



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BC20

Site Name: Mauldin Perine Pottery

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Linton Pottery

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: early-late 19th century industrial building/pottery kiln

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code Ub

Latitude 39.2907

Longitude -76.6199

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 20 m

Site slope 0-5%

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
- Made land

### Ownership

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

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Northwest Branch of Patap

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 1402 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

Y

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Y

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? Urban

#### Domestic

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

#### Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other  pottery kiln
- Transportation
- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford
- Educational
- Commercial
- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

#### Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

#### Townsite

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

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BC20

Site Name: Mauldin Perine Pottery

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Linton Pottery

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

early-late 19th century industrial building/pottery kiln

## 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"/>	Levana	<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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<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

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	4165	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	16	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	51	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	5
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	65
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> kiln furn.

### 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"/>	floors, kiln furn.	
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:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BC20

Site Name: Mauldin Perine Pottery

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Linton Pottery

Historic

Brief Description: early-late 19th century industrial building/pottery kiln

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Mauldin Perine Pottery (18BC20) is an early-late 19th century industrial-scale pottery kiln in downtown Baltimore, Maryland. The site is situated near the intersection of West Lexington Street and Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. The landscape surrounding the site is heavily developed and the soils are intensely modified from their native state. Soils mapped for the area are classified as "Urban Land" meaning that 80% of the surface is covered either by buildings or by impervious surfaces such as asphalt or concrete.

In the fall of 1827, Mauldine Perine, son of potter Peter Perine, opened a pottery (probably in a rented building) on the northwest corner of Lexington and Pine Streets. According to his account book, he spent \$16.77 to outfit the pottery. Perine continued in business at that location for the next 20 years. Like other potteries in the city, the business had its ups and downs, but by 1840 Perine was prosperous enough to open a second pottery at Baltimore and Schroeder Streets. By 1844, Perine had taken into partnership William Linton, an English potter who had begun working for him in 1840. The partnership lasted until 1848, at which time Perine took the Baltimore Street Pottery and Linton took over the Lexington Street Pottery. After Linton's death in 1873, the pottery was managed by his son, William G. Linton, who had been in partnership with him earlier, as well as his widow Elizabeth. In the early 1880s the business was called the Maryland Pottery Company and was managed by William G. Linton and/or William H. Pope. The pottery disappeared from the directories after 1883.

The 1866 tax rolls list the value of the pottery buildings at \$3,000, and the stock in trade at \$200. The 44 X 125 ft lot was valued at \$4,950. It is not clear whether Linton actually owned the lot and buildings. By 1869 they were owned by Clara A. Ross, and in 1873 she deeded them to William and Charles Markland, who owned them at the time the pottery ceased its operations.

Early records of the pottery, while scanty, are the only ones to be found. If Linton's workbooks and accounts survived, they have not yet been located. Perine's records are reasonably complete only after 1840 when he opened the new pottery at Baltimore and Schroeder. By then, he was making both stoneware and earthenware in the forms for both the kitchen, and other purposes (tiles, fire bricks, bedpans, spittoons, etc.). In addition, he had two specialties: flowerpots (some of which were ordered by the florist next door) and "cillinders" (a kind of stove-pipe liner made for the B&O Railroad. No records of Linton's work have survived, with the exception of an advertisement in the Daily Express of July 18, 1861, listing as products of "the old established factory": "stone, earthenware, fire and stove pipes".

The structures on-site in 1885, when a detailed map of this portion of the city was produced, suggest that the structure at 287 West Lexington was the pottery building, while 289 West Lexington was the potter's residence. Both are believed to have been extant before Perine opened his business. However, neither structure remained standing when the first archeological work was carried out at the site.

The site was examined archeologically in 1977 prior to construction of City Boulevard (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard) in Baltimore. On the basis of documentary evidence that suggested three locations in the impact area might contain cultural resources of significance to the archeology of Baltimore City, the staff of the Interstate Division for Baltimore City Corridor Survey conducted preliminary examinations of each locale. Site 18BC20 was one of the locations investigated. The sites were evaluated for their potential significance and inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The area of the Mauldin Perine Pottery in which the preliminary site examination was conducted was purchased by the city for the City Boulevard right-of-way in 1975. Before excavations began in 1977, it was discovered that approximately 30.5 cm (1 foot) of fill had been added to the site surface the previous year. Thus, surface collection was not attempted. Shovel testing disclosed that this fill rested on top of an earlier fill which was probably added at the time the buildings were torn down. These two layers covered the original soil surface to a depth of 45.7 to 61 cm (1.5 to 2 ft) over most of the site. Former basement/cellar areas, of course, had a much greater depth of fill. A backhoe was requested, but excavation continued by hand and shovel while waiting for the machine.

