



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA565

Site Name: Green House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Area 141B

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 19th-20th century domestic site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code MbD2,GnB

Latitude 39.4810

Longitude -76.6159

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 5-15%

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) Unnamed tributary of Gunp

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 15 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

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? Rural

Domestic

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

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

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



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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	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	12	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			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	2	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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	25	Activity item(s)	2
Glass (all)	39	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	145	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	3	Misc. kitchen	6
Arms	3	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	3	Misc.	8
Personal items	4	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input 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: 0 +/- 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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Green House site (18BA565) is the archeological remains associated with a standing late 19th century structure in Cockeysville, Baltimore County. The site is situated south of Bosley Road and east of the intersection of Bosley Road with Warren Road. The original section of the extant house was built ca. 1873 and the site boundaries have been defined by the original lot boundaries (minus an eastern section sold away in 1878). The north border of this lot along Bosley Road is defined by a stone retaining wall at the edge of pavement, with a narrow yard area between the wall and the house. This front yard is covered by naturalized ornamental plantings and a narrow strip of grass lawn. Most of this lot is covered by young forest with strips of paths and naturalized ornamental plantings. An unnamed stream runs west of the site, flowing north toward its confluence with Loch Raven Reservoir. Soils at the site are Glenville silt loams.

The Green House is situated within modern Tax Parcel 141. This parcel was at the eastern edge of large landholdings from 1741 to 1871. From at least 1808 to 1870, the site was within a large farm owned by Frances T.D.O. Taylor and managed by tenants from a farmhouse west of 18BA565. Parcel 141 appears to have been a peripheral portion of Taylor's farm that was not improved with structures. Taylor's 1870 death led to a public auction of her lands in 1871, in which the estate was divided into 13 lots, with Parcel 141 situated in "Lot 12". A newspaper advertisement for the sale described the lots, with no buildings listed on Lot 12. The auction resulted in the sale of Lot 12 to adjoining landowner Benjamin Rush Ridgely, and other lots to two other adjoining landowners (Thomas Todd and Zephaniah Poteet). Almost immediately, Ridgely, Todd, and Poteet each subdivided their new lands and sold lots along the roads for residential and commercial development. By 1877, a neighborhood of new homes was depicted in an Atlas of Baltimore County. This neighborhood is now encompassed by the Warren Village Historic District (MHIP# BA-3220).

On August 18th, 1873, Henry (Harry) W. Green paid Benjamin Rush Ridgely \$93.75 for a 1.25 acre lot which included the site. Henry and his wife (Alice Sarah Green) were newly-weds at the time of this purchase, having been married on July 16th, 1873, at the Sherwood Protestant Episcopal Church in Cockeysville. Henry was 21 years old and one of ten children who were at least the 3rd generation of the Green family born in Maryland. Alice was 19 years old and the oldest of 6 children of immigrant parents. Census records indicate that Alice's father (Emanuel Buckley) was an immigrant from England who worked as a weaver in the Warren Cotton Factory, and that her mother (Maria) was born in England to Irish parents. Emanuel Buckley signed the 1873 deed as witness.

On August 27th, 1873, Henry and Alice Green used this lot as collateral to obtain a mortgage loan of \$728 from the Cockeysville Perpetual Building & Savings Association. The substantial difference between the lot price and the loan amount indicates that the Greens took on this mortgage in order to finance residential construction on the lot. This loan was paid in full and the association provided the Greens with a release of the mortgage on July 14th, 1880, which was (again) witnessed by Emanuel Buckley.

The 1873 mortgage loan was apparently put to full use, as the Green and Buckley families built two adjacent residences on this 1.25 acre lot between 1873 and 1877. An 1877 atlas of Baltimore County shows the adjacent residences of the Green and Buckley families along Bosley Road. In 1878 the Greens sold the eastern 0.54 acre part of their 1.25 acre lot to Emanuel Buckley and the 1878 deed notes this as "the property now occupied by the said Buckley". This lot is archeological Site 18BA566 (see synopsis report).

The dwelling now standing within 18BA565 incorporates the original ca 1873-1877 Green house, with later addition(s). This original structure has a cellar with stone walls that measure approximately 8.5 X 4.9 meters (28 by 16 feet), with two full storeys of frame construction rising above the stone. It is a 3 bay, side gabled structure that originally had stone fireplaces with brick chimneys on both gable ends (the east chimney has been removed). An L wing on the southeast side measures 3.7 X 4.9 m (12 X 15 ft). This L wing was either part of the original construction or was added at some time before 1894 (discussed further below). The basic characteristics of this house fit within the pattern noted for the Warren Village Historic District (MIHP# 3220). Although small, this dwelling is of the "I-house" type that signified affluence during the 19th century.

