

REVIEW DRAFT

**Phase II Archaeological Testing at 49 Pinkney Street (18AP119),
Annapolis, Maryland, 2011**



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Abstract

Archaeological excavations at 49 Pinkney Street began in June 2011 intensive excavations began as part of the University of Maryland Field School in Urban Archaeology. Two large, deep units, one five feet by four feet and one five feet by five feet, were excavated in the backyard of 49 Pinkney Street and produced thousands of artifacts, including broken dishes, bottles, corroded metal objects, including nails, and a large number of food bones. These artifacts were processed, cataloged and analyzed in the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at the University of Maryland, College Park. The data from the excavations are being written up by Kathryn Deeley, a PhD student at the University of Maryland, Department of Anthropology.

These many thousands of artifacts will identify the items that were consumed and discarded by predominantly African American working families. The connections between these families are examined, and the materials recovered are studied to determine if the various different communities that lived at this site, including white, black, and Filipino, are visible archaeologically.

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Table of Contents

Abstract	2
Acknowledgements	3
Table of Contents	4
List of Figures	5
List of Tables	6
Chapter I: Project Methods	7
Archival Research.....	7
Fieldwork Methodology: Excavations at 49 Pinkney Street.....	7
Laboratory Methodology	8
Chapter II: Project Background	10
General History of Annapolis	10
African Americans in Annapolis.....	12
49 Pinkney Street - Site Background	13
Chapter III: Unit Summaries	16
18AP119 Unit 17	17
18AP119 Unit 18.....	23
Chapter IV: Artifact Interpretation	29
Temporal Period: Mid 19 th Century	29
Temporal Period: Late 19 th Century	34
Temporal Period: Early 20 th Century	39
Temporal Period: Modern.....	43
Chapter V: Conclusions and Interpretations	46
Mid 19 th Century: Pre-Tenement Construction.....	46
Late 19 th Century Occupation: Tenement Occupation.....	46
Early 20 th Century: Tenement Renting and Gardens	47
Modern Occupation: Backyard Recreation Brick Patio	48
Final Thoughts	48
Chapter VI: Works Cited	50

List of Figures

FIGURE 1: EXTERIOR OF 49 PINKNEY STREET.....	16
FIGURE 2: 1959 SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP.....	16
FIGURE 3: UNIT 17 AND 18 LOCATIONS, DIGITIZED MAP.....	17
FIGURE 4: UNIT 17 BOTTOM OF EXCAVATION PHOTOGRAPH, FACING SOUTH.....	20
FIGURE 5: UNIT 17 BOTTOM OF EXCAVATION, NORTH PROFILE DIGITAL DRAWING.....	20
FIGURE 6: UNIT 18, BOTTOM OF EXCAVATION PHOTOGRAPH, FACING SOUTH.....	26
FIGURE 7: UNIT 18, BOTTOM OF EXCAVATION, SOUTH PROFILE DIGITAL DRAWING.....	26

List of Tables

TABLE 2: UNIT 18 EXCAVATION SUMMARY	27
TABLE 3: LEVELS AND FEATURES DATING TO THE MID 19 TH CENTURY OCCUPATION OF 18AP119	31
TABLE 4: ARTIFACTS FROM THE MID 19 TH CENTURY AT 18AP119	33
TABLE 5: LEVELS AND FEATURES DATING TO THE LATE 19 TH CENTURY OCCUPATION OF 18AP119	36
TABLE 6: ARTIFACTS FORM THE LATE 19 TH CENTURY AT 18AP119	37
TABLE 7: LEVELS AND FEATURES DATING TO THE EARLY 20 TH CENTURY OCCUPATION OF 18AP119	40
TABLE 8: ARTIFACTS FROM THE EARLY 20 TH CENTURY AT 18AP119	42
TABLE 9: LEVELS AND FEATURES DATING TO THE MODERN OCCUPATION OF 18AP119	44
TABLE 10: ARTIFACTS FROM THE MODERN OCCUPATION AT 18AP119	45

Chapter I: Project Methods

Excavations at 49 Pinkney Street, 18AP119, were carried out as part of the University of Maryland Summer 2011 Field School in Urban Archaeology. After the conclusion of the excavations, the materials obtained were brought back to the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at the University of Maryland, College Park.

There are a variety of public records available relevant to the investigation of 49 Pinkney. These included the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Census Records, and Land Records for Anne Arundel County.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was the logical place to start this inquiry into the public records, since it consults several sources and there already is a record for 49 Pinkney Street. The Land Records for Anne Arundel County was another source that was consulted. The records allowed the ownership of the property to be traced, and helped determine how the value of the property has changed over time and approximately when improvements were made on the property.

After examining the Land Records to determine who owned the property at 49 Pinkney Street, the Census Records were consulted. Census Records provide information not only about who was actually living in the building, but also if the numbering of the property has changed, what the occupations of the residents were, and occasionally, how much the property was worth and the education level of the individuals included in the record. Increase in listed property value may indicate improvements that were made to the property and would provide a ten-year window during which those improvements could have been made.

Another way in which the improvements to the property are traced is through historic maps of Annapolis. In particular, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Annapolis, made in 1885, 1891, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, and 1921, were useful in tracing the addition of building structures on the property.

Excavations at 49 Pinkney Street were conducted as part of the Summer 2011 Session I Field School in Urban Archaeology through Archaeology in Annapolis at the University of Maryland, College Park. One 5'x5' and one 4'x5' excavation test units were placed in the backyard of 49 Pinkney Street.

The field school excavations were conducted according to the guidelines set out by the Maryland Historic Trust Archaeology Office in the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994). Before excavations began, permission was obtain from the current homeowner, Robert Beaton, and the Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission.

The location of each test unit was recorded in relation to the standing structure on the property. The elevations within each unit was recorded throughout the excavations using a line level from the highest corner of the unit, which resulted in each elevation being recorded in relation to the current grade of the backyard. All excavations were conducted with appropriate

hand tools, including trowels, shovels, and pick axes. Excavations in both units in the backyard were extended into culturally sterile soils approximately five ft, with the exception of the western half of unit 17, where archaeologists hit the water table at approximately five feet. Once the water table was reached, it became difficult to determine if the soil being removed from the western half of the unit was completely sterile.

Each excavation unit was numbered individually, continuing the sequential numbering of excavation units from previous years of excavation in Annapolis (Knauf 2010; Deeley 2010). The units were excavated in natural soil layers, and each stratigraphic level was given a unique letter designation. In order to increase vertical control in natural levels that extended beyond approximately 0.5 feet in depth, arbitrary levels were designated within the natural level.

Detailed field notes were kept throughout the excavations by all of the students excavating at the site and included descriptions of soil colors and textures, and artifacts and features uncovered. These notes were taken in addition to the standardized forms, which were also filled out for each level and feature, that recorded soil color, soil texture, unit elevations, artifacts recovered, and any relevant interpretations. The forms also included a plan drawing of the unit, which were to scale using an engineer's scale (tenths of a foot) and recorded the photographs associated with that level or feature. Photographs were taken at the top of each new level and feature. Final scaled profile drawings of each of the unit's walls were completed when the excavation reached culturally sterile soil and photographs of each wall were taken.

All sediment removed from the excavation units was screened through 1/4 inch mesh wire, and artifacts were collected by level or feature.

All artifacts recovered from the excavations at 49 Pinkney Street were transported to the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory, located in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park. All of these artifacts were washed, identified, catalogued, and processed according to the guidelines set out by the state of Maryland (Seifert 1999). Durable, stable artifacts, such as glass, ceramic, plastics, and heavily corroded metals, were washed in water and set out to dry on drying racks. More fragile artifacts, such as bone and metal, were dry brushed. After being cleaned, the artifacts were sorted by type and placed in re-sealable archival quality plastic bags, labeled with their provenience information, including site number, unit number, and level or feature number, and an assigned bag number.

All recovered artifacts were catalogued according to the Archaeology in Annapolis catalog system (Appendix I: Catalog Codes and sample catalog sheet). Artifacts were identified and catalogued by their type, material, function and date. Brick, concrete, and mortar were counted, weighed and discarded according to the standards defined for the state of Maryland (Shafer and Cole 1994, Seifert 1999). A sample of ten left-side oyster shells was taken for each level or feature in which they were encountered and the rest of the oyster shells were counted, weighed and discarded. The catalog was entered directly into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (see Appendix B).

From the catalog database, preliminary analyses were done, with particular attention paid to obtaining approximate dates for each level and feature. Ceramics were especially useful for dating purposes, and modern materials, such as wire nails, synthetic materials, and plastics, were useful in dating late nineteenth and twentieth century deposits. Examining the catalog also

helped provide a basic understanding of how the area where the excavation units were located was being used in the past and how that use changed over time.

The artifacts recovered from 49 Pinkney Street are currently being housed in the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park. The artifacts are owned by the homeowner, Robert Beaton, and after the completion of this project, the University of Maryland, College Park will cooperate with the homeowner to final a permanent storage location for the archaeological materials recovered.

Chapter II: Project Background

Annapolis was first settled by Protestant Virginians, looking for religious freedom, in 1649, approximately fifteen years after Maryland was established as a colony by the Calvert family (Potter 1989: 121; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xvii; Ives 1979:131). In the early years of occupation of the city, the colonists took advantage of the region's rich, well-drained soils to grow tobacco and in 1684, one hundred acres of land were surveyed in order to encourage the development of a port for tobacco trading (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xvii). Between 1649 and 1695, Annapolis had several names, including Providence, the Town Land at Proctor's, Arundelton, and Anne Arundel Town (Potter 1989: 121; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998:xvii). Finally, in 1694, the city took its name from Princess Anne, the second daughter of James II and sister of Queen Mary (Potter 1989: 123).

In 1689, there was a shift in the government of Maryland, from a Proprietary Government to a Royal Government, and from 1689 to 1715, the colony was governed by a series of five governors appointed by the English crown (Potter 1989: 123). Under the leadership of Governor Francis Nicholson, Annapolis replaced St. Mary's City as the capital of Maryland in 1694 (Potter 1989: 123; Ives 1979: 131; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xvii). The reasons for this change were partially economic, since Annapolis was more centrally located within 17th century Maryland, and partially religious, since Nicholson was a Protestant and wanted to move the capital away from Catholic-dominated St. Mary's City (Potter 1989: 123; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998:xvii).

After moving the capital to Annapolis, Nicholson resurveyed the still relatively rural settlement to make it into an urban city. He created a Baroque plan for the city, based on circles, radiating streets, and broad vistas (Potter 1989: 124; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xvii). The city received its charter from Queen Anne and became a port of entry in 1708, and for the first half of the 18th century, Annapolis remained a relatively small settlement (Potter 1989: 125-6; Ives 1979: 131). Substantial growth did not occur in the city until the late 1710s and 1720s, when the city became a bureaucratic center (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xx). During the 1730s and 40s, the once substantial middle class in Annapolis began to disappear and a few individuals rose to the top as they learned how to profit from trading tobacco, which remained the dominant crop throughout the colonial period (Potter 1989: 126-7; Leone 2005: 21). The late 18th century is generally considered the "Golden Age" of Annapolis. The city's status as the capital of the colony attracted wealthy and important people as residents (Potter 1989: 128; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998:xx). The Continental Congress met in the Maryland State House in Annapolis for six months at the end of the Revolutionary War, during which time the city served as the Capital of the newly formed United States (Potter 1989: 129; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xxi).

In the early 18th century, *The Maryland Gazette* reported the arrival of slave ships and gangs of slaves working in Annapolis (Ives 1979: 132). In 1710, roughly twenty four percent of the population, or ninety-five people, of the small city was African American (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xxi). By 1755, approximately one-third of Annapolis' population, or about 300 people, were African American slaves (Ives 1979: 132). After the mid-18th century, free

African Americans became an increasingly important aspect of the socioeconomic landscape in Annapolis (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xxi). The number of African Americans in Annapolis tripled by 1800, and “their proportion of the city’s total population rose to 41 percent” (Ives 1979: 132). From 1800 to 1850 the number of enslaved African Americans in Annapolis oscillated around 600 individuals but their percentage of the total city population continued to decline (Ives 1979: 132). The tradition of slavery in Annapolis was declining even before the Civil War and just prior to Emancipation, freed African Americans constituted an “overwhelming majority of Annapolis’ black population” (Ives 1979: 132).

