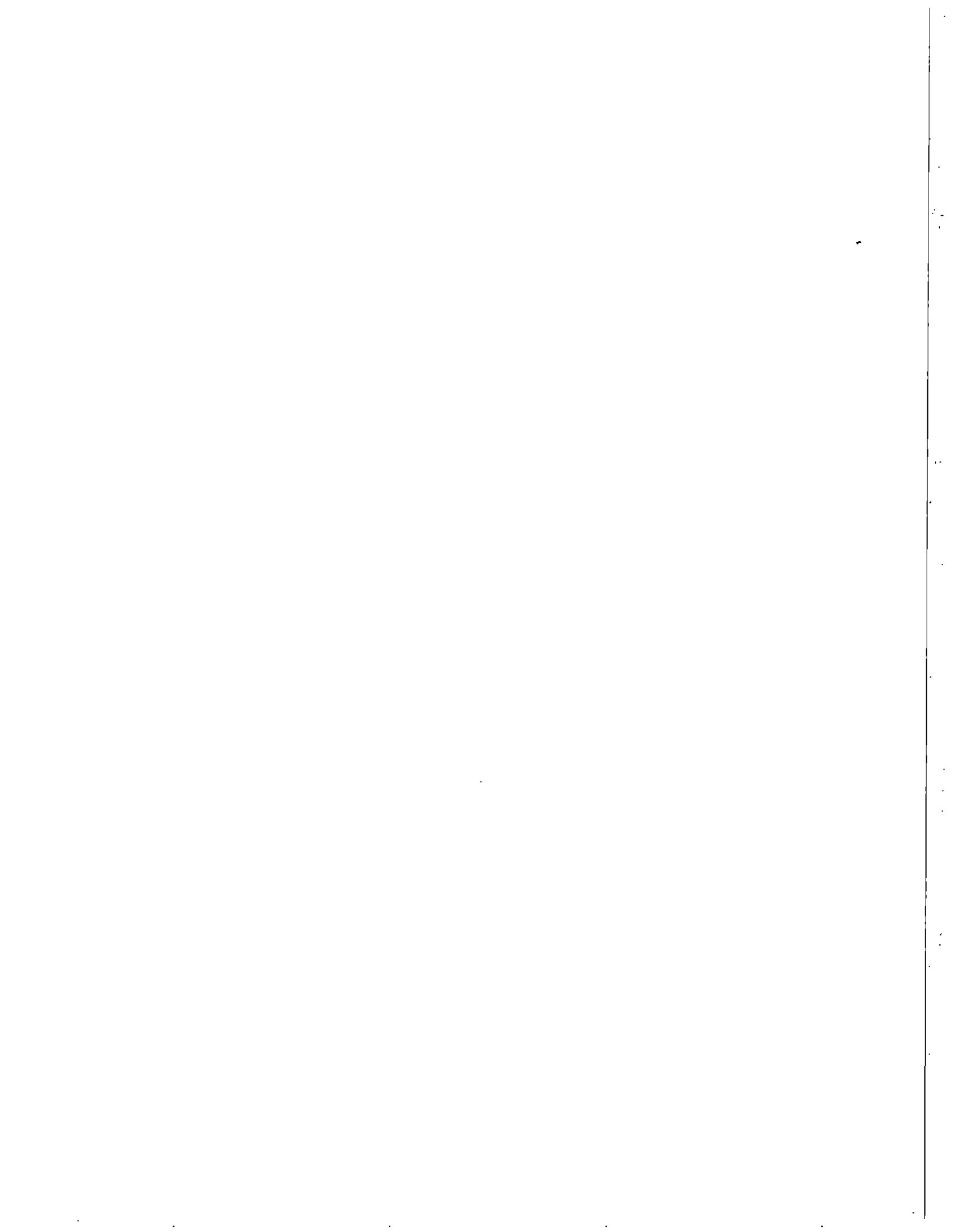


levels beneath the feature. The function of the Feature 56 surface is unclear. Its orientation parallel to the main block may indicate that it was a walkway running from the back of 163 Duke of Gloucester into the 161 lot. If it was, it probably would have connected to the Feature 29/115/124/131/132/177/180 brick surface, which covered portions of the surface near the back door. A circa 1930 photograph of the back yard shows a small grape arbor in this general area, but the yard probably was at a higher level in 1930. Because Feature 56 was lower than the contiguous brick surfaces excavated throughout Areas 4 and 5, it may be the initial brick pad outside the cellar, but any conclusive association of the feature is not possible.

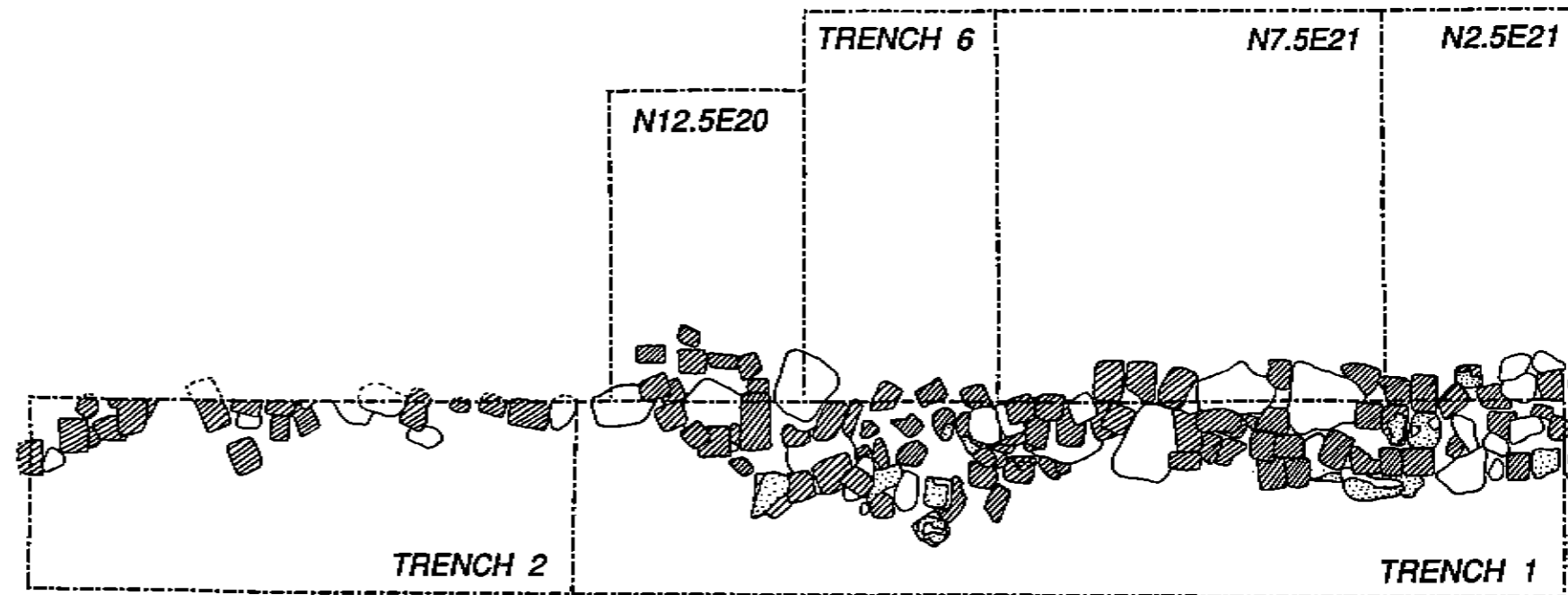
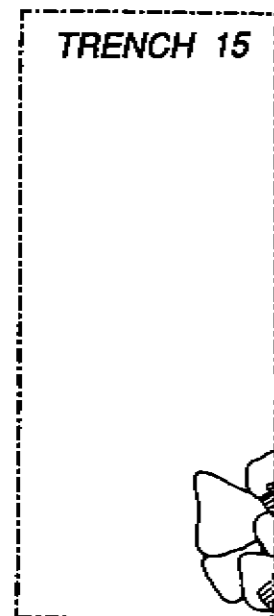
Trench 1 is a 12.5' north-south by 2.5' east-west unit. The trench was fortuitously placed over Feature 34, a partially mortared sandstone and brick foundation which ran north-south at a comparable angle to the trench. Feature 34 continued into Trench 2 at an angle slightly northeast of the grid, ending in Trench 15 (Figure 14). The feature's placement below the 1874-1877 rear addition indicates that it predates that structure. The feature ran south beneath the stone retaining wall which separates the contemporary 163 Duke of Gloucester lot from the 1913-1921 firehouse. Any remaining portions of the feature in the 161 lot obviously were removed during the construction of the firehouse.

The top of the foundation was 0.8'-0.9' beneath the contemporary surface in most of Area 4. The stones and brick were more disturbed in Area 5, with remaining elements of the feature being identified between 0.5' and 1.2' beneath the contemporary surface in the rear addition (Figure 14). The remaining elements of the feature in Area 5 also had been more forcefully dismantled. Brick rubble layers contiguous with Feature 34 in Area 5 were not identified in Area 4, where the stone and brickwork remained relatively orderly and in-place. The identification of the same type of green-glazed brick in Trenches 1 and 2 and the Trench 15 rubble (excavated as Feature 180) indicates that the foundation and rubble certainly are related.

A soil stain was identified in Trench 5 which may have been a robber's trench made when Feature 34 was dismantled. The robber's trench was identified as a texture difference in the north and south profiles of Trench 5, although it was not



C.A. 1850 ORIGINAL DWELLING

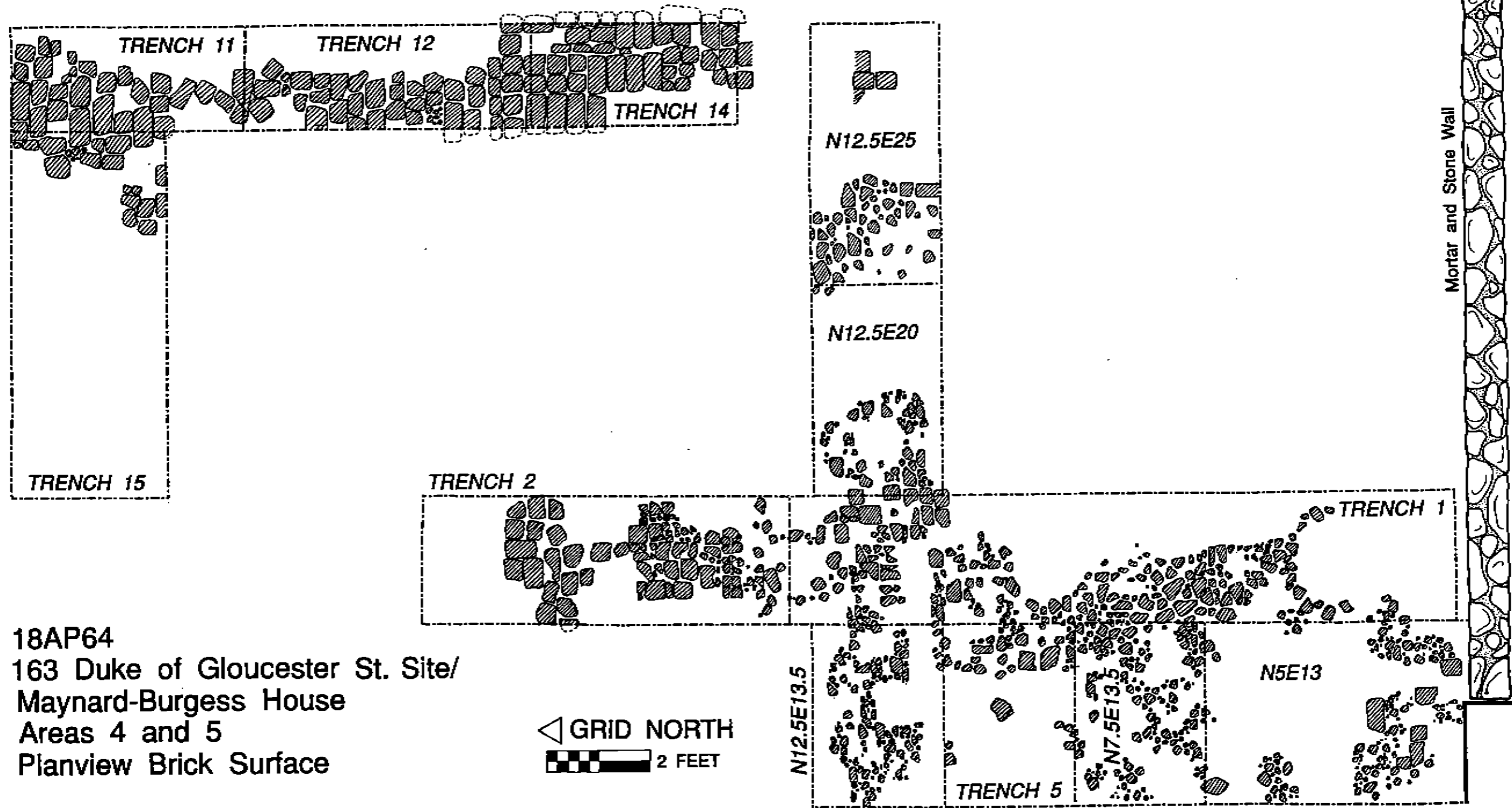


18AP64
163 Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
Maynard-Burgess House
Areas 4 and 5
Planview of Feature 34/
Brick and Stone Foundation



(Figure 14)

C.A. 1850 ORIGINAL DWELLING



18AP64
163 Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
Maynard-Burgess House
Areas 4 and 5
Planview Brick Surface

(Figure 15)

identified in the Trench 1 stratigraphy or to the east of the foundation in Trench 6. The Trench 5 robber's trench extended roughly three feet west of the foundation, a very wide furrow for a foundation of this size. The surface of this robber's trench was at roughly the same depth as the laid brick surface which surrounded the entrance to the cellar.

A light, continuous layer of brick rubble was scattered across Trench 6 at 1.8' beneath the contemporary surface (Figure 12). The rubble lens ran east-west at a uniform depth between Feature 34 and the original surface level of the cellar entrance. This suggests that the foundation was dismantled and the cellar built at roughly the same time. It also indicates that the living surface was lower when the house was constructed than the robber's trench stain in Trench 5; i.e., this robber's trench could not have predated the Feature 34 foundation because the yard surface was not that high. Consequently, the trench probably was dug to remove bricks from the foundation.

Excavation in Area 5 revealed that the foundation does not continue either north, east, or west out of Trench 15, the most northerly point at which it was identified archaeologically (compare Area 5). The abrupt ending of the feature argues that Feature 34 was unfinished and robbed of re-useable brick through the digging of an irregular robber's trench. A whiteware sherd was recovered from beneath the wall in Trench 6 (post-1820), but the exact timing of the foundation's construction and dismantling is unclear.

The cellar probably was dug during or shortly after the construction of the 1850-1858 main block, but precise dating and its relationship to other features such as Feature 34 is complicated by intricate stratigraphy. The stratigraphy in the profile which runs through Trench 6 and Feature 71 revealed two pockets of the same sandy soil below and above the brick rubble lens (Figure 12). This indicates that the rubble layer was put in place between deposits of identical sand, so the rubble probably was deposited as a discrete episode during closely spaced construction episodes around the cellar (cf Area 8 analysis for a more extensive discussion of the cellar construction). The relative dating reflected by these deposits around the cellar does

not determine exactly when Feature 34 was erected. It would appear that the foundation was dismantled at roughly the same time as the cellar space was dug, with the light rubble layer from that dismantling being deposited in between pockets of sand placed around the entrance to the cellar. Because this rubble layer in Trench 6 lies beneath the pre-1877 brick surface excavated as Feature 29 et.al., it certainly predates 1877. But the foundation's original construction may have been 20 years or a few days before the digging of the cellar.

While Area 4 provided an extensive amount of information on the activities of the house's occupants, excavations produced no new information on the construction of the main block itself. Although brick features along the eastern edge of Area 5 indicated some effort to drain water away from the structure and buttress the foundation, no builder's trenches were identified along the outside of the main block during any of the Area 4 excavations.

Area 5: 1874-1877 Rear Addition

Area 5 consisted of Trenches 2, 4, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 and Joists 1 through 8. The area covered the surfaces below the floorboards of the 1870s addition to the main block of the house.

Trenches 2 and 4 (like Trench 1 in Area 4) were excavated during Summer, 1991 in response to a proposal to stabilize the western foundation of the 1874-1877 addition with a subsurface steel beam running the full north-south breadth of the lot. This preservation plan eventually was abandoned after Trenches 2 and 4 were completed. The space between Trenches 2 and 4 was not initially excavated because of the presence of a small brick chimney at the back of the addition. The chimney was removed during Fall, 1991 and the space between the two trenches was excavated as Trench 13 in 1992.

Joists 1 through 8 were excavated in 1991. Wooden framing was constructed from the ground to the ceiling of the addition to stabilize the superstructure. The framing was supported by the placement of wooden blocks on undisturbed soil in Area 5. The archaeological units labeled Joists 1 through 8 were the areas where soil was cleared for the placement of the blocks. The joist designations were used because the blocks were located at odd grid coordinates. These each were excavated to a depth of approximately 0.3' to 0.4' beneath surface before reaching soil sufficiently compact to support the joists. All artifacts from each joist were collected as a single unit without layer or level designations.

Besides Trenches 2 and 4, Trench 9 was the only other space excavated in this area during 1991. Prior to the 1992 field season additional flooring was removed and Trenches 11, 12, 14 and 15 were excavated. Consequently, the archaeological sample from this area is quite thorough.

The two-story rear addition predates 1877, when the Hopkins map shows 163 Duke of Gloucester with a rear addition (Figure 6). During removal of the interior walls of the addition in 1991, a hand-written letter from Maria Maynard to an unknown recipient was recovered from the wall. The letter appeared to be dated 1874. The

envelope included a three-cent stamp produced in 1870-1871 (Scott Publishing Co. 1992:6, number A46). Although the stamp could have been used at any time after 1870, the design was not produced after 1873. The letter contains a reference to Maria's son John Henry, who died between 1876 and 1880. It also refers to someone in the household being quite ill -- Maria's husband John T. died in 1875, so this may be a reference to him. The map and letter provide sound evidence to date the construction of the addition to the period 1874-1877.

The crawl space below the addition was inaccessible without removing flooring, but small animals and rodents evidently dragged some objects under the floorboards and rooted around in the uppermost soil layer. However there was little evidence of deeper disturbances, such as rodent runs which would disturb stratigraphy.

Trenches 2 and 4 were located along the western edge of Area 5, at the very rear of the addition. Trench 2 was more extensively disturbed by rodents than any other unit under the addition. Level A was powdery loose soil containing a rich deposit of faunal artifacts, some gnawed newspapers, and very few other artifacts; many of the artifacts in this trench were introduced and/or moved throughout the area by rodents. A single layer of laid bricks excavated as Feature 29 was identified in the eastern wall of the trench's southern end, approximately 0.6' beneath the surface. Several laid bricks were also identified in the northern end of the unit at the same depth. The Feature 29 surface extended beneath the addition's foundation and into Trench 1 and unit N12.5 E20, where it was broken up. The feature subsequently was identified in N5 E13, in Area 4. Several other single-layer dry-laid brick surfaces associated with Feature 29 were identified throughout Areas 5 and 4 (Figure 15). Feature 115 and 131 in N12.5 E25 (Area 4) and Features 131, 132, and 177 in Trench 14 were laid brick surfaces flush to the rear wall of the main block and extending beneath the 1874-1877 addition into Area 4. Other bricks were identified in Trenches 11, 12, and 15 and excavated as Feature 124. These features probably were a single laid brick surface with periodic modifications, but the removal of some bricks and the impact of the addition's construction fragmented the surface.

Most of these surfaces were to the east of Feature 34, the brick and stone foundation in Trenches 1, 2, and 15. However Feature 29 overlaid the wall in Trench 2 and unit N12.5 E20, indicating that at least Feature 29 must post-date Feature 34. Both the foundation and these brick surfaces obviously predate the 1874-1877 construction of the rear addition.

The portion of Feature 34 which ran through Trench 2 contained a slightly smaller quantity of brick and stone than that uncovered in Trench 1. Feature 34 was uncovered along the north-south length of Trench 1 and contained a consistent row of large sandstone cobbles overlaid by jumbled brick. Sparse amounts of mortar were recovered along this wall in both Trench 1 and Trench 2. A green-glazed brick was recovered from Feature 34 in Trench 2; a similar brick was identified in Trench 1, and Feature 180 rubble associated with the foundation in Trench 15 contained another of these bricks.

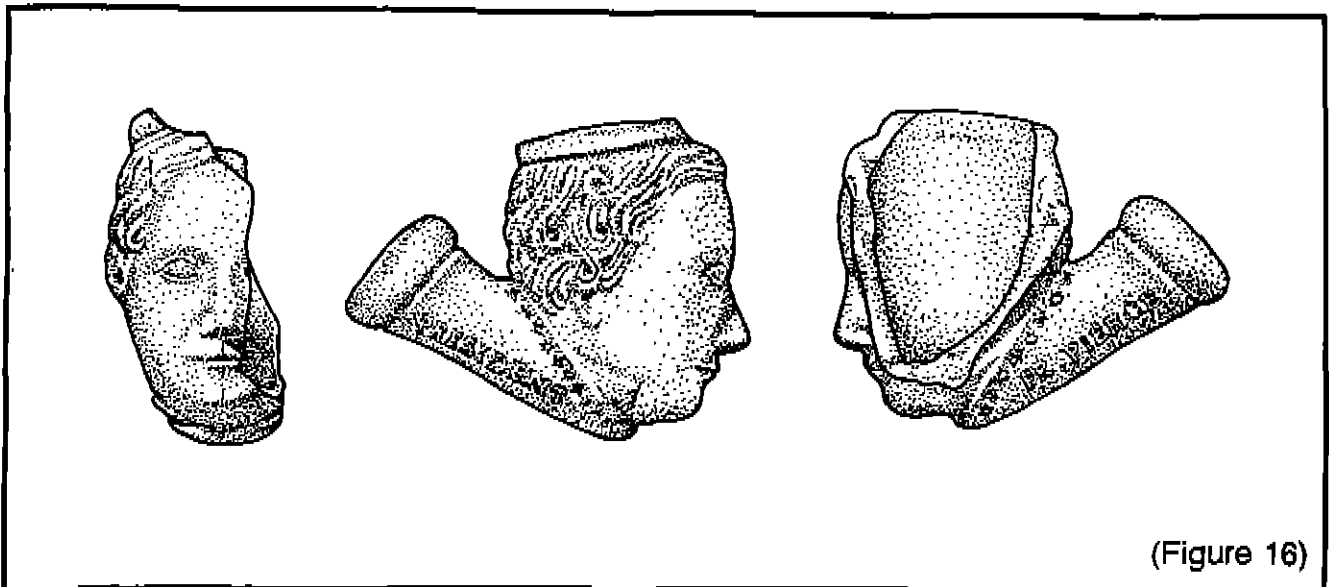
Feature 34 did not run at exactly the same north-south trajectory as Trenches 1, 2, 13, and 4; it instead ran at a slight northeastern angle in relation to the excavation grid (Figure 15). Consequently, the feature was identified in Trenches 1 and 2 but not in Trenches 13 and 4. However laid brick and sandstone from Feature 34 was identified in the western end of Trench 15. Trench 2 did include a consistent line of brick extending northward out of the trench and into Trench 13. Feature 45, a soil stain in the southern half of Trench 2, was at the base of the foundation and may have been a builder's trench for the foundation, but a clear builder's trench was not identified in Trench 2.

Trench 13 was a 2.7' by 2.5' unit excavated between Trenches 2 and 4. It lay beneath a chimney flue which was probably used for a stove in the ground-floor room of the rear addition. A deposit of dense brick rubble, Feature 46, was identified at the base of level E. The rubble is probably associated with Feature 36, a pocket of rodent-disturbed brick rubble identified in the northern end of Trench 2 (i.e., bordering Trench 13). In Trench 2 the brick rubble had been disturbed both by rodents and by the chimney flue construction and as a result was much more broken-up and less-concentrated than what was identified in Trench 13.

Both of the brick rubble features were identified at a depth of 0.6' beneath the contemporary surface and appeared to be related to Feature 34. The orderly stone and brick line characteristic of Feature 34 deposits in Trenches 1 and 2 was not encountered in Trench 13. However the Feature 46 rubble almost certainly is related to the Feature 34 foundation, since it is contiguous with Feature 180 rubble which contained glazed brick from the foundation. The level underlying Feature 46 contained a whiteware sherd, dating the rubble deposit to post-1820.

The Feature 46 rubble continued into Trench 4, where it was identified at the base of level D. Trench 4 was a 2.5' by 5.3' unit excavated to sterile subsoil which was at an average depth of 2.5' below contemporary surface, and which sloped down from south to north.

Besides the Feature 46 rubble, the stratigraphy of the unit contained a very substantial artifact assemblage. Level B contained a redware pipe bowl molded with the likeness of Franklin Pierce (Figure 16). The pipes were distributed as a campaign promotion for Pierce's 1852 presidential election. The same layer contained a complete Spring Garden Glass Works bottle manufactured between 1851 and 1856 (McKearin and Wilson 1978:130-131, 666).



(Figure 16)

The artifacts in both levels B and C were relatively large and included a few complete objects such as the Spring Garden bottle. This and the absence of mends to objects elsewhere on the site suggests that this material probably was not part of fill moved during construction of the rear addition. It would appear instead to have been intentionally discarded in Trench 4 and left relatively undisturbed. Level D was a hard-packed deposit beneath these artifact-rich levels and above the Feature 46 rubble. The level had a very fine lens of sand at its base and contained 14 ceramic sherds, half of which were whiteware (Appendix 3). Level E, underlying Feature 46, had a slightly lower artifact density than level C (level E contained 45 ceramic sherds, and level C contained 61). Level E contained an unusually diverse mix of ceramic types ranging from tin-glazed earthenware and North Devon coarse earthenware to whiteware. The 24 sherds of whiteware comprised the most common ceramic type in the layer. The artifacts in level E were recovered in pockets, i.e., they were clustered in several places in the unit and not evenly distributed throughout the level.

The stratigraphy in Trench 4 suggests the following formation scenario. Feature 46 is located in Trenches 13 and Trench 4, at the northern end of Feature 34 and at approximately the same depth, indicating that the two are probably related. The location of the highly fragmented rubble at the end of the foundation suggests that Feature 46 was bricks which were forcefully dismantled from the wall. The rubble was covered with a fine layer of sand and soil which was excavated as level D. Level D's compactness could be attributable to weathering or intentional packing; such weathering wouldn't necessarily have taken a lengthy time, perhaps only long enough for a steady rain or snow. That level was covered with the primary refuse and soil excavated as levels B and C. Level B is consistently flecked with brick and mortar, indicating that it is a separate deposit from the level C soil. Level B was probably deposited during the construction of the addition. The center of the addition would have remained open during much of the construction as the walls went up, resulting in a continual deposition of mortar and brick fragments. The density of artifacts in the level indicates that refuse was probably discarded not long before the flooring was put in place.

Trench 9, which was located in the center of the rear addition, supports many of these arguments. Level A of Trench 9 was somewhat disturbed, although not as extensively as level A in Trench 2. Trench 9, level A contained 20 ceramic fragments, including one post-1934 tea cup fragment and a 1910-1950 Japanese porcelain saucer. The layer contained a painted whiteware tea cup fragment which matched a sherd from Trench 4 level B, indicating some disturbance between trenches. Level A also contained 21 buttons, including four military buttons dating to the period 1820-1845 (Appendix 5).

A complete nine-inch diameter American stoneware butter crock lid with brushed cobalt was recovered from level A. The lid is difficult to date conclusively, but the vessel type and painted motif are characteristic of the middle of the nineteenth century. It lay directly on a mortar deposit 0.67' beneath the surface which was excavated as Feature 76. Trench 4 contained a far less dense deposit of mortar and brick flakes throughout its level B, even though those levels were at a comparable depth. Feature 76 contained one ceramic sherd, an undecorated whiteware fragment (post-1820). The crock lid may have been one of a handful of artifacts directly discarded onto the mortar layer before the flooring was installed.

Level B of Trench 9 contained the only ceramic mend to a sherd from the back yard. An American stoneware ink well fragment in Trench 9, level B mended to 11 sherds from the same vessel at N10 E0, feature 144, level a. A Rockingham sherd in level B of Trench 9 dates the level to post-1845. An evaluation of stratigraphy in the back yard and Area 3 suggests that this sherd was moved from the yard to Area 5 prior to construction, probably to level the surface beneath the addition. The Feature 76 mortar overlaying level B indicates that the construction occurred immediately after this soil was moved from the yard. Level B contained a dense deposit of artifacts including 40 ceramics (25 whiteware) and 16 buttons. The absence of any more mends between the yard and addition indicates that such moving of soil from the yard was fairly isolated.

Trench 9 contained a dense layer of brick rubble excavated as Feature 80 which was contiguous with Feature 46 in Trenches 13 and 4, Feature 36 in Trench 2,

and Feature 180 in Trench 15. This continuous rubble layer (i.e., Features 36/46/80/180) fans out from the south end of Trench 2, where it is the least dense, into Trenches 13, 4, 9, and 15, where it is quite dense throughout. No comparable rubble layer was identified in Trench 1.

The north half of Feature 80 was left unexcavated. This provides later investigators one of several units which can be used to address questions requiring additional excavation. Soil in and around the Feature 80 rubble was excavated in the unit's south half as levels E and F. Level E contained a dense deposit of fish scales, window glass, and 36 ceramic fragments. Although whiteware was the most common ceramic type in the level (19 sherds), the level also contained fragments of white salt-glaze in molded dot, diaper and basket motif (circa 1740-1780), Buckley coarse earthenware (1720-1775), and creamware (1762-1820). Level F contained a lighter deposit of artifacts, with only seven sherds. These ceramics included a sherd of German stoneware (Westerwald, peak American export 1700-1775), as well as printed whiteware (circa 1820-1900). This mix of late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century wares is older than the balance of the assemblage and quite fragmented. The rich deposit of highly fragmented artifacts directly on the rubble in level E indicates that the rubble scatter had refuse discarded onto it almost immediately. The fragmentation suggests that the refuse may have been moved from the yard or elsewhere. Level G contained a very light deposit of artifacts including one undecorated whiteware sherd. The unit's south half was excavated to sterile subsoil.

Trench 9 confirms the extent of the brick rubble (i.e., it is limited to Area 5) and indicates that it dates to sometime in the interim between the construction of the Feature 34 foundation and the 1874-1877 construction of the addition. The function and dating of Feature 34, though, remains unclear. The foundation has a terminus post quem of 1820 provided by an undecorated whiteware sherd recovered from beneath the stones in Trench 6. That sherd could conceivably have been deposited during the dismantling of the foundation, as opposed to the initial construction. However the integrity of the foundation argues against that potential. Forceful dismantling of the foundation could clear space in which an artifact could be dropped,

but the stone and bricks remaining in the trench would show evidence of spillage and disassembly; the feature foundation is instead quite consistent.

The function of the foundation is more enigmatic. Trench 4 did not identify any in-place stones or bricks from the foundation because the foundation ran slightly askew to the excavation grid (Figure 14). Trench 15 was excavated against the north wall of the rear addition to determine if the brick rubble extended that far northward and if the Feature 34 foundation continued north.

Trench 15 ran 7.5' east-west along the northern wall of the rear addition and connected Trenches 4 and 11. The trench was 3.5' wide (i.e., north-south). At the base of level B in the eastern end of the trench a laid brick surface was identified which continued from the previously excavated Trench 11. This single-brick-depth, dry-laid surface was excavated as Feature 177. It was located directly over level C, which contained a scatter of artifacts including 34 ceramic sherds (22 whiteware, including one pastel-shaded print; post-1828). Excavators noted that the soil was considerably more compacted in the southern side of the unit, at the base of level C. A comparably dense soil was identified at the same depth in Trenches 11 and 12. Soil against the north wall of Trench 15 was softer, perhaps because of water drainage sitting in this spot, which was the lowest point in the addition. Recent cinder blocks along the northern foundation wall indicate that there were periodic attempts to stabilize that wall, suggesting that water drainage may have been a persistent problem.

The brick rubble excavated in Trenches 2, 4, 9, and 13 was excavated as Feature 180 at the base of level C. The scatter of brick rubble in Feature 180 was deeper and denser than rubble identified in any other unit in Area 5, with brick fragments piled three deep in some places. This deposit also contained glazed bricks identical to those associated with Feature 34 in Trenches 1 and 2. The top of sandstones in Feature 34 were identified at the base of Feature 180, level b, i.e., the top of Feature 34 was contiguous with the lower layers of brick rubble. Artifacts were scattered within this rubble throughout the square, including several large bone fragments. Immediately below the brick rubble was a dense concentration of artifacts including broken glass, bone, and 58 ceramic sherds (38 whiteware; Appendix 3).

The artifacts beneath the Feature 180 rubble overlay a layer of mortar and artifacts which was excavated as Feature 153. This layer of mortar and artifacts was first identified in the western edge of Trench 11 and was continuous throughout Trench 15. In Trench 11 the layer was 1.3' beneath the surface and 0.24' thick; in Trench 15 it was 1.5' beneath the surface and 0.2' thick. The mortar excavated as Feature 153 was in deeper strata than the mortar deposit identified in Trench 9 as Feature 76, indicating that it was a separate, earlier deposit.

Feature 153 contained large amounts of broken window glass, oyster shells and faunal remains throughout. In Trench 15 Feature 153 level a contained 62 ceramic sherds (29 whiteware; Appendix 3). Among these sherds was a brushed cobalt preparation American stoneware sherd impressed "H Remmey." Henry Remmey established a pottery in Philadelphia in 1810, and his son and grandson operated the factory into the late-nineteenth century (Barber 1904:64). This vessel obviously dates to the early period of the pottery's operation.

Feature 153 is probably one of the first archaeological examples of construction on the site, but it still dates to after 1820. The ten blue-printed whiteware sherds in the feature were produced after 1820, a color transfer print which was not commonly produced after the mid-1850s (Miller 1980:4). This deposit may be construction debris from the initial erection of the main block. Level E, which is directly beneath Feature 153, does include 15 older ceramic sherds (nine creamware, three Jackfield, two undecorated pearlware, and one painted pearlware), ceramic types which are considerably older than those throughout most of the site.

Any notion that level E in Trench 15 might be a colonial living surface at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street is quashed in Trench 11. Feature 153 was excavated in Trench 11, where it continued the feature stratum from Trench 15. Level E in Trench 11, which was beneath Feature 153 and contiguous with level E in Trench 15, contained a sherd of printed whiteware and a sherd of blue shell-edge whiteware, both post-dating 1820. The dense Feature 153 mortar layer was not identified in any other units in Area 5. A possible explanation for Feature 153 is that it is construction debris or sheet refuse from the earliest occupation period of the house, which probably dates

to between 1850 and 1858. This refuse discard pattern, with more dense concentrations along the side of the house and relatively sparse amounts toward the center, is similar household refuse disposal patterns identified elsewhere (cf Deetz 1977). The central part of the yard is kept relatively clean while refuse accumulates around the periphery. This would explain the large amount of artifacts found below Feature 153 in Trench 15 and the relative dearth of material recovered below the brick rubble in the adjacent unit, Trench 9.

Trenches 11, 12, and 14 were two-foot wide units dug along the rear of the main block (Figure 8). The units were intended to identify any builder's trenches for the main block and evaluate the use of the yard in the circa 1850-1874 period which preceded the construction of the rear addition. All three units have very similar stratigraphy, features, and artifact deposits.

The brick rubble layers identified in Trenches 2, 4, 9, 13, and 15 were not present in any of the three trenches against the house. However each of the trenches against the wall had contiguous sections of dry-laid brick similar to what had been excavated in other units as Feature 29 (in Trench 2 and Unit N12.5 E20), Feature 180 (Trench 15), Features 115 and 131 (N12.5 E25), and Feature 124 (Trenches 11, 12, and 15) (Figure 15). All of these single-depth dry-laid brick surfaces were identified at a similar depth beneath the contemporary surface and in comparable stratum. They all appear to post-date the Feature 34 foundation. Feature 29, for instance, is located directly over the foundation by 0.75'.

Feature 132 is a dry-laid, broken-up brick surface in Trenches 14 and 12. It is approximately 0.5' beneath a very uneven surface in both trenches and is contiguous with the bricks excavated as Feature 124 in Trench 12. Feature 124 covered the western edge of the unit but did not continue into the eastern profile (i.e., against the wall of the main block; see Figure 17). Feature 124 was also identified in Trenches 11 and 15. The brick surface excavated as Feature 132 in Trench 14 covered the entire floor of Trench 14 at the base of level D, approximately 0.5' beneath the contemporary surface.

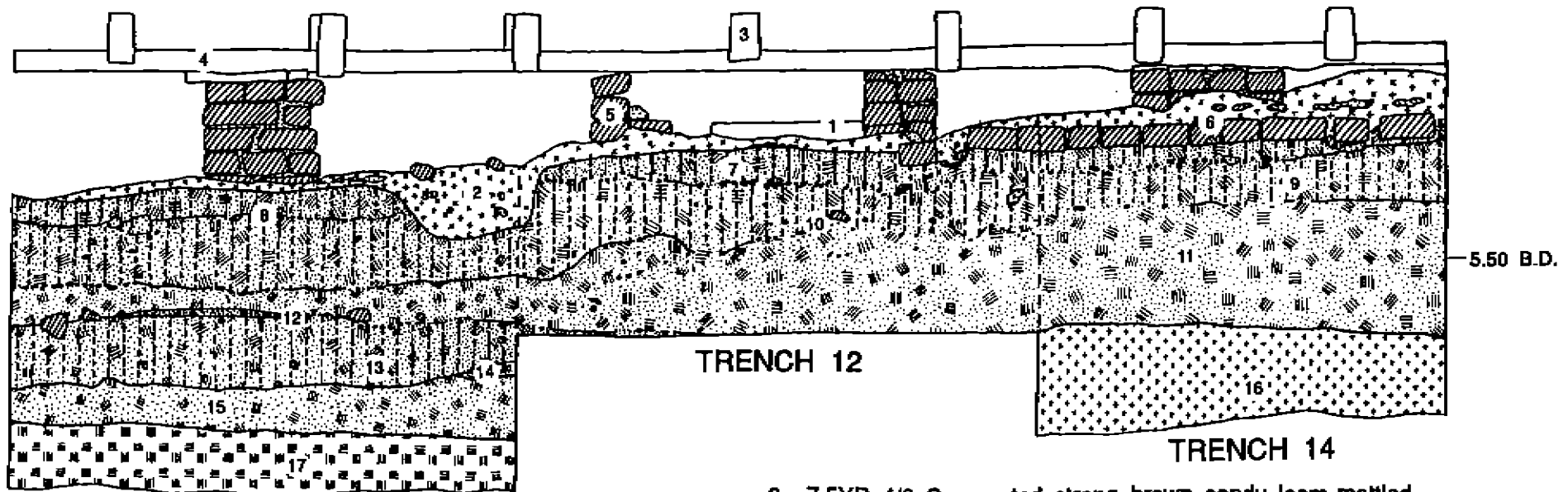
A continuous profile was not excavated between Trench 14 and unit N12.5 E25, located in the northeast corner of the external ell (i.e., Area 4). However a laid brick surface was identified in N12.5 E25 which appears to be a continuation of the laid surface identified in Trench 14. Unit N12.5 E25 had a small tree in its east half, and the roots from the tree had broken up brick surfaces and made comparison of depths and stratigraphy somewhat tentative. Feature 115 was approximately 0.8' beneath the contemporary surface and covered the western half of the unit. Bricks were also lodged in the roots of the tree in the eastern half of the unit, suggesting that the tree had disturbed a relatively consistent brick surface which had been contiguous with Feature 132 in Trench 14.

A thin continuous lens of mortar, shell, and brick fragments was identified in the eastern profile of Trenches 11, 12, and 14 at a depth below the contemporary surface of 0.3' in Trench 11 to 0.4' in Trench 14 (Figure 17). The lens was disturbed in Trench 11's northeast corner (i.e., the northeast interior corner of the rear addition) by a 2.0" diameter twentieth-century pipe. The lens is not particularly prominent in the western profiles for these trenches. Trenches 4 and 15 had an identical lens of mortar, brick flakes, and shell identified in their northern profile at 0.5' beneath the contemporary surface (Figure 18). The lens was not identified on the south profile of Trench 15.

This mortar lens was not identified in Trenches 2, 13, and 4 against the rear addition's west wall. The lens is beneath the laid brick surfaces in Area 5, and it is above the Feature 153 stratum in Trenches 15 and 11, which probably was deposited during the initial occupation of the site. Obviously this mortar lens must date between the Feature 153 deposit (post-1820) and the laid brick surfaces (which predate 1874-1877).

Although there were pockets of soil along the eastern wall in Area 5 which looked somewhat like builder's trenches for the main block, no builder's trench was conclusively identified. Prototypical builder's trenches are furrows with a V-shaped profile. The foundation is set into the base of that furrow and soil thrown back into the furrow on each side of the wall to a uniform depth, creating a soil stain on each side of the foundation. However the contemporary surface within the main block is

18AP64
 163 Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
 Maynard-Burgess House
 Trenches 11, 12 and 14
 East Profiles



- TRENCH 11**
- 1 Wooden beam
 - 2 10YR 4/3 Dark brown silty loam filled with mortar and brick fragments
 - 3 Wooden floor joists to ca. 1870's addition
 - 4 Wooden sill to ca. 1870's addition
 - 5 Brick pliers to ca. 1870's addition
 - 6 Brick pad excavated as Feature 132b
 - 7 7.5YR 4/6 Compacted strong brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
 - 8 Lens of brick, mortar and shell fragments

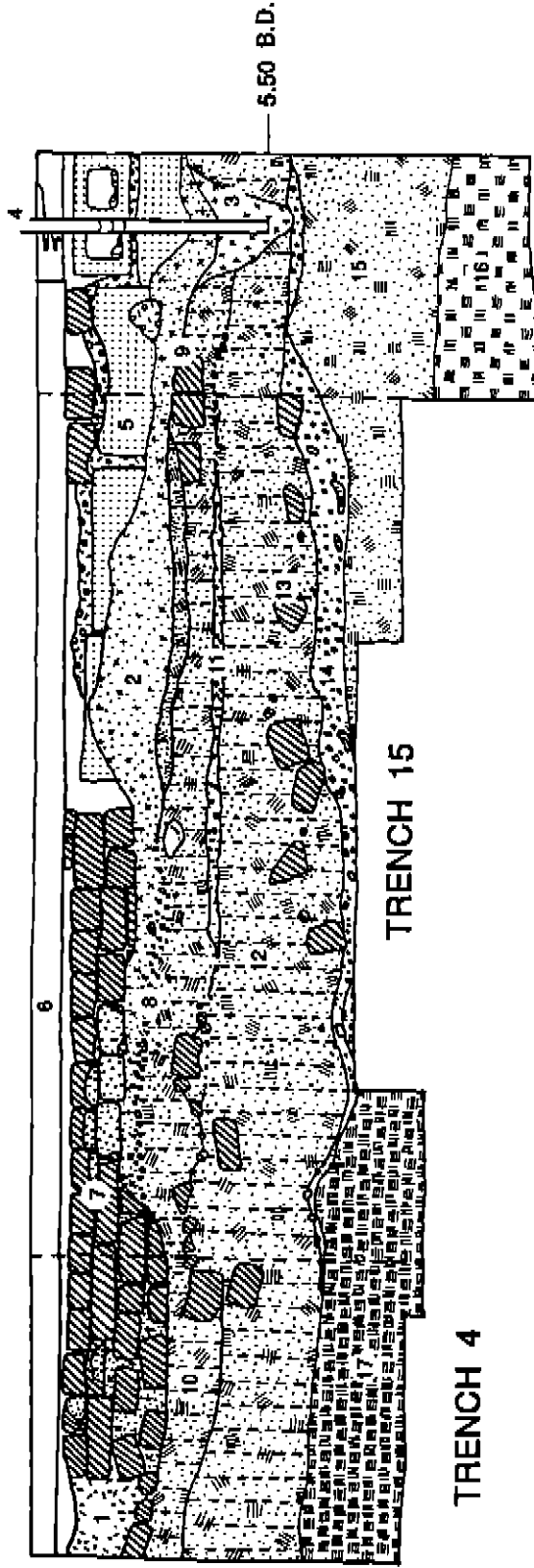
- 9 7.5YR 4/6 Compacted strong brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- 10 Lens of brick, mortar, coal and shell fragments
- 11 10YR 3/6 Compacted dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- 12 Lens of brick and mortar fragments with a patch of clean sand (excavated as Feature 162)
- 13 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- 14 10YR 3/6 Loosely packed dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- 15 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- 16 7.5YR 4/4 Dark brown loam
- 17 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown loam

(Figure 17)

18AP64

Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
Maynard-Burgess House
Trenches 4, 15 and 11
North Profiles

2 Feet



TRENCH 4

- 1 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown silty loam
- 2 10YR 4/3 Dark brown sandy loam filled with mortar fragments
- 3 7.5YR 3/4 Dark brown silty loam
- 4 Copper water pipe
- 5 Cinderblock and cement repair to ca. 1870's foundation
- 6 Wooden Sill to ca. 1870's addition
- 7 Mortar and brick foundation of 1870's addition
- 8 Lens of mortar and brick fragments
- 9 Broken brick surface excavated as Feature 124a

TRENCH 15

TRENCH 11

- 10 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- 11 Lens of mortar and brick fragments
- 12 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- 13 Brick rubble excavated as Feature 180
- 14 Lens of mortar and window glass excavated as Feature 153
- 15 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- 16 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown loam
- 17 10YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown clayey loam

(Figure 18)

approximately 2.5' lower than that in the yard or Area 5. This suggests that the main block foundation could have been dug from the interior of the block outward, creating a wall of soil against which the foundation stones were set. This would leave very ephemeral soil stains against the exterior walls.

The Feature 34 foundation remains the most problematic interpretive challenge in Area 5. It did not continue any further northward than the southwest corner of Trench 15. However, if those stones in Trench 15 were the wall's corner, a right angle trajectory would pass through either Trench 4 to the west or Trenches 11 and 12 to the east. The amount of digging necessary to erect such a wall would leave obvious stratigraphic evidence, even if the wall was completely dismantled and removed, but it clearly did not continue north, east, or west; it simply ended.

The girth of the foundation argues against it being a decorative feature, like a wall along the edge of a garden. The foundation does run roughly parallel with the house, about ten feet behind the rear wall of the main block, but there is no evidence that it was once part of the standing structure. A rigorous architectural analysis of the house provided no evidence that this wall supported any structural elements of the main block, such as a rear portion of the building. The archaeology offers absolutely no evidence to support that possibility.

The post-1820 terminus post quem allows the suggestion that this foundation predates the construction of the Maynard structure, which was between 1850 and 1858. Indeed, when Maynard purchased the property in September 1847 it was "with buildings" (McWilliams 1991b:4). A cryptically carved "1838" on the main block's north wall also provides a tantalizing implication that the house itself was already there when Maynard purchased the lot. Yet real estate assessments of James Iglehart, who sold the property to Maynard, argue that the lot was taxed as unimproved. An 1845 assessment indicated that Iglehart owned four houses and lots and one unimproved lot, but in 1860 he was charged with four houses and no longer had the unimproved lot, which was almost certainly 163 Duke of Gloucester, which he sold to Maynard in 1847 (McWilliams1991b:5).

It could be that only one insubstantial building was on the property at the time of the 1845 assessment, and Feature 34 is the wall for that building. Archaeological evidence, though, argues against that hypothesis. There simply is no stratigraphic evidence that this wall was ever part of a complete foundation. A building may have been on the property in 1845, but it could well have been in the 161 Duke of Gloucester space which is now home to the 1913-1921 firehouse.

The most persuasive interpretation is that the feature was a foundation for a structure which was never finished. Several elements of archaeological evidence argue for this conclusion. The first is the absence of any remaining wall elements or stratigraphic indication of the erection of a wall. The area in which the main block was erected appears to have been dug out, since the surface is below that of the yard, so that area conceivably might have no remaining stratigraphy from such a foundation. However the wall still would have passed through Trench 11 and/or 12, and there is conclusive evidence that no such foundation or excavation for one was present in Trenches 11 or 12.

The absence of a significant amount of mortar or other bond within the walls suggests that only portions of the foundation were completed. Significant deposits of mortar and building debris (e.g., Features 36, 46, 80, and 180) in Trenches 13, 4, 9, and 15 indicate construction and destruction episodes around the north end of the wall. The Feature 180 deposit in Trench 15 includes glazed bricks like those recovered within the wall in Trenches 1 and 2, demonstrating that the debris in the feature is likely part of the foundation. Because very few of the bricks in this rubble layer were complete, it would appear that the foundation was robbed of re-useable bricks. Discarded bricks were most dense in Trenches 13, 4, 14, and the northern end of Trench 9, indicating that most of the rubble was deposited at the northern end of the Feature 34 foundation; no comparable rubble was identified in Trench 1.

The positioning of laid brick surface in Feature 124, Trench 15 0.7' directly over Feature 180 rubble indicates that some time passed between the construction/destruction episode(s) for the foundation and the laying of the brick surface at the back of the main block. Perhaps the foundation was dismantled by the

Maynards when they first occupied the property, disassembling an unfinished wall already in place or aborting an initial construction effort.

The construction chronology in this area of the house clearly took place over a period of time no longer than fifty-seven years, i.e., between 1820 (ceramic terminus post quem in Feature 34) and 1874-1877 (when the rear addition was constructed). The relative chronology of these construction and destruction episodes seems clear, with only Feature 34 escaping precise dating. The exact timing of these construction and discard episodes cannot be conclusively defined.