The initial testing and the first productive excavation units were in the form of 1 and 2 meter squares in a grid tied into a permanent city datum. These were later supplemented by excavation of one large backhoe trench along the rear of the potter's residence and several smaller trenches elsewhere at the site. Because of time limitations, trenches cut by the backhoe were narrower than the trenches originally contemplated. These trenches were tied into the metric grid. The first cut revealed that in the northern portion of the site, near the alley, the fill layers were thin to non-existent. This trench also provided the largest sample of sherds and 75% of the material recovered from the site.

The most significant areas uncovered were a portion of the pottery building basement, a trench along the rear of the potter's residence, and the first cut that went across the northern portion of the site (mentioned above).

The excavation unit that penetrated the basement of 287 West Lexington Street, revealed the basement/cellar area of the pottery workshop and sales room. The upper four layers in the unit represented fill from the demolition of the former house overlying the site. The few pieces of redware and single piece of stoneware recovered from this fill were the first indication of substantial remains at the site. At a depth of 115 cm below the modern ground surface, a partial brick floor was uncovered. Beneath this was a series of basement floors overlying the last use of the basement floor by the potter. The original basement floor was composed of large stones laid on top of orange and white sand layers. This was topped by a layer of dark grey clay which contained over 200 sherds, sagger fragments, and kiln furniture (lumps and twists of clay used in stacking pots in the kiln). Immediately below the stone flooring a few pieces of brick were found. Excavation to a depth of 55 cm below the floor revealed no further evidence of occupation. The excavation was closed when stream gravels were encountered 231.5 cm below the modern ground surface.

The southern end of the large mechanically excavated trench excavated along the rear of the potter's residence at 289 West Lexington revealed a great number of sherds within Feature 1, a probable builder's trench for the building. Both dark grey clay and some white and orange sand found in this feature appeared to have come from the pottery basement.

The northern end of the large mechanically excavated trench was the most productive portion of the site, but was also the most puzzling. Over 3,000 sherds of redware and stoneware were found in this .6 X 2 meter trench. On its east wall the backhoe barely missed a brick wall or footing, and at least 2 floors were revealed on other trench walls. The relationship between the wall, the floors, and the layers of sherds is not entirely clear because time limitations prevented expansion of the unit. Some dark grey clay was found among the sherds. This deposit is not thought to represent the remains of a kiln, as such large quantities



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BC20

Site Name: Mauldin Perine Pottery

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Linton Pottery

Historic

Brief Description:

early-late 19th century industrial building/pottery kiln

Unknown

of pottery rejects would not be expected to occur on the floor of a kiln (except an abandoned one being used as a dump). The density of material in this area of the site warrants further investigation.

Although it is possible that the same dark grey clay occurred as flooring in other pottery buildings, the presence of small piece of the clay in the large mechanized trench is suggestive, particularly in view of the occurrence of orange and white sand in Feature 1. It may be that the pottery basement was cleaned out periodically and the rejects dumped in various areas of the property.

Four small trenches excavated at the site produced a few artifacts, with at least the potsherds and pipe fragments being referable to the period of the pottery's operation. It is not, however, certain that they represent in situ material. They may have been pushed into these areas when the buildings were demolished and the lot was leveled. Fairly modern debris was found with the sherds. Excavation in these trenches was confined to the upper part of the original soil level and the dark, slightly greasy soil which overlay it below the fill.

In addition to these trenches and the initial investigate squares, backhoe cuts were made into the rear and front basements of the potter's residence at 289 West Lexington. In both cases cement floors which could not be penetrated were found, and these cuts were not worked further.

Artifacts recovered during the 1977 excavations included 51 architectural items, 16 glass container fragments, 22 refined ceramic sherds, 2674 stoneware and other utilitarian pottery sherds, 1469 redware sherds, 5 food remains, 40 unidentified metal fragments, and 25 other objects.

The test excavations provided a substantial sample of the wares manufactured at Site 18BC20 between 1827 and 1883. None of the material can be specifically dated. However, several sherds with William Linton's name were found in the northern section of the large mechanized trench and must date to the period 1849-1867 (i.e. after the breakup of the Perine partnership and before son William G. Linton was taken into partnership. If the quantity of sherds recovered in this trench does represent a clearing out of the basement (see above), those in the 287 West Lexington basement would of course post-date these. No marking attributable to Perine, to "Perine and Linton", to "Linton & Co." or to "Maryland Pottery Co." were found in any of the excavation units. However, the marked sherds represent a distinct minority of the sample and cannot be regarded as dating the entire sample to this narrower period of 1849-1867.

Despite the size of the sample obtained, more extensive excavation of the site was determined to be warranted. More extensive use of power equipment was recommended. It appears that the plans for the construction of City Boulevard (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard), as designed in 1977, were ultimately determined to have an insignificant impact on the sensitive areas of the site, and construction was allowed to proceed without further work. Much of the site is now paved as the Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, however, intact deposits may be preserved in unpaved parts of the site. Its current research potential is unknown.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005594