



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP13

Site Name: Artisan's House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) 43 Pinkney Street

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: Early 19th-20th century standing frame house

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code CpB

Latitude 38.9821 Longitude -76.4815

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted
-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Spa Creek

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Minimum distance to water is 154 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860 Y
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820 Y
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown Y
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Urban

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith

- Furnace/forge
- Other

Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

- Battlefield
- Fortification
- Encampment

Townsite

- Religious
- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

- Cemetery
- Sepulchre
- Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

- Possible Structure

- Post-in-ground
- Frame-built
- Masonry
- Other structure
- Slave related
- Non-domestic agri
- Recreational
- Midden/dump
- Artifact scatter
- Spring or well
- Unknown
- Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples
Soil samples taken
Flotation samples taken Other samples taken

Historic context samples
Soil samples taken N
Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	77	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	17	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	43	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	35	Pearlware	442			Rhenish	1
						Wt Salt-glazed	5

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Early 19th century foundation

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	718	Activity item(s)	5
Glass (all)	172	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	44	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	61
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	15	Misc.	26
Personal items	41	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coal, charcoal

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	brick drain, barrel sump, oven	
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Artisan's House (18AP13) site consists of the archeological deposits associated with a standing 18th century house at 43 Pinkney Street in downtown Annapolis. The standing structure is a small gambrel-roofed building (MIHP# AA-645), representative of the modest middle-class dwellings which must have filled 18th century Annapolis, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Most of the surrounding landscape is heavily developed. Soils at the site are Collington and Wist sandy loams.

The 1 1/2-story Artisan's House stands on a high foundation laid in English bond brick with a single exterior chimney on the northwest end wall. The house is exemplary of an early 18th century dwelling. The house is believed to have been built in the early 1700s (based on a number of factors) and quite likely was used to house troops during the Revolutionary War. Land records from 1777 relate that the site contained a "tenement" occupied "by this State for a barracks and by George the Fifer's wife" as well as a house occupied by "Brooks the drummer." The tenement referenced is believed to be the properties of "Carroll's Alley".

Pinkney Street was called Carroll's Alley in the 18th century and ran NW/SE across Lots 86 and 87 on a 1718 plan of Annapolis. It ended at East Street, running parallel to Prince George Street. The lot on which Artisan's House stands was Lot 87, originally signed to Charles Carroll and resurveyed to him in 1718. The structure stands on the Southwest side of the street and is clearly oriented to it, suggesting a construction date contemporary with or subsequent to the establishment of "Carroll's Alley". The premises remained in the Carroll family well into the 18th century and appear to have been leased to tenants. Transfers of property within the family involved inheritance and did not require the generation of deeds of transfer, so developments on the land at these early dates are not well documented. Much of the archeology conducted at the site has been driven by the lack of documentation.

In 1970, Orin Bullock, an architect, and Orlando Ridout V (then 16 and the son of the State Historic Preservation Officer) dug an approximately 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) pit under the floor at the Artisan's House to find out if a chimney had existed in the basement level. Notes at MHT state that the "hole" so excavated was "small" and "not done by a professional." No attempt was made to collect artifacts as the work was undertaken primarily to resolve architectural questions. This excavation did partially expose a fireplace along the northwest wall. Shortly thereafter, the site was officially recorded as 18AP13 by the State Archeologist.

In July of 1971 selective testing was carried out at 18AP13 and 18AP14 (see synopsis report). At the time, the Maryland Historic Trust was undertaking a program of research and restoration in Annapolis, and the Trust was supporting the excavations in an effort to understand more about the standing structures present at the sites. The cellar and rear yard of the house were tested. At the time, architectural analysis suggested that the main house dated to the 18th century, the rear kitchen addition to the late 19th century, and at some point the cellar was filled. The object of testing was to establish a chronology for the sequence of construction and alteration to the house, and to date, if possible, the cellar filling.