On July 21st, 1880, a week after paying off their mortgage, Henry and Alice Green again used this lot as collateral to obtain a mortgage loan of \$300 from Thomas P. Curry. This loan was also paid in full and Curry provided the Greens with a release of the mortgage on March 8th, 1889. That same day, Henry W. Green purchased an adjoining 3 acre lot from Benjamin R. Ridgely and his wife. This purchase created the modern landholding referred to as Parcel 141. As part of this 1889 purchase of the 3 acre lot, Henry W. and Alice Sarah Green took on a \$700 mortgage from Benjamin R. Ridgely. That this mortgage was substantially larger than the lot purchase price suggests that the Greens intended to add improvements to their property at that time. This mortgage also required the Greens to maintain fire insurance on the improvements to their property, with Ridgely as the beneficiary. The stipulation in the mortgage that this insurance be for at least \$670 indicates that \$670 was the value of the improvements existing at the time of the 1889 transaction. Although records of an 1889 fire insurance policy have not been found, an 1894 fire insurance policy on the Greens' property has survived in later court records. Dated February 22, 1894, this policy covers the house (with front porch), an addition, a frame stable, carriages and tack, furniture, and organ, a sewing machine, clothing, various tools, a horse, a cow, and stored animal fodder. This 1894 fire insurance policy appears to indicate that the Greens did erect one new building on their property between 1889 and 1894, as both the original dwelling house and a stable are listed. The new frame stable was probably located where an open-sided garage is now situated. This policy also is the first mention of a rear L and a front porch, so these may have been newly added.

This series of real estate and construction activities shows that the Greens stayed in constant debt to establish their family in a new house on this lot. Other sources add that Henry W. ("Harry") Green worked at the Beaver Dam marble quarry, about a mile down Warren Road and across the York Turnpike, with his brother-in-law, William Taylor, who lived nearby. The Beaver Dam marble quarry was a busy enterprise in the late 19th century, and the census information suggests that Harry was successful working there. Although the 1870 census listed Alice as working in the Warren cotton mill, the 1880 census listed her occupation as "keeping home".

Census records and other sources shared by the Green family's genealogist and historian, Mary Green Kerr, indicate that 7 children were born to Alice and Henry while they lived at 18BA565. As was common at the time, 3 of these 7 children died before their parents. Alice and Henry also died young: Harry was only 45 when he died in 1896 and Alice was only 46 when she died in 1900.

Harry Green died in early December 1896 and was buried on Dec. 6th, 1896 in Sherwood Church cemetery. No death notice or obituary for Harry has been found in contemporary newspapers, so we do not know the cause of his early death. Alice Green died on June 4, 1900, and was buried on June 6th, 1900 in Sherwood Church cemetery. A newspaper death notice and the official state death certificate indicate only that Alice died at home after a brief illness. That



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Mary Green Kerr has not found headstones for Henry and Alice suggests that money was short for the family at that time. Indeed, court records tell a bleak story of financial difficulties for the Green family in the years immediately after Harry's death.

The 1900 census listed a household headed by the widow Sarah A. Green, which included her four living children and her mother, Maria Buckley (Alice's father, Emmanuel Buckley, died in 1892). As Alice owned the dwelling at 18BA565 and Maria owned the dwelling at 18BA566 it is not clear which structure the household was residing in. The summer of 1900 brought changes. When Alice died on June 4th, Benjamin R. Ridgely started court proceedings to foreclose on the mortgage in July, and a Cockeysville merchant named Hibbard E. Bartleson soon filed another suit to recover debts he claimed against the Green family. The records of these court cases reveal that the death of Harry Green had left the family with considerable debt. The court ultimately denied Bartleson's request to pay the family's debts to him through sale of their real estate, but did allow Ridgely to carry out a public sale of the two properties. This required that Ridgely publish newspaper advertisements for the sale. The advertisement ran in the Baltimore County Democrat (a weekly newspaper) for more than 20 days preceding the sale. The advertisement describes the two lots as, "...improved by a Two Story Frame Dwelling with Back Building, a frame stable and Wagon House, a Corn Crib, and a Spring House. A never failing Spring of water is located near the dwelling. There are also fruit trees, vines, and ornamental trees and shrubbery on the place". The public sale was held September 4, 1900, with William H. Rinehart making the highest bid of \$701 and gaining ownership of the two lots.

