Phase II Archaeological Testing at the John Brice II House (18AP53), 195 Prince George Street, Annapolis, Maryland 2013

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Interim Report

Abstract

This report details the second archaeological excavation that took place at 195 Prince George Street, known as the John Brice II House or the Judge John Brice House. This two-story brick dwelling built by John Brice II is considered by some as a forerunner to the elaborate colonial homes built in Annapolis during the mid- to late-18th century. John Brice II was a public servant and also ran a small store in Annapolis. His family owned and lived in the property until the mid-19th century. The Halligan-Adair family purchased the home in 1917 and continues to occupy the property today.

The first season of archaeological excavations was in the fall of 1989, and is detailed in a report written by Julie Ernstein (1990). The second season of excavations took place as part of the University of Maryland Summer 2013 Field School in Urban Archaeology. As part of this season of excavation, 10 shovel test pits were dug at approximately 20 foot intervals across the front and back yards of the property. Four 5' x 5' excavation units were placed in the backyard of the property. Only one of these units was excavated to sterile soil. The remaining three were covered with plastic landscaping tarp before being backfilled so that excavation of these units could continue in the future.

The preliminary excavations of the John Brice II House show three large scale yard modifications to the backyard landscape, each roughly corresponding with the change in property owners. The oldest levels recovered from the backyard contained a late 18th oyster shell path and associated garden bed that are likely evidence of the landscaping features of the Brice Family occupation of the property. The 19th century archaeological occupation levels indicate a reorientation of the backyard landscape, and several large features dating to this time period were discovered in the last week of excavation. Further research is required to determine the exact nature and relationships of these features.

Continued excavations have the potential to reveal more information about the changes in the urban landscape of Annapolis from the 18th century to the 21st century as well as information about the lives of the families who occupied this property.

Acknowledgements

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Chapter I: Project Methods

Research conducted on 195 Prince George Street, known as the John Brice II House, included historical and archival research, in addition to two separate occasions of field research and excavation. The first season was in the fall of 1989, and is detailed in a report written by Julie Ernstein, who lead that season's field excavations. Excavations at 195 Prince George Street were also conducted as part of the University of Maryland Summer 2013 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. This season of excavation is detailed in this report.

Archival Research

There are a variety of public records available relevant to the investigation of the occupation of 195 Prince George Street. These included the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Census Records, Land Records for Anne Arundel County, Marriage Records, Death Records, and Baptism Records. The majority of the archival research on this property was conducted as part of the 1989 excavation season (See Ernstein 1990).

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was the logical place to start this inquiry into the public records, since it consults several sources and a record exists for 195 Prince George 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 throughout time, the Census Records were consulted. Census Records provide information not only about who was living at the property, but also if the numbering of the property has changed, what occupations the family members were involved in, and occasionally, how much the property was worth and the educational 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.

Fieldwork Methodology

Excavations at 195 Prince George Street were conducted as part of the Summer 2013 Session I Field School in Urban Archaeology through Archaeology in Annapolis at the University of Maryland, College Park. The initial testing conducted in 1989 indicated that there was high potential for archaeologically intact deposits in the front and back yards of the property, so both yard spaces were surveyed using shovel test pits (Erstein 1990). Transects were

established at 10 foot intervals. Three transect lines were excavated in the back yard of the property, labeled A, B, and C moving from site north to site south. The STPs in a transect line were numbered from East to West beginning with 1. All of the Transects began 1 foot west of the original structure. The shovel test pits were dug in 20 foot intervals, alternating to achieve a checkerboard pattern. In Transects A and C, shovel test pits were dug on the even intervals, at 0, 20, 40, 60 and 80 feet. In Transect line C the twentieth century addition prevented the first two shovel test pits from being excavated. Transect B had its initial test pit located 10 feet west of the structure and continuing every twenty feet, at 10, 30, and 50 feet. The STPs were labeled by Transect line and East-West position (e.g. STP A-1, STP B-4, STP C-5). STP B-6 was offset by 1 foot to the east because of a large tree located in the center of the yard. In total, 10 STPs were excavated in the backyard of the property.

This transect system was also used for shovel testing in the front yard. Four transect lines were established, ten feet apart, beginning with line D on the north side of the yard, through line G on the south side of the yard. The test pits in each transect were numbered, beginning with 1, which was offset 1 foot off the cast-iron fence that enclosed the front yard, and continuing to 10 in Transect G. Transects D, and F were excavated at even intervals, at 0, 20, and 40 feet away from the fence line. Transect E was excavated at odd intervals, at 10, and 30 feet away from the fence. Transect G extended the longest, and was also excavated at odd intervals, at 10, 30, 50, 70, and 90 feet away from the fence line, and therefore included testing of the south side yard of the property. In the front yard, three of the STPs had to be offset because of landscaping features – STP D5 was offset three feet to the east, STP E4 was offset 1 foot to the north, and STP F5 was offset to the east to avoid a modern planting bed and the modern path to the front door.

Using the materials recovered from the shovel testing in the backyard, unit locations were determined and four 5 foot by 5 foot excavation units were placed in the backyard (See Appendix 1 for Map of Test Unit Locations and Appendix 2 for Map of the Modern Landscape Features).

The 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 obtained from the current occupants and homeowners, the Adair family, 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 were 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 one foot.

Each excavation unit was numbered individually, continuing the sequential numbering of excavation units from previous year of excavation at this property (Ernstein 1990). The units were excavated by 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 drawn 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 collected by stratum or feature.

Laboratory Methodology

All artifacts recovered from the excavations at the John Brice II House 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 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 cataloged according to the Archaeology in Annapolis catalog system (Appendix I: Catalog Codes and sample catalog sheet). Artifacts were identified and cataloged 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 able to be 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 areas where the excavation units were located were being used and how that use changed over time.

The artifacts recovered from 195 Prince George 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 homeowners, the Adair family, 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

General History of Annapolis

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 settle 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).

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. Annapolis lost a large portion of its commerce and its wealthier residents and "was reduced to

the status of a local port" (Potter 1989: 130; 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 was not 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 but throughout the 19th century, the Naval Academy remained "relatively small and physically unimpressive" (Mullins and Warner 1993: 15; Potter 1989: 132; McWilliams 2011:151-200). 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, Potter, and Shackel 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 Warner 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 late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Annapolis struggled with trying to be both a modern city, with electric street lighting and trolley trains, and an ancient city, still largely intact since its 17th century origins (Matthews 2002; McWilliams 2011; Palus 2011). A summer resort, opened in the early 1880s, is indicative of the trend toward Annapolis as a destination city and tourist attraction (Larsen 2004; McWilliams 2011; Matthews 2002). 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 embraced its historic roots as a way to continue to attract visitors to the city and a historic preservation movement became a focus for many people in the city (Matthews 2002; Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998). The works of Archaeology in Annapolis, founded in 1981 by Dr. Mark Leone and the University of Maryland, continue this goal of preserving the history of Annapolis and continue to expand the understanding of the Annapolitans' multiple experiences in the past (Shackel, Mullins, and Warner 1998; Cochran et. al. 2010; Mullins and Warner 1993; Leone 2005; Matthews 2002).

History and Site Background of 195 Prince George Street, The John Brice II House

195 Prince George Street lies within lot number 85 on the 1718 Stoddert Survey of Annapolis. Lot 85 was surveyed in 1718 for Amos Garrett, the first mayor of Annapolis, and contained approximately 31,880 sq. ft. In 1737 the property was conveyed from the heirs of Mayor Garrett to John Brice II at which point it was valued at £55. Many of the historic documents that detail the earliest history of the property were lost in a 1704 fire (Ernstein 1990). However, analysis of the wood frame of the house were dated to the growing season of 1738 using dendrochronology, suggesting that the structure was built sometime shortly after thereafter, likely in 1739 (Chappell et. a. 1998: 44).