After the American Revolution, Annapolis began to decline as the city lost its economic and social power (Potter 1989: 130; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xxi). By 1790, Annapolis began to be surpassed by the growing industrial and commercial port of Baltimore and Annapolis lost a large portion of its commerce and its wealthier residents (Potter 1989: 130) “Annapolis was reduced to the status of a local port” (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998: xxi). Annapolis also had to struggle to remain the seat of Maryland’s government (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998:xxi). Baltimore residents pushed to have the state government moved out of Annapolis into Baltimore on at least three occasions, in 1786, 1817 and 1864, but all these attempts were unsuccessful, and Annapolis remained the capital (Potter 1989: 131). During this period of relative decline, Annapolis was working to convince the federal government to establish a naval school in the city as a way to attract industry back into they city (Potter 1989: 132). The first appeal to establish a naval port in the recently abandoned port in Annapolis came in 1817 (Larsen 2004: 176). This appeal was unsuccessful, and it would not be until the Elk-Ridge Railroad was built to connect Baltimore and Annapolis that the bid to build the Naval Academy in Annapolis was seriously considered (Larsen 2004: 178).

After twenty years of petitioning the federal government, Annapolis was finally successful in establishing the U.S. Naval Academy in 1845 (Potter 1989: 132; McWilliams 2011:151-200). After its establishment, the Naval Academy became one of the largest and most stable employers in Annapolis (Mullins and Warner 1993: 15; Potter 1989: 132; McWilliams 2011:151-200). After its establishment, the Naval Academy became one of the largest and most stable employers in Annapolis but throughout the 19th century, the Naval Academy remained “relatively small and physically unimpressive” (Mullins 1993: 15; Potter 1989: 132). Despite the fact that the arrival of the Naval Academy is seen as an essential turning point in the history of Annapolis, the Academy has remained isolated from the city, by separating itself spatially and in identity (Larsen 2004: 179). The separation created by the Naval Academy is able to “conceal politically live conflicts between institutions and groups in the contemporary city” (Leone et. al. 1987: 286).

During the Civil War, Annapolis served as a garrison for Union troops and the Naval Academy was moved to Newport, Rhode Island, to avoid any conflict that might arise from Southern sympathizers in Annapolis (Ives 1979: 132, 134; Larsen 2004: 203). After the war ended, Annapolitans had to work to convince the Naval Academy to return (Larsen 2004: 203). The lack of modern facilities and cramped quarters in Annapolis caused the Naval Academy to not want to return to Annapolis, and as a result, land was cleared in Annapolis to expand the Academy (Larsen 2004: 203).

The late nineteenth century saw a growth in water-based industries in Annapolis (Larsen 2004: 204; Shackel, Mullins, and Warners 1998:xxii). Building increased during this period, especially new homes and shops, and several projects designed to enhance the beauty of the city were completed (Larsen 2004: 206). A summer resort was opened in the early 1880s, which was

indicative of the trend toward Annapolis as a destination city and tourist attraction (Larsen 2004: 206, 207; McWilliams 2011:201-246).

In the 20th century, Annapolis shaped its identity as a destination city and tourist attraction (Larsen 2004: 206, 207). By the 1930s, Annapolis had settled into its identity as a city determined to preserve and protect the remnants of its Golden Age that has long since gone (Larsen 2004: 207). The Naval Academy, the local and state government, service sector jobs, and tourism continue to fuel the economy of Annapolis and the historic heritage of the city has been preserved through the efforts and influence of historic foundations, such as the Historic Annapolis Foundation, as well as private tour companies and business (Larsen 2004: 223). Annapolis has considered itself “historic” since at least the 1880s, and as a result presents itself as not only an old city and well-preserved city, but a historic one as well (Leone et. al. 1987: 285). This image as a historic city is used by Annapolitans to attract visitors, and bolster its reputation as a tourist center which helps shape the city’s identity today and how people view the history of Annapolis (Leone et. al. 1987: 287).

As early as 1729, *The Maryland Gazette* reported the arrival of slave ships and gangs of slaves working in Annapolis (Ives 1979: 132). By 1755, approximately one-third of Annapolis’ population, or about 300 people, were African American slaves and the number of African Americans in Annapolis tripled by 1800 (Ives 1979: 132). From 1800 to 1850 the number of enslaved African Americans in Annapolis oscillated around 600 individuals but their percentage of the total city population continued to decline (Ives 1979: 132). By 1810, Maryland’s free African American population was the largest of any of the slave holding states in the United States, and by 1850, 43% of Maryland’s African American population, or approximately 75,000 people, was freed (Mullins 1993: 15). The tradition of slavery in Annapolis was declining even before the Civil War and just prior to Emancipation, freed African Americans constituted an “overwhelming majority of Annapolis’ black population” (Ives 1979: 132).

Maryland held an ambiguous position during the Civil War. As a border state, there were both pro- and anti-slavery factions residing in Maryland. This complicated position was magnified by the fact that Maryland had the largest percentage of freed African Americans in any slaveholding state in the United States (Mullins 1999: 5). During the Civil War, Annapolis was “solidly sympathetic to the Confederate cause” but its large number of free African Americans made it unique among Southern supporters and states (Mullins 1993: 15).

Between 1850 and 1880 the population of the City of Annapolis more than doubled (Leone 2005, US Bureau of the Census 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880), and there were double-digit increases in the City’s population in 1890 and 1900 (McWilliams 2011: 238). This population increase in the late 19th century was the result of increased demand for service workers and laborers in the City following the return of the Naval Academy from Rhode Island to Annapolis after the Civil War, the increase in construction in the City, and the growth of water-related industries (Ives 1979). By 1880, construction and related building trades including painting, plumbing, and cabinetmaking, had become the third largest employment sector in the city, following the seafood industry and the military (McWilliams 2011: 212). Because foreign-born and native whites were not entering Annapolis in large numbers, blacks profited from these occupational opportunities (Ives 1979: 134).

By 1870, African Americans in Annapolis had both the need and the ability to create distinct communities within the city (Ives 1979: 132). During this time there were more opportunities in employment available to African Americans in Annapolis and these choices encouraged a “definite stratification process among blacks” and cause interaction between the capitalist market forces and race (Ives 1979: 134).

At the same time, racial segregation was increasing in the City (Miller and Ridout 1998:176, Ives 1979). Five distinct clusters of African American communities developed in Annapolis, composed of both African American and white households (Ives 1979: 135). The largest of these five clusters was centered in the western part of the city, where its occupants represented a heterogeneous mix of occupations and economic standings, and was likely connected to the commercial development on West Street (Ives 1979: 137). Two clusters were located adjacent to the Naval Academy and most of their occupants found employment at the Academy or in jobs tied to the adjacent waterfront (Ives 1979: 137). One of those clusters, and the cluster that will be examined in this paper, was centered around East Street, which was predominantly black, with 72% of the households in this cluster being African American (Ives 1979: 137). There appears to have been a link to employment downtown among households in this cluster, and one-third of the black males living in the East Street cluster had skilled occupations, including butchers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and barbers (Ives 1979: 137). Finally, the Market Street cluster was located near Duke of Gloucester Street and was a very small and mixed cluster. In this cluster, there was also a significant mix of wealthier black residents and property-less black residents (Ives 1979: 137).

Residential segregation continued to increase into the 1880s, and the proportion of African American households outside of the established residential clusters declined from 14 percent to 2 percent during this time (Ives 1979: 138). In particular, the cluster of black households on the western side of the city expanded significantly during this time (Ives 1979: 138). The development of an African American elite was also present in Annapolis during this time, as a few individuals gained prominence and stood out from the majority of laborers and servants who worked in Annapolis (Ives 1979: 147). Nearly five out of every six blacks in the city found employment in the common laboring and domestic service industries (Ives 1979: 147).

Today, African Americans constitute about a quarter of the total population of Annapolis with three-quarters of the population being of northwest European, Latin and Asian descent (Leone 2005: 22). In Annapolis today, the black history is separated from white history, especially temporally, with the eighteenth century being about white history and the nineteenth century about black history (Leone et. al. 1987: 286). The written history of the city was produced almost exclusively by whites, which, if taken to be the complete history of the city, would present a history that largely ignores the racial tensions between whites and blacks in Annapolis (Leone et. al. 1987: 286). By searching for sources of history beyond the written documents, the forgotten history of African Americans in Annapolis is being recovered in the city today.

The land on which 49 Pinkney Street now sits was part of lot 87 during the subdivision of the City, a plot of land that was adjacent to Nicholson’s lot (on which Fleet, Cornhill, and parts of

East Street now sit). By 1831, the land was owned by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a wealthy planter who was the only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence, at which point Carroll sold the lot to John Randall. This was one year before Carroll's death, which occurred when he was ninety-five years old.

John Randall's wife and heir, Eliza Randall, sold the lot, to William H. Butler in 1867, after John Randall's death. William Butler owned over 25 properties in Annapolis, and was one of the wealthiest free African Americans in the City in the 1860s (Ives 1979). Butler used several of his properties, including the property at 47 and 49 Pinkney Street, to build frame row homes, which he then rented out. During this time period, Pinkney Street was known as Carroll's Alley, and the 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance map marks the properties that are now 47 and 49 Pinkney Street as 31 and 33 Carroll Alley, "Tenement Houses". Butler died in 1892, but his family continued to own and rent out the property until it was sold to Louis and Pauline Bloom in 1920. It appears that part of this purchase was for a small portion of property from the Workingman's Building and Loan association, which owned 38 and 40 Fleet Street, which back up on to the Pinkney Street property.

At the time of the 1900 census, both 31 and 33 Carroll's Alley were occupied by African American renters. 33 Carroll Alley was occupied by three adult women, Hettie Anderson, Agnes Boston, and Lavinia Griffin, as well as Anderson's two year old daughter Anna, Griffin's five month old son Lewis, and Hagner Queen, who was an adult brother of one of the women. Anderson worked as a washwoman, Boston and Griffin were servants, and Queen worked as a laborer. Although both Hettie Anderson and Lavinia Griffin are listed as married in the Census, neither of their husbands are enumerated as living at the property. During 1900, 31 Carroll Alley was rented by Lizzie Hensen, a widowed African American servant, and her daughter, Maud, who also worked as a servant (1900 Census).

By 1910, the street had been renamed Pinkney Street, and the houses had been renumbered, and were occupied by white renters. 47 Pinkney Street was occupied by two families; William Burkley, a chemist at the United States Naval Academy and his wife, Elizabeth, as well as Alfred Johnson, a teacher at the Naval Academy, his wife Hannah, and their two young girls. 49 Pinkney Street was occupied by Samuel Hepburn, a physician, his wife Annie, and their young daughter (1910 Census).

In 1920, 49 Pinkney Street was occupied by Dora Ketta, a 60 year old African woman. The census data says that she came from Tennessee and worked as a laundress. Ketta's five year old grandson, Frank Hambilton also lived with her at the time that the census was taken. We were unable to locate census data for 47 Pinkney street in 1920 (1920 Census). In the most recent publicly available manuscript census data, from 1930, 47 Pinkney Street was occupied by Flariana Fubarja, a Filipino waiter at the Navy Yard, his African American wife Elizabeth, their two year old twin sons, and one year old son. At that time 49 Pinkney Street was rented by Adriano Celestil, a Filipino waiter at the Navy Yard, his African American wife Glendora, and their boarders Eugenio Sanares, a Filipino laundry worker at the Naval Academy and his African American wife Cornelia (1930 Census). In 1940, 47 Pinkney (Taylor) Street was occupied by an African American woman named Elvora Grass, a maid in a private home, and her two month old daughter, L. Blancher. The Grass family had lived in the home since 1935. 49 Pinkney Street was not enumerated (1940 Census).

The Blooms owned the property until 1950, when it was sold to Richard Chavis. Chavis owned the property until 1995. The current owner, a US Naval Academy graduate, Robert

Beaton, purchased 47 and 49 Pinkney Streets in 2003 and has since turned the two row houses into a single family home. (conversations with Robert Beaton, June 2011).

