



# Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA313

Site Name: MAAR Feature 11

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Four mid-19th century connected house sites.

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4656

Longitude -76.6393

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 104 m

Site slope 0

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) Pond

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 50 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

## Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Irish American

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

#### 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

four connected house foundations

## 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 Mtn	<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 Cr	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	54	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	1	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	1120	Eng Dry-bodie	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	47	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	9	Pearlware	71			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	1	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

Two cellar features with mid- to late-19th century and early 20th century artifacts; Privy feature w/early fill removed and replaced w/ post-WWII fil

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	1822	Activity item(s)	138
Glass (all)	3009	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1371	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	14	Misc. kitchen	879
Arms	9	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	134	Misc.	410
Personal items	52	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		coal, slag, plastic, lead, limestone	

## Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	stairway, lintel	
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<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 Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The MAAR Feature 11 Site (18BA313) consists of four non-extant 19th century attached dwellings and a possible store. There were 3 two-storey houses and a single-storey building. The site is located in the town of Texas, Baltimore County, Maryland. The building complex fronted onto Railroad Avenue, is at street level and surfaced with asphalt. Approximately 16.76 m (55 ft) east of the road and south of the building there is a 2.133 m (7 ft) rise, possibly once held by a retaining wall. This elevated part of the site was the rear yard of the residence. From there the land continues to gently rise in an easterly direction a maximum of 1.524 m (5 ft).

The village of Texas was a 19th century Irish Catholic community where limestone quarrying and the production of lime was the principal economic activity. Even into modern times, quarrying activities continue to exploit the natural limestone resources and large sections of the local landscape have been heavily altered by the quarrying and later landfilling activities. The town is situated in a valley (Limestone Valley) that was once part of St. Paul's Parish and in the Backs River Upper Hundred, one of the three original 'Hundreds' in the county. Early names for the town were Clarksville, Clark's Switch, Quarryville, Goosetown and Ellengowan. The town received its final name of Texas in the late 1840s during the Mexican-American War. It was said to have been named to honor a local rifle company called the "Texas Greens" who fought in the war. The area of Texas was first settled in 1703 by Joseph Taylor. In 1725, Thomas Cockey purchased Taylor's improved house and lands. Cockey owned the land until his death in 1737; there was no evidence that he conducted any improvements within the tract. Cockey's son, Thomas Cockey Deye, inherited the land at his father's death. In 1804, John Clark began a small-scale quarrying and lime operation on land that he was leasing from Cockey Deye (in 1849 John Clark finally purchased a 23 acre parcel of Lot #3). By 1810, Cockey's descendants had divided the family landholdings into several lots. All of Lot #3, approximately 168 acres, and a strip of Lot #4 would become the village of Texas. During the 19th century, the valley was primarily agricultural and lime was used as a soil conditioner. Prior to its being made commercial, many local farmers operated their own lime kilns.

The arrival of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad in the village in 1832 had encouraged the limestone business and provided transportation of the product. In the 1840s, Irish immigrants coming to America to escape the famine at home settled in the area and worked at the kilns and quarries or ran local businesses that supplied the community with goods and services. In 1846, Samuel Griscom purchased a 44 acre parcel on both sides of the railroad that formed the center of Texas. Within a year he was operating a quarry. Griscom devised a town plan that involved building a number of duplexes along either side of the railway line in order to keep the workers close to work. Industry in Texas peaked between 1850 and 1880. By 1852, there were 37 individually owned kilns operating in Texas. When Griscom died in 1854, Jacob Burrough purchased a large portion of his estate and continued to rent out several dwellings therein. In 1863, Adam Denmead, another large landholder in Texas, began to purchase sections of the Burrough and the Griscom tracts among others. The industry gradually declined into the 20th century, due mainly to a lack of modernization, but was revived in the 1930s when the Campbell Company bought and consolidated most of the quarries in Texas. In 1969, the Campbell Company merged with the Flintkote Company. In the late 1980s, Flintkote sold 668.1 acres of mining and other land to Genstar. Genstar is currently the single quarry operator in the town of Texas.