Figure 1: 195 Prince George Street, the John Brice II House[1]

John Brice II was a public servant in Annapolis, holding several offices in Annapolis starting in 1740, including Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, Alderman of Annapolis, Clerk of the Court, and Judge of the Western Shore Circuit. In addition to these public positions, Brice also ran a small store, which is believed to have been located near the extant structure on the property

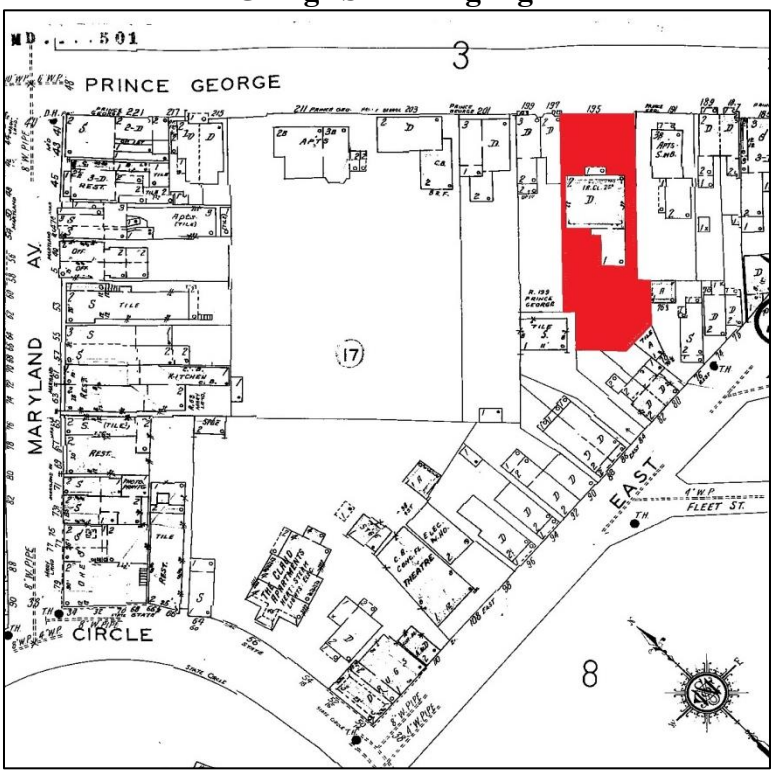
[1] Image from HABS http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print

and later served as John Brice III's law office (Ernstein 1998). The location of this store is not known and it is possible that it was located in the basement of the home.

This two-story brick dwelling built by John Brice II, sometimes known as Judge John Brice, is considered by some as a forerunner to the elaborate colonial homes built in Annapolis during the mid- to late-18th century. These elaborate homes include the one started by John Brice II and finished by his son, James Brice, on East Street (Chappell et. al. 1998: 44).

In 1765, a year before his death, John Brice's house and store were inventoried. His household goods were valued at £472.7.3 and the store at £373.15.4. When John Brice II died in 1766, his house and the lot it stood on passed to his wife, Sarah and the store was left to his son, John III. Sarah Brice passed away in 1782, at which point John III inherited the house and lot. In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, John Brice III was assessed as having $1,200 in the form of a 40 foot by 34 foot, two-story brick dwelling, a brick outhouse, a stable, and a one-story outhouse (Ernstein 2000).

Figure 2: 1959 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 195 Prince George Street Highlighted in Red



After the death of John Brice III, the ownership of his property to passed his daughter, Margaret C. Smith, according to his 1820 will. She later transferred the property to John T. Barber (WSG 26 f. 65 1841). Barber's wife, Mary, acquired the property in 1854, but passed away in 1863. Her property passed to her three children, Mary E., George, and John T. Barber, Jr. Mary E. Barber (Carter) and her brother George sold their portion of the property to their brother John T. Barber in 1872 (Ernstein 2000).

The Prince George Street properties remained in Barber's hands for only a few more years, and in 1875 he sold them to Catherine Spottswood Berkely Iglehart for $2,000 (Ernstein 2000). After she purchased the property, Iglehart upgraded the property, converting rooms in the existing house and adding a new porch to the front and frame addition to the back of the structure around the turn of the century (Chappell et. al. 1998: 46).

In 1917, Katrina Loomis Halligan purchased the property after Catherine S.B. Iglehart died for $5,500. Halligan conveyed the property at 195 Prince George Street to her daughter Katherine Halligan Adair and grandchildren Katherine Halligan Adair (Mazurek), John Halligan Adair, and Charles Halligan Adair in 1955. These four remained under joint tenancy until the death of Katherine Halligan Adair in 1998 and the property passed exclusively to the grandchildren, who continue to own the property jointly. During the 1998 field season, the property was occupied by Katherine Mazurek. During the 2013 excavation, John Adair's daughter, Kay, and her family occupied the property.

Chapter III: Unit Summaries

Unit 2

Test Unit 2 measured five feet by five feet and was located in the northwestern corner of the yard. This unit was the furthest from the house, and was placed in the back corner of the yard in hopes of locating potential outbuildings. The unit was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.3 feet below the current grade and contained six stratigraphic levels and four features. Two of those features were identified on the last day of excavation, and were left unexcavated, along with the remainder of the unit.

Modern Occupation

Level A was a modern yard surface level that lacked any grass or sod and was predominately silt and sand. It contained small shards of glass, modern gardening remnants, including flower labels, and synthetic materials. Level A was a thin level, and was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.12 feet below the current ground surface.

Level B was another modern yard scatter level identified by its dark brown color with red mottling, and small inclusions of brick, mortar, oyster shell and coal. This level also contained pieces of glass and synthetic materials. At the bottom of level B, a redder feature, feature 100, was identified in the eastern and center portion of the unit. Level B was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.2 feet below the current grade of the yard.

Mid 20th Century

Feature 100 was a large fill feature associated with the planting or removal of a garden element, either a small tree or bush. This feature covered approximately half of Unit 2 and was divided into three arbitrary levels. This feature was bisected from east to west and the northern half of the feature was excavated first. Within Feature 100, an additional feature was found – a rodent burrow. This feature, Feature 101, was encountered approximately 0.5 feet below the current ground surface. At this point, Feature 100 was subdivided into 2 arbitrary levels, with Feature 100a being above the rodent burrow, and Feature 100a2 beginning where Feature 101 was discovered. **Feature 101** was a rodent burrow that extended from the middle of the north wall to the east wall, going through feature 100. It is likely that the rodent burrow is partially responsible for the fill feature, Feature 100. In the burrow, modern synthetic fibers were found, resembling a nest of some kind. It's likely that a rodent chose this location because the soil was already loosened from the fill of feature 100. It also appears that the rodent burrow obscured the northern edge of Feature 100. Feature 101 was excavated before Feature 100a2. Feature 100a2 extended 0.9 feet below the current ground surface. After completing excavation of the rodent burrow, the remainder of the north half of Feature 100 was excavated as Feature 100a2. This exposed more of the rodent burrow, which was excavated as Feature 101b.

Another feature was found in the center of Feature 100, straddling the bisect line. This feature was excavated as **Feature 100b**. Feature 100b was a fill feature, possible resulting from the planting and subsequent removal of the bush/tree, as a large root bundle was found in the center of the feature. Feature 100b extended across the bisect line and therefore was excavated on the south side of the previously bisected Feature 100. Feature 100b included all of the south side bisect and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.3 feet below the current ground surface.

After Feature 100 and 101 were removed, **Level C** was excavated. Using the profile of Level C exposed by the feature excavation, shovels were used to remove Level C. This level was another garden yard scatter level containing plant tags, nails, glass, whiteware, pipestem and marbles. Level C was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.4 feet below the current grade of the backyard.
Level D was identified by the bright yellow in the clay of this level. It is a fairly uniform mottled clay level, that is likely filled used to raise the grade of the backyard. Artifacts found in level D included pieces of plastic, rubber, a fragment of a coke can, whiteware, pearlware, brick, oyster shell, mortar, a brass shell casing, wire nails, a screw, flatglass and bottle glass. Level D was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.7 feet below the current ground surface.

Early 20th Century
Level E was an additional fill level that contained more clay than Level D. Brick, mortar, whiteware, pearlware, nails, glass and a clay marble were found in this level. Level E was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.3 feet below the current ground surface Levels E and D suggest that the grade of the backyard was raised in two episodes and the west side of the backyard was likely at least a foot lower in the 19th century.

Late 19th Century
Level F is a red sandy late 19th century yard scatter level that contained pearlware, ironstone, cut nails, and a pipe bowl. Level F is the level that was exposed at the bottom of feature 100 and 101. At the bottom of Level F, two coal ash-filled post holes were revealed in the southeastern quadrant of the unit. These two holes were identified as features 115 and 118. Paperwork was started for these features, but due to time constraints, neither feature was able to be excavated. The unit was covered in tarp and backfilled with the intention of returning to complete the excavation of the unit in the following summer.

Figure 3: Unit 2, Bottom of Excavation, Facing North

Photograph by Beth Pruitt

Interpretation

Unit 2 contained several animal disturbance features that obscure the archaeology. However, this unit also contains several fill levels that provide evidence of how the portion of the yard furthest from the house was modified at the end of the 19th and beginning of 20th centuries. From the fill levels excavated, it appears that the grade of the yard was raised in the early 20th century. This may be the result of re-filling terracing from the 18th century garden landscape, revealed in Unit 4. Excavations in Unit 2 were stopped before sterile soil was reached, and therefore Unit 2 likely also contains information about the use of this space during the 19th and 18th centuries. Further excavations are needed to determine the function of the two coal ash features identified at the bottom of Level F, and their relationship to the use of the yard space during the 19th century.