Rinehart only retained ownership of this property for 7 years, as he and his wife Rosey sold it in 1907 to William K. Lee. The Rinehart family had deep roots in Warren. There are numerous households with the surname "Rinehart" (variously spelled) on federal census records from 1840 to 1910. William was born in Warren in 1854, the son of Absalom and Ellen Rinehart. The 1880 census listed him as a cotton factory worker in Warren, married to 21 year-old Selena. Apparently Selena died between 1889 and 1893, as the 1900 census listed William as being married to Rosie E. for 6 years. At the time of the 1900 census, William, Rosey, and their children were living in a rented house in Warren and William's occupation was "Mfg Liniments & Extracts". William appears to have continued in this business through his 7 years at 18BA565, as the 1910 census listed him in the same occupation.

On May 15th, 1907, the Baltimore Sun reported that "Mr. William H. Rhinehart of Warren has sold his property, consisting of a house and outbuildings and three and a half acres of land, to Mr. William K. Lee, of Dulaney's Valley for \$1,450. There is considerable fruit on the place. Mr. Rhinehart will remove to Hampden". However, the 1910 census listed William, Rosey, and son Wilbert living in a rental home in Warren (probably up the hill along Sherwood Road). Other records show that the Rineharts did move to Hampden in 1911.

William K. Lee would own the property until just before his death in 1942. The 1910 census noted that the Lees owned this property free of debt and a search of land record indices turned up no mortgage documents for the Lees. It is clear from documents and oral history that William K. Lee lived at 18BA565 in the ca. 1873 house facing Bosley Road, and operated a blacksmithing business at 18BA564 (see synopsis report) out of the ca. 1900-1920 frame structure situated there.

When Lee purchased the two lots and associated buildings from William H. Rinehart in 1907, William K. Lee was 35 years old and an experienced blacksmith with a growing family. Lee appears to have received his training in blacksmithing from his brother-in-law, Harry Bosley. By the time of the 1900 census, he was listed as a 28-year-old blacksmith who was the head of a household living in a rented home in the 10th Election District of Baltimore County. He was working as a Blacksmith shop along the Dulaney Valley Turnpike, just east of the Gunpowder Falls. He appears to have continued to work there until his move to Warren in 1907.

The 1918 tax assessment listed the dwelling (with L addition) with the same dimensions as were noted on the Green family's 1894 fire insurance policy. A 1938 aerial photo shows no further additions to the dwelling as well. It appears that the Lees made use of the house as it was when they purchased it. The Lees appear to have maintained an essentially rural home: records from 1915, 1918, and 1919 note that they owned one cow, and probably a horse. Lee appears to have been flexible with the changes of the early 20th century and this flexible approach to his blacksmithing business appears to have been profitable. When he died at age 70 (only a few years after the end of the Great Depression) he left an estate unencumbered with debt. The Lees lived an essentially middle-class life at 18BA564 and all 8 of the Lee children grew up to establish middle-class families.

Parcel 141 was held by 5 owners in the years since 1942. A western addition to the house was also built sometime between 1938 and 1979. The Lees sold the property to J. Goddard and Elizabeth S. Mattingly, who only retained ownership for four years (1942-1946). It is not clear whether the Mattinglys occupied this house, as in 1931 they had purchased the old Todd family farm to the east of Bosley Road. Mr. Mattingly was a wealthy Baltimore lumberman who purportedly used the Todd farm as his country home until sometime in the 1940s, when he sold it. After the sale of the Todd farm, he could have moved to the old Green House, but he could, just as easily, have leased the latter or simply held it as an investment.

The property was briefly owned by a Carl O. Happel in 1946 and 1947, before it was owned by the Copp/Price family. No information related to the 32 years of ownership by this family has been located. In 1979, Ms. Laura Sheridan Lyons purchased the property and resided on the site. Lyons owned the property until the time of the first archeological investigation of the site in 2010.

In 2010 a Phase I survey was carried out on a (then) proposed construction area for improvements to Warren Road and two intersecting county roads. The site was identified through this survey work. These investigations were conducted as the Baltimore County Bureau of Highway design was applying for a joint federal/state nontidal wetland and waterway permit for the project. This federal/state permit authorization requires review of the project for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992, and with state historic preservation legislation. In the case of 18BA565, this work eventually proceeded to Phase II in June of 2010.