Site 18BA313 was located on Lots #4-7 of Division 9 owned by Jacob Burrough (although at different periods the residences/ lots were owned and leased by several individuals throughout the 19th and 20th centuries). The residential complex was probably already built by Griscom and occupied by 1854. A map from 1854 indicated that a general store was located at Lot #4. An advertisement for that lot in 1860 described it with a two-story stone house. An 1866 map shows one structure on the property, described as a single, unattached dwelling along Railroad Avenue. The property abutted the quarry access road to the east. During the early part of the 20th century, the building burned down. In the 1930s or 1940s, an automobile garage was erected on the house foundation for rental to local residents. Fill was apparently laid in preparation of construction of the garage and an asphalt surface was laid to serve as the garage floor. The property appears to have remained in the family (or other persons also named Kenny) until 1946 when it was purchased by the Sandridge family. In 1970, Mrs. Sandridge sold the land to the Flintkote Company and it was next acquired by Genstar in 1986.

In 1982, a document describing the history of Texas, Maryland was prepared by a local resident. The research focused on the 19th century. The work resulted in the preparation of a National Register of Historic Places nomination to classify a section of the town as a Historic District with historical and architectural significance. However, the Feature 11 Site was not listed on the nomination form at that time. In 2003 the district was determined not eligible for listing.

It was not until the summer of 1985, during the historical background research phase of a Phase I archeological survey in the area, that Site 18BA313 was initially identified. The survey was conducted ahead of the proposed highway traffic flow improvement project at Beaver Dam Road. The goal was to determine the effects of four proposed new road alignments on cultural resources located within the project area. The four road alignments, each with a width of 15.24 m (50 ft), were oriented in a general north-south direction and crossed through the middle of the Texas community. Prior to subsurface investigations, a windshield survey of the study area was conducted that indicated there was a great amount of disturbance due to historical and current industrial activity. Areas defined as having potential to contain intact cultural resources were identified through document research and interviews with local informants and historians. A pedestrian survey was carried out along the entirety of each of the 4 proposed alignments. In areas with little to no disturbance a probing rod was used to search for buried features. Probing was also used to confirm that disturbance had occurred. The pedestrian survey and probing was followed with subsurface testing. All excavated soils were screened and all materials were retained.

Site 18BA313 was encountered during the testing of proposed Alignment 4. This alignment was positioned along the Genstar Quarry fence and it eventually met the rail line. It continued south along the railroad to the intersection of Church Lane and Railroad Avenue. The site was encountered on the east side of the railroad tracks and was identified through the excavation of 2 shovel test pits (STPs). It was located south of the Poe-Burns Duplex (18BA325) and the Gagliano House (MIHP #BA-1785). Parts of the foundation were noted during the surface reconnaissance and extensive probing was done in an attempt to delineate the extent of the foundation. It was determined to be a rectangular construction about 7.32 x 12.5 m (24x41 ft) with a concrete stairway and lintel of the northern side which was probably an entryway. The foundation and lintel were designated as Site Feature 11. STPs 21 and 22 revealed that the foundation was of a stone construction similar to others in the area. The area immediately to the south of the foundation showed massive disturbance due to earth removal and grading.

A total of 524 historic artifacts were recovered from the Feature 11 Site during the Phase I survey. There were 6 activity items (4 glass lamp chimney fragments, 1 chain link length, and 1 barbed wire fragment). The recovered architectural materials (n=110) consisted of 3 brick fragments (discarded), 70 window glass shards, 24 cut nails, 11 wire nails, 1 wood screw, and 1 piece of wire insulation. Only 3 clothing items were found (2 glass buttons and 1 shell button). Kitchen-related artifacts included 277 bottle glass fragments and 79 ceramic sherds (50 whiteware (47 plain), 5 unidentified stoneware, 9 redware, 1



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Unknown

pearlware, 1 creamware, 2 Rockingham/Bennington, 8 porcelain, 2 buff-bodied earthenware, 1 gray salt-glazed stoneware). Miscellaneous kitchen items (n=35) included 2 crown caps, 31 animal bone fragments, 1 tooth, and 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded). There were 12 miscellaneous items (10 unidentified metal objects, 1 piece of clinker (discarded), and 1 piece of unidentified wire), a single personal item (an aluminum embossed religious medal depicting the Virgin Mary), and 1 tobacco-related artifact (a white clay pipe stem fragment with a 5/64" bore).