Table 1: Excavation Summary of Unit 2									
Unit	**Level/ Feature**	**Average Opening Elevation**	**Average Closing Elevation**	**Average Depth**	**Munsell Code**	**Soil Color**	**Soil Texture**	**Interpretation**	**Bag Number**
2	A	0.078	0.120	0.042	10 YR 5/4 (40%); 10 YR 3/3 (60%)	Yellowish Brown (40%); Dark Brown (60%)	Sandy Silt (60%); Sand (40%)	Modern yard scatter and garden materials	11
2	B	0.120	0.200	0.080	10 YR 3/3 (90%); 7.5 YR 4/6 (10%)	Dark Brown (90%); Strong Brown (10%)	Silty Sand	Yard Scatter	15
2	100a1	0.220	0.517	0.297	10 YR 4/6 (40%); 10 YR 3/3 (60%)	Dark Yellowish Brown (40%); Dark Brown (60%)	Sandy Clay	Fill	21
2	100a2	0.652	0.910	0.258	10 YR 4/4 (60%); 10 YR 2/2 (40%)	Dark Yellowish Brown (60%); Very Dark Brown (40%)	Sandy Silt (60%); Sandy Clay (40%)	Fill in Rodent Burrow	30

2	101	0.882	1.016	0.134	10 YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silty Clay	Rodent Burrow	27

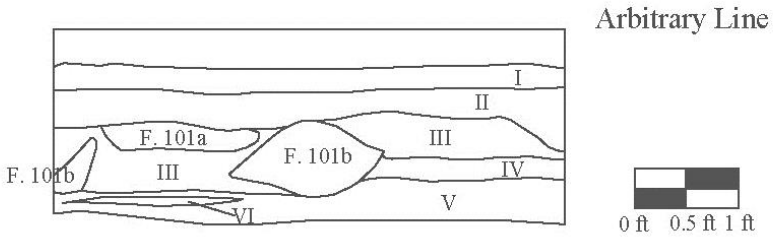
Continuation of Table 1: Excavation Summary of Unit 2									
Unit	**Level/ Feature**	**Average Opening Elevation**	**Average Closing Elevation**	**Average Depth**	**Munsell Code**	**Soil Color**	**Soil Texture**	**Interpretation**	**Bag Number**
2	100b	0.598	1.256	0.658	10 YR 4/6 (60%); 10 YR 3/4 (40%)	Dark yellowish brown (60%); Dark Yellowish brown (40%)	Silty clay (60%); Sandy Silt (40%)	Gardening/ Trash fill (modern)	44
2	C	0.256	0.426	0.170	10 YR 3/6 (70%); 10 YR 4/6 (30%)	Dark Yellowish brown (70%); Dark yellowish brown (30%)	Silty loam	Surface scatter associated with gardening	52
2	D	0.256	0.668	0.412	10 YR 3/4 (60%); 10 YR 5/6 (40%)	Dark yellowish brown (60%); yellowish brown (40%)	Silty loam (60%); Sandy silt (40%)	Yard scatter	57
2	101b	0.638	0.690	0.052	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	Rodent Burrow	N/A
2	E	0.668	1.318	0.650	10 YR 3/3 (40%); 10 YR 4/6	Dark Brown (40%); Dark Yellowis	Clay loam	Terrace Fill	71

					(60%)	h Brown (60%)			

Continuation of Table 1: Excavation Summary of Unit 2									
Unit	**Level/ Feature**	**Average Opening Elevation**	**Average Closing Elevation**	**Average Depth**	**Munsell Code**	**Soil Color**	**Soil Texture**	**Interpretation**	**Bag Number**
2	F	1.318	1.254	-0.064	7.5 YR 4/6	Strong Brown	Sandy Silt	19th Century Yard Scatter	78
2	115	1.352			2.5 Y 6/4	Light Yellowish Brown	Ashy Silt	Coal Ash Filled Post Hole	
2	118	1.266			2.5 Y 6/4	Light Yellowish Brown	Ashy Silt	Coal Ash Filled Post Hole	

Figure 4: Unit 2 Profile of North Wall

18AP53
Unit 2
North Profile



I: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silt
II: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Clay Silt (60%);10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay (40%)
III: 10 YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay
IV: 10 YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay
V: 10 YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silt
VI: 5 YR 7/2 Light Grey Ash
Feature 101a: 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay
Feature 101b: 10 YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay Silt

Profile Drawn by: Maria Sharova on June 14, 2013
Profile Digitized by Kathryn Deeley on May 13, 2014

Unit 3

Test Unit 3 measured five feet by five feet and was located in the center of the northern half of the yard. This unit was located in this portion of the yard in hopes of finding gardening features from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The unit was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.9 feet below the current grade and contained seven stratigraphic levels and eight features. The last level, Level G, and feature, Feature 123, were discovered on the last day of excavation and were left unexcavated and covered with plastic before the unit was backfilled.

Modern Occupation

Level A was a modern surface scatter level that contained large amounts of pea gravel on the western side of the unit. It contained a fair number of artifacts, including pieces of plastic, a landscape staple, concrete fragments, pumpkin seeds, charcoal, bottle glass, whiteware, and oyster shells. The western half of the unit had a slightly lower elevation than the eastern half of the unit. Level A was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.18 feet below the current ground surface of the yard.

Level B was a modern clay fill level with large numbers of pea gravel inclusions. The gravel was concentrated on the northern side of the unit, but extended throughout the unit. This level contained few artifacts, but these included pieces of brick, nails, coal, bottle glass, coarse earthenwares, plastic, glass marbles and a 1999 dime. Level B was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.49 feet below the current ground surface.

The bottom of level B revealed a differentiation between the northern and southern halves of the unit. The southern half of the unit contained a large rounded square feature that was initially thought to be a post mold, but was later determined to be a planting feature, called **Feature 102**. This was surrounded by a red clay that was thought to be very large post hole and was initially called **Feature 103**, but was later determined to be Level C. The feature number was not re-used to avoid confusion.

Mid 20th Century

Level C was a thin level of re-deposited red clay that was concentrated in the southern half of the unit, but extended to the northeast corner as well. This clay level contained glass, nails, oyster shells, mortar, brick fragments, pearlware, and whiteware. Level C was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.65 feet below the current ground surface.

Level D was a sandy clay garden level that extended across the whole unit. This level contained bricks, oyster shell, bottle glass, nails, stoneware, porcelain, and pearlware. Level D was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.85 feet below the yard surface. The bottom of level D exposed several planting features. **Feature 106** was a dark, gravel-filled large planting feature in the northwest corner of the unit with a burrow hole within the feature, creating an uneven bottom. This planting feature contained brick, oyster shell, two pieces of plastic, bottle glass, pearlware, animal bones, and pieces of a tobacco pipe.

Early 20th Century

The southern half of the unit contained several planting features with bricks lining them. This line of under-fired, salmon-colored bricks extended from east to west, and was determined to be two separate garden border features. **Feature 108** was the larger brick border, which was approximately 0.75 feet north of the middle of south wall of the unit. The feature was approximately two feet long, and was divided into two parts. Feature 108a was the bricks of the garden edging, and the slight hole into which these bricks were placed was Feature 108b. Feature 108b extended further north than the line of bricks by about a half a foot and contained oyster shell, nails, bottle glass, and coal. Feature 108a contained bottle glass, nails, ironstone, and coal. On the south side of the line of bricks was a smaller circular planting hole, **Feature 107**. The planting hole contained only two artifacts, a small piece of plastic and a piece of mortar. On the west side of Feature 107 was a larger, square planting bed, **Feature 111**, which extended along the brick edging of Feature 108. Feature 111 contained bricks, pearlware, whiteware, bottle glass, and cut nails.

The smaller feature was in the southeast corner of the unit, also lined with bricks. The bricks were removed as **Feature 110**, and the planting bed the east of the bricks was excavated as **Feature 112**. Feature 110 contained the edging bricks, and a small piece of piece of plastic and two pieces of coal. Feature 112 was difficult to excavate because it extended into the southeast corner of the unit and no artifacts were recovered from this feature.

The yard surface associated with these planting features was **Level E**. Level E was subdivided into two levels when the level reached the bottom of Feature 106. Level E1 contained brick, coal, oyster shell, nails, coarse earthenware, stoneware, pearlware, bottle glass, mammal bones, four pipe stems, two buttons, a marble, and a bullet. Level E2 contained animal bones, pearlware, ironstone, bottle glass, flat glass, oyster shell, bricks, and nails. Level E was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.34 feet below the current yard surface.