In any case, there clearly was a considerable amount of activity in this area in the years prior to the construction of the rear addition. The density of artifacts throughout this area may indicate that Area 5 archaeologically resembles the pre-addition back yard more accurately than the yard space excavated in Areas 2 and 3, which appeared to have been graded since the rear addition was built. The comparable paucity of artifacts in the back yard, which was apparently contiguous open surface with Area 5 from about 1850 to 1874, could indicate that the yard was cleared of artifacts through some means. On the other hand, the density of artifacts in Area 5 may simply indicate where goods were discarded along with construction debris which was immediately covered; these deposits would not be comparable to the typical back yard refuse pattern. The absence of more mends and larger portions of ceramic vessels in Area 5 indicates that a considerable amount of refuse made its way off the site. Some may have washed into the alleyway, but the relative paucity of artifacts and the disturbance in those strata do not demonstrate that many objects remained in the alley. For whatever reason, many of the fragments of the vessels represented in Area 5 simply are no longer in strata at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street.

Area 5 Faunal Analysis

In addition to the assemblages already discussed, Area 5 contained a particularly dense assemblage of faunal materials. A substantial amount of the remains were undoubtedly deposited by scavenging rodents and other small animals, leaving 1193 bones in level A of Trench 2 and a complete opossum skeleton on the

surface of Trench 14. To minimize the impact of small animal activities, only portions of the recovered faunal assemblage were analyzed. None of the bones recovered from Trench 2 were analyzed because of the presence of a large and recently abandoned rat nest on the surface of the trench and the identification of a below-ground animal burrow. In addition, bones from level A of Trenches 4 and 9 are not included in the analysis. Trenches 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 were extensively surface collected prior to excavation. The surface-collected bones are not included in the analysis, but everything from level A on to subsoil was analyzed. The logic for including the bones from level A in Trenches 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in the analysis and not including level A bones from Trenches 4 and 9 was that the southwestern corner and western wall of the 1870s addition were clearly the most heavily disturbed by animals. In contrast, the northern and eastern walls of the addition did not appear to have been significantly disturbed. Undoubtedly some of the 3884 bones that were analyzed in Area 5 were the product of animal scavenging, but the omission of the surface collections and selected levels minimized their influence on these analyses.

In general, the mammalian assemblage in Area 5 is not strikingly different from the assemblages identified in Feature 71, with pig remains comprising the largest number of identifiable bones. As has been noted elsewhere, pigs were the animals most frequently consumed in the south during the mid-to-late nineteenth century (Hilliard 1972). However, the bone weights of the cow and large mammal remains from Area 5 also suggest that cows were a somewhat more significant part of the 1870s household diet than during the later occupation of the property, when the amount of cow and large mammal remains decreased (cf. Area 3 and Area 8). The bone weight of the cow and large mammal remains from Area 5 is 28% of the total bone weight of the assemblage. In contrast the cow and large mammal remains from Features 71 and 53 account for only 13% and 11% of the weight of the respective assemblages.

A comparison of the bird remains from Area 5 reveals a remarkable consistency between Area 5, Feature 71, and Feature 53. In all three cases the number of bird bones comprised between 18 and 20 percent of the respective

assemblages. This consistency supports the argument that fowl were a relatively consistent part of the household's diet over a lengthy period of time. This is not to suggest that there was no variability in particular consumption choices made by the Maynards and Burgesses over time. For instance, a contrast of the earliest assemblage (Area 5) with the most recent (Feature 53) illustrates a shift in the predominant type of fowl consumed from turkey to chicken. The number of bones identified for both of these species is fairly small, but the consistency presents an interesting example of dietary change over time that will be explored in more detail in future research on the assemblage.

The most distinctive characteristic of the Area 5 assemblage is the amount of reptile and fish remains. The reptile remains from Area 5 were almost all turtle remains. Although they make up only a small percentage of the total assemblage, totaling 53 bones, there are still a significant number of bones. The presence of a substantial number of turtle remains could be explained through a few scenarios. The turtles may have been acquired to add variability to the household's diet. A second scenario may be that the Maynards circumvented the commercial market place of Annapolis by acquiring their meats through hunting and fishing. Ethnographic and historic accounts support both arguments to some extent. Dietary variability has often been identified as playing an important role in food acquisition choices. Even though certain foods comprise only a small portion of the diet, they are often disproportionately important because of the change they provide from the everyday fare. For example, Sidney Mintz (1985) has noted that the desire for dietary variation fueled the early demand for and consumption of spices such as sugar (See also Camp 1989, Taylor 1982:18 for additional discussions of the importance of variability in people's diets). More recently (and more germane to the interpretation of the Area 5 assemblage), ethnographers have explored the importance of turtles in contemporary consumption of turtle soups in Indiana festivals (Bronner 1986).

The Area 5 assemblage also contains substantially more fish remains than identified in other areas of the site. Fish remains accounted for only 7 or 8 percent of the assemblage in Features 71 and 53 respectively. In Area 5, fish remains (excluding

scales) accounted for 17 percent of the assemblage. This higher percentage of fish remains could reflect the previously mentioned practice of acquiring meats through outlets other than the market, such as fishing or purchase from people who fished during the day and subsequently sold their catch. This point is corroborated through several sources of historic, archaeological and ethnographic information. The most dramatic evidence supporting an argument that African Americans were avoiding the vagrancies of the marketplace through private food acquisition comes from a turn-of-the-century photograph of an African American walking away from the city dock with his fishing rod and a stringer of fish (Plate 3).

The private acquisition of food has also been frequently mentioned in various oral history accounts of Annapolis. Kaiser's interviews with the local African American community have noted that fish was frequently purchased through street vendors rather than through the marketplace (Kaiser nd). Although Kaiser's interviewees did not identify the racial heritage of the vendors that they purchased from other scholars have provided additional, and more detailed information on the question of non-commercial methods of food acquisition and alternative economies within the African American community. Oral history accounts recorded in Warren's text mention an African American man who had a horse-drawn cart that he would use to sell produce throughout the city (Warren 1990:143). Furthermore, African Americans also comment on the text about the presence of a barter-based economy. One interviewee discussed the hiring of the first transportation for African American children to get to school in Annapolis. The interviewee recalled that rather than pay in cash the bus driver frequently received payment for his services in goods such as chickens, turkeys, eggs or potatoes (Warren 1990:125).

While a comprehensive survey of archaeological sites has not yet been undertaken examples from several archaeological investigations in Annapolis and the surrounding region are clearly suggestive of a broader pattern of fish and turtle consumption among African Americans. At least four temporally comparable white-occupied sites, the Main street site, and Reynolds Tavern in Annapolis, the Civic Center site in Washington, D.C. and the Boott Mills Boarding House in Lowell,



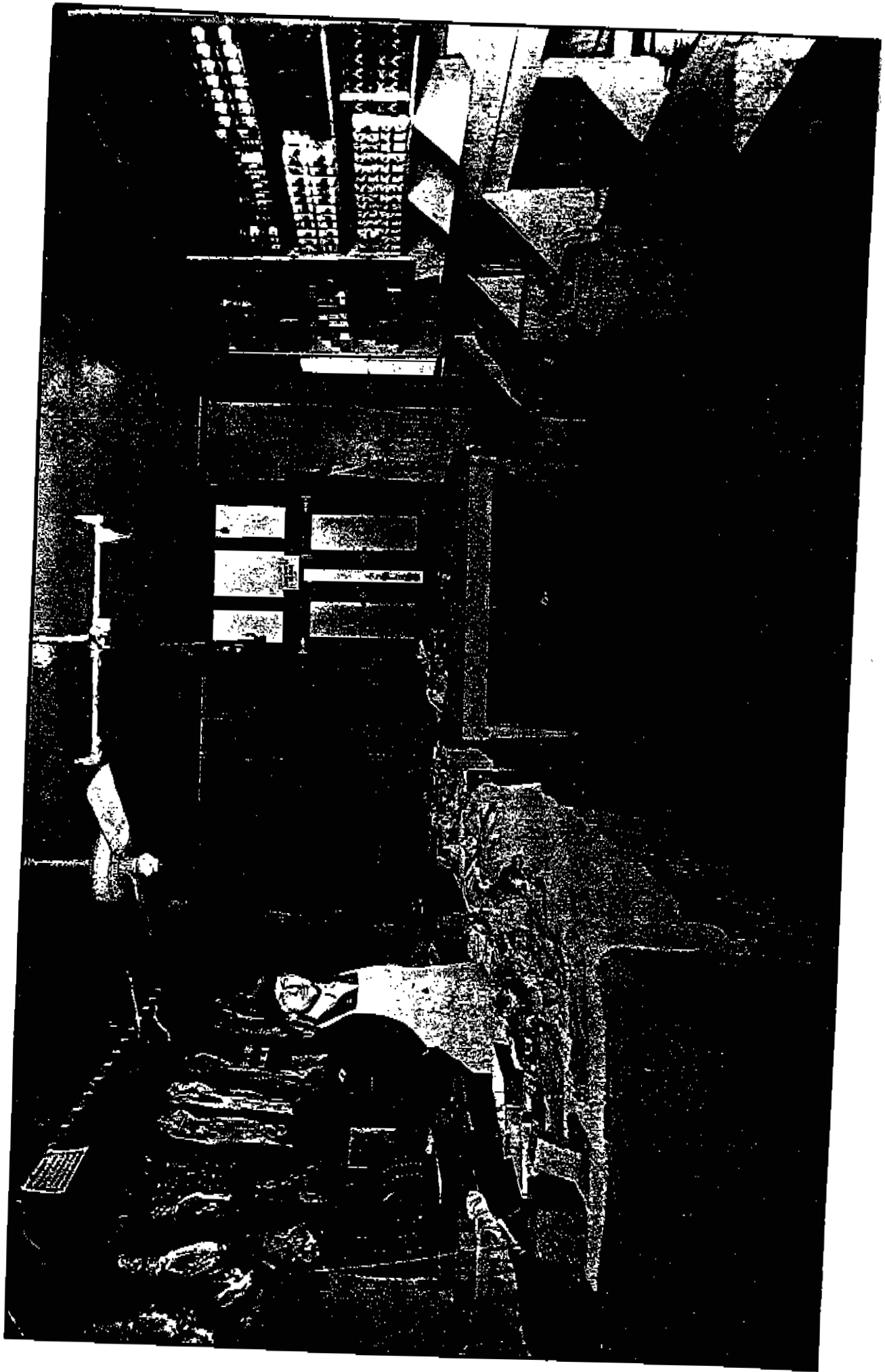
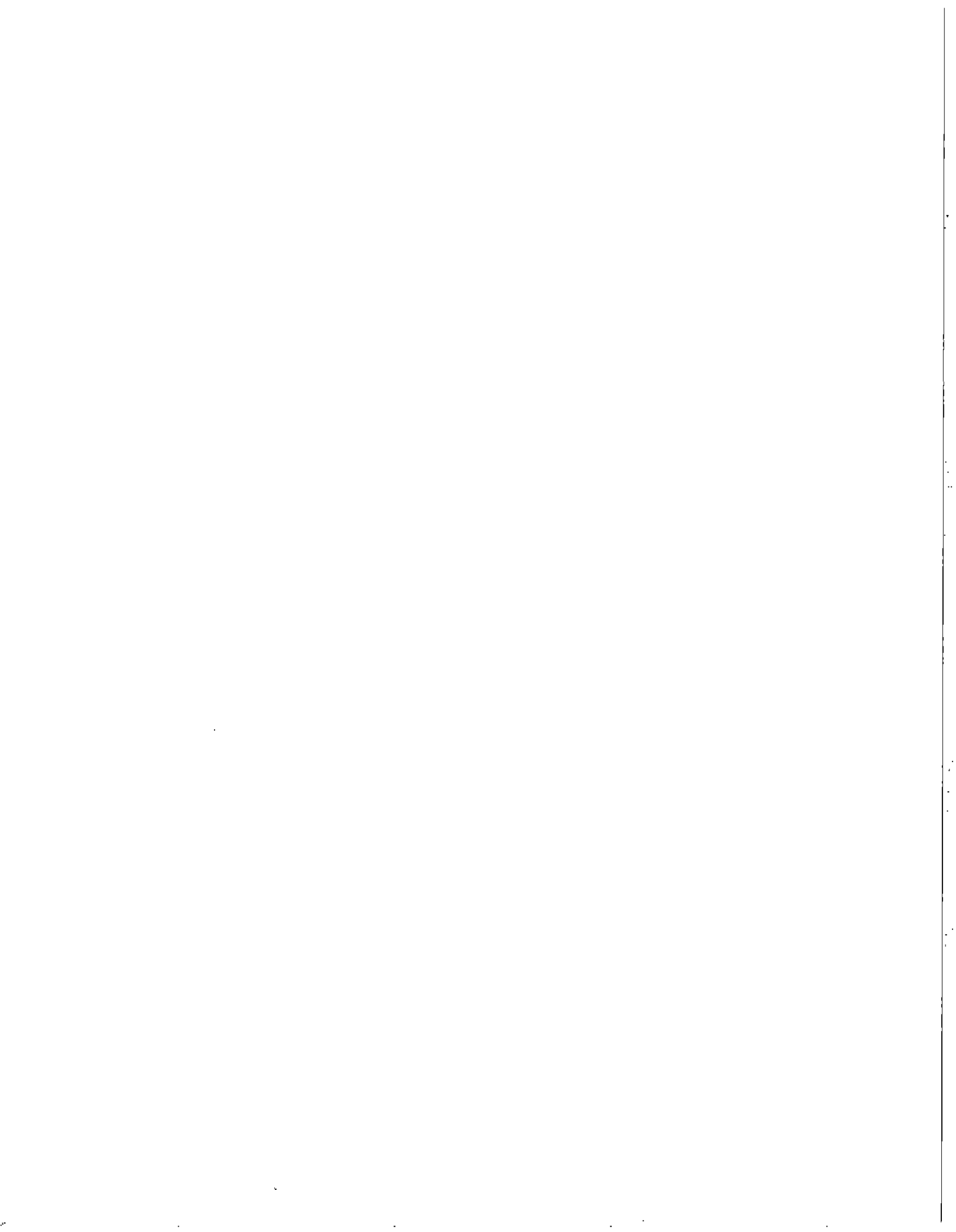


Plate 2



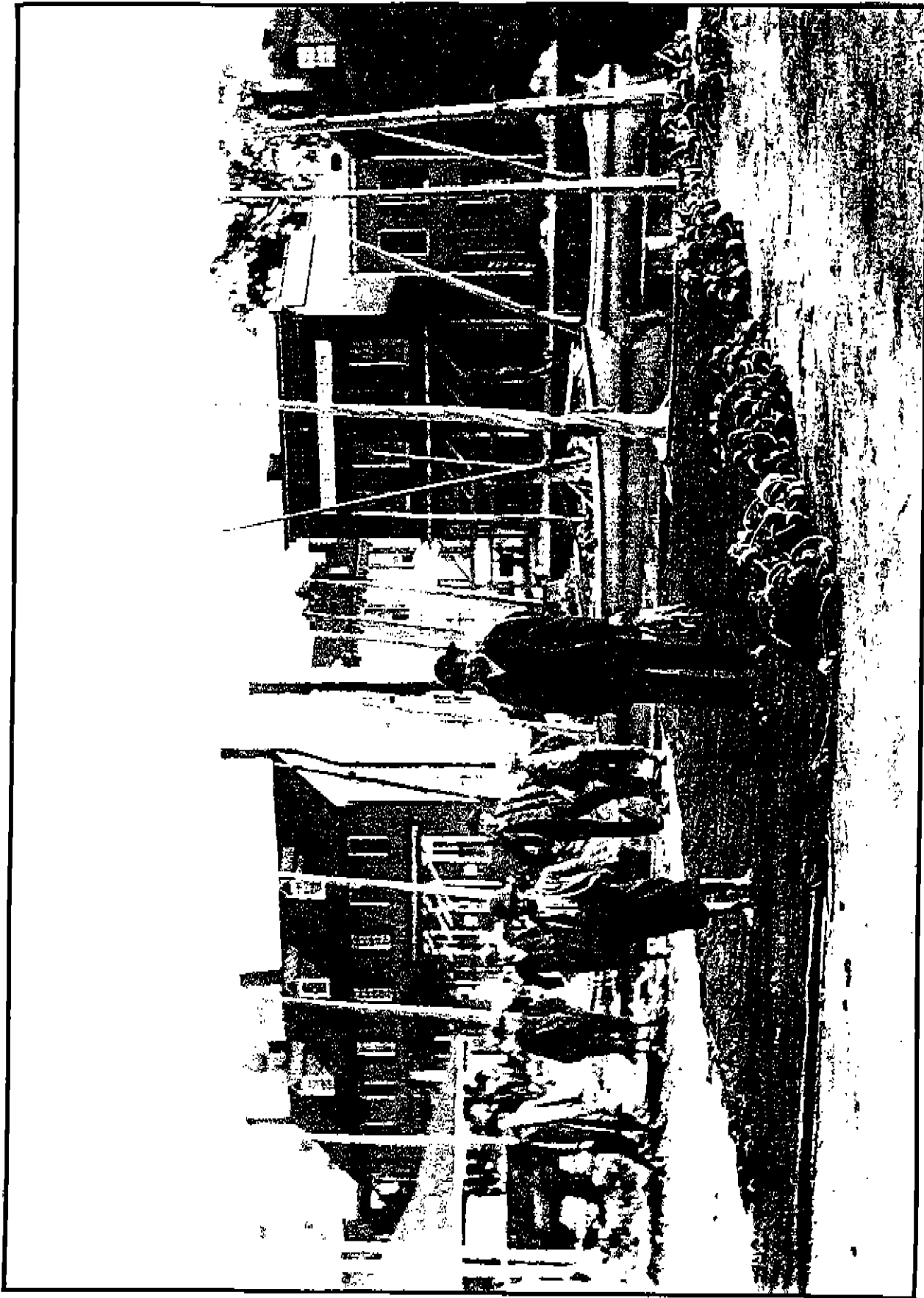


Plate 3



Massachusetts consistently indicate very low frequencies of fish consumption. The combined percentage of fish and reptile remains on all four sites was no greater than nine percent of the total assemblage. Furthermore the nine percent came from the site with the smallest bone count (N=393), the Main street site in Annapolis (Lev-Tov 1987). On the remaining white-occupied sites the total of fish and reptile remains accounted for three percent or less of the assemblage (Garrow 1982:169-171, Reitz 1989, Landon 1989:171).

In sharp contrast to these sites and quite similar to the Maynard-Burgess assemblage was the faunal remains from the Dickson II excavations at the Patterson Lane Site Complex in Delaware (Catts, et. al. 1989). The site is the location of a mid-to-late nineteenth century African American household. Of the 2565 faunal remains that were recovered 469 were fish or turtle remains, comprising just over 18 percent of the assemblage, a percentage which is extremely similar to the 17 percent identified at the Maynard Burgess site in Annapolis.

As always there are some potential methodological pitfalls which could influence the data such as the small sample size for the Main Street site but in general there is a suggestive pattern of increased fish and turtle consumption within portions of the African American community vis a vis white society. Taken as a body of information there are strong indications that African Americans, at least in some regards, deliberately chose to avoid the commercial marketplace. Rather than purchasing relatively standardized meats in commercial establishments, fishing, turtle-catching, and the private raising of chickens (discussed in Area 1) were avenues through which African Americans could acquire foods on their own and avoid the vagrancies of the marketplace.

Table 4

Area 5 Fauna Summary Table

	Number	Weight (grams)
Pig	138	764
Cow	19	904
Unident. Lg. Mammal	53	540
Sheep	5	103
Sheep/Goat	9	106
Unident. Med. Mammal	576	1267
Norway Rat	40	38
Mouse	1	1
Unident. Rodent	1	1
Cat	20	21
Dog	10	10
Rabbit (Eastern Cottontail)	10	9
Unident. Small Mammal	145	115
Unident. Mammal	503	273
Opossum	5	11
Total:	1535	Weight: 4163
Birds		
Chicken	12	22
Turkey	56	156
Canada Goose	3	12
Duck	1	1
Unident. Bird	691	402
Total:	763	Weight: 593
Turtle	53	53
Unident. Reptile	1	1
Unident. Shell	38	16
Oyster	8	12
Crab	5	5
Fish	865	128
Unidentifiable	616	151
Total:	3884	Weight: 5122 grams

Areas 6 and 7

Area 6 was the front room of the circa 1847-1858 main block. The area consisted of Units N26 E33, N26 E35.5, N22 E30, N22 E542.5, N21 E35 and Piers 1 through 4. The Pier units were dug in response to house shoring by Port of Annapolis during Summer, 1991. A series of eight 6" x 6" beams were placed in the house extending from the floor to ceiling in the two rooms of the main block. The beams were mounted upon 2' x 2' blocks of wood on undisturbed soil. To reach undisturbed soil approximately 0.5' of loose soil was removed from each area where a wood base was to be placed. The soil was screened and the artifacts were collected as a single level.

Units N22 E30 and N22 E42.5 were excavated during Summer, 1991. No further testing of the north room was allowed during that field season because of the instability of the central stone and brick chimney. The chimney was removed during Fall, 1991. After the chimney was removed three half units (N21 E35, N26 E33, N26 E35.5) were placed in front of the hearth.

Area 7 was the south room of the main block. The area consisted of Piers 5, 6, 7, and 8, and units N12 E43, N10 E41, N5 E38.5, N1.5 E42, N0 E37.5. Unit N0 E37.5 was excavated during Summer, 1991 to identify any builder's trench for the main block. Unit N1.5 E42 was excavated to test a hypothesis by a local researcher who believed that the building had been moved a short distance (approximately 25 feet) to its current location.

The other four units (N5 E38.5, N10 E41, N10 E43, N12 E43) were all excavated during Fall, 1991 after the removal of the chimney. These units were excavated to further test the area around the hearth, identify the presence of any builder's trenches, and explore an area which had contained a large amount of printer's type identified during the excavation of Pier 6.

The stratigraphy in all of the units in Areas 6 and 7 was quite homogenous. Each unit was fairly shallow, containing three layers of artifacts that extended to an approximate depth of a 1' or less below surface.

Level A in each of the units was a very fine silty soil which was an accumulation of dirt that had fallen between the house's floorboards. The artifact assemblage in this level was also disturbed by scavengers such as cats and rats and 1991 and 1992 construction to shore up the house. The terminus post quem for level A in the excavated units is 1950, based on a 1950 penny in N21 E35. Artifacts associated with several of the piers, however, suggest an even more recent TPQ based on the presence of cigarette butts.

Layer B was a somewhat denser soil that was generally attributed to the mid-to-late-nineteenth century. The last artifact-bearing level, level C was noted as being a very hard-packed soil and had a terminus post quem of 1820 (whiteware). In each case the last artifact-containing level had an extremely thin scatter of artifacts in it and contained only a few diagnostic sherds.

Unit N22 E30 contained substantially more artifacts (N=352 in levels A and B) than any of the other units. The difference in artifact density is probably attributable to the location of the unit at the back of the main block and against the entryway to the 1874-1877 addition. Not only would there have been relatively heavy traffic on the floor above but the area also would have been a very well-protected nesting location for rodents, who clearly had disturbed the surface in the unit.

The stratigraphy for Areas 6 and 7 suggests a scenario where either the house was built onto land which had not been disturbed or the area had been graded prior to the construction of the Maynard house. Archaeological deposits suggest that the area where the main block of the house was to be built was graded away and the house was built onto subsoil. If the house was built onto undifferentiated soil (i.e., subsoil), the fill for the builder's trench would be very ephemeral. However, if it was built into earth which contained darker organic soil and artifact-bearing strata a builder's trench would be easier to identify. Archaeology showed the former to be true; that is, the space for the main block probably was graded, since no builder's trenches were conclusively identified for the house. Very ephemeral soil stains were noted by excavators in N22 E30 and N22 E42.5 (Features 77 and 79) which suggested builder's trenches, but the stains could not be clearly identified and no

diagnostics were recovered in either of those units. Soil discolorations were identified in the Fall, 1991 excavations of N1.5 E42 (Feature 82) and N10 E43 (Feature 85) which also were suggestive of builder's trenches in the east and south wall of the main block, but no diagnostic artifacts were recovered in those features either.

One of the most puzzling group of artifacts in the assemblage is the 761 pieces of printer's type, most of which was recovered from the main block. Two hundred twenty-two pieces of type were identified in N10 E43 alone, and 152 more were recovered from N10 E41. Small amounts of printer's type have been identified on many other sites throughout Annapolis, but the large volume of printer's type recovered at Maynard-Burgess indicates that these artifacts did not reach the site in random refuse. There almost certainly was some tie between an Annapolis printer (or a printer's refuse) and an occupant of the site.

A possible scenario is that the printer's type comes from printing presses owned by William McNeir in the early 1840s. McWilliams (1991b) has identified William McNeir as a printer who worked in Annapolis from the late 1820s until the 1840s. Throughout the late 1830s and early 1840s, McNeir sank into progressively greater debt to James Inglehart, the man who eventually sold the Duke of Gloucester property to John Maynard in 1847. Finally on April 11, 1945 Inglehart took possession of McNeir's "2 printing presses, 1 standing press, [and] all printing materials in his printing office." One of those presses was recorded as being delivered to Inglehart (McWilliams 1991b:2). Although this cannot be demonstrated conclusively, it is possible that the printing press that was delivered to Inglehart was stored on the Duke of Gloucester Street property for a short period of time. The unidentified buildings mentioned in the conveyance of the property from Inglehart to Maynard in 1847 may have been some storage structure where McNeir's printing press was kept after it was delivered to Inglehart. The location of that structure was not identified archaeologically, but it may have been situated on the 161 Duke of Gloucester Street property. Most of the type which had fallen into the yard had 130 years to erode or be cleaned out of the yard, but that type which was deposited within the main block during its construction would have been undisturbed. Pockets of type recovered

against the exterior west wall of the main block suggest that some type was in eroded soil which washed against the house.

The suggestion that a press was being operated on the property by the Maynards or anyone prior to them is not supported by the quantity of type recovered. A press working for as little as a year would leave thousands of fragments of discarded type. The long-running Green print shop in Annapolis contained tens of thousands of pieces of printer's type (Little 1987). The explanation for the presence of so much type at Maynard-Burgess is not completely clear, but it is probably far more mundane than the notion that these households were printing a newspaper in their parlor.

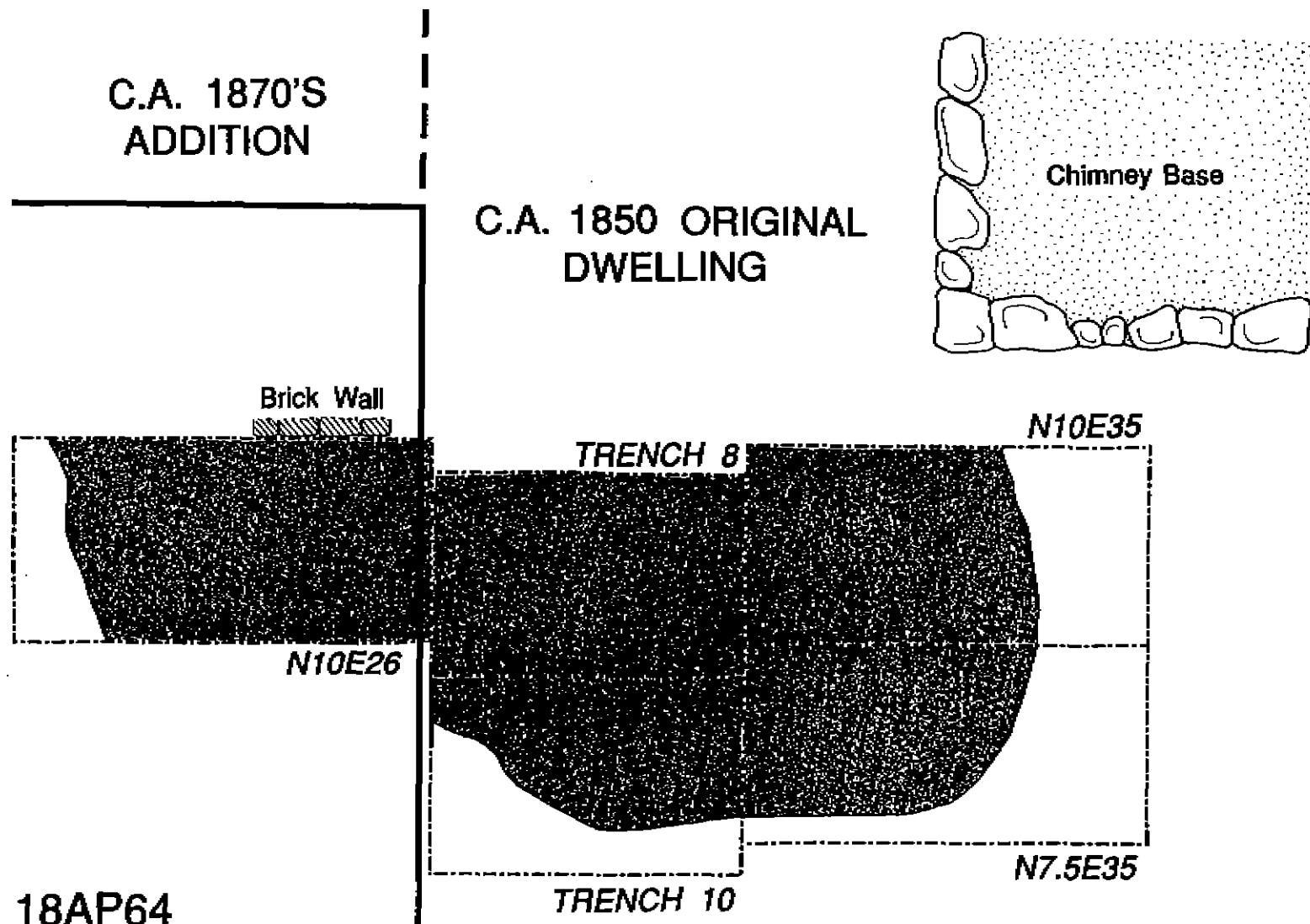
Area 8: Cellar

Area 8 consisted of Units N10 E26, N10 E35, N7.5 E35, and Trenches 8 and 10. These units contained Feature 71, a cellar filled with late-nineteenth century household refuse. The feature was first identified during the Phase I-II testing of the site during Winter 1990-91, although it was not excavated as a feature until the Summer 1991 field season. The excavation of unit N10 E26 identified the external entrance to the feature, and the excavation of N10 E35 exposed and removed approximately a quarter of the feature.

The excavation of Feature 71 was completed during Summer, 1991. Because of concerns about the main block's central chimney being undermined by excavation, the feature was excavated in five sections (Trench 8, Trench 10, N10 E26, N10 E35, and N7.5 E35). These units were then backfilled with bar sand before the excavation of the next section.

The feature was an approximately 3.5' deep unit beneath the house. While in use, it would have been accessible from an external entrance with several earthen and wood steps, most likely through a small bulkhead. Both the north and south walls in N10 E26 revealed intact brick walls and several wood steps descending into the feature (Figures 12 and 19). The central portion of the feature, where food was stored, had earthen walls.

The cellar probably had an external wooden bulkhead entry which abutted the brick surface. A bulkhead or some external closure would be vital to minimize drainage into the cellar and its earthen steps and walls from eroding. Patched house siding below the rear bay window, which is directly above the cellar, may reflect where the bulkhead was connected to the main block's rear wall. The boards there were replaced in a circa 3.5' wide patch which extends from the base of the window frame to the ground surface. This patch and damage to the sill above the feature is consistent with a small bulkhead entryway to the cellar. Along the interior wall in this spot a vertical support post which extends from the window frame to the sill is distinct from other interior boarding along the main block's rear wall. After the filling of the



18AP64
 163 Duke of Gloucester St. Site/
 Maynard-Burgess House
 Area 8
 Planview of Feature 71/ Root Cellar

△ GRID NORTH
 2 FEET

(Figure 19)

cellar the post and the boards to which the bulkhead was attached appear to have been replaced, leaving the patch and new interior support post.

There was no conclusive evidence of where the bulkhead terminated in Area 4, that is, how far it extended from the wall into the yard. The bulkhead was probably constructed of wood with earthfast wood post moorings, since a brick bulkhead would leave more obvious stratigraphic evidence. Potential evidence of an earthfast entrance to the cellar was Feature 173, a single 0.5' diameter post hole four feet west of the house in N7.5 E26. No related post, though, was identified in another unit.

Feature 71 certainly was used to preserve perishable food and drink. Some of the artifacts found in the feature may have been stored in the cellar, but the assemblage is not a cellar of goods which was lost in an accidental sealing of the feature. The artifacts recovered included many goods which would not be stored in a cool place (e.g., 38 buttons were recovered from the cellar; Appendix 5). The vast majority of the assemblage instead appears to be household refuse which was used to fill the cellar when the household decided to no longer use it.

The cellar probably was dug during or shortly after the construction of the main block in 1850-1858, but precise dating and its relationship to other features such as Feature 34 is complicated by intricate stratigraphy. A thin lens of brick rubble in Trench 6 between the Feature 34 foundation and the western edge of the cellar suggests that the two features may date to the same or nearly the same period (cf Area 4). This lens of brick is also at a comparable depth below datum as the surface within the main block, which is probably close to (albeit slightly lower than) the yard's circa-1850 elevation. It is unclear whether this lens of rubble was deposited during the erection or dismantling of Feature 34 or if it instead reflects some other construction episode.

The stratigraphy in the north profile for Trench 6 and Feature 71 clearly showed two pockets of the same distinctive sandy soil below and above the brick rubble which runs between Features 34 and 71 (Figure 12). This indicates that the rubble layer was put in place between deposits of this identical sand. The alternating timing of sand and brick deposits (i.e., sand followed by brick scatter followed by sand) suggests that

the rubble was a discrete deposit during closely spaced construction episodes around the cellar. Sand was laid down near the hole dug for the cellar, rubble was deposited between the foundation and cellar, and then soil and a new pocket of sand were deposited outside the cellar entrance onto that rubble. The final pocket of sand slopes up from the cellar to the same depth as the laid brick surface in Areas 4 and 5 (i.e., Feature 29, et.al.) and the top of the cellar wall (compare north wall profile of Feature 71, Figure 12). That depth of the laid brick surfaces probably was the ground surface after the construction of the cellar until the erection of the rear addition, when most of the brick surface was covered by the addition. The relative dating reflected by the stratigraphy around the cellar does not demonstrate exactly when Feature 34 or the cellar were originally erected. It would appear that the foundation was dismantled at roughly the same time as the cellar was constructed, with the light rubble layer from that dismantling being deposited in between pockets of sand placed around the entrance to the cellar.

The cellar contained a large glass vessel assemblage. A minimum number of 91-glass vessels were recovered from the feature (Table 5; see Field and Lab Methodology Section for details of minimum vessel count methodology). Of those 91 vessels, 71 could be assigned conclusive median production dates with an assemblage mean date of 1882.21. The assemblage was composed of 18 whisky/liquor vessels (1877.81 mean production date), 22 pharmaceutical (1886.42), 15 food (1884.00), six fresh beverage (i.e., soda and mineral water; 1877.25), five wine/champagne (1870.00), five drinking glasses (one dated 1900, others undated), four undated lamp globes, two preserving jars (1891.00), one undated decanter, two unknown function table vessels (one dated 1894.5), and 11 bottles with unknown contents (1881.42). The functional categories are somewhat flexible, since liquors and mineral water were often purchased for their medicinal qualities and patent medicines were implicated in narcotic addiction as well as health care (Young 1961, 1967). Nevertheless, the quantity of vessels in each category and their varying mean production dates offer a detailed insight into the consumption of bottled goods in this household.

Table 5

Feature 71 Glass MVC

Columns (from left to right): Vessel number, Uppermost level in feature, Date range, Vessel description, and Mean date

BOTTLE GLASS

Fresh beverage (6 vessels; all dated **1877.25** mean)

DG 1	d	1865-1890	Congress/Empire Springs	1877.5
DG 9	g	1850-1920	Missisquoi Springs	1885
DG10	d	1850-1920	Highrock Congress Springs	1860
DG11	f	1852-1865	Clarke & White	1858.5
DG13	g	1850-1920	Missisquoi Springs	1885
AQ 3	c	1875-1920	Henry Finger Glassboro NJ	1897.5

Pharmaceutical (22 vessels; 19 dated **1886.42** mean)

AQ 1	b	1859-1920	Hamlin's Wizard Oil	1889.5
DG16	c	1850-1920	Udolpho Wolfe (2-piece)	1885
DG21	c	1850-1920	" "	1885
DG22	a	1850-1920	" "	1885
DG23	N75E35A	1850-1920	" "	1885
BN 1	h	1850-1920	" "	1885
AQ 6	a	1850-1920	2-piece w/sep base	1885
AQ 8	a	1850-1920	Boerhaver Bitters? 1859.5	1885
AQ10	a	no date	molded	nd
AQ20	N10E26M	1850-1920	2-piece w/sep base	1885
AQ21	f	1850-1920	" "	1885
AQ22	d	1850-1920	" "	1885
AQ24	NP	1860-1900	Davis & Miller druggists	1880
CL 1	N10E26I	1850-1920	H.A. Kennedy Pharmacy	1885
CL 2	N10E26M	1850-1920	2-piece w/sep base	1885
CL 3	N10E26M	1850-1920	2 piece; "W.T. & Co" base	1885
CL 5	h	1850-1920	2-piece;"W.t.& Co/B" base	1885
CL 8	a	1850-1920	2-piece w/ sep base	1885
CL13	N10E26K	no date	unknown	nd
CL15	d	no date	unknown	nd
CB 1	h	1889-1907	Bromo Seltzer Hazel Atlas	1898
AM10	TR8.B	1879-1920	Dr. SBH & Co	1899.5

Whisky/liquor (18 vessels; 16 dated **1877.81** mean)

DG 6	e	1850-1920	2-piece sep. base	1885
DG 7	d	1850-1920	" "	1885
DG 8	d	1820-1920	Rickett's mold	1870
DG12	h	1850-1920	2-piece sep. base	1885
DG14	h	post-1864	A.M. Bininger Gin	1892
DG18	d	1820-1920	free blown	1870
DG20	d	1820-1920	unknown, pulled neck	1870
AM 1	d	1820-1920	Rickett's mold	1870
AM 2	d	1820-1920	" "	1870
AM 4	d	1820-1920	" "	1870
AM 5	h	post-1876	J.A. Gilka	1898
AM 6	d	1820-1920	Rickett's mold	1870
AM 7	d	1820-1920	" "	1870
AM 8	f	no date	molded	nd
AM 9	b	no date	molded	nd
GN 1	d	1820-1920	Rickett's mold	1870
GN 7	a	1820-1920	free blown w/paper label	1870
SL 2	TR10b	1880-1920	solarized; 2-piece mold	1900

food (15 vessels; all dated, **1884.00** mean)

DG15	b	1870-1920	turn-paste	1895
AQ 4	d	post-1822	William Underwood pickles	1851
AQ11	d	1850-1920	2-piece w/sep base	1885
AQ12	N10E26K	1850-1920	" "	1885
AQ18	b	1850-1920	F&J Heinz (2-piece)	1885
CL 4	N10E26M	1860-1900	Davis & Miller extract	1880
GN 2	f	1850-1920	2-piece w/sep base	1885
GN 3	d	1850-1920	2-piece; "CBK 1261" base	1885
GN 4	h	1850-1920	2-piece; "C&B" base	1885
GN 5	N10E26M	1850-1920	2-piece w/sep base	1885
AQ23	a	1850-1920	2-piece w/sep base	1885
AQ 2	N10E26K	1857-1920	Rumford baking soda	1888.5
AQ 5	d	1857-1920	" "	1888.5
AQ 9	N10E26M	1857-1920	" "	1888.5
AQ13	d	1857-1920	" "	1888.5

Wine/champagne (5 vessels; 4 dated **1870.00** mean)

DG 2	b	1820-1920	free blown	1870
DG 3	d	1820-1920	free blown	1870
DG 5	d	1820-1920	free blown	1870
DG19	N10E26P	no date	unknown	nd
GN 6	f	1820-1920	free blown	1870

preserving jars (2 vessels; both dated 1891.00 mean)

AQ15	d	post-1864	"Feb 9T 180--/Lyman"	1893
AQ19	b	post-1858	molded	1889

unknown form (11 vessels; 7 dated 1884.00 mean)

DG17	f	pre-1900	dip molded	1860
AQ 7	e	1850-1920	2-piece w/sep base	1885
AQ14	N10E26K	1850-1920	" "	1885
AQ16	N10E26M	1850-1920	" "	1885
AQ17	c	1850-1920	" "	1885
CL 9	N10E26M	1850-1920	" "	1885
CL19	N10E26P	no date	unknown	nd
GN 8	a	no date	unknown	nd
GN 9	d	no date	unknown	nd
DR 1	e	no date	unknown	nd
AQ25	N10E26P	1850-1920	soda or beer	1885

TABLE AND LAMP GLASS

decanter (1 vessel; undated)

CL 6	f	no date	gilded; may be dipped	nd
------	---	---------	-----------------------	----

drinking glass (5 vessels; 1 dated 1900)

CL12	c	no date	3-part mold stemware	nd
CL18	b	no date	stem	nd
CL23	N10E26P	no date	possibly pressed	nd
CL24	d	no date	pressed	nd
SL 1	b	post-1880	pressed; solarized	1900

lamp glass (4 vessels; none dated)

CL14	d	no date	chimney	nd
CL16	N10E26N	no date	" "	nd
CL17	N10E26K	no date	" "	nd
CL21	N10E26M	no date	base	nd

unknown tableware (2 vessels; 1 dated 1894.5)

CL22	f	post-1869	double-walled w/silvering	1894.5
CG 1	b	no date	gilded	nd

The terminus post quem for the assemblage is provided by a bottle in level h. Although the deepest level of the feature (level i) included glass sherds, no glass vessel in the minimum count was composed entirely of sherds from that deepest level. However level h of the feature contained a whole Bromo-Seltzer bottle produced between 1889 and 1907 (1898 median production date). That level h terminus post quem of 1889 is the latest first production date of any vessel in the assemblage. The absence of any vessels far older than the remainder of the assemblage suggests that the feature contains extremely few, if any, bottles which were discarded elsewhere and later added to the cellar fill. If bottles were moved from another trash pit or re-used consistently, the assemblage would include a wider range of production dates.

By comparing the assemblage's mean production date of 1882.21 to the mean production date for each functional category, it is evident how quickly and constantly different types of bottled goods were purchased, consumed, and discarded (Table 6).

Table 6

Manufacture-Deposition Lag
Glass Vessels Feature 71

Assemblage 1882.21 mean

fresh beverage	1877.25 mean	-4.96
wine/champagne	1870.00 mean	-12.21
whisky/liquor	1877.81 mean	-4.40
food	1884.00 mean	+1.79
pharmaceutical	1886.42 mean	+4.21
all other types (other includes table glass)	1886.04 mean	+3.83

In some instances, late-nineteenth-century bottles were returned to a bottler and re-used, which was most common with rapidly consumed beverages like mineral water, beer, and milk. No bottle in this assemblage included an embossed message to return the vessel to a bottler or brewer, although some of them could have been recycled by bottlers. Such recycling would be reflected in the mean dates of fresh beverage bottles. Soda and mineral water are normally consumed rapidly because they lose their carbonation, so their mean production date should be quite recent; i.e., the bottles would be produced, filled, drunk, and discarded in a short period of time. Wine, in contrast, improves with age, so

a longer span of time should elapse between bottling, consumption, and vessel discard. If soda bottles were recycled, their mean dates should be older than those of other bottled goods. If they were not recycled, they should have relatively rapid manufacture and discard.

Some vessels could have been adapted to other storage purposes by the household. The bottles in this assemblage could only have been re-used to store fluids, since only the two preserving jars in the assemblage had wide mouths and could accommodate anything beyond liquid. If such re-use was going on in the household, those vessels, like recycled bottles, would have older production dates than vessels which were being quickly emptied and discarded.

There is some suggestive evidence that the mineral water bottles in this feature were recycled or re-used. Only the mean production date of the assemblage's wine/champagne bottles (1870) was older than that for the mineral water vessels, 1877.25. The early production date for the mineral water bottles is counter-intuitive to the expectation that these vessels would have the most recent mean production date in the assemblage. Just six mineral water vessels were included in the assemblage, however consistent recycling of these vessels would mean that only accidentally broken mineral water bottles would be discarded. Consequently, the low number of mineral water vessels might not reflect the quantity of fresh beverages the household consumed. Other functional types which were not recycled (e.g., liquor) would be discarded after a single use, so more of those vessels would appear in the archaeological record.

Each of the six mineral water bottles was for a nationally marketed brand (Table 7), one in New Jersey and the other four in New York (e.g., two Missisquoi Springs vessels). The household may have exchanged empty bottles to a local merchant who then sent the vessels back to the bottler, they could have refilled the bottles with water or soda from a local bottler, or they may have used the vessels to hold water they obtained from their everyday sources. The discard of the vessels into the cellar may indicate that the Maynards did not recycle bottles. The bottles could have been recycled by other consumers for years before they were acquired and subsequently discarded by the Maynards.

Table 7

Glass Vessels with Manufacturer I.D.s
(14 vessels; 1884.32 mean)

DG 1	d	1865-1890	Congress Empire Springs	1877.5
DG10	d	1850-1870	Highrock Congress Spring	1860
DG11	f	1852-1865	Clarke & White	1858.5
DG14	h	post-1864	A.M. Bininger	1892
AQ 1	b	post-1859	Hamlin's Wizard Oil	1889.5
AQ 2	N10E26K	post-1857	Rumford	1888.5
AQ 5	d	post-1857	" "	1888.5
AQ 9	N10E26M	post-1857	" "	1888.5
AQ13	d	post-1857	" "	1888.5
CL 4	N10E26M	1860-1900	Davis & Miller extract	1880
AQ24	NP	1860-1900	Davis & Miller druggists	1880
AM 5	h	post-1876	J.A. Gilka	1898
CB 1	h	1889-1907	Bromo-Seltzer Hazel Atlas	1898
AQ15	d	post-1864	"Feb 9T 180--/Lyman"	1893

In any case, neither these vessels or any other bottle in the assemblage was from a local or regional bottler or pharmacy, which is unusual in late-nineteenth-century assemblages. Even if this household recycled these water bottles to hold locally made products, the glass assemblage included no visible symbolic reference to Annapolitan bottlers, pharmacists, or merchants.

The most rapidly used category of bottled goods in this assemblage was the pharmaceuticals (1886.42 mean) (Table 8). This is not particularly surprising, since patent medications reached their zenith in popular consumption during the late-nineteenth century. That popularity culminated in governmental regulation which followed a 1906 Colliers' critique of patent medicines (Young 1967). This assemblage includes bottles for some relatively typical miracle cures, including five bottles of Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedham Schnapps and single bottles of both Bromo Seltzer and Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

It is not unlikely that the mineral water and gins in this assemblage also were purchased for their medicinal qualities. Mineral water was popularly valued for restoring health, and many liquors were hawked as medicine. The distinction between medication

and intoxication was quite ambiguous in late-nineteenth-century America, since most miracle cures were laden with alcohol and narcotics. In the minds of most consumers,

Table 8

Feature 71 Glass Vessels by Functional Type

<u>Functional Type</u>	<u>Mean date (dated vessels)</u>
Fresh beverage	1877.25 (6 vessels)
Pharmaceutical	1886.42 (19 vessels)
Wine/champagne	1870.00 (4 vessels)
Whisky/liquor	1877.81 (16 vessels)
Food	1884.00 (15 vessels)
Preserving jars	1891.00 (2 vessels)
decanter	1 vessel undated
drinking glass	5 vessels (one dated 1900)
lamp glass	4 vessels undated
unknown tableware	2 vessels (one dated 1894.5)
<u>unknown form, non-tableware</u>	<u>1881.42 (7 vessels)</u>
All functional types	1882.21 (71 vessels)

alcohol consumption and medicating were distinct behaviors, despite their similar physical effects. Even though that conscious cultural distinction may have been made between patent medicines and liquor, the objective physical effects were indistinguishable.

The dates of the liquor vessels from the cellar suggest that they were consumed somewhat less frequently than patent medicines, but the difference between medication and liquor consumption seems relatively negligible. In comparison to the 1886.42 mean for the 22 pharmaceuticals (19 dated), the mean for the 18 whisky/liquor vessels (16 dated) is 1877.81. Liquor clearly was being consumed less frequently and in somewhat smaller quantities than patent medications. Nevertheless, there is a high percentage of liquor vessels in the assemblage, and liquor and pharmaceutical bottles taken together comprise half of the bottles in the feature (40 of 79 bottles; i.e., excluding table and lamp glass). The statistical difference between the pharmaceutical and liquor vessels is not overwhelming, since the quantity of each type is comparable. That comparability may reflect that liquor sometimes was being used in place of patent medicines for home health care, or it may have been used in home medicinal preparations. If the mineral water

vessels in the assemblage were also being used for medical care, then 46 vessels (50.54% of total 91-vessel assemblage) were implicated in health care.

There is no evidence that the household's liquor consumption was starkly distinct from the consumption of patent medicines. Beer and wine consumption, however, were clearly quite unlike liquor and medication consumption. No beer bottles were recovered from the feature. Five wine bottles were recovered, with a mean date of 1870. This was by far the earliest mean date for any functional group in the bottle assemblage. Since there were so few of these vessels and they had the earliest production date, it seems clear that wine and champagne were much less frequently consumed than liquor or patent medicine.