Although Alignment 4 would not itself directly impact the cultural resource, the position of the alignment would necessitate relocation of the railroad tracks to the east. The relocation would result in the destruction of the building complex along this route. Therefore, it was recommended that a more detailed Phase II archeological evaluation of the site be conducted in order to evaluate cultural significance, site integrity, and research potential.

Phase II site examination was conducted at the site in the fall of 1986. The purpose of the research was to evaluate the significance and potential eligibility of the site for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This involved determining the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site, assessing the integrity of the resource, and acquiring sufficient data to address the nature and function of the site. The area investigated consisted of the rear yard where test units were placed on the lower level near the road and on the elevated terrain just above the steep rise. A total of 12 test units (TU 1-12) spaced at 3.048 m (10 ft) intervals were placed across the center of the elevated ground in an east-west running line. Further testing was conducted using a probe to locate buried foundations, refilled shafts and depressions. Four additional test units were placed in areas where features were thought to be present. A 0.609 x 3.35 m (2x11 ft) trench (EU 1) was dug in the area where the possible lintel or step was located during the Phase I survey.

Test Unit 1 (TU 1) revealed a horizontally laid brick array with a border row of headers. The feature was tentatively interpreted to be a walkway. EU 1 was opened near TU 1 where probing had indicated that there were other buried structural remains adjoin the stone walkway. Excavation in EU 1 uncovered a series of 3 limestone steps running to the west and connecting to the stone. The stairway descended to the lower terrace which adjoined Railroad Avenue. During further excavation of EU 1, a mortared stone foundation was located. An extensive early 20th century fill with a high artifact density was then encountered in the upper levels of the unit. Only a representative sample of the temporally and functionally diagnostic material was collected. In deeper parts of the excavation unit, cellar fill was identified and a 100% recovery of the material from the fill stratum was made. The cellar extended to 1 m (3.3 ft) below the top of the foundation and the lower 0.39 m (1.3 ft) appeared to be household fill that was capped by ash. Only 3 artifacts were recovered from beneath the ash layer.

Excavation unit 2 (EU 2) was placed to follow the foundation and locate cultural material related to the cellar. The cellar interior contained 2 upper strata of topsoil and fill above a stratum of burned mortar and ash. Underneath the ash stratum in EU 2 was a stratum of what appeared to be subsoil resting on bedrock. The top 2 strata contained mainly kitchen-related artifacts with some building materials and buttons. The burn stratum contained similar material with a smaller amount of kitchen artifacts. Deposits under the burn stratum contained a mix of kitchen, architectural and other domestic materials.

A total of 2,661 historic artifacts were retained during the Phase II investigations. Several activity items (n=67) were recovered from the site including 1 glass candle stand, 1 oil paint jar with intact tin lid and black oil paint, 2 porcelain doll pieces, 1 lead ball, 1 clay pellet, 7 clay marbles, 1 glass marble, 1 metal toy figurine, 1 piece of chain link possibly from a bicycle, 1 record fragment, 1 slate pencil and 2 pencil fragments, 2 pieces of lamp glass and 3 lamp parts, 1 metal barrel ring, 12 auto parts, 3 flower pot sherds, 3 railroad spikes, 2 wire handles (at least one from a bucket), 1 brass tool, 1 iron file, 1 staple, 17 lengths of iron wire, and 1 piece of barbed wire fencing. A total of 495 architectural materials were retained. There were 28 brick fragments, 104 window glass fragments, 177 cut nails, 130 wire nails, 4 unidentified nail fragments, 5 pieces of mortar, 2 glass handle fragments, 11 iron spikes, 2 wire roofing nails, 2 iron strap hinges, 1 door hinge, 1 iron handle, 1 iron peg, 4 screws, 1 cotton pin, 1 metal toilet paper roll hanger, 1 marble fragment (possibly wall facing), 5 electrical fittings, 1 valve stem, 4 metal washers, 1 asbestos shingle piece, 2 pipe fitting assemblies, 4 bolt/nut, 2 lengths of electrical wire, and 1 miscellaneous hardware item.