Late Nineteenth Century

Level F was initially thought to be a garden scatter level that was immediately above the sterile soil. However, a circular feature was found at the bottom of Level F, so this level is more likely a fill level. It contained coarse earthenware, porcelain, pearlware, two brass buttons, a tobacco pipe stem and bowl, mammal bones, cut nails, brick, oyster shell, and coal. Level F was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.59 feet below the current ground surface.

The circular feature found at the bottom of Level F was identified as **Feature 123** and the surface surrounding it as **Level G**. However, both of these were exposed on the last day of excavation, so paperwork was opened for both, the unit was covered with plastic and backfilled so that excavation of this feature and level could resume next summer.

Figure 5: Unit 3, Bottom of Excavation, Facing North

Photograph by Kat Aben

Interpretation

Unit 3 contained remnants of the various 20th century garden episodes in the backyard of 195 Prince George Street. The evidence from the late 20th century, or modern, period shows evidence of some attempts at planting in this portion of the yard, as seen in Feature 103. The large amount of pea gravel found from this time period also suggests additional landscape modifications. Additional planting features and yard scatter levels from the mid 20th century suggest that for the last 50 years, the backyard has been used for small scale, informal backyard gardening. During the early 20th century, there appears to have been more formal gardens in the backyard, edged with bricks, but not in line with the 18th century gardening beds seen in Unit 4. The one level that was excavated dating to the 19th century was a fill level that was on top of a coal-ash filled post-hole feature. This hole feature looked similar to those found in Units 2 and 5, and were all found below late 19th century levels. Therefore, it is possible that all of these post holes are related. Further excavations of Unit 3 are necessary to determine the function of this post hole and the level into which it was dug, and their relationship to the rest of the yard.

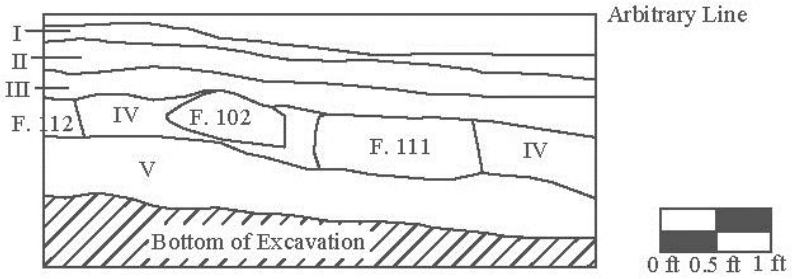
Table 2: Excavation Summary of Unit 3									
Unit	**Level/ Feature**	**Average Opening Elevation**	**Average Closing Elevation**	**Average Depth**	**Munsell Code**	**Soil Color**	**Soil Texture**	**Interpretation**	**Bag Number**
3	A	0.148	0.180	0.032	10 YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Surface/Garden Scatter	12
3	B	0.180	0.490	0.310	10 YR 3/3 (75%); 10 YR 4/6 (25%)	Dark Brown (75%); Dark Yellowish Brown (25%)	Sandy silt (75%); Sandy Clay (25%)	Soil fill with gravel inclusions	18
3	102	0.593	1.097	0.503	10 YR 3/4	Dark yellowish brown	Sandy Clay	Planting hole	31
3	103/Level C	0.464	0.646	0.182	10 YR 4/6 (80%); 10 YR 3/4 (20%)	Dark Yellowish Brown (80%); Dark Yellowish Brown (20%)	Sandy Clay (80%); Silty Clay (20%)	Redeposited Clay	34
3	D	0.692	0.850	0.158	10 YR 3/4 (95%); 10 YR 4/6 (5%)	Dark Yellowish Brown (95%); Dark yellowish brown (5%)	Clay Silt (95%); Clay (5%)	Garden Scatter	41
3	106	0.768	0.779	0.011	10 YR 3/3 (85%); 10 YR 5/6 (15%)	Dark Brown (85%); Yellowish Brown (15%)	Silty Clay (85%); Clay (15%)	Planting hole with animal burrow	50
3	107	0.970	1.200	0.230	10 YR 3/3 (95%); 10 YR 4/6 (5%)	Dark Brown (95%); Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay (95%); Clay (5%)	Planting hole	51

						(5%)			
3	108a	0.670	0.907	0.237	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay	Brick Garden Edging	58

Continuation of Table 2: Excavation Summary of Unit 3									
Unit	**Level/ Feature**	**Average Opening Elevation**	**Average Closing Elevation**	**Average Depth**	**Munsell Code**	**Soil Color**	**Soil Texture**	**Interpretation**	**Bag Number**
3	108b	0.974	1.306	0.332	10 YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Sandy Clay	Planting feature	60
3	110	0.883	1.067	0.183	10 YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay	Brick Garden Edging	59
3	111	1.098	1.576	0.478	10 YR 3/4 (85%); 10 YR 3/6 (15%)	Dark Yellowish Brown (85%); Dark Yellowish Brown (15%)	Sandy Silt (85%); Sandy Silty Clay (15%)	Planting Feature	69
3	112	0.940	1.450	0.510	10 YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Clayish Silt	Planting bed	N/A
3	E1	0.892	1.300	0.408	10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt	Fill	79
3	E2	1.3	1.334	0.034	10 YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Fill	80
3	F	1.334	1.592	0.258	7.5 YR 5/6	Strong Brown	Sandy Silt	Yard Scatter	81
3	G	1.592			7.5 YR 3/4	Dark Brown	Clayish Silt		
3	123	1.697			2.5 YR 4/3	Olive Brown	Clayish Silt	Post Mold	

Figure 6: Unit 3 Profile of South Wall

18AP53
Unit 3
South Profile



I: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay
II: 10 YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay
III: 10 YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (90%); 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay (10%)
IV: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Clay
V: 7.5 YR 4/6 Strong Brown Clayish Sand
Feature 102: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silt (80%); 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay (20%)
Feature 111: 10 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay
Feature 112: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay

Profile Drawn by Kat Aben on June 14, 2013
Profile Digitized by Kathryn Deeley on May 13, 2014

Unit 4

Test Unit 4 measured five feet by five feet and was located in the northeastern part of the yard. It was placed to the west of STP B4, which had exposed a thin layer of flat oyster shells. This unit was also slightly north east of a fish pond that had been filled in by the current occupants of the house. This unit was the closest to the house of the four units placed in the backyard, but was separated from the house by a modern landscaping feature, which was not disturbed during the excavations. Unit 4 contained eight stratigraphic levels, two features, and was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.89 feet below the current ground surface.

Modern Occupation

Level A was a surface scatter level that contained large numbers of gravel inclusions. Artifacts in level A included an aluminum pop-top, brick, wire nails, a cigarette filter, landscaping plastic, a plastic flower label, pieces of a flowerpot, and a penny from the first decade of 21st century. Level A was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.154 feet below the current ground surface.

Level B was a re-deposited clay level in the southwestern corner of the unit and was likely associated with digging out the fish pond located to the south west of the unit. This dirt contained only five artifacts, a piece of coal, an animal bone, a shard of glass, a small piece of brick and a piece of creamware. This level was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.184 feet below the current yard surface.

Level C was a garden yard scatter level that extended across the whole unit. It contained two glass marbles, brick, oyster shell, a porcelain doll arm, several kinds of plastic, wire nails, whiteware, porcelain and several flowerpot fragments. Level C was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.324 feet below the current ground surface. A flat stone was found in the southwestern corner of the unit at the bottom of Level C.

Early 20th Century

Level D was identified by the increase in the number of coal ash inclusions in this yard scatter level. There were also fewer artifacts in this level than in Level C. It contained nails, bottle glass, several pieces of plastic, brick, oyster shell, and two glass marbles. Level D was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.37 feet below the current yard level.

Level E was an early 20th century yard scatter level that contained a spark plug, several nails, a button, a bullet, flat glass, bottle glass, porcelain, pearlware, two tobacco pipe stems, brick, coal, oyster shell, an 1898 Indian head penny and a 1901 penny. Level E was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.566 feet below the current ground surface.

Late 19th Century – Mid 19th Century

Level F was a thick yard scatter level that likely spanned half a century or more that was subdivided into two levels. Level F1 contained white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, a silver button, nails, ironstone, coarse earthenware, a piece of lead shot and a slate pencil. There were three small pieces of plastic in level F1, but these likely came from the top of the level. This Level was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.96 feet below the current ground surface.

