



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BC60

Site Name: Greenway Cottages, Roland Park

Prehistoric

Other name(s) (Main House)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

three late 19th-20th century stone cottages

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code JpB,JpC

Latitude 39.3319

Longitude -76.6408

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 92 m

Site slope 11-20%

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Stoney Run

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 610 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

### 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

## 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

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? 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

Victorian stone cottages

## 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



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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

<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	10	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

19th century cistern and associated features

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	53	Activity item(s)	12
Glass (all)	43	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	42	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	1	Misc. kitchen	5
Arms	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	2	Misc.	10
Personal items	2	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" 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:  +/-  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 Maryland Historical Society

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Greenway Cottages at Roland Park (18BC60) are three late 19th-20th century stone cottages and associated archeological deposits in Baltimore, Maryland. The site is located at 818 West Fortieth Street in the Roland Park Historic District and is situated in the southeast corner of the block. The bulk of the project area is physically characterized by the three standing gray and black fieldstone house structures (MIHP #B-136). The grounds surrounding the cottages are composed of a variety of trees and shrubs with a sod ground cover. The landscape surrounding the site is heavily developed as part of Baltimore's urban core and the soils are intensely modified from their native state.

Very little has been documented about the specific history of the lot on which Site 18BC60 is situated, despite its listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the MIHP. The Roland Park Historic District is a planned residential garden suburb of just over 1,000 structures in northwest Baltimore. It is characterized by Queen Anne, English Tudor Revival, Georgian Revival, and Shingle Style architecture. Local schools, clubs, and shopping centers (part of the original development plan) are also executed in similar architectural styles. These styles were popular in the late 19th and early 20th century when the development was being constructed. The landscape today is quite similar to that of the development's original design in 1891, making extensive use of gardens, the natural topography, and open park spaces.

In November of 1985, the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology (BCUA) conducted salvage archeological investigations at the Greenway Cottages within the Roland Park Historic District. Much of BCUA's work is publically funded by periodic grants from the City of Baltimore and other sources. At the time, the three cottages were being restored and archeological data could potentially be destroyed. During this restoration process, the grounds located to the north of the main cottage would be disturbed by a subsurface electrical trench. This circumstance also provided an opportunity to investigate the existence of a possible "tunnel" that had been popularized by local legend. No details are actually provided in the full site report as to the elements of this "tunnel legend", but the "tunnel" purported led from the center-most house to the north where stables once stood.

To simplify excavation, the site was divided into two distinct areas. Area 1 was composed of the grounds surrounding the center-most house structure, while Area 2 was confined to investigations carried out within the basement of the same center-most house. Five test units were excavated in Area 1, while 3 test units were excavated in Area 2. The test units all varied in size, but all units were systematically excavated in natural levels and the elevations were recorded at the beginning and closing of each level. Soil removed from each level was screened for cultural material, using hardware cloth. When features were identified, an individual feature number was assigned, but not all features were excavated. Those that were, were profiled and a scaled plan view was drawn. Random soil and flotation samples were also collected.

No archeological features were encountered in Area 1 and the total artifact assemblage was small. Artifacts dating from the late 19th century to the 20th seemed to increase quantitatively as time progressed. Only a very thin cultural zone was observed stratigraphically. It was probably the result of gradual processes that occurred during natural and cultural deposition. However, a probability does exist that during the initial construction period, a landscaping episode may have stripped away evidence associated with an earlier occupation. A clay pipestem fragment likely manufactured between 1750 and 1800 was recovered, but is not sufficient evidence to support such a contention. Although some mixing of 19th and 20th century artifacts did occur, evidence associated with early or late land modifications could not be detected within the archeological context. In this case, environmental disturbances seem to be the likely cause. Additionally, the low artifact count could also be explained as a typical conscious effort towards yard grooming.

Artifacts recovered from Area 1 included 1 clay marble, a piece of brick, 5 pieces of slate, 9 nail fragments, 1 door hinge, 1 washer, 10 pieces of whiteware, 5 redware sherds, 38 other ceramic sherds, 5 pieces of bottle glass, 1 bottle cap, 1 animal bone, 1 piece of oyster shell, a 1902 Indian Head penny, 1 piece of mirror glass, 1 pipe stem, 1 rimfire shell, 1 piece of molded Bakelite, 1 piece of plastic, 4 pieces of coal, and a piece of unidentified metal.

An interpretation of Area 2 is dependent upon a clear understanding of the physical changes that occurred in the main house structure. It is evident that at some point in the time after the initial construction phase, the main house was substantially enlarged. A cistern was encountered within the basement of an expanded portion of the house. While no artifacts were recovered from within the cistern itself, artifactual evidence from the surrounding test units date from the late 19th century to the 20th century. The context of the cultural material surrounding the cistern suggests the artifactual deposition occurred after the house expansion phase. Thus, the expansion probably took place during the late 19th century.

It would seem logical that the cistern predates the period in which the main house was enlarged, and was therefore originally located to the northeast of the house. It is highly unlikely that the cistern was initially constructed during the house expansion phase. Evidence of an intricate water channeling mechanism appears to be the result of later structural modifications rather than an intentional design element.

The preferred use of a cistern instead of an artesian well is two-fold. First, these cottages appear to have been used as summer homes. Summer rains probably produced enough water for brief habitation periods. Second, geological surveys of the area reveal a very deep water table. The construction of a cistern for a summer home would have been a more cost effective measure. The cistern appears to have remained operational until the Roland Park area was linked to the city water supply system.

Artifacts recovered from Area 2 included 1 lead Monopoly boot, 10 light bulb fragments, 2 pieces of slate, 3 pieces of brick, 6 pieces of mortar, 6 fragment of cement flooring, 1 piece of tile, 2 pieces of lath, 4 nail fragments, 1 wire nail fragment, 1 wall hook, 1 straight pin, 1 safety pin, 38 pieces of bottle glass, 2 animal bone fragments, and 3 rat bones.

The excavation of the Greenway Cottages site (18BC60) revealed the presence of intact deposits and features related to the late 19th century development of the area. Future development of the grounds surrounding the three cottages is not planned, but further investigations would be warranted if such activity occurred based on the likelihood that similar intact deposits exist elsewhere at the site.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005655