Chapter III: Unit Summaries



Figure 1: Exterior of 49 Pinkney Street
Photograph by Kathryn Deeley

Figure 2: 1959 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
With the current backyard of 49 Pinkney highlighted in Red

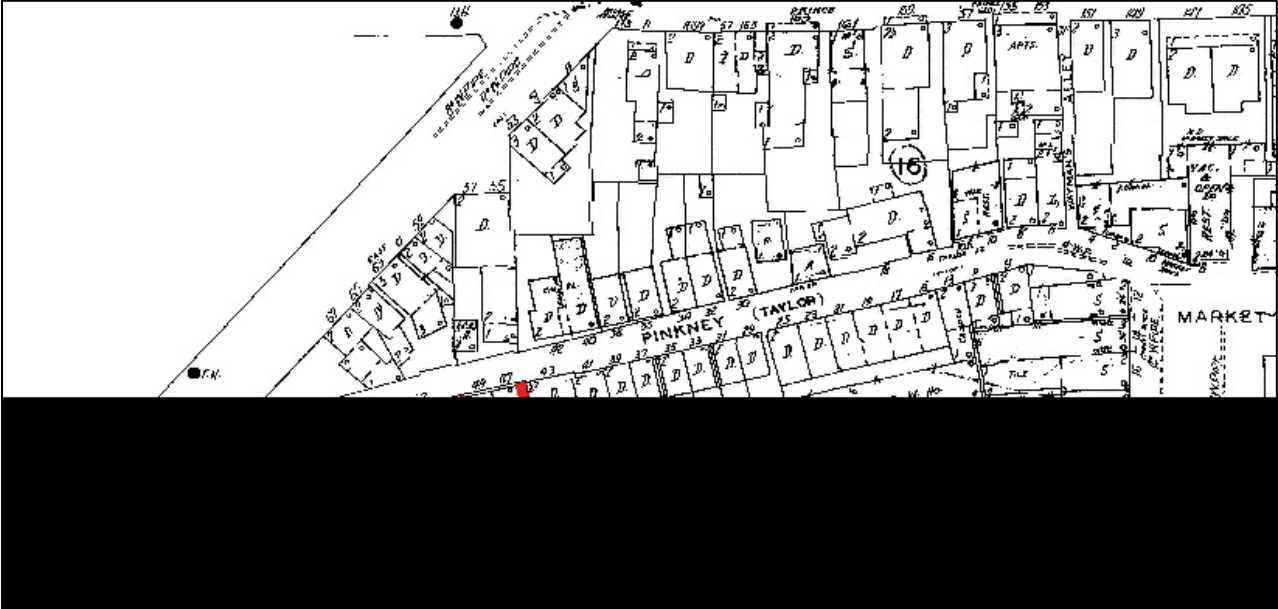
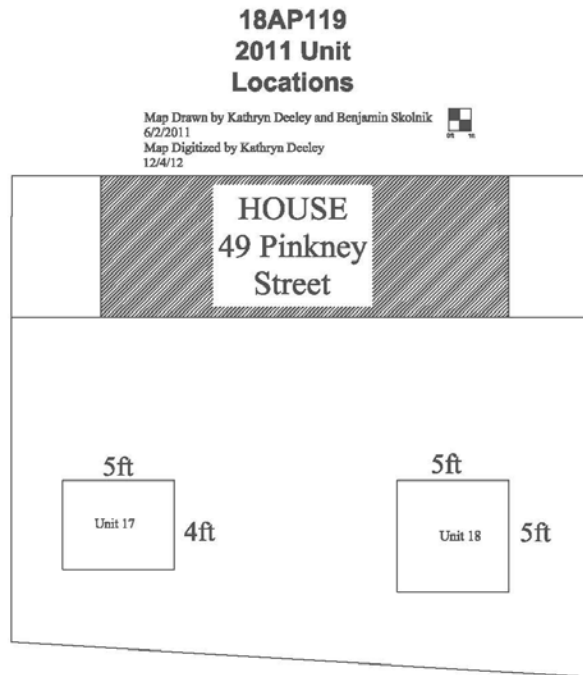


Figure 3: Unit 17 and 18 Locations, Digitized Map



Test Unit 17 measured five feet by four feet and was located in the southwest corner of the backyard of 49 Pinkney Street. This unit was excavated to a depth of approximately five feet below the current grade of the backyard and contained twenty stratigraphic levels and eight features.

Modern Occupation

Level A was an extant brick patio that covered all but the southwest corner of the unit. The patio was put in by the current homeowner, Bob Beaton, and therefore dates to approximately 2003.

Feature 81 was a plastic sheet that was likely put down at the same time as the brick patio, possibly as a weed barrier. **Level B** was a small household scatter deposit in sandy silt that dated to the early 20th century, and contained white elastic, a screw-on metal cap, wire and cut nails, oyster shells, and a piece of whiteware.

Early 20th Century Occupation

Level C was a yard scatter deposit containing pearlware, creamware, a slate pencil, two glass marbles, bottle glass, flat glass, lighting glass, and a fragment of a 5/64 tobacco pipe stem. Although this pipe stem dates to between 1720-1750, it was likely re-deposited or curated and discarded later. At the bottom of level C were the top of two planting features, **Feature 84** and **Feature 86**. Feature 84 was filled with potting soil.

Level D was a likely fill deposit, containing a mixture of yard scatter and discards, including bottle glass, a clay marble, a glass marble, oyster shell, green and white plastic, pearlware, and whiteware. **Feature 87** was a small sand deposit in the center of the south wall that was located directly over a deposit of linoleum in level E. It contained a small number of artifacts, including glass, nails, and a plastic button, and was initially thought to bedding sand from an earlier

walkway. **Level E** was a coal ash fill deposit, possibly from burning trash or depositing burnt materials. The artifacts found in this level were jumbled, and included bottle glass, a small number of pearlware and whiteware sherds, a small number of bone fragments, a glass marble, plastic, and linoleum tile. There was also noticeable amount of charcoal and coal in this level. The bottom of level E exposed features 90, and 91. **Feature 90** was a post-mold feature that contained eight pieces of metal, seven of which were identified as nails. **Feature 91** was a post-hole feature that included both the post hole, which was only slightly larger than the post-mold, and the spill-over of coal ash that extended beyond the post-hole. The spill-over portion of the feature contained a leather shoe, likely a high-top sneaker, whiteware, cut nails, oyster shells, bottle glass, and bone fragments. **Level F** was a hard-packed clay deposit with pockets of coal ash and coal, brick, and oyster inclusions. Level F was not as deep on the east side of the unit as on the west side, suggesting that it may have been a trash deposit level. It contained Ironstone, with maker's marks on four of the five pieces recovered, stoneware, pearlware, and whiteware, bottle glass, unidentifiable corroded metal, bone fragments and oyster shells.

Late 19th Century Occupation

Level G was a very thin, coal ash level and contained corroded metal, including nails, bottle glass, animal bones, a pig tooth, and a ceramic cuff link. **Level H** was very similar to level F, a silty loam yard scatter level, but it did not cover the entire unit and level I could be seen in at least three large pockets below level H. Level H contained corroded nails, flatglass, and a small amount of animal bone and oyster shell. **Level I** was a coal ash deposit, which contained a large number of unidentifiable corroded metal objects, bottle glass, and a few pieces of creamware, pearlware and ironstone. **Level J** was a silty loam yard scatter level that contained corroded iron, bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, animal bones, oyster shell, two pipe stem fragments, iron buttons, and ceramic buttons. **Level K** was another coal ash level, and contained bottle glass, animal bones, oyster shells, corroded metal and a ceramic button. **Level L** is a yard scatter level, and contains corroded metal, pipe stem and pipe bowl fragments, bottle glass, porcelain, whiteware, and animal bones. This level was concentrated on the west side of the unit, with level M on the east side of the unit.

Mid 19th Century Occupation

Level M is a sandy clay architectural debris level, with inclusions of sand and lime tempered mortar, and brick. Level M also contained oyster shells, pearlware, bottle glass, nails, and a straight pin. **Level N** is a thin clay level that covers most of the unit except for the south wall. It contained oyster shell, brick, animal bones, two pipe stem fragments, three pipe bowl fragments, whiteware, ironstone, and porcelain. **Level O** was a thick coal-ash deposit, with few artifacts, except for the food refuse recovered in the northwest corner. In the northwest corner were egg shells, and bird bones. There were few artifacts in Level O, but it did contain bottle glass, brick fragments, oyster shells, whiteware, ironstone, coal, and clinker. Level O covered most of the unit, but Level P was exposed on the western side of the unit and extended about two feet east. Level O also uncovered Feature 100. **Feature 100** was a square shaped deposit of sand tempered mortar in the northwest corner of the unit and could have been a pier foundation for an earlier outbuilding. There were no artifacts recovered from this feature. **Level P** was a silty clay deposit defined by a layer of flat lying oyster shells. The level contained mostly oyster shells and animal bones, including fish bones, some undecorated pearlware and corroded nails. Level P was mostly concentrated on the west side of the unit, with only a thin deposit of level P on the east side of

the unit. Under level P, **Level Q** was a thick oyster deposit in silty clay. Level Q contained hundreds of oyster shells, corroded iron nails, animal bones, bone and metal buttons, whiteware, ironstone, and bottle glass. **Level R** was another hard packed clay level, with more coal inclusions than Level Q. There was still a large quantity of oyster shell recovered from Level R, in addition to bottle glass, flatglass, tobacco pipe stem fragments, a brass spoon, ironstone, pearlware, creamware, bone and brass buttons, and corroded metal nails. There also was a single piece of wire found in this level, which is more recent than most of the other artifacts from this level. **Level S** was a deep yard scatter level, that was excavated in three sub-levels. This level contained oyster shell, animal bone, bottle glass, flatglass, pipe stem fragments, whiteware, pearlware, coarse earthenware, a thimble, a piece of black plastic, and corroded iron nails. **Level T** was a yard scatter level that contained flatglass, bottle glass, pearlware, creamware, bone and copper buttons, a pipe stem fragment, and corroded iron nails. On the east side of the unit, the bottom of Level T was sterile. On the west side of the unit, Level T was above feature 104. **Feature 104** was identified initially by the two wooden planks that were perpendicular to and in the center of the west wall of the unit. The wood could not be recovered, and below the planks was a dark stain that extended to approximately 5 feet in depth. Around the plank, some corroded iron nails, oyster shells, animal bone, whiteware, and coarse earthenware was recovered. Below the planks, in the dark stain part of the feature, were several large pieces of ironstone, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, most of a wine bottle glass, corroded metal, cut nails, and the heel of a leather shoe. At the bottom of the feature were several bricks. The bottom of Feature 104 also started to hit the water table, making excavation more challenging.

Interpretation

Unit 17 contains several alternating levels of yard scatter and coal ash deposits that date from the mid-19th century through the present. These thin, alternating levels likely are indicative of the frequent changes in occupants of this rental property. Historical records indicate that the property was unused until the late 19th century, when William H. Butler built the house. However, The archaeology indicates that while the site was being used, it was used extensively, likely reflecting the large number of individuals who would have been living on the property. The archaeology from the modern periods of occupation reflect the use of the site as a garden backyard space.