Only two preserving jars (mean date 1891) were recovered from the feature. Fifteen food vessels (1884.00 mean) were recovered, but these bottles contained pickles, sauces, extracts, and four bottles of Rumford's baking powder; i.e., not fundamental elements of the everyday diet. The lack of preserving jars and the absence of ceramic crocks makes it unclear how food was stored. The absence of glass and ceramic storage vessels may indicate that much of the household's food was being purchased fresh and prepared relatively quickly, with limited home food preparation and preservation.

A likely source of some foods is reflected in a concentration of tin cans in level d of the feature. Paul Edwards' 1932 (1969) study of southern African-American consumption demonstrates that bulk foods purchased from stores became a radically decreased portion of the African-American diet by the late 1920s. Edwards found that most African-American households were committed to a single brand name of most grocery items. The consistent quality and standardized price of brand names attracted African-American consumers more than most groups because brands gave them confidence in the goods they were purchasing, since both African American and White consumers were sold the same quality of goods. In contrast, White merchants often sold their inferior bulk foods to African-American consumers and saved better quality goods for White customers (Edwards 1969).

The Maynards apparently were purchasing brand name canned foods by the time the cellar was filled. An estimate of the number of cans represented in the fill would be

infeasible because of the deterioration of the cans, but the feature contained 792 fragments which could be conclusively identified as tin cans. This indicates that the Maynards were purchasing a considerable amount of canned foods. Twenty million cans of vegetables alone were produced in the United States in 1889, an indication of how widely available canned foods were in the final quarter of the nineteenth century (Heite 1990:19). Between about 1850 and World War I, nearby Baltimore was one of the leading manufacturers of cans in the country, producing canned oysters, fruits, vegetables, and dried foods, so canned products were readily available in the Chesapeake.

The canned foods whose containers were discarded in the cellar probably included a range of brands which the household considered to be of consistent quality. The household definitely was attached to national-brand bottled goods, and the glass assemblage's absence of food preservation vessels and anything other than bottled spices and baking powder indicates that food was coming into the household in another packaging, such as cans and fresh unpackaged foods. The large quantity of cans, numerous brand-name bottled goods, and total absence of local pharmacists or bottlers' products suggests that the brand-name interest which Edwards saw in the 1920s south had already begun in the Maynard house in the 1890s.

Only eight glass table vessels (e.g., drinking glasses, dishes, and decanters) were recovered from the feature. The low quantity of these vessels reflects their specialized curation, which would have paralleled that of ceramics. Ceramics were purchased as commodities in and of themselves, but bottles were discarded rapidly because they were purchased for the commodity they contained. Glass stemware probably was used much less frequently than "everyday" ceramics or bottled goods, so fine glass table vessels were less likely to make their way into an archaeological assemblage. The glass table assemblage included a large, nearly complete decanter decorated with gilded grapevines, two stemmed drinking glasses, and three molded drinking glasses. The assemblage also included one unknown table or decorative vessel which was double-walled with silvering between the walls of the vessel (Jones et.al. 1985:58), and among the six table vessels was a copper green gilded sherd which was probably from a table dish. Although this is not an overwhelming number of vessels, it nevertheless indicates that the household

did possess some "showy" dining equipment. The cellar probably was filled in a relatively short period of time, but even if it was filled over as long as a year or two, the loss of eight table vessels would still seem like a reasonable loss rate for carefully curated and infrequently used vessels.

Twenty of the 91 total vessels included sherds from multiple levels in the feature; i.e., all other vessels were either whole or comprised of sherds entirely from a single level. If the feature was filled in a single episode, there would be more mending between levels, with broken vessels having sherds mixed throughout the refuse. Most of the 20 vessels with sherds from multiple levels were comprised of sherds from adjoining levels (e.g., F71g mending to F71h). The greatest distance between sherd mends was in vessel GN7, which included sherds from seven levels apart (a,b,c,d, and g). This vessel, though, was unusually fragmented, composed of 11 sherds, so the small fragments may have been more readily mixed throughout the feature fill. Of the 20 vessels with sherds from multiple levels, only eight were comprised of sherds five or more levels apart. In a total assemblage of 91 vessels, that is a very low percentage.

The absence of a higher percentage of mends between levels of the feature suggests that it was probably filled in stages. The cellar probably was filled over a relatively short period of time in which refuse and coal ash was periodically dumped into the feature until it was filled. Fragments from a single broken vessel almost certainly were removed from the house at one time and discarded together, probably with other refuse. The absence of significantly older vessels in lower levels and the presence of the post-1889 Bromo-Seltzer bottle in level h indicates that the periodic filling did not cover a wide span of time.

Consequently, the feature is probably a window into a brief period of the household's refuse discard. This short-lived feature contains a large quantity of glass vessels, but there is very little glass elsewhere on the site. The absence of more bottles from earlier and/or later periods probably indicates that glass was discarded elsewhere during other periods, probably because there was no other sealed context on the site. If there was another suitable pit for glass refuse at the home, it was outside the contemporary confines of the yard.

Feature 71 Ceramic MVC

A minimum of 41 ceramic vessels were recovered from Feature 71 (Table 9). The feature's ceramic assemblage illustrates how industrialization and the emergence of modern mass consumerism impacted ceramic and bottle consumption. After the middle of the nineteenth century, bottle technology improved quite rapidly, making bottles cheap and pervasively available. Consequently, bottles are usually recovered in large quantities from late-nineteenth-century sites. They usually provide sensitive dating mechanisms because vessels were discarded as soon as the contents were consumed. Ceramics, in contrast, are a commodity in and of themselves, so they have longer use-lives. Bottles simply contained a commodity, and their cheapness and widespread availability ensured that millions of glass bottles were discarded. The large quantity of late-nineteenth-century bottle glass in Feature 71 and the paucity of ceramics reflects the impact of mass-produced bottled goods and the distinctive acquisition and curation of ceramics.

In contrast to the bottle assemblage from the feature, a substantially lower quantity of ceramics was recovered, and these were older than the bottles from the feature. This probably reflects more careful curation of ceramic vessels and the low value placed upon glass bottles. The most common ware in the assemblage was whiteware (20 vessels; 48.78% of assemblage). Other wares represented in the assemblage were hard-paste porcelains (eight vessels; 19.51%), pearlware (three vessels; 7.31%), Rockingham (two vessels; 4.87%), coarse earthenware (two vessels; 4.87%), Chinese porcelain (two vessels; 4.87%), and one vessel (2.43%) each of yellow ware, refined earthenware, Westerwald, and bone china.

These vessels include several early-nineteenth-century wares (e.g., pearlware and Chinese porcelain) and even one eighteenth-century ware (i.e., Westerwald, a German stoneware which was produced until the late-eighteenth century). The Westerwald vessel was represented by only a single small sherd in level a of the feature. Vessel CP3, an underglaze painted Chinese porcelain cup with a Nanking border (circa 1800-1835), was also represented by only a single small sherd recovered from level a. It is unlikely that either sherd was part of a vessel which was being used

Table 9

Feature 71 Ceramic Minimum Vessel Count

Vessel number	Ware	Vessel form	Decorative type
PW-1	pearlware	twiffler	shell edge
PW-2	pearlware	plate	shell edge
PW-3	pearlware	cup	painted
RK-1	Rockingham	tea pot	molded
RK-2	Rockingham	spittoon	molded
YW-1	yellow ware	bowl	banded
RE-1	refined earthenware	hollow ware	Bristol glaze
WW-1	whiteware	basin	printed with molding
WW-2	whiteware	deep saucer	printed
WW-3	whiteware	cup	printed
WW-4	whiteware	plate	printed
WW-5	whiteware	coffee cup	molded
WW-6	whiteware	deep saucer	undecorated
WW-7	whiteware	twiffler	undecorated
WW-8	whiteware	deep saucer	molded
WW-9	whiteware	deep saucer	undecorated
WW-10	whiteware	egg cup	undecorated
WW-11	whiteware	saucer	molded
WW-12	whiteware	plate	shell edge
WW-13	whiteware	plate	molded
WW-14	whiteware	plate	embossed rim
WW-15	whiteware	hollow ware	dipped (mocha)
WW-16	whiteware	hollow ware	dipped (mocha)

WW-17	whiteware	hollow ware	painted
WW-18	whiteware	deep saucer	undecorated
WW-19	whiteware	plate	undecorated
WW-20	whiteware	hollow ware	dipped (banded)
SG-1	Westerwald	hollow ware	painted/incised
EP-1	bone china	hollow ware	molded
EP-2	bone china	saucer	undecorated
CE-1	coarse earthenware	flower pot	unglazed
CE-2	coarse earthenware	crook	interior glazed
CE-3	coarse earthenware	flower pot	painted
OP-1	hard-paste porcelain	cup	painted
OP-2	hard-paste porcelain	match holder	molded
OP-3	hard-paste porcelain	cup	painted with gilding
OP-4	hard-paste porcelain	flatware	undecorated
OP-5	hard-paste porcelain	cup	painted
OP-6	hard-paste porcelain	hollow ware	undecorated
OP-7	hard-paste porcelain	unknown; possibly spout	painted
OP-8	hard-paste porcelain	figurine	painted/molded
CP-1	Chinese porcelain (Nanking)	flatware	painted

in the Maynard household. These sherds may have been in soil moved from the yard or elsewhere to seal the feature, or they could have eroded into the feature. The latter seems somewhat unlikely, since there is no evidence of significant erosion. The fragments may have been in soil which was periodically thrown over fresh refuse in the pit, or, since they are in level a, they may have been in fill which was thrown onto the feature after it had begun to settle. In any case, their size and age are unique to the assemblage and almost certainly were not part of the everyday ceramics in the Maynard household.

A few older vessels in the assemblage are nearly complete and were clearly discarded by the Maynards. For instance, vessel PW1 is a green shell-edge pearlware 7.8" diameter plate manufactured between 1813 and 1834. The plate was reconstructed nearly completely from six sherds. One sherd was recovered from level c of the feature and the remaining sherds came from unit N10 E26, levels M and N, which are part of the cellar fill contiguous with Feature 71 levels d-f. Vessel WW1 is a 15.5" diameter ten-sided whiteware basin. The basin was printed and is marked with a Davenport pottery mark used in 1846 (Godden 1964:189, mark 1181). The vessel was reconstructed completely with 20 sherds from the feature located between levels a and h. Vessel WW12, a shell-edge whiteware plate produced between 1841 and 1857, apparently also survived at least 30 years of table use. These vessels clearly were used for an extended time before their circa 1890 discard.

Most of the vessels appear to have survived a somewhat shorter period of time. The 20 whiteware vessels, for instance, include 11 undecorated or molded vessels. After about 1840, undecorated wares, particularly molded ironstones, were the dominant style, and they were the most expensive ceramics available to the average consumer until about the 1890s. Although none of these vessels was marked with a potter's identification for conclusive dating, their style post-dates the middle of the century. No ceramic in the assemblage dated after the 1889 terminus post quem established by the Hazel-Atlas bottle from level h.

Most ceramic vessels reflect the "low end" of a ceramic assemblage; i.e., archaeological assemblages tend to include more inexpensive everyday wares than

fine ceramics. The cellar assemblage generally fulfills that expectation, but tea and coffee wares are slightly more numerous than table wares. Fifteen tea and coffee vessels were recovered from the feature (six cups, five deep saucers, two saucers, one tea pot, and one coffee cup). Eleven table vessels were identified (six plates, two twifflers, two flatware vessels, and one egg cup). The high percentage of tea wares may reflect the late-nineteenth integration of tea and coffee drinking into meals, rather than as a ritualized social activity unto itself. The high breakage rate on the tea/coffee vessels may indicate that tea and coffee were being regularly consumed as part of meals, leading to a relatively comparable number of tea/coffee and table vessels. The slightly higher number of tea/coffee vessels also may reflect the tendency to break more cups than plates. Plates usually are only moved to and from the table, whereas cups are picked up repeatedly and set back onto their saucer, providing more opportunities to be broken. Cup handles also tend to break more quickly than portions of other ceramic forms.

The assemblage includes no matching wares, although the undecorated vessels certainly could have been used together to present an aesthetically similar table. However there is no indication among these vessels that the household was attempting to assemble a table of uniformly matching ceramics. The tea wares, for instance, included a molded Rockingham tea pot to be used with porcelain cups with various decorative preparations. The saucers, if saucers were used, would have included three undecorated whiteware vessels, two molded whiteware saucers, an undecorated bone china saucer, and a printed Willow pattern whiteware saucer. All of these vessels were slightly different sizes, and none of the molded motifs matched, so the tea and coffee vessels which were discarded were not stylistic matches. The remainder of the assemblage has this same mix of vessel sizes and decorative preparations.

This mix of wares may indicate that ceramics are being purchased in small quantities or exchanged from one household to the next. Ceramics typically were marketed in groups with the same decoration and complimentary functions, i.e., plates, gravy bowls, serving platters, and so on, with the largest and most complex

assemblages including vessels for every conceivable function. Excavations at Gott's Court, a 1906-1940s African-American site two blocks from Maynard-Burgess, revealed a similar pattern in which there were no matching ceramic vessels. Yet in a post-1889 privy of a White Annapolitan doctor at the Main Street site, a large number of matching sets were identified. The piecemeal accumulation of ceramic vessels probably is a reflection of both purchase power and well-defined ethnically based networks which informally exchanged goods, skills, and labor between African Americans.

Small numbers of boarders were living in the Maynard House by 1880, when Willis Burgess was one of three individuals boarding in the Maria Maynard household. However the quantity of ceramics is still very low, and the census never includes more than three or four boarders in the household. Consequently, the high breakage rate associated with large boarding houses is not comparable to the ceramic discard pattern at Maynard-Burgess.

The remainder of the ceramic assemblage included two chamber vessels (one spittoon and one basin), two utilitarian food vessels (one bowl and one crock), seven unidentified hollow ware vessels, one flower pot, one match holder (a figurine with an open barrel for matches or toothpicks), and one decorative figurine. The inventory of John Maynard's material assets at his death in 1876 included a spittoon and basin, but no other ceramics were recorded in detail in that inventory (Appendix 1). The coarse earthenware crock and two glass preserving jars are the only indication that this household engaged in any home food preparation and preservation. By the 1890s, most traditional ceramic producers had ceased their craft because industrialists could produce vast quantities of stoneware, earthenware, and glass storage vessels at a far cheaper rate than any part-time potter could rival. The absence of ceramic food preservation vessels, then, is somewhat less mystifying than the absence of glass preserving vessels.

The flower pot and two figurines in the cellar ceramic assemblage may indicate the household's participation in Victorian aesthetics. Victorian homes, even those of the lowest classes, were commonly decorated with plants and decorative goods such as figurines, sea shells, plaques, and "Americana." For instance, in 1890 Jacob Riis

(1971:118) observed that "The poorest negro housekeeper's room in New York is bright with gaily-colored prints of his beloved 'Abe Linkum,' General Grant, President Garfield, Mrs. Cleveland, and other national celebrities, and cheery with flowers and singing birds." An Englishman visiting New York City tenements in 1896 was struck by the displays of statues, vases, opulent furniture, figurines, and assorted knick knacks which gave the rooms an "air of social self-respect" unknown among the English working class (Heinze 1990:135-136).

Late-nineteenth-century potting technology had improved to the point at which it could produce very detailed figurines and statuettes quite cheaply, using design elements taken from the colonial world, antiquity, and American history, among other sources. The Maynard assemblage figures include one painted porcelain figurine of a White country girl in a bonnet and the figure of a man standing beside an open barrel. This may seem like too few figures to support any interpretation, but the breakage rate on these objects was very low. For instance, an African American who grew up in Annapolis during the 1930s acknowledged the careful curation of such objects, observing that "we had knick knacks in our living room. In fact, we had quite a few of them. We weren't allowed to touch them. My mother didn't like to see her stuff broken up. She was so proud of her things. It was there for you to look at it. We weren't barred from the living room, we just weren't allowed to touch them." Oral histories indicate that such bric-a-brac was common in African-American homes. For example, an African-American woman who lived in Annapolis during the Depression noted that her home "always had knick knacks, any little thing ... [from when] somebody gave you a little something, miniature something, or somebody bought my mother something."

An emergent turn-of-the-century optimism in industrialization's material abundance was fostered by such goods, because they were symbolically alien objects which could quite inexpensively fill any household. In the homes of the underclass, inexpensive statues, knick-knacks, and potted plants could give poverty a quite different material appearance. These objects were a reflection of a wide social interest in exotic symbolism. Such exoticism was quite effectively harnessed by mass

advertising and department stores (Williams 1982). The display of such apparently innocuous objects in the homes of the American underclass was a small but meaningful effort of ordinary people to appropriate some share of America's perceived material abundance. The two Maynard objects are suggestive of how some underclass Americans negotiated between the perception of material abundance and the reality of social inequality.

Feature 71 faunal assemblage

Feature 71 contained a substantial assemblage of faunal remains which further demonstrate the diversity of African-American consumption strategies. The 947-bone assemblage from Feature 71 is significantly different from what was identified in Feature 53. The majority of the assemblage consists of food remains, unlike the assemblage identified in Feature 53. In addition to containing household food refuse, Feature 53 was used to dispose of the carcasses of several small mammalian scavengers who died on the property.

Leaving aside the scavengers, the most immediate difference between the privy and cellar assemblages is in dietary diversity. A comparison of Feature 53 and 71 (Table 10) illustrates two related points. The first is that Feature 71 shows a more heavy reliance on pork than other types of meat (e.g., beef). This is not particularly revealing in itself, since other scholars have documented that pork was overwhelmingly the largest source of meat produced and consumed in the south in the nineteenth century (Hilliard 1972) and beef was more frequently consumed as the twentieth century progressed (Skaggs 1986).

The second point is that the Feature 71 fauna suggest increased dietary diversity during the late-nineteenth century. The small sample size of the two features makes conclusive arguments about the differences between 1889 and 1905 foodways infeasible (see Casteel 1978, Grayson 1979, 1984, and Wing and Brown 1979 for a discussion of problems and limitations of small sample sizes). However the post-1889 Feature 71 contains at least four more species of animals (sheep, rabbit, duck, goose) than the post-1905 Feature 53. Feature 71 also contains a single fish vertebra

weighing ten grams. Although it has not been identified to species level, this vertebra is unique in size to any other fish remains recovered on the site. So at a minimum, Feature 71 contains meat from five species which were not identified in Feature 53. As discussed in the Area 5 analysis, ethnographers have long recognized the social importance of dietary diversity. The second half of the nineteenth century was a period when the meat industry became increasingly standardized. The decrease in species diversity from the Feature 71 assemblage to the Feature 53 assemblage may reflect that the 1905 household was more thoroughly integrated into the marketplace than the 1889 household, and the diversity of the Feature 71 assemblage could indicate the 1889 household's resistance to elements of that increasing standardization.

Table 10
Comparison of Feature 71 and Feature 53 Faunal Assemblages

Species	F.71	Weight	F.53	Weight
Pig	105	692	25	172
Cow	4	56	3	55
Unident. Large Mammal	18	155	4	75
Sheep	1	19	0	0
Unident. Medium Mammal	222	377	152	295
Dog	0	0	20	20
Cat	0	0	166	156
Rat	4	4	14	14
Unident Small Mammal	7	6	196	89
Rabbit	6	6	0	0
Mouse	4	3	0	0
Unident. Mammal	190	52	88	48
Chicken	13	20	28	29
Turkey	10	19	12	42
Duck	1	1	0	0
Canada Goose	1	1	0	0
Unident Bird	159	131	140	188
Reptile	1	1	0	0
Crab	0	0	1	1
Fish	66	32	79	12
Human	0	0	2	2
Unidentifiable	135	54	96	29
Total:	947	Wgt: 1629 g.	1026	1227 g.

Area 9: Alley

Area 9 was the north alleyway between the Maynard-Burgess House and 165 Duke of Gloucester Street. Excavations in this area consisted of two units, Trench 3 and N35 E29 (South half). Trench 3 was excavated as part of the proposed stabilization of the 1874-1877 rear addition, along with Trenches 1, 2, and 4. N35 E29 was part of the Summer, 1992 excavations and was a more extensive testing of alley stratigraphy.

The stratigraphy in both of the units had been heavily disturbed. The upper levels of Trench 3 and N35 E29 S1/2 had been significantly effected by erosion. Archaeologists working on the site frequently noted that during extensive precipitation water flows out of the back yard through the alleyway and into Duke of Gloucester Street. This is undoubtedly the explanation for the mixing of artifacts in the two units, such as the recovery of three pearlware sherds in association with three fragments of light bulb glass (Trench 3, level B).

Unfortunately most of the lower levels of the two units also had been disturbed. The second disturbance of the area was the placement of a post-1941 sewer pipe trench through the alley. The pipe and pipe trench was excavated as Feature 37 in Trench 3 and as Feature 174 in N35 E29. This pipe ran to the 1941-1951 addition to the house. An open drain for the piping was identified in N20 E0, where it was excavated as Feature 39. The pipe and pipe trench was also identified in N30 W10, where it was excavated as several features.

The post-1941 excavation of the pipe trench destroyed almost all earlier soil levels in both of the alley units. The only area that did not appear to have been disturbed by the laying of the sewer pipe was level E in N35 E29, however the artifact density was too small (six artifacts recovered) for any conclusive analysis of the area.

Trench 3 did not reveal any continuation of Feature 34 into the alleyway. While the pipe trench destroyed the surface of Trench 3, the southern profile of the trench did not contain any stratigraphic evidence of the continuation north of Feature 34.

Conclusions

The fundamental goal of this study was to provide an empirically rigorous archaeological assemblage from a turn-of-the-century African-American household. We have used this data as a jumping-off point for an investigation of everyday African-American life in turn-of-the-century America, and we have focused on African America's experience of the transformation in material consumption between 1880 and 1930. Victorian American society has been the focus of much creative historical scholarship (cf Agnew 1990, Ewen 1976, Fox and Lears 1983, and Susman 1984) which analyzes the lives of, among other groups, working-class women (Peiss 1986), European immigrants (Heinze 1990), and the urban underclass (Cohen 1990). However African America has been peripheral to that vast body of work. Historical archaeology generally has ignored any investigation of the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century, preferring instead to focus on earlier periods. When historical archaeology has examined the African-American experience, it fixates upon servitude and life in the quarters. (See Cheek and Friedlander 1990, Ferguson 1992, Howson 1990, Orser 1992, Payner 1990, Singleton 1988 for representative commentaries and illustrations of the range of historical archaeology's explorations of African America.)

The 1991-1992 archaeological investigations at the Maynard-Burgess House provide a significant insight into the everyday world of turn-of-the-twentieth-century African America. During two years of rigorous excavation, a rich assemblage of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century material culture was recovered. The assemblage is strongest in turn-of-the-century goods, with suggestive mid-nineteenth-century deposits and relatively little post-1920s artifact remains. The faunal, glass, and ceramic assemblages provide particularly rich insights into the diverse material consumption strategies developed by a postbellum African-American household. The stratigraphic analyses across the site have contributed persuasive evidence about construction chronology at the site and the use of the yard areas. These insights provide our first empirically rigorous sense of what the everyday African-American material world looked like in Victorian Annapolis.

A set of inter-related research questions posed at the outset of this project focused on the age of the house and the use of the lot prior to the house's construction. Excavations indicate that no substantial structures were located in the 163 Duke of Gloucester Street lot before the 1820s at the earliest. The Maynard purchase in 1847 was of a lot which appears archaeologically to have been empty. There is no stratigraphic evidence that the lot was aggressively cleared of colonial-era refuse and strata prior to the main house's construction. While the neighboring 161 lot which was also purchased by Maynard may well have had a standing structure in it, the total absence of early deposits argues strongly against any long-term occupation. Elements of the standing structure could be of earlier origin, perhaps being robbed from other older structures, but there is no archaeological evidence that the house was built before 1847. Indeed, the best historical and archaeological evidence strongly argue for a late-1850s construction. The 1874 Maria Maynard letter in the wall, the 1877 Hopkins map, and the uniformly mid-nineteenth-century archaeological assemblage beneath the addition argue that the rear addition was constructed between 1874 and 1877. The final addition was added more recently than initially hypothesized, appearing between 1941 and 1951.

The archaeology of the Maynard-Burgess House reflects how African America could simultaneously participate in, modify, and reject various elements of consumer culture. The assemblages analyzed here mirror the selectiveness attendant to all material consumption: households buy certain goods for their functional utility, others for aesthetic attraction, and still others for their affordability. Such consumption choices are shaped by myriad factors ranging from economic status to cultural identity to regional markets, and all of these factors are reflected in the Maynard-Burgess assemblage. Jim Crow racism lends a distinctiveness to this assemblage, because all material consumption by African Americans negotiated the boundaries erected by racism. The individual goods analyzed in this report are similar if not identical to those in every report on turn-of-the-century sites, but African-Americans' strategies for acquiring those goods were distinctive, if not unique.

The Maynard-Burgess assemblage clearly depicts the diverse range of ways African Americans consumed material goods. The preponderance of fish remains, for instance, clearly indicates that the Maynard and Burgess households obtained fish either directly from the Chesapeake Bay or from people who fished during the day and then sold their catch on the streets. Such tactics were significantly influenced by the economic standing of African Americans and their marginalization in a racist marketplace, but they were also culturally distinctive. On one hand, the purchase of fresh fish was economically prudent, since it was relatively inexpensive when purchased on the streets and free when caught by a member of the household. Yet, on the other hand, it also promoted social independence, because the purchase of fish on the street meant that African Americans could circumvent White Annapolitan merchants or butchers.

The material goods from Maynard-Burgess reflect a body of consumption tactics which minimized the households' dependence on local merchants, of whom the vast majority were White. For instance, the professionally prepared bottled and canned foods in the assemblage reflect the effort to minimize dependence on local merchants, yet they also illustrate how African Americans did not simply reject local marketers. Paul Edwards' 1932 (1969) study of consumption among urban African Americans demonstrated that store-bought wild and bulk foods became a dramatically decreased portion of the African-American diet in the south by the late 1920s. Edwards found that most African-American households were committed to a single national brand name of coffee, flour, baking powder, beans and most other grocery items, because national brands gave consistent quality and pricing. African Americans generally were apprehensive of relying on local independent merchants for a predictable quality of bulk and locally produced foods which would be sold to African Americans at fair prices. Edwards found that African America frequented chain stores which were not controlled in the community far more than other groups for the same reasons (cf Cohen 1990).

The Maynards were purchasing brand-name canned foods by 1890. The Maynard cellar contained a large assemblage of bottled goods and ceramics, yet only

11 bottles were for bottled foods (all sauces or baking powder), only two vessels were Mason-type preserving jars, and the assemblage included no crocks or ceramics used for home food preservation. This indicates that little or no home food preservation was going on in the Maynard household around 1890. However the refuse excavated from the cellar did contain a rich deposit of corroded tin cans. An estimate of the number of cans represented in the fill would be unreliable because of the deterioration of the cans, but the feature contained several hundred fragments which could be conclusively identified as tin cans. This indicates that the Maynards were purchasing store-bought canned foods as well as freshly caught fish. Twenty million cans of vegetables alone were produced in the United States in 1889, and Baltimore was one of the most prolific canning centers in the country (Heiti 1990:19).

These canned goods were almost certainly purchased in Annapolis, so the household clearly did not totally live outside the marketplace. Rather than seeing food consumption as being either complete assimilation or total resistance to the marketplace, it instead is clear that fish and canned food acquisition were highly situational and combined elements of resistance as well as market integration. The reliance on national brands gave the household more predictable quality of goods and relatively standardized pricing, but they continued to reproduce the local market through their purchases.

The household clearly was attached to national brand bottled goods. Of 87 vessels recovered from the post-1889 cellar, none were from Annapolis area bottlers or pharmacists. Yet the assemblage contained 26 nationally advertised brands, including five bottles of Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedham Schnapps, four Rumford's baking soda vessels, six brand-name mineral water bottles from New York and New Jersey, and bottles of Bromo Seltzer and Hamlin's Wizard Oil. The total absence of local or regional pharmacists or bottlers in favor of nationally produced goods suggests that the brand-name interest which Edwards saw in the 1920s south had begun in the Maynard house in the 1890s.

The post-1889 cellar contained a tightly dated glass assemblage with a terminus post quem of 1889 and very few earlier vessels (cf Mullins 1993). The 25 ceramic

vessels from the feature, though, were overwhelmingly older types and included no matching wares. A block from Maynard-Burgess is the Main Street site (18AP52), the home of a White physician's household during the late-nineteenth century (Shackel 1986). At Main Street, a privy was filled with 121 ceramic vessels with a terminus post quem of 1889, the same as the cellar at Maynard-Burgess (Mullins 1988). The Main Street privy contained six groups of matching wares with a total of 22 vessels, and 73 of the vessels were white-bodied and undecorated. These white-bodied vessels were overwhelmingly European porcelains and ironstone, both the height of post-1850 ceramic style (Majewski and O'Brien 1986:120). That same privy assemblage included only 37 bottles with a mean production date of 1864.22 (Beavan 1988), which is far fewer and considerably older vessels than the Maynard-Burgess assemblage. At Maynard-Burgess, in contrast, 75 bottles (i.e., excluding table glass) were recovered with a mean production date of 1882.12. The Maynards clearly were consuming more bottled goods and discarding them far more rapidly than the Main Street household, and their ceramic consumption was radically different from the pattern identified on Main Street.

The absence of matching vessels in the Maynard-Burgess ceramic assemblage suggests that most of these ceramics were acquired in small quantities. Other archaeologists have analyzed comparable small-scale acquisition and argued that it was a strategy for assembling matching groups of ware with the same design (e.g., Miller 1974) or same decorative type and color (e.g., Garrow and Klein 1987:221). However there is no indication in the Maynard cellar assemblage of a piecemeal ceramic purchase pattern intended to accumulate an assemblage of matching or even similar vessels: there are no consistent colors, decorative preparations, functional types, or wares.

Ceramic vessels normally have longer use lives than bottle glass, but this ceramic assemblage contained no vessels which were manufactured as late as the 1880s. These unusually old vessels and the assemblage's decorative variety suggests that ceramics came into the household through barter, with vessels passing between neighbors, siblings, generations, and other members of the community. Communal

barter was common among other ethnic and class groups, but African-American barter was quite insular because of both the boundaries of racism and African America's desire to distance itself from "White society." The pervasiveness and widespread repetition of such African-American reciprocity lent it a social interdependence which was distinctive in turn-of-the-century Annapolis.

Dominant Victorian consumption patterns reflected in media such as etiquette books and mail order catalogs prescribed a functionally or aesthetically complementary assemblage to structure table etiquette. Yet the Maynard household apparently felt no compulsion to aspire to ceramic consumption and dining ideology. The distinctive faunal assemblage dominated by fish lends credence to the sense that dining and foodways were resistant to dominant stylistic and behavioral standards. The absence of matched wares on Gott's Court, the only comparable African-American site in Annapolis (Warner 1992), indicates that other African Americans rejected or simply ignored Victorian dining ideology.

Some goods were acquired by African Americans for little or no tangible material expense with the conscious acceptance or implicit realization of Whites. The Naval Academy, for instance, constantly supplied Annapolitans with discarded clothing and other supplies. One African American who grew up in Annapolis during the 1930s observed that "Anyone who worked there [at the Naval Academy] was given stuff and they brought home shoes, anything that was worn -- shoes, shirts, ties and pants. In the main they would re-do them ... they would take off the buttons and re-do them for good use." The systematic movement of goods from the Academy to African-American employees was one of the Academy's unspoken mechanisms for reproducing its African-American labor force. A pension, job stability, a predominately African-American work force, and the occasional discarded shoes and jacket convinced many African-American Annapolitans to seek employment at the Academy since 1845.

At Maynard-Burgess, six Navy buttons (and two Army buttons) were recovered, all manufactured between 1820 and 1845. This confirms that the household acquired some Academy clothing, but the use it was put to is unclear. Maria Maynard and

neighbor Martha Maynard each were called a "washerwoman" in the 1860 census, so some of the 290 buttons recovered archaeologically may have been detached and lost during backyard laundering done for Academy students or faculty. There were several members of the Maynard and Burgess households with links to the Academy: a tenant in the house in 1880, Benjamin Brisco, was a sailor; in 1910, boarder Wills Fernandez was a barber at the Academy; and in 1920, Willis Burgess' son-in-law Arthur Wiley was an Academy cook. Although their connection to the Academy cannot be conclusively demonstrated, John and Maria Maynard's sons John and Louis were both barbers in the 1870 census. The presence of barber Benjamin Brisco in the house in 1880 suggests that there may have been some connection among these African-American barbers at the Academy. Any of these members of the household could have obtained Academy goods.

The Maynard-Burgess assemblage emphasizes the subtle material distinctiveness of the post-Emancipation African-American experience. Analyses of African America in the wake of servitude have reduced African America's negotiation of turn-of-the-century America to the polarized notions of assimilation and resistance, as if African Americans either became part of the melting pot or simply attempted to reject it altogether. Of course no group could stay "outside" emergent mass consumer culture. At Maynard-Burgess, for instance, the excavated artifacts are not dramatically unlike the material assemblages recovered from contemporary "White" sites: these families were indisputably participants in Victorian consumerism. Yet, as this report has suggested, many of those goods were acquired and used in ways which were culturally distinctive. By developing distinctive consumption patterns, African America was able to cultivate a degree of self-empowerment and socioeconomic independence in an era characterized by systematic racism.

The flourishing archaeology of African-American plantation servitude has been a fundamental foundation for an archaeology of African America. Yet archaeology has a poor understanding of African-American culture outside slavery because the discipline has come to expect cultural difference to be starkly illustrated in material culture. The archaeology of African-American servitude paints a persuasive picture of antebellum

African-American material culture as vastly different from the everyday world of most White Americans. However many of the same types of food, bottled goods, canned foods, and ceramic plates found at "White" sites were recovered at Maynard Burgess, and there is little or no evidence which conclusively demonstrates a starkly distinct African-American identity like that reflected in colonoware or other "Africanisms." Assemblages such as that at Maynard Burgess indicate that the African-American material world was subtly different from that of many White neighbors. That distinctiveness does not demonstrate African America's assimilation into a monolithic Victorian society, nor does it indicate a conscious African-American effort to mislead White society and reject consumer goods. This subtle distinctiveness should not be surprising: at the height of Jim Crow racism, it would make no sense to appear radically different from the very society which controlled the market as well as African America's civil rights.

This circuitousness is reflective of a phenomenon W.E.B. DuBois called "double consciousness." In Black Reconstruction in America, DuBois (1935) argued that racism was the central structuring mechanism of post-Emancipation American culture. DuBois contended that the failure of Reconstruction promoted an African-American double consciousness. Double consciousness was a distinctive African-American ability to make something culturally significant appear mundane, invisible, or innocuous to avoid White surveillance.

In Annapolis one form of that invisibility among African Americans was their labor as waiters, housekeepers in White homes, or at the Naval Academy. Wiley Bates, for instance, was born into slavery in 1859 and came to Annapolis in 1874 (Bates 1928). Bates became a waiter at Annapolis' City Hotel, where state government officials often lodged when the Maryland legislature was in session. Such positions were innocuous to contemporary Whites, yet Bates observed the social behavior of the most powerful men in Maryland and learned many of the unspoken rules of White society. He wrote in 1921 that "I have five senses as well as they and I am going to use them. I shall not always dance behind the white man's chair" (Jensen 1991:36). Bates used his observational skills to build a prosperous business

and finance the education of African-American children in Annapolis. John Maynard also waited tables at the same hotel, and his wife Maria probably worked there as well. The Maynards used their skills in dealing with White society to build the home at 163 Duke of Gloucester and afford themselves a reasonable measure of socioeconomic security.

DuBois' observations emphasize that archaeologists must always probe appearances in the African-American material world as well as cultural practices. This is particularly true during the emergence of consumer society, because turn-of-the-century African-American material assemblages appear remarkably similar to those from other cultural contexts. As Jacob Riis (1971:118) put it, "In the art of putting the best foot foremost, of disguising his poverty by making a little go a long way, our negro has no equal." Wiley Bates (1928:14) boldly argued that "The Negro ... tries to make people believe what he is not, by the imitation of the shadow and not the real substance."

Many contemporary archaeologists have found it difficult to penetrate African America's "disguise" of their material condition. Yet material assemblages like that at Maynard-Burgess emphasize that cultural difference does not necessarily assume radically distinct material forms. That idea that the same object can be defined to different ends frustrates the archaeological assumption that people who are unlike each other will have distinct material assemblages. Yet some of our most fundamental assumptions about the radical differences between African America and "White society" simply are not affirmed by turn-of-the-century African-American material assemblages. If anything, many such Eurocentric assumptions appear to be completely undermined by the similarity between the Maynard-Burgess assemblage and the material culture of contemporary groups. Perhaps this and other archaeological assemblages will lay a groundwork for examining the subtlety with which African America used material goods to both resist and assimilate into turn-of-the-century American society.

Recommendations

The Maynard-Burgess excavations were quite extensive, covering the majority of the 163 Duke of Gloucester Street property. The four seasons of excavations resulted in a very thorough understanding of the architectural history of the property. However, a few questions remain unclear that could conceivably be better understood through additional excavations. The additional testing which is suggested here is not essential to understanding the history of the Maynard and Burgess households; rather, the recommendations address questions which have not been conclusively answered and indicate where the archaeological record may reveal new insight into these households.

The first two recommendations are contingent upon the removal of the 1874-1877 rear addition. If the addition is removed as part of the restoration of the home, we recommend that the surface below and immediately around the stairway be tested. This would entail very few excavation units because the space is quite small, but these deposits are among the richest on the site. Removal of the rear addition also would expose the laid brick surface excavated as Features 29/115/124/131/132/177, an outside yard surface during the 20- to 25-year period between the construction of the main block and the erection of the rear addition. Additional examination of this surface would clarify its relationship to the main block and confirm the association of the Area 4 brick surfaces with those in Area 5. Any preservation plans to restore the house to its circa 1850-1875 appearance should acknowledge and perhaps restore this brick surface.

If the space below the rear addition will be disturbed by restoration, we recommend that further excavations more thoroughly explore the surface below the brick demolition rubble (Features 36/46/80/180). The area below the rubble in Trenches 15 and 11 contained a very high concentration of artifacts. That level of artifacts represents the earliest occupation of the property and should be explored in the remaining unexcavated strata. The brick rubble was left undisturbed in the south

half of Trench 9, and unexcavated soil around these units probably contains the remainder of this rubble.

A third recommendation is that the backyard of the property on 143 Market Street should be tested if the opportunity arises. The backyard of 143 Market Street appears to have been an open space to which the Maynards had ready access. Indeed, the area would have been the likely location for Maynard outbuildings such as privies prior to the construction of the 143 Market Street property during the 1890s.

Finally, it should be noted that several historic features remain intact below the present-day yard surface. Both the Feature 34 building foundation and the brick-lined bulkhead entrance to the Feature 71 cellar were not removed. A 2.5 foot section of Feature 34 was removed in Trench 6 to date the foundation, but other than that small section the stone and brick remain intact. In Feature 71 some bricks have been removed from the top of the feature (Figure 12), and the wooden steps have largely rotted away, but the majority of the brick entryway remains intact. Both this cellar and the foundation could be incorporated into the restored house. The presence of these two features should be considered when planning any construction activities near the existing house.



Bibliography

- Agnew, Jean-Christophe
1990 Coming Up for Air: Consumer Culture in Historical Perspective. Intellectual History Newsletter 12:3-21.
- Amorosi, Thomas J.
1989 A Postcranial Guide to Domestic, Neo-Natal and Juvenile Mammals: The Identification And Aging of Old World Species. BAR International Series, Number 533, Oxford, England.
- Anonymous
1895 Directory and Hand-Book of the Meat and Provision Trades and Their Allied Industries For the United States and Canada. The National Provisioner Publishing Co., NY.
- Baker, Nancy
1983 Land Development in Annapolis, Maryland: 1670-1776. In: L.S. Walsh (editor), Annapolis and Anne Arundel County, Maryland: A Study of Urban Development in a Tobacco Economy, 1649-1776. N.E.H. Grant Number RS 20199-81-1955. Ms on file, Historic Annapolis, Inc.
1986 Annapolis, Maryland 1695-1730. Maryland Historical Magazine 81:191-209.
- Barber, Edwin A.
1904 Marks of American Potters. Patterson and White, Philadelphia.
- Bates, Wiley H.
1928 Researches, Sayings and Life of Wiley H. Bates. City Printing Co., Annapolis Maryland.
- Beavan, Michelle
1988 Analysis of Bottle Glass Recovered from Feature 12, Main Street (18AP52). Unpublished report on file, Archaeology in Annapolis.
- Beidleman, D.Katharine, Wade P. Catts and Jay F. Custer
1986 Final Archaeological Excavations at Block 1191, Wilmington. DeIDOT Archaeological Series No. 39. University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research.
- Brackett, Jeffrey R.
1969 The Negro in Maryland. A Study of the Institution of Slavery. Negro University Press, New York (Originally Printed 1889).

- Braun, E.L.
1967 Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America. New York: Hafner.
- Breen, T.H.
1980 Puritans and Adventurers: Change and Persistence in Early America. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Bronner, Simon
1986 Grasping Things: Folk Material Culture and Mass Society in America. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington.
- Brown, Lois.
1979 The Distribution of Paleo-Indian Projectile Points in Maryland. Manuscript on file, Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archaeology, Baltimore.
- Brugger, Robert J.
1988 Maryland: A Middle Temperment, 1634-1980. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.
- Brush, Grace S., Celia Lenke and Joanne Smith
1977 The Natural Forests of Maryland: An Explanation of the Vegetation Map of Maryland. Prepared for the Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering. The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD.
- Camp, Charles
1989 American Foodways: What, When, Why and How We Eat in America. August House Publishers, Little Rock.
- Carbone, Victor A.
1976 Environment and Prehistory in the Shenandoah Valley. PhD dissertation, Catholic University of America, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Carr, Lois Green
1974 "The Metropolis of Maryland": A Comment on Town Development Along the Tobacco Coast. Maryland Historical Magazine, 69 (2):124-145.
- Casteel, Richard W.
1978 Faunal Assemblages and the "Wiegemethode" or Weight Method. Journal of Field Archaeology. 5:72-77.

- Catts, Wade P., Jay Hodny and Jay F. Custer
 1989 "The Place at Christeen": Final Archaeological Investigations of the Patterson Lane Site Complex Christiana, New Castle County, Delaware. DelDOT Archaeological Series No. 74.
- Cheek, Charles D. and Amy Friedlander
 1990 Pottery and Pig's Feet: Space, Ethnicity, and Neighborhood in Washington, D.C., 1880-1940. Historical Archaeology 24(1):34-60.
- Clemen, Rudolf A
 1923 The American Livestock and Meat Industry. The Ronald Press Company, NY.
- Coe, Joffre Lanning.
 1964 The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 54(5).
- Cohen, Lizabeth
 1990 Making a New Deal: Industrial Workers in Chicago, 1919-1939. Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Custer, Jay F.
 1978 Broadspears and Netsinkers: Late Archaic Adaptations Indicated by Depositional Sequences from Four Middle Atlantic Archaeological Sites of the Ridge and Valley Province. Paper presented at the 1978 Middle Atlantic Archaeological conference, Rehobeth Beach, Del.
 1984 Delaware Prehistory Archaeology: An Ecological Approach. Newark, Delaware, University of Delaware Press.
- Deetz, James
 1977 In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early American Life. Doubleday Press, Garden City, NJ.
- DuBois, W.E.B.
 1935 Black Reconstruction in America. Harcourt Brace, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Edwards, Paul
 1969 The Southern Urban Negro as a Consumer. Originally published 1932. Negro University Press, New York.

- Epperson, Terrence W.
 1990 "To Fix A Perpetual Brand": The Social Construction of Race in Virginia, 1675-1750. Unpublished PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Temple University.
- Ewen, Stuart
 1976 Captains of Consciousness: Advertising and the Social Roots of Consumer Culture. McGraw Hill, New York.
- Fassig, O.L.
 1917 The Climate of Anne Arundel County. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Ferguson, Leland
 1992 Uncommon Ground: Archaeology and Early African America, 1650-1800. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- Fields, Barbara J.
 1985 Slavery and Freedom on the Middle Ground: Maryland During the Nineteenth Century. Yale University Press, New Haven.
- Flannery, Kent V.
 1968 Archaeological Systems Theory and Early Mesoamerica. In: B.J. Meggers (editor), Anthropological Archaeology in the Americas. Washington, D.C., Anthropological Society of Washington, 1968, pp. 67-87.
- Fox, Richard W. and T.J. Jackson Lears (editors)
 1983 The Culture of Consumption in America: Critical Essays in American History, 1880-1980. Pantheon, New York.
- Funk, Robert E.
 1978 Post Pleistocene Adaptations. In Northeast Vol. 15 Handbook of North American Indians, edited by B.G. Trigger, pp. 16-22 Washington, D.C., Smithsonian Institute.
- Gardner, William M.
 1974 The Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex: A Preliminary Report 1971-73 Seasons. Occasional Publication No. 1. Archaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, The Catholic University of America, Washington D.C.

- 1977 Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex and its Implications for Eastern North American Prehistory. W.S. Newman and B. Salven (editors), "Amerinds and their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America," edited by W.S. Newman and B Salven, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 288.
- 1978 Comparison of Ridge and Valley, Blue Ridge Piedmont and Coastal Plain Archaic Period Site Distribution: An Idealized Transect (Preliminary Model). Paper presented at the 1978 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehobeth Beach, Del.
- 1979 Paleo-Indian Settlement Patterns and Site Distributions in the Middle Atlantic (preliminary version). Paper presented at the January 1979 Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Washington, D.C.
- 1980 Settlement-Subsistence Strategies in the Middle and South Atlantic Portions of the Eastern United States during the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. Paper presented at the 1980 American Anthropological Association Meetings, Washington, D.C.
- 1982 Early and Middle Woodland in the Middle Atlantic: An Overview. In: R. Moeller (editor). Practicing Environmental Archaeology. Occasional Papers of the American Archaeological Institute 3. Washington, Conn., pp. 53-87.
- Garrow, Patrick H., ed.
 1982 Archaeological Investigations on the Washington, D.C. Civic Center Site. Soil Systems, Inc.
- Geismar, Joan H.
 1993 Where is Night Soil? Thoughts on an Urban Privy. Historical Archaeology. 27(2):57-70.
- Gilbert, B. Miles
 1990 Mammalian Osteology. Modern Printing Co., Laramie, WY.
- Gilbert, B. Miles, Larry D. Martin, and Howard G. Savage
 1985 Avian Osteology. Modern Printing Company, Laramie, Wyoming.
- Godden, Geoffrey
 1964 Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks. Crown, New York.
- Grayson, Donald
 1979 On the Quantification of Vertebrate Archaeofauna. In Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory, Vol 2., edited by M. Schiffer, pp. 199-237. Academic Press, New York.

- 1984 Quantitative Zooarchaeology. Topics in the Analysis of Archaeological Faunas. Academic Press, Orlando.
- Griffin, James B.
1977 A Commentary on Early Man Studies in the Northeast. In: W.S. Newman and B. Salven (editors), Amerinds and their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 288.
- Handlin, Oscar and Mary F. Handlin
1983 Origins of the Southern Labor System. In Colonial America: Essays in Political and Social Development, edited by Stanley M. Katz and John M. Murrin, pp. 230-250. Alfred Knopf, New York.
- Handsman, Russell G. and Charles W. McNett.
1974 The Middle Woodland in the Middle Atlantic: Chronology, Adaptation, and Contact. Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Conference, Baltimore, MD.
- Heinze, Andrew R.
1990 Adapting to Abundance: Jewish Immigrants, Mass Consumption, and the Search for American Identity. Columbia University Press, New York.
- Heite, Edward F
1990 Archaeological Data Recovery on the Collins, Geddes Cannery Site. DelDOT Archaeological Series No. 83.
- Higginbotham, A. Leon, Jr
1986 In the Matter of Color: Race and the American Legal Process. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Hilliard, Sam Bowers
1972 Hog Meat and Hoecake: Food Supply in the Old South, 1840-1860. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale, Il.
- Horowitz, Daniel
1985 The Morality of Spending: Attitudes Toward the Consumer Society in America, 1875-1940. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Howson, Jean E.
1990 Social Relations and Material Culture: A Critique of the Archaeology of Plantation Slavery. In "Historical Archaeology on Southern Plantations and Farms," edited by Charles E. Orser, Jr., pp. 78-91. Historical Archaeology 24(4).

Ives, Sallie

1979 Black Community Development in Annapolis, Maryland, 1870-1885. In Geographical Perspectives on Maryland's Past, edited by Robert D. Mitchell and Edward K. Muller, pp.129-149. Department of Geography, University of Maryland, College Park.

Jensen, Ann

1991 Do You Know What I have Been? Annapolitan pp.36-42,78,92-94.

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan

1985 The Parks Canada Glass Glossary. Parks Canada, Ottawa.

Kaiser, Hannah Jopling

nd Oral history interviews. Unpublished manuscripts on file with Archaeology in Annapolis.

Kinsey, W. Fred III.

1972 Archaeology of the Upper Delaware Valley: A Study of the Cultural Chronology of the Cultural Chronology of the Tocks Island Reservoir. Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Kirby, Robert M. and Earl D. Matthews.

1973 Soil survey of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Klein, Richard G. and Kathryn Cruz-Uribe

1984 The Analysis of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Klein, Terry and Patrick H. Garrow, eds.

1984 Final Archeological Investigations at the Wilmington Boulevard Monroe Street to King Street Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware. DelDOT Archeology Series 29.