Several clothing items (n=45) were found at the site. There was 1 copper alloy thimble, 40 buttons (4 glass, 23 milk glass, 1 ivory and black (?), 1 plastic, 2 bone, 8 shell, 1 stamped copper), 2 leather shoe heel fragments, and 2 pieces of shoe leather with eyes. The only furniture item found was a stove bolt with attached wing nut. In all, 1,318 bottle glass fragments, 9 table glass shards, and 415 ceramic sherds (182 plain whiteware, 48 decorated whiteware, 54 ironstone, 18 gray stoneware, 1 brown stoneware, 15 buff-bodied stoneware, 39 porcelain, 3 semi-porcelain, 43 redware, 1 possible yellowware, 4 pearlware, 7 unidentified ceramics) were recovered. Materials from the miscellaneous kitchen group (n=183) consisted of 2 bottle openers, 27 tin can fragments, 3 utensils, 4 pieces of enamelware, 15 bottle caps (12 crown, 1 screw, 2 plastic), 111 animal bone fragments, and 21 oyster shell fragments.

A few personal items (n=10) were also found at the site. There were 4 pieces of mirror glass, 1 broken rubber comb, 1 broken bone brush, 2 wheat pennies, 1 lipstick container, and 1 gold plated decorative object. A total of 101 miscellaneous artifacts were retained. This included 15 pieces of coal and 2 bits of coal ash, 5 pieces of coal slag, 4 pieces of slate, 6 pieces of tin foil, 10 pieces of limestone, 34 unidentified metal objects, 17 pieces of plastic, and 8 pieces of charred wood. Only 12 tobacco-related items (9 white clay stem fragments, 3 white clay pipe bowl fragments (2 with molded decoration)) and only 5 arms-related objects (two .22 caliber bullet parts, 3 shotgun shell casings) were recovered.

The structure was interpreted to be a single-family dwelling that was destroyed by fire in the first part of the 20th century. Investigations at the site revealed that the landscape had been altered in the historic past, probably in the construction and improvement of the residence and yard. The house was probably erected prior to 1866 and burned down sometime in the first two decades of the 20th century. The extent of the foundation could not be determined because of the asphalt surfacing of the area in the 1930s or 1940s. Diagnostics from the site dated from ca. 1865 to the present with a greatest number of types having a range from ca. 1880-1920. As a result of the identification of the cellar hole and intact strata below the fill level, Site 18BA313 was considered to be culturally significant and as having the potential to provide data on domestic, economic, ethnic, and dietary practices in a 19th century industrial community. Phase III Data Recovery was recommended if the site could not be avoided during the proposed construction activities.

Phase III archeological investigations were carried out at Site 18BA313 from December 1991 to January 1992. The main goal of the archeological recovery was to recover information concerning immigrant ethnicity evidenced in the archeological record. The site was chosen for study because cultural material patterns would provide insight to the socioeconomic level, and possibly Irish cultural behavior, for a 19th century family residential lifestyle. The database was to be studied at a site-specific level, and inter-site comparisons would be made with residential structures 18BA314 (Workers Barracks) and 18BA325 (Poe-Burns Duplex). Extensive documentary research was conducted prior to field work in order to establish a chronology of ownership and land use.