Figure 4: Unit 17 Bottom of Excavation Photograph, Facing South



Figure 5: Unit 17 Bottom of Excavation, North Profile Digital Drawing

18AP119
Unit 17
North Profile

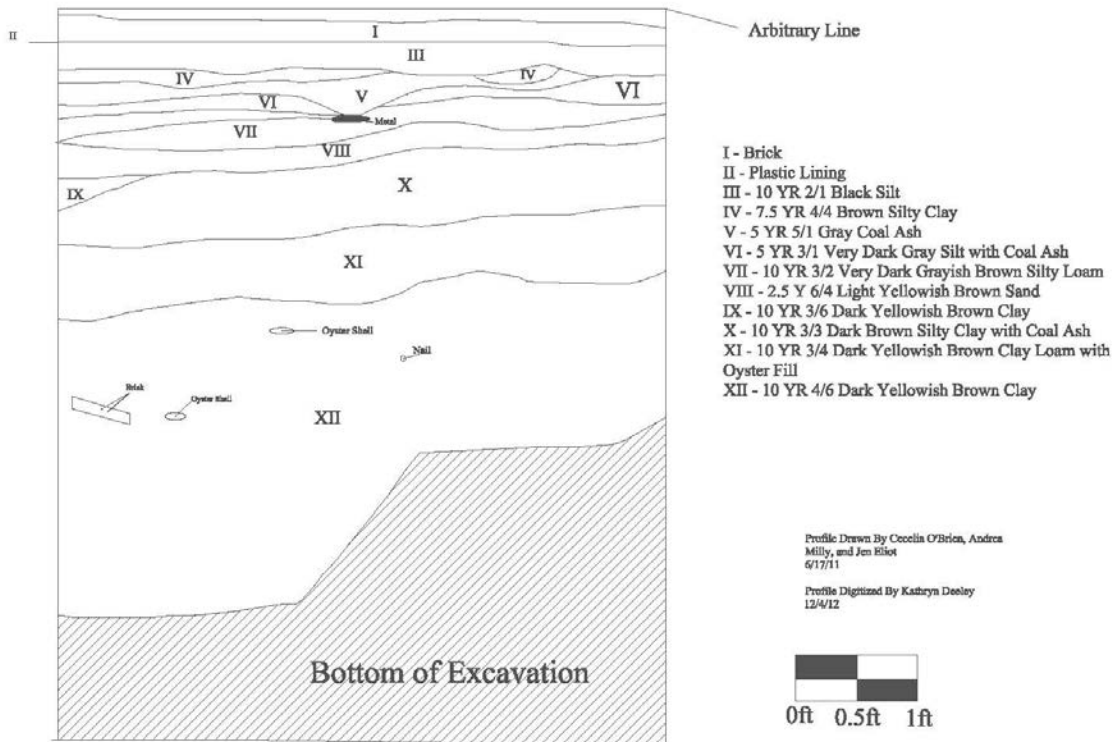


Table 1: Unit 17 Excavation Summary

Table 1: Excavation Summary for Test Unit 17										
Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
17	A	-0.142	-0.06	0.082	N/A	N/A	N/A	Brick Patio	N/A	2003
17	81	0.036	0.032	0.004	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plastic sheeting	N/A	2003
17	B	-0.06	-0.058	0.002	10YR 2/2	Very Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Top Soil under landscaping plastic; Yard Scatter	5	1909
17	C	-0.024	0.064	0.088	10YR 4/2	Dark Grayish Brown	Sandy Silt	Yard Scatter with coal ash inclusions	8	1931
17	84	-0.04	0.42	0.46	10YR 2/2	Very Dark Brown	Silty Loam	Planting Feature	14	No Datable Artifacts
17	86	0.11	0.3	0.19	10YR 2/2	Very Dark Brown	Silty Loam	Planting Feature	19	1840
17	D	0.064	0.136	0.072	10YR 3/2	Very Dark Grayish Brown	Clay Loam	Yard Scatter	15	1870
17	87	0.17	0.15	0.02	10YR 8/3	Very Pale Brown	Sand	Sand inclusion	20	1840
17	E	0.136	0.266	0.13	10YR 2/1; 10YR 6/2	Black; Light Brownish Gray	Silt with Ash Inclusion s	Yard Scatter with possible burning events/features	22	1931
17	90	0.252	0.42	0.168	10YR 6/2	Light Brownish Gray	Silt	Post Mold?	24	No Datable Artifacts
17	91	0.244	0.286	0.042	10YR 6/1	Gray	Silty Loam	Post Hole?	25	1830
17	F	0.246	0.404	0.158	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam	Yard Scatter	32	1931
17	G	0.404	0.454	0.05	10YR 5/1	Gray	Silt	Coal Ash Deposit	35	No Datable Artifacts
17	H	0.454	0.49	0.036	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silty Loam	Coal Ash Deposit	39	1830
17	I	0.476	0.582	0.106	10YR 3/1	Very Dark Gray	Silty Loam	Coal Ash Deposit	41	1840
17	J	0.578	0.686	0.108	10YR 3/2	Very Dark Grayish Brown	Silty Loam	Yard Scatter	43	1850

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
17	K	0.728	0.6068	0.1212	10YR 3/2	Very Dark Grayish Brown	Silty Loam	Coal Ash Scatter	45	1840
17	L	0.906	0.966	0.06	10YR 3/2	Very Dark Grayish Brown	Silty Loam	Fill Level	48	1850
17	M	0.826	1.09	0.264	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay	Architectural Debris	50	1850
17	N	1.09	1.226	0.136	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Loam	Yard Scatter	56	1850
17	O	1.226	1.282	0.056	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Coal and Wood-Ash Deposit	62	1840
17	100	1.568	1.72	0.152	2.5Y 6/6	Olive Yellow	Sand	Mortar post hole?	N/A	N/A
17	P	1.588	1.688	0.1	10YR 4/2	Dark Grayish Brown	Silty Clay	Yard Scatter	67	1830
17	Q	1.664	1.942	0.278	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Clay	Oyster Shell Fill	70	1850
17	R	1.932	2.21	0.278	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Clay	Yard Scatter	73	1850
17	S1	2.248	2.454	0.206	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Clay	Yard Scatter	76	1840
17	S2	2.454	2.89	0.436	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay	Yard Scatter	78	1830
17	S3	2.89	3.214	0.324	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay	Yard Scatter/Fill	79	1830
17	T	3.314	3.908	0.594	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay	Fill Level?	82	1780
17	104a	3.532	3.986	0.454	10YR 4/3	Brown	Clay	Wood Plank?	86	1830
17	104b	3.504	4.76	1.256	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay	Pit with Fill	89	1840

Test Unit 18 measured five feet by five feet and was located in the southeast corner of the backyard of 49 Pinkney Street. This unit was excavated to a depth of approximately four feet below the current grade of the backyard and contained twelve stratigraphic levels and five features.

Modern Occupation

Level A was an extant brick patio that covered the whole unit. The patio was put in by the current homeowner, Bob Beaton, and therefore dates to approximately 2003. **Level B** was a bedding sand deposit, likely used to level the patio surface, with some root disturbance. In level B were some modern artifacts, including plastic, wire nails, flatglass, lighting glass, and animal bones. **Feature 81** was a plastic sheet that was likely put down at the same time as the brick patio, possibly as a weed barrier, and extends from Unit 17 to Unit 18.

Level C is a sandy silt yard surface level that contained bottle glass, wire nails, oyster shells, animal bones, porcelain, whiteware, two pennies and several buttons and dates to the mid-20th century. Underneath Level C, a coal-ash deposit became visible on the west side of the unit. This coal-ash feature was excavated as **Feature 83**, an L-shaped feature that extended along the west and north sides of the unit. Feature 83 was bisected along the west wall, with the southwest portion of the feature excavated first. In this portion of the feature, many pieces of a stoneware jar were recovered. The jar was sitting at the bottom of the feature. The rest of the feature was excavated, and was much deeper on the south side of the unit than on the north side. The feature contained a large amount of oyster shells, stoneware, and animal bones, as well as bottle glass, plastic, nails, and glass and brass buttons. Some of the bones recovered from this feature were cut with a band saw. The coal ash of Feature 83 extended into what was thought to be level D, and Feature 83 was reopened. **Level D** was a silt fill level, with some coal ash inclusions. The dirt in this level was loosely packed, which is consistent with the interpretation of this level as a fill level. In level D, there was a lot of brown bottle glass, corroded metal, flatglass, lighting glass, clear bottle glass, rusted metal, including nails, oyster shell and bone fragments. There was also some plastic, including a square bag tie, a copper button, a shell button, and some whiteware, and a flowerpot.

Early 20th Century Occupation

Feature 92 was a small planting hole filled with potting soil and a few small artifacts, including corroded metal, a bone fragment, a metal hook and oyster shell. Feature 92 marked the bottom of level D. Also in level D was what was thought to be a utility pipe and was called Feature 93, but was quickly determined to be metal pipe. The feature number was not re-assigned to avoid confusion.

Level E is another loose silt fill level that covered the whole unit. It contained whiteware, pearlware, and ironstone, blue and brown bottle glass, flatglass, a piece of a brooch, a corroded metal bottle cap, bone fragments, oyster shell, corroded metal nails, and brick. **Level F** was a hard packed loam level with rubble and coal inclusions. Level F was concentrated on the south side of the unit, disappearing quickly on the north side. It contained flatglass, bottle glass, and lighting glass, brick, corroded metal nails, whiteware, pearlware, yellowware, and coarse brown-

bodied stoneware, oyster shell, bone fragments, and one piece of plastic. The artifacts in this level generally dated to slightly earlier than the levels both above and below it.

Late 19th Century Occupation

In the southeast corner, **Feature 95a** was found below Level F as a semi-circular loose coal ash deposit. The rest of the unit was covered by Level G, which was taken down to provide a platform for excavating feature 95a. **Level G** was a silty-loam rubble fill level that was later determined to be spill-over from Feature 97. It contained a large amount of brick and oyster rubble with a few pockets of clay, coal and clinker. In Level G, there was also whiteware, ironstone, a toy porcelain saucer, lighting glass, clear bottle glass, olive green bottle glass, and bone fragments. Feature 95a was excavated after level G, but was not bisected because it intersected with the east and south walls. There were few artifacts in the top level of the feature. There were rodent burrows in the southeastern part of the walls, which were hard to keep the loose coal ash out of. Excavating feature 95a also exposed **Feature 98**, a circular shaped coal ash feature in the southeast corner of the unit, bisected by the south wall of the unit. **Feature 98a1** contained whiteware, glass, and bent nails. **Feature 98a2** contained four blue pieces of plastic and a pink plastic spoon. The bottom of Feature 95a was less grey coal ash and more brown coal ash. This brown silty loam was called Feature 95b, and began to undercut the rest of the unit below Level H. It was later excavated as level I. Feature 95a contained whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and porcelain, corroded metal nails, bricks, clear and blue-green bottle glass, bone fragments, and corroded flat sheet metal. There was also a large amount of oyster shell and some brick. Feature 95b was not associated with Feature 95a. **Feature 95b** was a silty loam feature in the center of the east wall. It contained bricks, most of an olive green wine bottle, two sherds of pearlware, oyster shell, and a bone fragment.

Feature 97 was below level G on the western half of the unit and consisted of mainly oyster and rubble fill. It was bisected and excavated down to level I. There was a huge amount of brick, and oyster shell and animal bone fragments, as well as nails, undecorated whiteware, ironstone, brown and grey bodied stoneware, an olive green bottle neck, flatglass, and lighting glass. **Level H** extended from the northeast corner of the unit through the center of the unit. It was a much harder packed reddish clay yard scatter level that contained a large amount of brick rubble, undecorated pearlware and whiteware, flatglass, lighting glass, olive green bottle glass, corroded metal nails, a large amount of oyster shell, bone fragments, and a decorated pipe bowl.

Mid 19th Century Occupation

Level II covered most of the unit except for the southeast corner of the unit which still had parts of Feature 95 and Feature 98 exposed. Level I contained brick, nails, gray bodied stoneware, large amounts of ironstone, undecorated porcelain, handpainted sherds of pearlware, a decorated pipe bowl, lighting glass, bottle glass, corroded flat metal, a huge amount of oyster shell, and animal bone fragments. Many of the numerous oyster shells recovered were lying flat in the level. Most of the ceramics were found in the center part of the unit. Level I was split into two levels to increase vertical control. In **Level I2** there were bricks, nails, gray bodied stoneware, undecorated pearlware, porcelain, and ironstone, flatglass, clear bottle glass, blue-green bottle glass, animal bone fragments, and a large number of oyster shells. Level I2 extended deeper in the Southeast corner of the unit, below feature 95. Below Level I was **Level J**, a silty clay level that contained nails, some creamware, ironstone, and coarse earthenware, bottle glass, animal bone fragments, and a large number of oyster shells. It is possible that the large number of shells

are residual from the oyster shell fill level of level I. The southeast corner contained some holes and bricks. Level K was a yard fill level and was divided into three arbitrary levels to increase the vertical control. In **Level K1** contained nails, brick, coarse earthenware, gray bodied stoneware, undecorated creamware, undecorated pearlware, undecorated whiteware, flatglass, bottle glass, olive green bottle glass, some oyster shell, and a fair amount of animal bone fragments. In **Level K2** there were nails, a small amount of brick, coarse earthenware, creamware, ironstone, undecorated pearlware, undecorated whiteware, dark olive green bottle glass, flatglass, oyster shell, and a large amount of animal bone fragments. **Level K3** contained a large number of nails, and brick, coarse earthenware, undecorated creamware, two fragments of a wig curler, molded ironstone, Jackfield wares, a large number of pearlware sherds, a few sherds of tin glazed earthenwares, some whiteware, flatglass, clear bottle glass, oyster shells, and a large number of animal bone fragments. Overall, level K had a lot of animal bone and ceramics in it. Most of the unit was sterile at the bottom of level K3, except for the southeast corner. This was called **Level L**, although it was probably a feature, not a level. In level L, there were nails, bricks, a small black basalt bowl, a refined redware soup tureen, some ironstone fragments, lots of pearlware sherds, tobacco pipe bowls and stems, a sherd of wheildonware, undecorated whiteware, flatglass, dark olive green bottle glass, and a very large number of mammal bones.