Kraft, John C.

1971 "Sedimentary Facies Patterns and Geologic History of a Holocene Marine Transgression". Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 82: 2131-2158.

Landon, David B.

- 1989 Faunal Remains from the Boott Mills Boardinghouses. In Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills Lowell, Massachusetts: Volume III: The Boarding House System as a Way of Life, edited by Mary C. Beaudry and Stephen A. Mrzowski, pp. 169-185. Cultural Resource Management Study No. 21. North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior.

Lears, T.J. Jackson

- 1983 From Salvation to Self-Realization: Advertising and the Therapeutic Roots of the Consumer Culture, 1880-1930. In The Culture of Consumption in America: Critical Essays in American History, 1880-1980, edited by T.J. Jackson Lears and Richard W. Fox, pp.3-38. Pantheon, New York.

Leone, Mark P. and Paul A. Shackel

- 1986 Final Report to the National Geographic Society On: Archaeology of Town Planning in Annapolis, Maryland. NGS Grant Number 3116-85. Unpublished manuscript on file with Archaeology in Annapolis.

Leone, Mark P., Barbara J. Little, Julie Ernstein, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Paul R. Mullins, Parker B. Potter, Jr., Mark S. Warner, and Paul Shackel

- 1989 A Plan for the Archaeology of Ethnicity in Annapolis, Maryland. Paper presented at the conference "Digging the Afro-American Past: Archaeology and the Black Experience," Oxford, Mississippi.

Lev-Tov, Justin S.E.

- 1988 Information Privy to a Doctor: The Faunal Analysis of a Third Quarter Nineteenth Century Privy in Annapolis, Maryland. Manuscript on file Archaeology Laboratory, University of Maryland, College Park.

Little, Barbara J.

- 1987 Ideology and Media: Historical Archaeology of Printing in Eighteenth-Century Annapolis, Maryland. Unpublished PhD dissertation, State University of New York-Buffalo.

Luckenbach, Al, Esther Doyle-Read, and Vivian Karcher

- 1992 Bibliography of County-Required Archaeological Investigations. 3rd edition. Office of Planning and Zoning, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

- Majewski Theresita and Michael J. O'Brien
 1987 The Use and Misuse of Nineteenth-Century English and American Ceramics in Archaeological Analysis. In Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory Volume 11, edited by Michael R. Schiffer, pp. 97-209. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- Marshall, Fiona and Tom Pilgram
 1993 NISP vs. MNI in Quantification of Body-Part Representation. American Antiquity. 58(2):261-269.
- McKearin, Helen and Kenneth M. Wilson
 1978 American Bottles and Flasks and Their Ancestry. Crown Publishers, Inc. New York
- McNett, Charles W. and William Gardner
 1975 Archaeology of the Lower and Middle Potomac. Unpublished manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, The American University.
- McWilliams, Jane W.
 1991a Historical Title Search and Documentation, 163 Duke of Gloucester Street. Unpublished report prepared for Port of Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, Maryland. February 1991
 1991b 163 Duke of Gloucester Street Report. 5 Reports prepared for Port of Annapolis, In., Annapolis Maryland, October 10, 1991
- Miller, George L.
 1974 A Tenant Farmer's Tableware: Nineteenth-Century Ceramics From Tabbs Purchase. Maryland Historical Magazine 69:197-210.
 1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of the 19th Century Ceramics. Historical Archaeology 14:1-40.
- Mintz, Sidney W.
 1985 Sweetness and Power. Penguin Books, New York.
- Montgomery, Charles F.
 1973 A History of American Pewter. Praeger Publishers, New York.
- Morgan, Edmund S.
 1975 American Slavery, American Freedom. W.W. Norton, New York.

Mudar, Karen

- 1978 The Effects of Socio-Cultural Variables on Food Preferences in Early 19th Century Detroit. Unpublished B.A. honors thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan.

Mullins, Paul R.

- 1988 Analysis of Feature 12 Ceramic Assemblage, Main Street site (18AP52). Unpublished manuscript on file, Archaeology in Annapolis.
- 1993 'A Bold and Gorgeous Front': The Contradictions of African America and Consumer Culture, 1880-1930. Paper presented to School of American Research Advanced Seminar "The Historical Archaeology of Capitalism," October 3-7, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Olsen, Stanley J.

- 1964 Mammal Remains from Archaeological Sites. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Volume 56 (No. 1). Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- 1968 Fish, Amphibian and Reptile Remains from Archaeological Sites. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Volume 56 (No. 2). Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Orser, Charles E., Jr.

- 1992 Beneath the Material Surface of Things: Commodities, Artifacts, and Slave Plantations. In "Meanings and Uses of Material Culture," edited by Barbara J. Little and Paul A. Shackel, pp.94-104. Historical Archaeology 26(3).

Papenfuse, Edward C.

- 1975 In Pursuit of Profit. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press.

Paynter, Robert

- 1990 Afro-Americans in the Massachusetts Historical Landscape. In Politics of the Past, edited by David Lowenthal and Peter Gathercole, pp.49-62. Unwin Hyman, London.

Peiss, Kathy

- 1986 Cheap Amusements: Working Women and Leisure in Turn-of-the-Century New York. Temple University Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Reitz, Elizabeth J.

- 1989 Vertebrate Fauna from Reynolds Tavern, Annapolis. Report on file Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.

Riis, Jacob A.

- 1971 How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York. Originally published 1890. Dover, New York.

Riley, Elihu

- 1987 The Ancient City: A History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887. Originally published 1887. Record Printing Office, Annapolis, Maryland.
- 1901 Annapolis... "Ye Ancient Capital of Maryland". Annapolis Publishing, Annapolis, Maryland.

Ritchie, William A.

- 1957 Traces of Early Man in the Northeast. New York State Museum and Science Service Bulletin Number 358, Albany, New York.
- 1969 The Archaeology of New York State. Second Edition. Arden City, New York, Natural History Press.

Russo, Jean

- nd Unpublished Analysis of Annapolis Tax Assessments. Report on File Historic Annapolis Foundation.

Scott Publishing Co.

- 1992 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. Volume 1, Sidney, Ohio.

Schmid, Elizabeth

- 1972 Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quarternary Geologists. Elsevir Publishing, Amsterdam.

Shackel, Paul A.

- 1986 Archaeological Testing at the 193 Main Street Site, 19AP44, Annapolis, Maryland. Report on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland at College Park.

Shelford, V.E.

- 1963 The Ecology of North America. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Singleton, Theresa A.

- 1988 An Archaeological Framework for Slavery and Emancipation, 1740-1880. In The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States, edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr, pp.345-370. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Skaggs, Jimmy M.

- 1986 Prime Cut. Livestock Raising and Meatpacking in the United States, 1607-1980. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, TX.

Steponatis, Laurie C.

- 1980 A Survey of Artifact Collections From the Patuxent River Drainage, Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust Monograph Series Number 1.

Susman, Warren I.

- 1984 Culture as History: The Transformation of American Society in the Twentieth Century. Pantheon, New York.

Taylor, Joe Gray

- 1982 Eating, Drinking, and Visiting in the South: An Informal History. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.

Wallerstein, Immanuel

- 1974 The Modern World System I. Academic Press, San Diego.
1980 The Modern World System II. Academic Press, San Diego.

Warner, Mark S. and Paul R. Mullins

- 1993 Phase I-II Archaeological Investigations on the Courthouse Site (18AP63). An Historic African-American Neighborhood in Annapolis, Maryland. Report on file Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.
1992 Community Activism and African American Archaeology: Excavations at the Maynard-Burgess House, Annapolis. Presented at: Third Annual Anne Arundel Archaeology Conference. November 14, 1992. Annapolis, Maryland.

Warner, Mark S.

- 1991 African American History Revealed Through Archaeology. Presented at: A Decade of Archaeological Exploration. Historic Annapolis Foundation, Fall Lecture Series. October 23, 1991
1992 Archaeological Excavations at Gott's Court (18AP63). Manuscript on file with Archaeology in Annapolis.

Warren, Mame

- 1990 Then Again... Annapolis, 1900-1965. Time Exposures Limited, Annapolis, MD.

Westmacott, Richard

- 1992 African American Gardens and Yards in the Rural South. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Whitehead, P.R.

- 1972 "Developmental History of the Dismal Swamp". Ecological Monographs, 42:301-315.

Willey, Gordon R.

1966 An Introduction to American Archaeology: North And Middle America.
Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Williams, Rosalind

1982 Dream Worlds: Mass Consumption in Late Nineteenth Century France.
University of California Press, Berkeley.

Wing, Elizabeth S. and Antoinette B. Brown

1979 Paleonutrition: Method and Theory in Prehistoric Foodways. Academic Press,
NY.

Witthoft, John.

1952 A PaleoIndian Site in Eastern Pennsylvania: An Early Hunting
Culture. Proceeding of the American Philosophical Society, 96(4):
464-495.

Wright, Henry T.

1973 An Archaeological Sequence in the Middle Chesapeake Region,
Maryland. Archaeological Studies NO. 1, Department of Natural
Resources, Maryland Geological Survey.

Wright, Russell

1991 An Architectural Analysis of 163 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis,
Maryland. Unpublished report prepared for Port of Annapolis, Inc. On file with
Port of Annapolis, Inc.

Young, James Harvey

1961 The Toadstool Millionaires: A Social History of Patent Medicine in Americas
Before Federal Regulation. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

1967 The Medical Messiahs: A Social History of Health Quackery in Twentieth-
Century America. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.



Appendix I

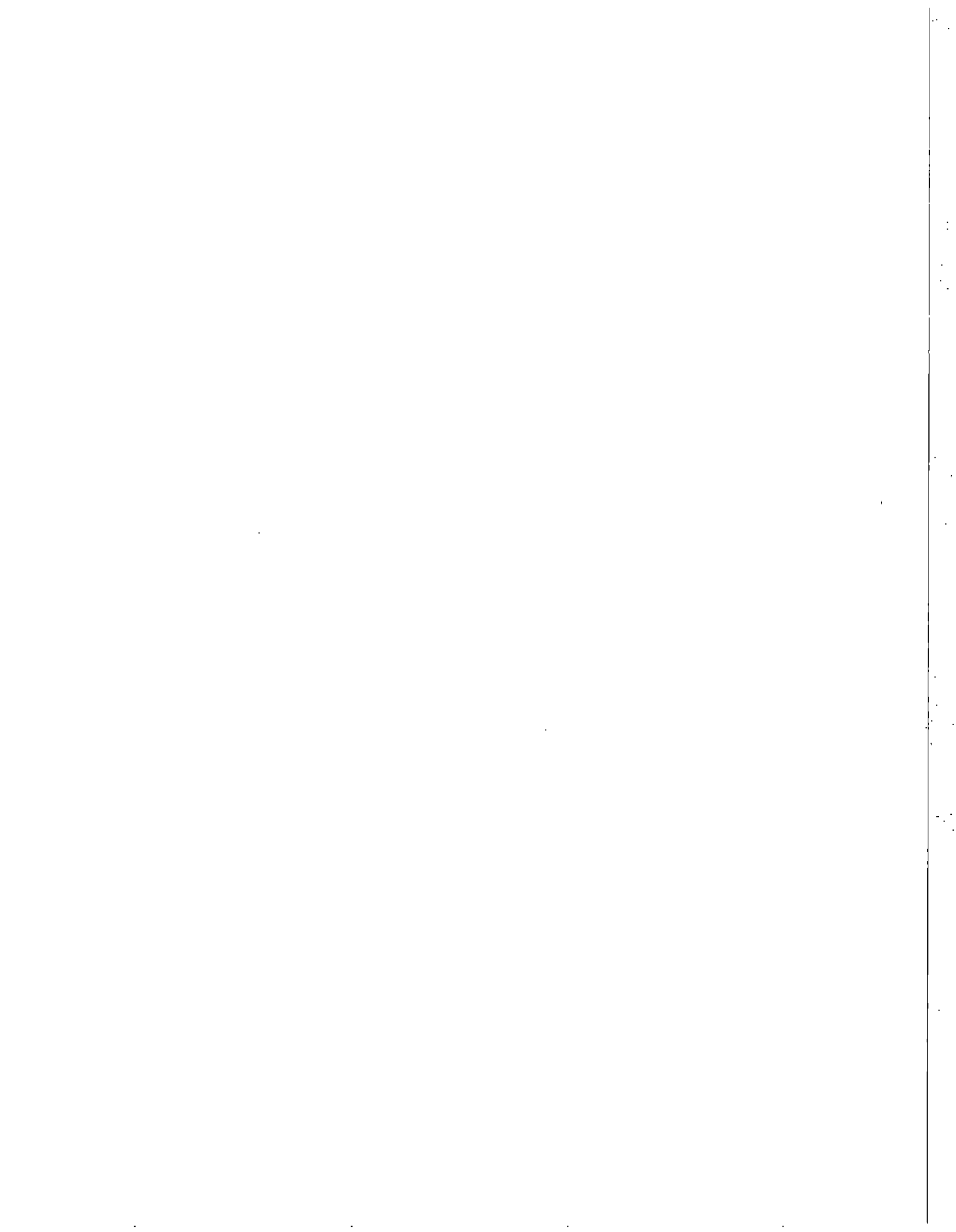
John T. Maynard Inventory



Appendix 1

John T. Maynard Inventory
February 22, 1876, A.A. County Inventories pp. 553-554
Appraised by William H. Butler and James C. Bishop.

<u>Front Room</u>		
1	Side Board	\$3.00
1	Sofa	\$8.00
6	Mahogany Chairs	\$12.00
1	Mahogany Rocking Chair	\$3.00
1	Small Marble Top Table	\$3.00
1	Cane Rocking Chair	\$1.00
1	Cane Chair	\$1.00
2	Small Side Tables	\$2.00
1	"Wat Not"	\$0.75
1	Mantle Slap(?)	\$2.00
1	Lounge (?)	\$0.75
6	Pictures	\$6.00
1	Parlor Carpet	\$6.00
3	Damas (?) Curtains and 3 Blinds	\$4.50
1	Stove	\$5.00
2	Waiters (?)	\$0.25
	Slap (?) and China	\$3.00
2	Spitoons	\$0.25
<u>Side Room</u>		
1	Mahogany Bookcase	\$2.00
1	Marble Top Stand	\$2.00
1	Mahogany Table with Leaf	\$2.50
1	Stove and Coal Hood	\$3.00
1	Common Setter (?) and 6 chairs	\$2.00
1	Small Table	\$0.25
<u>Up Stairs</u>		
2	Feather Beds	\$10.00
1	Hair Mattress	\$3.00
2	Bedsteads	\$6.00
1	Bureau and Slap (?)	\$5.00
8	Pair Shirts	\$2.00
1	Wash Stand	\$0.50
	Pitcher and Basin	\$0.75
1	Small Table	\$0.50
	Total	\$105.50



Appendix II

Drawing Conventions



Drawing Conventions

Soil Color and Texture:

<u>Color</u>	<u>Clay</u>	<u>Loam</u>	<u>Silt</u>	<u>Sand</u>
<i>Brown</i>				
<i>Dark Brown</i>				
<i>Strong Brown</i>				
<i>Yellowish Brown</i>				
<i>Dark Yellowish Brown</i>				
<i>Light Grayish Brown</i>				
<i>Grayish Brown</i>				
<i>Dark Grayish Brown</i>				
<i>Very Dark Grayish Brown</i>				
<i>Yellowish Red</i>				

Deposits:



Ash



Coal Ash



Oyster Shells

Building Materials:



Brick



Stone



Cinderblock



Wood



Mortar

Other:



Tree Roots



Modern Shoring



Metal Artifacts



Modern Archaeological Testing

Appendix III

Ceramic Sherd Inventories By Area



Appendix 3
Ceramic Inventories from Selected Units in Each Study Area

Area 2 N20 W0

Bag 101, Layer A

- 1 tin-glazed, undecorated
 - 1 pearlware, dipped (engine turned)
 - 5 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pots
 - 1 Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze blue cup
 - 1 coarse earthenware, black-glazed
 - 1 American stoneware, undecorated
 - 1 pearlware, shell edge (blue even scallop)
 - 5 pearlware, undecorated
 - 1 creamware, undecorated
 - 1 pearlware, painted (blue)
 - 19 whiteware, undecorated
 - 1 pearlware, dipped (banded)
 - 5 whiteware, printed blue coffee cup (same vessel)
 - 4 whiteware, molded (unknown motif)
- 47 total

Bag 104, Layer B

- 2 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pots
 - 1 coarse earthenware, clear glazed crock
 - 1 Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze blue
 - 7 tin glazed, undecorated
 - 2 pearlware, painted blue underglaze
 - 1 pearlware, undecorated
 - 1 creamware, undecorated
 - 9 whiteware, undecorated
- 24 total

Bag 139, Layer C

- 1 creamware, undecorated
 - 2 pearlware, undecorated
 - 5 whiteware, undecorated
 - 1 whiteware, painted polychrome underglaze
 - 3 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pots, including one stacker-type rim
- 12 total

Bag 146, F38a

- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot
- 1 total

Bag 147, F39a

- 2 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 4 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 refined earthenware, unknown type

Bag 161, F40a

- 5 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 173, F39b

- 1 American stoneware, incised with brushed cobalt
- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 2 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 174, F41b

- 1 pearlware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, dipped (banded)

Area 3, N5 E5

Bag 501, Layer A

- 1 whiteware, shell edge blue unscaloped
- 1 whiteware, printed (black floral motif) with molding
- 3 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 creamware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, shell edge unpainted unscaloped
- 1 whiteware, dipped (banded)
- 1 hard paste porcelain, undecorated (unknown type)
- 1 stoneware, brown salt glaze, probably English

Bag 505, Layer C

- 11 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 512, Layer C

- 2 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)

Bag 533, F111a

- 1 pearlware, undecorated

Bag 551, F116a

- 2 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot

Bag 562, Layer E

- 1 pearlware, undecorated

Bag 583, Layer F

- 1 tin glazed, painted (blue)

Area 4, N7.5 E21

Bag 230, Layer A

- 58 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pots (includes stacker-type rims)
- 8 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, printed blue pitcher spout
- 3 whiteware, painted polychrome
- 1 stoneware, salt-glaze English unknown type

Bag 238, Layer B

- 1 bone china, gilded cup
- 1 creamware, molded feather edge
- 2 creamware, undecorated
- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot
- 1 coarse earthenware, black glazed
- 2 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, painted underglaze blue
- 2 whiteware, printed (blue)

Bag 240, Layer C

- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot
- 1 whiteware, overglaze gilding
- 2 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 248, F56a

- 3 Jackfield, engine turned teapot lid, complete

Bag 250, F54a

- 1 American stoneware, undecorated handled jug
- 1 refined redware, black-glazed molded, matches sherd in Layer G
- 1 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 256, F67b

- 1 bone china, undecorated
- 1 refined redware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 1 pearlware, painted polychrome

Bag 257, F68a

- 1 pearlware, painted

Bag 268, Layer G

- 1 tin glazed, undecorated
- 1 refined redware, black-glazed molded, matches sherd in F54a

- 1 coarse earthenware, clear glazed
- 1 stoneware, probably English
- 1 pearlware, painted polychrome
- 1 pearlware, blue shell edge (scallop type unknown)
- 3 creamware, molded royal edge
- 2 whiteware, painted blue underglaze
- 4 pearlware, undecorated
- 10 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 270, F69a

- 1 whiteware, printed blue
- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot
- 1 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 536, F56a

- 1 pearlware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 542, Layer H

- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 1 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 creamware, undecorated
- 1 bone china, molded handle
- 1 bone china, painted overglaze polychrome

Bag 547, Layer I

- 5 whiteware, printed (blue), all sherds from same vessel
- 1 stoneware, Fulham
- 1 pearlware, green shell edge even-scalloped
- 1 creamware, undecorated
- 3 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 557, Layer J

- 1 pearlware, painted polychrome ("peasant palette")
- 1 pearlware, painted black line on cup rim interior
- 1 pearlware, printed (blue)
- 2 tin glaze, undecorated
- 1 coarse earthenware, slipped interior
- 3 whiteware, edge mold with green paint, all sherds from same vessel
- 1 Westerwald stoneware, undecorated
- 8 pearlware, undecorated
- 7 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 572, F127a

- 1 whiteware, printed (black)

Bag 575, Layer K

- 1 creamware, undecorated
- 1 pearlware, undecorated
- 2 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 coarse earthenware, clear glazed
- 1 American stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 2 pearlware, printed (blue)

Bag 576, Layer L

- 1 coarse earthenware, black glazed
- 1 American stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot
- 1 whiteware, painted polychrome deep saucer
- 2 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 599, Layer M

- 1 creamware, undecorated
- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot
- 2 pearlware, printed (blue)

Area 5, Trench 15

Bag 777, Layer A

- 1 coarse earthenware, clear glazed interior
- 5 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pots, wheel turned
- 2 American stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 1 American stoneware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, flow blue print with molding and overglaze gilding; coffee cup
- 1 pearlware, dipped (engine turned)
- 2 pearlware, green shell edge even scalloped
- 2 bone china, molded with applied slip cast floral motif
- 1 bone china, undecorated
- 2 bone china, painted overglaze polychrome with gilding
- 1 hard paste porcelain, unknown design, probably modern
- 1 hard paste porcelain, molded
- 18 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 pearlware, undecorated
- 1 pearlware, printed (blue floral motif)
- 7 whiteware, printed (blue, includes one Willow pattern)
- 1 whiteware, printed (black)
- 1 whiteware, painted black underglaze with gilding
- 1 refined white earthenware, painted black with black print; saucer
- 1 whiteware, painted polychrome floral
- 1 pearlware, painted polychrome ("peasant palette")

Bag 789, No Provenience

- 3 whiteware, undecorated

1 whiteware, printed (blue)

Bag 791, Layer B

12 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pots, wheel thrown
2 refined redware, black glazed with molding
4 bone china, undecorated
1 bone china, molded
1 coarse earthenware, slipware, possibly North Devon
3 Chinese porcelain, painted blue underglaze, Canton style
2 whiteware, blue shell edge even scallop
3 creamware, undecorated
1 pearlware, undecorated
13 whiteware, undecorated
11 whiteware, printed (blue), includes 4 Willow pattern
2 whiteware, printed (red)
1 whiteware, printed (purple)
1 coarse earthenware, clear glazed
1 hard paste porcelain, undecorated (unknown type)
1 refined white earthenware, dipped (engine turned)
1 refined white earthenware, undecorated (unknown type)
2 whiteware, painted polychrome

Bag 792, North wall

1 whiteware, blue shell edge
1 whiteware, dipped
1 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 801, F178a

1 whiteware, printed (blue)

Bag 807, F177b

1 whiteware, printed (purple)

Bag 808, Layer C

1 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot
1 Chinese porcelain, painted blue underglaze, Canton style
1 bone china, overglaze painted
8 whiteware, printed (blue)
1 whiteware, printed (blue) with molded rim scallop
1 whiteware, printed (red)
10 whiteware, undecorated
2 whiteware, dipped (engine turned)
1 pearlware, dipped?
4 creamware, undecorated
4 pearlware, undecorated

Bag 819, Layer D

- 1 white salt glaze, undecorated cup rim
- 4 creamware, undecorated
- 1 bone china, undecorated
- 2 pearlware, green shell edge even scallop
- 1 coarse earthenware, clear interior glaze
- 3 whiteware, undecorated
- 2 pearlware, printed (blue)
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 1 whiteware, printed (purple); matches F177b sherd

Bag 823, South balk

- 1 Chinese porcelain, blue painted underglaze
- 2 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pots
- 1 stoneware, possibly British
- 2 whiteware, undecorated
- 2 whiteware, printed (blue); one Willow pattern
- 1 whiteware, flow blue printed

Bag 825, F180b

- 2 creamware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue) Willow pattern
- 1 whiteware undecorated

Bag 828, Layer C

- 7 whiteware, printed (blue), includes three Willow pattern
- 1 Chinese porcelain, underglaze blue painted
- 1 tin glazed, glaze chipped away
- 3 American stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 1 stoneware, brushed cobalt, maybe Westerwald
- 1 stoneware, undecorated bottle
- 1 stoneware, unknown type
- 1 bone china, scalloped
- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed
- 1 coarse earthenware, clear glazed
- 1 whiteware, painted (brown floral motif)
- 1 pearlware, blue shell edge even scallop
- 6 whiteware, dipped
- 8 creamware, undecorated
- 24 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 832, F153a

- 3 bone china, purple lustre teacup (same vessel)
- 7 American stoneware, undecorated
- 1 American stoneware, brushed cobalt with impressed mark "H. REMMEY"
- 1 stoneware, Nottingham

- 2 stoneware, unknown type, possibly English
- 1 pearlware, green shell edge even scallop
- 1 whiteware, blue shell edge
- 1 Astbury? teapot
- 2 redware, Jackfield style black glaze
- 3 coarse earthenware, unglazed free thrown flower pots
- 4 whiteware, dipped (banded) bowl; all sherds from same vessel
- 2 pearlware, dipped (common cable)
- 4 creamware, undecorated
- 2 pearlware, undecorated
- 14 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 refined white earthenware, printed (black); possible bat printed creamware
- 2 pearlware, printed (blue); one Willow pattern
- 10 whiteware, printed (blue); five Willow pattern

Bag 834, Layer E

- 3 redware, Jackfield type
- 9 creamware, undecorated
- 2 pearlware, undecorated
- 1 pearlware, painted blue

Area 5, Trench 12

Bag 567, Layer A

- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)

Bag 580, F128a

- 1 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 591, Layer C

- 2 whiteware, painted polychrome floral motif deep saucer
- 4 whiteware, printed (blue) Chinese motif; both sherds same vessel
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 1 American stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot
- 1 whiteware, printed (black) floral motif
- 1 hard paste porcelain, gilded; unknown type
- 1 refined white earthenware, undecorated; unknown type
- 2 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 772, No provenience

- 1 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 coarse earthenware, clear glazed

Bag 782, F124a

- 1 bone china, purple lustre with overglaze painting

Bag 788, Layer E

- 1 tin glazed, glaze chipped off
- 1 stoneware, undecorated; probably American
- 1 refined redware, clear glazed
- 2 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 2 creamware, undecorated
- 4 pearlware, undecorated
- 10 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 805, F179a

- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)

Bag 806, Layer F

- 1 stoneware, undecorated Westerwald
- 1 refined redware, unknown type
- 2 white salt glaze, undecorated
- 2 coarse earthenware, undecorated
- 1 coarse earthenware, slipware
- 1 coarse earthenware, unknown type; probably colonial
- 7 creamware, undecorated
- 4 pearlware, undecorated
- 2 pearlware, green shell edge even scallop
- 4 whiteware, printed (blue); includes one Willow pattern
- 1 pearlware, painted (blue)
- 4 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 812, F132b

- 1 coarse earthenware, slipware
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 1 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 815, F132c

- 1 creamware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)

Bag 821, Layer G

- 1 American stoneware, undecorated
- 1 pearlware, printed (blue) Willow pattern
- 1 Chinese porcelain, painted overglaze polychrome
- 1 creamware, undecorated
- 5 pearlware, undecorated
- 2 creamware, molded floral motif; both sherds same vessel

Bag 827, Layer H

- 1 pearlware, shell edge green even scallop

Bag 826, Layer I

- 1 American stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 2 creamware, undecorated
- 2 pearlware, undecorated

Area 5, Trench 4

Bag 152, Layer A

- 1 yellow ware, dipped (annular bands) mug
- 1 American stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 5 coarse earthenware, black-glazed; mend to sherds in layer B
- 1 ironstone, molded

Bag 157, Layer B

- 4 coarse earthenware, black-glazed; mend to sherds in layer A
- 5 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pots
- 1 coarse earthenware, clear glazed
- 2 tin glazed, painted
- 1 Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze blue
- 10 whiteware, undecorated
- 3 bone china, undecorated
- 1 bone china, painted
- 1 bone china, applied slip cast
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue) and molded
- 2 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 1 whiteware, painted polychrome floral motif; cup
- 1 refined earthenware, possibly painted; unknown type

Bag 160, Layer C

- 17 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pots
- 9 American stoneware, undecorated
- 1 American stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 1 Chinese porcelain, underglaze blue painted Canton style
- 1 bone china, applied purple slip cast deer motif; possibly Chelsea; all of these bone china sherds are probably from same vessel
- 1 bone china, molded
- 3 bone china, undecorated
- 2 whiteware, painted (blue) floral motif
- 1 whiteware, painted polychrome floral motif
- 1 whiteware, printed (black)
- 1 pearlware, printed (blue)
- 1 pearlware, undecorated
- 2 whiteware, dipped; one engine turned, one annular bands
- 9 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 11 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 166, Layer D

- 2 whiteware, dipped (engine turned with blue paint); same vessel
- 1 whiteware, painted (green)
- 3 creamware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 stoneware, unknown type
- 1 pearlware, printed (blue) cup
- 2 whiteware, printed (blue) Willow pattern; different vessels
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue) with rim scallop
- 1 refined white earthenware, glaze detached
- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot

Bag 179, Layer E

- 2 North Devon
- 1 tin glaze, glaze detached
- 1 bone china, overglaze paint detached
- 1 pearlware, painted (polychrome "peasant palette")
- 1 pearlware, painted (blue)
- 7 pearlware, undecorated
- 1 pearlware, shell edge green even scallop
- 4 whiteware, dipped (annular bands)
- 1 whiteware, painted (green)
- 1 creamware, undecorated
- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed
- 2 Astbury; one handle
- 2 American stoneware, undecorated
- 1 American stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 3 whiteware, printed (blue); one Willow pattern
- 1 whiteware, printed (black)
- 1 white salt glaze, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, molded (beaded border)
- 13 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 176, F46a

- 1 whiteware, undecorated

Area 5, Trench 9

Bag 317, Layer A

- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot
- 1 whiteware, undecorated; teacup; base embossed "NS"; maybe "NS Sweden" Nittsjo Earthenware factory, Sweden post-1934
- 1 whiteware, painted (polychrome floral motif); teacup matches to sherd in trench 4, level B bag 157
- 1 hard paste porcelain, printed deep saucer; base marked "M/JAPAN", Morimura Brothers 1910-1950
- 1 American stoneware, brushed cobalt lid; 9" diameter, complete

- 1 creamware, molded royal pattern
- 1 stoneware; English brown
- 2 whiteware, blue even scallop shell edge; same vessel
- 5 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 ironstone, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, gilded with molded body panels; coffee cup
- 1 coarse earthenware, clear glazed
- 3 whiteware, dipped (annular bands); same vessel

Bag 325, F76a

- 1 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 326, Layer B

- 1 American stoneware, undecorated ink well; mends to sherds in N10E0 F144a, bag 649
- 1 whiteware, undecorated; brown print on reverse "-AY AND MON-/PATENT"
- 1 Rockingham, molded handle
- 1 coarse earthenware, clear glazed
- 1 whiteware, shell edge blue even scalloped
- 1 whiteware, painted (blue)
- 3 bone china, undecorated; includes one small spout
- 10 whiteware, printed (blue); includes one spout
- 1 pearlware, dipped (engine turned)
- 1 pearlware, green shell edge
- 6 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pots
- 13 whiteware, undecorated

Bag 332, Layer C

- 2 American stoneware, undecorated
- 1 American stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 3 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pots
- 2 pearlware, printed (blue)
- 1 creamware, undecorated
- 7 pearlware, undecorated
- 1 bone china, undecorated
- 1 bone china, printed (blue)
- 2 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 refined white earthenware, glaze detached
- 1 Rockingham
- 4 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 6 whiteware, printed (blue) plate; garden scene with floral border; partial printed mark on reverse, no letters -- only female figure

Bag 359, Layer D

- 2 pearlware, printed (blue)
- 3 tin glazed, undecorated

- 1 whiteware, even scallop blue shell edge
- 1 pearlware, green shell edge
- 1 white salt glaze, undecorated
- 1 Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze blue, Canton style
- 9 creamware, undecorated
- 12 whiteware, undecorated
- 6 hard paste porcelain, undecorated; type unknown
- 7 whiteware, printed (blue); four Willow pattern
- 1 whiteware, painted (red); cup handle
- 2 whiteware, painted (green)
- 1 whiteware, painted (blue); cup rim
- 5 coarse earthenware, undecorated flower pots
- 8 refined redware, clear glazed; includes one large handle, possibly to chamber pot

Bag 369, Layer E

- 1 Buckley-type coarse earthenware
- 1 coarse earthenware, unglazed flower pot saucer
- 1 white salt glaze, molded dot, diaper and basket rim
- 1 stoneware, unknown type
- 1 bone china, undecorated
- 2 American stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 1 coarse earthenware, unknown type
- 5 creamware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, painted (green) band on small bowl
- 1 whiteware, painted (blue) large handle (pitcher or chamber vessel)
- 1 whiteware, painted (blue)
- 1 whiteware, blue even scallop shell edge
- 1 pearlware, dipped (common cable)
- 2 whiteware, printed (blue) floral motif with molding; same vessel
- 13 whiteware, undecorated
- 3 refined white earthenware, unknown type (glaze detached)

Bag 375, Layer F

- 1 hard paste porcelain, unknown type
- 2 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 whiteware, printed (blue)
- 1 Westerwald stoneware, brushed cobalt
- 1 stoneware, undecorated; unknown type, probably American
- 1 refined redware, undecorated; unknown type

Bag 376, Layer G

- 1 whiteware, undecorated
- 1 creamware, undecorated

Area 1

<u>ware type</u>	<u>decorative type</u>	<u>sherd quantity</u>
<u>N25 W11, F53a</u>		
coarse earthenware	unglazed flower pot	1
whiteware	molded handle with gilding	1
<u>Trench 7, F53a</u>		
whiteware	molded handle with gilding	1
whiteware	undecorated	1
hard-paste porcelain	painted spout	1
<u>Trench 7, F53b</u>		
hard-paste porcelain	gilded	1
<u>N25 W11, F53b</u>		
whiteware	printed	1
<u>N25 W11, F53c</u>		
whiteware	undecorated	3
Rockingham	undecorated	1
<u>Trench 7, F53c</u>		
whiteware	undecorated	2
<u>N25 W11, F53d</u>		
coarse earthenware	unglazed	1
American stoneware	undecorated	1
<u>N25 W11, F53e</u>		
whiteware	undecorated	1
whiteware	printed, molded tea pot base	1
<u>Trench 7, F53f</u>		
whiteware	undecorated	8
whiteware	molded	1
whiteware	painted (blue)	1
refined earthenware	undecorated	1
whiteware	printed chamber lid	1

Trench 7, F53g

hard-paste porcelain	Japanese; decal with gilding	1
hard-paste porcelain	saucer with decal and gilding	1
whiteware	molded chamber	1
whiteware	undecorated	2
hard-paste porcelain	undecorated	1
whiteware	undecorated plate; mends to sherds in F53h	1

Trench 7, F53h

whiteware	undecorated plate; mends to sherd in F53g	3
hard-paste porcelain	gilded	1
whiteware	undecorated	1

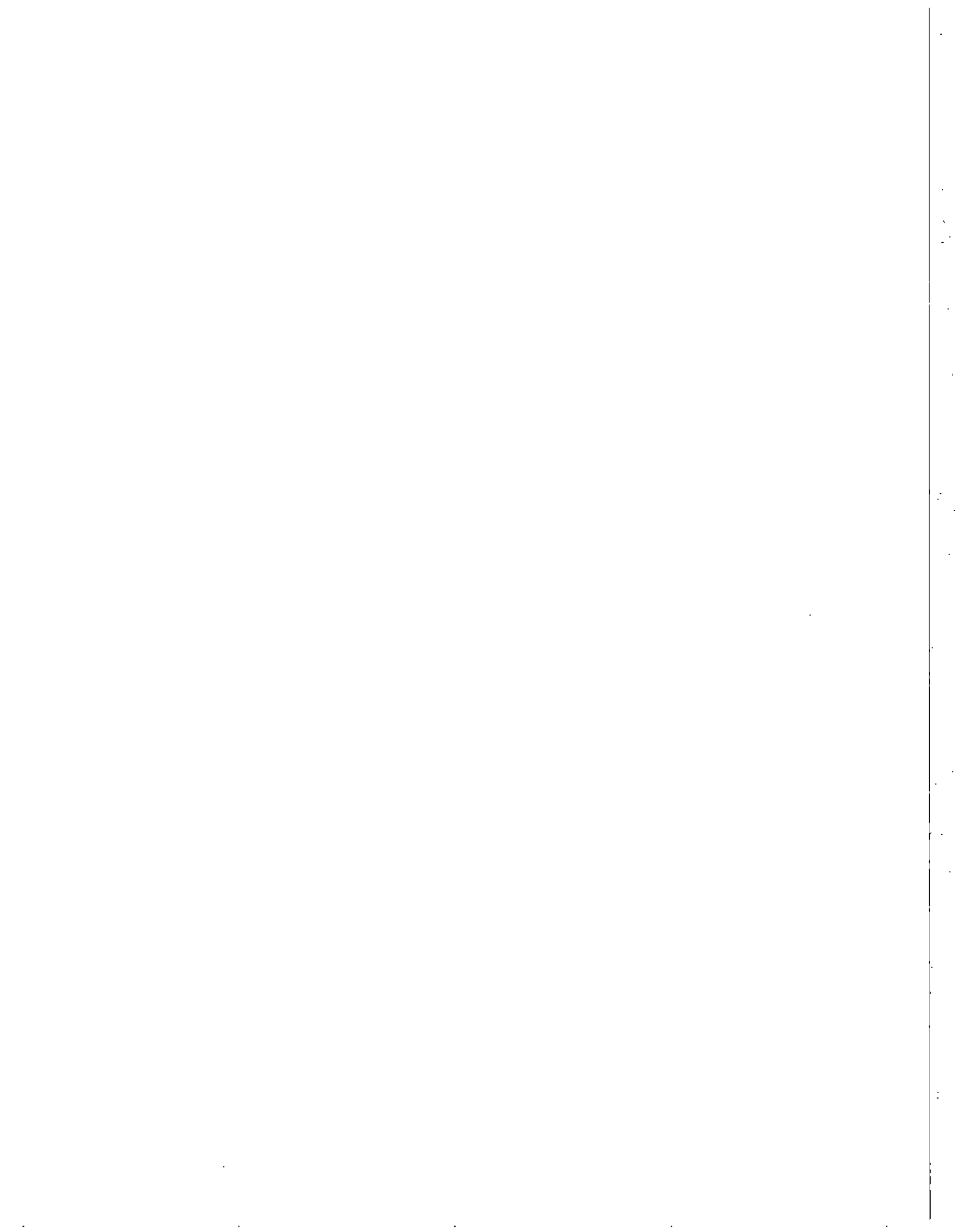
Trench 7, F53i

whiteware	dipped (mocha with annular bands)	1
-----------	-----------------------------------	---



Appendix IV

Faunal Inventories By Area



Feature 144

<u>Element</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Weight (grams)</u>
Pig (Sus Scrofa)		
Tooth	2	3
2nd Metacarpal	2	2
3rd Metacarpal	2	8
4th Metacarpal	2	7
1st Phalange	3	7
2nd Phalange	4	6
3rd Phalange	2	2
Total:	17	Weight: 35 grams
Cow (Bos Taurus)		
Cervical Vert.	2	82
Humerus	2	208
Radius	1	8
Rib	4	34
Total:	9	Weight: 332 grams
Unident. lg. Mammal		
Unident.	3	4
Goat		
Atlas	1	16
Axis	1	8
Occipital	1	17
Humerus	2	38
Radius	1	8
Ulna	1	8
Femur		
Total:	7	Weight: 95 grams
Sheep/Goat		
Ulna	1	2
Unident. Medium Mammal		
Mandible without teeth	3	8
Tooth	1	1
Cervical Vert.	2	4
Unident. Vert.	11	13
Humerus	2	20
Rib	4	5
Unident Long Bone	5	2
Unident.	57	17
Total:	85	Weight: 70 grams

Small Mammal Unident.

Unident. Epiphysis 2 2

Unident. Mammal

Unident. 63 42

Birds

Turkey (Meleagris Gallopavo)

Scapula	2	4
Femur	3	13
Coracoid	3	12
Total:	8	Weight: 29 grams

Unident. Bird

Fused Thor. and Lumb Vert.	3	3
Unident. Long Bone	6	2
Unident.	23	6
Total:	32	Weight: 11 grams

Unidentifiable 42 4

Feature 144 Summary

Pig	17	35
Cow	9	332
Unident. Large Mammal	3	4
Goat	7	95
Sheep/goat	1	2
Unident. Medium Mammal	85	70
Unident Small Mammal	2	2
Unident. Mammal	63	42
Turkey	8	29
Unident Bird	32	11
Unidentifiable	42	4
Total:	269	Weight: 626 grams

Area 5, 1874-1877 Rear Addition

Pig (Sus Scrofa)	Number	Weight (grams)
Premaxilla with teeth	1	7
Maxilla with teeth	3	3
Mandible without teeth	1	22
Mandible with teeth	1	15
Tooth	29	60
Zygomatic	1	3
Cranium	1	16
Atlas	1	5
Scapula	4	47
Humerus	3	45
Radius	5	18
Ulna	1	9
3rd Metacarpal	2	7
4th Metacarpal	1	5
5th Metacarpal	1	3
Ischium	5	50
Ilium	2	21
Innominate	3	63
Femur	8	83
Tibia	13	150
Fibula	22	38
Astragalus	2	23
Clacaneous	1	11
2nd Metatarsal	2	1
5th Metatarsal	2	3
1st Phalange	7	23
2nd Phalange	8	15
3rd Phalange	3	3
Unident. Metapodial	5	15
Total:	138	Weight: 764 grams
Cow (Bos Taurus)		
Thorassic Vert.	1	35
Lumbar Vert.	2	53
Rib	1	32
Scapula	1	24
Humerus	1	57
Radius	1	47
Ulna	1	9
Ilium	1	17
Innominate	1	88
Femur	2	182
Patella	1	27

Tibia	1	163
Astragalous	1	7
3rd Phalange	1	21
Lateral Malleolus	1	9
3rd and 4th Metatarsal	1	112
Unident.	1	21
Total:	19	Weight 904 grams

Unident. lg. Mammal

Thorassic Vert.	4	26
Lumbar Vert.	4	49
Unident. Vert.	2	9
Rib	25	319
Unident. Epiphysis	2	7
Unident.	16	130
Total:	53	Weight: 540 grams

Sheep (Ovis aries)

Humerus	3	88
Radius	1	12
Ulna	1	3
Total:	5	Weight: 103 grams

Sheep/Goat

Scapula	5	52
Humerus	1	19
Radius	1	13
3rd and 4th Metacarpal	1	15
Unident. Metacarpal	1	7
Total:	9	Weight: 106 grams

Unident. Medium Mammal

Premaxilla without teeth	1	3
Mandible without teeth	2	10
Tooth	12	12
Cranium	11	14
Cervical Vert.	15	65
Thorassic Vert.	21	34
Lumbar Vert.	14	57
Unident. Vert.	38	57
Axis	1	1
Scapula	16	63
Humerus	3	31
Radius	2	8
Ulna	3	4
Radial Carpal	2	3

Intermedial Carpal	1	3
Rib	162	376
Innominate	2	9
Ilium	2	21
Femur	2	28
Tibia	12	84
Astragalus	3	7
Calcaneous	2	12
2nd Phalange	4	4
3rd Phalange	1	1
Unident. Phalange	3	3
Central and 4th Tarsal	1	2
Ossified Cartilage	2	17
Unident. Metapodial	3	5
Unident. Epiphysis	11	14
Unident Long Bone	90	158
Unident.	134	161
Total:	576	Weight: 1267 grams

Rat (Rattus Norvegicus)

Mandible with Teeth	10	9
Frontal	1	1
Atlas	1	1
Petrous-Temporal	1	2
Scapula	2	2
Humerus	4	4
Ulna	2	2
Innominate	9	9
Femur	10	8
Total:	40	Weight: 38 grams

Mouse Sp.

Femur	1	1 gram
Unident. Rodent		
Ilium	1	1 gram

Cat (Felis Domesticus)

Maxilla without teeth	1	1
Mandible With Teeth	3	2
Tooth	4	4
Frontal	1	1
Occipital	1	2
Cranium	2	1
Atlas	1	1
Humerus	1	1
Ulna	2	2
Innominate	1	3
Femur	1	1
Astragalous	1	1
Calcaneous	1	1
Total:	20	Weight: 21 grams

Dog(Canis Familiaris)

3rd Metacarpal	1	1
4th Metacarpal	3	3
5th Metacarpal	1	1
2nd Metatarsal	2	2
4th Metatarsal	1	1
5th Metatarsal	1	1
Unident.	1	1
Total:	10	Weight: 10 grams

Rabbit (Sylvilagus Floridas)

Mandible with Teeth	3	2
Axis	1	1
Radius	2	2
Femur	2	2
Tibia	1	1
Calcaneous	1	1
Total:	10	Weight: 9 grams

Small Mammal Unident.

Mandible with teeth	1	1
Frontal	2	2
Zygomatic	1	1
Occipital	1	1
Cranium	1	6
Axis	2	2
Cervical Vert.	5	4
Thorassic Vert.	15	10
Lumbar Vert.	30	14
Caudal Vert.	25	11

Unident. Vert.	5	3
Sacrum	5	5
Scapula	1	1
Humerus	1	1
Rib	14	19
Tibia	1	1
Astragalus	1	1
Calcaneous	1	1
Central and 4th Tarsal	1	1
1st Phalange	4	4
2nd Phalange	8	6
Unident. Phalange	4	4
Unident. Epiphysis	3	3
Unident. Metapodial	4	4
Unident.	9	9
Total:	145	Weight: 115 grams

Unident. Mammal		
Tooth	4	4
Cranium	1	1
Lumbar Vert.	1	1
Unident. Vert.	1	1
Rib	3	1
Unident. Phalange	1	1
Calcaneous	1	1
Unident. Epiphysis	7	8
Ossified Cartilage	1	1
Unident. Long bone	4	4
Unident.	479	250
Total:	503	Weight: 273 grams

Opossum (Didelphis Virginiana)		
Tooth	3	3
Axis	1	2
Scapula	1	6
Total:	5	Weight: 11 grams

Birds		
Chicken (Gallus Gallus)		
Mandible	4	4
Sternum	1	3
Humerus	1	3
Ulna	3	4
Femur	2	7
Carpometacarpus	1	1
Total:	12	Weight: 22 grams

Turkey (*Meleagris Gallopavo*)

Sternum	6	8
Scapula	10	16
Humerus	9	41
Radius	9	14
Ulna	4	15
Innominate	4	9
Ischium	1	1
Femur	2	18
Fibula	1	1
Coracoid	4	10
Tibiotarsus	5	14
Tarsometatarsus	1	9
Total:	56	Weight: 156 grams

Canada Goose (*Branta Canadensis*)

Humerus	2	7
Tibiotarsus	1	5
Total:	3	Weight: 12 grams

Duck (*Anas sp.*)

Coracoid	1	1
Total:	1	Weight: 1 gram

Unident. Bird

Cervical Vert	29	23
Unident. Vert	8	8
Fused Thor. and Lumb. Vert.	3	4
Sternum	19	20
Rib	5	5
Scapula	11	11
Humerus	20	24
Radius	18	18
Ulna	12	18
1st Phalange	1	1
Unident. Phalange	4	4
Innominate	8	8
Innom and T and L Vert	2	2
Ilium	1	1
Femur	12	15
Fibula	6	6
Coracoid	18	23

Carpometacarpus	1	1
Tibiotarsus	22	35
Tarsometatarsus	3	3
Unident. Epiphysis	1	1
Unident. Long Bone	359	125
Unident.	128	46
Total:	691	Weight: 402 grams

Turtle (sp.)