Fieldwork initially concentrated on mechanically stripping topsoil from an approximate 232 m<sup>2</sup> (2,500 sq. ft) area in the rear section of the backyard. Transects 3.048 m wide were considered as separate excavation units. The machine-excavated soil was not screened but samples of diagnostic artifacts were collected when observed. During mechanical stripping in the backyard area, a rock foundation feature was encountered. Nine 1.22 m<sup>2</sup> (4 ft) units were laid out across



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the feature. Four of those units (Units 7, 13-14, and 17) were selected for excavation and a fifth unit (Unit 3) was placed to expose and examine a builder's trench on the exterior south side of the foundation. The rock foundation feature was interpreted to be a cellar hole. The interior dimensions were approximately 3.657 m (12 ft) to a side and the wall thickness averaged between 0.305 m (1 ft) and 0.609 m (2 ft). It appeared that the sides of the hole were at least partially plastered and decorated with either white wash or paint. Fill in the feature interior consisted of a mixture of soil and quarried boulders with architectural and domestic materials. There appeared to be 3 episodes of filling. The uppermost stratum appeared to constitute an attempt to level out the remaining depression after the main filling materials had been allowed to settle. Below that, the strata seemed to represent the initial collapsing of the above-ground foundation walls into the cellar hole. The foundation fill rested on a relatively thin primary soil deposit which was above the leveling materials on the surface of the bedrock. The base of the cellar hole was an average of 2.438 m (8 ft) from the top of the remaining foundation wall.

Four soil stains were identified during the rear yard excavations. Feature 1 was likely a privy. It was divided into 1A and 1B because there was concern that the feature might actually be 2 separate entities. Feature 1A and 1B combined to form an L-shaped stain with roughly parallel sides. Only the northern half of 1A was excavated. The L-shape may have been created by the building and use of one or more privies which were later abandoned and infilled. Excavations revealed that the privies had been cleaned of the original material deposits and all cultural materials dated from the post-World War II period. Feature 2 was a modern trash pit. Features 3 and 4 were small stains apparently associated with post holes and were not excavated.

Excavation of the house area required removal of the asphalt surface that was laid down when the house foundation was used for parking cars. The machine-excavated house fill materials were not subjected to screening because they post-dated the house history. Samples of diagnostic artifacts were collected to confirm the turn of the century date established during the Phase II study. The foundation walls, which were laid directly on bedrock, were built from cut or quarried stone with sand mortar bonding. An interior partition wall was exposed on the east foundation wall of the cellar. Rock and refuse fill was identified on either side of the partition wall. The fill was overlying burn deposits and an earthen floor laid on bedrock. It became evident that the cellar hole excavation had entailed the quarrying of bedrock to create all or part of the cavity. Based on excavations within the house cellar that revealed partition walls, the overall size of the foundation, and the historical documentation, it was determined that the structure represented a multi-family residence or row house. Based on the eastern wall foundation exposure, the width of the building was approximately 15.24 m (50 ft); based on the east-west test unit data, the depth of the building was about 9.144 m (30 ft) front to back.

The walkway and limestone steps that were encountered in TU 1 and EU 1 during the Phase II study were re-identified during the Phase III evaluation. The brick feature (the walkway) was laid with a header and stretcher pattern and adjoined the outside of the eastern foundation wall. In addition to serving as a walkway to the limestone steps, it was postulated that the brick feature may have also served as a drip line drain.

A surface study found exposed boulders near the crest of the slope leading to the elevated rear yard. The boulders may have represented a buried retaining wall similar to another found at a nearby dwelling.

Materials from the asphalt layer and the soil stripping were of early to late 20th century origin and post-dated the house history. Therefore, only artifacts collected from below the asphalt in the house foundation and cellar area and below the mechanical stripping layer in the backyard area were analyzed and discussed in the site report. A total of 688 artifacts were recovered from the cellar hole excavations, the majority of which were recovered from the burn-related layers. The 527 architectural materials reflected the downward collapse of the structure. The building materials were mainly 19th century cut nails, which generally corresponds with a mid-19th century date of construction. Few items were found on the cellar floor (n=31), although the majority of these were likely deposited during the buildings construction. Fifty-three artifacts were recovered from the eastern and southern foundation excavations. Those artifacts mainly represented household, occupant and activity functional categories.