Interpretation

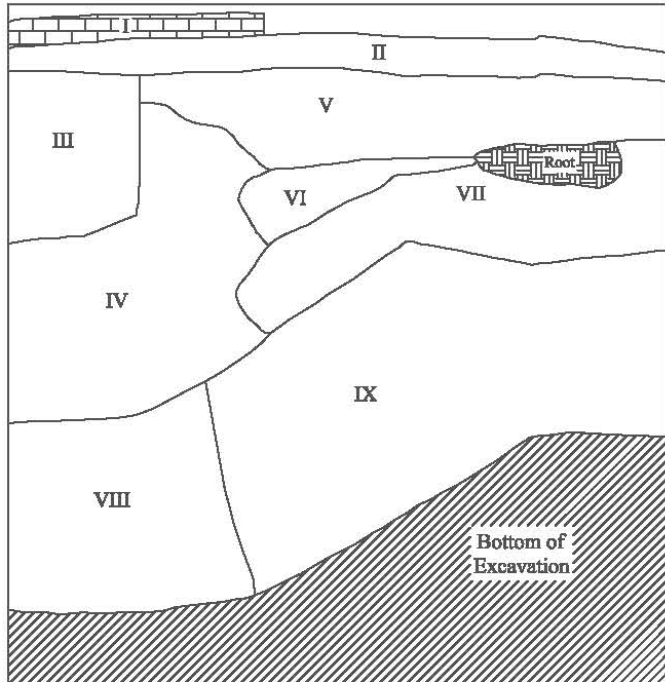
Unit 18 contains very large fill deposits, suggesting that the grade on this side of the site was continually being raised. Between these fill deposits, there are smaller layers that indicate occupation of the site. The deepest levels especially reflect that the site was being used before the house was built, with an extremely large number of ceramics and animal bones in the deepest levels. The southeast part of the unit also seems to have been consistently different from the rest of the unit, and could represent the outside edge of a much large feature. The archaeology from the modern period reflects the use of the yard as a garden space. Units 17 and 18 were very different from each other, and indicate that the yard space was used very differently in the historic period.

Figure 6: Unit 18, Bottom of Excavation Photograph, Facing South



Figure 7: Unit 18, Bottom of Excavation, South Profile Digital Drawing

18AP119
Unit 18
South Wall Profile



Arbitrary Line

- I - Brick
- II - 10 YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam
- III - 10 YR 5/2 Grayish Brown Silty Loam
- IV - 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam
- V - 10 YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam
- VI - 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay
- VII - 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silty Loam with Oyster
- VIII - 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay
- IX - 10YR 5/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay

Profile Drawn by Elizabeth Berhardt and Jocelyn Knauf
6/17/11
Profile Digitized by Kathryn Deeley
12/4/12

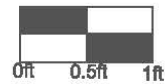


TABLE 2: UNIT 18 EXCAVATION SUMMARY

Table 2: Excavation Summary for Test Unit 18										
Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
18	A	-0.128	0.122	0.006	N/A	N/A	N/A	Brick Patio	N/A	2003
18	B	0.122	0.088	0.034	10YR 4/2; 10YR 6/4	Dark Grayish Brown; Light Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Bedding for Brick Patio	4	1931
18	81	0.082	0.094	0.012	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plastic Sheet	N/A	2003
18	C	0.078	0.222	0.144	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Yard Surface	7	1959
18	83	0.182	0.544	0.362	10YR 7/1	Light Gray	Silty loam	Coal Ash Deposit	11	1960
18	D	0.26	0.528	0.268	10YR 4/3	Brown	Silt	Fill Level	28	1950
18	92	0.55	0.81	0.26	10YR 2/2	Very Dark Brown	Loam	Potting Feature	29	No Data ble Artif acts
18	E	0.582	0.666	0.084	10YR 4/2	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt	Loose Fill	31	1931
18	F	0.698	0.83	0.132	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Loam	Loose Fill (Spill over from f. 95)	34	1931
18	95a	0.968	1.302	0.334	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silty Loam	Loose Coal Ash Fill	42	1830
18	95b	1.156	1.548	0.392	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Loam	Fill Level	49	1780
18	98a	1.21	1.63	0.42	10YR 4/2	Dark Grayish Brown	Silty Loam	Coal Ash Deposit	47	1840
18	98a2	1.52	2.02	0.5	10YR 4/2	Dark Grayish Brown	Silty Loam	Coal Ash Deposit	64	1931
18	97	0.878	1.072	0.194	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Loam	Rubble and Oyster Fill	53	1840
18	G	0.798	1.008	0.21	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Loam	Rubble Fill	40	1850
18	H	0.924	1.09	0.166	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Loam	Yard Scatter	58	1840
18	I1	1.098	1.192	0.094	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Sandy Loam	Yard Scatter	63	1850
18	I2	1.406	1.878	0.472	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silty Loam	Yard Scatter	65	1850
18	J	1.398	1.514	0.116	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	Oyster Fill	71	1840

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number	TPQ
18	K1	1.514	1.874	0.36	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silty Clay	Yard Scatter	74	1850
18	K2	1.874	2.32	0.446	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	Yard Scatter	75	1850
18	K3	2.32	2.866	0.546	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	Yard Scatter	83	1858
18	L	2.91	3.884	0.974	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Loam	Yard Scatter	90	1840

Chapter IV: Artifact Interpretation

The levels and features that date to the mid 19th century reflect the period of occupation of this property prior to the construction of the tenement house by William Butler. The top levels that date to this period, Unit 17 Level M and Unit 18 Level I, contain a large amount of architectural debris and likely reflect the deposition of debris on top of the earlier occupation levels.

In Unit 17, Level M contained mostly architectural debris, contained a brass cut nail, likely associated with furniture, and two iron cut nails, and a piece of Rockingham ware, which was produced primarily between 1850 and 1950. Other datable artifacts in this level include several pieces of pearlware. There are not many datable artifacts in this level, and therefore the TPQ of the level is 1850. This level contained a large amount of mortar and brick, as well as flat glass, nails, bone, a small amount of bottle glass, and oyster shell.

Level N is a yard scatter level and contained Whiteware (1830), Rockingham ware (1850), Ironstone (1840), large amounts of oyster shell, and flatglass. The TPQ of this level is 1850. The ceramics in this level are predominately whiteware. This level also contained brick, a copper button, corroded iron, and bone.

Level O is a thin coal and wood ash deposit that contained few datable artifacts, but there were several pieces of ironstone, which started to be produced around 1840. This level also contained whiteware, pearlware, and a piece of white salt-glazed stoneware. Oyster shell, clinker, flatglass, bottle glass, prosser buttons, brick, corroded metal, and corroded nails were also found in this level.

Feature 100 was a sand-tempered mortar post hole that contained no artifacts. However, its location at the top of level P and below Level O indicates that it also dates to the mid-19th century.

Level P was a yard scatter level that contained several datable ceramics, including Rockingham, Ironstone, whiteware, and pearlware. It also contained cut nails. Although the nails date to 1820, the presence of Rockingham gives this level a TPQ of 1850. The level also included large amounts of oyster shell, and bone, as well as metal materials, including corroded nails, bottle glass, flatglass, and a small amount of brick.

Level Q was an oyster fill level that contained over 90 pounds of oyster shells, flatglass, corroded nails, bone and brass buttons, and bone. Datable artifacts in this level included a cut nail, whiteware, pearlware, yellowware, ironstone, and a piece of Rockingham ware. Most of the ceramics were pieces of whiteware, but the presence of Rockingham ware pushes the TPQ back to 1850.

Level R was a yard scatter level that contained several datable ceramics, including Ironstone, Rockingham, whiteware, and creamware. Most of the datable ceramics in this level were pearlware, but the TPQ of the ceramics is 1850 because of the Rockingham ware. This level also

contained 5/64 and 6/64 pipestems, which date to the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century. The level also contained seven wire nails. The wire nails have a TPQ of 1880, but there were so few of these nails that this level is included in the mid-19th century. A large amount of oyster shell was in this level as well, although not as much as Level P, in addition to bottle glass, corroded iron, corroded nails, coarse earthenware, a brass spoon, brass and bone buttons, upholstery tacks, a copper pin, and bone.

Level S is a Yard Scatter level, that was divided into three arbitrary levels, in order to increase vertical control. In the top of this level, level S1 were pieces of whiteware, and pearlware, a single piece of ironstone, and a single piece of a 6/64 pipe stem. The presence of Ironstone gives this sublevel a TPQ of 1840. Also found in this sublevel was oyster shell, a small amount of brick, corroded nails and iron, flatglass, a small amount of bottle glass, and animal bone. In the second level of S, S2 contained pieces of yellowware, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, a piece of white salt-glazed stoneware, and a piece of Rockingham ware. A piece of 5/64 pipe stem was also in Level S2. This sub-level also contained a single, small black plastic stick. It is possible that this piece of plastic came out of a wall, or is a very early version of plastic. Most of the datable ceramics in level S2 were pieces of pearlware, but the presence of Rockingham makes the TPQ 1850. Oyster shell, brick, flatglass, bottle glass, corroded nails, and bone were also found in Level S2. The final sub-level in Level S, Level S3, contained datable ceramics, and included whiteware, pearlware, and creamware. Most of these ceramics were creamware, but the TPQ is 1830 because of the presence of whiteware. This sublevel also contained oyster shell, brick, corroded iron, two bone buttons, flatglass, brass upholstery tack, and bone.

Level T was a yard scatter/fill level that contained fewer artifacts than the levels above it. In this level, there was pearlware, creamware, and a 5/64 pipe stem. These were the only datable artifacts in the level, making the TPQ 1780. The level also contained a bone button, a copper button, flatglass, corroded nails, and bone.

The bottom of Unit 17 was dominated by feature 104, a pit that had been filled in and covered by wooden planks. In the top portion of the feature, Feature 104a, only contained one datable artifact – a single piece of whiteware, which makes the TPQ 1830. It also contained a small amount of brick, corroded iron, corroded nails, bone, and a leather shoe heel. Below the wooden planks, Feature 104b contained a mix of whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and ironstone. This portion of the feature also contained cut nails, and a 4/64 pipe stem. This gives the feature a TPQ of 1840. The bottom of this feature also contained corroded iron, corroded flat metal, bone, brick, flat glass, a small amount of bottle glass, and oyster shell.

In Unit 18, Level I was a yard scatter level that was divided into two arbitrary levels, in order to increase vertical control. Level I1 contained Ironstone (1840), Rockingham ware (1850), Pearlware (1780), Yellowware (1840), and 5/64 pipe stem (1720-1750). This gives the level a TPQ of 1850. It also contained bone, bottle glass, oyster shell, brick, and corroded nails. Level I2 contained cut nails, five possible corroded wire nails, Rockingham, pearlware, ironstone, creamware. Also contained a prosser button. Oyster shell, a copper button, flat glass, bottle glass, brick, and bone were also in level I2.

Level J was an oyster fill level that contained few datable artifacts. This level contained creamware, whiteware, ironstone, and a 4/64 pipestem (1750-1800). Mostly contained oyster shell, corroded metal, bone and a small amount of glass.

Level K in Unit 18, a yard scatter level, was divided into three arbitrary levels. In Level K1 there was brick, oyster shell, flat glass, bone, corroded metal nails. Datable artifacts in this level included 5/64 pipe stems, Rockingham ware, cut nails, whiteware, creamware, pearlware, yellowware, and tin glazed earthenware. These artifacts indicate a TPQ of 1850, because of the presence of Rockingham ware. Most of the datable ceramics in this level were pieces of pearlware and whiteware. Level K2 contained several datable artifacts including cut nails, a small number of wire nails, Pearlware, Yellowware, creamware, whiteware, ironstone, and Rockingham ware. This indicates a TPQ of 1850. This level also contained oyster shell, brick, corroded iron, flatglass, bone, and bottle glass. Level K3 contained lots of datable ceramics, including yellowware (1840), Jackfield ware (1740), pearlware (1780), creamware (1760), whiteware (1830), tin glazed earthenware (1630), 5/64 (1720-1750) and 4/64 (1750-1800) pipe stems, three wire nails (1880), and part of a mason canning jar (1858). The latest date was that of the canning jar, indicating a TPQ of 1858. Most of the ceramics in this level were pieces of pearlware. Bottle glass, oyster shell, brick and a huge amount of bone were also found in this level.

The final level in Unit 18, Level L was a yard scatter level with a fair amount of architectural debris. It contained brick, corroded metal nails, and cut nails. Also in this level were 5/64 pipe stems, bottle glass, yellowware, whiteware, pearlware, ironstone, and one piece of tin-glazed earthenware. Most of the ceramics were pearlware and whiteware. The TPQ of this level is 1840 because of the Yellowware and Ironstone. Level L also contained a huge amount of bone, a brass button, and half an earthenware marble.