Level F2 was established in order to increase vertical control because approximately 0.4 feet had been removed as part of Level F1. Level F2 lacked any materials from the late 19th century and was likely deposited in the middle of the 19th century. It contained pearlware, whiteware, creamware, white salt-glazed stoneware, porcelain, bottle glass, a tobacco pipe bowl, and a few mammal bones. It appears that level F2 was over excavated by approximately 0.2 feet, because there was a slight pedestal surrounding the oyster feature in the south wall. The lack of visual differentiation but the difference in date of artifacts between sublevels F1 and F2 suggest that this level built up gradually over time.

Late 18th Century

At the bottom of Level F, a single layer of flat oyster shells was found extending out of the southern wall, **Feature 104**, determined to be an oyster shell path. This was the oyster feature that was identified in STP B4. Although less of this feature was recovered in the excavation unit than was hoped, enough of the path was recovered to determine that the path extended 40 feet from the door to the house. The rest of the unit not included in Feature 104 was covered by **Level G**, which contained the garden bed likely associated with the oyster shell path. It contained oyster shell, brick, mortar, mammal bones, creamware, pearlware, porcelain, brass buttons, cut nails, bottle glass, and a tobacco pipe stem. Level G was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.49 feet below the current grade of the yard.

At the bottom of Level G was a small, circular feature. This was initially thought to be a garden post feature, called **Feature 109**, but was later determined to be a very shallow stain or a shovel divot. There were only two small pieces of oyster shell in this divot feature.

Level H was the sterile subsoil. Two artifacts were found near the top of the level, including a brick fragment and a piece of coal. This level was subdivided into two sublevels. Level H1 was excavated to a depth of 1.74 feet below the current yard surface. At this point no more artifacts were being recovered, and a one foot by one foot window was dug in the southeast corner of the unit and called level H2.

Figure 7: Unit 4, Bottom of Excavation, Facing North

Photograph by Stefan Woehlke

Interpretation

Unit 4 contained the remnants of the late 18th century formal garden likely built by John Brice and his family. The difference between the profiles of the north and south wall was what initially allowed archaeologists to identify the garden bed in the unit. After the Brice family sold the property, the formal garden appears to have been abandoned and the garden beds covered over by gradual accumulation of yard scatter. The change from yard scatter to garden bed was very gradual, making it difficult to identify the garden beds during excavation. This gradual accumulation of yard debris appears to have continued until the fish pond was installed in the backyard, and some of the dirt from this excavation ended up in Unit 4.

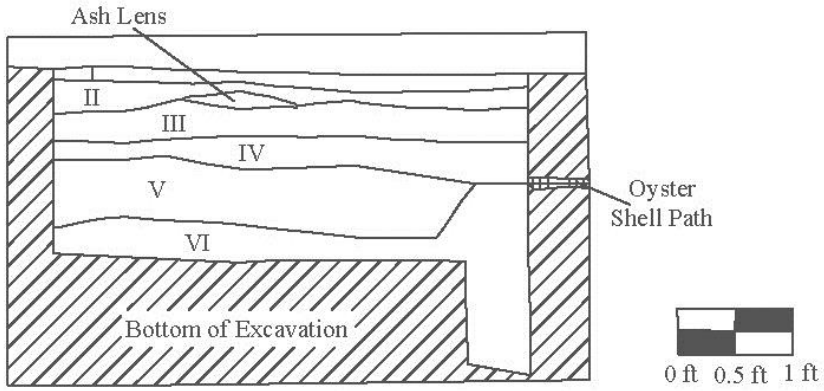
Table 3: Excavation Summary of Unit 4									
Unit	**Level/ Feature**	**Average Opening Elevation**	**Average Closing Elevation**	**Average Depth**	**Munsell Code**	**Soil Color**	**Soil Texture**	**Interpretation**	**Bag Number**
4	A	0.106	0.154	0.048	10 YR 5/3	Dark Brown	Silt	Surface Scatter	13
4	B	0.166	0.184	0.018	7.5 YR 4/6 (60%); 10 YR 3/6 (40%)	Strong Brown (60%); Dark Yellowish Brown (40%)	Sandy Clay Silt (60%); Sandy Silt (40%)	Yard Scatter	17
4	C	0.150	0.324	0.174	10 YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Garden Scatter	20
4	D	0.324	0.376	0.052	10 YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt	Yard Scatter	24
4	E	0.376	0.566	0.190	10 YR 5/3 (45%); 10 YR 3/4 (40%); 10 YR 4/6 (5%); 10 YR 3/4 (10%)	Brown (45%); Dark Yellowish Brown (40%); Dark Yellowish Brown (5%); Dark Yellowish Brown (10%)	Silt	Early 20th century scatter	26
4	F1	0.566	0.956	0.390	10 YR 4/0 (40%); 10 YR 3/3 (40%); 10 YR 3/6 (20%)	Dark Yellowish brown (40%); Dark Brown (20%); Dark Yellowish Brown (20%)	Sandy Silt	mid-late 19th centutry Scatter	33

Continuation of Table 3: Excavation Summary of Unit 4									
Unit	**Level/ Feature**	**Average Opening Elevation**	**Average Closing Elevation**	**Average Depth**	**Munsell Code**	**Soil Color**	**Soil Texture**	**Interpretation**	**Bag Number**
4	F2	0.956	1.156	0.200	10 YR 4/6 (40%); 10 YR 3/3 (40%); 10 YR 3/6 (20%)	Dark Yellowish Brown (40%); Dark Brown (40%); Dark yellowish brown (20%)	Silt	Mid-early 19th century scatter	42
4	104	1.084	1.186	0.102	7.5 YR 3/4	Dark Brown	Silt	Early 19th century oyster bed	46
4	G	1.156	1.494	0.338	7.5 YR 3/4 (80%); 10 YR 3/4 (20)+%	Dark Brown (80%); Dark Yellowish Brown (20%)	Silty Clay	Late 18th century Garden Bed	47
4	109	1.503	1.557	0.053	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish brown	Sandy Silty	Shovel divet or stain	N/A
4	H1	1.494	1.736	0.242	7.5 YR 3/4 (70%); 10 YR 3/4 (30%)	Dark Brown (70%); Dark Yellowish Brown (30%)	Silty Clay	Transitional Sub	54
4	H2	1.790	2.890	1.100	7.5 YR 3/4 (70%); 10 YR 3/4 (30%)	Dark Brown (70%); Dark Yellowish Brown	Clay	Sub Window	N/A

						(30%)			

Figure 8: Unit 4 Profile of East Wall

18AP53
Unit 4
East Profile



I: 10 YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt
II: 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt
III: 10 YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt
IV: 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt
V: 10 YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silt
VI: 5 YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Clay Silt
Ash Lens: 10 YR 6/2 Light Brownish Gray Sandy Silt

Profile Drawn by Audrey Schaefer, Angie Barrall, and Shaun English on June 11, 2013
Profile Digitized by Kathryn Deeley on May 13, 2014

Unit 5

Unit 5 measured five feet by five feet and was located in the southern half of the yard, the only unit located to the south of the large tree that dominated the center of the yard space. This unit was located to the south of STP C7, which had exposed several thin coal ash levels. Unit 5 contained ten stratigraphic levels, nine features, and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.47 feet below the current ground surface. Of the nine archaeological features, six of them were exposed on the last day of excavation. These six features, and the last stratigraphic level were recorded, and paperwork was started for each of them, but none of them were excavated. They were covered with plastic and backfilled so that they could be excavated next summer.

Modern Occupation
Level A was a surface scatter level that contained brick, coal, slag, a 1979 quarter, pennies dating to 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1996, cigarette filters, several different kinds of plastic, wire nails, screws, brick, oyster shell, half a graphite pencil, copper wire, pieces of flowerpots, a packing peanut, and the plug end of a coaxial cable. Level A was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.39 feet below the current yard surface.

Mid 20th Century
Level B was a clay yard scatter level with pockets of coal ash throughout. This level contained copper wire, a slate pencil, porcelain, brick, bottle glass, and window glass. Level B was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.53 feet below the current ground surface.

Early 20th Century
By the bottom of level B, the quantity of coal ash inclusions increased dramatically in the eastern wall, although they didn't appear everywhere. This appearance of coal ash was part of Level D, and Level B was over excavated in this portion of the unit. **Level C** was a thin silty clay yard scatter with coal inclusions that extended everywhere but the northwest corner of the unit. This level contained bricks, flatglass, bottle glass, porcelain, pearlware, nails, oyster shell, slag and clinker. Level C was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.642 feet below the current grade of the yard.