A total of 672 artifacts were recovered during the stripping of the transects in the rear yard area. This assemblage was chosen by a judgmental selection of functionally and temporally diagnostic artifact types as they were revealed during the machine stripping. As a result of the selection process, the assemblage cannot be considered to be a representative sample and the frequencies of functional categories were not a direct reflection of yard activity patterns. The greatest number of artifacts was taken from the eastern area of the yard, where there may have been greater refuse disposal historically. Another factor that may have influenced the frequency of artifacts was that the rock foundation feature was located in the 2 eastern transects (n=544). Upper deposits of cultural material could have been deposited during activities carried out during the building's history.

During the stripping and the hand cleaning of the rock foundation feature/cellar hole identified in the backyard area, a total of 337 artifacts were recovered. Only a sample of the modern artifacts was retained. The majority of the items were household related, primarily ceramics (n=101) and glassware (n=85). Other food-related and domestic items were also recovered as were several architectural materials (n=77), mainly cut nails. The interior feature units produced a total of 3,679 artifacts from all levels. Materials recovered from the excavations and the overall size of the foundation suggested that this was a building of substantial height with a slate roof that was probably built around the mid-19th century. The purpose of the structure could not be definitively determined but there was a reference to a store being maintained on-site.

A total of 80 artifacts were recovered from the Feature 1A privy but modern plastic, rope, foil, paper, asphalt shingle, and coal were discarded. A total of 42 artifacts were recovered from Feature 2 trash pit, consisting mainly of wire nails, but plastic, paper, modern bottle glass, and charcoal were not collected.

In all, 4,149 historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase III archeological investigations. Pieces of plastic, coal, ash, oyster shell, mortar, plaster, brick and charcoal were discarded in the field without being counted. There were 65 activity-related items. Those items were 3 porcelain toy tea set pieces, 2 ceramic doll parts, 3 marbles, 1 toy plastic rake, 1 Bakelite yo-yo with Coca-Cola logo, 8 slate pencils and fragments, 6 pieces of a harmonica sound board, 1 gas jet stopcock, 2 fragments of lamp glass, 7 flower pot sherds, 1 battery core, 1 padlock, 1 part of an iron fence post, 1 wrought iron hook with attached staple, 1 staple, 2 springs, 2 fragments of iron bar, 4 chisels, 1 miscellaneous piece of machinery, 2 rat-tail files, 1 stone hammer, 1 shovel, 1 mason's tool, 1 awl or graver, 1 harness buckle, 1 rein or halter snap, 8 railroad spikes, possibly stoneworking tools, and 1 large piece of stone with bore hole, probably quarry-related. A total of 766 architectural materials were retained. There were 73 brick fragments, 377 window glass shards, 19 pieces of other flat glass, 153 cut nails, 53 wire nails, 4 possible wrought nails, 8 roofing and 1 finishing wire nails, 6 fragments of mortar, 46 fragments of plaster (some with white wash or paint), 1 lock plate, 4 spikes, 2 ceramic tiles, 1 hinge with wood screw, 1 broken hinge, 1 metal washer, 1 sewer pipe fragment, 4 ceramic wall tiles, 3 fragments of asphalt floor tile, 1 piece of tar paper, 1 piece of copper flashing, and 6 nuts and bolts.

Several clothing items (n=86) were recovered from the site. This group consisted of 2 scissors fragments, 1 brass thimble and 3 thimble fragments, 4 straight pins, 40 leather shoe fragments, 5 brass shoe grommets without attached leather, 5 brass wire dress hooks, 1 stamped vest buckle, 1 white glass shirt stud, and 24 buttons (4 shell, 3 bone, 8 milk glass, 1 glass, 1 rubber, 1 Bakelite, 6 brass). Only a few furniture pieces (n=13) were retrieved including 1 iron stove



# Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA313

Site Name: MAAR Feature 11

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Four mid-19th century connected house sites.

Unknown

handle and 12 pieces of decorative wrought iron, possibly a trivet or grid iron from a stove.