The northwest wall of the cellar was reopened (at the scene of the small 1970 test pit excavated during architectural evaluation) to the bottom, to fully expose the fireplace. Testing in the filled cellar was limited to the area associated with the fireplace, the northwest wall of the house, and the north corner of the cellar. Three test trenches were then placed outside the house: one in the south corner of the yard to provide a stratigraphic control for the site, another running across the alley at the west corner of the house, and a third at the mid-point of the northwest wall of the kitchen addition. The stratigraphic control trench was 1.22 X 2.1 m (4 X 7 ft) in size, while the alley trench was .91 X 1.22 m (3 X 4 ft) and the kitchen addition trench was .61 X 1.22 m (2 X 4 ft) in size.

Results from this project demonstrated that the yard had been built up by oyster shell and earth fills, that the cellar had been filled with materials dating to about 1850, and covered two brick floors set at different times and levels. The fireplace had also been altered in the past. The load-bearing cellar walls were a mass of alterations and the workmanship was found to be quite poor, with some of the building falling apart. Corner were falling in, plate was parting, mortar had been sifting out for a substantial period of time and old and new door and window punctures were visible. The date ranges of the artifacts recovered were confusing, as their disposition did not follow a regular pattern.

Work at the site was taken up again in the summer of 1972. This involved the excavation of several trenches as well as further exploration of the cellar. Three trenches were placed on the exterior of the building against the foundation walls. Test Trench 1 was 1.524 m (5 ft) wide and 3.75 m (12.3 ft) long, while Test Trench 2 was 1.524 m wide and 1.83 m (6 ft) long. Both were placed on the exterior of the southwest wall, exposing all but about 1.524 m of its length. Test Trench 3 was 61 X 122 cm (2 X 4 ft) in size and was actually excavated to serve as a drainage sump on the exterior of the northwest wall, between the chimney breast and the north corner of the building. At a depth of 4.36 m (14.31 feet), water forced excavators to stop digging the sump and use it. Artifacts from this level exhibited a date range of 1790-1835. Serious flooding of the cellar occurred during the entire two weeks of excavation.

Pumping of water allowed excavators to expand the 1971 archeological trench along the northwest wall towards the southeast in order to expose any additional brick surface in front of the fireplace. That surface ended 6.1 cm (.20 ft) beyond the southeast limits of the original excavation. Part of the brick surface was removed and replaced brick by brick and the artifacts from the contact zone between the brick and the red-orange sand beneath it were retrieved. These artifacts were tightly dated within a range of 1810-1820.

Artifacts recovered while digging the interior sump (east of the hearth) dated 1800-1830. Excavation of the fill in the cellar was carried out as rapidly as possible down to the level of a second brick floor, or paved area in the west corner of the house. A large portion of the brick floor was thus cleared on the southeast side of the cellar at the same level as that found in the west corner. Disturbance in this surface occurred along the northwest side, in the center, and along the southeast side abutting and paralleling the southeast stone foundation and expanding in the south corner. This latter disturbance was caused by trenching for installation of a water pipe sometime between 1875 and 1920.

In an attempt to avoid the serious water problems encountered in the northwest end of the cellar, a 1.524 m wide strip abutting and running the length of the southeast stone foundation wall was excavated. This was designated Test Trench 4 and was designed to investigate the subfloor fill down to and below the original door level while simultaneously leaving a wide balk to retard water seepage from the flooding at the opposite end of the cellar. Unfortunately, water seepage and eventual flooding occurred under the southeast wall. This occurred when a green-black dense clay at was excavated within the trench. This clay may have acted as a water seal.



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Description:

Features exposed within the cellar included, in addition to the brick floors, a small brick oven on the southwest side of the fireplace (the presence of a large quantity of bones was noted, although nothing was removed from the oven), two possible cellar entrances (on the northeast side adjacent to the east corner and on the southwest side adjacent to the south corner), and an 85 cm (2.8 ft) diameter wooden barrel ring set into the brick floor in the north corner. The barrel is believed to have served as a sump to mitigate cellar flooding.