Removing the thin layer of silty clay exposed the thin coal ash layer of **level D**. This level extended everywhere in the unit except for the northwest corner. Level D contained a huge amount of metal, including a large flat iron disk, approximately seven inches in diameter. This level also contained animal bone, flatglass, a porcelain doll leg, a battery core, pieces of ironstone, and coarse earthenware, and large amounts of brick, coal, slag and clinker. Level D was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.896 feet below the current yard surface.

Late 19th Century
Level E was a thin silt level that separated the two coal ash layers of Levels D and F. Although this was a very thin level, Level E contained brick, slag, clinker, a large amount of coal, whiteware, flatglass, cut nails, and animal bone. Level E was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.02 feet below the current ground surface. **Level F** first appeared in the center and northeast corners of the unit and was later determined to only cover the eastern half of the

unit with a large feature extending south out of the north wall in the center of the unit. This feature was initially thought to be part of the level that covered the western half of the unit, so the coal ash of Level F was removed first. However, this revealed a right rust-red colored clay level below, and not the chocolate brown with brick inclusions that appeared on the western half and center of the unit, later excavated as Level G. Level F was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.04 feet below the current yard level and contained coal, mortar, animal bone, flatglass, bottle glass, whiteware, lead shot, cut nails, and a large amount of brick, and clinker.

Level G was a sandy silt level with large flat-lying brick inclusions that covered the western half of the unit. Level G contained large amounts of coal and cut nails, bottle glass, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, ironstone, brick, oyster shell, clinker, and slag. Level G was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.325 feet below the current ground surface. Excavations of Level G revealed that the center of the unit contained a brick and sewer pipe filled oval shaped feature, Feature 105.

Looking at the profile, it appears that the top of **Feature 105** may have been excavated with levels E, and F. Feature 105 turned out to be a two post holes and post molds that had been installed in the 19th century and then removed as a single hole during the 20th century. The original post holes were mostly destroyed when the posts were removed, but the post molds and a portion of the original post holes remained at the bottom of the feature, identified as **Features 113** and **114**. This made feature 105 both difficult to excavated and difficult to identify the exact edges. The feature was first identified as the removal hole dug in the early 20th century. Feature 105 was bisected and the bricks and sewer pipe and the soil immediately surrounding them on the south side were removed as **Feature 105a**. In addition to the brick, this sublevel contained coal, clinker, slag, animal bone, coarse earthenware, creamware, flatglass, and cut nails. Feature 105 was then bisected and the southern half of the feature was excavated as **Feature 105b**. Feature 105b contained coal, oyster shell, flat glass, cut nails, whiteware, pearlware, and two pipe stems. The bricks of the northern half of the feature, corresponding with Feature 105a, were excavated as **Feature 105c**. Feature 105c contained brick, coal, mortar, oyster shell, porcelain, cut nails, flatglass and animal bones. A thin layer of coal ash was below the brick and was excavated as Feature 105d. This sublevel contained coal, brick, bottle glass, ironstone, whiteware, pearlware, flatglass, animal bone and cut nails. The bottom of **Feature 105d** revealed a brick red clay, and two softer rectangular features, identified as Features 113 and 114. Feature 113 was in the center of Feature 105 and contained a single piece of crumbling shell tempered mortar. **Feature 114** was near the northern wall of the unit and much larger than 113. This feature contained both the bottom of the 19th century post hole, **Feature 114a**, and the post mold, **Feature 114b**. Feature 114a contained coal, clinker, a tobacco pipe stem, flat glass, cut nails, and animal bones. Feature 114b contained slag, coal, oyster shell, pearlware, animal bone, flat glass, and cut nails. After both Feature 113 and 114 were excavated, the remainder of Feature 105 was removed as Feature 105e, the spill over from filling the original post holes. **Feature 105e** contained oyster shell, cut nails, tobacco pipe stems, animal bones, flat glass, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. The bottom of Feature 105 was approximately 2.4 feet below the current ground surface.

Mid 19th Century

At the bottom of Feature 105, excavations resumed on the east side of the unit, which was still distinct from the western half of the unit. This half of the unit was covered by a bright red clay that was excavated as **Level H**. Level H was subdivided into two levels in order to increase vertical control. Level H1 contained brick, mortar, coal, animal bone, cut nails, flatglass, and a door hinge. Level H2 contained mortar, oyster shell, brick, flat glass, bottle glass, cut nails, ironstone, and creamware. Both levels are thought to be scatter levels associated with the interior of a structure.

Below Level H was the brown soil that had originally been found the west side of the unit. **Level I**, therefore, extended across the whole unit. Excavations of Level I revealed five small, coal ash-filled circular features, Features 116, 119, 120, 121, and 122. Surrounding features 119, 120, 121 and 122 was an large undefined area of soil that was not quite defined enough to be called a feature but was different from the surrounding soil. One of these features, Feature 121, had a large piece of sewer pipe with mortar sticking out of it. This one artifact was removed from the feature. However, no other artifacts were recovered from these features because they were all found on the last day of excavation and were not excavated. Paperwork was started for each of these features, the unit was covered with plastic, and the unit was backfilled so that excavations could continue in the future.

Figure 9: Unit 5, Bottom of Excavation, Facing North

Photograph by Stefan Woehlke

Interpretation

Unit 5 was placed in the southern half of the unit in hopes of exposing a southern garden bed. This unit was to the south of the oyster shell path exposed in STP B4. Although no evidence of any 18th century garden feature were recovered during this season of excavation, Unit 5 provided information about the 19th and 20th century modifications to the yard space. It appears that there was a set of posts placed in the yard during the 19th century. These posts were removed during the 20th century. The difference between the east and west sides of the unit could therefore be explained as being the interior and exterior of a structure. This would also explain the large amounts of flatglass recovered from the levels on the eastern half of the unit. The removal of two post holes that were filled with coal ash would also explain why part of the unit was covered in thin coal ash layers. That coal ash may have been the remnants of the fill used in the original hole that was dug out when the posts were removed. This 19th century installation and 20th century removal suggests that in addition to the 18th century formal garden discovered in Unit 4, there were at least two other large scale modifications to the yard: one during the 19th century and one during the 20th century. Further excavations are needed in this unit to determine the 18th century use of this portion of the yard and the extent of the 19th century yard modifications.

Table 4: Excavation Summary of Unit 5

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number
5	A	0.206	0.39	0.184	10 YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Sandy Silt	Surafce Scatter	16
5	B	0.39	0.528	0.138	10 YR 3/6 (99-97%); 10 YR 8/2 (1-3%);	Dark Yellowish Brown (99-97%); Very Pale Brown (1-3%)	Sandy Silt	Yard Scatter	19
5	C	0.528	0.642	0.114	10 YR 3/3 (40%); 10 YR 4/6 (60%)	Dark Brown (40%); Dark Yellowish Brown (60%)	Sandy Silt (40%); Silty Clay (60%)	Coal Scatter in Clay Fill	25

5	D	0.642	0.896	0.254	10 YR 3/3 (70%); 7.5 YR 5/8 (1-3%); 7.5 YR 5/2 (17%)	Dark Brown (70%); Strong Brown (1-3%); Brown (17%)	Sandy Silt (70%); Clay (1-3%); Ash (17%)	Ash Lense	28

Continuation of Table 4: Excavation Summary of Unit 5

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number
5	E	0.896	1.016	0.12	10 YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Silt Lense	40
5	F	1.016	1.04	0.024	10 YR 5/2	Grayish Brown	Sandy Silt	Ash Lense	43
5	G	1.04		-1.04	10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Yard Scatter	45
5	105a	1.027	1.58	0.553	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Post Hole with Brick	48
5	105b	1.580	2.215	0.635	10 YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt with 3% Coal ash inclusions	Post Hole	49
5	105c	1.135	1.275	0.140	10 YR 3/6	Dark yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Post Hole	55
5	105d	1.275	1.110	-0.165	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Sand	Post Hole	56
5	113	1.860	2	0.140	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Clayish Sandy Silt	Post Mold	61
5	114a	1.900	2.4	0.500	10 YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt Loam with 15% Coal Ash Inclusions	Post Hole	67