Scapula	1	1
Humerus	2	2
Radius	1	1
Innominate	1	1
Carapace	33	31
Unident Long Bone	1	1
Unident.	14	16
Total:	53	Weight: 53 grams

Unident. Reptile	1	1
Total:	1	Weight: 1 gram

Unident. Shell	38	16
Oyster	8	12

Fish

Scale	229	23
Unident. Vert	192	36
Unident.	433	65
Rib	11	4
Total:	865	Weight: 128 grams

Crab

Unident	5	5
Total:	5	Weight: 5 grams

Unidentifiable	616	151 grams
----------------	-----	-----------

Area 5 Summary

Pig	138		764
Cow	19		904
Unident. Lg. Mammal	53		540
Sheep	5		103
Sheep/Goat	9		106
Unident. Med. Mammal	576		1267
Norway Rat	40		38
Mouse	1		1
Unident. Rodent	1		1
Cat	20		21
Dog	10		10
Rabbit (Eastern Cottontail)	10		9
Unident. Small Mammal	145		115
Unident. Mammal	503		273
Opossum	5		11
	Total:	1535	Weight: 4163 grams
Birds			
Chicken	12		22
Turkey	56		156
Canada Goose	3		12
Duck	1		1
Unident. Bird	691		401
	Total:	763	Weight: 592 grams
Turtle	53		53
Unident. Reptile	1		1
Unident. Shell	38		16
Oyster	8		12
Crab	5		5
Fish	865		128
Unidentifiable	616		151
	Total:	3884	Weight: 5121 grams

Feature 53, Barrel Privy

<u>Element</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Weight (grams)</u>
Pig (Sus Scrofa)		
Mandible without teeth	1	9
Tooth	1	1
Atlas	1	5
Scapula	3	13
Humerus	2	28
Radius	5	43
Ulna	2	30
3rd Metacarpal	1	3
Patella	2	8
Tibia	1	14
Fibula	1	3
3rd Metatarsal	3	12
5th Metatarsal	1	2
2nd Phalange	1	1
Total:	25	Weight: 172 grams
Cow (Bos Taurus)		
Lumbar Vert.	2	44
Tibia	1	11
Total:	3	Weight: 55 grams
Unident. Large Mammal		
Lumbar Vert.	1	13
Unident Long Bone	2	57
Unident.	1	5
Total:	4	Weight: 75 grams
Unident. Medium Mammal		
Cervical Vert.	14	30
Thorassic Vert.	25	45
Lumbar Vert.	9	25
Unident. Vert.	33	24
Scapula	2	4
Humerus	1	9
Radius	1	5
Ulna	2	8
Rib	45	78
Pubis	1	1
Femur	1	7

Unident. Phalange	2	2
Unident. Epiphysis	3	1
Unident Long Bone	7	42
Unident.	6	14
Total:	152	Weight: 295 grams

Dog (Canis Familiaris)

2nd Metacarpal	2	2
3rd Metacarpal	2	2
4th Metacarpal	1	1
5th Metacarpal	1	1
Fibula	1	1
2nd Metatarsal	2	2
3rd Metatarsal	4	4
4th Metatarsal	5	5
5th Metatarsal	2	2
Total:	20	Weight: 20 grams

Rat (Rattus Norvegicus)

Mandible with Teeth	2	2
Cranium	2	2
Scapula	2	2
Humerus	2	2
Innominate	2	2
Femur	2	2
Tibia	2	2
Total:	14	Weight: 14 grams

Cat (Felis Domesticus)

Maxilla with teeth	1	1
Maxilla without teeth	3	4
Mandible With Teeth	6	9
Tooth	4	4
Frontal	1	3
Parietal	1	1
Zygomatic	2	1
Sphenoid	1	1
Occipital	1	5
Sinus	1	1
Cranium	26	6
Atlas	3	2
Axis	1	1
Cervical Vert.	8	4
Thorassic Vert.	10	3
Lumbar Vert.	20	13
Sacrum	1	1

Scapula	5	7
Humerus	13	21
Radius	11	11
Ulna	8	11
Innominate	2	6
Ilium	2	2
Ischium	1	1
Femur	15	16
Tibia	8	10
Astragalous	3	3
Calcaneous	3	3
Central and 4th tarsal	1	1
Unident.	4	4
Total:	166	Weight: 156 grams

Small Mammal Unident.

Mandible without teeth	3	3
Zygomatic	1	1
Occipital	1	1
Petrous-Temporal	2	2
Cranium	10	1
Atlas	1	1
Axis	2	2
Thorassic Vert.	17	7
Lumbar Vert.	30	11
Caudal Vert.	9	2
Unident. Vert.	14	3
Sacrum	1	1
Scapula	6	6
Humerus	2	2
Radius	7	7
Rib	36	12
Ulna	4	4
Femur	1	1
Tibia	3	3
Unident. Phalange	24	3
Unident. Epiphysis	3	2
Unident. Long Bone	17	12
Unident.	2	2
Total:	196	Weight: 89 grams

Unident. Mammal

Rib	1	1
Unident. Epiphysis	1	1
Ossified Cartilage	3	2
Unident. Long bone	2	2
Unident.	81	42
Total:	88	Weight: 48 grams

Human

Tooth	2	2
-------	---	---

Crab

Unident	1	1
---------	---	---

Birds**Chicken (Gallus Gallus)**

Maxilla	1	1
Mandible	4	2
Fused Thor. and Lumb. Vert.	2	2
Sternum	2	2
Clavicle	1	1
Humerus	3	3
Ulna	3	3
Femur	4	12
Fibula	1	1
Carpometacarpus	1	1
1st Phalange	6	1
Total:	28	Weight: 29 grams

Turkey (Meleagris Gallopavo)

Caudal Vert.	3	1
Humerus	1	15
Ulna	1	6
Femur	3	16
Fibula	3	3
Pygostyle	1	1
Total:	12	Weight: 42 grams

Unident. Bird

Cervical Vert	28	33
Fused Thor. and Lumb. Vert.	5	22
Caudal Vert.	2	1
Unident. Vert	1	1
Sternum	6	8
Clavicle (furculum)	3	3
Scapula	4	4
Humerus	5	5

Radius	1	1
Ulna	1	1
Innominate	4	20
Ilium-Ischium	1	1
Ilium	3	11
Innom. and Fused T.,L. Vert.	1	3
Femur	2	3
Patella	1	1
Fibula	3	3
Coracoid	9	10
Tibiotarsus	13	41
Tarsometatarsus	1	1
Unident. Long Bone	5	2
Unident.	41	13
Total:	140	Weight: 188 grams
Fish		
Rib	3	1
Unident. Vert.	21	3
Unident.	55	8
Total:	79	Weight: 12 grams
Unidentifiable	96	29

Summary

Pig	25	172
Cow	3	55
Unident. Large Mammal	4	75
Unident. Medium Mammal	152	295
Dog	20	20
Rat	14	14
Cat	166	156
Unident. Small Mammal	196	89
Unident. Mammal	88	48
Human	2	2
Chicken	28	29
Turkey	12	42
Unident. Bird	140	188
Crab	1	1
Fish	79	12
Unidentifiable	96	29
Total:	1026	Weight: 1227 grams

Feature 71, Cellar

<u>Element</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Weight (grams)</u>
Pig (Sus Scrofa)		
Maxilla without teeth	5	37
Mandible with teeth	10	105
Tooth	19	26
Atlas	2	5
Scapula	8	48
Humerus	9	193
Radius	3	46
Ulna	1	15
Ulnar Carpal	1	1
Radial Carpal	1	2
Intermedial Carpal	1	2
4th Metacarpal	2	3
5th Metacarpal	2	2
Ischium	1	8
Ilium-Ischium	2	7
Innominate	1	22
Femur	6	65
Tibia	1	18
Fibula	5	7
Astragalus	4	22
Clacaneous	1	7
2nd Metatarsal	1	1
3rd Metatarsal	1	2
5th Metatarsal	3	3
1st Phalange	4	9
2nd Phalange	4	6
3rd Phalange	2	2
Unident. Metapodial	1	2
Unident.	4	26
Total:	105	Weight: 692 grams
Cow (Bos Taurus)		
Cervical Vert.	1	5
Femur	1	13
Clacaneous	1	8
Central and 4th Tarsal	1	30
Total:	4	Weight: 56 grams

Unident. Ig. Mammal

Thorassic Vert.	1	4
Lumbar Vert	1	7
Rib	10	80
Radius	2	24
Ulna	1	18
Unident Long Bone	1	12
Unident.	2	10
Total:	18	Weight: 155 grams

Sheep

Femur	1	19
-------	---	----

Unident. Medlum Mammal

Mandible without teeth	11	5
Cervical Vert.	2	6
Thorassic Vert.	8	14
Lumbar Vert.	2	2
Unident. Vert.	19	18
Scapula	5	12
Humerus	3	14
Ulna	1	1
Rib	55	85
Innominate	2	5
Tibia	8	63
2nd Phalange	1	1
Ossified Cartilage	1	1
Fused 2nd and 3rd Tarsal	1	1
Unident Metatarsal	1	2
Unident. Metapodial	1	1
Unident. Epiphysis	3	5
Unident Long Bone	38	63
Unident.	60	78
Total:	222	Weight: 377 grams

Rat (Rattus Norvegicus)

Innominate	1	1
Ilium	1	1
Tibia	1	1
Tibia and Fibula Comb.	1	1
Total:	4	Weight: 4 grams

Small Mammal Unident.

Peterous-Temporal	1	1
Cervical Vert.	1	1
Caudal Vert.	1	1

Unident. Vert.	1	1
Ilium	1	1
Unident. Long Bone	2	1
Total:	7	Weight: 6 grams

**Eastern Cottontail
(Sylvilagus Floridas)**

Maxilla without teeth	1	1
Mandible with teeth	1	1
Radius	1	1
Tibia	1	1
3rd Metatarsal	1	1
4th Metatarsal	1	1
Total:	6	Weight: 6 grams

Mouse Sp.

Lumbar Vert	1	1
Innominate	1	1
Tibia and Fibula Comb.	2	1
Total:	4	Weight: 3 grams

Unident. Mammal

Rib	1	1
3rd Phalange	1	1
Central and 4th Tarsal	3	1
Radial Carpal	1	2
Unident. Epiphysis	1	1
Unident. Long bone	1	2
Unident.	182	44
Total:	190	Weight: 56 grams

Birds

Chicken (Gallus Gallus)

Cervical Vert.	1	1
Humerus	2	3
Ulna	2	3
Femur	3	7
Fibula	1	1
Carpometacarpus	3	4
Tarsometatarsus	1	1
Total:	13	Weight: 20 grams

Turkey (Meleagris Gallopavo)

Scapula	1	1
Humerus	1	2
Radius	1	1
Ulna	4	11

Carpometacarpus	1	2
Tibiotarsus	2	2
Total:	10	Weight: 19 grams

Duck (Anas sp.)

Coracoid	1	1
----------	---	---

Canada Goose (Branta Canadensis)

Humerus	1	1
---------	---	---

Unident. Bird

Cervical Vert	4	4
Unident. Vert	2	2
Sternum	2	2
Clavicle (furculum)	2	3
Scapula	5	5
Humerus	5	2
Radius	9	14
Ulna	2	2
Innominate	6	6
Ilium-Ischium	2	2
Ilium	1	2
Femur	2	5
Coracoid	14	20
Carpometacarpus	3	3
Tibiotarsus	10	18
Unident. Long Bone	62	29
Unident.	28	12

Total:	159	Weight: 131 grams
---------------	------------	--------------------------

Reptile

Unident.	1	1
----------	---	---

Fish

Scale	1	1
Unident. Vert	22	9
Unident.	43	22

Total:	66	Weight: 32 grams
---------------	-----------	-------------------------

Unidentifiable	135	54
-----------------------	------------	-----------

Summary

Pig	105	692
Cow	4	56
Unident. Large Mammal	18	155
Sheep	1	19
Unident. Medium Mammal	222	377
Rat	4	4
Unident Small Mammal	7	6
Rabbit	6	6
Mouse	4	3
Unident. Mammal	190	56
Chicken	13	20
Turkey	10	19
Duck	1	1
Canada Goose	1	1
Unident Bird	159	131
Reptile	1	1
Fish	66	32
Unidentifiable	135	54
Total:	947	Weight: 1633 grams

Appendix V

Button Inventory

By

Robert Bomback



BUTTON STUDY

This report presents the number, type, percentage, and possible functional use of buttons excavated at the 19th/20th century site located at the Maynard-Burgess house at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street (AP64) in Annapolis, Maryland during the 1991-92 excavation seasons.

A total of 52 units were opened at this site. Of that total, 37 units and two rooms contained 285 buttons or button fragments. Following is a total count of the button types found, together with a percentage of each type:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
GLASS	92	32%
BRASS	60	21%
SHELL	45	16%
BONE	39	14%
IRON	12	4%
LEAD	11	4%
PORCELAIN	6	2%
SYNTHETIC	6	2%
METAL	4	1%
MIXED	3	1%
WOOD	2	1%
RUBBER	2	1%
COPPER	2	1%
PEWTER	1	0%

A button study, using a total of 58 bags, yielded 190 buttons. These buttons came from 11 units and one room, which contained at least nine buttons each. Following is a list by unit/room together with the number of buttons found:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of buttons</u>
Trench 9	45
N10 E26	18
Trench 12	16
N22 E30	14
Trench 7	13
Trench 11	12
Trench 4	11
Trench 6	11
Trench 8	11
Room 2	10
N30 E10	10
N7.5 E35	9

Since glass buttons began to appear in America during the 1840's, the high percentage (32%) of glass buttons found at this site may correspond to the initial date of this site (1847). However, accurately dating glass buttons is made more difficult by the fact that one style continued to be made long after another style appeared. Also, the different kinds of shanks overlapped each other in use and this in itself hindered the accuracy of glass button dating. Glass buttons were traditionally worn on jackets during the 17th and 18th centuries, so it would seem likely that the large percentage of glass buttons found at this site may also have been jacket buttons.

The next high percentage of a button type found at this site was brass (21%). Brass was used sparingly in this country before 1800, so this high percentage may indicate a trend toward the 19th century use of brass in the manufacture of buttons. Eight of the brass buttons contain military designs - six have been identified as being Navy buttons, while two have been identified as being Army buttons. The date period for these buttons has been identified as being between 1820-1852. Traditionally, brass buttons were worn on coats.

The next two categories of buttons represent 30% of the total button count found at this site. Of this total, 16% are shell buttons and 14% are bone buttons. These utilitarian buttons were usually worn on inexpensive clothing.

The remaining buttons found represent such a small percentage of the total button count that any association as to function or use is impossible. The percentages range from 4% for twelve iron buttons to 1% for two copper buttons.

The large amount of buttons found at this site, together with the many different types identified, could suggest that this Black American site may have been used at one time or another, as a place of business for the washing of clothes of the local population.

A list, by unit and room, of the number and type of buttons found at this site is provided below:

TRENCH 9

**BAG 317 - LEVEL A - TWO 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
TWO MILK GLASS FRAGS
ONE GRAY GLASS W/GOLD INCISED DECOR
TWO 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BONE
ONE BONE FRAG
TWO 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
TWO 2-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE SHELL W/METAL EYE
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BRASS
TWO STAMPED FLORAL DESIGN-POSS BRASS
ONE SEW-THRU BRASS
FOUR MILITARY BRASS (3 NAVY & 1 ARMY)
ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU RUBBER ("NOVELTY
RUBBER CO.")**

BAG 326 - LEVEL B - ONE 5-HOLE BONE
TWO 4-HOLE BONE
ONE SINGLE-HOLE BONE
TWO BONE FRAGS (POSS 4-HOLE)
FIVE 4-HOLE SHELL
ONE 3-HOLE MILK GLASS
ONE 4-HOLE BRASS ("HOLMES PRITCHARD CO.")
ONE 4-HOLE BRASS
ONE BRASS (POSS DECORATED)
ONE FLAT IRON

BAG 331 - NP - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU (POSS IRON)

BAG 332 - LEVEL C - ONE SINGLE-HOLE BONE
ONE BONE FRAG
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BRASS

BAG 359 - LEVEL D - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BRASS
ONE BRASS

BAG 369 - LEVEL E - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL

TOTAL: 45 BUTTONS - 14 BRASS (31%)
11 BONE (24%)
11 SHELL (24%)
6 GLASS (13%)
2 IRON (4%)
1 RUBBER (2%)

N10 E26

BAG 47 - LEVEL B - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS

BAG 62 - LEVEL C - ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS FRAG

BAG 65 - LEVEL F - ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU BROWN GLASS
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS

BAG 72 - LEVEL I - THREE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
THREE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BONE

BAG 79 - LEVEL K - TWO 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS

BAG 82 - LEVEL M - ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL

BAG 83 - LEVEL M - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS
ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS

BAG 86 - LEVEL N - ONE CLOTH COVERED IRON

BAG 92 - LEVEL S - ONE 5-HOLE SEW-THRU BONE

TOTAL: 18 BUTTONS	12 GLASS	(66%)
	4 BONE	(22%)
	1 SHELL	(5%)
	1 IRON	(5%)

TRENCH 12

BAG 567 - LEVEL A - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS
ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE 5-HOLE SEW-THRU BONE
ONE TWO-PIECE (POSS BRASS)
ONE HALF OF POSS TWO-PIECE BRASS
ONE ROUND SHOE GLASS

BAG 591 - LEVEL C - ONE 3-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS
TWO 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE 3-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
TWO-PIECE METAL
ONE BONE FRAG

BAG 596 - F128b - ONE 3-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS

TOTAL: 16 BUTTONS -	5 GLASS	(31%)
	5 SHELL	(31%)
	2 BONE	(12%)
	2 BRASS	(12%)
	2 METAL	(12%)

N22 E30

BAG 334 - LEVEL A - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE SINGLE HOLE BONE

BAG 337 - LEVEL A - TWO 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS
ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE SINGLE HOLE BONE
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BRASS
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS

BAG 343 - LEVEL B - THREE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BRASS
ONE SINGLE HOLE SHELL

TOTAL: 14 BUTTONS - 4 SHELL (29%)
 4 GLASS (29%)
 4 BRASS (29%)
 2 BONE (14%)

TRENCH 7

BAG 272 - F53d - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS

BAG 273 - F53e - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS

BAG 281 - F53g - THREE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BONE
SIX 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS

BAG 275 - F53 NP- ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU RUBBER

BAG 285 - F53 NP- ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS

TOTAL: 13 BUTTONS - 9 GLASS (69%)
 3 BONE (23%)
 1 RUBBER (7%)

TRENCH 11

BAG 538 - LEVEL A - ONE 2-PIECE POSS CLOTH COVERED
ONE 1-PIECE POSS BRASS
TWO 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
TWO 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS

BAG 549 - LEVEL B - ONE SINGLE HOLE DISC BONE
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL

BAG 647 - F124a - ONE 1-PIECE POSS BRASS

BAG 675 - LEVEL D - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL

TOTAL: 12 BUTTONS -	4 GLASS	(33%)
	4 SHELL	(33%)
	2 BRASS	(16%)
	1 BONE	(8%)
	1 CLOTH	(8%)

N7.5 E35

BAG 314 - F71b - ONE WOOD

BAG 320 - F71d - ONE SINGLE HOLE FRONT-TWO HOLE BACK
MILK GLASS

BAG 321 - F71e - ONE MILK GLASS W/GLASS SHANK

BAG 324 - F71f - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
ONE BONE

BAG 327 - F71g - ONE SINGLE HOLE BONE
ONE SHELL ON RING
ONE BLUE GLASS 4-HOLE SEW-THRU

BAG 346 - LEVEL C - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS

TOTAL: 9 BUTTONS -	5 GLASS	(55%)
	2 BONE	(22%)
	1 SHELL	(11%)
	1 WOOD	(11%)

TRENCH 4

BAG 152 - LEVEL A - ONE 4-HOLE SHELL
ONE 4-HOLE BONE

BAG 157 - LEVEL B - ONE BRASS (NAVAL)
ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BONE

BAG 160 - LEVEL C - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
TWO SINGLE HOLE BONE FRAGS

TOTAL: 11 BUTTONS - 4 SHELL (36%)
 4 BONE (36%)
 2 GLASS (18%)
 1 BRASS (9%)

TRENCH 6

BAG 194 - LEVEL A - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS
ONE 2-HOLE BONE
ONE POSS IRON

BAG 199 - LEVEL B - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BRASS

BAG 204 - LEVEL C - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS

BAG 205 - F54a - TWO MILITARY BRASS (1 ARMY/ 1 NAVY)

BAG 211 - F55a - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BONE

BAG 213 - LEVEL D - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS
ONE MOLDED BRASS (GILDED)

BAG 222 - LEVEL F - ONE FLAT BRASS

TOTAL: 11 BUTTONS - 5 BRASS (45%)
 3 GLASS (27%)
 2 BONE (18%)
 1 IRON (9%)

TRENCH 8

BAG 306 - F71b - ONE PORCELAIN
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
ONE BRASS
ONE IRON

BAG 308 - F71C - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS

BAG 295 - F71A - ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU GLASS
ONE 2-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL

BAG 299 - F71B - ONE GLASS

BAG 303 - F71C - ONE IRON

BAG 328 - F71 NP - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE 2-HOLE BRASS

TOTAL: 11 BUTTONS - 4 GLASS (36%)
2 BRASS (18%)
2 IRON (18%)
2 SHELL (18%)
1 PORCELAIN (9%)

ROOM 2

BAG 265 - P3 - ONE GLASS
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SYNTHETIC

BAG 266 - P4 - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SHELL
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU BRASS

BAG 373 - SURFACE - ONE SINGLE HOLE BONE
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU SYNTHETIC
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
TWO BRASS PLATED SPORT

TOTAL: 10 BUTTONS- 3 GLASS (30%)
3 BRASS (30%)
2 SYNTHETIC (20%)
1 BONE (10%)
1 SHELL (10%)

N30 E10

**BAG 616 - LEVEL B - SIX SINGLE HOLE LEAD
ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS**

**BAG 653 - LEVEL F - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS
ONE 5-HOLE SEW-THRU BONE**

BAG 660 - F148a - ONE 4-HOLE SEW-THRU MILK GLASS

**TOTAL: 10 BUTTONS - 6 LEAD (60%)
 3 GLASS (30%)
 1 BONE (10%)**

TOTAL BUTTON STUDY COUNT: 190 BUTTONS

GLASS	70	(37%)
BONE	33	(17%)
SHELL	33	(17%)
BRASS	33	(17%)
IRON	6	(3%)
LEAD	6	(3%)
METAL	2	(1%)
SYNTHETIC	2	(1%)
CLOTH COV	1	(.5%)
WOOD	1	(.5%)
PORCELAIN	1	(.5%)

Following is a list of the buttons not included in the above button study:

TRENCH 10

BAG 370 - F71a - ONE SYNTHETIC
THREE PORCELAIN
ONE LEAD
ONE METAL

BAG 371 - F71b - TWO MILK GLASS
TWO IRON

TOTAL: 10 BUTTONS - 3 PORCELAIN (30%)
2 GLASS (20%)
2 IRON (20%)
1 LEAD (10%)
1 METAL (10%)
1 SYNTHETIC (10%)

N7.5 E13.5

BAG 626 - LEVEL C - ONE GLASS
ONE PORCELAIN
ONE WOOD
ONE PEWTER
ONE BRASS

BAG 633 - LEVEL D - ONE GLASS

BAG 646 - LEVEL E - ONE GLASS

BAG 667 - LEVEL G - ONE GLASS

TOTAL: 8 BUTTONS - 4 GLASS (50%)
1 PORCELAIN (13%)
1 WOOD (13%)
1 PEWTER (13%)
1 BRASS (13%)

TRENCH 14

BAG 535 - SURFACE - ONE OTHER METAL
ONE SHELL

BAG 604 - LEVEL A - ONE SYNTHETIC

BAG 607 - LEVEL B - ONE GLASS

BAG 610 - UNKNOWN - ONE SYNTHETIC
ONE BONE

BAG 627 - LEVEL E - ONE GLASS

BAG 634 - LEVEL F - ONE BRASS

TOTAL: 8 BUTTONS - 2 SYNTHETIC (25%)

2 GLASS (25%)

1 SHELL (13%)

1 BONE (13%)

1 BRASS (13%)

1 METAL (13%)

N7.5 E21

BAG 238 - LEVEL B - ONE BRASS
TWO GLASS

BAG 240 - LEVEL C - ONE BRASS

BAG 249 - LEVEL E - TWO BRASS

BAG 250 - F54a - ONE SHELL

TOTAL: 7 BUTTONS - 4 BRASS (57%)

2 GLASS (29%)

1 SHELL (14%)

N2.5 E21

BAG 289 - LEVEL E - ONE BONE
ONE BRASS

BAG 274 - LEVEL A - ONE GLASS
ONE BRASS

BAG 280 - LEVEL C - ONE BRASS

BAG 283 - LEVEL D - TWO GLASS

TOTAL: 7 BUTTONS - 3 GLASS (42%)
3 BRASS (42%)
1 BONE (14%)

N10 W0

BAG 637 - LEVEL C - FOUR LEAD
TWO GLASS

TOTAL: 6 BUTTONS - 4 LEAD (67%)
2 GLASS (33%)

N12.5 E25

BAG 513 - LEVEL B - TWO BONE
ONE BRASS

BAG 528 - LEVEL C - ONE BRASS

BAG 639 - NP - ONE SHELL

TOTAL: 5 BUTTONS - 2 BONE (40%)
2 BRASS (40%)
1 SHELL (20%)

N1.5 E37.5

BAG 335 - LEVEL A - TWO BRASS
ONE BONE
ONE SHELL

TOTAL: 4 BUTTONS - 2 BRASS (50%)
1 BONE (25%)
1 SHELL (25%)

N7.5 E26

BAG 294 - NP - ONE GLASS

BAG 300 - F74a - ONE GLASS
TWO SHELL

TOTAL: 4 BUTTONS - 2 SHELL (50%)
2 GLASS (50%)

ROOM 1

BAG 263 - P7 - ONE GLASS
ONE BRASS
TWO SHELL

BAG 264 - P8 - ONE BONE

TOTAL: 5 BUTTONS - 2 SHELL (40%)
1 GLASS (20%)
1 BONE (20%)
1 BRASS (20%)

N5 E13.5

BAG 534 - LEVEL C - THREE GLASS

TOTAL: 3 BUTTONS - THREE GLASS (100%)

N20 E10

BAG 502 - LEVEL A - TWO SHELL
ONE GLASS
ONE MIXED

TOTAL: 4 BUTTONS - TWO SHELL (50%)
ONE GLASS (25%)
ONE GLASS (25%)

N21 E35

BAG 390 - LEVEL A - TWO GLASS

BAG 391 - LEVEL B - ONE BRASS

TOTAL: 3 BUTTONS - TWO GLASS (66%)
ONE BRASS (33%)

N25 W11

BAG 212 - LEVEL B - TWO GLASS

BAG 220 - LEVEL D - ONE BRASS

TOTAL: 3 BUTTONS - TWO GLASS (66%)
ONE BRASS (33%)

TRENCH 1

BAG 135 - SOUTH BLK - ONE GLASS
ONE BRASS

BAG 168 - NORTH BLK - ONE BRASS

TOTAL: 3 BUTTONS - TWO BRASS (66%)
ONE GLASS (33%)

TRENCH 13

BAG 554 - LEVEL A - ONE SHELL

BAG 584 - LEVEL C - ONE COPPER

BAG 593 - NP - ONE COPPER

TOTAL: 3 BUTTONS - TWO COPPER (66%)
ONE SHELL (33%)

N4 E26

BAG 044 - LEVEL C - ONE GLASS

BAG 049 - F2e - ONE SHELL

TOTAL: 2 BUTTONS - ONE SHELL (50%)
ONE GLASS (50%)

N5 W12

BAG 510 - LEVEL C - ONE MIXED
ONE IRON

TOTAL: 2 BUTTONS - ONE MIXED (50%)
ONE IRON (50%)

N10 E41

BAG 382 - LEVEL A - TWO GLASS

TOTAL: 2 BUTTONS - TWO GLASS (100%)

N30 E5

BAG 225 - NP - ONE BRASS

BAG 228 - F47c - ONE BRASS

TOTAL: 2 BUTTONS - TWO BRASS (100%)

N30 E5

BAG 186 - LEVEL B - ONE GLASS
ONE BRASS

TOTAL: 2 BUTTONS - ONE GLASS (50%)
ONE BRASS (50%)

TRENCH 3

BAG 136 - LEVEL B - TWO METAL

TOTAL: 2 BUTTONS - TWO METAL (100%)

N5 E5

BAG 501 - LEVEL A - ONE SYNTHETIC

TOTAL: 1 BUTTON - ONE SYNTHETIC (100%)

N12.5 E13.5

BAG 721 - LEVEL E - ONE BRASS

TOTAL: 1 BUTTONS - ONE BRASS (100%)

N12.5 E20

BAG 689 - UNKNOWN - ONE GLASS

TOTAL: 1 BUTTONS - ONE GLASS (100%)

Trench 11

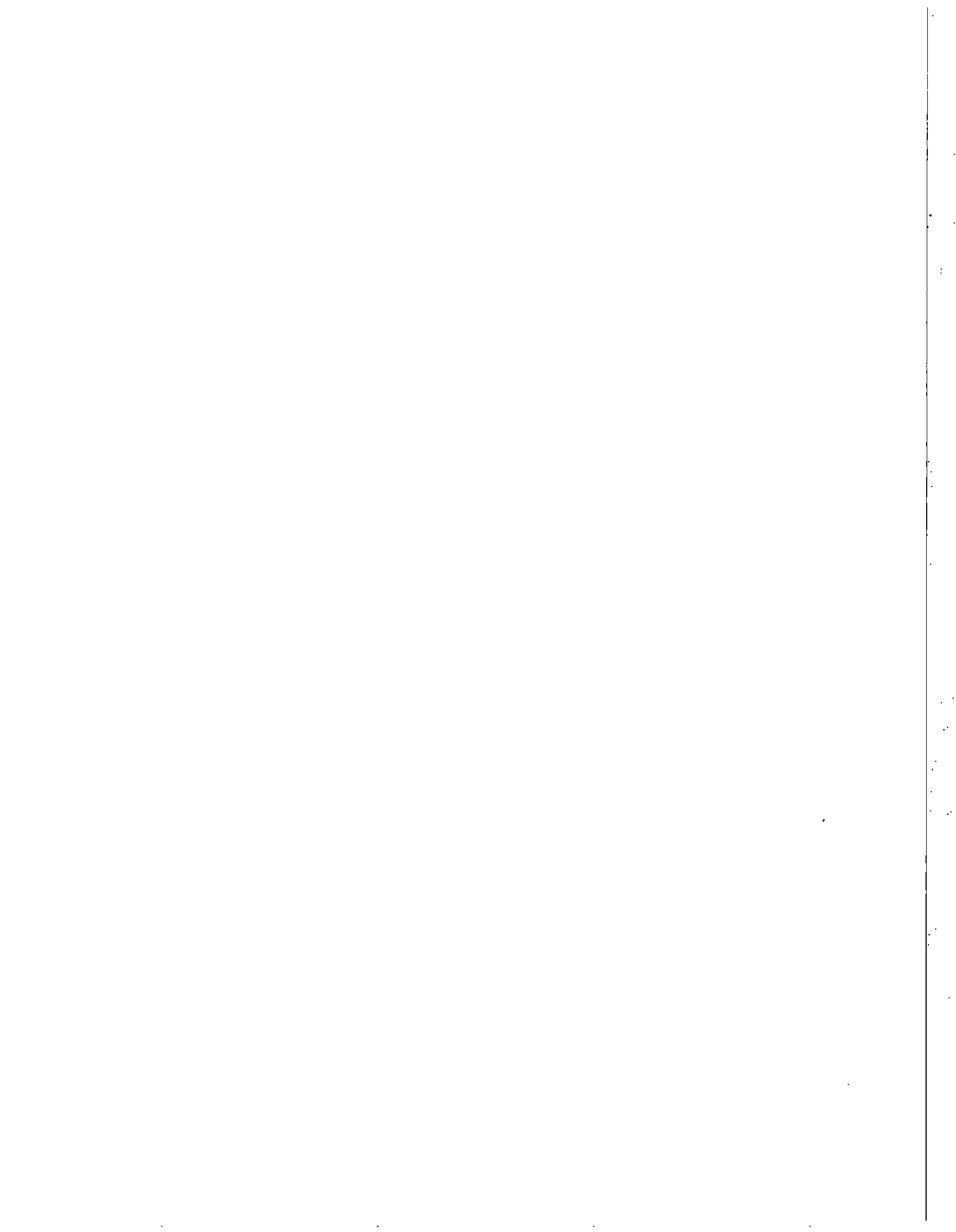
BAG 522 - SURFACE - ONE MIXED

TOTAL: 1 BUTTON - ONE MIXED (100%)

TRENCH 2

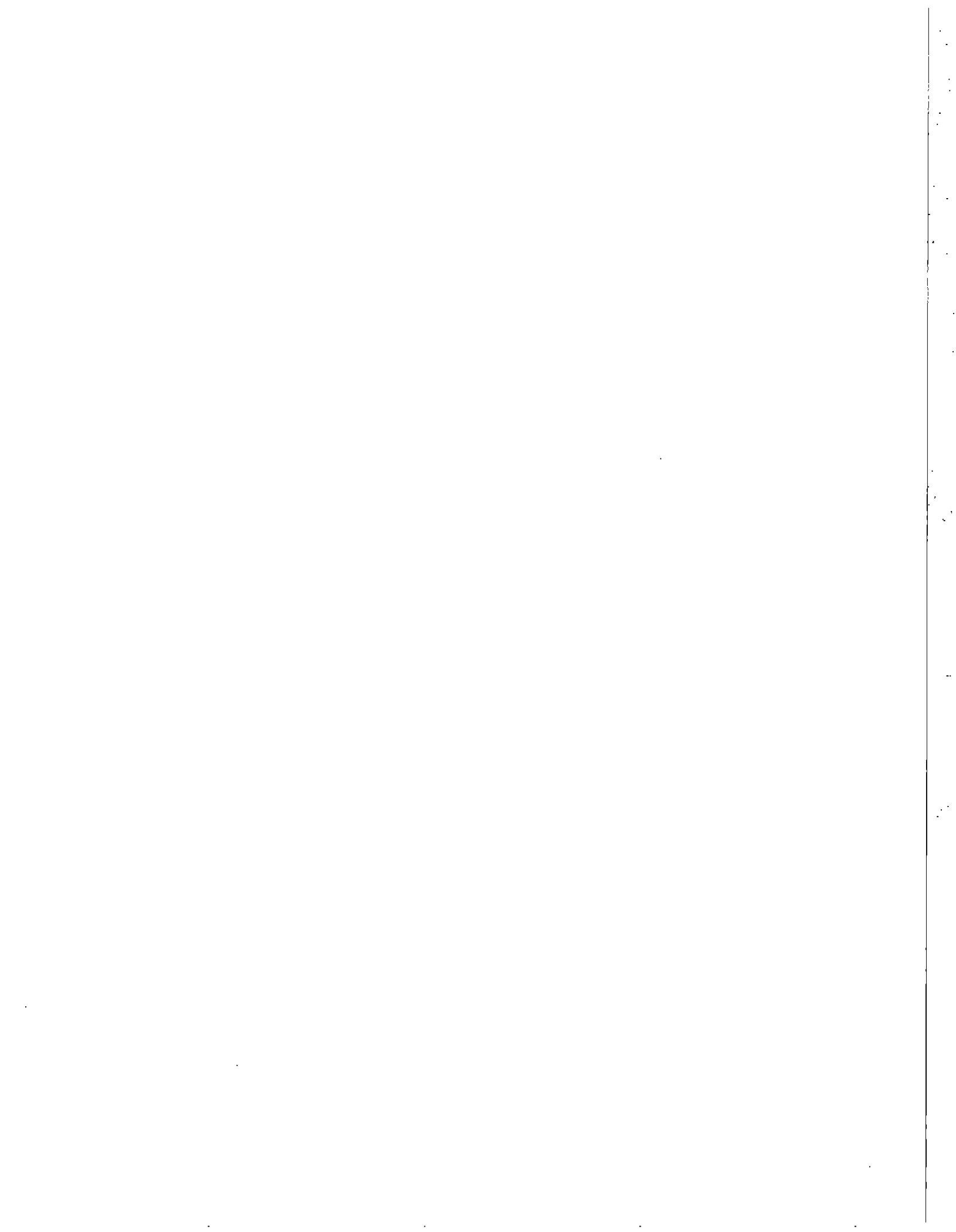
BAG 172 - NP - ONE BRASS

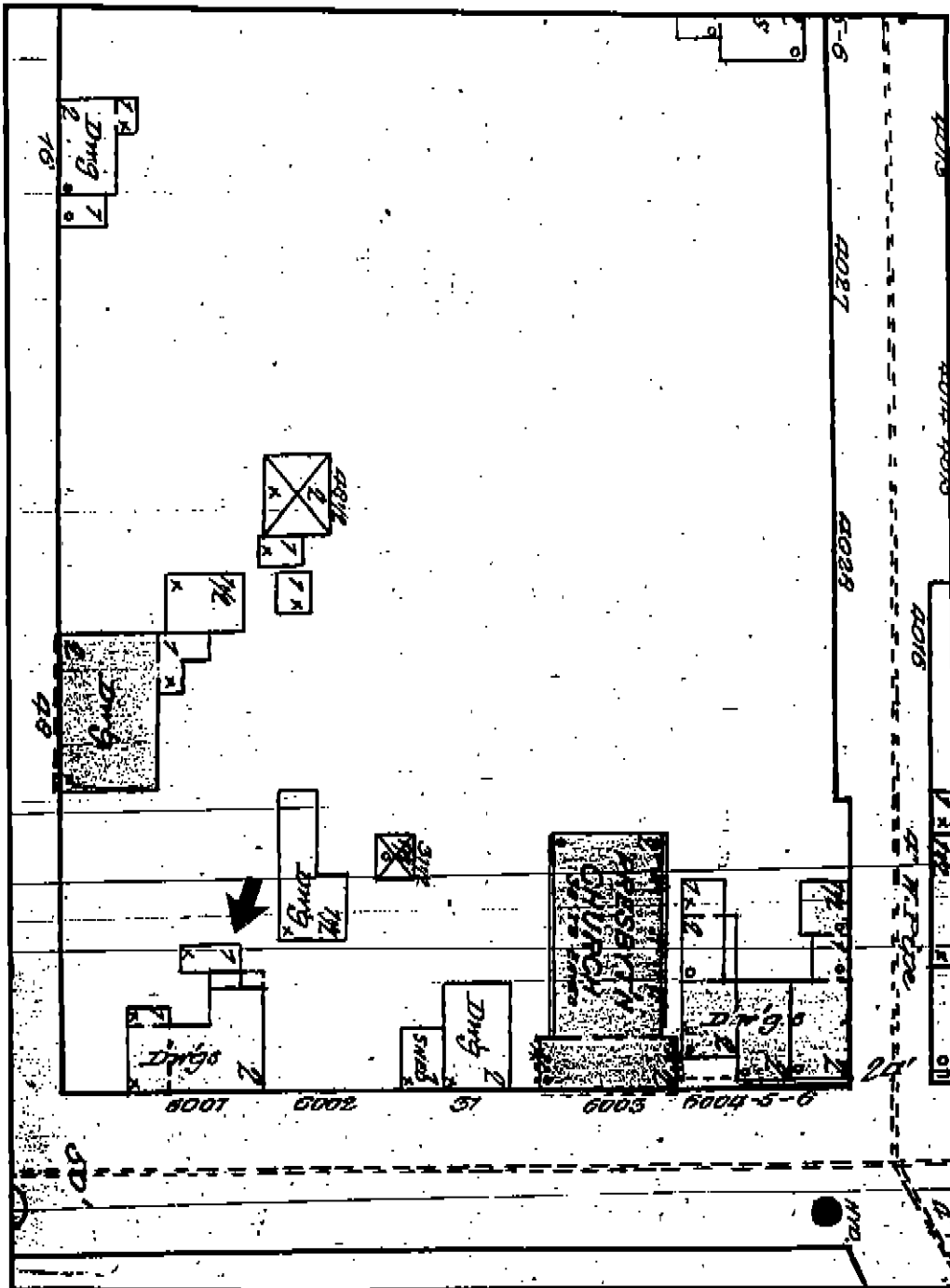
TOTAL: 1 BUTTON - ONE BRASS (100%)



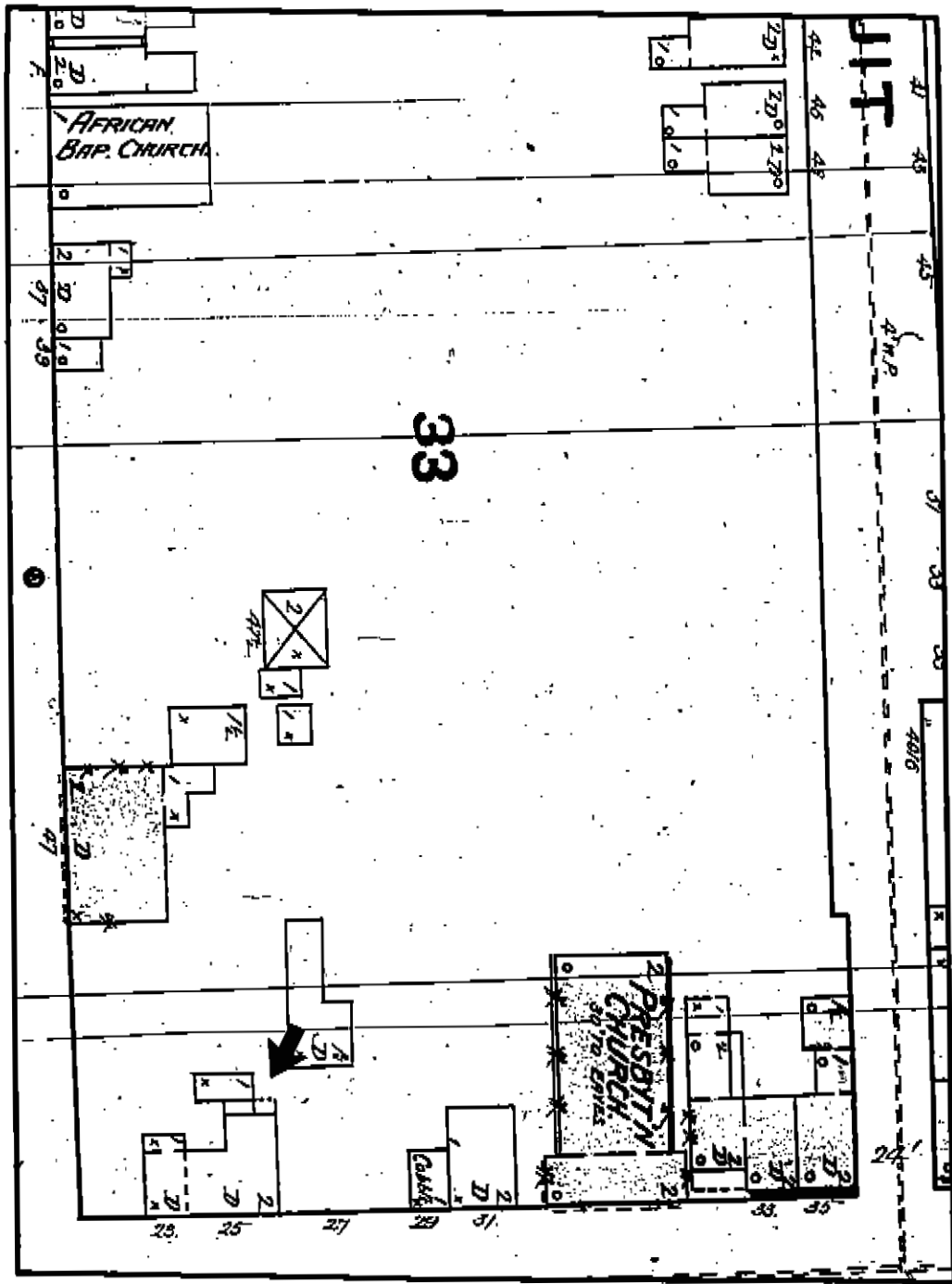
Appendix VI

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1885-1951

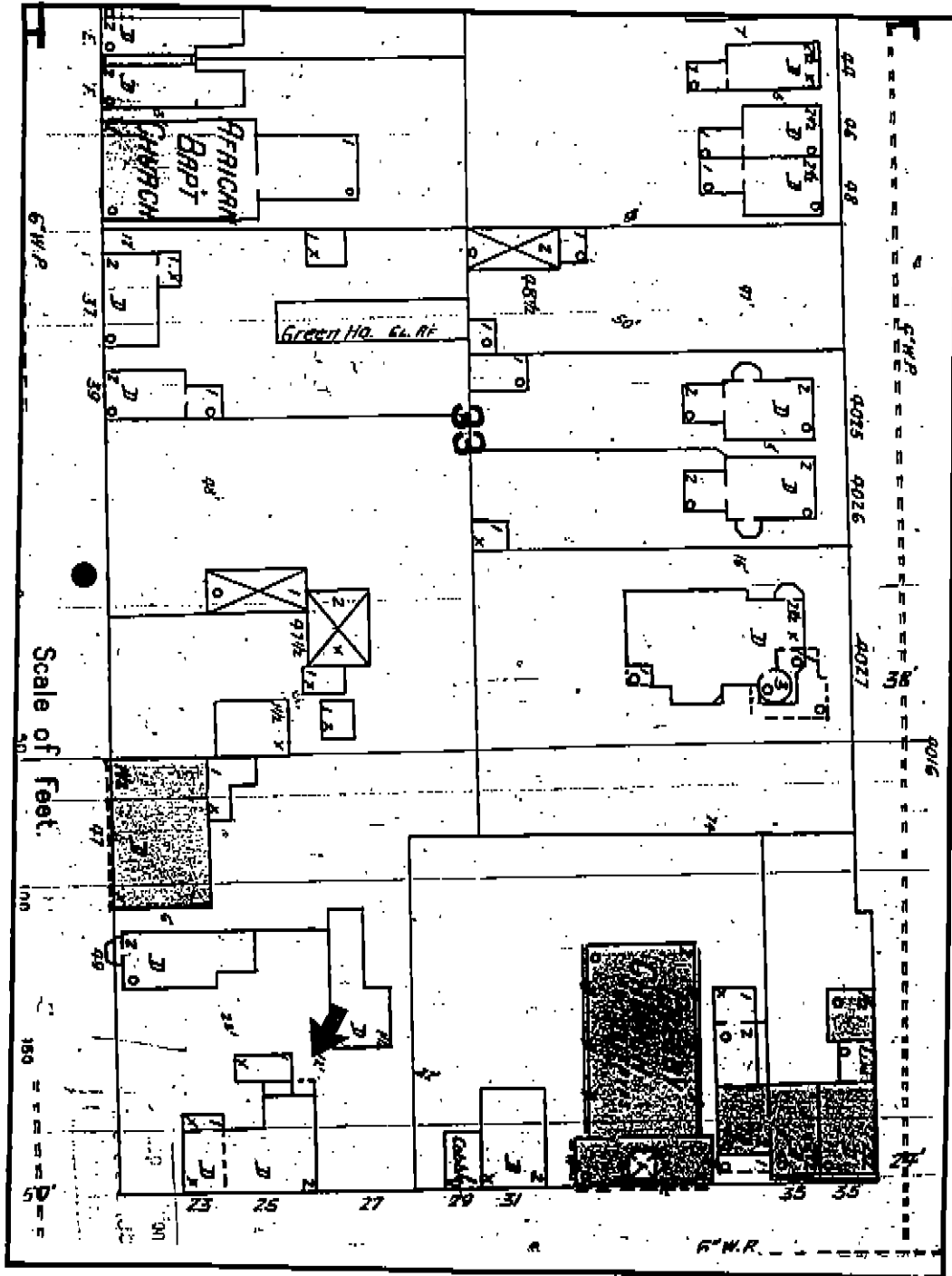




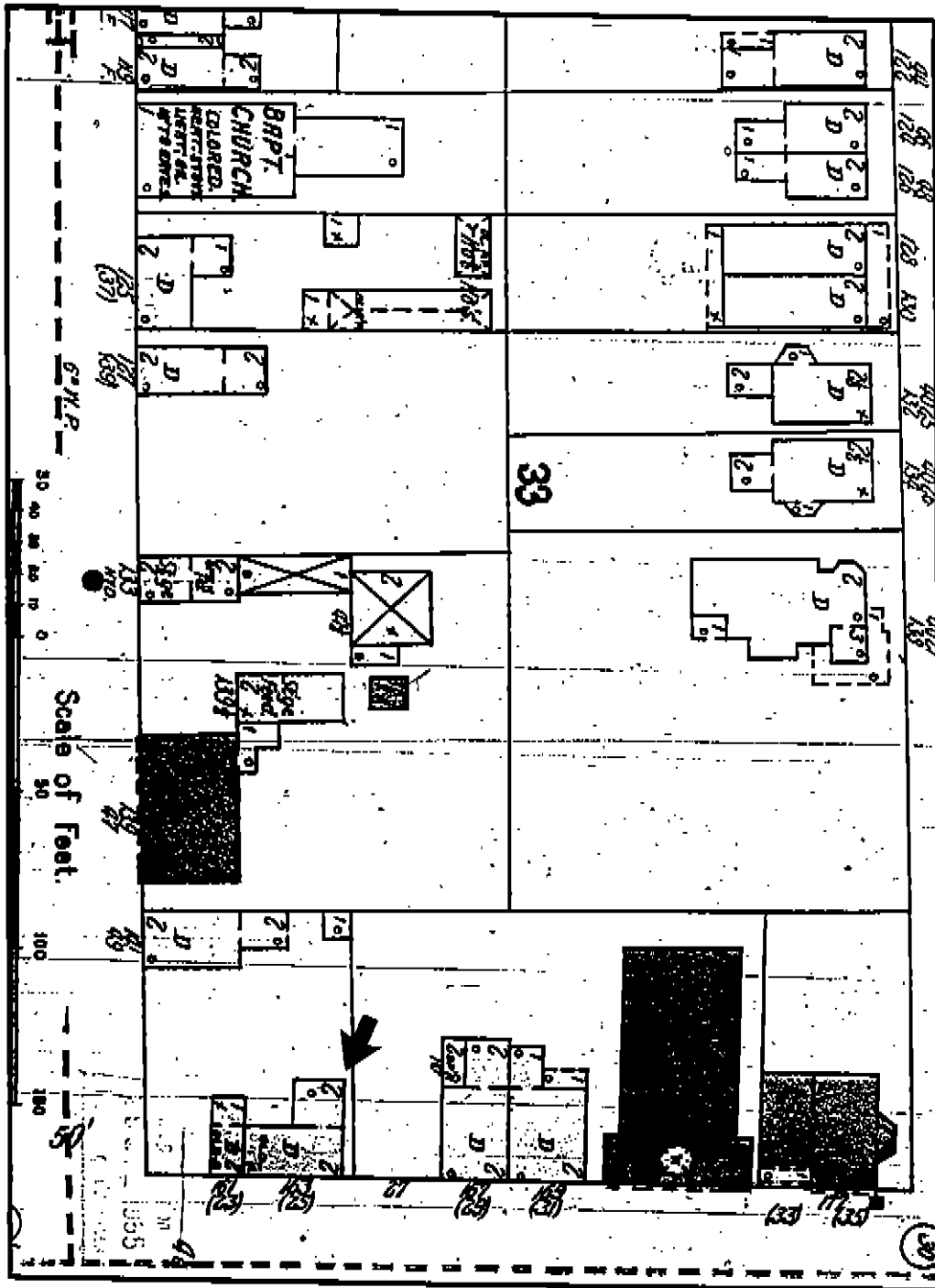
1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



