

# Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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## REPORT INFORMATION:

2013 Fracchia, A., S. Schwartz, & S. Brighton  
Archaeological investigations of 912 and 914 Lemmon Street (18BC174 and 18BC175) in  
Baltimore City, Maryland.  
Library ID No: 95003503 Catalog/Shelving ID: BC 214

Research Firm/Institution:

University of Maryland

## Sites examined:

18BC174 18BC175

## Project Details:

Phase I

### Project Justification:

Phase II

The work was conducted as a University of Maryland Field School for archaeology.

Phase III

### Project Objectives:

First, it is structured to be a multi-year archaeological investigation of immigrant life and labor history in a Baltimore. The plan is to locate any spaces on the landscape that have archaeological potential. Second, the research program is multi-disciplinary. The point is to conduct research that is founded on more than objects and also includes disciplines such as historical geography, social and public history, and applied anthropology. A multi-disciplinary approach provides space for a more nuanced study of the transformation of the physical and social landscape, as well as allows space for comparative studies with other Irish immigrant and Irish-American communities throughout the United States. The expected outcome of this work is to make an archaeological and historical database that can be utilized on various spatial and temporal scales to determine similarities and differences in collective patterns of and transformations in Irish working class identities.

MAC Accession: N/A

## Research Potential:

The fieldwork undertaken demonstrates the limited archaeological potential and integrity of the rear lots of the Irish Shrine rowhomes. Based on the findings, it is with a degree of certainty that the remaining historic lots do contain a small amount of diagnostic and historically significant archaeological remains. Therefore, more excavations should be conducted. Although not all objects recovered have the same historical importance, most artifacts do provide various glimpses into the lives of residents. This report represents a work in progress and serves at this time to bring together the historical and in-field archaeological data to form the overall context with which to begin the construction of the life history of those living in the rowhomes and their role in the social and economic development of Baltimore. There is a relatively low level of transiency in the community and the first and second generation American-born sons and daughters do not leave when they reach adulthood. That is not to say that people did not move off of Lemmon Street, but those that did were part of the minority of the population. In terms of archaeology, this offers a rather unique opportunity to trace each family's material life over successive generations.