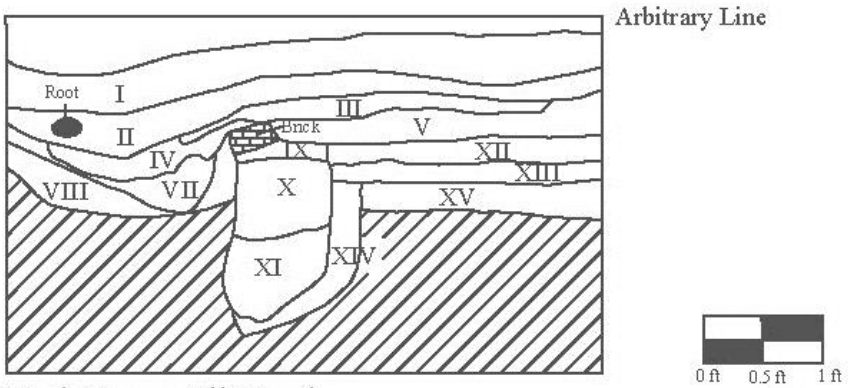
5	114b	2.400	2.75	0.350	10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Sandy Loam	Post Mold	68
5	105e	2.750	2.4	-0.350	10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Original Post Hole	70
5	H1	1.110	1.232	0.122	5 YR 4/6	Yellowish Red	Silty Sand	Interior Scatter	75
5	H2	1.232	1.364	0.132	10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Interior Scatter	76
5	I	1.313	1.47	0.158	10 YR 3/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Sand	Yard Scatter	77

Continuation of Table 4: Excavation Summary of Unit 5

Unit	Level/ Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag Number
5	116	1.300			2.5 Y 4/3	Olive Brown	Clay Silt with Coal inclusions (30%)	Post Mold	
5	117	1.340			2.5 Y 3/3	Dark Olive Brown	Sandy Clay	Post Hole	
5	119	1.250			10 YR 4/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Post Hole/Mold	
5	120	1.340			10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	Post Mold	
5	121	1.190			10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Sand	Post Mold with Sewer Pipe and Mortar	
5	122	1.400			10 YR 4/6	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silty Sand	Post Mold	
5	J	1.47			10 YR 3/4	Dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt		

Figure 10: Unit 5 Profile of North Wall

18AP53
Unit 5
North Profile



I: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silt Sand
II: 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt (60%); 10 YR 5/8 Yellowish Brown Clay (40%)
III: 10 YR 8/4 Very Pale Brown Ash (80%); 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt (20%)
IV: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Clay
V: Coal (70%); 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Silt (30%)
VI: 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay
VII: 10 YR 5/3 Brown Clayish Ash
VIII: 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay Silt
IX: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silty Sand
X: 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand (90%); Coal Ash (10%)
XI: 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand (94%); Coal Ash (6%)
XII: 10 YR 8/2 Very Pale Brown Ash (90%); Coal (10%)
XIII: 5 YR 5/8 Yellowish Red Silty Sand (70%); 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Red Sandy Silt (30%)
XIV: 10 YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt
XV: 10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Profile Drawn by Sabrina Shirazi, Ian Guillermo, and Katie Hutchinson on June 14, 2013
Profile Digitized by Kathryn Deeley on May 13, 2014

Chapter IV: Conclusions and Recommendations

The archaeology of backyard of the John Brice II House shows three large scale yard modifications, each roughly corresponding with the change in property owners. The oldest levels recovered from the backyard contained a late 18th oyster shell path and associated garden bed to the north of the path. This oyster shell path extends 40 feet from the door to the house, and was likely part of an elaborate 18th century formal garden.

During the 18th and early 19th century, the property was owned by the Brice family. In the mid 19th century, the property was sold, and the backyard appears to have undergone several modifications. One of the 19th century levels recovered in Unit 3 contained two brick lined garden beds that were likely part of the 19th century landscape of the yard, that are independent from the 18th century garden. All but one of the units also contained several 19th century post holes filled with coal ash. Unfortunately due to time constraints, the majority of these features were not able to be excavated, but were left to be continued as part of future excavations. All of these features looked very similar and are likely related and installed at the same or nearly the same time. It is possible that many of these posts were part of small outbuilding structures. There were two outbuilding mentioned in the 1798 Direct Tax, but no evidence of these buildings was found during the 2013 season of excavation. It is also possible that these coal ash-filled hole features were part of garden fences or other small scale gardening activities.

The one feature that was able to be excavated, Feature 105, indicated both the initial 19th century installation of these posts, but also the 20th century removal of them as part of the third phase of yard modifications. This 20th century modification likely corresponds with the Adair family possession of the property. It appears that during this period the grade of the western part of the yard was raised, and much of the 19th century landscape hidden or removed.

Testing of the front and side yard found evidence of a cobble stone roadway that begins at Prince George Street and is marked by the southern most of two gates in the iron fence that separates the front yard from the sidewalk. This cobble road goes past the bulkhead entrance on the south side of the main house and then continues and probably runs under the modern driveway and garage, to connect with East Street. Dr. Jean Russo says that this road is marked on the Stoddard Plan, and therefore the road would predate the house by at least 20 years. That would mean that the road predates the building of the house at 195 Prince George Street by 20 years, at least.

Test pits dug throughout the yards show that the archaeology in the front yard, side yard, and back yard is largely intact and have potential for future archaeological excavations. Although no testing was conducted in the basement, it is our impression that the archaeology is likely to be intact there as well (See Appendix 3 for Map of the likely historic landscape features).

Our recommendation for this property is that archaeological excavations continue in the back, and front yards, as well as in the basement of the standing structure. More excavations are required to understand the nature of the features discovered on the last days of excavation in Units 2, 3, and 5 and the relationship between these features. It seems likely that these features

are related, given their similar composition, but the relationship between them and their function can't be understood without future investigation.

Continued excavations have the potential to reveal more information about the changes in the urban landscape of Annapolis from the 18th century to the 21st century as well as information about the lives of the families who occupied this property. Excavations in the basement, in particular, will likely reveal information about the enslaved people who lived and worked on the property.