TABLE 3: LEVELS AND FEATURES DATING TO THE MID 19TH CENTURY OCCUPATION OF 18AP119

Mid 19th Century					
Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
17	M	Architectural Debris	1850	cut nails, Rockingham ware, pearlware, mortar and brick, flat glass, nails, animal bone, bottle glass, and oyster shell	0.826
17	N	Yard Scatter	1850	whiteware, Rockingham ware, Ironstone, oyster shell, flatglass, brick, a copper button, corroded iron, and animal bone	1.09
17	O	Coal and Wood-Ash Deposit	1840	Ironstone, whiteware, pearlware, Oyster shell, clinker, flatglass, bottle glass, prosser buttons, brick, corroded metal, and corroded nails	1.226
17	100	Mortar Post Hole	No Artifacts	N/A	1.568
17	P	Yard Scatter	1830	Rockingham, Ironstone, whiteware, pearlware, cut nails, oyster shell,	1.588

Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
				animal bone, corroded nails, bottle glass, flatglass, and a small amount of brick	
17	Q	Oyster Shell Fill	1850	oyster shell, flatglass, corroded nails, bone and brass buttons, and animal bone, whiteware, pearlware, yellowware, Ironstone, and a piece of Rockingham ware	1.664
17	R	Yard Scatter	1850	Ironstone, Rockingham, whiteware, creamware, 5/64 and 6/64 pipestems, wire nails, oyster shell, bottle glass, corroded iron, corroded nails, coarse earthenware, a brass spoon, brass and bone buttons, upholstery tacks, a copper pin, and animal bone	1.932
17	S1	Yard Scatter	1840	whiteware, pearlware, a single piece of ironstone, a 6/64 pipe stem, oyster shell, a small amount of brick, corroded nails and iron, flatglass, bottle glass, and animal bone	2.248
17	S2	Yard Scatter	1830	yellowware, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, a piece of white salt-glazed stoneware, a piece of Rockingham ware, a 5/64 pipe stem, a piece of black plastic, Oyster shell, brick, flatglass, bottle glass, corroded nails, and animal bone	2.454
17	S3	Yard Scatter	1830	whiteware, pearlware, creamware, oyster shell, brick, corroded iron, two bone buttons, flatglass, brass upholstery tack, and animal bone	2.89
17	T	Yard Scatter/Fill	1780	pearlware, creamware, a 5/64 pipe stem, a bone button, a copper button, flatglass, corroded nails, and animal bone	3.314
17	104a	Wood Planks	1830	whiteware, a small amount of brick, corroded iron, corroded nails, bone, and a leather shoe heel	3.532
17	104b	Pit with Fill	1840	whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and ironstone, cut nails, a 4/64 pipe stem, corroded iron, corroded flat metal, bone, brick, flat glass, a small amount of bottle glass, and oyster shell	3.505
18	I1	Yard Scatter	1850	Ironstone, Rockingham ware, Pearlware, Yellowware, and 5/64 pipe stems, animal bone, bottle glass, oyster shell, brick, and corroded nails	1.098

Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
18	I2	Yard Scatter	1850	cut nails, five possible corroded wire nails, Rockingham ware, pearlware, ironstone, creamware, a prosser button, Oyster shell, a copper button, flat glass, bottle glass, brick, and animal bone	1.406
18	J	Oyster Fill	1840	creamware, whiteware, ironstone, and a 4/64 pipestem, oyster shell, corroded metal, bone and a small amount of glass	1.398
18	K1	Yard Scatter	1850	brick, oyster shell, flat glass, bone, corroded metal nails, 5/64 pipe stems, Rockingham ware, cut nails, whiteware, creamware, pearlware, yellowware, and tin glazed earthenware.	1.514
18	K2	Yard Scatter	1850	cut nails, a small number of wire nails, Pearlware, Yellowware, creamware, whiteware, ironstone, Rockingham ware, oyster shell, brick, corroded iron, flatglass, animal bone, and bottle glass	1.874
18	K3	Yard Scatter	1858	Yellowware, Jackfield ware, pearlware, creamware, whiteware, tin glazed earthenware, 5/64 and 4/64 pipe stems, three wire nails, part of a mason canning jar, bottle glass, oyster shell, brick and animal bone	2.32
18	L	Yard Scatter	1840	brick, corroded metal nails, cut nails, 5/64 pipe stems, bottle glass, yellowware, whiteware, pearlware, ironstone, tin-glazed earthenware, animal bone, a brass button, and half an earthenware marble	2.91

TABLE 4: ARTIFACTS FROM THE MID 19TH CENTURY AT 18AP119

Mid 19th Century		
Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	97	1.16
Highly Refined Earthenware	180	2.16
Coarse Stoneware	45	0.54
Refined Stoneware	11	0.13
Porcelain	101	1.21
Whiteware	286	3.42
Pearlware	401	4.80
Creamware	122	1.46

Item	Count	Percent
Yellowware	24	0.29
Other Ceramics	41	0.49
Tin Glazed Earthenware	8	0.10
Total Ceramics	1316	15.76
Serving Glass	7	0.08
Bottle Glass	328	3.93
Lighting Glass	78	0.93
Window Glass/ Flatglass	482	5.77
Glass General	274	3.28
Total Glass	1169	14.00
Nails General	603	7.22
Handwrought	16	0.19
Cut Nails	39	0.47
Modern Wire Nails	23	0.28
Other Iron Objects	429	5.14
Other Metals	136	1.63
Total Metals	1246	14.92
Buttons	20	0.24
Fasteners	0	0.00
Slate Pencils	1	0.01
Marbles	1	0.01
Coins	0	0.00
Other Small Finds	2	0.02
Total Small Finds	24	0.29
Faunal Bone	1137	13.61
Shell (Oyster)	2730	32.69
Organic Material (other)	298	3.57
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone, Roof Shingle)	92	1.10
Brick, Whole or Part	304	3.64
Recent/Synthetic Material	2	0.02
Pipestem	58	0.69
Total	8352	100.00

Most of the levels that are included in the late 19th century have the same TPQs as those that are included in the mid 19th century, but the law of superposition tells us that because these levels are on top of the levels included in the mid 19th century temporal period they must be more recently deposited.

In Unit 17, Level G was a very thin, coal ash level that did not contain any datable artifacts. However, the lack of any plastic in this level suggested that it was deposited earlier than the previous levels. Level G contained corroded metal, including nails, bottle glass, animal bones, including a pig tooth, porcelain, and a ceramic cuff link.

Level H was also a thin coal ash deposit that contained few artifacts. There was only one datable artifact in this level, a single piece of whiteware, which dates to 1830. This level contained mostly corroded nails, and flatglass, as well as a small amount of animal bone, oyster shell, and lighting glass. A slate pencil and a brass upholstery tack were also found in this level.

Level I was another thin coal ash deposit, which contained mostly a large number of unidentifiable corroded metal objects. Datable artifacts from this level included a piece of pearlware, creamware, and ironstone, and two prosser buttons. These artifacts indicate a TPQ of 1840. The level also contained bottle glass, flatglass, and a brass upholstery tack.

Level J was a yard scatter level that contained mostly corroded nails and corroded iron, bottle glass, and flatglass. Datable artifacts in Level J included Rockingham ware, whiteware, pearlware, and two 4/64 pipe stem fragments. The presence of Rockingham ware gives this level a TPQ of 1850. This level also contained animal bones, oyster shell, two iron buttons, two clay marbles, and a glass bead.

Level K was another coal ash level, and contained bottle glass, flatglass, animal bones, oyster shells, corroded metal and a prosser button. The prosser button is the only datable artifact in this level, and gives the level a TPQ of 1840.

Level L was a yard scatter level, and contained mostly corroded metal, corroded nails, and bottle glass. The datable artifacts from Level L included a 5/64 pipe stem fragment, whiteware, yellowware, Rockingham ware, and a prosser button. The latest date comes from the Rockingham and the TPQ of Level L is 1850. This level also contained pipe bowl fragments, porcelain, and animal bones.

In Unit 18, Feature 95 was divided into two levels, the first a loose coal ash level, and the second a silty coal ash deposit. These two features appear not to be associated with each other. Feature 95a was a semi-circular loose coal ash deposit. Datable artifacts in Feature 95a included pearlware, whiteware, and creamware. These artifacts give this portion of the Feature a TPQ of 1830. Feature 95a also contained porcelain, corroded metal nails, bricks, clear and blue-green bottle glass, bone fragments, and corroded flat sheet metal. There was also a large amount of oyster shell and some brick in this feature. Feature 95b contained few artifacts, most of which were oyster shell. This portion of the feature also contained bricks, most of an olive green wine bottle, a bone fragment, and two sherds of pearlware. The pearlware pieces are the only datable artifacts in this sublevel, which makes the TPQ for Feature 95b 1780. Even though this level dates to the end of the 18th century, it is included with the late 19th century occupation period because it was on top of Level I in Unit 18, which dates to the mid 19th century. Since feature 95b was on top of Level I, it must have been deposited after Level I, after the mid 19th century.

Feature 98, a circular shaped coal ash feature that was divided into two arbitrary levels. There were few datable artifacts in either level of the feature. Feature 98a1 contained two pieces of whiteware and a prosser button, giving this level of the feature a TPQ of 1840. This portion of the feature also contained bottle glass, and corroded nails. Feature 98a2 contained four blue pieces of plastic and a pink plastic spoon, giving this level a TPQ of 1931. The fact that this plastic was found at the bottom of Feature 98 and below Feature 95 is part of the reason that these Features were included in the late 19th century occupation rather than the mid 19th century occupation. There also appeared to have been some burrow holes in Feature 98 that could have caused these more recent artifacts to be re-deposited into these earlier occupation levels.

Feature 97 was mainly oyster and rubble fill. Most of the datable artifacts in this level are pieces of Ironstone and undecorated whiteware. There are also pieces of pearlware, a 5/64 pipe stem fragment, and a piece Rockingham ware, which makes the TPQ of this feature 1850. There was a large amount of brick, oyster shell and animal bone fragments, as well as nails, an iron key, bottle glass, flatglass, and lighting glass in this feature.

Level G was a rubble fill level that was later determined to be spill-over from Feature 97. It contained a large amount of brick and oyster rubble with a few pockets of clay, coal and clinker. In Level G, there was also whiteware, ironstone, a toy porcelain saucer, lighting glass, clear bottle glass, olive green bottle glass, and bone fragments.

Level H was a yard scatter level that contained undecorated pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, white salt-glazed stoneware, and ironstone. Although most of the ceramics were pearlware, the presence of ironstone and yellowware indicate a TPQ of 1840. Level H also included lighting glass, bottle glass, corroded metal nails, a large amount of oyster shell, brick, bone fragments, and a decorated pipe bowl.