Kitchen-related items included 809 bottle and container glass fragments, 6 table glass shards, 20 fragments of milk glass, and 1,328 ceramic sherds (840 whiteware, 66 pearlware, 1 tin-glazed earthenware, 8 plain creamware, 74 yellowware, 15 porcelain, 26 semi-porcelain, 84 unglazed redware – possibly flower pot sherds, 148 glazed redware, 5 Albany slip stoneware, 33 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 1 whole gray stoneware ginger beer bottle, and 27 Bristol slipped buff-bodied stoneware). The miscellaneous kitchen items (n=661) consisted of 5 milk glass lid liner fragments, 5 utensils, 1 key can opener, 1 iron coffee pot or pitcher handle scrolled with thumb pieces, 37 fragments of an iron pot or bucket, 2 metal jar caps, 6 peach pit fragments, 464 animal bone fragments, 54 egg shell fragments, 2 clam shell fragments, 2 crab claw fragments, and 82 oyster shells and shell fragments. The majority of the animal bone fragments, which included bird species, fish, cow, pig, and wild boar tusks, had identifiable cut marks or were burned.

There were 297 miscellaneous objects in the assemblage. This consisted primarily of 261 unidentified metal (brass, tin and iron) objects (88 possibly from metal containers) but there were also 3 unidentified objects made from composite materials, 9 charcoal and coal fragments, 12 fragments of wood, 5 lengths of unidentified wire, 6 pieces of plastic (1 noted and discarded), and 1 fragment of an unidentified substance. The 41 personal artifacts included 1 key, 2 fragments of bone toothbrush, 6 fragments of a bone lice comb, 2 pieces of a black rubber comb, 2 cosmetic jar lids, 1 badge that says "I'm magic/Ask me", 1 plastic religious figurine, an 1880 commemorative school medallion, 1 unidentified coin (possibly a penny), a 1935 wheat penny, 1 small ceramic dog figurine from unknown object, 1 piece of stamped tin with decorative scrolls, 1 chamber pot fragment, 1 perfume or cosmetic bottle shard, 1 modern ointment tube, and 18 fragments of a semi-porcelain wash basin from a toilet set. Only a handful of tobacco-related items (n=53) were recovered including 36 white clay pipe stem fragments (7 impressed with makers marks), 1 plain tan pipe stem fragment, and 16 white clay pipe bowls and bowl fragments (2 plain, 4 fluted, 9 decorated, 1 rouletted). There were 4 items in the arms-related group including 1 minie ball, 2 shotgun shell bases, and 1 brass bullet casing. In addition to the historic artifacts, a single prehistoric object was also retained. This was a large quartz flake.

The main goal of the data recovery project was to recover information concerning immigrant ethnicity evidenced in the archeological record. Three sites were chosen for study because their cultural material patterns would provide insight to the socioeconomic level, and possibly Irish cultural behavior, for a 19th century family residential lifestyle. The database was to be studied at a site-specific level, and inter-site comparisons would be made with nearby residential structures 18BA314 (Workers Barracks) and 18BA325 (Poe-Burns Duplex). A comparison of the ceramic assemblages from each site suggested that they were very similar. Thus, little to no economic differentiation between the households was implied. An assessment of dietary practices carried out at each site indicated that pre-cut meat and shellfish were secured from a retail source. There was some indication that at Site 18BA314, the most southerly of the sites, the residents may have raised fowl on-site and fished at a nearby stream. Artifacts, albeit in small numbers, were recovered from each site that could suggest an Irish identity such as religious medallions and a decorated pipe bowl.

The Feature 11 Site (18BA313) was the site of a multiple residence (three, two-story connected houses along with a single-story attached residence) that existed during the last half of the 19th century and was destroyed by fire in the first decades of the 20th century. The only pit or shaft feature identified at the site related to the dwelling's occupation was a privy which had been cleaned in recent times. A second structure was identified by a foundation and cellar hole in the rear yard area of the site. This feature had been filled during or after the structure was abandoned and demolished. Based on a documentary account, the structure may have served as a store during the 1860s and '70s. The land in and around the site has been subjected to disturbance from infilling and grading since the 19th century. The Phase III data recovery project thoroughly examined the site for extant cultural and structural features. No further archeological work is recommended at the site.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005448, 00005459, 00005503