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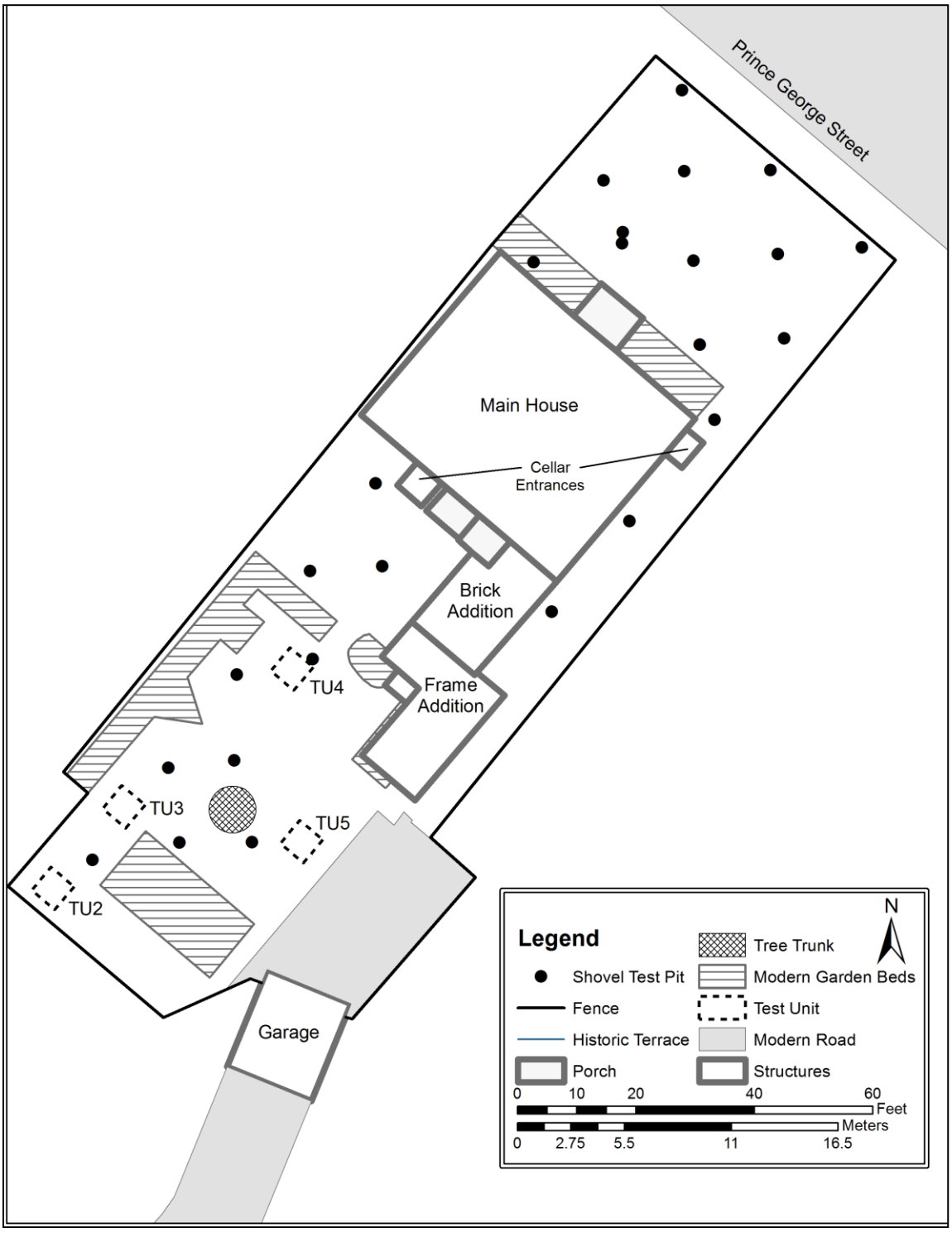
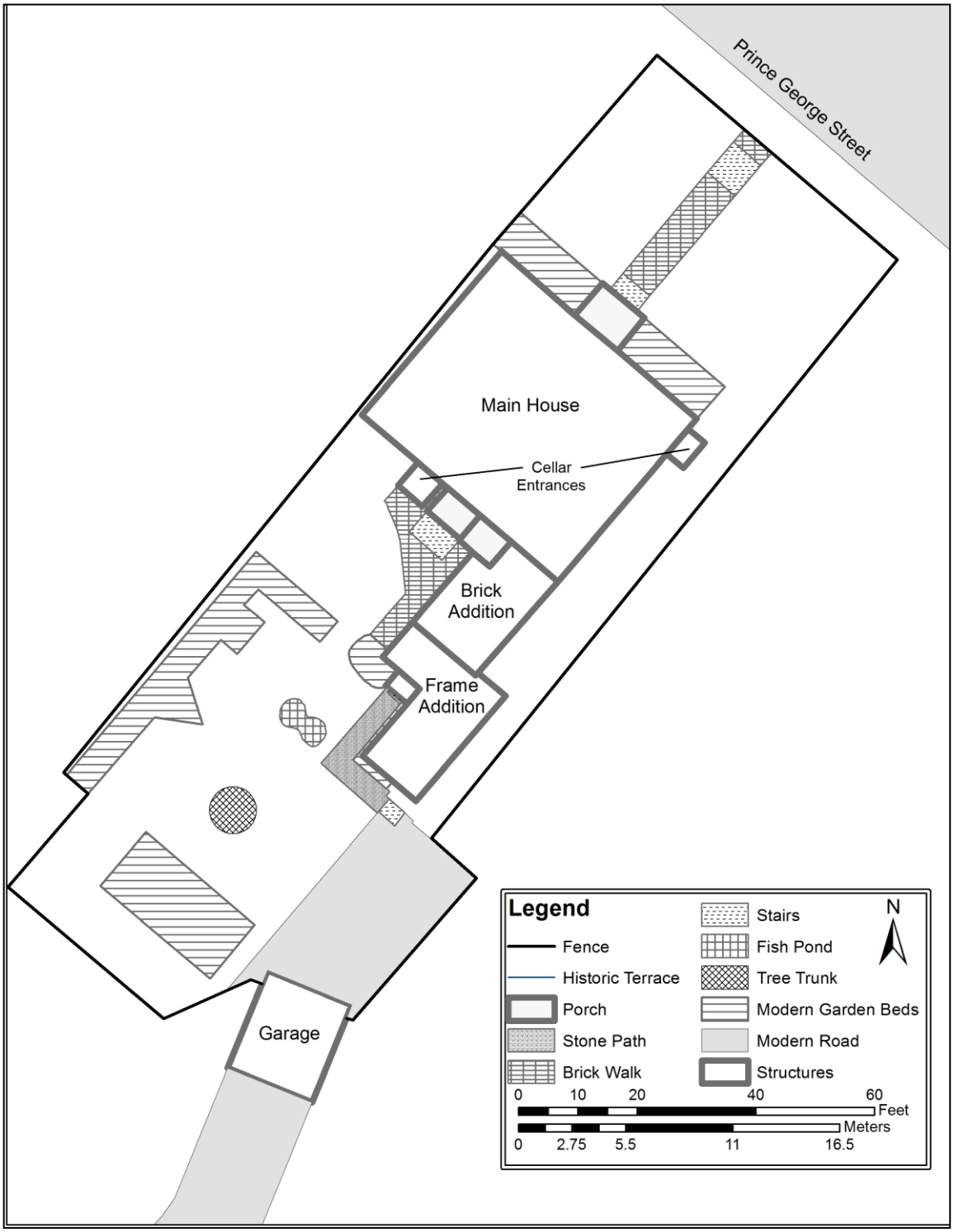
Appendix 1: Map of STP and Test Unit Locations at 18AP53



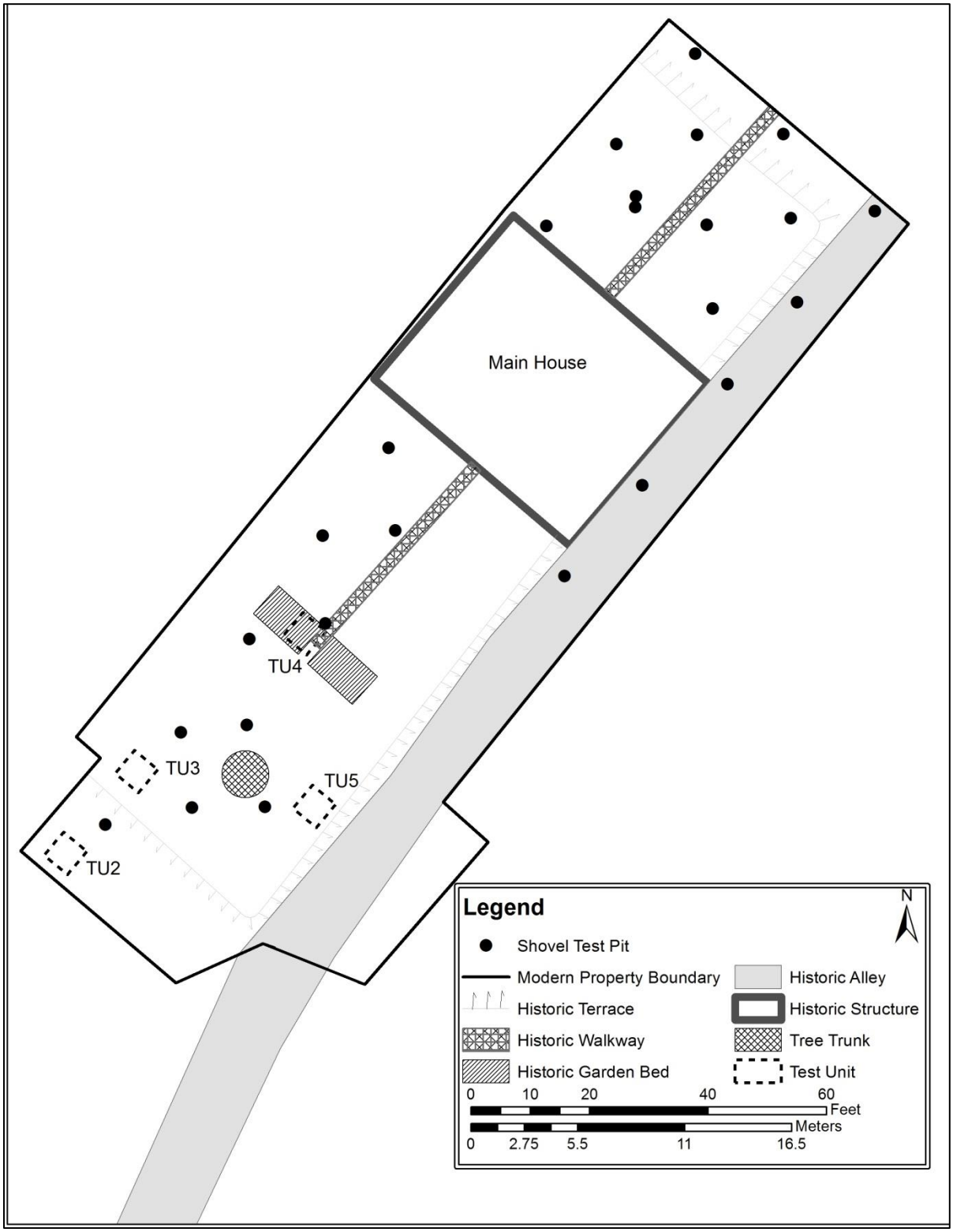
Map Created by Stefan Woehlke

Appendix 2: Map of Current Landscape of 195 Prince George Street (18AP53)



Map Created by Stefan Woehlke

Appendix 3: Map of Historic Landscape at 195 Prince George Street (18AP53)



Map Created by Stefan Woehlke