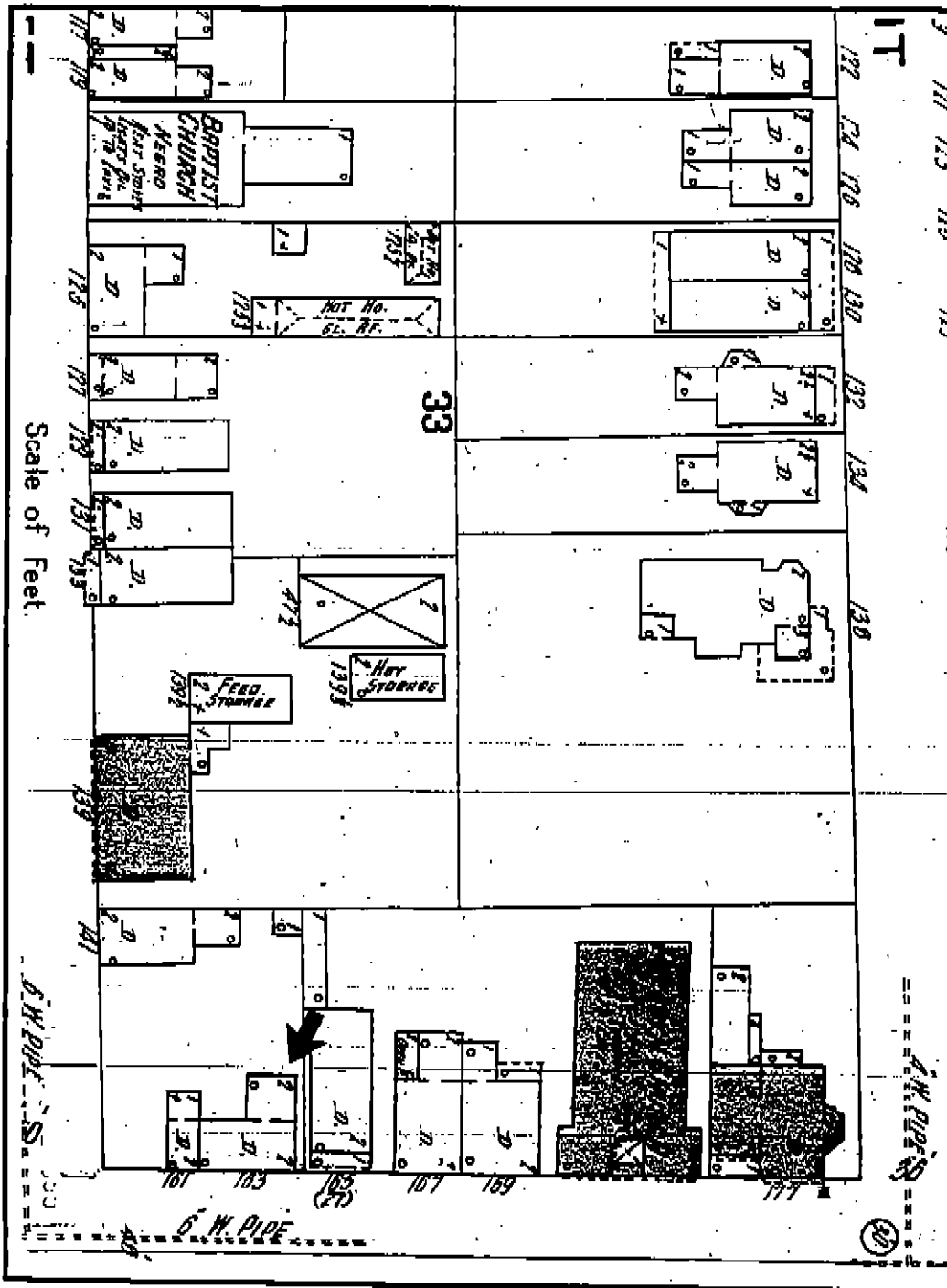
1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



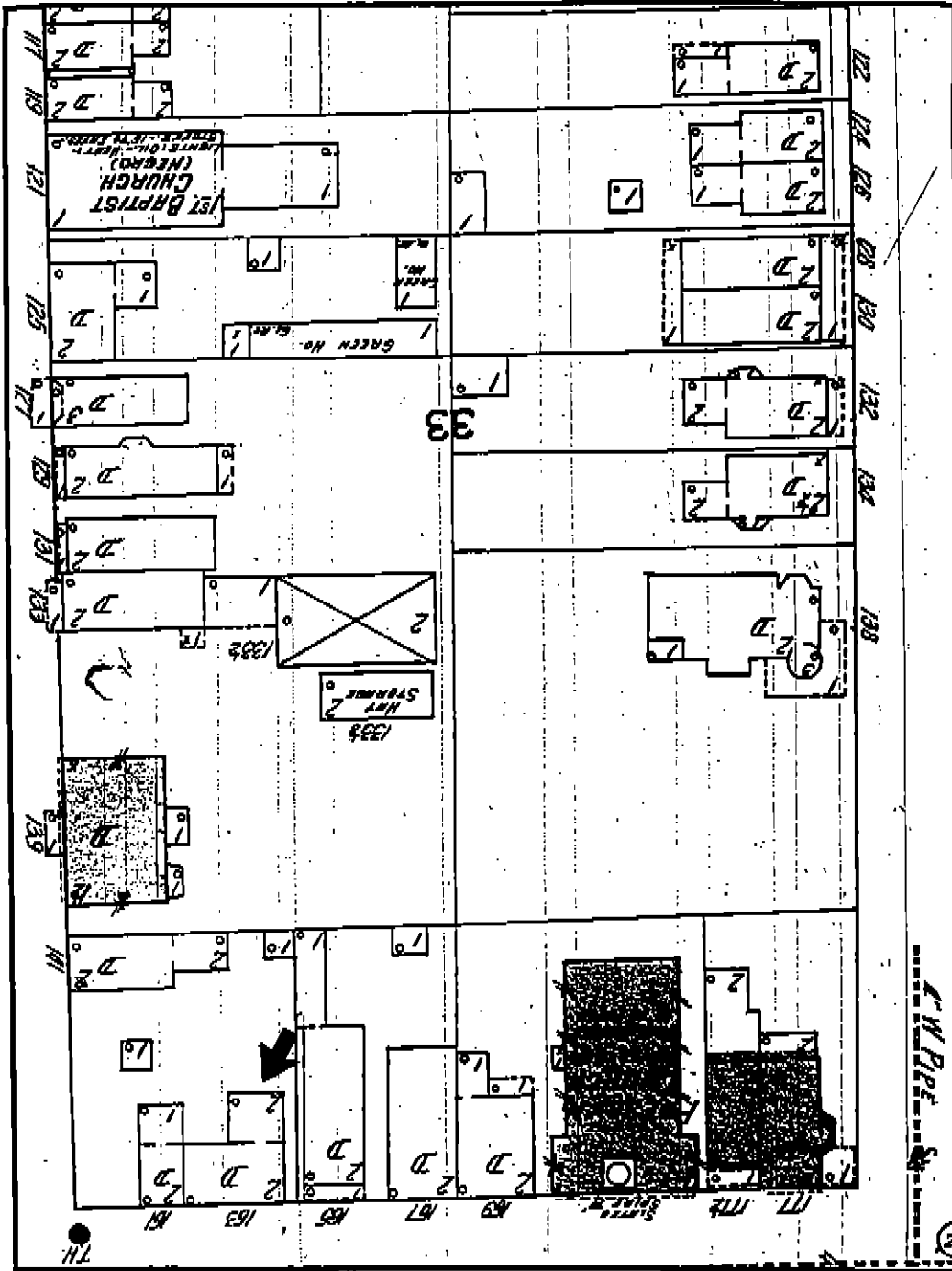
1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



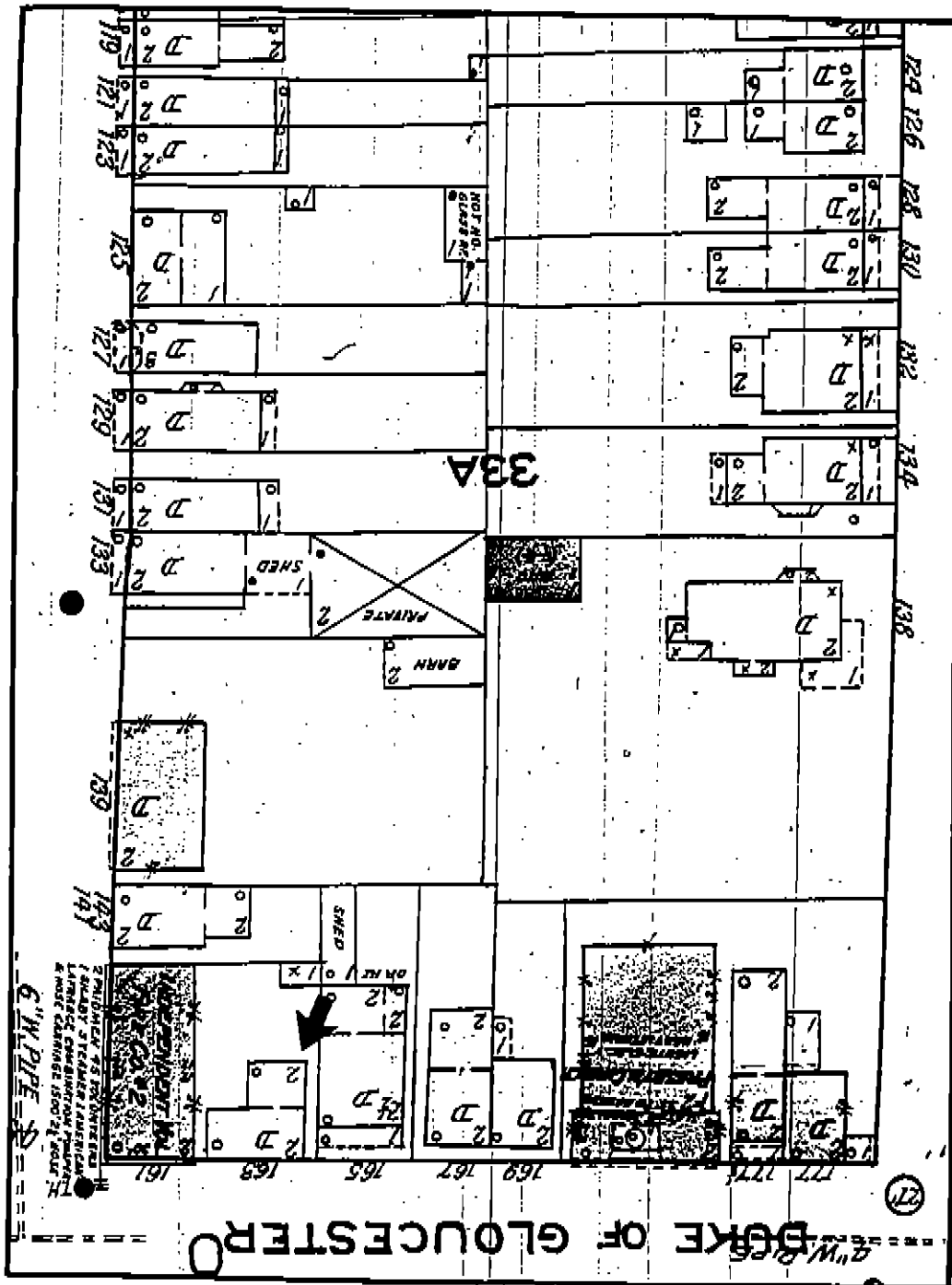
1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



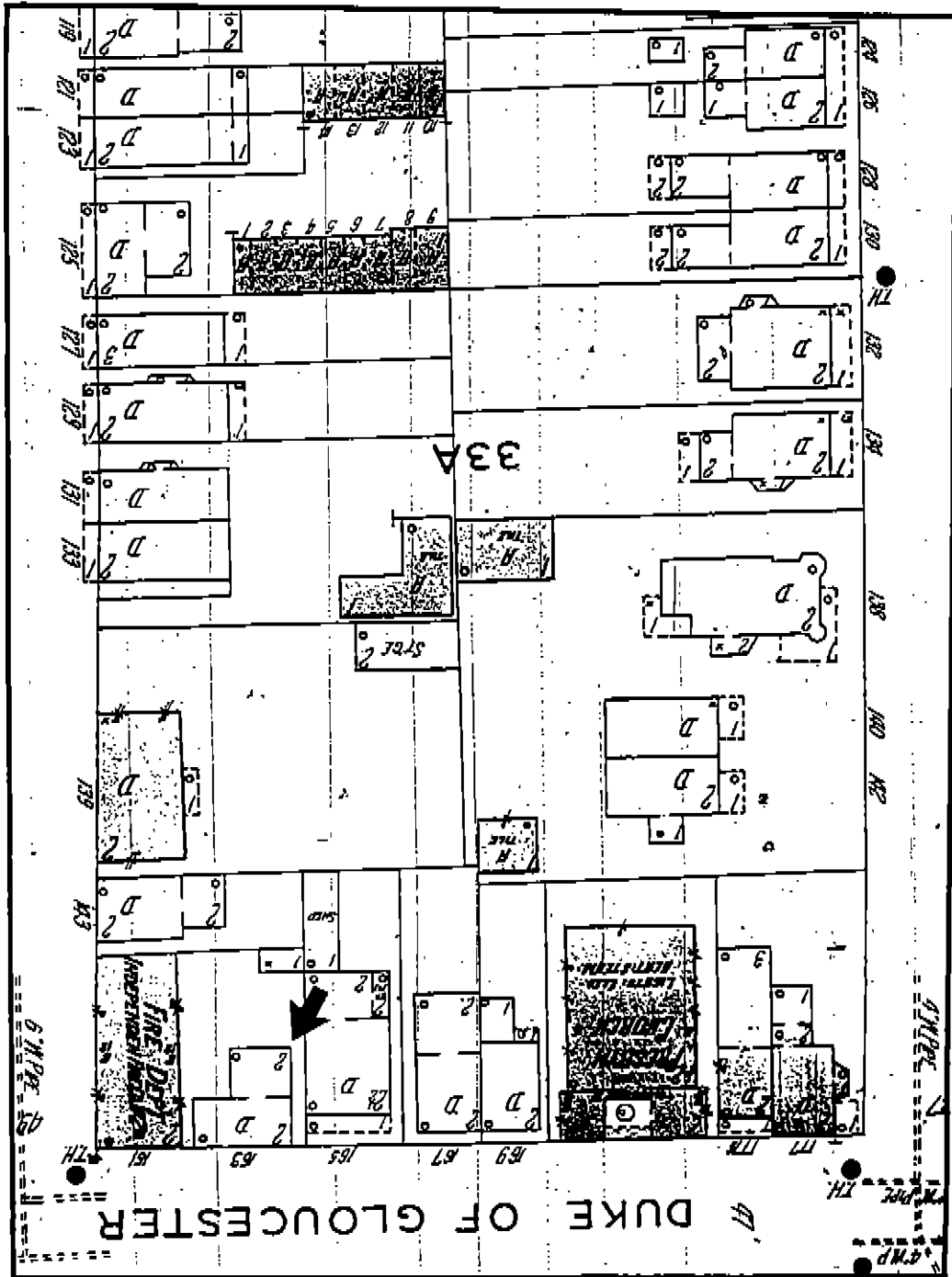
1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



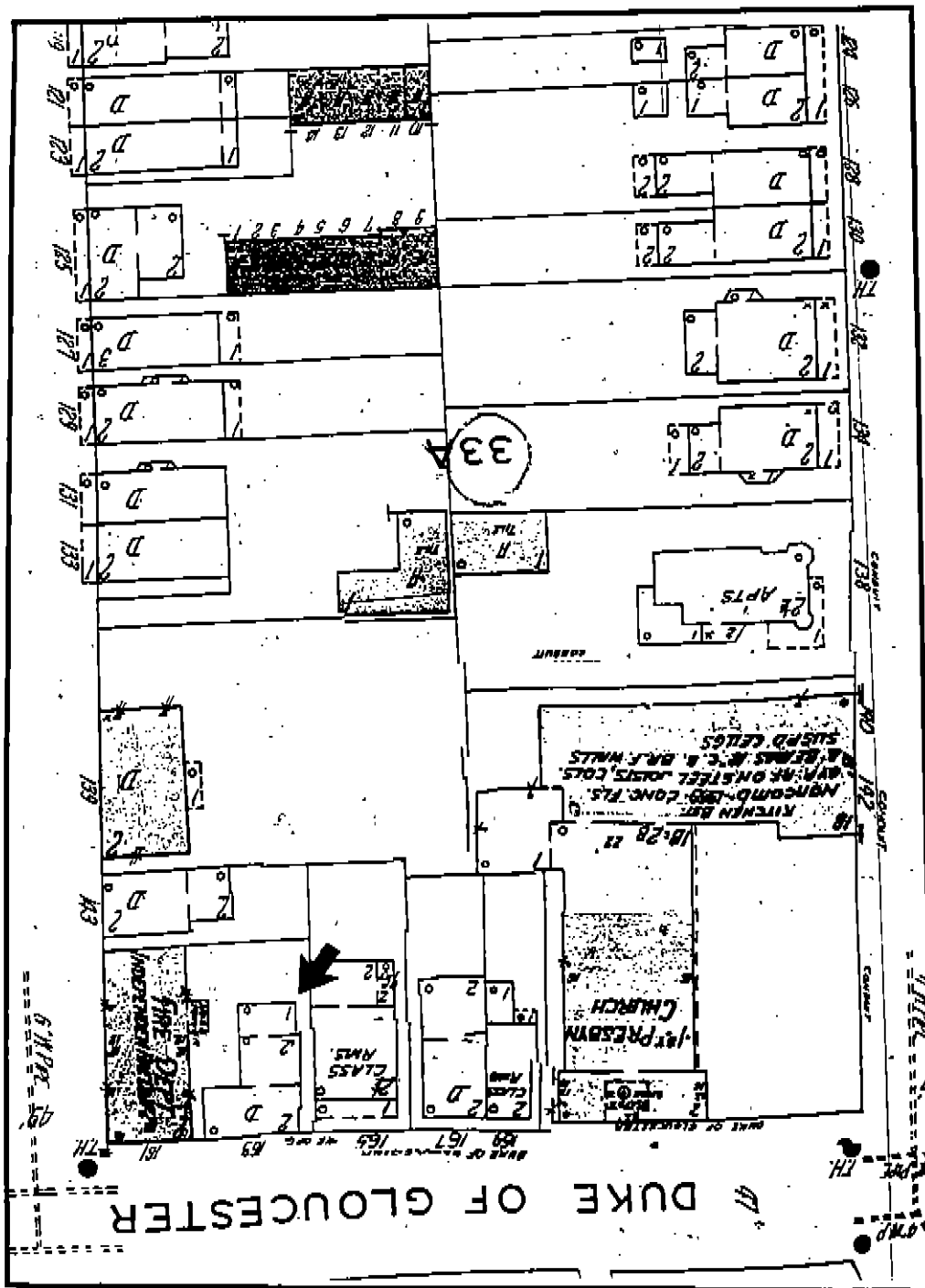
1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

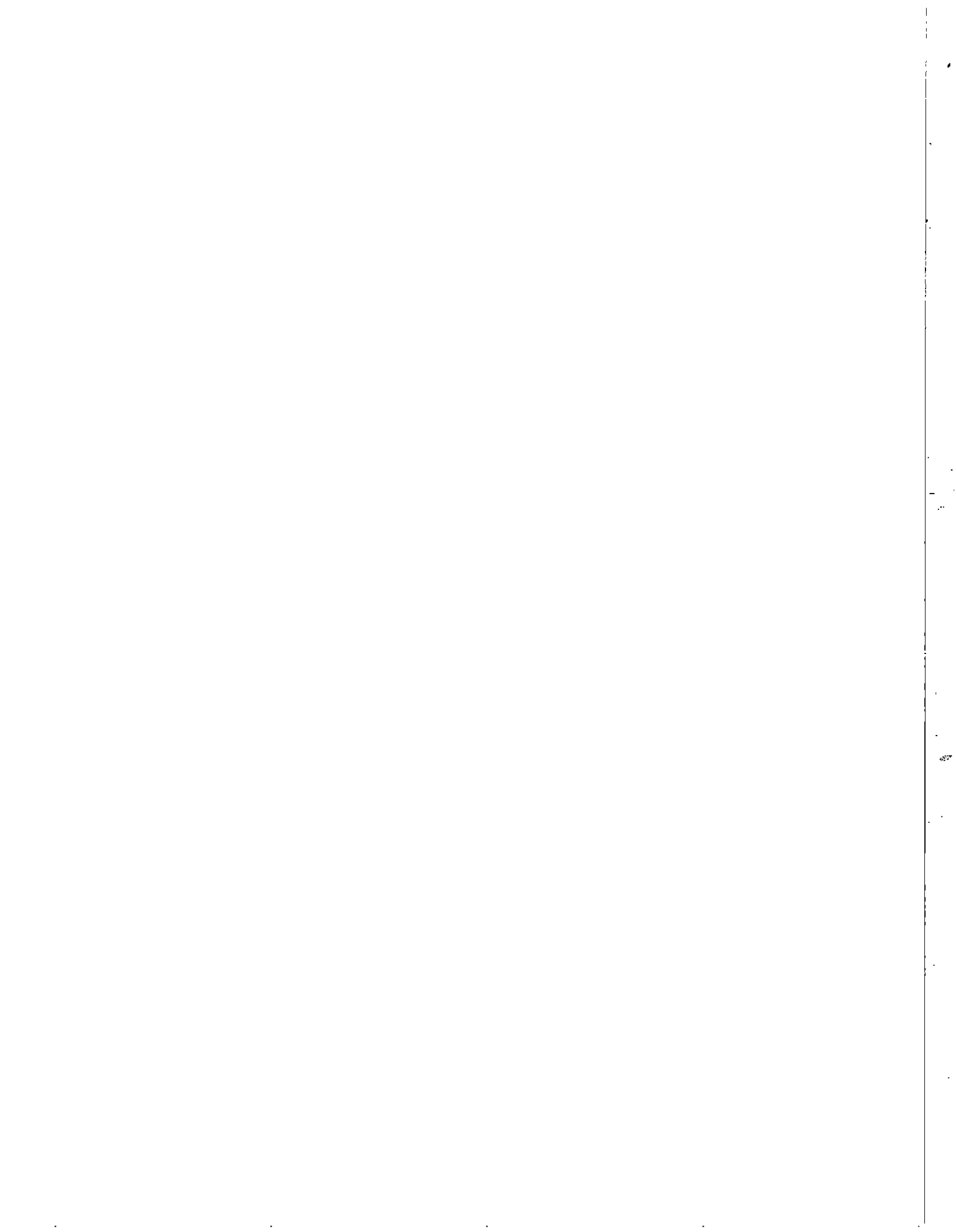


1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



Apendix VII

Feature Descriptions



Feature Descriptions

The elevations recorded for Features 1 through 12 were measured from a datum established during Fall, 1990. This datum was measured to 31.265 ft. above sea level.

Elevations taken during excavations in the summer of 1991 were taken from a second datum which is 2.03 ft. above Datum 1.

Feature 1 was a circular-shaped soil stain located in the center of the south wall of N4 E26. The stain was a shovel test pit dug during the Phase I survey of the property. The soil matrix was removed in its entirety without screening or taking a munsell.

Feature 2 was foundation repair or drainage control performed during the twentieth century. The feature was located in the eastern edge of N4 E26 and abutted the present-day foundation of the house. The same feature was identified as Feature 4 in N10 E26. Feature 2 was excavated in five levels. It was first identified at the base of level A at a depth of 2.65 ft. above datum and extended to 1.41 ft. a.d.

Feature 2, level a was a single course of bricks which had been laid end-to-end in a north-south direction immediately against the house foundation. The bricks were laid on a thin base of sand which was identified as a 5 YR 6/6 olive yellow sand. The level extended from a maximum height of 2.65 ft. a.d. to a minimum of 2.25 ft. a.d.

Feature 2, level b was a thin layer of very dark soil overlaying feature 2c. The level was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown, very fine sandy loam and extended from 2.44 ft. a.d. to 2.32 ft. a.d.

Feature 2, level c was three concrete slabs aligned in a roughly north-south direction. The slabs were definitely part of the feature, however it is not clear what purpose they may have served other than as a base for feature 2a. The slabs extended from 2.48 ft. a.d. to 2.01 ft. a.d.

Feature 2, level d was two courses of bricks laid in the same end-to-end orientation as feature 2a. The feature extends from 2.22 ft. a.d. to 1.96 ft. a.d.

Feature 2, level e was a builders trench associated with the bricks which had been laid as Feature 2, layer d. The soil in the trench was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loam with coal ash flecks mixed in, some orange sandy clay mottling was also noted. Feature 2, layer e extended from 1.89 ft. a.d. to 1.41 ft. a.d.

Feature 3 was shovel test pit number 13, which was dug during the Phase I-II excavation of the property. The feature was located in the northwest corner of N10 E26 at a depth of 2.30 ft. a.d. and excavated to a depth of 0.30 ft. b.d. Soil was not screened and no munsell was taken.

Feature 4 was a twentieth-century foundation repair. It was identified at the base of excavated level A in the extreme eastern edge of N10 E26 at a depth of 2.28 ft. a.d. and excavated to a depth of 0.75 ft. a.d. The feature was excavated in three levels.

Feature 4, level a was a single course of bricks laid end to end along the house foundation. The bricks were laid on a base of sand which was identified as a 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand. The level was excavated from a depth of 2.28 ft. b.d. to a depth of 2.11 ft. b.d.

Feature 4, level b was a probable construction trench associated with the twentieth-century repair of the house foundation. The level was excavated from a depth of 2.24 ft. a.d. to 1.20 ft. a.d. The level contained a variety of mixed nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts. Soil associated with the feature was a 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam and bricks.

Feature 4, level c was a continuation of the foundation repair. The level contained mostly bricks and was excavated from a depth of 1.21 ft. a.d. to 0.75 ft. a.d. Soil associated with the feature was identified as a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown coal ash.

Feature 5 was a series of thin soil lenses located in the western one foot of N4 E26 and extending into the western wall of the unit. Although excavated as a feature, Feature 5 is the westernmost extreme of a series of thin soil lenses. The feature was excavated from a maximum depth of 1.75 ft. a.d. to a minimum of 1.46 ft. a.d. All levels appear to represent part of the nineteenth-century occupation period for the house.

Feature 5, level a was a thin lense of 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam mottled with a 10 YR 5/8 yellow brown sand. Both soils contained small flecks of mortar, brick and coal. The level was excavated from a maximum depth of 1.75 ft. a.d. to 1.65 ft. a.d.

Feature 5, level b was a coal ash lense. The soil was identified as a 2.5 YR 5/2 weak red coal ash. The level was excavated from a depth of 1.66 ft. a.d. to 1.56 ft. a.d.

Feature 5, level c appeared to be a mixture of the two previous levels. It was excavated from 1.58 ft. a.d. to 1.46 ft. a.d. The soil matrix was identified as a 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam with areas of 10 YR 2/1 black coal-stained soil.

Feature 6 was a small square-shaped area of bricks located in the center of the southern edge of N4 E26. Only a single course of bricks was associated with the feature. The feature was approximately 0.8 ft in diameter and extended from 1.66 ft. a.d. to 1.27 ft. a.d. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level E and was intrusive into level F. The soil matrix for the feature was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellow brown over a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown soil.

Feature 7 was a shallow builder's trench for the standing house structure, located along the eastern extreme of N4 E26. The feature was identified at the base of level F at a depth of 1.32 ft. a.d and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.92 ft. a.d. The feature was bisected along an east-west axis and the southern half was removed first as Feature 7, level a, the profile of the feature was drawn and the northern half of the deposit was excavated as Feature 7, level b. The soil matrix in the feature was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 8 was not assigned.

Feature 9 was a very small (approximately 0.5 ft.) soil stain located in the extreme western edge of N10 E26. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level F at a depth of 1.81 ft. a.d and extended to 1.69 ft. a.d. Soil associated with the feature was a 7.5 YR 6/2 pinkish gray coal ash. This soil apparently is contiguous with Feature 5, the series of thin soil lenses.

Feature 10 was the soil stain resulting from shovel test pit number 17 excavated during the Phase I-II survey. The feature was located in the eastern wall of N10 E35

and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.2 ft. below the existing surface inside the house. Soil from the re-excavated shovel test pit was not screened.

Feature 11 was a small area of vertically sloping soil of indeterminate origin in the eastern 1/3 of N10 E26. The feature was excavated from a depth of 1.61 ft. a.d. to 0.67 ft. a.d. No other information was recorded on the excavation of the feature.

Feature 12 was the edge of a single-course brick surface located in the extreme western edge of N10 E26. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level Q at a depth of 1.42 ft. a.d. and extended to a depth of 1.11 ft. a.d. There was sandy soil underlying the brick surface, however no munsell was recorded.

Features # 13-24 were not assigned.

Feature 25 was the soil stain resulting from shovel test pit number 4, excavated during the Phase I-II survey. The feature was located in the center of N5 W5 and was bisected by the eastern wall of the unit. Feature 25 was approximately two feet in diameter and was lined at its base by black plastic. The feature was noticed at the base of level A and extended from 0.67 ft. a.d. to 0.51 ft. a.d. The soil matrix was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam.

Feature 26 was a possible post mold. The mold was circular-shaped and was identified in the southeast quarter of N5 W5 at the base of level B. Feature 26 was approximately 0.3 ft. in diameter and extended from 0.34 ft. a.d. to 0.52 ft. b.d. to excavated level D. The soil matrix associated with the feature was identified as a 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam. No diagnostic artifacts were found in association with the feature.

Feature 27 was shovel test pit number 15 excavated during the Phase I-II survey. The pit was identified in the eastern profile of the southern wall of Trench 1. It was excavated in its entirety from a depth of 0.62 ft. a.d. to 0.46 ft. b.d. Soil matrix associated with the feature was a 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, very gritty soil.

Feature 28 was a soil disturbance resulting from a narrow trench (approximately one foot wide) excavated during the Phase I-II survey of the property. The trench was approximately four feet long and ran in a north-south direction, paralleling the eastern wall of the northern half of Trench 1. It was excavated from a depth of 0.13 ft. a.d. to 0.16 ft. b.d., soil matrix associated with the feature was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown gritty soil.

Feature 29 was a partially robbed dry-laid brick surface which spanned both Areas 4 and 5. The surface is dry-laid and made up of complete and partial bricks of different types. The floor was first identified in the test trench dug during the Phase I-II survey. It was excavated under several different feature numbers in different units. Portions of the brick surface were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, and 14. The surface was excavated as Feature 29 in Trenches 1 and 2, N12.5 E20, and N5 E13. The Feature 29 surface was excavated in other units as Features 115, 124, 131, 132, 177, and 180. Feature 124 and 132 continued from along the wall of the main block in Area 4 into unit N12.5 E25, where it was excavated as Feature 115. The feature was identified in Trench 1 at the base of excavated level C and is approximately 0.09 ft. a.d. to 0.25 ft. b.d. In Trench 2 the feature extends from 0.34 ft. b.d. to 0.81 ft. b.d. The brick surface's relationship to other architectural features on the site is examined in the analyses of Areas 4 and 5.

Feature 30 was a circular post mold approximately 0.6 ft. in diameter. It was located immediately below Feature 25 near the center of unit N5 W5's eastern wall. The feature was identified at the base of level B and was excavated from a depth of 0.34 ft. a.d. to 0.48 ft. b.d. Soil associated with the feature was a 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam. The feature appeared to date to the twentieth century based on the recovery of a screw-top bottle neck fragment.

Feature 31 was a possible post hole identified at the base of level D in Trench 1, approximately two feet north of the stone wall which bounds the southern edge of the property. The feature was circular and approximately 0.8 ft. in diameter. It was identified at 0.11 ft. a.d. and excavated as a single level to a depth of 0.65 ft. b.d. The soil in the feature was identified as a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty soil.

Feature 32 was a possible post hole. The circular feature was identified at the base of level D in Trench 1. It was 1.50 ft. north of the stone boundary wall's southern end. It was excavated as a single level from a depth of 0.11 ft. a.d. to 0.87 ft. b.d. The soil associated with the feature was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown gritty soil.

Feature 33 was a roughly square-shaped post hole located in the northeast quarter of N30 W5. The feature was identified at the base of level C, approximately 0.5 ft. b.d. Closing elevations and soil descriptions were not recorded.

Feature 34 was the remains of a nineteenth-century building foundation. It ran in a north-south direction from below the modern stone wall into Trenches 2 and 15 to the north. The foundation consisted of two to three courses of dry-laid field stones, robbed bricks, and broken brick and stones around the feature. The foundation was roughly one to one-and-a-half feet wide and sloped slightly downward to the north. The E16 grid line roughly bisects the feature, with the foundation running slightly northeast of grid north.

Stone and brick were removed in a 2.5 foot section of the wall in Trench 6, and a sherd of whiteware (post-1820) was recovered from below the foundation. The foundation ended in Trench 15 with no archaeological evidence that it ever continued on in any direction. An analysis of the feature's function is included in Area 4 and 5 analyses.

Feature 35 was originally identified as a post hole and associated post mold, however what was originally thought to be a post mold stain was removed quickly; consequently, the whole feature was removed as Feature 35, level a. The feature was roughly square-shaped and was identified at the base of level C in the southeast corner of N5 W5. Feature 35 was approximately 0.7 ft. in diameter and was excavated from a depth of 0.04 ft. b.d. to 0.83 ft. b.d. The soil matrix identified with the feature was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown silty loam. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered in association with the feature; the only materials recovered were flakes of mortar, brick and coal. Feature 35 abuts the post-1915 stone wall along the southern edge of the property and may have been associated with the construction of the wall.

Feature 36 was a rodent nest/burrow and pipe trench located in the northern portion of Trench 2 at the base of excavated level C. The feature contained a scatter of brick rubble which was probably associated with Feature 46. The feature was heavily disturbed the northern portion of level D. A pipe running vertically from the second floor and into the ground apparently was dug out and the area around the

pipe was filled with an ashy soil. This fill was subsequently disturbed by rodents. The feature was identified at 0.80 ft. b.d. and extended to 1.25 ft. b.d. Soil matrix associated with the feature was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam.

Feature 37 was a sewer pipe and pipe trench located at the base of level B in Trench 3. Feature 37 was identified in the northern half of Trench 3 running in an east-west direction. The soil stain for the feature was first identified at 2.19 ft. b.d. and was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.54 ft. b.d. The soil associated with the trench was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay with a great deal of brick and mortar fragments mixed throughout the trench. The pipe was approximately 0.5 ft. in diameter and ran directly into the 1920s addition.

Feature 38 was a small circular hole approximately 1.2 feet in diameter bisected by the northern wall of N20 W0. It was used to bury a small jar containing several needles and a small roll of fabric along the west wall of the post-1941 addition. The exposed area of the feature was excavated from a depth of 0.38 ft. b.d. to 0.83 ft. b.d. Soil associated with the feature was a 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay loam, mottled with a 10YR 3/3 dark brown soil. The only contents of the feature was the sealed jar with a screw-on lid which was partially filled with water and red fabric.

Feature 39 was originally defined as a circular soil stain located in the center of N20 W0. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level C and it was approximately 1.50 ft. in diameter. The feature was excavated from a minimum depth of 0.36 ft. b.d. to a maximum depth of 1.34 ft. b.d. However, the feature was excavated in two separate stages several days apart. Level a of Feature 39 was excavated from 0.36 ft. b.d. to 0.89 ft. b.d. and was terminated when the soil was the same color as the rest of the unit. Soil matrix for Feature 39, level a was identified by the excavators as a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay loam mottled with a 10YR 3/3 dark brown soil.

The feature was reopened after the excavation of level D in the rest of the unit revealed two additional features, Feature 40 and 41 (described below). Continued excavation revealed that Feature 39 was probably disturbance around the pipe and pipe trench identified as Feature 41. Feature 39 was dug to accommodate an elbow extending off the pipe which was identified as Feature 40. Feature 39 was subsequently redefined and excavated as Feature 39, level b. Feature 39, level b was identified as a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay and was excavated from a depth of 0.96 ft. b.d. to 1.34 ft. b.d.

Feature 40 was a soil disturbance resulting from the construction of the post-1941 addition. The feature was located along the western 1.5 ft. of N20 W0 and was identified at the base of excavated level C. Feature 40 was initially bisected in an east-west direction and the southern half was removed first. Upon removal of the southern half it was decided to also remove the northern half of the feature as Feature 40, level a. Feature 40, level a was excavated from a depth of 0.38 ft. b.d. to 0.69 ft. b.d. Soil associated with the feature was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand.

Level a of the feature was closed with the appearance of three rectangle-shaped stains. The stains were the footprint for cinder blocks which apparently had been used for the construction of the post-1941 addition. The blocks were laid end-to-end in a north-south orientation. The soil of Feature 40, level b was excavated from a depth of 0.38 ft. b.d. to 0.92 ft. b.d. Soil matrix associated with the cinder block stains

was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown soil. The soil surrounding the stains was a 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam.

Feature 41 was a waste pipe and pipe trench located in the extreme northeast corner of N20 W0. The pipe was approximately 0.50 ft. in diameter and was associated with the post-1941 addition. The feature was identified at the base of level C and excavated in two levels. The soil matrix for Feature 41, level a was identified as a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. The level was excavated from a depth of 0.44 ft. b.d. to 0.80 ft. b.d. It was arbitrarily terminated at this point to excavate Feature 40 and clarify the relationship between Features 40 and 41.

The excavation of Feature 41, level b revealed the small (approx 0.1 ft. in diameter) metal drain pipe which extended off the main pipe in a southwesterly direction. The small drain pipe created the soil stain excavated as Feature 39. Feature 41, level b was excavated from a depth of 0.58 ft. b.d. to 1.55 ft. b.d. where the unit came down upon sterile subsoil.

Feature 42 was probably associated with Feature 36. The feature was an area of fill heavily disturbed by rodents. The fill was associated with the pipe which ran vertically from the second floor in the extreme northwest corner of Trench 2. The feature was identified at 1.25 ft. b.d. and extended to 1.38 ft. b.d. Soil matrix associated with the feature was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown ashy soil.

Feature 43 was a circular deposit of coal and coal ash located in the northern wall of N10 E10 N1/2. The feature was identified at the base of level B at a depth of 0.11 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 0.81 ft. b.d. The feature was approximately 0.8 ft. in diameter and was removed completely in a single level. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered in association with the feature.

Feature 44 was a concentration of brick rubble and coal ash at the base of excavated level B in N10 E10 N1/2 and the base of Trench 5, level A. The rubble may have been associated with the robbing of bricks from Feature 29 or construction of the post-1874 rear addition. The feature was identified at 0.09 ft. a.d. and was excavated to a depth of 0.33 ft. b.d. Soil matrix associated with the feature was identified as a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown soil in N10 E10 N1/2 and as a 2.5 3/4 dark red soil in Trench 5.

Feature 45 was a soil stain at the base of excavated level F in the southern portion of Trench 2. The feature was a possible builder's trench associated with Feature 34, the brick and stone foundation. The soil was identified at a depth of 1.66 ft. b.d. and extended to a maximum depth of 2.36 ft. b.d. Soil associated with the feature was identified as a 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown soil. There were no diagnostics associated with the feature.

Feature 46 was a level of brick rubble overlaying a base of sand that covered almost the entire surface of Trench 4 and portions of Trench 13. The rubble was excavated as Feature 80 in Trench 9 and Feature 180 in Trench 15. The rubble that was located throughout Area 4 may have been associated with a pocket of disturbed soil and rubble in Trench 2 which was excavated as Feature 36. The rubble was densest in Trench 4, where it ended approximately one foot from the rear addition's north wall.

The feature was identified at the base of excavated level E at depth of 1.66 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 2.01 ft. b.d. The sand associated with the brick was a

5 YR 5/6 yellowish red slightly clay-like sand. In Trench 2, at the base of layer C in the northern end of the unit (i.e., bordering Trench 13), a less-concentrated brick rubble deposit was identified in an area disturbed by rodents and construction (Feature 36). The layer underlying Feature 46 deposits in Trench 4 contained a whiteware sherd, dating the rubble deposit to post-1820.

This continuous rubble layer (i.e., Features 36, 46, 80, and 180) fanned out from the south end of Trench 2, where it was the least dense, into Trenches 13, 4, 9, and 15, where it was quite dense throughout. The rubble layer's relationship to other architectural features on the site is examined in the analysis of Area 4.

Feature 47 was an area of disturbed soil identified at the base of excavated level A in the northern foot of N30 E5. It was a possible foundation trench associated with the construction of the post-1941 addition to the house. Feature 47, level a was identified at a depth of 0.11 ft. a.d. and was characterized as a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown coal ash, mixed with brick and concrete fragments. The level was terminated with the appearance of two courses of roughly laid bricks adjacent to a concrete pad remaining from the post-1941 addition.

Feature 47, level b was a level of brick, ash and mortar identified at a depth of 0.28 ft. b.d. and extended to 0.65 ft. b.d. No munsell was taken of the excavated soil.

Feature 47, level c was a thin layer of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam which extended from a depth of 0.57 ft. b.d. to 0.75 ft. b.d.

Feature 48 was a thin deposit of coal ash and other building debris located in the southeastern quarter of N30 E5. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level A at a depth of 0.19 ft. b.d. and extended to 0.53 ft. b.d. The feature was removed as a single level. Soil matrix associated with the feature was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown coal ash mixed with a 10YR 3/3 dark reddish brown soil.

Feature 49 was a probable pipe trench located in the center of N30 E5 which ran in and east-west direction. The trench was initially identified at the base of level A at a depth of 0.33 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 0.67 ft. b.d. The soil was identified as a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown. Initially the feature was identified as a rodent burrow, however after excavating level B throughout the unit the feature was redefined and identified as a pipe trench. The feature was bisected and the western half was removed as Feature 49, level b, followed by the eastern half, which was also removed as level b. Feature 49, level b was excavated from 0.69 ft. b.d. to 1.38 ft. b.d. and was identified as a 5YR 3/4 dark brown clayey loam mottled with a 7/5 YR 3/2 dark brown soil. At the base of the level in the unit's eastern wall a broken waste pipe was identified.

Feature 49, level c was a rectangular mortar patch adjacent to the pipe hole in the eastern wall of the unit. It was excavated from a depth of 1.25 ft. b.d. to 1.50 ft. b.d.

Feature 50 was a soil stain from shovel test pit number 12 excavated during the Phase I-II survey. The feature was located in the northern wall of Trench 5 and excavated from a depth of 0.51 ft. a.d. to 0.03 ft. a.d. Soil was not screened.

Feature 51 was a roughly circular soil stain in the northwest corner of N30 E5 which may have been a post hole. It was excavated from a depth of 0.80 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 1.17 ft. b.d. No soil identification was made.

Feature 52 was a thin lense of coal ash located in the eastern half of Trench 5. The feature was identified at the base of Features 44 and 29 and excavated from a depth of 0.26 ft. b.d. to 0.49 ft. b.d. The soil associated with the feature was identified as a 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown coal ash. Feature 52 was probably contiguous with one of the ash lenses noted during the excavation of Trench 1.

Feature 53 was an early-twentieth-century barrel privy in the northwest corner of N25 W11 and throughout the majority of Trench 7. Trench 7 was an L-shaped trench opened so that Feature 53 could be completely excavated. The feature was circular and approximately three feet in diameter. It was identified at the base of excavated level A and excavated from a depth of 0.55 ft. a.d. and extended to a maximum depth of 3.35 ft. b.d.

The feature was excavated in a series of arbitrary levels. Soil matrix throughout the feature was a darkish coal ash generally identified as a 10YR 3/2 to a 10YR 3/3 very dark grayish brown coal ash.

The feature contained a rich range of household refuse, including animal bones, bottle glass, and ceramics. Two excavated levels were of particular note. Level a of Feature 53, excavated from a depth of 0.55 ft. a.d. to 0.21 ft. b.d. contained a large number of burnt tools, such as drill bits, screws, hooks, and unidentified metal objects unlike artifacts elsewhere in the unit. A 1905 dime was recovered from level b. Level g, the last complete excavated level, was excavated from a depth of 1.40 ft. b.d. to a depth of 3.17 ft. b.d. It contained the largest quantity of artifacts in the feature. Artifact inventories for faunal artifacts and ceramics and a minimum vessel count for glass bottles is included in the analysis of Area 1.

Feature 54 was a thin concentration of oyster shell first identified in the western half of Trench 6 at the base of excavated level C and subsequently in the northwest quarter of N7.5 E21 at the base of level E. The feature was identified at a depth of 0.25 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 0.51 ft. b.d. The soil matrix associated with the feature was identified as a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam.

Feature 55 was an area of brick rubble located in the western half of Trench 6 at the base of excavated level C. The feature was excavated from a depth of 0.31 ft. b.d. to 0.62 ft. b.d. The soil associated with the feature was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. No diagnostic artifacts were found in association with the feature.

Feature 56 was a brick surface laid in a north-south direction. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level D in Trench 6 and in N7 1/2 E21. The southern extreme of the feature was identified at 0.24 ft. b.d. in N7.5 E21 and the northern extreme was apparent at 0.57 ft. b.d. The exposed feature was two feet wide. The western edge of the feature was two courses of vertically laid brick apparently laid as edging for the surface. Adjacent to the vertically laid brick edging was a single course of stretchers followed by three courses of headers. The northern portion of the brick walkway appeared to have been robbed; all that remained of the feature in Trench 6 was two courses of stretcher edging. Feature 56 overlay strata which contained whiteware (post-1820). Interpretations of the feature's possible function and its relationship to other features in Areas 4 and 5 is included in the analysis of Area 4.

Feature 57 was a possible post hole located in the northern wall of Trench 6. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level D at a depth of 0.65 ft. b.d. and extended to 1.51 ft. b.d. Soil associated with the feature was identified as a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam, mixed with some coal ash. No diagnostic artifacts were found in association with the feature.

Feature 58 was a thin ash lense located in the southeast corner of Trench 6. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level G at a depth of 1.49 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 1.60 ft. b.d. No diagnostic artifacts were found in association with the feature. The feature was removed completely without bisecting. Soil associated with Feature 58 was identified as a 10 YR 3/3 dark brown coal ash mixed with a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 59 was a destroyed drain/waste pipe contiguous with Feature 49. The feature was located near the eastern wall of N30 E5 and overlaid feature 49, level b. The feature was a circular (approximately 0.6 ft in diameter) area of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loam with broken pipe fragments throughout. The feature was excavated from a depth of 0.69 ft. b.d. to 1.07 ft. b.d.

Feature 60 was a rectangular stain located in the northeast corner of N25 W11. It was a possible post hole. One diagnostic was recovered, a Westerwald sherd (circa 1650-1800). The feature was identified at the base of excavated level E at a depth of 0.48 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 1.08 ft. b.d. Soil associated with the feature was 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown loam.

Feature 61 was an oblong stain located in the southwest corner of N25 W11. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level E at a depth of 0.51 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 0.76 ft. b.d. The feature apparently was a root stain. Soil associated with the feature was a 7.5 4/4 dark brown loamy sand.

Feature 62 was a post hole located in the southeast corner of N25 W11 which extended into the adjacent unit to the south. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level E at a depth of 0.49 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 1.24 ft. b.d. Soil identified with the feature was a 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red soil. No diagnostics were recovered in association with the feature.

Feature 63 was a square post hole located in the extreme southeast corner of N25 W11 which extended into the adjacent unit to the east. The feature was identified during the excavation of Feature 62, at the base of excavated level E at a depth of 0.48 ft. b.d. and extended to 0.89 ft. b.d. No artifacts were found in association with the feature. The soil matrix was identified as a 10 YR 4/3 brown-dark brown soil.

Feature 64 was a probable post hole-post mold complex near the western wall of N30 E5. The feature was first identified at the base of excavated level C. Feature 64 was excavated as three distinct levels.

Level a of Feature 64 was an oval stain approximately 1.0 ft. by 1.5 ft. in diameter. The feature was excavated from a depth of 1.35 ft. b.d. to 1.55 ft. b.d. The level was terminated due to the tentative identification of a post mold stain. The soil associated with Feature 64, level a was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown soil with several half bricks interspersed throughout the level.

Feature 64, level b was the possible post mold. The level was a circular stain approximately 0.5 ft. in diameter. It was excavated from a depth of 1.53 ft. b.d. to 1.86 ft. b.d. No diagnostic artifacts were found in association with the level.

Feature 64, level c was the post hole. It was excavated from a depth of 1.55 ft. b.d. to 1.93 ft. b.d. Soil identified as part of the feature was a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay. The feature apparently was excavated during the twentieth century based on the recovery of a porcelain with a black-banded rim typical of post-1900 ceramics.

Feature 65 was a very shallow square stain located in the northeast corner of N25 W11. It was the possible base of a post. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level F. No artifacts were recovered in association with the feature, soil in the feature was identified as a 10 YR 4/3 dark brown soil. No soil type was recorded

Feature 66 was a square-shaped soil discoloration located in the center of N7.5 E21. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level C at a depth of 0.28 ft. b.d. and extended to 0.33 ft. b.d. The feature's soil discoloration was probably attributable to the rusting of a large metal object which had been laying on that surface. The soil matrix associated with the feature was a 2.5 YR 2.5/4 dark reddish brown to a 2.5 YR 2.5/2 very dusky red loam. The feature was terminated with the appearance of Feature 56, the brick walkway immediately beneath it.