TABLE 5: LEVELS AND FEATURES DATING TO THE LATE 19TH CENTURY OCCUPATION OF 18AP119

Late 19th Century					
Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
17	G	Coal Ash Deposit	No Datable Artifacts	corroded metal, nails, bottle glass, animal bones, pig tooth, porcelain, and a ceramic cuff link	0.404
17	H	Coal Ash Deposit	1830	whiteware, corroded nails, flatglass, animal bone, oyster shell, lighting glass, slate pencil, brass upholstery tack	0.454
17	I	Coal Ash Deposit	1840	unidentifiable corroded metal objects, pearlware, creamware, ironstone, prosser buttons, bottle glass, flatglass, and a brass upholstery tack	0.476
17	J	Yard Scatter	1850	corroded nails, corroded iron, bottle glass, flatglass, Rockingham ware, whiteware, pearlware, 4/64 pipe stem fragments, animal bones, oyster shell, two iron buttons, two clay marbles,	0.578

Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
				and a glass bead	
17	K	Coal Ash Scatter	1840	bottle glass, flatglass, animal bones, oyster shells, corroded metal and a prosser button	0.728
17	L	Fill Level	1850	corroded metal, corroded nails, and bottle glass, 5/64 pipe stem fragment, whiteware, yellowware, Rockingham ware, a prosser button, pipe bowl fragments, porcelain, and animal bones	0.906
18	95a	Loose Coal Ash	1830	pearlware, whiteware, creamware, porcelain, corroded metal nails, bricks, clear and blue-green bottle glass, bone fragments, corroded flat sheet metal, oyster shell and brick	0.968
18	95b	Fill Level	1780	oyster shell, bricks, most of an olive green wine bottle, a bone fragment, and pearlware	1.156
18	98a1	Coal Ash Deposit	1840	whiteware, a prosser button, bottle glass, and corroded nails	1.21
18	98a2	Coal Ash Deposit	1931	blue plastic and a pink plastic spoon	1.52
18	97	Rubble and Oyster Fill	1840	Ironstone, undecorated whiteware, pearlware, a 5/64 pipe stem fragment, a piece Rockingham ware, brick, oyster shell, animal bone, nails, an iron key, bottle glass, flatglass, and lighting glass	.878
18	G	Rubble Fill	1850	brick and oyster rubble, coal, clinker, whiteware, ironstone, a toy porcelain saucer, lighting glass, clear bottle glass, olive green bottle glass, and animal bone	0.798
18	H	Coal Ash Deposit	1840	undecorated pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Ironstone, lighting glass, bottle glass, corroded metal nails, oyster shell, brick, animal bone, and a decorated pipe bowl	0.924

TABLE 6: ARTIFACTS FORM THE LATE 19TH CENTURY AT 18AP119

Late 19th Century		
Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	2	0.08
Highly Refined Earthenware	86	3.47

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Stoneware	5	0.20
Refined Stoneware	1	0.04
Porcelain	17	0.69
Whiteware	61	2.46
Pearlware	33	1.33
Creamware	6	0.24
Yellowware	2	0.08
Other Ceramics	4	0.16
Tin Glazed Earthenware	0	0.00
Total Ceramics	217	8.76
Serving Glass	32	1.29
Bottle Glass	253	10.21
Lighting Glass	131	5.29
Window Glass/ Flatglass	109	4.40
Glass General	97	3.92
Total Glass	622	25.11
Nails General	262	10.58
Handwrought	0	0.00
Cut Nails	0	0.00
Modern Wire Nails	0	0.00
Other Iron Objects	380	15.34
Other Metals	16	0.65
Total Metals	658	26.56
Buttons	5	0.20
Fasteners	2	0.08
Slate Pencils	1	0.04
Marbles	2	0.08
Coins	0	0.00
Other Small Finds	1	0.04
Total Small Finds	11	0.44
Faunal Bone	214	8.64
Shell (Oyster)	374	15.10
Organic Material (other)	81	3.27
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone, Roof Shingle)	1	0.04
Brick, Whole or Part	289	11.67
Recent/Synthetic Material	4	0.16
Pipestem	17	0.69
Total	2477	100.00

Most of the levels that are attributed to the early 20th century contain similar artifacts to those found in the late 19th century. However, the presence of plastic in these levels indicates that they were more recently deposited. Like the late 19th century, this period represents occupation by predominately African American renters at this site.

In Unit 17, Level C was a yard scatter deposit containing pearlware, creamware, yellowware, Rockingham, Asbestos tile, plastic, and a 5/64 pipe stem fragment. The presence of plastic gives this level a TPQ of 1931. Level C also contained a slate pencil, two glass marbles, bottle glass, flat glass, lighting glass, concrete, an iron screw, nails, concrete, oyster shell, and animal bone.

Feature 84 and Feature 86 were planting features located below Level C and above Level D, which both date to the early 20th century. Although Feature 84 did not contain any datable artifacts and Feature 86 only contained one datable artifact, their location between two levels that date to the early 20th century indicates that these features were deposited during this quarter century as well. Feature 84 contained flatglass, corroded flat metal, and a single bone fragment. Feature 86 contained bottle glass, corroded flat metal, and a single screw. The screws first began to be produced in the late 18th century, which would give this level a TPQ of 1840. However, this does not mean that this particular screw couldn't have been produced much later, and therefore does not affect the inclusion of this level in the early 20th century occupation.

Level D was a fill deposit that contained plastic, asphalt, asbestos tile, pearlware, whiteware, creamware, Ironstone, and Rockingham ware. The presence of plastic gives this level at TPQ of 1931. Level D also included bottle glass, a clay marble, a glass marble, oyster shell, flatglass, lighting glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, nails, and animal bone.

Feature 87 was a small sand deposit on top of the deposit of linoleum in level E. It contained a small number of artifacts, including flatglass, lighting glass, nails, and a prosser button. The button is the only datable artifact in this level, making the TPQ 1840. However, because this feature was above a level that dated to the early 20th century, this feature must date to this period as well.

Level E was a coal ash fill deposit that contained blue and black plastic, linoleum, whiteware, pearlware, white salt-glazed stoneware, and screws. The plastic gives this level a TPQ of 1931. Also in level E were pieces of bottle glass, flatglass, a small number of bone fragments, a glass marble, charcoal, coal, porcelain, a tobacco pipe bowl, nails, and corroded iron.

Feature 90 was a post-mold feature that did not contain any datable artifacts. Found in Feature 90 were eight pieces of metal, seven of which were identified as nails. The position of this post-mold between Level E and F indicates that the post was installed during the early 20th century.

Feature 91 was a post-hole feature that contained few datable artifacts. The datable artifacts in this feature included cut nails, and whiteware, giving the feature a TPQ of 1830. However, because the feature is between two early 20th century levels, it likely dates to later than the artifacts indicate. Also found in this feature was a leather shoe, likely a high-top sneaker, oyster shells, bottle glass, a bone button, a glass button, and bone fragments.

Level F contained Ironstone, with maker's marks on four of the five pieces recovered, yellowware, pearlware, whiteware, creamware, a 5/64 pipe stem fragment, a carbon light, and a piece of plastic attached to glass. The TPQ of this level is 1931. Also in Level F was bottle glass, lighting glass, table glass, unidentifiable corroded metal, bone fragments, oyster shell, coarse stoneware, coarse earthenware, porcelain, prosser buttons, porcelain cuff links, coal, clinker, and slag.

In Unit 18, Feature 92 was a small planting hole filled with potting soil and a few small artifacts, including corroded metal, a bone fragment, a metal hook and oyster shell. None of these artifacts are datable, but the location of this planting feature at the top of Level E indicates that it dates to the early 20th century as well.

Level E is another fill level that contained several datable ceramics including whiteware, pearlware, creamware, Rockingham ware, and Ironstone. It also contained pieces of colored plastic, 6/64 pipe stems, a corroded crown cap, cut nails, and wire nails. The plastic gives this level a TPQ of 1931. Level E also contained blue and brown bottle glass, flatglass, table glass, a piece of a brooch, bone fragments, oyster shell, a porcelain cuff link, pieces of flower pots, corroded metal nails, and brick.

Level F was a yard scatter level with rubble and coal inclusions. It contained few datable artifacts, which included plastic, a screw, a prosser button, whiteware, yellowware, and pearlware. The TPQ of Level F is 1931, because of the presence of plastic. Also in Level F were pieces of flatglass, bottle glass, and lighting glass, brick, corroded metal nails, coarse brown-bodied stoneware, oyster shell, bone fragments, a bone button, and undecorated tobacco pipe bowls.

TABLE 7: LEVELS AND FEATURES DATING TO THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY OCCUPATION OF 18AP119

Early 20th Century					
Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
17	C	Yard Scatter with coal ash inclusion	1931	pearlware, creamware, yellowware, Rockingham, Asbestos tile, plastic, a 5/64 pipe stem fragment, a slate pencil, two glass marbles, bottle glass, flat glass, lighting glass, concrete, an iron screw, nails, concrete, oyster shell, and animal bone	-0.024
17	F. 84	Planting Feature	No Datable Artifacts	flatglass, corroded flat metal, and animal bone	-0.04
17	F. 86	Planting Feature	1840	bottle glass, corroded flat metal, and a screw	0.11
17	D	Yard Scatter	1931	plastic, asphalt, asbestos tile, pearlware, whiteware, creamware, Ironstone, Rockingham ware, bottle	0.064

Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
				glass, a clay marble, a glass marble, oyster shell, flatglass, lighting glass, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, nails, and animal bone	
17	F. 87	Sand inclusion	1840	flatglass, lighting glass, nails, and a prosser button	0.17
17	E	Yard Scatter with possible burning events	1931	blue and black plastic, linoleum, whiteware, pearlware, white salt-glazed stoneware, screws, bottle glass, flatglass, a small number of bone fragments, a glass marble, charcoal, coal, porcelain, a tobacco pipe bowl, nails, and corroded iron	0.136
17	90	Post Mold	No Datable Artifacts	nails, corroded iron	0.252
17	91	Post Hole	1830	cut nails, whiteware, a leather shoe, oyster shells, bottle glass, a bone button, a glass button, and animal bone	0.244
17	F	Yard Scatter	1931	Ironstone, yellowware, pearlware, whiteware, creamware, a 5/64 pipe stem fragment, a carbon light, a piece of plastic attached to glass, bottle glass, lighting glass, table glass, unidentifiable corroded metal, bone fragments, oyster shell, coarse stoneware, coarse earthenware, porcelain, prosser buttons, porcelain cuff links, coal, clinker, and slag	0.246
18	F. 92	Potting Feature	No Datable Artifacts	corroded metal, animal bone, a metal hook, and oyster shell	0.55
18	E	Loose Fill	1931	whiteware, pearlware, creamware, Rockingham ware, Ironstone, colored plastic, 6/64 pipe stems, a corroded crown cap, cut nails, wire nails, blue and brown bottle glass, flatglass, table glass, a piece of a brooch, bone fragments, oyster shell, a porcelain cuff link, pieces of flower pots, corroded metal nails, and brick	0.582
18	F	Loose Fill	1931	plastic, a screw, a prosser button, whiteware, yellowware, pearlware, flatglass, bottle glass, lighting glass, brick, corroded metal nails, coarse brown-bodied stoneware, oyster shell, bone fragments, a bone button,	0.698

				and undecorated tobacco pipe bowls	
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TABLE 8: ARTIFACTS FROM THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY AT 18AP119

Early 20th Century		
Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	14	0.91
Highly Refined Earthenware	17	1.11
Coarse Stoneware	10	0.65
Refined Stoneware	1	0.07
Porcelain	12	0.78
Whiteware	37	2.42
Pearlware	37	2.42
Creamware	7	0.46
Yellowware	5	0.33
Other Ceramics	1	0.07
Tin Glazed Earthenware	0	0.00
Total Ceramics	141	9.20
Serving Glass	14	0.91
Bottle Glass	280	18.28
Lighting Glass	48	3.13
Window Glass/ Flatglass	125	8.16
Glass General	53	3.46
Total Glass	520	33.94
Nails General	151	9.86
Handwrought	0	0.00
Cut Nails	13	0.85
Modern Wire Nails	5	0.33
Other Iron Objects	186	12.14
Other Metals	11	0.72
Total Metals	366	23.89
Buttons	7	0.46
Fasteners	2	0.13
Slate Pencils	1	0.07
Marbles	1	0.07
Coins	0	0.00
Other Small Finds	2	0.13
Total Small Finds	13	0.85
Faunal Bone	139	9.07
Shell (Oyster)	193	12.60
Organic Material (other)	77	5.03
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone, Roof Shingle)	19	1.24
Brick, Whole or Part	49	3.20

Item	Count	Percent
Recent/Synthetic Material	18	1.17
Pipestem	10	0.65
Total	1532	100.00

In Unit 17, Level A was an extant brick patio that covered all but the southwest corner of the unit. Although there are no artifacts in this level, the patio was put in by the current homeowner and therefore dates to approximately 2003.

Below the patio in Unit 17 was Feature 81, a plastic sheet that was likely put down at the same time as the brick patio, possibly as a weed barrier. There were no artifacts in this feature in either unit, but the Feature likely also dates to 2003.

Level B was a small household-scatter deposit that contained white rubber, a screw-on metal cap, wire and cut nails, a piece of whiteware and asphalt. The TPQ of level B is therefore 1909 because of the presence of the rubber. Level B also included oyster shell, corroded iron, mortar, bottle glass, and animal bone.

In Unit 18, Level A was the extant brick patio that covered the whole unit. Although the level contained no artifacts, the patio was put in by the current homeowner and therefore dates to approximately 2003.

Level B was bedding sand, likely used to level the patio surface, with some root disturbance. In level B were some datable artifacts, including colored plastic, whiteware, wire nails, cut nails, and screws. The TPQ for Level B was 1931, because of the presence of plastic. Level B also contained flatglass, lighting glass, brick, mortar, wood, and animal bones.

Level C is a yard surface level that is the most recent of the early 20th century occupation levels. Level C has a TPQ of 1959 because of a penny with the Lincoln monument on the back that was recovered in this level. These types of pennies began to be produced in 1959. Other datable artifacts in Level C include a “one cent” penny, wire nails, cut nails, screws, plastic, whiteware, pearlware and creamware. Level C also contained bottle glass, oyster shells, animal bones, porcelain, several buttons, a glass tile, drinking glass, and lighting glass.