Phase I archeological work at the site entailed surface examination and the excavation of two shovel test pits (STPs). The STPs measured 40 cm diameter and were excavated up to 60 cm in depth. All soil from STPs was screened through hardware cloth. Two cut nails were recovered from the STPs and no intact cultural features were encountered, but Phase II work was recommended.

The Phase II field investigations at 18BA565 combined the mapping of surface features with excavation of 1 m square controlled test units. The site vicinity was not suitable for surface inspection due to grass lawn and underbrush. Site boundaries were established based on historical research to define the boundaries of the original 1873 lot. This, combined with the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the road project, limited the area of the Phase II excavations to the front yard of the old Green Family dwelling.

Additional factors constraining the placement of units were the landowner's concern for not damaging landscape plantings and underground sewage pipes, as



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well as other underground utilities (such as gas supply line, septic facilities, and possible water supply line). These constraints left very limited choices for locations to place the test units. Consultation with the landowner yielded two acceptable test unit locations, each within one meter of a Phase I STP. Another stipulation was made, that tree roots not be cut, which significantly slowed excavation.

Two test units were excavated during the Phase II project. All work was conducted on a grid aligned to the angles of the Green House walls and established by transit, compass, and tape. Excavation was carried out with shovel and trowel by natural and/or cultural stratigraphic units. Strata over 10 cm thick were excavated by arbitrary 10 cm levels. Excavation continued to at least 10 cm below the lowest level containing artifacts. Photographs were taken and plan views drawn as new stratigraphic contexts were exposed. After completion of each test unit, at least one wall of the unit was trowelled clean and photographed. Measured drawings with soil descriptions were done of at least one wall in each test unit and soils in these profiles were described using standard terminology for textures and colors. All excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth and any artifacts found were retained for identification. All excavations were then backfilled.

In total, the Phase I and II excavations within 18BA565 recovered over 216 artifacts. Only samples of brick, mortar, coal, and slag were retained and these have not been counted, but other materials are quantified below and in the tables above. The assemblage consisted of 2 activity items (a porcelain doll part and a glass brake light cover), 145 architectural artifacts (12 pieces of wire, 25 window glass fragments, a wood board, 34 cut nails, 26 wire nails, 8 unidentified nails, 3 pieces of tar paper, 20 asphalt shingle fragments, 5 slate shingle fragments, 1 piece of aluminum scrap, 2 screws, 2 pieces of sheet iron, 6 pieces of synthetic siding, and a piece of synthetic tubing), 3 clothing items (buttons), 3 furniture items (decorative covers), 45 kitchen-related artifacts (1 porcelain sherd, 12 whiteware sherds, 12 redware sherds, 14 bottle glass fragments, part of a placemat, 4 fragments of foil wrapping, and an animal tooth), 3 arms objects (bullet casings), 4 personal objects (a tag and 3 comb parts), 8 miscellaneous objects (1 copper alloy, 5 corroded iron, 1 piece of metal, and 1 synthetic object), and 2 prehistoric artifacts (a quartz biface and a quartz flake).

The 1894 fire insurance policy (see above) documents a front porch measuring larger than the stairs that are currently located to the front of the house. This porch would have been in the general vicinity of one of the Phase II test units. No definitive evidence of this porch was found during excavation of the unit, but intact stratigraphy was very clearly documented. This suggests that, if more widespread excavation could be carried out, archeological features related to this porch (and possibly precursors) might be found. Even with limited excavation, evidence for sealed landscapes with personal artifacts was found. Given the small sample excavated, the strata and artifacts found have not led to interpretations that would help answer significant research questions about late 19th century Baltimore County history. However, the findings do indicate that further excavation might allow such interpretations of the landscaping and use of the front yard during the occupations of the various site inhabitants. This could help answer research questions at the community level about how the Warren community was tied together through the physical features of the roads and yards. The recovery of personal artifacts from the buried landscape of this front yard also could provide opportunities to approach research questions about the use of public space, the lives of children in this household and community, and related questions about household identity. This potential is made more significant as few domestic sites of late 19th century industrial workers have been identified as archeological sites in Maryland, and even fewer have received intensive excavation.

Based on the Phase I and II research at 18BA565, the site appears to have good integrity and is capable of answering significant research questions related to the lives of industrial workers in Maryland and the formation of their communities. The site was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Phase III data recovery was recommended by the Phase I/II researchers if the site could not be avoided during road construction. As of early 2015, Baltimore County was making modifications to the proposed road work to avoid the site and preserve it in place.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001552, Site Files