Artifacts from the 1972 excavations included 2 glass marbles, 1 pressed glass ink bottle, 1 pair of modern barbers' shears, 1 wooden paint stirrer, 2 roofing tar paper fragments, 1 iron spike, 1 fragment of copper pipe, 10 pieces of window glass, 24 nails (2 cut, 22 unidentified), plaster fragments (at least 2), a 5-hole bone button, 2 opaque white glass buttons, 3 leather fragments, 7 fragments shoe leather, 2 shoe heels, 13 creamware sherds, 46 pearlware sherds, 17 whiteware sherds, 34 ironstone sherds, 3 Bennington mottled brown sherds, 2 buff earthenware sherds, 9 vitreous china sherds, 1 Chinese export porcelain sherd, 7 other porcelain sherds, 6 redware sherds, 3 white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 1 Rhenish gray sherd, 7 other gray stoneware sherds, 1 mid 19th century brown stoneware sherd, 1 hollow-blown glass stem (quatrefoil type, 1685-1705), 129 pieces of bottle glass, 1 metal teaspoon (probably silver plated), 1 oval charcoal briquette, 36 bone fragments, 1 tooth, 1 boar tusk, 13 oyster shells, 1 probable Indian Head penny, 2 mirror fragments, 1 round compact mirror, 1 nail polish bottle, 1 clear glass perfume bottle stopper, 34 ironstone chamber pot sherds, 1 fragment of worked bone or ivory, 2 white clay pipe stem fragments, 1 fragment of lead, 2 pieces of plastic, 6 fragments of jaw bone w/teeth (probably a dog), 2 wood fragments, 7 tree bark fragments, 1 fragment of stone, 2 unidentified copper or copper alloy lumps, a brass object, rusty lumps of metal (at least 2), and 2 pieces of coal.

Researchers returned to the site in 1974 and 1975 to conduct salvage operations. The investigations were begun when construction work (the Artisan's House was being rehabilitated) led to the discovery of additional features in the cellar area of the standing structure. A contractor had begun digging in the cellar in a flood-prevention effort in November of 1974. He had exposed portions of a previously unidentified brick drain, under backfill from the previous work. As the restoration of the property was being publically funded, archeological interpretation of the features was required.

The sump barrel, drain area, and a pedestal left by the contractor were excavated. The date range of the artifacts recovered from this work is 1830-1860. The brick drain was apparently installed sometime between 1934 and 1937, according to a workman who claimed to have built it. He said the drain's sump was "outside" but did not recall if he ever knew what its design was, (i.e., barrel, tile field, oyster-filled pit, etc.). The informant also said the house's occupant worked in leather, but couldn't recall if that was an owner or a tenant. The brick drain was laid somewhat in the shape of a wishbone, with its joint at the east end, and one leg more or less along the north cellar wall, and with the other leg running across the cellar diagonally toward the barrel sump in the southwest corner. The drainage angle was toward the joint, which at one time was reportedly connected with a square hole in the wall at that point.

Excavation outside the blocked-up cellar entry would likely reveal another sump outside. However, due to the known extent of 19th and 20th century fill in that portion of the yard (as much as 1.524 meters), no such excavation was carried out in 1974-1975. The feature was measured and sketched in plan view. Elevations were taken and the feature was photographed. It was then disassembled, but no artifacts were found. The drain was built of reused broken brick, laid in sand and clay with less than a 3.81 cm (1.5 in) channel between the on-edge bricks that served as the sides of the drain. Two animal bones were recovered at the east end of the feature. Unfortunately, no north arrow was included on the plan sketch, so its precise layout relative to the house is unknown, though the workman noted that the drain was placed to go out through the back (or northeast) wall. The barrel sump, which functioned as a catchment for incoming water at the north corner, rather than as a drain to rid the cellar of water entering elsewhere, stood in the north corner of the room. Artifacts found in the bottom of the barrel sump bottom were from the period 1820-30 (two fragments of a pearlware saucer and a small piece of gray stoneware). These were adjacent to a second half-bottom, which rested on clean sand. There were no artifacts under it.