Feature 67 was a mortar line and trench immediately overlaying Feature 34 in the western edge of N7.5 E21. It may be a builder's trench associated with Feature 34, the brick and stone foundation. Feature 67 was identified at the base of excavated level F at a depth of 0.13 ft. b.d. and extended to a maximum depth of 0.96 ft. b.d. The feature was identified as having two distinct soils, each of which was bisected before being completely removed.

Feature 67, level a was a line of mortar running in a north-south direction overlying the eastern edge of Feature 34. There were no artifacts associated with the feature. The soil associated with Feature 67a was a 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow soil. The level was excavated from a depth of 0.13 ft. b.d. to 0.63 ft. b.d.

Feature 67, level b was a line of brown soil immediately overlying Feature 34. To the west of Feature 67b was Trench 1, to the east was Feature 67, level a. The soil associated with Feature 67 was part of a possible builder's trench. Feature 67, level b was excavated from a depth of 0.13 ft. b.d. to a maximum depth of 0.96 ft. b.d. Diagnostic artifacts recovered in Feature 67, level b included transfer-printed whiteware. Soil matrix for the feature was identified as a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam.

Feature 68 was a shallow post hole located in the southern edge of N7.5 E21. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level F at a depth of 0.24 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 0.64 ft. b.d. A bone toothbrush was recovered at the base of the feature. Soil matrix associated with the feature was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown soil mottled with charcoal flecks.

Feature 69 was a post hole located near the center of N7.5 E21. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level G and was located to the west of Feature 34 (the stone and brick foundation) and to the east of Feature 56 (a laid brick surface). The post hole was circular and was 0.9 ft. in diameter. It was excavated from a depth of 0.81 ft. b.d. to a depth of 1.17 ft. b.d. Soil associated with the feature was identified as a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with a 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam and a 10 YR 2/1 black coal ash.

Feature 70 was a possible post hole/post mold complex or rodent burrow located in the extreme southern edge of N2.5 E 21. It was adjacent to the post-1915 stone wall which borders the southern edge of the property. The feature was identified at the base of level C at a depth of 0.04 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 1.69 ft. b.d. The feature was excavated in three levels.

Feature 70, level a was roughly rectangular. Feature 70, level a extended from 0.04 ft. b.d. to a depth of 0.43 ft. b.d. The soil matrix associated with the feature was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. No diagnostic artifacts were found in this level.

Feature 70 was originally thought to be complete at the base of level a, however at the close of excavated level E (i.e., the level immediately below F70, level a) it was determined that the feature continued. At this point the feature was tentatively identified as a post hole/post mold complex.

Upon excavation of Feature 70, level b a post hole could not be clearly identified. As the feature was mapped, the post hole was approximately one foot by 0.70 ft. However upon excavation the possible post hole stain was less than 0.1 ft. deep. The soil matrix associated with the feature was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 70, level c was the possible post mold. It extended from a depth of 0.85 ft. b.d. to a depth of 1.69 ft. b.d. Soil associated with the feature was a 2.5 Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown soil. No soil type was recorded. The only diagnostic artifact recovered was a small fragment of dipped whiteware with annular bands (circa 1820-1860).

Feature 71 was a cellar filled with household refuse after 1889. The feature was circular and approximately two to two-and-a-half feet deep and five feet in diameter. The feature was first identified in the fall of 1990 during the excavation of N10 E35, however it was not assigned a feature number during the excavations in the fall 1990. The feature was identified at the base of level C at a depth of 0.37 ft. b.d. and extended to 2.38 ft. b.d. Feature 71 was excavated as levels E, F, G, I, and J in N10 E35. The feature was subsequently identified in Trenches 8 and 10 and in N7.5 E 35. The feature contained a glass bottle excavated from its lowest layer which dated to 1889-1907, providing the feature's terminus post quem. The cellar and its artifact assemblage are examined in detail in the analysis of Area 8.

Feature 72 was a circular stain located to the east of Feature 34 (the brick and stone foundation) in the western portion of N2.5 E21. It was initially identified as a post hole, however upon excavation it appeared to be a small concentrated pocket of ash. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level E at a depth of 0.90 ft. b.d. and extended to 1.01 ft. b.d. No diagnostic artifacts were found in association with the feature. Soil matrix associated with the feature was identified as a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mixed with coal ash.

Feature 73 was an amorphous area of soil in the northern edge of N7.5 E26. The feature was identified at the base of level B at a depth of 0.7 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 0.43 ft. b.d. Soil matrix associated with the feature was a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with a 10 YR 2/2 strong brown soil. The feature appeared to extend into N10 E26 and was possibly associated with the building of the entrance to the root cellar.

Feature 74 was a possible building foundation repair in N7.5 E26. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level B. It extended from 0.14 ft. b.d. to a depth of 0.44 ft. b.d. Soil associated with the feature was identified as a 10 YR 3/3 dark brown soil mixed with a great deal of coal ash. Artifacts included in the feature included clock parts and a plastic comb.

Feature 75 was a small area of coal ash which overlaid Feature 73 in the northern edge of N7.5 E26. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level B at a depth of 0.17 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 0.43 ft. b.d. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered in association with the feature. Soil matrix was identified as a 10 YR 4/2 grayish brown soil consisting primarily of coal ash and coal fragments.

Feature 76 was a mortar level identified in the southern 0.4 feet of Trench 9. The feature was excavated from a depth of 0.61 b.d. to 0.98 b.d. The soil matrix was a dark yellow brown 10YR 4/4 sand with mortar. Feature 76 contained one ceramic sherd, an undecorated whiteware fragment (post-1820).

Feature 77 was a thin lense of sand located in the northwest corner of N22 E30. The feature was identified at the base of level A at a depth of 2.77 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 2.84 ft. b.d. The soil matrix was a 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown packed sand. There were no artifacts in the feature.

Feature 78 was a dark circular stain in the center of N1.5 E37.5. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level A at a depth of 1.69 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 1.92 ft. b.d. There were no artifacts in the feature. Soil associated with the feature was identified as a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sand.

Feature 79 was a possible builder's trench approximately one foot wide. The feature was identified at the base of excavated level B along the eastern edge of N22 E42.5. Feature 79 was excavated in four levels.

Feature 79 was bisected and the southern half was removed as Feature 79, level a. Level a was excavated from a depth of 3.22 ft. b.d. to a depth of 3.87 ft. b.d. Soil identified with the level was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown loamy clay. One piece of American stoneware with brushed cobalt was recovered.

Feature 79, level b was defined as the northern half of the feature. It was excavated from a depth of 3.22 ft. b.d. and extended to a depth of 5.53 ft. b.d. The level was terminated with the appearance of a very dark brown stain (identified as Feature 79, level c) along the eastern edge of the unit. No diagnostics were recovered in association with the level. Munsell was identified as a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown loam.

Feature 79, level c was a very thin soil stain (approximately 0.20 ft. in diameter) along the eastern edge of the unit. It was a probable root stain. The stain was identified as a 10 YR 2/1 black soil, and was excavated from a depth of 3.45 ft. b.d. to 3.69 ft. b.d.

Feature 79, level d was the continuation of the northern half bisection of the feature. A single bottle base was recovered at the top of the level. Soil was identified as a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy clay. The level was started at a depth of 3.45 ft. b.d. No closing elevations were recorded.

Feature 80 was a deposit of brick rubble and mortar identified at the base of Trench 9, level D. The concentration of brick and mortar was densest in the north half of the unit, where it fully covered the floor of the unit. The rubble was scattered over

the south half of the trench. The deposit is associated with the dismantling of Feature 34 (brick and stone foundation); it was excavated as Feature 46 in Trench 4 and Feature 180 in Trench 15.

Trench 9 was bisected at the base of level D into a north and south half, when the first bricks in Feature 80 were identified. The south half of the trench was excavated as level E to fully expose the feature. Level E was excavated from a depth of 1.80 b.d. to 1.92 b.d. The north half was excavated as level F from 1.80 b.d. to 2.15 b.d. to expose the brick and mortar concentration. Whiteware (post-1820) was recovered from levels E and F. The north half of Feature 80 was not removed. The bricks in the south half of Feature 80 were removed and the soil beneath them excavated as level G. It contained whiteware (post-1920). This rubble concentration through Area 5 is examined in detail in the Area 5 analysis.

Feature 81 was a thin compacted clay deposit identified at the base of level B in Trench 10. The feature was excavated from a depth of 1.35 b.d. to 1.42 b.d. The 7.5 YR 3/3 dark brown clay was beneath a large fieldstone which had been supporting the house's floor beams.

Feature 82 was a very thin soil stain at the base of level C in N1.5 E42. The stain was tentatively identified as a builder's trench for the main block's south wall. The feature was excavated from a depth of 0.14' to 0.19' beneath the contemporary surface. The soil was 10YR 3/2 fine loam. It contained one artifact, a piece of printer's type.

Feature 83 was an amorphous soil stain identified at the base of level C in N26 E33. The 7.5 YR 4/4 strong brown silty loam covered the north 1.5' of the unit. No elevations were recorded; the deposit was .47' thick.

Feature 84 was an oblong stain in the east wall of N10 E43 (i.e., against the main block's interior east wall). The feature was identified at the base of level A. No elevations were recorded. The soil was 10YR 4/6 silty loam with mortar and brick. The pit contained printer's type.

Feature 85 was a .2' wide soil stain against the east margin of N10 E43. The feature, which was identified at the base of level B, appeared to be a builder's trench for the east wall of the main block. The trench was excavated from 0.25' to 0.95' beneath the contemporary surface and ran the full five-foot north-south length of the unit. The soil was 10YR 4/4 silty loam. The feature contained a dense deposit of printer's type. It was contiguous with Feature 87 in N10 E43.

Feature 86 was a brick- and mortar-filled deposit located at the base of level C in N10 E41. The deposit was a pocket 1.2' east-west by 0.2' north-south located directly against the main block's central chimney. The deposit was excavated from 0.70' to 1.15' beneath surface. No artifacts were recovered. No munsell soil identification was made.

Feature 87 was a 0.1' to 0.3' wide lense of soil and mortar along the east wall of N12 E43 (i.e., the interior east wall of the main block). The feature was identified at the base of level A. It was contiguous with Feature 85, which was identified in adjoining unit N10 E43. Feature 87 was excavated from 0.5' to 0.31' beneath the contemporary surface. The soil was 10YR 4/4 silty loam. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

1992 Feature Descriptions

Elevations taken during the summer of 1992 were recorded from a datum placed on the modern retaining wall between the firehouse and the Maynard-Burgess property. The datum was recorded as being 5.76 ft above Datum 1, the point established in the alleyway between the firehouse and the Maynard-Burgess property.

Feature 100 was a scattering of construction/deconstruction debris in N5 W12. The deposit contained bricks, pieces of concrete, and stones spread over the northeast corner of the unit. The feature was identified at the base of level A. The feature was excavated from 2.44' b.d. to 2.87' b.d. No munsell was taken.

Feature 101 was a soil stain from shovel test pit number 3 excavated during the Phase I-II survey. The feature was located at the base of level A in N5 E5. It was identified near the surface at 3.21' b.d. and excavated to a depth of 4.03' b.d. The fill was a dark brown 10YR 4/4 loam.

Feature 102 was a cluster of dry-laid brick located in the eastern half of N12.5 E25. Associated bricks were churned up by a large stump to the east of the feature. These bricks may be part of the dry-laid surface throughout Areas 4 and 5. Feature 102 was identified at the base of level A at 3.82' b.d. and excavated to a depth of 4.02' b.d. No artifacts were recovered.

Feature 103 was a 0.45' by 0.30' square post mold along the north wall of N20 E10. It may relate to Feature 104, which was in the same unit approximately 2.5' south. Feature 103 was defined at the base of level B, at 4.67' b.d., and excavated in two arbitrary levels to 5.99' b.d. An associated post hole was picked up at 5.40' b.d. to the west of the post mold only. The post mold was excavated as Feature 103, level c to a depth of 5.99' b.d. The soil was 10YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam throughout. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Feature 104 was a rectangular post stain 0.30' by 0.25' located in N20 E10. The feature was defined at 4.81' b.d. and closed at 4.86' b.d. Soil was 10YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam.

Feature 105 was a soil stain located at the base of level B in N5 E13. The stain was in the southwest corner of the unit, abutting the post-1930 hose tower to the firehouse. This deposit was associated with an ashy lense that undercut a portion of Feature 29 in N5 E13. The soil was a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam. The feature was defined at 3.74' b.d. and closed at 3.80' b.d.

Feature 106 was a semicircular post mold and post hole along the west wall of N5 W12, flush with the western boundaries of the site. The post was defined at the base of level A, at 3.31' b.d., and closed at 5.04' b.d. The feature was a recent post mold and post hole for a fence along the western boundary of the property.

Feature 106, level a was dug from 3.31' b.d. and concluded at 3.40' b.d. Excavators initially believed the feature ended at that point. The soil was 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam.

At the base of level B, the feature was redefined. Feature 106, level b was excavated from 3.84' b.d. to 5.04' b.d. Feature 106, level b was the post hole. The soil was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 106, level c was also excavated between 3.84' b.d. and 5.04' b.d. It was defined as the post mold for Feature 106. The soil was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 107 was a post hole-post mold complex in the southeast corner of N5 E5. The feature was identified at the base of level C. The feature was excavated in two levels which revealed an oblong post hole and post mold.

Feature 107, level a was excavated from a depth of 3.82' b.d. to 4.26' b.d. At this depth it became evident that the stain was an oblong post hole and mold. The remaining post mold was excavated as level B. The soil in level a was 10YR dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 107, level b was the remaining post mold and post hole. Feature was defined at 4.26' b.d. and closed at 4.62' b.d.

Feature 108 was a rectangular ash lense in the southwest corner of N12.5 E25. The feature extended out of the unit to the south and west. The feature was identified at the base of level B. It was excavated from a depth of 4.17' b.d. to 4.37' b.d. No munsell reading was taken.

Feature 109 was a concentration of bones in the northwest corner of N5 W12. The feature was identified at the base of level D. The feature probably was a dog burial. The bones were deposited in 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loam and 10 YR 4/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam. The feature was defined at 3.39' b.d. and closed at 3.83' b.d.

Feature 110 was a post hole-post mold complex in the southwest corner of N5 W12. Feature 110 apparently was a reuse of a post hole found immediately below and defined as Feature 113.

Feature 110, level a was the post hole. The soil matrix was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. The feature was defined at 3.54' b.d and closed at 3.68' b.d.

Feature 110, level b was the post mold. The mold was dug between the same depths as level a. The soil was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 111 was a square post hole-post mold complex in the southeast corner of N5 E5. The feature was identified at the base of level C.

Feature 111, level a was the approximately 0.50' square post mold. The post hole was defined at 3.79' b.d. and closed at 4.43' b.d. The soil was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 11, level b was the post hole. It was defined at 4.02' b.d. and closed at 4.20' b.d. The soil was defined as 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 112 was an apparent post at the base of level D in the northwest corner of N5 W12. Feature was defined at 3.67' b.d. and closed at 4.95' b.d. Soil was 10YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam.

Feature 113 was a post hole at the base of level E in N5 W12. Feature 113 appeared to be a hole which was subsequently re-used to drive the post excavated as Feature 110. Feature 113 was identified at 3.82' b.d. and closed at 4.94' b.d. The soil was 10 YR dark yellow brown sandy loam.

Feature 114 was a concentration of artifacts in the southwest corner of N5 W12. The deposit was identified at the base of level E. The soil (10 YR 4/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam) was much more mottled than the surrounding soil matrix. Excavators indicated that the south wall profile revealed that the feature originated at a

higher elevation and was dug with the previous level. It was defined at 3.89' b.d. and closed at 5.06' b.d. No munsell was recorded.

Feature 115 was a layer of broken-up bricks concentrated in the west half of N12.5 E25. The feature was identified at the base of level D at 4.53' b.d.; the feature was closed at 4.58' b.d. Other portions of what appear to be the same brick surface were identified in the east of the unit, but their original pattern and depth was disturbed by the roots of a tree in the unit. The feature soil was 5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy loam. This surface appears to articulate with laid brick surfaces throughout Areas 4 and 5. A detailed examination of those surfaces is included in analyses of Areas 4 and 5.

Feature 116 was a circular post hole located at the base of level C in N5 E5. The post was 0.5' in diameter and continued into the west wall of the unit. It was defined in excavation at 3.88' b.d. and closed at 4.69' b.d. The soil was 5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sandy loam. The feature contained a stacker-type unglazed flower pot rim (post-1860).

Feature 117 was a post hole in the west wall of N5 W12. The post was defined in the west wall profile at the base of level E. The feature holds an existing fence post. The feature was excavated in two arbitrary levels.

Feature 117, level a was excavated from 3.66' b.d. to 4.46 b.d. The soil was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellow brown sand.

Feature 117, level b was excavated from 4.46' b.d. and closed at 5.22' b.d. No munsell was taken.

Feature 118 was a shallow stain along the west edge of N5 E13. The feature was identified at the base of level E at 3.83' b.d. Soil was a 7.5 YR 4/3 dark brown loam. Feature was closed at 3.93' b.d.

Feature 119 was a circular stain in the northeast corner of N7.5 E21. The feature proved to be a root stain. Soil was a 10YR 3/6 dark brown sandy loam. Feature was defined at 4.44' b.d., at the base of level I, and closed at 4.58' b.d.

Feature 120 was a 0.25' square post stain in the west wall of N5 E13 along the center of the west wall of unit. Feature was defined at the base of level E, at 3.85' b.d., and excavated to 4.37' b.d. No munsell was taken.

Feature 121 was two courses of mortared brick overlaying a centered stone in Trench 13. The feature was identified at the base of level A. This feature was the floor/base for a coal-burning stove and chimney in the post-1874 addition.

Feature 121, level a was the top layer of bricks. It was identified at 4.34' b.d. and excavated to 4.52' b.d., where the next layer of bricks began. No soil matrix was recorded for Feature 121, level a.

Feature 121, level b was the second course of bricks in the feature. This course was excavated from 4.52' b.d. to 4.75' b.d. Soil associated with Feature 121, level b was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam.

Feature 122 was a 0.47' diameter post in the southeast corner of N5 E13. The feature, which was identified at the base of level E, contained twentieth-century linoleum fragments. The feature was excavated in a single level from 4.07' b.d. to 4.57' b.d.

Feature 123 was a circa 0.50' diameter circular stain in the southwest corner of N5 E13. The feature was defined at the base of Level E at 3.65' b.d. and closed at 3.90' b.d. The soil was 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown loam.

Feature 124 was a dry-laid brick surface composed of broken and whole bricks identified in the excavation of Trenches 11, 12, and 15. This surface was contiguous with features elsewhere in Areas 4 and 5 and is examined in detail in the analysis of those areas.

Feature 124, level a was the soil matrix removed with the bricks. The soil was a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown loamy sand.

Feature 124, level b was the soil directly below the bricks. This soil was a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellow brown loamy sand.

Feature 125 was an amorphous stain located in the southwest corner of N12.5 E25. The feature was identified at the base of level E, directly underlying Feature 115. No clear interpretation was made. The feature was defined at 4.58' b.d. and closed at 4.72' b.d. No artifacts were recovered. The soil was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown loam.

Feature 126 was a concentration of large artifacts along the east wall of N5 E13. The feature was an oblong stain approximately 1.1' north-south by 1.0' east-west and continued to the east into Trench 1 (which was previously excavated). The deposit contained large fragments of transfer-printed whiteware (post-1820), American stoneware, and large bones. Because the artifacts were larger than those found elsewhere in the yard, this deposit may have been a primary deposition, such as a small trash pit. The feature was defined at the base of level F at 4.09' b.d. and closed at 4.49' b.d. The soil was 7.5 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam.

Feature 127 was a thin stain associated with brick chunks in the southern half of N7.5 E21. The feature was defined at the base of Level J at 4.91' b.d. and closed at 4.94' b.d. The soil was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam. The stain contained a sherd of black transfer-printed whiteware (circa 1820-1860).

Feature 128 was a disorderly layer of scattered mortar pockets and brick in Trench 12. The feature was directly above the laid brick surface identified throughout Areas 4 and 5 which was excavated under several different feature designations. These related features are examined in detail in the analyses of Areas 4 and 5.

Feature 128, level a was defined at the base of level A at 4.29' b.d. and closed at 4.34' b.d. The soil was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty dust with mortar.

Feature 128, level b was excavated from 4.34' to 4.54'. The matrix was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil.

Feature 129 was a thin 0.40' square ashy deposit in the northwest corner of N12.5 E25. The feature extended into N12.5 E20 and under the 1870's addition. Feature 129 was defined at the base of Level F at 4.61' b.d. and closed at 4.65' b.d. No Munsell reading was taken.

Feature 130 was a soft patch of soil along the west half of Trench 13. The pocket of soil was identified at the base of Feature 121, a brick pad supporting the stove chimney for the rear addition. The feature was a 7.5 YR dark brown loamy sand. The feature was defined at 4.84' b.d. and closed at 5.03' b.d.

Feature 131 was a pocket of four-and-a-half bricks in the northeast corner of N12.5 E25. The feature is related to the extensive laid brick surfaces throughout

Areas 4 and 5. The feature was identified at the base of level G at 4.35' b.d. and closed at 4.67' b.d. No munsell reading was taken.

Feature 132 was a dry-laid brick surface composed of whole and cut half-bricks in Trenches 12 and 14. The surface is contiguous with laid brick surfaces examined in analyses of Areas 4 and 5. The feature was excavated in two levels in Trench 14 and three levels in Trench 12.

Feature 132, level a was identified at the base of level E in Trench 14 at a depth of 4.25' b.d. and excavated to 4.50'. The level was identified at 4.16' b.d. in Trench 12 and excavated to 4.28' b.d. The soil was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 132, level b was identified at 4.50' b.d. in Trench 14 and excavated to a depth of 4.60' b.d. In Trench 12 the level was excavated from 4.28' b.d. to 4.84' b.d. The soil was 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam with mortar and brick fragments.

Feature 132, level c was excavated only in Trench 12. It was excavated from a depth of 4.84' b.d. to 5.15' b.d. The soil was 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown sandy loam.

Feature 133 was a soil stain running north-south along the east wall of N5 E13. The 0.2' wide stain was identified at the base of level H at 4.46' b.d. and removed by 4.52' b.d. The soil was 5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam.

Feature 134 was a 1.5' by 0.8' stain in the northeast corner of N7.5 E21. It was defined at the base of level M at 5.67' b.d. and closed at 5.77' b.d. It was a 5 YR 4/6 yellow red sandy loam along the northeast corner.

Feature 135 was a scatter of brick in N12.5 E25. The bricks were identified at the base of Level I and they and the surrounding soil matrix across the unit were removed as the feature. A considerable amount of printer's type was recovered in the soil matrix surrounding these bricks. Feature 135 was defined at 5.19' b.d. and closed at 5.55' b.d. The soil was a 5 YR 4/6 yellow red sandy loam with brick fragments.

Feature 136 was a laid brick surface in N30 E10 which was partially exposed by erosion of the contemporary surface prior to the excavation of the unit. The remainder of the feature was exposed at the base of level A. This unit was directly beneath the final rear addition to the house, which was removed in 1991. That addition first appears on Sanborn insurance maps in 1951. A 1941 penny was recovered from beneath the bricks in Feature 136, dating the addition to 1941-1951.

Feature 136, level a was the brick surface and soil matrix within the bricks. It was excavated from a depth of 4.05' b.d. to 4.25' b.d. No munsell reading was taken.

Feature 136, level b was a thin layer of soil beneath the brick surface which contained the 1941 penny. The level was excavated from 4.25' b.d. to 4.29' b.d. The soil was 10 YR 3/1 very dark grey sandy loam.

Feature 137 was two adjacent wooden planks in the northwest corner of Trench 14. The wood extended into the unit from the west at the base of level B. The planks were identified at 4.12' b.d. and closed at 4.20' b.d. No soil matrix was removed as part of the feature, so no Munsell reading was taken.

Feature 138 was initially identified as a rodent run at the base of level D in Trench 14. The feature designation was discontinued when it became evident that the soil was part of Level F. Feature was defined at 4.25' b.d. and discontinued at 4.30' b.d. Soil was 7.5 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam.

Feature 139 was a very shallow stain along the south wall of N30 E10. The feature was identified at 4.29' b.d. at the base of level B. Matrix was a 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. The feature was closed at 4.39' b.d.

Feature 140 was a circular stain with coal ash in the southeast corner of N30 E10. The feature was identified at 4.29' b.d. at the base of Feature 136, level b. The soil was a 10 YR 5/2 gray brown ashy loam. The feature was determined to be part of level C and discontinued at 4.40' b.d.

Feature 141 was an oblong soil stain along east wall of N10 E0 (north half). The feature was an irregular 1.3' by 1.3' stain which was determined to be a root disturbance. It was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown loamy sand defined at 3.32' b.d. and closed at 3.47' b.d.

Feature 142 was a rectangular (.10' x .40') stain that projected out of the west wall of Trench 6. It was identified as a 2.5 Y 5/8 gray loam. It was defined at the base of level K at 5.96' b.d. and closed at 6.06' b.d. The feature's function was unclear.

Feature 143 was a stain identified along the north wall of N10 E0 (north half). The feature was identified at the base of level C by a coal concentration. It was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was defined at 3.64' b.d. and closed at 3.84' b.d.

Feature 144 was a concentration of large faunal artifacts, a pewter spoon, and ceramics located in the western third of N10 E0 (north half). The feature identification was made on the basis of artifact concentration, rather than a soil or texture difference from surrounding strata. The deposit contained a stoneware ink well sherd which mended to sherds recovered in Trench 9. The feature was defined at the base of level C at 3.46' b.d. and closed at 3.76' b.d. The feature is examined in detail in analyses of Areas 3 and 5.

Feature 145 was a broken-up dry-laid brick surface along the north and east walls of N30 E10. The feature was bisected by a post-1941 pipe trench (Feature 151/156). It was defined at the base of level E at 4.45' b.d. and closed at 4.74' b.d.

Feature 146 was a post hole-post mold complex along the east wall of N7.5 E13. The feature was originally defined as a soil stain at the base of level F. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the feature. Features 122 and 125 in N5 E13 were of a comparable depth and very similar size. Their function is unknown.

Feature 146, level a was defined as a 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam soil stain. The feature was defined at 4.03' b.d. and discontinued at 4.13' b.d. when a post hole and post mold could be defined.

Feature 146, level b was an approximately 0.3' diameter post mold which contained wood. The soil was 7.5 YR 3/4 strong brown sandy loam. The mold was excavated from a depth of 4.13' b.d. to 4.53' b.d.

Feature 146, level c was a 0.8' diameter post hole. The level was excavated from 4.13' b.d. to 4.69' b.d. The matrix was 10 YR 3/4/ dark yellow brown sandy loam.

Feature 147 was a pocket of coal along the east wall of N7.5 E13. The feature was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown defined at the base of level G at a depth of 4.05' b.d. and closed at 4.11' b.d. The feature was probably a deposit of sheet refuse.

Feature 148 was a coal deposit in the southeast corner of N30 E10. The feature was identified at the base of level D and lay directly over Feature 145. The

feature was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was defined at 4.35' b.d. and closed at 4.63' b.d. It was probably a pocket of ash thrown into the yard prior to the construction of the final addition between 1941 and 1950.

Feature 149 was a 0.3' diameter circular soil stain in the southeast corner of Trench 6. It was interpreted as a post because a fragment of bark was found in the 10 YR 3/6 dark yellow brown sandy loam matrix. The feature was defined at the base of Level L at 5.46' b.d. and closed at 5.68' b.d.

Feature 150 was a circa 1.9' diameter, roughly circular ash concentration in the southeast corner of N7.5 E13. The deposit appeared to be a discrete ash dumping in a yard depression at the base of level H. The feature contained some large primary deposits (faunal and ceramic) with a terminus post quem of 1820 (undecorated whiteware). The feature was a 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. It was defined at 4.15' b.d. and closed at 4.30' b.d.

Feature 151/156 was the trench fill around a post-1941 sewer pipe in N30 E10. Elements of the same fill in this deposit were assigned separate feature numbers during excavation (i.e., both Feature 151 and Feature 156). When the deposit was identified at the base of level F as a contiguous feature, the artifacts were pooled and collected as Feature 151/156. The trench ran from the east wall to the center of the unit, where elbows for the pipe diverted into the west wall (Feature 165) and south wall (Feature 166). The Feature 151/156 deposit was defined as the soil over the pipe to the point at which Features 165 and 166 diverted from the incoming sewer pipe.

Feature 151/156, level a was excavated from 5.04' b.d. to 5.59' b.d. The soil was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with coal ash and brick fragments.

Feature 151/156, level b was excavated from 5.59' b.d. 5.82' b.d. The soil matrix was the same as that in level a.

Feature 152 was a possible builder's trench in N7.5 E13 for the Feature 34 foundation. The feature was a 0.8' wide stain running along the east edge of the unit at the base of level I.

Feature 152, level a was identified at 4.43' b.d. and excavated to a depth of 4.96' b.d. The soil was 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam.

Feature 152, level b was the same soil matrix excavated from 4.96' b.d. to 5.55 b.d. The level contained a whiteware sherd (post-1820).

Feature 153 was a layer of continuous mortar in Trenches 11 and 15. The mortar was first identified in the northwest corner of Trench 11 at the base of level D. It was subsequently identified through the eastern two-thirds of Trench 15 at the base of Feature 180, level c. The feature's relationship to other construction episodes in Area 5 is examined in detail in the analysis of Area 5.

Feature 153 in Trench 11 was excavated from a depth of 5.91' b.d. to 6.13' b.d. The feature contained a concentration of window glass and household refuse. No munsell reading was taken.

Feature 153 in Trench 15 was excavated from a depth of 6.09' b.d. to 6.26' b.d. The feature contained a dense concentration of window glass, faunal artifacts, and 63 ceramic sherds (including 24 whiteware; post-1820). No munsell was taken.

Feature 154 was a two-brick pad supporting an open on-end drainage tile in the northwest corner of N30 E10. The top of the tile was exposed to the contemporary surface and rested along the north wall of the 1941-1950 addition.

Feature 154, level a was soil beneath the drainage tile and resting on top of the two laid bricks. The soil was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam with ash and brick fragments. The level was excavated from 4.17' b.d. to a depth of 5.11' b.d.

Feature 154, level b was the soil within the drainage tile. The soil matrix was the same as that in level a. No elevations were taken.

Feature 155 was an erosion scar along the north wall of N12.5 E13 against the south side of the 1874-1877 and 1941-1951 additions. The feature was identified at the base of level A and probably is a very recent, created as a result of the removal of the 1941-1951 addition. The soil was a mottle of back fill from previous year's excavations (10 YR 4/6 dark brown) and recently eroded surface soil (7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown). The feature was defined at 3.71' b.d. and closed at 4.31' b.d.

Feature 156 was defined as part of Feature 151. Description is included in Feature 151 summary.

Feature 157 was a circa 1.5' x 1' post hole-post mold complex in N30 E10. The feature was identified at the base of level F. The post mold was excavated as levels a through c. The post hole was not clearly defined until level c. After the post hole was completely excavated as level c, the mold was removed as level d.

Feature 157, level a was defined as a 0.7' diameter post. It was excavated from a depth of 5.11' b.d. to 6.15' b.d. The soil was 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown very loose sandy loam. The feature contained whiteware (post-1820). The level was discontinued to excavate lower in surrounding strata.

Feature 157, level b was excavated from 6.15' b.d. to 6.65' b.d. This level was a continuation of level a. No artifacts were recovered.

Feature 157, level c was a circa 0.7' diameter post mold with decayed wood. The mold was excavated from 6.65' b.d. to 7.06' b.d. The soil was 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam filled with fragments of burned wood.

Feature 157, level d was a 1.8' diameter post hole excavated from 6.65' b.d. to 7.24' b.d. The soil was 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown sandy loam with coal fragments. The deposit contained three sherds of tin-glazed earthenware.

Feature 158 was the edge of an ash deposit in N12.5 E13 which extended into Trench 13. The deposit was identified at the base of level C. It was shovel test pit 12 excavated during the Phase I-II survey. The feature was a 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam ash. It was defined at 4.01' b.d. and closed at 4.17' b.d.

Feature 159 was a line of bricks along the north border of N12.5 E20. The bricks appeared to be laid, but tree roots had disturbed the surrounding strata. The soil taken out with the bricks was identified as a 10 YR 3/1 very dark grey (no soil type recorded). The feature was defined at the base of level A at 3.45' b.d. and closed at 3.85' b.d.

Feature 160 was a layer of brick rubble in the southwest corner of Trench 14. The feature was identified at the base of level J.

Feature 160, level a was excavated from 5.42' b.d. to 5.50' b.d. No munsell was recorded.

Feature 160, level b was a lense of soil beneath the rubble which was excavated from 5.50' b.d. to 5.60' b.d. The matrix was 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sand.

Feature 161 was a pocket of soil beneath Feature 160 in Trench 14. The feature contained a few pieces of printer's type. It was defined at 5.43' b.d. and closed at 5.64' b.d. The soil was a 5 YR 3/2 dark reddish brown loamy sand.

Feature 162 was a mortar and sand lense at the base of level E in Trench 11. The deposit extended across the center of the trench and out the eastern edge of the unit. The feature was a 10 YR 3/4 yellowish brown sand. It was defined at 6.00' b.d. and closed at 6.05' b.d. The lense contained undecorated whiteware (post-1820).

Feature 163 was circa 0.9' diameter possible post hole located in the southeast corner of N30 E10. The feature was defined at the base of level F.

Feature 163, level a was excavated from 5.01' b.d. to 5.38' b.d. The soil was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 163, level b was excavated from 5.38' b.d. to 5.76' b.d. The soil matrix was same as in level a.

Feature 163, level c was excavated from 5.76' b.d. to 6.24' b.d. The soil matrix was the same as that in levels a and b.

Feature 164 was a 0.2' by 0.8' root stain along the south wall of N30 E10. The feature was defined at the base of level F at 4.93' b.d. and closed at 5.01' b.d. The feature was a sterile 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 165 was one of three connected sewer pipes in N30 E10 (the others were Feature 151/156 and Feature 166). Feature 165 extends off Feature 151/156 from the center of the unit to the west wall. The pipe was identified at the base of level G at 5.07' b.d. No soil was removed as Feature 165.

Feature 166 was one of three connected sewer pipes in N30 E10 (the others were Feature 151/156 and Feature 165). This pipe runs from the center of the unit out to the south. It was defined at 5.17' b.d. No soil was removed as Feature 166.

Feature 167 was a circa 2.5' by 2.0' ash deposit at the base of level E in N12.5 E13. The feature was defined in the southeast corner of the unit at 4.18' b.d. and closed at 4.35' b.d. The matrix was 10 YR 3/3 dark brown ash.

Feature 168 was a rodent run in the northwest corner of N12.5 E13. The feature was defined at the base of level B at 3.96' b.d. and closed at 4.41' b.d. The soil was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellow brown silty loam.

Feature 169 was a possible builder's trench in the eastern third of N12.5 E13. The deposit is similar to Feature 152 (N7.5 E13), which was also identified as a possible builder's trench for the Feature 34 foundation. The stain extends over the eastern 1.5' of the unit. The matrix was a 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown sand which differed from the more clay-like soil in the west of the unit. The feature was defined at 4.40' b.d. and closed at 4.86' b.d.

Feature 170 was concentration of brick fragments in N35 E29 directly beneath a poured concrete pathway running down the alley. The feature was defined at the base of level A at 5.33' b.d. and closed at 5.45' b.d. No munsell reading was made.

Feature 171 was a 1.4' by 0.7' oval stain with brick in the southeastern portion of N35 E29. The feature was defined at the base of level B at 5.80' b.d. and closed at 6.45' b.d. The soil was a 10 YR 3/2 very dark grey brown sandy loam.

Feature 172 was a pipe trench which directly underlay Feature 166 in N30 E10. Soil was a 7.5 YR 4/6 sterile brown clayey loam. The feature was defined at 5.39' b.d.; no closing elevation taken.

Feature 173 was a 0.4' diameter circular post mold in N7.5 E26. The post mold was identified at the base of level D and contained wood. The soil was a 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam. The feature was defined at 4.32' b.d. and closed at 4.55' b.d. This feature number was accidentally assigned to a second feature in Trench 11 and 12 which was redesignated Feature 173/183.

Feature 174 was a pipe trench running east to west across the breadth of N35 E29. Three pipes were identified within Feature 174 at the base of level D: a cast iron pipe, a ceramic sewer pipe, and a copper water pipe.

Feature 174, level a was excavated from 6.40' b.d. to 6.95' b.d. The soil was 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown sandy loam. The level was arbitrarily ended.

Feature 174, level b was excavated from 6.95' b.d. to 7.58' b.d. The soil matrix was the same as what was identified in level a.

Feature 175 was a 0.4' by 0.7' rectangular stain with bones and fish scales in the northwest corner of N35 E29. The feature was identified at the base of level D. It was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. Defined at 6.12' b.d. and closed 6.18' b.d.

Feature 176 was a 1.1' by 0.4' stain in N35 E29. The stain was probably part of the Feature 174 deposit. The soil was a 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam. The feature was defined at the base of level B at 6.24' b.d. and closed at 6.26' b.d.

Feature 177 was a section of laid brick surface along the south wall of Trench 15. This surface should have been excavated as Feature 124, since Feature 177 was at the same depth as Feature 124 and the two were contiguous. The soil matrix was a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam. The feature was defined at the base of level A at 4.79' b.d. and closed at 5.07' b.d. This feature is examined in the Area 4 and 5 analyses which discuss the laid brick surfaces in more detail.

Feature 178 was a disturbed section of laid brick surface in the northwest corner of Trench 15. The feature was defined at the base of level A at 4.77' b.d. and closed at 5.12' b.d. No munsell reading was taken.

Feature 179 was a 0.2' wide stain running 2.5' along the eastern edge of Trench 12. The stain was determined to be an ephemeral lense. The soil was 10 YR 4/6 dark yellow brown sandy loam. The feature was defined at the base of level A at 5.10' b.d. and closed at 5.22' b.d.

Feature 180 was a layer of brick rubble at the base of level C in Trench 15. The rubble was contiguous with rubble excavated as Feature 46 in Trenches 4 and 13, Feature 80 in Trench 9, and Feature 36 in Trench 2. A detailed examination of this rubble deposit is included in the Area 5 analysis.

Feature 180, level a was a rubble concentration in the eastern half of Trench 15. The level was excavated from a depth of 5.17' b.d. to 5.57' b.d. No munsell reading was taken. The level contained a purple transfer-printed whiteware sherd (post-1828).

Feature 180, level b was a layer of rubble which covered most of the trench. The level contained a dense deposit of household refuse including faunal remains, ceramics, and window glass. The level was excavated from 5.57' b.d. to 5.85' b.d. The soil was identified as a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam.

Feature 180, level c was the lowest layer of rubble in Trench 15. The level was excavated from a depth of 5.85' b.d. to 6.20' b.d. The soil matrix was the same as that for level b.

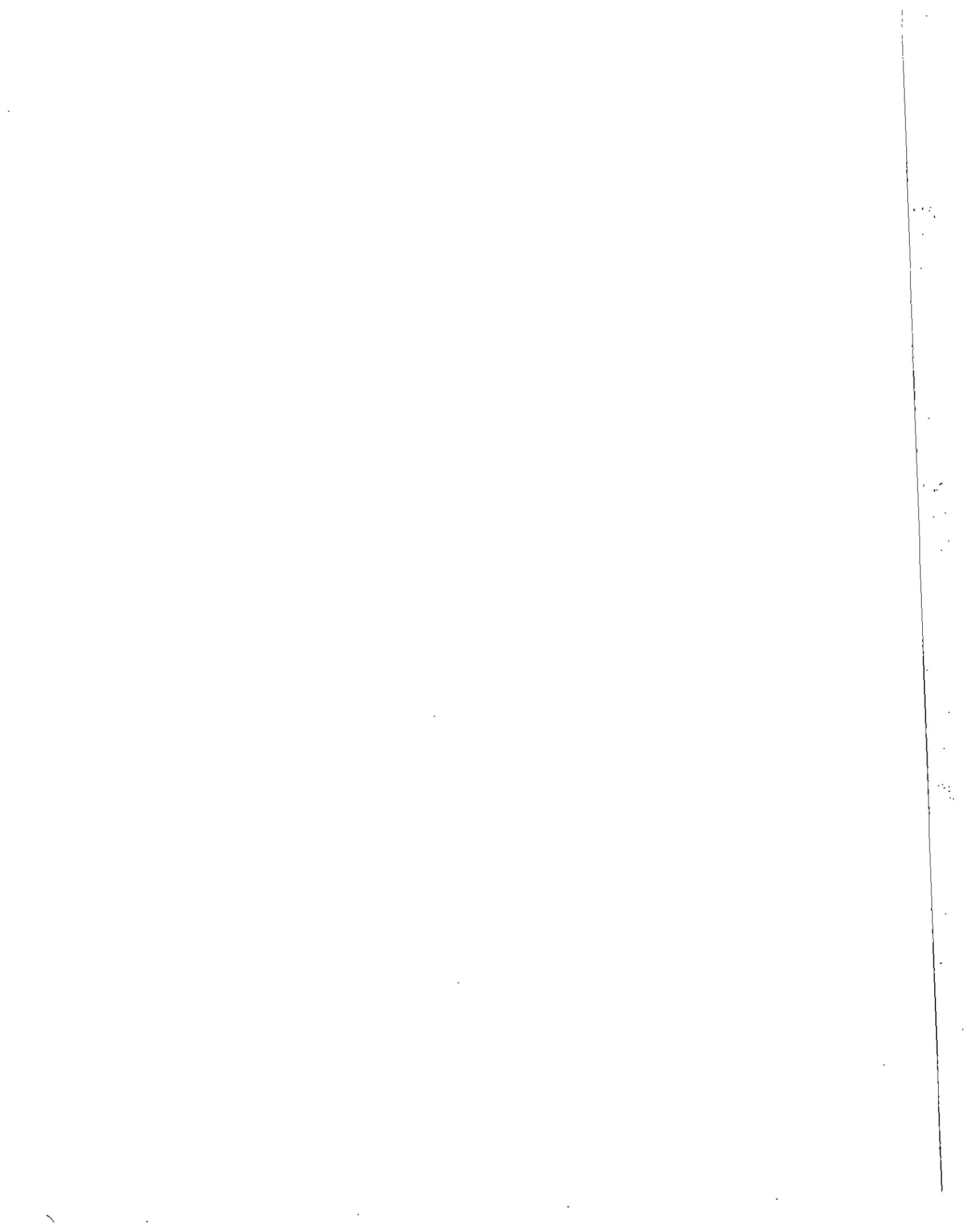
Feature 181 was a possible builder's trench in N7.5 E26 for the bulkhead entrance to Feature 71 (i.e., the post-1889 cellar). The feature was only defined when the east wall was cleaned for a profile. It was probably dug as Feature 74, levels a-e. The feature had no Munsell soil description or elevations taken.

Feature 182 was a soil pocket to the west of Feature 153 in Trench 15. The deposit was thought to be a robber's trench for Feature 34, which ends in the southwestern corner of Trench 15. After excavation, Feature 182 proved to be a continuation of Level E. The soil was 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown clay loam. The feature was defined at the base of level D at 6.17' b.d. and closed at 6.96' b.d.

Feature 183 was an 0.3' by 0.8' rectangular rubble-filled deposit in the northeast corner of Trench 12. The soil was a 7.5 YR 4/3 dark brown loose silty sand. The feature was defined at the base of level C at 4.55' b.d. and closed at 5.10' b.d. The feature was initially collected in the field as Feature 173, a feature designation which had already been assigned. The unit designation was corrected to Feature 183.

Appendix VIII

Qualifications of Investigators



Paul R. Mullins

Fall, 1993

Home address:

Apartment 212
Northwood Apartments
Sunderland, Massachusetts 01375
(413) 665-7726

Office Address:

Department of Anthropology
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts 01003
(413) 545-2221

Born September 22, 1962

Areas of Specialization

African-American Archaeology, Consumer Culture, Traditional Ceramic Production and Consumption, Archaeological Theory, Historic ceramic analysis; Chesapeake, Shenandoah Valley

Education

- 1990-present University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Doctoral student (Graduation anticipated 1994)
- 1988-1990 University of Maryland, College Park
Masters of Applied Anthropology (May 1990)
- 1980-1984 James Madison University
Bachelor of Science, Communication Arts, Anthropology Minor (May 1984)

Papers

- Oct 1993: **'A Bold and Gorgeous Front': The Contradictions of African America and Consumer Culture, 1880-1930.** Paper delivered at School of American Research Advanced Seminar "The Historical Archaeology of Capitalism," Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 2-6, 1993.
- Mar 1993: **Mickey Mantle as Commodity: Baseball Cards and Mass Consumer Culture.** Paper delivered at the Northeastern Anthropological Association Conference, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
- Nov 1992: **Community Activism and African-American Archaeology: Excavations at the Maynard-Burgess House.** With Mark S. Warner. Paper delivered at Third Annual Anne Arundel County Archaeology Conference, Annapolis, Maryland.
- Apr 1992: **Archaeological Dialogue and Constituencies: African-American Archaeology in Annapolis, Maryland.** Paper delivered at 1992 Council for New England Archaeology Conference, Sturbridge, Massachusetts.
- Apr 1992: **Competing Forms of Capital: The Archaeology of Exchange Relationships.** Paper delivered at 1992 Society for American Archaeology Conference, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

- Jan 1992: **'Men In Different Attitudes': The Integrity of African-American Resistance.** Paper delivered at the 1992 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Kingston, Jamaica.
- Nov 1991: **Race and the Subaltern: Characterizing African-American Resistance.** Paper delivered at the 1991 American Anthropology Association Conference Symposium "The Archaeology of Race and Racism," Chicago, Illinois.
- Oct 1991: **Negotiating Industrial Capitalism: Mechanisms of Change Among Agrarian Potters.** Paper delivered at the 1991 Winterthur Museum Conference "Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture," Winterthur, Delaware.
- Mar 1991: **'Man Emerging From Savagery': The Prehistoric Other in the British Museum.** Paper delivered at 1991 Northeastern Anthropological Association Conference, Waterloo, Ontario.
- Jan 1991: **Probing the Boundaries of Archaeological Discourse: Dialogue on Annapolis' Pasts.** Paper delivered at 1991 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Richmond, Virginia.
- Jan 1991: **The Boundaries of Change: Negotiating Industrialization in the Domestic Pottery Trade.** With Janice Biller. Paper delivered at 1991 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Richmond, Virginia.
- Aug 1990: **A Survey Plan for the Archaeological Investigation of Annapolis, Maryland.** (Anthropology 712 internship report prepared for the Historic Annapolis Foundation).
- May 1990: **A Post-Modern Perspective on Archaeological Epistemology.** Paper delivered at the "Post-Modernism: The Archaeology of Modernity?" Conference, College Park, Maryland.
- May 1990: **The 1906 Gott's Court Site: An Early Twentieth-Century African-American Tenement in Annapolis, Maryland.** With Mark P. Leone and Mark Warner. Paper presented at "Issues and Trends in the Protection of African-American Culture" Conference, Washington, D.C.
- Oct 1989: **Traditional Pottery Adaptation in the Shenandoah Valley: The Diaries and Business Records of Emanuel Suter.** Paper presented at 1989 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Morristown, New Jersey.
- Apr 1988: **Historic Pottery-Making in Rockingham County, Virginia.** Paper presented at Archeological Society of Virginia's Spring Symposium, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Other Presentations

- Oct 1992: **Mickey Mantle and Marxism: Baseball Cards as Consumer Culture.** Lecture delivered to University of Massachusetts Anthropology Department Brown Bag Lecture Series.
- Oct 1990: **Crocks, Clay Clans, and Capitalists: Traditional Ceramic Consumption and Production in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley.** Lecture delivered to University of Massachusetts Anthropology Department Brown Bag Lecture Series.

Publications

- In prep: **Annapolis Pasts: Contributions from the Archaeology in Annapolis Project.** Volume edited with Paul A. Shackel and Mark S. Warner.
- In prep: **The Archaeology of the Modern State.** With Mark P. Leone and James Delle. In The Encyclopedia of Archaeology, edited by Graeme Barker. Routledge, London.
- In prep: **Negotiating Industrial Capitalism: Mechanisms of Change Among Agrarian Potters.** In Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture, edited by Bernard Herman and LuAnn De Cunzo. Revision of paper delivered at the 1991 Winterthur Museum Conference.
- In press: **Can an African-American Historical Archaeology be an Alternative Voice?** With Mark P. Leone, Marian C. Creveling, Laurence Hurst, Barbara Jackson Nash, Lynn D. Jones, Hannah Jopling Kaiser, George C. Logan, and Mark S. Warner. In Interpretive Archaeologies, edited by Ian Hodder. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
- In press: **Contingency and Negotiation: Industrialization in the Domestic Pottery Trade.** With Janice Biller. In The Archaeology of Historic Pottery Production in the Middle Atlantic, edited by Kurt C. Russ. Washington and Lee Press.
- In press: **A Plan for the Archaeology of Ethnicity in Annapolis, Maryland.** With Mark P. Leone, Parker B. Potter, Julie ErNSTein, Paul A. Shackel, Barbara J. Little, and Mark Warner. In Digging the African-American Past: Archaeology and the Black Experience, edited by Ronald Bailey and Theresa Singleton. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- Fal 1993: **Phase I-II Archaeological Investigations on the Courthouse Site (18AP63), An Historic African-American Neighborhood in Annapolis, Maryland.** With Mark S. Warner. Report on file Archaeology in Annapolis
- Jan 1992: **Defining the Boundaries of Change: The Record of an Industrializing Potter.** In Text-Aided Archaeology, edited by Barbara J. Little, pp. 179-193. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida.
- Spr 1990: **Review of film "Changing Visions of the Past."** With Mark P. Leone. Oral History Review. 18(1):118-120.