Feature 83, an L-shaped coal ash feature, contained plastic, whiteware, a 6/64 pipe stem fragment, wire nails, and two cut nails. The plastic gives this level at TPQ of 1931. This feature also contained many pieces of a stoneware jar, a large amount of oyster shells, stoneware, and animal bones, glass and brass buttons, a wooden pencil, a glass bead, bottle glass, drinking glass, flatglass, corroded iron, mortar, and a small amount of brick.

Level D was a fill level, with some coal ash inclusions. Datable artifacts in Level D included a plastic bread bag clip, an asbestos tile, Styrofoam, colored plastic, piece of a canning jar, wire nails, cut nails, whiteware, and yellowware. The TPQ of Level D is 1950, because of the plastic bread bag clip. This level also contained a lot of brown bottle glass, corroded metal, flatglass,

lighting glass, clear bottle glass, drinking glass, corroded metal, including nails, oyster shell and bone fragments, a copper button, a shell button, and part of a flowerpot.

TABLE 9: LEVELS AND FEATURES DATING TO THE MODERN OCCUPATION OF 18AP119

Modern Occupation					
Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
17	A	Brick Patio	2003	None	-0.142
17	F. 81	Plastic Sheet	2003	None	0.036
17	B	Yard Scatter	1909	white rubber, a screw-on metal cap, wire and cut nails, a piece of whiteware and asphalt, oyster shell, corroded iron, mortar, bottle glass, and animal bone	-0.06
18	A	Brick Patio	2003	None	-0.128
18	B	Bedding Sand	1931	colored plastic, whiteware, wire nails, cut nails, screws, flatglass, lighting glass, brick, mortar, wood, and animal bone	0.122
18	F. 81	Plastic Sheet	2003	None	0.082
18	C	Yard Surface	1959	penny with the Lincoln monument on the back, a "one cent" penny, wire nails, cut nails, screws, plastic, whiteware, pearlware and creamware, bottle glass, oyster shells, animal bones, porcelain, several buttons, a glass tile, drinking glass, and lighting glass	0.078
18	F. 83	Coal Ash Deposit	1960	plastic, whiteware, a 6/64 pipe stem fragment, wire nails, two cut nails, brown bodied stoneware, oyster shells, animal bones, glass and brass buttons, a wooden pencil, a glass bead, bottle glass, drinking glass, flatglass, corroded iron, mortar, and brick	0.182
18	D	Fill Level	1950	plastic bread bag clip, an asbestos tile, Styrofoam, colored plastic, piece of a canning jar, wire nails, cut nails, whiteware, yellowware, brown bottle glass, corroded metal, flatglass, lighting glass, clear bottle glass, drinking glass, corroded metal, including nails, oyster shell, animal bone, a copper button, a shell button, and flowerpots	0.26

TABLE 10: ARTIFACTS FROM THE MODERN OCCUPATION AT 18AP119

Modern Occupation		
Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	1	0.07
Highly Refined Earthenware	1	0.07
Coarse Stoneware	26	1.80
Refined Stoneware	0	0.00
Porcelain	22	1.53
Whiteware	44	3.05
Pearlware	0	0.00
Creamware	0	0.00
Yellowware	1	0.07
Other Ceramics	1	0.07
Tin Glazed Earthenware	0	0.00
Total Ceramics	96	6.66
Serving Glass	11	0.76
Bottle Glass	262	18.17
Lighting Glass	55	3.81
Window Glass/ Flatglass	87	6.03
Glass General	127	8.81
Total Glass	542	37.59
Nails General	34	2.36
Handwrought	0	0.00
Cut Nails	61	4.23
Modern Wire Nails	38	2.64
Other Iron Objects	190	13.18
Other Metals	17	1.18
Total Metals	340	23.58
Buttons	6	0.42
Fasteners	0	0.00
Slate Pencils	0	0.00
Marbles	0	0.00
Coins	2	0.14
Other Small Finds	0	0.00
Total Small Finds	8	0.55
Faunal Bone	169	11.72
Shell (Oyster)	50	3.47
Organic Material (other)	137	9.50
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone, Roof Shingle)	31	2.15
Brick, Whole or Part	27	1.87
Recent/Synthetic Material	46	3.19
Pipestem	4	0.28
Total	1442	100.00

Chapter V: Conclusions and Interpretations

Based on the amount of architectural debris that was recovered from the top levels that date to the mid 19th century, it appears that the deepest levels found at 18AP119, 49 Pinkney Street, reflect the occupation of the site prior to the construction of the tenement houses by William Butler. During this time period, John Randall, and William Butler would have owned this property. Randall bought the property in 1831 from Charles Carroll of Carrollton and owned it until he sold it to Butler in 1867. The archaeology confirms what was found in the historical maps – that there was little permanent occupation of this site prior to the end of the 19th century.

The majority of the artifacts recovered from the levels that date to this quarter century are animal bones (approximately 14%) and oyster shells (approximately 33%). However, very few cooking or utilitarian vessels were recovered from any of the levels or features. This suggests that this area was being used for trash disposal, rather than food preparation. The very large quantity of oyster shell could also be explained by an attempt to raise the grade of the property. However, since the oyster shells are spread out throughout all of the levels that date to the mid 19th century, a trash deposit seems more likely. The fact that many of the oysters that were recovered were flat lying, instead of vertical, suggests a more gradual deposition of the oyster shells rather than a rapid deposition of fill. The idea that this space may have been used for trash disposal is further supported by the presences of bottle glass (4%), flat glass (6%), and a small number of ceramics (16%), most of which were pearlware and whiteware. By the mid 19th century, pearlware was out of fashion, and disposing of these out of date ceramics is a possibility. 15% of the material recovered from this period was metal, and most of this metal was corroded metal nails. There were very few small finds, which combined with the lack of cooking vessels, suggests that there was little occupation of this site before the construction of the tenement houses.

The total number of artifacts recovered from this site is considerably less in the late 19th century, and early 20th century than what is found in the mid-19th century. However, we know from the U.S. Census records that this site was being occupied by a lot of people in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. So it is surprising that there is less material from these two occupation periods than there was during the mid-19th century, when there was no standing structure visible on the Sanborn maps, and no individuals enumerated in the Census living on the site. One possible hypothesis is that this empty space served as a communal trash disposal or food preparation location prior to the construction of the house. More analysis is required determine the validity of this hypothesis.

In the 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, the properties that are now 47 and 49 Pinkney Street are marked as “31 and 33 Carroll Alley, ‘Tenement Houses’”. The late 19th century occupation of 49 Pinkney street is similar to occupation levels dating to the same time period found at 40 Fleet Street Occupation (see Knauf 2008). The deposits from this period of occupation consisted of many thin alternating coal ash and silt deposits. This reflects the dense occupation of the site

and rapid turn over of occupants. Most of the levels from this period have the same types of artifacts as are found in the mid 19th century occupation, but considerably less oyster shell, and brick than in the previous levels. The levels are also much thinner, suggesting that they did not have as much time to accumulate. This likely reflects the rapid turn over in occupation at this site. We know from the census records, that for the majority of the late 19th century, the people who were occupying this site lived there for short periods of time (nineteen years or less).

Most of the ceramics recovered from this period were ironstone, or whiteware, and most of these were undecorated. By this time period, these ceramics would have been outdated and considered unfashionable. However, this pattern of undecorated, white ceramics appears to be common among working class African Americans in Annapolis in the late 19th and early 20th century. Arguments have been made that these undecorated ceramics may have been consumed by this class of African Americans as a way to project an image of cleanliness that may have helped them maintain employment in the homes of white Annapolitans (Deeley and Knauf SHA 2012). Although we do not have census data for 1890, it appears likely, based on the archaeological materials and the historical record, that this site was occupied by African American renters during the late 19th century.

The levels from the late 19th century also contain a large amount of bottle glass, which accounted for approximately 10% of the total assemblage. This is a 6% increase from the mid 19th century levels. These levels and features contained a large amount of animal bone (9%) and oyster shell (15%), although it was considerably less than was found in the mid 19th century levels. Nails, corroded iron, and brick dominated the rest of the assemblage. These materials may represent the remnants of the construction of the tenement houses. Although the building has a wood frame, it sits on a brick foundation, the remnants of which could explain the brick material recovered from the mid and late 19th century occupation levels and features.

The levels that date to the Early 20th century demonstrate the transition of the space from one that is used for trash disposal and daily activity to a garden backyard space. The several planting features that were found in these levels, in addition to the flower pots, show the transition toward using this backyard space for recreational gardening. However, these levels also contain evidence of discard and loss from everyday activities. Fewer artifacts are found in these levels than in the previous temporal periods, even though the historical records indicate that many people were occupying this site during the early 20th century.

Ceramics from the early 20th century account for less than ten percent of the total assemblage from this period. Most of the ceramics that were found in these levels and features were whiteware and pearlware. This is interesting because the pearlware ceramics certainly would have been out of date and style by this period. There were also very few utilitarian ceramics recovered from the early 20th century levels. This could represent careful curation of these materials, or it could indicate that the individuals who lived at this site were not doing a lot of cooking. This could be connected to the fact that many of the adults who lived at this site were

employed outside of the home, working in the homes of white Annapolitans or at the Naval Academy.

Large amount of bottle glass, indicating that there is still some trash disposal occurring in the backyard during this period. Also included in the bottle glass is glass associated with canning jars. The presence of more canning jars and less stoneware could be indicative of relying on modern systems of food storage, as is seen in DC alley dwellings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Little and Kassner 2001:62). The large amount of glass seen in both the late 19th and early 20th centuries could also be an indication that junking was occurring in this yard (Little and Kassner 2001). Junking involves collecting recyclable materials, such as glass and metal, that can be sold for a small profit. Junking, therefore, could also explain the large amount of metal and bone found on the site during this period of occupation.

All of the early 20th century levels from 49 Pinkney Street contained similar types of artifacts and similar percentages of artifacts. There does not appear to be a sharp distinction in the archaeological materials recovered from any of the levels or features that date to the early 20th century that could indicate the distinction between the white renters, who lived on the site in 1910, and the black renters, who lived on the site in 1900, 1920, 1930 and 1940. There are also no identifiable artifacts or patterns of artifacts that are indicative of the Filipino occupation of the site in the 1930s. There are several levels in both units that have TPQs of approximately 1930. However, it is unlikely that all of these levels are evidence of occupation that took place in the 1930s. This suggests that many of these artifacts were used into the mid-20th century and deposited later or that the stratigraphic levels near the surface were subjected to some processes that caused the artifacts to become mixed. We are only able to determine that these levels could not date to before 1931.

The modern occupation of this yard reflects the current occupant's modifications to the yard, through the installation of a brick patio, plastic weed barrier and bedding sand. Levels in the modern occupation also include some of the yard scatter that was deposited in the recent past. Most of the artifacts recovered from this period were bottle glass, metal, and animal bone. There was an increase in number of coarse stoneware fragments recovered from this period of occupation, as well as large amount of bottle glass and corroded unidentified metal objects. The levels that date to this period are the least numerous and also contain the fewest number of artifacts. The amount of synthetic materials increased both in number and proportion in these levels as well. There was less oyster shell than in previous levels, but more other organic materials.

The initial aim of this archaeological investigation was to determine if there was archaeological evidence of the Filipino occupation of this site. After excavations began, researchers learned, through the release of the 1940 U.S. Census data, that Filipinos lived at 49 Pinkney Street from 1930 to 1935. In general, it is very difficult to isolate a specific individual or small group of individuals from an archaeological assemblage. This is made even more difficult when these

individuals only occupied the site for a brief moment in its history. The materials recovered from 49 Pinkney do not include any specific artifacts that demonstrate a uniquely Filipino signature. However, it is possible that we do not have enough ethnographic information to be able to determine what a Filipino signature would look like. It is probably that with more information about Filipino culture, we will be able to identify an artifact or group of artifacts that is indicative of the Filipino occupation of this site. The materials that were recovered do provide information about the lifeways of working class African Americans, who occupied this site for most of its history. The material recovered from this site is also useful because of its similarities to previous excavations conducted on Fleet Street. The similarities in stratigraphy and in artifacts recovered help archaeologists understand the material conditions of life for working class African Americans, especially African American women, by linking a preference for white dishes to a larger development of home economics and informal economies (see Knauf 2010; Knauf and Deeley 2012).

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