The pedestal left by the aforementioned contractor was only 61 cm (2 ft) square, was a portion of the cellar floor left in place. Only one level of its strata was artifact bearing. That was below the lower floor. The oven feature, which had been filled with bone and 19th century glass, was at its base tied to the lower floor level, and level with the hearth. The higher of the two floors was 48.8 cm (1.6 ft) above this hearth level, but it still left the mouth of the oven open and apparently functional. A second hearth is probable, and a second lintel is set into the brickwork of the chimney. The exterior of the oven and chimney was not re-examined during the 1974 work. The 1971 trench at the north side of the chimney was dug into undisturbed soil and revealed traces of the builder's trench. This excavation trench yielded artifacts dating to 1790-1820 from its lowest level.

Artifacts reported from the 1974-1975 excavations included 2 window glass fragments, 2 pieces of slate, 22 creamware sherds, 396 pearlware sherds (38 mocha), 1 majolica sherd, 28 Chinese export porcelain sherds, 7 other porcelain sherds, 9 ironstone sherds, 27 redware sherds, 2 white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 42 other stoneware sherds, 29 jar or bottle glass fragments, 1 piece of pressed table glass, 5 bone fragments, oyster shells (at least 2), 1 other shellfish fragment, 2 white clay pipe stem fragments, and a white clay pipe bowl fragment.

The principal investigator for the excavation projects of the 1970s came to several conclusions regarding the property. Correspondence files from the era at MHT suggest that there was some disagreement regarding these findings.

The levels encountered at the site date to 1800-1830, to 1850, or later. All features show signs of rebuilding, reuse, and final deterioration, a routine syndrome for historic structures. The fabric was originally sound, but was then altered with inferior workmanship. The cellar was first designed and used as a full room, with a fireplace and beehive oven. Then it was transformed to a limited area having only occasional use and a low ceiling. Later, it was filled, the entry being closed in the early 20th century. It was re-excavated for drainage purposes and put to limited use again. Finally, it was filled from a dump which dated to the mid-3rd quarter of the 19th century. All of this repairing, filling, re-excavation, etc. was due to the poor drainage of the site. It eventually led the inhabitants to give up, abandon, and fill the cellar.

In dating the structure, the foundation and the house must be considered separately because of the clear disparity of the evidence. Expert architectural analysis concluded that the building was 18th century in its basic form and original fabric. However, no archeological evidence of an 18th century origin was recovered. In fact, a ca. 1810 mocha pearlware sherd was found under a foundation wall footing, clearly in situ. Two explanations are possible. 1) The house could simply demonstrate persistence of an old architectural style amongst those of more modest means (i.e. the presumed occupants were tenants, not owners). 2) The frame structure may indeed have been built in the early 18th century, but was moved to the site around the turn of the 19th century. The movement of frame dwellings, even in an intact form, is well documented for the period and examples exist even in Annapolis. The latter option seems more plausible and perhaps the structure was moved when Carroll's Alley (Pinkney Street) was constructed. It does not appear on the 1718 survey of Annapolis.

Thus, the house, though it appears to be much older, may have arrived at its present location between 1810 and 1830. The cellar may have originally had a dirt floor, but the brick floor associated with the oven base wasn't laid until about 1830. It was then covered with an absorbent layer of humus, ash, and sand about 1850. The cellar was ultimately abandoned and buried about 1890. A secondary event occurred about 1930 above those closing layers. The entry into the cellar was filled in the early 20th century and it was re-excavated for drainage purposes (the brick drain) and put to limited use again. Finally it was filled



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using fill from a mid-late 19th century refuse dump, probably from somewhere nearby.

The excavations in the 1970s were intriguing. However, additional work (both archival and archeological could help to tie up the loose ends from this project. Additional research at 18AP13 is warranted to better understand its context (both original and secondary) and to accurately interpret the site.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000149, 00000144, 00000102