- Oct 1988: **Rockingham County Pottery.** Harrisonburg Rockingham Historical Society Newsletter 10(4):1-2.
- Aug 1988: **Bottle glass interpretation.** In The Hatcher-Cheatham Site: A Multicomponent Historic Site in Chesterfield County, Virginia (44CF258), edited by Clarence R. Geier, David Max White, and Martha McCartney, volume IV:1-42, appendix A. Site report on file with the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, Virginia.
- Aug 1988: **Ceramic interpretation.** In The Hatcher-Cheatham Site: A Multicomponent Historic Site in Chesterfield County, Virginia (44CF258), edited by Clarence R. Geier, David Max White, and Martha McCartney, volume IV, appendix B. Site report on file with the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, Virginia.
- Jun 1988: **Ceramic interpretation.** In An Advanced Phase II Significance Evaluation of the Ellett Schoolhouse Site (44CF264), edited by Jane L. Smith, pp.163-174. Site report on file with Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, Virginia.

Grant Award

- Apr 1993 Grants-in-Aid of Research, Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society, Project title "Transformations in Consumerism: Analyzing African-American Consumption Change, 1870-1930": Ceramic analysis of several deposits at the Maynard-Burgess House, an African-American site in Annapolis, Maryland.

Academic Service

- Jan-Dec 1993:
Research Assistant, "The Shock of Re-Cognition: Artistic Representation and Cultural Politics" (Getty Grant Program); Professor Robert Paynter.
- Fall 1992:
Teaching Assistant, The Worlds of 1492 (Anthropology 290D); Professor Robert Paynter.
- Summer 1992:
Instructor, Archaeology in Annapolis Field School, University of Maryland (Anthropology 489/689); Professor Mark P. Leone.
- Spring 1992:
Teaching Assistant, The Worlds of 1492 (Anthropology 290D); Professor Robert Paynter.
- Fall 1991:
Teaching Assistant, Human Nature (Anthropology 100); Professor Robert Paynter.
- Summer 1991:
Instructor, Archaeology in Annapolis Field School, University of Maryland (Anthropology 489/689); Professor Mark P. Leone.
- Spring 1991:
Teaching Assistant, Culture Through Film (Anthropology 106); Professor Arthur Keene, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
- Fall 1990:
Teaching Assistant, Archaeology and Prehistory (Anthropology 102); Professor Donald Proulx, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Summer 1990:

Field Lab Director, Archaeology in Annapolis field school, University of Maryland (Anthropology 489/689); Professor Mark P. Leone.

Summer 1989:

Teaching Assistant, Archaeology in Annapolis field school, University of Maryland (Anthropology 489/689); Professors Mark P. Leone and Barbara J. Little.

Spring 1989:

Teaching Assistant, New World Archaeology (Anthropology 451) and Introduction to Archaeology (Anthropology 241); Professor Mark P. Leone, University of Maryland, College Park.

Fall 1988:

Teaching Assistant, New World Archaeology (Anthropology 451); Professor Paul A. Shackel, University of Maryland, College Park.

Other Employment and archaeological training

Fall 1990 - Spring 1991: **Historic Ceramics Analyst**, Archaeology in Annapolis.

September 1989- May 1990: **Archaeology Lab Director**, Archaeology in Annapolis.

September 1988-May 1989: **Archaeology Lab Assistant**, Archaeology in Annapolis.

April 1986-August 1988: **Assistant Lab Director**, James Madison University Archeology Research Center (JMUARC).

October 1984-May 1986: **Field Archaeologist and Lab Analyst**, JMUARC.

Summer 1983: **Student**, Monticello Archaeological Field School (Charlottesville, Virginia), James Madison University and Thomas Jefferson Foundation.

Summer 1976: **Field Archaeologist**, Hatch Site (Prince George, Virginia), Mathematics and Science Center.

Professional membership, service

American Anthropology Association

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

Northeastern Anthropological Association

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Council for New England Archaeology

Assistant Coordinator, University of Massachusetts Department of Anthropology Colloquium Series, 1991-1992

Coordinating Committee Chair, 1993 UMass Archaeological Theory Reading Group

Conference "Multiple Voices, Multiple Pasts: Toward a Multivocal Archaeology"

References:

Dr. Robert Paynter
Department of Anthropology
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Mass 01003
(413) 545-2658

Dr. Mark P. Leone
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, Md 20770
(301) 454-6972



Mark S. Warner
December 1993

116 Chelsea Dr., #6
Charlottesville, VA 22903
(804) 979-9951

Department of Anthropology
Cabell Hall
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, VA 22903
(804) 924-7044
Fax: (804) 924-1350

Areas of Specialization:

African American Archaeology, Historic Faunal Analysis, Archaeology of the Chesapeake, Anthropological History and Theory

Education:

May 1984 B.A. Beloit College. Majors: Anthropology and Government.
May 1990 Masters of Applied Anthropology. University of Maryland, College Park.
Fall 1990- Ph.D. Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia.

Grants and Fellowships:

1993-94 Dupont Research Fellowship.
1992-93 Dupont Research Fellowship.
1992 University of Virginia, Department of Anthropology Travel Grant

Field Experience:

1990-93 Field Crew on several prehistoric and historic Phase I excavations in central Virginia
1992 Field Director, University of Maryland Anthropological Field School.
1991 Field Director, University of Maryland Anthropological Field School.
1990 Site Supervisor, Courthouse Site, June - August, 1990. Annapolis, Maryland.
1989-90 Assistant Site Supervisor, State Circle, October - March. 1989 - 90. Annapolis, Maryland.
1988-89 Field crew on several excavations in Annapolis, Maryland conducted by the University of Maryland, College Park.
1986-88 Volunteer Field crew on Phase I, II, and III excavations conducted by National Park Service archaeologists on several sites in the Washington, DC area.
1984 Field School Participant, Archaeological field school operated by Beloit College, Tulumcari, New Mexico.

Related Work Experience:

- 1991-92 Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia.
1990-91 Graduate Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia.
1990 Faunal Analyst, Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.
1989-90 Faculty research assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.
1989 Archaeology Lab Assistant, Archaeology Lab, University of Maryland, College Park.
1988-89 Faculty Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.

Other Work Experience:

- 1986-88 Director, Publications Office. Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC. (non-political position)
1984-86 Staff, Publications Office, Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC.

Professional Publications:

- 1993 Phase I-II Archaeological Investigations on the Courthouse Site (18AP63). An Historic African-American Neighborhood in Annapolis, Maryland. With Paul R. Mullins. Report on file Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.
- 1993 A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the Venable Lane Site. With Amy E. Grey and M. Drake Patten. Report on File Office of Facilities Management. University of Virginia.
- In Press An Archaeology of African Americans in Annapolis, Maryland: Who Asks the Questions? Who Listens to the Answers? With Mark P. Leone, Barbara J. Little, Parker B. Potter, Jr., Paul A. Shackel, George C. Logan, Paul R. Mullins, Julie A. Ernststein. In Studies in African American Archaeology. Theresa Singleton, ed., University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.
- In Press Can an African American Historical Archaeology Be an Alternative Voice? With Mark P. Leone, Paul R. Mullins, Marian C. Creveling, Laurence Hurst, Barbara Jackson-Nash, Lynn D. Jones, Hannah Jopling Kaiser and George C. Logan. In Interpretive Archaeology. Ian Hodder, ed., Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
- In Prep African American Annapolitans: Social Dominance and Material Negotiation. In Annapolis' Pasts: Contributions from the Archaeology in Annapolis Project. Paul A. Schackel, Paul R. Mullins and Mark S. Warner, eds. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, TN. Publication under review.
- In Prep Annapolis' Pasts.: Contributions from the Archaeology in Annapolis Project. Co-edited with Paul A. Schackel and Paul R. Mullins. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, TN.

- 1992 Test Excavations at Gott's Court, Annapolis, Maryland, 18AP52. Report on file Archaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.
- 1991 Archaeology in Annapolis. With George C. Logan. In The Annapolis Book. Platinum Publishing, Annapolis, MD.
- n.d. Faunal Analysis of Feature 82. In Archaeological Excavations of the Charles Carroll Mansion, 18 AP 45. By Elizabeth Kryder-Reid. In Preparation.

Papers Presented:

- 1992 Community Activism and African American Archaeology: Excavations at the Maynard-Burgess House, Annapolis. With Paul R. Mullins. Presented at: Third Annual Anne Arundel Archaeology Conference. November 14, 1992. Annapolis, Maryland.
- 1992 African Americans in Nineteenth-Century Annapolis: Material Consumption and the Negotiation of Identities. Presented at: 57th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. April 8 - 12, 1992, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1991 African American History Revealed Through Archaeology. Presented at: A Decade of Archaeological Exploration. Historic Annapolis Foundation, Fall Lecture Series. October 23, 1991
- 1991 Urban Archaeology and Community Outreach. With Barbara J. Little, George C. Logan, and Benjamin P. Ford. Presented at: The Society for Applied Anthropology March 13 - 17, 1991. Charleston, SC.
- 1991 African American Annapolitans: Social Dominance and Material Negotiation. Presented at: The Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. January 9 - 13, 1991. Richmond, Virginia.
- 1990 An Example of African-American Material Culture: The 1906 Gott's Court Tenement, Annapolis, MD. With Mark P. Leone, and Paul R. Mullins. Presented at: Issues and Trends in the Protection of African-American Culture. May 12, 1990. Greenbelt, Maryland.
- 1990 African American Cultural Identity: An Example for Twentieth Century Annapolis, Maryland." Presented at: Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, 1990. March 30 - April 1, 1990. Ocean City, Maryland.
- 1989 Developing An Interpretive Plan on Free Black Life in Annapolis, Maryland. With Mark P. Leone, Parker B. Potter, Jr., and Paul A. Shackel Presented at: Digging the Afro-American Past: Archaeology and the Black Experience. May 17 -20, 1989. The University of Mississippi, Oxford, MS.

References available upon request



CURRICULUM VITAE

(March, 1993)

Mark P. Leone
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 405-1428

Home Address: 3631 Ordway St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 362-4088

Born: June 26, 1940

Education: 1963 B.A. Tufts College, History.
1966 M.A. University of Arizona, Anthropology.
1968 Ph.D. University of Arizona, Anthropology.

RESEARCH AREAS: North American Archaeology; Historical Archaeology; Outdoor History Museums; Mormons.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT:

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Princeton University, 1968-1975.
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1976-1990;
Professor, 1990-present.
Advisory Committee on Advancement, Promotion and Tenure, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of Maryland, College Park, 1977-1978, 1991-1992.
Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, 1978.
Acting Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1978-1980.
Director, University of Maryland Field School in Urban Historical Archaeology, 1983-present.
Instructor, Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, Fall 1983.
Adjunct Faculty, Anne Arundel Community College, Fall 1983.
Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Capetown, July-September, 1988 (with clearance from anti-apartheid groups).

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUPPORTED BY GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Western Apache ethnoarchaeology. Doris Duke Oral History Project, Arizona State Museum. Spring, 1968.
Mormon cultural ecology in the 19th century. Princeton University Committee on Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Summer 1969; Sept.-Jan. 1970; Summer

1972. Archival work on 19th-century Mormonism and field research on Arizona Mormons. NIMH Small Grant, 1970-1972.
- Conference on Marginal Religious Movements in America Today. Organized with Irving I. Zaretsky, Princeton University, April, 1971. Supported by Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research; National Endowment for the Humanities; Lucius N. Littauer Foundation; and the Center for Urban Ethnography, University of Pennsylvania.
- Evolution of Mormon Society. National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for Independent Study and Research, 1975-1976.
- Ethnographic uses of American history, Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. Graduate Research Board, University of Maryland, College Park, Summer 1977.
- Ethnographic research on the uses of history at St. Mary's City, Maryland. Graduate Research Board, University of Maryland, College Park, Summer 1981.
- Graduate School, University of Maryland, College Park. Grant to travel to the Third Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference, Reading, U.K., December, 1982.
- *Historical archaeology and program of public interpretation within the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. Reynolds Tavern site (1743) and Victualling Warehouse site (1790). Maryland Humanities Council; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1982, 9 months each.
- Historical archaeology used to create an archaeological interpretation for the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. National Endowment for the Humanities, Museum and Historical Organizations Program, 1983-1985, 2 years; Maryland Humanities Council, 1983, 9 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1984.
- Excavations in eighteenth century sites in Annapolis and their interpretation, including Victualling Warehouse (1790), and Jonas Green Print Shop (1720-1830), and Governor Calvert site (1720-1850). Maryland Heritage Committee, 1984, for Maryland's 350th Anniversary; Maryland Humanities Council, 9 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1985.
- Archaeological excavation of the 1694 settlement plan of Annapolis; eighteenth century sites; and associated analysis and interpretation, including to the visiting public. National Geographic Society, 1985, 10 months; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1985, 4 months; Maryland Humanities Council, 1985, 11 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1986.
- Archaeological excavation and interpretation at Jonas Green Print shop, Hyde House (1740), State House Inn (1740) sites. Maryland Humanities Council, 1986, 11 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1987; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1986, 5 months; Maryland State Board of Education, Summer 1986.
- Excavation and public interpretation of Charles Carroll of Carrollton house and garden for 250th anniversary of the birth of this signer of the Declaration of Independence. Maryland Humanities Council (6th consecutive grant), 1987-1988, 18 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis (4th consecutive grant) FY 1988; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City (4th grant) 1987, 3 months; Maryland State Board of Education (2nd grant), Summer, 1987.

Excavation at Proctor's Tavern (1680) in Annapolis and computerization of data from Archaeology in Annapolis. University of Maryland, Designated Research Initiative Fund Award, 1987-1990, 3 fiscal years.

Excavation at Sands House (1720); 22 West Street (1720); Hyde House (1740) in Annapolis. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1989.

For videotape on archaeological interpretations; for excavations around State Circle. Maryland Humanities Council, Summer 1989; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1990.

African-American Historical Archaeology, Franklin Street site (1780-1970). Maryland Humanities Council for public interpretation; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County for excavation, 1990-91.

For research on Annapolis and writing An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis, Distinguished Faculty Research Fellowship, 1990-91.

For finishing An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis. National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for College Teachers and Independent Scholars, 1991-92.

For African American historical archaeology, the Maynard-Burgess site, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1992. Maryland Humanities Council for an exhibit: "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood Through Archaeology," April 1991-May 1992. Charles Carroll House, Inc. for excavations, 1991-92.

For African-American historical archaeology and laboratory support, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1993. Department of Defense, Legacy Program, through the U.S. Navy, for an archaeological survey of the U.S. Naval Academy, Oct. 1992-Sept. 1993.

*Archaeology in Annapolis was begun in 1981. Since then, at least \$1.5 million has been raised through these and other sources for the project.

POSITIONS AND OFFICES HELD IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

National Science Foundation, Advisory Panel for Anthropology. 1977-1979.

Governor's Consulting Committee on Historic Places in the State of Maryland (nomination panel for the National Register of Historic Places), 1978-present.

American Association of University Professors, College Park Chapter, Secretary 1979; President 1980-1981.

Board of Managers, Anthropological Society of Washington; President-Elect 1983-1984; President 1984-1985.

Member, Executive Committee, Society for American Archaeology, 1983-1986.

Chairman, Government Affairs Committee, Society for American Archaeology, 1986-1988.

Member, Board of Directors, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, 1985-1988. Treasurer-Elect, 1988; Acting Treasurer, 1989; Treasurer, 1989-1992; Society for American Archaeology.

EDITORIAL ACTIVITY

- Advisory Editor, Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought, 1979-1982.
Advisory Editor, Studies in Historical Archaeology, Stanley South, Editor. Academic Press, 1979-1985.
Advisory Editor, Series entitled "Social Archaeology," Ian Hodder, Editor. Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1986-present.
Editorial Board, Winterthur Portfolio, 1989-1992.
Editorial Board, Rural History, Cambridge University Press, 1989-1992.

CONSULTATIVE POSITIONS

- Intergraphix Design Associates. Museum exhibit design for Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado, Summer, Fall, 1982.
Historic Annapolis, Inc., for historical archaeology in Annapolis, Maryland, 1981-present.
Office of the Mayor of Baltimore, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. A public interpretive program for historical archaeology in downtown Baltimore, Maryland, 1983-1984.
Consultant, Jefferson-Patterson Historical Park and Museum, St. Leonard's, Maryland, 1984-1985, 9 months.

BOOKS, EDITED AND WRITTEN

- 1972 Contemporary Archaeology, editor. Southern Illinois University Press.
1974 Religious Movements in Contemporary America, co-edited with Irving R. Zaretsky. Princeton University Press.
1979 Roots of Modern Mormonism. Harvard University Press.
1988 The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States, co-edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Smithsonian Institution Press.
In Press An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis, with Barbara J. Little, Parker B. Potter, Jr., and Paul A. Shackel.
In Press American Landscapes, with Neil A. Silberman. Prentice Hall.

ARTICLES

- 1968 Neolithic Economic Autonomy and Social Distance. Science 162:1150-1151, 6 December.
1971 Modern American Culture, The Decline of the Future? Journal of Popular Culture IV:4:863-880, Spring. Also in Crisis on Campus, Nye, Russell B., Ray B. Browne, and Michael T. Marsden, editors. Bowling Green University Press, 1971.
1971 Western Apache Ecology: From Horticulture to Agriculture, with P. Bion Griffin and Keith H. Basso. In Apachean Culture History and Ethnology, Basso, Keith H. and Morris E. Opler, editors, pp. 69-73. University of Arizona Press.

- 1972 The Evolution of Mormon Culture in Eastern Arizona. In Utah Historical Quarterly 40:2:122-141, Spring.
- 1972 Issues in Anthropological Archaeology. In Contemporary Archaeology, Leone, M. P., editor, pp. 14-27. Southern Illinois University Press.
- 1973 Archaeology as the Science of Technology: Mormon Town Plans and Fences. In Research and Theory in Current Archaeology, Redman, Charles L., editor, pp. 125-150. John Wiley and Sons. Reprinted in Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, Schuyler, Robert L., editor. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., 1978.
- 1973 Why the Coalville Tabernacle Had to Be Razed. Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought 8:2:30-39.
- 1974 The Economic Basis for the Evolution of Mormon Culture. In Religious Movements in Contemporary America, Zaretsky, I. I. and M. P. Leone, editors, pp. 722-756. Princeton University Press.
- 1977 The New Mormon Temple in Washington, D. C. In Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things. Special Publication Series 2:43-61. Reprinted in Sunstone (a Mormon journal), September-October, 1978.
- 1977 The Role of Primitive Technology in Nineteenth Century American Utopias. 1975 Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, pp. 87-107.
- 1977 Forward. In Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology, South, S., editor, pp. xvii-xxi. Academic Press.
- 1978 Time in American Archaeology. In Social Archaeology: Beyond Subsistence and Dating, Redman, Charles L., et al., editors, pp. 25-36. Academic Press.
- 1981 Archaeology's Relationship to the Present and the Past. In Modern Material Culture, Gould, Richard A. and Michael B. Schiffer, editors, pp. 5-13. Academic Press.
- 1981 Mormon "Peculiarity": Recapitulation of Subordination. In Persistent Peoples, Castile, George P. and Gilbert Kushner, editors, pp. 78-83. University of Arizona Press.
- 1981 The Relationship Between Artifacts and the Public in Outdoor History Museums. In The Research Potential of Anthropological Museum Collections, Cantwell, A. M., J. B. Griffin, and Nan Rothchild, editors, pp. 301-313. New York Academy of Sciences. Reprinted, 1991, in A Living History Reader, Vol. 1. Jay Anderson, editor. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History.
- 1981 Childe's Offspring. In Symbolic and Structural Archaeology, Hodder, Ian, editor, pp. 179-184. Cambridge University Press.
- 1981 Some Opinions About Recovering Mind. In American Antiquity 47:742-760.
- 1982 Annapolis Public Archaeology, with A. St. Clair Wright and Anne E. Yentsch. In Maryland Humanities Winter/Spring:10-11.
- 1983 "Archaeology in Public" in Annapolis, Maryland, with A. St. Clair Wright and Anne E. Yentsch. In Livability Digest 2:3:22-23.
- 1983 Historical Archaeology and Reshaping the Myths of American Origins. In The George Wright Society Forum 3:2:1-16.

- 1983 Land and Water, Urban Life and Boats: Underwater Reconnaissance in the Patuxent River on Chesapeake Bay. In Shipwreck Anthropology, Gould, R. A., editor, pp. 173-188. University of New Mexico Press.
- 1983 Method as Message. Museum News 62:1:35-41.
- 1983 The Role of Archaeology in Verifying American Identity. In Archaeological Review from Cambridge 2:1:44-50.
- 1984 Interpreting Ideology in Historical Archaeology: Using the Rules of Perspective in the William Paca Garden in Annapolis, Maryland. In Ideology, Representation and Power in Prehistory, Tilley, C. and D. Miller, editors, pp. 25-35. Cambridge University Press.
- 1984 Archaeological Annapolis: A Guide to Seeing and Understanding Three Centuries of Change with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. (A guidebook to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland) Reprinted, 1989.
- 1985 Ethnographic Inference and Analogy in Analyzing Prehistoric Diets, with Ann M. Palkovich. In The Analysis of Prehistoric Diets, Gilbert, R. I., Jr. and J. H. Mielke, editors, pp. 423-431. Academic Press.
- 1985 Varied Epistemologies in Historical Archaeology. In Historical Archaeology West of the Blue Ridge: A Regional Example from Rockbridge County, McDaniel, John M. and Kurt C. Russ, editors, pp. 91-98. Washington and Lee University Press.
- 1986 Liberation Not Replication: "Archaeology in Annapolis" Analyzed, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 76:2:97-105, June 1986.
- 1986 Symbolic, Structural, and Critical Archaeology. In American Archaeology Past, Present, and Future, Meltzer, D., D. Fowler, and J. Sabloff, editors, pp. 415-438. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1987 Public Interpretation: A Plurality of Meanings. In A Key Into the Language of Woodsplint Baskets, McMullen, Ann and Russell G. Handsman, editors, pp. 165-167. Washington, Conn.: American Indian Archaeological Institute.
- 1987 Rule by Ostentation: The Relationship Between Space and Sight in Eighteenth Century Landscape Architecture in the Chesapeake Region of Maryland. In Method and Theory for Activity Area Research: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach, Kent, Susan, editor, pp. 604-633. Columbia University Press.
- 1987 Middle-Range Theory in Historical Archaeology, with Constance A. Crosby. In Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology, Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, editor, pp. 397-410. New York: Plenum Press.
- 1987 The Preserved is Political, with Christine Hoepfner and Parker B. Potter, Jr. In ICOMOS Information, July/September:10-16.
- 1987 Archaeology in Public in Annapolis: Four Seasons, Five Sites, Seven Tours, 32,000 Visitors, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. American Archaeology 6(1): 51-61.
- 1987 Toward a Critical Archaeology, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. and Paul A. Shackel. In Current Anthropology 28:3:283-302.

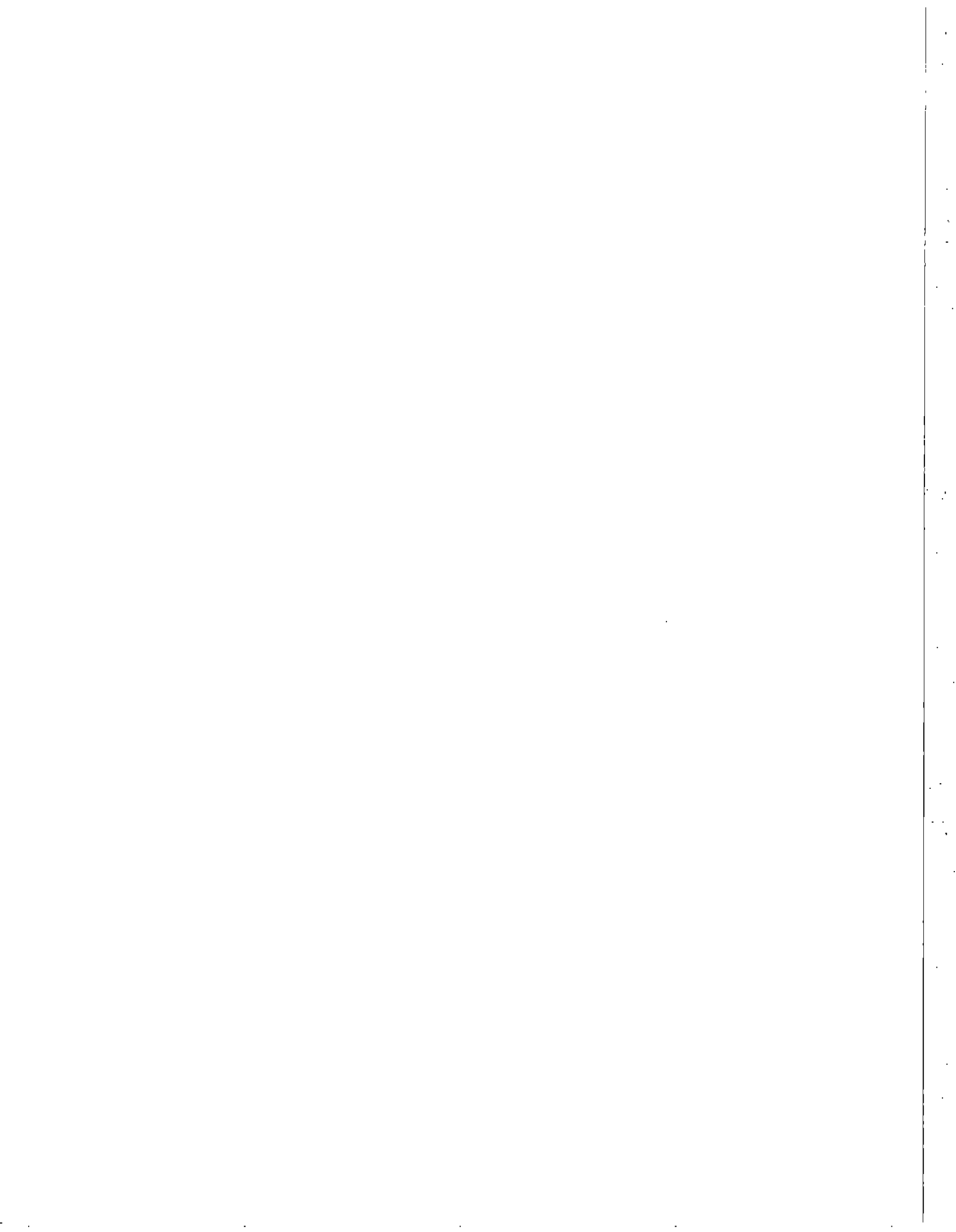
- 1987 Forks, Clocks, and Power, with Paul A. Shackel. In Mirror and Metaphor, Ingersoll, Daniel and Gordon Bronitsky, editors, pp. 45-61. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America.
- 1988 The Relationship Between Archaeological Data and the Documentary Record: Eighteenth-Century Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland. Historical Archaeology 22:1:29-35.
- 1988 The Georgian Order as the Order of Merchant Capitalism in Annapolis, Maryland. In Recovery of Meaning, Leone, Mark P. and Parker B. Potter, Jr., editors, pp. 235-261. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1989 Power Gardens of Annapolis, with Julie Ernstein, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, and Paul A. Shackel. Archaeology 42:2:34-37; 74-75.
- 1989 Issues in Historic Landscapes and Gardens. Historical Archaeology 23:1:45-47.
- 1989 Living History and Critical Archaeology and the Reconstruction of the Past, with Russell G. Handsman. In Critical Traditions in Contemporary Archaeology, Pinsky, Valerie and Alison Wylie, editors, pp. 117-135. Cambridge University Press.
- 1989 Establishing the Meaning of Objects in Context. In Perspectives on Anthropological Collections from the American Southwest, Hedlund, Ann L., editor, pp. 141-148. Anthropological Research Papers, No. 40. Arizona State University Press.
- 1989 Keynote Address: Sketch of a Theory for Outdoor History Museums. Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM), Proceedings of the 1987 Annual Meeting, Vol. X, 1989, pp. 36-46. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1990 Seeds of Sedition, with Barbara J. Little. Archaeology May/June:36-40.
- 1990 Plane and Solid Geometry in Colonial Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland, with Paul A. Shackel. In Landscape Archaeology, Kelso, William and Rachel Most, editors, pp. 153-167. University of Virginia Press.
- 1990 The Georgian Order in Annapolis, with Paul A. Shackel. Maryland Archaeologist, Special Publication.
- 1991 An Anthropological View of "Great Basin Kingdom." In "Great Basin Kingdom" Revisited. Alexander, Thomas G., editor, pp. 77-95. Logan: Utah State University Press.
- 1991 Materialist Theory and the Formation of Questions in Archaeology. In Processual and Postprocessual Archaeologies, Preucel, Robert W., editor, pp. 235-241. Carbondale, Illinois: Center for Archaeological Investigations.
- 1992 Archaeology in a Democratic Society: A Critical Theory Perspective, with Robert W. Preucel. In Quandaries and Quests: Visions of Archaeology's Future, Wandsnider, Lu Ann, editor, pp. 114-134. Carbondale, Illinois: Center for Archaeological Investigations.
- 1992 Establishing the Roots of Historical Consciousness in Modern Annapolis, Maryland, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. In Museums and Communities, Karp, Ivan and Christine Mullins Kreamer, editors, pp. 476-505. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1992 Legitimation and the Classification of Archaeological Sites. With Parker B. Potter, Jr. American Antiquity 57:1:137-145.

- 1992 Epilogue: The Productive Nature of Material Culture and Archaeology. In Meanings and Uses of Material Culture, edited by Little, Barbara J. and Paul A. Shackel. Historical Archaeology 26:3:130-133.
- 1992 Critical Perspectives on Work Concerning Charles Carroll of Carrollton, with Elizabeth Kryder-Reid. In Representations in Archaeology, Gardin, Jean-Claud and Christopher S. Peebles, editors, pp. 151-167. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- 1992 The Rationalization of Sound in Mid-eighteenth Century Annapolis, Maryland, with Elizabeth Kryder-Reid and Janice Bailey-Goldschmidt. In The Art and Mystery of Historical Archaeology: Essays in honor of James Deetz, Yentsch, Anne E. and Mary Beaudry, editors, pp. 229-245. CRC Press.
- In Press Some Doubts as to Whether Plural Voices and Public Consciousness Created Through Archaeology Promote Change, with Paul Mullins, Marian C. Creveling, Laurence Hurst, Barbara Jackson-Nash, Lynn Jones, Hannah Kaiser, George Logan, and Mark Warner. In Interpretive Archaeologies. Routledge.
- In Press Active Genealogies. In Anthropological Perspectives on Mormons, Sorenson, John L. and M. P. Leone, editors.
- In Press A Plan for the Archaeology of Ethnicity in Annapolis, Maryland, with J. Ernstein, E. Kryder-Reid, B. Little, P. Mullins, P. Potter, P. Shackel, and M. Warner. In Digging the African-American Past: Archaeology and the Black Experience, Bailey, Ronald and Theresa Singleton, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- In Press Artifacts as Expressions of Society and Culture: Memory and Subversive Genealogy, with Barbara J. Little. In Learning from Things, Kingery, David and Steven Lubar, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- In Press Overview of Archaeological Discoveries in Annapolis Since 1981. In The Historic Chesapeake: Archaeological Contributions, Little, Barbara J. and Paul A. Shackel, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- In Press Rock Art, Critical Theory, Objectification, and Ethnopreservation, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Rock Art Quarterly
- In Press Taxonomic Description and Questions About Change: Comments on Papers by Norman Barka and Carter Hudgins. Historical Archaeology in 18th Century Virginia. Council of Virginia Archaeology.

SHORTER PIECES, or OTHER MEDIA

- 1978 On Text and Interpretation. Current Anthropology 19:3:664-665.
- 1978 Comment on "Descriptive Statements, Covering Laws and Theories" by D. Read and S. LeBlanc. Current Anthropology 19:2:324.
- 1980 Mormonism Lacks Another Side Inside. The San Diego Union, March 2, p. C7.
- 1982 History Perceived and History Preserved. Newsletter, Oral History of the Mid-Atlantic Region 6:2:13-14.
- 1983 Comments on Museums in the Twentieth Century. Selected Proceedings From the Sleepy Hollow Conference on Interpretive Issues for Outdoor Museums and Historic Houses, Nov. 15-17, 1982. pp. 18-20. Blatti, J., editor. New York Council for the Humanities.

- 1986 Annapolis: Reflections of the Age of Reason. Script of 12-slide projector, 20-minute audio/visual introduction to the material culture of 18th century Annapolis for visitors to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. Produced by Telesis, Inc. Sponsored by Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. Videotape transfer, 1991. Mounted in the Visitors' Center, Maryland Statehouse, 1992.
- 1991 Exhibit. "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood Through Archaeology," with L. Hurst, M. Creveling, L. Jones, H. Kaiser, and G. Logan. Organized with Banneker Douglass Museum and Historic Annapolis Foundation.



CURRICULUM VITAE

George C. Logan

Home Address: 1430 A Ravine Way
Arnold, MD 21012
(410) 626-8039

Born: May 21, 1962

Education: B.A. Anthropology; The College of William and
Mary; Spring 1985
M.A.Ed. Secondary School Teaching with an emphasis in
Museum Education; The College of William and
Mary; Spring 1991

Research Interests:

Historical Archaeology
Museum Education
Educational Programming

Publications:

- 1991 "Archaeology in Annapolis." Co-authored with Mark Warner. In
The Annapolis Book. Annapolis, MD: Platinum Publishing.
- In Press "An Archaeology of African Americans in Annapolis, Maryland: Who
Asks the Questions? Who Listens to the Answers?" Co-authored with
Mark Leone, Barbara Little, Mark Warner, Parker Potter, Jr., Paul
Shackel, Paul Mullins, and Julie Ernstein. To be printed in
Studies in African-American Archaeology. Theresa Singleton,
Editor. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia
Press.
- 1992 "1991 Archaeological Excavations at the Charles Carroll House in
Annapolis, Maryland 18AP45." Co-authored with Thomas W. Bodor, Lynn
D. Jones, and Marian C. Creveling. Report on file at Historical
Annapolis Foundation, Inc.
- 1992 "Archaeology at Charles Carroll's House and of his African-American
Slaves." Brochure available through Historic Annapolis Foundation
and the Charles Carroll House of Annapolis, Inc.

Professional Papers:

- 1991 "Urban Archaeology and Community Outreach"; co-authored with Barbara
Little, Mark Warner, and Benjamin Ford. Presented at the Society for
Applied Anthropology annual conference, March 16.

Teaching Experience:

- 1988 National Park Service, Jamestown Festival Park, Jamestown, VA.
Volunteer Interpretive Guide
- 1991 spring and fall semesters
Anne Arundel Community College. Instructor for "Digging for Facts:
Artifacts and American Culture." Class offered as part of a gifted
and talented program available to students grades 6 through 9.

Archaeological Experience:

- 1992-Present Carroll Park Restoration Foundation, Inc.
Supervisory Archaeologist: working under an independent contract to review archaeological records and artifact assemblages, and to develop an archaeological resources management plan for developing the historic Baltimore City park. Executive Director: Ms. Pamela Charshee.
- 1989-1992 Archaeology in Annapolis project.
Supervisor of Public Programs: developed site tours and written educational materials; trained staff members as tour guides; coordinated summer educational activities and on-site press interviews. Director: Dr. Mark Leone
- 1991-1992 Archaeology in Annapolis project
Site Director, Charles Carroll House, Annapolis MD: directed archaeological excavations inside the Charles Carroll House ground story prior to restoration; coordinated analysis and final site report write-up.
- 1988 & 1989 William & Mary Archaeology Project Center, Inc.
Full-time field crew chief and part-time excavator: supervised a crew of 4 to 7 during phase II survey; mapped and recorded site information and recommended further study as necessary. Director: Mr. Robert Hunter
- 1987 James River Institute for Archaeology, Jamestown, VA.
Field Supervisor: supervised a crew of 4 to 7 during phase I survey; mapped and recorded site information and summarized that material for final survey report.
Director: Mr. Nicholas Luckketti
- 1987 Department of Archaeology, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Montpelier Station, VA.
Field Technician: participated in phase I survey field and lab work; instructed fieldschool students; interpreted research for visitors; completed historical background research and scaled site maps for final survey report.
Director: Ms. Lynne Lewis
- 1985-1986 Department of Archaeology, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello), Charlottesville, VA.
Staff Archaeologist: instructed fieldschool students; interpreted research for visitors; acted as site supervisor for university field methods class and for limited excavations; excavated and mapped several sites within the property; lab responsibilities included processing, cataloging and conserving artifacts. Director: Dr. William Kelso
- 1984 College of William and Mary Field School, Sint Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles.
Project focused on the excavation of an 18th-century merchant's domestic site. Director: Dr. Norman Barka

Exhibits:

- 1990 Kunta Kinte Commemoration and Heritage Festival, Annapolis, MD.
Created two photographic exhibits focusing on the African American Archaeology project, which was in progress during the festival.
- 1991 "The Maryland Black Experience As Understood Through Archaeology"
focused on three archaeological sites occupied by African Americans during the 19th and 20th centuries. Exhibit combined artifacts, photographs, and oral histories. Open April 15 - June 29 at the

Banneker-Douglass Museum (Annapolis), July 15, 1991 - May, 1992
at the Shiplap House (Annapolis), and June 1992 at Jefferson
Patterson Park (Calvert County, MD).
Responsibilities included: working with archaeologists, exhibit
designers, and educators in developing educational messages;
consulting with designers about interpretations of archaeological
materials; and assisting in production details.

Professional Memberships:

Society for American Archaeology
American Association for State and Local History
American Association of Museums
Museum Education Roundtable



Appendix IX

Site Survey Forms



MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey

2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18

AP 64

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Anne Arundel
2. Site Number: 18AP64
3. Site Name: 163 Duke of Gloucester
4. Site Type (check all applicable):
 Prehistoric
 Historic
 Unknown
5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 7

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-range(s): Annapolis (Historic District)
(Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site Zone: _____

8. Easting: _____

9. Northing: _____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allegheny Plateau | <input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster/Frederick Lowland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge and Valley | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Piedmont |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Great Valley | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Western Shore Coastal Plain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Ridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore Coastal Plain |

11. Nearest Water Source: Spa Creek Order: _____

12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order: _____

13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order: _____

14. 4th Nearest Water Source: _____ Order: _____

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/Tidal River | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Spring |

16. Distance from closest surface water: _____ meters (or 250 feet)

17. SCS Typology

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

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

19. Slope:

20. Elevation: _____ meters (or 30 feet) above sea level (approx.)

21. Land use at site when last field checked: _____ 2/14/91 _____ Da

(check all applicable)

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

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): _____ 2/14/91 _____ Da

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNDISTURBED | <input type="checkbox"/> DESTROYED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DISTURBED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> minor (0-10%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> moderate (10-60%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded | <input type="checkbox"/> major (60-99%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> total (100%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> % unknown | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | | |

in process of renovation. Disturbance assoc. w/ long-term occupation. Only very minor post occupation destruction of arch.

23. Additional Comments on Environment: remains to date.

House and yard are now in the process of being renovated. During this process the structural foundations and much of the backyard will be excavated so as to stabilize the house.

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

- Lithics
- Ceramics
- Shell Midden
- Unknown
- Other:

HISTORIC

- Cemetery
- Domestic:
 - urban
 - rural
- Educational
- Industrial:
 - urban
 - rural
- Military
- Religious
- Water Transportation
- Unknown
- Other:

UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

Terrestrial

Underwater

Bot.

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

- Unknown
- Paleoindian
- Archaic
- Early Archaic
- Middle Archaic
- Late Archaic
- Woodland
- Early Woodland
- Middle Woodland
- Late Woodland

HISTORIC

- Unknown
- 17th century
 - 1630-1675
 - 1675-1720
- 18th century
 - 1720-1780
 - 1780-1820
- 19th century
 - 1820-1860
 - 1860-1900
- 20th century
 - 1900-1930
 - post 1930

UNKNOWN

CONTACT

27. State Plan
Themes:

28. Site length: meters (or 33.5 feet)

29. Site width: meters (or 65 feet)

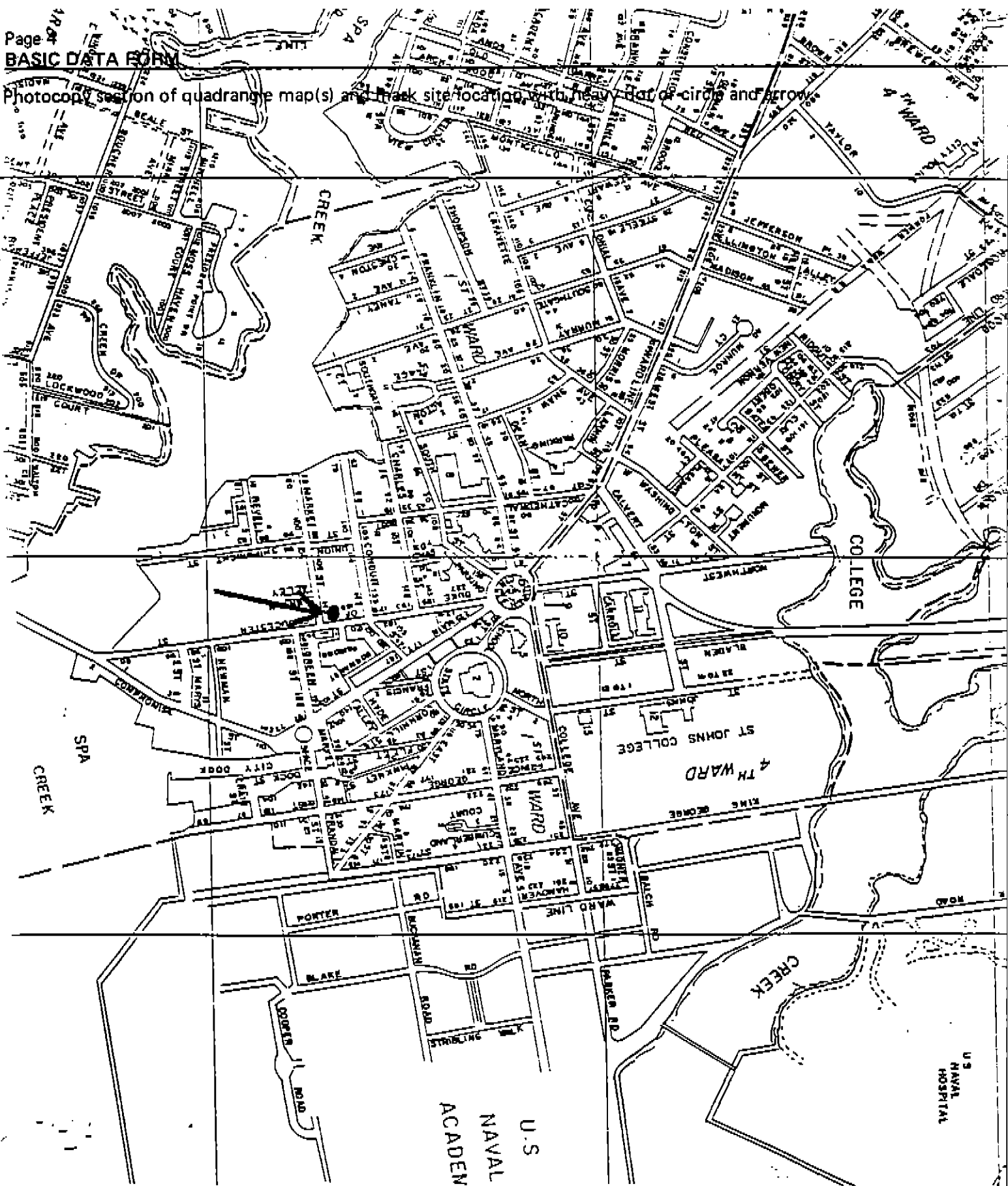
30. Is site confined to plowzone?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and track site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow



E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Submerged
- Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

- Private
- Public
- Unknown

34. Owner: Port of Annapolis
 Address: P.O. Box 2322, Annapolis, MD 21404
 Phone: Morgan Baldwin 269-6099 Date: 2/14/91

35. Tenant: vacant -- under renovation
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Date: _____

36. Known Investigations: Archaeology in Annapolis c/o Historic Annap. Foundation
194 Prince George St., Annapolis, MD 21401
winter 1990-91

37. Reports (Author & year): George Logan (Arch. in Annap.) in progress

38. Other Records?
- Yes
 - No
 - Unknown

39. If YES, type and location: Historic background research report - Port of Annapolis
Architectural survey - " "

40. Collections?
- Yes
 - No
 - Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: Port of Annapolis - archaeological collections are being stored
during processing at the HAF archaeology lab
77 Main St., Annapolis, MD.

42. Artifact Conservation?
- Yes
 - Partial
 - No
 - Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

43. Maryland Register Status:

- Listed on register
 Nomination pending
 Determined eligible (formal)
 Considered eligible (consensus)
 Not eligible
 Insufficient data to date

44. National Register Status:

- Listed on register
 Nomination pending
 Determined eligible (formal)
 Considered eligible (consensus)
 Not eligible
 Insufficient data contiuing research

45. Informant:

Historic District Commission

Address:

Annapolis, MD.

Phone:

Date:

46. Site visited

by:

George Logan c/o HAF

Address:

194 Prince George St., Annapolis, MD. 21401

Phone:

268-7770 267-7619

Date: 11/15/91

47. Form filled

out by:

George Logan (see above)

Address:

Phone:

Date: 2/14/91

48. Additional Comments: The house on this site was gutted in the fall/winter of 1990/91, exposing original structural elements. Subsequent archaeological research suggests a date of occupation no earlier than 1820-1850. Documentary evidence strongly suggests that the house was built by John T. Maynard (between 1847 and 1860. Maynard (a free black man) was listed as the owner and resident of the site, along with his family, in the 1860 census of Annapolis.

There are stratified, cultural layers present both inside and outside the house dating to the mid 1800s. Some of these deposits (ie. "root cellar") extend to 3'-4' below the surface. Many of these subsurface remains will be impacted severely during renovation/reconstruction activities.

F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed

by:

50. Date:

51. Form

checked by:

52. Entered on

computer by:

53. Date:

54. Form

updated by:

55. Date:

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 _____

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic | b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> urban |
| <input type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> rural |
| <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> military | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sepulchre | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | |
-
- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| c. standing structure: | d. above-grade/visible ruin: |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact concentration | <input type="checkbox"/> other industrial (specify): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> possible structure | <input type="checkbox"/> road/railroad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> post-in-ground structure | <input type="checkbox"/> wharf/landing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> frame structure | <input type="checkbox"/> bridge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> masonry structure | <input type="checkbox"/> ford |
| <input type="checkbox"/> farmstead | <input type="checkbox"/> battlefield |
| <input type="checkbox"/> plantation | <input type="checkbox"/> military fortification |
| <input type="checkbox"/> townsite | <input type="checkbox"/> military encampment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mill (specify: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> raceway | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quarry | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> furnace/forge | |

3. Ethnic Association:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native American | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Afroamerican | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian-American |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Angloamerican | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other Euroamerican | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| (specify): _____ | |

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ceramics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tobacco pipes |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bottle/table glass | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> activity items Toys |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other kitchen artifacts | <input type="checkbox"/> human skeletal remains |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> faunal remains |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> furniture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> floral remains |
| <input type="checkbox"/> arms | <input type="checkbox"/> organic remains |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clothing | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> personal items | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

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

<u>1820- post 1900 numerous</u>	<u>indicate this occupation</u>
<u>ceramics, bottles, bottle</u>	<u>range. Artifact processing</u>
<u>frags, and architectural remains</u>	<u>is now in progress, so no</u>
<u>including standing structure</u>	<u>final counts are available.</u>

HISTORIC DATA FORM

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> construction feature | <input type="checkbox"/> road/drive/walkway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> foundation | <input type="checkbox"/> depression/mound |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cellar hole/storage cellar | <input type="checkbox"/> burial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hearth/chimney base | <input type="checkbox"/> railroad bed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> posthole/postmold | <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> paling ditch/fence | <input type="checkbox"/> raceway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> privy | <input type="checkbox"/> wheel pit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> well/cistern | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> trash pit/dump | <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sheet midden | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> planting feature | |

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- non-systematic surface search
- systematic surface collection
- non-systematic shovel test pits
- excavation units
- mechanical excavation

extent/nature of excavation: Phase I: 19 STPs - 16 outside and 3 inside house
crawl space. Phase II: three 2 1/2 - 5' excavation units - 2 out-
side along the foundation and one inside house crawl space

9. Flotation samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

10. Soil samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): limited soil samples taken from base of "root cella
for analysis. Results pending

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: George Logan, Archaeology in Annapolis
 Address/Affiliation: 194 Prince George St., Annapolis, MD 21401
 Date: 2/14/91

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: _____ 15. Date: _____
 16. Form checked by: _____
 17. Entered on computer by: _____ 18. Date: _____
 19. Form updated by: _____ 20. Date: _____